1994

**Texas School Survey of Substance**

**Use Among Students: Grades 7-12**

Texas Commission on

Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**B R I NG I N G T E X A S A NEW V I EW OF H U M A N PO T E N T I A L .**

1994

**Texas School Survey of Substance Use**

**Among Students: Grades 7-12**

**Liang Y. Liu, Ph.D.**

**Jane Carlisle Maxwell, M.A.**

**Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

**March 1995**

**Acknowledgements**

Many people have contributed to the growth of the Texas School Survey project. Jim Dyer, Ph.D., has served as the Project Director at the Public Policy Research Insti- tute (PPRI) and guided these data collection efforts since the beginning. Others at Texas A&M University who have also contributed include Larry Ringer, Ph.D., Radmila Prislin, Ph.D., Clay Hanks, M. P. A., Laurie Kirts, Jin Muller, Lisa Halprin, and Ross Blakeley. TCADA staff who have been directly involved in developing this project and analyzing the results include Eric Fredlund, Ph.D. and Richard Spence, Ph.D. Leslie Blair, M.A., edited this publication and we wish to recognize her out- standing work.

TCADA extends a special recognition to Texas educational authorities such as the Texas Education Agency, the Educational Service Centers, and school administrators who have consistently provided their support and cooperation.

A special note of appreciation is given to Blanche Frank, Ph.D., Chief of the Bureau of Applied Studies of the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services. Dr. Frank was our advisor when TCADA first began the school survey in 1988, and her continuing guidance over the years should be recognized.

© March 1995, Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA), Austin, Texas. TCADA grants full permission to reproduce and distribute any part of this document for non-commercial use. Appropriate credit is appreciated. TCADA is a state agency headed by six commissioners appointed by the governor. TCADA provides educational materials on substance use, develops prevention, intervention, and treatment programs, and conducts studies on the problems of substance use in Texas.

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

9001 North IH-35, Suite 105

Austin, Texas 78753-5233

(512) 349-6600, (800) 832-9623

W[eb site: www.tcada.state.tx.us](http://www.tcada.state.tx.us/)

**Table of Contents**

List of Figures ................................................................................................. vii List of Tables ................................................................................................... xii Executive Summary ....................................................................................... x v i Chapter 1. Description of Survey and Limitations of Study ............................ 1

A Brief History .............................................................................................. 1

Survey Methods .............................................................................................. 3

Sampling ................................................................................................... 3

Instrumentation ......................................................................................... 3

Administration .......................................................................................... 5

Terminology .............................................................................................. 5

Limitations ..................................................................................................... 6

Scope ......................................................................................................... 6

Self-Reported Data .................................................................................... 6

Sampling Error .......................................................................................... 7

Chapter 2. Comparisons with National and Other Texas Data ..................... 11

Introduction ................................................................................................. 11

Comparisons to the National Survey ............................................................. 11

Prevalence and Recency of Use ..................................................................... 13

Trends in Use ............................................................................................... 13

National Trends ....................................................................................... 13

Trends in Texas ........................................................................................ 16

Comparisons to Other Texas Indicators ......................................................... 16

Arrest Data .............................................................................................. 16

Treatment Data ........................................................................................ 17

Chapter 3. Drug-Specific Patterns of Use ...................................................... 19

Introduction ................................................................................................. 19

Tobacco ........................................................................................................ 19

Alcohol ........................................................................................................ 22

Overview of Alcohol Use by Secondary Students ...................................... 22

Prevalence and Frequency of Use .............................................................. 23

Class Attendance While Drunk ............................................................... 27

Specific Alcoholic Beverages .................................................................... 27

Beer .................................................................................................. 29

Wine Coolers ..................................................................................... 29

Wine ................................................................................................. 30

Liquor ............................................................................................... 31

Inhalants ...................................................................................................... 31

Overview of Inhalant Use Among Secondary Students ............................. 31

Prevalence of Use ..................................................................................... 32

Specific Inhalants ..................................................................................... 34

Use of Multiple Inhalants ........................................................................ 37

School Factors and Inhalant Use ............................................................... 37

Illicit Drugs ................................................................................................. 39

Overview of Illicit Drug Use Among Secondary Students ........................ 39

Prevalence and Frequency of Use .............................................................. 40

Class Attendance While High ................................................................. 42

Marijuana ..................................................................................................... 43

Prevalence and Frequency of Use .............................................................. 43

Marijuana-Related Behavior ..................................................................... 45

Availability, Attitude, and Friends’ Use of Marijuana ............................... 46

Uppers ......................................................................................................... 47

Downers ....................................................................................................... 48

Cocaine/Crack .............................................................................................. 49

Hallucinogens .............................................................................................. 51

Ecstasy ......................................................................................................... 52

Steroids ........................................................................................................ 54

Chapter 4. Demographic Variables and Substance Use ................................ 57

Introduction ................................................................................................. 57

Gender ......................................................................................................... 58

Race/Ethnicity .............................................................................................. 60

School Grades ............................................................................................... 63

Family Structure ........................................................................................... 64

Socioeconomic Status .................................................................................... 65

Student Employment ............................................................................... 65

Student Allowances ................................................................................. 67

Family Income Level ................................................................................ 67

Parental Education Level .......................................................................... 68

Length of Time in School District ................................................................. 68

Chapter 5. Other Factors Related to Substance Use ...................................... 71

Introduction ................................................................................................. 71

School Problems ........................................................................................... 72

Close Friends Who Use ................................................................................ 73

Alcohol Use Among Friends .................................................................... 74

Inhalant Use Among Friends ................................................................... 74

Marijuana Use Among Friends ................................................................. 74

Substance Use at Parties ............................................................................... 75

Perceived Availability ................................................................................... 76

Perceived Danger ......................................................................................... 79

Perceived Parental Attitudes ........................................................................ 81

Age of First Use ........................................................................................... 84

Outside Activities ........................................................................................ 85

VOE/DE/Work ........................................................................................ 86

Drama/Speech .......................................................................................... 88

Athletics .................................................................................................. 88

Newspaper/Yearbook ............................................................................... 88

Choir ....................................................................................................... 89

Drill Team/Cheerleaders ........................................................................... 89

Academic Organizations .......................................................................... 90

Student Government ............................................................................... 90

Service Clubs ........................................................................................... 90

Band/Orchestra ........................................................................................ 90

Other Clubs ............................................................................................. 90

Changes in Use Between 1992 and 1994 ................................................. 91

Parental Attendance at School Events ........................................................... 92

Perceived Safety ............................................................................................ 94

Peer Values and Behaviors ............................................................................ 95

Chapter 6. Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems .......................................... 99

Introduction ................................................................................................. 99

Trouble with Friends .................................................................................... 99

Trouble with Authority Figures .................................................................. 100

Driving While Drunk or High ................................................................... 101

Students Who Have Sought Help ............................................................... 101

Chapter 7. Sources of Information and Assistance ...................................... 103

School Sources for Information ................................................................... 103

Where Students Go For Help ..................................................................... 104

Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults ........................................ 105

Chapter 8. Conclusions ................................................................................. 107

Appendix A - Survey Instrument ................................................................. 109

Appendix B - Prevalence Tables .................................................................. 119

Appendix C - Alcohol Tables ........................................................................ 165

Appendix D - Inhalant Tables ...................................................................... 169

Appendix E - Problem Indicator Questions ................................................ 173

Appendix F - Extracurricular Activity Prevalence Tables ........................... 191

**List of Figures**

Chapter 2. Comparisons with National and Other Texas Data

Figure 2.1. Percentage of Secondary Students Nationwide Who Had Ever

Used Marijuana: 1988-1994 .................................................... 12

Figure 2.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Used Marijuana: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 ......................... 12

Figure 2.3. Arrests of Persons 17 Years of Age and Under in Texas

for Drug Offenses: 1984-1993 ................................................. 17

Figure 2.4. Percentage of All Juvenile Drug Arrests that Involved

Marijuana and Percentage of All Juvenile Treatment

Admissions for a Primary Problem of Marijuana ....................... 18

Chapter 3. Drug-Specific Patterns of Use

Figure 3.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Used Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco, by Gender and

Ethnicity: 1994 ........................................................................ 20

Figure 3.2. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Tobacco

Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990, 1992,

and 1994 .................................................................................. 21

Figure 3.3. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Alcohol

Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, and

1994 ........................................................................................ 23

Figure 3.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Used Alcohol, by Gender and Ethnicity: 1992 and 1994 .......... 24

Figure 3.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported

that They Normally Consumed Five or More Drinks at One

Time: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 .......................................... 26

Figure 3.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Attended

Class While Drunk, by Grade and Number of Days: 1994 ....... 27

Figure 3.7. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of

Inhalants Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990,

1992, and 1994 ........................................................................ 32

Figure 3.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Used Inhalants, by Grade: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 .......... 33

Figure 3.9. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Used Selected Inhalants: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 ............. 35

Figure 3.10. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Inhalants Among Texas

Secondary Students, by Academic Performance: 1994 .............. 38

Figure 3.11. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Inhalants in the Past School Year, by Number of Days of Truancy/Disciplinary Actions: 1994 ......................................... 38

Figure 3.12. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Any

Illicit Drug Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990,

1992, and 1994 ........................................................................ 40

Figure 3.13. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Attended Class

While High on Substances, by Number of Days: 1994 ............. 42

Figure 3.14. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of

Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990,

1992, and 1994 ........................................................................ 43

Figure 3.15. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Used Marijuana, by Grade: 1992 and 1994 .............................. 44

Figure 3.16. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said

Marijuana Was Very Easy to Obtain, Very Dangerous to Use, and Most/All of Their Friends Used Marijuana:

1992 and 1994 ......................................................................... 46

Figure 3.17. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Uppers

Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992,

and 1994 ................................................................................. 47

Figure 3.18. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Downers

Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992,

and 1994 .................................................................................. 48

Figure 3.19. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Cocaine/ Crack Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990,

1992, and 1994 ........................................................................ 49

Figure 3.20. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Used Powdered Cocaine/Crack, by Grade: 1994 ....................... 50

Figure 3.21. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of

Hallucinogens Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988,

1990, 1992, and 1994 .............................................................. 51

Figure 3.22. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Ecstasy

Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990, 1992, and 1994 ........ 53

Figure 3.23. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Steroids

Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990, 1992, and

1994 ........................................................................................ 54

Chapter 4. Demographic Variables and Substance Use

Figure 4.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported

Past-Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Race/Ethnicity: 1988,

1990, 1992, and 1994 .............................................................. 61

Chapter 5. Other Factors Related to Substance Use

Figure 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said

Substances Were Used at Some Parties They Attended:

1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 .................................................... 75

Figure 5.2. Trends in Perceived Availability and Annual Use of

Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students, Grades

7 and 12: 1994 ......................................................................... 77

Figure 5.3. Percentage of Past-Month Alcohol Users Who Always/Most of the Time Got Alcohol from Various Sources:

1992 and 1994 ......................................................................... 78

Figure 5.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Perceived Marijuana as Very Dangerous Versus Past-Month Use of Marijuana: 1990, 1992, and 1994 ............................................ 80

Figure 5.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Perceived

Alcohol as Very Dangerous Versus Past-Month Use of

Alcohol: 1990, 1992, and 1994 ................................................ 81

Figure 5.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students, by Grade, Whose Parents

Strongly Disapproved of Kids Their Age Using Beer or

Marijuana: 1994 ....................................................................... 82

Figure 5.7. Trends in Parental Disapproval and Annual Use of Marijuana

Among Seniors: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 .......................... 83

Figure 5.8. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances by Texas Secondary

Students, by Extracurricular Activity: 1994 ............................. 86

Figure 5.9. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances: Students Who Participated in Vocational Education, Distributive Education, and Work-Study Programs Versus Students Who Did Not

Participate in Those Programs .................................................. 87

Figure 5.10. Alcoholic Beverages Preferred by Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Alcohol, by Extracurricular Activity: 1994 ................................................. 87

Figure 5.11. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances: Students Who

Participated in Athletics Versus Those Who Did Not

Participate in Athletics: 1994 .................................................. 89

Figure 5.12. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Students Who Participated in Band/Orchestra Versus Students Who Did Not Participate in Band/Orchestra: 1994 ........................................ 91

Figure 5.13. Parental Attendance at School Events for Past-Month

Alcohol Users Compared to Non-Users: 1994 .......................... 93

Figure 5.14. Parental Attendance at School Events for Past-Month

Marijuana Users Compared to Non-Users: 1994 ....................... 93

Chapter 6. Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

Figure 6.1. Percentage of Texas Seniors Who Had Driven While

Drunk or High on Drugs: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 ......... 101

Chapter 7. Sources of Information and Assistance

Figure 7.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Received

Information from School-Based Sources: 1988, 1990, 1992,

and 1994 ................................................................................ 104

Figure 7.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Used Substances, by Who Would/Would Not Seek Help

from Adults: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 ............................. 106

**List of Tables**

Chapter 1. Description of Survey and Limitations of Study

Table 1.1. Total Number of Respondents to the 1994 Texas School

Survey, by Grade and Demographic Characteristics .................... 4

Chapter 2. Comparisons with National and Other Texas Data

Table 2.1. Lifetime Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and

12th Graders Nationwide and in Texas: 1992 and 1994 ........... 14

Table 2.2. Current Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and

12th Graders Nationwide and in Texas: 1992 and 1994 ........... 15

Chapter 3. Drug-Specific Patterns of Use

Table 3.1. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question,

“How Often Do You Get Alcoholic Beverages from the Following

Sources?” .................................................................................. 23

Table 3.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported

Weekly and Monthly Drinking: 1988, 1990, 1992,

and 1994 .................................................................................. 25

Table 3.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Consumed Specific Alcoholic Beverages: 1988, 1990,

1992, and 1994 ........................................................................ 28

Table 3.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Used Inhalants, by Demographic Categories: 1992 and

1994 ........................................................................................ 34

Table 3.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Used Multiple Types of Inhalants, by Grade: 1994 ................... 37

Table 3.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Used Marijuana, by Demographic Categories: 1992 and

1994 ........................................................................................ 45

Table 3.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Used Hallucinogens, by Demographic Categories: 1992

and 1994 .................................................................................. 52

Table 3.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used

Steroids, by Grade and Athletic Participation: 1994 ................. 55

Chapter 4. Demographic Variables and Substance Use

Table 4.1. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary

Students and Number of Users, by Gender: 1994 ..................... 59

Table 4.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever

Used Substances, by Race/Ethnicity: 1992 and 1994 ................ 60

Table 4.3. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary

Students and Number of Users, by Race/Ethnicity: 1994 ......... 62

Table 4.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported

Lifetime Use of Selected Substances, by Academic Grades:

1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 .................................................... 64

Table 4.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported

Lifetime Use of Selected Substances, by Family Structure:

1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 .................................................... 65

Table 4.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance in the Past School Year, by Socioeconomic

Variables and Grade: 1994 ....................................................... 66

Table 4.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Selected

Substances, by Employment Status: 1994 ................................. 67

Table 4.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported

Lifetime Substance Use, by Length of Residence in School

District: 1992 and 1994. .......................................................... 69

Chapter 5. Other Factors Related to Substance Use

Table 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used

Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Absences and

Conduct Problems: 1994 .......................................................... 72

Table 5.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported

Past-Month Use of Selected Substances, by Perceived

Availability: 1994 .................................................................... 76

Table 5.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported

Past-Month Substance Use, by Perceived Danger: 1994 ........... 79

Table 5.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Thought

Selected Substances Were Very Dangerous to Use:

1990, 1992, and 1994 .............................................................. 80

Table 5.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Drank Beer/ Smoked Marijuana in the Past Month, by Parental Approval:

1994 ........................................................................................ 82

Table 5.6. Age of First Use of Substances Among Texas Seniors in

1988 and 1994 ......................................................................... 84

Table 5.7. Participation in Extracurricular Activities for Past-Month

Substance Users and Non-Users: 1994 Texas Secondary

Students ................................................................................... 85

Table 5.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Selected

Substances, by Number of Extracurricular Activities: 1992

and 1994 .................................................................................. 92

Table 5.9. Perceptions of Safety of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime Alcohol and Marijuana Use Compared to Students Who Did Not Use Alcohol and Marijuana: 1994 ....... 94

Table 5.10. Peer Behaviors Reported by Texas Secondary Students

Who Had Ever Used Alcohol and Marijuana Compared to

Peer Behaviors Reported by Students Who Had Never Used Alcohol and Marijuana: 1994 ................................................................ 96

Chapter 6. Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

Table 6.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Sought

Help for Substance Problems in the Past School Year:

1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 .................................................. 102

**Executive Summary**

The 1994 Texas School Survey was based on the responses of

107,093 secondary students.

Substance use trends for

secondary students in Texas and nationwide show

an increase in illicit drug use,

especially marijuana, from

1992 to 1994.

**Introduction**

Since its inception in 1988, the Texas School Survey has been a biannual collaborative effort between the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) and the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University to collect and analyze information on substance use among Texas youths. The *1994 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students Grades 7-12* was based on the responses of

107,093 secondary students. The sample contained 51,414 males (48 percent) and 55,351 females (52 percent). Of the sample, 49 percent were White, 14 percent were African American, 30 percent were His- panic, and 7 percent were of other races or ethnicities.

**Comparisons with National Data**

• Substance use trends for secondary students in Texas are similar to national trends, showing an increase in illicit drug use, especially marijuana use, since 1992.

• In 1994, Texas eighth graders reported higher current use of cigarettes, inhalants, marijuana, and cocaine than did eighth graders nationwide.

• Texas seniors were more likely to use cocaine than seniors nationwide, but less likely to use cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, inhalants, marijuana, hallucinogens, and steroids.

**Other Texas Data**

• The Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Report corroborates the rise in illicit drug use among Texas adolescents. It indicates that arrests of youths age 17 and under for drug sale and possession are increasing. Total drug arrests for 1993 surpassed the

previous high set in 1985 and data for the first six months of

1994 indicate that arrests for substance abuse offenses will be even higher in 1994.

**Drug-Specific Patterns of Use**

A prevalence table containing a complete list of the rates of substance use for Texas secondary students by survey year is shown in Appendix B, pages 120-122.

*Tobacco*

• Lifetime tobacco use ranges from 40 percent for seventh graders to 63 percent for seniors.

• Lifetime tobacco use remained stable between 1992-1994, but current use increased by 16 percent during that period with eighth and tenth graders showing the greatest rates of increase.

*Alcohol*

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among Texas secondary students. In many ways, curtailing alcohol consump- tion is more problematic than reducing the use of illicit drugs be- cause of alcohol’s availability and the perception among adolescents that alcohol is not as dangerous as other drugs.

• Lifetime alcohol use was 74 percent for all students in grades 7-

12, ranging from 58 percent for seventh graders to 86 percent for seniors.

• Lifetime alcohol use among secondary students decreased from

1992 to 1994, but past-month use of alcohol and binge drinking

(consuming five or more drinks on one occasion) increased.

• A majority of students thought alcohol was very easy to obtain.

• About 10 percent of all secondary students went to class while drunk during the past school year. Of those students, about one- half went to class while drunk more than once and one-fifth did so four or more times.

*Inhalants*

Although fewer Texas youths used inhalants in 1994 than in

1988, inhalant use remains a problem, particularly for students in seventh and eighth grades, and for those who experience academic, attendance, and disciplinary problems in school. Students who had used inhalants had many of the characteristics associated with those who drop out of school: poor academic achievement, low motivation

The Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Report corroborates the rise in illicit drug use among Texas adolescents.

■ ■ ■

About 10 percent of all secondary students went to class while drunk during the past school year.

Students who had used inhalants had many of the characteristics associated with dropouts: poor academic achievement, low motivation, and poor adjustment to school.

(suggested by increased truancy), and poor adjustment to school (indi- cated by increased discipline problems).

• In 1994, 20 percent of seventh graders and 24 percent of eighth graders reported lifetime inhalant use, while 14-15 percent of the juniors and seniors reported lifetime inhalant use.

• Students who made Cs or below were about 1.7 times more likely to have used inhalants than those who made As and Bs.

*Illicit Drugs*

• Use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students increased significantly from 1992 to 1994, reversing the downward trend seen since 1988. In 1994, the lifetime prevalence of most of the illicit drugs increased, except for crack and Ecstasy.

• 28 percent of all secondary students in 1994 had used some type of illicit substance during their lifetime, increasing from 22 percent

in 1992, but still below the 1988 rate of 39 percent.

*Marijuana*

• In 1994, marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance other than alcohol and tobacco.

• The increase in marijuana use between 1992 and 1994 was the greatest of the illicit drugs measured.

• 25 percent of all secondary students in 1994 had used marijuana at least once, up from 20 percent in 1992, but below the peak of 32 percent in 1988.

*Uppers*

• Uppers were the second most frequently used illicit drug among Texas secondary students, but upper use has remained about the same since 1992. Overall lifetime prevalence is about 7 percent and current prevalence is about 2 percent, with older students reporting higher levels of lifetime use.

*Downers*

• Use of downers decreased more than any other substance since the

1988 survey. Only 5 percent of all secondary students in 1994 and

1992 reported lifetime use of downers. From 1990-1994 current use remained around 1 percent.

*Cocaine/Crack*

• 5 percent of all secondary students reported lifetime use of pow- dered cocaine and 2 percent reported past-month use.

• Lifetime cocaine/crack use decreased from 7 percent to 5 percent between 1988 and 1992, but in 1994 rose again to 6 percent.

• Cocaine/crack use tended to be two times higher among students who made poor grades.

*Hallucinogens*

• Current use of hallucinogens has remained at about 2 percent over the past four surveys.

*Steroids*

• Steroid consumption was virtually an all-male phenomenon: 3 percent of males reported lifetime use, compared to less than 1 percent of females.

• Steroid use was more prevalent among athletes; 50 percent more students who participated in athletics had ever used steroids compared to students who were not in athletics.

**Demographic Variables and Substance Use**

*Gender*

• Except for uppers, males were more likely to use substances than females, especially in the higher grades.

• From 1988 to 1994, male students reported a decrease in the use of all substances, but female students had larger decreased rates than male students in lifetime use of all substances except alco- hol and hallucinogens.

*Race/Ethnicity*

• All three racial/ethnic groups showed an increase in illicit drug use between 1992-1994, breaking a trend of declining drug use since 1988. For the survey years 1988, 1990, and 1992, His- panic students reported the highest rates of past-month use of any illicit drug, followed by White students, with African- American students reporting the least amount of current use. In

1994, however, African Americans outpaced Whites in the percentage of students who reported past-month use of any illicit drug.

*School Grades*

• Students who earned grades of Cs or lower reported about two times as much lifetime and current use of any illicit drug, mari- juana, or downers than those making As and Bs, and about three times as much lifetime and current use of cocaine and crack.

All three racial/ ethnic groups showed a trend of increased illicit drug use from

1992 to 1994.

■ ■ ■

Students who earned grades of Cs, Ds, and Fs were almost two times more likely to have used any illicit drug than students who made As and Bs.

Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures.

■ ■ ■

Students who held jobs were clearly more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs.

Parental involvement in their children's activities tends to serve as a protective factor against substance abuse.

*Family Structure*

• Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use sub- stances than those who lived in other family structures. Between

1988 and 1994, lifetime prevalence of all substances decreased among students who lived with two parents. Decreases in lifetime use occurred among students from other family structures for all substances except alcohol, although the declines were generally less than those seen among students who lived with both parents.

*Socioeconomic Status*

• Students who held jobs were clearly more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs. Working students were about

1.4 times more likely to report lifetime use of marijuana and any illicit drug, and they were more likely to use alcohol.

• Secondary students with a college-educated parent were less likely to have used substances in the past school year (62 percent) than those whose parents had not achieved this educational level (66 percent).

**Other Factors Related to Substance Use**

Secondary students were more likely to have higher levels of substance use (1) if they had conduct problems at school; (2) if most of their friends also used substances; (3) if they had easy access to sub- stances; (4) if they did not think a substance was dangerous; (5) if they felt unsafe in their homes, schools, and/or neighborhoods; (6) if they thought their parents approved of substance use; and (7) if they rarely participated in extracurricular activities.

*Parental Influence*

• Adolescents who said their parents approved of kids their age using substances were more likely to consume substances than those who indicated parental disapproval. Past-month use of beer and marijuana were considerably higher among students who believed their parents approved of kids their age using substances or students who did not know how their parents felt about sub- stance use.

• Parental involvement in the activities of their children tends to serve as a protective factor against adolescent involvement in substance use. Students whose parents attended school events were less likely to use alcohol and marijuana.

*Extracurricular Activities*

• The more activities in which a student participated, the less likely the student was to use substances. For example, only 16 percent of the past-month marijuana users regularly participated in three or more extracurricular activities, compared to 28 percent of the non-users. There were differences in substance use, however, among the different activity groups as discussed more fully in Chapter 5.

• On the basis of extracurricular activities, students involved in vocational education (VOE), distributive education (DE), and work study programs had the highest rates of substance use. Band and orchestra students reported the lowest past-month use for all substances.

**Alcohol and Drug-Related Problems**

• Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs is one of the most disturbing consequences of adolescents’ substance use. Although the percentage who had driven while drunk has de- clined since 1988, the percentage who had driven while high on drugs increased between the 1992 and 1994 surveys. In 1994,

26 percent of seniors said they had driven after having a good bit to drink and 12 percent had driven while high.

• The percentage of secondary students who had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking remained at 5-6 percent over the past several years, but about two times as many second- ary students in 1994 than in 1992 reported drug-related prob- lems with the law or their teachers (2.5 percent versus 1.4 per- cent with the police; 1.9 percent versus 1.2 percent with their teachers).

**Conclusions**

• After showing a downward trend since 1988, use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students increased sharply between 1992 and 1994. Increases in illicit drug use resulted mostly from

rising prevalence rates among eighth graders, African-American students, and males.

• Higher use of drugs may be partially attributed to more lax attitudes toward drug use among Texas secondary students, lowered perceptions of parental disapproval of substance use, and the increased availability of drugs.

Higher use of drugs may be partially attributed to more lax attitudes toward drug use among Texas secondary students, lowered perceptions of parental disapproval of drug use, and the increased availability of drugs.

• The increase in marijuana use between 1992 and 1994 was the greatest among most illicit drugs measured. If it is true that marijuana is a gateway drug to other illicit drugs, then the sharp increases in marijuana use found in this study should be read as a sign of potential future increases in other illicit drug use.

Results of the present study suggest that preventive initiatives should include strategies which

• encourage students to participate in extracurricular activities;

• help them to develop positive peer relations;

• foster parental participation in school activities;

• strengthen parental disapproval of the use of alcohol and drugs by their children;

• encourage students who are experimenting with alcohol and drugs to seek help from adults; and

• help create community and school settings to provide an economi- cally adequate and safe environment.

**Chapter 1. Description of Survey and Limitations of**

**Study**

**A Brief History**

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 1

Description of Survey

The first Texas School Survey of substance abuse among in-school youths was conducted in 1988. Since that time, 642, or about 60 percent, of the school districts in Texas have been involved in this survey, and over 1.5 million students (983,000 secondary and

523,000 elementary) have filled out the survey forms. The school instrument was modeled after the successful New York instrument, but was extensively modified to collect additional information on substance abuse topics.

The 1988 Texas survey instrument asked questions about the

• use of 14 different classes of substances and 10 volatile substances commonly abused as inhalants;

• behavioral correlates of substance use;

• problems related to substance use; and

• sources of information and help for substance-related problems.

The instrument targeted students in the seventh through twelfth grades. The original format was “paper and pencil,” that is, results were hand-entered onto a computer system by staff of the Public Policy Resource Laboratory (now PPRI, the Public Policy Research Institute) at Texas A&M. The 1988 project set a precedent for a collaborative effort between PPRI and TCADA for the state survey that has been followed ever since.

The 1988 state survey results generated numerous requests from educators and the general public for local information. In response to these requests, PPRI and TCADA initiated a procedure for surveying individual school districts. Several procedural modifications were made, such as converting the questionnaire into a format that could

Since 1988, 60 percent of the school districts in Texas have been involved

in the school survey project, and over 1.5 million students have filled out survey forms.

From the first school survey, it was clear that many students started abusing

substances while in elementary school.

■ ■ ■

The school survey project was honored as an Outstanding Prevention Program and received a Noteworthy Program and Practices Award

from the Southwest Regional Center for Drug-Free Schools and Communities.

be optically scanned, thus eliminating the need for manual data entry. Questions about use of steroids and Ecstasy were added to the survey form, and automated data analysis and computer software to produce reports were written. Beginning in 1989, various Texas school districts began surveying students annually in order to compare local results to state levels and to help identify local problems requiring special attention. From the results of the first school survey in 1988, it was clear that

many students started abusing substances while still in elementary school. In that year, a significant proportion of seventh-grade inhalant users claimed they had first used inhalants when they were ten years old or younger. However, the secondary school instrument was not appro- priate for surveying elementary students. At six pages, it was too long

to be completed by younger students in the required 15-20 minutes, and it asked about several substances rarely used by elementary students such as hallucinogens, uppers, and downers. Early in 1989, TCADA

and PPRI developed a survey instrument suitable for elementary stu- dents which maintained compatibility with the secondary instrument, but it asked fewer questions about fewer kinds of drugs, and included fewer response categories. Questions about the perceived dangers of substance use were added to both survey forms in 1990.

The school survey project received a Noteworthy Program and Prac- tices Award for 1989-1990 from the Southwest Regional Center for Drug-Free Schools and Communities and was honored again by the Center as an Outstanding Prevention Program in 1991.

Four new questions were added to both the 1992 secondary and elementary surveys. In order to provide more information about the student’s socioeconomic status, two questions asked students whether their parents graduated from college and in what kind of home (i.e., house, apartment/duplex, or mobile home) they lived. The other two new questions addressed issues identified by school district personnel as being of particular interest. They asked students where they got alco- holic beverages and how long they had attended school in the same school district. The 1992 secondary survey instrument also included new questions about extracurricular activities, peer values, and the security of the student’s environment. These questions were added to investigate the relationship between activities, social environment, and substance abuse.

While the 1994 school survey content remained basically the same as the 1992 survey, a new question was added to the 1994 survey form. The question which indicated the socioeconomic status of the student was changed from the type of home where a student lived to whether he/she qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch (Appendix A,

question 11). Also, the wording for the responses that followed question number 16 which queried students about inhalant use was modified. The question read, “*About how many times (if any) have you ever sniffed, huffed or inhaled the following inhalants for ‘kicks’ or ‘to get high’?*” The phrase “to get high” was added to the responses. For example, the response which in 1992 read “*Never used it*” was changed to “*Never used it to get high*;” the response “1-2 times” was changed to “*1-2 times to get high*.” It was thought that on previous surveys, some students may have answered that they had used the specific inhalant when they had sniffed it unintentionally or smelled it not intending to get high.

Also, the question regarding the use of substances during the

school year was modified to read “*Since school began in the Fall, how many times have used [substance]?*” One of the responses to the question was changed from “*Never used it*” to “*Not used it*” (Appendix A, question 18).

It should be noted that the modifications to the 1994 survey instrument possibly may have affected some of the variations in prevalence rates from 1992 to 1994, especially in the case of inhalants.

**Survey Methods**

*Sampling*

The 1994 Texas School Survey was administered to 125,700 sec- ondary students and 70,200 elementary students. As will be dis- cussed below, some of the questionnaires were excluded from the results, therefore, this report is based on data collected from 107,093 secondary students (Table 1.1).

Students were randomly selected from school districts throughout the state using a multi-stage probability design. Stage one was the selection of districts; stage two, the selection of schools within the sampled districts; and stage three, the selection of classes within the sampled schools.

*Instrumentation*

A six-page questionnaire was designed for secondary students in grades seven through twelve. The survey instrument asked about use of eleven drugs including tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, and Ecstasy (see Appendix A for an example of the questionnaire). A pseudo-drug was also included in the questionnaire to help identify exaggerators and detect invalid responses. Other questions pertained to behavioral

The 1994 Texas School Survey was administered to

125,700 secondary students and 70, 200 elementary students.

**Table 1.1. Total Number of Respondents to the 1994 Texas School Survey, by Grade and**

**Demographic Characteristics**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Grade**  **7** | **Grade**  **8** | **Grade**  **9** | **Grade**  **10** | **Grade**  **11** | **Grade**  **1 2** | **Total** |
| **Total Sample** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19,181 | 21,843 | 17,744 | 18,295 | 14,474 | 15,556 | 107,093 |
| **Gender** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 9,305 | 10,529 | 8,504 | 8,603 | 6,923 | 7,550 | 51,414 |
| Female | 9,818 | 11,236 | 9,193 | 9,641 | 7,505 | 7,958 | 55,351 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 8,719 | 10,026 | 8,471 | 9,466 | 7,525 | 8,144 | 52,351 |
| African American | 2,765 | 3,223 | 2,691 | 2,303 | 1,804 | 1,817 | 14,603 |
| Hispanic | 6,224 | 7,023 | 5,209 | 5,074 | 3,896 | 4,283 | 31,709 |
| Other | 1,202 | 1,280 | 1,115 | 1,223 | 1,033 | 1,127 | 6,980 |
| **Usual Grades** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As | 5,941 | 6,827 | 4,478 | 4,860 | 4,004 | 4,828 | 30,938 |
| Bs | 8,225 | 9,358 | 7,942 | 8,906 | 7,256 | 7,914 | 49,601 |
| Cs | 3,484 | 3,972 | 3,802 | 3,480 | 2,610 | 2,363 | 19,711 |
| Ds | 697 | 748 | 700 | 477 | 308 | 209 | 3,139 |
| Fs | 301 | 325 | 349 | 188 | 78 | 45 | 1,286 |
| **Family Structure** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Live with Both Parents | 12,075 | 13,831 | 10,806 | 11,677 | 9,341 | 9,941 | 67,671 |
| Other Family Structures | 6,980 | 7,869 | 6,828 | 6,528 | 5,056 | 5,533 | 38,794 |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 or Younger | 67 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 79 |
| Age 12 | 5,467 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5,498 |
| Age 13 | 10,993 | 6,377 | 35 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 17,407 |
| Age 14 | 2,342 | 12,352 | 5,034 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 19,755 |
| Age 15 | 230 | 2,724 | 9,746 | 5,531 | 45 | 3 | 18,279 |
| Age 16 | 13 | 259 | 2,365 | 10,212 | 4,944 | 93 | 17,886 |
| Age 17 | 5 | 9 | 382 | 2,058 | 7,691 | 5,439 | 15,584 |
| Age 18 | 1 | 5 | 77 | 322 | 1,481 | 8,352 | 10,238 |
| Age 19 | 9 | 9 | 34 | 90 | 260 | 1,614 | 2,016 |

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to the missing frequency of the specific category.

and demographic correlates of substance use, sources of information about and help for substance-related problems, perceptions of peer values and attitudes, and the perceived safety of the home, neighbor- hood, and school environments. The questionnaire was a form that could be optically scanned, similar to those used in achievement tests and other forms of standardized testing. It was designed for confiden- tial self-administration by students with the aid of a staff member who distributed and collected survey forms, read a common set of instructions, and monitored the class during survey administration.

*Administration*

To allow for resolution of scheduling conflicts and other potential difficulties, districts selected for inclusion in the state sample were contacted early on. They were initially notified of the project by mail, followed by a phone call to clarify the study objectives and discuss in detail how the survey should be administered. Relevant personnel in the selected districts and campuses were provided with complete instructions and materials necessary to administer the survey. Teach- ers in selected classrooms were given a script to read so that all stu- dents would receive a standardized set of instructions. Teachers were also asked to provide information on the number of students that should have taken the survey but were absent, and the number that were present but failed to complete the survey. This information was useful for computing error estimates.

*Terminolog y*

*Secondary students* are those in grades seven through twelve. Esti- mates for elementary students (those in grades four through six) will be presented in a separate document.

*Illicit drugs or illegal drugs* are used interchangeably and refer to substances scheduled under the Controlled Substances Act. This act does not cover tobacco, alcohol, or inhalants, so these substances are not included in computations of rates of illicit drug use. Of course, when considering the survey statistics one must remember that Texas law prohibits purchase, possession, and consumption of alcohol by those under 21 and prohibits the purchase of tobacco and some inhalants by those under 18. In addition, steroids are not included in the illicit drug category because questions about the use of steroids were not added to the statewide survey until 1990. In order to allow comparison of the “illicit drug” category from 1988 to 1994, steroids have been excluded. Illicit drug use in this study thus refers to use of marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and/or Ecstasy.

Illicit or illegal drugs refer to substances scheduled under the Controlled Substances Act. The Act does not include tobacco, alcohol, or inhalants.

*Prevalence* refers to the percentage of students reporting use of a substance or substances at a given time. *Current or past-month prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances within the month prior to the survey. *School-year prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances in the past school year but not within the month before the survey, unless specifically indicated. *Not- past-year prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances in the past but not within 12 months prior to the survey. *Lifetime prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances at least once in their lives, regardless of when the substance was last used.

*Recency of use* refers to the last time a substance was used: within the past month, the current school year, or prior to the current school year. *Frequency of use* describes how often use has occurred.

**Limitations**

*Scope*

The Texas School Survey results can be generalized only to public school students because only public school students were sampled in this project. Neither private school students nor dropouts are repre- sented, although they are an important component of the youthful population of Texas. This limitation should be kept in mind when considering the implications of this data.1 The findings in this study represent reasonable estimates of the extent of substance use among public school students. The survey procedure employed in this research

is an appropriate technique for estimating the prevalence and frequency of various forms of drug use in the target population. A survey method- ology appears to be the only feasible means for making estimates on these largely clandestine behaviors.

*Self-Reported Data*

Substance use estimates presented in this report are based entirely on self-disclosure. While many studies have established the usefulness of self-reported information for estimating the incidence and prevalence of drug use, the validity of these data ultimately depends on the truthful- ness, recall, and comprehension of the respondents. This study was carefully designed to minimize the impact of these potential sources of error. Fifteen percent of the questionnaires from the secondary sample were discarded because students either reported impossibly high levels of substance abuse or claimed to use a non-existent drug. If students failed to report both their age and grade level, the data were also

dropped from the analyses. Other measures to reduce response bias included a full array of instrument construction, testing and review protocols, validity check procedures, and data processing protocols that have been developed over the past seven years on the basis of administering over 1.5 million surveys to public school students. For further information on these technical matters and tabular informa- tion necessary to estimate confidence limits, the reader may consult the separate technical report prepared by PPRI, *Methodology Report for the 1994 Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use*.2

Despite these precautions, some undetected under- and over- reporting may have occurred. However, any differences among sub- groups in veracity, recall, or comprehension are likely constant through time. Any reporting bias in the data gathered in the four statewide surveys should be approximately equal in all survey years, making comparisons among data gathered between 1988 and 1994 valid.

*Sampling Error*

The estimates presented in this study are based on a sample and hence are subject to sampling error. This survey was designed and drawn such that confidence limits on all estimates can be ascertained. However, the procedures required to estimate confidence limits in

this project are more complex than can be summarized in a document intended for a general readership. Several factors contribute to this complexity:

• *Cluster-sampling* - Entire classrooms (as opposed to individual students) were randomly selected to participate in the survey. Textbook procedures for computing confidence intervals assume random selection of individual respondents, which was not the case for this study.

• *Weighting* - Some categories were oversampled, then the data were weighted to make it precisely reflect the demographic composition of Texas schools. Textbook procedures for computing confidence intervals assume all observations have equal weight, which was not true for this study.

• *Asymmetric Confidence Intervals* - Many estimates are 5

percent or less and require asymmetric confidence intervals. Asymmetric confidence limits adjust for the fact that the true rate in a population cannot be less than 0 percent or greater than 100 percent. For example, if an estimate was 1 percent, where the computed upper boundary of the 95

Measures to reduce response bias included testing and review protocols, validity check procedures, and data processing protocols that have been developed over the past seven years on the basis of administering 1.5 million surveys to public school students.

For estimates regarding the secondary school population as a whole, the 95 percent confidence interval is at most plus or minus 1.3 percent.

percent confidence interval is plus 2 percent, the lower boundary cannot be symmetrical (i.e., minus 2 percent) because it is impossible for fewer than zero people to have the characteristic. Procedures for computing asymmetric confidence intervals ensure that this paradoxical situation does not occur.

These factors must be taken into account to correctly compute confi- dence intervals on the estimates presented herein. The statistical basis for these computations and estimate of 95 percent confidence limits for this study are included in the *Methodology Report for the 1994 Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use*. The technical reader should refer to that document for additional information.

The Texas School Survey is based on a very large sample and the estimates have a high degree of statistical precision relative to most published survey research that employed cluster sampling. For esti- mates regarding the secondary school population as a whole, the 95 percent confidence interval is at most plus or minus 1.3 percent. In other words, if the estimate based on the school survey sample is that

50 percent of secondary school students have used a substance, there is a

95 percent chance that the true population rate is between 48.7 percent and 51.3 percent. This estimate of sampling error is conservative for estimates of rates on the secondary school population as a whole. Actual

95 percent confidence intervals on most substances are smaller.

Where rates are presented for subgroups of the secondary school population (e.g., genders, racial/ethnic groups, school grades, etc.) the sampling error is greater because the samples contain fewer observa- tions. For example, the largest 95 percent confidence limit in any grade and on any substance is observed on any illicit drug in the eighth grade. In this case, the estimate of lifetime prevalence of use is 23.5 percent with the lower and upper boundaries of the 95 percent confidence interval being 19.4 percent and 28.2 percent, respectively. Confidence limits on all other substances in all other grades do not exceed this

figure and in most cases are much smaller. For example, the lower and upper boundaries in the estimate of lifetime use of any illicit drug among tenth graders (32.7 percent) are 31.0 percent and 34.5 percent, respectively, a much narrower range than is observed among eighth graders.

A composite estimate summarizes the behaviors of students in several grades (usually grades 7–12), and is computed for all subpopulations by using standard proportional adjustments based on the overall propor- tion of secondary students in each grade. This procedure controls for

demographic variations that may be present among subpopulations due to factors such as differential dropout rates (e.g., there are fewer C, D, and F students than A and B students in upper grades because students with poor academic performance drop out at higher rates),

and produces composite estimates that are directly comparable among subpopulations.

*Endnotes*

1 Since the school survey only samples in-school students, it is likely that the study underestimates the prevalence of substance use in the adolescent popula- tion because school dropouts consistently have shown higher rates of substance use than those staying in school. See G. Globetti, “Teenage Drinking,” in *Alcoholism: Development, Consequences, and Interventions*, 2nd ed., N. J. Estes and M. E. Heinemann eds. (St. Louis, Mo.: The C. V. Mosby Co., 1982); W. B. Hansen, L. M. Collins, C. K. Malotte, C. A. Johnson, and J. E. Fielding, “Attrition in Prevention Research,” *Journal of Behavioral Medicine* 8:3 (1985):

261-275; L. Y. Liu, *Substance Use Among Youths at High Risk of Dropping Out:*

*Grades 7-12 in Texas, 1992* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and

Drug Abuse, August 1994).

2 J. A. Dyer, R. Prislin, L. Ringer, and C. D. Hanks, *Methodology Report for the*

*1994 Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use* (College Station, Tx.: Public

Policy Research Institute, Texas A& M University, 1994).

**Chapter 2. Comparisons with National and Other**

**Texas Data**

**Introduction**

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 11

Comparisons with National and Other Texas Data

This section compares the Texas School Survey estimates on substance use to national prevalence data collected through the Moni- toring the Future Study, conducted by the Institute for Social Re- search at the University of Michigan with support from the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA).1 Substance use trends in Texas are consistent with national trends, most prominently in the increase in illicit drug use among secondary students since 1992, especially marijuana use (see Figures 2.1 and 2.2). This trend toward increased use and abuse of marijuana is corroborated by other substance-related indicators in Texas—adolescent arrests for marijuana sale and posses- sion and treatment admissions for a primary problem of marijuana are increasing.

Based on the national survey, the Office of National Drug Con- trol Policy issued a report stressing the significance of the trend of increased illicit drug use after a number of years of declining use.2

There is concern that prevention efforts must be critically evaluated

for effectiveness and ensure that new generations are targeted. There is also concern regarding marjiuana as a gateway substance—that its increased use will lead to an increase in other illicit drug use.

**Comparisons to the National Survey**

The Monitoring the Future surveys collected data on prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use from large representative samples of students from across the nation. Questions regarding attitudes, beliefs, and the social milieu (such as availability and peers’ use) were included. The Monitoring the Future Study began its

annual survey of high school seniors in 1975. The study was expanded in 1991 to obtain additional data on eighth and tenth graders. The

Substance use trends in Texas are similar to national trends, most prominently in the increase in illicit drug use among secondary students since 1992, especially marijuana use.

**Figure 2.1. Percentage of Secondary Students Nationwide Who**

**Had Ever Used Marijuana: 1988-1994**

50%

45%

40%

35%

30%

25%

20%

15%

10%

5%

0%

1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994

Grade 8

Grade 10

Grade 12

**Figure 2.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever**

**Used Marijuana: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

50%

45%

40%

35%

30%

25%

20%

15%

10%

5%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

Grade 8

Grade 10

Grade 12

1994 national project gathered information from 17,708 eighth grad- ers, 16,080 tenth graders, and 15,929 seniors based on a regional nationwide sample.

There are methodological differences between the Texas School Survey and the Monitoring the Future Study, including differences in sampling design, data collection, and analytical protocols. Additionally, questions about substance abuse are asked differently in the two projects, and the national questions for alcohol were changed in 1993. The new alcohol questions required heavier use to elicit a positive response, so comparisons with the 1992 national data and 1994 Texas

data regarding alcohol use may not be accurate. However, for other substances the results are generally comparable because there is close correspondence in results across grade levels and over several sub- stances, although caution should be exercised when comparing the two sets of estimates. Seven substance categories are comparable in both studies: cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, and steroids.

**Prevalence and Recency of Use**

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 contrast the Texas and national lifetime and current use of a variety of substances for eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders. Overall, Texas adolescents in 1994 were more likely to use cocaine but less likely to try smokeless tobacco than youths nation- wide. Eighth graders in Texas reported higher current use of ciga- rettes, inhalants, marijuana, and cocaine, but lower use of smokeless tobacco than those in the 1994 national survey. Use of hallucinogens and steroids were similar. Among tenth graders, those in Texas had higher rates of use for cocaine and hallucinogens, but lower rates of use for cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and marijuana. Current use of inhalants and steroids were nearly equal for the national and state surveys of tenth graders. Texas seniors reported lower current use for cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, inhalants, marijuana, hallucinogens, and steroids than seniors nationwide, but higher current use of co- caine. Texas seniors were about two times more likely than national seniors to have used cocaine in the past month (2.4 percent versus 1.5 percent).

Regarding lifetime use, Texas eighth graders in 1994 reported higher use of cigarettes, inhalants, marijuana, and cocaine than did their counterparts nationally, while their use of smokeless tobacco was lower, and their use of hallucinogens and steroids was equal. For

Texas tenth graders, lifetime use was higher for cigarettes and co- caine, while it was lower for smokeless tobacco, inhalants, marijuana, and hallucinogens, with steroid use equal between the national and state surveys. Texas seniors showed higher lifetime use of cocaine, but lower use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, inhalants, marijuana, and hallucinogens. Steroid use, again, was about equal.

**Trends in Use**

*National Trends*

National surveys showed that adolescent use of illegal drugs increased significantly between 1992 and 1994, and use was up for

Overall, Texas adolescents in 1994 were more likely to use cocaine, but less likely to try

smokeless tobacco than youths nationwide.

**Table 2.1. Lifetime Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders Nationwide and in Texas: 1992 and 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cigarettes**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12  **Smokeless Tobacco**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12  **Inhalants**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12  **Marijuana**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12  **Cocaine**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12  **Hallucinogens**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12  **Steroids**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12 | **U S A**  **1992 1994**  45.2% 46.1%  53.5% 56.9%  61.8% 62.0%  20.7% 19.9%  26.6% 29.2%  32.4% 30.7%  17.4% 19.9%  16.6% 18.0%  16.6% 17.7%  11.2% 16.7%  21.4% 30.4%  32.6% 38.2%  2.9% 3.6%  3.3% 4.3%  6.1% 5.9%  3.8% 4.3%  6.4% 8.1%  9.2% 11.4%  1.7% 2.0%  1.7% 1.8%  2.1% 2.4% |  | **Texas**  **1992 1994**  47.0% 49.7%  55.8% 57.3%  58.7% 60.0%  13.9% 15.5%  17.5% 18.9%  24.2% 23.8%  26.1% 23.8%  22.3% 17.4%  18.4% 14.5%  11.9% 21.1%  24.5% 29.9%  29.3% 34.0%  3.0% 4.3%  5.7% 5.9%  7.2% 8.2%  2.2% 4.3%  6.0% 7.8%  8.2% 9.8%  1.3% 2.0%  1.9% 1.8%  1.6% 2.2% |  |

**U S A Texas**

**1993 1994 1992 1994**

**Alcohol\***

Grade 8 55.7% 55.8% 70.9% 69.3% Grade 10 71.6% 71.1% 82.4% 81.1% Grade 12 80.0% 80.4% 86.1% 85.5%

\* Alcohol is shown separately because the 1992 and 1994 national figures are not comparable. The national questionnaire was changed in 1993; the new questionnaire required heavier use to elicit

a positive response.

**Table 2.2. Current Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th**

**Graders Nationwide and in Texas: 1992 and 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cigarettes**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12  **Smokeless Tobacco**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12  **Inhalants**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12  **Marijuana**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12  **Cocaine**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12  **Hallucinogens**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12  **Steroids**  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12 | **U S A**  **1992 1994**  15.5% 18.6%  21.5% 25.4%  27.8% 31.2%  7.0% 7.7%  9.6% 10.5%  11.4% 11.1%  4.7% 5.6%  2.7% 3.6%  2.3% 2.7%  3.7% 7.8%  8.1% 15.8%  11.9% 19.0%  0.7% 1.0%  0.7% 1.2%  1.3% 1.5%  1.1% 1.3%  1.8% 2.4%  2.1% 3.1%  0.5% 0.5%  0.6% 0.6%  0.6% 0.9% |  | **Texas**  **1992 1994**  15.5% 21.7%  19.8% 24.6%  23.6% 27.6%  4.1% 4.7%  5.2% 6.6%  7.5% 7.9%  8.0% 7.5%  3.9% 3.7%  2.0% 2.0%  4.0% 10.6%  8.3% 14.2%  8.4% 14.3%  0.7% 1.3%  1.7% 1.8%  1.7% 2.4%  0.7% 1.4%  2.0% 2.7%  2.0% 2.6%  0.4% 0.6%  0.3% 0.5%  0.4% 0.5% |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Alcohol\***  Grade 8  Grade 10  Grade 12 | **U S A**  **1993 1994**  24.3% 25.5%  38.2% 39.2%  48.6% 50.1% |  | **Texas**  **1992 1994**  30.4% 34.3%  41.5% 44.5%  49.9% 52.0% |  |

\* Alcohol is shown separately because the 1992 and 1994 national figures are not comparable. The national questionnaire was changed in 1993; the new questionnaire required heavier use to elicit

a positive response.

Current use of marijuana among seniors nationwide increased from 12 percent in 1992 to

19 percent in 1994.

■ ■ ■

Nationally, almost one in five eighth graders, or 20 percent, reported lifetime use of inhalants.

most of the drugs measured (Tables 2.1 and 2.2). For example, lifetime use of marijuana among national seniors was 38 percent in 1994, up from 33 percent in 1992. Current use of marijuana among seniors nationwide increased from 12 percent in 1992 to 19 percent in 1994. Increasing use was seen for eighth and tenth graders as well.

Nationally, almost one in five eighth graders reported lifetime use of inhalants (20 percent), an increase from 17 percent in 1992. The number of eighth graders who had used inhalants within the past month also increased from 5 percent in 1992 to 6 percent in 1994. The national past-month rate of smoking cigarettes was 31 percent among seniors, 25 percent among tenth graders, and 19 percent among eighth graders in 1994, up from 28 percent, 22 percent, and 16 percent, respectively, in 1992.

Although the 1992 and 1994 national alcohol prevalence cannot

be compared, the 1993 and 1994 data can be, and lifetime use was level for eighth graders (56 percent), tenth graders (71 percent), and twelfth graders (80 percent). However, between 1993 and 1994, current use of alcohol increased by one to two percentage points nationally.

*Trends in Texas*

Trends in substance use among Texas adolescents during 1992 and

1994 were consistently similar to the trends nationally between 1992 and 1994. The lifetime and current prevalence of cigarettes, marijuana, hallucinogens, and steroids increased among eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders, both in Texas and in the nation. Current marijuana use among Texas eighth graders showed a much greater increase than among

eighth graders nationwide. Current use of cocaine was up both nation- ally and in Texas in the grades surveyed, and lifetime use had also increased for all but national seniors. The pattern was mixed for inhal- ants, where current and lifetime use was up for the three grades nation- ally, but down for Texas students.3 There was no clear trend for smoke- less tobacco, with lifetime use down for eighth graders nationally and for twelfth graders nationally and in Texas. Lifetime use of alcohol between 1993 and 1994 remained stable for all three grades nationally but was down in Texas between 1992 and 1994. Current use of alcohol was up nationally and in Texas, although the increase in use was greater for Texas students.

**Comparisons to Other Texas Indicators**

*Arrest Data*

Other indicators of substance abuse also document the rise in drug

**Figure 2.3. Arrests of Persons 17 Years of Age and Under in Texas for**

**Drug Offenses: 1984-1993**

9,000

8,000

7,000

6,000

5,000

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

0

1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993

Marijuana Arrests All Drug Arrests

use among adolescents. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) from the

Texas Department of Public Safety showed that arrests of youths aged

17 and under for drug sales and possession are increasing (Figure 2.3). Total drug arrests for juveniles aged 17 and under in 1993 surpassed the previous high set in 1985. In the UCR, drug violations are re- ported for four categories: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, and codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics which can cause drug addiction (Demerol, methadone); and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Paralleling the Texas Secondary School Survey results, the in- crease in juvenile drug arrests is most pronounced for marijuana offenses. The proportion of marijuana arrests to total drug offenses peaked in 1987 at 78 percent and dropped to a low of 39 percent in

1991, rising again to 44 percent for 1992, 56 percent in 1993, and

61 percent for the first half of 1994.

*Treatment Data*

At the same time juvenile arrests for marijuana were rising, juvenile admissions to publicly-funded substance abuse treatment programs showed an increase in marijuana abuse, as illustrated in Figure 2.4. The Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) collects information on all clients entering programs funded by TCADA. According to CODAP, 40 percent of juvenile admissions in

Paralleling the Texas School Survey results, the increase in juvenile drug arrests in 1993 and

1994 was most pronounced for marijuana offenses.

■ ■ ■

In 1988, 40 percent of juvenile admissions to publicly funded treatment programs were for a primary problem of marijuana. This dropped to a low of

20 percent in 1991, but climbed to 51 percent in 1994.

**Figure 2.4. Percentage of All Juvenile Drug Arrests that Involved Marijuana and Percentage of All Juvenile Treatment Admissions for a Primary Problem of Marijuana**

80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993

Marijuana Arrests Marijuana Admissions

1988 were for a primary problem of marijuana. This dropped to a low of 20 percent in 1991, but climbed to 51 percent in 1994.

*Endnotes*

1 National Institute on Drug Abuse, “Monitoring the Future Study: Trends in Prevalence of Various Drugs for 8th-Graders, 10th-Graders, and High School Seniors,” *NIDA Capsules* (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse,

1994).

