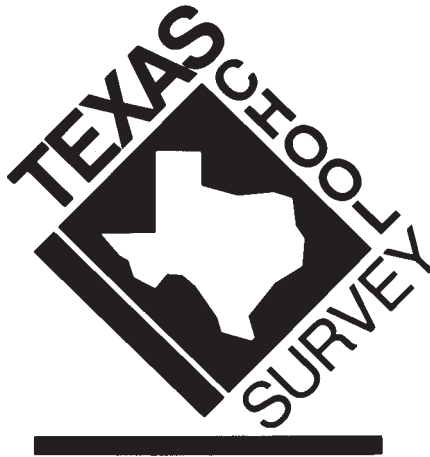


**1990 TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY
OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE**



**Texas Commission on
Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

BRINGING TEXAS A NEW VIEW OF HUMAN POTENTIAL.

1990 TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY OF SUBSTANCE USE AMONG STUDENTS

OCTOBER 1990

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A number of staff members of the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Public Policy Resources Laboratory of Texas A&M University contributed to the 1990 school survey and the production of this volume. Particular recognition should go to Eric V. Fredlund, Ph.D., and Jennifer Kavinsky, M.A., of TCADA, and James Dyer, Ph.D., and Dottie Carmichael, M.P.A., of PPRL, who were the principal authors of this work.

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Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
9001 North IH-35, Suite 105
Austin, Texas 78753-5233
(512) 349-6600, (800) 832-9623
Web site: www.tcada.state.tx.us

PREFACE

We are pleased to report in this volume the results of the *1990 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students*. The first statewide survey was held in 1988, and the state was shocked by the unacceptably high rates of illicit drug and alcohol use among Texas' youth. Our shock spurred action in the form of new programs and strategies sponsored by the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Texas Education Agency, and in parents' and communities' concern and subsequent commitment to preventing and stopping substance abuse. Our commitment has paid off: 1990 data show a decline in the prevalence of illicit drugs.

However, we must ask ourselves: is any level of substance use by our state's youth acceptable? Results from the 1990 survey indicate that almost one out of ten seniors had trouble with law enforcement officers because of their drinking or drug use, one out of ten seniors has tried crack or cocaine, 40 percent of seniors have at least experimented with illicit drugs, and almost one-third of seniors drove drunk in the last year. Clearly, the rates of alcohol and illicit drug abuse in Texas are still unacceptable.

What we want, and what we need, in Texas is an environment where every child can grow up drug free. We are confident that the findings in this report will continue to provide important data to help in structuring and targeting prevention, intervention and treatment strategies for youth. It is far more preferable that we reach them, particularly the high risk youth, before they become a part of the problem of adult chemical dependency and its burden on our health care system, our criminal justice system, our work places, and our families.

Bob Dickson, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

During the spring of 1990, the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA), in conjunction with the Public Policy Resources Laboratory (PPRL) at Texas A&M University, conducted the second statewide assessment of substance use among public school students in Texas. This Texas School Survey of Substance Use was first administered in 1988. The initial investigation provided baseline information about frequency and prevalence of use among students in grades seven through twelve. The 1990 effort provides follow-up data showing changes over the past two years and expands the data to include grades four through six. The purpose of this report is to present the main findings of the 1990 statewide survey for grades seven through twelve and to document changes in patterns of substance use since 1988.

Survey Objectives

The statewide Texas School Survey project, funded under a U.S. Department of Education Drug Free Schools and Communities grant, meets a number of objectives. Its primary purpose is to inform state and local policymakers about the extent and nature of the substance use problem in Texas schools. By monitoring current levels of drug and alcohol consumption as well as changes over time, the survey provides hard data to support program planning and prioritization. The statewide survey also provides a standard of comparison for districts conducting local assessments of drug and alcohol use. In addition to the statewide survey, TCADA also partially supports the administration of this survey in local school districts. These local surveys are available each year through PPRL and allow individual districts to obtain local data that is comparable to state data. TCADA has also conducted drug and alcohol use surveys of the adult population in Texas, offenders in the Texas Youth Commission, and Texas Department of Corrections prison inmates.

Overview of Substance Use: Texas Secondary School Students

Previous Texas Surveys: 1980 and 1988

In 1980, the Texas Department of Community Affairs (TDCA), Drug Abuse Prevention Division, sponsored a household survey of substance abuse in Texas.¹ Results were reported for Texas youth between the ages of 12 and 17. Differences in survey methodology require that one exercise caution when comparing the TDCA data and the Texas School Survey data. Nonetheless, the 1990 TCADA report shows dramatic increases in drug and alcohol use during the ten years between those studies: lifetime use of marijuana increased by almost 20 percent, current alcohol consumption went up 42 percent, and current use of cocaine doubled (from .7 percent to 1.4 percent). Large relative increases were also observed in inhalant and tobacco use.

1990 Texas School Survey: General Results

- * Only one-third of Texas secondary students remained drug-free during the 1990 school year; the remaining two-thirds used either alcohol, tobacco, inhalants, and/or an illicit drug.
- * Between 1988 and 1990, alcohol and tobacco use increased and use of most other substances declined (Figure 1 and Figure 2).
- * The percentage of students who smoked cigarettes during the past month increased between 1988 and 1990, from 21 to 26 percent among seniors.
- * Although students in 1990 seem to be responding to messages about the dangers of street drugs, they continue to drink alcohol: 81 percent of secondary students have drunk alcohol in their lifetime, up from 76 percent in 1988. Wine is the only specific alcoholic beverage that showed an increased lifetime prevalence rate between 1988 and 1990 (from 45 to 51 percent).
- * Drinking is now more prevalent among groups that were among the lowest users in 1988: lifetime alcohol consumption among seventh graders rose from 59 to 69 percent, among Blacks it rose from 64 to 83 percent, and among females it rose from 74 to 81 percent.

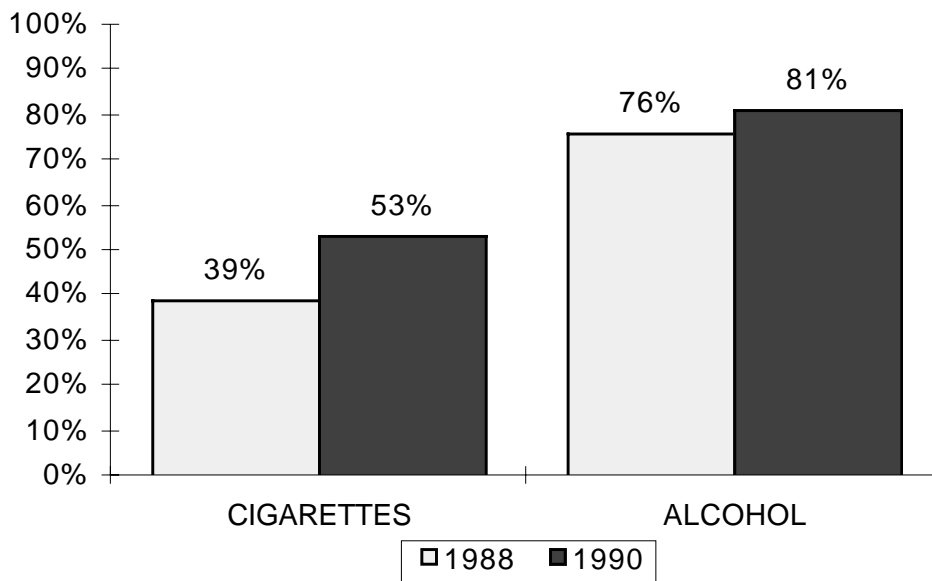
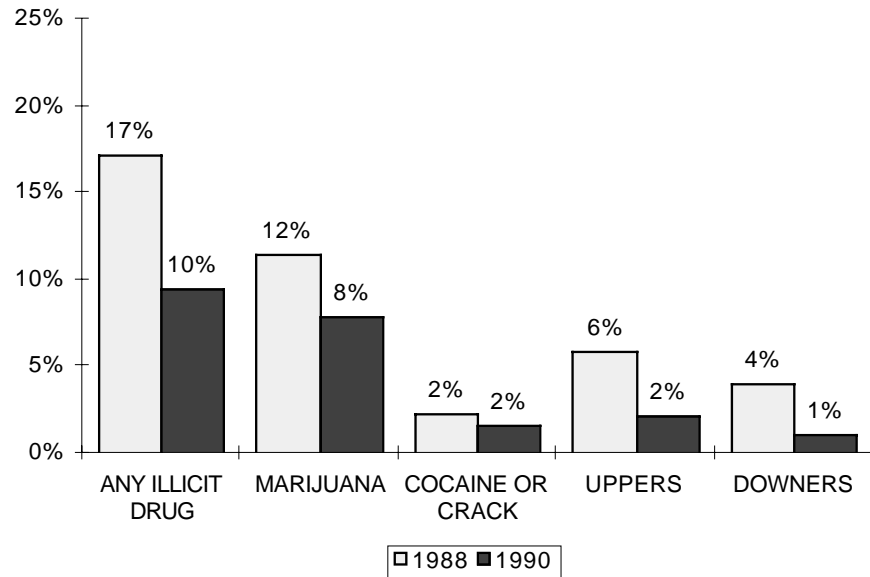


Fig 1 Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol and Cigarettes, Texas Secondary Students, 1988 and 1990

- * Current use of marijuana declined between 1988 and 1990 from 12 to 8 percent, current use of uppers dropped from 6 percent to 2 percent, and current use of downers dropped from 4 to 1 percent. Use of inhalants, cocaine, and hallucinogens decreased as well (Figure 2).
- * Lifetime prevalence rates decreased between 1988 and 1990: marijuana dropped from 32 to 23 percent, uppers from 17 to 7 percent, downers from 13 to 5 percent, and use of any illicit drug dropped from 39 to 25 percent.

Fig 2 Current Prevalence of Selected Substances, Secondary Students, 1988 and 1990



- * Despite overall prevalence declines, significant problems remain: 1990 survey findings indicate that one-quarter of all secondary school students (40 percent of seniors) have used some type of illicit drug during their lifetime, almost one out of ten seniors had trouble with the law because of drinking or drug use, and one out of ten seniors has at least tried crack or cocaine.
- * Sixteen percent of students surveyed in 1990 have used illicit substances on three or more occasions, indicating more than mere experimental use.

1990 Substance Use and Grade Level

- * Grade level continues to be a strong predictor of substance use: lifetime and current prevalence of substance use generally increases with grade.
- * Though increases in alcohol use and decreases in drug use have occurred across all grades between 1988 and 1990, both trends are most apparent among younger students: more young people are using alcohol than in the past, but these young students are less likely to try other substances.
- * Lifetime use of any illicit drug dropped among seventh graders from 25 to 11 percent, compared to a decrease from 54 to 40 percent among seniors (Figure 3). However, lifetime alcohol use among seventh graders increased from 59 percent in 1988 to 69 percent in 1990, compared to an increase from 86 to 90 percent among seniors.
- * In 1990 lifetime prevalence of uppers, downers, marijuana only, and cocaine increased by grade but 30-day prevalence remained essentially unchanged across all grades. Thus, even though more older students have used these substances in their lifetime, they are not necessarily using them much more frequently than are younger students.

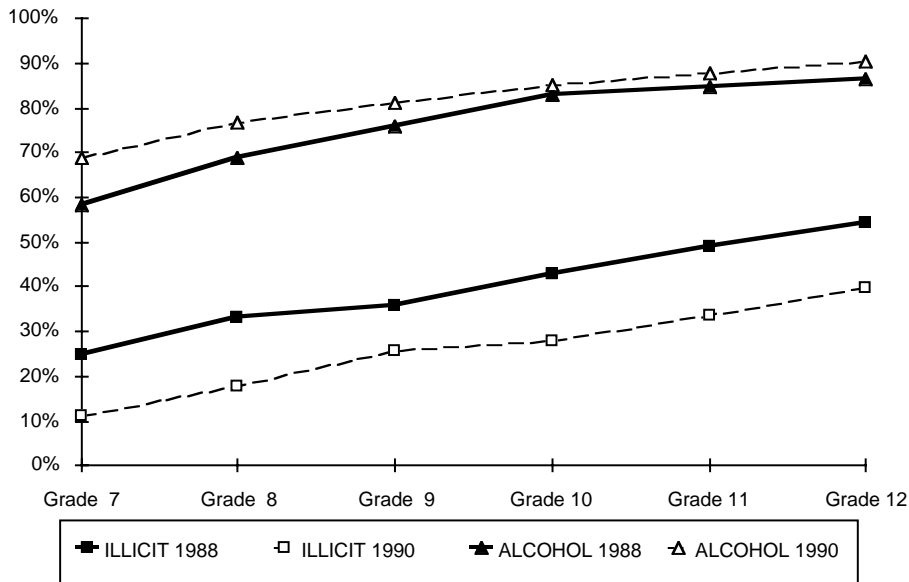


Fig 3 Lifetime Prevalence of Any Illicit Drug and Alcohol, Secondary Students by Grade, 1988 and 1990

1990 Substance Use and Race/Ethnicity

- * Both in 1988 and 1990, White students reported the highest prevalence for hallucinogens and uppers, and in 1990, they reported the highest rates for ecstasy and steroids.
- * Hispanics in 1988 and 1990 had the highest levels of cocaine (9 percent lifetime prevalence in both years) and marijuana use (38 percent lifetime in 1988, 28 percent in 1990).
- * Hispanics and Whites in 1990 have about equal lifetime use of tobacco (between 60 and 62 percent) and downers (between 4 and 8 percent).
- * Blacks reported the lowest use of virtually all drugs.

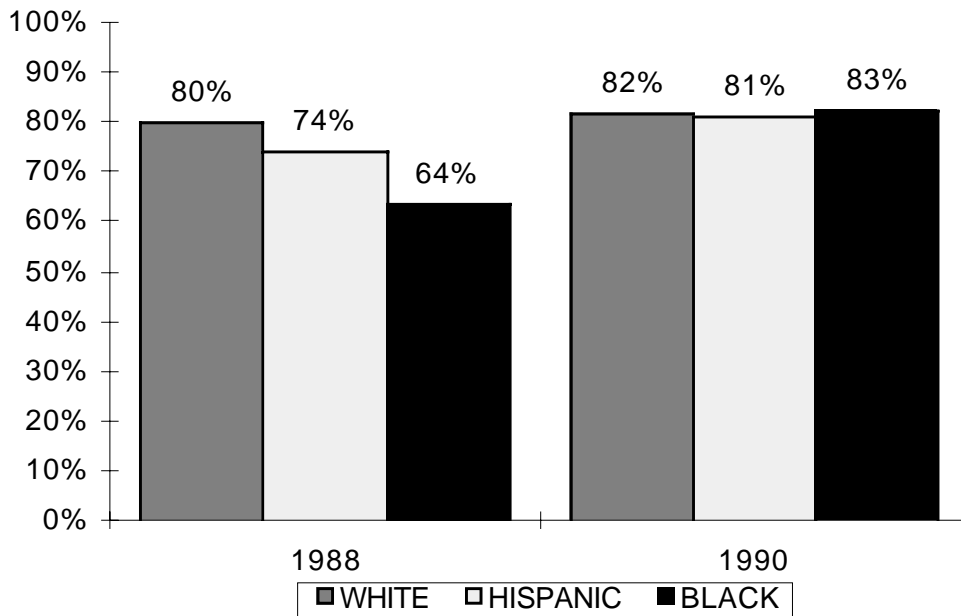


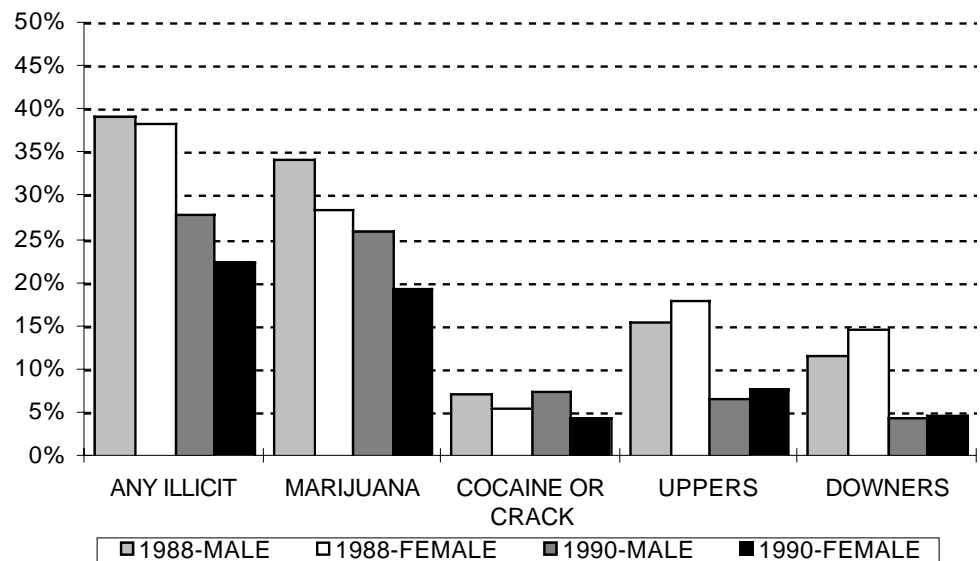
Fig 4 Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol, Secondary Students by Race, 1988 and 1990

- * Prevalence for all substances except alcohol and tobacco was lower in 1990 for all ethnic groups.
- * Alcohol consumption between 1988 and 1990 increased most dramatically among Blacks: lifetime prevalence rose from 64 percent in 1988 to 83 percent in 1990 (Figure 4).
- * Hispanic lifetime alcohol prevalence rose slightly between 1988 and 1990 from 74 percent to 81 percent. Among Whites, lifetime alcohol prevalence was essentially unchanged between 1988 and 1990, bringing all three ethnic groups to approximately the same level of lifetime use (82 percent).

1990 Substance Use and Gender

- * Lifetime alcohol use between 1988 and 1990 rose 10 percent among female students (from 74 to 81 percent), which means their level of use is now almost the same as males.
- * Between 1988 and 1990, females showed greater decreases in use than males for all substances except inhalants and uppers, which showed equal decrease in both genders, and hallucinogens, which showed a greater decrease among males.
- * Although males and females reported approximately the same lifetime prevalence of any illicit drug (about 39 percent) in 1988, 1990 results show that female prevalence is now slightly lower (22 percent versus 28 percent for males) (Figure 5).

Fig 5 Lifetime Prevalence of Selected Substances, Secondary Students by Gender, 1988 and 1990



- * Use of steroids is almost exclusively a male phenomenon; current use by males is about 1 percent in grades seven through eleven, and almost zero among seniors. Since the survey was administered in the spring, this decline among seniors could be due to the end of their involvement with high school athletics.

1990 Substance Use and Problem Indicators

* Seventh through ninth graders who do not come from a two-parent home are almost twice as likely to have used substances as students from two-parent homes. For example, 14 percent of eighth graders living with both parents

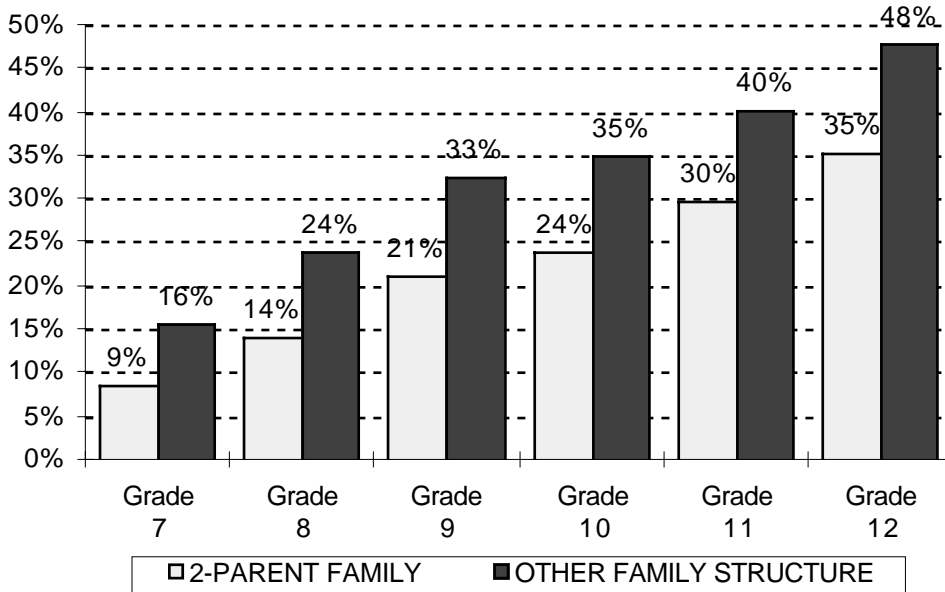
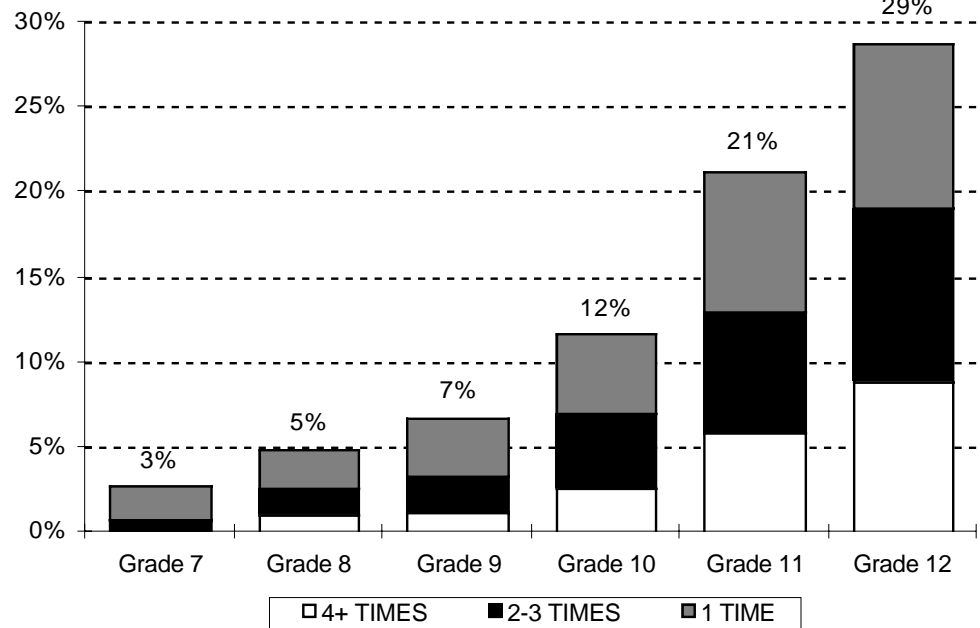


Fig 6 Lifetime Prevalence of Any Illicit Drug, Secondary Students by Family Structure and by Grade, 1990

have used an illicit drug, compared to 24 percent of eighth graders living in other family situations (Figure 6).

- * Prevalence declines between 1988 and 1990 were greater among students from two-parent homes. For example, lifetime inhalant use by youth from two-parent families decreased by 70 percent, compared to a decrease of 46 percent among youth from other family situations.
- * Students making grades of C or lower report two times as much lifetime and current prevalence of marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, uppers and downers than those students making A's and B's.
- * Whereas only 27 percent of students who had no absences during the school year had drunk within the past 30 days, 50 percent of students who had missed 4 or more days had drunk within the past 30 days. This same pattern is evident for marijuana and, to a lesser extent, inhalants.
- * Eighty-one percent of students who would turn to an adult with a substance abuse problem have ever drunk alcohol, compared to 92 percent of students who would not seek help from an adult.
- * During the school year prior to the 1990 survey, 12 percent of Texas students drove a car while drunk; close to one-third (29 percent) of seniors drove drunk, and 8 percent of seniors did so four or more times (Figure 7).

Fig 7 Number of Times Students Have Driven After Having "A Good Bit To Drink," by Grade, 1990



- * Parental attitude toward substance use impacts students' use of beer and marijuana. For example, only 28 percent of students whose parents disapproved of alcohol consumption drank during the previous month, as compared to 58% of those whose parents approved of their drinking.
- * Alcohol is considered somewhat or easy to obtain by 76 percent of students. This number is unchanged from 1988, but younger students in 1990 said alcohol was more available than in the past.

COMPARISONS TO NATIONAL SURVEY, 1989

Introduction

Since 1975, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has conducted nationwide surveys of drug and alcohol use and attitudes among high school seniors.² Like the TCADA survey, NIDA information is collected during the spring of each academic year and is administered in classrooms on campus. However, unlike the TCADA project, the NIDA survey is limited to seniors, includes students in both public and private schools, and uses a slightly different instrument.

Despite these differences, the TCADA survey is fundamentally comparable with the national standard. The most recent NIDA data currently available was collected from the senior class of 1989, which will be compared to 1990 Texas senior data.

Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use

Approximately equal numbers of high school seniors in Texas and the nation have ever used alcohol (91 percent) and cocaine (10 percent) (Figure 8). Thirty-day prevalence rates for these substances were also similar (about 60 percent for alcohol and 3 percent for cocaine). Compared to national seniors in 1989, Texas seniors in 1990 were slightly less likely to have ever tried cigarettes (63 percent TCADA, 66 percent NIDA) and to have done so in the last month (26 percent TCADA, 29 percent NIDA). National seniors reported higher lifetime use of crack (5 percent as compared to 2 percent for Texas) and current use as well (1.4 percent NIDA, less than 0.5 percent TCADA). Nationally, seniors also reported higher lifetime and current use of marijuana (44 percent and 17 percent) than Texas seniors (38 percent and 12 percent). Texas seniors reported higher lifetime use of inhalants than did seniors nationally.

Gender Differences

Seniors surveyed nationally and in Texas have similar alcohol prevalence rates: males report a lifetime prevalence of 91 percent and current prevalence of 65 percent, compared to female prevalence rates of 90 percent and 55 percent. Female seniors in the national survey reported higher lifetime and current prevalence of cigarette use (67 percent and 29 percent) than did Texas senior females (62 percent lifetime and 22 percent current). National male seniors reported higher lifetime and current use of marijuana (47 percent and 20 percent) than did Texas males (43 percent and 15 percent) and this same trend was found with females (40 percent lifetime and 14 percent current marijuana use, NIDA, compared to 33 percent lifetime and 9 percent current use, TCADA).

Fig 8 Prevalence and Recency of Use of Selected Substances: Texas 1990 Seniors and National 1989 Seniors

	TEXAS EVER USED 1990	NATION EVER USED 1989	TEXAS PAST MONTH 1990	NATION PAST MONTH 1989
CIGARETTES	62.8%	65.7%	26.3%	28.6%
Male	63.9%	64.3%	30.9%	27.7%
Female	61.7%	66.6%	22.0%	29.0%
Largest Metros	62.6%	62.5%	25.9%	25.9%
Other Areas	63.1%	65.4%	27.1%	28.2%
ALCOHOL	90.4%	90.7%	60.3%	60.0%
Male	90.9%	91.4%	65.3%	65.1%
Female	89.8%	90.0%	55.6%	54.9%
Largest Metros	91.4%	89.8%	60.6%	56.9%
Other Areas	88.7%	91.0%	59.9%	60.7%
INHALANTS	22.1%	17.6%	2.1%	2.3%
Male	24.1%	21.8%	2.2%	3.1%
Female	20.2%	13.4%	2.1%	1.5%
Largest Metros	13.8%	14.8%	1.2%	1.9%
Other Areas	13.6%	17.1%	1.6%	2.3%
MARIJUANA	37.5%	43.7%	11.5%	16.7%
Male	42.9%	46.6%	14.5%	19.5%
Female	32.5%	40.4%	8.6%	13.8%
Largest Metros	39.8%	41.4%	12.2%	15.2%
Other Areas	33.6%	45.0%	10.3%	17.5%
COCAINE	10.2%	10.3%	2.9%	2.8%
Male	13.3%	12.1%	4.4%	3.6%
Female	7.2%	8.4%	1.5%	2.0%
Largest Metros	10.8%	9.9%	3.2%	2.7%
Other Areas	9.3%	11.1%	2.6%	3.1%
HALLUCINOGENS	8.8%	9.4%	2.5%	2.2%
Male	10.8%	11.6%	3.3%	3.3%
Female	6.8%	7.0%	1.7%	1.0%
Largest Metros	9.5%	8.7%	2.7%	2.3%
Other Areas	7.5%	10.1%	2.2%	2.2%

Difference Between More Urban Areas and the Rest of the State

Direct comparisons between state and national data are only possible for the largest metropolitan areas (i.e., Dallas/Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio). Texas seniors from the state's most populated areas were about as likely to have ever used alcohol (91 percent), marijuana (40 percent) and cocaine (11 percent) as were respondents from the larger metropolitan areas in other parts of the country.

Seniors in the most urbanized areas of Texas were more likely than seniors in the rest of the state to have ever used marijuana (40 percent versus 34 percent) and slightly more likely to have done so in the past month (12 percent versus 10 percent). Nationally, seniors outside the most populous areas were a little more likely than urban seniors to have ever used marijuana (45 percent versus 41 percent); past-month use followed the same pattern (17 percent versus 15 percent). Differences were less pronounced with regard to lifetime alcohol use in both the state and national samples. Nationally, seniors from less populated areas reported a higher current use of alcohol (61 percent) than did their more urban counterparts (57 percent).

Substance Use Among Friends

The NIDA and TCADA surveys each included questions about drug or alcohol use by peers. Thirteen percent of national seniors said marijuana was used by most or all of their friends, compared to 9 percent in Texas. Twenty-eight percent of seniors nationwide had no friends who used marijuana, compared to 45 percent in Texas. Four percent of state and 5 percent of national seniors said none of their friends used alcohol, while 67 percent said most or all of them did.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Survey Instrument and Administration

The Texas School Survey results are based on data collected from a sample of 31,186 students randomly selected from school districts throughout the state using a multi-stage probability design (Figure 9). Data from an additional 87,265 students participating in local survey administrations were included as well, bringing the total sample size to 110,451 students. Two versions of the instrument were used for the survey. The first, a six-page questionnaire, was designed for secondary students in grades six through twelve. This instrument explored usage patterns of eleven drugs including tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, and ecstasy. Other questions pertained to behavioral and demographic correlates of substance abuse, problems relating to substance abuse, and sources of information about and help for substance-related problems.

