

**Texas School Survey of  
Substance Use Among Students:  
Grades 7-12  
2002**

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



**Texas Commission on  
Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

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Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse  
PO Box 80529 ■ Austin, Texas 78708-0529  
9001 N. IH-35, Suite 105 ■ Austin, Texas 78753-5233  
(512) 349-6600 ■ (800) 832-9623  
Web site: [www.tcada.state.tx.us](http://www.tcada.state.tx.us)

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# Chapter 1

## General Introduction

In the spring of 2002, the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, in conjunction with the Public Policy Research Institute at Texas A&M University, conducted the eighth statewide survey of drug and alcohol use among students in secondary and elementary schools.<sup>1</sup> Since its inception in 1988, at least 722, or 60 percent, of the public school districts in Texas have participated in this project, and 3.2 million secondary and elementary surveys have been administered. The 2002 Texas School Survey results for secondary students were based on the responses of 149,220 students in grades seven through twelve sampled from 77 school districts in the state. A copy of the secondary survey instrument can be found in Appendix A.

149,220 students in grades seven through twelve from 77 school districts completed the 2002 Texas School Survey.

Weights were applied to adjust the sample to reflect more accurately the actual demographic composition of the Texas secondary school population (see Appendix G for a description of the survey methodology and limitations of the study). Because the Texas School Survey is based on a very large sample, the estimates have a high degree of statistical precision relative to most published survey research that employs similar cluster sampling. For estimates regarding the secondary school population as a whole in the 2002 survey, the 95 percent confidence interval was at most plus or minus 3.2 percent for lifetime marijuana use. Actual confidence intervals on most substances were much smaller (as little as plus or minus 0.4 percent for lifetime heroin use). However, where rates were presented for subgroups of the secondary school population (e.g., by grade, gender, ethnic group, etc.), the sampling error was greater because the sub-samples contained fewer observations.

As part of this survey, schools in 12 counties along the Texas-Mexico border were oversampled so that substance use among border students could be examined in detail. A total of 53,053 students in grades seven through twelve were sampled from 34 school districts located in border counties. A list of the school districts included in the border sample and the demographic characteristics of the border sample are presented in Appendix G. Prevalence tables for border secondary students are included in Appendix H for reference. The comparison group of students was the 96,167 secondary students who lived in one of the other 43 school districts participating in the 2002 statewide survey. Appendix I contains prevalence tables from the non-border school districts. The statewide prevalence data presented in Appendix B include both border and non-border students.

## Terminology

*Secondary students* are those public school students in grades seven through twelve. Estimates for elementary students (those in grades four through six) will be presented in a separate report.

*Illicit drugs* or *illegal drugs* are used interchangeably and refer to substances scheduled under the Controlled Substances Act, which include marijuana, cocaine (not crack), crack, hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.), uppers, downers, Ecstasy, Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.), and heroin. This act does not cover tobacco, alcohol, or inhalants, so these substances were not included in computations of rates of illicit drug use. However, Texas law prohibits the purchase, possession, and consumption of alcohol by those under age 21. It also prohibits the purchase or possession of tobacco and purchase of some inhalants by those under age 18.

*Prevalence* refers to the percentage of students reporting use of a substance or substances at a given time. *Current* or *past-month prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances in the month before the survey. *School-year, past-year, or annual prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances in the past school year (in certain prevalence tables, where indicated, school year rates do not include past-month use). *Lifetime prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had ever used substances at least once in their lives, regardless of when the substance was last used.

*Recency of use* refers to the last time a substance was used: within the past month, the current school year, or before the current school year.

*Frequency of use* describes how often use has occurred.

*Border students* are defined as those attending schools in the broadly-defined border area comprising 28 counties<sup>2</sup> located within 100 miles of the Texas-Mexico border (see Appendix G). *Non-border students* or *students living elsewhere in the state* are those students attending schools in the rest of Texas, excluding the border-area counties.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> The secondary school survey began in 1988, while the elementary school survey was added in 1990.

<sup>2</sup> The border school districts that were sampled to participate in this survey came from 12 of these counties; however, the sample was considered to be representative of the entire extended border area.

# Chapter 2

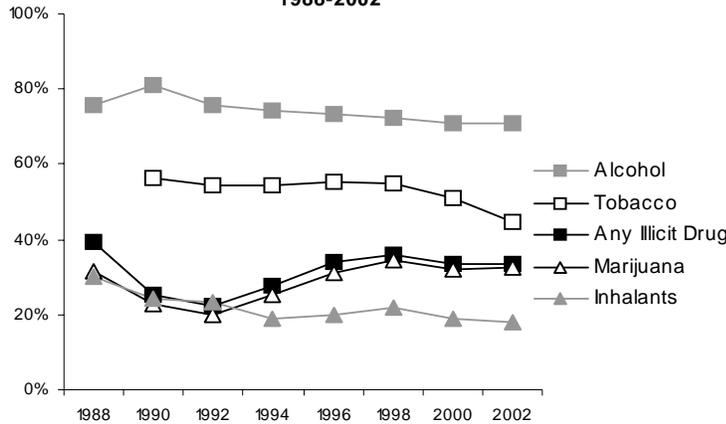
## Patterns of Substance Use

**T**his chapter discusses the findings of the secondary school survey on a drug-by-drug basis to provide information on patterns of use of each substance and characteristics of those students who use them.

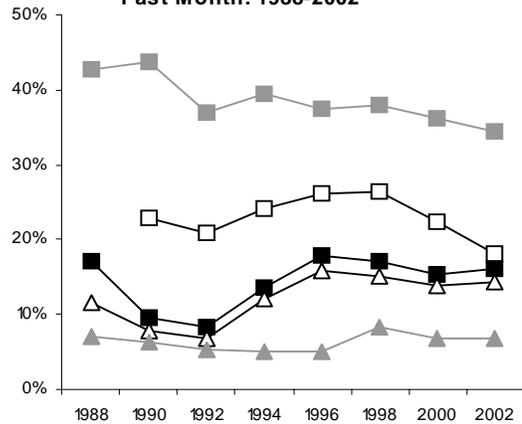
The 2002 survey showed that over half of Texas secondary students used some type of substance during the past school year.

- Fifty-three percent<sup>1</sup> of Texas secondary students used either tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, or illicit drugs during the past school year, including the past month; 74 percent reported using some type of substance in their lifetime. Overall substance use has decreased in the last decade, driven by reductions in tobacco and alcohol use.
- The five substances most widely used by young people in Texas were alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, and Ecstasy.
- About 34 percent of all secondary students reported using an illicit drug at some point in their lives, down from 36 percent in 1998 but still higher than the lowest rate of 22 percent in 1992 (Figure 2.1).
- Lifetime tobacco use, which had been about 55 percent since 1990, dropped to 51 percent in 2000 and to 45 percent in 2002. The decrease was even greater among younger students.
- Not only did cigarette smoking increase with grade level, but juniors and seniors were much more likely than younger students to smoke more than a half a pack of cigarettes per day in the past month.
- Alcohol use has declined since 1990. In 2002, secondary students reported 71 percent lifetime alcohol use and 35 percent current use (Figure 2.2).
- Both correction fluid and liquid or spray paint were the most commonly used inhalants; younger students were twice more likely to use those products than older students.
- While lifetime use of marijuana remained stable in 2002, secondary students reported a slight increase in past-month use of that drug.
- Use of Ecstasy increased sharply at all grade levels. About 9 percent of secondary students reported lifetime use of Ecstasy in 2002, compared to 5 percent in 2000.
- Cocaine and/or crack use remained a problem among Texas teens, with 9 percent reporting lifetime use and 3 percent current use.
- Use of hallucinogens continued to show a downtrend since 1998. Use of uppers and downers, on the other hand, increased significantly among older students.

