

TCADA Research Brief

Substance Use Among
Youths at High Risk of
Dropping Out: Grades
7–12 in Texas, 1998



Texas Commission on
Alcohol and Drug Abuse

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Substance Use Among Youths at High Risk of Dropping Out: Grades 7-12 in Texas, 1998

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INTRODUCTION

Since its inception in 1988, the Texas School Survey has been a biennial collaborative effort between the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) and the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University to provide information about the extent and nature of the substance use problem among young people enrolled in Texas' public schools. However, the levels of substance use and related problems among teen dropouts are unknown. It has been suggested that the dropouts may be fairly similar to the students with high rates of absenteeism. In this study, students who had been absent ten or more days during the past school year for truancy, illness, or other reasons are considered to be at high risk of dropping out of school.

Based on the *1998 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12*,¹ a subsample of 14,483 students at high risk of dropping out of school was identified.² This study examines the patterns of substance use among those high-risk students. It also explores the differences in substance use between the high-risk students and their counterparts and assesses the factors related to substance abuse and its negative consequences.

The potential dropouts reported familial, environmental, and social complications that were associ-

ated with increased risk for abusing tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, and other illicit drugs. The high-risk students also were more likely to admit heavy use of substances, to be involved with anti-social behaviors, to have easy access to substances, to perceive parental approval toward substance use, and to see substances as less dangerous than their counterparts. After controlling for other factors, high risk of dropping out was strongly associated with increased likelihood of substance use and substance-related social problems.

In 1994, TCADA published the results of a study of substance use among youths at high risk of dropping out based on the 1992 school survey data.³ The percentage of all students absent for 10 or more days in the past school year due to truancy, illness, or other reason remained the same in 1998 as in 1992, at 9 percent. However, the current study found that, in 1998, the high-risk students were more likely than those in 1992 to report use of all substances except alcohol (Figure 1). The high-risk students in 1998 were about two to three times as likely to admit past-month use of inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, and Ecstasy than those high-risk students six years ago. Similar differences were found in the percentage reporting heavy drug use and class attendance while high on drugs as well.

CORRELATES OF HIGH-RISK STATUS

Demographic Characteristics

The students at high risk of dropping out differed on all major demographic characteristics. They were significantly more likely to be girls, to be Anglos or Hispanics, to live in other than two-parent households, to have parents who were not college-educated, to live in low-income families and qualify for a free or reduced-price school lunch, to be new residents in the school district, and to be older⁴ than the students not at high risk of dropping out (Appendix A, Table A2). Figure 2 also shows that students at high risk of dropping out were more likely to have jobs; student employment may lead to an overcommitment to work at the expense of school. The Texas Education Agency found that job-related concerns were one of the major reasons that dropouts left school.⁵ Some research also has found that student employment begins to correlate with dropping out when the student regularly works over 14 hours per week.⁶

School Marks, Extracurricular Activities, and Parental School Attendance

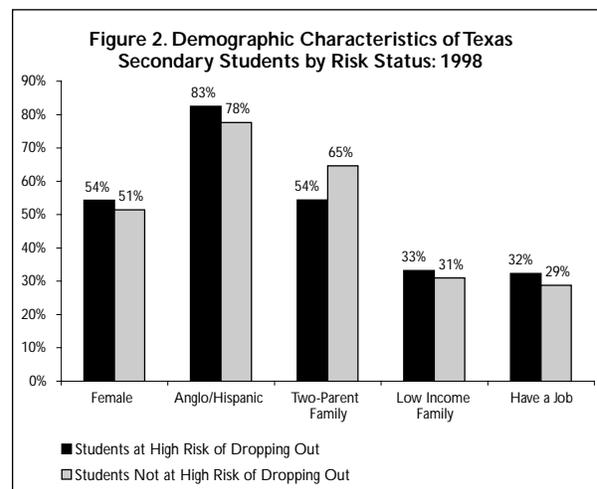
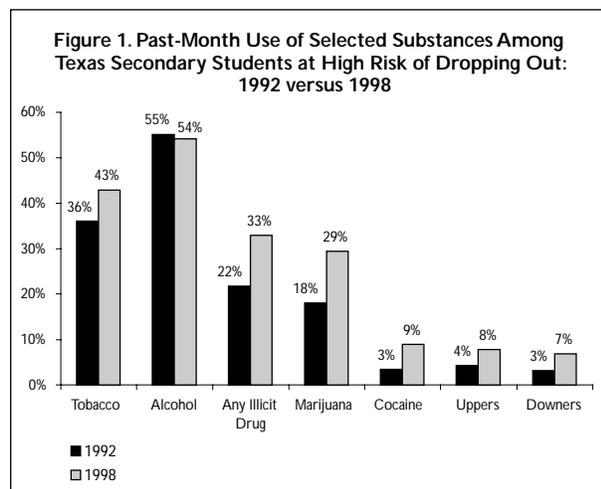
The youths at high risk of dropping out in 1998 reported significantly lower academic perfor-

mance in school when compared with non-high-risk students: 63 percent versus 80 percent reporting A's and B's, and 10 percent versus 3 percent reporting grades of D or lower (Appendix A, Table A3). Students were asked if they regularly participated in each of 11 specific extracurricular activities. Significantly fewer high-risk students (39 percent) participated in two or more types of extracurricular activities than did their counterparts (50 percent).

In addition, the high-risk youths were less likely to have parents who attended school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings. A national education longitudinal study also found that school students dropped out less often when their parents reported regular participation in the PTA meetings, as opposed to those whose parents did not do so.⁷

Perceptions of Safety and Peer Behaviors

The high-risk students said they felt significantly less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than did other students (Appendix A, Table A4). For example, 71 percent of the high-risk students felt very safe at home compared to 77 percent of other students. For both groups of students, the neighborhoods and schools were rated as much less secure than their homes.



Students were asked how many of their immediate peers fit the following descriptions: “sometimes carry weapons like a knife or gun,” “belong to a gang or were interested in becoming a gang member,” and “wish they could drop out of school.” Although these questions were asked about their friends, it is likely that their answers also reflect the values, attitudes, and behaviors of the respondents. The high-risk students were twice as likely to say that most or all of their peers had those behaviors than the other group of students (Appendix A, Table A4).

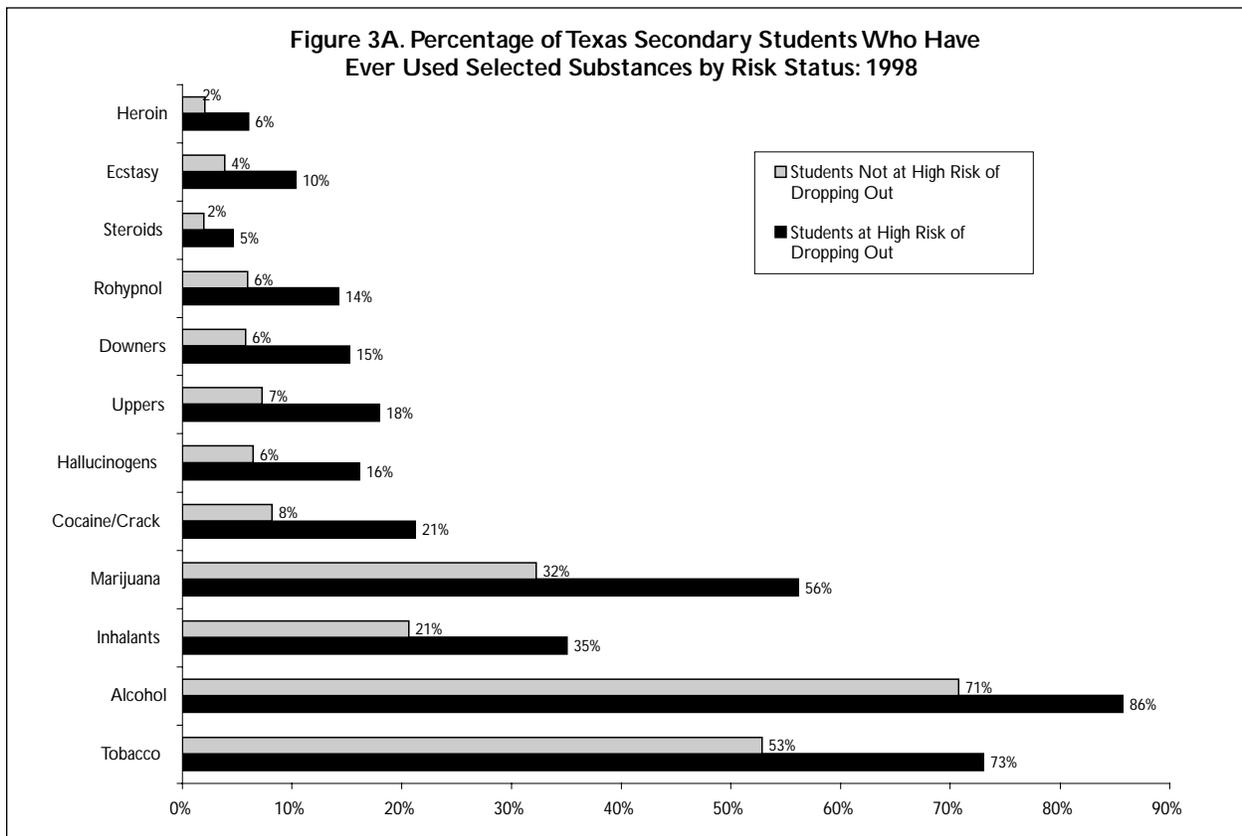
and/or illicit drugs during the past school year (including the past month), whereas 56 percent of the non-high-risk students did so. The prevalence of lifetime, past-year, and past-month use of all substances by high-risk students and non-high-risk students in 1998 is shown in Appendix B, Tables B1-B2. Alcohol and tobacco were the most commonly used substances among youths, followed by marijuana, inhalants, and cocaine. The high-risk students reported about three times as much lifetime and past-month prevalence of cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, Ecstasy, and heroin than other students (Figures 3A and 3B).