Fig 9 Number of Respondents by Grade and Demographic Characteristics: 1990 Texas School Survey

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total
TOTAL SAMPLE	3854	3734	4291	3993	3963	3807	23642
SEX							
Male	1845	1793	2075	1842	1853	1851	11259
Female	2002	1934	2213	2147	2107	1953	12356
RACE/ETHNICITY							
White	1548	1537	1704	1859	1863	1828	10339
Black	722	607	830	791	779	726	4455
Hispanic	1334	1368	1524	1118	1099	1002	7445
Other	198	176	197	172	162	200	1104
POPULATION DENSITY							
Largest Metro Areas	2391	2241	2935	2572	2489	2387	15013
Rest of State	1463	1493	1357	1421	1475	1420	8629
USUAL GRADES							
A's	1026	983	723	819	778	871	5200
B's	1692	1669	1999	2036	2023	1929	11348
C's	779	703	1158	865	907	867	5280
D's	129	183	183	142	103	48	788
F's	57	57	78	28	14	2	235
FAMILY STRUCTURE							
Live With Both Parents	2462	2367	2618	2555	2498	2360	14860
Other Family Structures	1369	1354	1660	1426	1453	1424	8686
AGE							
11 or Younger	10	1	0	0	0	1	12
Age 12	784	25	5	0	0	0	814
Age 13	2230	820	11	0	0	3	3063
Age 14	688	2002	938	3	0	11	3642
Age 15	100	724	2309	1013	15	14	4176
Age 16	7	137	823	2244	1050	5	4266
Age 17	0	9	170	584	2172	1066	4002
Age 18	0	0	18	127	604	2183	2933
Age 19	4	2	3	15	107	518	649

A simplified three-page instrument was created for students in grades four and five. While an effort was made to keep the questions basically similar to the secondary survey, the items were adapted to be more easily understood by younger respondents. For example, language was simplified wherever possible, students were asked about fewer drug alternatives, and some complex questions were omitted. The results of grades four through six will be published in a separate report.

There were only two substantive differences between the 1988 survey instrument and that used in the current study. First, a question was added to both the elementary and secondary surveys about the perceived danger of using various substances. Second, students taking the high school survey were asked about their use of two more substances: steroids and ecstasy. In addition, a variation in the methodology used for querying inhalant use patterns was implemented in 1990 (see Appendix A for a complete discussion of inhalant use prevalence).

The questionnaire was an optically scanned form similar to that used for achievement and other types of testing. It was designed for self-administration by students with the aid of a staff member to pass out and take up the instruments, read a common set of instructions, and monitor the class during survey administration.

Terminology

Several terms are used throughout the report which may affect how the data is understood and interpreted. The term “illicit” is used to describe those drugs which are controlled substances, including marijuana, powdered cocaine, crack, uppers, downers, hallucinogens, and ecstasy. The term “prevalence” refers to the percentage of students who report having used a substance or substances, and the term “frequency” is used to describe how often use occurs. “Current prevalence” refers to the percentage of students who used a substance during the 30 days prior to the survey, while “lifetime prevalence” is the percentage of students who used the substance at least once during their life.

Limitations of the Data

Survey Population

Results of the Texas School Survey may only be generalized to public school students. Neither private school students nor drop-outs were sampled though both represent significant components of the youthful population of Texas. These limitations should be kept in mind when considering the implications of the data. The findings do, however, represent reasonable estimates of drug use among the public school population of Texas. The survey procedure employed in this research is an appropriate technique for estimating the frequency and prevalence of various forms of drug use in the target population. A survey

methodology appears to be the only feasible means for estimating the incidence and prevalence of substance use, which is a largely clandestine behavior.

Self-Reported Data

The drug and alcohol use data is entirely based on self-reported information. While a number of 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 truthfulness, recall, and comprehension of respondents. This study was carefully designed to minimize the impact of these potential sources of error. Ten percent of the total sample was discarded because students reported impossibly high levels of substance use, claimed to use a non-existent drug, or failed to report both age and grade. Other measures to reduce response bias, described in a separate technical report, include a full array of instrument construction and testing protocols, survey administration procedures, data processing protocols, validity check procedures, and all tabular information necessary to compute precise confidence limits (for further information about these technical matters, consult the forthcoming document *1990 Texas School Survey of Substance Use: Technical Report*).

Despite these precautions, some undetected under- or over-reporting may have occurred. However, any differences in recall or comprehension are assumed to be constant from 1988 to 1990. Any reporting bias in the data should therefore be approximately equal in both surveys, making comparisons between 1988 and current data valid.

Sampling Error

The survey data presented in this report is based on a sample of Texas secondary students. Because a sample rather than the entire population of respondents was surveyed, a certain amount of error will be introduced when generalizing findings from the sample to the population. The survey sample was drawn such that confidence intervals for all estimates can be ascertained. Because of the technical complexity of computation of confidence intervals for research designs that employ cluster samples, the full discussion of the survey sample and sampling error is discussed in a separate technical report.

For the nontechnical reader it is appropriate to use a standard error estimate of plus or minus 1 percent with a 95 percent confidence interval for the Texas secondary school population as a whole. For example, if 56 percent of all high school students claim to have used tobacco during their lifetime, by using a standard error estimate of 1 percent one can deduce that there is a 95 percent probability that the true percentage of students who have used tobacco lies within a range of 55 and 57 percent. This sampling error is a conservative estimate. Actual estimates of overall student use for most substances are much smaller, and in no case exceed plus or minus 1 percent.

The standard error for grade-specific estimates is somewhat larger. The largest confidence interval is associated with reports of marijuana use in ninth grade. For this group of students the 95 percent confidence interval is plus or minus 4.2 percent. Actual grade-specific confidence intervals are smaller for all other substances in all other grades and in no case exceed plus or minus 4.2 percent. The non-technical reader is encouraged to use this figure as a conservative guide for judging statistical differences. For further information, please refer to the technical report.

DRUG-SPECIFIC PATTERNS OF PREVALENCE AND FREQUENCY OF USE

Introduction

Since the 1988 Texas survey, prevalence for every substance except tobacco and alcohol has decreased. Nonetheless, the number of students who are using drugs or alcohol is still large and warrants considerable concern. Almost one out of ten seniors had trouble with the law because of their drinking or drug use, one out of ten seniors has tried crack or cocaine, one-quarter of all students have at least experimented with illicit drugs, and 12 percent of all students have driven drunk. Clearly, the rates of alcohol and illicit drug abuse in Texas are still unacceptable. Alcohol consumption is particularly problematic because the number of students who drink in large quantities has continued to escalate. Many students, particularly those in later grades, are not merely experimenting with alcohol, but rather are drinking heavily and frequently.

Tobacco

Tobacco is included in the Texas School Survey because of its addictive properties and its widespread use. Tobacco is a potential “gateway drug,” that is, one of the first drugs in a progression to other substances of abuse. The category of tobacco used in the 1990 prevalence tables in Appendix B includes use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco (in the 1988 Texas school survey, however, the tobacco category on prevalence tables included cigarettes only). Though substance use has generally declined between 1988 and 1990, tobacco use continues to rise.

In 1990, 56 percent of Texas secondary students (67 percent of seniors) had used some type of tobacco product during their life. Compared to 1988, students are beginning their tobacco use at earlier ages. While the average seventh grader first tried tobacco at 10 years, 10 months of age in 1988, the current average age has dropped to 10 years, 7 months. Seniors now report an average age of first use fully 10 months earlier than in 1988; their average age of first use declined from 13 years, 6 months to 12 years, 10 months. Non-urban students are more likely than urban students to have ever or to currently use tobacco (60 percent versus 55 percent lifetime, 27 percent versus 21 percent current).

Past-month cigarette smoking has gone up 33 percent between 1988 and 1990, which is an even larger percent increase than for alcohol (Figure 10). The number of smokers rose from 17 percent to 21 percent of all students (21 percent to 26 percent of seniors). Although in both 1988 and 1990 seniors were the most likely to smoke monthly, eighth and ninth graders showed the highest rate of increase between those two years. The number of eighth grade cigarette smokers rose well over one-third (from 14 percent to 19 percent, current prevalence), as did the number of ninth grade smokers (from 15 percent to 20 percent). Past-month

	PAST MONTH 1988	PAST MONTH 1990	Percent Increase, 1988-1990
ALL STUDENTS	16.6%	22.0%	32.5%
Grade 7	12.3%	14.7%	19.3%
Grade 8	13.9%	19.0%	36.4%
Grade 9	14.6%	20.4%	39.7%
Grade 10	19.5%	20.6%	5.4%
Grade 11	20.4%	24.1%	18.3%
Grade 12	20.8%	26.3%	26.6%
MALE	16.5%	22.7%	37.5%
FEMALE	16.4%	19.2%	17.0%
LIVE W/BOTH PARENTS	15.4%	19.6%	26.9%
OTHER FAMILY STRUCTURE	19.4%	23.0%	18.7%
WHITE	20.3%	25.5%	25.6%
BLACK	4.7%	6.6%	40.9%
HISPANIC	15.5%	23.8%	53.3%
LARGEST METROS/TEXAS	16.9%	23.1%	36.9%
OTHER AREAS/TEXAS	16.3%	19.5%	19.8%

Fig 10 Prevalence and Recency of Cigarette Use by Grade, 1988 and 1990

cigarette smoking increased only 5 percent among tenth graders, and about 27 percent among seniors. Whereas in 1988 males and females were equally likely to smoke cigarettes monthly (16 percent), in 1990 males are more likely to do so (23 percent versus 19 percent). Similarly, non-urban students, once similar to their urban peers in their monthly smoking habits, now smoke at a higher rate (23 percent versus 20 percent). White students in 1990 still smoke regularly more often than both Hispanic and Black students (26 percent, 24 percent, and 7 percent current prevalence, respectively).

Alcohol

Introduction

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among Texas secondary school students, and the only substance besides tobacco for which prevalence rose in 1990 (due almost solely to increased wine consumption). Curtailing alcohol consumption is more problematic in many ways than reducing use of illicit drugs. One reason is its availability: a majority of Texas secondary students (52 percent) said it would be very easy to get alcohol if they wanted some and 41 percent said most or all of their friends drink. Forty-one percent of all students (66 percent of seniors) said alcohol was available at most or all of the parties they attended during the school year (Figure 11).

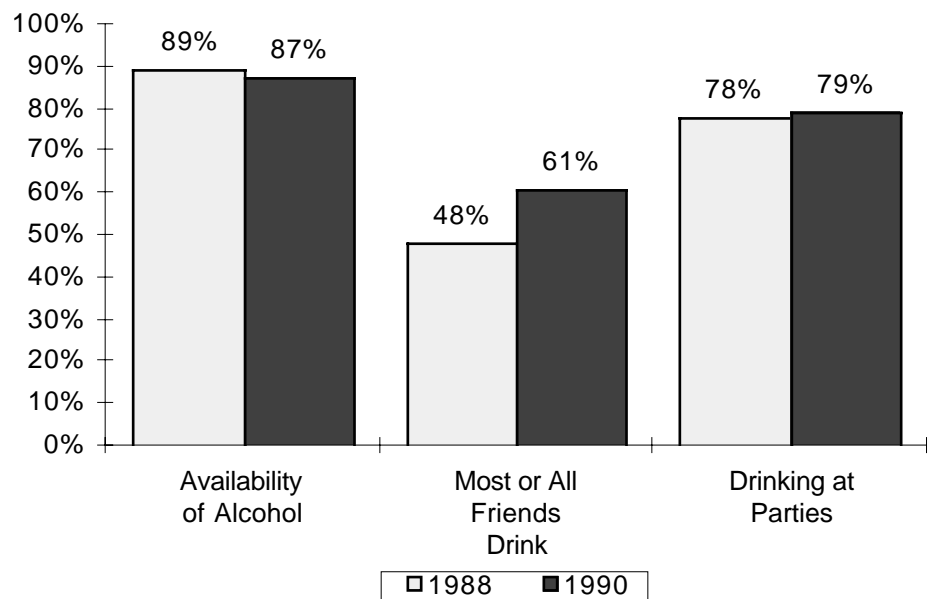
Students also do not consider alcohol to be as dangerous as other types of substances: only 37 percent of those surveyed described it as very dangerous to use, compared to 70 percent or more who regarded other substances as very dangerous. In addition, parents are ambiguous about communicating attitudes about their children's drinking. Twenty percent of students either think their parents have no strong opinion about their beer drinking or they do not know how their parents feel.

Prevalence and Frequency of Use

The number of students who have ever drunk alcohol is now 81 percent, an increase of 7 percent over 1988 figures. Though more older students report using alcohol, the largest prevalence increases between 1988 and 1990 were in the lower grades. Lifetime prevalence in grade seven rose 17 percent (from 59 to 76 percent), whereas lifetime prevalence for seniors increased only 5 percent (from 86 to 91 percent). The percentage of Black youth who had ever drunk alcohol increased from 64 percent in 1988 to 83 percent in 1990; Hispanic lifetime prevalence increased slightly (74 to 81 percent), and White lifetime prevalence increased from 80 to 82 percent. The percentage of students in the most urban areas who had ever drunk alcohol increased from 74 to 82 percent; among students in the rest of the state, the prevalence increase was smaller (from 77 to 81 percent).

Overall past-month consumption remained basically unchanged (43 percent in 1988, 44 percent in 1990). Again, as in lifetime prevalence, the largest increase in current prevalence was in the lower grades. Eighth graders showed a 16 percent increase in current alcohol consumption over 1988 figures, whereas seniors showed a 3 percent increase. Current use among tenth and eleventh graders actually declined slightly.

Fig 11 Percentage of seniors saying alcohol is somewhat or very easy to obtain, most or all their friends drink, and drinking occurs at parties they attend, 1988 and 1990



Two major alcohol consumption patterns emerged from the 1990 survey data: (1) students say that more time passes between their drinking occasions, but (2) students are drinking more alcohol when they do drink.

Weekly use of alcohol has declined since 1988, while monthly use has increased (Figure 12). For example, 15 percent of 1988 respondents drank beer at least once a week, but only 7 percent did so in 1990. On the other hand, those drinking beer monthly increased from 23 to 28 percent. This trend remains consistent for wine coolers, wine, and liquor as well.

	1988	1990
BEER MONTHLY	23%	28%
BEER WEEKLY	15%	7%
WINE COOLERS MONTHLY	26%	28%
WINE COOLERS WEEKLY	9%	5%
WINE MONTHLY	12%	17%
WINE WEEKLY	3%	2%
LIQUOR MONTHLY	17%	21%
LIQUOR WEEKLY	6%	3%

Fig 12 Secondary Students, 1988 and 1990: Percentage Reporting Weekly and Monthly Drinking

Students are drinking five or more drinks less frequently than they did in 1988. In 1988, 11 percent of those surveyed drank five or more beers more than once a week. However, in the most recent survey, only half as many respondents (5 percent) 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 to 35 percent. Heavy drinking occurs somewhat less frequently than in the past. This finding holds for all types of alcoholic beverages except wine.

Although students are drinking less often, and drinking heavily less often, in general more students are drinking heavily at each drinking occasion (Figure 13). Seventeen percent of students now say they usually drink five or more wine coolers during an average drinking occasion, compared to 13 percent in 1988. Similar but smaller changes were noted for heavy consumption of wine and liquor (an increase from 4 to 7 percent for wine, and 9 to 11 percent for liquor). Heavy beer consumption decreased slightly from 21 to 19 percent.

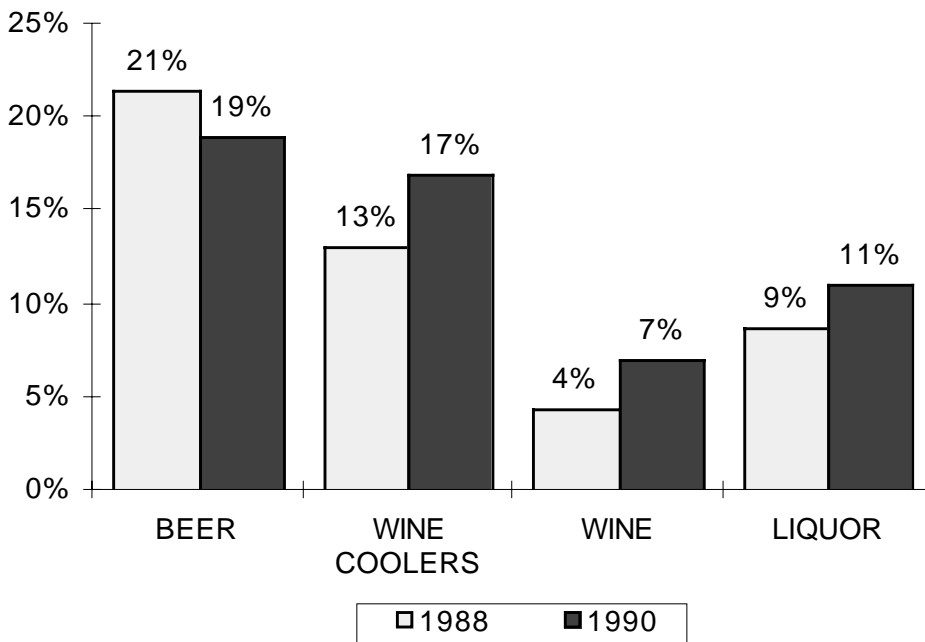


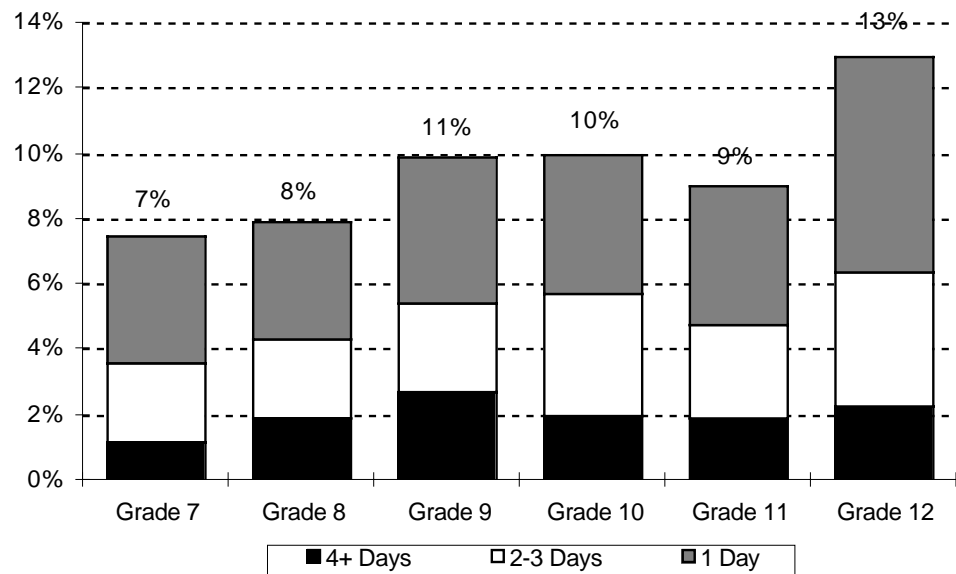
Fig 13 Percentage of Students Who Normally Consume Five or More Drinks At One Sitting, 1988 and 1990

Use of Alcohol During School Days

Of those students who drink, most (40 percent) do so on weekends. However, drinking does take place on weekdays as well. About 9 percent of those surveyed say they normally drink alcoholic beverages after school. A smaller number of students (under 2 percent) normally drink before or during school hours.

About 10 percent of all students (13 percent of seniors) went to class drunk at least once during the past school year (Figure 14). Of that group, about one-half did so more than once, and one-fifth have done so on four or more days. Though these overall figures are essentially unchanged from 1988, there are slight increases in this behavior among younger students. For example, the number of seventh graders attending class after drinking rose moderately from 5 percent in 1988 to 8 percent in 1990.

Fig 14 Percentage of Students Attending Class While Drunk, By Grade and Number of Times, 1990



Specific Alcoholic Beverages

Wine was the only alcoholic beverage for which lifetime prevalence increased between 1988 and 1990, rising from 45 percent in 1988 to 51 percent in the most recent survey. Increased wine prevalence accounts for virtually all the overall increase in alcohol consumption. Sixty-three percent of Texas students have drunk wine coolers, 60 percent beer, and 47 percent liquor. These numbers are unchanged from the 1988 survey.

Beer and wine coolers, the most widely consumed alcoholic beverages, are about equally popular among younger students. Seniors, on the other hand, are more likely to have ever drunk wine coolers than beer (77 percent versus 71 percent for beer), but are more likely to drink beer weekly (10 percent versus 4 percent for wine coolers).

More young students report having drunk wine than liquor during their lifetime: 32 percent of seventh graders say they have drunk wine at least once, compared to only 25 percent for liquor. Among seniors, however, the number of students having consumed liquor is about equal to the number that have drunk wine (66 percent).

Beer continues to be one of the most popular alcoholic beverages among Texas secondary school students. In 1990 as in 1988, 60 percent of students reported drinking beer (Figure 15). Thirty-five percent of Texas secondary students drink beer weekly or monthly, and an additional 25 percent drink it once a year or less. The total number of students who drink beer at least once a week (7 percent) has declined by one-half since 1988.

	1988			1990		
	Ever Used	Weekly	Monthly	Ever Used	Weekly	Monthly
BEER	60.4%	15.3%	22.9%	60.4%	6.8%	28.4%
WINE COOLERS	62.4%	9.0%	14.0%	62.5%	4.5%	28.4%
WINE	45.2%	3.1%	11.6%	50.9%	2.4%	17.4%
LIQUOR	47.4%	6.0%	17.1%	47.3%	3.2%	20.8%

Fig 15 Alcohol Consumption, Secondary Students, 1988 and 1990

The prevalence of heavy beer drinking remained about the same in 1990 as in 1988. In both years about 20 percent of students said they drink five or more beers on an average drinking occasion. The percentage of students who drink less than one beer per occasion increased from 10 percent in 1988 to 13 percent in 1990.

As an indicator of the frequency of heavy drinking, students were also asked how often during the past year they had consumed at least five beers at one time. Five percent of respondents said they had done about once a week, 20 percent did so monthly, and 15 percent did so less than once per month.

Wine Coolers More students have drunk wine coolers (63 percent) than any other alcoholic beverage. Five percent drink wine coolers weekly, 28 percent drink them monthly, and 30 percent drink them once a year or less. As with other alcoholic beverages, weekly drinking of wine coolers has decreased since 1988.

Although students are drinking wine coolers less often, more students are drinking them heavily when they do drink. Seventeen percent in 1990 (versus 13 percent in 1988) normally drink five or more wine coolers at a time. Four percent drink five or more wine coolers at least weekly, 19 percent drink that much at least once a month, and 18 percent drink that amount less often.

In 1988 students were more likely to report drinking an average of five or more beers on an occasion (21 percent) than to report drinking that same number of wine coolers (13 percent). However, in 1990 those numbers are almost equal, with 17 percent reporting average consumption of five or more wine coolers and 19 percent drinking five or more beers.

Wine is the only category of alcohol with increased prevalence between 1988 and 1990. The number of respondents drinking wine grew from 45 percent in 1988 to 51 percent in 1990. Students drink wine weekly at about the same rate in 1990 as in 1988 (3 percent). However, the percentage of students drinking wine monthly increased from 12 percent in 1988 to 17 percent in 1990.

The number of students reporting heavy wine consumption (five or more glasses per occasion) has increased from 4 to 7 percent since 1988. The number drinking from one to four glasses also rose from 27 to 30 percent. Only 2 percent drink five or more glasses more than once a week, but 12 percent drink that amount at least once a month, up from 7 percent in 1988.

Liquor was the only alcoholic beverage drunk by less than one-half of all respondents (47 percent). About 24 percent of all students drink liquor weekly or monthly, and about the same number drink liquor only occasionally (i.e., once a year or less). The percentage of students drinking liquor at least once a week (3 percent) has declined by one-half from 1988, while the number drinking it monthly (21 percent) has risen slightly.

About 11 percent of secondary students drink five or more shots of liquor during an average drinking experience, up from 9 percent in 1988. Though a few students (3 percent) say they have gotten drunk on liquor (i.e., had five or more shots) at least once a week during the last year, a larger number (15 percent) claim to have done so about once a month. An additional 15 percent also claimed to drink that much liquor only on occasion (i.e., less than once a month).

Inhalants

Introduction

The term “inhalants” refers to about six hundred different products which are abusable by “sniffing” or “huffing” (inhaling through the mouth). Most of these products are solvent-based. Other than the anesthetics (such as nitrous oxide) and the nitrites, these substances are not intended for human consumption. Inhalants are readily available, and all that is required to abuse them is some knowledge and a willingness to engage in this high-risk behavior.

While fewer Texas youth used inhalants in 1990 than in 1988, inhalants remain problematic, particularly for those in seventh, eighth and ninth grades, and those who are experiencing academic, attendance and disciplinary problems. In addition, the decline in inhalant use may not represent a trend which will continue into the future. Driven by teenage fads, outbreaks of youthful inhalant use are episodic; use can increase dramatically in a short period of time, creating sharp local differences in prevalence and the kinds of substances used. Most likely, some Texas communities are still experiencing significant inhalant abuse problems.

Prevalence

The 1988 survey results showed that inhalant abuse was common among Texas students, and particularly among younger students. In that year, seventh graders were more likely to report experimentation with inhalants than any of the illicit drugs, including marijuana. They also used more types of inhalants, and more often, than older students.

Results from the 1990 survey show that inhalant abuse has declined, but is still common among Texas students. Overall, the percentage of students who have ever used inhalants decreased from 30 percent to 23 percent (see Appendix A for a full discussion of inhalant reporting patterns). Lifetime prevalence correspondingly declined for specific substances commonly “sniffed” or “huffed” to produce intoxication (Figure 16).

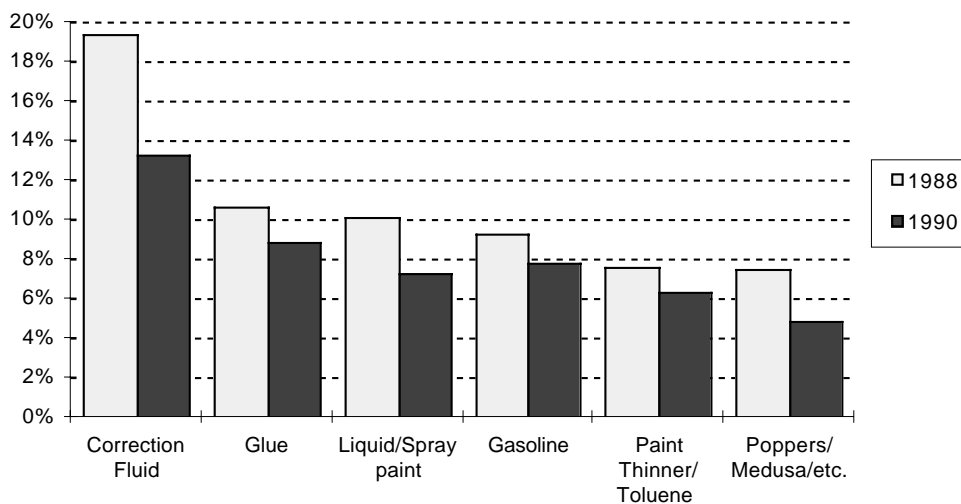


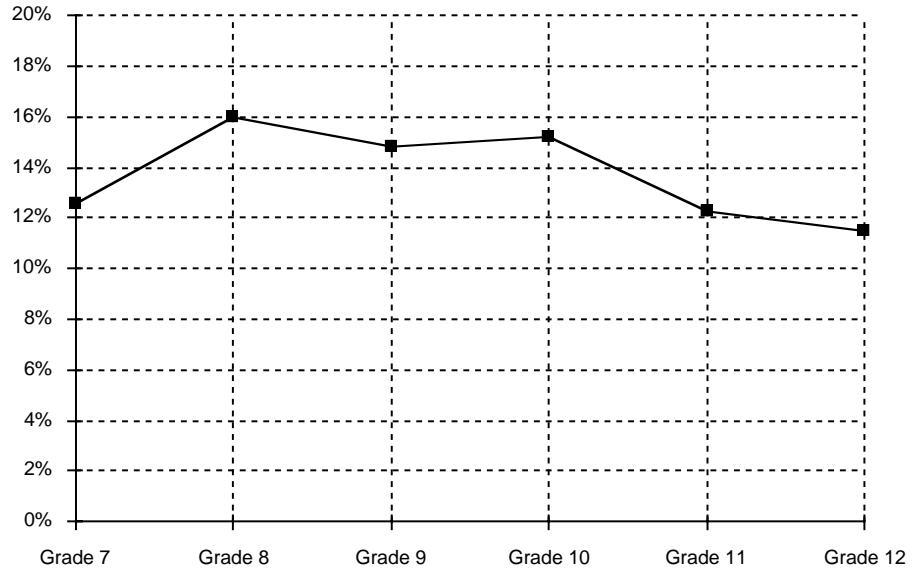
Fig 16 Lifetime Prevalence of Commonly Inhaled Substances, Secondary Students, 1988 and 1990

Declines were most marked for correction fluid, where the percentage of students who had ever used declined from 19 percent in 1988 to 13 percent in 1990. However, more students have used this substance than any other inhalant. About 15 percent of eighth, ninth and tenth graders have used correction fluid to get high (Figure 17).

Patterns of Use

Because inhalants are inexpensive and easily available, youth experiment with them at a young age. As in 1988, seventh graders in 1990 were four to five times more likely than high school seniors to report use of inhalants in the month prior to the survey. Reported use of specific inhalant substances also shows that, except for nitrites, students use these substances early: most students who have ever tried nitrites are in tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade, while most who have experimented with cooking oil sprays or hairspray are in seventh, eighth or ninth grade (Figure 18).