**Figure 2.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances: 1988-2002**



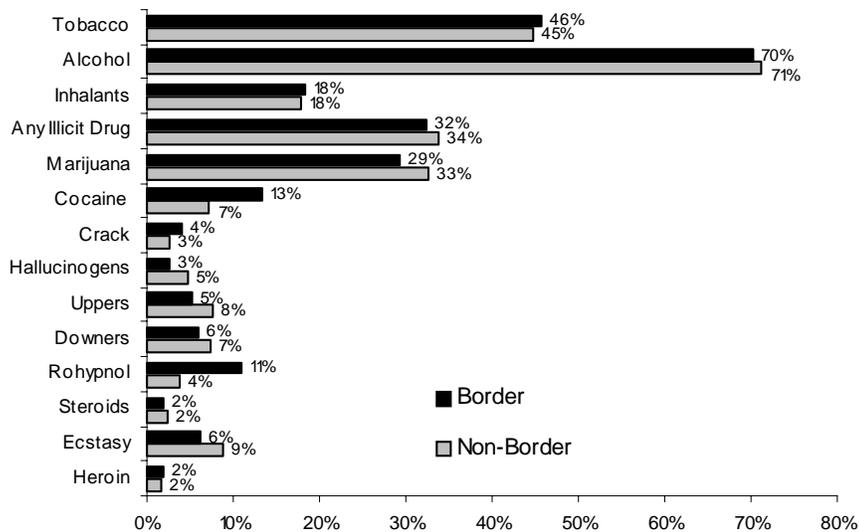
**Figure 2.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month: 1988-2002**



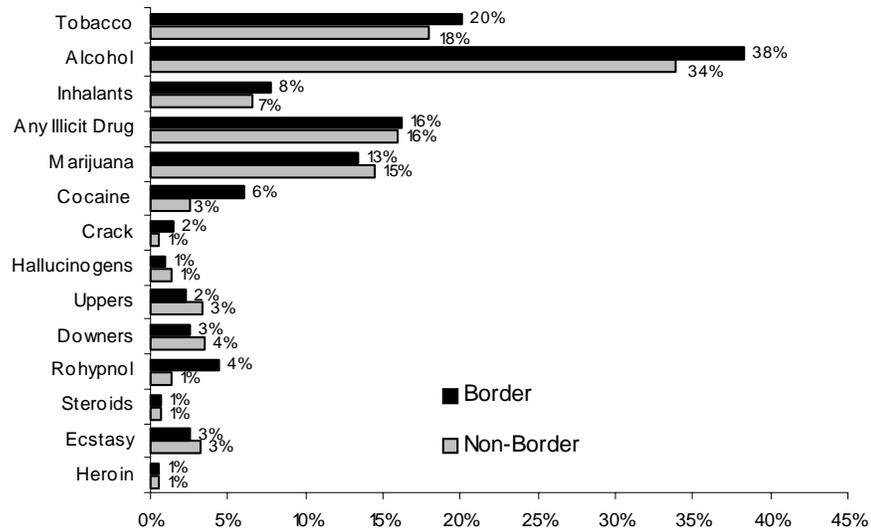
Border students reported higher use of cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol than non-border students.

- While the overall usage rate for steroids or heroin held steady, the use of steroids by ninth and twelfth graders and use of heroin by eleventh graders increased in the past two years.
- Seven percent of all secondary students were considered heavy drug users, those who used illicit drugs on a daily or weekly basis, as compared to 3 percent in 1992.
- Students from the border schools reported higher lifetime and current use of cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol, and higher current use of tobacco and alcohol than students living elsewhere in the state (Figures 2.3 and 2.4). The difference in cocaine use between border and non-border students was greater in the upper grades.

**Figure 2.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, Border vs. Non-Border Area: 2002**



**Figure 2.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Substances in the Past Month, Border vs. Non-Border Area: 2002**



The prevalence of lifetime and past-month use of all substances in the state as a whole from 1988 to 2002 is shown in Appendix B, Table B1. The prevalence tables by grade, gender, race/ethnicity, and other demographic categories are presented in Appendix B, Tables B2–B15. Prevalence tables for border and non-border students are included in Appendix H and Appendix I.

## Illicit Drugs

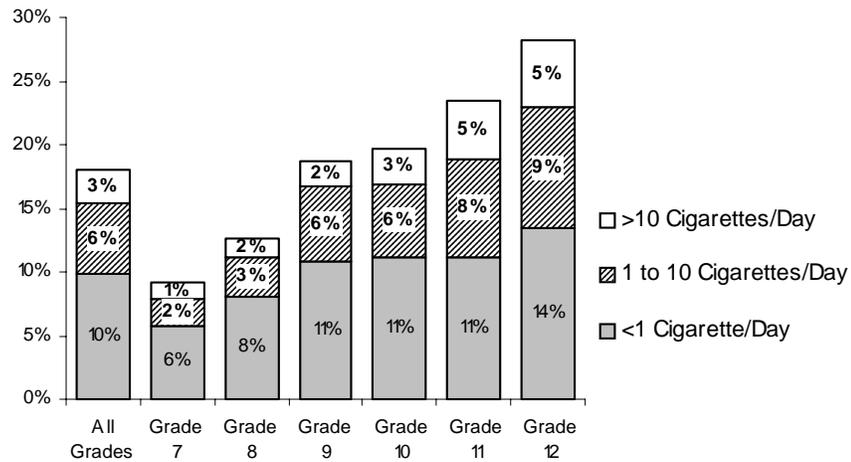
### *Tobacco*

Tobacco was the second most widely used substance among students, after alcohol. About 45 percent of all secondary students in the 2002 survey reported having used some type of tobacco product (cigarettes or smokeless tobacco) during their lifetime, significantly down from 51 percent in 2000 and from 56 percent in 1990. Eighteen percent reported tobacco use in the month before the survey, with seniors (30 percent) admitting more than triple the use of seventh graders (9 percent). Over the past two years, the biggest decrease in tobacco use was seen among eighth graders. All grades except seniors had their lowest rate of current tobacco use since 1990.

Overall current tobacco use decreased significantly since 1990.

Some 43 percent of secondary students had ever smoked cigarettes, and 16 percent had done so in the past month. Three percent of students in 2002 reported currently smoking more than a half a pack of cigarettes a day, as compared to 4 percent in 2000. The number of cigarettes smoked per day increased with grade level, as Figure 2.5 shows. Thirteen percent of secondary students had ever used smokeless tobacco, and 5 percent had used it during the past month. The average age reported for first use of cigarettes

**Figure 2.5. Number of Cigarettes Smoked in the Past Month Among Texas Secondary Students Who Smoked, by Grade: 2002**



was 12.3 years, and the average age of first use of smokeless tobacco was 12.9 years.

Forty-four percent of boys and 42 percent of girls had ever smoked cigarettes. Boys were more than three times as likely as girls to have ever used smokeless tobacco (20 percent versus 6 percent). Lifetime prevalence rate for cigarette smoking was 49 percent for Hispanic students, 43 percent for Anglos, and 31 percent for African Americans. Anglo youths, however, more commonly used smokeless tobacco; 18 percent of them reported lifetime use compared to 10 percent of Hispanics and 5 percent of African Americans.

Lifetime prevalence of cigarette smoking was highest among Hispanic students, while Anglos reported the highest use of smokeless tobacco.

Cigarettes were more popular among students in the border area than those living elsewhere in the state (45 percent versus 43 percent lifetime use, and 20 percent versus 16 percent current use). On the other hand, border students were less likely than non-border students to report use of smokeless tobacco. Eight percent of border students reported lifetime use of smokeless tobacco as compared to 13 percent of non-border students; past-month use was 3 percent and 5 percent, respectively. Students who reported poor academic performance were more likely than those who earned good grades to use tobacco in the past month (28 percent versus 16 percent).

Among students who participated in extracurricular activities, those involved in vocational education (VOE), distributive education (DE), or work study programs were the most likely to have reported past-month use of cigarettes (25 percent). VOE/DE/work study students also reported the highest rate of past-month use for smokeless tobacco at 7 percent. Band and orchestra students reported the lowest current use of cigarettes (10 percent), and drill team members and cheerleaders had the lowest current use of smokeless tobacco (1 percent).

About 47 percent of all secondary students surveyed in 2002 believed that tobacco was very dangerous to use, but 66 percent said it was very or somewhat easy to get tobacco. Some 78 percent of seventh graders and 57 percent of seniors perceived that their parents strongly disapproved of teens their age smoking cigarettes.

## ***Alcohol***

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among secondary school students. In the 2002 survey, 71 percent of all secondary students reported they had ever used alcohol, and 35 percent reported past-month alcohol use. Lifetime experience with alcohol ranged from 53 percent for seventh graders to 83 percent for seniors, and past-month use ranged from 18 percent for seventh graders to 51 percent for seniors. The decrease in both lifetime and current use of alcohol since 1990 was much greater among younger students.

In the 2002 survey, 35 percent of secondary students reported current use of alcohol.

In 2002, girls (71.3 percent) reported a slightly higher rate of lifetime alcohol use than boys (70.6 percent).<sup>2</sup> Lifetime drinking was 74 percent among Hispanics, 71 percent Anglos, and 67 percent African Americans. Some 70 percent of students from the border area reported lifetime alcohol use versus 71 percent of students living elsewhere in the state; past-month use was 38 percent for border students and 34 percent for non-border students.

Students who lived with both parents, especially younger students, were less likely to drink than those who did not live with both parents. For example, 48 percent of seventh graders who lived with both parents reported lifetime alcohol use, while 62 percent of those not living with both of their parents said so. Use of alcohol varied among students who were involved in different extracurricular activities. VOE/DE/work study students were the most likely to be current drinkers. Band and orchestra members reported the lowest use of alcohol.

The average age at which all secondary students had first drunk beer was 12.3 years, followed by wine coolers and wine at 12.6 years and liquor at 13.3 years. For each type of alcoholic beverage, prevalence of use increased with grade level. Seniors reported two to five times the rate of past-month use of seventh graders. The most pronounced grade-specific difference was for consumption of hard liquor, with 8 percent past-month use by seventh graders and 38 percent by seniors. Wine coolers were the favorite alcoholic beverage among lifetime alcohol drinkers, yet beer was the most common beverage among past-month drinkers.