2 R. Clayton, et al., *Increase in Use of Selected Drugs: Monitoring the Future Study of*

*8th-, 10th-, and 12th-Graders* (Washington, D.C.: Office of National Drug

Control Policy, 1994).

3 A bias may exist when comparing the prevalence rates of inhalants between 1994 and the previous survey years in Texas due to a modification of the specific-type- inhalant question in the 1994 Texas School Survey instrument. As discussed in Chapter 1, the phrase “to get high” was added to the responses in question 16 of the survey instrument. This should be kept in mind later in the study whenever analyzing the trends and correlates of inhalant use among Texas secondary students from 1988 to 1994.

**Chapter 3. Drug-Specific Patterns of Use**

**Introduction**

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 19

Drug-Specific Patterns of Use

Lifetime use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students, especially marijuana, increased noticeably from 1992 to 1994 (Appen- dix B, Table B1), while lifetime use of alcohol and inhalants de- creased. Lifetime use of tobacco remained essentially unchanged. Also during this time, current use increased for all substances except inhalants. Although the prevalence rates for most substances were higher in 1994 than in 1992, they were still below the peak levels of

1988, with the exception of current marijuana use.

In 1994, about 64 percent of Texas secondary students used either tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or illicit drugs during the past school year, including the past month; 78 percent reported using some type of substances in their lifetime. This survey also indicated that almost 8 percent of seniors had gotten into trouble with the law because of their drinking, 8 percent of seniors had ever

tried cocaine or crack, 26 percent of seniors drove drunk at least once, and 27 percent of all secondary students had experimented with illicit drugs.

The five substances most frequently used by Texas secondary students in 1994 were alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, and uppers. Students in the upper grades reported more use for all sub- stances except inhalants compared to those in lower grades (Appendix B, Table B2).

**Tobacco**

Tobacco is included in the Texas School Survey because of its addictive properties and its widespread use. It is considered a “gate- way” or entry-level drug because tobacco is often the first drug used by those young people who later use alcohol, marijuana, and other illicit drugs. The tobacco category in the prevalence tables found in Appendix B includes use of both cigarettes and smokeless tobacco. In

1994, 55 percent of all secondary students reported having used some

Between 1992 and

1994, current use of all substances except inhalants increased among Texas secondary

students. Also during this time, lifetime use of illicit drugs increased sharply, especially marijuana use.

Current and

lifetime prevalence rates for tobacco were higher than for any substance except alcohol.

■ ■ ■

Males were more likely than females to have smoked cigarettes and

much more likely to have used smokeless

tobacco.

type of tobacco product during their lifetime. The lifetime tobacco prevalence ranged from 40 percent for seventh graders to 63 percent for seniors. About 24 percent of all secondary students reported past- month tobacco use. Current and lifetime prevalence rates for tobacco were higher than for any substance except alcohol. Among seniors who had ever used tobacco, the average age of first use was 13.6 years, which was earlier than for any other substance.

Students who smoked cigarettes and students who used smokeless tobacco are different. Almost 52 percent of secondary students had ever smoked cigarettes, and 22 percent had done so in the past month, while

17 percent of students had ever used smokeless tobacco, and 6 percent had used it during the past month. As shown in Figure 3.1, males were more likely than females to have smoked cigarettes (55 percent versus

50 percent) and much more likely to have used smokeless tobacco (28 percent versus 7 percent) in their lifetime. Hispanic youths had the highest lifetime prevalence rate for cigarette smoking at 58 percent, followed by White and African-American youths with rates of 54 and

41 percent, respectively. However, White students more commonly used smokeless tobacco—25 percent of them reported lifetime use compared to 13 percent of the Hispanic students and 9 percent of the African-American students.

When data were evaluated according to the extracurricular activi- ties of the students, those who were involved in vocational education

**Figure 3.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco, by Gender and Ethnicity: 1994**

60%

50%

40%

55%

50%

54%

41%

58%

30%

28%

25%

20%

10% 7%

13%

9%

0%

Male Female White African

American

Hispanic

Cigarettes Smokeless Tobacco

**Figure 3.2. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Tobacco Among Texas Secondary Students:**

**1990, 1992, and 1994**

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

Lifetime

Annual

Past Month

10%

0%

\*1988 1990 1992 1994

\* Due to differences in methodolgy, the 1988 survey cannot be compared in the tobacco category.

(VOE), distributive education (DE) or work study programs were by far the most likely to have reported past-month use of cigarettes (25 percent), followed by drama and speech students (23 percent), ath- letes (20 percent), and students on the newspaper or yearbook (20 percent). In comparison, athletes and VOE/DE/work study students were the most likely to have used smokeless tobacco in the past month (7 percent). Band and orchestra students reported the lowest use of cigarettes (15 percent) and drill team members and cheerlead- ers had the lowest use of smokeless tobacco (2 percent).

Family structure was related to tobacco use as well. The preva- lence differences were greater in the lower grades, where students from two-parent families reported lower percentages of lifetime and current use of tobacco than students from other family structures. For example, 13 percent of seventh graders in two-parent households had used tobacco in the past month, compared to 21 percent of those

from other family situations. Among students in the upper grades, the rates of tobacco use were similar for students from both types of families.

Prevalence of tobacco use among secondary students remained quite stable between 1990 and 1994 (Figure 3.2). While lifetime tobacco use slightly decreased by 3 percent over the past three sur- veys, the current use increased by 6 percent. Much of the increase in

Prevalence of tobacco use among secondary students remained quite stable between 1990 and

1994.

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among Texas secondary school students.

■ ■ ■

In 1994, a majority of secondary students said it would be very easy to get alcohol if

they wanted some.

current prevalence from 1990 to 1994 was attributable to more use by tenth graders, African-American students, and students who did not live with both parents. Although the number of seventh- and eleventh- grade current users declined for tobacco between 1990 and 1994,

tenth-grade use increased from 23 percent to 27 percent. Current use of tobacco increased between 1990 and 1994 from 7 percent to 12 percent for African-American students, although White students were still

more likely to use tobacco regularly than either Hispanic and African- American students with current prevalence rates of 30 percent, 26 percent, and 12 percent, respectively. Both male and female students reported a slight increase in current tobacco use between 1990 and

1994. Students who did not live in two-parent households increased their current use of tobacco from 25 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in

1994, while the rates remained level among students from two-parent homes.

**Alcohol**

*Overview of Alcohol Use by Secondary Students*

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among Texas secondary school students. In many ways, curtailing alcohol consumption is more problematic than reducing use of illicit drugs because of its availability and the perception that alcohol is not as dangerous as other substances. A majority of secondary school students (56 percent) said it would be very easy to get alcohol if they wanted some. This number has risen since 1988, when 49 percent indicated that alcohol was easy to obtain. In 1990 and 1992, 52 percent said so.

About 40 percent of the students in 1994 reported that most or all of their friends drank, whereas 33 percent agreed with this in 1988. When asked how often they got alcohol from various sources, 44 per- cent of the students said that most of the time or always they got alcohol at parties and 40 percent got alcohol from friends most of the time or always (Table 3.1). These figures remained almost the same when compared to the 1992 survey.

About 46 percent of those surveyed said alcohol was very danger- ous to use, compared to 67 percent or more who thought other sub- stances were very dangerous. The perceived danger toward alcohol use was 50 percent in 1992 and 37 percent in 1990. In addition, parents were ambiguous about communicating attitudes regarding their children’s drinking. Approximately 20 percent of secondary students either thought their parents had no opinion about their beer drinking or they did not know how their parents felt. This figure has not

**Table 3.1. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “How Often Do You Get Alcoholic Beverages from the Following Sources?”**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Don't**  **Drink** | **Never** | **Seldom** | **Most of**  **the Time** | **Always** |
| At Home | 32% | 33% | 24% | 8% | 3% |
| From Friends | 28% | 17% | 16% | 26% | 14% |
| From a Store | 28% | 38% | 14% | 13% | 8% |
| At Parties | 27% | 16% | 13% | 21% | 23% |
| Other Source | 30% | 29% | 17% | 12% | 12% |

changed since 1990. More importantly, strong parental disapproval against beer drinking decreased as the students aged, with parental attitudes moving to mild disapproval or “neither approve nor disap- prove” as the grade level of the students increased.

*Prevalence and Frequency of Use*

In 1994, lifetime alcohol use was 74 percent for all students in grades 7-12. Thirty-nine percent of secondary students had used alcohol in the past month. The older the students were, the higher their level of alcohol use. Lifetime alcohol use ranged from 58 percent for seventh graders to 86 percent for seniors. Past-month alcohol use

**Figure 3.3. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of**

**Alcohol Among Texas Secondary Students:**

**1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

90%

80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

Lifetime

Annual

Past Month

30%

20%

10%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

**Figure 3.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever**

**Used Alcohol, by Gender and Ethnicity:**

**1992 and 1994**

80%

78%

76%

74%

72%

78%

75%

74% 74%

74%

71%

79%

77%

77%

79%

70%

68%

66%

Male Female White African

American

Hispanic

1992 1994

Between 1992 and

1994, all grades showed a drop of

1-2 percent in lifetime drinking, although current use rose.

■ ■ ■

Eighth graders reported the greatest increase in current alcohol

use. It rose from 30 percent in 1992 to

34 percent in 1994.

ranged from 24 percent for seventh graders to 52 percent for seniors. From 1988 to 1994, lifetime and current alcohol use by Texas second- ary students decreased (Figure 3.3). The peak for both lifetime and current use of alcohol occurred in 1990. The percentage of lifetime use decreased continuously from 1990 (81 percent) to 1994 (74 percent). Between 1992 and 1994, all grades showed a drop of 1-2 percent in lifetime drinking, though current alcohol use rose to 39 percent in

1994 after dropping from 44 percent in 1990 to 37 percent in 1992. Eighth graders reported the greatest increase in current alcohol use, rising from 30 percent in 1992 to 34 percent in 1994.

As shown in Figure 3.4, in 1994 lifetime alcohol use among males and females was similar: 75 percent versus 74 percent. Between 1992 and 1994, lifetime alcohol use for males decreased by 3 percent,

slightly more than the 1 percent decrease for females. In 1990 and

1992, African-American students had the highest rate of lifetime alcohol use, but in 1994, Hispanic students reported more lifetime drinking than any other racial/ethnic group. Over the past two surveys, the percentage of White youths who had ever drunk alcohol decreased from 74 to 71 percent, and the percentage of African-American stu- dents who had ever drunk declined from 79 to 77 percent. However, lifetime alcohol use for Hispanic students increased from 77 percent in

1992 to 79 percent in 1994.

Students who lived with both parents, especially younger students, were less likely to drink than those who did not live with their two

parents. The lifetime alcohol prevalence in 1994 was 51 percent for seventh graders from two-parent families, compared to 69 percent for seventh graders from other family structures. A similar rate in life- time alcohol use was reported by seniors living in two-parent house- holds and by seniors in other family situations (83 percent versus 89 percent). Between 1992 and 1994, students from different family structures had the same decrease of 2 percent in lifetime use of alcohol.

In 1994, more students admitted drinking in the month prior to the survey than did in 1992. For example, current use by eighth graders increased from 30 percent to 34 percent over the two-year period, and current use by eleventh graders increased from 44 percent to 48 percent. Compared to the 1992 survey, current use by both

male and female students increased equally. Hispanic youths showed the largest rate of increase in current alcohol use compared to other racial/ethnic groups.

More students who drank alcohol admitted drinking weekly in

1994 than in 1992, although weekly use is still lower than in 1988 (Table 3.2). For example, the percentage of secondary students who drank beer at least once a week peaked at 15 percent in 1988, then decreased to 7 percent in 1990 and 1992, but rose to 9 percent in

1994. On the other hand, there has been a continuous upward trend since 1988 in monthly alcohol consumption. The percentage of students who drank beer about once per month increased from 23 percent in 1988 to 28 percent in 1990 and 1992, and rose to 29 percent in 1994. This trend was consistent for wine coolers, wine, and liquor as well.

Heavy consumption of alcohol or “binge drinking,” defined as drinking five or more drinks on one occasion has increased since the

**Table 3.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported**

**Weekly and Monthly Drinking: 1988, 1990, 1992 and 1994**

More students who drank admitted to drinking weekly in

1994 compared to

1992, although weekly use remains lower than it was in

1988. Binge drinking has increased as well.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| **Beer** | **Weekly** | 15% | 7% | 7% | 9% |
| **Beer** | **Monthly** | 23% | 28% | 28% | 29% |
| **Wine** | **Coolers Weekly** | 9% | 5% | 5% | 6% |
| **Wine** | **Coolers Monthly** | 26% | 28% | 28% | 28% |
| **Wine** | **Weekly** | 3% | 2% | 3% | 4% |
| **Wine** | **Monthly** | 12% | 17% | 19% | 19% |
| **Liquor Weekly** | | 6% | 3% | 4% | 5% |
| **Liquor Monthly** | | 17% | 21% | 23% | 23% |

**Figure 3.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported that They Normally Consumed Five or More Drinks at One Time:**

**1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

25%

20%

15%

10%

Beer

Wine Coolers

Wine

Liquor

5%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

Although more students said they usually consumed five or more drinks at one sitting, binge drinking has occurred less frequently since

1988.

■ ■ ■

Lifetime alcohol use decreased among secondary students between

1992 and 1994, but among those who drank, past-month drinking increased.

1988 survey (Figure 3.5). In 1988, 13 percent of all students said they usually drank five or more wine coolers during an average drinking oc- casion, compared to 19 percent in 1994. This pattern also holds for heavy consumption of wine and liquor (binge drinking of wine in- creased from 4 percent to 9 percent and binge drinking of liquor in- creased from 9 percent to 14 percent). Typical heavy beer consumption decreased slightly from 21 percent in 1988 to 20 percent in 1994.

Students were also asked how often they had participated in heavy drinking during the past year. Although more students said they usu- ally consumed five or more drinks at one sitting, binge drinking has occurred less frequently since 1988. For example, about 11 percent of students surveyed in 1988 drank five or more beers at one sitting on at least a weekly basis. However, in the recent surveys, about one-half as many respondents (5-6 percent between 1990 and 1994) drank that heavily that often. On the other hand, the number of students who drank five or more beers monthly or less often increased from 27 per- cent in 1988 to 33 percent in 1992 as in 1994. In other words, binge drinking occurred somewhat less frequently than in the past.

In sum, lifetime alcohol use decreased among secondary students between 1992 and 1994, but of those who drank, past-month drinking increased. Much of the increase in current use from 1992 to 1994 was attributable to more use by eighth graders and Hispanics. The frequency of drinking increased between these two surveys, and the

number of students who usually binge drink whenever they consume alcohol has increased.

*Class Attendance While Drunk*

Less than 2 percent of students surveyed in 1994 said they normally drank alcohol before or during school hours. About 10 percent of all secondary students went to class while drunk at least once during the past school year (Figure 3.6). Of that group, about one-half did so more than once, and one-fifth did so four or more times. Although overall these measures remained essentially un- changed from 1988, there were slight increases in this behavior among younger students and slight decreases among older students. For example, the percentage of eighth graders who attended class after drinking rose from 6 percent in 1988 to 10 percent in 1994,

whereas for seniors the percentage decreased from 12 percent in 1988 to 10 percent in 1994.

*Specific Alcoholic Beverages*

As seen in Table 3.3, 61 percent of Texas secondary students in

1994 had ever drunk wine coolers, 59 percent beer, 51 percent wine, and 49 percent liquor. These figures were similar to those in 1992, but slightly lower than in 1990, except for liquor. The lifetime use of liquor was 2 percent more in 1994 than in 1990. Of the four categories of alcoholic beverages, wine had the greatest increase in

Less than 2 percent of the students surveyed in 1994 said they normally drank alcohol before or during school hours.

**Figure 3.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Attended**

**Class While Drunk, by Grade and Number of Days: 1994**

12%

10%

8%

6%

4%

2%

0%

Grade

7

Grade

8

Grade

9

Grade

10

Grade

11

Grade

12

4+ Days 2-3 Days 1 Day

**Table 3.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Consumed Specific Alcoholic Beverages: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| Beer | 60% | 60% | 59% | 59% |
| Wine Coolers | 62% | 63% | 61% | 61% |
| Wine | 45% | 51% | 51% | 51% |
| Liquor | 47% | 47% | 49% | 49% |

In general, consumption of five or more drinks, except for wine, increased

sharply with grade level.

lifetime use between 1988 and 1994, although wine coolers consistently have been the most popular alcoholic beverage among secondary students.

For each alcoholic beverage, lifetime use increased with grade level: seniors reported two or three times the lifetime use of seventh graders (Appendix C, Table C1). As students age, their preferences in alcohol change. Beer and wine coolers, the two most widely con- sumed forms of alcohol, were about equally popular among younger students. Although more seniors reported ever having drunk wine coolers (75 percent) than beer (73 percent), by their senior year they were more likely to drink beer weekly (11 percent versus 5 percent for wine coolers). In comparison, younger students reported more lifetime use of wine than liquor. For example, 31 percent of seventh graders had drunk wine at least once, but only 25 percent had drunk liquor. Among seniors, however, the number of students who had consumed liquor (66 percent) was larger than the number that had drunk wine (64 percent). In addition, use of wine increased with age

(31 percent lifetime use by seventh graders as compared to 64 percent for seniors), and the difference in use of liquor was even more pro- nounced, with 25 percent lifetime use by seventh graders and 66 percent for seniors.

In general, consumption of five or more drinks of all alcoholic beverages, except for wine, increased sharply with grade level (Ap- pendix C, Table C2). However, the pattern varied by beverage. Heavy consumption of beer and liquor became more popular as students reached twelfth grade, but for wine coolers and wine, heavy consump- tion peaked in grades ten and eleven. For example, 7 percent of seventh graders reported heavy consumption of liquor compared to

19 percent of seniors. For wine, the proportion of students who consumed five or more glasses on an average drinking occasion was

relatively stable by grade. Younger students were more likely to drink wine coolers than beer on occasions when they drank five or more drinks, yet older students reported more heavy consumption of beer than of wine coolers. For example, 16 percent of eighth graders

usually drank five or more beers at one setting, compared to 18 percent who drank five or more wine coolers per drinking occasion. Seniors, on the other hand, were more likely to engage in binge drinking of beer (29 percent) than wine coolers (22 percent).

*Beer.* Beer continues to be one of the most popular alcoholic beverages among Texas secondary school students. About 59 percent of all students in 1994 had ever drunk beer. About 37 percent of the students drank beer weekly or monthly, and an additional 22 percent drank beer once a year or less. About two times as many seniors as seventh graders reported weekly beer drinking.

Although the number of students who drank beer at least once a week declined from 15 percent to 9 percent between 1988 and 1994, the prevalence of heavy beer drinking remained about the same (20-

21 percent). Older students were much more likely to be heavy beer drinkers than younger students. For example, about 11 percent of seventh graders compared to 29 percent of seniors reported drinking five or more beers per drinking occasion in 1994.

Students were also asked how often during the past year they had consumed at least five beers at one time (Appendix C, Table C3). About 7 percent of respondents said they had done so more than once a week, 20 percent did so several times a month, and 12 percent did

so less than once per month. Again, binge drinking occurred less frequently in lower grades—about 24 percent of seventh graders had drunk five or more beers at least once during the past year, compared to 51 percent of seniors.

Out of those students involved in extracurricular activities, VOE, DE, and work study students were by far the most likely to have ever drunk beer (67 percent) and to have drunk beer in the past month (34 percent). Athletes reported 64 percent lifetime and 30 percent current use of beer, followed by students in unspecified clubs (60 percent lifetime and 28 percent current), newspaper and yearbook students (58 percent lifetime and 28 percent current), and drill team members and cheerleaders (60 percent lifetime and 26 percent cur- rent). Lowest use was reported by band and orchestra students (49 percent lifetime and 19 percent current).

*Wine Coolers*. Wine coolers appear to be the most popular alcoholic beverage among secondary students. More secondary in

1994 (61 percent) had ever drunk wine coolers compared to other

About 59 percent of all students in 1994 had ever drunk beer;

37 percent drank beer weekly or monthly.

■ ■ ■

Wine coolers appear to be the most popular beverage among secondary students: 61

percent of them had ever drunk wine coolers.

Lifetime use of

wine has remained at 51 percent since

1990.

alcoholic beverages. Six percent of all students drank wine coolers weekly, 28 percent drank them monthly, and 27 percent drank them once a year or less. Across grade levels, the weekly consumption of wine coolers was about the same, although it was slightly more popular among students in grades eight and nine. The percentage of students who drank wine coolers weekly decreased between 1988 and 1994, dropping from 9 percent to 6 percent.

The percentage of students who reported drinking five or more

wine coolers on an occasion increased from 13 percent in 1988 to 19 percent in 1994. Twice as many seniors (52 percent) as seventh graders (26 percent) had drunk five or more wine coolers at least once during the past year.

As with other alcoholic beverages, VOE, DE, and work study students were the most likely to have ever drunk wine coolers (70 percent) and to have drunk them in the past month (30 percent) com- pared to students involved in other activities. Drill team members and cheerleaders also liked wine coolers, with 70 percent reporting lifetime use and 28 percent indicating past month use. Newspaper/yearbook staff reported 63 percent lifetime and 24 percent current use. The lowest use was reported by band and orchestra members (53 percent lifetime and 18 percent current).

*Wine.* Wine showed a significant increase in lifetime use from 45 percent in 1988 to 51 percent in 1990, and remained at 51 percent in

1994. Secondary students drank wine weekly at about the same rate from 1988 to 1994 (3 percent). However, the percentage of students who drank wine monthly increased from 12 percent in 1988 to 19 percent in 1994. The percentage of students who drank wine once a year or less (28 percent) has remained almost the same since 1988.

The number of secondary students who reported heavy wine con- sumption (five or more glasses per occasion) increased from 4 percent in

1988 to 9 percent in 1994. Overall, 34 percent of secondary students (20 percent of seventh graders and 42 percent of seniors) in 1994 said they had drunk five or more glasses of wine at one time, compared to only 23 percent in 1988. In 1994, heavy weekly consumption of wine peaked at grade nine.

While there was a wide range in levels of current use of beer, liquor, and wine coolers on the basis of types of extracurricular activities, patterns of use for wine were much more similar. Again, VOE, DE, and work study students were the most likely to report current use (17 percent), followed by speech and drama students and drill team members and cheerleaders (16 percent each). The lowest current use was reported by band and orchestra students (12 percent). This range of 5 percent was much lower than the 15 percent difference

in beer drinking as reported by vocational and distributive education students as compared to band and orchestra students.

*Liquor*. Liquor was the only alcoholic beverage that had been drunk by less than one-half of all secondary students, and the only form of alcohol with increased lifetime use between the 1990 and

1992 surveys (from 47 percent to 49 percent). The lifetime use remained at 49 percent in 1994. About 28 percent of all students drank liquor weekly or monthly, and 21 percent of all students drank liquor once a year or less. Weekly consumption of liquor increased by grade level until high school, where use remained fairly stable across grades (4.9 to 5.6 percent weekly use).

About 14 percent of secondary students had five or more drinks of liquor during an average drinking occasion, up from 9 percent in

1988. Heavy weekly consumption of liquor was fairly stable across the high school grades, although drinking five or more drinks several times a month increased by grade level.

**Inhalants**

*Overview of Inhalant Use Among Secondary Students*

The term “inhalants” refers to hundreds of different household and commercial products which can be abused by sniffing or “huffing” (inhaling through the mouth). Abused inhalants include volatile solvents (such as gasoline, airplane glue, paint, and polishes), anesthetics (such as ether, chloroform, and nitrous oxide), nitrites and aerosols. Inhalants are readily available, and all that is required to abuse them is some knowledge and a willingness to use them.

Although fewer Texas youths used inhalants in 1994 than in

1988, inhalant use remains problematic, particularly for students in seventh and eighth grades and for those who experience academic, attendance and disciplinary problems in school. In addition, the decline in inhalant use may not represent a trend that will continue. Driven by teenage fads, outbreaks of youthful inhalant use are epi- sodic; use can increase dramatically in a short period of time, creating sharp local differences in prevalence and the kinds of substances that are used. Caution should be exercised when comparing the inhalant prevalence between 1994 and the previous survey years, since the question regarding specific types of inhalants was modified in the

1994 instrument to add “to get high” to each response listed, as discussed in Chapter 1.

Secondary students tend to begin inhalant use at an early age, with average initiation in grades six through eight. Inhalants are also

Although inhalant use has dropped since

1988, it remains problematic, especially for students in seventh and eighth grades and for those who experience academic, attendance, and

disciplinary problems at school.

■ ■ ■

Driven by teenage fads, outbreaks of youthful inhalant use are episodic; use can increase dramatically in a short period of time, creating local differences in prevalence and the kinds of substances used.

**Figure 3.7. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of**

**Inhalants Among Texas Secondary Students:**

**1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

30%

25%

20%

15%

Lifetime

Annual

Past Month

10%

5%

0%

1988 1990 1992 \*1994

\* Due to modifications in the 1994 instrument, a bias may exist when comparing inhalant rates between 1994 and the previous years.

Seventh and eighth graders were more likely to experiment with inhalants than with any of the illicit drugs, including marijuana.

considered “gateway” substances, because they are often the first substances youths try before they graduate to more expensive drugs. The average age of first use of inhalants for seniors in 1994 was 13.9 years, the same as first use of alcohol. This is only 0.3 years later than tobacco use, but 1.5 years earlier than marijuana use and 2.2 years earlier than cocaine use.

*Prevalence of Use*

There were ten specific subtypes of inhalants listed in the school survey. In 1994, about 19 percent of all secondary students had used inhalants in their lifetime and 5 percent had used inhalants in the month prior to the survey. Unlike the use trends of other substances, inhalant use decreased across the board from 1988 to 1994 (Figure

3.7). Since 1988, lifetime, annual (including past month), and cur- rent use of inhalants have declined by 38 percent, 43 percent, and 29 percent, respectively. Decreases were shown for all grades. For lifetime and current inhalant use, eighth graders showed the smallest rate of decrease, whereas juniors had the greatest rate of decrease. These decreases may partially be due to the change in the questions in 1994 about use of specific inhalants.

Though the recent results showed a downward prevalence of inhalant use, it was still common among younger students. Seventh

and eighth graders were more likely to experiment with inhalants than with any of the illicit drugs, including marijuana. They also had used more types of inhalants more often than older students. Unlike the patterns for other substances, the prevalence of inhalant use was higher in the lower grades and lower in the upper grades (Figure 3.8). In 1994, 20 percent of seventh graders and 24 percent of eighth graders reported lifetime inhalant use, whereas 14-15 percent of eleventh and twelfth graders reported lifetime inhalant use. For many years, researchers have postulated that this deviation between the lifetime use of younger students and older students is at least par- tially due to inhalant users who drop out before reaching the upper grades.1 As with lifetime prevalence, current prevalence is highest among younger students; in fact, seventh graders were more likely to have used inhalants than marijuana in the past month. About 7 percent of seventh graders reported past-month use of inhalants, compared to 2 percent of seniors.

Table 3.4 shows a demographic breakdown of the students who had used inhalants. Male students had a higher lifetime inhalant prevalence rate than female students (20 versus 17 percent). However, male and female students in the lower grades were equally likely to have abused an inhalant in their lifetime. On the basis of race/ethnic- ity, Hispanic youths reported the highest rate of lifetime inhalant use

Students who made grades of Cs or

below were about 1.7 times more likely to have ever used inhalants than those who made As or Bs.

35%

**Figure 3.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had**

**Ever Used Inhalants, by Grade:**

**1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

30%

25%

20%

15%

10%

5%

0%

Grade

7

Grade

8

Grade

9

Grade

10

Grade

11

Grade

12

1988 1990 1992 1994

**Table 3.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever**

**Used Inhalants, by Demographic Categories: 1992 and 1994**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1992** | **1994** | **% Change** |
| **Total Students** | 23.2% | 18.7% | -19.3% |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |
| Male | 23.4% | 20.3% | -13.2% |
| Female | 22.9% | 17.2% | -24.9% |
| **Race/Ethnicity**  White | 24.2% | 19.1% | -21.1% |
| African American | 15.5% | 11.4% | -26.5% |
| Hispanic | 26.4% | 22.2% | -15.9% |
| **Usual School Grades**  As and Bs | 19.9% | 15.8% | -20.6% |
| Cs or lower | 30.9% | 26.7% | -13.6% |
| **Family Structure**  Live with Both Parents | 22.5% | 17.3% | -23.1% |
| Other Family Structures | 24.3% | 21.0% | -13.6% |

Among the various inhalants, correction fluid has been the most frequently used among secondary students, but its use has dropped almost in half

since 1988.

at 22 percent, followed by White youths at 19 percent, and African- American youths at 11 percent. Students who made grades of Cs or below were about 1.7 times more likely to have ever used inhalants compared to those who made As and Bs (27 percent versus 16 percent). Students who did not live with both parents also reported a higher prevalence of inhalant use than those who lived in two-parent house- holds (21 percent versus 17 percent).

Between 1992 and 1994, the overall lifetime prevalence of inhal- ant use decreased. Much of the decrease was attributable to less use by females, African-American youths, students who made grades of As and Bs, and students who lived with both parents. Lifetime inhalant use for females dropped from 23 percent to 17 percent, whereas it only dropped from 23 to 20 percent for male students. African-American

students had the greatest rate of decrease among the three racial/ethnic groups, dropping from 16 percent in 1992 to 11 percent in 1994.

*Specific Inhalants*

Lifetime prevalence declined between 1988 and 1994 for specific inhalants (Figure 3.9). Among the various inhalants, correction fluid has been the most frequently used inhalant, but its use has dropped almost in half since 1988. Ten percent of secondary students had ever used correction fluid in 1994, whereas 19 percent of secondary students

**Figure 3.9. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used**

**Selected Inhalants: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

20%

18%

16%

14%

12%

10%

8%

6%

4%

2%

0%

Correction

Fluid

Liquid or Spray Paint

Paint

Thinner

Gasoline Glue Poppers or Medusa

1988 1990 1992 1994

had ever used it in 1988. The 1994 lifetime prevalence of correction fluid inhalation decreased by grade level as well. About 11-13 percent of seventh and eighth graders had ever used correction fluid to get high, compared to 7 percent of seniors (see Appendix D for prevalence of specific inhalants by grade level). The majority of lifetime users had used correction fluid only one or two times, and less than 0.5 percent of students had used this type of inhalant 20 or more times.

Unlike the other inhalants, female students reported slightly more lifetime use of correction fluid than did males in grades seven through nine. Twelve percent of females in the ninth grade had ever used correction fluid, as compared to 9 percent of males. But by grades eleven and twelve, males were reporting more lifetime use of correction fluids (8 percent) as compared to females (6 percent).

The second most frequently reported inhalant was liquid or spray paint in 1994, although it was glue between 1988 and 1992. The lifetime use of liquid or spray paint among secondary students was 7 percent in 1994, down from 10 percent in 1988. Students in eighth grade reported two times as much lifetime liquid or spray paint use than those in twelfth grade, and about 67 percent of those reporting lifetime use of liquid or spray paint had used only once or twice.

Hispanic students were the most likely to use spray paint, with

10 percent reporting lifetime use, as compared to 6 percent of Whites and 3 percent of African-Americans. Use was highest in grade eight, where 14 percent of Hispanics, 7 percent of Whites, and 4 percent of

The second most frequently used inhalant in 1994 was spray paint, although between 1988 and

1992, it was glue.

Unlike other inhalants, poppers are more likely to be used by older students.

■ ■ ■

Only 2 percent of the students had used shoe shine spray and only 2 percent reported lifetime freon use.

African-Americans reported lifetime use. Heavy use was highest for Hispanics in grade nine, where 1 percent reported using 20 or more times, while for Whites, it was highest in grade eleven, where almost

1 percent reported heavy use.

Lifetime use of paint thinner/toluene, gasoline, or glue was reported by 6 percent of all students in 1994. The prevalence patterns of each of these inhalants are similar to those indicated above. Life- time prevalence decreased with grade and the large majority used

these inhalants one or two times. Less than 0.5 percent of students used these inhalants 20 or more times. Lifetime use of glue decreased from 9 percent in 1992 to under 6 percent in 1994—the largest decrease among all specific inhalants.

Poppers include the amyl and butyl nitrite inhalants which are packaged in little bottles and are popular in some club scenes where they are marketed to promote a sense of abandon while dancing, to expand creativity, to stimulate music appreciation, and to enhance sexual pleasure. Unlike other inhalants, the nitrites have been passed down to adolescents from older drug users, and they are more likely to be used by older students. The lifetime use of poppers was about 2

percent for seventh graders, compared to almost 4 percent for seniors. Declines were most marked for the poppers category from 1988 to

1994, where the percentage of students who had ever used dropped from 8 percent in 1988 to 3 percent in 1994. Poppers were most popular among males and White students; lifetime use for each of these groups reached 7 percent in grade twelve.

Only 2 percent of respondents reported use of shoe shine/Texas Shine. These shines are aerosol sprays which give a glossy finish to shoes. Lifetime prevalence of shoe shine use decreased by grade level. In grade seven, 2 percent had ever used shoe shine spray, but by grade twelve, less than 1 percent reported lifetime use. Hispanic students were slightly more likely to report lifetime use; in grade seven,

almost 3 percent had ever used spray shine, but by grade twelve, only

1 percent reported lifetime use.

Lifetime use of freon was also reported at nearly 2 percent, but the prevalence varied across grades for freon use, peaking at grades nine and ten (2 percent). Freon users were more likely to be males, with their lifetime use peaking in the tenth grade at 3 percent.

In addition, about 4 percent of all students reported lifetime use of other sprays (nonstick cooking spray, hair spray, etc.) and 8 percent reported using other inhalants.

**Table 3.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had**

**Ever Used Multiple Types of Inhalants, by Grade: 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **None** | **1** | **Type** | **2-3**  **Types** | **4+**  **Types** |
| All | 82% |  | 7% | 6% | 5% |
| Grade 7 | 81% |  | 7% | 6% | 6% |
| Grade 8 | 77% |  | 7% | 8% | 7% |
| Grade 9 | 81% |  | 7% | 7% | 5% |
| Grade 10 | 83% |  | 6% | 6% | 5% |
| Grade 11 | 87% |  | 6% | 4% | 4% |
| Grade 12 | 86% |  | 6% | 5% | 3% |

*Use of Multiple Inhalants*

About 11 percent of all secondary students in 1994 had used at least two different kinds of inhalants. Younger students used more types of inhalants than older students (Table 3.5). About 8 percent of eighth graders had ever used two or three kinds of inhalants, com- pared to 5 percent of seniors. In addition, 7 percent of eighth graders had ever used four or more different types of inhalants, whereas only

3 percent of seniors had done so. Again, this difference in lifetime use could be due to inhalant users who drop out before they reach the upper grades.

Students were less likely to have used multiple types of inhalants in 1994 than in 1992, while lifetime use of one type of inhalant was similar between these two surveys for all grades. For example, only 12 percent of seventh graders in 1994 reported ever using two or more types of inhalants, compared to 19 percent in 1992. Among eleventh graders, the percentage of those who had used at least two kinds of inhalants declined from 13 percent in 1992 to 8 percent in 1994.

*School Factors and Inhalant Use*

More than 3 percent of secondary students normally used inhal- ants before or during school. Also, 3 percent of all students attended at least one class while high on inhalants during the past school year. That percentage was higher among seventh, eighth, and ninth grad- ers (4-5 percent), but declined to 1-2 percent among juniors and seniors.

Inhalant use was associated with lower course grades in school. As seen in Figure 3.10, about 47 percent of secondary students who normally made Fs reported lifetime inhalant use, but only 12 percent of students who received As reported lifetime inhalant use. Similarly,

The past-month use of inhalants was 15 percent for students who made Fs, compared to 3 percent of students who made As.

50%

45%

40%

35%

30%

25%

20%

15%

10%

5%

0%

**Figure 3.10. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Inhalants Among**

**Texas Secondary Students, by Academic Performance: 1994**

As Bs Cs Ds Fs

Past Month Past Year, Not Past Month Not Past Year

the past-month prevalence of inhalant use was 15 percent for students who made Fs, compared to only 3 percent of students who made As. This pattern was true for both past-school-year and not-past-school-year prevalence rates.

Inhalant use was also associated with increased truancy and more disciplinary problems in all grades. About 12 percent of secondary

**Figure 3.11. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Inhalants in the Past School Year, by Number of Days of Truancy/Disciplinary Actions: 1994**

16%

14%

12%

10%

Truancy

8% Disciplinary

Actions

6%

4%

2%

0%

None 1 Day 2-3

Days

4-9

Days

10+ Days

students who had cut school on ten or more days in the past school year had used inhalants during the year prior to the survey, compared to only 4 percent of those who had never cut school (Figure 3.11). Fourteen percent of students who had disciplinary problems on ten or more school days had also used inhalants during the past school year, compared to only 3 percent of those without any disciplinary problems.

Although inhalant use among adolescents was related to lower grades, more truancy, and more disciplinary actions, this relationship does not indicate cause and effect. The correlates, however, clearly demonstrate that inhalant-using students have many of the character- istics associated with dropping out: poor academic achievement, low motivation (suggested by increased truancy), and poor adjustment to school (indicated by increased disciplinary problems).

**Illicit Drugs**

*Overview of Illicit Drug Use Among Secondary Students*

Seven types of illicit drugs were listed in the school survey: marijuana, cocaine, crack, uppers, downers, hallucinogens, and Ecstasy. Compared to alcohol or inhalants, illicit drugs were considered relatively difficult to obtain. In 1994, about 31 percent of secondary students believed marijuana was very easy to get, whereas

56 percent said alcohol was very easy to obtain. Over 17 percent of all students said marijuana and/or other illicit drugs were used at most

or all of the parties they attended during the school year; 17 percent said most or all of their friends used marijuana. All of these measures were higher than in 1992, and were also above the peak levels found in 1988.

Students perceived some illicit substances, such as cocaine and crack, to be more dangerous than others, though the majority of respondents agreed that illicit substances of all types were very dan- gerous to use. In 1994, about 90-91 percent of all students believed that cocaine and crack were very dangerous to use, while 67 percent thought marijuana was very dangerous to use. These figures of per- ceived risk had decreased since 1990: between 93 and 95 percent of all students during 1990-1992 believed cocaine or crack were very dangerous; and 73 percent in 1990 and 76 percent in 1992 agreed that marijuana was very dangerous to use.

According to students surveyed, parents were more inclined to disapprove of their children using illicit drugs than alcohol: 83 percent of students said their parents strongly disapproved of kids using marijuana, whereas only 60 percent believed their parents

Inhalant-using students have many of the characteristics associated with dropping out: poor academic achievement, low motivation, and poor adjustment to school.

■ ■ ■

Compared to alcohol or inhalants, secondary students considered illicit drugs relatively difficult to obtain.

About 28 percent of all secondary students in 1994 had used some type of illicit substance at least once, an increase from 22 percent in

1992.

strongly disapproved of kids drinking beer. The percentage of paren- tal disapproval toward marijuana use was about the same in 1988 (82 percent), but was higher between 1990 and 1992 (86-87 percent). Almost 3 percent of all students in 1994 reported getting into

trouble with the police because of drug use, up from 1.4 percent in

1992 as in 1990 and above the 1.7 percent reported in 1988. Like- wise, the frequency of students’ drug-related problems with their friends decreased from 5.3 percent in 1988 to 3.6 percent in 1992, but increased to 5 percent in 1994.

*Prevalence and Frequency of Use*

Use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students increased significantly from 1992 to 1994, reversing the downward trend seen since 1988 (Figure 3.12). However, prevalence rates were still below the 1988 peak. About 28 percent of all secondary students in 1994 had used some type of illicit substance during their lifetime, increas- ing from 22 percent in 1992, but still below the 1988 rate of 39 percent. Past-month use of any illicit drug increased from 8 percent in 1992 to 14 percent in 1994 after declining from the peak of 17 percent in 1988. The use of illicit substances was highest among seniors: 36 percent had ever used an illicit drug, and 16 percent had

used in the 30 days prior to the survey. In 1988, 54 percent of seniors

**Figure 3.12. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Any**

**Illicit Drug\* Among Texas Secondary Students:**

**1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

40%

35%

30%

25%

20%

15%

Lifetime

Annual

Past Month

10%

5%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

\* Use of “any illicit drug” includes use of marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and/or Ecstasy.

had ever used any illicit drug, and 20 percent had used in the previ- ous month.

While inhalants were more of a problem among younger stu- dents, illicit drugs were more of a problem among older students. Experimental use of illicit drugs increased with grade level. Six percent of seventh graders in 1994 had used an illicit drug only one or two times in their lives, and 8 percent of them had used illicit drugs three or more times. Of seniors, however, about 9 percent had

used once or twice, and 27 percent reported using at least three times. Among those students who had ever used illicit drugs, 30 percent

had done so only one or two times and 70 percent three or more times. In 1994, 19 percent of the students reported they had experi- mented at least three times with illicit drugs during their lifetimes versus 14 percent who had done so in 1992.

In 1994, the lifetime prevalence increased for most of the illicit drugs, except for crack and Ecstasy. Lifetime use of marijuana, co- caine, and uppers increased in all grades, with large increases among younger students. Current use increased for all illicit drug types. The greatest increase was for current marijuana use, followed by increases in current use for uppers and hallucinogens.

Much of the increase of the lifetime use of any illicit drug be- tween 1992 and 1994 was attributable to more use by eighth graders, males, and African-American students. The increase was much higher among younger students than older students. Lifetime use of any

illicit drug for eighth graders increased from 15 to 24 percent. Life- time use for males rose from 25 percent in 1992 to 32 percent in

1994, and for females, it rose from 20 percent to 24 percent. In terms of race/ethnicity, the rate of increase in lifetime use of any illicit drug among African-American students outpaced that of Whites and Hispanics. Although Hispanic students had the highest lifetime use of any illicit drug in 1994 at 31 percent, as compared to 28 percent

in 1992, lifetime use for African-American students rose from 16 percent in 1992 to 29 percent in 1994. White students showed an increase from 22 percent in 1992 to 26 percent in 1994.

Data indicated that more students limited their illicit drug use to marijuana. In 1988, about 39 percent of students who had used illicit drugs had used marijuana but had never used any other type of illicit substance. By 1992, almost 50 percent of all illicit drug users had limited their use to marijuana. In 1994, the rate increased to 53 percent. These findings may indicate that adolescents are currently less inclined to use multiple substances.

Much of the increase in lifetime use of any illicit drug between

1992 and 1994 was attributable to more use by eighth graders, males, and African-American students.

■ ■ ■

The increase in lifetime use of any illicit drug was greater among younger students than older students.

10%

9%

8%

7%

6%

5%

4%

3%

2%

1%

0%

**Figure 3.13. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who**

**Attended Class while High on Substances, by Number of Days:**

**1994**

Alcohol Inhalants Marijuana Other Drugs

4+ Days 2-3 Days 1 Day

The prevalence of attending class while high on marijuana and on alcohol was almost equal.

■ ■ ■

About twice as many students had attended class while high on marijuana in 1994 than in 1992.

*Class Attendance While High*

Although attending class while high on illicit drugs was less common than attending class while drunk, the prevalence of attend- ing class while high on marijuana and on alcohol was almost equal. As shown in Figure 3.13, in 1994, over 9 percent of secondary stu- dents had attended class while high on marijuana, compared to 10

percent had done so while drunk on alcohol. Only 5 percent had done so while high on some other illicit drug. Of those students who had attended at least one class while high on marijuana, 40 percent reported doing so on four or more days. Fifteen percent of all students said they normally used marijuana on weekends, 6 percent usually used it after school, and 5 percent typically consumed marijuana before and during school.

About twice as many students had attended class while high on marijuana in 1994 (9 percent) than in 1992 (5 percent). The percent- age of students who went to class high on some other illicit drug remained almost unchanged. Among those who indicated they had attended class while high on marijuana, in 1994 about 70 percent reported doing so on two or more days during the past school year compared to 64 percent in 1992.

**Marijuana**

*Prevalence and Frequency of Use*

Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance other than alcohol and tobacco. From 1992 to 1994, significantly more Texas secondary students reported lifetime, annual (including past month), and current use of marijuana (Figure 3.14). The 1994 survey showed that 25 percent of all secondary students had used marijuana at least once in their lives, up from 20 percent in 1992, but still below the 32 percent peak in

1988. Annual marijuana use increased from 12 percent in 1992 to 19 percent in 1994, decreasing from the peak of 22 percent in 1988. Current use of marijuana was 12 percent in 1988 and decreased to 7 percent in 1992, but increased again to 12 percent in 1994.

Older students were more likely to use marijuana than younger students. About 13 percent of seventh graders in 1994 reported lifetime use of marijuana, compared to 34 percent of seniors. Six percent of seventh graders used marijuana in the past month while 14 percent of seniors did so. Male students were more likely to report lifetime and past-month marijuana use than females.

Both Hispanic and African-American youths had a lifetime marijuana use rate of 29 percent and a current use rate of 13 percent.

**Figure 3.14. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of**

**Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students:**

**1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

35%

30%

25%

20%

15%

Lifetime

Annual

Past Month

10%

5%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

**Figure 3.15. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever**

**Used Marijuana, by Grade: 1992 and 1994**

35%

30%

25%

20%

15%

1992

1994

10%

5%

0%

Grade

Grade Grade Grade Grade

Grade

7 8 9

10 11 12

Although lifetime use of marijuana increased for all grades, the highest increases were among the younger students.

White youths reported a lifetime use of 22 percent and current use of

11 percent. Students making grades of Cs or lower reported twice as much lifetime and current use for marijuana than those making As and Bs. Marijuana use was lower among students who lived with two parents than those who lived in other family structures, with the lifetime use at 20 percent versus 33 percent, and current use at 9 percent versus 16 percent.

The increase in marijuana use from 1992 was the greatest of the illicit drugs measured. Lifetime use of marijuana increased in all grades, with higher increases among younger students (Figure 3.15). For example, lifetime use of marijuana by eighth graders increased sharply from 12 percent in 1992 to 21 percent in 1994, the greatest increase seen in all grades. In comparison, lifetime use among seniors rose from 29 percent in 1992 to 34 percent in 1994. Each grade also showed an increase in current marijuana use, but the size of the increases were much larger than for lifetime use: eighth graders reported three times more current marijuana use than in 1992.

Much of the increased marijuana use between 1992 and 1994 was also attributable to more use by males, African Americans, students who earned good grades, and students who lived in two- parent households. For example, the percentage of males who had ever used marijuana increased from 23 percent to 30 percent, as compared to an increase from 17 percent to 21 percent for females (Table 3.6). African-American students showed the greatest increase

**Table 3.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had**

**Ever Used Marijuana, by Demographic Categories:**

**1992 and 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **1992** | **1994** | **% Change** |
| **Total Students** | | 19.7% | 25.3% | 28.5% |
| **Sex** | |  |  |  |
| Male | | 23.0% | 30.1% | 30.9% |
| Female | | 16.7% | 20.9% | 25.1% |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | |  |  |  |
| White | | 18.4% | 22.3% | 21.2% |
| African American | | 15.5% | 28.5% | 83.9% |
| Hispanic | | 24.3% | 28.9% | 18.9% |
| **Usual School** | **Grades** |  |  |  |
| As and Bs |  | 14.7% | 19.9% | 35.4% |
| Cs or lower |  | 31.7% | 40.2% | 26.8% |
| **Family Structure** | | | | |
| Live with Both Parents | | 15.6% | 20.4% | 30.8% |
| Other Family Structures | | 26.4% | 33.1% | 25.4% |

of any ethnic group in lifetime marijuana use. In 1992, only 16 percent of African-American students had ever used marijuana, but

by 1994, 29 percent had ever used. Lifetime use for Whites increased from 18 percent to 22 percent; and for Hispanics it increased from 24 percent to 29 percent.

Not only had more students used marijuana, but those who had used did so more often. As many as 6 percent of the secondary students in

1994 reported using marijuana at least once a week, while only 3 percent said so in 1992.

*Marijuana-Related Behavior*

Marijuana use is more frequently associated with behavioral difficulties than any other substance. Students who got into trouble with school officials on four or more days in the past school year were almost eight times more likely to report past-month marijuana use than students who reported no conduct problems (31 percent versus 4 percent). Those same students were four times more likely than other students to have used inhalants and three times more likely to have drunk alcohol.

A stronger relationship exists between absenteeism and mari- juana consumption than for any other substance. Those who missed school on four or more days during the past year were about three times more likely to use marijuana during the past 30 days than

Marijuana use is more frequently associated with behavioral difficulties than any other substance. Students who got into trouble with school officials on four or more days in the past school year were almost eight times more

likely to report current marijuana use than students who had no conduct problems.

Rates of drug use among adolescents can be affected by perceived availability and perceived danger

of substances as well as use of drugs by friends.

students who did not miss any school (15 percent versus 6 percent). The ratio is about two-to-one for alcohol and inhalants.

Although a similar number of students attended at least one class while drunk on alcohol and high on marijuana, marijuana users did so more frequently. About 40 percent of students who had gone to class high on marijuana had done so four or more days; by comparison, only

20 percent of students who had attended class while drunk on alcohol did so on four or more occasions (rates were 24 percent for students using inhalants, and 30 percent for those using other types of drugs).

*Availability, Attitudes, and Friends’ Use of Marijuana*

It is known that the rates of drug use among adolescents can be affected by various risk factors, including perceived availability, per- ceived danger, and friends’ use of drugs. Between 1992 and 1994, the increased availability of marijuana, the reduction in students’ perceived danger of using marijuana, and the increase of in marijuana use by friends helped generate the observed increase in marijuana use among Texas secondary students (Figure 3.16). Marijuana was perceived as easier to obtain in 1994 than in 1992. About 31 percent of secondary students in 1994 reported marijuana was very easy to get compared with 24 percent in 1992. The number of students who thought that

**Figure 3.16. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Marijuana Was Very Easy to Obtain, Very Dangerous to Use, and Most/All of Their Friends Used Marijuana: 1992 and 1994**

80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

24%

31%

76%

67%

17%

8%

Availability of Marijuana

Perceived Danger of Using Marijuana

Most/All Friends Used Marijuana

1992 1994

marijuana was dangerous to use declined between these two surveys. For example, two-thirds (67 percent) of students in 1994 felt that marijuana was very dangerous to use, whereas over 76 percent felt so in 1992. In addition, the percentage of students who said most/all of their close friends used marijuana increased sharply from 8 percent in

1992 to 17 percent in 1994.

**Uppers**

Uppers include stimulants such as amphetamines, Benzedrine, and prescription drugs which are taken to get high rather than ac- cording to a doctor’s orders. Uppers are the second most frequently used illicit drug among secondary students in Texas. Lifetime use of uppers was 7 percent in 1994, similar as in 1992 but down from 17 percent in 1988 (Figure 3.17). Current prevalence dropped from 6 percent in 1988 to 2 percent in 1992 as in 1994. Changes in the use of uppers between 1988 and the recent surveys may be at least par- tially due to the fact that Ecstasy was not listed as a separate category in 1988; students who had used Ecstasy in 1988 may have included that use in the uppers category.

Lifetime prevalence for uppers in 1994 ranged from 3 percent among seventh graders to 10 percent among seniors. Slightly more female students reported use of uppers in 1994 than male students; however, in the twelfth grade, males had higher prevalence than females. White youths had the highest lifetime (10 percent) and

The percentage of students who said that most or all of their close friends used marijuana increased from 8 percent in 1992 to 17 percent in 1994.

**Figure 3.17. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of**

**Uppers Among Texas Secondary Students:**

**1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

18%

16%

14%

12%

10%

8%

Lifetime

Annual

Past Month

6%

4%

2%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

Use of downers decreased more than any other substance during the past four school surveys.

current (4 percent) prevalence of uppers, followed by Hispanic youths

(7 percent lifetime and 2 percent current) and African-American youths

(1 percent lifetime and less than 0.5 percent current).

Secondary students from two-parent homes were less likely to use uppers than those from other family situations (6 percent versus 9 percent, lifetime use; 2 percent versus 3 percent, current use).

**Downers**

Downers include Quaaludes, sleeping pills, barbiturates, and tranquilizers such as Valium or Librium. As shown on Figure 3.18, the trends for the use of downers were quite similar to those for uppers, but use of downers decreased more than any other substance during the past four surveys. Only 5 percent of all secondary students in 1992 and

1994 reported ever using downers in their lifetime, compared to 13 percent in 1988. Past-month use of downers, likewise, declined from 4 percent in 1988 to 1 percent in 1990-1994. The grade-level data show that lifetime use of downers in 1994 ranged from 2 percent among seventh graders to 6 percent among seniors, whereas past-month use was about the same (1-2 percent) for students in each grade. Between

1988 and 1994, seventh graders had the greatest rate of decrease in both lifetime and current use of downers.

Male students reported a slightly higher prevalence of downers use than females (5 percent versus 4 percent, lifetime use; 2 percent versus

**Figure 3.18. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Downers Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990,**

**1992, and 1994**

14%

12%

10%

8%

6%

Lifetime

Annual

Past Month

4%

2%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

1 percent, current use). White and Hispanic youths had similar prevalence rates (5-6 percent lifetime and 2 percent current), and African-American youths had the lowest prevalence (1 percent lifetime and less than 0.5 percent current). Among the three racial/ ethnic groups, the greatest prevalence decrease between 1988 and

1994 occurred among African-American students. As true for most other substances, downer use was lower among students from two- parent households than students from other family structures.

**Cocaine/Crack**

Students were asked about their use of both the powdered form of cocaine, which is typically inhaled or dissolved for injection, and the crack, or rock form, which is typically smoked. Five percent of Texas secondary students in 1994 had used powdered cocaine during their lifetime and 2 percent reported doing so in the month prior to

the 1994 survey. Just under one-half of those users (about 2 percent of all students) reported using powdered cocaine weekly or monthly. Lifetime prevalence ranged from 2 percent among seventh graders to

8 percent among seniors. During the month before the survey, only 1 percent of seventh graders and 2 percent of seniors used powdered cocaine.

Male students were more likely to use powdered cocaine than female students, especially among students in the upper grades,

Lifetime prevalence of powdered cocaine ranged from 2 percent among seventh graders to 8 percent among seniors.

**Figure 3.19. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of**

**Cocaine/Crack Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990,**

**1992, and 1994**

7%

6%

5%

4% Lifetime

Annual

Past Month

3%

2%

1%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

**Figure 3.20. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had**

**Ever Used Powdered Cocaine and Crack, by Grade: 1994**

9%

8%

7%

6%

5%

4%

3% 2%

2% 2%

1%

0%

6%

4%

2% 2%

8%

7%

6%

2% 2%

2%

Grade

7

Grade

8

Grade

9

Grade

10

Grade

11

Grade

12

Powdered Cocaine Crack

Cocaine/crack use tended to be two times higher among students who made poor grades.

where 11 percent of senior males reported lifetime use in comparison to only 6 percent of senior females. In lower grades, the difference between male and female prevalence was small. Hispanic youths had the highest prevalence of powdered cocaine use (9 percent lifetime and 3 percent current), followed by White youths (4 percent lifetime and 1 percent current) and African-American youths (1 percent lifetime and less than

0.5 percent current).