Fig 17 Percentage of Students Having Used Correction Fluid, By Grade, 1990

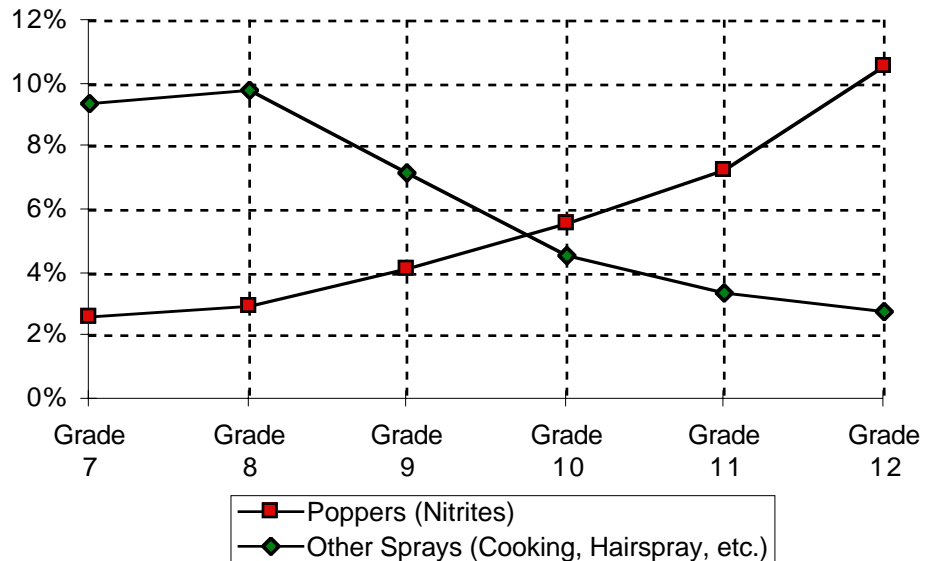


Younger inhalant users report fewer experiences with inhalants in 1990 than they did in 1988. Seventh grade users reported an average of 18 lifetime experiences with inhalants in 1988, compared to 11 in 1990, which is a decrease of about one-third. This suggests that younger students are using inhalants less often. However, little change in frequency of use was observed among older students; seniors reported use on an average of 11 occasions in both 1990 and 1988.

Use During School Days

Students are more likely to use inhalants before or during school than other substances. Over one-quarter of all inhalant use occurs at that time, compared to 14 percent for marijuana and 11 percent for cocaine. Two percent of all students attended class while high on inhalants during the past school year. That number is slightly higher among seventh through ninth graders (3 percent), and declines to almost zero among juniors and seniors.

Fig 18 Lifetime Prevalence of Poppers and Sprays, by Grade, 1990



**REGENCY OF INHALANT USE
BY COURSE GRADES RECEIVED IN SCHOOL**

	A's	B's	C's	D's	F's
Never Used	25%	49%	22%	3%	1%
Used In Past	17%	52%	25%	5%	1%
Used In School Year	15%	45%	29%	8%	3%
Used In Past Month	15%	46%	27%	8%	4%

Fig 19 Inhalant Use and
Correlates, Secondary
Students, 1990

**REGENCY OF INHALANT USE
BY NUMBER OF DAYS TRUANT**

	None	1 Day	2 - 3	4 - 9	10+
Never Used	71%	9%	11%	5%	3%
Used In Past	47%	13%	18%	13%	9%
Used In School Year	45%	16%	18%	14%	7%
Used In Past Month	46%	11%	16%	16%	11%

**REGENCY OF INHALANT USE
BY NUMBER OF DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS**

	None	1 TIME	2 - 3	4 - 9	10+
Never Used	77%	10%	8%	3%	2%
Used In Past	62%	13%	14%	6%	5%
Used In School Year	52%	13%	15%	10%	10%
Used In Past Month	50%	12%	13%	12%	13%

Inhalants and Drop Out Risk

Use of inhalants is associated with lower course grades, increased truancy, and disciplinary problems in all grades. About 12 percent of current inhalant users normally get D's and F's while fewer than 5 percent of students who have not used inhalants report these marks. Twenty-four percent of current inhalant users cut school on four or more days in the past school year, compared to fewer than 10 percent of non-users. In addition, youth reporting use in the past school year, and those reporting lifetime use, also showed an excess of poor grades, truancy, and disciplinary problems compared to those who had never used inhalants (Figure 19).

Although youthful inhalant users report lower grades, more truancy, and more disciplinary problems, this relationship does not indicate cause and effect. The data, however, do clearly demonstrate that inhalant using youth have many of the characteristics 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

Introduction

Illicit drugs are defined as controlled substances, and include marijuana, cocaine, crack, uppers, downers, hallucinogens, and ecstasy. Compared to alcohol or inhalants, illicit drugs are relatively difficult to obtain. Eleven percent of all students (16 percent of seniors) say marijuana or other illicit drugs are used at most or all of the parties they attended during the school year; 8 percent say most or all of their friends use marijuana. Both of these measures declined from 1988. The percentage of students saying it would be very easy to get illicit drugs has decreased somewhat since 1988.

Some illicit substances (e.g., cocaine and crack) are perceived as being more dangerous than others, though the majority of respondents agree that illicit substances of all types are very dangerous to use. According to students' responses, parents are more inclined to voice disapproval of their children using illicit drugs than alcohol. Eighty-seven percent of students said their parents strongly disapprove of their use of marijuana compared to only 58 percent who felt their parents held that opinion about alcohol.

Prevalence and Frequency

Use of illicit drugs has declined since 1988 (Figure 20). About 25 percent of Texas secondary students have used some type of illicit substance during their lifetime, compared to 39 percent in 1988. Current use has declined as well, falling from 17 percent in 1988 to 10 percent in 1990. Use of illicit substances is highest among seniors, where 40 percent have ever used an illicit drug and 14 percent did so in the 30 days prior to the survey; these numbers are down from 1988, when 54 percent of seniors had ever used illicit drugs, 20 percent in the previous month. In addition, the proportion of illicit users who report only experimental use has increased during the past two years: of those students that have used illicit drugs, the number that have done so only one or two times has risen from 30 to 36 percent.

In addition to less frequent use, there are indications that more students are limiting their drug use to marijuana. In 1988 about 39 percent of students using illicit drugs reported experience with marijuana but had never used any other type of illicit substance. In 1990, by contrast, approximately one-half of all illicit drug users had limited themselves to marijuana only. These findings may indicate that students are becoming less inclined to engage in multi-substance illicit use.

Use During School Days

About 6 percent of students have gone to class high on marijuana, and about 4 percent have done so while high on some other illicit drug (Figure 21). Eleven percent of students say they normally use marijuana on weekends; 4 percent usually use it after school and 3 percent typically consume marijuana before or during school.

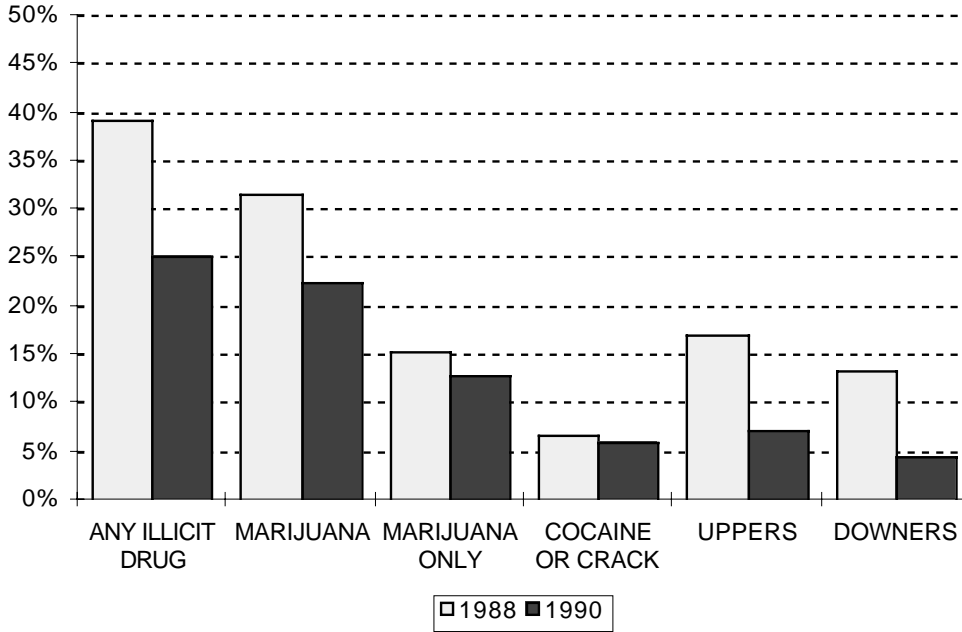


Fig 20 Lifetime Prevalence of Selected Substances, Secondary Students, 1988 and 1990

Marijuana

Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance overall. Lifetime marijuana prevalence has dropped from 32 to 23 percent since 1988, and current prevalence dropped from 12 to 8 percent. Nine percent of seventh graders have used marijuana during their lifetime, compared to 38 percent of seniors. Thirteen percent of all students have used marijuana three or more times, and 4 percent used that often just in the month prior to the survey. Hispanic youth have the highest lifetime (28 percent) and current (10 percent) prevalence for marijuana, whereas Black youth have the lowest (16 percent lifetime, 4 percent current). Urban students are more likely than non-urban students to have used marijuana (25 percent versus 21 percent).

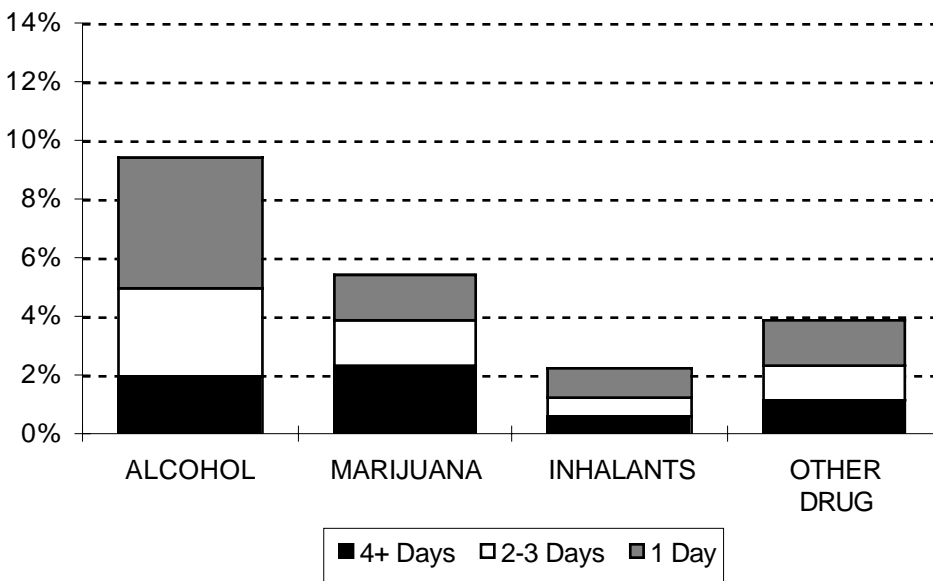


Fig 21 Percentage of Students Attending Class While High on Alcohol, Marijuana, Inhalants or Other Drugs, By Number of Times, 1990

Marijuana use is more frequently associated with behavior difficulties than any other substance. Students who got into trouble with school officials on four or more days in the past school year are eight times more likely to have used marijuana during the month before the survey compared to students reporting no conduct problems. However, those same students are only five times more likely to have used inhalants and two times more likely to have drunk alcohol.

Marijuana use is also more prevalent among students reporting absences. Those who missed school on four or more days during the previous year are almost three times more likely to have used marijuana during the past 30 days compared to students who did not miss any school. The ratio is nearer to two to one for inhalants and alcohol. Thus, a stronger relationship exists between absenteeism and marijuana consumption than for other substances.

Although more students attended at least one class while drunk on alcohol than high on marijuana, marijuana users do so more frequently. Forty-four percent of students who have gone to class high on marijuana have done so four or more days; by comparison, only 21 percent of students attending class high on alcohol did so on four or more occasions, 26 percent of students using inhalants, and 31 percent of those using other types of drugs.

Uppers

Uppers include stimulants such as amphetamines, benzedrine, and prescription drugs which are taken to get high rather than according to a doctor's orders. Uppers are the second most frequently used illicit drug among secondary students. Lifetime use of uppers fell from 17 percent in 1988 to 7 percent in 1990, while 30-day prevalence dropped from 6 to 2 percent. Changes in the use of uppers between 1988 and 1990 may be at least partially due to the fact that ecstasy was not available as a separate category in the 1988 survey instrument. Lifetime prevalence for uppers in 1990 ranged from 3 percent among seventh graders to 11 percent among seniors. White youth have the highest lifetime (10 percent) and current (3 percent) prevalence, Hispanic youth have slightly lower use rates (7 and 2 percent), and Black youth have the lowest prevalence (2 percent lifetime, less than .5 percent current). Whereas urban and non-urban students were equally likely to have used uppers in 1988 (17 percent), in 1990 non-urban students have a slightly higher prevalence (9 percent versus 7 percent).

Downers

Downers include Quaaludes, sleeping pills, barbiturates, and tranquilizers such as Valium or Librium. Prevalence for downers decreased more than any other substance in the last two years. Only 5 percent of all students surveyed reported using downers in their lifetime compared to 13 percent in 1988. Use of downers during the 30 days prior to the survey declined from 4 to 1 percent. In 1990 lifetime use of downers ranged from 2 percent for seventh graders and 7 percent

for seniors, whereas 30-day use was about the same (1 percent) for grades 7-12. White and Hispanic youth have similar prevalence rates (between 6 and 4 percent lifetime, and 1 to 2 percent current), and Black youth report the lowest prevalence (1 percent lifetime, less than .5 percent current). Whereas urban and non-urban students were equally likely to have used downers in 1988 (13 percent), in 1990 non-urban students have a slightly higher prevalence (6 percent versus 4 percent).

As was the case with uppers, the 1988 survey indicated lifetime use of downers was higher among females (15 percent) than among males (12 percent). In 1990, however, those rates are similar. Males report 4 percent lifetime use compared to 5 percent among females, while current prevalence is 1 percent for both.

Cocaine/Crack

Students were asked about their use of both types of commonly available cocaine: 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 have used powdered cocaine during their lifetime and 1 percent reported doing so in the 30 days prior to the survey. Just under one-half of those who have used cocaine (about 2 percent of all students) have done so three or more times during the past school year. Lifetime prevalence ranges from 2 percent among seventh graders to 10 percent among seniors (Figure 22); during the month before the survey, 1 percent of seventh graders and 3 percent of seniors used powdered cocaine. Hispanic youth have the highest prevalence rates (9 percent lifetime and 3 percent current), whereas Black youth have the lowest (1 percent lifetime and less than .5 percent current). Whereas urban students in 1990 are slightly less likely to have used cocaine or crack than in 1988 (prevalence decreased from 8 percent to 6 percent), the rate for non-urban students remained the same (5 percent).

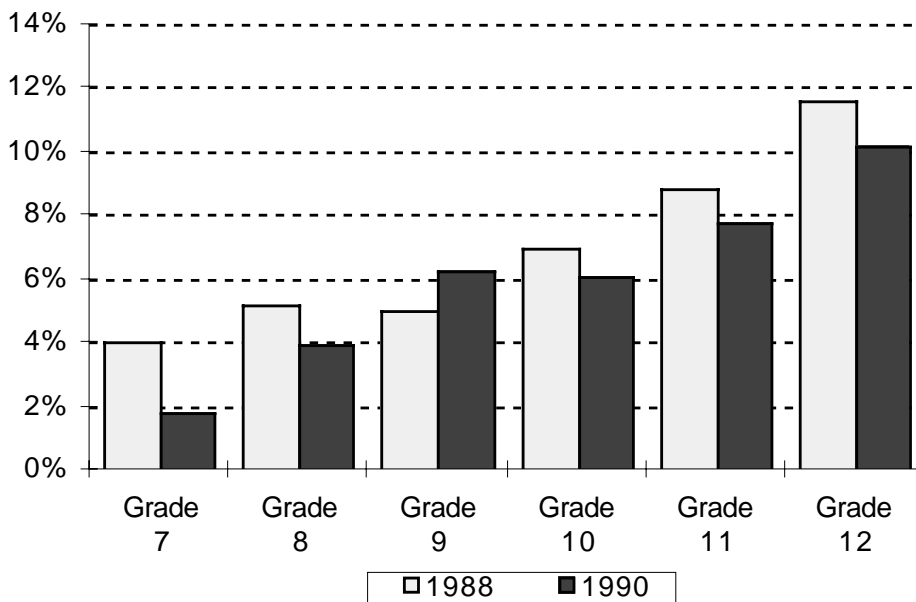


Fig 22 Lifetime Prevalence of Cocaine and/or Crack, by Grade, 1988 and 1990

The percentage of students who say they have used crack cocaine has remained essentially unchanged from 1988. Two percent have used it during their lifetime, and less than .5 percent used it during the 30 days before the survey. Unlike most other substances, crack cocaine does not demonstrate a strong pattern of progressive use with increasing grade levels: about 1 percent of seventh graders and about 2 percent of eighth graders and above have experience with the substance. This relatively flat pattern of use indicates that crack is about equally accessible to students of all grades.

Hallucinogens

LSD, PCP, peyote and magic mushrooms are some of the most common hallucinogens. About 5 percent of all secondary students have used some type of hallucinogen at least one time in their life. Prevalence ranges from 1 percent for seventh graders to 9 percent among seniors. Two percent of those surveyed used a hallucinogen during the 30 days prior to the survey. White youth have the highest prevalence rates (7 percent lifetime and 3 percent current), Hispanic youth have slightly lower use rates (4 percent lifetime and 1 percent current), and Black youth report virtually no use of hallucinogens (less than .5 percent, lifetime and current).

Ecstasy

Four percent of students surveyed have used ecstasy during their lifetime and 1 percent used it in the past 30 days (percentage change from 1988 is not available since ecstasy was not included in that survey). Ecstasy consumption is somewhat higher among older students: lifetime use is less than 2 percent for students below eighth grade, but increases to 4 percent among ninth graders and 10 percent for seniors.

Ecstasy is more prevalent among White students than any other ethnic group. Seven percent of White students report having used ecstasy during their lifetime compared to 1 percent of Blacks and 2 percent of Hispanics. Current use is also slightly higher among White students (2 percent) compared to Blacks (less than .5 percent) and Hispanics (1 percent).

Steroids

Two percent of all students surveyed have used steroids during their lifetime (percentage change from 1988 is not available since steroids were not included in that survey). Less than one-half of one percent say they used them during the month before the survey. All grades report 1 to 2 percent lifetime prevalence. Steroid consumption is virtually an all-male phenomenon: 3 percent of males (4 percent of senior males) report lifetime use, whereas less than 1 percent of females (1 percent of senior females) report lifetime use.

Thirty-day steroid prevalence among male students remains constant at about 1 percent in seventh through eleventh grade, then declines to almost zero among seniors. Since the survey was administered in the spring, this decline among seniors could be associated with the end of their involvement with high school athletics.

PROBLEMS RELATED TO SUBSTANCE USE

Association with Dysfunctional Behaviors

Substance use is closely linked to both absenteeism and behavior problems among students. Whereas 27 percent of students who had not missed any school during the year had drunk within the past 30 days, prevalence rose steadily with increasing numbers of absences. Forty-one percent of respondents who had missed between two and three days of school had drunk alcohol in the past month, and 50 percent of those missing four or more days had done so. The same pattern was evident for marijuana and, though more subtle, for inhalants as well.

Behavior problems at school proved to be an even stronger predictor of drug and alcohol use. Students were classified as having conduct problems if during the school year they (a) were sent to someone like the principal, dean or guidance counselor because of their conduct or attitude; (b) had someone from home called because of their conduct or attitude; (c) got into trouble with teachers because of drinking; or (d) got into trouble with teachers because of drug use. Among students reporting no conduct problems during the school year, only 2 percent used marijuana during the last 30 days. Of those experiencing behavior problems on two to three days, the percentage of current marijuana use was 9 percent. About one out of five students who had a conduct problem on four or more days used marijuana during the month prior to the survey. These findings were consistent for alcohol and inhalants.

Trouble with Peers or Authority Figures

Students were asked about drug- or alcohol-related problems which they experienced with peers during the 12 months prior to the survey (Appendix C, Figure C1). Between 1988 and 1990 there have been small declines in drug and alcohol-related problems; however, problem indicators are still alarming. One out of ten students had some type of difficulty with friends due to his or her own drinking. Nine percent of students were criticized by someone they were dating during the past year because of alcohol use and 4 percent received such criticism for drug use. These problems were more frequent among older respondents; for example, about 15 percent of seniors compared to 4 percent of seventh graders had difficulties with friends because of alcohol consumption.

A series of questions also assessed the extent of drug- or alcohol-related conflict with authority figures. Only about 1 percent of all students surveyed reported trouble with teachers in the past year because of drinking or drug use, and 4 percent had trouble with the police because of drinking (Appendix C, Figure C2). Not surprisingly, the majority of these instances were among older students. For example, 9 percent of seniors had drug or alcohol-related problems with the law, compared to only 2 percent of seventh graders.

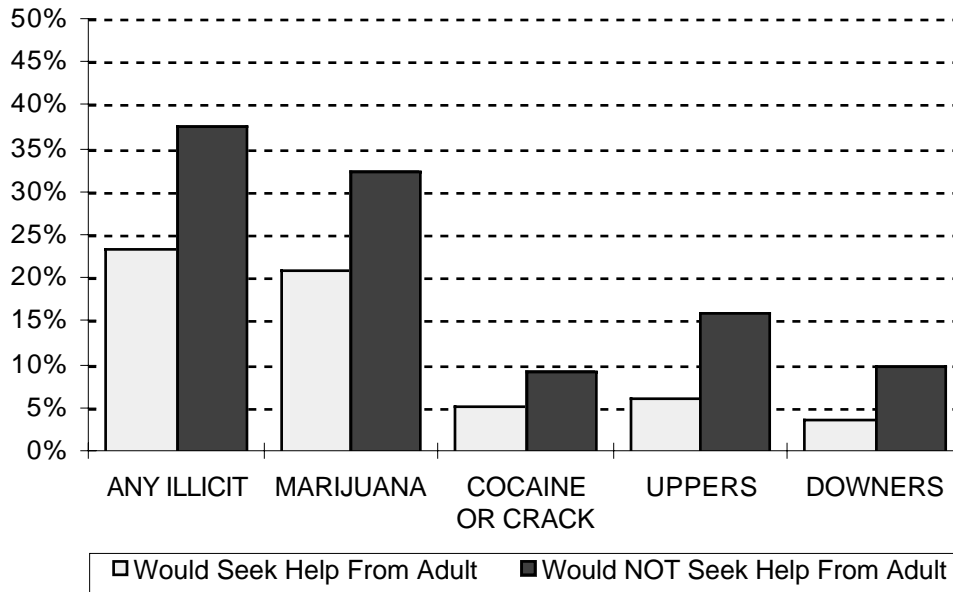


Fig 23 Lifetime Prevalence of Selected Substances, Secondary Students Who Would/ Would Not Seek Help From An Adult for Substance Abuse Problems, 1990

Driving While Drunk or High

Driving while intoxicated is one of the most disturbing consequences of alcohol consumption. Drunk driving is hazardous at any age, but the practice is particularly tragic when it involves youth. During the year before the survey, 12 percent of Texas' secondary students drove a car after having had a good bit to drink. Close to one-third (29 percent) of seniors drove drunk during the past year, and 8 percent did so at least four times. Substantially fewer students (5 percent) admit to driving when they felt high from drugs, though the number rises to 11 percent among seniors. These figures are slightly lower than in 1988, when 16 percent of students drove drunk, and 37 percent of seniors did so.

Academic Performance

Use of all substances was notably higher among students making C, D, or F grades. Compared to those making A's and B's, students with lower grades reported two times as much lifetime and current use of marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, uppers, and downers. Their use of alcohol, inhalants and steroids was higher as well.

Interestingly, however, percentage declines between 1988 and 1990 in lifetime use of cocaine, hallucinogens, and downers were slightly higher among C, D, and F students than for those making A's and B's. The percentage of A and B students having ever used cocaine remained about the same, whereas the prevalence among C, D, and F students declined from 12 percent to 10 percent. This data may indicate that, although overall substance use remains high, this high-risk group is responding to anti-drug initiatives.

Students Who Would Seek Help from an Adult

Students who would turn to an adult for help with a substance-related problem are considerably less likely to use drugs or alcohol compared to those who would turn to a friend. For example, 92 percent of students who would not turn to a grownup for help with a substance abuse problem have drunk alcohol. In contrast, 81 percent of those who would trust an adult report lifetime alcohol use (Figure 23).

Differences are most extreme in lower grades. Nine percent of seventh graders who would seek help from an adult have used some type of illicit substance, whereas 22 percent of students who would not seek help from an adult have done so. Students who would not seek help from an adult are three times more likely to report current use of inhalants, uppers, downers, hallucinogens, or cocaine, and twice as likely to have recently used marijuana.

In terms of treatment interventions, it is not possible to identify those students who would seek help from a friend rather than an adult in the same way that one can distinguish male and female or A and B versus C, D, and F students. Nonetheless, this finding highlights the importance of developing programs which emphasize communication and trust-building between students and adults.

FACTORS WHICH MAY INFLUENCE SUBSTANCE USE

Friends Who Abuse

The extent to which students' friends use drugs or alcohol both reflects the social acceptability of substance use among peers and indicates opportunity to experiment (Appendix C, Figure C3). While students may be wary of confessing their own substance use activity, they may be more willing to discuss their friends' use. For the most part, trends in reported use among peers are consistent with those observed for personal use.

The 1990 survey data indicates that more students' friends drink beer, wine coolers, wine, or hard liquor than in the past. While only 6 percent of those surveyed in 1988 said all their friends use alcohol, that figure has now risen to 14 percent (Appendix C, Figure C4). The number of seniors who say all of their friends drink alcohol rose from 7 to 20 percent. Seven percent of seventh graders said all of their friends drink, up from 2 percent in 1988.

Reported use of inhalant substances among friends has decreased during the past two years. Though most students surveyed in 1988 (70 percent) said none of their friends used inhalants, that number grew even larger (83 percent) in the most recent survey. Only 2 percent of seventh graders and 1 percent of seniors say most or all of their close friends sniff, huff, or inhale substances to get high, which declined from 5 and 2 percent, respectively, in 1988.

Use of marijuana among peers has declined even more dramatically. In 1988, 63 percent of survey respondents said that at least a few of their friends used marijuana. In the most recent survey that number dropped to only 42 percent. While 12 percent of students (14 percent of seniors) said two years ago that most or all of their friends used marijuana, the current rate is 8 percent (9 percent of seniors).

Substance Use at Parties

About 61 percent of those surveyed (34 percent of seventh graders and 79 percent of seniors) said that alcohol was drunk at some parties they attended (Appendix C, Figure C5). Marijuana and other drugs were used less frequently; 48 percent of seniors reported illicit drug use at some social gatherings. These figures are essentially unchanged from 1988.

Although the level of alcohol and drug use at parties has not changed dramatically in recent years, there is a slight increase in the number of students who are not going to teenage parties. Fourteen percent of all respondents said they did not attend any parties during the school year in 1990, up from 10 percent two years ago. This could mean that teenage parties are not being held as often, or that some

students are avoiding gatherings where drugs and alcohol are likely to be available. This finding could have implications for the successful promotion of school- or community-sponsored alternative activities as a substitute for unsupervised student parties.

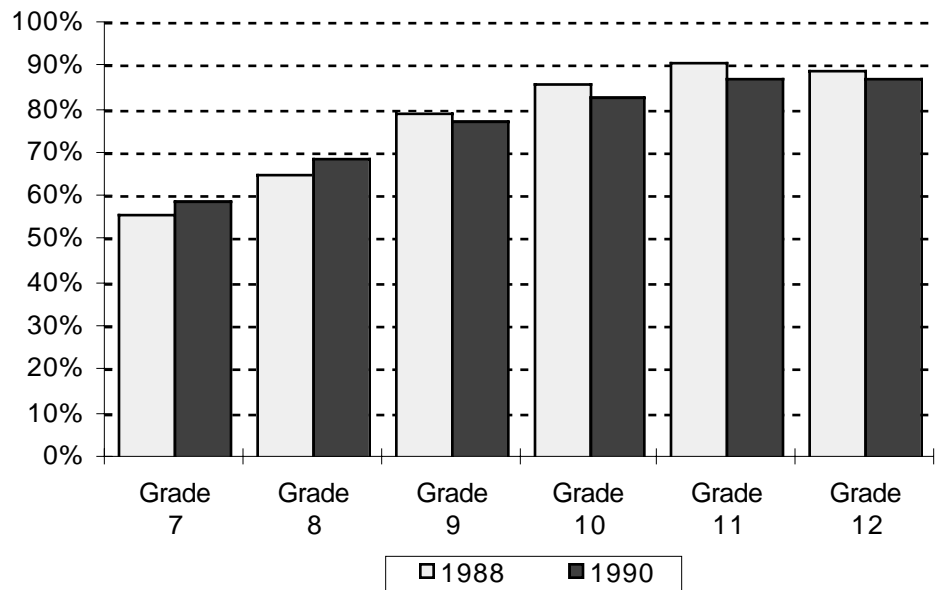
Perceived Availability

Students' substance use is related to the availability of such substances. Inhalants are perhaps the easiest to acquire since they are commonly found in households. In general, alcohol and marijuana are said to be easier to obtain than are other substances such as cocaine, crack, or hallucinogens. Also, students in higher grade levels are consistently more likely to say it is easier to get virtually all substances compared to younger students.