Students were asked how often they “normally” drank different beverages (Appendix C, Table C1). “Weekly” use refers to drinking daily or several times a week, while “monthly” means once or several times a month,

excluding those who drank weekly. As Table 2.1 shows, levels of monthly drinking of various beverages have reached the lowest point since 1992, while levels of weekly drinking have been relatively stable. Monthly drinking of wine coolers decreased by 14 percent between 1992 and 2002, and the biggest decreases were seen among younger students.

Heavy consumption of alcohol or binge drinking, which is defined as drinking five or more drinks at one time, is of concern, especially when done by young people. About 17 percent of all secondary students said that when they drank, they usually drank five or more beers at one time, and 14 percent reported binge drinking of wine coolers and liquor. Secondary students less frequently binged on wine, with only 6 percent of them doing so. Binge drinking increased with grade level (Appendix C, Tables C2 and C3). Among seniors, 29 percent binged on beer and 19 percent on liquor. The percentage of students who normally drank five or more beers has decreased since 1988, while the percentage of binge drinking of wine or wine coolers has fallen from its peak in 1994, but is still higher than in 1988 (Figure 2.6). The percentage of binge drinking of hard liquor has remained relatively stable since 1994.

About 71 percent of secondary students in 2002 said that it was very or somewhat easy to get alcohol if they wanted some.

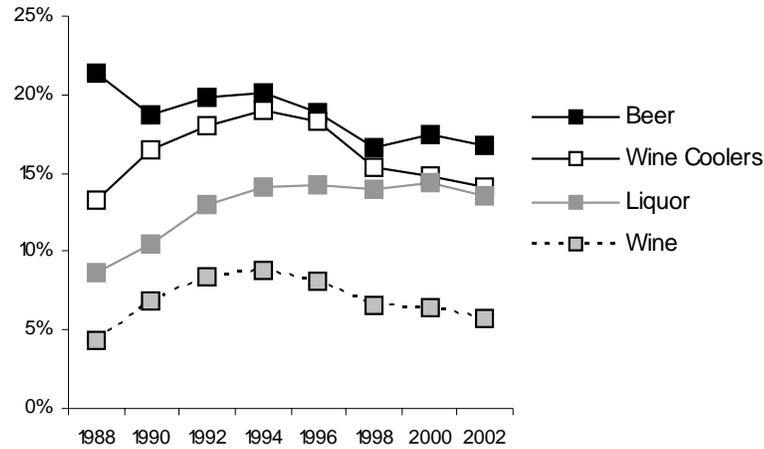
About 18 percent of border and 17 percent of non-border students said they usually drank five or more beers at one time, and 17 percent of border students reported heavy consumption of wine coolers as compared to 14 percent of non-border students. Conversely, binge drinking of liquor was higher among non-border students (14 percent) than border students (12 percent).

Alcohol was the easiest substance for secondary students to obtain. Seventy-one percent of all secondary students in 2002 said that it would be very or somewhat easy to get alcohol, compared to 74 percent two years ago. The major sources for youths to obtain alcoholic beverages were from parties and friends.

**Table 2.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Frequency of Drinking, by Specific Alcoholic Beverage: 1988-2002**

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
Beer Weekly	15%	7%	7%	9%	7%	6%	6%	6%
Beer Monthly	23%	28%	28%	29%	26%	28%	27%	25%
Wine Coolers Weekly	9%	5%	5%	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Wine Coolers Monthly	26%	28%	28%	28%	26%	28%	27%	24%
Wine Weekly	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Wine Monthly	12%	17%	19%	19%	18%	20%	19%	17%
Liquor Weekly	6%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Liquor Monthly	17%	21%	23%	23%	23%	26%	25%	23%

**Figure 2.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported They Normally Consumed Five or More Drinks at One Time, by Specific Alcoholic Beverage: 1988-2002**



## ***Inhalants***

The term *inhalants* refers to hundreds of different household and commercial products that can be abused by sniffing or “huffing” (inhaling through the mouth). Inhalants include volatile solvents (such as gasoline, glue, paint, and polishes), anesthetics (such as ether, chloroform, and nitrous oxide), aerosols (such as hair spray, deodorant, and freon), and nitrites (poppers and amyl or butyl nitrite). Inhalants are readily available and relatively cheap, and may therefore be easily abused. Some 57 percent of all secondary students (48 percent border versus 58 percent non-border) thought that it was very easy or somewhat easy to get inhalants.

Students tend to begin inhalant use at an early age, an average age of 12 years, which is the youngest average age of first use of any substance.

Inhalant use is a serious problem, particularly among students in seventh and eighth grades and among those who experience academic, attendance, and disciplinary problems at school. Students tend to begin inhalant use at an early age (12.0 years), which is the youngest average age for first use of any substance. Inhalants are considered “gateway” substances because they are often among the first substances that youths try before they attempt more expensive drugs that may be more difficult to obtain.

Eighteen percent of all secondary students reported lifetime use of any inhalant substance, down from the peak point of 30 percent in 1988.<sup>3</sup> Past-month use of inhalants remained the same at 7 percent during the past two years, although the rates were still up from the lowest level in 1994. For seventh graders, inhalants were the third most commonly used substance, after alcohol and tobacco, while for other grades, marijuana was the third most commonly used substance.

Inhalant use exhibits a peculiar age pattern not observed with any other substance. The prevalence of lifetime and past-month inhalant use was higher in the lower grades and lower in the upper grades (Figure 2.7). This decrease in inhalant use as students age may be partially due to the fact that inhalant users drop out of school early and hence are not in school in later grades to respond to school-based surveys.<sup>4</sup>

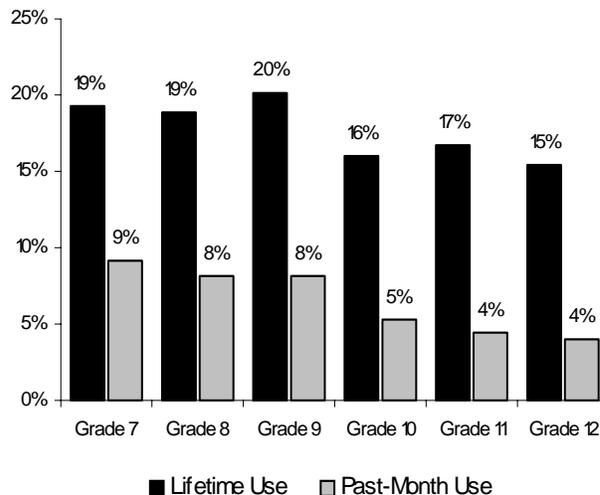
About 19 percent of boys and 17 percent of girls reported lifetime inhalant use. Past-month rates were almost identical at 7 percent for both boys and girls. African American students (12 percent) reported lower rates of lifetime inhalant use than Anglos (18 percent) or Hispanics (21 percent). Both border and non-border students alike (18 percent) reported lifetime use of inhalants; past-month use was 8 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Students who made grades of C or below (27 percent) were about twice as likely to have ever used inhalants as those who made A's and B's (16 percent).

### Types of Inhalants

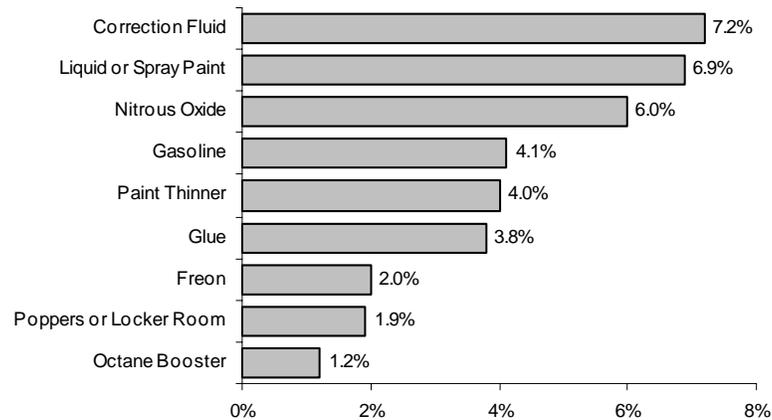
Among the various inhalants, correction fluid and liquid or spray paint were the most frequently used.

Students were asked about their use of nine different categories of inhalants. Figure 2.8 shows that correction fluid and liquid or spray paint were the inhalants most frequently used. Border students (8 percent) were more likely to have ever used these inhalants than non-border students (7 percent). Students in seventh grade reported twice as much lifetime use of correction fluid or spray paint as those in twelfth grade (see Appendix D for prevalence of specific inhalant use by grade level). The grade-specific differences in past-month use were even greater. Unlike other inhalants, girls reported a higher prevalence of correction fluid use than boys in grades seven through ten. More than 9 percent of Hispanic students in 2002

**Figure 2.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Inhalants Ever or in the Past Month, by Grade: 2002**



**Figure 2.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Specific Inhalants: 2002**



Unlike other inhalants, nitrous oxide was more likely to be used by older students.

reported lifetime use of spray paint, as compared to 6 percent of Anglos and 4 percent of African Americans. In fact, Hispanics were more likely to have ever used spray paint than correction fluid.