PATTERNS OF SUBSTANCE USE AND RELATED PROBLEMS

Prevalence and Recency of Use

The students at high risk of dropping out were more likely to use substances than their counterparts. About 76 percent of the high-risk students used either tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids,

Demographic differences in substance use among high-risk students were generally similar to those of other students (Appendix B, Tables B3-B4). One exception was that high-risk boys (84 percent) had a lower rate of lifetime drinking than high-risk girls (87 percent), yet both boys and girls not at high risk of dropping out reported the same rate (71 percent) of lifetime drinking.



Among the 11 specific types of inhalants asked about in the secondary survey, liquid or spray paint was the most frequently reported inhalant by high-risk students, while correction fluid was the most popular inhalant for non-high-risk students (Appendix B, Table B5). The students at high risk of dropping out were also more likely to use multiple inhalants. About 21 percent of the high-risk youths had used at least two different kinds of inhalants, compared to 11 percent of the non-high-risk youths.

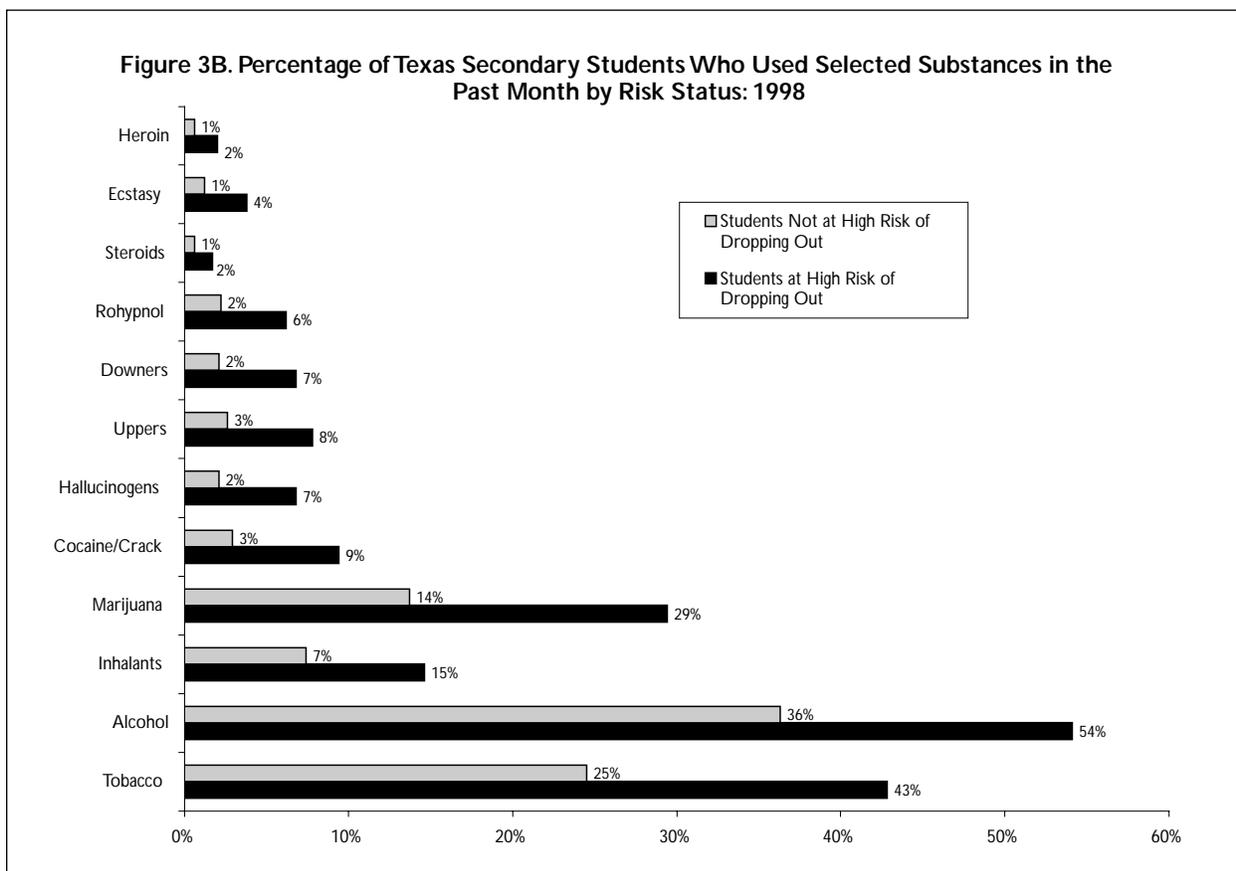
Heavy Alcohol Use and Alcohol-Related Problems

Students at high risk of dropping out were more likely to report heavy drinking. About 13 percent of the high-risk students in 1998 admitted drinking five or more drinks per occasion several times a week during the past year, whereas only 5 percent of the non-high-risk students reported this

same high frequency of heavy drinking (Appendix C, Table C1). The high-risk students (21 percent) were also more likely than other students (9 percent) to have attended class while drunk at least once during the past school year. Most of the students who went to class while drunk did so only on one to three days.

Students were asked if they had experienced any negative consequences due to substance use. The negative consequences included difficulties with friends, criticism from a date, trouble with teachers, trouble with the police, and driving after drinking or while high on drugs. About 33 percent of the high-risk students had experienced alcohol-related social problems at least once during the past school year, compared to 17 percent of the other students.

Drunk driving is one of the most dangerous outcomes of alcohol use by adolescents. Youths at high risk of dropping out of school were more likely to report driving while drunk (Figure 4). The high-risk

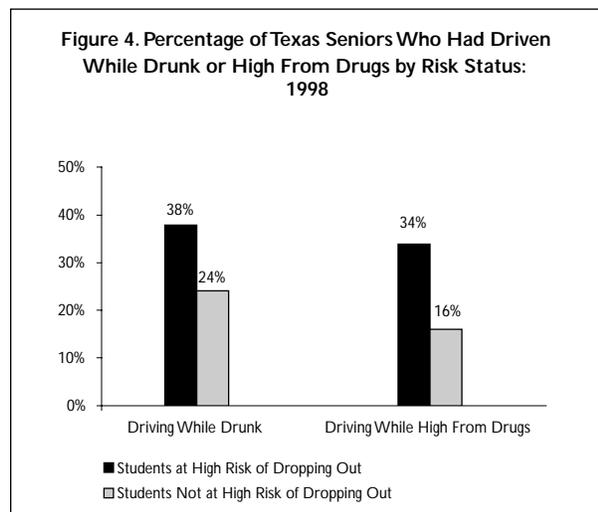


students also had more repeated instances of drunk driving than their counterparts. Some 17 percent of the high-risk seniors reported driving while drunk four or more times in the past school year, while 7 percent of the other seniors had done so.

Heavy Illicit Drug Use and Drug-Related Problems

The high-risk group was significantly more likely to be heavy drug users (Appendix C, Table C2). About 18 percent of the high-risk students normally used marijuana and/or other illicit drugs once a week or more, compared to 6 percent of the remaining majority. Also, the high-risk students were four times as likely to report attending class while high from illicit drugs on 10 or more days in the past school year. About 30 percent of the students at high risk of dropping out had experienced drug-related social problems at least once in comparison to 13 percent of the other students.

The high-risk students were more likely to report having driven when they were high from drugs (Figure 4). There was a great difference in the number of repeated instances of driving while on drugs between the two student groups. Twenty-one percent of the high-risk seniors reported driving while on drugs four or more times in the past school year, whereas 7 percent of the other seniors had done so.



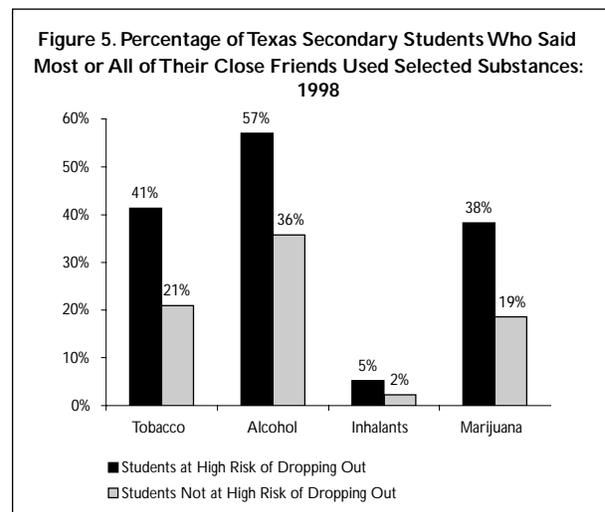
FACTORS RELATED TO SUBSTANCE USE

Youths at high risk of dropping out are more likely to report that most or all of their close friends use substances and that their parents approve of drug use. These high-risk students who perceive high levels of drug use among their friends and are involved in environments where drugs are used have easier access to substances, see substances as less dangerous, receive less parental support, and have experienced a higher rate of substance use.

Friends Who Use

In the survey, students were asked how many of their close friends used substances (Appendix D, Table D1). Many more high-risk students said that most or all of their friends used tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, and illicit drugs than did other students (Figure 5).

A significant association between substance use by a student and use by their close friends was found, although the direction of causality may go either way. Among the high-risk students who had no close friends drinking alcohol, only 8 percent reported past-month alcohol use themselves; however, among those who said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol, 74 percent were



past-month drinkers. This relationship was true for the students who were not at high risk of dropping out, and for use of other substances as well. This finding underscores the influence of peer groups in providing opportunities and reinforcement for substance use among young people.