Not surprisingly, alcohol was the substance most widely acknowledged as being somewhat or very easy to obtain (76 percent) (Appendix C, Figure C6). This number is unchanged compared to 1988 data, but younger students perceive alcohol to be more readily available than in the past. For example, during the past two years, the number of seventh graders saying that alcohol was very or somewhat easy to get increased from 56 percent to 59 percent, while it actually declined from 89 to 87 percent among seniors (Figure 24).

In 1990 students thought it was harder to get illicit substances than in 1988 (Figure 25). Forty-one percent of all students (60 percent of seniors) now believe marijuana is somewhat or very easy to obtain, down from 56 percent (76 percent for seniors) in 1988. The percentage of respondents saying it would be somewhat or very easy to get cocaine fell from 30 percent in 1988 to 26 percent in 1990. Among seniors, the figure fell from 45 to 38 percent. About the same number

Fig 24 Students Saying Alcohol is Very or Somewhat Easy to Obtain, by Grade, 1988 and 1990



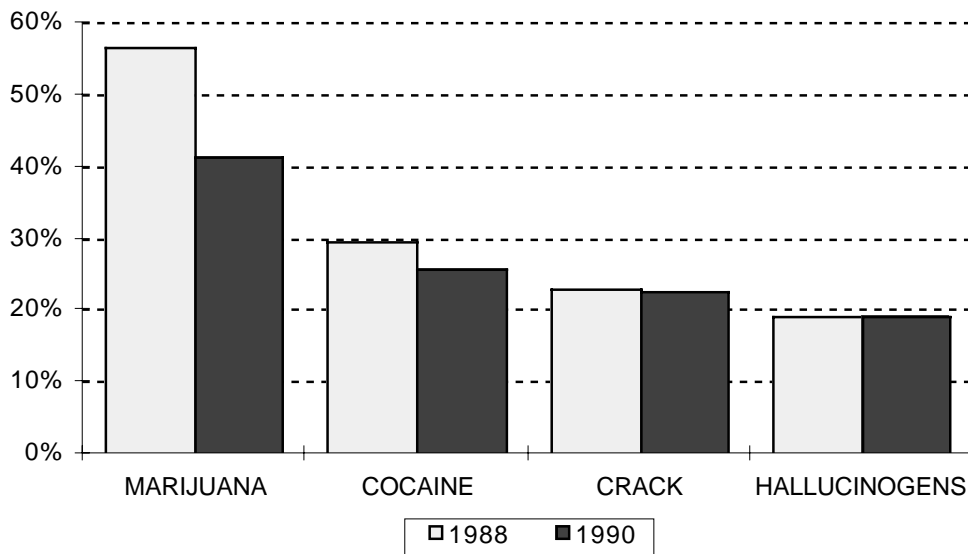


Fig 25 Percentage of Students Saying Selected Substances Are Very or Somewhat Easy To Get, 1988 and 1990

of students said it would be somewhat or very easy to get crack (23 percent) and hallucinogens (19 percent) now as in 1988.

Perceived Danger

The Texas School Survey asked students how dangerous they believed various substances are to use (Figure 26). Alcohol was seen as least threatening to the user, with only 37 percent of all respondents describing it as very dangerous. Between 72 and 77 percent of students believed inhalants, marijuana, ecstasy, or steroids were very dangerous. Nearly everyone agreed that cocaine (93 percent) and crack (95 percent) were very dangerous to use.

Attitudes about the danger of various substances are strongly related to actual use. For example, 49 percent of students who believe alcohol is not very dangerous to use drank during the past 30 days (Figure 27). By contrast, only 26 percent of

ALCOHOL	37%
INHALANTS	77%
MARIJUANA	73%
COCAINE	93%
CRACK	95%
ECSTASY	72%
STEROIDS	72%

Fig 26 Percentage of Students Who Think Various Substances Are Very Dangerous to Use, 1990

those who believe it is very dangerous drank alcohol during that time. Only 2 percent of students who believe marijuana is very dangerous to use smoked marijuana during the month before the survey, compared to a current prevalence of 15 percent for those who feel that it is not very dangerous. The same pattern holds for virtually all substances.

Fig 27 Prevalence of 30-Day Use Among Students Saying Various Substances Are Very or Not Very Dangerous to Use, 1990

	Very Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous
ALCOHOL	26%	49%
INHALANTS	2%	8%
MARIJUANA	2%	15%
COCAINE	1%	12%
CRACK	0%	3%
ECSTASY	0%	7%
STEROIDS	0%	1%

Parental Attitudes

Parents can play an important role in influencing students' attitudes toward drugs or alcohol. Data from the 1990 survey indicates that parents have become more aware of their responsibility to make their position clear. In 1988, 18 percent of students who took the survey did not know how their parents felt about kids their age drinking beer. By 1990, however, only 10 percent were unsure of their parents' attitudes. Similarly, though 11 percent were unsure of their parents' views on marijuana use in 1988, only 7 percent are uncertain today.

According to students, parents have less ardent convictions about alcohol consumption than about marijuana use. While the vast majority of students in 1990 (87 percent) say their parents strongly disapprove of kids their age using marijuana, parents are much less likely to voice equally strong disapproval of students drinking beer (58 percent).

Parental disapproval of marijuana use was fairly consistent across grades. The percentage of students who felt their parents strongly disapproved ranged from 84 percent among seventh graders to 90 percent among juniors. With alcohol, by contrast, students were much more likely to report parental approval as they grew older: 66 percent of seventh graders said their parents strongly disapproved of their use of alcohol, compared to only 44 percent of seniors (Figure 28).

Drinking Beer?

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	58.4%	17.5%	10.0%	3.4%	1.2%	9.7%
Grade 7	66.1%	9.7%	5.6%	2.0%	1.9%	14.7%
Grade 8	63.4%	13.2%	7.6%	2.4%	1.5%	12.0%
Grade 9	59.5%	15.8%	10.3%	2.7%	1.0%	10.7%
Grade 10	59.6%	19.9%	9.6%	2.9%	1.1%	6.9%
Grade 11	53.2%	22.6%	12.4%	4.6%	0.6%	6.6%
Grade 12	44.3%	27.1%	15.8%	6.5%	0.7%	5.5%

Fig 28 "How do your parents feel about kids your age. . .", 1990 Texas School Survey

Using Marijuana?

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	87.3%	2.7%	1.9%	*	1.2%	6.8%
Grade 7	83.8%	1.6%	1.2%	*	2.1%	11.2%
Grade 8	86.5%	2.3%	1.2%	*	1.4%	8.2%
Grade 9	86.6%	2.2%	2.6%	*	1.2%	7.0%
Grade 10	89.4%	3.2%	1.6%	*	0.7%	4.7%
Grade 11	90.3%	2.7%	1.7%	*	0.6%	4.3%
Grade 12	87.9%	4.5%	2.9%	*	0.7%	3.8%

* Less than 0.5%

Parental attitude toward substance use is closely related to students' beer and marijuana consumption (Figure 29). Twenty-eight percent of students whose parents strongly or mildly disapprove of alcohol consumption drank during the previous month, whereas 58 percent of those whose parents strongly or mildly approve drank during that period. The same pattern can be observed for marijuana: 30-day prevalence among students whose parents strongly or mildly approve of marijuana use is 17 percent compared to only 7 percent for those whose parents disapprove.

	Beer	Marijuana
DISAPPROVE	28%	7%
APPROVE	58%	17%
NEITHER	54%	30%
DON'T KNOW	33%	11%

Fig 29 30-Day Prevalence of Beer and Marijuana by Parental Approval

Age of First Use

Although fewer students are trying drugs today than in 1988, those students who are experimenting with drugs are starting earlier than in the past (Figure 30). Comparing seniors in 1988 to those in 1990, the average age of first use for tobacco has declined by 8 months (to 12 years, 10 months), marijuana has declined by almost 5 months (to 14 years, 2 months), cocaine has fallen by 7 months (to 15 years, 2 months), hallucinogens decreased by almost 10 months (to 15 years), and the average age of first use for uppers is almost 10 months earlier than in 1988 (14 years, 6 months). The most dramatic declines in age of first use were seen with inhalants and downers. Seniors in 1990, on average, began using inhalants at 13 years, 4 months of age, which is over 13 months earlier than reported by seniors of 1988. Similarly, the average starting age for downers (14 years, 1 month) is currently one year earlier than was reported two years ago.

Alcohol was the only substance for which average age of first use actually increased. Among seniors, the average age of first use was 13 years, 4 months, which is almost 5 months later than in 1988. This may seem ironic in light of the large increases in alcohol consumption reported this year. However, use of alcohol is already so widespread that it would be surprising to see the average age of first use drop much lower.

Fig 30 Age of First Use of Selected Substances, in Years, 1988 and 1990

	1988	1990
TOBACCO	13.5	12.8
ALCOHOL	12.9	13.3
INHALANTS	14.4	13.3
MARIJUANA	14.6	14.2
COCAINE	15.8	15.2
HALLUCINOGENS	15.8	15.0
UPPERS	15.3	14.5
DOWNERS	15.1	14.1

SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

School Sources for Information

Students get information about drugs and alcohol from a number of sources including peers, the media, parents, and educators (Appendix C, Figure C7). Most students surveyed in both years said they had received some type of information from school sources about alcohol or drugs during the school year (98 percent in 1988, 87 percent in 1990). The largest number of students in 1990 (62 percent) got this information from an assembly program. Other school sources widely mentioned were an invited school guest (57 percent), health classes (47 percent), science classes (37 percent), drug program rap sessions (28 percent), guidance counselors (27 percent), and social studies classes (15 percent). About 44 percent of survey respondents said they had gotten information from some other school source as well.

Compared to 1988, the number of students receiving information from guidance counselors has risen 48 percent, from assembly programs has increased by 20 percent, and from drug program rap sessions has increased by 19 percent. This indicates that schools are utilizing more direct personal communication as a supplement to academic instruction about the effects of drug and alcohol use.

Where Students Would Go for Help

When students were asked where they would go for help if they had a problem with drugs or alcohol, the majority said they would be willing to turn to their friends (73 percent), an adult friend outside of school (63 percent), their parents (55 percent), or a counselor or program outside of school (51 percent). Fewer students said they would seek help from school sources such as a counselor or program in school (40 percent) or another adult in school (36 percent). Forty percent said they would go to a medical doctor.

Despite the fact that relatively few students said they would likely turn to their school for help with a substance problem, the percentage expressing trust in that source has risen more sharply in the past two years than any other source (Appendix C, Figure C8). Students who would go to a counselor or program in school increased from 30 to 40 percent, and those who would go to another adult in school (i.e., a nurse or teacher) increased from 28 to 36 percent. This data may indicate increased school efforts through Student Assistance Programs. The percentage of students who would go to their friends increased from 67 to 73 percent.

Students Who Have Sought Help

Seven percent of students said they sought help from someone other than family or friends for problems connected with their substance use, up slightly from 5 percent since 1988 (Figure 31). There are several possible explanations for this finding. It could be that more students are using drugs or alcohol to the point that they need help; or, greater awareness of the consequences of substance use is encouraging many substance dependent students or their families to seek help more promptly than in the past; or, increases in the number and scope of counseling services for youth are drawing more youth into treatment. Most likely some combination of these is at work.

Fig 31 "Since school began in September, have you sought help, other than from family or friends, for problems in any way connected with your use of alcohol, marijuana or other drugs?", 1988 and 1990

	1988/Yes	1990/Yes
All	5.4%	6.8%
Grade 7	6.7%	8.8%
Grade 8	6.7%	7.5%
Grade 9	5.1%	7.0%
Grade 10	4.5%	6.1%
Grade 11	4.3%	5.4%
Grade 12	4.5%	5.5%

* Less than 0.5%

FOOTNOTES

¹ E. Ann Jones and John D. Massey, *1980 Texas Survey on Drug Abuse* (Austin, Texas: Texas Department of Community Affairs, 1980).

² Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results from High School, College, and Young Adult Populations 1975-1988* (Rockville, Maryland: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1989).

³ Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future Survey, 1989 National High School Senior Drug Abuse Survey*. Paper released at press conference, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Rockville, Maryland, February 13, 1990.

CONCLUSIONS

The youth of Texas have a right to grow up drug-free. In the past two years Texas has moved closer to that goal: schools provide more drug prevention services, more parents talk to their children about illicit drug abuse at an earlier age, community groups are more involved in drug prevention activities, and fewer secondary students use illicit substances such as marijuana, cocaine and amphetamines now than in 1988. The shared commitment to reduce illicit drug use has produced important dividends. However, there is still much left to accomplish: two-thirds of Texas secondary students used substances during the 1990 school year, meaning that only one-third were completely drug-free. Of those that did use, the great majority used licit substances such as alcohol, tobacco, and inhalants.

Youth do not use illegal drugs without first trying alcohol, tobacco, and/or inhalants; these “legal” substances are gateways to illicit drug use. The sooner licit drug use begins, the sooner youth are at risk of beginning illicit drug use. Since more students drink alcohol and smoke tobacco in 1990 than in 1988, and about the same number of students use inhalants, an increased number of youth are at risk of trying illicit drugs. Whether they actually do so may depend on maintaining a high level of commitment to drug prevention programs designed to keep them from taking that next step.

The long-term prospects for reducing illicit drug use depend on preventing the use of alcohol, tobacco and inhalants. Although use of these “legal” substances by youth is already prohibited by law, as are sales to minors, students tell us that these substances are easy to get. It is unlikely that additional legal measures would significantly reduce the availability of these substances to youth. The only realistic hope for reductions in alcohol, tobacco, and inhalant use, and subsequent reductions in illicit drug use, is a fundamental change in substance-related attitudes. This is what is meant by “bringing Texans a new view of human potential,” and taking this message to Texas youth is of the utmost importance.

The many factors associated with drug use among Texas secondary students outline the urgent need for youth prevention. Youth who use drugs also get lower course grades, are more truant, and have more disciplinary problems than those who do not. Simply stated, they are at high risk of dropping out. The future economic vitality of Texas depends on the ability to prepare youth for the challenges of an increasingly technological world, and keeping youth off drugs and in school is essential to this effort.

Prevention offers the best opportunity for long-term reduction of abuse among youth; however, for the 10 percent of secondary students who used illicit drugs during the past month, prevention may be too little and too late. These high-risk youth need intervention programs. Effective intervention requires that adults

(parents, school officials, and enforcement authorities) recognize the signs of adolescent drug use, cooperate to discourage both licit and illicit drug use, and encourage youth to stay in school.

There are also youth who are addicted, many of whom are no longer in school. Driven by an insatiable need to get high, these youth have almost no hope of building productive lives until their condition is treated. Although the treatment process is often long, expensive and sometimes discouraging, the alternative is to abandon these youth to their addiction, knowing that they will contribute to the social ills in the community such as family violence, crime on the streets, increased need for correctional facilities, the birth of drug-addicted babies, and the increased incidence of AIDS.

APPENDIX A: Adjusted Inhalant Use Reporting Patterns

Abstract

The 1988 and 1990 Texas school surveys asked similar questions about inhalants, but utilized slightly different survey instruments. The modifications produced changes in reporting patterns, which are unrelated to actual changes in patterns of use. In this section those changes are reviewed, and a method for correcting estimates of inhalant use is presented. Estimates for 1988 are revised and compared to 1990 results. Prevalence tables in Appendix B include the new adjusted inhalant statistic for 1990 results.

Introduction

Measurement of inhalant abuse poses more technical problems than other substances because estimation is complicated by several factors:

1. *Age:* Inhalant users are generally younger than users of other substances. Since younger students tend to have less developed cognitive and reading skills than older students, they are more likely to misunderstand questions on a questionnaire.
2. *Nomenclature:* Texas youth are usually familiar with concepts like “sniffing” or “huffing” but are often unfamiliar with the term “inhalant.” Students using correction fluid, spray paint, or gasoline to get high do not always realize that this behavior is called “inhalant use.”
3. *Research:* Relatively little epidemiological research has been done on inhalants; consequently, less is known about the optimal methodology for asking about inhalant use. The major national surveys ask few questions about inhalants, and gather little information about which inhalants are used.
4. *Complexity:* Inhalants are a much more diverse group of substances than other drugs surveyed. There are over 600 different products abusable through this mode of administration, many with distinct patterns of prevalence.
5. *Rapid change:* Driven by teenage fads, the prevalence of inhalant use can change rapidly through time, as can the particular substances used. It is difficult to anticipate which products are being used in local areas at any given time.

Generic and Specific Inhalant Use Questions

The 1988 and 1990 Texas School survey contained two types of questions about inhalants. "Specific inhalant questions" made reference to the products that youth sniff, huff or inhale to get high, such as, "How many times have you ever sniffed glue in order to get high?" Ten specific inhalant use questions queried lifetime use of liquid or spray paint, correction fluid, gasoline, freon, poppers (locker room, rush, medusa, whippets, CO2), spray shoe shine, glue, paint (lacquer) thinner or toluene, other sprays (cooking oil sprays, hairspray), and other inhalants (Figure A1). These questions allow comparisons of use between commonly abused inhalants.

LIQUID OR SPRAY PAINT

	Never	Ever	1 - 2	3 - 19	20+
All	92.9%	7.1%	5.0%	1.8%	* %
Grade 7	93.4%	6.6%	4.6%	1.7%	* %
Grade 8	90.6%	9.4%	6.7%	2.1%	0.6%
Grade 9	91.8%	8.2%	5.5%	2.3%	* %
Grade 10	93.6%	6.4%	4.6%	1.5%	* %
Grade 11	93.4%	6.6%	4.8%	1.5%	* %
Grade 12	95.0%	5.0%	3.4%	1.1%	* %

SHOE SHINE, TEXAS SHINE

	Never	Ever	1 - 2	3 - 19	20+
All	98.4%	1.6%	1.1%	* %	* %
Grade 7	97.9%	2.1%	1.5%	* %	* %
Grade 8	97.6%	2.4%	1.6%	0.7%	* %
Grade 9	98.3%	1.7%	1.2%	* %	* %
Grade 10	99.1%	0.9%	0.7%	* %	* %
Grade 11	98.6%	1.4%	0.9%	* %	* %
Grade 12	99.0%	1.0%	* %	* %	* %

CORRECTION FLUID, LIQUID PAPER

	Never	Ever	1 - 2	3 - 19	20+
All	86.2%	13.8%	10.2%	3.2%	* %
Grade 7	87.4%	12.6%	9.4%	3.0%	* %
Grade 8	84.0%	16.0%	11.7%	3.7%	0.6%
Grade 9	85.2%	14.8%	10.1%	4.1%	0.6%
Grade 10	84.8%	15.2%	11.9%	2.8%	* %
Grade 11	87.7%	12.3%	9.5%	2.4%	* %
Grade 12	88.5%	11.5%	8.4%	2.8%	* %

GLUE

	Never	Ever	1 - 2	3 - 19	20+
All	92.0%	8.0%	6.1%	1.5%	* %
Grade 7	89.6%	10.4%	8.0%	2.0%	* %
Grade 8	89.5%	10.5%	7.9%	1.8%	0.8%
Grade 9	92.7%	7.3%	5.3%	1.8%	* %
Grade 10	92.9%	7.1%	5.6%	1.2%	* %
Grade 11	93.3%	6.7%	5.2%	1.2%	* %
Grade 12	94.4%	5.6%	4.2%	1.0%	* %

GASOLINE

	Never	Ever	1 - 2	3 - 19	20+
All	92.3%	7.7%	5.3%	1.7%	0.7%
Grade 7	91.8%	8.2%	5.5%	2.0%	0.7%
Grade 8	90.8%	9.2%	6.2%	2.1%	0.9%
Grade 9	91.4%	8.6%	5.9%	1.7%	0.9%
Grade 10	92.8%	7.2%	5.0%	1.6%	0.5%
Grade 11	92.8%	7.2%	5.3%	1.5%	* %
Grade 12	95.0%	5.0%	3.2%	1.3%	* %

PAINT THINNER, TOLUENE, OTHER SOLVENTS

	Never	Ever	1 - 2	3 - 19	20+
All	93.6%	6.4%	4.3%	1.8%	* %
Grade 7	94.0%	6.0%	3.9%	1.8%	* %
Grade 8	92.1%	7.9%	5.5%	1.9%	0.5%
Grade 9	92.5%	7.5%	4.5%	2.8%	* %
Grade 10	93.9%	6.1%	4.2%	1.5%	* %
Grade 11	93.8%	6.2%	4.6%	1.4%	* %
Grade 12	95.8%	4.2%	3.0%	0.9%	* %

FREON

	Never	Ever	1 - 2	3 - 19	20+
All	98.1%	1.9%	1.1%	0.6%	* %
Grade 7	98.9%	1.1%	0.8%	* %	* %
Grade 8	98.3%	1.7%	1.0%	* %	* %
Grade 9	97.7%	2.3%	1.1%	0.9%	* %
Grade 10	98.6%	1.4%	0.9%	* %	* %
Grade 11	97.6%	2.4%	1.5%	0.7%	* %
Grade 12	97.4%	2.6%	1.4%	1.0%	* %

OTHER SPRAYS (PAM, HAIR SPRAY, ETC.)

	Never	Ever	1 - 2	3 - 19	20+
All	93.6%	6.4%	3.8%	1.6%	1.0%
Grade 7	90.6%	9.4%	5.7%	2.6%	1.2%
Grade 8	90.2%	9.8%	6.0%	2.1%	1.6%
Grade 9	92.8%	7.2%	4.0%	1.8%	1.4%
Grade 10	95.4%	4.6%	2.6%	1.4%	0.6%
Grade 11	96.6%	3.4%	2.2%	0.8%	* %
Grade 12	97.2%	2.8%	1.6%	0.7%	* %

POPPERS, LOCKER ROOM, RUSH, MEDUSA, WHIPPETS, CO2

	Never	Ever	1 - 2	3 - 19	20+
All	94.8%	5.2%	3.0%	1.6%	0.7%
Grade 7	97.4%	2.6%	1.8%	* %	* %
Grade 8	97.0%	3.0%	1.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Grade 9	95.9%	4.1%	2.2%	1.1%	0.7%
Grade 10	94.4%	5.6%	3.4%	1.6%	0.6%
Grade 11	92.7%	7.3%	3.9%	2.7%	0.6%
Grade 12	89.4%	10.6%	5.7%	3.6%	1.2%

OTHER INHALANTS

	Never	Ever	1 - 2	3 - 19	20+
All	94.2%	5.8%	3.3%	1.8%	0.7%
Grade 7	93.5%	6.5%	3.5%	2.4%	0.6%
Grade 8	92.1%	7.9%	4.5%	2.2%	1.2%
Grade 9	93.7%	6.3%	3.5%	2.0%	0.7%
Grade 10	94.2%	5.8%	3.6%	1.6%	0.6%
Grade 11	96.1%	3.9%	2.2%	1.4%	* %
Grade 12	96.5%	3.5%	2.2%	0.9%	* %

*Less than 0.5%

Fig A1 "About how many times (if any) have you ever sniffed, huffed, or inhaled the following inhalants for "kicks" or to get "high"?, 1990

“Generic inhalant questions” queried inhalant use with minimal reference to specific products, for example, “How many times have you used inhalants (glue, spray, gas, etc.) in the past month?” The purpose of these questions is to solicit general information about patterns of use, regardless of the specific substance used. Three generic inhalant questions were used to ascertain the number of times inhalants were used within the past month, school year, and lifetime.

Categories of Response to Inhalant Questions

Responses to specific and generic inhalant questions were compared to ascertain if differences existed in the understanding of inhalant questions by survey respondents. There are four logical possibilities with respect to agreement between “specific” and “generic” inhalant use questions:

Category 1

Students can deny using inhalants on all specific and generic inhalant questions. This response suggests that students understood the questions and have not used inhalants.

Category 2

Respondents can admit using specific inhalants and respond comparably on the generic inhalant use questions. This indicates that both types of questions were understood and that inhalants have been used.

Category 3

Youth can admit use on specific inhalant questions, but deny that they have used inhalants on generic questions. This pattern suggests that students have tried such substances, are unfamiliar with the term “inhalant,” and therefore did not respond appropriately to generic questions about inhalant use.

Category 4

Students can deny use on specific inhalant questions but admit use on generic questions. This pattern of response is difficult to interpret, but might mean that respondents misunderstood the generic inhalant questions and incorrectly reported inhalation of some substance, such as a nasal spray, that was not used to get high. Another plausible explanation is that students did not find the inhalant substance they had used in the list of specific inhalants. Finally, students may have inadvertently marked the question incorrectly.

Shown on Figure A2 are the four categories of response described above, broken out by grade and compared between 1988 and 1990. Results suggest that there were significant declines in inhalant use between 1988 and 1990, but that younger students had more trouble understanding generic questions about inhalants in the later year.

Changes In Reporting Patterns on Inhalants

More youth reported no use on both specific and generic inhalant questions (category 1), indicating lower usage rates. In 1988, for example, 66 percent of seventh graders reported no use in both categories, while in 1990 the comparable figure was 75 percent. In other words, two-thirds of seventh graders had not used

	Category 1		Category 2		Category 3		Category 4	
	Never used		Used Both		Used Specific Only		Used Generic Only	
	1988	1990	1988	1990	1988	1990	1988	1990
Grade 7	65.9%	75.0%	25.5%	12.3%	6.6%	12.1%	2.0%	0.5%
Grade 8	67.5%	74.3%	24.8%	14.9%	6.6%	10.5%	1.1%	0.3%
Grade 9	68.7%	74.1%	22.3%	15.0%	8.1%	10.7%	0.9%	0.2%
Grade 10	70.0%	76.0%	20.4%	14.6%	8.5%	9.1%	1.1%	0.3%
Grade 11	72.9%	77.7%	18.2%	11.8%	8.0%	9.9%	0.8%	0.6%
Grade 12	73.9%	77.6%	15.7%	13.2%	9.3%	8.6%	1.1%	0.6%

Fig A2 Response Patterns to Inhalant Questions, by Grade, 1988 and 1990

inhalants in 1988, and three-quarters had not used in 1990. Similar changes are observed in eighth and ninth grade, but changes in reporting patterns among older students are not as significant.

Two other related shifts in reporting patterns also occurred, and were most marked among younger students. First, the percentage who admitted use on both specific and generic questions decreased between the two years (category 2); less than one-half as many seventh graders in 1990 admitted use on both generic and specific questions as in 1988. Second, there was a dramatic increase in the number of younger students who admit sniffing or huffing specific products but deny they have ever used inhalants (category 3); seventh graders in this group almost doubled from about 7 percent in 1988 to 12 percent in 1990. These students have probably used inhalants but misunderstood the intent of generic inhalant questions. Shifts in this reporting pattern in tenth through twelfth grade were much smaller.

A likely explanation for these shifts is the change in format of the Texas School Survey instrument required by the expanding scope of the project. The Texas School Survey began in 1988 as a state survey. Fewer than 10,000 surveys were administered that year and the instrument was designed to be hand-entered by data processing personnel. There were few constraints on the physical length of the instrument, and generic questions about inhalants were set apart from other drugs and accompanied by redundant explanations wherever generic inhalant use questions were asked. By 1989, however, demand for local school surveys required that the instrument be redesigned into a machine-readable format.

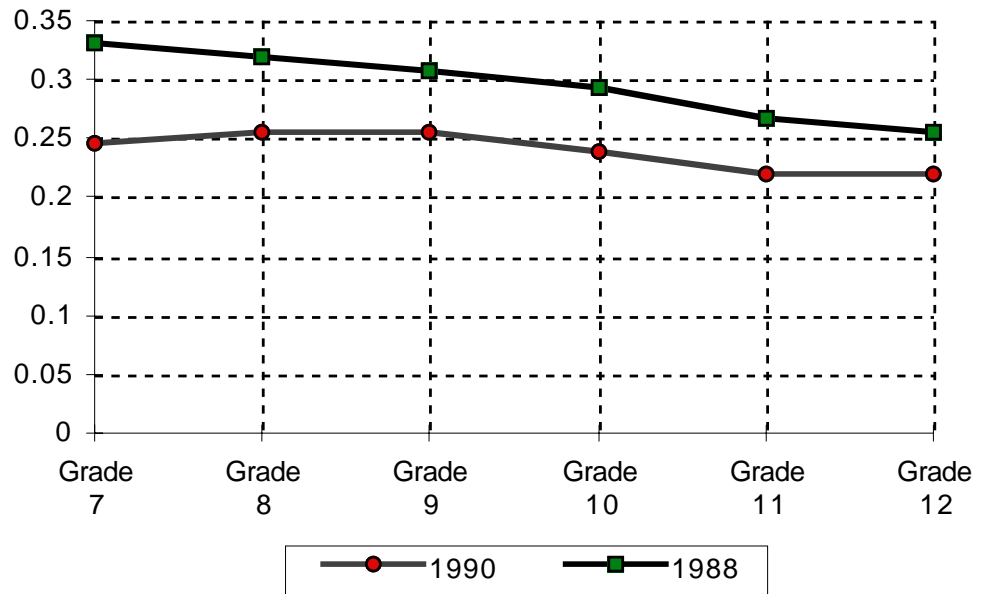
In order to shorten the instrument while still covering the same topics queried in the 1988 project, generic questions about inhalant use were included on the matrix with other drugs, and much redundant explanation was removed. This procedure appears to have affected the ability of younger students to understand the intent of generic questions about inhalant use, but the response of older students was not significantly changed.

Adjusting Estimates of the Prevalence of Inhalant Use

In order to correct for differences in response to inhalant questions between 1988 and 1990, and to estimate changes in patterns of inhalant use between the two years, it is necessary to accurately estimate the proportion of Texas students in 1990 who have ever used inhalants.

Given the discussion presented above, students who report use on specific and generic inhalant questions (category 2) and those who report use on specific inhalant questions only (category 3) should be considered as lifetime inhalant users. In addition, it is likely that some who report use on generic questions only (category 4) have “huffed” or “sniffed” inhalants to get high, although it is not known exactly how many have done so. For the purposes of this analysis it is assumed that one-half of those in category 4 have used inhalants; however, since few students report this use pattern, an incorrect estimate of the number who have used would have little impact on the final results. Shown in Figure A3 are corrected estimates of lifetime prevalence use of inhalants by grade for 1988 and 1990.