Some 6 percent of all secondary students reported lifetime use of nitrous oxide (including laughing gas and whippets). Unlike other inhalants, older students were more likely to use nitrous oxide than younger students. Lifetime use of nitrous oxide was 4 percent for seventh graders compared to 8 percent for twelfth graders. The most pronounced grade-specific difference in nitrous oxide use was among boys and Anglo students; lifetime use for each of these groups reached 11 to 12 percent in grade eleven. Border students (5 percent) were less likely to report lifetime use of nitrous oxide than non-border students (6 percent).

Four percent of all secondary students reported lifetime use of gasoline, glue, or paint thinner. The prevalence of use for each of these inhalants has dropped by half or more since 1988. Lifetime use of glue was highest in grade seven (6 percent). While Hispanic and Anglo students reported an identical rate of lifetime use of gasoline or glue, more Hispanics (5 percent) reported lifetime use of paint thinner than Anglos (4 percent).

Lifetime use of Freon or poppers was reported at about 2 percent. Poppers include the amyl and butyl nitrite inhalants which are packaged in little bottles and are popular in some club scenes. The prevalence of use for these two inhalants did not vary much across grade levels. One percent of the respondents reported lifetime use of octane booster, 4 percent reported lifetime use of other aerosol sprays (nonstick cooking spray, hair spray, etc.), and 8 percent reported ever using “other” inhalants to get high.

Nearly 9 percent of all secondary students in the 2002 survey admitted using two or more products from the list of specific inhalants queried (Table 2.2), three percentage points lower than in 1998. Younger students used more types of inhalants than older students, which was true both in border schools and elsewhere in the state. Again, the grade-specific difference in lifetime use could be due to the fact that heavy inhalant users may drop out of school before they reach the upper grades.

## Illicit Drugs

About 34 percent of all secondary students in 2002 reported illicit drug use during their lifetime, 16 percent reported past-month use.

Use of illicit drugs in this school survey refers to the use of marijuana, powder cocaine, crack, uppers, downers, hallucinogens, Ecstasy, heroin, and/ or Rohypnol. About 34 percent of all secondary students in 2002, the same as in 2000, reported using some type of illicit substance during their lifetime, and 16 percent reported past-month use. Seniors were three times more likely than seventh graders to report use of illicit drugs. Students in the border area reported similar or lower rates of use of illicit drugs than non-border students, except the use of powder cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol (see Figures 2.3 and 2.4).

Some 37 percent of boys and 30 percent of girls had ever used illicit drugs. Hispanic students in 2002 reported 38 percent lifetime use of any illicit drug, Anglos reported 32 percent, and African Americans reported 29 percent. Lifetime use of illicit drugs was 32 percent among border Hispanic students and 41 percent among non-border Hispanics. Students who lived with both parents reported 28 percent lifetime illicit drug use, as compared to 43 percent lifetime use by students who lived in other family situations.

Use of illicit drugs remained stable between 2000 and 2002, but significant increases were reported for some. The most dramatic rise was seen in Ecstasy use, where seventh and eighth graders reported more than double rates of use than two years ago. Use of uppers and downers rose extensively among older students, and Rohypnol use showed significant

**Table 2.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used One or More Different Types of Inhalants, by Grade: 2002**

	None	1 Type	2-3 Types	4+ Types
All	84.3%	7.0%	5.4%	3.3%
Grade 7	83.4%	6.2%	6.0%	4.4%
Grade 8	83.8%	6.2%	6.1%	3.9%
Grade 9	82.0%	8.1%	6.3%	3.7%
Grade 10	86.1%	6.5%	4.6%	2.8%
Grade 11	85.8%	7.7%	4.2%	2.3%
Grade 12	86.0%	7.4%	4.3%	2.3%

increases among ninth graders. While the overall usage rate for steroids or heroin was holding steady, the use of steroids by ninth graders and use of heroin by eleventh graders increased. Use of hallucinogens, however, continued to show a downtrend since 1998.

About 17 percent of all secondary students reported lifetime use of “marijuana only,” but not other illicit drugs. Alternatively, 45 percent of past-year illicit drug users in 2002 reported use of multiple drugs and 17 percent used four or more kinds of drugs, up from 42 percent and 15 percent in 2000, respectively.

Hispanic students were more likely than Anglos or African Americans to be heavy drug users.

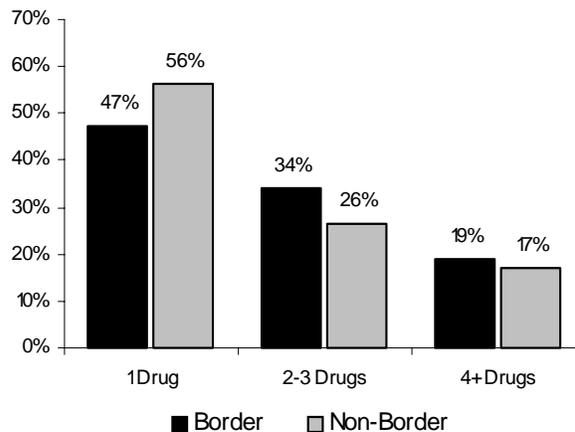
Heavy drug use, which is defined as daily or weekly use, increased from 3 percent in 1992 to 7 percent between 1998 and 2002 among all secondary students. Heavy drug use was most common among twelfth graders (10 percent), compared to 3 percent of seventh graders. Hispanic students (9 percent) were more likely than Anglos (7 percent) or African Americans (6 percent) to be heavy drug users.

While the level of heavy drug use was similar for both border and non-border students (7 percent), when they did use illicit drugs, border students were more likely than non-border students to have used multiple drugs. About 53 percent of border students who were past-year illicit drug users admitted use of multiple drugs, while 44 percent of non-border student drug users admitted multiple drug use (Figure 2.9).

## Marijuana

Marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance that secondary school students reported using after alcohol and tobacco. It was the first illicit drug tried by students who began, on average, at the age of 13.5 years. Thirty-two percent of all secondary students in 2002 reported having smoking marijuana at some point in their lives, the same as in 2000. Past-month use of marijuana was 14.4 percent in

**Figure 2.9. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Drug-Using Secondary Students Who Had Used One or More Illicit Drugs in the Past Year: 2002**



2002 compared to 13.7 percent in 2000. While the past-month use of marijuana fell among eighth graders, it simultaneously rose among older students (Figure 2.10). Levels of past-month use among eleventh graders have continued an upward trend since 1992.

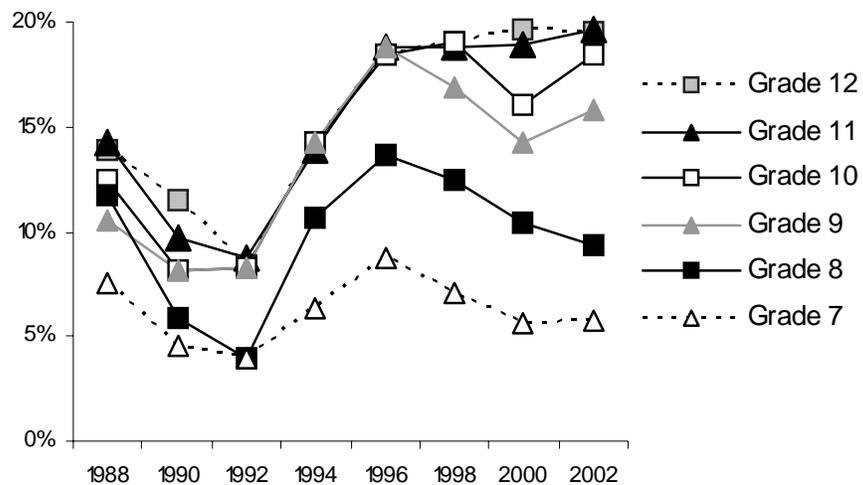
Past-month use of marijuana among eleventh graders has continued an upward trend since 1992.

Boys were much more likely than girls to report lifetime use (37 percent versus 28 percent) and past-month use (17 percent versus 12 percent) of marijuana. Hispanic students reported 36 percent lifetime and 16 percent past-month use of marijuana, followed by Anglos (31 percent lifetime and 14 percent current) and African Americans (29 percent lifetime and 11 percent current).

Some 29 percent of border students and 33 percent of non-border students reported lifetime use of marijuana. In 1998, Hispanic and Anglo students in the border schools had almost identical rates of lifetime marijuana use (30 percent). But in 2002, Anglo border students (33 percent) reported higher lifetime use of marijuana than Hispanic border students (29 percent).

Students making grades of C or lower reported much higher levels of marijuana use than those making A's and B's, with lifetime prevalence at 47 percent versus 28 percent and past-month prevalence at 24 percent versus 12 percent. Students who had a job during the school year were about one and a half times more likely to report lifetime and current use of marijuana than those without a job.