Perceived Availability

Students reported that alcohol and other substances were readily available if they wanted to obtain them. More high-risk students reported that it would be somewhat or very easy to get substances if they wanted some than did other students (Figure 6). The corresponding differences in past-month use of substances between the two groups of students are also presented in Figure 6, which suggests that substance use may be related closely to the perceived availability of such substances.

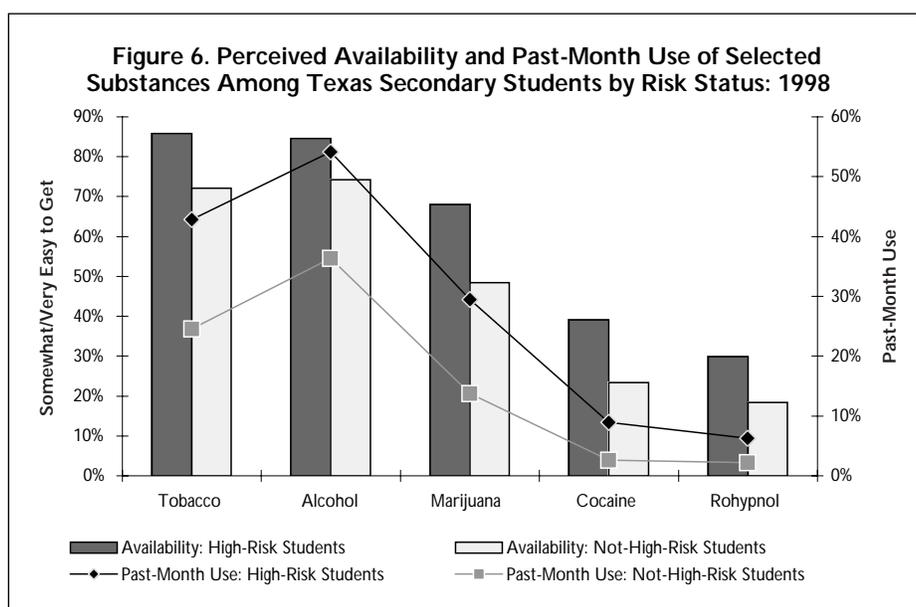
Perceived Danger of Substances

Students were asked how dangerous they thought it was for kids their age to use substances. Fewer high-risk youths felt that substances were very dangerous to use than did other students, as Figure 7 shows. The corresponding prevalence rates of past-month substance use also are shown in the figure.

Youths who believed that substances were very dangerous to use were less likely to actually use those substances. Only 37 percent of the high-risk students who thought alcohol was very dangerous to use actually drank alcohol in the past month, compared to 75 percent of those who thought alcohol was not dangerous at all (Appendix D, Table D2). The table also shows that perceived danger was less of a constraint on use for high-risk students than for their counterparts. The high-risk students who considered various substances to be dangerous were nevertheless more likely to have used those products in the past month than the other students who considered them dangerous.

Perceived Parental Attitudes

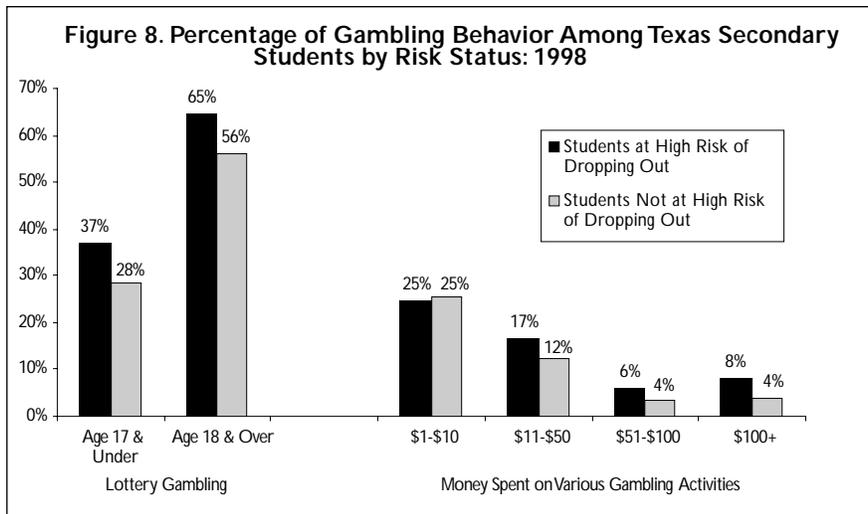
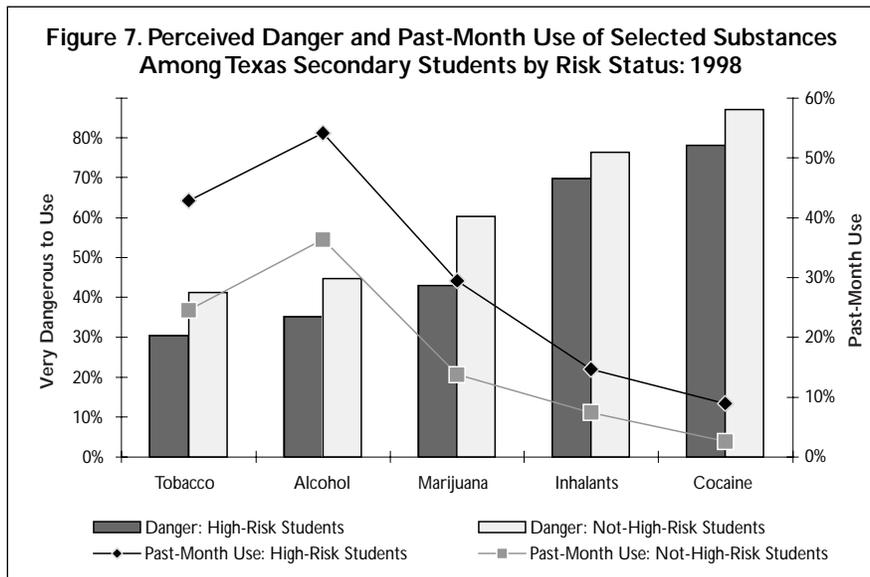
Differences in the perceptions of parental attitudes between the high-risk and non-high-risk students may contribute to the observed differences in their substance use. Fewer parents of high-risk youths were perceived as disapproving of beer drinking (71 percent) than the parents of non-high-risk youths (80 percent). Similarly, fewer high-risk students indicated parental disapproval of marijuana use (82 percent) than the other group of students (87 percent).



Adolescents who said that their parents disapproved of teens their age using substances were significantly less likely to use substances than those who said their parents approved or were neutral about their substance use. Only 37 percent of the high-risk students whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved of beer consumption actually drank in the past month, compared to 66 percent of those whose parents strongly or mildly approved and 60 percent of those who reported their parents as neutral (Appendix D, Table D3). Similar behavior patterns were seen for non-high-risk students.

Gambling Behavior

In the 1998 school survey, students were also asked about their gambling activities during the past year. Thirty-seven percent of the high-risk secondary students under age 18 said they had bought a lottery ticket in the past year, although state law requires that tickets only be sold to those aged 18 or older (Figure 8). Some 65 percent of the high-risk students who were 18 or older reported buying a lottery ticket in the past year. The figures also show that students at high risk of dropping out were more likely to have bought lottery tickets than their counterparts; this held true for both underage and legal-age students.



About 48 percent of the high-risk students and 38 percent of the other students said they had participated in other kinds of activities which involved gambling for money, besides lottery play. As shown in Figure 8, most students reported spending a small amount of money on various gambling activities. About one quarter of the students had spent \$10 or less on gambling in the past year.

Students who gambled were more likely to use substances. For example, 61 percent of the high-risk students who played the Texas Lottery were past-month alcohol drinkers, while 49 percent of those who had not bought lottery tickets drank alcohol in the past month (Appendix D, Table D4). Similar patterns also were found among youths not at high risk of dropping out.

School Sources of Information

Students were asked whether they had received any information on drugs or alcohol from various school sources during the past school year. Table D5 in Appendix D shows that youths at high risk of dropping out (76 percent) were somewhat less

likely to report receiving substance abuse information from any school source than the not-at-high-risk youths (79 percent). The sources of information that both group students reported most often were assembly programs, health classes, and an invited school guest. Also, the percentage receiving information from three or more different school sources was about the same (36 percent) for both high-risk and non-high-risk students.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSES

Multivariate analyses were conducted to determine the influence of being at high risk of dropping out on substance use and related problems among secondary students. Logistic regression procedures were used to control for the potential effects of other factors on substance use and related adverse consequences (see Appendix E for selected regression variables and results). After controlling for other variables, high risk of dropping out was strongly associated with the likelihood of substance use and substance-related social problems among youths. The odds of misusing substances and encountering various problems were about 1.5 to 2 times greater for those students at high risk of dropping out of school than for those not at risk. The results showing the relationship between risk status and each of the dependent variables are in Table 1. For example, students at high risk of dropping out were two times more likely to have heavy (daily/weekly) use of marijuana and/or other illicit drugs than their counterparts.

CONCLUSIONS

- About 14,500 or 9 percent of students in grades 7-12 were at high risk of dropping out. These youths faced complex issues involving peers, families, schools, and community that are correlated with risk for substance-use behaviors. These behaviors included high use rates for all substances, heavy drinking, heavy drug use, and frequent alcohol- and drug-related social problems.

Table 1. High Risk of Dropping Out as a Predictor of Substance Use and Related Problems: 1998 Texas Secondary Students

Dependent Variable	Adjusted Odds Ratio ^a	Confidence Interval (95%)
Past-Year Use		
Tobacco	1.52	1.46 - 1.58
Alcohol	1.59	1.52 - 1.66
Marijuana	1.71	1.63 - 1.79
Other Illicit Drugs ^b	1.78	1.69 - 1.87
Heavy Drinking ^c	1.84	1.73 - 1.96
Heavy Drug Use ^d	2.03	1.92 - 2.16
Alcohol-Related Problems	1.76	1.69 - 1.84
Drug-Related Problems	1.80	1.72 - 1.89
Attended Class While Drunk	1.78	1.69 - 1.87
Attended Class While High on Drugs	1.85	1.76 - 1.94

^a All are statistically significant at p<0.0001 after controlling for demographic factors and resiliency and risk factors based on 10 separate logistic regression analyses. The reference category is those not at high risk of dropping out.