Fig A3 Adjusted Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, Secondary Students, 1988 and 1990



To complete the analysis, estimates of current, school year, and past use of inhalants must be adjusted to account for those lifetime users who misunderstood generic inhalant questions and, therefore, did not report recency of use. Reporting patterns of inhalant users for whom recency of use is known (category 2) are used to estimate the proportion of users for whom this characteristic is unknown (category 3 and one-half of category 4) for lifetime, school year and past month use. Because younger students are more likely to be current users of inhalants, and older students are more likely to be past users, estimates are computed separately for each grade. Shown in Figure A4 is the adjusted school year prevalence in 1988 and 1990, and shown in Figure A5 is the adjusted current prevalence.

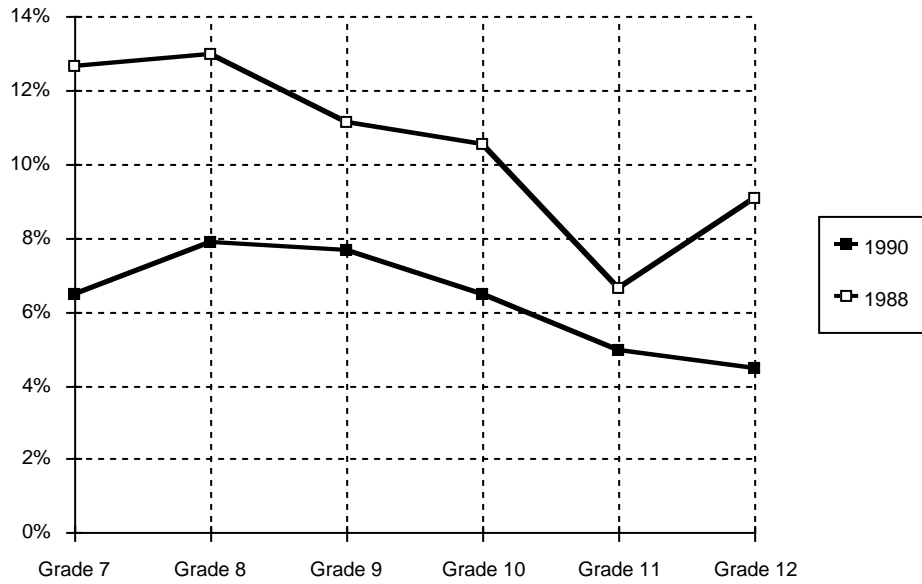


Fig A4 Adjusted School-Year Prevalence of Inhalant Use, Secondary Students, 1988 and 1990

Conclusions

When corrected for response pattern, inhalant use among Texas secondary students decreased between 1988 and 1990. Overall lifetime prevalence inhalant use declined from an estimated 30 percent in 1988 to about 24 percent in 1990, a reduction of about one-fifth. Lifetime prevalence of use decreased in all grades, but most notably among students in the seventh grade. Since inhalant use may be more closely associated with dropping out than other drugs, decreased lifetime prevalence may reflect not only that fewer students are trying inhalants, but also that many of those who do are no longer in school to be surveyed a few years later.

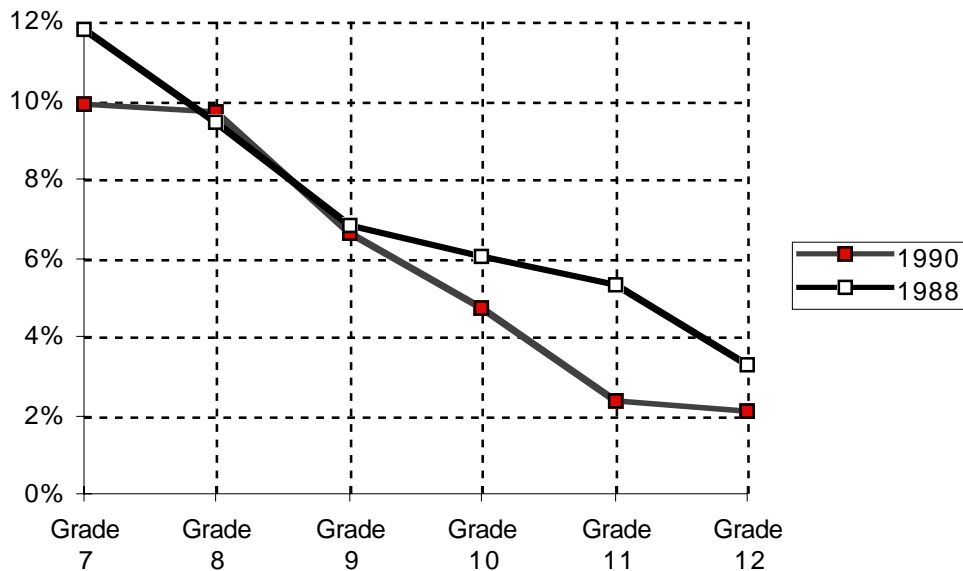


Fig A5 Adjusted Current Prevalence of Inhalant Use, Secondary Students, 1988 and 1990

The percentage of students using within the past school year but not the past month also declined from an adjusted 12 percent in 1988 to 6 percent in 1990, a reduction of about one-half. This suggests a notable decrease in the number of students who use inhalants less frequently; perhaps prevention programs have been most successful in preventing a casual use of inhalants. The reduction is apparent in all grades.

Current use, adjusted to about 7 percent in 1988, declined to about 6 percent in 1990. This change is not statistically significant and indicates that too many Texas youth still use inhalants. However, it is encouraging that current use among seventh graders declined from about 12 to 9 percent, a reduction of about one-quarter. Eighth and ninth graders still report current use at adjusted rates almost identical to 1988, suggesting the need for anti-inhalant abuse intervention programs targeted to high-risk youth in these grades.

APPENDIX B: PREVALENCE TABLES

TABLE B1: PREVALENCE AND REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE
TEXAS SECONDARY STUDENTS, 1988 and 1990

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Past Month 1988	Past Month 1990
CIGARETTES	39.3%	56.2%	16.6%	22.9%
Grade 7	32.8%	42.4%	12.3%	15.9%
Grade 8	35.5%	52.7%	13.9%	20.9%
Grade 9	39.1%	59.4%	14.6%	23.1%
Grade 10	42.9%	58.0%	19.5%	23.1%
Grade 11	43.9%	61.5%	20.4%	27.0%
Grade 12	43.1%	66.5%	20.8%	29.7%
ALCOHOL	75.5%	81.0%	42.8%	43.6%
Grade 7	58.5%	68.7%	28.0%	29.2%
Grade 8	68.7%	76.7%	31.6%	36.6%
Grade 9	75.9%	81.3%	41.0%	41.9%
Grade 10	83.0%	85.1%	49.2%	48.0%
Grade 11	84.5%	87.9%	55.1%	51.6%
Grade 12	86.4%	90.4%	57.5%	60.3%
<i>INHALANTS-Adjusted</i>	30.0%	23.0%	7.0%	6.0%
Grade 7	33.1%	24.6%	11.8%	9.9%
Grade 8	32.0%	25.4%	9.4%	9.7%
Grade 9	30.7%	25.6%	6.8%	6.6%
Grade 10	29.3%	23.9%	6.0%	4.7%
Grade 11	26.6%	22.0%	5.3%	2.4%
Grade 12	25.5%	22.1%	3.3%	2.1%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	39.1%	25.1%	17.1%	9.5%
Grade 7	25.0%	11.1%	12.8%	5.6%
Grade 8	33.0%	17.6%	16.6%	7.7%
Grade 9	36.0%	25.6%	15.4%	10.3%
Grade 10	42.9%	27.8%	18.4%	10.0%
Grade 11	49.1%	33.7%	20.6%	11.2%
Grade 12	54.3%	39.9%	20.2%	13.5%
MARIJUANA	31.5%	22.5%	11.5%	7.8%
Grade 7	18.8%	9.4%	7.6%	4.6%
Grade 8	26.6%	15.1%	11.7%	5.9%
Grade 9	28.1%	23.1%	10.5%	8.2%
Grade 10	34.4%	24.2%	12.4%	8.1%
Grade 11	40.7%	31.2%	14.3%	9.7%
Grade 12	45.7%	37.5%	13.9%	11.5%
MARIJUANA ONLY	15.2%	12.7%	4.2%	2.8%
Grade 7	8.9%	5.9%	3.6%	2.2%
Grade 8	14.0%	8.9%	4.9%	2.4%
Grade 9	14.3%	12.9%	3.9%	3.1%
Grade 10	16.0%	13.4%	4.4%	2.5%
Grade 11	19.9%	17.9%	4.8%	3.6%
Grade 12	20.1%	19.8%	3.5%	2.9%
COCAINE	6.7%	5.4%	2.3%	1.4%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.7%
Grade 8	5.2%	3.5%	2.7%	1.3%
Grade 9	5.0%	5.7%	1.5%	1.4%
Grade 10	7.0%	5.6%	2.2%	1.3%
Grade 11	8.8%	7.5%	2.9%	1.4%
Grade 12	11.6%	9.8%	4.2%	2.8%

* Less than 0.5%

TEXAS SECONDARY STUDENTS, 1988 and 1990 (continued)

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Past Month 1988	Past Month 1990
HALLUCINOGENS	6.6%	4.6%	2.4%	1.6%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.3%	1.2%	0.8%
Grade 8	4.2%	2.9%	1.6%	1.2%
Grade 9	5.7%	4.6%	2.0%	1.7%
Grade 10	6.7%	5.3%	2.2%	2.1%
Grade 11	9.3%	6.2%	3.6%	1.7%
Grade 12	11.7%	8.8%	4.2%	2.5%
UPPERS	17.1%	7.2%	5.8%	2.1%
Grade 7	10.5%	3.0%	4.5%	1.4%
Grade 8	12.3%	5.2%	5.4%	2.2%
Grade 9	14.5%	7.8%	4.9%	2.7%
Grade 10	20.3%	8.6%	7.0%	2.1%
Grade 11	22.9%	8.9%	6.8%	1.7%
Grade 12	25.0%	11.1%	6.8%	2.3%
DOWNERS	13.3%	4.5%	3.9%	1.2%
Grade 7	11.5%	2.2%	4.0%	1.0%
Grade 8	12.1%	3.8%	5.5%	1.7%
Grade 9	11.8%	4.8%	3.8%	1.4%
Grade 10	14.3%	4.9%	3.9%	1.0%
Grade 11	15.4%	5.1%	3.2%	0.8%
Grade 12	15.3%	6.5%	2.7%	1.3%

TABLE B2: PREVALENCE AND REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE
TEXAS SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1990

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	56.2%	22.9%	13.3%	20.0%	43.8%
Grade 7	42.4%	15.9%	11.9%	14.6%	57.6%
Grade 8	52.7%	20.9%	13.3%	18.5%	47.3%
Grade 9	59.4%	23.1%	15.4%	20.9%	40.6%
Grade 10	58.0%	23.1%	12.8%	22.1%	42.0%
Grade 11	61.5%	27.0%	11.5%	23.0%	38.5%
Grade 12	66.5%	29.7%	14.3%	22.5%	33.5%
ALCOHOL	81.0%	43.6%	22.5%	14.9%	19.0%
Grade 7	68.7%	29.2%	20.5%	19.0%	31.3%
Grade 8	76.7%	36.6%	23.6%	16.5%	23.3%
Grade 9	81.3%	41.9%	25.2%	14.3%	18.7%
Grade 10	85.1%	48.0%	23.4%	13.6%	14.9%
Grade 11	87.9%	51.6%	23.8%	12.4%	12.1%
Grade 12	90.4%	60.3%	17.8%	12.2%	9.6%
<i>INHALANTS-Adjusted</i>	23.0%	6.0%	6.2%	10.9%	72.6%
Grade 7	24.6%	9.9%	6.5%	8.3%	75.4%
Grade 8	25.4%	9.7%	7.9%	7.9%	74.6%
Grade 9	25.6%	6.6%	7.6%	11.4%	74.4%
Grade 10	23.9%	4.7%	6.5%	12.6%	76.1%
Grade 11	22.0%	2.4%	5.0%	14.7%	78.0%
Grade 12	22.1%	2.1%	4.5%	15.5%	77.9%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	25.1%	9.5%	7.1%	8.5%	74.9%
Grade 7	11.1%	5.6%	2.8%	2.7%	88.9%
Grade 8	17.6%	7.7%	4.9%	5.0%	82.4%
Grade 9	25.6%	10.3%	8.1%	7.2%	74.4%
Grade 10	27.8%	10.0%	8.7%	9.2%	72.2%
Grade 11	33.7%	11.2%	9.0%	13.5%	66.3%
Grade 12	39.9%	13.5%	10.3%	16.1%	60.1%
MARIJUANA	22.5%	7.8%	6.3%	8.4%	77.5%
Grade 7	9.4%	4.6%	2.3%	2.4%	90.6%
Grade 8	15.1%	5.9%	4.2%	5.0%	84.9%
Grade 9	23.1%	8.2%	7.5%	7.4%	76.9%
Grade 10	24.2%	8.1%	7.5%	8.6%	75.8%
Grade 11	31.2%	9.7%	7.9%	13.6%	68.8%
Grade 12	37.5%	11.5%	9.7%	16.3%	62.5%
MARIJUANA ONLY	12.7%	2.8%	3.5%	6.4%	87.3%
Grade 7	5.9%	2.2%	1.7%	2.0%	94.1%
Grade 8	8.9%	2.4%	2.7%	3.8%	91.1%
Grade 9	12.9%	3.1%	3.8%	6.0%	87.1%
Grade 10	13.4%	2.5%	4.3%	6.5%	86.6%
Grade 11	17.9%	3.6%	4.0%	10.3%	82.1%
Grade 12	19.8%	2.9%	5.3%	11.5%	80.2%
COCAINE OR CRACK	5.8%	1.6%	2.1%	2.1%	94.2%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.8%	0.6%	* %	98.2%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	96.1%
Grade 9	6.2%	1.5%	2.8%	1.9%	93.8%
Grade 10	6.1%	1.4%	2.5%	2.2%	93.9%
Grade 11	7.8%	1.6%	2.8%	3.4%	92.2%
Grade 12	10.2%	2.9%	3.2%	4.1%	89.8%

* Less than 0.5%

TEXAS SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1990 (continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	5.4%	1.4%	1.9%	2.0%	94.6%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.7%	0.6%	* %	98.4%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	96.5%
Grade 9	5.7%	1.4%	2.4%	1.9%	94.3%
Grade 10	5.6%	1.3%	2.3%	2.1%	94.4%
Grade 11	7.5%	1.4%	2.6%	3.5%	92.5%
Grade 12	9.8%	2.8%	2.9%	4.0%	90.2%
CRACK	1.6%	* %	0.6%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 7	0.7%	* %	* %	* %	99.3%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.5%	* %	* %	98.5%
Grade 9	1.5%	* %	0.8%	* %	98.5%
Grade 10	1.9%	* %	0.6%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 11	1.7%	* %	0.6%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 12	2.4%	* %	0.9%	1.1%	97.6%
HALLUCINOGENS	4.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	95.4%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.8%	* %	* %	98.7%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	97.1%
Grade 9	4.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	95.4%
Grade 10	5.3%	2.1%	1.6%	1.6%	94.7%
Grade 11	6.2%	1.7%	2.2%	2.3%	93.8%
Grade 12	8.8%	2.5%	2.7%	3.5%	91.2%
UPPERS	7.2%	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	92.8%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.4%	1.0%	0.6%	97.0%
Grade 8	5.2%	2.2%	2.0%	1.1%	94.8%
Grade 9	7.8%	2.7%	3.0%	2.1%	92.2%
Grade 10	8.6%	2.1%	3.2%	3.2%	91.4%
Grade 11	8.9%	1.7%	3.2%	4.0%	91.1%
Grade 12	11.1%	2.3%	3.4%	5.4%	88.9%
DOWNERS	4.5%	1.2%	1.6%	1.6%	95.5%
Grade 7	2.2%	1.0%	0.8%	* %	97.8%
Grade 8	3.8%	1.7%	1.1%	1.0%	96.2%
Grade 9	4.8%	1.4%	2.2%	1.3%	95.2%
Grade 10	4.9%	1.0%	1.8%	2.1%	95.1%
Grade 11	5.1%	0.8%	1.9%	2.5%	94.9%
Grade 12	6.5%	1.3%	2.1%	3.1%	93.5%
STEROIDS	1.7%	* %	0.6%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	0.6%	* %	98.5%
Grade 8	1.6%	0.7%	* %	* %	98.4%
Grade 9	1.4%	* %	* %	* %	98.6%
Grade 10	1.8%	* %	0.5%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.9%	* %	0.5%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 12	2.2%	* %	1.0%	0.9%	97.8%
ECSTASY	4.1%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%	95.9%
Grade 7	0.9%	* %	* %	* %	99.1%
Grade 8	1.6%	0.7%	* %	* %	98.4%
Grade 9	3.8%	1.4%	1.9%	* %	96.2%
Grade 10	4.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%	95.6%
Grade 11	6.2%	1.6%	2.8%	1.7%	93.8%
Grade 12	9.1%	2.5%	4.0%	2.6%	90.9%

TABLE B3: PREVALENCE AND REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE
MALE SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1990

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	61.4%	27.0%	13.4%	21.0%	38.6%
Grade 7	45.2%	16.8%	11.6%	16.8%	54.8%
Grade 8	56.3%	23.7%	14.3%	18.4%	43.7%
Grade 9	65.6%	26.4%	14.8%	24.3%	34.4%
Grade 10	63.2%	27.0%	14.1%	22.1%	36.8%
Grade 11	70.9%	34.1%	12.7%	24.2%	29.1%
Grade 12	71.2%	37.7%	12.9%	20.6%	28.8%
ALCOHOL	81.6%	45.3%	20.5%	15.8%	18.4%
Grade 7	69.4%	28.4%	18.9%	22.1%	30.6%
Grade 8	77.7%	37.1%	22.6%	18.0%	22.3%
Grade 9	80.7%	41.5%	24.0%	15.2%	19.3%
Grade 10	85.1%	51.3%	20.0%	13.8%	14.9%
Grade 11	90.6%	56.3%	22.1%	12.1%	9.4%
Grade 12	90.9%	65.3%	14.0%	11.7%	9.1%
INHALANTS-Adjusted	23.2%	5.6%	5.9%	11.8%	72.4%
Grade 7	23.4%	9.3%	5.5%	8.6%	76.6%
Grade 8	25.5%	9.2%	7.3%	9.0%	74.5%
Grade 9	23.9%	5.5%	6.6%	11.8%	76.1%
Grade 10	23.1%	4.8%	4.4%	13.9%	76.9%
Grade 11	25.8%	2.4%	5.5%	18.0%	74.2%
Grade 12	24.1%	2.2%	7.4%	14.5%	75.9%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	28.0%	11.2%	7.0%	9.8%	72.0%
Grade 7	12.3%	6.3%	2.4%	3.6%	87.7%
Grade 8	19.5%	8.7%	5.1%	5.7%	80.5%
Grade 9	26.9%	10.4%	7.4%	9.1%	73.1%
Grade 10	30.8%	12.4%	8.9%	9.4%	69.2%
Grade 11	40.2%	15.2%	8.6%	16.4%	59.8%
Grade 12	45.0%	16.3%	10.9%	17.8%	55.0%
MARIJUANA	26.1%	9.8%	6.5%	9.8%	73.9%
Grade 7	10.8%	5.5%	2.0%	3.4%	89.2%
Grade 8	17.6%	7.2%	4.8%	5.6%	82.4%
Grade 9	25.7%	9.1%	7.2%	9.3%	74.3%
Grade 10	28.0%	10.8%	8.1%	9.0%	72.0%
Grade 11	38.0%	13.5%	8.1%	16.5%	62.0%
Grade 12	42.9%	14.5%	10.2%	18.1%	57.1%
MARIJUANA ONLY	14.6%	3.4%	3.7%	7.6%	85.4%
Grade 7	6.7%	2.5%	1.4%	2.8%	93.3%
Grade 8	10.6%	2.9%	3.0%	4.6%	89.4%
Grade 9	14.8%	3.4%	3.8%	7.6%	85.2%
Grade 10	14.9%	3.3%	4.7%	6.8%	85.1%
Grade 11	22.1%	4.9%	4.3%	12.9%	77.9%
Grade 12	21.8%	3.5%	5.6%	12.7%	78.2%
COCAINE OR CRACK	7.4%	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	92.6%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	97.9%
Grade 8	4.8%	1.9%	1.4%	1.5%	95.2%
Grade 9	7.7%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	92.3%
Grade 10	8.0%	2.0%	3.2%	2.8%	92.0%
Grade 11	10.6%	2.4%	3.9%	4.3%	89.4%
Grade 12	13.3%	4.4%	3.7%	5.3%	86.7%

*Less than 0.5%

MALE SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1990 (continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	6.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.7%	93.1%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	98.1%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	95.9%
Grade 9	7.1%	2.3%	2.0%	2.8%	92.9%
Grade 10	7.3%	1.8%	2.9%	2.6%	92.7%
Grade 11	10.1%	2.1%	3.6%	4.4%	89.9%
Grade 12	12.8%	4.3%	3.3%	5.2%	87.2%
CRACK	2.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 7	0.7%	* %	* %	* %	99.3%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.6%	* %	0.9%	* %	98.4%
Grade 10	2.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	97.4%
Grade 12	3.0%	* %	1.1%	1.5%	97.0%
HALLUCINOGENS	5.2%	1.9%	1.5%	1.8%	94.8%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.7%	* %	* %	98.7%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.4%	1.0%	0.5%	97.1%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%	95.8%
Grade 10	6.1%	2.6%	1.5%	2.0%	93.9%
Grade 11	8.0%	2.4%	2.8%	2.8%	92.0%
Grade 12	10.8%	3.3%	2.9%	4.7%	89.2%
UPPERS	6.7%	1.9%	2.1%	2.7%	93.3%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.4%	0.8%	0.6%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.9%	1.6%	0.7%	95.8%
Grade 9	6.0%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	94.0%
Grade 10	8.2%	2.2%	2.5%	3.5%	91.8%
Grade 11	9.2%	1.9%	2.9%	4.5%	90.8%
Grade 12	11.9%	2.1%	3.3%	6.4%	88.1%
DOWNERS	4.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.8%	95.7%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.2%	0.6%	* %	97.7%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	96.6%
Grade 9	3.6%	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 10	5.4%	1.1%	1.8%	2.6%	94.6%
Grade 11	5.3%	0.8%	1.8%	2.6%	94.7%
Grade 12	7.0%	1.3%	2.3%	3.4%	93.0%
STEROIDS	2.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	97.5%
Grade 8	2.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.8%	* %	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 10	3.0%	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 11	3.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	97.0%
Grade 12	3.9%	* %	2.0%	1.6%	96.1%
ECSTASY	4.3%	1.3%	1.8%	1.1%	95.7%
Grade 7	1.0%	* %	* %	* %	99.0%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.6%	* %	* %	98.7%
Grade 9	3.4%	1.1%	1.6%	0.7%	96.6%
Grade 10	4.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	95.3%
Grade 11	6.9%	1.8%	3.1%	1.9%	93.1%
Grade 12	10.0%	2.8%	4.4%	2.8%	90.0%

TABLE B4: PREVALENCE AND REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE
FEMALE SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1990

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	51.4%	19.2%	13.1%	19.2%	48.6%
Grade 7	39.8%	15.0%	12.3%	12.5%	60.2%
Grade 8	49.4%	18.4%	12.4%	18.6%	50.6%
Grade 9	53.7%	20.0%	16.0%	17.7%	46.3%
Grade 10	53.5%	19.7%	11.6%	22.1%	46.5%
Grade 11	53.3%	20.9%	10.6%	21.9%	46.7%
Grade 12	62.0%	22.2%	15.6%	24.2%	38.0%
ALCOHOL	80.5%	42.1%	24.4%	14.0%	19.5%
Grade 7	68.1%	30.1%	21.9%	16.1%	31.9%
Grade 8	75.9%	36.1%	24.6%	15.2%	24.1%
Grade 9	81.9%	42.3%	26.3%	13.4%	18.1%
Grade 10	85.0%	45.3%	26.3%	13.5%	15.0%
Grade 11	85.6%	47.6%	25.3%	12.7%	14.4%
Grade 12	89.8%	55.6%	21.5%	12.8%	10.2%
INHALANTS-Adjusted	22.4%	6.1%	6.1%	10.2%	73.3%
Grade 7	24.5%	9.2%	7.2%	8.1%	75.5%
Grade 8	25.8%	9.9%	8.8%	7.1%	74.2%
Grade 9	26.2%	7.6%	7.2%	11.5%	73.8%
Grade 10	23.2%	4.9%	7.0%	11.3%	76.8%
Grade 11	18.8%	2.3%	4.7%	11.9%	81.2%
Grade 12	20.2%	2.1%	2.6%	15.6%	79.8%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	22.4%	7.9%	7.3%	7.2%	77.6%
Grade 7	10.0%	4.9%	3.2%	1.9%	90.0%
Grade 8	15.9%	6.7%	4.8%	4.4%	84.1%
Grade 9	24.3%	10.1%	8.8%	5.3%	75.7%
Grade 10	25.2%	7.9%	8.5%	8.8%	74.8%
Grade 11	28.1%	7.7%	9.4%	10.9%	71.9%
Grade 12	35.0%	10.8%	9.8%	14.4%	65.0%
MARIJUANA	19.3%	6.0%	6.2%	7.1%	80.7%
Grade 7	8.0%	3.7%	2.7%	1.6%	92.0%
Grade 8	12.7%	4.7%	3.6%	4.4%	87.3%
Grade 9	20.7%	7.4%	7.8%	5.5%	79.3%
Grade 10	20.9%	5.8%	7.0%	8.0%	79.1%
Grade 11	25.3%	6.5%	7.7%	11.1%	74.7%
Grade 12	32.5%	8.6%	9.2%	14.7%	67.5%
MARIJUANA ONLY	10.9%	2.2%	3.4%	5.3%	89.1%
Grade 7	5.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.3%	94.8%
Grade 8	7.3%	2.0%	2.3%	3.0%	92.7%
Grade 9	11.1%	2.9%	3.7%	4.5%	88.9%
Grade 10	12.0%	1.8%	3.9%	6.2%	88.0%
Grade 11	14.1%	2.4%	3.7%	8.1%	85.9%
Grade 12	17.8%	2.3%	5.0%	10.5%	82.2%
COCAINE OR CRACK	4.3%	0.9%	1.8%	1.5%	95.7%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.8%	* %	* %	98.5%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	96.9%
Grade 9	4.9%	0.7%	3.1%	1.1%	95.1%
Grade 10	4.5%	0.9%	1.9%	1.7%	95.5%
Grade 11	5.3%	0.9%	1.8%	2.6%	94.7%
Grade 12	7.2%	1.5%	2.7%	3.0%	92.8%

*Less than 0.5%

FEMALE SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1990 (continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	4.0%	0.9%	1.7%	1.4%	96.0%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.8%	* %	* %	98.7%
Grade 8	2.9%	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	97.1%
Grade 9	4.4%	0.6%	2.8%	1.0%	95.6%
Grade 10	4.2%	0.8%	1.8%	1.6%	95.8%
Grade 11	5.2%	0.8%	1.7%	2.6%	94.8%
Grade 12	7.0%	1.5%	2.6%	2.9%	93.0%
CRACK	1.2%	* %	0.5%	* %	98.8%
Grade 7	0.8%	* %	* %	* %	99.2%
Grade 8	1.1%	* %	* %	* %	98.9%
Grade 9	1.4%	* %	0.8%	* %	98.6%
Grade 10	1.3%	* %	* %	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 11	0.9%	* %	* %	* %	99.1%
Grade 12	1.8%	* %	0.8%	0.7%	98.2%
HALLUCINOGENS	4.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	95.9%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.8%	* %	* %	98.6%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	97.1%
Grade 9	5.0%	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%	95.0%
Grade 10	4.6%	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	95.4%
Grade 11	4.6%	1.0%	1.7%	1.8%	95.4%
Grade 12	6.8%	1.7%	2.6%	2.5%	93.2%
UPPERS	7.7%	2.2%	3.0%	2.4%	92.3%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.5%	1.2%	* %	96.8%
Grade 8	6.1%	2.4%	2.3%	1.4%	93.9%
Grade 9	9.4%	3.2%	4.1%	2.1%	90.6%
Grade 10	9.0%	2.1%	3.9%	3.0%	91.0%
Grade 11	8.6%	1.5%	3.4%	3.6%	91.4%
Grade 12	10.4%	2.6%	3.4%	4.4%	89.6%
DOWNERS	4.6%	1.2%	1.9%	1.5%	95.4%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	1.0%	* %	97.9%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	95.8%
Grade 9	6.0%	1.5%	3.4%	1.1%	94.0%
Grade 10	4.4%	1.0%	1.7%	1.7%	95.6%
Grade 11	4.9%	0.7%	1.9%	2.3%	95.1%
Grade 12	6.1%	1.4%	1.8%	2.9%	93.9%
STEROIDS	0.7%	* %	* %	* %	99.3%
Grade 7	0.5%	* %	* %	* %	99.5%
Grade 8	0.8%	* %	* %	* %	99.2%
Grade 9	0.6%	* %	* %	* %	99.4%
Grade 10	0.7%	* %	* %	* %	99.3%
Grade 11	0.9%	* %	* %	0.6%	99.1%
Grade 12	0.6%	* %	* %	* %	99.4%
ECSTASY	3.9%	1.3%	1.7%	0.8%	96.1%
Grade 7	0.8%	* %	* %	* %	99.2%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.8%	* %	0.5%	98.2%
Grade 9	4.0%	1.6%	2.2%	* %	96.0%
Grade 10	4.2%	1.6%	1.8%	0.8%	95.8%
Grade 11	5.6%	1.4%	2.6%	1.5%	94.4%
Grade 12	8.2%	2.2%	3.6%	2.4%	91.8%