**Figure 2.10. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Marijuana in the Past Month, by Grade: 1988-2002**



Among students who smoked marijuana, joints were the most common way to smoke, followed by blunt cigars, pipes, and bongos or water pipes.

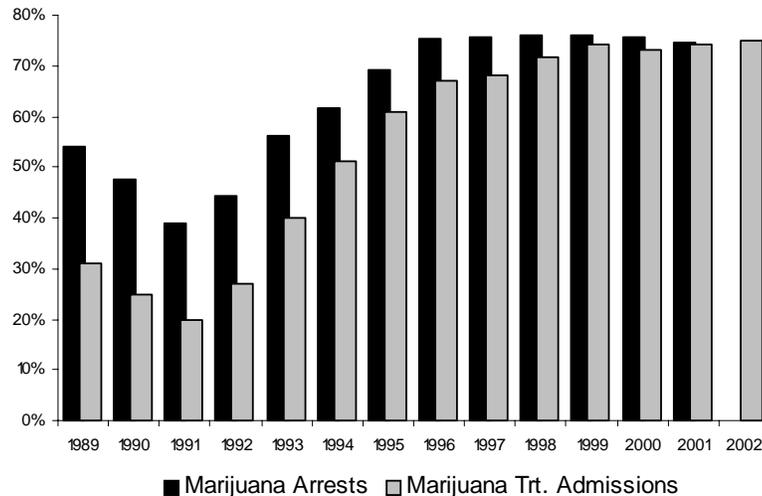
Among students who smoked marijuana, joints were the most common way to smoke, followed by blunt cigars, pipes, and bongos or water pipes (Table 2.3). More secondary students in 2002 (9 percent) than in 2000 (7 percent) reported using pipes most of the time or always, while percentages of using marijuana in other ways were almost identical during the past two years. The increase in using pipes was seen mostly for Anglo youths. Among past-month marijuana users, 65 percent of African American students used blunt cigars most of the time or always, while 55 percent of Hispanics used joints and 54 percent of Anglos used pipes most of the time or always.

Uniform Crime Report data from the Texas Department of Public Safety and client data from TCADA demonstrate the problems resulting from the increasing use of marijuana over the past decade. Figure 2.11 shows that the proportion of adolescent drug arrests involving marijuana has increased from 39 percent in 1991 to 75 percent in 2001, and the proportion of

**Table 2.3. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "How Often Do You Use Marijuana in the Following Ways?": 2002**

	Never	Seldom	Half the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know
Joints	70.7%	9.7%	6.7%	7.5%	4.2%	1.3%
Blunts	75.1%	10.0%	5.2%	4.4%	4.1%	1.3%
Bongs/Water Pipes	78.8%	8.6%	4.7%	4.1%	2.6%	1.2%
Pipes	77.5%	7.6%	5.1%	5.4%	3.3%	1.1%
Other Ways	84.3%	6.9%	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.8%

**Figure 2.11. Percentage of All Texas Juvenile Drug Arrests that Involved Marijuana and Percentage of All Juvenile Publicly-Funded Treatment Admissions for a Primary Problem of Marijuana: 1989-2002**



admissions for a primary problem of marijuana to TCADA-funded adolescent treatment programs has risen from 20 percent in 1991 to 75 percent in 2002.

## ***Cocaine/Crack***

Students were asked about their use of both the powdered form of cocaine, which is typically inhaled or injected, and the rock form (crack), which is typically smoked. While the numbers have remained steady since 1998, cocaine and/or crack use continues to be a problem among Texas teens. About 8 percent of all secondary students in 2002 had used powder cocaine in their lifetime, and 3 percent reported doing so in the past month. Lifetime prevalence ranged from 3 percent among seventh graders to 12 percent among juniors and seniors.

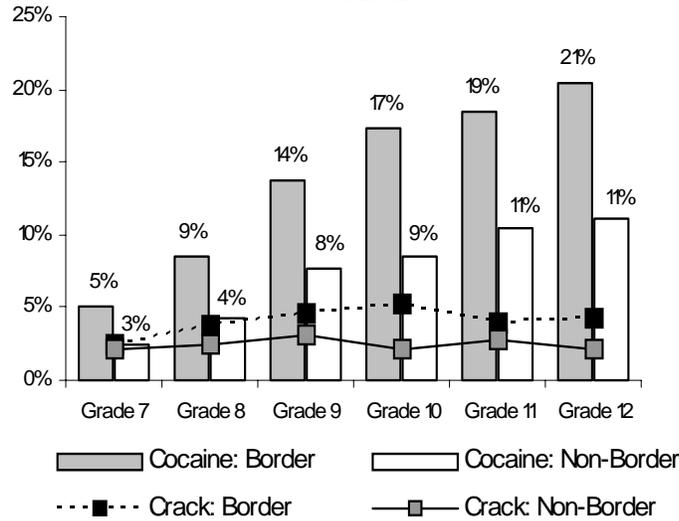
Nine percent of boys and 7 percent of girls reported lifetime use of powder cocaine, but past-month use was almost identical at 3 percent. Hispanic youths had a much higher prevalence of powder cocaine use (12 percent lifetime and 5 percent current) than Anglos (7 percent lifetime and 2 percent current) or African Americans (2 percent lifetime and 1 percent current). Students making C's or below reported two to three times more use of powder cocaine than did students who made grades of A and B (14 percent versus 7 percent lifetime, and 6 percent versus 2 percent current).

The difference in powder cocaine use between border and non-border students was more pronounced in the upper grades.

Among border secondary students, powder cocaine was the second most commonly used illicit drug after marijuana. More than 13 percent of border students in 2002 reported lifetime use of powder cocaine, and 6 percent reported past-month use. This is a much higher prevalence than among non-border students (7 percent lifetime and 3 percent current). The difference in powder cocaine use between border and non-border students was more pronounced in the upper grades (Figure 2.12). Compared to 2000, the increase in current use of powder cocaine among border students at all grades was cause for concern (Appendix H, Table H1).

Rates of crack use were lower than rates of powder cocaine use at 3 percent lifetime and 1 percent current among all secondary students. Unlike most other substances, including powder cocaine, use of crack did not increase with grade level (Figure 2.12). Both Hispanic and Anglo youths reported 3 percent lifetime use of crack, while African American youths reported less than 1 percent lifetime use. Use of crack among secondary students was more common in the border area (4 percent lifetime and 1.5 percent current) than elsewhere in the state (2.5 percent lifetime and 0.6 percent current).

**Figure 2.12. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Powder Cocaine and Crack, by Grade: 2002**



## Ecstasy

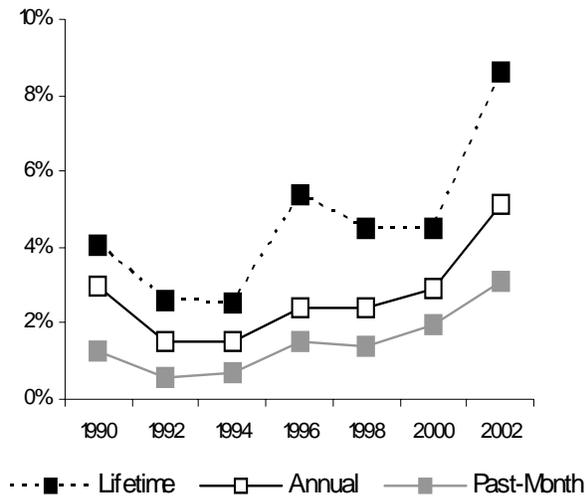
Ecstasy, also known as MDMA (methylenedioxymethamphetamine), has the effects of a hallucinogenic stimulant and is popular in night clubs and all-night rave parties. A growing body of scientific evidence has shown that use of the club drug Ecstasy can permanently damage the parts of the brain necessary for memory, motor skills, and critical thinking.<sup>5</sup>

Ecstasy has risen and fallen in popularity over time, and the use among secondary students increased dramatically over the past two years (Figure 2.13). Lifetime use of Ecstasy increased from 5 percent in 2000 to 9 percent in 2002, and past-month use rose from 2 percent in 2000 to 3 percent in 2002. Students at all grade levels have been showing a sharp increase in Ecstasy use. The greatest increases were seen among younger students, with seventh and eighth graders reporting more than double usage of Ecstasy between 2000 and 2002. Ecstasy was used slightly more by Texas youths in the 2002 survey than was powder cocaine, and became the second most commonly used illicit drug after marijuana.

Between 2000 and 2002, students at all grade levels showed a sharp increase in Ecstasy use.

Girls were very slightly more likely than boys to have used Ecstasy. While Anglo and Hispanic students had similar prevalence rates of Ecstasy use at 9 percent lifetime and 3 percent current, African American students reported 5 percent lifetime and 2 percent current use. Nearly 14 percent of students making grades of C or lower admitted lifetime use of Ecstasy compared to 7 percent of those students who earned A's and B's. Ecstasy was the last illicit drug tried by Texas secondary students at an average age of 14.6 years.