^b Other illicit drugs include cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, Rohypnol, Ecstasy, and heroin.

^c Heavy drinking is defined as having five or more drinks at one time on a daily/weekly basis in the past year.

^d Heavy drug use is defined as normally using marijuana or/and other illicit drugs daily/weekly.

- Youths at high risk of dropping out had much higher prevalence rates of substance use compared to youths not at high risk. The higher prevalence rates among the high-risk students were found consistently for lifetime, past-year, and past-month use as well as for all grades and demographic subgroups.
- High-risk youths were significantly more likely than other youths to be Hispanics or Anglos, to live in other than two-parent households, to have poor academic performance, to be relatively new residents in the school district, to have jobs, to have parents who were not college-educated, to live in low-income families, to rarely participate in extracurricular activities, to have low parental attendance at school events, to feel unsafe in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods, and to have numerous friends who were in gangs and/or who wished to drop out of school.
- High-risk adolescents who reported that most or all of their peers used substances were involved in a drug-using culture, had easier access to substances, and perceived less danger in using drugs than the students not at high risk.
- Students at high-risk also were more likely to perceive parental approval of kids their age using substances and to participate in gambling behavior than the other students.
- High-risk students were somewhat less likely to report receiving substance abuse information from any school source than their counterparts.

- High risk of dropping out was powerfully associated with the likelihood of substance use and related adverse consequences when the potential effects of other factors on substance use were controlled for. It is thus clear that youths at high risk of dropping out of school are an important target population in need of prevention and intervention programs.

Some existing universal prevention programs are designed to benefit the total youth population. The special needs and problems of youths at high risk of dropping out of school require selective strategies with a specific focus on youths at risk, or indicated programs which target youths who already are experimenting with drugs. Examples of research-based selective and indicated prevention programs are cited in NIDA's *Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents*.⁸

As an example, the *Reconnecting Youth*⁹ program is a high school-based drug abuse intervention program that is designed for 9th through 12th graders who are skipping classes, failing school, and at risk of dropping out and abusing drugs. *Reconnecting Youth* uses group and peer support to help students build social and basic life skills, reduce drug use and behavior problems, and improve school performance. The program also focuses on enhancing the youths' self-esteem, managing their depression and/or aggression, and improving their decision-making and communication skills.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ For further information on the statewide survey, refer to Maxwell and Liu, 1999; and for details on technical matters and tabular information necessary to estimate confidence limits, refer to Dyer, O'Dell, Bodhini, and Tackett-Gibson, 1998.
- ² See Appendix A, Table A1 for the percentage of statewide secondary students who were absent ten or more days in the past year because of skipping/cutting class, illness, or other reasons.
- ³ Refer to Liu, 1994.
- ⁴ The finding of older high-risk students was consistent with TEA's report. Based on 1997-98 Texas public school dropout data, the 12th-grade students had the highest annual dropout rate at 2.6 percent, followed by 9th and 11th graders at 2.1 percent. In terms of raw numbers, however, more students still dropped out in 9th grade (Texas Education Agency, 1999).
- ⁵ The top five reasons for dropping out of school, as reported by school districts for 1997-98 dropouts, are: poor attendance (48%), enter alternative program-not getting a diploma (16%), pursue a job (12%), because of age (6%), and to get married (5%) (Texas Education Agency, 1999).
- ⁶ Refer to Mann, 1987.
- ⁷ Refer to Horn and West, 1992.
- ⁸ Refer to Sloboda and David, 1997.
- ⁹ Refer to Eggert, 1996; Eggert, Nicholas, and Owen, 1995.

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Appendix A
Table A1. Percentage of All Texas Secondary Students Responding to
Questions About School Absences by Grade - 1998

In the past school year, how many days have you missed a whole day of school...				
Because you "skipped" or "cut"?				
	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
All	72.0%	18.9%	5.5%	3.6%
Grade 7	86.3%	10.3%	2.1%	1.3%
Grade 8	81.2%	14.0%	3.1%	1.7%
Grade 9	72.8%	18.1%	5.1%	4.0%
Grade 10	67.0%	22.1%	6.5%	4.4%
Grade 11	63.0%	23.4%	8.3%	5.3%
Grade 12	54.3%	29.8%	9.7%	6.2%
Because you were ill?				
	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
All	25.3%	49.4%	19.9%	5.4%
Grade 7	24.4%	47.8%	21.4%	6.4%
Grade 8	23.6%	46.4%	22.8%	7.2%
Grade 9	25.6%	48.3%	20.4%	5.7%
Grade 10	24.6%	50.6%	20.2%	4.6%
Grade 11	27.0%	51.9%	17.1%	4.0%
Grade 12	27.9%	52.8%	15.5%	3.8%
For some other reason?				
	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
All	39.1%	50.2%	8.4%	2.3%
Grade 7	45.8%	45.8%	6.7%	1.8%
Grade 8	40.4%	49.2%	8.2%	2.3%
Grade 9	39.2%	49.9%	8.5%	2.4%
Grade 10	37.4%	51.2%	9.0%	2.5%
Grade 11	36.6%	52.0%	9.0%	2.4%
Grade 12	32.4%	55.4%	9.3%	2.9%

Table A2. Demographic Characteristics of Secondary Students by Risk Status: 1998 Texas School Survey

Characteristics of Respondents	Students at High Risk of Dropping Out (N=14,483)	Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out (N=143,841)
Gender*		
Males	45.7%	48.6%
Females	54.3%	51.4%
Race/Ethnicity*		
Anglos	47.2%	44.4%
African Americans	10.1%	13.6%
Hispanics	35.3%	33.2%
Others	7.4%	8.8%
Grade*		
7	15.4%	18.6%
8	17.2%	17.7%
9	22.2%	20.9%
10	16.3%	16.4%
11	14.8%	14.1%
12	14.1%	12.3%
Family Structure*		
Live with Both Parents	54.4%	64.6%
Other Family Structures	45.6%	35.4%
Parental Education*		
College	42.5%	47.3%
Not College	42.0%	36.7%
Don't Know	15.5%	16.0%
Family Income Level#*		
Free/Reduced Price Lunch	33.2%	31.0%
No Free/Reduced Price Lunch	54.1%	56.1%
Don't Know	12.8%	12.9%
Years in School District*		
1 Year or Less	12.6%	10.3%
2-3 Years	17.1%	16.8%
4 or More Years	70.3%	72.9%
Employment*		
Have a Job	32.3%	28.8%
No Job	67.7%	71.2%

N is the actual sample size, and all percentages are weighted.

* All differences among the categories compared are significant at p< .0001.

Children in family of four earning \$ 20,865 a year or less were eligible to receive a free school lunch; children in family of four earning more than \$20,865 but less than \$29,693 a year were eligible to receive a reduced-price school lunch (Source: US Department of Agriculture, "National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Programs - 1997-98 Income Eligibility Guidelines").

Table A3. School Marks, Extracurricular Activity Participation, and Parental School Attendance Among Texas Secondary Students by Risk Status: 1998

	Students at High Risk of Dropping Out (N=14,483)	Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out (N=143,841)
School Marks*		
As	17.2%	31.0%
Bs	45.6%	48.9%
Cs	27.1%	17.2%
Ds	6.2%	2.1%
Fs	4.0%	0.8%
Number of Extracurricular Activities*		
0	28.9%	18.1%
1	32.2%	31.9%
2	18.7%	23.3%
3 or More	20.2%	26.8%
Parental Attendance at School Events*		
Yes	33.2%	46.3%
No	66.8%	53.7%

N is the actual sample size, and all percentages are weighted.

* All differences among the categories compared are significant at $p < .0001$.

Table A4. Perceptions of Safety and Peer Behaviors Among Texas Secondary Students by Risk Status: 1998

	Students at High Risk of Dropping Out (N=14,483)	Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out (N=143,841)
Safety in the Home *		
Very Safe	70.5%	76.9%
Somewhat Safe	24.1%	20.2%
Not Very Safe	2.6%	1.3%
Not Safe At All	1.0%	0.4%
Don't Know	1.8%	1.2%
Safety in the Neighborhood *		
Very Safe	37.5%	39.9%
Somewhat Safe	46.4%	47.4%
Not Very Safe	10.1%	8.6%
Not Safe At All	3.6%	2.1%
Don't Know	2.4%	2.0%
Safety at School *		
Very Safe	31.5%	34.2%
Somewhat Safe	47.1%	50.3%
Not Very Safe	11.6%	9.1%
Not Safe At All	5.5%	3.4%
Don't Know	4.3%	3.0%
Friends Carrying Weapons *		
None	45.0%	60.7%
A Few	26.4%	22.9%
Some	15.9%	10.6%
Most	9.0%	4.1%
All	3.7%	1.7%
Friends Belonging to a Gang *		
None	57.3%	70.6%
A Few	20.0%	16.5%
Some	11.4%	7.5%
Most	7.6%	3.9%
All	3.7%	1.5%
Friends Wishing to Drop Out of School *		
None	36.9%	56.2%
A Few	30.9%	27.7%
Some	15.9%	9.7%
Most	10.1%	4.0%
All	6.2%	2.4%

N is the actual sample size, and all percentages are weighted.

* All differences among the categories compared are significant at $p < .0001$.