TABLE B5: PREVALENCE AND REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE
WHITE SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1990

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	61.7%	29.2%	13.3%	19.1%	38.3%
Grade 7	43.8%	16.3%	11.2%	16.3%	56.2%
Grade 8	54.5%	24.3%	13.5%	16.7%	45.5%
Grade 9	65.3%	31.5%	15.7%	18.1%	34.7%
Grade 10	65.9%	30.2%	13.3%	22.4%	34.1%
Grade 11	68.0%	35.7%	11.9%	20.4%	32.0%
Grade 12	73.5%	38.3%	14.2%	21.0%	26.5%
ALCOHOL	82.1%	46.7%	21.3%	14.1%	17.9%
Grade 7	66.6%	24.7%	21.5%	20.4%	33.4%
Grade 8	76.4%	34.8%	25.5%	16.1%	23.6%
Grade 9	83.4%	47.2%	22.6%	13.6%	16.6%
Grade 10	87.0%	52.3%	21.7%	13.0%	13.0%
Grade 11	89.0%	56.9%	20.7%	11.4%	11.0%
Grade 12	91.3%	66.2%	15.2%	9.9%	8.7%
INHALANTS-Adjusted	23.4%	5.5%	6.5%	11.4%	72.2%
Grade 7	20.5%	7.5%	4.9%	8.1%	79.5%
Grade 8	25.2%	8.5%	8.4%	8.3%	74.8%
Grade 9	27.3%	6.3%	7.9%	13.1%	72.7%
Grade 10	25.0%	6.0%	6.6%	12.5%	75.0%
Grade 11	23.1%	2.4%	6.2%	14.5%	76.9%
Grade 12	25.9%	2.4%	6.4%	17.1%	74.1%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	25.6%	10.4%	7.6%	7.6%	74.4%
Grade 7	8.5%	4.3%	2.0%	2.2%	91.5%
Grade 8	16.4%	7.4%	4.8%	4.2%	83.6%
Grade 9	23.4%	10.8%	7.4%	5.2%	76.6%
Grade 10	29.3%	11.7%	9.4%	8.3%	70.7%
Grade 11	34.6%	12.4%	10.5%	11.7%	65.4%
Grade 12	43.5%	16.2%	12.1%	15.3%	56.5%
MARIJUANA	22.2%	8.1%	6.3%	7.7%	77.8%
Grade 7	6.9%	3.3%	1.7%	1.8%	93.1%
Grade 8	13.0%	5.2%	3.4%	4.3%	87.0%
Grade 9	19.4%	7.9%	6.2%	5.3%	80.6%
Grade 10	24.4%	9.1%	7.6%	7.7%	75.6%
Grade 11	31.0%	10.6%	8.5%	11.9%	69.0%
Grade 12	40.6%	13.2%	11.0%	16.4%	59.4%
MARIJUANA ONLY	10.1%	1.9%	2.9%	5.3%	89.9%
Grade 7	3.7%	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%	96.3%
Grade 8	6.5%	1.7%	2.0%	2.9%	93.5%
Grade 9	8.5%	2.2%	2.4%	3.8%	91.5%
Grade 10	11.0%	2.0%	3.8%	5.2%	89.0%
Grade 11	13.7%	1.8%	3.5%	8.3%	86.3%
Grade 12	18.0%	2.5%	4.7%	10.9%	82.0%
COCAINE OR CRACK	5.6%	1.2%	2.4%	2.1%	94.4%
Grade 7	1.2%	* %	* %	* %	98.8%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%	97.3%
Grade 9	5.8%	1.2%	3.2%	1.4%	94.2%
Grade 10	5.7%	1.4%	2.2%	2.0%	94.3%
Grade 11	8.2%	1.4%	3.3%	3.6%	91.8%
Grade 12	10.9%	2.1%	4.2%	4.5%	89.1%

*Less than 0.5%

WHITE SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1990 (continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	5.3%	1.1%	2.2%	2.0%	94.7%
Grade 7	1.0%	* %	* %	* %	99.0%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 9	5.5%	1.1%	3.1%	1.3%	94.5%
Grade 10	5.1%	1.3%	2.1%	1.7%	94.9%
Grade 11	7.7%	1.3%	2.9%	3.6%	92.3%
Grade 12	10.4%	2.1%	3.8%	4.5%	89.6%
CRACK	1.6%	* %	0.7%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 7	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.5%
Grade 8	1.1%	* %	* %	* %	98.9%
Grade 9	1.5%	* %	0.7%	* %	98.5%
Grade 10	2.1%	* %	* %	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.1%	* %	1.0%	0.7%	97.9%
Grade 12	2.7%	* %	1.1%	1.2%	97.3%
HALLUCINOGENS	6.9%	2.5%	2.4%	2.0%	93.1%
Grade 7	1.6%	1.0%	* %	* %	98.4%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	96.4%
Grade 9	7.1%	2.6%	2.7%	1.7%	92.9%
Grade 10	7.6%	3.5%	2.4%	1.8%	92.4%
Grade 11	9.8%	2.5%	3.8%	3.4%	90.2%
Grade 12	12.5%	3.9%	4.2%	4.4%	87.5%
UPPERS	10.4%	3.0%	3.9%	3.6%	89.6%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.3%	1.2%	0.6%	96.9%
Grade 8	7.1%	3.1%	2.6%	1.4%	92.9%
Grade 9	11.1%	3.5%	4.8%	2.9%	88.9%
Grade 10	12.5%	3.8%	4.5%	4.2%	87.5%
Grade 11	13.6%	2.7%	5.1%	5.8%	86.4%
Grade 12	15.4%	3.7%	5.0%	6.8%	84.6%
DOWNERS	6.1%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	93.9%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.9%	0.7%	* %	98.1%
Grade 8	5.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%	95.0%
Grade 9	7.0%	2.1%	3.2%	1.7%	93.0%
Grade 10	6.4%	1.6%	2.3%	2.5%	93.6%
Grade 11	7.5%	1.1%	2.9%	3.6%	92.5%
Grade 12	9.2%	1.9%	2.7%	4.6%	90.8%
STEROIDS	1.9%	* %	0.7%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.0%	* %	* %	* %	99.0%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.4%	* %	* %	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 11	2.5%	* %	0.8%	1.4%	97.5%
Grade 12	2.9%	* %	1.2%	1.4%	97.1%
ECSTASY	7.1%	2.2%	3.0%	1.8%	92.9%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.7%	* %	* %	98.8%
Grade 8	2.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	97.4%
Grade 9	6.1%	2.2%	3.0%	0.9%	93.9%
Grade 10	7.5%	2.8%	3.0%	1.8%	92.5%
Grade 11	11.1%	2.7%	5.3%	3.1%	88.9%
Grade 12	14.7%	4.1%	6.4%	4.3%	85.3%

TABLE B6: PREVALENCE AND REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE
BLACK SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1990

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	39.2%	7.1%	10.4%	21.7%	60.8%
Grade 7	31.9%	8.4%	9.8%	13.8%	68.1%
Grade 8	38.6%	6.0%	8.1%	24.5%	61.4%
Grade 9	40.4%	5.9%	12.1%	22.4%	59.6%
Grade 10	36.0%	5.5%	7.5%	23.0%	64.0%
Grade 11	39.9%	7.0%	9.3%	23.5%	60.1%
Grade 12	50.6%	10.2%	16.1%	24.3%	49.4%
ALCOHOL	82.5%	35.5%	28.2%	18.7%	17.5%
Grade 7	72.1%	29.8%	19.0%	23.3%	27.9%
Grade 8	83.0%	36.3%	26.7%	20.0%	17.0%
Grade 9	79.8%	27.8%	33.9%	18.1%	20.2%
Grade 10	82.5%	37.5%	30.2%	14.7%	17.5%
Grade 11	87.2%	35.4%	34.0%	17.9%	12.8%
Grade 12	94.3%	51.0%	25.1%	18.2%	5.7%
INHALANTS-Adjusted	16.4%	3.2%	4.2%	9.0%	79.2%
Grade 7	21.3%	5.7%	6.5%	9.1%	78.7%
Grade 8	18.3%	4.4%	7.6%	6.3%	81.7%
Grade 9	17.5%	4.9%	3.6%	9.0%	82.5%
Grade 10	12.9%	1.6%	3.1%	8.2%	87.1%
Grade 11	16.2%	1.3%	1.4%	13.5%	83.8%
Grade 12	15.7%	0.8%	3.1%	11.8%	84.3%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	17.0%	4.0%	4.5%	8.4%	83.0%
Grade 7	7.9%	2.2%	2.7%	3.0%	92.1%
Grade 8	12.7%	2.9%	3.0%	6.9%	87.3%
Grade 9	16.3%	4.9%	3.9%	7.5%	83.7%
Grade 10	17.2%	4.1%	5.8%	7.3%	82.8%
Grade 11	22.8%	5.2%	3.7%	13.9%	77.2%
Grade 12	27.6%	5.1%	8.5%	13.9%	72.4%
MARIJUANA	16.1%	3.7%	4.1%	8.3%	83.9%
Grade 7	7.1%	1.9%	2.5%	2.8%	92.9%
Grade 8	11.5%	2.5%	2.3%	6.8%	88.5%
Grade 9	16.0%	4.7%	3.8%	7.5%	84.0%
Grade 10	15.4%	3.7%	4.8%	6.9%	84.6%
Grade 11	22.5%	5.0%	3.2%	14.3%	77.5%
Grade 12	26.6%	4.7%	8.5%	13.3%	73.4%
MARIJUANA ONLY	14.1%	2.5%	3.7%	7.9%	85.9%
Grade 7	6.5%	1.4%	2.4%	2.7%	93.5%
Grade 8	10.8%	2.0%	2.2%	6.6%	89.2%
Grade 9	12.1%	1.8%	3.0%	7.4%	87.9%
Grade 10	14.3%	3.3%	4.2%	6.7%	85.7%
Grade 11	20.2%	3.8%	3.1%	13.4%	79.8%
Grade 12	23.8%	3.2%	8.3%	12.3%	76.2%
COCAINE OR CRACK	1.1%	* %	* %	* %	98.9%
Grade 7	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.5%
Grade 8	1.0%	0.6%	* %	* %	99.0%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.8%	0.6%	* %	98.3%
Grade 10	0.9%	* %	* %	* %	99.1%
Grade 11	1.4%	* %	1.0%	* %	98.6%
Grade 12	1.0%	* %	* %	0.8%	99.0%

*Less than 0.5%

BLACK SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1990 (continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	0.8%	* %	* %	* %	99.2%
Grade 7	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.5%
Grade 8	0.6%	* %	* %	* %	99.4%
Grade 9	1.2%	0.8%	* %	* %	98.8%
Grade 10	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.6%
Grade 11	1.3%	* %	1.0%	* %	98.7%
Grade 12	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.6%
CRACK	0.6%	* %	* %	* %	99.4%
Grade 7	* %	* %	* %	* %	100.0%
Grade 8	0.6%	0.6%	* %	* %	99.4%
Grade 9	1.0%	* %	0.7%	* %	99.0%
Grade 10	0.7%	* %	* %	* %	99.3%
Grade 11	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.8%
Grade 12	0.7%	* %	* %	0.6%	99.3%
HALLUCINOGENS	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.7%
Grade 7	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.9%
Grade 8	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.8%
Grade 9	0.7%	* %	0.6%	* %	99.3%
Grade 10	0.5%	* %	* %	* %	99.5%
Grade 11	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.8%
Grade 12	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.6%
UPPERS	1.5%	* %	0.7%	* %	98.5%
Grade 7	0.9%	* %	* %	* %	99.1%
Grade 8	1.0%	* %	0.5%	* %	99.0%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.9%	1.3%	* %	97.5%
Grade 10	1.8%	* %	1.1%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 11	0.9%	* %	* %	* %	99.1%
Grade 12	1.9%	* %	* %	1.4%	98.1%
DOWNERS	0.9%	* %	* %	* %	99.1%
Grade 7	0.5%	* %	* %	* %	99.5%
Grade 8	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.6%
Grade 9	1.1%	* %	0.6%	* %	98.9%
Grade 10	1.8%	* %	1.4%	* %	98.2%
Grade 11	0.5%	* %	* %	* %	99.5%
Grade 12	1.1%	* %	* %	0.9%	98.9%
STEROIDS	1.7%	0.6%	* %	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	97.3%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.9%	* %	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.1%	* %	0.6%	* %	98.9%
Grade 10	2.5%	* %	0.6%	1.6%	97.5%
Grade 11	1.4%	1.0%	* %	* %	98.6%
Grade 12	0.6%	* %	* %	* %	99.4%
ECSTASY	0.8%	* %	* %	* %	99.2%
Grade 7	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.8%
Grade 8	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.7%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.6%	1.2%	* %	98.2%
Grade 10	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.6%
Grade 11	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.8%
Grade 12	1.5%	* %	* %	0.7%	98.5%

TABLE B7: PREVALENCE AND REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE
HISPANIC SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1990

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	60.3%	24.6%	15.6%	20.1%	39.7%
Grade 7	47.4%	20.8%	14.2%	12.4%	52.6%
Grade 8	59.1%	24.4%	16.3%	18.4%	40.9%
Grade 9	65.4%	23.9%	18.5%	23.0%	34.6%
Grade 10	61.2%	24.2%	15.9%	21.1%	38.8%
Grade 11	66.6%	27.3%	12.9%	26.4%	33.4%
Grade 12	67.0%	30.4%	14.0%	22.6%	33.0%
ALCOHOL	81.1%	46.1%	21.3%	13.7%	18.9%
Grade 7	70.9%	35.3%	20.5%	15.2%	29.1%
Grade 8	77.2%	40.1%	21.2%	15.9%	22.8%
Grade 9	82.7%	45.6%	24.8%	12.3%	17.3%
Grade 10	86.1%	51.1%	21.2%	13.8%	13.9%
Grade 11	87.0%	54.8%	21.2%	10.9%	13.0%
Grade 12	89.6%	60.6%	16.6%	12.4%	10.4%
INHALANTS-Adjusted	25.5%	7.5%	6.4%	11.6%	70.2%
Grade 7	29.5%	13.2%	8.4%	7.9%	70.5%
Grade 8	29.6%	12.5%	8.5%	8.6%	70.4%
Grade 9	27.3%	8.2%	7.2%	11.9%	72.7%
Grade 10	27.0%	5.2%	6.3%	15.5%	73.0%
Grade 11	23.3%	2.5%	5.1%	15.7%	76.7%
Grade 12	21.3%	2.6%	3.5%	15.2%	78.7%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	30.2%	11.9%	8.6%	9.7%	69.8%
Grade 7	16.5%	9.5%	4.0%	3.0%	83.5%
Grade 8	22.1%	10.0%	6.4%	5.7%	77.9%
Grade 9	34.0%	12.9%	11.6%	9.6%	66.0%
Grade 10	34.2%	12.4%	10.5%	11.2%	65.8%
Grade 11	39.8%	13.1%	10.5%	16.2%	60.2%
Grade 12	45.2%	16.0%	9.7%	19.6%	54.8%
MARIJUANA	28.0%	10.2%	8.1%	9.6%	72.0%
Grade 7	14.2%	8.1%	3.2%	2.8%	85.8%
Grade 8	19.7%	8.1%	6.1%	5.4%	80.3%
Grade 9	32.0%	10.7%	11.3%	10.0%	68.0%
Grade 10	31.4%	10.6%	10.2%	10.6%	68.6%
Grade 11	37.5%	11.5%	10.0%	16.0%	62.5%
Grade 12	43.7%	14.4%	9.5%	19.8%	56.3%
MARIJUANA ONLY	16.0%	4.3%	4.6%	7.1%	84.0%
Grade 7	8.7%	4.1%	2.2%	2.3%	91.3%
Grade 8	11.6%	3.6%	4.0%	4.0%	88.4%
Grade 9	19.2%	5.1%	6.2%	8.0%	80.8%
Grade 10	16.7%	3.1%	5.6%	8.0%	83.3%
Grade 11	22.9%	5.8%	5.1%	12.0%	77.1%
Grade 12	21.9%	3.8%	5.1%	13.0%	78.1%
COCAINE OR CRACK	9.0%	2.8%	2.9%	3.2%	91.0%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.7%	1.0%	* %	96.9%
Grade 8	6.8%	2.7%	2.1%	2.0%	93.2%
Grade 9	9.4%	2.3%	3.4%	3.6%	90.6%
Grade 10	11.2%	2.1%	4.8%	4.3%	88.8%
Grade 11	11.4%	3.0%	3.3%	5.1%	88.6%
Grade 12	16.9%	6.8%	3.9%	6.2%	83.1%

*Less than 0.5%

HISPANIC SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1990 (continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	8.6%	2.7%	2.8%	3.1%	91.4%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.4%	1.0%	* %	97.2%
Grade 8	6.0%	2.5%	2.1%	1.4%	94.0%
Grade 9	8.7%	2.2%	3.0%	3.5%	91.3%
Grade 10	11.0%	2.0%	4.6%	4.4%	89.0%
Grade 11	11.3%	2.7%	3.3%	5.4%	88.7%
Grade 12	16.6%	6.6%	3.7%	6.3%	83.4%
CRACK	2.0%	* %	0.7%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 7	1.3%	* %	* %	* %	98.7%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 9	1.3%	* %	0.7%	* %	98.7%
Grade 10	2.7%	* %	1.0%	1.4%	97.3%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.6%	* %	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 12	3.4%	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	96.6%
HALLUCINOGENS	4.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%	95.8%
Grade 7	1.8%	1.1%	0.5%	* %	98.2%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	96.6%
Grade 9	3.5%	1.2%	0.6%	1.7%	96.5%
Grade 10	5.3%	1.6%	1.2%	2.5%	94.7%
Grade 11	4.8%	1.4%	1.3%	2.1%	95.2%
Grade 12	9.0%	1.9%	2.2%	4.8%	91.0%
UPPERS	6.6%	1.9%	2.2%	2.4%	93.4%
Grade 7	4.3%	2.1%	1.4%	0.7%	95.7%
Grade 8	5.0%	1.9%	2.0%	1.1%	95.0%
Grade 9	6.7%	2.7%	2.1%	1.9%	93.3%
Grade 10	7.6%	1.2%	3.1%	3.3%	92.4%
Grade 11	7.6%	1.2%	2.3%	4.1%	92.4%
Grade 12	10.5%	1.8%	3.0%	5.8%	89.5%
DOWNERS	4.4%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%	95.6%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.7%	1.3%	0.6%	96.4%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.8%	1.2%	0.9%	96.1%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.1%	1.6%	1.5%	95.8%
Grade 10	4.8%	0.8%	1.3%	2.8%	95.2%
Grade 11	4.6%	0.7%	1.8%	2.1%	95.4%
Grade 12	6.7%	1.3%	2.8%	2.5%	93.3%
STEROIDS	1.2%	* %	* %	* %	98.8%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	0.7%	* %	98.5%
Grade 8	1.1%	0.6%	* %	* %	98.9%
Grade 9	1.2%	0.6%	* %	* %	98.8%
Grade 10	1.0%	* %	0.5%	* %	99.0%
Grade 11	0.9%	* %	* %	* %	99.1%
Grade 12	1.2%	* %	0.6%	0.5%	98.8%
ECSTASY	2.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	97.9%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.5%	* %	* %	99.0%
Grade 8	0.9%	* %	* %	* %	99.1%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.9%	0.9%	* %	97.9%
Grade 10	2.5%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	97.5%
Grade 11	2.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	97.5%
Grade 12	5.1%	1.2%	2.5%	1.4%	94.9%

TABLE B8: PREVALENCE AND REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE
SECONDARY STUDENTS REPORTING A AND B GRADES (1990)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	52.0%	18.8%	12.3%	20.9%	48.0%
Grade 7	37.8%	12.4%	10.0%	15.4%	62.2%
Grade 8	48.6%	16.5%	12.5%	19.6%	51.4%
Grade 9	54.6%	17.0%	14.6%	22.9%	45.4%
Grade 10	54.4%	19.9%	12.0%	22.6%	45.6%
Grade 11	57.0%	23.5%	11.2%	22.4%	43.0%
Grade 12	63.3%	26.2%	13.6%	23.5%	36.7%
ALCOHOL	79.0%	39.7%	23.0%	16.2%	21.0%
Grade 7	65.0%	25.1%	20.8%	19.1%	35.0%
Grade 8	74.0%	31.6%	24.9%	17.5%	26.0%
Grade 9	79.7%	36.6%	25.8%	17.3%	20.3%
Grade 10	83.4%	44.3%	24.0%	15.2%	16.6%
Grade 11	86.0%	48.5%	23.7%	13.8%	14.0%
Grade 12	89.6%	57.9%	18.3%	13.4%	10.4%
INHALANTS-Adjusted	20.0%	4.8%	4.9%	10.3%	75.6%
Grade 7	20.9%	7.4%	5.7%	7.7%	79.1%
Grade 8	22.4%	8.2%	6.5%	7.6%	77.6%
Grade 9	21.3%	4.6%	5.4%	11.3%	78.7%
Grade 10	21.1%	4.5%	4.5%	12.2%	78.9%
Grade 11	19.8%	2.0%	4.1%	13.7%	80.2%
Grade 12	19.8%	2.0%	4.0%	13.8%	80.2%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	20.1%	6.7%	6.0%	7.5%	79.9%
Grade 7	8.3%	4.0%	2.1%	2.3%	91.7%
Grade 8	13.2%	5.1%	3.8%	4.3%	86.8%
Grade 9	18.4%	5.6%	6.1%	6.7%	81.6%
Grade 10	22.2%	7.5%	7.2%	7.5%	77.8%
Grade 11	28.0%	8.2%	8.3%	11.6%	72.0%
Grade 12	35.2%	11.0%	9.6%	14.6%	64.8%
MARIJUANA	17.7%	5.3%	5.0%	7.4%	82.3%
Grade 7	6.9%	3.2%	1.6%	2.1%	93.1%
Grade 8	10.6%	3.5%	2.8%	4.2%	89.4%
Grade 9	16.2%	4.5%	5.1%	6.7%	83.8%
Grade 10	18.9%	5.7%	6.3%	6.9%	81.1%
Grade 11	25.7%	7.1%	6.8%	11.8%	74.3%
Grade 12	32.7%	9.1%	8.9%	14.7%	67.3%
MARIJUANA ONLY	10.4%	1.9%	2.9%	5.6%	89.6%
Grade 7	4.4%	1.7%	1.0%	1.8%	95.6%
Grade 8	7.0%	1.9%	2.0%	3.2%	93.0%
Grade 9	10.3%	1.8%	2.9%	5.7%	89.7%
Grade 10	10.7%	1.7%	3.8%	5.3%	89.3%
Grade 11	14.6%	2.4%	3.3%	8.9%	85.4%
Grade 12	17.9%	2.3%	5.0%	10.6%	82.1%
COCAINE OR CRACK	3.9%	0.9%	1.5%	1.5%	96.1%
Grade 7	1.2%	* %	0.6%	* %	98.8%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	97.7%
Grade 9	3.6%	0.8%	1.9%	0.9%	96.4%
Grade 10	4.2%	0.9%	1.5%	1.8%	95.8%
Grade 11	5.9%	1.1%	2.2%	2.6%	94.1%
Grade 12	7.7%	1.7%	2.6%	3.4%	92.3%

*Less than 0.5%

SECONDARY STUDENTS REPORTING A AND B GRADES (1990) (continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	3.7%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%	96.3%
Grade 7	1.1%	* %	* %	* %	98.9%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	97.9%
Grade 9	3.3%	0.7%	1.7%	0.9%	96.7%
Grade 10	3.8%	0.9%	1.4%	1.5%	96.2%
Grade 11	5.8%	1.1%	2.1%	2.6%	94.2%
Grade 12	7.2%	1.6%	2.3%	3.3%	92.8%
CRACK	1.0%	* %	* %	* %	99.0%
Grade 7	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.6%
Grade 8	0.7%	* %	* %	* %	99.3%
Grade 9	0.7%	* %	* %	* %	99.3%
Grade 10	1.2%	* %	* %	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 11	1.1%	* %	* %	* %	98.9%
Grade 12	2.1%	* %	0.9%	0.9%	97.9%
HALLUCINOGENS	3.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	96.5%
Grade 7	0.9%	* %	* %	* %	99.1%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.9%	* %	0.7%	97.9%
Grade 9	2.9%	0.8%	1.3%	0.8%	97.1%
Grade 10	3.5%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	96.5%
Grade 11	5.2%	1.3%	2.0%	2.0%	94.8%
Grade 12	7.3%	2.0%	2.2%	3.1%	92.7%
UPPERS	5.7%	1.5%	2.1%	2.2%	94.3%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	96.1%
Grade 9	5.2%	1.6%	2.4%	1.2%	94.8%
Grade 10	6.8%	1.8%	2.3%	2.6%	93.2%
Grade 11	7.6%	1.3%	2.7%	3.6%	92.4%
Grade 12	10.0%	2.0%	3.2%	4.8%	90.0%
DOWNERS	3.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	96.4%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.9%	0.6%	* %	98.1%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	97.3%
Grade 9	3.5%	0.8%	1.6%	1.1%	96.5%
Grade 10	3.7%	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%	96.3%
Grade 11	4.3%	0.6%	1.8%	1.9%	95.7%
Grade 12	5.8%	1.2%	1.9%	2.7%	94.2%
STEROIDS	1.4%	* %	* %	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 7	0.9%	* %	* %	* %	99.1%
Grade 8	1.0%	* %	* %	* %	99.0%
Grade 9	1.2%	* %	* %	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 10	1.7%	* %	0.5%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 11	1.5%	* %	0.6%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 12	2.0%	* %	1.0%	0.8%	98.0%
ECSTASY	3.4%	1.0%	1.5%	0.9%	96.6%
Grade 7	* %	* %	* %	* %	99.5%
Grade 8	1.1%	* %	* %	* %	98.9%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.7%	1.3%	* %	97.6%
Grade 10	3.6%	1.3%	1.4%	0.9%	96.4%
Grade 11	5.5%	1.3%	2.8%	1.4%	94.5%
Grade 12	8.6%	2.2%	3.7%	2.6%	91.4%

TABLE B9: PREVALENCE AND REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE
SECONDARY STUDENTS REPORTING C, D AND F GRADES (1990)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	67.0%	32.9%	16.3%	17.8%	33.0%
Grade 7	55.6%	25.6%	17.5%	12.5%	44.4%
Grade 8	64.6%	32.4%	16.0%	16.1%	35.4%
Grade 9	69.6%	33.9%	17.7%	18.0%	30.4%
Grade 10	66.8%	31.5%	15.6%	19.6%	33.2%
Grade 11	71.7%	35.2%	12.6%	23.9%	28.3%
Grade 12	75.4%	40.7%	16.8%	17.9%	24.6%
ALCOHOL	87.1%	53.9%	21.6%	11.6%	12.9%
Grade 7	79.6%	42.1%	19.8%	17.7%	20.4%
Grade 8	84.1%	49.3%	19.9%	14.8%	15.9%
Grade 9	86.1%	52.3%	24.6%	9.2%	13.9%
Grade 10	89.5%	58.4%	22.1%	9.0%	10.5%
Grade 11	92.8%	58.6%	24.6%	9.5%	7.2%
Grade 12	94.1%	68.5%	16.4%	9.1%	5.9%
INHALANTS-Adjusted	30.3%	8.6%	8.9%	12.8%	65.3%
Grade 7	33.1%	14.7%	8.2%	10.3%	66.9%
Grade 8	35.3%	13.4%	12.7%	9.2%	64.7%
Grade 9	33.0%	10.6%	10.0%	12.4%	67.0%
Grade 10	29.0%	6.1%	9.0%	13.8%	71.0%
Grade 11	28.8%	3.4%	7.7%	17.7%	71.2%
Grade 12	29.6%	2.8%	7.7%	19.0%	70.4%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	37.7%	16.5%	10.2%	11.0%	62.3%
Grade 7	18.1%	10.2%	4.6%	3.3%	81.9%
Grade 8	28.8%	14.4%	7.6%	6.8%	71.2%
Grade 9	39.7%	18.8%	12.5%	8.5%	60.3%
Grade 10	42.0%	16.6%	12.8%	12.6%	58.0%
Grade 11	48.2%	18.1%	11.0%	19.0%	51.8%
Grade 12	54.9%	21.3%	12.8%	20.8%	45.1%
MARIJUANA	34.7%	13.8%	9.8%	11.1%	65.3%
Grade 7	15.7%	8.5%	4.1%	3.1%	84.3%
Grade 8	26.4%	11.7%	7.8%	6.9%	73.6%
Grade 9	36.4%	14.8%	12.6%	9.1%	63.6%
Grade 10	37.3%	14.3%	11.0%	11.9%	62.7%
Grade 11	45.3%	15.8%	10.6%	19.0%	54.7%
Grade 12	52.8%	18.8%	12.5%	21.5%	47.2%
MARIJUANA ONLY	18.6%	5.0%	5.3%	8.3%	81.4%
Grade 7	9.6%	3.9%	3.1%	2.6%	90.4%
Grade 8	14.2%	4.0%	4.9%	5.3%	85.8%
Grade 9	18.6%	5.8%	5.7%	7.1%	81.4%
Grade 10	19.7%	4.9%	5.7%	9.1%	80.3%
Grade 11	27.2%	6.3%	6.0%	14.8%	72.8%
Grade 12	25.7%	4.9%	6.4%	14.4%	74.3%
COCAINE OR CRACK	10.0%	3.0%	3.6%	3.4%	90.0%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.6%	0.7%	0.8%	96.8%
Grade 8	7.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.1%	92.3%
Grade 9	11.0%	2.9%	4.4%	3.7%	89.0%
Grade 10	10.9%	2.6%	4.8%	3.5%	89.1%
Grade 11	11.3%	2.4%	4.1%	4.7%	88.7%
Grade 12	18.2%	6.7%	5.0%	6.5%	81.8%