When all forms of cocaine, powder and crack rock, are examined, the statistics show that lifetime prevalence of cocaine/crack among all secondary students decreased from 7 percent in 1988 to 5 percent in

1992, and rose to 6 percent in 1994 (Figure 3.19). Current use of cocaine/crack, on the other hand, remained the same (2 percent) during

1988-1994. Across grades, seniors in 1994 were three times more likely than seventh graders to have used cocaine/crack in their lives (8 percent versus 3 percent); and, current use was two times more among seniors than seventh graders (2 percent versus 1 percent). Cocaine/crack use tended to be two times higher among students making poor grades.

The percentage of secondary students who said they had used crack has remained essentially the same since 1990. Very little crack use was reported in 1994—only 2 percent had used it during their lifetime, and about 0.5 percent used it during the month before the survey. Unlike most other substances, crack did not demonstrate a strong pattern of progressive use with increasing grade levels: each grade reported approximately a 2 percent lifetime prevalence of crack use (Figure 3.20).

This relatively flat pattern of use indicates that crack is about equally accessible to students of all grades. In terms of ethnicity, Hispanics ranked highest in crack use (3 percent lifetime and 1 percent current), followed by Whites (2 percent lifetime and less than 0.5 percent current) and African-Americans (1 percent lifetime and less than 0.5 percent current).

**Hallucinogens**

LSD, PCP, peyote, and “magic mushrooms” are some of the most common hallucinogens. About 6 percent of all secondary students in

1994 had used some type of hallucinogen at least once. Lifetime prevalence ranged from 2 percent for seventh graders to 10 percent for seniors. Two percent of those surveyed had used a hallucinogen during the month prior to the survey. More males than females reported using hallucinogens. This was especially true for seniors, where 13 percent of males report lifetime use in comparison to 7 percent of females. White youths had the highest prevalence rates (8 percent lifetime and 3 percent current), Hispanic youths had slightly lower use rates (6 percent lifetime and almost 2 percent current), and African-American youths reported virtually no use of hallucinogens (1 percent lifetime and less than 0.5 percent current).

Trends in hallucinogen use were quite similar to those of co- caine/crack, as shown in Figure 3.21. Lifetime use of hallucinogens

White youths had the highest prevalence rates for hallucinogens, followed by Hispanic students. African- American students reported virtually no use of hallucinogens.

**Figure 3.21. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Hallucinogens Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

7%

6%

5%

4% Lifetime

Annual

3% Past Month

2%

1%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

Between 1992 and

1994, the lifetime hallucinogen use among secondary students was the second greatest among those illicit drugs with increased lifetime rates.

**Table 3.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used**

**Hallucinogens, by Demographic Categories: 1992 and 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **1992** | **1994** | **%** | **Change** |
| **Total Students** | | 4.9% | 5.9% |  | 21.0% |
| **Sex** | |  |  |  |  |
| Male | | 5.9% | 7.0% |  | 18.6% |
| Female | | 4.0% | 4.9% |  | 22.5% |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | |  |  |  |  |
| White | | 6.9% | 8.4% |  | 21.7% |
| African American | | 0.6% | 1.1% |  | 83.3% |
| Hispanic | | 5.4% | 5.5% |  | 1.9% |
| **Usual School** | **Grades** |  |  |  |  |
| As and Bs |  | 3.8% | 5.0% |  | 31.6% |
| Cs or Lower |  | 7.6% | 8.4% |  | 10.5% |
| **Family Structure** | | | | | |
| Live with Both Parents | | 4.1% | 5.0% |  | 22.0% |
| Other Family Structures | | 6.2% | 7.4% |  | 19.4% |

among secondary students was 7 percent in 1988, but decreased to 5 percent in 1990 as in 1992 and increased to 6 percent in 1994. Current use of hallucinogens has remained at 2 percent between 1988 and 1994. Over half of hallucinogen users in the most recent three surveys re- ported having used this substance three or more times in their lifetime.

Between 1992 and 1994, the increase of lifetime hallucinogen use among secondary students was the second greatest among those illicit drugs with increased lifetime rates. The increase occurred in all grades except the ninth grade, with the eighth graders having the most evi- dent increased rate from 2 percent in 1992 to 4 percent in 1994. Much of the increase in lifetime prevalence was also attributable to more use by female students, African-American youths, and students making good grades (Table 3.7). Although African-American students had the lowest rate of any ethnic group for lifetime hallucinogen use, they showed the greatest increase in lifetime prevalence from 0.6 percent in

1992 to 1.1 percent in 1994.

**Ecstasy**

Ecstasy, also known as MDMA, is a designer drug which has been around many years. It is classified as an hallucinogenic stimulant. It has risen and fallen in popularity over time and it is currently popular at raves.2 Since it is not a common drug, many students participating in

**Figure 3.22. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of**

**Ecstasy Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990, 1992, and 1994**

5%

4%

3% Lifetime

Annual

Past Month

2%

1%

0%

\*1988 1990 1992 1994

\* Questions about use of Ecstasy were not asked in the 1988 survey.

the Secondary Survey may not have been familiar with it. Some responses about Ecstasy use should be interpreted with caution. The

1988 survey did not include questions about Ecstasy use, so the trends in use could be shown only between 1990 and 1994 (Figure

3.22).

Almost 3 percent of secondary students in 1994 had used Ecstasy at least once during their lifetime, which was about the same as in

1992, but lower than the level of 4 percent in 1990. While two times as many secondary students in 1990 (1.3 percent) than in 1994 (0.7 percent) reported past-month Ecstasy use, the current use has re- mained quite low in the past several years.

Ecstasy consumption is somewhat higher among older students: lifetime use in 1994 was 1 percent among seventh graders, but was 4 percent among seniors. Male students (3 percent) were somewhat more likely to have ever used Ecstasy than female students (2 per- cent). Ecstasy was more prevalent among White students than any other racial/ethnic group, except for seventh graders. Four percent of all White students in 1994 had used Ecstasy during their lifetime, compared to 2 percent of Hispanics and 1 percent of African-Ameri- cans. For seventh graders, lifetime Ecstasy use was highest among Hispanics, followed by African-Americans and Whites.

Lifetime use of

Ecstasy ranged from

1 percent for seventh graders to 4 percent for seniors.

**Figure 3.23. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of**

**Steroids Among Texas Secondary Students:**

**1990, 1992, and 1994**

2.0%

1.5%

1.0%

Lifetime

Annual

Past Month

0.5%

0.0%

\*1988 1990 1992 1994

\* Questions about use of steroids were not asked in the1988 survey.

**Steroids**

As with Ecstasy, questions about steroid use were not included in the 1988 survey. Two percent of all secondary students surveyed in

1994 had ever used steroids, and about 0.5 percent used steroids during the month prior to the survey (Figure 3.23). These rates were about the same as in 1990 and in 1992. All grades in 1994 reported a similar rate of lifetime use of 2 percent. Steroid consumption is virtually an all-male phenomenon: 3 percent of males reported lifetime use, compared to less than 1 percent of females. Past-month steroid prevalence among male students remained constant at about 1 percent for all grades. Overall, White and African-American youths had higher rates of lifetime steroid use (2 percent) than Hispanic youths (1 percent). However, the ethnic pattern varies in different grades.

Students who made grades of Cs or lower were almost two times more likely to use steroids than those who reported grades of As and Bs. As expected, steroid use was more prevalent among students who participated in athletics than among students who did not (Table 3.8). About 50 percent more students who participated in athletics had ever used steroids than those who did not play sports. The prevalence differ- ences were more evident among older students: 3 percent of seniors who

**Table 3.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used**

**Steroids, by Grade and Athletic Participation: 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All  Grade 7  Grade 8  Grade 9  Grade 10  Grade 11  Grade 12 | **Athletes**  **Ever Used Past**  **Used Month**  2.3% 0.6%  1.7% 0.6%  2.2% 0.7%  2.1% 0.6%  2.4% 0.6%  2.4% 0.7%  3.1% 0.5% |  | **Non-Athletes**  **Ever Used Past**  **Used Month**  1.5% \*  1.7% 0.5%  1.7% \*  1.5% 0.5%  1.3% \*  1.0% \*  1.3% \* |  |

Steroid use is virtually an all-male phenomenon: 3 percent of males reported lifetime use compared to 1 percent of females.

\* Less than 0.5%

participated in athletics reported lifetime steroid use, compared to only 1 percent of seniors who did not.

*Endnotes*

1 J. T. Gossett et al., “Extent and Prevalence of Illicit Drug Use as Reported by

56,745 Students,” *Journal of the American Medical Association* 216:9 (May 31,

1971): 1468.

2 See J. A. Kotarba, *The Rave Scene in Houston, Texas: An Ethnographic Analysis* (Austin, Tx: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1993). Raves are all-night dances that are usually held in clandestine locations with fast-paced synthesized music and offer other high-tech entertainment. Use of Ecstasy or hallucinogens is often part of the rave scene.

**Chapter 4. Demographic Variables and**

**Substance Use**

**Introduction**

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 57

Demographic Variables and Substance Use

This section discusses the relationship of substance use to demo- graphic characteristics including sex, race/ethnicity, academic perfor- mance, family structure, socioeconomic status, and length of residence in the school district. It should be noted that when discussing preva- lence among the three major racial/ethnic groups in the state, in terms of actual numbers of users, there are far more White students who use substances than Hispanic and African American students.

These are notable findings from the 1994 survey:

• Male students were more likely to use substances than females, with the exception of uppers.

• Hispanic students reported the highest rates of lifetime and current use of an illicit drug.

• White students had the highest rates of lifetime and current use for hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and Ecstasy.

• Students who earned grades of Cs or lower reported about

three times as much lifetime and current prevalence of cocaine and crack than those who made grades of As and Bs.

• Students who lived with both of their parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures.

• Students who had jobs were more likely to use tobacco, alco- hol, and drugs.

• Students with college-educated parents were less likely to use substances.

Much of the increase in illicit drug use between 1992 and 1994 discussed previously was attributable to more use by males, African- American students, students who made As and Bs, and students who were longtime residents of a school district.

Much of the increase in illicit drug use between 1992 and

1994 was attributable to more use by males, African-American students, students who made grades of As and Bs, and students who were

longtime residents of a school district.

Male students were about two times more likely than female students to report current use

of cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, and Ecstasy.

**Gender**

Males were more likely to use substances than females, especially in the upper grades (Appendix B, Tables B3 and B4). For instance, 42 percent of male seniors in 1994 reported lifetime use of any illicit drug, compared to 31 percent of female seniors. Among seventh graders, 17 percent of males had ever used some type of illicit drug in comparison

to 13 percent of females. Use of uppers was an exception, with the higher rates of lifetime and current use reported among female stu- dents. Another exception was in the lower grades, where female stu- dents had higher prevalence rates than males for taking downers and inhaling liquid correction fluid. A comparison of 1994 lifetime preva- lence rates to those of 1988 shows that both male and female students reported a decrease in the use of all substances over the seven-year period. Yet, lifetime use decreased more for female students than male students for most substances except alcohol and hallucinogens. For example, lifetime use of marijuana decreased from 28 percent in 1988 to 21 percent in 1994 among female adolescents, and from 34 percent to 30 percent among males.

From 1992 to 1994, lifetime rates increased more among females than males for cocaine, uppers, hallucinogens, and steroids. However, males showed a greater increase than females in lifetime use of any illicit drug and marijuana. While the lifetime use of downers among female students decreased slightly, male students reported an increase. During the same time period, increases in past-month use were higher among males than females for most substances except alcohol, uppers, and steroids.

Table 4.1 compares lifetime and current use of all substances between male and female secondary students and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing male prevalence of use by female prevalence of use. Interpretation of this measure is straightforward: male students were [ratio] times more likely than female students to use [type of substance]. For example, male students were about two times more likely than female students to use cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, and Ecstasy in the month prior to the 1994 survey. Male students also reported more than three times as much lifetime and current prevalence of steroids than female students. The ratios for use of uppers were less than one and presented higher prevalence rates among females than males.

Table 4.1 also presents an estimate of the number of users for each substance. The number of users was measured by multiplying the prevalence estimate derived from the school survey by the 1993-1994

**Table 4.1. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary**

**Students and Number of Users, by Gender: 1994**

**Past-Month Use**

**Male Students Female Students Ratio\***

Percent No. of Users Percent No. of Users

**Tobacco** 28.2% 215,226 20.6% 149,299 1.37

**Alcohol** 40.8% 311,390 38.1% 276,131 1.07

**Inhalants** 5.3% 40,450 4.7% 34,063 1.13

**Any Illicit Drug** 16.2% 123,640 11.3% 81,897 1.43

**Marijuana** 14.7% 112,192 9.5% 68,852 1.55

**Cocaine** 2.2% 16,791 1.1% 7,972 2.00

**Crack** 0.7% 5,342 0.3% 2,392 2.12

**Hallucinogens** 2.5% 19,080 1.3% 9,422 1.92

**Uppers** 2.2% 16,791 2.4% 17,394 0.92

**Downers** 1.5% 11,448 1.3% 9,422 1.15

**Steroids** 0.8% 6,106 0.2% 1,739 3.33

**Ecstasy** 0.9% 6,869 0.5% 3,624 1.80

**Lifetime Use**

**Male Students Female Students Ratio\***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tobacco**  **Alcohol**  **Inhalants**  **Any Illicit Drug**  **Marijuana**  **Cocaine**  **Crack**  **Hallucinogens**  **Uppers**  **Downers Steroids Ecstasy** | Percent No. of Users  58.9% 449,531  75.0% 572,408  20.3% 154,932  32.0% 244,228  30.1% 229,727  6.5% 49,609  2.5% 19,080  7.0% 53,425  6.9% 52,662  4.7% 35,871  2.8% 21,370  2.9% 22,133 |  | Percent No. of Users  50.3% 364,551  73.5% 532,404  17.2% 124,658  23.9% 173,216  20.9% 151,474  4.0% 28,990  1.3% 9,422  4.9% 35,513  7.2% 52,182  4.4% 31,889  0.9% 6,523  2.1% 15,220 |  | 1.17  1.02  1.18  1.34  1.44  1.63  1.92  1.43  0.96  1.07  3.11  1.38 |  |

\* Ratio = (%Male Students)/(% Female Students)

total secondary student enrollment, which was 763,211 for male students and 724,754 for female students. Based on the numbers of students using different substances, there is a clear need for preven- tion programs for all students, although there is also a need to tailor prevention programs to female students for some substances and to male students for others. For example, if overall prevalence is to be decreased for tobacco and illicit drugs, special attention should be directed to male students.

White students had the highest rates of lifetime

and current use for hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and Ecstasy as

well as the highest current use for tobacco.

**Race/Ethnicity**

Race/ethnicity plays an important role in the patterns of substance use among secondary students, especially in the upper grades (Appen- dix B, Tables B5, B6, and B7). Hispanic students in 1994 reported the highest lifetime and current prevalence for alcohol, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, and crack, and highest lifetime use for to- bacco. White students had the highest rates of lifetime and current use for hallucinogens, uppers, downers, and Ecstasy, and the highest current use for tobacco. African-American students had the highest rate of lifetime use for the category “marijuana only,” meaning they used no other illicit drug besides marijuana. One in four of all African-Ameri- can students (26 percent) reported lifetime use of “marijuana only,” followed by Hispanics (16 percent) and Whites (10 percent). However, the rate of use of marijuana along with other drugs among African- American students actually was about the same as that among Hispan- ics. The lifetime rate of marijuana use was 29 percent for both Hispanic and African-American students and 22 percent for White students.

Both Hispanic and African-American students had current marijuana use rates of about 13 percent versus 11 percent for Whites.

The trends in lifetime prevalence for 1992-1994 varied among three racial/ethnic groups (Table 4.2). While Hispanic and White students had higher overall rates for substance use, the increase in use by African-American students between 1992 and 1994 is especially

**Table 4.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Race/Ethnicity: 1992 and 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tobacco**  **Alcohol**  **Inhalants**  **Any Illicit Drug**  **Marijuana**  **Cocaine**  **Crack**  **Hallucinogens**  **Uppers**  **Downers Steroids Ecstasy** | **White Students**  **1992 1994 Change**  59.4% 56.8% -4.3%  74.1% 71.3% -3.8%  24.2% 19.1% -20.9%  21.8% 25.7% 17.7%  18.4% 22.3% 21.2%  3.9% 4.1% 5.9%  1.7% 1.6% -3.3%  6.9% 8.4% 22.4%  8.9% 10.0% 11.8%  5.4% 5.9% 10.0%  2.2% 2.2% -0.2%  4.3% 3.7% -13.3% |  | **African-American**  **Students**  **1992 1994 Change**  38.5% 43.1% 12.0%  78.5% 76.5% -2.6%  15.5% 11.4% -26.6%  16.2% 29.2% 80.2%  15.5% 28.5% 84.0%  0.7% 1.3% 90.8%  0.5% 0.9% 80.0%  0.6% 1.1% 75.2%  0.7% 1.4% 100.5%  0.9% 1.0% 11.1%  1.0% 1.7% 73.1%  0.3% 0.6% 100.0% |  | **Hispanic Students**  **1992 1994 Change**  60.0% 59.5% -0.8%  77.3% 78.5% 1.5%  26.4% 22.2% -15.9%  27.5% 31.2% 13.5%  24.3% 28.9% 19.0%  7.8% 9.0% 14.8%  2.9% 2.6% -11.9%  5.4% 5.5% 2.1%  7.3% 6.8% -6.4%  5.7% 5.0% -13.0%  1.3% 1.4% 11.4%  2.0% 2.0% 1.8% |

**Figure 4.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported**

**Past-Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Race/Ethnicity:**

**1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

22%

20%

18%

16%

14%

12%

10%

8%

6%

4%

2%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

Whites

African

Americans

Hispanics

troublesome. In past surveys, African-American students lagged behind Hispanic and White students in substance use, but in 1994 they caught up or surpassed their counterparts. Between 1992 and

1994, lifetime use by White students increased for six substances, by Hispanic students for seven substances, and by African-American students for ten substances. The prevalence rates for most of the substances used by African-American students increased from under 1 percent to slightly over 1 percent, which equals only a small number of new users. However, this overall pattern toward increased use by African-American students is a major concern.

Figure 4.1 presents the shifts in the racial/ethnic proportions of those who used an illegal drug in the past month. Between 1988 and

1992, the proportion of students who reported past-month illegal drug use decreased among all three racial/ethnic groups, with the greatest decrease seen among African-American students. But be- tween 1992 and 1994, there was a significant increase in the propor- tion of past-month drug users in all three racial/ethnic groups: the rise for African-American students was from 5 percent to 14 percent, the rise for White students was from 9 percent to 13 percent, and

Hispanics reported the lowest increase in past-month illicit drug use, from 11 percent to 15 percent.

While Hispanic students had the highest prevalence rates and

African-American students reported increased use for many sub-

Between 1988 and

1992, the proportion of students who reported past-month illegal drug use decreased among all three racial/ethnic groups, with the greatest decrease seen among African- American students. But between 1992 and 1994, there was a significant increase in the proportion of past-month drug users in all three racial/ethnic groups.

**Table 4.3. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students and Number of**

**Users, by Race/Ethnicity: 1994**

**White Students**

**Past-Month Use**

**African-American**

**Students Hispanic Students**

Percent No. of Users Percent No. of Users Percent No. of Users

**Tobacco** 29.8% 220,169 11.6% 24,196 25.5% 127,846

**Alcohol** 38.9% 287,402 34.8% 72,587 44.5% 223,104

**Inhalants** 4.9% 36,202 2.5% 5,215 6.2% 31,084

**Any Illicit Drug** 13.2% 97,525 13.8% 28,784 15.1% 75,705

**Marijuana** 10.9% 80,532 13.4% 27,950 13.4% 67,182

**Cocaine** 1.2% 8,866 0.3% 727 2.9% 14,539

**Crack** 0.3% 2,216 0.2% 449 0.7% 3,509

**Hallucinogens** 2.9% 21,426 0.3% 702 1.5% 7,520

**Uppers** 3.5% 25,859 0.5% 990 2.0% 10,027

**Downers** 1.9% 14,038 0.4% 863 1.5% 7,520

**Steroids** 0.5% 3,694 0.6% 1,251 0.4% 2,051

**Ecstasy** 1.1% 8,127 0.2% 479 0.5% 2,507

**White Students**

**Lifetime Use**

**African-American**

**Students Hispanic Students**

Percent No. of Users Percent No. of Users Percent No. of Users

**Tobacco** 56.8% 419,849 43.1% 89,941 59.5% 298,522

**Alcohol** 71.3% 526,649 76.5% 159,525 78.5% 393,394

**Inhalants** 19.1% 141,345 11.4% 23,731 22.2% 111,276

**Any Illicit Drug** 25.7% 189,626 29.2% 60,890 31.2% 156,472

**Marijuana** 22.3% 164,750 28.5% 59,489 28.9% 144,935

**Cocaine** 4.1% 30,527 1.3% 2,785 9.0% 44,886

**Crack** 1.6% 12,145 0.9% 1,877 2.6% 12,816

**Hallucinogens** 8.4% 62,373 1.1% 2,193 5.5% 27,653

**Uppers** 10.0% 73,517 1.4% 2,927 6.8% 34,242

**Downers** 5.9% 43,899 1.0% 2,086 5.0% 24,863

**Steroids** 2.2% 16,225 1.7% 3,612 1.4% 7,259

**Ecstasy** 3.7% 27,540 0.6% 1,251 2.0% 10,204

stances, these students do not comprise the largest number of students using alcohol and drugs. Table 4.3 shows the actual number of youths who reported lifetime and current use by race/ethnicity. The actual number of users was measured by multiplying the prevalence estimate derived from the school survey by the 1993-1994 total secondary student enrollment in each ethnic group, which was 738,823 for Whites, 208,582 for African-Americans, and 501,357 for Hispanics. In terms of the overall numbers of students who had ever used or currently

use, the largest numbers of students needing prevention programs are

White.

The increase in marijuana use by African-American youths was also seen in arrest and treatment data. The Uniform Crime Report shows that of all the juvenile arrests for marijuana offenses, the per- centage involving African-American youths has increased from 9 percent in 1987 to 19 percent for the first half of 1994. This trend is not seen for other drug crimes, however. The percentage of African- American youths arrested for any drug offense went from 12 percent in 1987 to 46 percent in 1991, but has continuously dropped since then. It fell to 42 percent in 1992, 37 percent in 1993, and 33 per- cent for the first half of 1994.

Among juveniles admitted to TCADA-funded treatment pro- grams for a primary problem with marijuana, the percentage of African-American youths has increased from 7 percent in 1987 to 21 percent in1994. In comparison, the overall percentage of African- American youths who entered treatment for abuse of any drug varied between 5 percent and 11 percent from 1987 to 1992, but increased to 14 percent in 1993 and 16 percent in 1994.

**School Grades**

Students’ substance use is related to the grades they make in school. Students with poor grades were more likely to use substances (Appendix B, Tables B8 and B9). In 1994, about 50 percent of stu- dents who made As and Bs reported lifetime tobacco use and 71 percent indicated lifetime alcohol use. In comparison, lifetime preva- lence among students who made Cs or lower was 68 percent for tobacco and 84 percent for alcohol. Students who earned Cs or lower in 1994 reported about two times as much lifetime and current use of any illicit drug, marijuana, or downers than those who earned As and Bs and about three times as much cocaine and crack. For example, 40 percent of secondary students who made Cs or below had used mari-

juana at least once, compared to 20 percent of those who made As and Bs. The past-month prevalence of cocaine was 3 percent among students who made Cs or below, whereas it was only 1 percent for all

A and B students.

Among students who earned As and Bs, the lifetime prevalence decreased from 1988 to 1994 for all substances except hallucinogens (Table 4.4). During the same time period, students who made Cs or lower also had decreased rates of lifetime use for all substances but alcohol.

Among students who made As and Bs, lifetime prevalence decreased from

1988 to 1994 for all substances except hallucinogens. During the same period, students who made Cs or lower also showed decreased rates of lifetime prevalence for all substances except alcohol. Generally, however, the decline was greater among A

and B students than among C, D, or F students.

**Table 4.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported**

**Lifetime Use of Selected Substances, by Academic Grades:**

**1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tobacco**  **Alcohol**  **Any Illicit Drug**  **Marijuana**  **Cocaine/Crack Hallucinogens Uppers**  **Downers** | **Students Who Reported**  **As and Bs**  **1988 1990 1992 1994**  \* 52% 50% 50%  73% 79% 72% 71%  33% 20% 17% 22%  26% 18% 15% 20%  4% 4% 4% 4%  5% 3% 4% 5%  15% 6% 5% 6%  11% 4% 4% 4% |  | **Students Who Reported**  **Cs, Ds, and Fs**  **1988 1990 1992 1994**  \* 67% 66% 68%  82% 87% 84% 84%  54% 38% 35% 43%  47% 35% 32% 40%  12% 10% 9% 10%  11% 7% 8% 8%  23% 11% 9% 10%  20% 7% 7% 7% |  |

\* Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures can not be compared in the tobacco category.

However, the decline between 1988 and 1994 was greater among A and B students than among C, D, and F students for any illicit drug, marijuana, uppers, and downers. For example, lifetime prevalence of any illicit drug decreased from 33 percent in 1988 to 22 percent in

1994 among students who reported As and Bs, whereas the prevalence dropped from 54 percent to 43 percent among C, D, and F students.

Compared to 1992, both academic groups of students in 1994 reported higher lifetime prevalence of all substances except alcohol and inhalants. Yet, the lifetime rates increased more among students mak- ing As and Bs than those making Cs or lower for most substances except tobacco and downers. For example, students making As and Bs

in 1994 were 1.35 times more likely than those in 1992 to report use of marijuana (20 percent versus 15 percent). Among students making Cs

or lower, however, the lifetime marijuana rate in 1994 was as much as

1.27 times greater than that in 1992 (40 percent versus 32 percent).

**Family Structure**

Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use sub- stances than those who lived in other family structures (Appendix B, Tables B10 and B11). In 1994, 70 percent of secondary students who lived in a two-parent home had drunk alcohol at least once, compared to 81 percent of those who lived in other family situations. The preva- lence patterns were similar for other substances. For example, the

lifetime prevalence rates were 23 percent for any illicit drug, 20 percent for marijuana, and 5 percent for cocaine among students who came

from two-parent homes. Students who lived in other family structures,

**Table 4.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported**

**Lifetime Use of Selected Substances, by Family Structure:**

**1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tobacco**  **Alcohol**  **Any Illicit Drug**  **Marijuana**  **Cocaine/Crack Hallucinogens Uppers**  **Downers** | **Students Who Lived With**  **Both Parents**  **1988 1990 1992 1994**  \* 54% 52% 51%  74% 79% 71% 70%  36% 21% 19% 23%  28% 19% 16% 20%  6% 5% 4% 5%  6% 4% 4% 5%  16% 6% 6% 6%  12% 4% 4% 4% |  | **Students Who Lived in**  **Other Family Structure**  **1988 1990 1992 1994**  \* 61% 59% 61%  78% 86% 83% 81%  46% 32% 29% 36%  39% 29% 26% 33%  9% 7% 6% 7%  8% 6% 6% 7%  20% 9% 7% 9%  16% 6% 5% 6% |  |

\* Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures can not be compared in the tobacco category.

by contrast, reported lifetime prevalence rates of 36 percent for any illicit drug, 33 percent for marijuana, and 6 percent for cocaine. The pattern was consistent for past-month substance use as well.

Between 1988 and 1994, lifetime prevalence of all substances decreased among students who lived with two parents (Table 4.5).

The decreases in lifetime use also occurred among students from other family structures for all substances except alcohol, but the lifetime prevalence for any illicit drug, marijuana, hallucinogens, uppers, and downers declined more among students from two-parent households. For example, lifetime prevalence of any illicit drug for students who lived with two parents dropped from 36 percent in 1988 to 23 per- cent in 1994, compared to from 46 percent to 36 percent for students who did not live with both parents.

**Socioeconomic Status**

A few questions included in the 1994 Texas School Survey were indirect indicators of the students’ socioeconomic status and/or dis- posable income: 1) whether the student held a job; 2) whether the student received an allowance; 3) whether the student qualified for a free/reduced price school lunch; and 4) educational status of parents. Substance use among secondary students is associated with some of these SES variables (Table 4.6).

*Student Employment*

There was a strong positive relationship if a student had a job and substance use in all grades. Secondary students who held jobs

**Table 4.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance\* in the Past School Year, by Socioeconomic Variables and Grade: 1994**

**All**

**Grade**

**7**

**Grade**

**8**

**Grade**

**9**

**Grade**

**10**

**Grade**

**11**

**Grade**

**12**

**Family Income Level \*\***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Free/Reduced-Price Lunch | 63% | 53% | 60% | 63% | 66% | 69% | 69% |
| No Free/Reduced-Price Lunch | 64% | 45% | 60% | 68% | 71% | 73% | 78% |
| Don't Know | 63% | 43% | 57% | 67% | 71% | 72% | 75% |
| **Parental Education** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| College | 62% | 43% | 57% | 63% | 69% | 71% | 76% |
| Not College | 66% | 52% | 63% | 69% | 71% | 73% | 75% |
| **Allowance** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 64% | 47% | 60% | 66% | 69% | 73% | 75% |
| No | 64% | 48% | 59% | 66% | 71% | 72% | 76% |
| **Job** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 72% | 63% | 68% | 75% | 76% | 75% | 79% |
| No | 61% | 45% | 58% | 65% | 68% | 69% | 71% |

\* Tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or any illicit drug.

\*\* Children in family of four earning $18,655 a year or less in 1993-1994 were eligible to receive a free school lunch; children in family of four earning more than $18,655 but less than $26,548 a year

were eligible to receive a reduced-price school lunch (Federal Register, Feb. 25, 1993 [58FR11394]).

Previous studies have reported that employed students are more susceptible to substance use than those who do not work, both because of the availability of extra income to purchase substances and because working students associate with older colleagues on the job who are more likely to use substances.

were clearly more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs. Among seventh graders, 63 percent of job-holders had used a substance during the past school year (including past-month use), compared to 45 percent for those without a job. For seniors, 79 percent of those employed had used a substance, compared to 71 percent of those without a job.

Previous studies have reported that students who are employed during the school year are more susceptible to substance use and abuse than those who do not work, both because of the availability of extra income to purchase alcohol and drugs and because working students associate with older colleagues on the job who are more likely to use substances.1

Texas secondary students who worked were much more likely to use tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. Table 4.7 compares lifetime and current use of selected substances between students who worked and those who did not work, and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing prevalence of use among students who worked by the prevalence of use among students who did not. Interpretation of this measure is straightforward: working students were [ratio] times more

**Table 4.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Selected**

**Substances, by Employment Status: 1994**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cigarettes**  **Smokeless Tobacco**  **Beer**  **Wine Coolers**  **Wine**  **Liquor**  **Any Illicit Drug**  **Marijuana** | **Lifetime Use**  **Had a**  **Job No Job Ratio\***  60.6% 49.2% 1.23  24.5% 14.2% 1.73  72.6% 59.1% 1.23  74.1% 60.8% 1.22  64.8% 49.8% 1.30  64.1% 47.1% 1.36  36.0% 25.0% 1.44  33.2% 22.6% 1.47 |  | **Past-Month Use**  **Had a**  **Job No Job Ratio\***  28.4% 20.4% 1.40  8.9% 4.4% 2.04  38.2% 26.4% 1.44  30.4% 21.9% 1.39  20.2% 14.0% 1.44  29.3% 19.2% 1.52  17.4% 12.6% 1.38  15.5% 11.0% 1.40 |

\* ( % Students Who Have a Job) / ( % Students Who Have No Job)

likely than non-working students to use [type of substance]. For example, working students were two times more likely than non- working students to report use of smokeless tobacco in the month prior to the 1994 survey.

Working students were about 1.4 times more likely to report lifetime and current use of marijuana and any illicit drug, and they were more likely to use alcohol, although the ratio varied by bever- age. There was the most difference in use of hard liquor between working and non-working students, while there was less difference in use of wine coolers. Working students were 1.5 times more likely to report current use and 1.4 times more likely to report lifetime use of liquor, as compared to being 1.4 times more likely to report current use and 1.2 times more likely to report lifetime use of wine coolers.

Student employment can also lead to an overcommitment to

work at the expense of school. With substance use prevalent in today’s society, it is imperative for parents, employers, and educators to

ensure that students with extra spending money are not at risk of falling into the substance abuse trap through their work experiences.

*Student Allowances*

A student’s substance use had no association with the question of whether the student received an allowance.

*Family Income Level*

The question regarding eligibility for a free or reduced-price school lunch was added to the 1994 school survey for the first time,

Working students were 1.4 times more likely to report lifetime and current use of marijuana and any illicit drug, and they were more likely to use alcohol, although the ratio varied by beverage.

In the lower grades, students from low-income families were more likely to use a substance in the past year than those from other families. However, the association

was reversed for the upper grades.

■ ■ ■

Students with a college-educated parent were less likely to use substances than those who did not have a college- educated parent, especially in the lower grades.

and is a good measure of the family income level of students. About 31 percent of all respondents in 1994 were from low-income families and qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch, 52 percent did not qualify, and 17 percent said they did not know.

The relationship between the student’s family income level and substance use is complex. In the lower grades, students who lived in

low-income families were more likely to use a substance in the past year than those from other families (53 percent versus 45 percent for seventh graders). However, the association was reversed for the upper grades. Sixty-nine percent of seniors who qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch had used substances during the past year, compared to 78 percent of seniors who did not qualify. Overall, no relationship was found for all secondary students. The differences across different grades may be explained by the fact that students who use drugs in the lower grades are more likely to drop out. Dropping out is correlated both

with socioeconomic class and substance use.

*Parental Education Level*

There is a fairly strong negative association for the indicator of parental education, especially in the lower grades. Secondary students with a college-educated parent were less likely to have used substances in the past school year (62 percent) than those whose parents had not achieved this educational level (66 percent). This difference was more evident among those in lower grades (43 percent versus 52 percent for seventh graders), but was not an indicator of substance use for twelfth graders.

**Length of Time in School District**

Students were asked how long they had lived in their current school district (one year or less, two to three years, four years or more). In general, secondary students who had been in the district three or fewer years were more likely to use substances than those who had lived in the district more than three years (Appendix B, Tables B14 and

B15). There were a few exceptions in grade-specific rates, but none exceeded one percentage point in difference. About 21 percent of the “new” students had ever used an inhalant and 30 percent had ever used any illicit drug in their lives, compared to 18 percent and 27 percent of students who had been in the district more than three years. About 6 percent of the “new” students had ever used cocaine/crack, compared to

5 percent of longer-resident students.

The differences in past-month use of substances between these two groups of students were quite small, with the “new” students reporting

**Table 4.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime Substance Use, by Length of Residence in School District: 1992 and 1994**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tobacco**  **Alcohol**  **Inhalants**  **Any Illicit Drug**  **Marijuana**  **Cocaine/Crack Hallucinogens Uppers**  **Downers Steroids Ecstasy** | **Three Years or Less**  **1992 1994 Change**  55.2% 56.0% 1.4%  76.2% 73.8% -3.1%  26.1% 20.5% -21.5%  25.9% 30.3% 17.0%  23.0% 27.7% 20.4%  6.1% 6.2% 1.6%  6.3% 6.6% 4.8%  8.3% 7.8% -6.0%  5.7% 5.3% -7.0%  1.9% 1.8% -5.3%  3.0% 2.7% -10.0% |  | **More than Three Years**  **1992 1994 Change**  53.9% 53.6% -0.6%  75.3% 74.1% -1.6%  22.2% 18.0% -18.9%  20.9% 26.7% 27.8%  18.3% 24.2% 32.2%  4.6% 5.3% 15.2%  4.5% 5.6% 24.4%  5.9% 6.8% 15.3%  4.0% 4.3% 7.5%  1.6% 1.8% 12.5%  2.5% 2.4% -4.0% |

higher rates of current use than the longer-resident students. Current use of alcohol was the major exception. About 40 percent of students who had resided in the district four or more years drank alcohol in

the month prior to the survey, whereas 39 percent of the newer stu- dents did so. Between 1992 and 1994, the increased rates in past- month use, however, were larger among longtime resident students for most substances except alcohol, cocaine/crack, and steroids. To illustrate, current marijuana use increased from 6 percent to 12 percent among the youths who were longtime residents, whereas it rose from 8 percent to 13 percent for the newer students.

Comparison of 1994 lifetime prevalence to 1992 shows that the longer-resident students had higher increased rates for any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine/crack, and hallucinogens than the “new” students (Table 4.8). Lifetime use of any illicit drug increased from

21 percent to 27 percent among students who had been in the district more than three years, compared to from 26 percent to 30 percent for those “new” students. While longtime students reported a higher lifetime prevalence for uppers, downers, and steroids from 1992 to

1994, the “new” students showed a decreased lifetime rate for these drugs. On the other hand, lifetime use of alcohol and inhalants de- creased more among the “new” students.

*Endnotes*

1 J. C. Thompson, “Should Students Work? The Relationship Between Part-Time

Employment and Substance Usage,” Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of

the Mid-Western Educational Research Association (Chicago, Ill., October 16-19,

1991).

**Chapter 5. Other Factors Related to Substance Use**

**Introduction**

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 71

Other Factors Related to Substance Use

In addition to demographic influences, peer, school, family,

social, and psychological factors have been issues of continued interest to researchers investigating the patterns of adolescent use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and other illicit drugs.1 In this section, several risk factors which may impact substance use by secondary students will be discussed, including

• school problems;

• the number of close friends who use substances;

• social patterns of substance use by peer groups such as usage at parties;

• perceived availability of substances;

• perceived danger of substance use;

• perceived parental attitudes about kids their age using sub- stances;

• age of first use;

• extracurricular activities;

• parental school involvement;

• perceived safety of surrounding environments; and

• peer values and behaviors.

Secondary students are more likely to have higher levels of sub- stance use if most of their friends also use substances, if they have easy access to substances, if they do not see substances as dangerous, if they report parental approval of substance use, if they participate in fewer extracurricular activities, and if they feel unsafe in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods. In most cases, adolescents use tobacco and/or alcohol before they try marijuana, and use of marijuana almost

In addition to demographic influences, peer, school, family, social, and psychological factors have been issues of continued interest to researchers.

The dramatic increase in illicit drug use among Texas secondary students between

1992 and 1994 also corresponded to the increased perceived availability of drugs, the reduction in the

number of students who perceived

drug use as dangerous, and the rise in the perception of parental approval of drug use.

invariably precedes use of other illicit drugs. The dramatic increase in the prevalence of illicit drug use among Texas secondary students between 1992 and 1994 also corresponded to the increased perceived availability of drugs, the reduction in the number of students who perceived drug use as dangerous, and the rise in the perception of parental approval of drug usage.

These results emphasize the need to think of substance use among adolescents as a multidimensional problem that cannot be solved with- out first considering knowledge, values, attitudes, availability, and use by peers. Parental characteristics are also critical to prevent substance use by adolescents. Effective prevention efforts must extend their focus beyond the individual adolescent to include parents and families. In addition, an awareness of the typical patterns of progression into sub- stance use and abuse helps direct the timing of prevention and inter- vention efforts. Any reduction and/or delay of onset of tobacco or alcohol use has a strong preventive effect on the risk of developing drug problem at a later age.

**School Problems**

Students who had missed class or had conduct problems in school were more likely to have used alcohol or drugs than other students. Table 5.1 shows how prevalence increased as the number of absences or behavior problems increased for students in 1994. Students were classi- fied as being absent if, during the school year, they were ill or had other

**Table 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Absences and Conduct Problems: 1994**

By Number of Days of Absences in School

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **None** | **1 Day** | **2-3 Days** | **4+ Days** |
| **Alcohol** | 26% | 32% | 37% | 47% |
| **Inhalants** | 3% | 4% | 4% | 6% |
| **Marijuana** | 6% | 8% | 10% | 15% |

By Number of Days of Conduct Problems in School

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **None** | **1 Day** | **2-3 Days** | **4+ Days** |
| **Alcohol** | 26% | 44% | 52% | 65% |
| **Inhalants** | 2% | 5% | 5% | 11% |
| **Marijuana** | 4% | 10% | 15% | 31% |

reasons for absences. About 26 percent of secondary students who did not miss any class during the school year drank in the past month, whereas 37 percent of those who missed 2-3 days of school drank alcohol in the past month, and 47 percent of those who missed four or more days of school drank in the past month. This same pattern can also be seen for inhalants and marijuana.

School misconduct seems to be an even stronger predictor of substance use. Students were considered to have conduct problems if, during the school year, they

• “skipped” or “cut” class;

• were sent to someone like the principal, dean or guidance counselor because of their bad conduct or attitude;

• had someone from home call the school because of their con- duct or attitude;

• got into trouble with teachers because of drinking; or

• got into trouble with teachers because of drug use.

Of those students who had no conduct problems during the school year, only 26 percent drank alcohol, 2 percent used inhalants, and 4 percent used marijuana in the past month. By contrast, of students who had conduct problems on four or more days, 65 percent had drunk alcoholic beverages, 11 percent had used inhalants, and 31 percent had used marijuana in the past month.

The prevalence rates by number of absences or conduct problems did not change much for alcohol and inhalants between 1992 and

1994. However, large increases in past-month use of marijuana occurred among students who reported incidents of absence and misconduct in school. For example, the past-month prevalence of marijuana increased from 19 percent in 1992 to 31 percent in 1994 among secondary students who had conduct problems on four or more days during the school year, and current marijuana use rose from 9 percent to 15 percent among those who had missed four or more days of school.

**Close Friends Who Use**

Peer behavior can influence a student’s substance use.2 Students were asked about how many of their close friends used substances. About 81 percent of all secondary school students in 1994 said that at least a few of their close friends drank alcohol, which is a much

higher percentage than for other substances (Appendix E, Table E1). Eighteen percent of seventh graders and 56 percent of seniors said

that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol. About 50 percent of the students had close friends who used marijuana. Nine percent of

School misconduct seems to be an even stronger predictor of substance use than the number of absences.

About 81 percent of all secondary students said that at least a few of their close friends drank.

Nine percent of seventh graders and 17 percent of seniors said that most or all of their friends used marijuana.

■ ■ ■

Rates of inhalant use among peers were quite similar in the 1990, 1992, and 1994 surveys, declining from the

1988 survey in the number of students whose friends had used inhalants.

■ ■ ■

Students indicated that marijuana use by their friends decreased from

1988 to 1992, but increased in 1994.

seventh graders and 17 percent of seniors reported that most or all of their friends used marijuana. When asked about inhalants, only 21 per- cent of all students said that they had any close friends who used inhalants.

*Alcohol Use Among Friends*

The percentage of secondary students who said that at least a few of their close friends drank alcohol had declined from 87 percent in

1988 to 81 percent in 1994 (Appendix E, Table E2). However, this decline was not seen for students who reported that most or all of their close friends drank. In this case, about 33 percent of the students surveyed in 1988 said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol, compared to 40 percent in 1994. The percentage of seniors

who said that most or all of their friends drank was 56 percent in 1994, up from 48 percent in 1988 but still below the peak level of 61 percent in 1990. The same pattern was observed for students in other grades except that eighth and tenth graders reported the highest rates in 1994.

*Inhalant Use Among Friends*

Rates of inhalant use among peers were quite similar from 1990 to

1994, declining in the number of students whose friends used inhalants in the 1988 survey. Although a majority of the students surveyed in

1988 (70 percent) said that none of their friends used inhalants, the percentage grew to 83 percent in 1990, but dropped slightly to 81 percent in 1992 and to 79 percent in 1994. About 4 percent of seventh graders in 1994 reported that most or all of their friends used inhalants. In general, the trends for inhalant use by friends were consistent with those observed for the respondents’ own use between 1988 and 1992.

*Marijuana Use Among Friends*

Students indicated that marijuana use by their friends decreased from 1988 to 1992, but increased in 1994. About 63 percent of all respondents in 1988 said that at least a few of their close friends used marijuana; this percentage dropped significantly to 42 percent in 1990 and to 38 percent in 1992. However, this figure sharply increased to 50 percent in 1994. This trend was seen for all students except tenth graders, who had a higher percentage of friends who used marijuana in

1992 than in 1990. About 14 percent of seniors in 1988 reported that most or all of their close friends used marijuana, compared to 9 percent in 1990-1992 and 17 percent in 1994. The general trends of marijuana use among peers between 1988 and 1994 were consistent with those of the respondents’ own use.

**Substance Use at Parties**

About 58 percent of all secondary students in 1994 (32 percent

of seventh graders and 74 percent of seniors) reported that alcohol was drunk at some parties they attended during the past school year (Appendix E, Table E3). Forty-five percent of seniors said that alcohol was always drunk at parties they attended, whereas only 6 percent of seventh graders said so. The use of marijuana and/or other drugs at parties was less frequent: 38 percent of all secondary students (17 percent of seventh graders and 51 percent of seniors) reported illicit drug use at some parties they attended. Only 3 percent of seventh graders and 12 percent of seniors said that illicit drugs were always used at parties.

A downward trend was observed for the percentage of students who reported alcohol use at parties since 1988. The rate decreased from 63 percent in 1988 to 60 percent in 1992, and to 58 percent in

1994 (Figure 5.1). However, the percentage of students who reported illicit drug use at parties was higher for 1994. Illicit drug use at par- ties decreased from 37 percent in 1988 to 30 percent in 1992, but jumped to 38 percent in 1994. This trend in use of illicit drugs at parties was consistent for all grades except that seventh and twelfth graders reported the highest rates in 1988 rather than in 1994.

Forty-five percent of seniors said that alcohol was always drunk at parties they attended; 6 percent of the seventh graders said so.

**Figure 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said**

**Substances Were Used at Some Parties They Attended:**

**1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

70%

60%

63%

61% 60% 58%

50%

40%

30%

37%

33%

30%

38%

20%

10%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

Alcohol Marijuana and/or Other Drugs

In general students said that alcohol and tobacco were easier to get than other substances.

■ ■ ■

Alcohol was the easiest substance for secondary students to obtain.

**Perceived Availability**

Students reported that various substances were readily available if they wanted some. In general, students in 1994 said that alcohol and tobacco were easier to get than other substances (Appendix E, Table E4). About 75-77 percent of all secondary school students thought that tobacco and alcohol were very or somewhat easy to obtain, compared to

48 percent for marijuana, 28 percent for cocaine, 25 percent for crack, and 23 percent for hallucinogens. More upper-level students said that it was easier to get substances than did younger students. For example, approximately 66 percent of seniors reported that alcohol was very easy to obtain, whereas only 39 percent of seventh graders said so. About 43 percent of seniors thought it was very easy to get marijuana, compared to 15 percent of seventh graders. Only 8 percent of seventh graders in

1994 said that it was very easy to get cocaine and crack, and 6 percent said so about hallucinogens. Among seniors, 21 percent indicated that cocaine was very easy to obtain, and 18-19 percent agreed that crack and hallucinogens were easy to get.

Alcohol was the easiest substance for secondary students to obtain. The percentage of all secondary students who found alcohol to be somewhat or very easy to obtain remained almost unchanged through- out the four surveys, ranging from 77 percent to 75 percent. Students in 1994 believed that it was easier to obtain illicit drugs than in 1992, yet harder to get them in comparison to 1988, except for crack and hallucinogens. About 48 percent of all students in 1994 thought mari- juana was very easy or somewhat easy to get, which was 9 percentage points higher than in 1992, but still 8 percentage points lower than in

1988. The percentage of all students who said cocaine was somewhat or very easy to obtain decreased from 30 percent in 1988 to 26 percent in

**Table 5.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported**

**Past-Month Use of Selected Substances, by Perceived Availability: 1994**

**Impossible to Get**

**Very**

**Difficult to Get**

**Somewhat**

**Difficult to Get**

**Somewhat Easy to Get**

**Very**

**Easy**

**to Get**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tobacco** | 1.9% | 8.2% | 11.1% | 17.4% | 35.8% |
| **Alcohol** | 5.3% | 16.8% | 26.6% | 40.2% | 51.8% |
| **Marijuana** | 0.5% | 1.6% | 4.9% | 14.1% | 29.9% |
| **Cocaine** | 0.1% | 0.4% | 1.0% | 3.3% | 6.2% |
| **Crack** | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 1.3% | 1.7% |
| **Hallucinogen** | 0.1% | 0.3% | 1.6% | 5.4% | 9.2% |

**Figure 5.2. Trends in Perceived Availability and Annual Use of**

**Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students, Grades 7 and 12: 1994**

80%

30%

70%

60%

50%

Availability

25%

20%

Annual Use

40%

30%

20%

10%

15%

10%

5%

0% 0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

Availability: Grade 7 Availability: Grade 12

Annual Use: Grade 7 Annual Use: Grade 12

1990-1992, but rose to 28 percent in 1994. For crack and hallucino- gens, the percentages remained almost the same between 1988 and

1992 but increased slightly in 1994.

Substance use is closely related to the perceived availability of various substances. The easier it is to obtain a substance, the higher the rate of use. Table 5.2 shows the past-month use of six substances broken down by how the students perceived the availability of the substances. For example, 52 percent of all secondary students in 1994 who said alcohol was very easy to obtain actually drank alcohol dur- ing the previous month. By contrast, only 17 percent of those who said alcohol was very difficult to get drank in the past month. The relationship is consistent for other substances, including tobacco, marijuana, cocaine, crack, and hallucinogens.

The substantial differences in the reported availability of sub- stances between 1988 and 1994 probably helped generate the ob- served changes in the prevalence of substance use by secondary stu- dents. Figure 5.2 uses seniors and seventh graders to illustrate that the trend in the secondary students’ perceived availability of mari- juana is consistent with the trend of their annual marijuana use between 1988 and 1994—use declines when availability declines. About 76 percent of seniors in 1988 said that marijuana was some- what or very easy to obtain; this decreased to 56 percent in 1992 and

The easier it is to obtain a substance, the higher its rate of use.

then increased to 65 percent in 1994. The annual use rate fluctuated similarly—the prevalence rate was 29 percent in 1988, 17 percent in

1992, and 24 percent in 1994.

Substance availability can be measured not only in terms of percep- tion, but also in terms of the actual supply of drugs. Semiannual reports indicate that the price of drugs decreased between 1992 and 1994.3

While prices for marijuana fluctuate depending on quality, quantity, demand, availability, and the growing season, periodic DEA reports indicate that the price of a pound of commercial-grade marijuana dropped from a range of $500 to $1,600 per pound in June 1992, to

$650 to $750 per pound in June 1994. By December 1994, DEA

reported “a glut” of marijuana in Texas.

The prices of other drugs have also declined. In June 1992, a dose of Ecstasy cost $20-$25; in June 1994, it cost $8-$25 per dose. A

single dose of LSD in June 1992 cost $3-$10; in June 1994, it cost $1-

$10. And cocaine, which cost $80-$100 per gram in June 1992, cost

$75-$90 per gram in June 1994.

In comparison, alcohol has not become more available in terms of buying from stores, as Figure 5.3 illustrates. Parties were the main source of alcohol, and slightly more past-month drinkers in 1994 reported they got their alcohol from friends, homes, and other sources all or most of the time, as compared to 1992. For example, about 71

**Figure 5.3. Percentage of Past-Month Alcohol Users Who**

**Always/Most of the Time Got Alcohol from Various Sources:**

**1992 and 1994**

80%

70%

69%

71%

75%

75%

60%

50%

40%

40%

39%

42%

44%

30%

20%

18%

20%

10%

0%

At

Home

From

Friends

From a

Store

At

Parties

Other

Source

1992 Past-Month Alcohol Users 1994 Past-Month Alcohol Users

percent of secondary students who drank in the past month prior to the 1994 survey said that they always/most of the time got alcohol from friends, as compared to 69 percent in 1992.

**Perceived Danger**

The survey asked students how dangerous they thought it was for kids their age to use substances. The responses ranged from “very dangerous” to “not at all dangerous” (Appendix E, Table E5). Tobacco and alcohol were thought to be the least threatening substances to users. In 1994 about 41 percent of all secondary students thought

that tobacco was very dangerous to use and 46 percent believed that alcohol was very dangerous. Two-thirds thought marijuana was very dangerous to use, and over three-fourths believed inhalants and steroids were very dangerous to use. Almost every adolescent surveyed agreed that cocaine (90 percent) and crack (91 percent) were very dangerous to use. The perceived danger about substance use varies among grade levels. For example, seventh graders were most likely to see tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use as very dangerous, whereas seniors saw use of inhalants, cocaine, crack, steroids, and Ecstasy as very dangerous, which reflects the expanding variety of drugs to

which older students have been exposed.

Youths who believed substances were quite dangerous were less likely to actually use those substances. For example, in 1994 only 25 percent of secondary students who thought alcohol was very danger- ous to use actually drank in the past month, compared to 65 percent of those who thought alcohol was not very dangerous and 70 percent of those who thought alcohol use was not dangerous at all (Table 5.3).

**Table 5.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported**

**Past-Month Substance Use, by Perceived Danger: 1994**

The perceived danger about substance use varies between grade

levels.

■ ■ ■

Youths who believed substances were

quite dangerous were less likely to actually use those substances.

**Very**

**Dangerous**

**Somewhat**

**Dangerous**

**Not Very**

**Dangerous**

**Not**

**Dangerous**

**At All**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tobacco** | 12% | 27% | 42% | 55% |
| **Alcohol** | 25% | 50% | 65% | 70% |
| **Inhalants** | 3% | 9% | 23% | 29% |
| **Marijuana** | 3% | 20% | 39% | 62% |
| **Cocaine** | 1% | 10% | 22% | 18% |
| **Crack** | 0% | 4% | 4% | 9% |
| **Ecstasy** | 0% | 2% | 10% | 18% |
| **Steroids** | 0% | 1% | 2% | 12% |

**Table 5.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Thought Selected Substances Were Very Dangerous**

**to Use: 1990, 1992, and 1994**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| **Tobacco** | \* | 43% | 41% |
| **Alcohol** | 37% | 50% | 46% |
| **Inhalants** | 77% | 81% | 77% |
| **Marijuana** | 73% | 76% | 67% |
| **Cocaine** | 93% | 93% | 90% |
| **Crack** | 95% | 94% | 91% |
| **Ecstasy** | 72% | 78% | 74% |
| **Steroids** | 72% | 79% | 76% |
| \* Not Available |  |  |  |

Only 3 percent of adolescents who believed marijuana was very danger- ous to use had actually used it in the past month, whereas the current prevalence of marijuana was 39 percent and 62 percent for those who believed marijuana use was not very dangerous and not dangerous at all, respectively. The relationship holds for other substances as well.

The trend in the percentage of students who perceived substances as very dangerous to use seems to correspond with increases and

**Figure 5.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Perceived Marijuana as Very Dangerous Versus Past-Month Use Of Marijuana: 1990, 1992, and 1994**

80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

1990 1992 1994

Perceived Marijuana as Very Dangerous Past-Month Use

**Figure 5.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Perceived**

**Alcohol as Very Dangerous Versus Past-Month Use of Alcohol: 1990,**

**1992, and 1994**

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

1990 1992 1994

Thought Alcohol Was Very Dangerous Past-Month Use

decreases in substance use between 1990 and 1994. One of the most important changes in perceived danger involves marijuana, as shown in Table 5.4. About 73 percent of all students in 1990 thought marijuana was very dangerous to use, as compared to 67 percent in

1994. The recent increase in marijuana use may partly result from the softened perceptions about the danger of using marijuana (see Figure

5.4).