Appendix B - Prevalence Tables
Table B1. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students at High Risk of Dropping Out - 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	73.0%	42.8%	11.5%	18.7%	27.0%
Grade 7	61.1%	27.9%	12.1%	21.1%	38.9%
Grade 8	67.9%	35.9%	11.6%	20.4%	32.1%
Grade 9	77.7%	45.7%	13.7%	18.4%	22.3%
Grade 10	74.4%	45.8%	10.9%	17.8%	25.6%
Grade 11	78.8%	50.8%	9.6%	18.4%	21.2%
Grade 12	77.2%	51.0%	10.1%	16.1%	22.8%
Alcohol	85.7%	54.1%	15.1%	16.5%	14.4%
Grade 7	71.8%	36.8%	14.0%	21.0%	28.2%
Grade 8	81.7%	44.0%	16.5%	21.1%	18.3%
Grade 9	87.8%	57.5%	14.8%	15.4%	12.2%
Grade 10	89.6%	59.0%	14.1%	16.5%	10.4%
Grade 11	91.4%	62.4%	16.0%	13.0%	8.6%
Grade 12	91.7%	65.1%	15.1%	11.4%	8.3%
Inhalants*	35.0%	14.6%	6.5%	14.0%	65.0%
Grade 7	37.6%	19.0%	6.0%	12.6%	62.4%
Grade 8	40.8%	19.0%	8.6%	13.3%	59.2%
Grade 9	37.5%	16.4%	6.6%	14.6%	62.5%
Grade 10	31.8%	11.0%	6.4%	14.3%	68.2%
Grade 11	31.4%	11.6%	4.9%	14.8%	68.6%
Grade 12	29.0%	8.9%	5.8%	14.3%	71.0%
Any Illicit Drug	58.3%	32.9%	11.4%	14.1%	41.7%
Grade 7	35.3%	18.8%	6.0%	10.4%	64.7%
Grade 8	48.0%	26.9%	8.9%	12.2%	52.0%
Grade 9	64.2%	37.7%	13.4%	13.0%	35.8%
Grade 10	66.2%	36.2%	12.6%	17.4%	33.8%
Grade 11	67.3%	40.4%	12.4%	14.6%	32.7%
Grade 12	68.1%	35.9%	14.5%	17.7%	31.9%
Marijuana	56.1%	29.4%	12.0%	14.8%	43.9%
Grade 7	33.0%	15.3%	6.6%	11.1%	67.0%
Grade 8	45.0%	22.9%	9.6%	12.4%	55.0%
Grade 9	62.1%	34.3%	13.8%	14.0%	37.9%
Grade 10	63.5%	33.3%	11.9%	18.4%	36.5%
Grade 11	65.4%	36.0%	14.5%	14.9%	34.6%
Grade 12	66.7%	32.9%	15.4%	18.4%	33.3%
Marijuana Only**	23.2%	8.8%	5.6%	8.8%	76.8%
Grade 7	16.5%	6.7%	3.4%	6.3%	83.5%
Grade 8	18.6%	7.2%	3.9%	7.5%	81.4%
Grade 9	24.6%	10.4%	6.1%	8.2%	75.4%
Grade 10	26.9%	10.5%	5.6%	10.9%	73.1%
Grade 11	26.2%	10.1%	7.0%	9.2%	73.8%
Grade 12	26.3%	7.4%	7.8%	11.2%	73.7%

* Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

** Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B1. Students at High Risk of Dropping Out - 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine or Crack	21.2%	9.4%	5.1%	6.7%	78.8%
Grade 7	10.8%	4.1%	2.5%	4.2%	89.2%
Grade 8	16.7%	7.5%	4.4%	4.8%	83.3%
Grade 9	24.0%	11.1%	5.1%	7.9%	76.0%
Grade 10	23.2%	9.5%	5.9%	7.8%	76.8%
Grade 11	25.8%	11.9%	6.0%	7.9%	74.2%
Grade 12	26.5%	12.2%	6.8%	7.4%	73.5%
Cocaine	20.2%	8.9%	4.9%	6.4%	79.8%
Grade 7	9.0%	3.5%	2.2%	3.3%	91.0%
Grade 8	15.2%	6.4%	4.2%	4.7%	84.8%
Grade 9	23.1%	10.7%	5.0%	7.5%	76.9%
Grade 10	22.3%	9.0%	5.5%	7.8%	77.7%
Grade 11	24.7%	11.3%	6.0%	7.4%	75.3%
Grade 12	26.1%	12.2%	6.6%	7.3%	73.9%
Crack	8.3%	2.8%	1.8%	3.7%	91.8%
Grade 7	5.8%	1.8%	1.0%	2.9%	94.2%
Grade 8	8.5%	3.1%	1.9%	3.5%	91.5%
Grade 9	9.2%	3.5%	2.0%	3.7%	90.8%
Grade 10	8.1%	2.7%	2.0%	3.4%	91.9%
Grade 11	9.4%	2.8%	1.8%	4.8%	90.6%
Grade 12	8.1%	2.6%	1.6%	3.9%	91.9%
Hallucinogens	16.1%	6.8%	3.8%	5.5%	84.0%
Grade 7	6.6%	2.8%	1.4%	2.4%	93.4%
Grade 8	9.6%	4.0%	2.0%	3.6%	90.4%
Grade 9	17.7%	8.0%	4.0%	5.7%	82.3%
Grade 10	16.5%	7.2%	4.0%	5.3%	83.5%
Grade 11	22.0%	8.4%	5.9%	7.6%	78.0%
Grade 12	24.6%	10.0%	5.9%	8.7%	75.4%
Uppers	17.9%	7.8%	4.1%	6.0%	82.1%
Grade 7	6.4%	2.8%	0.9%	2.7%	93.6%
Grade 8	13.3%	4.9%	3.8%	4.5%	86.7%
Grade 9	19.3%	8.9%	4.5%	5.8%	80.7%
Grade 10	20.1%	9.3%	4.0%	6.8%	79.9%
Grade 11	23.7%	10.9%	5.1%	7.7%	76.3%
Grade 12	24.5%	9.9%	6.1%	8.5%	75.5%
Downers	15.2%	6.8%	3.5%	4.8%	84.8%
Grade 7	5.6%	2.5%	1.2%	2.0%	94.4%
Grade 8	10.6%	4.7%	2.5%	3.3%	89.4%
Grade 9	16.7%	7.7%	3.8%	5.2%	83.3%
Grade 10	18.1%	8.8%	3.9%	5.4%	81.9%
Grade 11	19.7%	8.6%	5.1%	5.9%	80.3%
Grade 12	20.2%	8.2%	4.7%	7.3%	79.8%

Table B1. Students at High Risk of Dropping Out - 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Rohypnol	14.2%	6.2%	3.3%	4.7%	85.8%
Grade 7	7.0%	3.7%	1.1%	2.2%	93.0%
Grade 8	12.7%	5.9%	2.5%	4.2%	87.3%
Grade 9	16.7%	8.2%	3.1%	5.3%	83.3%
Grade 10	14.7%	5.8%	4.9%	4.0%	85.3%
Grade 11	17.5%	6.6%	5.0%	5.9%	82.5%
Grade 12	15.8%	6.2%	3.5%	6.1%	84.2%
Steroids	4.6%	1.7%	0.9%	2.0%	95.4%
Grade 7	4.5%	2.0%	0.9%	1.5%	95.5%
Grade 8	5.6%	1.7%	1.1%	2.8%	94.4%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.5%	0.5%	2.2%	95.8%
Grade 10	3.1%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%	96.9%
Grade 11	4.7%	1.8%	0.9%	1.9%	95.3%
Grade 12	5.7%	2.2%	0.9%	2.6%	94.3%
Ecstasy	10.3%	3.8%	2.3%	4.2%	89.7%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%	96.9%
Grade 8	7.0%	3.0%	1.4%	2.6%	93.0%
Grade 9	11.8%	4.9%	2.4%	4.5%	88.2%
Grade 10	10.0%	3.6%	2.4%	3.9%	90.0%
Grade 11	14.1%	5.2%	3.0%	5.9%	85.9%
Grade 12	15.5%	4.2%	4.0%	7.3%	84.5%
Heroin	6.0%	2.0%	1.1%	2.9%	94.0%
Grade 7	5.4%	2.5%	1.1%	1.8%	94.6%
Grade 8	6.6%	1.8%	1.5%	3.3%	93.4%
Grade 9	6.3%	2.0%	1.2%	3.1%	93.7%
Grade 10	5.3%	2.2%	0.6%	2.5%	94.7%
Grade 11	6.1%	1.9%	0.7%	3.5%	93.9%
Grade 12	5.9%	1.9%	1.1%	2.9%	94.1%