*Less than 0.5%

SECONDARY STUDENTS REPORTING C, D AND F GRADES (1990) (continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	9.3%	2.8%	3.3%	3.2%	90.7%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	97.2%
Grade 8	6.5%	2.5%	2.7%	1.3%	93.5%
Grade 9	10.0%	2.8%	3.7%	3.5%	90.0%
Grade 10	10.1%	2.3%	4.3%	3.5%	89.9%
Grade 11	11.1%	2.0%	4.0%	5.0%	88.9%
Grade 12	17.9%	6.5%	4.9%	6.5%	82.1%
CRACK	2.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 7	1.6%	* %	* %	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.1%	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	96.9%
Grade 9	2.6%	0.7%	1.4%	0.6%	97.4%
Grade 10	3.5%	0.8%	1.7%	1.1%	96.5%
Grade 11	3.0%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 12	3.4%	0.5%	1.2%	1.7%	96.6%
HALLUCINOGENS	7.4%	2.8%	2.3%	2.3%	92.6%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.8%	0.5%	* %	97.5%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.0%	2.2%	0.9%	94.9%
Grade 9	7.5%	2.9%	1.9%	2.6%	92.5%
Grade 10	9.6%	3.6%	3.1%	2.9%	90.4%
Grade 11	7.9%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	92.1%
Grade 12	13.5%	3.9%	4.5%	5.1%	86.5%
UPPERS	10.9%	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%	89.1%
Grade 7	5.0%	2.9%	1.5%	0.6%	95.0%
Grade 8	8.1%	4.1%	2.8%	1.2%	91.9%
Grade 9	12.3%	4.6%	4.2%	3.5%	87.7%
Grade 10	13.5%	3.1%	5.9%	4.5%	86.5%
Grade 11	12.3%	2.9%	4.2%	5.3%	87.7%
Grade 12	14.7%	3.4%	3.8%	7.5%	85.3%
DOWNERS	6.5%	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	93.5%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.4%	1.2%	* %	97.0%
Grade 8	6.3%	3.6%	1.7%	1.1%	93.7%
Grade 9	7.1%	2.3%	3.1%	1.7%	92.9%
Grade 10	7.7%	1.8%	3.0%	2.9%	92.3%
Grade 11	6.6%	1.2%	2.2%	3.2%	93.4%
Grade 12	8.9%	1.8%	2.6%	4.5%	91.1%
STEROIDS	2.4%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	97.6%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	97.3%
Grade 8	3.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.5%	97.0%
Grade 9	1.8%	* %	1.0%	* %	98.2%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 11	2.3%	1.0%	* %	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 12	2.8%	* %	1.1%	1.3%	97.2%
ECSTASY	5.8%	2.2%	2.4%	1.1%	94.2%
Grade 7	2.2%	1.2%	0.5%	* %	97.8%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.5%	0.8%	0.5%	97.2%
Grade 9	5.9%	2.7%	2.8%	* %	94.1%
Grade 10	6.8%	2.7%	2.6%	1.5%	93.2%
Grade 11	7.4%	2.1%	3.1%	2.1%	92.6%
Grade 12	11.0%	3.4%	5.1%	2.6%	89.0%

TABLE B10: PREVALENCE AND REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE
SECONDARY STUDENTS LIVING WITH TWO PARENTS (1990)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	53.6%	21.8%	13.0%	18.8%	46.4%
Grade 7	38.3%	14.5%	10.9%	12.9%	61.7%
Grade 8	49.6%	19.1%	13.2%	17.2%	50.4%
Grade 9	57.2%	22.3%	15.7%	19.2%	42.8%
Grade 10	56.4%	22.8%	12.4%	21.2%	43.6%
Grade 11	60.6%	26.1%	12.3%	22.3%	39.4%
Grade 12	63.8%	28.7%	13.5%	21.6%	36.2%
ALCOHOL	78.4%	41.9%	21.6%	14.9%	21.6%
Grade 7	64.7%	26.3%	19.6%	18.8%	35.3%
Grade 8	73.1%	33.9%	23.0%	16.2%	26.9%
Grade 9	78.6%	40.9%	23.4%	14.3%	21.4%
Grade 10	83.9%	46.2%	23.2%	14.5%	16.1%
Grade 11	86.0%	51.4%	23.0%	11.6%	14.0%
Grade 12	88.9%	59.1%	16.7%	13.0%	11.1%
INHALANTS-Adjusted	21.5%	5.2%	5.8%	10.4%	74.2%
Grade 7	22.8%	8.0%	6.1%	8.7%	77.2%
Grade 8	25.1%	8.6%	8.4%	8.1%	74.9%
Grade 9	23.2%	5.1%	6.6%	11.6%	76.8%
Grade 10	22.5%	5.3%	5.6%	11.7%	77.5%
Grade 11	20.3%	2.0%	4.3%	14.1%	79.7%
Grade 12	19.7%	2.4%	4.8%	12.5%	80.3%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	21.2%	7.9%	6.5%	6.8%	78.8%
Grade 7	8.6%	4.3%	2.5%	1.9%	91.4%
Grade 8	14.1%	5.9%	4.6%	3.6%	85.9%
Grade 9	21.1%	8.2%	7.2%	5.7%	78.9%
Grade 10	23.9%	8.3%	8.2%	7.3%	76.1%
Grade 11	29.9%	9.3%	8.2%	12.4%	70.1%
Grade 12	35.2%	13.2%	9.5%	12.5%	64.8%
MARIJUANA	18.7%	6.3%	5.7%	6.7%	81.3%
Grade 7	6.9%	3.2%	2.0%	1.7%	93.1%
Grade 8	11.7%	4.4%	3.7%	3.6%	88.3%
Grade 9	18.5%	6.2%	6.5%	5.8%	81.5%
Grade 10	20.3%	6.4%	7.0%	6.9%	79.7%
Grade 11	27.3%	7.8%	7.6%	11.9%	72.7%
Grade 12	32.9%	11.2%	8.6%	13.1%	67.1%
MARIJUANA ONLY	10.2%	2.1%	3.0%	5.1%	89.8%
Grade 7	4.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	95.8%
Grade 8	6.3%	1.7%	2.1%	2.5%	93.7%
Grade 9	9.7%	2.2%	2.8%	4.6%	90.3%
Grade 10	11.1%	1.9%	4.0%	5.2%	88.9%
Grade 11	16.0%	3.2%	3.4%	9.3%	84.0%
Grade 12	16.7%	2.7%	4.4%	9.5%	83.3%
COCAINE OR CRACK	5.1%	1.5%	1.9%	1.7%	94.9%
Grade 7	1.9%	1.0%	0.7%	* %	98.1%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	96.7%
Grade 9	5.7%	1.5%	2.1%	2.1%	94.3%
Grade 10	5.3%	1.1%	2.3%	1.9%	94.7%
Grade 11	6.6%	1.5%	2.7%	2.4%	93.4%
Grade 12	9.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	91.0%

*Less than 0.5%

SECONDARY STUDENTS LIVING WITH TWO PARENTS (1990) (continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	4.8%	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%	95.2%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.8%	0.6%	* %	98.3%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.0%	1.2%	0.7%	97.2%
Grade 9	5.3%	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%	94.7%
Grade 10	5.1%	1.0%	2.2%	1.9%	94.9%
Grade 11	6.2%	1.4%	2.5%	2.4%	93.8%
Grade 12	8.7%	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	91.3%
CRACK	1.2%	* %	0.5%	* %	98.8%
Grade 7	0.8%	* %	* %	* %	99.2%
Grade 8	1.0%	* %	* %	* %	99.0%
Grade 9	1.0%	* %	0.6%	* %	99.0%
Grade 10	1.3%	* %	0.6%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 11	1.5%	* %	0.6%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 12	2.0%	* %	0.9%	0.7%	98.0%
HALLUCINOGENS	3.8%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	96.2%
Grade 7	0.9%	* %	* %	* %	99.1%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	97.8%
Grade 9	3.4%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	96.6%
Grade 10	4.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	95.4%
Grade 11	5.4%	1.3%	2.0%	2.0%	94.6%
Grade 12	7.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	92.4%
UPPERS	6.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	94.0%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.5%	0.7%	0.5%	97.3%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.8%	1.9%	0.9%	95.4%
Grade 9	6.0%	2.4%	2.1%	1.5%	94.0%
Grade 10	7.6%	2.0%	3.0%	2.7%	92.4%
Grade 11	7.1%	1.5%	2.2%	3.3%	92.9%
Grade 12	9.4%	2.2%	3.1%	4.0%	90.6%
DOWNERS	3.8%	1.0%	1.5%	1.4%	96.2%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.6%	0.7%	* %	98.2%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%	96.5%
Grade 9	3.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	96.1%
Grade 10	4.1%	0.7%	1.9%	1.4%	95.9%
Grade 11	4.3%	0.5%	1.7%	2.0%	95.7%
Grade 12	5.9%	1.2%	2.0%	2.8%	94.1%
STEROIDS	1.5%	* %	0.6%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 7	1.2%	* %	0.6%	* %	98.8%
Grade 8	1.3%	* %	0.5%	* %	98.7%
Grade 9	1.3%	0.6%	* %	* %	98.7%
Grade 10	1.6%	* %	* %	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.6%	* %	* %	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 12	2.4%	* %	1.2%	1.0%	97.6%
ECSTASY	3.5%	1.0%	1.6%	0.8%	96.5%
Grade 7	0.5%	* %	* %	* %	99.5%
Grade 8	1.0%	* %	* %	* %	99.0%
Grade 9	2.8%	0.9%	1.6%	* %	97.2%
Grade 10	4.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.9%	96.0%
Grade 11	5.5%	1.3%	2.6%	1.6%	94.5%
Grade 12	8.8%	2.2%	4.2%	2.4%	91.2%

TABLE B11: PREVALENCE AND REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE
SECONDARY STUDENTS NOT LIVING WITH TWO PARENTS (1990)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	60.6%	24.7%	13.7%	22.2%	39.4%
Grade 7	49.6%	18.4%	13.8%	17.4%	50.4%
Grade 8	58.0%	23.8%	13.4%	20.8%	42.0%
Grade 9	63.0%	24.4%	15.1%	23.6%	37.0%
Grade 10	61.0%	23.6%	13.6%	23.8%	39.0%
Grade 11	62.8%	28.5%	10.3%	24.1%	37.2%
Grade 12	71.2%	31.7%	15.6%	24.0%	28.8%
ALCOHOL	85.6%	46.7%	24.2%	14.6%	14.4%
Grade 7	75.6%	34.6%	22.4%	18.6%	24.4%
Grade 8	83.0%	41.1%	24.7%	17.2%	17.0%
Grade 9	85.6%	43.5%	28.0%	14.1%	14.4%
Grade 10	87.3%	51.4%	23.9%	12.1%	12.7%
Grade 11	91.1%	51.9%	25.4%	13.8%	8.9%
Grade 12	93.6%	62.9%	19.6%	11.1%	6.4%
INHALANTS-Adjusted	24.9%	6.8%	6.3%	11.9%	70.7%
Grade 7	25.8%	11.5%	6.7%	7.6%	74.2%
Grade 8	26.5%	10.9%	7.6%	8.1%	73.5%
Grade 9	28.2%	8.8%	7.4%	12.0%	71.8%
Grade 10	24.3%	4.3%	6.0%	14.0%	75.7%
Grade 11	25.2%	2.9%	6.3%	16.0%	74.8%
Grade 12	26.1%	1.7%	5.2%	19.3%	73.9%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	31.7%	12.1%	8.2%	11.4%	68.3%
Grade 7	15.6%	7.9%	3.5%	4.2%	84.4%
Grade 8	23.8%	10.6%	5.6%	7.6%	76.2%
Grade 9	32.6%	13.5%	9.6%	9.6%	67.4%
Grade 10	35.0%	12.9%	9.5%	12.5%	65.0%
Grade 11	40.2%	14.3%	10.5%	15.4%	59.8%
Grade 12	47.9%	14.3%	11.6%	22.0%	52.1%
MARIJUANA	29.2%	10.4%	7.5%	11.3%	70.8%
Grade 7	13.8%	7.1%	3.0%	3.7%	86.2%
Grade 8	20.9%	8.3%	5.2%	7.5%	79.1%
Grade 9	30.4%	11.4%	9.1%	9.9%	69.6%
Grade 10	31.2%	11.2%	8.4%	11.6%	68.8%
Grade 11	38.0%	12.9%	8.4%	16.6%	62.0%
Grade 12	45.5%	12.1%	11.7%	21.7%	54.5%
MARIJUANA ONLY	17.0%	3.9%	4.5%	8.6%	83.0%
Grade 7	9.2%	3.9%	2.0%	3.2%	90.8%
Grade 8	13.4%	3.8%	3.6%	6.0%	86.6%
Grade 9	18.0%	4.6%	5.2%	8.2%	82.0%
Grade 10	17.6%	3.7%	5.0%	9.0%	82.4%
Grade 11	21.1%	4.1%	4.9%	12.1%	78.9%
Grade 12	25.1%	3.3%	6.8%	15.0%	74.9%
COCAINE OR CRACK	6.9%	1.7%	2.5%	2.8%	93.1%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.5%	* %	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 8	5.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.6%	95.0%
Grade 9	7.1%	1.5%	3.9%	1.7%	92.9%
Grade 10	7.4%	1.9%	2.7%	2.8%	92.6%
Grade 11	9.8%	1.7%	2.9%	5.1%	90.2%
Grade 12	12.3%	2.8%	3.5%	5.9%	87.7%

* Less than 0.5%

SECONDARY STUDENTS NOT LIVING WITH TWO PARENTS (1990) (continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	6.4%	1.5%	2.3%	2.6%	93.6%
Grade 7	1.5%	* %	* %	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	95.4%
Grade 9	6.2%	1.4%	3.3%	1.6%	93.8%
Grade 10	6.6%	1.7%	2.6%	2.3%	93.4%
Grade 11	9.6%	1.5%	2.9%	5.3%	90.4%
Grade 12	11.7%	2.8%	3.2%	5.8%	88.3%
CRACK	2.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 7	0.6%	* %	* %	* %	99.4%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	97.9%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.5%	1.1%	* %	97.9%
Grade 10	3.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.7%	97.0%
Grade 11	1.9%	* %	0.6%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 12	3.0%	* %	1.0%	1.7%	97.0%
HALLUCINOGENS	6.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	93.9%
Grade 7	2.1%	1.3%	0.6%	* %	97.9%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	95.9%
Grade 9	6.4%	2.3%	2.8%	1.4%	93.6%
Grade 10	6.6%	3.0%	1.7%	1.9%	93.4%
Grade 11	7.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	92.5%
Grade 12	10.8%	2.5%	3.1%	5.2%	89.2%
UPPERS	9.3%	2.4%	3.4%	3.5%	90.7%
Grade 7	3.5%	1.3%	1.6%	0.6%	96.5%
Grade 8	6.3%	2.9%	2.1%	1.4%	93.7%
Grade 9	10.6%	3.2%	4.5%	2.9%	89.4%
Grade 10	10.4%	2.4%	3.8%	4.2%	89.6%
Grade 11	12.0%	2.0%	4.8%	5.2%	88.0%
Grade 12	14.1%	2.6%	3.7%	7.8%	85.9%
DOWNERS	5.6%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	94.4%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.7%	0.9%	* %	97.0%
Grade 8	4.4%	2.1%	1.2%	1.1%	95.6%
Grade 9	6.3%	1.6%	3.3%	1.4%	93.7%
Grade 10	6.3%	1.5%	1.5%	3.3%	93.7%
Grade 11	6.5%	1.2%	2.1%	3.2%	93.5%
Grade 12	7.7%	1.6%	2.3%	3.8%	92.3%
STEROIDS	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.1%	1.0%	* %	0.7%	97.9%
Grade 9	1.4%	* %	0.6%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 10	2.0%	* %	0.6%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 11	2.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 12	1.8%	* %	0.7%	0.8%	98.2%
ECSTASY	5.1%	1.9%	2.0%	1.2%	94.9%
Grade 7	1.6%	1.0%	* %	* %	98.4%
Grade 8	2.5%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	97.5%
Grade 9	5.2%	2.1%	2.3%	0.8%	94.8%
Grade 10	5.3%	1.7%	2.2%	1.4%	94.7%
Grade 11	7.4%	2.2%	3.3%	1.9%	92.6%
Grade 12	9.6%	3.1%	3.6%	2.9%	90.4%

TABLE B12: PREVALENCE AND REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE STUDENTS WHO WOULD SEEK HELP FROM ADULTS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEMS (1990)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	54.7%	21.2%	13.1%	20.4%	45.3%
Grade 7	40.2%	13.7%	11.7%	14.9%	59.8%
Grade 8	50.7%	18.6%	12.8%	19.2%	49.3%
Grade 9	58.5%	21.8%	15.0%	21.7%	41.5%
Grade 10	56.2%	21.7%	12.6%	21.9%	43.8%
Grade 11	60.5%	25.2%	11.8%	23.5%	39.5%
Grade 12	65.5%	28.5%	14.4%	22.5%	34.5%
ALCOHOL	80.5%	42.1%	22.9%	15.6%	19.5%
Grade 7	67.7%	27.7%	20.3%	19.7%	32.3%
Grade 8	75.8%	34.4%	24.0%	17.4%	24.2%
Grade 9	81.2%	40.0%	25.9%	15.2%	18.8%
Grade 10	84.0%	46.2%	23.1%	14.6%	16.0%
Grade 11	88.0%	50.8%	24.7%	12.5%	12.0%
Grade 12	90.5%	59.4%	18.6%	12.5%	9.5%
INHALANTS-Adjusted	21.4%	4.9%	5.6%	10.9%	74.3%
Grade 7	22.0%	8.5%	5.7%	7.8%	78.0%
Grade 8	23.1%	7.7%	7.5%	8.0%	76.9%
Grade 9	23.9%	5.3%	7.2%	11.4%	76.1%
Grade 10	22.1%	4.1%	5.2%	12.7%	77.9%
Grade 11	21.2%	1.9%	4.4%	14.8%	78.8%
Grade 12	21.4%	1.7%	4.5%	15.1%	78.6%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	23.4%	8.2%	6.7%	8.4%	76.6%
Grade 7	9.4%	4.4%	2.4%	2.5%	90.6%
Grade 8	15.3%	6.1%	4.3%	4.9%	84.7%
Grade 9	24.6%	9.2%	8.0%	7.4%	75.4%
Grade 10	25.6%	8.6%	7.8%	9.2%	74.4%
Grade 11	32.1%	9.7%	8.8%	13.7%	67.9%
Grade 12	38.4%	12.5%	10.2%	15.7%	61.6%
MARIJUANA	21.1%	6.8%	6.0%	8.3%	78.9%
Grade 7	8.0%	3.7%	2.1%	2.2%	92.0%
Grade 8	13.0%	4.5%	3.7%	4.8%	87.0%
Grade 9	22.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.5%	77.7%
Grade 10	22.4%	7.1%	6.7%	8.6%	77.6%
Grade 11	29.8%	8.5%	7.6%	13.7%	70.2%
Grade 12	36.1%	10.7%	9.4%	16.0%	63.9%
MARIJUANA ONLY	12.5%	2.6%	3.4%	6.5%	87.5%
Grade 7	5.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	94.7%
Grade 8	8.4%	2.2%	2.4%	3.8%	91.6%
Grade 9	13.2%	3.1%	3.8%	6.3%	86.8%
Grade 10	13.1%	2.5%	3.9%	6.7%	86.9%
Grade 11	18.1%	3.5%	3.9%	10.7%	81.9%
Grade 12	19.3%	2.8%	5.3%	11.2%	80.7%
COCAINE OR CRACK	5.1%	1.2%	1.8%	2.0%	94.9%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.7%	* %	* %	98.5%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	96.9%
Grade 9	5.9%	1.3%	2.6%	2.0%	94.1%
Grade 10	5.0%	0.8%	2.1%	2.1%	95.0%
Grade 11	6.7%	1.2%	2.4%	3.1%	93.3%
Grade 12	9.6%	2.6%	2.9%	4.1%	90.4%

* Less than 0.5%

**STUDENTS WHO WOULD SEEK HELP FROM ADULTS FOR
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEMS (1990) (continued)**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	4.8%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	95.2%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.6%	* %	* %	98.6%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	97.3%
Grade 9	5.4%	1.2%	2.2%	1.9%	94.6%
Grade 10	4.8%	0.8%	1.9%	2.1%	95.2%
Grade 11	6.6%	1.1%	2.3%	3.1%	93.4%
Grade 12	9.2%	2.5%	2.6%	4.1%	90.8%
CRACK	1.2%	* %	* %	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 7	0.5%	* %	* %	* %	99.5%
Grade 8	1.1%	* %	* %	* %	98.9%
Grade 9	1.3%	* %	0.8%	* %	98.7%
Grade 10	1.5%	* %	* %	0.9%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.1%	* %	* %	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 12	2.1%	* %	0.9%	0.9%	97.9%
HALLUCINOGENS	3.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	96.1%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.6%	* %	* %	99.0%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	97.8%
Grade 9	3.8%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	96.2%
Grade 10	4.5%	1.7%	1.3%	1.5%	95.5%
Grade 11	5.4%	1.4%	2.0%	1.9%	94.6%
Grade 12	8.1%	2.1%	2.5%	3.5%	91.9%
UPPERS	6.2%	1.6%	2.3%	2.3%	93.8%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.1%	0.8%	* %	97.7%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.6%	1.3%	0.9%	96.3%
Grade 9	6.7%	2.2%	2.6%	1.8%	93.3%
Grade 10	7.3%	1.6%	2.8%	2.9%	92.7%
Grade 11	8.0%	1.3%	3.1%	3.6%	92.0%
Grade 12	10.5%	2.0%	3.4%	5.1%	89.5%
DOWNERS	3.7%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%	96.3%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.8%	0.5%	* %	98.4%
Grade 8	2.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	97.3%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.0%	2.1%	1.1%	95.8%
Grade 10	4.0%	0.7%	1.3%	2.0%	96.0%
Grade 11	4.6%	0.6%	1.7%	2.3%	95.4%
Grade 12	5.8%	1.2%	1.9%	2.7%	94.2%
STEROIDS	1.5%	* %	* %	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 7	1.2%	* %	0.6%	* %	98.8%
Grade 8	1.2%	0.5%	* %	* %	98.8%
Grade 9	1.1%	* %	* %	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 10	1.5%	* %	* %	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 12	2.0%	* %	1.0%	0.8%	98.0%
ECSTASY	3.5%	1.1%	1.5%	0.9%	96.5%
Grade 7	0.7%	* %	* %	* %	99.3%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.5%	* %	* %	98.7%
Grade 9	3.1%	1.2%	1.6%	* %	96.9%
Grade 10	3.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.0%	96.1%
Grade 11	5.3%	1.4%	2.5%	1.4%	94.7%
Grade 12	8.5%	2.2%	3.7%	2.5%	91.5%

TABLE B13: PREVALENCE AND REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE
STUDENTS WHO WOULD NOT SEEK HELP FROM ADULTS
FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEMS (1990)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	71.7%	37.1%	15.7%	18.9%	28.3%
Grade 7	64.8%	35.3%	14.3%	15.2%	35.2%
Grade 8	72.9%	39.4%	19.0%	14.4%	27.1%
Grade 9	69.5%	31.5%	18.3%	19.7%	30.5%
Grade 10	70.9%	37.2%	13.8%	19.9%	29.1%
Grade 11	74.6%	45.4%	11.1%	18.1%	25.4%
Grade 12	79.7%	37.2%	16.2%	26.4%	20.3%
ALCOHOL	91.8%	60.3%	22.1%	9.4%	8.2%
Grade 7	84.7%	43.3%	27.0%	14.3%	15.3%
Grade 8	91.6%	57.0%	24.7%	9.8%	8.4%
Grade 9	92.1%	59.5%	23.6%	9.1%	7.9%
Grade 10	92.1%	63.4%	22.8%	5.9%	7.9%
Grade 11	97.2%	70.0%	19.1%	8.0%	2.8%
Grade 12	93.7%	70.3%	13.2%	10.2%	6.3%
INHALANTS-Adjusted	34.2%	12.8%	8.6%	12.8%	61.5%
Grade 7	41.2%	21.6%	9.0%	10.6%	58.8%
Grade 8	43.0%	23.3%	10.8%	8.9%	57.0%
Grade 9	33.8%	13.5%	6.2%	14.1%	66.2%
Grade 10	31.9%	10.0%	10.1%	11.8%	68.1%
Grade 11	32.2%	3.1%	10.3%	18.8%	67.8%
Grade 12	29.5%	3.9%	7.6%	17.9%	70.5%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	37.8%	18.3%	10.5%	8.9%	62.2%
Grade 7	22.1%	15.3%	3.0%	3.8%	77.9%
Grade 8	34.6%	20.2%	8.2%	6.3%	65.4%
Grade 9	32.8%	14.6%	11.0%	7.3%	67.2%
Grade 10	42.9%	18.9%	16.0%	8.1%	57.1%
Grade 11	46.0%	20.0%	14.5%	11.5%	54.0%
Grade 12	51.2%	23.2%	9.4%	18.6%	48.8%
MARIJUANA	32.4%	14.5%	8.9%	9.0%	67.6%
Grade 7	18.4%	12.9%	2.5%	3.1%	81.6%
Grade 8	28.9%	14.9%	7.5%	6.5%	71.1%
Grade 9	28.6%	11.4%	8.6%	8.6%	71.4%
Grade 10	33.8%	14.0%	12.6%	7.1%	66.2%
Grade 11	41.1%	17.6%	11.1%	12.5%	58.9%
Grade 12	47.3%	18.4%	11.1%	17.9%	52.7%
MARIJUANA ONLY	14.5%	4.1%	4.1%	6.3%	85.5%
Grade 7	9.2%	6.0%	1.3%	1.9%	90.8%
Grade 8	14.9%	6.0%	4.0%	4.8%	85.1%
Grade 9	11.8%	2.8%	3.2%	5.8%	88.2%
Grade 10	12.5%	3.0%	5.8%	3.7%	87.5%
Grade 11	18.4%	4.1%	5.6%	8.7%	81.6%
Grade 12	23.1%	3.4%	5.1%	14.7%	76.9%
COCAINE OR CRACK	9.4%	3.4%	4.0%	2.0%	90.6%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.5%	1.4%	* %	96.9%
Grade 8	8.5%	3.9%	3.5%	1.2%	91.5%
Grade 9	6.0%	1.7%	2.8%	1.5%	94.0%
Grade 10	12.5%	4.1%	6.3%	2.2%	87.5%
Grade 11	13.2%	2.7%	5.1%	5.4%	86.8%
Grade 12	14.8%	7.1%	5.2%	2.6%	85.2%

* Less than 0.5%

**STUDENTS WHO WOULD NOT SEEK HELP FROM ADULTS
FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEMS (1990) (continued)**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	8.9%	3.0%	3.9%	2.0%	91.1%
Grade 7	2.0%	1.1%	0.7%	* %	98.0%
Grade 8	7.8%	3.4%	3.2%	1.2%	92.2%
Grade 9	5.9%	1.6%	2.8%	1.5%	94.1%
Grade 10	12.0%	3.6%	6.3%	2.1%	88.0%
Grade 11	12.9%	2.4%	5.2%	5.3%	87.1%
Grade 12	14.3%	6.8%	5.1%	2.3%	85.7%
CRACK	3.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	97.0%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	1.2%	* %	97.9%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.6%	1.2%	0.6%	96.6%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.9%	* %	* %	98.3%
Grade 10	3.8%	1.6%	1.5%	0.7%	96.2%
Grade 11	3.3%	0.8%	1.3%	1.2%	96.7%
Grade 12	3.9%	0.5%	1.0%	2.4%	96.1%
HALLUCINOGENS	9.3%	3.9%	3.2%	2.2%	90.7%
Grade 7	3.9%	3.0%	0.7%	* %	96.1%
Grade 8	7.6%	3.2%	2.5%	2.0%	92.4%
Grade 9	7.6%	2.2%	3.7%	1.6%	92.4%
Grade 10	11.8%	5.8%	3.8%	2.2%	88.2%
Grade 11	12.0%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	88.0%
Grade 12	13.9%	5.8%	4.1%	4.0%	86.1%
UPPERS	16.0%	6.1%	5.4%	4.5%	84.0%
Grade 7	8.3%	5.0%	1.6%	1.7%	91.7%
Grade 8	14.5%	8.7%	4.4%	1.4%	85.5%
Grade 9	17.5%	5.9%	8.0%	3.6%	82.5%
Grade 10	19.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.4%	80.4%
Grade 11	17.5%	4.3%	5.6%	7.6%	82.5%
Grade 12	17.1%	6.0%	4.4%	6.7%	82.9%
DOWNERS	9.8%	3.2%	3.4%	3.2%	90.2%
Grade 7	4.2%	3.0%	* %	0.7%	95.8%
Grade 8	11.0%	6.2%	2.2%	2.6%	89.0%
Grade 9	8.3%	2.5%	3.6%	2.2%	91.7%
Grade 10	11.4%	3.7%	5.4%	2.3%	88.6%
Grade 11	11.1%	2.5%	3.0%	5.6%	88.9%
Grade 12	13.3%	1.2%	5.0%	7.2%	86.7%
STEROIDS	2.8%	1.1%	1.2%	* %	97.2%
Grade 7	3.4%	2.9%	* %	* %	96.6%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.6%	0.7%	* %	97.2%
Grade 9	3.6%	0.5%	2.8%	* %	96.4%
Grade 10	2.3%	1.0%	0.7%	* %	97.7%
Grade 11	1.5%	* %	* %	0.9%	98.5%
Grade 12	2.6%	* %	1.5%	0.7%	97.4%
ECSTASY	8.7%	3.4%	3.6%	1.7%	91.3%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.6%	1.1%	* %	97.0%
Grade 8	4.3%	2.5%	1.5%	* %	95.7%
Grade 9	7.3%	2.0%	4.3%	1.0%	92.7%
Grade 10	10.2%	4.8%	3.3%	2.0%	89.8%
Grade 11	14.2%	3.6%	6.0%	4.6%	85.8%
Grade 12	14.8%	6.5%	5.7%	2.6%	85.2%