This same relationship is seen for other drugs: when the percep- tion of dangerousness increases, use decreases. Between 1990 and

1994, more students thought alcohol (Figure 5.5), steroids, and Ecstasy were very dangerous to use and current use of these sub- stances declined or remained stable. Conversely, between 1990 and

1994, fewer students saw cocaine and crack as very dangerous, and current use of these substances increased.

**Perceived Parental Attitudes**

There is a relationship between substance use by students and their perception of how dangerous their parents think substances are. Adolescents who said that their parents approved of kids their age using substances were more likely to consume substances than those who indicated parental disapproval. In 1994, only 24 percent of secondary students whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved of beer consumption actually drank during the past month, compared

to 57 percent of those whose parents strongly or mildly approved as indicated in Table 5.5. Similarly, current use of marijuana was only

Adolescents who said that their parents approved of kids their age using substances were more likely to consume substances than those who indicated parental disapproval.

**Table 5.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who**

**Drank Beer/Smoked Marijuana in the Past Month, by Parental Approval: 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | **Beer** | **Marijuana** |
| **Parents** | **Disapproved** |  | 24% | 10% |
| **Parents** | **Approved** |  | 57% | 37% |
| **Parents** | **Neither Disapproved** | **nor Approved** | 52% | 38% |

**Don't Know How Parents Felt** 29% 17%

10 percent among secondary students whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved of marijuana use, compared to 37 percent for those who indicated parental approval.

As shown in Figure 5.6, more younger students indicated strong parental disapproval of beer drinking than older students (69 percent of seventh graders versus 49 percent of seniors). But more parents of seniors (85 percent) were perceived as strongly disapproving marijuana use in comparison to the parents of seventh graders (82 percent). In addition, as the students age, they become more aware of their parents’ attitudes, which have become more clear as the students grow older

(Appendix E, Table E6). Students in the seventh and eighth grades were the most likely to report that they did not know how their parents felt

**Figure 5.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students, by Grade, Whose Parents Strongly Disapprove of Kids Their Age Using Beer and Marijuana: 1994**

90%

80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

Grade

7

Grade

8

Grade

9

Grade

10

Grade

11

Grade

12

Beer Marijuana

about the dangerousness of the various substances. For example, in grade seven, 14 percent of the students did not know how their parents felt about their drinking beer; by grade twelve, only 6 per- cent did not know. This increase in the students’ understanding of parental attitudes may well be due to the fact that as the students

age, their parents have to confront substance use by their children and must make their views known.

Based on the survey data from 1988 to 1994, it seems that parents have become more clear in expressing their attitudes toward substance use. In 1988, 18 percent of the secondary students did not know how their parents felt about kids their age drinking beer, compared to only 9-10 percent of those during 1990-1994. About 11 percent of the students in 1988 were not sure of their parents’ atti- tudes toward marijuana use, compared to 7-8 percent in 1990-1994. In all four surveys between 1988 and 1994, a higher percentage of seventh and eighth graders did not know what their parents’ attitudes were about substance use in comparison to juniors and seniors. The percentage of secondary students who said their parents strongly disapproved of beer drinking ranged from 52 percent to 60 percent between 1988 and 1994; for marijuana use, the range was 82 percent to

87 percent.

The differences in the perceptions of parental attitudes from

1988 to 1994 may contribute to the changes in substance use among secondary students. For example, the trends in parental disapproval of

**Figure 5.7. Trends in Parental Disapproval and Annual Use of**

**Marijuana Among Seniors: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

100%

90%

80%

70%

Parental

From the survey data, it seems that parents have become clearer in expressing their attitudes about substance use. For example, about 11 percent of the students in 1988

were not sure of their parents’ attitudes toward marijuana

use, compared to 7-8 percent in 1990-

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

Disapproval Annual Marijuana Use

1994.

10%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

marijuana use seem to correspond with the shifts of the students’ an- nual use (including past-month use) of marijuana between 1988 and

1994 (Figure 5.7). The percentage of seniors who said their parents strongly or mildly disapproved of marijuana use increased from 91 percent in 1988 to 93 percent in 1992, then decreased to 90 percent in

1994. Likewise, annual use of marijuana among seniors declined from

29 percent in 1988 to 17 percent in 1992 and then rose to 24 percent in 1994. Corresponding trends also occurred in other grades. The students’ perceptions of the attitudes of their parents toward marijuana are supported by results from the *1993 Adult Survey of Substance Use* which indicated an increase in adult lifetime use of marijuana from

1988 to 1993.4

**Age of First Use**

Tobacco or alcohol are the first substances that Texas secondary school students try. By 1994, younger students in grades 7-9 had first tried alcohol at an earlier average age than other substances; however, older students in grades 10-12 had an earlier initiation age for tobacco. Among seniors who had used tobacco, the average age of first use was

13.6 years, which is earlier than for any other substance. Initiation of alcohol or inhalant use among seniors occurs about 0.3 years later than tobacco use; the first use of marijuana occurs about 1.8 years later than tobacco use; and the onset of cocaine use was about 2.5 years later than tobacco use. In general, secondary students first try cocaine at an older average age than other substances. Not surprisingly, students start us- ing licit substances earlier than they begin using illicit drugs. This ob- servation is consistent with current views of substance use progression, which maintain that alcohol, cigarettes, and inhalants are “gateway drugs” into the continuum of substance use.5

**Table 5.6. Age of First Use of Substances**

**Among Texas Seniors in 1988 and 1994**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1988** | **1994** |
| **Tobacco** | \* | 13.6 |
| **Alcohol** | 12.9 | 13.9 |
| **Inhalants** | 14.4 | 13.9 |
| **Marijuana** | 14.6 | 15.4 |
| **Cocaine** | 15.8 | 16.1 |
| **Hallucinogens** | 15.8 | 15.6 |
| **Uppers** | 15.3 | 15.5 |
| **Downers** | 15.1 | 15.2 |
| \*Not Available |  |  |

Prevalence changes in substance use between 1988 and 1994 may partly result from the differences in the average age of first use. On average, seniors in 1988 who had used substances began using at an earlier age than seniors in 1994 except for inhalants and hallucino- gens (Table 5.6) For example, the average age of first use of alcohol was 12.9 years as reported by seniors in the 1988 survey, as compared to 13.9 years as reported by seniors in the 1994 survey. Initiation of marijuana use for seniors in 1988 occurred at 14.6 years, which was about 0.8 years earlier than in 1994.

**Outside Activities**

Students were asked if they regularly participated in any of 11 extracurricular activities. Students who participated in extracurricular activities were less likely to use substances (Table 5.7). For example,

21 percent of current alcohol users reported no extracurricular activi- ties, as compared to 17 percent of non-drinkers. The difference is more pronounced in terms of marijuana use, with 30 percent of current marijuana users reporting no extracurricular activities, as compared to 17 percent of the current non-users of marijuana.

Also, the *more* activities in which a student participated, the less likely the student was to use substances. For example, 24 percent of secondary students who were current alcohol drinkers reported that they regularly participated in three or more outside activities, whereas 28 per- cent of the alcohol non-users said so. Likewise, only 16 percent of the cur- rent marijuana users regularly participated in three or more extracur- ricular activities, compared to 28 percent of the marijuana non-users.

**Table 5.7. Participation in Extracurricular Activities for Past-Month**

**Substance Users and Non-Users: 1994 Texas Secondary Students**

Students who participated in extracurricular activities were less likely to use substances.

■ ■ ■

The more activities in which a student participated, the less likely the student was to use substances.

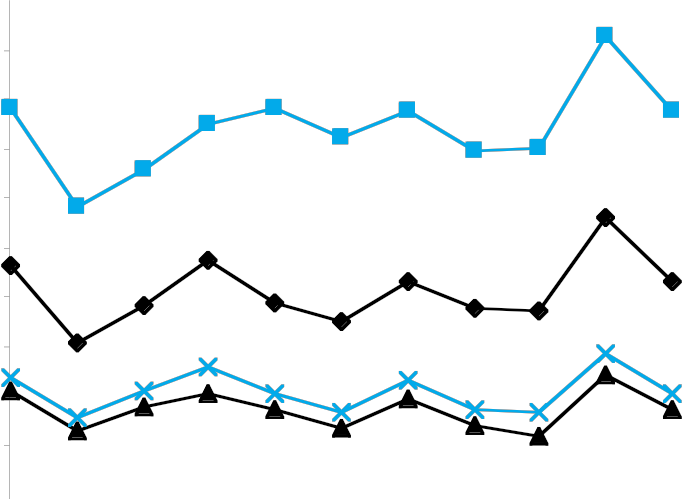
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of Extracurricular**  **Activities**  0  1  2  3 or More | **Past-Month**  **Alcohol Use**  **Non- Users Users** N=41,678 N=64,613  20.7% 17.3%  33.8% 31.4%  21.4% 23.1%  24.1% 28.2% |  | **Past-Month**  **Marijuana Use**  **Non- Users Users** N=11,885 N=93,418  29.5% 17.2%  36.7% 31.7%  17.9% 23.1%  15.9% 28.1% |

Note: N is the actual sample size.

**Figure 5.8. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances by Texas Secondary**

**Students, by Extracurricular Activity: 1994**

50%



45%

40%

35%

30%

25%

20%

Tobacco Alcohol Marijuana

Any Illicit Drug

15%

10%

5%

0%

Athletics

Band/Orches.

Choir

Drama/Speech

Drill Team/Cheer.

Student Govt,

Newspaper/Yrbk

Academic Club

Service Clubs

VOE/DE/Work

Study

Other Clubs

Students involved in vocational education, distributive education, and work-study programs had the highest rates of substance use among the students who participated in extracurricular activities.

While the use of substances was lower among secondary students who participated in extracurricular activities than those who did not participate in such activities, there were important differences in levels of use among the different activity groups (see Figure 5.8 and Appendix F).

*VOE/DE/Work Study*

Students involved in vocational education, distributive education, and work study programs had the highest rates of substance use, with

33 percent reporting that they had used an illicit drug in their lifetime, compared to 27 percent for non-VOE/DE/work study students. Current use for both groups was 14 percent (Figure 5.9). The VOE/DE/work study students also reported the highest current use of alcohol, mari- juana, and tobacco of the students who participated in extracurricular activities. (Figure 5.8). While VOE/DE/work study students have the highest current use of cigarettes (25 percent), their current use of smokeless tobacco (7 percent) was the same as for athletes. For alcohol, (Figure 5.10) these students preferred beer (34 percent), wine coolers (30 percent), liquor (27 percent), and wine (17 percent). The current higher usage of substances is probably related to similar findings that students who hold jobs are more likely to use substances than those

who do not have jobs.

**Figure 5.9 Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Students Who Participated in Vocational Education, Distributive Education, and Work-Study Programs Versus Students Who Did Not Participate**

**in Those Programs: 1994**

Any Illicit Drug

14%

14%

Marijuana

12%

12%

Alcohol

39%

47%

Tobacco

24%

28%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%

Students Not in VOE/DE/Work Study Students in VOE/DE/Work Study

**Figure 5.10. Alcoholic Beverages Preferred by Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Alcohol, by Extracurricular Activity: 1994**

35%

30%

25%

20%

15%

10%

5%

0%

Beer Wine Coolers Wine Liquor

Drill Team Athletics VOE/DE/Work Study Choir

*Drama/Speech*

Students in drama and speech programs were less likely to use substances than those not in such programs, but they had higher rates of illicit drug use than most other groups. About 26 percent of drama and speech students had used illicit drugs in their lifetime, while 28 percent of non-drama/speech students had done so. Current use of any illicit drug by drama and speech students was 13 percent, which was exceeded only by the VOE/DE/work study students. Drama and speech students reported high levels of current use of cigarettes (23 percent), but only 4 percent reported current use of smokeless tobacco. Current use of alcoholic beverages was reported at 25 percent for beer, 24 percent for wine coolers, 21 percent for liquor, and 16 percent for wine.

*Athletics*

Among athletes, 26 percent had used an illicit drug in their lifetime, compared to 30 percent of the non-athletes (Figure 5.11). Current use of any illicit drug also showed a lower rate among athletes than non-athletes (12 percent versus 16 percent). Athletes reported current use of cigarettes at 20 percent and smokeless tobacco at 7 percent. The rate of smokeless tobacco use for athletes was higher than for most extracurricular activity groups except for VOE/DE/work study students. Current use of marijuana was 11 percent, and current use of alcohol was 39 percent, with 30 percent currently drinking beer, 23 percent currently drinking wine coolers, 21 percent currently drinking liquor, and 15 percent currently drinking wine (see Figure 5.10). The athletes’ consumption of beer and liquor was second highest after the VOE/DE/work study students.

*Newspaper/Yearbook*

Substance use among students who were involved in the student newspaper or yearbook was below the level of students not in such programs. Lifetime illicit drug use was 25 percent among students on the newspaper or yearbook, compared to 28 percent of those who were not in these programs (12 percent versus 14 percent, current use). Current cigarette use was 20 percent and current use of smokeless tobacco was 5 percent. Beer was the favorite current drink (28 percent), followed by wine coolers (24 percent), liquor (21 percent), and wine (16 percent).

*Choir*

Choir members reported less lifetime and current use of substances than non-choir members. For instance, 21 percent of choir members

**Figure 5.11 Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Students Who Participated in Athletics Versus Those Who Did Not Participate in Athletics: 1994**

Any Illicit Drug

12%

16%

Marijuana

11%

13%

Alcohol

39%

40%

Tobacco

23%

25%

0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40%

Non-Athletes Athletes

reported lifetime illicit drug use in 1994, compared with 28 percent for non-choir members (11 percent versus 14 percent, current use). Current use of cigarettes was 18 percent with smokeless tobacco at 3 percent. Current use of both beer and wine coolers by choir members was reported as 22 percent, with 18 percent using liquor and 14 percent using wine (see Figure 5.10).

*Drill Tream/Cheerleaders*

Except for alcohol, drill team members and cheerleaders showed lower prevalence use than non-members for each substance. Lifetime use of illicit drugs was 22 percent among drill team members and cheerleaders, whereas it was 28 percent for non-members (10 percent versus 14 percent, current use). Some 19 percent reported current use of cigarettes, and only 2 percent reported current use of smokeless tobacco. Wine coolers were the favorite alcoholic beverage, with current use reported at 28 percent, followed by beer at 26 percent, liquor at 21 percent, and wine at 16 percent (see Figure 5.10).

*Academic Organizations*

Students in academic societies such as the math, science, or foreign language clubs reported 20 percent lifetime use of illicit drugs, compared to 30 percent use by non-academic club students (9

percent versus 15 percent, current use). Current cigarette use was low (17 percent), as was use of smokeless tobacco (4 percent). Current use of beer was reported at 24 percent, followed by wine coolers at 22 percent, liquor at 18 percent, and wine at 14 percent.

*Student Government*

Members of the student government reported lower levels of both lifetime and current use of substances than those not in student govern- ment. For example, only 20 percent of student government members reported lifetime use of any illicit drug, compared to 28 percent of

those not active in student government (8 percent versus 14 percent, current use). Current use of cigarettes was a very low 16 percent, and

use of smokeless tobacco was 4 percent. Current drinking levels were 25 percent for beer, 22 percent for wine coolers, 20 percent for liquor, and

15 percent for wine.

*Service Clubs*

Members of service clubs (Key Club, Scouts, etc.) were among the least likely to use any illicit drugs as compared to students who did not belong to service clubs (19 percent versus 29 percent, lifetime and 8 versus 14 percent, current use). Current use of cigarettes was a low 17 percent, with smokeless tobacco at 4 percent. Some 23 percent were current drinkers of beer, followed by 21 percent for wine coolers, 19 percent for liquor, and 15 percent for wine.

*Band/Orchestra*

Secondary students who participated in band or orchestra reported the lowest lifetime and current use of all substances except smokeless tobacco. Figure 5.12 compares the band and orchestra students’ current use of some substances to that of students not in band or orchestra. Use of any illicit drug among band members was much lower than for those who did not participate in band or orchestra (17 percent versus 30 percent, lifetime use; 8 percent versus 15 percent, current use). Current cigarette use was 15 percent, with smokeless tobacco use at 3 percent. Band and orchestra members reported current use of beer at 19 percent, wine coolers at 18 percent, liquor at 14 percent, and wine at 12 percent.

*Other Clubs*

The survey also queried about membership in “Other Clubs,” and students who belonged to these clubs reported lifetime use of illicit drugs at 23 percent, as compared to 30 percent for students who did not belong to “Other Clubs.” Because these clubs were not specified, it

**Figure 5.12. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Students Who Participated in Band/Orchestra Versus Students Who Did Not Participate in Band/Orchestra: 1994**

Any Illicit Drug

8%

15%

Marijuana

6%

13%

Alcohol

29%

41%

Tobacco

16%

26%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%

Students Not in Band/Orchestra Students in Band/Orchestra

is difficult to draw any conclusions about patterns of substance use by students who participate in a wide variety of other clubs.

*Changes Between 1992 and 1994*

Between 1992 and 1994, there was a greater percentage increase in lifetime and current prevalence of any illicit drug and marijuana among students who participated in outside activities than those with no activities, although students in extracurricular activities still had lower overall rates (Table 5.8). This pattern also holds for the current prevalence of tobacco. For example, current use of marijuana went from 4 percent in 1992 to 7 percent in 1994 (a 92 percent increase) among students who regularly participated in three or more extracur- ricular activities, while it rose from 12 percent to 19 percent (a 65 percent increase) among those with no activities at all. In contrast,

the increased rate in current use of alcohol was slightly greater among students who do not participate in any activity than those with one, two, or three or more outside activities.

In terms of type of extracurricular activity, percentage changes in prevalence use of substances from 1992 to 1994 varied across activi- ties (Appendix F, Tables F5-F8). In general, there was a greater per- centage increase in current use of substances among students who regularly participated in a certain type of activity than those who do not. For example, current use of marijuana among choir members

Between 1992 and

**Table 5.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Selected**

**Substances, by Number of Extracurricular Activities: 1992 and 1994**

1994, lifetime and

current prevalence of any illicit drug and marijuana

**Tobacco**

**Lifetime Use Past-Month Use**

**1992 1994 Change 1992 1994 Change**

increased more among students who participated in outside activities than those in no activities.

0 Activity 60.5% 61.8% 2.2% 28.0% 30.8% 9.8%

1 Activity 56.7% 57.4% 1.3% 22.5% 25.6% 13.6%

2 Activities 53.4% 53.0% -0.8% 19.7% 22.8% 15.7%

3+ Activities 48.3% 46.9% -3.0% 15.2% 19.2% 26.2%

**Alcohol**

0 Activity 76.9% 77.2% 0.4% 40.9% 43.8% 7.0%

1 Activity 76.1% 76.4% 0.4% 38.6% 41.1% 6.6%

2 Activities 75.4% 72.9% -3.3% 36.0% 37.6% 4.3%

3+ Activities 74.2% 70.2% -5.4% 33.7% 35.7% 6.1%

**Marijuana**

0 Activity 28.3% 35.5% 25.6% 11.5% 19.0% 65.4%

1 Activity 22.0% 28.4% 28.9% 8.0% 13.6% 70.0%

2 Activities 17.0% 21.6% 26.5% 5.1% 9.5% 85.9%

3+ Activities 13.6% 17.3% 27.4% 3.7% 7.1% 92.3%

**Any Illicit Drug**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | Activity | 30.8% | 37.6% | 22.0% | 13.7% | 20.9% | 52.1% |
| 1 | Activity | 24.7% | 30.5% | 23.5% | 9.5% | 15.2% | 59.9% |
| 2 | Activities | 19.9% | 24.3% | 21.9% | 6.7% | 10.9% | 62.6% |
| 3 | + Activities | 16.3% | 20.2% | 24.3% | 5.2% | 8.9% | 70.8% |

Students who had used substances were less likely to report parental attendance at school events than non-users.

increased from 4 percent in 1992 to 9 percent in 1994, whereas it went from 7 percent to 12 percent among non-choir students. The pattern in current marijuana use also holds for other activities, such as athletics, band or orchestra, drill team or cheerleader, student government, student newspaper or yearbook, and academic clubs. However, changes in lifetime use of substances were so varied that it is hard to see any clear trends.

**Parental Attendance at School Events**

Secondary students were asked if their parents usually attended school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings. About 43 percent of all students (52 percent of seventh graders and 34 percent of seniors) in

1994 said that their parents regularly participated in school-related activities. Students who had used substances were less likely to report parental attendance at school events than those non-users (Figures 5.13 and 5.14). For instance, only 35 percent of the students who reported current alcohol use said that their parents usually attended school events, while 47 percent of the alcohol non-users said so. The pattern also holds between current marijuana users and non-users (26 percent versus 45 percent).

**Figure 5.13 Parental Attendance at School Events for Past-Month**

**Alcohol Users Compared to Non-Users: 1994**

100%

90%

80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

65%

53%

Users Non-Users

Parents Do Not Usually Attend School Events

Parents Usually Attend School Events

**Figure 5.14. Parental Attendance at School Events for Past- Month Marijuana Users Compared to Non-Users: 1994**

100%

90%

80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

74%

55%

Users Non-Users

Parents Do Not Usually Attend School Events

Parents Usually Attend School Events

**Table 5.9. Perceptions of Safety of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime Alcohol and Marijuana Use Compared to Students Who Did Not Use Alcohol and Marijuana**

How Safe Do You Feel...

**Lifetime Alcohol**

**Use**

**Non-**

**Lifetime**

**Marijuana Use**

**Non-**

**Users**

**Users Users**

**Users**

**...in Your Home?**

(N=78,034) (N=28,257) (N=25,355) (N=79,948)

Very Safe 66% 75% 64% 70% Somewhat Safe 29% 21% 30% 26% Not Very Safe 3% 2% 3% 2% Not Safe At All 1% 0% 1% 0% Don't Know 2% 2% 2% 2%

**...in Your Neighborhood?**

Very Safe 30% 34% 29% 32% Somewhat Safe 50% 48% 48% 50% Not Very Safe 14% 12% 15% 13% Not Safe At All 4% 3% 6% 3% Don't Know 2% 3% 2% 2%

**...at School?**

Very Safe 24% 29% 23% 26% Somewhat Safe 53% 51% 51% 53% Not Very Safe 14% 12% 15% 13% Not Safe At All 5% 4% 6% 4% Don't Know 4% 4% 5% 4%

Note: N is actual sample size.

Parental involvement in their children's activities may serve as a protective factor against adolescent substance use.

This finding suggests that parental attendance at school functions may indicate to their children that they are cared for, accepted, and supported, and may help reduce an adolescent’s reliance on substance use. In other words, parental involvement in the activities of their children may serve as a protective factor against adolescent involvement in substance use.

**Perceived Safety**

Students were asked three questions about their perceptions of the relative safety of their home, neighborhood, and school environments (Appendix E, Table E7). They were asked to rate each environment as v*ery safe*, *somewhat safe*, *not very safe*, or *not safe at all*. Substance use by students is related to their perceptions of the safety of their environ- ments. Substance users felt less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than those non-users (Table 5.9). For example, only about

67 percent of secondary students who had ever drunk alcohol felt very

safe at home, compared to 75 percent of the alcohol non-users (30 percent versus 34 percent on neighborhoods, 24 percent versus 29 percent on schools). Similarly, about 64 percent of the students who had ever used marijuana reported feeling very safe in their homes, while 70 percent of the marijuana non-users felt very safe.

A majority of secondary students in 1994 said that their homes were very safe but that their neighborhoods and schools were only somewhat safe, indicating that students felt less secure in those places than at home. Only 3 percent of secondary students said their homes were not very safe or not safe at all, while 17-18 percent felt unsafe in their neighborhoods and schools. Overall, perceptions of safety were rated slightly lower among younger students than older students. For example, about 67 percent of seventh graders perceived that their homes were very safe, compared to 74 percent of seniors. Almost 22 percent of seventh graders believed their schools were not very safe or not safe at all, whereas 15 percent of seniors felt unsafe at schools.

**Peer Values and Behaviors**

Students were asked how many of their friends fit the following categories: *felt close to their parents*; *sometimes carried weapons like a knife or gun*; *cared about making good grades*; *belonged to a gang or were interested in becoming a gang member*; and *wished they could drop out of school* (Ap-

pendix E, Table E8). Although these questions were asked about their friends, it is likely that their answers also reflect the values, attitudes, and behaviors of the respondents. A majority (94-96 percent) of secondary students in 1994 had at least a few friends who felt close to their parents and who cared about making good grades. On the other hand, about 52 percent of all students reported having at least a few friends who carried weapons; 44 percent of all students had at least a few friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to be gang members; and 49 percent of all students had at least a few peers who wished

they could drop out of school.

The respondents’ substance use is correlated with the values and attitudes of their immediate peer group. Fewer youthful substance users than non-users in 1994 reported that all or most of their friends felt close to their parents or cared about making good grades (Table

5.10). Only 26 percent of secondary students who had ever used marijuana said that all or most of their peers felt close to their par- ents, whereas 39 percent of the marijuana non-users said so. Also, fewer marijuana users than non-users (40 percent versus 61 percent) said all or most of their friends cared about making good grades at schools. Similar patterns are seen for alcohol users and non-users.

Substance use by students is correlated with the values and attitudes of their peer group.

■ ■ ■

Substance users were more likely than non-users to say that all or most of their friends carried weapons, belonged

to or wanted to belong to a gang, or wished to drop out of school.

**Table 5.10. Peer Behaviors Reported by Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Alcohol and Marijuana Compared to Peer Behaviors Reported by StudentsWho Had Never Used Alcohol and Marijuana: 1994**

How Many of Your Friends...

**Lifetime Alcohol**

**Use**

**Non-**

**Lifetime**

**Marijuana Use**

**Non-**

**Users**

**Users Users**

**Users**

**...Feel Close to Their**

**Parents?**

(N=78,034) (N=28,257) (N=25,355) (N=79,948)

None 6% 6% 8% 5% A Few 34% 24% 38% 29% Some 28% 24% 28% 27% Most 27% 33% 22% 31% All 6% 12% 5% 8%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **...Sometimes**  **Weapons?** | **Carry** |  | | | | |
| None |  | 40% | 72% |  | 23% | 57% |
| A Few |  | 30% | 18% |  | 30% | 25% |
| Some |  | 19% | 6% |  | 25% | 12% |
| Most |  | 9% | 2% |  | 16% | 4% |
| All |  | 3% | 1% |  | 6% | 1% |

**...Care About Making Good**

**Grades**

None 4% 3% 6% 3% A Few 19% 12% 24% 15% Some 26% 18% 30% 22% Most 38% 40% 31% 41% All 14% 26% 9% 19%

**...Belong to a Gang or Want to be a Gang Member?**

None 50% 74% 38% 63% A Few 23% 15% 22% 20% Some 14% 7% 17% 11% Most 9% 3% 15% 5% All 4% 1% 7% 2%

**...Wish They Could Drop Out of Schoool?**

None 45% 68% 32% 57% A Few 32% 21% 34% 27% Some 14% 7% 18% 10% Most 6% 3% 10% 4% All 4% 2% 6% 2%

Note: N is the actual sample size.

On the other hand, substance users were more likely than non- users to say that all or most of their friends carried weapons, belonged to or wanted to belong to a gang, or wished to drop out of school. For example, 22 percent of the students who had ever used marijuana reported all or most of their friends carried weapons, compared to

only 6 percent of the marijuana non-users. More marijuana users than non-users also said that all or most of their peers belonged or wanted to belong to a gang (22 percent versus 6 percent) or wished to drop out of school (17 percent versus 6 percent). This finding also is true for alcohol users and non-users.

*Endnotes*

1 D. V. Ary, E. Tildesley, H. Hops, and J. Andrews, “The Influence of Parent, Sibling, and Peer Modeling and Attitudes on Adolescent Use of Alcohol,” *The International Journal of the Addictions* 28:9 (1993): 853-880; S. L. Bailey, R. L. Flewelling, and J. V. Rachal, “Predicting Continued Use of Marijuana Among Adolescents: The Relative Influence of Drug-Specific and Social Context Factors,” *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 33 (1992): 51-66; G. M. Barnes and J. W. Welte, “Patterns and Predictors of Alcohol Use Among 7-12th Grade Students in New York State,” *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 47:1 (1986): 53-62; J. S. Sokol-Katz and P.M. Ulbrich, “Family Structure and Adolescent Risk-Taking Behavior: A Comparison of Mexican, Cuban, and Puerto Rican Americans,” *The International Journal of the Addictions* 27:10 (1992): 1197-1209; W. A. Vega, R. S. Zimmerman, G. J. Warheit, E. Apospori, and A. G. Gil, ”Risk Factors for Early Adolescent Drug Use in Four Ethnic and Racial Groups,” *American*

*Journal of Public Health* 83 (1993): 185-189.

2 Recent research efforts suggest a strong interrelationship between respondents’ perceptions of peer use and their own use. Causal order is not necessarily friends influencing respondents, but more likely that use is reciprocal (i.e., respondents who use choose friends who use, and respondents with friends who use also

learn to use). See S.L. Bailey and R. L. Hubbard, “Developmental Changes in Peer Factors and the Influence on Marijuana Initiation Among Secondary School Students,” *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 20 (1991): 339-361.

3 J. C. Maxwell, “Substance Abuse Trends in Texas,” in *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse: Community Epidemiology Work Group June 1992* (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, DHHS Publication No. [ADM] 92-1958,

1992), 318-320; and J. C. Maxwell, “Substance Abuse Trends in Texas,” in *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse Volume II: Proceedings Community Epidemiology Work Group June 1994* (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIH Publication No. 94-3854, 1994) 276; 281-286.

4 L. Wallisch, *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* (Austin, Tx.: Texas

Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994), 24-25.

5 D. B. Kandel, K. Yamaguchi, and K. Chen, “Stages of Progression in Drug Involvement from Adolescence to Adulthood: Further Evidence for the Gate- way Theory,” *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 53 (Sept. 1992): 447-457; D. B.

KanUel anU K. Yamaguchi, "From I3eer LO Crack: DeveloprnenLal PaLlerns of

Druglnvolvemem," *Anm1can)ournalofPubHcl!ealth83:6* Qune 1993): 851 855:

M. R. 'lorabi, W. J Bailey, ami M. Maju jablJari, "Cigarette Smoking as a

Predictor of Alcohol and Other Drug Use b:y Children and Adolescents: Evidence

of the 'Gateway Drug Effect'," *./oumal o!School Health* G3:7 (Sept. 1993): 302-306.

98 • Texas Commission 011 Alcohol and Drug Abuse

**Chapter 6. Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems**

**Introduction**

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 99

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

To determine the extent and severity of substance abuse among secondary students, questions about the negative consequences they have experienced due to substance use were included in the school survey. The negative consequences include

• difficulties with friends;

• criticism from a date;

• trouble with teachers;

• trouble with the police; and

• driving after drinking or while high.

About 22 percent of all secondary students in 1994 reported that they had experienced at least one of the five consequences associated with alcohol or drugs during the past school year. These adolescent users with alcohol- and drug-related problems need a major interven- tion or treatment effort to reduce their difficulties in peer, family, and social adjustment and reduce the continued disruption of normal adolescent development.

Between 1992 and 1994, the percentage of students who experi- enced drug-related social problems increased. This finding may partly result from the increased pattern of students’ problem behavior in- cluding heavy use of illicit drugs, school conduct problems, and perceived peer values toward drug use in the same time period. In addition, during that time more secondary students had sought help from sources other than family or friends for substance-related problems.

**Trouble With Friends**

Students were asked if they had experienced difficulties with their friends or had received criticism from their dates because of

About 22 percent of secondary students reported they had experienced at least one of five consequences associated with alcohol and drugs during the past school year.

The number of students who reported experiencing drug- related problems with peers decreased

between 1988-

1992, but increased from

1992-1994.

alcohol or drug use during the past school year. About 10 percent of all secondary students in 1994 reported having trouble with their friends and 9 percent said they were criticized by someone they were dating because of their drinking behavior (Appendix E, Table E9). Older students were more likely to have had these problems than younger students. For example, 13 percent of seniors had difficulties with friends because of drinking, compared to only 5 percent of seventh graders. Fewer students reported drug-related problems with friends (5 percent) and with dates (5 percent).

The number of students who reported having alcohol-related problems with friends declined between 1988 and 1992, but it re- mained unchanged from 1992 to 1994. On the other hand, the percent- age of students (especially seniors) who reported experiencing drug- related problems with peers decreased during 1988-1992, but increased between 1992 and 1994. For example, about 6 percent of seniors in

1988 had trouble with friends and 10 percent were criticized by dates because of their drug use; the numbers decreased to 3 percent and 4 percent, respectively, in 1992. In 1994, however, the frequency of these problems increased to 5 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

**Trouble With Authority Figures**

Students were also asked about the alcohol- and drug-related trouble they encountered with authority figures. In 1994, 6 percent of all students had gotten into trouble with the police because of drinking during the past year, and 2 percent had trouble with their teachers due to drinking (Appendix E, Table E10). While each grade reported a similar percentage of drinking problems with their teachers, more older students said they had trouble with the law because of alcohol con- sumption. About 8 percent of seniors reported they had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking, compared to only 3 percent of seventh graders. On the other hand, almost 3 percent of all students in

1994 got into trouble with the police and 2 percent had trouble with their teachers due to their own drug use. Conversely, the grade-level data showed that younger secondary students had more drug-related problems with the police or with their teachers. For instance, about 4 percent of eighth graders had trouble with the law because of drug use, compared to 2 percent of seniors.

The frequency of students’ alcohol- and drug-related problems with authorities has remained low and changed only slightly between

1988 and 1994. The percentage of secondary students who had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking remained at 5-6 percent

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

over the past several years, but about two times as many secondary students in 1994 than in 1992 reported drug-related problems with the law or their teachers (2.5 percent versus 1.4 percent, with the police; 1.9 percent versus 1.2 percent, with their teachers).

**Driving While Drunk or High**

Drunk driving is one of the most disturbing consequences of alcohol consumption by adolescents. In 1994, 26 percent of seniors admitted they had driven a car after having a good bit to drink at least once in the past year, and 8 percent of them had done so at least four times (Appendix E, Table E11). In comparison, 12 percent of seniors reported driving when they felt high from drugs, and 6 per- cent had done so four or more times.

The percentage of students who reported driving while drunk has sequentially decreased since 1988 (from 37 percent to 26 percent for seniors as shown by Figure 6.1). On the other hand, the percent- age of seniors who reported driving while high from drugs dropped from 14 percent in 1988 to 8 percent in 1992, then increased to 12 percent in 1994.

**Students Who Have Sought Help**

Students were asked whether they had sought help, other than from family or friends, for problems in any way connected with their

**Figure 6.1. Percentage of Texas Seniors Who Had Driven While**

**Drunk or High on Drugs: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

26 percent of seniors admitted driving after having had a good bit to drink and 12 percent reported driving

while they felt high from drugs.

40%

35%

30%

25%

37%

29%

27% 26%

20%

15%

10%

14%

11%

8%

12%

5%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

Driven While Drunk Driven While High on Drugs

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 101

**Table 6.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Sought Help for Substance Problems in the Past School Year: 1988, 1990,**

**1992, and 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| **All** |  | 5% | 7% | 6% | 7% |
| **Grade** | **7** | 7% | 9% | 7% | 7% |
| **Grade** | **8** | 7% | 8% | 7% | 8% |
| **Grade** | **9** | 5% | 7% | 8% | 7% |
| **Grade** | **10** | 5% | 6% | 6% | 6% |
| **Grade** | **11** | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| **Grade** | **12** | 5% | 6% | 4% | 4% |

Between 1988 and

1994, the percentage of students who sought help for substance problems increased except among seniors.

use of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs in the past school year. As shown in Table 6.1, among all secondary students in 1994, only 7 percent said they had sought help for problems related to substance use. The percentage was slightly higher among the younger students (7 percent for seventh graders and 8 percent for eighth graders) than the older students (5 percent for juniors and 4 percent for seniors).

Between 1988 and 1994, the percentage of students who sought help for substance abuse problems increased except among seniors. The percentage increased by 20 percent for all secondary students (35 percent for ninth graders), yet decreased by 9 percent for seniors.

**Chapter 7. Sources of Information and**

**Assistance**

**School Sources for Information**

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 103

Sources of Information and Assistance

Students were asked whether they had received any information on drugs or alcohol from various school sources during the past school year. The most likely source of information that students reported in

1994 was an assembly program, followed by health classes and an invited school guest. About 54 percent of the students said they had received information from an assembly program, and 46 percent from health classes or an invited school guest. Lower proportions of stu- dents received information from science classes (31 percent), drug program or rap sessions (26 percent), guidance counselors (24 per- cent), and social studies classes (13 percent). About 21 percent said that they had not received information from any school source (Ap- pendix E, Table E12).

Younger students in 1994 were more likely to receive informa- tion about alcohol and other drugs from a school source than were older students. For example, 83 percent of seventh grade students said they learned about substance abuse from a school source, compared to

74 percent of seniors. This pattern is true for virtually all school-based sources of information. The most often-reported source of information was an assembly program for students in all grades, except that the mandatory health class was the source reported by the greatest num- ber of tenth graders.

Although more students in 1994 than in 1988 received informa- tion from most school-based sources (except health class and science class), the percentages of students who reported receiving information from various sources in 1994 were lower than the peak levels in 1990 (Figure 7.1). Between 1988 and 1994, the number of students who had received information from guidance counselors increased by 30

Younger students were more likely to receive information about substances from a school source than were older students.

**Figure 7.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Received**

**Information from School-Based Sources: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

Health

Class

Assembly

Program

Guidance

Counselor

Science

Class

Soc. Studies

Class

Drug

Program

Rap Session

Invited School Guest\*

1988 1990 1992 1994

\*Invited school guest was not an option on the 1988 survey.

About 74 percent of secondary students said they would go to friends for help with a drinking or drug problem.

percent, while the number of students who had received information from social study classes increased by 26 percent, from drug program rap sessions by 11 percent, and from assembly programs by 3 percent. However, 79 percent of secondary students in 1994 reported they obtained information on substances from any school source, compared to 87 percent in 1990 and 81 percent in 1992. Among various school- based sources of information, the greatest decrease between 1990 and

1994 was for the students who reported they had received information from an invited school guest. The percentage of students who received such information declined from 57 percent in 1990 to 46 percent in 1994.

**Where Students Go for Help**

Data from the survey indicates that if a student had a drinking or drug problem, he/she would be most likely to talk first to his/her friends about it. About 74 percent of all secondary students in 1994 said that they would go to friends for help. Unfortunately, given the strong relationship between substance use by respondents and their friends’ use, confiding in friends is most likely not the best way to get help. About 57 percent of all students said they would go to an adult outside of school (such as a relative, clergyman, or family friend); other sources of help specified were parents (54 percent), a counselor or

Sources of Information and Assistance

program outside of school (45 percent), a medical doctor (38 percent), a counselor or program in school (35 percent), and another adult in school, such as the school nurse or teacher (33 percent).

The grade data indicated that younger students were more likely than older students to go to their parents, a medical doctor, a counse- lor or program in school, or another adult in school for help if they had substance-related problems. For example, about 63 percent of seventh graders in 1994 would seek help from their parents, com- pared to 54 percent of seniors. Older students were more likely to go to their friends for help. Almost 66 percent of seventh graders re- ported that they would go to friends for help, whereas over 79 per- cent of seniors said so.

The year in which the highest percentage of students said they would seek help to deal with a substance abuse problem was 1990 (Appendix E, Table E13). Although the percentage of students who sought help from various sources except friends decreased between

1990 and 1994, the number was still much higher than in 1988. Secondary students who would go to a counselor or program in school increased from 30 percent in 1988 to 35 percent in 1994. Those who would go to another adult in school increased from 28 percent to 33 percent, and those who would go to their parents increased from 46 percent to 54 percent in that same time period. Also, the percentage of students who said they would seek help from a medical doctor or from a counselor or program outside of school increased between

1988 and 1994.

*Students Who Would Seek Help From Adults*

Data from the school survey indicated that students who would seek help from adults for a substance-related problem were less likely to use drugs or alcohol than those students who would not seek help from an adult. For example, 72 percent of secondary students in 1994 who would seek help from adults for a substance abuse problem had used alcohol at least once during their lifetime, compared to 87 percent of those who would not turn to an adult for help (Appendix

B, Tables B12 and B13). This pattern is consistent for all substances and all grades. Also, students who would not seek help from adults reported about three times as much current use of crack, hallucino- gens, uppers, downers, or Ecstasy and about twice as much current use of tobacco, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, or steroids than those who would seek help from an adult.

Figure 7.2 compares the lifetime prevalence between 1988 and

1994 of alcohol and any illicit drug for all secondary students who

Younger students were more likely than older students to say they would go to their parents, a medical doctor, a school counselor, or another adult at school for

help with a substance problem.

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 105

**Figure 7.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Who Would/Would Not Seek Help from Adults: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

100%

90%

80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

1988 1990 1992 1994

Alcohol - Would Not Seek Help from Adults

Alcohol - Would Seek Help from Adults

Illicit Drug - Would Not Seek Help from Adults

Illicit Drug - Would Seek Help from Adults

would/would not turn to an adult for help with a substance-related problem. Between 1988 and 1994, lifetime use of alcohol remained steady and showed only a slight decrease for either group of the stu- dents. Yet, there was a large decrease in lifetime use of any illicit drug between 1988 to 1994, with a more significant decrease among stu- dents who would seek help from an adult. The prevalence of any illicit drug decreased by 36 percent for students who would seek help from adults, compared to a decrease of 24 percent for students who would

not turn to an adult for help. In addition, the increase in lifetime use of any illicit drug between 1992 and 1994 was higher among students who would not seek help. This suggests that recent increases in drug use may have been comprised mostly of students who would not go to an adult for help with a drug-related problem.

**Chapter 8. Conclusions**

After showing a downward trend since 1988, use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students increased sharply between 1992 and

Conclusions

1994. Increases in illicit drug use mostly resulted from rising preva- lence rates among eighth graders, African-American students, and males. Higher use of drugs may be partially attributed to the more lax attitudes toward drug use among Texas secondary students. Also

fostering the rise in drug use were the lowered perceptions of parental disapproval of substance use and the increased availability of drugs. Marijuana became more popular between 1992 and 1994; the in- crease in its use was the greatest among most illicit drugs measured.

If it is the case that marijuana is a gateway drug to other illicit drugs, then the sharp increase in marijuana use reported in this study should be read as a sign of potential future increases in other illicit drug use.

Not only did more students use drugs in 1994, but those users did so more often. Given the increase in heavy illicit drug use, more students had experienced drug-related social problems, attended class while high on drugs, and sought help from friends or persons from outside family for their problems. In addition, a higher percentage of students than in 1992 reported marijuana and/or other illicit drugs were used at most or all of the parties they attended during the school year and they perceived most or all of their friends used marijuana. These findings were consistent with the increased popularity of illicit drugs.

Alcohol remained the most commonly used substance among Texas secondary students in 1994, followed by tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, and uppers. Compared to students in lower grades, those in the upper grades had higher percentages of substance use for all substances except inhalants. Male students showed prevalence rates

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 107

Fostering the rise in drug use were the softened attitudes toward drug use, the lowered perceptions of parental disapproval of substance use, and the increased availability of drugs.

If it is the case that marijuana is a gateway drug to other illicit drugs, then the sharp increase in marijuana use

reported in this study should be read as a sign of potential future increases in other illicit drug use.

Although the rise of drug use in the recent two surveys may not be a permanent phenomenon, it should be an alarm for future drug use among young people.

well above those for females for most substances. The ethnicity data revealed that Hispanic adolescents ranked the highest in lifetime prevalence of tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, and crack. However, African-American students tended to report the greatest increases in illicit drug use between 1992 and 1994.

Although the rise of drug use in the recent two surveys may not

be a permanent phenomenon, it should be an alarm for future drug use among young people. More effective prevention programs should be established for those youths who have not started to use drugs, and programs should be provided at an early age. Results of the present study suggest that preventive initiatives should include strategies which

• encourage students to participate in extracurricular activities which help inoculate them against substance use;

• help them to develop positive peer relations;

• foster parental participation in school activities;

• strengthen parental disapproval of the use of alcohol and drugs by their children;

• encourage students who are experimenting with alcohol and drugs to seek help from adults; and

• help create community and school settings to provide an eco- nomically adequate and safe environment.

Community involvement, participation in extracurricular activi- ties that discourage substance abuse, and especially parental involve- ment are crucial in preventing substance use and abuse. Meanwhile, more treatment programs are needed to serve those adolescents who are already using drugs in order to minimize their negative influences on all segments of society.

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 109

Appendix A - Survey Questionnaire

**Appendix A - 1994 Texas School Survey**

**Instrument**

Pages 109-118 not available in electronic form. Contact the Commission for a copy of the survey instrument.

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 119

Appendix B - Prevalence Tables

**Appendix B - Prevalence Tables**

**1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

**Lifetime Use Past-Month Use**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| **Tobacco\*\*** | **-** | **All** | - | 56.2% | 54.3% | 54.5% | - | 22.9% | 20.9% | 24.2% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | - | 42.4% | 42.8% | 40.1% | - | 15.9% | 14.8% | 15.8% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | - | 52.7% | 50.0% | 51.9% | - | 20.9% | 17.1% | 23.3% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | - | 59.4% | 57.5% | 57.2% | - | 23.1% | 23.1% | 25.6% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | - | 58.0% | 58.3% | 59.6% | - | 23.1% | 21.9% | 26.9% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | - | 61.5% | 58.6% | 60.7% | - | 27.0% | 24.1% | 26.5% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | - | 66.5% | 62.3% | 62.7% | - | 29.7% | 26.9% | 30.5% |
| **Alcohol -** | **All** |  | 75.5% | 81.0% | 75.6% | 74.1% | 42.8% | 43.6% | 37.0% | 39.4% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 58.5% | 68.7% | 58.2% | 57.6% | 28.0% | 29.2% | 23.5% | 24.0% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 68.7% | 76.7% | 70.9% | 69.3% | 31.6% | 36.6% | 30.4% | 34.3% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 75.9% | 81.3% | 78.0% | 76.2% | 41.0% | 41.9% | 38.5% | 41.0% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 83.0% | 85.1% | 82.4% | 81.1% | 49.2% | 48.0% | 41.5% | 44.5% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 84.5% | 87.9% | 83.9% | 82.8% | 55.1% | 51.6% | 44.4% | 48.3% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 86.4% | 90.4% | 86.1% | 85.5% | 57.5% | 60.3% | 49.9% | 52.0% |
| **Inhalants#** | **-** | **All** | 30.0% | 24.1% | 23.2% | 18.7% | 7.0% | 6.2% | 5.3% | 4.9% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 33.1% | 24.6% | 25.9% | 20.2% | 11.8% | 9.9% | 9.2% | 7.1% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 32.0% | 25.4% | 26.1% | 23.8% | 9.4% | 9.7% | 8.0% | 7.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 30.7% | 25.6% | 23.3% | 19.4% | 6.8% | 6.6% | 3.7% | 5.2% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 29.3% | 23.9% | 22.3% | 17.4% | 6.0% | 4.7% | 4.0% | 3.7% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 26.6% | 22.0% | 20.8% | 14.0% | 5.3% | 2.4% | 2.9% | 2.1% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 25.5% | 22.1% | 18.4% | 14.5% | 3.3% | 2.1% | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| **Any Illicit Drug - All** 39.1% 25.1% 22.4% 27.8% 17.1% 9.5% 8.4% 13.7% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 |  | | 25.0% | 11.1% | 11.4% | 14.6% | 12.8% | 5.6% | 5.0% | 7.4% |
| Grade 8 |  | | 33.0% | 17.6% | 15.0% | 23.5% | 16.6% | 7.7% | 5.1% | 12.4% |
| Grade 9 |  | | 36.0% | 25.6% | 23.9% | 30.2% | 15.4% | 10.3% | 9.9% | 15.9% |
| Grade 10 |  | | 42.9% | 27.8% | 28.1% | 32.7% | 18.4% | 10.0% | 10.3% | 16.4% |
| Grade 11 |  | | 49.1% | 33.7% | 29.2% | 35.0% | 20.6% | 11.2% | 11.2% | 15.5% |
| Grade 12 |  | | 54.3% | 39.9% | 31.8% | 36.3% | 20.2% | 13.5% | 10.3% | 16.0% |
| **Marijuana** | **- All** | | 31.5% | 22.6% | 19.7% | 25.3% | 11.5% | 7.8% | 6.8% | 12.0% |
| Grade 7 |  | | 18.8% | 9.4% | 9.9% | 12.7% | 7.6% | 4.6% | 3.9% | 6.3% |
| Grade 8 |  | | 26.6% | 15.1% | 11.9% | 21.1% | 11.7% | 5.9% | 4.0% | 10.6% |
| Grade 9 |  | | 28.1% | 23.1% | 21.2% | 27.8% | 10.5% | 8.2% | 8.3% | 14.3% |
| Grade 10 |  | | 34.4% | 24.2% | 24.5% | 29.9% | 12.4% | 8.1% | 8.3% | 14.2% |
| Grade 11 |  | | 40.7% | 31.2% | 26.0% | 32.0% | 14.3% | 9.7% | 8.7% | 13.9% |
| Grade 12 |  | | 45.7% | 37.5% | 29.3% | 34.0% | 13.9% | 11.5% | 8.4% | 14.3% |

\* \* Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures can not be compared in this category.