**Figure 2.13. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Ecstasy Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990-2002**



Ecstasy is less popular on the border than elsewhere in the state. However, both border and non-border areas showed a dramatic increase in prevalence use between 1998 and 2002. Lifetime use of Ecstasy among border students tripled from 2 percent to 6 percent, and current use from 0.7 percent to 2.6 percent (Appendix H, Table H1). Among non-border students, lifetime use of Ecstasy increased from 5 percent in 1998 to 9 percent in 2002, and current use from 1.6 percent to 3.2 percent (Appendix I, Table I1).

The explosion of Ecstasy use in recent years may be associated with the increased availability of Ecstasy. Some 26 percent of secondary students in the 2002 survey perceived that Ecstasy was very or somewhat easy to obtain compared to 19 percent of students who thought so in 2000.

## *Uppers*

Uppers include stimulants such as amphetamines, methamphetamines, speed, over-the-counter medicines containing ephedrine, and prescription drugs such as Ritalin (methylphenidate) when taken for non-medical reasons. The use of uppers had been slowly increasing from 1992 to 1998, then dropped in 2000 but increased again in 2002. Much of the increase during the past two years was attributable to a significant rise in use by older students.

Lifetime use of uppers was 7 percent, and current use was 3 percent among all secondary students surveyed in 2002. Lifetime prevalence for the use of uppers ranged from 2 percent among seventh graders to 11 to 13 percent among juniors and seniors. Girls reported slightly higher rates of lifetime and current use than boys. Anglo youths had the highest use of uppers at 10 percent lifetime and 5 percent current, followed by Hispanic youths (6 percent lifetime and 3 percent current) and African American

youths (1.4 percent lifetime and 0.5 percent current). Border students were less likely than non-border students to use uppers (5 percent versus 8 percent lifetime, and 2 percent versus 3 percent current).

### ***Downers***

Lifetime and past-month use of downers have reached peak levels since 1990.

Downers include sleeping pills, barbiturates, and sedatives and tranquilizers such as Valium or Librium. Lifetime use of downers among all secondary students increased from 6 percent in 2000 to 7 percent in 2002, and has reached its peak level since 1990. Similar patterns were seen in past-month use of downers, with 3.4 percent reported in 2002. The increased use of downers during the past two years was more pronounced among older students. For example, the percentage of tenth graders reporting they had used downers in the past month climbed to 5 percent in 2002, a 58 percent increase from 2000.

Boys reported a slightly higher prevalence for the use of downers than girls (8 percent versus 7 percent lifetime, and 4 percent versus 3 percent current). Anglo youths were more likely than Hispanic youths to report lifetime use (9 percent versus 7 percent) and past-month use (5 percent versus 3 percent) of downers. African American youths had the lowest prevalence (2 percent lifetime and 1 percent current). Lifetime use of downers was 6 percent for border students compared to 7 percent for non-border students (3 percent versus 4 percent current use).

### ***Rohypnol***

Rohypnol (flunitrazepam) is known by street names such as “roches,” “roofies,” or “roach.” Rohypnol is a sedative-tranquilizer that has never been approved for use in the United States. However, until 1997, it could be legally imported into the United States across the Texas-Mexico border. It has been used to get “high,” particularly in combination with alcohol, and less often as a hypnotic in order to commit sexual assault. To assess the extent of its use in Texas, a question about Rohypnol use was included in the 1998 secondary school survey for the first time.

Secondary students reported 5 percent lifetime and 2 percent past-month use of Rohypnol in 2002, similar to 2000. However, ninth graders showed a significant 33 percent increase in lifetime use and 35 percent increase in current use of Rohypnol during the past two years. Girls had a slightly higher rate of lifetime Rohypnol use than boys in 2002, while current use was the same between both genders. Students who made grades of C, D, and F reported a much higher use of Rohypnol (9 percent lifetime and 4 percent current) than students who made grades of A and B (4 percent lifetime and 1 percent current). The average age for first using Rohypnol was 13.7 years.

Border students were three times more likely to report Rohypnol use than non-border students.

Rohypnol use in Texas first began along the Texas-Mexico border and then spread northward. In terms of regional differences, students from the border area were three times more likely to report Rohypnol use than those living elsewhere in the state (11 percent versus 4 percent lifetime, and 4.4 percent versus 1.3 percent current). This pattern held across the grades with the most prominent difference shown at grade ten (Figure 2.14). The higher prevalence of use on the border influenced the overall numbers reported based on ethnicity. On the border, 11 percent of Hispanic students and 8 percent of Anglo students reported lifetime Rohypnol use. The rate, however, was 5 percent for Hispanics and 4 percent for Anglos in the non-border area.

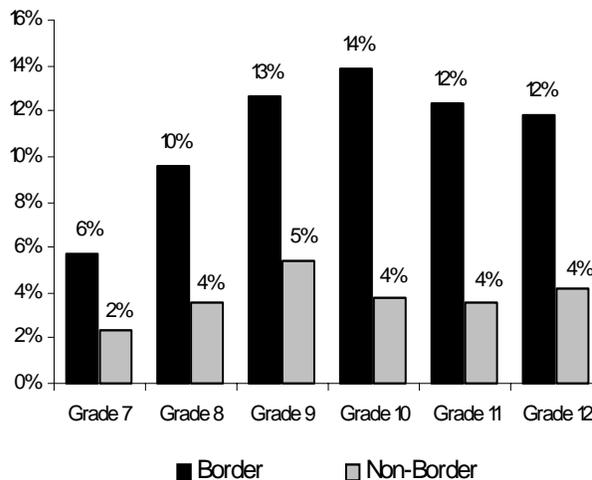
### Hallucinogens

Anglo students reported highest lifetime use of hallucinogens, followed by Hispanic students.

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), PCP (phencyclidine), peyote, and “magic mushrooms” are some of the most common hallucinogens. Less than 5 percent of all secondary students in 2002 had used some type of hallucinogen at least once during their lifetime, and the current rate for hallucinogen use was 1 percent. Use of hallucinogens, unlike other illicit drugs, has continued to show a downtrend since 1988.

Lifetime prevalence ranged from 1 percent for seventh graders to 8 percent for seniors in 2002. More boys than girls reported using hallucinogens (5 percent versus 4 percent lifetime, and 2 percent versus 1 percent current), although the decrease in use of hallucinogens between 2000 and 2002 was more evident among boys. Anglo youths reported 7 percent lifetime use of hallucinogens, followed by Hispanic youths at 3 percent and African American youths at 1 percent. Use of hallucinogens

**Figure 2.14. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Rohypnol, by Grade: 2002**



among secondary students was less common in the border area (2.6 percent lifetime and 0.9 percent current) than in elsewhere of the state (4.8 percent lifetime and 1.3 percent current).

## ***Steroids***

Steroid use was more common among students who participated in athletics than those who did not.

Two percent of all secondary students surveyed in 2002 had ever used steroids, and less than 1 percent had used steroids during the month before the survey. While the overall usage rate for steroids held steady, the lifetime or current use of steroids by ninth and twelfth graders increased in this survey from two years ago.

While lifetime use of steroids among boys decreased from 3.3 percent in 2000 to 2.8 percent in 2002, it increased from 1.3 percent to 1.9 percent among girls. Anglo youths (3 percent) had higher rates of lifetime steroid use than Hispanics (2 percent) or African Americans (1 percent). Lifetime use of steroids was 1.9 percent among border students and 2.4 percent among non-border students, while current use was identical on the border and elsewhere.

Table 2.4 shows that steroid use was more common among secondary students who participated in athletics than among students who did not. However, steroid use became more popular among adolescents who did not play sports. Lifetime use of steroids among non-athletes increased from 1.5 percent in 2000 to 2.1 percent in 2002, while the use among athletes decreased from 3.0 percent to 2.4 percent.

## ***Heroin***

Lifetime use of heroin among all secondary students was reported at 1.7 percent in 2002. Current use of heroin was 0.5 percent. Compared to 2000, the overall rates of heroin use remained stable. But, the increased use of heroin by eleventh graders in the past two years is of concern.

Prevalence of heroin use was very slightly higher among girls than boys. Hispanic or Anglo students reported 2 percent lifetime heroin use and African Americans reported 1 percent lifetime use. Students who reported grades of A and B had a lifetime prevalence of 1 percent, while students who made

**Table 2.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Steroid in Their Lifetime or Past Month, by Athletic Participation and Grade: 2002**

	<b>Athletes</b>		<b>Non-Athletes</b>	
	<b>Lifetime Use</b>	<b>Past-Month Use</b>	<b>Lifetime Use</b>	<b>Past-Month Use</b>
All	2.4%	0.9%	2.1%	0.5%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.9%	1.9%	0.4%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.7%	1.3%	0.5%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.9%	2.6%	0.8%
Grade 10	2.8%	0.8%	1.9%	0.4%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.8%	2.9%	0.2%
Grade 12	3.0%	1.2%	1.4%	0.6%

Among current heroin users, 73 percent had also used marijuana and 54 percent had used cocaine in the past month.