**Table B2. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out - 1998**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	52.8%	24.5%	9.1%	19.1%	47.3%
Grade 7	38.4%	14.5%	6.7%	17.2%	61.6%
Grade 8	48.4%	19.7%	9.3%	19.3%	51.6%
Grade 9	54.7%	25.1%	10.0%	19.6%	45.3%
Grade 10	58.4%	28.1%	10.0%	20.3%	41.6%
Grade 11	59.8%	30.3%	9.6%	19.9%	40.2%
Grade 12	61.9%	34.1%	9.2%	18.6%	38.1%
Alcohol	70.7%	36.3%	13.9%	20.5%	29.3%
Grade 7	53.2%	21.2%	9.2%	22.9%	46.8%
Grade 8	65.2%	29.2%	12.8%	23.3%	34.8%
Grade 9	72.8%	36.8%	15.2%	20.7%	27.2%
Grade 10	77.4%	42.4%	16.1%	18.9%	22.6%
Grade 11	79.9%	44.8%	15.7%	19.4%	20.1%
Grade 12	81.8%	50.1%	15.9%	15.7%	18.2%
Inhalants*	20.6%	7.4%	4.0%	9.3%	79.4%
Grade 7	23.9%	10.7%	3.9%	9.2%	76.1%
Grade 8	24.8%	10.3%	4.8%	9.6%	75.3%
Grade 9	21.3%	7.4%	4.3%	9.6%	78.7%
Grade 10	19.0%	5.5%	4.0%	9.6%	81.0%
Grade 11	17.0%	4.5%	3.4%	9.1%	83.0%
Grade 12	15.0%	3.8%	2.9%	8.3%	85.0%
Any Illicit Drug	33.8%	15.3%	7.2%	11.3%	66.3%
Grade 7	17.0%	7.6%	3.1%	6.3%	83.0%
Grade 8	27.1%	12.9%	5.3%	8.8%	72.9%
Grade 9	35.4%	16.5%	7.4%	11.5%	64.6%
Grade 10	42.0%	19.3%	9.2%	13.5%	58.0%
Grade 11	42.6%	18.5%	9.6%	14.6%	57.4%
Grade 12	44.6%	19.0%	10.4%	15.2%	55.4%
Marijuana	32.2%	13.7%	7.3%	11.2%	67.8%
Grade 7	15.3%	6.3%	3.0%	5.9%	84.7%
Grade 8	25.2%	11.3%	5.4%	8.6%	74.8%
Grade 9	33.7%	14.9%	7.5%	11.3%	66.3%
Grade 10	40.3%	17.5%	9.2%	13.6%	59.7%
Grade 11	41.4%	16.8%	9.9%	14.7%	58.6%
Grade 12	43.5%	17.2%	10.5%	15.7%	56.5%
Marijuana Only**	17.8%	5.7%	4.2%	7.9%	82.3%
Grade 7	8.6%	2.9%	1.5%	4.2%	91.4%
Grade 8	14.3%	5.0%	3.2%	6.2%	85.7%
Grade 9	18.8%	6.3%	4.2%	8.3%	81.2%
Grade 10	21.8%	7.1%	5.1%	9.6%	78.2%
Grade 11	23.2%	6.8%	5.9%	10.5%	76.8%
Grade 12	23.0%	6.6%	6.2%	10.3%	77.0%

* Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

** Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B2. Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out - 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine or Crack	8.1%	2.9%	1.8%	3.3%	91.9%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.5%	0.8%	1.6%	96.2%
Grade 8	6.3%	2.4%	1.2%	2.6%	93.7%
Grade 9	8.1%	3.0%	1.7%	3.4%	91.9%
Grade 10	10.1%	3.7%	2.4%	4.0%	89.9%
Grade 11	10.2%	3.7%	2.4%	4.1%	89.8%
Grade 12	11.6%	3.6%	3.0%	5.0%	88.4%
Cocaine	7.5%	2.6%	1.7%	3.1%	92.5%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.1%	0.6%	1.3%	96.9%
Grade 8	5.4%	1.9%	1.1%	2.3%	94.6%
Grade 9	7.6%	2.8%	1.6%	3.2%	92.4%
Grade 10	9.6%	3.5%	2.2%	3.9%	90.4%
Grade 11	9.8%	3.5%	2.4%	3.9%	90.2%
Grade 12	11.3%	3.4%	3.0%	4.8%	88.7%
Crack	2.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 9	2.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.4%	97.2%
Grade 10	2.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.6%	97.2%
Grade 12	2.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%	97.4%
Hallucinogens	6.4%	2.1%	1.5%	0.0%	93.6%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.4%	96.4%
Grade 9	6.3%	2.3%	1.5%	2.5%	93.7%
Grade 10	8.3%	2.9%	2.1%	3.3%	91.7%
Grade 11	9.3%	2.9%	2.1%	4.2%	90.7%
Grade 12	10.7%	2.6%	2.7%	5.5%	89.3%
Uppers	7.2%	2.6%	1.7%	2.8%	92.8%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	97.3%
Grade 8	4.8%	1.9%	1.2%	1.7%	95.2%
Grade 9	7.5%	2.9%	1.8%	2.8%	92.5%
Grade 10	9.8%	3.6%	2.6%	3.7%	90.2%
Grade 11	9.4%	3.4%	2.2%	3.8%	90.6%
Grade 12	10.4%	3.1%	2.5%	4.9%	89.6%
Downers	5.7%	2.1%	1.3%	2.3%	94.3%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.4%	0.9%	1.3%	96.3%
Grade 9	6.0%	2.3%	1.4%	2.3%	94.0%
Grade 10	7.8%	2.9%	2.0%	3.0%	92.2%
Grade 11	7.7%	2.8%	1.8%	3.1%	92.3%
Grade 12	8.0%	2.6%	1.7%	3.7%	92.0%

Table B2. Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out - 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Rohypnol	5.9%	2.2%	1.3%	2.3%	94.1%
Grade 7	3.9%	1.7%	0.8%	1.3%	96.1%
Grade 8	5.3%	2.4%	1.1%	1.8%	94.7%
Grade 9	6.3%	2.6%	1.3%	2.4%	93.7%
Grade 10	7.2%	2.6%	1.7%	2.8%	92.8%
Grade 11	6.2%	1.8%	1.5%	2.9%	93.8%
Grade 12	6.7%	2.0%	1.8%	3.0%	93.3%
Steroids	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.2%	97.9%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	98.1%
Ecstasy	3.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.8%	96.2%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	97.6%
Grade 9	3.5%	1.2%	0.8%	1.5%	96.5%
Grade 10	4.9%	1.4%	1.2%	2.2%	95.1%
Grade 11	5.6%	1.7%	1.1%	2.9%	94.4%
Grade 12	6.8%	1.7%	1.4%	3.7%	93.2%
Heroin	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.5%	0.2%	1.1%	98.2%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	98.1%

Table B3. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Selected Substances by Demographic Factors: Texas Secondary Students at High Risk of Dropping Out - 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco Use					
Males	74.6%	45.8%	11.2%	17.7%	25.4%
Females	71.7%	40.3%	11.7%	19.7%	28.3%
Anglos	73.9%	46.5%	11.2%	16.2%	26.1%
African Americans	60.4%	26.9%	10.4%	23.0%	39.6%
Hispanics	76.4%	42.9%	12.9%	20.6%	23.7%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	69.4%	40.2%	11.8%	17.5%	30.6%
Students in Other Family Structures	77.2%	45.8%	11.2%	20.3%	22.8%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	67.4%	37.3%	11.5%	18.7%	32.6%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	82.3%	51.8%	11.6%	19.0%	17.7%
Alcohol Use					
Males	84.3%	54.7%	13.2%	16.4%	15.7%
Females	86.8%	53.6%	16.6%	16.6%	13.2%
Anglos	84.2%	53.5%	15.8%	14.9%	15.9%
African Americans	84.6%	46.4%	16.5%	21.8%	15.4%
Hispanics	89.1%	58.2%	14.1%	16.8%	10.9%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	82.5%	52.0%	14.1%	16.4%	17.5%
Students in Other Family Structures	89.4%	56.6%	16.2%	16.6%	10.7%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	83.1%	49.2%	15.8%	18.2%	16.9%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	89.8%	62.1%	14.0%	13.7%	10.2%
Any Illicit Drug Use					
Males	61.6%	36.2%	10.8%	14.7%	38.4%
Females	55.6%	30.0%	11.9%	13.6%	44.4%
Anglos	56.2%	31.5%	12.0%	12.7%	43.8%
African Americans	55.0%	31.3%	8.8%	15.0%	45.0%
Hispanics	63.6%	36.0%	11.7%	15.9%	36.4%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	52.7%	29.5%	10.4%	12.8%	47.3%
Students in Other Family Structures	65.1%	36.8%	12.6%	15.7%	34.9%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	51.4%	26.1%	11.6%	13.8%	48.6%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	69.8%	44.0%	11.1%	14.6%	30.2%
Marijuana Use					
Males	60.3%	33.1%	11.4%	15.8%	39.7%
Females	52.7%	26.2%	12.6%	13.9%	47.3%
Anglos	54.0%	28.3%	12.7%	12.9%	46.1%
African Americans	54.5%	30.7%	8.8%	15.0%	45.5%
Hispanics	61.5%	31.3%	12.5%	17.7%	38.6%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	50.0%	25.9%	11.0%	13.1%	50.0%
Students in Other Family Structures	63.3%	33.5%	13.0%	16.8%	36.7%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	48.8%	23.0%	11.6%	14.2%	51.2%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	68.3%	39.8%	12.8%	15.7%	31.7%

Table B3. Students at High Risk of Dropping Out - 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine Use					
Males	23.0%	11.2%	5.0%	6.7%	77.0%
Females	17.8%	6.9%	4.8%	6.1%	82.2%
Anglos	18.1%	7.2%	4.8%	6.2%	81.9%
African Americans	4.4%	1.9%	1.0%	1.5%	95.6%
Hispanics	27.5%	13.3%	6.1%	8.2%	72.5%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	18.2%	8.4%	4.3%	5.5%	81.8%
Students in Other Family Structures	22.6%	9.4%	5.7%	7.5%	77.4%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	15.1%	6.0%	3.8%	5.3%	84.9%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	28.9%	13.8%	6.9%	8.2%	71.2%
Uppers Use					
Males	18.4%	8.5%	3.9%	6.0%	81.6%
Females	17.4%	7.3%	4.2%	5.9%	82.6%
Anglos	22.8%	10.2%	5.2%	7.4%	77.2%
African Americans	4.4%	1.8%	1.3%	1.4%	95.6%
Hispanics	15.4%	6.5%	3.5%	5.4%	84.6%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	16.0%	7.0%	3.8%	5.2%	84.0%
Students in Other Family Structures	20.0%	8.7%	4.4%	6.9%	80.0%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	15.6%	6.2%	3.8%	5.7%	84.4%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	22.0%	10.8%	4.6%	6.6%	78.0%
Rohypnol Use					
Males	15.1%	7.0%	3.7%	4.4%	84.9%
Females	13.4%	5.6%	3.0%	4.8%	86.6%
Anglos	12.7%	5.1%	3.1%	4.5%	87.3%
African Americans	3.8%	2.2%	0.5%	1.2%	96.2%
Hispanics	19.8%	9.2%	4.7%	5.9%	80.2%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	13.2%	5.7%	3.0%	4.5%	86.9%
Students in Other Family Structures	15.4%	6.8%	3.7%	4.9%	84.6%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	11.2%	4.1%	3.1%	3.9%	88.8%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	19.4%	9.8%	3.8%	5.8%	80.6%