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

**Table B.1. Prevalence and Recency of Use: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994, Continued**

**Lifetime Use Past-Month Use**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| **Marijuana** | **Only** | **- All** | 15.2% | 12.7% | 10.8% | 14.8% | 4.2% | 2.8% | 2.6% | 5.8% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 8.9% | 5.9% | 6.1% | 8.4% | 3.6% | 2.2% | 1.9% | 3.8% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 14.0% | 8.9% | 6.7% | 12.7% | 4.9% | 2.4% | 1.4% | 5.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 14.3% | 12.9% | 11.1% | 16.9% | 3.9% | 3.1% | 3.0% | 7.7% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 16.0% | 13.4% | 13.7% | 17.0% | 4.4% | 2.5% | 3.4% | 6.1% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 19.9% | 17.9% | 14.0% | 18.1% | 4.8% | 3.6% | 3.2% | 6.2% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 20.1% | 19.8% | 15.8% | 18.3% | 3.5% | 2.9% | 2.6% | 5.7% |
| **Cocaine/Crack** | | **- All** | 6.7% | 5.8% | 5.0% | 5.6% | 2.3% | 1.6% | 1.5% | 1.7% |
| Grade 7 | |  | 4.0% | 1.8% | 2.3% | 2.8% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| Grade 8 | |  | 5.2% | 3.9% | 3.4% | 4.7% | 2.7% | 1.5% | 0.8% | 1.4% |
| Grade 9 | |  | 5.0% | 6.2% | 6.1% | 5.9% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| Grade 10 | |  | 7.0% | 6.1% | 6.1% | 6.5% | 2.2% | 1.4% | 1.7% | 2.0% |
| Grade 11 | |  | 8.8% | 7.8% | 5.6% | 6.9% | 2.9% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 2.0% |
| Grade 12 | |  | 11.6% | 10.2% | 7.5% | 8.3% | 4.2% | 2.9% | 1.8% | 2.4% |
| **Hallucinogens - All** 6.6% 4.6% 4.9% 5.9% 2.4% 1.6% 1.5% 1.9% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 3.4% | 1.3% | 1.7% | 2.3% | 1.2% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.7% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 4.2% | 2.9% | 2.2% | 4.3% | 1.6% | 1.2% | 0.7% | 1.4% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 5.7% | 4.6% | 6.0% | 5.7% | 2.0% | 1.7% | 1.6% | 1.9% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 6.7% | 5.3% | 6.0% | 7.8% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 2.0% | 2.7% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 9.3% | 6.2% | 6.9% | 8.0% | 3.6% | 1.7% | 2.2% | 2.6% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 11.7% | 8.8% | 8.2% | 9.8% | 4.2% | 2.5% | 2.0% | 2.6% |
| **Uppers -** | **All** |  | 17.1% | 7.2% | 6.5% | 7.0% | 5.8% | 2.1% | 1.8% | 2.3% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 10.5% | 3.0% | 2.2% | 2.5% | 4.5% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 12.3% | 5.2% | 5.0% | 5.5% | 5.4% | 2.2% | 1.6% | 2.3% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 14.5% | 7.8% | 6.5% | 7.6% | 4.9% | 2.7% | 1.9% | 2.6% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 20.3% | 8.6% | 8.0% | 9.2% | 7.0% | 2.1% | 2.1% | 3.0% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 22.9% | 8.9% | 9.4% | 9.6% | 6.8% | 1.7% | 2.4% | 2.3% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 25.0% | 11.1% | 9.6% | 9.9% | 6.8% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 2.6% |
| **Downers** | **- All** |  | 13.3% | 4.4% | 4.5% | 4.5% | 3.9% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 1.4% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 11.5% | 2.2% | 2.3% | 2.1% | 4.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.7% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 12.1% | 3.8% | 4.0% | 4.0% | 5.5% | 1.7% | 1.1% | 1.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 11.8% | 4.8% | 4.0% | 5.0% | 3.8% | 1.4% | 0.9% | 1.8% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 14.3% | 4.9% | 5.9% | 5.6% | 3.9% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 1.7% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 15.4% | 5.1% | 6.1% | 5.4% | 3.2% | 0.8% | 1.9% | 1.2% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 15.3% | 6.5% | 5.5% | 6.0% | 2.7% | 1.3% | 1.0% | 1.7% |

**Table B.1. Prevalence and Recency of Use: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994, Continued**

**Lifetime Use Past-Month Use**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| **Steroids - All** | **N A** | **1.7%** | **1.7%** | **1.9%** | **N A** | **\*** | **\*** | **0.5%** |
| Grade 7 | NA | 1.5% | 1.8% | 1.7% | NA | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.5% |
| Grade 8 | NA | 1.6% | 1.3% | 2.0% | NA | 0.7% | \* | 0.6% |
| Grade 9 | NA | 1.4% | 1.9% | 1.9% | NA | \* | 0.5% | 0.6% |
| Grade 10 | NA | 1.8% | 1.9% | 1.8% | NA | \* | \* | \* |
| Grade 11 | NA | 1.9% | 1.4% | 1.7% | NA | \* | \* | \* |
| Grade 12 | NA | 2.2% | 1.6% | 2.2% | NA | \* | \* | 0.5% |
| **Ecstasy - All** | **N A** | **4.1%** | **2.6%** | **2.5%** | **N A** | **1.3%** | **0.6%** | **0.7%** |
| Grade 7 | NA | 0.9% | 1.5% | 1.2% | NA | \* | 0.5% | \* |
| Grade 8 | NA | 1.6% | 0.8% | 1.7% | NA | 0.7% | \* | 0.6% |
| Grade 9 | NA | 3.8% | 2.4% | 2.3% | NA | 1.4% | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| Grade 10 | NA | 4.4% | 2.7% | 3.4% | NA | 1.6% | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Grade 11 | NA | 6.2% | 3.7% | 3.4% | NA | 1.6% | 0.9% | 0.8% |
| Grade 12 | NA | 9.1% | 5.8% | 4.0% | NA | 2.5% | 0.6% | 1.0% |

NA: Not Available

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B.2. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Tobacco** | **- All** | | **Students** | | 54.5% | 24.2% | 12.9% | 17.3% | 45.5% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | | 40.1% | 15.8% | 11.2% | 13.1% | 59.9% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | | 51.9% | 23.3% | 13.7% | 14.8% | 48.1% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | | 57.2% | 25.6% | 13.6% | 18.1% | 42.8% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | | 59.6% | 26.9% | 13.4% | 19.3% | 40.4% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | | 60.7% | 26.5% | 13.7% | 20.5% | 39.3% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | | 62.7% | 30.5% | 11.7% | 20.6% | 37.3% |
| **Alcohol - All Students** 74.1% 39.4% 19.8% 14.9% 25.9% | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | 57.6% | 24.0% | 16.9% | 16.8% | 42.4% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | 69.3% | 34.3% | 19.9% | 15.1% | 30.7% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | 76.2% | 41.0% | 19.9% | 15.3% | 23.8% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | 81.1% | 44.5% | 22.0% | 14.6% | 18.9% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | 82.8% | 48.3% | 20.6% | 14.0% | 17.2% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | 85.5% | 52.0% | 20.7% | 12.7% | 14.5% |
| **Inhalants#** | | **- All** | | **Students** | 18.7% | 4.9% | 5.3% | 8.5% | 81.3% |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | 20.2% | 7.1% | 6.3% | 6.8% | 79.8% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | 23.8% | 7.5% | 7.4% | 8.9% | 76.2% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | 19.4% | 5.2% | 5.3% | 8.9% | 80.6% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | 17.4% | 3.7% | 4.6% | 9.1% | 82.6% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | 14.0% | 2.1% | 3.3% | 8.6% | 86.0% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | 14.5% | 2.0% | 3.4% | 9.0% | 85.5% |
| **Any Illicit Drug - All Students** 27.8% 13.7% 7.7% 6.4% 72.2% | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 |  |  | |  | 14.6% | 7.4% | 4.1% | 3.0% | 85.4% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | |  | 23.5% | 12.4% | 6.8% | 4.3% | 76.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | |  | 30.2% | 15.9% | 8.0% | 6.3% | 69.8% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | |  | 32.7% | 16.4% | 9.2% | 7.2% | 67.3% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | |  | 35.0% | 15.5% | 9.5% | 10.0% | 65.0% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | |  | 36.3% | 16.0% | 10.1% | 10.2% | 63.7% |
| **Marijuana** |  | **- All** | | **Students** | 25.3% | 12.0% | 7.3% | 6.0% | 74.7% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | |  | 12.7% | 6.3% | 3.7% | 2.7% | 87.3% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | |  | 21.1% | 10.6% | 6.5% | 4.0% | 78.9% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | |  | 27.8% | 14.3% | 7.6% | 5.9% | 72.2% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | |  | 29.9% | 14.2% | 9.0% | 6.8% | 70.1% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | |  | 32.0% | 13.9% | 8.9% | 9.2% | 68.0% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | |  | 34.0% | 14.3% | 9.5% | 10.2% | 66.0% |

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

**Table B.2. Prevalance and Recency of Use, 1994, Continued**

**Ever**

**Past**

**School**

**Not Past**

**Never**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | **Used** | **Month** | **Year** | **Year** | **Used** |
| **Marijuana Only -** | | | | **All Students** | | | | 14.8% | 5.8% | 4.7% | 4.3% | 85.2% |
| Grade 7 | | | |  | | | | 8.4% | 3.8% | 2.6% | 2.1% | 91.6% |
| Grade 8 | | | |  | | | | 12.7% | 5.5% | 4.3% | 2.9% | 87.3% |
| Grade 9 | | | |  | | | | 16.9% | 7.7% | 4.9% | 4.2% | 83.1% |
| Grade 10 | | | |  | | | | 17.0% | 6.1% | 6.0% | 4.9% | 83.0% |
| Grade 11 | | | |  | | | | 18.1% | 6.2% | 5.5% | 6.3% | 81.9% |
| Grade 12 | | | |  | | | | 18.3% | 5.7% | 5.8% | 6.7% | 81.7% |
| **Cocaine** | **or** | **Crack** | | | **- All** | | **Students** | 5.6% | 1.7% | 1.8% | 2.1% | 94.4% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | | |  | |  | 2.8% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 97.2% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | | |  | |  | 4.7% | 1.4% | 1.8% | 1.5% | 95.3% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | | |  | |  | 5.9% | 2.0% | 1.6% | 2.3% | 94.1% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | |  |  | |  | 6.5% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.4% | 93.5% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | |  |  | |  | 6.9% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.9% | 93.1% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | |  |  | |  | 8.3% | 2.4% | 2.9% | 3.0% | 91.7% |
| **Cocaine - All Students** | | | | | | |  | 5.2% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 1.9% | 94.8% |
| Grade 7 | | | | | | |  | 2.3% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 97.7% |
| Grade 8 | | | | | | |  | 4.3% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 95.7% |
| Grade 9 | | | | | | |  | 5.5% | 1.8% | 1.6% | 2.1% | 94.5% |
| Grade 10 | | | | | | |  | 5.9% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 2.2% | 94.1% |
| Grade 11 | | | | | | |  | 6.6% | 1.9% | 1.9% | 2.8% | 93.4% |
| Grade 12 | | | | | | |  | 8.2% | 2.4% | 2.8% | 2.9% | 91.8% |
| **Crack - All Students** | | | | | | |  | 1.9% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 98.1% |
| Grade 7 | | | | | | |  | 1.5% | \* | 0.6% | \* | 98.5% |
| Grade 8 | | | | | | |  | 1.8% | \* | 0.7% | 0.7% | 98.2% |
| Grade 9 | | | | | | |  | 2.1% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 97.9% |
| Grade 10 | | | | | | |  | 2.1% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 97.9% |
| Grade 11 | | | | | | |  | 1.6% | \* | \* | 0.7% | 98.4% |
| Grade 12 | | | | | | |  | 2.1% | \* | 0.8% | 0.9% | 97.9% |
| **Hallucinogens** | | | **- All** | | | **Students** | | 5.9% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 94.1% |
| Grade 7 | | |  | | |  | | 2.3% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 0.6% | 97.7% |
| Grade 8 | | |  | | |  | | 4.3% | 1.4% | 1.8% | 1.1% | 95.7% |
| Grade 9 | | |  | | |  | | 5.7% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 1.8% | 94.3% |
| Grade 10 | | |  | | |  | | 7.8% | 2.7% | 2.6% | 2.5% | 92.2% |
| Grade 11 | | |  | | |  | | 8.0% | 2.6% | 2.1% | 3.3% | 92.0% |
| Grade 12 | | |  | | |  | | 9.8% | 2.6% | 2.9% | 4.3% | 90.2% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Uppers - All Students** | 7.0% | 2.3% | 2.4% | 2.4% | 93.0% |
| Grade 7 | 2.5% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 97.5% |
| Grade 8 | 5.5% | 2.3% | 1.9% | 1.3% | 94.5% |
| Grade 9 | 7.6% | 2.6% | 2.7% | 2.3% | 92.4% |
| Grade 10 | 9.2% | 3.0% | 3.1% | 3.1% | 90.8% |
| Grade 11 | 9.6% | 2.3% | 3.3% | 4.0% | 90.4% |
| Grade 12 | 9.9% | 2.6% | 3.0% | 4.3% | 90.1% |
| **Downers - All Students** | 4.5% | 1.4% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 95.5% |
| Grade 7 | 2.1% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 97.9% |
| Grade 8 | 4.0% | 1.5% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 96.0% |
| Grade 9 | 5.0% | 1.8% | 1.7% | 1.6% | 95.0% |
| Grade 10 | 5.6% | 1.7% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 94.4% |
| Grade 11 | 5.4% | 1.2% | 1.7% | 2.5% | 94.6% |
| Grade 12 | 6.0% | 1.7% | 1.7% | 2.6% | 94.0% |
| **Steroids - All Students** | 1.9% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 98.1% |
| Grade 7 | 1.7% | 0.5% | \* | 0.6% | 98.3% |
| Grade 8 | 2.0% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 98.0% |
| Grade 9 | 1.9% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 98.1% |
| Grade 10 | 1.8% | \* | 0.7% | 0.6% | 98.2% |
| Grade 11 | 1.7% | \* | \* | 0.8% | 98.3% |
| Grade 12 | 2.2% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 1.1% | 97.8% |
| **Ecstasy - All Students** | 2.5% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 97.5% |
| Grade 7 | 1.2% | \* | \* | \* | 98.8% |
| Grade 8 | 1.7% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 98.3% |
| Grade 9 | 2.3% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 97.7% |
| Grade 10 | 3.4% | 0.9% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 96.6% |
| Grade 11 | 3.4% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 1.6% | 96.6% |
| Grade 12 | 4.0% | 1.0% | 1.3% | 1.7% | 96.0% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B.3. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances by Grade: Texas Male**

**Secondary Students 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tobacco - All Males** | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| 58.9% | 28.2% | 13.0% | 17.8% | 41.1% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | |  | 43.4% | 16.9% | 11.4% | 15.1% | 56.6% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | |  | 56.6% | 25.9% | 14.2% | 16.5% | 43.4% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | |  | 60.3% | 30.1% | 12.7% | 17.6% | 39.7% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | |  | 64.2% | 31.5% | 13.1% | 19.5% | 35.8% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | |  | 65.7% | 31.2% | 14.9% | 19.6% | 34.3% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | |  | 70.4% | 38.4% | 11.8% | 20.2% | 29.6% |
| **Alcohol -** | **All** | **Males** | |  | 75.0% | 40.8% | 18.6% | 15.6% | 25.0% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | |  | 58.1% | 22.5% | 17.1% | 18.5% | 41.9% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | |  | 70.0% | 34.3% | 19.4% | 16.3% | 30.0% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | |  | 76.5% | 42.6% | 17.5% | 16.4% | 23.5% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | |  | 82.4% | 45.7% | 20.9% | 15.8% | 17.6% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | |  | 83.6% | 52.0% | 18.3% | 13.3% | 16.4% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | |  | 87.3% | 57.6% | 18.7% | 11.0% | 12.7% |
| **Inhalants# - All Males** 20.3% 5.3% 5.6% 9.4% 79.7% | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 |  | |  |  | 20.2% | 6.2% | 6.3% | 7.7% | 79.8% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  |  | 24.9% | 8.2% | 7.1% | 9.5% | 75.1% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  |  | 20.0% | 5.7% | 5.9% | 8.4% | 80.0% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  |  | 20.2% | 4.5% | 5.0% | 10.7% | 79.8% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  |  | 16.5% | 2.6% | 3.9% | 10.0% | 83.5% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  |  | 18.3% | 2.9% | 4.4% | 11.0% | 81.7% |
| **Any Illicit** | **Drug** | | **- All** | **Males** | 32.0% | 16.2% | 8.6% | 7.1% | 68.0% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  |  | 16.8% | 8.4% | 4.8% | 3.6% | 83.2% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  |  | 27.1% | 14.0% | 7.7% | 5.5% | 72.9% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  |  | 35.6% | 19.6% | 8.6% | 7.3% | 64.4% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  |  | 36.8% | 18.8% | 10.1% | 7.9% | 63.2% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  |  | 39.7% | 18.2% | 11.0% | 10.4% | 60.3% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  |  | 42.3% | 20.6% | 11.6% | 10.2% | 57.7% |
| **Marijuana - All Males** 30.1% | | | | | | 14.7% | 8.5% 6.9% 69.9% | | |
| Grade 7 15.4% | | | | | | 7.3% | 4.9% 3.2% 84.6% | | |
| Grade 8 24.8% | | | | | | 12.3% | 7.3% 5.2% 75.2% | | |
| Grade 9 34.1% | | | | | | 18.3% | 8.7% 7.1% 65.9% | | |
| Grade 10 34.8% | | | | | | 17.0% | 10.1% 7.7% 65.2% | | |
| Grade 11 37.4% | | | | | | 16.7% | 10.9% 9.7% 62.6% | | |
| Grade 12 40.7% | | | | | | 18.9% | 11.2% 10.5% 59.3% | | |

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Marijuana** | | **Only** | | | **- All** | | **Males** | | 17.7% | 7.1% | 5.6% | 5.0% | 82.3% |
| Grade 7 | |  | | |  | |  | | 10.6% | 4.5% | 3.5% | 2.5% | 89.4% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | |  | |  | | 14.9% | 6.3% | 5.0% | 3.7% | 85.1% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | |  | |  | | 20.9% | 9.9% | 5.7% | 5.2% | 79.1% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | |  | |  | | 19.4% | 7.1% | 6.8% | 5.6% | 80.6% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | |  | |  | | 21.2% | 7.3% | 6.7% | 7.2% | 78.8% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | |  | |  | | 21.3% | 7.2% | 7.1% | 7.0% | 78.7% |
| **Cocaine** | **or** | | **Crack** | | | **- All** | | **Males** | 7.0% | 2.4% | 2.0% | 2.6% | 93.0% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | | |  | |  | 3.1% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 96.9% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | | |  | |  | 5.4% | 1.7% | 1.8% | 1.9% | 94.6% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | | |  | |  | 7.3% | 2.6% | 1.9% | 2.8% | 92.7% |
| Grade 10 |  | | |  | | |  |  | 8.2% | 2.8% | 2.3% | 3.1% | 91.8% |
| Grade 11 |  | | |  | | |  |  | 9.1% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 3.3% | 90.9% |
| Grade 12 |  | | |  | | |  |  | 11.1% | 4.0% | 3.2% | 3.9% | 88.9% |
| **Cocaine** | **- All** | | | **Males** | | |  |  | 6.5% | 2.2% | 1.9% | 2.4% | 93.5% |
| Grade 7 | | |  | | |  |  |  | 2.5% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 1.3% | 97.5% |
| Grade 8 | | |  | | |  |  |  | 4.9% | 1.5% | 1.7% | 1.7% | 95.1% |
| Grade 9 | | |  | | |  |  |  | 6.8% | 2.4% | 1.9% | 2.5% | 93.2% |
| Grade 10 | | |  | | |  |  |  | 7.6% | 2.6% | 2.2% | 2.8% | 92.4% |
| Grade 11 | | |  | | |  |  |  | 8.7% | 2.8% | 2.8% | 3.2% | 91.3% |
| Grade 12 | | |  | | |  |  |  | 10.8% | 3.9% | 3.1% | 3.8% | 89.2% |
| **Crack - All** | | | **Males** | | |  |  |  | 2.5% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 97.5% |
| Grade 7 | | |  | | |  |  |  | 1.8% | 0.6% | 0.7% | \* | 98.2% |
| Grade 8 | | |  | | |  |  |  | 2.1% | \* | 0.8% | 0.8% | 97.9% |
| Grade 9 | | |  | | |  |  |  | 3.0% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 1.3% | 97.0% |
| Grade 10 | | |  | | |  |  |  | 2.7% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 1.3% | 97.3% |
| Grade 11 | | |  | | |  |  |  | 2.3% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 97.7% |
| Grade 12 | | |  | | |  |  |  | 3.3% | 0.6% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 96.7% |
| **Hallucinogens** | | | | **- All** | | | **Males** | | 7.0% | 2.5% | 2.2% | 2.3% | 93.0% |
| Grade 7 | | | |  | | |  | | 2.6% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 97.4% |
| Grade 8 | | | |  | | |  | | 4.9% | 1.7% | 1.9% | 1.3% | 95.1% |
| Grade 9 | | | |  | | |  | | 6.7% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 93.3% |
| Grade 10 | | | |  | | |  | | 9.1% | 3.5% | 2.6% | 3.0% | 90.9% |
| Grade 11 | | | |  | | |  | | 9.1% | 3.8% | 2.4% | 3.0% | 90.9% |
| Grade 12 | | | |  | | |  | | 12.6% | 4.0% | 4.0% | 4.6% | 87.4% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Uppers - All Males** 6.9% 2.2% 2.3% 2.5% 93.1%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 2.2% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 97.8% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 5.5% | 2.2% | 1.8% | 1.4% | 94.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 7.1% | 2.5% | 2.1% | 2.5% | 92.9% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 9.1% | 2.6% | 3.1% | 3.4% | 90.9% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 9.6% | 2.3% | 3.3% | 4.0% | 90.4% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 10.3% | 2.9% | 3.4% | 4.1% | 89.7% |
| **Downers** | **- All** | **Males** | 4.7% | 1.5% | 1.4% | 1.8% | 95.3% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 1.8% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 98.2% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 3.8% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 96.2% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 5.4% | 2.2% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 94.6% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 5.8% | 1.5% | 2.0% | 2.2% | 94.2% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 5.8% | 1.2% | 1.7% | 2.9% | 94.2% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 6.8% | 2.4% | 1.9% | 2.4% | 93.2% |
| **Steroids** | **- All** | **Males** | 2.8% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 1.2% | 97.2% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 2.5% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 97.5% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 2.5% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 1.1% | 97.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 2.9% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 1.3% | 97.1% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 2.7% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 97.3% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 3.0% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 1.4% | 97.0% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 3.6% | 0.8% | 1.1% | 1.8% | 96.4% |
| **Ecstasy** | **- All** | **Males** | 2.9% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 97.1% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 1.4% | \* | \* | \* | 98.6% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 2.0% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 98.0% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 2.5% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 97.5% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 3.8% | 1.2% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 96.2% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 4.2% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.9% | 95.8% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 4.7% | 1.5% | 1.7% | 1.6% | 95.3% |

\* Less than 0.5%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tobacco - All Females** | | | 50.3% | 20.6% | 12.8% | 16.9% | 49.7% |
| Grade 7 | | | 37.2% | 15.0% | 11.0% | 11.3% | 62.8% |
| Grade 8 | | | 47.4% | 20.7% | 13.4% | 13.3% | 52.6% |
| Grade 9 | | | 54.2% | 21.4% | 14.4% | 18.5% | 45.8% |
| Grade 10 | | | 55.5% | 22.8% | 13.6% | 19.0% | 44.5% |
| Grade 11 | | | 56.0% | 22.3% | 12.3% | 21.4% | 44.0% |
| Grade 12 | | | 55.7% | 23.2% | 11.6% | 20.9% | 44.3% |
| **Alcohol - All Females** 73.5% 38.1% 21.0% 14.3% 26.5% | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 57.4% | 25.4% | 16.6% | 15.4% | 42.6% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 68.7% | 34.3% | 20.4% | 14.0% | 31.3% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 75.9% | 39.6% | 22.1% | 14.2% | 24.1% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 80.0% | 43.5% | 23.0% | 13.5% | 20.0% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 82.1% | 44.8% | 22.7% | 14.6% | 17.9% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 83.8% | 46.9% | 22.6% | 14.2% | 16.2% |
| **Inhalants#** | **- All** | **Females** | 17.2% | 4.7% | 4.9% | 7.6% | 82.8% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 20.2% | 8.2% | 6.2% | 5.8% | 79.8% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 22.8% | 7.0% | 7.6% | 8.2% | 77.2% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 18.8% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 9.3% | 81.2% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 14.8% | 3.0% | 4.1% | 7.7% | 85.2% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 11.6% | 1.7% | 2.7% | 7.1% | 88.4% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 10.9% | 1.1% | 2.5% | 7.3% | 89.1% |
| **Any Illicit Drug - All Females** 23.9% 11.3% 6.8% 5.8% 76.1% | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 12.6% | 6.5% | 3.5% | 2.5% | 87.4% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 20.0% | 10.8% | 6.0% | 3.3% | 80.0% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 25.3% | 12.4% | 7.5% | 5.4% | 74.7% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 29.2% | 14.2% | 8.4% | 6.6% | 70.8% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 30.9% | 13.2% | 8.1% | 9.7% | 69.1% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 30.7% | 11.7% | 8.8% | 10.3% | 69.3% |
| **Marijuana** | **- All** | **Females** | 20.9% | 9.5% | 6.1% | 5.3% | 79.1% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 10.3% | 5.4% | 2.7% | 2.2% | 89.7% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 17.5% | 9.0% | 5.7% | 2.9% | 82.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 22.0% | 10.6% | 6.5% | 4.8% | 78.0% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 25.7% | 11.7% | 8.0% | 5.9% | 74.3% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 27.3% | 11.5% | 7.1% | 8.7% | 72.7% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 27.8% | 9.9% | 7.9% | 10.0% | 72.2% |

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

**Table B. 4. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Females, Continued**

**Ever**

**Past**

**School**

**Not Past**

**Never**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | **Used** | **Month** | **Year** | **Year** | **Used** |
| **Marijuana Only -** | | | | **All Females** | | | | 12.2% | 4.7% | 3.8% | 3.6% | 87.8% |
| Grade 7 | | | |  | | | | 6.4% | 3.1% | 1.7% | 1.7% | 93.6% |
| Grade 8 | | | |  | | | | 10.4% | 4.7% | 3.5% | 2.2% | 89.6% |
| Grade 9 | | | |  | | | | 13.1% | 5.7% | 4.1% | 3.3% | 86.9% |
| Grade 10 | | | |  | | | | 14.9% | 5.3% | 5.3% | 4.3% | 85.1% |
| Grade 11 | | | |  | | | | 15.3% | 5.2% | 4.5% | 5.6% | 84.7% |
| Grade 12 | | | |  | | | | 15.5% | 4.3% | 4.7% | 6.5% | 84.5% |
| **Cocaine** | **or** | **Crack** | | | **- All** | | **Females** | 4.3% | 1.2% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 95.7% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | | |  | |  | 2.5% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 0.6% | 97.5% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | | |  | |  | 4.1% | 1.2% | 1.8% | 1.1% | 95.9% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | | |  | |  | 4.6% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.9% | 95.4% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | | |  | |  | 4.8% | 1.4% | 1.6% | 1.8% | 95.2% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | | |  | |  | 5.0% | 1.1% | 1.3% | 2.5% | 95.0% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | | |  | |  | 5.8% | 1.0% | 2.5% | 2.2% | 94.2% |
| **Cocaine - All Females** | | | | | | |  | 4.0% | 1.1% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 96.0% |
| Grade 7 | | | | | | |  | 2.2% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 0.6% | 97.8% |
| Grade 8 | | | | | | |  | 3.7% | 1.1% | 1.6% | 1.1% | 96.3% |
| Grade 9 | | | | | | |  | 4.3% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 1.8% | 95.7% |
| Grade 10 | | | | | | |  | 4.4% | 1.1% | 1.7% | 1.7% | 95.6% |
| Grade 11 | | | | | | |  | 4.8% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 2.4% | 95.2% |
| Grade 12 | | | | | | |  | 5.7% | 1.0% | 2.5% | 2.2% | 94.3% |
| **Crack - All Females** | | | | | | |  | 1.3% | \* | \* | 0.5% | 98.7% |
| Grade 7 | | | | | | |  | 1.3% | \* | \* | \* | 98.7% |
| Grade 8 | | | | | | |  | 1.6% | \* | 0.6% | 0.6% | 98.4% |
| Grade 9 | | | | | | |  | 1.3% | \* | 0.5% | \* | 98.7% |
| Grade 10 | | | | | | |  | 1.6% | \* | 0.6% | 0.5% | 98.4% |
| Grade 11 | | | | | | |  | 1.0% | \* | \* | 0.6% | 99.0% |
| Grade 12 | | | | | | |  | 1.0% | \* | \* | 0.5% | 99.0% |
| **Hallucinogens** | | | **- All** | | | **Females** | | 4.9% | 1.3% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 95.1% |
| Grade 7 | | |  | | |  | | 2.1% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 0.5% | 97.9% |
| Grade 8 | | |  | | |  | | 3.6% | 1.1% | 1.7% | 0.8% | 96.4% |
| Grade 9 | | |  | | |  | | 4.7% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 1.4% | 95.3% |
| Grade 10 | | |  | | |  | | 6.7% | 2.1% | 2.6% | 2.0% | 93.3% |
| Grade 11 | | |  | | |  | | 7.0% | 1.6% | 1.8% | 3.6% | 93.0% |
| Grade 12 | | |  | | |  | | 7.3% | 1.4% | 1.9% | 4.0% | 92.7% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B.4. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Females, Continued**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Uppers - All Females** | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| 7.2% | 2.4% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 92.8% |
| Grade 7 | 2.7% | 1.3% | 0.9% | 0.5% | 97.3% |
| Grade 8 | 5.6% | 2.3% | 2.1% | 1.2% | 94.4% |
| Grade 9 | 8.0% | 2.7% | 3.2% | 2.0% | 92.0% |
| Grade 10 | 9.4% | 3.4% | 3.2% | 2.8% | 90.6% |
| Grade 11 | 9.6% | 2.4% | 3.2% | 4.0% | 90.4% |
| Grade 12 | 9.6% | 2.4% | 2.7% | 4.5% | 90.4% |
| **Downers - All Females** | 4.4% | 1.3% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 95.6% |
| Grade 7 | 2.4% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 0.5% | 97.6% |
| Grade 8 | 4.2% | 1.7% | 1.3% | 1.1% | 95.8% |
| Grade 9 | 4.7% | 1.4% | 1.9% | 1.4% | 95.3% |
| Grade 10 | 5.4% | 1.8% | 1.9% | 1.7% | 94.6% |
| Grade 11 | 5.2% | 1.2% | 1.7% | 2.2% | 94.8% |
| Grade 12 | 5.3% | 1.1% | 1.4% | 2.8% | 94.7% |
| **Steroids - All Females** | 0.9% | \* | \* | \* | 99.1% |
| Grade 7 | 0.9% | \* | \* | \* | 99.1% |
| Grade 8 | 1.5% | \* | \* | 0.7% | 98.5% |
| Grade 9 | 0.9% | \* | \* | \* | 99.1% |
| Grade 10 | 0.9% | \* | \* | \* | 99.1% |
| Grade 11 | \* | \* | \* | \* | 99.5% |
| Grade 12 0.8% \* \* \* 99.2% | | | | | |
| **Ecstasy - All Females** | 2.1% | \* | 0.7% | 0.9% | 97.9% |
| Grade 7 | 1.0% | \* | 0.5% | \* | 99.0% |
| Grade 8 | 1.4% | \* | \* | 0.5% | 98.6% |
| Grade 9 | 2.0% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 98.0% |
| Grade 10 | 3.1% | 0.6% | 1.2% | 1.3% | 96.9% |
| Grade 11 | 2.6% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 1.4% | 97.4% |
| Grade 12 | 3.3% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 1.8% | 96.7% |

\* Less than 0.5%.

**Table B.5. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas White Secondary Students 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tobacco - All Whites** | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| 56.8% | 29.8% | 12.5% | 14.5% | 43.2% |
| Grade 7 | 37.8% | 15.1% | 11.0% | 11.6% | 62.2% |
| Grade 8 | 52.3% | 26.6% | 13.3% | 12.5% | 47.7% |
| Grade 9 | 60.3% | 31.9% | 13.9% | 14.5% | 39.7% |
| Grade 10 | 63.9% | 35.3% | 12.3% | 16.3% | 36.1% |
| Grade 11 | 65.0% | 34.7% | 13.2% | 17.0% | 35.0% |
| Grade 12 | 69.6% | 41.6% | 10.9% | 17.2% | 30.4% |
| **Alcohol - All Whites** | 71.3% | 38.9% | 19.2% | 13.2% | 28.7% |
| Grade 7 | 50.7% | 18.3% | 15.9% | 16.6% | 49.3% |
| Grade 8 | 64.0% | 31.3% | 19.1% | 13.5% | 36.0% |
| Grade 9 | 73.4% | 41.0% | 20.5% | 11.9% | 26.6% |
| Grade 10 | 80.6% | 46.6% | 20.7% | 13.3% | 19.4% |
| Grade 11 | 82.3% | 50.2% | 19.8% | 12.4% | 17.7% |
| Grade 12 | 86.9% | 56.5% | 20.0% | 10.4% | 13.1% |
| **Inhalants# - All Whites** | 19.1% | 4.9% | 5.3% | 9.0% | 80.9% |
| Grade 7 | 16.5% | 5.6% | 5.1% | 5.9% | 83.5% |
| Grade 8 | 24.3% | 8.2% | 7.0% | 9.1% | 75.7% |
| Grade 9 | 20.3% | 5.0% | 6.2% | 9.1% | 79.7% |
| Grade 10 | 18.6% | 4.4% | 4.5% | 9.7% | 81.4% |
| Grade 11 | 15.3% | 2.3% | 3.7% | 9.3% | 84.7% |
| Grade 12 | 18.5% | 2.5% | 4.0% | 12.0% | 81.5% |
| **Any Illicit Drug - All Whites** | 25.7% | 13.2% | 6.9% | 5.6% | 74.3% |
| Grade 7 | 10.4% | 5.1% | 2.8% | 2.6% | 89.6% |
| Grade 8 | 19.9% | 10.3% | 5.5% | 4.1% | 80.1% |
| Grade 9 | 28.3% | 15.3% | 8.0% | 4.9% | 71.7% |
| Grade 10 | 31.1% | 16.8% | 7.8% | 6.6% | 68.9% |
| Grade 11 | 33.5% | 16.5% | 8.7% | 8.2% | 66.5% |
| Grade 12 | 38.3% | 18.1% | 10.5% | 9.7% | 61.7% |
| **Marijuana - All Whites** | 22.3% | 10.9% | 6.4% | 4.9% | 77.7% |
| Grade 7 | 8.3% | 4.1% | 2.4% | 1.8% | 91.7% |
| Grade 8 | 16.2% | 7.6% | 4.9% | 3.7% | 83.8% |
| Grade 9 | 24.1% | 12.6% | 7.5% | 4.0% | 75.9% |
| Grade 10 | 27.3% | 13.8% | 7.6% | 5.9% | 72.7% |
| Grade 11 | 29.8% | 14.5% | 8.0% | 7.3% | 70.2% |
| Grade 12 | 35.8% | 16.2% | 10.1% | 9.6% | 64.2% |

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

**Table B.5. Prevalence and Recency of Use, White Students, Continued**

**Ever**

**Past**

**School**

**Not Past**

**Never**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Used** | **Month** | **Year** | **Year** | **Used** |
| **Marijuana Only - All Whites** | 10.4% | 3.6% | 3.5% | 3.3% | 89.6% |
| Grade 7 | 5.1% | 2.3% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 94.9% |
| Grade 8 | 8.2% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 2.5% | 91.8% |
| Grade 9 | 10.9% | 4.2% | 3.8% | 2.8% | 89.1% |
| Grade 10 | 11.9% | 3.6% | 4.3% | 4.0% | 88.1% |
| Grade 11 | 13.4% | 4.5% | 4.5% | 4.4% | 86.6% |
| Grade 12 | 16.1% | 4.7% | 5.7% | 5.7% | 83.9% |
| **Cocaine or Crack - All Whites** | 4.6% | 1.3% | 1.5% | 1.7% | 95.4% |
| Grade 7 | 1.6% | \* | 0.5% | 0.8% | 98.4% |
| Grade 8 | 3.2% | 0.7% | 1.2% | 1.3% | 96.8% |
| Grade 9 | 4.7% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.7% | 95.3% |
| Grade 10 | 5.8% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 2.1% | 94.2% |
| Grade 11 | 6.2% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 2.3% | 93.8% |
| Grade 12 | 7.9% | 2.2% | 2.8% | 2.9% | 92.1% |
| **Cocaine - All Whites** | 4.1% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 1.6% | 95.9% |
| Grade 7 | 1.3% | \* | \* | 0.8% | 98.7% |
| Grade 8 | 2.6% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 97.4% |
| Grade 9 | 4.2% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 1.5% | 95.8% |
| Grade 10 | 5.1% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 1.8% | 94.9% |
| Grade 11 | 5.9% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 2.3% | 94.1% |
| Grade 12 | 7.6% | 2.2% | 2.7% | 2.7% | 92.4% |
| **Crack - All Whites** | 1.6% | **\*** | 0.6% | 0.7% | 98.4% |
| Grade 7 | 1.1% | \* | \* | 0.5% | 98.9% |
| Grade 8 | 1.4% | \* | 0.6% | 0.5% | 98.6% |
| Grade 9 | 1.7% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 98.3% |
| Grade 10 | 2.1% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 97.9% |
| Grade 11 | 1.9% | \* | 0.7% | 0.8% | 98.1% |
| Grade 12 | 1.9% | \* | 0.6% | 0.9% | 98.1% |
| **Hallucinogens - All Whites** | 8.4% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 2.7% | 91.6% |
| Grade 7 | 2.4% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 97.6% |
| Grade 8 | 5.3% | 1.7% | 2.3% | 1.4% | 94.7% |
| Grade 9 | 9.4% | 3.4% | 3.5% | 2.4% | 90.6% |
| Grade 10 | 10.8% | 4.5% | 3.3% | 3.1% | 89.2% |
| Grade 11 | 11.4% | 4.3% | 3.0% | 4.2% | 88.6% |
| Grade 12 | 14.8% | 4.0% | 4.6% | 6.1% | 85.2% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B.5. Prevalence and Recency of Use, White Students, Continued**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Uppers - All Whites** | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| 10.0% | 3.5% | 3.4% | 3.1% | 90.0% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 2.4% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 0.5% | 97.6% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 7.3% | 3.1% | 2.6% | 1.7% | 92.7% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 12.8% | 4.9% | 4.6% | 3.3% | 87.2% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 12.8% | 4.9% | 3.9% | 4.0% | 87.2% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 13.4% | 3.7% | 4.6% | 5.1% | 86.6% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 13.5% | 3.4% | 4.2% | 6.0% | 86.5% |
| **Downers** | **- All** | **Whites** | 5.9% | 1.9% | 1.9% | 2.1% | 94.1% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 1.9% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 98.1% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 4.4% | 1.5% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 95.6% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 8.2% | 3.1% | 2.8% | 2.3% | 91.8% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 6.9% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 93.1% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 7.1% | 1.8% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 92.9% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 8.3% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 3.6% | 91.7% |
| **Steroids** | **- Alll** | **Whites** | 2.2% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 97.8% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 1.4% | \* | 0.5% | \* | 98.6% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 2.5% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 1.2% | 97.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 2.3% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 97.7% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 2.3% | \* | 1.0% | 0.8% | 97.7% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 2.1% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 97.9% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 2.8% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 1.4% | 97.2% |
| **Ecstasy -** | **All W** | **hites** | 3.7% | 1.1% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 96.3% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 0.9% | \* | \* | \* | 99.1% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 2.5% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 97.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 4.3% | 1.3% | 1.7% | 1.4% | 95.7% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 4.8% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 1.9% | 95.2% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 4.9% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 2.2% | 95.1% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 6.4% | 1.5% | 2.0% | 2.9% | 93.6% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B.6. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas African-American Secondary Students 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Tobacco -** | **All** | | **African** | | | **Americans** | | 43.1% | 11.6% | 10.5% | 21.0% | 56.9% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | | |  | | | 35.1% | 11.5% | 9.4% | 14.2% | 64.9% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | | |  | | | 44.2% | 15.1% | 11.3% | 17.8% | 55.8% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | | |  | | | 46.1% | 13.0% | 10.3% | 22.7% | 53.9% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | | |  | | | 44.5% | 11.4% | 11.2% | 21.9% | 55.5% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | | |  | | | 43.7% | 7.1% | 12.6% | 23.9% | 56.3% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | | |  | | | 46.7% | 9.3% | 8.3% | 29.1% | 53.3% |
| **Alcohol -** | **All** | **African** | | | **Americans** | | | 76.5% | 34.8% | 22.3% | 19.4% | 23.5% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | | |  | | | 63.6% | 25.4% | 17.4% | 20.7% | 36.4% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | | |  | | | 75.2% | 32.9% | 22.6% | 19.6% | 24.8% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | | |  | | | 78.2% | 35.6% | 20.8% | 21.9% | 21.8% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | | |  | | | 80.0% | 36.5% | 26.1% | 17.4% | 20.0% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | | |  | | | 83.1% | 40.4% | 24.7% | 18.0% | 16.9% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | | |  | | | 83.9% | 42.5% | 24.6% | 16.8% | 16.1% |
| **Inhalants# - All African Americans** 11.4% 2.5% 3.4% 5.5% 88.6% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 |  | | |  |  | |  | 17.4% | 4.2% | 5.7% | 7.5% | 82.6% |
| Grade 8 |  | | |  |  | |  | 14.4% | 3.3% | 5.1% | 6.0% | 85.6% |
| Grade 9 |  | | |  |  | |  | 11.1% | 2.5% | 2.1% | 6.5% | 88.9% |
| Grade 10 |  | | |  |  | |  | 8.6% | 1.6% | 2.8% | 4.2% | 91.4% |
| Grade 11 |  | | |  |  | |  | 6.6% | 1.0% | 1.6% | 4.0% | 93.4% |
| Grade 12 |  | | |  |  | |  | 6.7% | 1.5% | 2.3% | 2.9% | 93.3% |
| **Any Illicit** | **Drug** | | | **- All** | **African** | | **Americans** | 29.2% | 13.8% | 8.8% | 6.6% | 70.8% |
| Grade 7 |  | | |  |  | |  | 17.9% | 7.5% | 5.7% | 4.6% | 82.1% |
| Grade 8 |  | | |  |  | |  | 28.3% | 14.4% | 8.4% | 5.5% | 71.7% |
| Grade 9 |  | | |  |  | |  | 27.8% | 14.4% | 7.5% | 6.0% | 72.2% |
| Grade 10 |  | | |  |  | |  | 33.9% | 14.8% | 12.3% | 6.7% | 66.1% |
| Grade 11 |  | | |  |  | |  | 37.8% | 18.3% | 10.8% | 8.6% | 62.2% |
| Grade 12 |  | | |  |  | |  | 35.0% | 15.1% | 9.8% | 10.1% | 65.0% |
| **Marijuana - All African Americans** | | | | | | | | 28.5% | 13.4% | 8.5% | 6.6% | 71.5% |
| Grade 7 | | | | | | | | 16.8% | 7.3% | 5.1% | 4.5% | 83.2% |
| Grade 8 | | | | | | | | 27.6% | 14.1% | 8.2% | 5.4% | 72.4% |
| Grade 9 | | | | | | | | 27.1% | 13.9% | 7.2% | 6.1% | 72.9% |
| Grade 10 | | | | | | | | 33.3% | 14.3% | 11.9% | 7.1% | 66.7% |
| Grade 11 | | | | | | | | 37.4% | 18.2% | 10.8% | 8.4% | 62.6% |
| Grade 12 | | | | | | | | 34.7% | 14.9% | 9.8% | 10.0% | 65.3% |

# Use of inhalants is adjusted based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

**Table B.6. Prevalence and Recency of Use, African-American Students, Continued**

**Ever**

**Past**

**School**

**Not Past**

**Never**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | **Used** | **Month** | **Year** | **Year** | **Used** |
| **Marijuana** | | **Only** | | | **- All** | | | **African** | | **Americans** | | 25.5% | 11.8% | 7.8% | 5.9% | 74.5% |
| Grade 7 | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | | 14.1% | 6.0% | 4.5% | 3.7% | 85.9% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | | 24.2% | 12.4% | 7.0% | 4.8% | 75.8% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | | 24.2% | 12.6% | 6.6% | 5.0% | 75.8% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | | 30.5% | 12.8% | 11.3% | 6.4% | 69.5% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | | 34.9% | 16.4% | 10.2% | 8.3% | 65.1% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | | 30.5% | 12.3% | 8.7% | 9.5% | 69.5% |
| **Cocaine** | **or** | | **Crack** | | | **- All** | | | **African** | | **Americans** | 1.5% | **\*** | 0.5% | 0.6% | 98.5% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | 0.9% | \* | \* | \* | 99.1% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | 2.3% | \* | 1.5% | 0.5% | 97.7% |
| Grade 9 1.6% 0.6% \* 0.8% 98.4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 10 |  | | |  | | | |  | | | | 1.2% | 0.8% | \* | \* | 98.8% |
| Grade 11 |  | | |  | | | |  | | | | 1.2% | \* | \* | 0.8% | 98.8% |
| Grade 12 |  | | |  | | | |  | | | | 2.1% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 97.9% |
| **Cocaine** | **- All** | | | **African** | | | | **Americans** | | | | 1.3% | **\*** | **\*** | 0.6% | 98.7% |
| Grade 7 |  | | |  | | | |  | | | | 0.7% | \* | \* | \* | 99.3% |
| Grade 8 |  | | |  | | | |  | | | | 2.1% | \* | 1.2% | 0.7% | 97.9% |
| Grade 9 |  | | |  | | | |  | | | | 1.3% | \* | \* | 0.6% | 98.7% |
| Grade 10 |  | | |  | | | |  | | | | 0.8% | 0.6% | \* | \* | 99.2% |
| Grade 11 |  | | |  | | | |  | | | | 1.2% | \* | \* | 0.8% | 98.8% |
| Grade 12 |  | | |  | | | |  | | | | 2.1% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 97.9% |
| **Crack -** | **All** | | **African** | | | | **Americans** | | | |  | 0.9% | **\*** | **\*** | **\*** | 99.1% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | | | |  | | | |  | 0.6% | \* | \* | \* | 99.4% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | | | |  | | | |  | 0.8% | \* | \* | \* | 99.2% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | | | |  | | | |  | 1.2% | \* | \* | 0.5% | 98.8% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | | | |  | | | |  | 0.7% | \* | \* | \* | 99.3% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | | | |  | | | |  | \* | \* | \* | \* | 99.6% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | | | |  | | | |  | 1.6% | \* | 1.0% | \* | 98.4% |
| **Hallucinogens** | | | | **- All** | | | **African** | | | **Americans** | | 1.1% | **\*** | **\*** | **\*** | 98.9% |
| Grade 7 | | | |  | | |  | | |  | | 1.2% | \* | \* | \* | 98.8% |
| Grade 8 | | | |  | | |  | | |  | | 1.1% | \* | 0.9% | \* | 98.9% |
| Grade 9 | | | |  | | |  | | |  | | 1.4% | 0.6% | \* | \* | 98.6% |
| Grade 10 | | | |  | | |  | | |  | | 0.8% | \* | \* | \* | 99.2% |
| Grade 11 | | | |  | | |  | | |  | | 0.5% | \* | \* | \* | 99.5% |
| Grade 12 | | | |  | | |  | | |  | | 1.1% | 0.7% | \* | \* | 98.9% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B.6. Prevalence and Recency of Use, African-American Students, Continued**

**Ever**

**Used**

**Past**

**Month**

**School**

**Year**

**Not Past**

**Year**

**Never**

**Used**

**Uppers - All African Americans** 1.4% \* \* 0.6% 98.6%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  | 1.3% | \* | \* | 0.7% | 98.7% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  | 1.0% | 0.7% | \* | \* | 99.0% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  | 1.1% | \* | \* | 0.7% | 98.9% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  | 1.7% | \* | 0.8% | 0.6% | 98.3% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  | 0.9% | \* | \* | \* | 99.1% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  | 2.9% | 1.1% | 0.5% | 1.2% | 97.1% |
| **Downers** | **- All** | **African** | **Americans** | 1.0% | \* | \* | \* | 99.0% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  | 1.1% | 0.6% | \* | \* | 98.9% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  | 0.8% | \* | \* | \* | 99.2% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  | 0.8% | \* | \* | 0.5% | 99.2% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  | 1.7% | \* | 0.7% | 0.5% | 98.3% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  | \* | \* | \* | \* | 99.5% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  | 1.5% | 1.0% | \* | \* | 98.5% |
| **Steroids** | **- All** | **African** | **Americans** | 1.7% | 0.6% | \* | 0.9% | 98.3% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  | 2.3% | 0.9% | \* | 1.2% | 97.7% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  | 1.5% | \* | \* | 0.7% | 98.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  | 2.5% | 0.7% | \* | 1.6% | 97.5% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  | 1.3% | \* | \* | \* | 98.7% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  | 0.7% | \* | \* | \* | 99.3% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  | 1.6% | 0.7% | 0.5% | \* | 98.4% |
| **Ecstasy** | **- All** | **African** | **Americans** | 0.6% | \* | \* | \* | 99.4% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  | 1.1% | \* | \* | 0.5% | 98.9% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  | 0.6% | \* | \* | \* | 99.4% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  | \* | \* | \* | \* | 99.7% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  | 0.5% | \* | \* | \* | 99.5% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  | \* | \* | \* | \* | 99.5% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  | 0.8% | 0.6% | \* | \* | 99.2% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B.7. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Hispanic Secondary Students 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tobacco - All Hispanics** | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| 59.5% | 25.5% | 15.2% | 18.9% | 40.5% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | | | 47.0% | 20.2% | 12.5% | 14.3% | 53.0% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | | | 58.0% | 26.1% | 16.2% | 15.8% | 42.0% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | | | 62.4% | 28.1% | 16.1% | 18.3% | 37.6% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | | | 63.0% | 24.7% | 15.9% | 22.4% | 37.0% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | | | 66.2% | 27.0% | 15.7% | 23.6% | 33.8% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | | | 64.9% | 28.2% | 15.0% | 21.7% | 35.1% |
| **Alcohol -** | **All** | **Hispanics** | | | 78.5% | 44.5% | 19.8% | 14.1% | 21.5% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | | | 64.8% | 31.2% | 17.8% | 15.9% | 35.2% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | | | 75.4% | 41.7% | 20.0% | 13.7% | 24.6% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | | | 79.4% | 46.1% | 19.0% | 14.2% | 20.6% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | | | 83.9% | 47.5% | 22.4% | 13.9% | 16.1% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | | | 86.5% | 54.0% | 19.6% | 12.9% | 13.5% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | | | 87.1% | 52.9% | 21.0% | 13.2% | 12.9% |
| **Inhalants# - All Hispanics** 22.2% 6.2% 6.5% 9.5% 77.8% | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 |  | |  |  | 25.8% | 10.6% | 7.9% | 7.3% | 74.2% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  |  | 29.6% | 9.4% | 9.6% | 10.6% | 70.4% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  |  | 23.7% | 6.4% | 6.8% | 10.5% | 76.3% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  |  | 19.0% | 3.9% | 5.3% | 9.8% | 81.0% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  |  | 16.5% | 2.5% | 3.6% | 10.4% | 83.5% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  |  | 13.2% | 1.5% | 3.5% | 8.1% | 86.8% |
| **Any Illicit** | **Drug** | | **- All** | **Hispanics** | 31.2% | 15.1% | 8.6% | 7.6% | 68.8% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  |  | 19.3% | 10.9% | 5.2% | 3.2% | 80.7% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  |  | 27.4% | 15.4% | 7.9% | 4.1% | 72.6% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  |  | 34.8% | 17.6% | 8.8% | 8.4% | 65.2% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  |  | 35.0% | 17.1% | 10.1% | 7.9% | 65.0% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  |  | 38.5% | 14.7% | 10.2% | 13.6% | 61.5% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  |  | 36.6% | 14.6% | 10.9% | 11.2% | 63.4% |
| **Marijuana** | **- All** | | **Hisp** | **nics** | 28.9% | 13.4% | 8.1% | 7.3% | 71.1% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  |  | 17.1% | 9.1% | 4.9% | 3.1% | 82.9% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  |  | 25.4% | 13.8% | 7.7% | 3.8% | 74.6% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  |  | 33.3% | 16.6% | 8.4% | 8.3% | 66.7% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  |  | 32.5% | 15.2% | 9.7% | 7.6% | 67.5% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  |  | 35.2% | 13.0% | 9.8% | 12.4% | 64.8% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  |  | 33.7% | 12.6% | 9.5% | 11.5% | 66.3% |

**a**

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

**Table B.7. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Hispanic Students, Continued**

**Ever**

**Past**

**School**

**Not Past**

**Never**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | **Used** | **Month** | **Year** | **Year** | **Used** |
| **Marijuana** | | **Only** | | | **- All** | | **Hispanics** | | 15.6% | 5.8% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 84.4% |
| Grade 7 | |  | | |  | |  | | 10.3% | 4.8% | 3.4% | 2.1% | 89.7% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | |  | |  | | 13.1% | 5.6% | 4.9% | 2.6% | 86.9% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | |  | |  | | 18.9% | 8.1% | 5.1% | 5.7% | 81.1% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | |  | |  | | 18.4% | 6.7% | 6.1% | 5.6% | 81.6% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | |  | |  | | 17.5% | 4.6% | 4.8% | 8.1% | 82.5% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | |  | |  | | 16.2% | 4.0% | 5.3% | 6.9% | 83.8% |
| **Cocaine** | **or** | | **Crack** | | | **- All** | | **Hispanics** | 9.4% | 3.2% | 2.9% | 3.4% | 90.6% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | | |  | |  | 5.5% | 2.3% | 1.8% | 1.4% | 94.5% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | | |  | |  | 8.4% | 3.2% | 2.9% | 2.4% | 91.6% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | | |  | |  | 9.9% | 3.4% | 2.7% | 3.9% | 90.1% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | | |  | |  | 9.9% | 3.1% | 3.0% | 3.9% | 90.1% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | | |  | |  | 11.5% | 3.3% | 3.2% | 5.0% | 88.5% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | | |  | |  | 13.1% | 4.1% | 4.5% | 4.5% | 86.9% |
| **Cocaine** | **- All** | | | **Hispanics** | | | | | 9.0% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 3.2% | 91.0% |
| Grade 7 |  | | |  | | | | | 4.5% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 95.5% |
| Grade 8 |  | | |  | | | | | 7.9% | 3.0% | 2.8% | 2.1% | 92.1% |
| Grade 9 |  | | |  | | | | | 9.7% | 3.3% | 2.6% | 3.7% | 90.3% |
| Grade 10 |  | | |  | | | | | 9.5% | 3.0% | 2.9% | 3.6% | 90.5% |
| Grade 11 |  | | |  | | | | | 11.3% | 3.2% | 3.2% | 4.9% | 88.7% |
| Grade 12 |  | | |  | | | | | 13.0% | 4.0% | 4.4% | 4.5% | 87.0% |
| **Crack -** | **All** | | **Hispanics** | | | | |  | 2.6% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 97.4% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | | | | |  | 2.5% | 1.2% | 0.8% | \* | 97.5% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | | | | |  | 2.9% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 97.1% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | | | | |  | 2.9% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 1.4% | 97.1% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | | | | |  | 2.4% | \* | 0.8% | 1.1% | 97.6% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | | | | |  | 1.8% | 0.6% | \* | 0.8% | 98.2% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | | | | |  | 2.6% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 97.4% |
| **Hallucinogens** | | | | **- All** | | | **Hispanics** | | 5.5% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 2.2% | 94.5% |
| Grade 7 | | | |  | | |  | | 2.8% | 0.8% | 1.2% | 0.7% | 97.2% |
| Grade 8 | | | |  | | |  | | 4.9% | 1.7% | 1.9% | 1.3% | 95.1% |
| Grade 9 | | | |  | | |  | | 5.0% | 1.2% | 1.7% | 2.1% | 95.0% |
| Grade 10 | | | |  | | |  | | 6.6% | 1.9% | 2.6% | 2.2% | 93.4% |
| Grade 11 | | | |  | | |  | | 7.5% | 1.6% | 1.9% | 4.0% | 92.5% |
| Grade 12 | | | |  | | |  | | 8.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 4.0% | 92.0% |

\* Less than 0.5%.

**Table B.7. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Hispanic Students, Continued**

**Ever**

**Used**

**Past**

**Month**

**School**

**Year**

**Not Past**

**Year**

**Never**

**Used**

**Uppers - All Hispanics** 6.8% 2.0% 2.4% 2.4% 93.2%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 3.3% | 1.8% | 1.0% | 0.6% | 96.7% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 6.1% | 2.4% | 2.2% | 1.5% | 93.9% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 6.8% | 1.9% | 2.7% | 2.2% | 93.2% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 8.0% | 1.9% | 3.1% | 3.0% | 92.0% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 9.2% | 1.6% | 3.0% | 4.6% | 90.8% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 9.4% | 2.3% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 90.6% |
| **Downers** | **- All** | **Hispanics** | 5.0% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 95.0% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 2.8% | 1.0% | 1.3% | 0.6% | 97.2% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 5.4% | 2.4% | 1.8% | 1.2% | 94.6% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 4.8% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 1.6% | 95.2% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 5.4% | 1.2% | 2.2% | 2.0% | 94.6% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 6.3% | 1.1% | 1.9% | 3.4% | 93.7% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 5.9% | 1.4% | 1.7% | 2.8% | 94.1% |
| **Steroids** | **- All** | **Hispanics** | 1.4% | \* | \* | 0.6% | 98.6% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 1.8% | \* | 0.6% | 0.7% | 98.2% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 1.6% | 0.5% | \* | 0.6% | 98.4% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 0.9% | \* | \* | \* | 99.1% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 1.3% | 0.5% | \* | \* | 98.7% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 1.7% | \* | \* | 1.0% | 98.3% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 1.5% | \* | \* | 0.8% | 98.5% |
| **Ecstasy** | **- All** | **Hispanics** | 2.0% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 98.0% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 1.6% | 0.6% | 0.6% | \* | 98.4% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 1.5% | \* | \* | 0.7% | 98.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 1.6% | \* | \* | 0.9% | 98.4% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 2.6% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 97.4% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 2.7% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 1.6% | 97.3% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 2.8% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 97.2% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B. 8. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning As/Bs 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Tobacco** | **- All** | | **Reporting** | | **As/Bs** | | 49.8% | 20.4% | 11.8% | 17.6% | 50.2% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | |  | | 34.7% | 12.6% | 9.6% | 12.5% | 65.3% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | |  | | 46.5% | 18.6% | 12.9% | 14.9% | 53.5% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | |  | | 51.2% | 20.4% | 12.1% | 18.8% | 48.8% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | |  | | 55.8% | 23.3% | 12.3% | 20.2% | 44.2% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | |  | | 57.0% | 23.5% | 13.0% | 20.4% | 43.0% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | |  | | 60.7% | 28.6% | 11.2% | 20.9% | 39.3% |
| **Alcohol - All Reporting As/Bs** 70.7% 35.7% 19.8% 15.2% 29.3% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | 52.6% | 20.6% | 15.8% | 16.2% | 47.4% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | 65.3% | 30.0% | 20.2% | 15.1% | 34.7% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | 71.8% | 36.0% | 19.9% | 15.9% | 28.2% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | 78.7% | 40.9% | 22.2% | 15.6% | 21.3% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | 81.0% | 45.3% | 21.1% | 14.5% | 19.0% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | 84.0% | 50.3% | 20.6% | 13.1% | 16.0% |
| **Inhalants#** | | **- All** | | **Reporting** | | **As/Bs** | 15.8% | 4.1% | 4.3% | 7.4% | 84.2% |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | 16.7% | 5.8% | 5.1% | 5.8% | 83.3% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | 20.3% | 6.3% | 6.2% | 7.9% | 79.7% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | 15.3% | 4.1% | 3.7% | 7.5% | 84.7% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | 14.6% | 3.2% | 3.9% | 7.5% | 85.4% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | 12.6% | 1.8% | 2.9% | 7.9% | 87.4% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | 13.3% | 1.8% | 3.0% | 8.5% | 86.7% |
| **Any Illicit Drug - All Reporting As/Bs** 22.3% 10.2% 6.4% 5.8% 77.7% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | 10.4% | 4.7% | 3.3% | 2.3% | 89.6% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | 17.4% | 8.6% | 5.3% | 3.5% | 82.6% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | 22.5% | 10.8% | 6.2% | 5.4% | 77.5% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | 27.0% | 12.8% | 7.4% | 6.8% | 73.0% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | 30.8% | 12.8% | 8.9% | 9.2% | 69.2% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | 33.0% | 14.0% | 9.0% | 10.0% | 67.0% |
| **Marijuana** | | **- All** | | **Reporting** | | **As/Bs** | 19.9% | 8.7% | 5.8% | 5.4% | 80.1% |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | 8.8% | 3.7% | 2.9% | 2.1% | 91.2% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | 14.9% | 7.0% | 4.8% | 3.1% | 85.1% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | 19.8% | 9.4% | 5.6% | 4.9% | 80.2% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | 24.3% | 10.8% | 7.1% | 6.4% | 75.7% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | 27.8% | 11.3% | 8.0% | 8.5% | 72.2% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | 30.8% | 12.4% | 8.5% | 9.9% | 69.2% |

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include appropriate responses.