C's, D's, and F's had a lifetime prevalence of 3 percent. Lifetime heroin use rose from 1.6 percent to 1.9 percent among border students between 2000 and 2002, while use among non-border students remained the same at 1.7 percent.

Although the number of students who reported having used heroin was low, they comprised a small group who were involved in the frequent use of many drugs. Among current heroin users, 73 percent had also used marijuana, 63 percent had also used Ecstasy, and 54 percent had also used cocaine in the past month. About a third of the current heroin users had also used crack, uppers, and/or downers in the past month. More than a half of the current heroin users were also heavy (daily/weekly) marijuana users.

## **Comparisons to the National Survey**

The Monitoring the Future national survey conducted by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan for the National Institute on Drug Abuse<sup>6</sup> collect data on prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, inhalant, and other drug use from large representative samples of students across the nation. Questions on age at first use, attitudes and beliefs concerning substance use, and students' perceptions of certain relevant aspects of the social environment are also included. The Monitoring the Future study began its annual survey of high school seniors in 1975. The study was expanded in 1991 to include eighth and tenth graders. The 2002 survey gathered information from 15,500 eighth graders, 14,700 tenth graders, and 13,500 seniors in a regional nationwide sample.

There are methodological differences between the Texas School Survey and the Monitoring the Future study, including differences in sampling design, data collection, and analytical protocols. Additionally, the national questions for alcohol were changed in 1993; hence, national data in 1992 and earlier and the Texas data regarding alcohol use cannot be compared. For other substances, the results are generally comparable; however, caution should still be exercised when comparing the two sets of estimates.

Tables 2.5 and 2.6 contrast the lifetime and past-month use since 1992 of a variety of substances for eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders in Texas and nationwide. In 2002, Texas students were more likely to report lifetime use of alcohol, cocaine, and Ecstasy than their peers nationally. While Texas eighth graders reported higher levels of use of marijuana than eighth graders nationally, Texas seniors were less likely to have ever used marijuana than the national sample. For most other substances, the national prevalence levels were higher. These patterns held for past-month use between the national and state surveys.

**Table 2.5. Lifetime Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders Nationwide (Monitoring the Future) and in Texas: 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002**

	USA						TEXAS					
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
<b>Cigarettes</b>												
Grade 8	45.2%	46.1%	49.2%	45.7%	40.5%	31.4%	47.0%	49.7%	50.3%	49.2%	43.9%	35.0%
Grade 10	53.5%	56.9%	61.2%	57.7%	55.1%	47.4%	55.8%	57.3%	58.1%	58.5%	55.5%	47.2%
Grade 12	61.8%	62.0%	63.5%	65.3%	62.5%	57.2%	58.7%	60.0%	60.8%	61.9%	60.9%	57.0%
<b>Smokeless Tobacco</b>												
Grade 8	20.7%	19.9%	20.4%	15.0%	12.8%	11.2%	13.9%	15.5%	13.9%	11.3%	10.0%	8.4%
Grade 10	26.6%	29.2%	27.4%	22.7%	19.1%	16.9%	17.5%	18.9%	19.4%	16.2%	15.3%	14.8%
Grade 12	32.4%	30.7%	29.8%	26.2%	23.1%	18.3%	24.2%	23.8%	22.9%	20.0%	17.6%	18.5%
<b>Marijuana</b>												
Grade 8	11.2%	16.7%	23.1%	22.2%	20.3%	19.2%	11.9%	21.1%	25.5%	27.1%	23.2%	23.3%
Grade 10	21.4%	30.4%	39.8%	39.6%	40.3%	38.7%	24.5%	29.9%	36.1%	42.6%	39.1%	38.9%
Grade 12	32.6%	38.2%	44.9%	49.1%	48.8%	47.8%	29.3%	34.0%	40.5%	46.0%	47.0%	44.8%
<b>Cocaine</b>												
Grade 8	2.9%	3.6%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	3.6%	3.0%	4.3%	5.1%	6.3%	5.9%	4.8%
Grade 10	3.3%	4.3%	6.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.1%	5.7%	5.9%	7.7%	10.8%	9.7%	9.7%
Grade 12	6.1%	5.9%	7.1%	9.3%	8.6%	7.8%	7.2%	8.2%	10.2%	12.9%	13.3%	12.3%
<b>Crack</b>												
Grade 8	1.6%	2.4%	2.9%	3.2%	3.1%	2.5%	1.8%	1.8%	2.5%	3.3%	3.0%	2.7%
Grade 10	1.5%	2.1%	3.3%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	3.3%	2.4%	2.5%
Grade 12	2.6%	3.0%	3.3%	4.4%	3.9%	3.8%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	3.2%	2.0%	2.4%
<b>Ecstasy</b>												
Grade 8	NA	NA	3.4%	2.7%	4.3%	4.3%	0.8%	1.7%	3.4%	2.8%	2.5%	5.6%
Grade 10	NA	NA	5.6%	5.1%	7.3%	6.6%	2.7%	3.4%	6.7%	5.4%	5.5%	9.2%
Grade 12	NA	NA	6.1%	5.8%	11.0%	10.5%	5.8%	4.0%	9.4%	7.7%	6.7%	12.7%
<b>Steroids</b>												
Grade 8	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	2.3%	3.0%	2.5%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	1.9%
Grade 10	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	3.5%	3.5%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.5%
Grade 12	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%	2.7%	2.5%	4.0%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%
<b>Heroin</b>												
Grade 8	1.4%	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	NA	NA	NA	2.8%	1.9%	1.9%
Grade 10	1.2%	1.5%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%	NA	NA	NA	2.1%	1.4%	1.2%
Grade 12	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	2.0%	2.4%	1.7%	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.5%	1.7%

	USA						TEXAS					
	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
<b>Alcohol *</b>												
Grade 8	55.7%	55.8%	55.3%	52.5%	51.7%	47.0%	70.9%	69.3%	68.0%	66.8%	64.7%	64.0%
Grade 10	71.6%	71.1%	71.8%	69.8%	71.4%	66.9%	82.4%	81.1%	79.0%	78.5%	77.7%	77.3%
Grade 12	80.0%	80.4%	79.2%	81.4%	80.3%	78.4%	86.1%	85.5%	84.6%	82.8%	83.2%	83.4%

NA: Not Available

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

**Table 2.6. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders Nationwide (Monitoring the Future) and in Texas: 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002**

	USA						TEXAS					
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
<b>Cigarettes</b>												
Grade 8	15.5%	18.6%	21.0%	19.1%	14.6%	10.7%	15.5%	21.7%	21.3%	20.4%	16.2%	10.9%
Grade 10	21.5%	25.4%	30.4%	27.6%	23.9%	17.7%	19.8%	24.6%	27.6%	28.5%	23.5%	18.6%
Grade 12	27.8%	31.2%	34.0%	35.1%	31.4%	26.7%	23.6%	27.6%	31.0%	34.3%	30.7%	26.8%
<b>Smokeless Tobacco</b>												
Grade 8	7.0%	7.7%	7.1%	4.8%	4.2%	3.3%	4.1%	4.7%	4.2%	3.9%	3.3%	2.6%
Grade 10	9.6%	10.5%	8.6%	7.5%	6.1%	6.1%	5.2%	6.6%	6.9%	5.5%	5.9%	6.1%
Grade 12	11.4%	11.1%	9.8%	8.8%	7.6%	6.5%	7.5%	7.9%	7.6%	7.9%	6.9%	7.6%
<b>Marijuana</b>												
Grade 8	3.7%	7.8%	11.3%	9.7%	9.1%	8.3%	4.0%	10.6%	13.7%	12.4%	10.4%	9.4%
Grade 10	8.1%	15.8%	20.4%	18.7%	19.7%	17.8%	8.3%	14.2%	18.4%	19.0%	16.1%	18.5%
Grade 12	11.9%	19.0%	21.9%	22.8%	21.6%	21.5%	8.4%	14.3%	18.5%	19.0%	19.6%	19.5%
<b>Cocaine</b>												
Grade 8	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	0.7%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%
Grade 10	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	2.5%	4.0%	3.6%	3.9%
Grade 12	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%	1.7%	2.4%	3.4%	4.4%	4.0%	3.7%
<b>Crack</b>												
Grade 8	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%
Grade 10	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%
Grade 12	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Ecstasy</b>												
Grade 8	NA	NA	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%	0.4%	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	2.1%
Grade 10	NA	NA	1.8%	1.3%	2.6%	1.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.3%	3.3%
Grade 12	NA	NA	2.0%	1.5%	3.6%	2.4%	0.6%	1.0%	1.8%	2.0%	3.0%	3.6%
<b>Steroids</b>												
Grade 8	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%
Grade 10	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Grade 12	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%
<b>Heroin</b>												
Grade 8	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	NA	NA	NA	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%
Grade 10	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	NA	NA	NA	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Grade 12	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%

	USA						TEXAS					
	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
<b>Alcohol *</b>												
Grade 8	24.3%	25.5%	26.2%	23.0%	22.4%	19.6%	30.4%	34.3%	31.6%	30.6%	29.7%	26.0%
Grade 10	38.2%	39.2%	40.4%	38.8%	41.0%	35.4%	41.5%	44.5%	42.1%	44.0%	41.1%	39.9%
Grade 12	48.6%	50.1%	50.8%	52.0%	50.0%	48.6%	49.9%	52.0%	50.8%	51.8%	50.6%	51.0%

NA: Not Available

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

**Endnotes**

<sup>1</sup> This figure differs from the 51.5 percent reported to the Legislative Budget Board, which specifically excludes tobacco use. Also, 54.0 percent of border secondary students reported past-year use of any substance (including tobacco) as compared to 52.6 percent of non-border secondary students.