Table B4. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Selected Substances by Demographic Factors: Texas Secondary Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out - 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco Use					
Males	56.2%	27.2%	9.4%	19.6%	43.8%
Females	49.5%	22.1%	8.8%	18.7%	50.5%
Anglos	55.3%	28.8%	9.8%	16.7%	44.7%
African Americans	40.5%	11.8%	6.4%	22.4%	59.5%
Hispanics	56.6%	25.4%	9.8%	21.5%	43.4%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	48.5%	22.2%	8.6%	17.7%	51.5%
Students in Other Family Structures	60.5%	28.8%	10.0%	21.8%	39.5%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	49.4%	21.9%	8.7%	18.8%	50.7%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	66.5%	35.0%	10.9%	20.5%	33.6%
Alcohol Use					
Males	70.9%	37.6%	13.1%	20.1%	29.1%
Females	70.5%	35.0%	14.7%	20.8%	29.5%
Anglos	69.8%	37.1%	15.0%	17.7%	30.2%
African Americans	69.7%	28.4%	13.9%	27.5%	30.3%
Hispanics	74.6%	40.3%	13.1%	21.2%	25.4%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	66.7%	33.9%	13.1%	19.7%	33.4%
Students in Other Family Structures	78.1%	40.7%	15.5%	21.9%	21.9%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	68.6%	33.9%	14.1%	20.6%	31.4%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	79.4%	45.9%	13.5%	20.0%	20.6%
Any Illicit Drug Use					
Males	37.9%	18.1%	7.7%	12.1%	62.1%
Females	29.8%	12.6%	6.8%	10.5%	70.2%
Anglos	33.2%	15.3%	7.7%	10.2%	66.8%
African Americans	32.0%	12.7%	6.8%	12.5%	68.1%
Hispanics	37.1%	17.1%	7.1%	12.9%	62.9%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	28.5%	12.5%	6.3%	9.7%	71.5%
Students in Other Family Structures	43.3%	20.2%	8.9%	14.2%	56.7%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	29.7%	12.6%	6.7%	10.5%	70.3%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	49.6%	25.9%	9.5%	14.3%	50.4%
Marijuana Use					
Males	36.8%	16.5%	7.9%	12.5%	63.2%
Females	27.9%	11.1%	6.7%	10.1%	72.2%
Anglos	31.7%	13.8%	7.8%	10.1%	68.3%
African Americans	31.5%	12.2%	6.8%	12.5%	68.5%
Hispanics	35.1%	15.0%	7.2%	12.9%	64.9%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	26.9%	11.0%	6.3%	9.5%	73.1%
Students in Other Family Structures	41.9%	18.5%	9.0%	14.4%	58.1%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	28.2%	11.2%	6.7%	10.4%	71.8%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	48.0%	23.5%	9.8%	14.7%	52.0%

Table B4. Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out - 1998 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine Use					
Males	8.8%	3.3%	1.9%	3.5%	91.2%
Females	6.3%	2.0%	1.5%	2.8%	93.7%
Anglos	6.6%	2.0%	1.8%	2.8%	93.4%
African Americans	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	99.0%
Hispanics	11.7%	4.6%	2.5%	4.7%	88.3%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	6.3%	2.3%	1.4%	2.6%	93.7%
Students in Other Family Structures	9.7%	3.2%	2.3%	4.2%	90.3%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	6.0%	1.9%	1.5%	2.7%	94.0%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	13.2%	5.4%	2.9%	5.0%	86.8%
Uppers Use					
Males	7.1%	2.7%	1.7%	2.7%	92.9%
Females	7.3%	2.6%	1.8%	3.0%	92.7%
Anglos	9.8%	3.5%	2.5%	3.8%	90.2%
African Americans	1.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	98.7%
Hispanics	6.2%	2.4%	1.4%	2.4%	93.8%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	6.1%	2.2%	1.5%	2.4%	93.9%
Students in Other Family Structures	9.1%	3.4%	2.1%	3.6%	90.9%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	6.4%	2.2%	1.6%	2.6%	93.6%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	10.5%	4.5%	2.4%	3.7%	89.5%
Rohypnol Use					
Males	6.4%	2.6%	1.4%	2.4%	93.6%
Females	5.4%	1.9%	1.3%	2.3%	94.6%
Anglos	5.0%	1.7%	1.2%	2.1%	95.1%
African Americans	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	98.9%
Hispanics	9.3%	3.8%	2.0%	3.5%	90.7%
Students Who Lived with Both Parents	5.2%	1.9%	1.2%	2.0%	94.8%
Students in Other Family Structures	7.1%	2.8%	1.6%	2.8%	92.9%
Students Who Earned A's/B's	4.7%	1.6%	1.1%	2.0%	95.3%
Students Who Earned C's, D's or F's	10.6%	4.7%	2.4%	3.6%	89.4%

Table B5. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Specific Inhalants Among Texas Secondary Students by Risk Status - 1998

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Liquid or spray paint					
High-Risk Students	16.3%	3.9%	2.9%	9.5%	83.8%
Non-High-Risk Students	8.6%	1.9%	1.5%	5.1%	91.4%
Correction fluid, Liquid Paper					
High-Risk Students	16.1%	3.8%	3.2%	9.2%	83.9%
Non-High-Risk Students	9.7%	2.2%	1.9%	5.7%	90.3%
Gasoline					
High-Risk Students	10.4%	2.6%	2.1%	5.7%	89.6%
Non-High-Risk Students	5.3%	1.3%	0.9%	3.1%	94.7%
Freon					
High-Risk Students	6.1%	1.6%	1.4%	3.1%	93.9%
Non-High-Risk Students	2.3%	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%	97.7%
Poppers, Locker Room, Rush, Bolt, Climax					
High-Risk Students	5.0%	1.7%	1.0%	2.3%	95.0%
Non-High-Risk Students	2.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	97.8%
Glue					
High-Risk Students	9.3%	2.2%	1.6%	5.4%	90.7%
Non-High-Risk Students	5.4%	1.2%	0.9%	3.3%	94.6%
Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, or other solvents					
High-Risk Students	11.2%	3.3%	2.1%	5.8%	88.8%
Non-High-Risk Students	5.5%	1.4%	1.1%	3.1%	94.5%
Nitrous oxide (laughing gas, whippets)					
High-Risk Students	12.7%	3.8%	2.8%	6.1%	87.3%
Non-High-Risk Students	5.8%	1.6%	1.4%	2.8%	94.2%
Octane booster					
High-Risk Students	4.8%	1.4%	1.0%	2.4%	95.2%
Non-High-Risk Students	2.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	98.0%
Other sprays (Pam, hair spray, etc.)					
High-Risk Students	8.7%	2.8%	1.5%	4.4%	91.3%
Non-High-Risk Students	4.5%	1.4%	0.8%	2.3%	95.5%
Other Inhalants					
High-Risk Students	19.1%	7.1%	3.4%	8.6%	80.9%
Non-High-Risk Students	9.7%	3.2%	1.8%	4.7%	90.3%

Notes: "High-Risk Students" refers to secondary students at high risk of dropping out.

Appendix C
Table C1. Heavy Drinking, Alcohol-Related Social Problems, and Class Attendance
While Drunk During the Past Year Among Texas Secondary Students: 1998

	Students at High Risk of Dropping Out (N=14,483)	Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out (N=143,841)
Frequency - Drank 5 or More		
Drinks per Occasion *		
Never	34.6%	54.4%
Less Than Once a Month	18.1%	18.3%
Several Times a Month	34.4%	22.3%
Several Times a Week	12.9%	5.0%
Number of Times of Alcohol-Related		
Social Problems # *		
None	67.2%	83.0%
1-10 Times	27.1%	15.7%
11-39 Times	5.4%	1.4%
40+ Times	0.3%	0.0%
Days Attended Class While Drunk *		
None	78.6%	90.7%
1-3 Days	14.4%	7.2%
4-9 Days	3.6%	1.2%
10+ Days	3.5%	0.9%

N is the actual sample size, and all percentages are weighted.

* All differences among the categories compared are significant at $p < .0001$.

Items included: (1) Having difficulties of any kind with friends because of drinking;
 (2) Driving a car when you've had a good bit to drink;
 (3) Being criticized by someone you were dating because of drinking;
 (4) Having trouble with the police because of drinking.

Table C2. Heavy Drug Use, Drug-Related Social Problems, and Class Attendance While High During the Past Year Among Texas Secondary Students: 1998

	Students at High Risk of Dropping Out (N=14,483)	Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out (N=143,841)
Frequency Used Marijuana and/or Other Illicit Drugs *		
Never	47.6%	71.3%
Rarely	7.5%	6.3%
Yearly	7.3%	5.4%
Monthly	19.5%	11.2%
Weekly	18.1%	5.9%
Number of Times of Drug-Related Social Problems # *		
None	70.0%	87.2%
1-10 Times	22.8%	11.3%
11-39 Times	6.9%	1.5%
40+ Times	0.3%	0.1%
Days Attended Class While High on Drugs *		
None	68.6%	87.3%
1-3 Days	13.4%	7.5%
4-9 Days	6.5%	2.4%
10+ Days	11.6%	2.9%

N is the actual sample size, and all percentages are weighted.