**Table B. 8. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Reported**

**As/Bs, Continued**

**Ever**

**Past**

**School**

**Not Past**

**Never**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Used** | **Month** | **Year** | **Year** | **Used** |
| **Marijuana** | | **Only** | | | **- All** | | **Reporting** | | | | **As/Bs** | | 11.7% | 4.1% | 3.8% | 3.8% | 88.3% |
| Grade 7 | |  | | |  | |  | | | |  | | 5.8% | 2.2% | 2.0% | 1.6% | 94.2% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | |  | |  | | | |  | | 9.2% | 3.7% | 3.2% | 2.3% | 90.8% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | |  | |  | | | |  | | 12.3% | 5.2% | 3.7% | 3.5% | 87.7% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | |  | |  | | | |  | | 13.7% | 4.4% | 4.6% | 4.7% | 86.3% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | |  | |  | | | |  | | 15.7% | 4.9% | 5.1% | 5.7% | 84.3% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | |  | |  | | | |  | | 16.4% | 4.7% | 5.2% | 6.6% | 83.6% |
| **Cocaine** | **or** | | **Crack** | | | **- All** | | | **Reporting** | | | **As/Bs** | 4.1% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 1.5% | 95.9% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | 1.9% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 98.1% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | 2.9% | 0.7% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 97.1% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | 3.8% | 1.4% | 0.9% | 1.5% | 96.2% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | 4.9% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 1.9% | 95.1% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | 5.6% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 2.3% | 94.4% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | 7.0% | 2.0% | 2.5% | 2.6% | 93.0% |
| **Cocaine** | **- All** | | | **Reporting** | | | | | | **As/Bs** |  |  | 3.7% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 96.3% |
| Grade 7 |  | | |  | | | | | |  |  |  | 1.4% | \* | \* | 0.5% | 98.6% |
| Grade 8 |  | | |  | | | | | |  |  |  | 2.6% | 0.6% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 97.4% |
| Grade 9 |  | | |  | | | | | |  |  |  | 3.4% | 1.3% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 96.6% |
| Grade 10 |  | | |  | | | | | |  |  |  | 4.4% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 1.7% | 95.6% |
| Grade 11 |  | | |  | | | | | |  |  |  | 5.3% | 1.4% | 1.6% | 2.3% | 94.7% |
| Grade 12 |  | | |  | | | | | |  |  |  | 6.9% | 2.0% | 2.4% | 2.5% | 93.1% |
| **Crack - A** | **ll** | | **Reporting** | | | | | **As/Bs** | | |  |  | 1.3% | **\*** | **\*** | 0.5% | 98.7% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | | | | |  | | |  |  | 1.1% | \* | \* | \* | 98.9% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | | | | |  | | |  |  | 1.0% | \* | \* | \* | 99.0% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | | | | |  | | |  |  | 1.2% | \* | \* | \* | 98.8% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | | | | |  | | |  |  | 1.7% | 0.6% | \* | 0.7% | 98.3% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | | | | |  | | |  |  | 1.3% | \* | \* | 0.5% | 98.7% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | | | | |  | | |  |  | 1.8% | \* | 0.7% | 0.8% | 98.2% |
| **Hallucinogens** | | | | **- All** | | | **Reporting** | | | | **As/Bs** | | 5.0% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 1.8% | 95.0% |
| Grade 7 | | | |  | | |  | | | |  | | 1.6% | \* | 0.6% | 0.6% | 98.4% |
| Grade 8 | | | |  | | |  | | | |  | | 3.1% | 1.0% | 1.3% | 0.8% | 96.9% |
| Grade 9 | | | |  | | |  | | | |  | | 4.5% | 1.4% | 1.7% | 1.5% | 95.5% |
| Grade 10 | | | |  | | |  | | | |  | | 6.8% | 2.5% | 2.1% | 2.1% | 93.2% |
| Grade 11 | | | |  | | |  | | | |  | | 7.4% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 3.1% | 92.6% |
| Grade 12 | | | |  | | |  | | | |  | | 9.2% | 2.4% | 2.7% | 4.1% | 90.8% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B. 8. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Reported**

**As/Bs, Continued**

**Ever**

**Used**

**Past**

**Month**

**School**

**Year**

**Not Past**

**Year**

**Never**

**Used**

**Uppers - All Reporting As/Bs** 6.0% 1.9% 2.1% 2.0% 94.0%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  | 1.9% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 98.1% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  | 4.5% | 1.8% | 1.6% | 1.1% | 95.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  | 6.1% | 2.0% | 2.4% | 1.8% | 93.9% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  | 8.0% | 2.7% | 2.6% | 2.7% | 92.0% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  | 8.6% | 2.1% | 3.1% | 3.4% | 91.4% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  | 9.1% | 2.4% | 2.8% | 4.0% | 90.9% |
| **Downers** | **- All** | **Reporting** | **As/Bs** | 3.6% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.3% | 96.4% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  | 1.5% | \* | 0.6% | 0.5% | 98.5% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  | 3.0% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 97.0% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  | 3.8% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 1.2% | 96.2% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  | 4.6% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 95.4% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  | 4.3% | 0.9% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 95.7% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  | 5.4% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 2.4% | 94.6% |
| **Steroids** | **- All** | **Reporting** | **As/Bs** | 1.6% | \* | \* | 0.7% | 98.4% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  | 1.4% | \* | \* | 0.6% | 98.6% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  | 1.7% | \* | \* | 0.8% | 98.3% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  | 1.4% | \* | \* | \* | 98.6% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  | 1.6% | \* | 0.6% | 0.6% | 98.4% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  | 1.4% | \* | \* | 0.7% | 98.6% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  | 2.1% | 0.5% | \* | 1.1% | 97.9% |
| **Ecstasy** | **- All** | **Reporting** | **As/Bs** | 2.1% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 97.9% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  | 0.9% | \* | \* | \* | 99.1% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  | 1.2% | 0.5% | \* | \* | 98.8% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  | 1.9% | \* | 0.8% | 0.7% | 98.1% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  | 2.9% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 97.1% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  | 3.1% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 96.9% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  | 3.9% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 1.7% | 96.1% |

\* Less than 0.5%.

**Table B. 9. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students**

**Who Reported Earning Cs or Lower 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Tobacco** | **- All** | | **Reporting** | | **Cs,** | | **Ds,** | | **Fs** | | | 67.5% | 34.6% | 15.9% | 16.9% | 32.5% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 55.5% | 25.3% | 15.6% | 14.5% | 44.5% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 68.5% | 37.5% | 16.3% | 14.7% | 31.5% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 69.7% | 35.7% | 17.0% | 17.0% | 30.3% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 70.6% | 37.3% | 16.4% | 16.9% | 29.4% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 72.8% | 36.1% | 16.1% | 20.7% | 27.2% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 71.1% | 38.3% | 13.2% | 19.5% | 28.9% |
| **Alcohol - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs** 83.8% 49.7% 20.1% 14.0% 16.2% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | 71.9% | 34.1% | 19.9% | 17.9% | 28.1% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | 81.9% | 47.5% | 19.6% | 14.8% | 18.1% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | 85.0% | 51.2% | 19.8% | 14.1% | 15.0% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | 88.0% | 55.0% | 21.2% | 11.9% | 12.0% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | 89.7% | 58.2% | 19.2% | 12.3% | 10.3% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | 91.3% | 59.1% | 21.0% | 11.2% | 8.7% |
| **Inhalants#** | | **- All** | | **Reporting** | | **Cs,** | | **Ds,** | | | **Fs** | 26.7% | 7.5% | 8.0% | 11.3% | 73.3% |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | 30.4% | 11.8% | 9.6% | 9.0% | 69.6% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | 34.7% | 11.4% | 11.3% | 12.1% | 65.3% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | 27.6% | 7.4% | 8.6% | 11.6% | 72.4% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | 25.3% | 5.0% | 6.5% | 13.8% | 74.7% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | 17.8% | 3.2% | 4.6% | 10.1% | 82.2% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | 19.2% | 2.8% | 5.1% | 11.3% | 80.8% |
| **Any Illicit Drug - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs** 42.9% 23.1% 11.5% 8.3% 57.1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 26.8% | 15.3% | 6.5% | 5.0% | 73.2% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 42.0% | 23.7% | 11.5% | 6.8% | 58.0% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 46.3% | 26.3% | 11.6% | 8.4% | 53.7% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 49.3% | 26.6% | 14.7% | 8.1% | 50.7% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 47.8% | 23.6% | 11.9% | 12.3% | 52.2% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 49.9% | 24.2% | 14.3% | 11.3% | 50.1% |
| **Marijuana** | | **- All** | | **Reporting** | | **Cs,** | | **Ds,** | | **Fs** | | 40.2% | 21.1% | 11.3% | 7.8% | 59.8% |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 24.3% | 14.0% | 6.2% | 4.2% | 75.7% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 39.6% | 21.5% | 11.6% | 6.6% | 60.4% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 44.1% | 24.5% | 11.6% | 8.0% | 55.9% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 46.0% | 23.9% | 14.6% | 7.6% | 54.0% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 44.9% | 21.8% | 12.0% | 11.1% | 55.1% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 47.1% | 21.8% | 13.5% | 11.8% | 52.9% |

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

**Table B. 9. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Reported Cs or Lower, Continued**

**Ever**

**Used**

**Past**

**Month**

**School**

**Year**

**Not Past**

**Year**

**Never**

**Used**

**Marijuana Only - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs** 23.5% 10.6% 7.3% 5.7% 76.5% Grade 7 15.8% 8.1% 4.3% 3.5% 84.2% Grade 8 22.8% 10.8% 7.3% 4.7% 77.2% Grade 9 26.2% 13.0% 7.3% 5.9% 73.8% Grade 10 26.3% 10.8% 10.1% 5.4% 73.7% Grade 11 25.7% 10.6% 7.1% 8.0% 74.3% Grade 12 25.9% 9.5% 8.6% 7.8% 74.1%

**Cocaine or Crack - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs** 9.8% 3.1% 3.1% 3.6% 90.2% Grade 7 5.7% 1.6% 2.1% 1.9% 94.3% Grade 8 10.4% 3.6% 3.5% 3.2% 89.6% Grade 9 10.2% 3.2% 3.1% 3.9% 89.8% Grade 10 10.7% 3.2% 3.5% 4.0% 89.3% Grade 11 10.3% 3.3% 2.5% 4.5% 89.7% Grade 12 13.4% 4.4% 4.4% 4.6% 86.6%

**Cocaine - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs** 9.3% 3.0% 2.9% 3.4% 90.7% Grade 7 5.2% 1.3% 1.7% 2.2% 94.8% Grade 8 9.5% 3.4% 3.3% 2.9% 90.5% Grade 9 9.7% 3.0% 3.0% 3.7% 90.3%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Grade 10 |  | | |  |  |  |  |  | 10.1% | 3.1% | 3.4% | 3.6% | 89.9% |
| Grade 11 |  | | |  |  |  |  |  | 10.0% | 3.3% | 2.3% | 4.4% | 90.0% |
| Grade 12 |  | | |  |  |  |  |  | 13.1% | 4.3% | 4.3% | 4.5% | 86.9% |
| **Crack - All** | **Reporting** | | | **Cs,** | **Ds,** | **Fs** |  |  | 3.3% | 0.8% | 1.1% | 1.4% | 96.7% |
| Grade 7 |  | | |  |  |  |  |  | 2.8% | 0.7% | 1.4% | 0.7% | 97.2% |
| Grade 8 |  | | |  |  |  |  |  | 4.1% | 0.9% | 1.5% | 1.7% | 95.9% |
| Grade 9 |  | | |  |  |  |  |  | 3.9% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 1.7% | 96.1% |
| Grade 10 |  | | |  |  |  |  |  | 3.2% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 96.8% |
| Grade 11 |  | | |  |  |  |  |  | 2.4% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 1.2% | 97.6% |
| Grade 12 |  | | |  |  |  |  |  | 3.3% | 0.7% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 96.7% |
| **Hallucinogens** | | **- All** | **Reporting** | | | **Cs,** | **Ds,** | **Fs** | 8.4% | 2.8% | 2.9% | 2.7% | 91.6% |
| Grade 7 | |  |  | | |  |  |  | 4.5% | 1.5% | 2.2% | 0.9% | 95.5% |
| Grade 8 | |  |  | | |  |  |  | 7.8% | 2.6% | 3.3% | 1.9% | 92.2% |
| Grade 9 | |  |  | | |  |  |  | 8.1% | 2.8% | 2.7% | 2.5% | 91.9% |
| Grade 10 | |  |  | | |  |  |  | 10.9% | 3.5% | 4.0% | 3.4% | 89.1% |
| Grade 11 | |  |  | | |  |  |  | 9.0% | 3.1% | 2.2% | 3.8% | 91.0% |
|  | Grade 12 | |  |  | | |  |  |  | 12.4% | 3.7% | 3.4% | 5.2% | 87.6% |

**Table B. 9. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Reported Cs or Lower, Continued**

**Ever**

**Used**

**Past**

**Month**

**School**

**Year**

**Not Past**

**Year**

**Never**

**Used**

**Uppers - All Reporting Cs, Ds, Fs** 9.8% 3.4% 3.2% 3.3% 90.2%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 4.0% | 1.9% | 1.5% | 0.6% | 96.0% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.6% | 3.7% | 2.9% | 1.9% | 91.4% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 10.6% | 4.0% | 3.4% | 3.2% | 89.4% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 12.9% | 4.0% | 4.8% | 4.2% | 87.1% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  |  |  | 12.1% | 3.3% | 3.1% | 5.8% | 87.9% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  |  | 13.1% | 3.6% | 3.9% | 5.6% | 86.9% |
| **Downers** | **- All** | **Reporting** | **Cs,** | **Ds,** | **Fs** | 7.1% | 2.3% | 2.4% | 2.4% | 92.9% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.8% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 0.7% | 96.2% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 7.0% | 2.7% | 2.4% | 1.9% | 93.0% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 7.7% | 2.9% | 2.3% | 2.4% | 92.3% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.5% | 2.4% | 3.1% | 3.0% | 91.5% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.3% | 1.9% | 2.4% | 3.9% | 91.7% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.7% | 2.5% | 2.8% | 3.5% | 91.3% |
| **Steroids** | **- All** | **Reporting** | **Cs,** | **Ds,** | **Fs** | 2.6% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 97.4% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.4% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 97.6% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.9% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 97.1% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.8% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 1.3% | 97.2% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.0% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 98.0% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.7% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 97.3% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.5% | \* | 1.1% | 1.0% | 97.5% |
| **Ecstasy** | **- All** | **Reporting** | **Cs,** | **Ds,** | **Fs** | 3.4% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 96.6% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.1% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 0.5% | 97.9% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.4% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 96.6% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.9% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 97.1% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 5.1% | 1.2% | 2.0% | 1.8% | 94.9% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.5% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 1.6% | 96.5% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  |  | 4.2% | 1.2% | 1.5% | 1.4% | 95.8% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B. 10. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Lived with Both Parents 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Tobacco** | **- All** | | **Living** | | **with** | | **Both** | | **Parents** | | 50.5% | 22.4% | 12.2% | 16.0% | 49.5% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 34.6% | 13.3% | 9.7% | 11.7% | 65.4% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 46.8% | 20.5% | 12.9% | 13.5% | 53.2% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 52.6% | 23.0% | 13.3% | 16.4% | 47.4% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 56.9% | 25.4% | 13.1% | 18.4% | 43.1% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 58.0% | 26.2% | 12.6% | 19.2% | 42.0% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 60.9% | 30.3% | 11.5% | 19.1% | 39.1% |
| **Alcohol - All Living with Both Parents** 69.6% 36.5% 18.9% 14.1% 30.4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 51.1% | 20.4% | 15.5% | 15.1% | 48.9% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 64.1% | 30.8% | 18.8% | 14.5% | 35.9% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 70.9% | 37.6% | 19.1% | 14.2% | 29.1% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 77.7% | 42.1% | 21.1% | 14.5% | 22.3% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 79.5% | 45.7% | 19.9% | 13.8% | 20.5% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 83.1% | 51.0% | 20.3% | 11.8% | 16.9% |
| **Inhalants#** | | **- All** | | **Living** | | **with** | | **Both** | | **Parents** | 17.3% | 4.7% | 5.0% | 7.6% | 82.7% |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 18.0% | 6.6% | 6.0% | 5.4% | 82.0% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 22.5% | 7.2% | 6.8% | 8.5% | 77.5% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 18.0% | 5.3% | 5.1% | 7.6% | 82.0% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 15.9% | 3.4% | 4.3% | 8.2% | 84.1% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 13.1% | 1.9% | 3.0% | 8.3% | 86.9% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 13.4% | 1.9% | 3.3% | 8.2% | 86.6% |
| **Any Illicit Drug - All Living with Both Parents** 22.7% 10.9% 6.5% 5.4% 77.3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 10.5% | 5.1% | 3.0% | 2.4% | 89.5% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 18.2% | 9.4% | 5.4% | 3.4% | 81.8% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 24.6% | 12.8% | 6.6% | 5.2% | 75.4% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 27.5% | 13.3% | 7.7% | 6.5% | 72.5% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 30.1% | 13.2% | 8.8% | 8.1% | 69.9% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 31.4% | 13.2% | 9.4% | 8.7% | 68.6% |
| **Marijuana** | | **- All** | | **Living** | | **With** | | **Both** | | **Parents** | 20.4% | 9.4% | 6.0% | 5.0% | 79.6% |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 8.9% | 4.2% | 2.6% | 2.1% | 91.1% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 15.9% | 7.9% | 4.8% | 3.2% | 84.1% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 22.4% | 11.4% | 6.3% | 4.8% | 77.6% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 24.4% | 11.2% | 7.4% | 5.9% | 75.6% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 27.1% | 11.7% | 8.1% | 7.3% | 72.9% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 29.2% | 11.5% | 8.8% | 9.0% | 70.8% |

#Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

**Table B. 10. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Lived with Both Parents, Continued**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Marijuana** | | **Only** | **- All** | | **Living** | | **with** | | **Both** | | **Parents** | | 11.6% | 4.2% | 3.9% | 3.4% | 88.4% |
| Grade 7 | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 5.8% | 2.3% | 1.9% | 1.6% | 94.2% |
| Grade 8 | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 9.3% | 3.7% | 3.3% | 2.2% | 90.7% |
| Grade 9 | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 13.1% | 5.7% | 4.2% | 3.2% | 86.9% |
| Grade 10 | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 13.5% | 4.3% | 4.9% | 4.2% | 86.5% |
| Grade 11 | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 14.9% | 4.9% | 5.0% | 5.1% | 85.1% |
| Grade 12 | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 15.2% | 4.5% | 5.3% | 5.4% | 84.8% |
| **Cocaine** | **or** | **Crack** | | **- All** | | **Living** | | **with** | | **Both** | | **Parents** | 4.9% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 1.8% | 95.1% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 2.2% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 97.8% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 4.1% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 1.2% | 95.9% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 5.3% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 2.3% | 94.7% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 5.7% | 1.8% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 94.3% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 5.9% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 2.7% | 94.1% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 7.2% | 2.3% | 2.6% | 2.4% | 92.8% |
| **Cocaine - All Living with Both Parents** 4.5% 1.4% 1.5% 1.7% 95.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  |  | | | |  |  | 1.9% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 98.1% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  |  | | | |  |  | 3.6% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 1.0% | 96.4% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  |  | | | |  |  | 5.1% | 1.5% | 1.4% | 2.2% | 94.9% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  |  | | | |  |  | 5.3% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 94.7% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  |  | | | |  |  | 5.6% | 1.4% | 1.5% | 2.7% | 94.4% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  |  | | | |  |  | 7.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 92.9% |
| **Crack - All** | | **Living** | | **with** | | **Both** | **Parents** | | | |  |  | 1.6% | \* | 0.5% | 0.7% | 98.4% |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  |  | | | |  |  | 1.1% | \* | \* | \* | 98.9% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  |  | | | |  |  | 1.7% | \* | 0.6% | 0.7% | 98.3% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  |  | | | |  |  | 1.9% | \* | 0.7% | 0.9% | 98.1% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  |  | | | |  |  | 1.8% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 98.2% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  |  | | | |  |  | 1.3% | \* | \* | 0.6% | 98.7% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  |  | | | |  |  | 1.8% | \* | 0.6% | 0.8% | 98.2% |

\* Less than 0.5%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Hallucinogens** | **- All** | **Living** | **with** | **Both** | **Parents** | 5.0% | 1.7% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 95.0% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.8% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 98.2% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.3% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 96.7% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 4.7% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 95.3% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 6.9% | 2.6% | 2.4% | 1.9% | 93.1% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  |  |  | 6.7% | 2.4% | 1.7% | 2.6% | 93.3% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.5% | 2.3% | 2.4% | 3.8% | 91.5% |

**Table B. 10. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Lived with Both Parents, Continued**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **Sc hool**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Uppers -** | **All** | **Living** | | **with** | | **Both** | | **Parents** | | 6.0% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 2.0% | 94.0% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | |  | |  | |  | | 2.0% | 0.9% | 0.7% | \* | 98.0% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | |  | |  | |  | | 4.2% | 1.9% | 1.5% | 0.9% | 95.8% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | |  | |  | |  | | 6.5% | 2.1% | 2.5% | 1.9% | 93.5% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | |  | |  | |  | | 8.0% | 2.7% | 2.6% | 2.7% | 92.0% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | |  | |  | |  | | 8.8% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 3.6% | 91.2% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | |  | |  | |  | | 8.7% | 2.5% | 2.6% | 3.6% | 91.3% |
| **Downers - All Living with Both Parents** 3.9% 1.3% 1.3% 1.3% 96.1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 1.8% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 98.2% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 2.9% | 1.3% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 97.1% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 4.5% | 1.7% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 95.5% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 5.2% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 1.9% | 94.8% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 4.9% | 1.2% | 1.7% | 2.0% | 95.1% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 5.0% | 1.7% | 1.4% | 1.9% | 95.0% |
| **Steroids** | **- All** | | **Living** | | **with** | | **Both** | | **Parents** | 1.8% | \* | 0.5% | 0.8% | 98.2% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 1.5% | \* | \* | 0.7% | 98.5% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 2.1% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 97.9% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 1.9% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 98.1% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 1.6% | \* | 0.6% | 0.6% | 98.4% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 1.6% | \* | 0.5% | 0.7% | 98.4% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 2.2% | \* | 0.6% | 1.2% | 97.8% |
| **Ecstasy** | **- All** | | **Living** | | **with** | | **Both** | | **Parents** | 2.2% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 97.8% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 0.8% | \* | \* | \* | 99.2% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 1.4% | 0.7% | \* | \* | 98.6% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 2.0% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 98.0% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 3.3% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 96.7% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 2.8% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 1.2% | 97.2% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 3.5% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 1.4% | 96.5% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B. 11. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Did Not Live with Both Parents 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Tobacco** | **- All** | | **in** | | **Other** | | **Living** | | **Situations** | | | 60.6% | 27.3% | 14.0% | 19.4% | 39.4% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 48.9% | 20.6% | 13.0% | 15.3% | 51.1% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 60.0% | 28.0% | 15.1% | 16.9% | 40.0% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 63.5% | 29.0% | 14.0% | 20.4% | 36.5% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 64.0% | 29.4% | 14.0% | 20.7% | 36.0% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 65.3% | 27.2% | 15.4% | 22.7% | 34.7% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 65.6% | 31.0% | 11.9% | 22.8% | 34.4% |
| **Alcohol - All in Other Living Situations** 81.4% 44.1% 21.4% 16.0% 18.6% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 | |  | | |  |  | |  | | |  | 68.5% | 30.4% | 19.4% | 18.6% | 31.5% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | |  |  | |  | | |  | 77.9% | 40.1% | 21.7% | 16.1% | 22.1% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | |  |  | |  | | |  | 83.2% | 45.6% | 20.9% | 16.7% | 16.8% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | |  |  | |  | | |  | 86.7% | 48.4% | 23.7% | 14.7% | 13.3% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | |  |  | |  | | |  | 88.5% | 52.7% | 21.5% | 14.3% | 11.5% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | |  |  | |  | | |  | 89.4% | 53.8% | 21.6% | 13.9% | 10.6% |
| **Inhalants#** | | **- All** | | | **in** | **Other** | | **Living** | | | **Situations** | 21.0% | 5.5% | 5.7% | 9.8% | 79.0% |
| Grade 7 | |  | | |  |  | |  | | |  | 24.1% | 8.6% | 6.5% | 9.0% | 75.9% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | |  |  | |  | | |  | 25.9% | 8.1% | 8.4% | 9.3% | 74.1% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | |  |  | |  | | |  | 21.0% | 5.1% | 5.5% | 10.4% | 79.0% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | |  |  | |  | | |  | 19.8% | 4.2% | 5.0% | 10.6% | 80.2% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | |  |  | |  | | |  | 15.7% | 2.6% | 3.7% | 9.3% | 84.3% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | |  |  | |  | | |  | 16.2% | 2.0% | 3.6% | 10.5% | 83.8% |
| **Any Illicit Drug - All in Other Living Situations** 35.8% 18.1% 9.5% 8.1% 64.2% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 21.7% | 11.6% | 6.1% | 4.0% | 78.3% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 32.3% | 17.3% | 9.1% | 5.8% | 67.7% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 37.8% | 20.0% | 9.9% | 7.9% | 62.2% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 41.2% | 21.3% | 11.6% | 8.3% | 58.8% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 43.3% | 19.6% | 10.5% | 13.3% | 56.7% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 44.2% | 20.3% | 11.3% | 12.6% | 55.8% |
| **Marijuana** | | **- All** | | **in** | | **Other** | | **Living** | | **Situations** | | 33.1% | 16.2% | 9.2% | 7.7% | 66.9% |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 19.4% | 10.1% | 5.7% | 3.7% | 80.6% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 29.6% | 15.2% | 9.1% | 5.3% | 70.4% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 35.1% | 18.3% | 9.4% | 7.4% | 64.9% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 38.7% | 19.1% | 11.5% | 8.2% | 61.3% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 40.3% | 17.8% | 10.1% | 12.4% | 59.7% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 41.6% | 18.6% | 10.7% | 12.2% | 58.4% |

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

**Table B.11. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Not Living With Both Parents, Continued**

**Ever**

**Used**

**Past**

**Month**

**School**

**Year**

**Not Past**

**Year**

**Never**

**Used**

**Marijuana Only - All in Other Living Situations** 20.0% 8.4% 5.9% 5.6% 80.0% Grade 7 13.0% 6.5% 3.8% 2.8% 87.0% Grade 8 18.3% 8.4% 5.8% 4.1% 81.7% Grade 9 21.9% 10.4% 5.9% 5.6% 78.1% Grade 10 22.7% 9.0% 7.7% 6.0% 77.3% Grade 11 23.3% 8.5% 6.4% 8.5% 76.7% Grade 12 23.3% 7.5% 6.8% 8.9% 76.7%

**Cocaine or Crack - All in Other Living Situations** 6.8% 2.2% 2.1% 2.5% 93.2% Grade 7 3.8% 1.3% 1.3% 1.2% 96.2% Grade 8 5.7% 1.7% 2.2% 1.9% 94.3% Grade 9 6.6% 2.5% 1.7% 2.3% 93.4% Grade 10 7.7% 2.4% 2.1% 3.1% 92.3% Grade 11 8.6% 2.7% 2.8% 3.1% 91.4% Grade 12 10.1% 2.7% 3.4% 4.1% 89.9%

**Cocaine - All in Other Living Situations** 6.2% 1.9% 2.0% 2.3% 93.8% Grade 7 2.9% 0.7% 0.9% 1.3% 97.1% Grade 8 5.3% 1.4% 2.0% 1.9% 94.7% Grade 9 6.0% 2.2% 1.8% 2.0% 94.0% Grade 10 6.9% 2.2% 2.1% 2.6% 93.1% Grade 11 8.4% 2.6% 2.7% 3.0% 91.6% Grade 12 9.8% 2.6% 3.3% 4.0% 90.2%

**Crack - All in Other Living Situations** 2.2% 0.7% 0.7% 0.9% 97.8% Grade 7 2.0% 0.8% 0.8% \* 98.0% Grade 8 2.0% \* 0.8% 0.7% 98.0% Grade 9 2.3% 1.0% \* 0.8% 97.7% Grade 10 2.7% 0.6% 0.7% 1.3% 97.3% Grade 11 2.1% 0.6% 0.6% 1.0% 97.9% Grade 12 2.5% \* 1.1% 1.1% 97.5%

**Hallucinogens - All in Other Living Situations** 7.4% 2.2% 2.6% 2.6% 92.6%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Grade 7 | 3.2% | 0.9% | 1.4% | 0.8% | 96.8% |
| Grade 8 | 5.9% | 1.4% | 2.9% | 1.6% | 94.1% |
| Grade 9 | 6.9% | 2.3% | 2.6% | 2.0% | 93.1% |
| Grade 10 | 9.3% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.3% | 90.7% |
| Grade 11 | 10.1% | 3.0% | 2.6% | 4.5% | 89.9% |
| Grade 12 | 11.9% | 3.1% | 3.7% | 5.0% | 88.1% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B.11. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Not Living With Both Parents, Continued**

**Ever**

**Used**

**Past**

**Month**

**School**

**Year**

**Not Past**

**Year**

**Never**

**Used**

**Uppers - All in Other Living Situations** 8.6% 2.7% 2.8% 3.0% 91.4%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.3% | 1.4% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 96.7% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 7.6% | 3.0% | 2.7% | 1.9% | 92.4% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.9% | 3.3% | 2.9% | 2.7% | 91.1% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 11.1% | 3.5% | 3.9% | 3.7% | 88.9% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  |  |  | 10.9% | 2.5% | 3.7% | 4.7% | 89.1% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  |  | 11.9% | 2.7% | 3.7% | 5.5% | 88.1% |
| **Downers** | **- All** | **in** | **Other** | **Living** | **Situations** | 5.6% | 1.6% | 1.8% | 2.1% | 94.4% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.6% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 97.4% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 5.8% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 94.2% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 5.8% | 1.9% | 2.1% | 1.8% | 94.2% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 6.2% | 1.8% | 2.4% | 2.0% | 93.8% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  |  |  | 6.4% | 1.2% | 1.7% | 3.5% | 93.6% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  |  | 7.7% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 3.8% | 92.3% |
| **Steroids** | **- All** | **in** | **Other** | **Living** | **Situations** | 1.9% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 98.1% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.0% | 0.8% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 98.0% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.8% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 98.2% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.8% | \* | \* | 1.0% | 98.2% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.1% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 97.9% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.6% | \* | \* | 0.8% | 98.4% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.2% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 97.8% |
| **Ecstasy** | **- All** | **in** | **Other** | **Living** | **Situations** | 3.0% | 0.7% | 1.1% | 1.3% | 97.0% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.8% | 0.5% | 0.9% | \* | 98.2% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.1% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 97.9% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.5% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 97.5% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.6% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 1.5% | 96.4% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  |  |  | 4.3% | 0.6% | 1.4% | 2.4% | 95.7% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  |  | 4.8% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 2.1% | 95.2% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B.12. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students**

**Who Would Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Tobacco** | **- All** | | **Who** | | **Would** | | **Seek** | | **Help** | | 51.3% | 21.6% | 12.2% | 17.4% | 48.7% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 34.8% | 12.3% | 9.7% | 12.8% | 65.2% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 47.3% | 20.2% | 12.7% | 14.4% | 52.7% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 55.1% | 22.5% | 13.8% | 18.7% | 44.9% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 56.7% | 24.3% | 12.8% | 19.6% | 43.3% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 59.1% | 25.3% | 12.9% | 20.8% | 40.9% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | 61.3% | 29.2% | 11.4% | 20.7% | 38.7% |
| **Alcohol - All Who Would Seek Help** 71.6% 37.1% 19.6% 14.9% 28.4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 52.8% | 21.2% | 15.9% | 15.7% | 47.2% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 64.7% | 30.6% | 19.5% | 14.6% | 35.3% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 74.4% | 38.6% | 19.8% | 16.0% | 25.6% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 79.3% | 42.6% | 21.9% | 14.8% | 20.7% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 82.2% | 47.3% | 20.6% | 14.4% | 17.8% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 84.9% | 51.4% | 20.8% | 12.6% | 15.1% |
| **Inhalants#** | | **- All** | | **Who** | | **Would** | | **Seek** | | **Help** | 16.1% | 4.2% | 4.5% | 7.4% | 83.9% |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 16.8% | 5.8% | 5.6% | 5.5% | 83.2% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 19.8% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 7.8% | 80.2% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 17.5% | 4.8% | 4.5% | 8.1% | 82.5% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 15.0% | 3.2% | 3.8% | 8.0% | 85.0% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 12.2% | 1.8% | 2.9% | 7.6% | 87.8% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 12.7% | 1.5% | 3.2% | 8.0% | 87.3% |
| **Any Illicit Drug - All Who Would Seek Help** 23.9% 11.4% 6.7% 5.8% 76.1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 11.1% | 5.4% | 3.3% | 2.5% | 88.9% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 18.5% | 9.5% | 5.4% | 3.6% | 81.5% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 25.7% | 13.0% | 7.3% | 5.4% | 74.3% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 28.3% | 14.1% | 7.7% | 6.4% | 71.7% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 32.4% | 13.5% | 9.0% | 9.9% | 67.6% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 33.7% | 14.8% | 9.4% | 9.6% | 66.3% |
| **Marijuana** | | **- All** | | **Who** | | **Would** | | **Seek** | | **Help** | 21.5% | 9.9% | 6.2% | 5.3% | 78.5% |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 9.4% | 4.4% | 2.8% | 2.2% | 90.6% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 16.3% | 8.0% | 4.9% | 3.4% | 83.7% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 23.1% | 11.7% | 6.7% | 4.7% | 76.9% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 25.6% | 12.2% | 7.3% | 6.1% | 74.4% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 29.3% | 12.0% | 8.5% | 8.8% | 70.7% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 31.5% | 13.3% | 8.8% | 9.4% | 68.5% |

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

**Substance Abuse Problems, Continued**

**Ever**

**Used**

**Past**

**Month**

**School**

**Year**

**Not Past**

**Year**

**Never**

**Used**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Marijuana** | **Only** | | **- All** | | **Who** | | **Would** | | **Seek** | **Help** | 13.1% | 5.0% | 4.2% | 3.9% | 86.9% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | 6.5% | 2.6% | 2.1% | 1.8% | 93.5% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | 10.2% | 4.2% | 3.5% | 2.5% | 89.8% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | 14.3% | 6.4% | 4.5% | 3.4% | 85.7% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | 15.3% | 5.8% | 4.9% | 4.6% | 84.7% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | 17.5% | 5.6% | 5.5% | 6.4% | 82.5% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | 17.8% | 5.7% | 5.7% | 6.4% | 82.2% |
| **Cocaine or Crack -** | | | | **All Who Would Seek Help** | | | | | | | 4.4% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 1.7% | 95.6% |
| Grade 7 | | | |  | | | | | | | 2.0% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 98.0% |
| Grade 8 | | | |  | | | | | | | 3.6% | 1.0% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 96.4% |
| Grade 9 | | | |  | | | | | | | 4.5% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.9% | 95.5% |
| Grade 10 | | | |  | | | | | | | 4.9% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 2.0% | 95.1% |
| Grade 11 | | | |  | | | | | | | 5.6% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 2.6% | 94.4% |
| Grade 12 | | | |  | | | | | | | 7.0% | 2.0% | 2.2% | 2.8% | 93.0% |
| **Cocaine - All** | | **Who W** | | **ould** | | | **Seek** | **Help** | |  | 4.1% | 1.2% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 95.9% |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | | |  |  | |  | 1.6% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 98.4% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | | |  |  | |  | 3.3% | 0.9% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 96.7% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | | |  |  | |  | 4.3% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 1.7% | 95.7% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | | |  |  | |  | 4.5% | 1.1% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 95.5% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | | |  |  | |  | 5.4% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 2.4% | 94.6% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | | |  |  | |  | 6.9% | 1.9% | 2.2% | 2.7% | 93.1% |
| **Crack - All Who Would Seek Help** | | | | | | | | | |  | 1.3% | \* | \* | 0.6% | 98.7% |
| Grade 7 | | | | | | | | | |  | 0.9% | \* | \* | \* | 99.1% |
| Grade 8 | | | | | | | | | |  | 1.2% | \* | \* | 0.5% | 98.8% |
| Grade 9 | | | | | | | | | |  | 1.4% | \* | 0.6% | 0.5% | 98.6% |
| Grade 10 | | | | | | | | | |  | 1.5% | \* | \* | 0.7% | 98.5% |
| Grade 11 | | | | | | | | | |  | 1.1% | \* | \* | 0.6% | 98.9% |
| Grade 12 | | | | | | | | | |  | 1.5% | \* | \* | 0.8% | 98.5% |
| **Hallucinogens** | | **- All** | | **Who** | | **Would** | | **Seek** | | **Help** | 4.8% | 1.4% | 1.7% | 1.7% | 95.2% |
| Grade 7 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 1.7% | 0.5% | 0.8% | \* | 98.3% |
| Grade 8 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 3.0% | 0.9% | 1.3% | 0.8% | 97.0% |
| Grade 9 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 4.7% | 1.4% | 1.8% | 1.5% | 95.3% |
| Grade 10 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 6.0% | 2.1% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 94.0% |
| Grade 11 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 6.7% | 2.1% | 1.9% | 2.8% | 93.3% |
| Grade 12 | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | 8.6% | 2.1% | 2.7% | 3.9% | 91.4% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B.12. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults for**

**Substance Abuse Problems, Continued**

**Ever**

**Used**

**Past**

**Month**

**School**

**Year**

**Not Past**

**Year**

**Never**

**Used**

**Uppers - All Who Would Seek Help** 6.0% 1.9% 2.1% 2.1% 94.0%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Grade 7 | |  | | | | | 1.8% | 0.8% | 0.6% | \* | 98.2% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | | | | 4.4% | 1.8% | 1.5% | 1.0% | 95.6% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | | | | 6.5% | 2.3% | 2.4% | 1.9% | 93.5% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | | | | 7.7% | 2.5% | 2.7% | 2.6% | 92.3% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | | | | 8.4% | 1.9% | 2.9% | 3.6% | 91.6% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | | | | 9.0% | 2.0% | 2.8% | 4.2% | 91.0% |
| **Downers -** | | **All Who Would Seek Help** | | | | | 3.7% | 1.1% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 96.3% |
| Grade 7 | |  | | | | | 1.3% | \* | 0.6% | \* | 98.7% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | | | | 3.1% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 96.9% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | | | | 4.2% | 1.6% | 1.5% | 1.1% | 95.8% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | | | | 4.7% | 1.3% | 1.7% | 1.7% | 95.3% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | | | | 4.7% | 0.9% | 1.5% | 2.3% | 95.3% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | | | | 5.3% | 1.2% | 1.5% | 2.5% | 94.7% |
| **Steroids** | **- All** | | **Who** | **Would** | **Seek** | **Help** | 1.5% | **\*** | **\*** | 0.7% | 98.5% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  |  |  |  | 1.5% | \* | \* | 0.5% | 98.5% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  |  |  |  | 1.6% | \* | \* | 0.9% | 98.4% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  |  |  |  | 1.5% | \* | \* | 0.6% | 98.5% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  |  |  |  | 1.4% | \* | 0.6% | \* | 98.6% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  |  |  |  | 1.3% | \* | \* | 0.6% | 98.7% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  |  |  |  | 1.8% | \* | 0.5% | 1.0% | 98.2% |
| **Ecstasy** | **- All** | | **Who** | **Would** | **Seek** | **Help** | 2.0% | **\*** | 0.7% | 0.8% | 98.0% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  |  |  |  | 0.9% | \* | \* | \* | 99.1% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  |  |  |  | 1.1% | \* | \* | \* | 98.9% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  |  |  |  | 1.9% | \* | 0.7% | 0.7% | 98.1% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  |  |  |  | 2.7% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 97.3% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  |  |  |  | 2.8% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 1.3% | 97.2% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  |  |  |  | 3.4% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 96.6% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B. 13. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students**

**Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults for Substance Problems 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Tobacco - All Who Would Not Seek Help** | | | | | | | | 71.6% | 40.2% | 16.4% | 15.0% | 28.4% |
| Grade 7 | | | | | | | | 69.6% | 39.1% | 18.6% | 11.9% | 30.4% |
| Grade 8 | | | | | | | | 72.0% | 38.9% | 19.6% | 13.5% | 28.0% |
| Grade 9 | | | | | | | | 70.0% | 42.5% | 12.1% | 15.5% | 30.0% |
| Grade 10 | | | | | | | | 72.7% | 40.8% | 16.7% | 15.2% | 27.3% |
| Grade 11 | | | | | | | | 72.9% | 37.4% | 16.7% | 18.8% | 27.1% |
| Grade 12 | | | | | | | | 74.1% | 42.5% | 14.6% | 17.0% | 25.9% |
| **Alcohol - All Who Would Not Seek Help** | | | | | | | | 87.2% | 55.1% | 20.5% | 11.7% | 12.8% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  |  |  |  |  | 83.2% | 45.4% | 19.6% | 18.2% | 16.8% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  |  |  |  |  | 86.6% | 50.1% | 23.6% | 13.0% | 13.4% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  |  |  |  |  | 85.3% | 56.1% | 19.1% | 10.1% | 14.7% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  |  |  |  |  | 89.6% | 56.9% | 23.2% | 9.4% | 10.4% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  |  |  |  |  | 89.0% | 60.1% | 21.5% | 7.4% | 11.0% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  |  |  |  |  | 93.0% | 68.3% | 14.6% | 10.1% | 7.0% |
| **Inhalants#** | **- All** | | **Who** | **Would** | **Not** | **Seek** | **Help** | 29.5% | 8.2% | 8.8% | 12.5% | 70.5% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  |  |  |  |  | 37.7% | 16.1% | 10.5% | 11.1% | 62.3% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  |  |  |  |  | 39.6% | 12.3% | 15.4% | 12.0% | 60.4% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  |  |  |  |  | 25.8% | 5.7% | 8.1% | 12.0% | 74.2% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  |  |  |  |  | 25.8% | 5.3% | 6.8% | 13.7% | 74.2% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  |  |  |  |  | 19.6% | 3.4% | 4.4% | 11.9% | 80.4% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  |  |  |  |  | 23.4% | 3.0% | 5.1% | 15.3% | 76.6% |
| **Any Illicit Drug - All Who Would Not Seek Help** 41.7% 22.7% 11.2% 7.9% 58.3% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 | |  | | | | | | 29.9% | 18.8% | 6.9% | 4.3% | 70.1% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | | | | | 38.7% | 21.3% | 11.9% | 5.5% | 61.3% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | | | | | 43.7% | 25.1% | 12.0% | 6.6% | 56.3% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | | | | | 47.2% | 24.8% | 13.1% | 9.3% | 52.8% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | | | | | 46.4% | 23.6% | 12.1% | 10.7% | 53.6% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | | | | | 49.5% | 23.2% | 12.2% | 14.2% | 50.5% |
| **Marijuana -** | | **All Who Would Not Seek Help** | | | | | | 37.6% | 19.6% | 10.8% | 7.3% | 62.4% |
| Grade 7 | |  | | | | | | 26.2% | 16.9% | 6.4% | 3.0% | 73.8% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | | | | | 34.6% | 18.3% | 11.7% | 4.5% | 65.4% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | | | | | 39.7% | 21.5% | 12.0% | 6.2% | 60.3% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | | | | | 42.2% | 21.1% | 12.9% | 8.3% | 57.8% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | | | | | 42.0% | 20.2% | 11.3% | 10.5% | 58.0% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | | | | | 46.0% | 19.9% | 10.8% | 15.3% | 54.0% |

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

**Table B. 13. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults for**

**Substance Abuse Problems, Continued**

**Ever**

**Past**

**School**

**Not Past**

**Never**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | **Used** | **Month** | **Year** | **Year** | **Used** |
| **Marijuana** | **Only** | **- All** | **Who** | **Would** | **Not** | **Seek** | **Help** | 19.3% | 8.2% | 6.3% | 4.7% | 80.7% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15.2% | 8.9% | 4.0% | 2.3% | 84.8% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17.5% | 7.3% | 7.4% | 2.8% | 82.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22.9% | 10.0% | 7.7% | 5.2% | 77.1% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20.5% | 7.1% | 8.4% | 4.9% | 79.5% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17.6% | 6.9% | 5.0% | 5.6% | 82.4% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22.9% | 8.5% | 4.8% | 9.5% | 77.1% |
| **Cocaine or Crack - All Who Would Not Seek Help** 9.3% 3.1% 3.3% 2.9% 90.7% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 7 |  | | | | | |  | 7.0% | 1.7% | 2.3% | 3.0% | 93.0% |
| Grade 8 |  | | | | | |  | 8.4% | 3.1% | 2.5% | 2.8% | 91.6% |
| Grade 9 |  | | | | | |  | 9.4% | 3.8% | 3.8% | 1.8% | 90.6% |
| Grade 10 |  | | | | | |  | 10.0% | 4.0% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 90.0% |
| Grade 11 |  | | | | | |  | 11.2% | 3.1% | 4.3% | 3.8% | 88.8% |
| Grade 12 |  | | | | | |  | 11.0% | 3.0% | 4.1% | 3.8% | 89.0% |
| **Cocaine -** | **All Who Would Not Seek Help** | | | | | |  | 8.7% | 2.9% | 2.9% | 2.9% | 91.3% |
| Grade 7 |  | | | | | |  | 6.6% | 1.5% | 1.0% | 4.1% | 93.4% |
| Grade 8 |  | | | | | |  | 7.4% | 2.9% | 2.1% | 2.4% | 92.6% |
| Grade 9 |  | | | | | |  | 8.8% | 3.2% | 4.0% | 1.6% | 91.2% |
| Grade 10 |  | | | | | |  | 9.6% | 4.0% | 3.0% | 2.6% | 90.4% |
| Grade 11 |  | | | | | |  | 10.8% | 2.9% | 4.2% | 3.7% | 89.2% |
| Grade 12 |  | | | | | |  | 10.7% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 3.7% | 89.3% |
| **Crack - All Who Would Not Seek Help** | | | | | | |  | 3.3% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 96.7% |
| Grade 7 | | | | | | |  | 4.2% | 0.7% | 2.1% | 1.4% | 95.8% |
| Grade 8 | | | | | | |  | 3.1% | \* | 1.3% | 1.3% | 96.9% |
| Grade 9 | | | | | | |  | 3.3% | 1.4% | 0.6% | 1.3% | 96.7% |
| Grade 10 | | | | | | |  | 3.3% | 1.4% | 0.8% | 1.2% | 96.7% |
| Grade 11 | | | | | | |  | 2.6% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 1.1% | 97.4% |
| Grade 12 | | | | | | |  | 3.0% | 0.9% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 97.0% |
| **Hallucinogens -** | | **All Who Would Not Seek Help** | | | | | | 11.1% | 3.6% | 3.7% | 3.8% | 88.9% |
| Grade 7 | |  | | | | | | 5.6% | 1.6% | 1.9% | 2.1% | 94.4% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | | | | | 10.1% | 2.8% | 5.4% | 1.9% | 89.9% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | | | | | 10.4% | 4.2% | 3.3% | 2.9% | 89.6% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | | | | | 14.0% | 4.9% | 4.5% | 4.6% | 86.0% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | | | | | 15.1% | 4.7% | 3.7% | 6.7% | 84.9% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | | | | | 14.4% | 4.1% | 3.8% | 6.5% | 85.6% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B. 13. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults for**

**Substance Abuse Problems, Continued**

**Ever**

**Used**

**Past**

**Month**

**School**

**Year**

**Not Past**

**Year**

**Never**

**Used**

**Uppers - All Who Would Not Seek Help** 12.7% 4.9% 4.1% 3.7% 87.3%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Grade 7 |  | 6.3% | 3.5% | 2.2% | 0.6% | 93.7% |
| Grade 8 |  | 12.3% | 5.6% | 3.7% | 3.1% | 87.7% |
| Grade 9 |  | 12.1% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 2.7% | 87.9% |
| Grade 10 |  | 16.0% | 5.4% | 4.7% | 5.9% | 84.0% |
| Grade 11 |  | 17.8% | 5.2% | 5.4% | 7.2% | 82.2% |
| Grade 12 |  | 14.6% | 5.3% | 4.8% | 4.5% | 85.4% |
| **Downers -** | **All Who Would Not Seek Help** | 7.9% | 3.0% | 2.7% | 2.2% | 92.1% |
| Grade 7 |  | 5.7% | 2.3% | 2.7% | 0.7% | 94.3% |
| Grade 8 |  | 7.7% | 3.4% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 92.3% |
| Grade 9 |  | 7.0% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 1.8% | 93.0% |
| Grade 10 |  | 8.8% | 3.3% | 3.2% | 2.3% | 91.2% |
| Grade 11 |  | 10.0% | 3.5% | 2.7% | 3.8% | 90.0% |
| Grade 12 |  | 9.4% | 3.7% | 2.1% | 3.6% | 90.6% |
| **Steroids -** | **All Who Would Not Seek Help** | 2.8% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 97.2% |
| Grade 7 |  | 1.3% | \* | 0.5% | \* | 98.7% |
| Grade 8 |  | 3.4% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 0.8% | 96.6% |
| Grade 9 |  | 3.0% | 1.4% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 97.0% |
| Grade 10 |  | 2.8% | 0.8% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 97.2% |
| Grade 11 |  | 3.3% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 1.5% | 96.7% |
| Grade 12 |  | 3.0% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 1.2% | 97.0% |
| **Ecstasy -** | **All Who Would Not Seek Help** | 4.3% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 1.8% | 95.7% |
| Grade 7 |  | 1.6% | \* | \* | 0.7% | 98.4% |
| Grade 8 |  | 4.0% | 0.9% | 1.2% | 1.9% | 96.0% |
| Grade 9 |  | 3.8% | 0.9% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 96.2% |
| Grade 10 |  | 5.4% | 2.0% | 1.6% | 1.8% | 94.6% |
| Grade 11 |  | 6.2% | 2.0% | 1.3% | 2.9% | 93.8% |
| Grade 12 |  | 6.3% | 1.7% | 2.5% | 2.1% | 93.7% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B. 14. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade:**

**Texas Secondary Students Who Lived in the School District Three Years or Less 1994**

**Ever**

**Used**

**Past**

**Month**

**School**

**Year**

**Not Past**

**Year**

**Never**

**Used**

**Tobacco - All Who Lived in District**

**Three Years or Less** 56.0% 25.3% 13.0% 17.8% 44.0% Grade 7 41.5% 17.0% 11.2% 13.4% 58.5% Grade 8 52.8% 24.0% 13.1% 15.7% 47.2% Grade 9 58.3% 26.2% 14.4% 17.7% 41.7% Grade 10 62.6% 27.7% 14.2% 20.7% 37.4% Grade 11 63.7% 28.1% 13.7% 21.9% 36.3% Grade 12 62.6% 32.3% 10.8% 19.5% 37.4%

**Alcohol -**

**All**

**Who Lived**

**in District**

**Three Years or Less** 73.8% 38.9% 19.1% 15.8% 26.2% Grade 7 57.6% 24.6% 15.4% 17.5% 42.4% Grade 8 68.4% 34.1% 19.1% 15.2% 31.6% Grade 9 76.2% 39.9% 20.1% 16.2% 23.8% Grade 10 80.6% 43.7% 20.4% 16.4% 19.4% Grade 11 82.6% 47.1% 20.4% 15.1% 17.4% Grade 12 85.0% 52.0% 19.8% 13.2% 15.0%

**Inhalants# -**

**All Who**

**Lived in**

**District**

**Three Years or Less** 20.5% 5.2% 5.4% 9.8% 79.5% Grade 7 19.9% 6.7% 6.6% 6.6% 80.1% Grade 8 24.7% 8.2% 7.4% 9.1% 75.3% Grade 9 22.8% 5.6% 5.6% 11.7% 77.2% Grade 10 19.7% 4.1% 4.6% 10.9% 80.3% Grade 11 17.2% 2.4% 3.4% 11.3% 82.8% Grade 12 16.0% 2.5% 3.8% 9.7% 84.0%

**Any Illicit Drug - All Who Lived in District**

**Three Years or Less** 30.3% 14.8% 7.9% 7.6% 69.7% Grade 7 16.7% 8.8% 4.4% 3.4% 83.3% Grade 8 25.0% 13.6% 6.7% 4.7% 75.0% Grade 9 33.2% 17.0% 7.8% 8.4% 66.8% Grade 10 35.7% 16.9% 10.7% 8.0% 64.3% Grade 11 38.5% 17.8% 9.4% 11.3% 61.5% Grade 12 38.9% 16.4% 10.3% 12.3% 61.1%

**Marijuana - All Who Lived**

**in District**

**Three Years or Less** 27.7% 13.0% 7.6% 7.1% 72.3% Grade 7 14.6% 7.7% 3.8% 3.2% 85.4% Grade 8 21.9% 11.2% 6.3% 4.4% 78.1% Grade 9 30.5% 15.4% 7.7% 7.4% 69.5% Grade 10 33.4% 14.7% 10.6% 8.1% 66.6% Grade 11 35.5% 15.7% 9.3% 10.6% 64.5% Grade 12 36.4% 14.7% 9.7% 11.9% 63.6%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

**Table B. 14. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Lived in the School District Three**

**Years or Less, Continued**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Marijuana Only - All Who** | | | | **Lived** | **in** | **District** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Three Years Or Less** | | | |  |  |  | 15.9% | 6.2% | 4.8% | 5.0% | 84.1% |
| Grade 7 | | | |  |  |  | 10.2% | 4.8% | 2.9% | 2.6% | 89.8% |
| Grade 8 | | | |  |  |  | 12.9% | 5.7% | 4.1% | 3.1% | 87.1% |
| Grade 9 | | | |  |  |  | 17.2% | 7.7% | 4.7% | 4.9% | 82.8% |
| Grade 10 | | | |  |  |  | 19.0% | 6.0% | 7.2% | 5.8% | 81.0% |
| Grade 11 | | | |  |  |  | 18.8% | 6.7% | 4.8% | 7.3% | 81.2% |
| Grade 12 | | | |  |  |  | 19.8% | 6.0% | 5.7% | 8.1% | 80.2% |
| **Cocaine or Crack - All Who Lived in** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **District Three** | **Years** | **or** | **Less** | |  |  | 6.2% | 1.9% | 1.7% | 2.6% | 93.8% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  | |  |  | 3.0% | 1.3% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 97.0% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  | |  |  | 5.5% | 1.5% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 94.5% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  | |  |  | 6.9% | 2.6% | 1.5% | 2.8% | 93.1% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  | |  |  | 6.6% | 2.1% | 1.7% | 2.8% | 93.4% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  | |  |  | 8.4% | 1.9% | 2.4% | 4.1% | 91.6% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  | |  |  | 8.5% | 1.7% | 2.6% | 4.2% | 91.5% |