TABLE B14: PREVALENCE/REGENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE STUDENTS IN LARGEST URBAN AREAS (D/FW, HOUSTON, SAN ANTONIO)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	55.3%	21.2%	13.1%	21.1%	44.7%
Grade 7	41.4%	14.8%	12.2%	14.3%	58.7%
Grade 8	51.0%	17.7%	13.1%	20.2%	49.0%
Grade 9	59.3%	21.4%	16.0%	21.9%	40.8%
Grade 10	55.1%	19.9%	12.1%	23.2%	44.9%
Grade 11	58.0%	24.5%	10.3%	23.3%	42.0%
Grade 12	65.6%	28.3%	14.4%	22.9%	34.4%
ALCOHOL	82.3%	44.1%	23.5%	14.6%	17.7%
Grade 7	70.1%	31.0%	21.0%	18.1%	29.9%
Grade 8	77.6%	35.8%	24.5%	17.2%	22.4%
Grade 9	81.4%	41.3%	26.4%	13.7%	18.6%
Grade 10	84.7%	46.6%	24.3%	13.8%	15.3%
Grade 11	87.9%	49.3%	25.2%	13.4%	12.1%
Grade 12	91.4%	60.6%	19.1%	11.7%	8.6%
<i>INHALANTS-Adjusted</i>	22.5%	5.7%	5.7%	11.1%	73.2%
Grade 7	24.5%	9.9%	6.6%	8.0%	75.5%
Grade 8	24.8%	9.9%	7.4%	7.5%	75.2%
Grade 9	24.9%	6.0%	6.8%	12.2%	75.1%
Grade 10	23.0%	4.3%	5.1%	13.5%	77.0%
Grade 11	21.0%	1.6%	4.5%	14.9%	79.0%
Grade 12	22.0%	1.9%	4.6%	15.5%	78.0%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	27.1%	9.9%	7.7%	9.5%	72.9%
Grade 7	11.5%	5.9%	2.9%	2.6%	88.5%
Grade 8	18.2%	7.4%	5.0%	5.8%	81.8%
Grade 9	27.1%	10.4%	9.2%	7.6%	72.9%
Grade 10	28.7%	9.8%	9.2%	9.7%	71.3%
Grade 11	34.4%	11.4%	9.0%	14.0%	65.6%
Grade 12	41.6%	14.1%	10.1%	17.4%	58.4%
MARIJUANA	24.9%	8.4%	7.1%	9.4%	75.1%
Grade 7	9.8%	5.2%	2.4%	2.3%	90.2%
Grade 8	16.0%	5.8%	4.5%	5.7%	84.0%
Grade 9	25.1%	8.5%	8.8%	7.9%	74.9%
Grade 10	25.2%	8.4%	8.0%	8.8%	74.9%
Grade 11	32.7%	10.3%	8.0%	14.4%	67.3%
Grade 12	39.8%	12.2%	10.0%	17.6%	60.2%
MARIJUANA ONLY	14.5%	3.1%	4.0%	7.3%	85.5%
Grade 7	6.4%	2.6%	1.8%	2.0%	93.6%
Grade 8	10.5%	2.8%	3.2%	4.5%	89.5%
Grade 9	14.5%	3.6%	4.3%	6.6%	85.5%
Grade 10	14.4%	2.7%	4.7%	7.0%	85.6%
Grade 11	19.2%	4.2%	3.9%	11.2%	80.8%
Grade 12	21.4%	2.9%	5.9%	12.6%	78.6%
COCAINE OR CRACK	6.4%	1.5%	2.4%	2.5%	93.6%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	98.2%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	95.9%
Grade 9	6.8%	1.4%	3.0%	2.4%	93.2%
Grade 10	6.4%	1.1%	2.8%	2.4%	93.6%
Grade 11	8.1%	1.3%	3.0%	3.9%	91.9%
Grade 12	10.8%	3.2%	3.1%	4.5%	89.3%

* Less than 0.5%

STUDENTS IN LARGEST URBAN AREAS (Continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	5.9%	1.4%	2.1%	2.4%	94.1%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.2%	1.5%	1.0%	96.4%
Grade 9	6.1%	1.3%	2.5%	2.3%	93.9%
Grade 10	5.8%	1.0%	2.6%	2.3%	94.2%
Grade 11	7.7%	1.1%	2.7%	4.0%	92.3%
Grade 12	10.2%	3.0%	2.7%	4.4%	89.8%
CRACK	1.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 7	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	99.3%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	98.6%
Grade 10	2.3%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 12	2.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.3%	97.2%
HALLUCINOGENS	5.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	94.9%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.7%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	97.3%
Grade 9	4.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	95.2%
Grade 10	5.6%	2.2%	1.5%	1.9%	94.4%
Grade 11	6.7%	1.7%	2.4%	2.6%	93.3%
Grade 12	9.5%	2.7%	2.7%	4.1%	90.5%
UPPERS	6.6%	1.6%	2.4%	2.6%	93.4%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.2%	1.0%	0.4%	97.4%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.6%	1.5%	0.9%	96.1%
Grade 9	7.1%	2.2%	3.0%	1.9%	92.9%
Grade 10	8.0%	1.5%	3.2%	3.4%	92.0%
Grade 11	7.5%	1.1%	2.7%	3.8%	92.5%
Grade 12	100.0%	1.9%	2.8%	5.2%	
DOWNERS	4.0%	0.9%	1.5%	1.5%	96.1%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	98.0%
Grade 8	3.0%	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%	97.0%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.0%	2.2%	1.1%	95.8%
Grade 10	4.3%	0.7%	1.4%	2.2%	95.7%
Grade 11	4.4%	0.5%	1.5%	2.4%	95.6%
Grade 12	5.5%	1.2%	1.9%	2.5%	94.5%
STEROIDS	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	98.5%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	98.6%
Grade 9	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	98.9%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 12	1.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	98.7%
ECSTASY	4.4%	1.4%	2.0%	1.1%	95.6%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	99.1%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	98.5%
Grade 9	3.8%	1.5%	2.0%	0.3%	96.2%
Grade 10	4.4%	1.5%	1.9%	1.1%	95.6%
Grade 11	6.4%	1.6%	3.0%	1.8%	93.6%
Grade 12	9.3%	2.5%	4.2%	2.6%	90.7%

* Less than .5%

TABLE B15: PREVALENCE/RECENCY OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES BY GRADE STUDENTS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	59.5%	27.0%	13.5%	19.0%	40.5%
Grade 7	44.1%	17.6%	11.5%	15.1%	55.9%
Grade 8	55.2%	25.7%	13.5%	16.0%	44.8%
Grade 9	59.9%	26.8%	14.2%	18.8%	40.2%
Grade 10	63.2%	28.9%	14.1%	20.2%	36.8%
Grade 11	67.4%	31.3%	13.7%	22.4%	32.6%
Grade 12	67.8%	32.1%	14.1%	21.7%	32.2%
ALCOHOL	80.8%	45.5%	20.6%	14.7%	19.2%
Grade 7	66.4%	26.3%	19.8%	20.3%	33.7%
Grade 8	75.5%	37.7%	22.2%	15.5%	24.5%
Grade 9	81.3%	43.2%	22.6%	15.4%	18.8%
Grade 10	85.7%	50.7%	21.8%	13.2%	14.3%
Grade 11	87.9%	55.6%	21.5%	10.9%	12.1%
Grade 12	88.7%	59.9%	15.6%	13.1%	11.3%
INHALANTS-Adjusted	23.3%	6.2%	6.5%	10.6%	72.4%
Grade 7	23.1%	8.3%	6.0%	8.8%	76.9%
Grade 8	27.0%	9.1%	9.1%	8.8%	73.0%
Grade 9	25.6%	7.8%	7.2%	10.6%	74.4%
Grade 10	23.4%	5.8%	6.6%	10.9%	76.6%
Grade 11	24.0%	3.5%	5.9%	14.6%	76.0%
Grade 12	22.2%	2.6%	5.4%	14.2%	77.8%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	24.1%	9.4%	6.8%	7.9%	75.9%
Grade 7	10.5%	5.0%	2.7%	2.8%	89.5%
Grade 8	16.8%	8.1%	4.9%	3.9%	83.2%
Grade 9	22.1%	10.0%	5.9%	6.3%	77.9%
Grade 10	26.2%	10.3%	7.6%	8.3%	73.8%
Grade 11	32.5%	10.8%	9.1%	12.6%	67.5%
Grade 12	37.0%	12.6%	10.6%	13.8%	63.0%
MARIJUANA	20.9%	7.3%	5.7%	7.9%	79.1%
Grade 7	8.5%	3.6%	2.2%	2.7%	91.5%
Grade 8	13.6%	6.0%	3.7%	3.9%	86.4%
Grade 9	18.7%	7.5%	4.8%	6.3%	81.3%
Grade 10	22.4%	7.7%	6.6%	8.1%	77.6%
Grade 11	28.7%	8.7%	7.7%	12.3%	71.3%
Grade 12	33.6%	10.3%	9.2%	14.2%	66.4%
MARIJUANA ONLY	10.8%	2.3%	3.0%	5.6%	89.2%
Grade 7	5.2%	1.7%	1.4%	2.1%	94.8%
Grade 8	6.6%	2.0%	1.9%	2.7%	93.4%
Grade 9	9.4%	2.2%	2.5%	4.7%	90.6%
Grade 10	11.6%	2.3%	3.6%	5.8%	88.4%
Grade 11	15.6%	2.6%	4.1%	8.9%	84.4%
Grade 12	17.0%	2.9%	4.3%	9.7%	83.1%
COCAINE OR CRACK	5.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	94.6%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.3%	98.2%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	96.3%
Grade 9	5.0%	1.7%	2.4%	0.9%	95.0%
Grade 10	5.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	94.5%
Grade 11	7.2%	2.1%	2.6%	2.5%	92.8%
Grade 12	9.3%	2.6%	3.3%	3.5%	90.7%

* Less than 0.5%

STUDENTS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE (Continued)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
COCAINE	5.1%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	94.9%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	98.5%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%	96.7%
Grade 9	4.8%	1.6%	2.2%	0.9%	95.2%
Grade 10	5.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	94.7%
Grade 11	7.0%	2.0%	2.5%	2.5%	93.0%
Grade 12	9.0%	2.5%	3.2%	3.3%	91.0%
CRACK	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 7	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	99.2%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	98.6%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	98.3%
HALLUCINOGENS	4.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	95.7%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	98.8%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	96.8%
Grade 9	4.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.1%	95.9%
Grade 10	4.8%	2.1%	1.6%	1.1%	95.2%
Grade 11	5.4%	1.7%	2.0%	1.7%	94.6%
Grade 12	7.5%	2.2%	2.8%	2.6%	92.5%
UPPERS	9.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	91.0%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.8%	1.0%	0.8%	96.4%
Grade 8	7.2%	3.1%	2.7%	1.3%	92.8%
Grade 9	9.3%	3.7%	3.2%	2.5%	90.7%
Grade 10	9.6%	3.3%	3.4%	2.9%	90.4%
Grade 11	11.1%	2.7%	4.0%	4.5%	88.9%
Grade 12	13.3%	3.2%	4.3%	5.8%	86.7%
DOWNERS	5.7%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	94.3%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	97.5%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.1%	1.5%	1.5%	94.9%
Grade 9	6.2%	2.2%	2.2%	1.8%	93.8%
Grade 10	5.8%	1.7%	2.3%	1.9%	94.2%
Grade 11	6.2%	1.1%	2.4%	2.7%	93.8%
Grade 12	8.2%	1.6%	2.4%	4.3%	91.8%
STEROIDS	2.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	98.6%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	98.7%
Grade 11	1.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 12	3.8%	0.3%	2.1%	1.3%	96.2%
ECSTASY	4.2%	1.4%	1.7%	1.1%	95.8%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	99.1%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	98.3%
Grade 9	3.7%	1.2%	1.7%	0.8%	96.3%
Grade 10	4.5%	1.9%	1.4%	1.2%	95.6%
Grade 11	5.8%	1.6%	2.6%	1.6%	94.2%
Grade 12	8.6%	2.5%	3.6%	2.5%	91.4%

* Less than 0.5%

APPENDIX C: PROBLEM INDICATOR TABLES

Fig C1

1990 TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU...

	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
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Gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drinking?

All	89.6%	5.3%	3.9%	1.2%
Grade 7	95.2%	2.8%	1.5%	*
Grade 8	92.6%	3.7%	2.4%	1.3%
Grade 9	89.5%	5.0%	4.2%	1.2%
Grade 10	86.9%	7.2%	4.3%	1.6%
Grade 11	86.0%	6.7%	6.1%	1.2%
Grade 12	85.3%	7.7%	5.6%	1.4%

Gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drug use?

All	96.1%	1.9%	1.5%	0.5%
Grade 7	97.2%	1.5%	0.9%	*
Grade 8	96.5%	1.7%	1.1%	0.7%
Grade 9	95.5%	1.4%	2.5%	0.6%
Grade 10	95.0%	2.6%	1.6%	0.7%
Grade 11	96.5%	2.2%	1.0%	*
Grade 12	95.7%	2.1%	1.7%	*

Been criticized by someone you were dating because of your drinking?

All	91.1%	4.7%	2.8%	1.5%
Grade 7	96.8%	2.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 8	94.7%	2.8%	1.6%	0.9%
Grade 9	91.9%	4.9%	2.2%	1.0%
Grade 10	89.4%	5.1%	3.7%	1.8%
Grade 11	86.6%	6.7%	4.5%	2.2%
Grade 12	84.8%	7.5%	4.8%	2.9%

Been criticized by someone you were dating because of your drug use?

All	96.2%	2.0%	1.0%	0.8%
Grade 7	97.6%	1.4%	*	0.6%
Grade 8	97.3%	1.5%	0.7%	*
Grade 9	96.3%	2.0%	1.1%	0.6%
Grade 10	95.5%	2.4%	1.2%	0.9%
Grade 11	96.4%	2.0%	1.0%	0.6%
Grade 12	93.9%	2.8%	2.0%	1.3%

* Less than 0.5%

Fig C2

**1990 TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY
DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU...**

None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
------	--------	-----------	----------

Gotten into trouble with the police because of drinking?

All	95.1%	3.3%	1.1%	*
Grade 7	97.7%	1.5%	0.5%	*
Grade 8	96.7%	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%
Grade 9	96.3%	2.7%	0.8%	*
Grade 10	94.8%	3.3%	1.1%	0.8%
Grade 11	92.5%	5.3%	1.6%	0.5%
Grade 12	90.9%	6.3%	2.2%	0.6%

Gotten into trouble with the police because of drug use?

All	98.6%	0.8%	*	*
Grade 7	98.7%	0.5%	*	*
Grade 8	98.4%	1.0%	*	*
Grade 9	98.7%	0.6%	*	*
Grade 10	98.6%	0.6%	0.5%	*
Grade 11	99.4%	*	*	*
Grade 12	98.1%	1.5%	*	*

* Less than 0.5%

**SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER, ON HOW MANY
DAYS (IF ANY) HAVE YOU...**

None	1 Day	2-3 Days	4+ Days
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Gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drinking?

All	98.3%	0.9%	*	*
Grade 7	98.7%	0.7%	*	*
Grade 8	98.0%	1.0%	*	*
Grade 9	98.1%	1.2%	*	*
Grade 10	98.0%	1.2%	0.6%	*
Grade 11	98.8%	0.8%	*	*
Grade 12	98.4%	0.7%	0.7%	*

Gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drug use?

All	98.7%	0.7%	*	*
Grade 7	98.8%	0.7%	*	*
Grade 8	98.5%	0.7%	0.5%	*
Grade 9	98.1%	0.8%	*	0.8%
Grade 10	98.6%	0.8%	*	*
Grade 11	99.4%	*	*	*
Grade 12	98.9%	*	*	*

* Less than 0.5%

Fig C3

**1990 TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY:
ABOUT HOW MANY OF YOUR CLOSE FRIENDS USE...**

Never Heard Of	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
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ALCOHOL (BEER, WINE, WINE COOLERS, HARD LIQUOR)?

All	*	14.3%	24.4%	19.6%	27.5%	13.9%
Grade 7	0.6%	31.7%	30.5%	16.4%	13.7%	7.1%
Grade 8	*	19.3%	31.1%	18.9%	19.8%	10.5%
Grade 9	*	12.3%	25.3%	19.8%	27.2%	15.2%
Grade 10	*	8.2%	21.5%	23.0%	32.8%	14.2%
Grade 11	*	6.1%	19.4%	20.4%	35.9%	18.1%
Grade 12	0.7%	3.9%	15.2%	19.4%	40.7%	20.0%

INHALANTS (SPRAY, GLUE, GASOLINE, ETC.)?

All	1.6%	81.2%	12.0%	3.6%	1.2%	*
Grade 7	2.2%	79.8%	11.2%	4.5%	1.6%	0.8%
Grade 8	1.7%	76.0%	14.9%	4.6%	2.0%	0.8%
Grade 9	1.0%	78.5%	13.8%	4.3%	1.7%	0.7%
Grade 10	1.5%	82.3%	12.5%	2.7%	0.8%	*
Grade 11	0.9%	87.3%	8.6%	2.6%	*	*
Grade 12	2.1%	85.6%	9.5%	2.2%	0.6%	*

MARIJUANA?

All	1.1%	57.3%	22.9%	11.0%	5.8%	1.9%
Grade 7	1.7%	72.2%	14.8%	6.5%	3.3%	1.5%
Grade 8	1.1%	65.5%	18.3%	8.2%	4.8%	2.0%
Grade 9	0.9%	53.6%	23.8%	11.7%	7.6%	2.4%
Grade 10	0.8%	54.0%	25.9%	12.2%	5.4%	1.7%
Grade 11	*	49.9%	28.2%	11.9%	7.5%	2.0%
Grade 12	1.5%	44.7%	28.2%	17.1%	6.6%	1.9%

* Less than 0.5%

Fig C4

1990 TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY: ABOUT HOW MANY OF YOUR CLOSE FRIENDS USE...

ALCOHOL (BEER, WINE COOLERS, WINE, HARD LIQUOR)?

	1988 All	1990 All
All	5.6%	13.9%
Grade 7	2.4%	7.1%
Grade 8	4.2%	10.5%
Grade 9	4.6%	15.2%
Grade 10	6.5%	14.2%
Grade 11	9.5%	18.1%
Grade 12	7.3%	20.0%

INHALANTS (SPRAY, GLUE, GASOLINE, ETC.)?

	1988 None	1988 Most/All	1990 None	1990 Most/All
All	69.6%	3.1%	82.8%	1.2%
Grade 7	64.2%	4.6%	82.0%	2.4%
Grade 8	65.2%	4.1%	77.7%	2.8%
Grade 9	67.1%	4.0%	79.5%	2.4%
Grade 10	73.3%	1.7%	83.8%	0.8%
Grade 11	71.8%	1.7%	88.2%	*
Grade 12	78.7%	1.7%	87.7%	0.6%

MARIJUANA?

	1988:At Least A Few	1988 Most/All	1990:At Least A Few	1990 Most/All
All	63.4%	11.7%	41.6%	7.7%
Grade 7	47.8%	9.0%	26.1%	4.8%
Grade 8	55.9%	13.0%	33.3%	6.8%
Grade 9	63.3%	10.9%	45.5%	10.0%
Grade 10	67.3%	11.4%	45.2%	7.1%
Grade 11	75.8%	13.0%	49.6%	9.5%
Grade 12	74.6%	13.7%	53.8%	8.5%

* Less than 0.5%

Fig C5

**1990 TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY:
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?**

Never	Seldom	Half of the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't Attend
-------	--------	---------------------	---------------------	--------	---------------	------------------

ALCOHOL

All	22.7%	11.7%	7.6%	16.1%	25.1%	3.3%	13.6%
Grade 7	46.1%	14.2%	6.8%	7.1%	6.1%	5.8%	13.9%
Grade 8	32.7%	16.3%	9.5%	13.4%	11.3%	4.6%	12.2%
Grade 9	19.5%	11.6%	9.7%	19.2%	22.1%	3.2%	14.7%
Grade 10	13.4%	9.7%	7.6%	19.3%	33.2%	1.8%	14.9%
Grade 11	10.3%	9.2%	5.5%	19.4%	40.0%	1.9%	13.6%
Grade 12	7.8%	7.5%	5.7%	19.5%	46.3%	1.4%	11.8%

MARIJUANA AND/OR OTHER DRUGS

All	46.6%	14.3%	7.8%	6.3%	4.5%	6.9%	13.5%
Grade 7	67.4%	6.8%	3.2%	2.8%	1.5%	4.8%	13.5%
Grade 8	61.7%	10.2%	4.5%	3.7%	3.2%	4.8%	12.0%
Grade 9	44.9%	14.3%	7.9%	6.8%	5.0%	6.3%	14.8%
Grade 10	36.0%	17.6%	9.8%	7.4%	5.7%	8.5%	15.1%
Grade 11	32.7%	19.9%	10.4%	8.6%	6.1%	8.3%	14.0%
Grade 12	30.2%	19.8%	12.6%	9.9%	6.4%	9.7%	11.4%

* Less than 0.5%

Fig C6
1990 TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY
IF YOU WANTED SOME, HOW DIFFICULT WOULD IT BE TO GET. . .

	Never Heard Of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
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ALCOHOL, BEER, WINE COOLERS, WINE, HARD LIQUOR?

All	3.1%	7.4%	4.6%	8.8%	24.6%	51.6%
Grade 7	6.1%	15.5%	8.3%	11.6%	19.8%	38.7%
Grade 8	4.2%	10.9%	6.3%	9.8%	22.3%	46.5%
Grade 9	2.5%	6.4%	5.6%	8.7%	22.6%	54.1%
Grade 10	2.0%	4.1%	2.6%	8.4%	26.4%	56.4%
Grade 11	1.4%	2.6%	2.3%	6.6%	29.2%	57.9%
Grade 12	1.6%	2.8%	1.5%	6.8%	29.1%	58.3%

MARIJUANA?

All	8.9%	27.0%	10.6%	12.5%	17.0%	24.1%
Grade 7	12.9%	47.6%	11.7%	7.9%	8.2%	11.6%
Grade 8	11.5%	37.1%	12.6%	10.1%	11.2%	17.5%
Grade 9	9.4%	24.9%	11.2%	13.4%	15.8%	25.4%
Grade 10	6.3%	19.8%	10.7%	15.1%	20.3%	27.8%
Grade 11	6.4%	15.1%	9.2%	14.2%	24.4%	30.7%
Grade 12	5.4%	12.3%	7.4%	15.3%	24.9%	34.7%

COCAINE?

All	10.7%	33.1%	15.8%	14.8%	11.6%	14.0%
Grade 7	14.3%	53.8%	12.6%	6.9%	5.5%	6.9%
Grade 8	13.2%	43.8%	15.4%	10.3%	7.4%	9.9%
Grade 9	11.3%	31.5%	17.2%	13.3%	11.5%	15.1%
Grade 10	8.4%	25.8%	17.9%	18.7%	14.2%	15.0%
Grade 11	8.4%	20.7%	16.1%	20.4%	15.7%	18.5%
Grade 12	7.2%	16.9%	16.0%	22.0%	17.4%	20.5%

CRACK?

All	11.5%	34.8%	17.0%	14.0%	9.9%	12.8%
Grade 7	14.7%	54.8%	12.6%	6.9%	4.7%	6.4%
Grade 8	14.4%	44.8%	14.9%	10.2%	6.8%	8.9%
Grade 9	12.4%	33.4%	18.2%	12.0%	11.0%	12.9%
Grade 10	8.8%	28.5%	19.7%	16.9%	10.8%	15.3%
Grade 11	9.5%	22.3%	18.3%	19.8%	13.4%	16.7%
Grade 12	7.9%	19.2%	18.9%	21.2%	14.1%	18.8%

HALLUCINOGENS?

All	17.1%	34.3%	17.0%	12.4%	8.6%	10.5%
Grade 7	22.9%	50.5%	11.5%	5.9%	4.1%	5.1%
Grade 8	22.2%	42.8%	14.3%	7.9%	5.4%	7.5%
Grade 9	18.4%	33.3%	17.8%	11.1%	8.0%	11.4%
Grade 10	12.6%	29.2%	20.1%	15.0%	11.5%	11.6%
Grade 11	13.8%	23.5%	20.0%	17.9%	11.5%	13.2%
Grade 12	10.4%	21.6%	19.7%	19.6%	13.0%	15.6%

* Less than 0.5%

Fig C7

1990 TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY
SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER, HAVE YOU GOTTEN ANY INFORMATION
ON DRUGS OR ALCOHOL FROM THE FOLLOWING SCHOOL SOURCES?

	No	Yes
Health Class		
All	52.8%	47.2%
Grade 7	42.5%	57.5%
Grade 8	58.1%	41.9%
Grade 9	59.0%	41.0%
Grade 10	39.6%	60.4%
Grade 11	55.8%	44.2%
Grade 12	62.4%	37.6%

	No	Yes
Drug Program Rap Session		
All	72.3%	27.7%
Grade 7	64.7%	35.3%
Grade 8	68.5%	31.5%
Grade 9	75.4%	24.6%
Grade 10	74.7%	25.3%
Grade 11	76.2%	23.8%
Grade 12	75.4%	24.6%

	No	Yes
An Assembly Program		
All	38.0%	62.0%
Grade 7	39.0%	61.0%
Grade 8	35.5%	64.5%
Grade 9	41.1%	58.9%
Grade 10	35.1%	64.9%
Grade 11	38.5%	61.5%
Grade 12	38.5%	61.5%

	No	Yes
An Invited School Guest		
All	43.5%	56.5%
Grade 7	39.1%	60.9%
Grade 8	40.6%	59.4%
Grade 9	47.6%	52.4%
Grade 10	42.8%	57.2%
Grade 11	46.5%	53.5%
Grade 12	44.4%	55.6%

	No	Yes
Guidance Counselor		
All	72.6%	27.4%
Grade 7	64.8%	35.2%
Grade 8	65.0%	35.0%
Grade 9	75.0%	25.0%
Grade 10	75.4%	24.6%
Grade 11	78.7%	21.3%
Grade 12	78.8%	21.2%

	No	Yes
Some Other School Source		
All	56.2%	43.8%
Grade 7	54.3%	45.7%
Grade 8	54.8%	45.2%
Grade 9	59.7%	40.3%
Grade 10	54.3%	45.7%
Grade 11	58.3%	41.7%
Grade 12	55.1%	44.9%

	No	Yes
Science Class		
All	62.7%	37.3%
Grade 7	26.8%	73.2%
Grade 8	59.7%	40.3%
Grade 9	67.0%	33.0%
Grade 10	65.7%	34.3%
Grade 11	78.8%	21.2%
Grade 12	84.8%	15.2%

	No	Yes
Any School Source		
All	13.2%	86.8%
Grade 7	8.4%	91.6%
Grade 8	13.1%	86.9%
Grade 9	13.6%	86.4%
Grade 10	10.0%	90.0%
Grade 11	17.4%	82.6%
Grade 12	18.4%	81.6%

	No	Yes
Social Studies Class		
All	85.3%	14.7%
Grade 7	82.6%	17.4%
Grade 8	81.4%	18.6%
Grade 9	84.4%	15.6%
Grade 10	89.5%	10.5%
Grade 11	87.9%	12.1%
Grade 12	87.0%	13.0%

* Less than 0.5%

Fig C8

1990 TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY
IF YOU HAD A DRUG OR ALCOHOL PROBLEM AND
NEEDED HELP, WHO WOULD YOU GO TO?

	1988	1990		1988	1990
A counselor or program in school			A medical doctor		
All	29.9%	40.1%	All	33.3%	39.5%
Grade 7	34.1%	50.4%	Grade 7	35.1%	43.6%
Grade 8	34.8%	45.2%	Grade 8	34.7%	40.5%
Grade 9	32.2%	40.7%	Grade 9	30.9%	39.3%
Grade 10	25.7%	36.5%	Grade 10	29.9%	36.5%
Grade 11	26.6%	33.4%	Grade 11	35.5%	37.9%
Grade 12	23.7%	31.0%	Grade 12	34.4%	38.3%
A counselor or program outside of school			Your friends		
All	39.8%	50.6%	All	67.0%	73.0%
Grade 7	36.0%	52.0%	Grade 7	57.4%	64.2%
Grade 8	39.8%	50.0%	Grade 8	62.4%	69.9%
Grade 9	39.7%	49.8%	Grade 9	68.5%	72.2%
Grade 10	40.2%	51.8%	Grade 10	70.6%	77.5%
Grade 11	41.2%	50.6%	Grade 11	71.7%	77.7%
Grade 12	43.1%	48.9%	Grade 12	73.4%	79.3%
Another adult in school (such as a nurse or teacher)			Another adult (such as a relative, clergyman, or family friend)		
All	28.2%	35.8%	All	53.3%	62.5%
Grade 7	27.9%	39.3%	Grade 7	45.8%	61.8%
Grade 8	30.2%	38.2%	Grade 8	47.9%	60.2%
Grade 9	30.1%	36.0%	Grade 9	58.1%	61.2%
Grade 10	24.6%	33.4%	Grade 10	53.7%	64.0%
Grade 11	27.7%	33.4%	Grade 11	57.2%	65.1%
Grade 12	28.4%	33.6%	Grade 12	58.4%	64.0%
Your parents					
All	46.3%	55.1%			
Grade 7	45.7%	61.8%			
Grade 8	46.0%	56.1%			
Grade 9	42.6%	51.8%			
Grade 10	46.5%	54.1%			
Grade 11	49.4%	53.4%			
Grade 12	49.3%	52.8%			

* Less than 0.5%