* All differences among the categories compared are significant at $p < .0001$.

Items included: (1) Having difficulties of any kind with friends because of drug use;
(2) Driving a car when you've felt high from drugs;
(3) Being criticized by someone you were dating because of drug use;
(4) Having trouble with the police because of drug use.

Appendix D
Table D1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Responding to Questions
About Peer Use of Substances by Risk Status - 1998

About how many of your close friends use...						
Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?						
	Students at High Risk of Dropping Out			Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out		
	None	A Few/Some	Most/All	None	A Few/Some	Most/All
All	13.5%	45.1%	41.3%	27.0%	52.0%	20.9%
Grade 7	28.3%	46.0%	25.7%	45.8%	43.4%	10.8%
Grade 8	18.1%	46.4%	35.5%	33.6%	50.3%	16.1%
Grade 9	10.2%	44.8%	45.0%	23.6%	53.4%	23.0%
Grade 10	9.1%	45.1%	45.8%	19.6%	55.2%	25.2%
Grade 11	8.3%	44.9%	46.7%	18.4%	56.1%	25.5%
Grade 12	7.9%	43.4%	48.7%	15.4%	56.2%	28.4%
Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?						
	Students at High Risk of Dropping Out			Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out		
	None	A Few/Some	Most/All	None	A Few/Some	Most/All
All	10.1%	32.9%	57.0%	20.9%	43.5%	35.7%
Grade 7	25.1%	41.2%	33.7%	42.8%	41.1%	16.1%
Grade 8	15.0%	38.1%	46.9%	27.4%	47.3%	25.3%
Grade 9	6.3%	32.5%	61.1%	16.5%	45.8%	37.6%
Grade 10	5.8%	31.7%	62.5%	12.7%	43.2%	44.1%
Grade 11	4.9%	28.0%	67.1%	10.3%	42.5%	47.2%
Grade 12	4.4%	24.6%	71.0%	9.1%	39.2%	51.8%
Inhalants (Spray, Glue, Gasoline, etc.)?						
	Students at High Risk of Dropping Out			Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out		
	None	A Few/Some	Most/All	None	A Few/Some	Most/All
All	69.0%	25.9%	5.2%	80.6%	17.1%	2.3%
Grade 7	66.2%	26.9%	6.9%	77.0%	19.0%	3.9%
Grade 8	61.1%	31.4%	7.5%	75.3%	21.2%	3.4%
Grade 9	64.9%	29.3%	5.7%	78.8%	18.9%	2.4%
Grade 10	71.6%	25.0%	3.4%	82.0%	16.6%	1.5%
Grade 11	75.2%	21.4%	3.4%	86.2%	12.8%	1.0%
Grade 12	77.9%	18.5%	3.6%	87.8%	11.5%	0.7%
Marijuana?						
	Students at High Risk of Dropping Out			Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out		
	None	A Few/Some	Most/All	None	A Few/Some	Most/All
All	26.3%	35.4%	38.3%	46.5%	35.0%	18.6%
Grade 7	50.5%	27.1%	22.5%	70.0%	21.0%	9.0%
Grade 8	33.6%	31.5%	34.9%	53.6%	29.9%	16.4%
Grade 9	19.1%	34.9%	46.0%	42.1%	36.1%	21.8%
Grade 10	19.5%	38.9%	41.6%	36.5%	40.1%	23.5%
Grade 11	19.7%	40.0%	40.3%	35.7%	43.1%	21.2%
Grade 12	18.4%	40.8%	40.8%	35.1%	44.6%	20.3%

Table D2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Selected Substances by Perceived Danger - 1998

Students at High Risk of Dropping Out				
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All
Tobacco	25.1%	43.2%	58.0%	70.3%
Alcohol	37.3%	58.6%	71.1%	75.2%
Inhalants	9.6%	20.9%	37.4%	48.1%
Marijuana	8.5%	30.2%	47.9%	70.5%
Cocaine	3.8%	28.6%	47.0%	35.6%
Crack	1.3%	8.8%	23.7%	25.2%
Ecstasy	1.1%	8.8%	14.4%	30.2%
Steroids	0.4%	2.2%	9.2%	23.6%
Heroin	0.9%	6.9%	14.5%	26.0%
Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out				
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All
Tobacco	12.0%	27.2%	42.5%	57.8%
Alcohol	22.2%	43.4%	57.6%	66.8%
Inhalants	4.8%	12.9%	27.9%	33.5%
Marijuana	3.4%	18.2%	37.9%	58.3%
Cocaine	1.3%	12.1%	26.8%	23.5%
Crack	0.4%	3.3%	10.5%	16.6%
Ecstasy	0.4%	4.3%	8.8%	18.9%
Steroids	0.2%	1.1%	3.4%	8.8%
Heroin	0.3%	3.1%	8.8%	10.9%

Table D3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Cigarettes, Beer, and Marijuana by Perceived Parental Attitudes - 1998

Students at High Risk of Dropping Out			
	Past-Month Cigarette Use	Past-Month Beer Use	Past-Month Marijuana Use
Parents Disapproved	36.2%	37.1%	25.5%
Parents Approved	62.9%	65.6%	57.0%
Parents Neither Disapproved nor Approved	60.5%	59.6%	55.7%
Don't Know How Parents Felt	35.9%	38.2%	30.1%
Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out			
	Past-Month Cigarette Use	Past-Month Beer Use	Past-Month Marijuana Use
Parents Disapproved	20.1%	22.1%	11.9%
Parents Approved	48.7%	54.0%	38.2%
Parents Neither Disapproved nor Approved	46.1%	48.9%	37.5%
Don't Know How Parents Felt	20.9%	21.5%	13.6%

Table D4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Selected Substances by Lottery Gambling - 1998

	Students at High Risk of Dropping Out		Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out	
	Lottery Players	Lottery Non-Players	Lottery Players	Lottery Non-Players
Tobacco	46.8%	39.8%	31.7%	21.0%
Alcohol	60.8%	49.2%	47.2%	31.1%
Marijuana	31.9%	27.2%	17.2%	11.7%
Cocaine	10.4%	7.8%	3.6%	2.1%
Uppers	8.7%	7.2%	3.3%	2.2%
Rohypnol	8.0%	4.8%	3.2%	1.7%
Heroin	2.7%	1.5%	0.7%	0.5%

Table D5. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "Since School Began in the Fall, Have You Gotten Any Information on Drugs or Alcohol From the Following Sources?" - 1998

	Students at High Risk of Dropping Out	Students Not at High Risk of Dropping Out
Health Class	48.9%	49.1%
An Assembly Program	48.2%	50.9%
Guidance Counselor	24.5%	22.9%
Science Class	29.5%	32.4%
Social Studies Class	11.6%	12.3%
Student Group Session	17.2%	16.9%
An Invited Guest	40.5%	42.5%
Some Other School Source	34.8%	36.4%
Any School Source	76.2%	79.1%

Appendix E
Logistic Regression Results (Odds Ratios) for Selected Variables on Heavy
Substance Use and Substance-Related Problems - 1998 Texas Secondary Students

Independent Variables	Heavy Drinking (n=138,106)	Alcohol-Related Problems (n=135,466)	Heavy Drug Use (n=141,329)	Drug-Related Problems (n=133,923)
At High Risk of Dropping Out (not at high risk of dropping out)	1.84 **	1.76 **	2.03 **	1.80 **
Males (females)	1.28 **	1.05 **	1.33 **	1.03
Live with Both Parents (other family structures)	0.91 **	0.87 **	0.73 **	0.80 **
African Americans (Anglos)	1.03	0.43 **	0.86 **	0.49 **
Hispanics (Anglos)	1.74 **	1.03	0.89 **	0.83 **
Other Racial Groups (Anglos)	0.95	0.69 **	0.75 **	0.70 **
School Grades C's, D's, or F's (A's or B's)	1.60 **	1.26 **	1.66 **	1.45 **
Have a Job (no job)	1.48 **	1.94 **	1.21 **	1.45 **
Qualify for a Free/Reduced Price School Lunch (no free/reduced price lunch or don't know)	0.94	0.75 **	0.90 **	0.75 **
Participate in 2+ Types of Extracurricular Activities (no or one type of extracurricular activity)	0.83 **	0.94 **	0.65 **	0.78 **
Feel Very/Somewhat Safe in Home/Neighborhood/School (feel not very safe, not safe at all, or don't know)	0.64 **	0.89	0.89	0.93 **
Perceive Some/Most/All of Their Friends... # (none or a few of their friends...)	2.14 **	1.82 **	2.25 **	1.98 **
Parents Usually Attend PTA Meetings (parents usually don't attend PTA meetings)	0.91 **	0.90 **	0.77 **	0.84 **
Perceive Very/Somewhat Easy to Get Substances (very/somewhat difficult, impossible, or never to get)	3.21 **	3.45 **	11.46 **	7.22 **
First Use of Substances at Age 9, 10, or 11 (first use at age 12 or older, or never use)	1.60 **	1.11 **	4.88 **	2.96 **
Perceive Very/Somewhat Dangerous to Use Substances (not very dangerous, not dangerous at all, or don't know)	0.57 **	0.65 **	0.97	0.83 **
Get Substance Information from 3+ School Sources (none or 1-2 information sources)	1.03	1.07 **	0.94 *	1.11 **
Perceive Parental Disapproval of Substance Use (parental approval or don't know parental attitudes)	0.59 **	0.73 **	0.56 **	0.7 **
Have Bought a Lottery Ticket (no lottery ticket)	1.51 **	1.46 **	1.13 **	1.21 **

Notes: Reference categories are given in parentheses for independent variables.

* Significance at $p < 0.01$; ** Significance at $p < 0.001$.

Friends sometimes carry weapons like a knife or gun; or belong to a gang or are interested in becoming a gang member; or wish they could drop out of school.