**Cocaine - All Who Lived in District**

**Three Years or Less** 5.7% 1.7% 1.6% 2.4% 94.3%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Grade 7 |  | | |  |  | 2.5% | 0.9% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 97.5% |
| Grade 8 |  | | |  |  | 4.7% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 1.8% | 95.3% |
| Grade 9 |  | | |  |  | 6.5% | 2.5% | 1.5% | 2.5% | 93.5% |
| Grade 10 |  | | |  |  | 5.9% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 2.3% | 94.1% |
| Grade 11 |  | | |  |  | 8.1% | 1.8% | 2.3% | 4.0% | 91.9% |
| Grade 12 |  | | |  |  | 8.2% | 1.6% | 2.6% | 4.0% | 91.8% |
| **Crack - All** | **Who Lived** | | | **in** | **District** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Three Years** | | **or** | **Less** |  |  | 2.2% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 97.8% |
| Grade 7 | |  |  |  |  | 1.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | \* | 98.5% |
| Grade 8 | |  |  |  |  | 2.2% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 97.8% |
| Grade 9 | |  |  |  |  | 2.8% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 1.2% | 97.2% |
| Grade 10 | |  |  |  |  | 2.3% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 1.2% | 97.7% |
| Grade 11 | |  |  |  |  | 1.7% | 0.6% | \* | 0.7% | 98.3% |
| Grade 12 | |  |  |  |  | 2.9% | \* | 0.9% | 1.7% | 97.1% |
| **Hallucinogens - All Who Lived in District** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Three Years** | | **or** | **Less** |  |  | 6.6% | 1.9% | 2.2% | 2.4% | 93.4% |
| Grade 7 | |  |  |  |  | 2.4% | 0.9% | 1.0% | \* | 97.6% |
| Grade 8 | |  |  |  |  | 3.9% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 96.1% |
| Grade 9 | |  |  |  |  | 7.8% | 2.4% | 2.7% | 2.7% | 92.2% |
| Grade 10 | |  |  |  |  | 8.4% | 2.2% | 3.4% | 2.9% | 91.6% |
| Grade 11 | |  |  |  |  | 9.4% | 2.9% | 2.4% | 4.1% | 90.6% |
| Grade 12 | |  |  |  |  | 9.8% | 2.5% | 2.8% | 4.5% | 90.2% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Years or Less, Continued**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Uppers - All** | **Who Lived** | **in** | | **District** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Three Years** | **or Less** |  | |  | | 7.8% | 2.6% | 2.4% | 2.8% | 92.2% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | |  | | 2.6% | 1.3% | 0.8% | \* | 97.4% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | |  | | 6.1% | 2.9% | 2.0% | 1.3% | 93.9% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | |  | | 9.1% | 3.3% | 2.4% | 3.4% | 90.9% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | |  | | 9.3% | 2.6% | 3.4% | 3.4% | 90.7% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | |  | | 10.7% | 2.8% | 3.5% | 4.5% | 89.3% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | |  | | 10.9% | 3.2% | 2.6% | 5.0% | 89.1% |
| **Downers - All Who Lived** | | | **in** | | **District** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Three Years or Less** | | |  | |  | 5.3% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 2.1% | 94.7% |
| Grade 7 | | |  | |  | 1.8% | 0.7% | 0.7% | \* | 98.2% |
| Grade 8 | | |  | |  | 4.2% | 1.9% | 1.4% | 0.9% | 95.8% |
| Grade 9 | | |  | |  | 6.9% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 2.6% | 93.1% |
| Grade 10 | | |  | |  | 5.9% | 1.7% | 2.1% | 2.1% | 94.1% |
| Grade 11 | | |  | |  | 7.1% | 1.4% | 1.7% | 4.0% | 92.9% |
| Grade 12 | | |  | |  | 7.3% | 1.7% | 2.2% | 3.4% | 92.7% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Steroids - All Who Lived**  **Three Years or Less** | **in** | **District** | 1.8% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 98.2% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 1.1% | \* | \* | \* | 98.9% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 2.2% | 0.6% | \* | 1.2% | 97.8% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 2.0% | \* | 0.7% | 0.8% | 98.0% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 1.3% | \* | \* | \* | 98.7% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 1.8% | \* | \* | 1.1% | 98.2% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 2.5% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 97.5% |
| **Ecstasy - All Who Lived** | **in** | **District** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Three Years or Less** |  |  | 2.7% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 97.3% |
| Grade 7 |  |  | 1.0% | \* | \* | \* | 99.0% |
| Grade 8 |  |  | 1.6% | 0.5% | 0.6% | \* | 98.4% |
| Grade 9 |  |  | 2.4% | \* | 1.2% | 0.8% | 97.6% |
| Grade 10 |  |  | 3.4% | 0.7% | 1.2% | 1.5% | 96.6% |
| Grade 11 |  |  | 4.5% | 0.6% | 1.4% | 2.5% | 95.5% |
| Grade 12 |  |  | 4.4% | 1.1% | 1.3% | 2.0% | 95.6% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B. 15. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances by Grade: Texas Secondary Students**

**Who Lived in the School District More Than Three Years 1994**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Tobacco - All Who Lived** | | | | | **in** | | **District** | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **More than Three Years** | | | | |  | |  | | | | | 53.6% | 24.0% | 12.7% | 17.0% | 46.4% |
| Grade 7 |  | | |  | |  | | | | | | 39.2% | 15.5% | 11.0% | 12.8% | 60.8% |
| Grade 8 |  | | |  | |  | | | | | | 51.0% | 22.9% | 13.8% | 14.3% | 49.0% |
| Grade 9 |  | | |  | |  | | | | | | 56.6% | 25.4% | 13.2% | 18.0% | 43.4% |
| Grade 10 |  | | |  | |  | | | | | | 58.4% | 26.9% | 12.9% | 18.6% | 41.6% |
| Grade 11 |  | | |  | |  | | | | | | 59.4% | 26.0% | 13.5% | 19.9% | 40.6% |
| Grade 12 |  | | |  | |  | | | | | | 62.9% | 30.5% | 11.7% | 20.7% | 37.1% |
| **Alcohol -** | **All Who Lived** | | | **in** | | **District** | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **More than** | | **Three Years** | | | |  |  | |  | | | 74.1% | 39.9% | 19.9% | 14.4% | 25.9% |
| Grade 7 | |  | | | |  |  | |  | | | 57.3% | 24.2% | 17.3% | 15.9% | 42.7% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | | |  |  | |  | | | 69.3% | 34.6% | 19.7% | 14.9% | 30.7% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | | |  |  | |  | | | 76.3% | 41.9% | 19.7% | 14.6% | 23.7% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | | |  |  | |  | | | 81.2% | 45.2% | 22.2% | 13.7% | 18.8% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | | |  |  | |  | | | 82.8% | 48.7% | 20.5% | 13.7% | 17.2% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | | |  |  | |  | | | 85.6% | 52.4% | 20.7% | 12.5% | 14.4% |
| **Inhalants#** | | **- All Who Lived** | | | | **i** | **n** | | **District** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **More than** | | **Three Years** | | | |  |  | |  | | | 18.0% | 5.0% | 5.2% | 7.9% | 82.0% |
| Grade 7 | |  |  | |  | | | | |  |  | 20.0% | 7.5% | 6.0% | 6.6% | 80.0% |
| Grade 8 | |  |  | |  | | | | |  |  | 23.2% | 7.5% | 7.3% | 8.5% | 76.8% |
| Grade 9 | |  |  | |  | | | | |  |  | 18.3% | 5.1% | 5.2% | 7.9% | 81.7% |
| Grade 10 | |  |  | |  | | | | |  |  | 16.4% | 3.6% | 4.5% | 8.4% | 83.6% |
| Grade 11 | |  |  | |  | | | | |  |  | 12.8% | 2.0% | 3.3% | 7.5% | 87.2% |
| Grade 12 | |  |  | |  | | | | |  |  | 14.2% | 1.9% | 3.4% | 8.9% | 85.8% |
| **Any Illicit** | | **Drug -** | **All Who** | | **Lived** | | | | | **in** | **District** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **More than** | | **Three** | **Years** | |  | | | | |  |  | 26.7% | 13.3% | 7.4% | 5.9% | 73.3% |
| Grade 7 | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | 13.3% | 6.9% | 3.8% | 2.6% | 86.7% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | 22.5% | 12.0% | 6.4% | 4.1% | 77.5% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | 29.1% | 15.6% | 8.0% | 5.5% | 70.9% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | 31.7% | 16.5% | 8.4% | 6.8% | 68.3% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | 33.6% | 14.6% | 9.5% | 9.5% | 66.4% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | 35.7% | 16.1% | 10.2% | 9.4% | 64.3% |
| **Marijuana** | | **- All Who Lived** | | | | **in** | | **District** | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **More than** | | **Three Years** | | | |  | |  | | | | 24.2% | 11.7% | 7.0% | 5.5% | 75.8% |
| Grade 7 | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | 11.4% | 5.7% | 3.5% | 2.1% | 88.6% |
| Grade 8 | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | 20.3% | 10.4% | 6.1% | 3.8% | 79.7% |
| Grade 9 | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | 26.8% | 14.1% | 7.4% | 5.3% | 73.2% |
| Grade 10 | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | 28.5% | 14.3% | 8.1% | 6.1% | 71.5% |
| Grade 11 | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | 30.6% | 13.2% | 8.7% | 8.7% | 69.4% |
| Grade 12 | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | 33.4% | 14.4% | 9.5% | 9.5% | 66.6% |

# Use of Inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

**Three Years, Continued**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Marijuana Only - All Who** | | | **Lived** | | **in** | **District** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **More than Three Years** | | |  | |  |  | 14.3% | 5.8% | 4.6% | 4.0% | 85.7% |
| Grade 7 | | |  | |  |  | 7.3% | 3.4% | 2.2% | 1.7% | 92.7% |
| Grade 8 | | |  | |  |  | 12.1% | 5.4% | 4.0% | 2.8% | 87.9% |
| Grade 9 | | |  | |  |  | 16.9% | 7.9% | 5.0% | 4.0% | 83.1% |
| Grade 10 | | |  | |  |  | 16.1% | 6.3% | 5.4% | 4.4% | 83.9% |
| Grade 11 | | |  | |  |  | 17.8% | 6.0% | 5.8% | 6.0% | 82.2% |
| Grade 12 | | |  | |  |  | 17.9% | 5.7% | 6.0% | 6.3% | 82.1% |
| **Cocaine or Crack -** | | **All Who Lived in** | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **District More than** | | **Three Years** | | | | | 5.3% | 1.7% | 1.8% | 1.9% | 94.7% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  |  | | | 2.6% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 97.4% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  |  | | | 4.4% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 1.2% | 95.6% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  |  | | | 5.6% | 1.8% | 1.6% | 2.2% | 94.4% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  |  | | | 6.4% | 2.1% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 93.6% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  |  | | | 6.3% | 1.9% | 1.9% | 2.4% | 93.7% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  |  | | | 8.3% | 2.6% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 91.7% |
| **Cocaine - A** | **ll Who Lived** | | **in** | **District** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **More than** | **Three Years** | |  |  | | | 5.0% | 1.5% | 1.7% | 1.8% | 95.0% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | | |  | 2.1% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 97.9% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | | |  | 4.1% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 1.2% | 95.9% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | | |  | 5.2% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 2.0% | 94.8% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | | |  | 6.0% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 94.0% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | | |  | 6.0% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 2.4% | 94.0% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | | |  | 8.2% | 2.6% | 2.9% | 2.7% | 91.8% |
| **Crack - All** | **Who Lived in** | | **District** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **More than** | **Three Years** | |  | | |  | 1.7% | \* | 0.6% | 0.7% | 98.3% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | | |  | 1.4% | 0.5% | 0.5% | \* | 98.6% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | | |  | 1.7% | \* | 0.6% | 0.7% | 98.3% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | | |  | 1.8% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 98.2% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | | |  | 2.0% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 98.0% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | | |  | 1.5% | \* | \* | 0.7% | 98.5% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | | |  | 1.9% | \* | 0.7% | 0.8% | 98.1% |
| **Hallucinoge** | **ns - All Who** | | **Lived in** | | | **District** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **More than** | **Three Years** | |  | | |  | 5.6% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 94.4% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | | |  | 2.2% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 0.6% | 97.8% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | | |  | 4.4% | 1.5% | 1.9% | 1.0% | 95.6% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | | |  | 4.7% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 1.4% | 95.3% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | | |  | 7.5% | 3.0% | 2.2% | 2.3% | 92.5% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | | |  | 7.3% | 2.5% | 1.9% | 2.9% | 92.7% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | | |  | 9.8% | 2.7% | 3.0% | 4.1% | 90.2% |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table B. 15. Prevalence and Recency of Use, Students Who Lived in the School District More Than**

**Three Years, Continued**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past**  **Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Uppers - All Who Lived** | | **in** | | **District** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **More than Three Years** | |  | |  | | 6.8% | 2.2% | 2.4% | 2.2% | 93.2% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | |  | 2.4% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 0.5% | 97.6% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | |  | 5.2% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 1.2% | 94.8% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | |  | 7.0% | 2.4% | 2.8% | 1.8% | 93.0% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | |  | 9.4% | 3.3% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 90.6% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | |  | 9.0% | 2.2% | 3.2% | 3.7% | 91.0% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | |  | 9.7% | 2.5% | 3.1% | 4.0% | 90.3% |
| **Downers -** | **All Who Lived** | | **in** | | **District** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **More than** | **Three Years** | |  | |  | 4.3% | 1.3% | 1.5% | 1.4% | 95.7% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | |  | 2.1% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 0.5% | 97.9% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | |  | 4.0% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 96.0% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | |  | 4.4% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 1.2% | 95.6% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | |  | 5.5% | 1.7% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 94.5% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | |  | 4.7% | 1.1% | 1.7% | 1.9% | 95.3% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | |  | 5.8% | 1.7% | 1.6% | 2.5% | 94.2% |
| **Steroids -** | **All Who Lived** | | **in** | | **District** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **More than** | **Three Years** | |  | |  | 1.8% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 98.2% |
| Grade 7 |  | |  | |  | 1.7% | 0.6% | \* | 0.7% | 98.3% |
| Grade 8 |  | |  | |  | 1.8% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 98.2% |
| Grade 9 |  | |  | |  | 1.6% | 0.6% | \* | 0.5% | 98.4% |
| Grade 10 |  | |  | |  | 1.9% | \* | 0.7% | 0.7% | 98.1% |
| Grade 11 |  | |  | |  | 1.6% | \* | 0.5% | 0.7% | 98.4% |
| Grade 12 |  | |  | |  | 2.1% | \* | 0.6% | 1.0% | 97.9% |
| **Ecstasy - All Who Lived** | | | **in** | | **District** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **More than Three Years** | | |  | |  | 2.4% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 97.6% |
| Grade 7 | | |  | |  | 1.1% | \* | \* | \* | 98.9% |
| Grade 8 | | |  | |  | 1.7% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 98.3% |
| Grade 9 | | |  | |  | 2.2% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 97.8% |
| Grade 10 | | |  | |  | 3.5% | 1.0% | 1.3% | 1.1% | 96.5% |
| Grade 11 | | |  | |  | 2.9% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 97.1% |
| Grade 12 | | |  | |  | 3.8% | 1.1% | 1.3% | 1.5% | 96.2% |

\* Less than 0.5%

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 165

Appendix C - Alcohol Tables

**Appendix C - Alcohol Tables**

**Table C. 1. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question,“How**

**Often Do You Normally Use. . .?”: 1994**

How often do you normally use. . .

**Beer?**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All Students | **Never**  40.6% | **Ever**  59.4% | **Weekly**  8.5% | **Monthly**  28.6% | **Yearly**  12.4% | **Rarely**  9.9% |
| Grade 7 | 59.8% | 40.2% | 6.0% | 16.1% | 8.9% | 9.2% |
| Grade 8 | 46.5% | 53.5% | 8.2% | 24.1% | 12.0% | 9.2% |
| Grade 9 | 37.9% | 62.1% | 9.4% | 30.5% | 12.5% | 9.7% |
| Grade 10 | 33.8% | 66.2% | 8.4% | 33.5% | 14.1% | 10.2% |
| Grade 11 | 31.7% | 68.3% | 8.5% | 35.7% | 13.5% | 10.6% |
| Grade 12 | 27.4% | 72.6% | 11.0% | 36.0% | 14.4% | 11.2% |
| **Wine Coolers?** | | | | | | |
|  | **Never** | **Ever** | **Weekly** | **Monthly** | **Yearly** | **Rarely** |
| All Students | 39.5% | 60.5% | 5.7% | 28.0% | 16.0% | 10.7% |
| Grade 7 | 59.0% | 41.0% | 5.4% | 16.2% | 10.0% | 9.3% |
| Grade 8 | 46.6% | 53.4% | 6.1% | 24.4% | 13.3% | 9.7% |
| Grade 9 | 38.6% | 61.4% | 6.7% | 29.6% | 15.4% | 9.8% |
| Grade 10 | 32.0% | 68.0% | 5.6% | 32.4% | 18.7% | 11.3% |
| Grade 11 | 28.9% | 71.1% | 5.1% | 33.4% | 20.0% | 12.6% |
| Grade 12 | 24.7% | 75.3% | 4.8% | 36.0% | 21.9% | 12.5% |
| **Wine?** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Never** | **Ever** | **Weekly** | **Monthly** | **Yearly** | **Rarely** |
| All Students | 49.5% | 50.5% | 3.5% | 18.7% | 15.6% | 12.7% |
| Grade 7 | 69.4% | 30.6% | 3.1% | 10.4% | 8.8% | 8.4% |
| Grade 8 | 55.7% | 44.3% | 3.9% | 17.9% | 12.4% | 10.1% |
| Grade 9 | 48.1% | 51.9% | 4.5% | 20.1% | 14.9% | 12.4% |
| Grade 10 | 41.4% | 58.6% | 3.4% | 21.3% | 19.2% | 14.8% |
| Grade 11 | 39.5% | 60.5% | 2.8% | 21.8% | 20.1% | 15.8% |
| Grade 12 | 35.8% | 64.2% | 3.2% | 23.1% | 21.2% | 16.6% |
| **Liquor?** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Never** | **Ever** | **Weekly** | **Monthly** | **Yearly** | **Rarely** |
| All Students | 50.9% | 49.1% | 4.9% | 23.2% | 12.0% | 9.0% |
| Grade 7 | 74.8% | 25.2% | 3.6% | 10.1% | 5.5% | 5.9% |
| Grade 8 | 59.4% | 40.6% | 4.7% | 18.5% | 9.5% | 7.9% |
| Grade 9 | 48.8% | 51.2% | 5.5% | 25.1% | 11.9% | 8.7% |
| Grade 10 | 42.0% | 58.0% | 5.6% | 27.6% | 14.3% | 10.5% |
| Grade 11 | 37.7% | 62.3% | 4.9% | 30.1% | 16.6% | 10.7% |
| Grade 12 | 33.7% | 66.3% | 5.5% | 32.2% | 17.3% | 11.3% |

Appendix C - Alcohol Tables

**Table C.2. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "When You Drink the Following Alcoholic Beverages, How Many Do You Usually Have at One Time, on Average?": 1994**

When you drink the following alcohol beverages, how many do you usually have at one time, on average?

**Beer Never Ever 5 or More 1 to 4 Less than 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All Students | 39.3% | 60.7% | 20.1% | 30.2% | 10.5% |  |
| Grade 7 | 55.2% | 44.8% | 10.9% | 22.9% | 11.0% |
| Grade 8 | 44.0% | 56.0% | 16.3% | 29.3% | 10.5% |
| Grade 9 | 36.3% | 63.7% | 20.5% | 32.4% | 10.7% |
| Grade 10 | 33.3% | 66.7% | 23.3% | 33.9% | 9.5% |
| Grade 11 | 31.4% | 68.6% | 25.6% | 32.3% | 10.6% |
| Grade 12 | 28.9% | 71.1% | 29.1% | 31.7% | 10.3% |
| **Wine Coolers** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Never** | **Ever** | **5 or More** | **1 to 4** | **Less than** | **1** |
| All Students | 36.6% | 63.4% | 19.0% | 36.8% | 7.6% |  |
| Grade 7 | 53.6% | 46.4% | 12.2% | 25.2% | 9.0% |  |
| Grade 8 | 42.0% | 58.0% | 17.7% | 32.3% | 8.1% |  |
| Grade 9 | 34.8% | 65.2% | 20.5% | 37.6% | 7.1% |  |
| Grade 10 | 29.9% | 70.1% | 21.3% | 41.7% | 7.1% |  |
| Grade 11 | 26.9% | 73.1% | 22.9% | 42.9% | 7.4% |  |
| Grade 12 | 24.6% | 75.4% | 21.9% | 46.8% | 6.7% |  |
| **Wine** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Never** | **Ever** | **5 or More** | **1 to 4** | **Less than** | **1** |
| All Students | 47.1% | 52.9% | 8.8% | 31.6% | 12.6% |  |
| Grade 7 | 63.7% | 36.3% | 6.0% | 19.1% | 11.2% |  |
| Grade 8 | 52.0% | 48.0% | 8.4% | 28.5% | 11.0% |  |
| Grade 9 | 45.1% | 54.9% | 9.8% | 32.6% | 12.5% |  |
| Grade 10 | 39.8% | 60.2% | 9.9% | 37.2% | 13.0% |  |
| Grade 11 | 38.2% | 61.8% | 9.4% | 38.2% | 14.2% |  |
| Grade 12 | 36.7% | 63.3% | 9.6% | 38.7% | 15.0% |  |
| **Liquor** | **Never** | **Ever** | **5 or More** | **1 to 4** | **Less than** | **1** |
| All Students | 48.4% | 51.6% | 14.1% | 27.5% | 10.0% |  |
| Grade 7 | 70.8% | 29.2% | 6.9% | 14.2% | 8.1% |  |
| Grade 8 | 56.1% | 43.9% | 11.3% | 22.4% | 10.1% |  |
| Grade 9 | 45.7% | 54.3% | 14.6% | 29.0% | 10.8% |  |
| Grade 10 | 40.4% | 59.6% | 17.0% | 32.8% | 9.8% |  |
| Grade 11 | 35.2% | 64.8% | 18.8% | 34.9% | 11.1% |  |
| Grade 12 | 32.6% | 67.4% | 19.2% | 37.5% | 10.7% |  |

**Table C.3. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “During the Past Year (12 Months), How Often Have You Had Five or More Drinks at One Time?”: 1994**

During the past year (12 months), how often have you had five or more drinks at one time?

**Beer**

**Less than**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Never** | **Ever** | **Several**  **Times a Week** | **Several Times a Month** | **Once a**  **Month** |
| All Students | 60.9% | 39.1% | 6.5% | 20.1% | 12.4% |
| Grade 7 | 76.1% | 23.9% | 4.1% | 10.2% | 9.6% |
| Grade 8 | 66.9% | 33.1% | 6.4% | 15.4% | 11.4% |
| Grade 9 | 58.7% | 41.3% | 7.0% | 21.7% | 12.7% |
| Grade 10 | 56.1% | 43.9% | 7.1% | 23.3% | 13.4% |
| Grade 11 | 54.1% | 45.9% | 6.4% | 26.2% | 13.3% |
| Grade 12 | 49.1% | 50.9% | 8.6% | 27.3% | 15.0% |
| **Wine Coolers** |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Students | 59.3% | 40.7% | 5.1% | 20.4% | 15.2% |
| Grade 7 | 74.1% | 25.9% | 4.5% | 11.1% | 10.4% |
| Grade 8 | 65.1% | 34.9% | 5.8% | 16.9% | 12.1% |
| Grade 9 | 57.3% | 42.7% | 5.8% | 21.8% | 15.1% |
| Grade 10 | 54.2% | 45.8% | 5.5% | 23.1% | 17.2% |
| Grade 11 | 52.2% | 47.8% | 4.7% | 25.2% | 17.9% |
| Grade 12 | 48.3% | 51.7% | 4.3% | 27.1% | 20.3% |
| **Wine** |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Students | 66.4% | 33.6% | 2.8% | 13.8% | 17.0% |
| Grade 7 | 80.4% | 19.6% | 1.8% | 7.5% | 10.3% |
| Grade 8 | 71.1% | 28.9% | 3.0% | 12.9% | 13.0% |
| Grade 9 | 63.9% | 36.1% | 3.7% | 15.6% | 16.8% |
| Grade 10 | 61.6% | 38.4% | 3.0% | 14.8% | 20.6% |
| Grade 11 | 59.9% | 40.1% | 2.4% | 16.5% | 21.3% |
| Grade 12 | 58.1% | 41.9% | 2.5% | 16.6% | 22.8% |
| **Liquor** |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Students | 64.1% | 35.9% | 4.5% | 17.9% | 13.6% |
| Grade 7 | 82.5% | 17.5% | 2.7% | 7.1% | 7.7% |
| Grade 8 | 71.2% | 28.8% | 4.4% | 13.8% | 10.6% |
| Grade 9 | 62.6% | 37.4% | 5.3% | 18.9% | 13.2% |
| Grade 10 | 57.8% | 42.2% | 5.3% | 20.4% | 16.4% |
| Grade 11 | 54.4% | 45.6% | 4.3% | 23.8% | 17.6% |
| Grade 12 | 50.1% | 49.9% | 4.9% | 26.5% | 18.5% |

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 169

Appendix D - Inhalant Tables

**Appendix D - Inhalant Tables**

**Table D.1. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “About How Many**

**Times (If Any) Have You Ever Sniffed, Huffed or Inhaled the Following Inhalants for**

**‘Kicks’ or to Get ‘High’?”: 1994**

About how many times (if any) have you ever sniffed, huffed, or inhaled the following inhalants for “kicks” or to get “high”?

**Liquid or spray paint**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All Students |  | **Never**  93.3% | **Ever**  6.7% | **1-2 Times**  4.5% | **3-19 Times**  1.7% | **20+ Times**  0.5% |
| Grade 7 |  | 93.2% | 6.8% | 5.1% | 1.4% | \* |
| Grade 8 |  | 91.2% | 8.8% | 6.1% | 2.1% | 0.6% |
| Grade 9 |  | 92.8% | 7.2% | 4.6% | 1.9% | 0.7% |
| Grade 10 |  | 93.6% | 6.4% | 4.1% | 1.8% | 0.5% |
| Grade 11 |  | 94.8% | 5.2% | 3.0% | 1.6% | 0.6% |
| Grade 12 |  | 95.6% | 4.4% | 2.9% | 1.2% | \* |
| **Correction** | **fluid** |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Students |  | **Never**  90.4% | **Ever**  9.6% | **1-2 Times**  7.2% | **3-19 Times**  2.0% | **20+ Times**  \* |
| Grade 7 |  | 89.4% | 10.6% | 8.2% | 2.0% | \* |
| Grade 8 |  | 87.3% | 12.7% | 9.4% | 2.9% | \* |
| Grade 9 |  | 89.6% | 10.4% | 7.9% | 2.1% | \* |
| Grade 10 |  | 91.6% | 8.4% | 6.1% | 1.8% | 0.5% |
| Grade 11 |  | 93.1% | 6.9% | 4.7% | 1.7% | 0.5% |
| Grade 12 |  | 93.4% | 6.6% | 4.9% | 1.4% | \* |

**Gasoline**

**Never Ever 1-2 Times 3-19 Times 20+ Times**

All Students 94.3% 5.7% 3.8% 1.4% \* Grade 7 93.7% 6.3% 4.6% 1.2% \* Grade 8 92.3% 7.7% 5.3% 1.9% 0.6% Grade 9 94.1% 5.9% 3.9% 1.4% 0.5% Grade 10 94.2% 5.8% 3.5% 1.7% 0.5% Grade 11 96.1% 3.9% 2.4% 1.1% \* Grade 12 96.5% 3.5% 2.2% 0.9% \*

**Freon**

**Never Ever 1-2 Times 3-19 Times 20+ Times**

All Students 98.1% 1.9% 1.2% 0.5% \* Grade 7 98.6% 1.4% 0.9% \* \* Grade 8 98.1% 1.9% 1.2% \* \* Grade 9 97.9% 2.1% 1.2% 0.7% \* Grade 10 97.6% 2.4% 1.5% 0.5% \* Grade 11 98.3% 1.7% 1.0% \* \* Grade 12 98.0% 2.0% 1.1% 0.7% \*

\*Less than 0.5%

Appendix D - Inhalant Tables

**Table D.1. Responses of Students to, “About How Many Times (If Any) Have You Ever Sniffed, Huffed or Inhaled. . .”, Continued**

About how many times (if any) have you ever sniffed, huffed, or inhaled the following inhalants for “kicks” or to get “high”?

**Poppers, Locker Room, Rush, Medusa, Whippets, CO2**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Never** | **Ever** | **1-2 Times** | **3-19 Times** | **20+** | **Times** |
| All Students | 97.3% | 2.7% | 1.7% | 0.7% |  | \* |
| Grade 7 | 98.3% | 1.7% | 1.2% | \* |  | \* |
| Grade 8 | 97.4% | 2.6% | 1.7% | 0.7% |  | \* |
| Grade 9 | 97.7% | 2.3% | 1.5% | \* |  | \* |
| Grade 10 | 97.0% | 3.0% | 2.0% | 0.8% |  | \* |
| Grade 11 | 97.0% | 3.0% | 1.7% | 1.0% |  | \* |

Grade 12 95.6% 4.4% 2.4% 1.5% 0.6%

**Shoe shine, Texas Shine**

**Never Ever 1-2 Times 3-19 Times 20+ Times**

All Students 98.5% 1.5% 1.0% \* \* Grade 7 98.1% 1.9% 1.4% \* \* Grade 8 98.0% 2.0% 1.2% 0.6% \* Grade 9 98.6% 1.4% 0.9% \* \* Grade 10 98.7% 1.3% 0.8% \* \* Grade 11 98.9% 1.1% 0.8% \* \* Grade 12 99.1% 0.9% 0.5% \* \*

**Glue**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All Students | **Never**  94.4% | **Ever**  5.6% | **1-2 Times**  4.1% | **3-19 Times**  1.2% | **20+** | **Times**  \* |
| Grade 7 | 93.1% | 6.9% | 5.4% | 1.2% |  | \* |
| Grade 8 | 92.1% | 7.9% | 5.9% | 1.7% |  | \* |
| Grade 9 | 94.5% | 5.5% | 4.2% | 1.1% |  | \* |
| Grade 10 | 95.5% | 4.5% | 3.2% | 1.0% |  | \* |
| Grade 11 | 96.1% | 3.9% | 2.4% | 1.0% |  | \* |
| Grade 12 | 96.6% | 3.4% | 2.3% | 0.7% |  | \* |
| **Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, or other solvents** | | | | | | |
| All Students | **Never**  94.1% | **Ever**  5.9% | **1-2 Times**  4.0% | **3-19 Times**  1.3% | **20+ Times**  0.5% | |
| Grade 7 | 94.0% | 6.0% | 4.3% | 1.3% | \* | |
| Grade 8 | 91.7% | 8.3% | 5.9% | 1.9% | 0.6% | |
| Grade 9 | 93.6% | 6.4% | 4.3% | 1.5% | 0.7% | |
| Grade 10 | 94.8% | 5.2% | 3.6% | 1.3% | \* | |
| Grade 11 | 95.8% | 4.2% | 2.8% | 1.0% | \* | |
| Grade 12 | 96.3% | 3.7% | 2.3% | 0.8% | 0.6% | |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table D.1. Responses of Students to, “About How Many Times (If Any) Have You Ever Sniffed, Huffed or Inhaled. . .”, Continued**

About how many times (if any) have you ever sniffed, huffed, or inhaled the following inhalants for “kicks” or to get “high”?

**Other sprays (nonstick cooking spray, hair spray, etc.)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All Students | **Never**  96.2% | **Ever**  3.8% | **1-2 Times**  2.5% | **3-19 Times**  1.0% | **20+** | **Times**  \* |
| Grade 7 | 94.7% | 5.3% | 3.6% | 1.4% |  | \* |
| Grade 8 | 94.7% | 5.3% | 3.4% | 1.5% |  | \* |
| Grade 9 | 96.5% | 3.5% | 2.3% | 0.9% |  | \* |
| Grade 10 | 96.9% | 3.1% | 2.0% | 0.8% |  | \* |
| Grade 11 | 97.8% | 2.2% | 1.6% | \* |  | \* |
| Grade 12 | 97.9% | 2.1% | 1.1% | 0.6% |  | \* |
| **Other inhalants** | **Never** | **Ever** | **1-2 Times** | **3-19 Times** | **20+** | **Times** |
| All Students | 92.4% | 7.6% | 4.3% | 2.3% | 1.0% | |
| Grade 7 | 91.7% | 8.3% | 5.1% | 2.3% | 0.9% | |
| Grade 8 | 89.1% | 10.9% | 6.1% | 3.6% | 1.2% | |
| Grade 9 | 91.7% | 8.3% | 4.8% | 2.4% | 1.1% | |
| Grade 10 | 93.2% | 6.8% | 3.8% | 2.1% | 0.8% | |
| Grade 11 | 94.9% | 5.1% | 2.6% | 1.5% | 0.9% | |
| Grade 12 | 95.7% | 4.3% | 2.2% | 1.4% | 0.8% | |

\* Less than 0.5%

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 173

Appendix E. Problem Indicator Tables

**Appendix E - Problem Indicator Tables**

**Table E.1. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “About How Many of Your**

**Close Friends Use. . .?”: 1994**

About how many of your close friends use...

**Alcohol (beer, wine coolers, wine, hard liquor)? Never Heard**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All | **O f**  1.0% | **None**  17.8% | **A Few**  23.4% | **Some**  18.3% | **Most**  24.6% | **A l l**  14.9% |
| Grade 7 | 1.6% | 37.7% | 28.9% | 13.5% | 11.0% | 7.3% |
| Grade 8 | 1.0% | 22.5% | 27.2% | 18.6% | 19.3% | 11.3% |
| Grade 9 | 1.1% | 14.3% | 23.2% | 19.5% | 25.2% | 16.7% |
| Grade 10 | \* | 9.7% | 20.7% | 21.1% | 30.4% | 17.7% |
| Grade 11 | 1.0% | 8.8% | 19.3% | 19.6% | 32.4% | 18.8% |
| Grade 12 | \* | 7.3% | 17.5% | 18.3% | 36.1% | 20.3% |
| **Inhalants (spray paint, glue, gasoline, etc.)?** | | | | | | |
|  | **Never Heard**  **O f** | **None** | **A Few** | **Some** | **Most** | **A l l** |
| All | 3.1% | 76.2% | 13.4% | 4.6% | 1.8% | 9.0% |
| Grade 7 | 3.8% | 74.2% | 12.6% | 5.3% | 2.6% | 1.5% |
| Grade 8 | 3.0% | 70.8% | 16.2% | 5.8% | 2.7% | 1.4% |
| Grade 9 | 3.7% | 74.0% | 14.0% | 5.7% | 1.8% | 0.8% |
| Grade 10 | 2.7% | 77.2% | 14.2% | 4.2% | 1.2% | 0.5% |
| Grade 11 | 2.6% | 81.4% | 11.5% | 3.0% | 1.1% | \* |
| Grade 12 | 1.9% | 83.4% | 10.8% | 2.6% | 0.7% | 0.6% |
| **Marijuana?** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Never Heard**  **O f** | **None** | **A Few** | **Some** | **Most** | **A l l** |
| All | 1.9% | 48.0% | 21.2% | 12.4% | 10.7% | 5.8% |
| Grade 7 | 2.7% | 67.6% | 14.2% | 6.6% | 4.9% | 3.9% |
| Grade 8 | 2.0% | 53.3% | 20.2% | 9.2% | 9.7% | 5.6% |
| Grade 9 | 2.2% | 42.4% | 21.9% | 12.7% | 12.9% | 7.8% |
| Grade 10 | 1.6% | 40.7% | 22.7% | 15.8% | 12.9% | 6.3% |
| Grade 11 | 1.6% | 39.8% | 24.0% | 16.4% | 12.7% | 5.5% |
| Grade 12 | 1.1% | 39.5% | 26.2% | 16.1% | 12.1% | 5.1% |

**Table E.2. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “About How Many of Your**

**Close Friends Use . . .?”: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

About how many of your close friends use. . .

**Alcohol (beer, wine coolers, wine, hard liquor)?**

**None Most/All**

**1988 1990 1992 1994 1988 1990 1992 1994**

All 13.5% 14.6% 17.3% 18.8% 32.8% 41.4% 37.9% 39.5% Grade 7 31.8% 32.3% 36.2% 39.3% 14.2% 20.8% 18.0% 18.3% Grade 8 20.6% 19.7% 24.5% 23.5% 19.4% 30.3% 25.6% 30.6% Grade 9 9.6% 12.5% 13.9% 15.4% 31.9% 42.4% 40.0% 41.9% Grade 10 6.8% 8.5% 9.0% 10.1% 40.9% 47.0% 47.0% 48.1% Grade 11 3.3% 6.2% 7.6% 9.8% 48.3% 54.0% 52.0% 51.2% Grade 12 5.4% 4.6% 6.8% 7.8% 48.2% 60.7% 53.9% 56.4%

**Inhalants (spray paint, glue, gasoline, etc.)**

**None Most/All**

**1988 1990 1992 1994 1988 1990 1992 1994**

All 69.6% 82.8% 81.4% 79.3% 3.1% 1.2% 2.0% 2.7% Grade 7 64.2% 82.0% 80.7% 78.0% 4.6% 2.4% 2.5% 4.1% Grade 8 65.2% 77.7% 76.6% 73.8% 4.1% 2.8% 3.0% 4.1% Grade 9 67.1% 79.5% 79.9% 77.7% 4.0% 2.4% 2.5% 2.6% Grade 10 73.3% 83.8% 81.6% 79.9% 1.7% 0.8% 1.3% 1.7% Grade 11 71.8% 88.2% 83.2% 84.0% 1.7% \* 1.4% 1.5% Grade 12 78.7% 87.7% 88.5% 85.3% 1.7% 0.6% 0.4% 1.3%

**Marijuana?**

**None Most/All**

**1988 1990 1992 1994 1988 1990 1992 1994**

All 36.6% 58.4% 61.9% 49.9% 11.7% 7.7% 8.2% 16.5% Grade 7 52.2% 73.9% 79.7% 70.3% 9.0% 4.8% 4.6% 8.8% Grade 8 44.1% 66.7% 71.3% 55.3% 13.0% 6.8% 6.0% 15.3% Grade 9 36.7% 54.5% 57.6% 44.6% 10.9% 10.0% 10.3% 20.7% Grade 10 32.7% 54.8% 51.1% 42.3% 11.4% 7.1% 10.7% 19.2% Grade 11 24.2% 50.4% 52.9% 41.4% 13.0% 9.5% 9.2% 18.2% Grade 12 25.4% 46.2% 53.7% 40.6% 13.7% 8.5% 8.7% 17.2%

\*Less than 0.5%

**Table E.3. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “Thinking of the**

**Parties You Attended This School Year, How Often Were the Following Used?”: 1994**

Alcohol or other drugs are sometimes used at teenage parties. Thinking of the parties you attended this school year, how often were the following used:

**Alcohol?**

**Half the**

**Most of**

**Don't**

**Didn't**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All | **Never**  28.6% | **Seldom**  10.9% | **Time**  8.2% | **the Time**  14.6% | **Always**  24.1% | **Know**  2.7% | **Attend**  11.0% |
| Grade 7 | 54.5% | 12.4% | 7.1% | 7.0% | 6.0% | 3.4% | 9.7% |
| Grade 8 | 38.0% | 15.7% | 9.7% | 12.4% | 11.7% | 2.8% | 9.7% |
| Grade 9 | 24.7% | 11.3% | 10.1% | 16.2% | 22.5% | 3.7% | 11.5% |
| Grade 10 | 17.0% | 9.3% | 8.1% | 19.2% | 32.3% | 2.3% | 11.8% |
| Grade 11 | 14.5% | 8.0% | 6.6% | 17.8% | 39.3% | 1.9% | 11.8% |
| Grade 12 | 12.4% | 6.2% | 6.1% | 16.9% | 44.8% | 1.2% | 12.4% |
| **Marijuana** | **and/or other** | **drugs?** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Never** | **Seldom** | **Half the**  **Time** | **Most of**  **the Time** | **Always** | **Don't**  **Know** | **Didn't**  **Attend** |
| All | 45.9% | 12.4% | 8.3% | 8.8% | 8.6% | 4.9% | 11.0% |
| Grade 7 | 70.5% | 7.0% | 3.8% | 3.3% | 2.7% | 3.1% | 9.5% |
| Grade 8 | 57.9% | 11.0% | 6.2% | 6.4% | 5.8% | 3.1% | 9.6% |
| Grade 9 | 42.7% | 12.8% | 8.4% | 8.7% | 10.0% | 5.9% | 11.5% |
| Grade 10 | 34.1% | 14.6% | 10.8% | 11.8% | 10.9% | 6.0% | 11.8% |
| Grade 11 | 30.4% | 15.4% | 11.5% | 12.6% | 12.7% | 5.6% | 11.9% |
| Grade 12 | 29.3% | 15.9% | 11.5% | 12.2% | 11.8% | 6.9% | 12.5% |

**Table E. 4. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “If You Wanted Some, How**

**Difficult Would It Be for You to Get. . .?”: 1994**

If you wanted some, how difficult would it be to get. . .

**Tobacco (cigarettes, smokeless tobacco)? Never**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Heard** |  | **Very** | **Somewhat** | **Somewhat** | **Very** |
| **O f** | **Impossible** | **Difficult** | **Difficult** | **Easy** | **Easy** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All | 5.2% | 10.4% | 3.6% | 6.2% | 16.2% | 58.5% |
| Grade 7 | 7.9% | 22.1% | 6.7% | 9.8% | 18.3% | 35.2% |
| Grade 8 | 5.7% | 12.8% | 5.4% | 8.9% | 19.6% | 47.6% |
| Grade 9 | 5.7% | 8.7% | 3.3% | 6.0% | 17.7% | 58.5% |
| Grade 10 | 3.7% | 6.1% | 2.0% | 4.6% | 16.1% | 67.5% |
| Grade 11 | 3.6% | 4.5% | 1.5% | 3.5% | 13.6% | 73.3% |
| Grade 12 | 2.9% | 3.8% | 1.2% | 1.9% | 8.7% | 81.6% |

**Alcohol (beer, wine coolers, wine, hard liquor)?**

**Never**

**Heard**

**O f Impossible**

**Very**

**Difficult**

**Somewhat**

**Difficult**

**Somewhat**

**Easy**

**Very**

**Easy**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All | 3.8% | 8.0% | 3.7% | 7.8% | 21.2% | 55.5% |
| Grade 7 | 6.9% | 18.1% | 6.9% | 10.1% | 19.4% | 38.5% |
| Grade 8 | 4.2% | 10.1% | 5.2% | 10.1% | 21.2% | 49.1% |
| Grade 9 | 3.8% | 6.7% | 3.5% | 7.9% | 20.2% | 58.0% |
| Grade 10 | 2.4% | 4.4% | 1.8% | 6.0% | 22.2% | 63.3% |
| Grade 11 | 2.6% | 2.9% | 1.5% | 5.9% | 22.2% | 64.8% |
| Grade 12 | 1.9% | 2.5% | 1.6% | 5.1% | 23.2% | 65.6% |
| **Marijuana?** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Never**  **Heard** |  | **Very** | **Somewhat** | **Somewhat** | **Very** |
|  | **O f** | **Impossible** | **Difficult** | **Difficult** | **Easy** | **Easy** |
| All | 7.9% | 23.9% | 9.5% | 10.8% | 16.4% | 31.4% |
| Grade 7 | 11.7% | 44.4% | 11.6% | 8.6% | 8.5% | 15.3% |
| Grade 8 | 8.7% | 32.3% | 11.8% | 11.0% | 13.2% | 23.0% |
| Grade 9 | 8.7% | 20.6% | 9.0% | 9.7% | 17.0% | 34.9% |
| Grade 10 | 6.0% | 15.0% | 8.4% | 12.3% | 19.5% | 38.8% |
| Grade 11 | 5.8% | 13.1% | 7.9% | 12.0% | 20.9% | 40.2% |
| Grade 12 | 4.7% | 10.6% | 7.3% | 11.9% | 22.8% | 42.6% |

**Table E. 4. Responses of Students, “If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get. . .?” Continued**

If you wanted some, how difficult would it be to get. . .

**Cocaine?**

**Never**

**Very**

**Somewhat**

**Somewhat**

**Very**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Heard Of** | **Impossible** | **Difficult** | **Difficult** | **Easy** | **Easy** |
| All | 10.6% | 30.9% | 15.3% | 15.2% | 12.0% | 15.9% |
| Grade 7 | 13.7% | 51.2% | 13.6% | 8.3% | 4.9% | 8.3% |
| Grade 8 | 11.9% | 40.3% | 15.3% | 12.2% | 8.5% | 11.7% |
| Grade 9 | 12.1% | 28.1% | 15.0% | 13.9% | 13.1% | 17.7% |
| Grade 10 | 8.8% | 22.2% | 16.5% | 19.2% | 14.5% | 18.8% |
| Grade 11 | 8.6% | 19.1% | 16.5% | 20.2% | 15.5% | 20.1% |
| Grade 12 | 6.2% | 16.6% | 15.5% | 21.3% | 18.8% | 21.4% |

**Crack?**

**Never**

**Very**

**Somewhat**

**Somewhat**

**Very**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All | **Heard Of**  11.0% | **Impossible**  32.1% | **Difficult**  16.8% | **Difficult**  14.8% | **Easy**  10.9% | **Easy**  14.4% |
| Grade 7 | 13.8% | 51.4% | 13.8% | 8.1% | 4.7% | 8.2% |
| Grade 8 | 12.5% | 41.3% | 16.0% | 10.9% | 8.3% | 11.0% |
| Grade 9 | 12.4% | 29.7% | 16.2% | 13.8% | 11.6% | 16.4% |
| Grade 10 | 9.2% | 23.4% | 18.5% | 18.7% | 13.5% | 16.8% |
| Grade 11 | 9.1% | 20.6% | 19.2% | 20.0% | 13.5% | 17.6% |
| Grade 12 | 7.2% | 18.1% | 18.2% | 21.0% | 16.8% | 18.7% |

**Hallucinogens?**

**Never**

**Very**

**Somewhat**

**Somewhat**

**Very**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Heard Of** | **Impossible** | **Difficult** | **Difficult** | **Easy** | **Easy** |
| All | 18.9% | 30.0% | 15.3% | 12.6% | 9.8% | 13.3% |
| Grade 7 | 28.5% | 43.4% | 11.7% | 6.3% | 3.9% | 6.2% |
| Grade 8 | 22.8% | 37.4% | 14.2% | 9.5% | 6.6% | 9.4% |
| Grade 9 | 20.2% | 29.1% | 14.5% | 12.1% | 9.9% | 14.2% |
| Grade 10 | 13.7% | 23.3% | 17.2% | 15.7% | 12.6% | 17.6% |
| Grade 11 | 12.3% | 21.4% | 17.8% | 16.9% | 13.9% | 17.8% |
| Grade 12 | 11.2% | 18.6% | 18.2% | 18.7% | 15.2% | 18.0% |

**Table E. 5. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “How Dangerous Do You**

**Think It Is for Kids Your Age to Use. . .?”**

How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use. . .

**Tobacco (cigarettes, smokeless tobacco)?**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Very**  **Dangerous** | **Somewhat**  **Dangerous** | **Not Very**  **Dangerous** | **Not at All**  **Dangerous** | **Do Not**  **Know** |
| All | 40.5% | 32.6% | 16.5% | 3.4% | 7.0% |
| Grade 7 | 54.5% | 25.8% | 10.5% | 1.7% | 7.5% |
| Grade 8 | 43.9% | 30.5% | 14.1% | 3.3% | 8.2% |
| Grade 9 | 38.1% | 32.6% | 16.7% | 3.7% | 8.9% |
| Grade 10 | 34.5% | 37.0% | 18.7% | 3.7% | 6.2% |
| Grade 11 | 34.6% | 35.5% | 20.7% | 4.1% | 5.0% |
| Grade 12 | 34.0% | 36.4% | 20.8% | 4.2% | 4.7% |
| **Alcohol (beer, wine coolers, wine, hard liquor)?** | | | | | |
|  | **Very**  **Dangerous** | **Somewhat**  **Dangerous** | **Not Very**  **Dangerous** | **Not at All**  **Dangerous** | **Do Not**  **Know** |
| All | 46.2% | 33.8% | 13.9% | 2.8% | 3.3% |
| Grade 7 | 54.1% | 27.0% | 11.8% | 2.5% | 4.6% |
| Grade 8 | 46.5% | 30.5% | 15.2% | 3.4% | 4.4% |
| Grade 9 | 42.4% | 34.2% | 15.5% | 3.8% | 4.0% |
| Grade 10 | 44.6% | 35.9% | 14.4% | 2.4% | 2.7% |
| Grade 11 | 44.5% | 38.2% | 13.3% | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| Grade 12 | 44.3% | 39.8% | 12.5% | 2.0% | 1.3% |
| **Inhalants?** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Very**  **Dangerous** | **Somewhat**  **Dangerous** | **Not Very**  **Dangerous** | **Not at All**  **Dangerous** | **Do Not**  **Know** |
| All | 77.1% | 14.1% | 3.2% | 0.9% | 4.7% |
| Grade 7 | 75.9% | 13.4% | 4.0% | 1.1% | 5.6% |
| Grade 8 | 73.9% | 15.2% | 4.0% | 1.4% | 5.5% |
| Grade 9 | 75.5% | 14.3% | 3.6% | 1.3% | 5.3% |
| Grade 10 | 77.9% | 14.6% | 2.5% | 0.6% | 4.3% |
| Grade 11 | 80.1% | 13.4% | 2.4% | 0.6% | 3.6% |
| Grade 12 | 81.5% | 13.3% | 1.8% | \* | 3.0% |
| \* Less than 0.5%. |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table E. 5. Responses of Students to, “How Dangerous Do You Think it is for Kids Your Age to**

**Use. . .?”, Continued**

How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use. . .

**Marijuana?**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Very**  **Dangerous** | **Somewhat**  **Dangerous** | **Not Very**  **Dangerous** | **Not at All**  **Dangerous** | **Do Not**  **Know** |
| All | 67.2% | 16.1% | 8.9% | 4.5% | 3.4% |
| Grade 7 | 80.4% | 8.7% | 4.1% | 2.3% | 4.6% |
| Grade 8 | 71.8% | 12.9% | 7.1% | 3.8% | 4.3% |
| Grade 9 | 63.1% | 17.0% | 10.1% | 5.9% | 3.8% |
| Grade 10 | 62.4% | 18.6% | 11.2% | 5.1% | 2.7% |
| Grade 11 | 61.5% | 20.7% | 10.7% | 4.8% | 2.3% |
| Grade 12 | 61.2% | 20.6% | 10.9% | 5.6% | 1.7% |
| **Cocaine?** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Cocaine?** | **Very**  **Dangerous** | **Somewhat**  **Dangerous** | **Not Very**  **Dangerous** | **Not at All**  **Dangerous** | **Do Not**  **Know** |
| All | 89.6% | 5.3% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 3.4% |
| Grade 7 | 89.4% | 4.5% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 4.3% |
| Grade 8 | 87.7% | 5.9% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 4.4% |
| Grade 9 | 87.8% | 6.2% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 4.1% |
| Grade 10 | 90.7% | 4.9% | 0.9% | 0.5% | 3.0% |
| Grade 11 | 91.2% | 5.1% | 1.0% | \* | 2.3% |
| Grade 12 | 92.1% | 5.1% | 0.6% | \* | 1.7% |
| **Crack?** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Very**  **Dangerous** | **Somewhat**  **Dangerous** | **Not Very**  **Dangerous** | **Not at All**  **Dangerous** | **Do Not**  **Know** |
| All | 91.1% | 4.1% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 3.5% |
| Grade 7 | 90.1% | 3.9% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 4.3% |
| Grade 8 | 88.7% | 5.2% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 4.5% |
| Grade 9 | 89.5% | 4.8% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 4.0% |
| Grade 10 | 92.0% | 3.9% | 0.6% | \* | 3.1% |
| Grade 11 | 93.4% | 3.1% | 0.7% | \* | 2.5% |
| Grade 12 | 94.4% | 3.0% | \* | \* | 2.0% |
| \* Less than 0.5%. |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table E. 5. Responses of Students to, “How Dangerous Do You Think it is for Kids Your Age to**

**Use. . .?”, Continued**

How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use. . .

**Ecstasy?**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Very**  **Dangerous** | **Somewhat**  **Dangerous** | **Not Very**  **Dangerous** | **Not at All**  **Dangerous** | **Do Not**  **Know** |
| All | 74.0% | 5.9% | 1.9% | 1.0% | 17.2% |
| Grade 7 | 73.9% | 4.0% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 20.1% |
| Grade 8 | 71.9% | 5.6% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 20.4% |
| Grade 9 | 72.3% | 5.8% | 1.8% | 1.4% | 18.7% |
| Grade 10 | 74.2% | 6.8% | 2.2% | 1.0% | 15.7% |
| Grade 11 | 76.0% | 6.7% | 2.6% | 0.8% | 13.9% |
| Grade 12 | 76.7% | 7.2% | 2.9% | 1.1% | 12.1% |
| **Steroids?** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Very**  **Dangerous** | **Somewhat**  **Dangerous** | **Not Very**  **Dangerous** | **Not at All**  **Dangerous** | **Do Not**  **Know** |
| All | 76.4% | 13.3% | 2.5% | 0.8% | 7.0% |
| Grade 7 | 77.0% | 11.1% | 2.7% | 0.8% | 8.3% |
| Grade 8 | 75.2% | 12.7% | 2.6% | 1.1% | 8.4% |
| Grade 9 | 74.6% | 14.2% | 2.1% | 1.1% | 8.0% |
| Grade 10 | 76.6% | 13.7% | 2.8% | 0.8% | 6.1% |
| Grade 11 | 77.8% | 13.9% | 2.8% | \* | 4.9% |
| Grade 12 | 78.4% | 14.2% | 2.1% | \* | 5.0% |
| \* Less than 0.5% |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table E. 6. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to, “How Do Your Parents Feel**

**About Kids Your Age. . .?”: 1994**

How do your parents feel about kids your age. . .

**Drinking beer?**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Strongly**  **Disapprove** | **Mildly**  **Disapprove** | **Neither** | **Mildly**  **Approve** | **Strongly**  **Approve** | **Don't**  **Know** |
| All | 60.1% | 15.3% | 10.8% | 3.1% | 1.2% | 9.6% |
| Grade 7 | 69.0% | 8.2% | 5.7% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 13.9% |
| Grade 8 | 65.6% | 11.8% | 7.6% | 2.6% | 1.2% | 11.2% |
| Grade 9 | 60.9% | 14.2% | 10.6% | 3.1% | 1.3% | 9.8% |
| Grade 10 | 57.8% | 18.9% | 11.9% | 2.9% | 1.1% | 7.4% |
| Grade 11 | 52.0% | 20.4% | 15.5% | 4.3% | 0.6% | 7.2% |
| Grade 12 | 49.3% | 22.0% | 16.6% | 4.9% | 1.0% | 6.2% |

**Using marijuana?**

**Strongly**

**Disapprove**

**Mildly**

**Disapprove Neither**

**Mildly**

**Approve**

**Strongly**

**Approve**

**Don't**

**Know**

All 82.5% 4.1% 3.5% 0.9% 1.2% 7.7% Grade 7 81.6% 2.1% 2.3% 0.6% 1.6% 11.8% Grade 8 81.7% 3.4% 3.0% 1.2% 1.6% 9.1% Grade 9 81.4% 4.9% 3.7% 1.1% 1.3% 7.6% Grade 10 83.9% 4.6% 3.9% 0.8% 1.3% 5.6% Grade 11 83.0% 4.9% 4.4% 1.1% 0.6% 5.9% Grade 12 84.6% 5.4% 3.8% 0.7% 0.7% 4.7%

**Table E.7. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, ”How**

**Safe Do You Feel When You Are. . .?”: 1994**

How safe do you feel when you are . . .?

**In your home?**

**Very**

**Somewhat**

**Not Very**

**Not Safe**

**Don't**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All | **Safe**  68.6% | **Safe**  26.7% | **Safe**  2.4% | **At All**  0.6% | **Know**  1.7% |
| Grade 7 | 66.6% | 27.2% | 3.3% | 0.5% | 2.4% |
| Grade 8 | 66.0% | 28.2% | 2.6% | 0.9% | 2.3% |
| Grade 9 | 65.7% | 28.9% | 2.8% | 0.6% | 2.1% |
| Grade 10 | 70.4% | 25.8% | 1.9% | 0.5% | 1.4% |
| Grade 11 | 71.9% | 25.1% | 1.4% | 0.7% | 1.1% |
| Grade 12 | 74.2% | 23.1% | 1.7% | 0.4% | 0.6% |
| **Out in your neighborhood?** | | | | | |
|  | **Very**  **Safe** | **Somewhat**  **Safe** | **Not Very**  **Safe** | **Not Safe**  **At All** | **Don't**  **Know** |
| All | 30.9% | 49.3% | 13.4% | 3.9% | 2.4% |
| Grade 7 | 29.4% | 47.4% | 15.7% | 4.5% | 3.0% |
| Grade 8 | 29.8% | 48.7% | 14.1% | 4.3% | 3.1% |
| Grade 9 | 27.5% | 50.4% | 14.7% | 4.5% | 2.8% |
| Grade 10 | 32.2% | 50.0% | 12.1% | 3.6% | 2.2% |
| Grade 11 | 33.7% | 51.0% | 11.0% | 2.9% | 1.6% |
| Grade 12 | 35.8% | 48.6% | 11.2% | 3.3% | 1.2% |
| **At school?** |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Very**  **Safe** | **Somewhat**  **Safe** | **Not Very**  **Safe** | **Not Safe**  **At All** | **Don't**  **Know** |
| All | 25.2% | 52.5% | 13.5% | 4.8% | 3.9% |
| Grade 7 | 27.7% | 46.2% | 15.1% | 6.5% | 4.5% |
| Grade 8 | 26.6% | 50.0% | 13.4% | 5.5% | 4.5% |
| Grade 9 | 20.7% | 54.9% | 14.7% | 4.7% | 5.0% |
| Grade 10 | 23.4% | 56.4% | 12.6% | 4.5% | 3.1% |
| Grade 11 | 25.3% | 55.4% | 12.4% | 3.8% | 3.1% |
| Grade 12 | 29.3% | 53.7% | 11.9% | 3.1% | 2.1% |

**Table E.8. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “How Many of Your Friends. . .?”: 1994**

How many of your friends. . .

**Feel close to their parents? None A Few Some Most A l l**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All | 5.9% | 31.4% | 27.1% | 28.3% | 7.4% |
| Grade 7 | 6.5% | 28.0% | 24.8% | 28.2% | 12.6% |
| Grade 8 | 7.2% | 30.8% | 25.5% | 28.0% | 8.6% |
| Grade 9 | 6.9% | 34.2% | 26.5% | 26.4% | 6.0% |
| Grade 10 | 5.7% | 33.0% | 29.1% | 27.3% | 4.9% |
| Grade 11 | 3.9% | 31.7% | 29.9% | 29.2% | 5.3% |
| Grade 12 | 3.8% | 30.3% | 28.3% | 32.3% | 5.2% |
| **Sometimes carry weapons?** | | | | | |
|  | **None** | **A Few** | **Some** | **Most** | **A l l** |
| All | 48.2% | 26.6% | 15.5% | 7.0% | 2.6% |
| Grade 7 | 60.9% | 21.3% | 10.0% | 5.1% | 2.7% |
| Grade 8 | 48.6% | 26.0% | 15.1% | 7.5% | 2.8% |
| Grade 9 | 43.9% | 27.2% | 18.1% | 7.9% | 2.9% |
| Grade 10 | 43.2% | 29.0% | 17.1% | 8.0% | 2.8% |
| Grade 11 | 44.5% | 29.3% | 16.5% | 7.3% | 2.3% |
| Grade 12 | 45.8% | 28.8% | 17.3% | 6.3% | 1.8% |
| **Care about making good grades?** | | | | | |
|  | **None** | **A Few** | **Some** | **Most** | **A l l** |
| All | 3.5% | 17.2% | 23.8% | 38.7% | 16.8% |
| Grade 7 | 5.1% | 18.8% | 21.0% | 32.8% | 22.3% |
| Grade 8 | 4.0% | 19.4% | 23.6% | 35.5% | 17.5% |
| Grade 9 | 3.7% | 19.4% | 27.0% | 35.1% | 14.8% |
| Grade 10 | 2.9% | 15.8% | 24.8% | 41.8% | 14.7% |
| Grade 11 | 2.8% | 13.9% | 23.0% | 45.4% | 15.0% |
| Grade 12 | 1.8% | 12.7% | 23.1% | 47.2% | 15.2% |

**Table E.8. Responses of Students to, “How Many of Your Friends. . .?”, Continued**

How many of your friends. . .

**Belong/want to belong to gangs?**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **None** | **A Few** | **Some** | **Most** | **A l l** |
| All | 56.5% | 20.6% | 12.4% | 7.5% | 3.0% |
| Grade 7 | 57.0% | 19.0% | 11.7% | 8.5% | 3.8% |
| Grade 8 | 49.1% | 22.1% | 14.6% | 10.2% | 4.0% |
| Grade 9 | 51.5% | 21.6% | 14.2% | 9.2% | 3.6% |
| Grade 10 | 56.3% | 22.0% | 12.5% | 6.8% | 2.3% |
| Grade 11 | 64.1% | 18.7% | 10.8% | 4.7% | 1.7% |
| Grade 12 | 67.3% | 19.3% | 9.0% | 3.3% | 1.2% |

**Wish they could drop out of school?**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **None** | **A Few** | **Some** | **Most** | **A l l** |
| All | 50.7% | 29.0% | 11.8% | 5.5% | 3.1% |
| Grade 7 | 58.7% | 21.9% | 10.2% | 5.4% | 3.8% |
| Grade 8 | 51.2% | 26.3% | 12.9% | 5.8% | 3.8% |
| Grade 9 | 46.1% | 30.8% | 13.3% | 6.7% | 3.2% |
| Grade 10 | 46.4% | 32.5% | 12.2% | 6.0% | 2.9% |
| Grade 11 | 48.2% | 32.7% | 12.2% | 4.4% | 2.5% |
| Grade 12 | 53.5% | 32.0% | 9.4% | 3.4% | 1.7% |

**Table E.9. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question Regarding**

**Problems with Friends or Dates Because of Drinking or Drug Use, “During the Past**

**12 Months, How Many Times Have You. . .?”: 1994**

During the past 12 months, how many times have you. . .

**Gotten into difficulties of any kind with**

**your friends because of your drinking? None 1 Time**

**2-3**

**Times**

**4+**

**Times**

All 90.4% 5.1% 3.4% 1.1% Grade 7 94.5% 3.4% 1.4% 0.6% Grade 8 92.1% 4.3% 2.6% 1.1% Grade 9 90.6% 4.8% 3.6% 0.9% Grade 10 88.7% 6.0% 4.2% 1.1% Grade 11 87.6% 6.7% 4.2% 1.6% Grade 12 87.0% 6.3% 5.1% 1.7%

**Gotten into difficulties of any kind with**

**your friends because of your drug use? None 1 Time**

**2-3**

**Times**

**4+**

**Times**

All 95.0% 2.7% 1.5% 0.7% Grade 7 95.9% 2.9% 0.7% \* Grade 8 94.6% 3.0% 1.5% 0.9% Grade 9 94.6% 2.8% 1.8% 0.8% Grade 10 94.7% 2.7% 1.7% 0.9% Grade 11 95.1% 2.5% 1.6% 0.7% Grade 12 95.1% 2.3% 1.9% 0.6%

**Been criticized by someone you were**

**2-3 4+**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **dating because**  All | **of** | **your** | **drinking?** | | **None**  91.2% | **1** | **Time**  4.5% | **Times**  2.8% | **Times**  1.5% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  | | 96.0% |  | 2.4% | 0.9% | 0.7% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  | | 93.8% |  | 3.7% | 1.6% | 0.9% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  | | 91.6% |  | 4.5% | 2.5% | 1.4% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  | | 89.7% |  | 5.0% | 3.4% | 1.8% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  | | 88.1% |  | 5.8% | 4.3% | 1.9% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  | | 85.2% |  | 6.8% | 5.1% | 2.8% |
| **Been criticized by someone you were 2-3 4+** | | | | | | | | | |
| **dating because** | **of** | **your** | **drug** | **use?** | **None** | **1** | **Time** | **Times Times** | |
| All |  |  |  |  | 94.9% |  | 2.5% | 1.5% 1.1% | |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  |  | 97.2% |  | 1.8% | 0.6% \* | |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  | 95.6% |  | 2.1% | 1.4% 0.9% | |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  |  | 94.6% |  | 2.5% | 1.7% 1.1% | |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  |  | 93.8% |  | 3.0% | 1.9% 1.4% | |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  |  | 94.1% |  | 2.8% | 1.7% 1.3% | |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  | 93.4% |  | 2.9% | 2.2% 1.4% | |
| \* Less than 0.5% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |

**Table E.10. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question Regarding Problems with the Law or Teachers Because of Drinking or Drug Use, “During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You. . .?”: 1994**

During the past 12 months, how many times have you. . .

**Gotten into trouble with the police**

**2-3 4+**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **because** | **of** | **your** | **drinking?** | | **None** | **1 Time** | **Times** | **Times** |
| All |  |  |  | | 94.5% | 3.2% | 1.5% | 0.8% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  | | 97.2% | 1.7% | 0.7% | \* |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  | | 94.7% | 3.1% | 1.3% | 0.9% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  | | 94.8% | 2.8% | 1.7% | 0.8% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  | | 94.1% | 3.3% | 1.7% | 0.9% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  | | 92.8% | 4.7% | 1.7% | 0.8% |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  | | 92.3% | 4.6% | 2.3% | 0.7% |
| **Gotten into trouble with the police 2-3 4+** | | | | | | | | |
| **because** | **of** | **your** | **drug** | **use?** | **None** | **1 Time** | **Times** | **Times** |
| All |  |  |  |  | 97.5% | 1.2% | 0.7% | 0.6% |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  |  | 97.6% | 1.4% | 0.6% | \* |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  | 96.5% | 1.9% | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  |  | 97.2% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.8% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  |  | 97.7% | 1.1% | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  |  | 98.2% | 0.9% | \* | \* |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  | 98.4% | 1.0% | \* | \* |

Since school began in September, on how many days have you. . .

**Gotten into trouble with your teachers**

**2-3 4+**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **because** | **of** | **your** | **drinking?** | | **None** | **1 Time** | **Times** | **Times** |
| All |  |  |  | | 98.3% | 0.9% | \* | \* |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  | | 98.2% | 1.1% | \* | \* |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  | | 98.1% | 1.1% | 0.5% | \* |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  | | 98.1% | 0.9% | \* | 0.5% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  | | 98.5% | 0.7% | \* | \* |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  | | 98.5% | 0.8% | 0.5% | \* |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  | | 98.6% | 0.8% | \* | \* |
| **Gotten into trouble with your teachers 2-3 4+** | | | | | | | | |
| **because** | **of** | **your** | **drug** | **use?** | **None** | **1 Time** | **Times** | **Times** |
| All |  |  |  |  | 98.1% | 1.0% | \* \* | \* \* |
| Grade 7 |  |  |  |  | 97.8% | 1.2% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  | 97.6% | 1.3% | 0.8% | \* \* |
| Grade 9 |  |  |  |  | 97.4% | 1.3% | 0.6% | 0.7% |
| Grade 10 |  |  |  |  | 98.5% | 0.9% | \* | \* |
| Grade 11 |  |  |  |  | 98.8% | 0.6% | \* | \* |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  | 99.1% | \* | \* | \* |

\* Less than 0.5%

**Table E.11. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question Regarding Driving After Drinking or Getting High, “During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You. . .?”: 1994**

During the past 12 months, how many times have you. . .

**Driven a car when you've had a good bit to drink?**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **None** | **1 Time** | **2-3**  **Times** | **4+**  **Times** |
| All | 88.5% | 4.7% | 4.0% | 2.8% |
| Grade 7 | 96.1% | 2.4% | 0.9% | 0.6% |
| Grade 8 | 93.7% | 3.1% | 2.0% | 1.2% |
| Grade 9 | 91.3% | 3.6% | 3.3% | 1.8% |
| Grade 10 | 88.7% | 5.0% | 3.9% | 2.4% |
| Grade 11 | 80.1% | 7.7% | 7.4% | 4.8% |
| Grade 12 | 74.1% | 8.8% | 8.8% | 8.3% |

**Driven a car when you've felt high from drugs?**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **None** | **1 Time** | **2-3**  **Times** | **4+**  **Times** |
| All | 93.5% | 2.3% | 1.9% | 2.3% |
| Grade 7 | 97.3% | 1.3% | 0.7% | 0.7% |
| Grade 8 | 95.6% | 1.7% | 1.5% | 1.2% |
| Grade 9 | 94.2% | 2.2% | 1.7% | 1.9% |
| Grade 10 | 93.3% | 2.3% | 2.0% | 2.4% |
| Grade 11 | 90.2% | 3.3% | 3.1% | 3.4% |
| Grade 12 | 87.6% | 3.4% | 3.3% | 5.7% |

**Table E.12. Responses of Texas Secondary Students Regarding School Sources of Information on**

**Drugs or Alcohol: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

Since school began in the fall, have you gotten any information on drugs or alcohol from the following sources?

**Health class Drug program or rap session**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |  |  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| All | 48.5% | 47.2% | 46.7% | 45.8% |  | All | 23.2% | 27.7% | 26.5% | 25.7% |
| Grade 7 | 52.9% | 57.5% | 58.9% | 52.0% |  | Grade 7 | 30.7% | 35.3% | 35.4% | 33.8% |
| Grade 8 | 36.4% | 41.9% | 41.1% | 41.8% |  | Grade 8 | 26.2% | 31.5% | 29.7% | 31.6% |
| Grade 9 | 49.8% | 41.0% | 43.9% | 44.7% |  | Grade 9 | 20.3% | 24.6% | 24.6% | 24.3% |
| Grade 10 | 67.0% | 60.4% | 55.0% | 54.3% |  | Grade 10 | 20.4% | 25.3% | 25.3% | 21.4% |
| Grade 11 | 46.2% | 44.2% | 44.6% | 42.0% |  | Grade 11 | 21.3% | 23.8% | 23.2% | 20.7% |
| Grade 12 | 35.9% | 37.6% | 34.7% | 37.4% |  | Grade 12 | 19.6% | 24.6% | 19.6% | 19.3% |

**An assembly program An invited school guest**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |  |  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| All | 51.7% | 62.0% | 55.9% | 53.5% |  | All | NA | 56.5% | 49.5% | 45.5% |
| Grade 7 | 42.3% | 61.0% | 58.8% | 55.2% |  | Grade 7 | NA | 60.9% | 54.3% | 48.0% |
| Grade 8 | 46.6% | 64.5% | 58.6% | 55.9% |  | Grade 8 | NA | 59.4% | 51.3% | 49.5% |
| Grade 9 | 53.1% | 58.9% | 55.6% | 53.4% |  | Grade 9 | NA | 52.4% | 50.7% | 45.1% |
| Grade 10 | 56.6% | 64.9% | 56.6% | 52.8% |  | Grade 10 | NA | 57.2% | 49.2% | 43.9% |
| Grade 11 | 55.1% | 61.5% | 54.8% | 51.0% |  | Grade 11 | NA | 53.5% | 46.9% | 41.2% |
| Grade 12 | 58.6% | 61.5% | 49.8% | 51.3% |  | Grade 12 | NA | 55.6% | 42.8% | 43.7% |
| **Guidance counselor Some other school source** | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |  |  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| All | 18.5% | 27.4% | 26.2% | 24.1% |  | All | 40.3% | 43.8% | 41.4% | 38.7% |
| Grade 7 | 24.5% | 35.2% | 32.5% | 30.5% |  | Grade 7 | 39.3% | 45.7% | 43.4% | 41.7% |
| Grade 8 | 21.3% | 35.0% | 32.4% | 30.5% |  | Grade 8 | 41.9% | 45.2% | 43.2% | 41.4% |
| Grade 9 | 17.3% | 25.0% | 26.8% | 23.7% |  | Grade 9 | 39.1% | 40.3% | 42.1% | 37.3% |
| Grade 10 | 16.1% | 24.6% | 23.1% | 20.0% |  | Grade 10 | 39.8% | 45.7% | 42.2% | 37.2% |
| Grade 11 | 16.0% | 21.3% | 21.5% | 17.4% |  | Grade 11 | 41.6% | 41.7% | 39.3% | 37.4% |
| Grade 12 | 14.8% | 21.2% | 19.3% | 19.4% |  | Grade 12 | 40.8% | 44.9% | 37.0% | 36.0% |
| **Science class Any school source** | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |  |  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| All | 35.6% | 37.3% | 33.1% | 30.9% |  | All | 97.9% | 86.8% | 80.8% | 79.1% |
| Grade 7 | 70.0% | 73.2% | 60.2% | 51.7% |  | Grade 7 | 96.9% | 91.6% | 85.9% | 82.8% |
| Grade 8 | 41.4% | 40.3% | 38.1% | 33.3% |  | Grade 8 | 97.7% | 86.9% | 79.3% | 79.7% |
| Grade 9 | 30.0% | 33.0% | 28.2% | 29.7% |  | Grade 9 | 98.4% | 86.4% | 80.1% | 79.7% |
| Grade 10 | 28.5% | 34.3% | 31.1% | 26.2% |  | Grade 10 | 97.9% | 90.0% | 85.1% | 80.9% |
| Grade 11 | 22.9% | 21.2% | 21.5% | 21.0% |  | Grade 11 | 98.7% | 82.6% | 79.4% | 75.4% |
| Grade 12 | 13.7% | 15.2% | 15.8% | 16.7% |  | Grade 12 | 97.9% | 81.6% | 73.4% | 73.7% |
| **Social studies class** NA = Not Available | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |  | | | | | |
| All | 10.3% | 14.7% | 14.3% | 13.0% |
| Grade 7 | 13.1% | 17.4% | 17.4% | 16.8% |
| Grade 8 | 13.1% | 18.6% | 18.9% | 16.4% |
| Grade 9 | 7.6% | 15.6% | 14.5% | 12.5% |
| Grade 10 | 7.8% | 10.5% | 11.5% | 9.3% |
| Grade 11 | 10.2% | 12.1% | 10.6% | 10.0% |
| Grade 12 | 10.0% | 13.0% | 11.9% | 11.5% |

**Table E.13. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, “If You Had a Drug or Alcohol**

**Problem and Needed Help, Who Would You Go To?”: 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994**

If you had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, who would you go to?

**A counselor or program in school A medical doctor**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |  |  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| All | 29.9% | 40.1% | 37.1% | 35.4% |  | All | 33.3% | 39.5% | 38.5% | 38.1% |
| Grade 7 | 34.1% | 50.4% | 47.5% | 46.5% |  | Grade 7 | 35.1% | 43.6% | 43.6% | 44.3% |
| Grade 8 | 34.8% | 45.2% | 41.9% | 38.5% |  | Grade 8 | 34.7% | 40.5% | 39.6% | 37.5% |
| Grade 9 | 32.2% | 40.7% | 35.9% | 36.1% |  | Grade 9 | 30.9% | 39.3% | 35.7% | 36.9% |
| Grade 10 | 25.7% | 36.5% | 34.5% | 30.5% |  | Grade 10 | 29.9% | 36.5% | 38.4% | 34.5% |
| Grade 11 | 26.6% | 33.4% | 31.3% | 26.5% |  | Grade 11 | 35.5% | 37.9% | 37.7% | 36.4% |
| Grade 12 | 23.7% | 31.0% | 28.6% | 29.5% |  | Grade 12 | 34.4% | 38.3% | 35.5% | 38.1% |

**Another adult in school**

**(Such as a nurse or teacher) Your friends**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |  |  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| All | 28.2% | 35.8% | 35.5% | 33.1% |  | All | 67.0% | 73.0% | 72.5% | 73.9% |
| Grade 7 | 27.9% | 39.3% | 37.9% | 39.5% |  | Grade 7 | 57.4% | 64.2% | 62.7% | 65.5% |
| Grade 8 | 30.2% | 38.2% | 38.7% | 33.5% |  | Grade 8 | 62.4% | 69.9% | 70.2% | 70.6% |
| Grade 9 | 30.1% | 36.0% | 32.6% | 32.6% |  | Grade 9 | 68.5% | 72.2% | 72.3% | 73.7% |
| Grade 10 | 24.6% | 33.4% | 35.4% | 30.4% |  | Grade 10 | 70.6% | 77.5% | 76.7% | 78.5% |
| Grade 11 | 27.7% | 33.4% | 33.3% | 28.9% |  | Grade 11 | 71.7% | 77.7% | 77.4% | 79.6% |
| Grade 12 | 28.4% | 33.6% | 35.1% | 31.9% |  | Grade 12 | 73.4% | 79.3% | 78.0% | 79.4% |

**Another adult (such as relative, clergyman,**

**A counselor or program outside of school other family friend)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |  |  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |
| All | 39.8% | 50.6% | 45.9% | 44.5% |  | All | 53.3% | 62.5% | 58.6% | 57.1% |
| Grade 7 | 36.0% | 52.0% | 48.0% | 46.5% |  | Grade 7 | 45.8% | 61.8% | 56.9% | 56.8% |
| Grade 8 | 39.8% | 50.0% | 45.8% | 44.4% |  | Grade 8 | 47.9% | 60.2% | 58.5% | 55.7% |
| Grade 9 | 39.7% | 49.8% | 45.3% | 44.7% |  | Grade 9 | 58.1% | 61.2% | 57.7% | 57.8% |
| Grade 10 | 40.2% | 51.8% | 46.0% | 43.3% |  | Grade 10 | 53.7% | 64.0% | 59.8% | 57.3% |
| Grade 11 | 41.2% | 50.6% | 46.5% | 41.8% |  | Grade 11 | 57.2% | 65.1% | 59.2% | 56.8% |
| Grade 12 | 43.1% | 48.9% | 43.6% | 46.0% |  | Grade 12 | 58.4% | 64.0% | 59.9% | 58.1% |
| **Your parents** | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **1988** | **1990** | **1992** | **1994** |  | | | | | |
| All | 46.3% | 55.1% | 54.0% | 53.9% |
| Grade 7 | 45.7% | 61.8% | 58.9% | 62.5% |
| Grade 8 | 46.0% | 56.1% | 55.7% | 53.9% |
| Grade 9 | 42.6% | 51.8% | 51.9% | 50.7% |
| Grade 10 | 46.5% | 54.1% | 50.6% | 50.8% |
| Grade 11 | 49.4% | 53.4% | 54.1% | 50.9% |
| Grade 12 | 49.3% | 52.8% | 52.5% | 53.5% |

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse • 191

Appendix F - Extracurricular Activity Tables

**Appendix F - Extracurricular Activity Prevalence**

**Tables**

**Table F.1. Prevalence of Tobacco Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by**

**Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994**

**Tobacco Use**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Athletics** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 54.2% | 23.2% | 13.0% | 18.0% | 45.8% |
| No | | | 55.0% | 25.3% | 12.8% | 16.8% | 45.0% |
| **Band/Orchestra** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 41.6% | 15.5% | 11.4% | 14.7% | 58.4% |
| No | | | 57.1% | 25.9% | 13.3% | 17.9% | 42.9% |
| **Choir** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 47.4% | 19.1% | 11.3% | 17.0% | 52.6% |
| No | | | 55.4% | 25.0% | 13.0% | 17.4% | 44.6% |
| **Drama/Speech** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 52.4% | 23.8% | 12.1% | 16.5% | 47.6% |
| No | | | 54.7% | 24.2% | 13.0% | 17.5% | 45.3% |
| **Drill Team/Cheerleader** | | | | | | | |
| Yes |  | | 49.6% | 19.5% | 13.2% | 16.8% | 50.4% |
| No |  | | 54.9% | 24.7% | 12.8% | 17.4% | 45.1% |
| **Student** | **Government** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes |  | | 44.9% | 17.6% | 11.2% | 16.1% | 55.1% |
| No |  | | 55.1% | 24.6% | 13.0% | 17.4% | 44.9% |
| **Student** | | **Newspaper/Yearbook** | |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | 50.3% | | 21.5% | 12.3% | 16.5% | 49.7% |
| No | | 54.7% | | 24.4% | 12.9% | 17.4% | 45.3% |
| **Academic** | | **Clubs** | |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | 47.2% | | 18.8% | 11.4% | 17.0% | 52.8% |
| No | | 56.7% | | 25.8% | 13.4% | 17.4% | 43.3% |

**Service Clubs**

Yes 46.5% 18.7% 10.6% 17.2% 53.5% No 55.4% 25.0% 13.2% 17.3% 44.6%

**VOE/DE/Work-Study**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yes | 57.1% | 28.1% | 11.7% | 17.3% | 42.9% |
| No | 54.5% | 24.2% | 13.0% | 17.3% | 45.5% |
| **Other Clubs** | | | | | |
| Yes | 50.8% | 21.7% | 12.6% | 16.5% | 49.2% |
| No | 56.5% | 25.7% | 13.1% | 17.7% | 43.5% |

**Table F. 2. Prevalence of Alcohol Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by**

**Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994**

**Alcohol Use**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Athletics** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 74.8% | 39.3% | 20.1% | 15.4% | 25.2% |
| No | | | 73.6% | 39.6% | 19.6% | 14.4% | 26.4% |
| **Band/Orchestra** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 63.9% | 29.1% | 19.4% | 15.4% | 36.1% |
| No | | | 76.1% | 41.3% | 19.9% | 14.9% | 23.9% |
| **Choir** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 68.8% | 33.1% | 19.6% | 16.2% | 31.2% |
| No | | | 74.7% | 40.3% | 19.7% | 14.8% | 25.3% |
| **Drama/Speech** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 71.7% | 37.7% | 20.9% | 13.1% | 28.3% |
| No | | | 74.5% | 39.6% | 19.6% | 15.3% | 25.5% |
| **Drill Team/Cheerleader** | | | | | | | |
| Yes |  | | 76.9% | 39.2% | 23.0% | 14.6% | 23.1% |
| No |  | | 73.8% | 39.4% | 19.5% | 15.0% | 26.2% |
| **Student** | **Government** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes |  | | 69.0% | 36.1% | 20.4% | 12.4% | 31.0% |
| No |  | | 74.4% | 39.7% | 19.6% | 15.1% | 25.6% |
| **Student** | | **Newspaper/Yearbook** | |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | 72.4% | | 39.0% | 18.8% | 14.6% | 27.6% |
| No | | 74.2% | | 39.5% | 19.8% | 14.9% | 25.8% |
| **Academic** | | **Clubs** | |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | 69.4% | | 34.9% | 20.0% | 14.5% | 30.6% |
| No | | 75.5% | | 40.8% | 19.7% | 15.1% | 24.5% |

**Service Clubs**

Yes 68.4% 35.2% 19.8% 13.5% 31.6% No 74.8% 40.0% 19.8% 15.0% 25.2%

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VOE/DE/Work** | **Study** |  | | | | |
| Yes |  | 78.9% | 46.6% | 18.0% | 14.3% | 21.1% |
| No |  | 73.9% | 39.0% | 19.9% | 15.0% | 26.1% |
| **Other Clubs** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes |  | 73.1% | 38.8% | 19.8% | 14.5% | 26.9% |
| No |  | 74.7% | 39.9% | 19.7% | 15.1% | 25.3% |

**Table F.3. Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by**

**Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994**

**Marijuana Use**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Athletics** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 23.8% | 10.6% | 7.1% | 6.0% | 76.2% |
| No | | | 26.8% | 13.4% | 7.3% | 6.1% | 73.2% |
| **Band/Orchestra** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 14.5% | 6.4% | 4.1% | 3.9% | 85.5% |
| No | | | 27.2% | 13.2% | 7.8% | 6.2% | 72.8% |
| **Choir** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 18.8% | 8.8% | 5.4% | 4.6% | 81.2% |
| No | | | 25.7% | 12.4% | 7.3% | 6.0% | 74.3% |
| **Drama/Speech** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 22.8% | 10.4% | 6.8% | 5.6% | 77.2% |
| No | | | 25.3% | 12.3% | 7.2% | 5.9% | 74.7% |
| **Drill Team/Cheerleader** | | | | | | | |
| Yes |  | | 19.2% | 8.6% | 5.7% | 4.9% | 80.8% |
| No |  | | 25.5% | 12.4% | 7.2% | 5.9% | 74.5% |
| **Student** | **Government** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes |  | | 16.9% | 6.8% | 5.6% | 4.6% | 83.1% |
| No |  | | 25.5% | 12.4% | 7.2% | 5.9% | 74.5% |
| **Student** | | **Newspaper/Yearbook** | |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | 22.0% | | 9.8% | 6.5% | 5.7% | 78.0% |
| No | | 25.2% | | 12.2% | 7.1% | 5.9% | 74.8% |
| **Academic** | | **Clubs** | |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | 17.1% | | 7.0% | 5.4% | 4.6% | 82.9% |
| No | | 27.4% | | 13.5% | 7.7% | 6.2% | 72.6% |

**Service Clubs**

Yes 15.9% 6.0% 5.2% 4.7% 84.1% No 26.1% 12.8% 7.4% 6.0% 73.9%

**VOE/DE/Work-Study**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yes | 30.4% | 12.2% | 8.8% | 9.4% | 69.6% |
| No | 24.8% | 12.1% | 7.1% | 5.6% | 75.2% |
| **Other Clubs** | | | | | |
| Yes | 20.3% | 8.7% | 6.4% | 5.1% | 79.7% |
| No | 27.4% | 13.7% | 7.5% | 6.2% | 72.6% |

**Table F.4. Prevalence of Any Illicit Drug Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994**

**Any Illicit Drug Use**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | **Ever**  **Used** | **Past**  **Month** | **School**  **Year** | **Not Past Year** | **Never**  **Used** |
| **Athletics** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 25.9% | 11.9% | 7.7% | 6.3% | 74.1% |
| No | | | 29.6% | 15.5% | 7.6% | 6.6% | 70.4% |
| **Band/Orchestra** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 16.9% | 7.9% | 4.8% | 4.3% | 83.1% |
| No | | | 29.7% | 14.9% | 8.2% | 6.7% | 70.3% |
| **Choir** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 21.4% | 10.5% | 5.7% | 5.2% | 78.6% |
| No | | | 28.3% | 14.2% | 7.7% | 6.4% | 71.7% |
| **Drama/Speech** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 26.3% | 12.9% | 7.3% | 6.1% | 73.7% |
| No | | | 27.7% | 13.8% | 7.6% | 6.4% | 72.3% |
| **Drill Team/Cheerleader** | | | | | | | |
| Yes |  | | 22.2% | 10.4% | 6.4% | 5.4% | 77.8% |
| No |  | | 28.0% | 14.1% | 7.6% | 6.3% | 72.0% |
| **Student** | **Government** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes |  | | 19.7% | 8.4% | 6.0% | 5.3% | 80.3% |
| No |  | | 28.1% | 14.2% | 7.6% | 6.3% | 71.9% |
| **Student** | | **Newspaper/Yearbook** | |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | 25.1% | | 11.6% | 7.2% | 6.3% | 74.9% |
| No | | 27.7% | | 13.9% | 7.5% | 6.3% | 72.3% |
| **Academic** | | **Clubs** | |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | 20.1% | | 8.7% | 6.3% | 5.1% | 79.9% |
| No | | 29.8% | | 15.2% | 8.0% | 6.6% | 70.2% |

**Service Clubs**

Yes 19.3% 8.3% 5.8% 5.2% 80.7% No 28.6% 14.4% 7.8% 6.4% 71.4%

**VOE/DE/Work-Study**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yes | 33.3% | 14.2% | 9.4% | 9.7% | 66.7% |
| No | 27.4% | 13.8% | 7.5% | 6.1% | 72.6% |
| **Other Clubs** | | | | | |
| Yes | 22.9% | 10.2% | 7.1% | 5.6% | 77.1% |
| No | 29.9% | 15.4% | 7.9% | 6.7% | 70.1% |

**Table F.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of**

**Tobacco, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1992 and 1994**

**Tobacco Use**

**Ever Used Past-Month Use**

**% %**

**Athletics**

**1992 1994**

**Change 1992 1994**

**Change**

Yes 54.0% 54.2% 0.5% 19.1% 23.2% 21.3% No 54.5% 55.0% 0.9% 22.7% 25.3% 11.5%

**Band/Orchestra**

Yes 43.1% 41.6% -3.5% 12.5% 15.5% 24.1% No 56.5% 57.1% 1.0% 22.4% 25.9% 15.6%

**Choir**

Yes 45.2% 47.4% 5.0% 13.8% 19.1% 38.7% No 55.5% 55.4% -0.2% 21.7% 25.0% 15.2%

**Drama/Speech**

Yes 51.6% 52.4% 1.5% 19.4% 23.8% 22.4% No 54.6% 54.7% 0.3% 20.6% 24.2% 17.4%

**Drill Team/Cheerleader**

Yes 48.2% 49.6% 2.9% 15.6% 19.5% 25.0% No 54.9% 54.9% -0.1% 21.2% 24.7% 16.5%

**Student Government**

Yes 47.3% 44.9% -5.0% 14.8% 17.6% 18.8% No 54.4% 55.1% 1.3% 20.8% 24.6% 18.4%

**Student Newspaper/Yearbook**

Yes 49.0% 50.3% 2.8% 19.4% 21.5% 11.1% No 54.5% 54.7% 0.5% 20.7% 24.4% 18.2%

**Academic Clubs**

Yes 48.7% 47.2% -3.2% 16.1% 18.8% 16.3% No 56.0% 56.7% 1.2% 22.2% 25.8% 16.4%

**Service Clubs**

Yes 49.4% 46.5% -5.9% 14.7% 18.7% 27.0% No 54.8% 55.4% 1.2% 21.4% 25.0% 16.8%

**VOE/DE/Work-Study**

Yes 56.9% 57.1% 0.2% 22.3% 28.1% 26.2% No 54.0% 54.5% 0.9% 20.7% 24.2% 16.8%

**Other Clubs**

Yes 52.6% 50.8% -3.5% 18.6% 21.7% 16.9% No 54.9% 56.5% 2.8% 21.7% 25.7% 18.3%

**Table F.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of**

**Alcohol, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1992 and 1994**

**Alcohol Use**

**Ever Used Past-Month Use**

**% %**

**Athletics**

**1992 1994**

**Change 1992 1994**

**Change**

Yes 76.1% 74.8% -1.7% 36.7% 39.3% 7.1% No 75.3% 73.6% -2.3% 37.7% 39.6% 5.0%

**Band/Orchestra**

Yes 66.7% 63.9% -4.1% 26.7% 29.1% 9.2% No 77.5% 76.1% -1.9% 38.9% 41.3% 6.3%

**Choir**

Yes 71.1% 68.8% -3.2% 29.8% 33.1% 11.1% No 76.7% 74.7% -2.5% 38.3% 40.3% 5.2%

**Drama/Speech**

Yes 73.9% 71.7% -3.0% 36.7% 37.7% 2.9% No 75.9% 74.5% -1.8% 37.1% 39.6% 7.0%

**Drill Team/Cheerleader**

Yes 77.9% 76.9% -1.4% 36.6% 39.2% 7.2% No 75.5% 73.8% -2.2% 37.0% 39.4% 6.5%

**Student Government**

Yes 74.0% 69.0% -6.9% 33.1% 36.1% 8.8% No 76.0% 74.4% -2.1% 37.4% 39.7% 6.0%

**Student Newspaper/Yearbook**

Yes 74.1% 72.4% -2.3% 38.0% 39.0% 2.5% No 76.0% 74.2% -2.4% 37.0% 39.5% 6.8%

**Academic Clubs**

Yes 72.9% 69.4% -4.8% 33.0% 34.9% 5.8% No 76.8% 75.5% -1.7% 38.5% 40.8% 5.8%

**Service Clubs**

Yes 74.7% 68.4% -8.4% 32.8% 35.2% 7.3% No 76.1% 74.8% -1.7% 37.4% 40.0% 6.9%

**VOE/DE/Work-Study**

Yes 80.2% 78.9% -1.6% 43.0% 46.6% 8.5% No 75.7% 73.9% -2.5% 36.9% 39.0% 5.8%

**Other Clubs**

Yes 76.9% 73.1% -4.9% 37.5% 38.8% 3.4% No 75.4% 74.7% -0.9% 36.9% 39.9% 8.1%

**Table F.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of**

**Marijuana, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1992 and 1994**

**Marijuana Use**

**Ever Used Past-Month Use**

**% %**

**1992 1994**

**Change 1992 1994**

**Change**

**Athletics**

Yes 17.6% 23.8% 35.1% 5.4% 10.6% 96.7% No 22.2% 26.8% 20.6% 8.3% 13.4% 60.8%

**Band/Orchestra**

Yes 11.3% 14.5% 28.1% 3.5% 6.4% 81.8% No 21.3% 27.2% 27.5% 7.3% 13.2% 81.5%

**Choir**

Yes 14.9% 18.8% 25.6% 3.7% 8.8% 140.0% No 20.4% 25.7% 26.2% 7.0% 12.4% 78.5%

**Drama/Speech**

Yes 18.5% 22.8% 22.9% 6.4% 10.4% 62.0% No 20.1% 25.3% 26.4% 6.8% 12.3% 81.2%

**Drill Team/Cheerleader**

Yes 14.3% 19.2% 33.6% 3.6% 8.6% 136.7% No 20.5% 25.5% 24.2% 7.1% 12.4% 73.1%

**Student Government**

Yes 14.6% 16.9% 15.9% 3.4% 6.8% 99.4% No 20.3% 25.5% 25.7% 7.0% 12.4% 76.7%

**Student Newspaper/Yearbook**

Yes 16.5% 22.0% 33.3% 4.5% 9.8% 115.4% No 19.9% 25.2% 26.2% 6.8% 12.2% 80.2%

**Academic Clubs**

Yes 11.8% 17.1% 45.0% 3.2% 7.0% 122.4% No 22.3% 27.4% 22.6% 7.9% 13.5% 71.3%

**Service Clubs**

Yes 13.8% 15.9% 15.2% 3.5% 6.0% 70.4% No 20.5% 26.1% 27.7% 7.1% 12.8% 80.0%

**VOE/DE/Work-Study**

Yes 27.2% 30.4% 11.5% 9.1% 12.2% 34.4% No 19.3% 24.8% 28.5% 6.3% 12.1% 91.9%

**Other Clubs**

Yes 16.2% 20.3% 25.0% 4.9% 8.7% 77.8% No 21.6% 27.4% 26.6% 7.6% 13.7% 79.7%

**Table F.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of**

**Any Illicit Drug, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1992 and 1994**

**Any Illicit Drug Use**

**Ever Used Past-Month Use**

**% %**

**1992 1994**

**Change 1992 1994**

**Change**

**Athletics**

Yes 20.4% 25.9% 27.1% 6.9% 11.9% 71.3% No 24.8% 29.6% 19.3% 10.1% 15.5% 53.2%

**Band/Orchestra**

Yes 13.6% 16.9% 24.3% 4.7% 7.9% 68.2% No 24.2% 29.7% 23.0% 9.0% 14.9% 65.1%

**Choir**

Yes 16.8% 21.4% 27.2% 5.0% 10.5% 108.2% No 23.3% 28.3% 21.6% 8.7% 14.2% 63.4%

**Drama/Speech**

Yes 22.0% 26.3% 19.5% 8.5% 12.9% 51.3% No 22.6% 27.7% 22.7% 8.3% 13.8% 66.5%

**Drill Team/Cheerleader**

Yes 16.7% 22.2% 32.6% 5.0% 10.4% 108.3% No 23.2% 28.0% 20.4% 8.8% 14.1% 59.3%

**Student Government**

Yes 16.8% 19.7% 17.5% 4.2% 8.4% 98.5% No 23.0% 28.1% 22.0% 8.8% 14.2% 61.1%

**Student Newspaper/Yearbook**

Yes 20.9% 25.1% 20.2% 6.5% 11.6% 78.3% No 22.6% 27.7% 22.3% 8.4% 13.9% 64.2%

**Academic Clubs**

Yes 14.8% 20.1% 36.0% 5.0% 8.7% 76.2% No 25.0% 29.8% 19.1% 9.5% 15.2% 59.5%

**Service Clubs**

Yes 16.0% 19.3% 20.8% 4.4% 8.3% 88.1% No 23.1% 28.6% 23.4% 8.8% 14.4% 63.4%

**VOE/DE/Work-Study**

Yes 29.9% 33.3% 11.2% 10.6% 14.2% 33.7% No 22.1% 27.4% 23.9% 8.0% 13.8% 73.0%

**Other Clubs**

Yes 19.0% 22.9% 20.5% 6.5% 10.2% 57.0% No 24.2% 29.9% 23.6% 9.2% 15.4% 67.1%

**Table F.9. Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by**

**Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994**

**Cigarette Use**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | **Ever** | **Past** | **School** | **Not Past** | **Never** |
| **Used** | **Month** | **Year** | **Year** | **Used** |
| **Athletics** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 51.1% | 20.4% | 12.3% | 18.4% | 48.9% |
| No | | | 53.5% | 24.3% | 12.5% | 16.7% | 46.5% |
| **Band/Orchestra** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 40.0% | 14.5% | 10.9% | 14.7% | 60.0% |
| No | | | 54.7% | 23.9% | 12.7% | 18.1% | 45.3% |
| **Choir** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 46.2% | 18.3% | 10.8% | 17.0% | 53.8% |
| No | | | 53.1% | 23.0% | 12.5% | 17.6% | 46.9% |
| **Drama/Speech** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 50.9% | 22.7% | 11.8% | 16.3% | 49.1% |
| No | | | 52.4% | 22.4% | 12.4% | 17.7% | 47.6% |
| **Drill Team/Cheerleader** | | | | | | | |
| Yes |  | | 48.8% | 19.0% | 13.0% | 16.8% | 51.2% |
| No |  | | 52.5% | 22.7% | 12.3% | 17.5% | 47.5% |
| **Student** | **Government** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes |  | | 42.7% | 16.0% | 10.5% | 16.2% | 57.3% |
| No |  | | 52.9% | 22.8% | 12.5% | 17.6% | 47.1% |
| **Student** | **Newspaper/Yearbook** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | |  | 48.9% | 20.3% | 12.1% | 16.5% | 51.1% |
| No | |  | 52.5% | 22.6% | 12.4% | 17.5% | 47.5% |
| **Academic** | | **Clubs** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | |  | 45.1% | 17.3% | 10.7% | 17.1% | 54.9% |
| No | |  | 54.4% | 23.9% | 13.0% | 17.6% | 45.6% |

**Service Clubs**

Yes 43.9% 16.8% 9.8% 17.3% 56.1% No 53.3% 23.1% 12.7% 17.5% 46.7%

**VOE/DE/Work-Study**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yes | 55.3% | 25.3% | 11.9% | 18.1% | 44.7% |
| No | 52.3% | 22.4% | 12.4% | 17.5% | 47.7% |
| **Other Clubs** | | | | | |
| Yes | 48.4% | 19.7% | 12.1% | 16.7% | 51.6% |
| No | 54.3% | 23.9% | 12.5% | 17.9% | 45.7% |

**Table F.10. Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Texas Secondary**

**Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994**

**Smokeless Tobacco Use**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | **Ever** | **Past** | **School** | **Not Past** | **Never** |
| **Used** | **Month** | **Year** | **Year** | **Used** |
| **Athletics** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 19.7% | 6.8% | 5.6% | 7.2% | 80.3% |
| No | | | 14.3% | 4.2% | 4.1% | 6.0% | 85.7% |
| **Band/Orchestra** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 11.0% | 3.0% | 3.5% | 4.6% | 89.0% |
| No | | | 17.6% | 5.7% | 5.1% | 6.8% | 82.4% |
| **Choir** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 10.7% | 3.1% | 3.1% | 4.6% | 89.3% |
| No | | | 17.1% | 5.6% | 4.9% | 6.6% | 82.9% |
| **Drama/Speech** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 13.9% | 3.8% | 4.1% | 5.9% | 86.1% |
| No | | | 16.8% | 5.5% | 4.9% | 6.5% | 83.2% |
| **Drill Team/Cheerleader** | | | | | | | |
| Yes |  | | 7.6% | 1.9% | 2.6% | 3.2% | 92.4% |
| No |  | | 17.2% | 5.6% | 4.9% | 6.7% | 82.8% |
| **Student** | **Government** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes |  | | 13.8% | 4.2% | 4.2% | 5.4% | 86.2% |
| No |  | | 16.7% | 5.4% | 4.8% | 6.5% | 83.3% |
| **Student** | **Newspaper/Yearbook** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | |  | 13.2% | 4.5% | 3.4% | 5.2% | 86.8% |
| No | |  | 16.7% | 5.4% | 4.8% | 6.5% | 83.3% |
| **Academic** | | **Clubs** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | |  | 13.2% | 3.7% | 3.7% | 5.7% | 86.8% |
| No | |  | 17.5% | 5.8% | 5.1% | 6.6% | 82.5% |

**Service Clubs**

Yes 13.5% 4.2% 3.6% 5.7% 86.5% No 16.9% 5.5% 4.9% 6.5% 83.1%

**VOE/DE/Work-Study**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yes | 17.6% | 6.8% | 4.4% | 6.4% | 82.4% |
| No | 16.6% | 5.3% | 4.8% | 6.5% | 83.4% |
| **Other Clubs** | | | | | |
| Yes | 15.7% | 5.3% | 4.4% | 6.0% | 84.3% |
| No | 17.4% | 5.5% | 5.1% | 6.8% | 82.6% |

**Beer Use**

**Athletics**

**Ever Past School Not Past Never**

**Used Month Year Year Used**

Yes 63.7% 29.5% 17.3% 16.8% 36.3% No 61.5% 29.0% 16.6% 16.0% 38.5%

**Band/Orchestra**

Yes 49.2% 18.6% 14.5% 16.0% 50.8% No 65.0% 31.2% 17.3% 16.5% 35.0%

**Choir**

Yes 54.8% 22.2% 15.2% 17.3% 45.2% No 63.3% 30.0% 16.9% 16.3% 36.7%

**Drama/Speech**

Yes 58.0% 25.2% 16.8% 16.0% 42.0% No 63.1% 29.7% 16.8% 16.5% 36.9%

**Drill Team/Cheerleader**

Yes 59.7% 26.2% 17.8% 15.7% 40.3% No 62.6% 29.5% 16.7% 16.4% 37.4%

**Student Government**

Yes 55.6% 24.8% 14.6% 16.1% 44.4% No 62.8% 29.4% 16.9% 16.4% 37.2%

**Student Newspaper/Yearbook**

Yes 58.0% 27.5% 14.1% 16.5% 42.0% No 62.6% 29.4% 16.9% 16.4% 37.4%

**Academic Clubs**

Yes 55.4% 23.6% 16.1% 15.7% 44.6% No 64.5% 30.8% 17.0% 16.6% 35.5%

**Service Clubs**

Yes 55.3% 23.1% 16.3% 15.9% 44.7% No 63.2% 30.0% 16.8% 16.5% 36.8%

**VOE/DE/Work-Study**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yes | 67.0% | 34.0% | 16.6% | 16.5% | 33.0% |
| No | 62.2% | 29.0% | 16.8% | 16.4% | 37.8% |
| **Other Clubs** | | | | | |
| Yes | 59.8% | 27.7% | 16.3% | 15.8% | 40.2% |
| No | 63.8% | 30.1% | 17.2% | 16.5% | 36.2% |

**Table F.12. Prevalence of Wine Cooler Use Among Texas Secondary**

**Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994**

**Wine Cooler Use**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | **Ever** | **Past** | **School** | **Not Past** | **Never** |
| **Used** | **Month** | **Year** | **Year** | **Used** |
| **Athletics** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 64.5% | 23.2% | 22.1% | 19.1% | 35.5% |
| No | | | 63.8% | 24.3% | 21.6% | 18.0% | 36.2% |
| Band/Orchestra | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 52.8% | 18.0% | 18.2% | 16.6% | 47.2% |
| No | | | 66.1% | 25.0% | 22.3% | 18.7% | 33.9% |
| **Choir** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 59.9% | 21.8% | 19.4% | 18.7% | 40.1% |
| No | | | 64.4% | 24.2% | 21.9% | 18.3% | 35.6% |
| **Drama/Speech** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 62.0% | 23.9% | 21.2% | 16.8% | 38.0% |
| No | | | 64.3% | 23.9% | 21.7% | 18.7% | 35.7% |
| **Drill Team/Cheerleader** | | | | | | | |
| Yes |  | | 69.6% | 28.0% | 24.3% | 17.3% | 30.4% |
| No |  | | 63.4% | 23.5% | 21.4% | 18.5% | 36.6% |
| **Student** | **Government** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes |  | | 60.0% | 22.2% | 21.9% | 15.9% | 40.0% |
| No |  | | 64.2% | 24.1% | 21.6% | 18.5% | 35.8% |
| **Student** | **Newspaper/Yearbook** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | |  | 63.3% | 24.3% | 20.9% | 18.2% | 36.7% |
| No | |  | 63.9% | 23.9% | 21.7% | 18.3% | 36.1% |
| **Academic** | | **Clubs** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | |  | 59.5% | 21.8% | 20.6% | 17.0% | 40.5% |
| No | |  | 65.2% | 24.4% | 22.1% | 18.7% | 34.8% |

**Service Clubs**

Yes 59.4% 21.3% 20.9% 17.2% 40.6% No 64.4% 24.2% 21.7% 18.4% 35.6%

**VOE/DE/Work-Study**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yes | 70.2% | 29.8% | 22.7% | 17.7% | 29.8% |
| No | 63.6% | 23.6% | 21.7% | 18.3% | 36.4% |
| **Other Clubs** | | | | | |
| Yes | 63.3% | 24.0% | 21.5% | 17.8% | 36.7% |
| No | 64.4% | 23.9% | 21.8% | 18.7% | 35.6% |

**Wine Use**

**Athletics**

**Ever Past School Not Past Never**

**Used Month Year Year Used**

Yes 54.1% 15.4% 19.8% 18.9% 45.9% No 53.3% 15.6% 19.4% 18.3% 46.7%

**Band/Orchestra**

Yes 45.4% 11.5% 17.9% 16.1% 54.6% No 55.0% 16.2% 19.7% 19.1% 45.0%

**Choir**

Yes 47.6% 14.1% 16.6% 16.9% 52.4% No 54.2% 15.7% 19.7% 18.8% 45.8%

**Drama/Speech**

Yes 53.0% 16.1% 19.6% 17.3% 47.0% No 53.5% 15.3% 19.4% 18.8% 46.5%

**Drill Team/Cheerleader**

Yes 55.8% 16.0% 20.7% 19.2% 44.2% No 53.1% 15.3% 19.3% 18.5% 46.9%

**Student Government**

Yes 51.7% 15.2% 20.4% 16.2% 48.3% No 53.6% 15.5% 19.3% 18.7% 46.4%

**Student Newspaper/Yearbook**

Yes 52.4% 15.6% 19.3% 17.5% 47.6% No 53.5% 15.5% 19.4% 18.7% 46.5%

Academic Clubs

Yes 50.6% 13.7% 19.5% 17.4% 49.4% No 54.4% 15.9% 19.5% 19.1% 45.6%

**Service Clubs**

Yes 51.6% 14.7% 20.4% 16.6% 48.4% No 53.7% 15.5% 19.5% 18.8% 46.3%

VOE/DE/Work-Study

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yes | 58.1% | 17.3% | 20.6% | 20.1% | 41.9% |
| No | 53.3% | 15.4% | 19.4% | 18.5% | 46.7% |
| **Other Clubs** | | | | | |
| Yes | 53.5% | 15.4% | 19.7% | 18.3% | 46.5% |
| No | 53.8% | 15.6% | 19.4% | 18.8% | 46.2% |

**Table F.14. Prevalence of Liquor Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by**

**Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994**

**Liquor Use**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | **Ever** | **Past** | **School** | **Not Past** | **Never** |
| **Used** | **Month** | **Year** | **Year** | **Used** |
| **Athletics** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 51.4% | 21.2% | 16.8% | 13.5% | 48.6% |
| No | | | 51.7% | 22.1% | 16.7% | 12.9% | 48.3% |
| **Band/Orchestra** | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | | | 38.7% | 13.8% | 13.8% | 11.1% | 61.3% |
| No | | | 53.8% | 23.1% | 17.0% | 13.6% | 46.2% |
| **Choir** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 43.4% | 17.6% | 14.0% | 11.8% | 56.6% |
| No | | | 52.3% | 22.3% | 16.7% | 13.3% | 47.7% |
| **Drama/Speech** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | | 49.8% | 20.6% | 17.1% | 12.1% | 50.2% |
| No | | | 51.4% | 21.9% | 16.3% | 13.3% | 48.6% |
| **Drill Team/Cheerleader** | | | | | | | |
| Yes |  | | 51.2% | 21.0% | 17.7% | 12.5% | 48.8% |
| No |  | | 51.2% | 21.7% | 16.3% | 13.2% | 48.8% |
| **Student** | **Government** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes |  | | 48.8% | 20.1% | 15.6% | 13.1% | 51.2% |
| No |  | | 51.4% | 21.8% | 16.4% | 13.1% | 48.6% |
| **Student** | **Newspaper/Yearbook** | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | |  | 50.1% | 20.5% | 16.2% | 13.4% | 49.9% |
| No | |  | 51.4% | 21.9% | 16.4% | 13.1% | 48.6% |
| **Academic** | | **Clubs** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | |  | 46.2% | 17.9% | 15.5% | 12.7% | 53.8% |
| No | |  | 52.9% | 22.8% | 16.8% | 13.3% | 47.1% |

**Service Clubs**

Yes 46.9% 19.2% 16.5% 11.3% 53.1% No 51.9% 21.9% 16.5% 13.4% 48.1%

**VOE/DE/Work-Study**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yes | 57.6% | 27.4% | 16.7% | 13.6% | 42.4% |
| No | 51.0% | 21.5% | 16.5% | 13.1% | 49.0% |
| **Other Clubs** | | | | | |
| Yes | 50.0% | 20.9% | 16.0% | 13.1% | 50.0% |
| No | 52.1% | 22.3% | 16.8% | 13.1% | 47.9% |