<sup>2</sup> Differences in lifetime alcohol use between boys and girls were statistically significant at  $p < .0001$ .

<sup>3</sup> A bias may exist when comparing the prevalence rates of inhalant use between 1998-2002 and the previous survey years due to modifications of the questions about specific types of inhalants in the survey instrument. The phrase “to get high” was added to the response categories listed in the question about specific inhalants in 1994. The frequency questions in the specific inhalant questions were changed to recency questions in 1998.

<sup>4</sup> Inhalant users seem to disappear from school-based surveys beginning with the eighth grade (Fred Beauvais, “Volatile Solvent Abuse: Trends and Patterns,” in *National Institute of Drug Abuse Research Monograph 129: Inhalant Abuse-A Volatile Research Agenda*, edited by C. Sharp, F. Beauvais, and R. Spence, 1992, pp. 13-42). When compared with either non-users or users of other drugs, inhalant users tend to have greater difficulty in school. They are more likely to have high absenteeism, to have been suspended, to drop out or have been expelled, and to have poor academic performance and lower grades (E. R. Oetting and Jay Webb, “Psychosocial Characteristics and Their Links With Inhalants,” in *National Institute of Drug Abuse Research Monograph 129: Inhalant Abuse-A Volatile Research Agenda*, edited by C. Sharp, F. Beauvais, and R. Spence, 1992, pp. 59-97).

<sup>5</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, “Statement on Club Drugs (MDMA, Ecstasy),” Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Health, July 25, 2000. <http://www.clubdrugs.org>

<sup>6</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, “2002 Monitoring the Future Survey Shows Decrease in Use of Marijuana, Club Drugs, Cigarettes and Tobacco,” Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Health, December 16, 2002; and University of Michigan’s Institute for Social Research data tables and figures at <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org>



# Chapter 3

## Demographic Correlates of Substance Use

This section presents the relationship of substance use to students' demographic characteristics including gender, ethnicity, age, academic performance, family structure, socioeconomic status, and length of residence in the school district.

Between 1992 and 2002, lifetime illicit drug use increased 71 percent for students making A's and B's compared to 41 percent for C, D, and F students.

- Girls slightly surpassed boys in lifetime use of alcohol, although boys were more likely to be current drinkers.
- Use of Ecstasy among girls increased more rapidly than use among boys from 2000 to 2002.
- While boys reported a decrease in steroid use during the past two years, girls reported an increase in use.
- Between 1996 and 2002, past-month use of illicit drugs remained stable among Hispanic students but dropped among African American students.
- Anglo students showed a 16 percent increase in past-month illicit drug use between 2000 and 2002 – mostly in the increased use of downers, Ecstasy, and uppers.
- Border Hispanic students reported lower lifetime use of tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, and most other illicit drugs except cocaine/crack and Rohypnol than their non-border peers.
- Inhalants, beer, and cigarettes were the first substances tried by Texas secondary school students.
- Students who earned grades of C or lower reported higher use for all illicit drugs than those who made grades of A and B; but between 1992 and 2002, the levels of lifetime illicit drug use increased by 71 percent for A and B students compared to 41 percent for students making grades of C or below.
- Students who lived with both of their parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures.
- Students who had jobs were more likely to use tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs than students who did not have jobs.
- Students with college-educated parents were less likely to use substances.

- Students who had resided in the school district three years or less were more likely to use tobacco, inhalants, and some illicit drugs than students who had lived there longer.

## Gender

Boys were more likely to have a higher prevalence of illicit drug use than girls, especially in the upper grades, except for uppers, Rohypnol, Ecstasy, and heroin (Appendix B, Tables B3 and B4). Girls (71.3 percent) reported a slightly higher rate of lifetime alcohol use than boys (70.6 percent), although boys were more likely to be current drinkers.

**Table 3.1. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students and Number of Users, by Gender: 2002**

PAST-MONTH USE					
	Boys		Girls		Ratio*
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	
Tobacco	20.7%	188,619	16.0%	138,095	1.29
Alcohol	34.9%	318,009	34.1%	294,316	1.02
Inhalants	6.9%	62,873	6.7%	57,827	1.03
Any Illicit Drug	18.2%	165,839	13.9%	119,970	1.31
Marijuana	16.6%	151,259	12.2%	105,298	1.36
Cocaine	3.3%	30,070	2.6%	22,440	1.27
Crack	0.8%	7,290	0.6%	5,179	1.33
Hallucinogens	1.5%	13,668	1.0%	8,631	1.50
Uppers	3.1%	28,247	3.4%	29,345	0.91
Downers	3.7%	33,714	3.1%	26,756	1.19
Rohypnol	1.8%	16,402	1.8%	15,536	1.00
Steroids	0.9%	8,201	0.5%	4,315	1.80
Ecstasy	3.0%	27,336	3.2%	27,619	0.94
Heroin	0.4%	3,645	0.6%	5,179	0.67
LIFETIME USE					
	Boys		Girls		Ratio*
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	
Tobacco	47.4%	431,909	42.5%	366,816	1.12
Alcohol	70.6%	643,308	71.3%	615,387	0.99
Inhalants	18.5%	168,572	17.4%	150,179	1.06
Any Illicit Drug	37.2%	338,967	30.2%	260,655	1.23
Marijuana	36.7%	334,411	28.1%	242,530	1.31
Cocaine	8.8%	80,186	7.4%	63,869	1.19
Crack	2.8%	25,514	2.6%	22,440	1.08
Hallucinogens	5.1%	46,471	3.9%	33,661	1.31
Uppers	7.2%	65,606	7.5%	64,732	0.96
Downers	7.5%	68,340	6.7%	57,827	1.12
Rohypnol	4.7%	42,826	5.0%	43,155	0.94
Steroids	2.8%	25,514	1.9%	16,399	1.47
Ecstasy	8.4%	76,541	8.7%	75,089	0.97
Heroin	1.6%	14,579	1.8%	15,536	0.89

\* Ratio=(% Boys)/(% Girls)

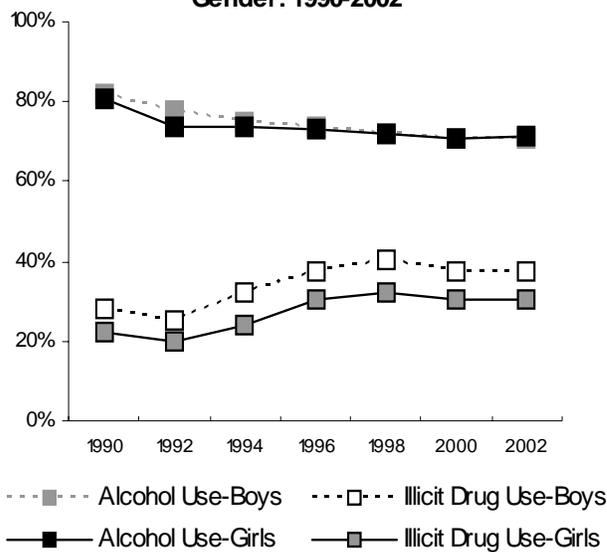
Table 3.1 compares lifetime and current use of all substances between boys and girls in the secondary schools, and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing boy prevalence of use by girl prevalence of use. A ratio of 1.00 means that use for boys and girls is similar, while a ratio greater than 1.00 means that boys have higher use. A ratio less than 1.00 means that boys have lower use. As this table shows, boys were almost two times more likely than girls to have used steroids or hallucinogens in their lifetime, while girls exceeded boys in reporting lifetime and current use of uppers, Ecstasy, or heroin.

Girls slightly surpassed boys in lifetime use of alcohol, although boys were more likely to be current drinkers in the 2002 survey.

The table also presents an estimate of the number of users for each substance. The number of users was estimated by multiplying the prevalence estimate derived from the school survey by the total secondary student enrollment in Texas public schools, which was 911,201 for boys and 863,096 for girls in the 2001–2002 school year.<sup>1</sup>

While lifetime use of alcohol for both genders has decreased over time, use among boys decreased more rapidly than use among girls; girls are now reporting slightly higher lifetime use than boys (Figure 3.1). In addition, use of illicit drugs among girls increased faster than drug use by boys (an increase of 53 percent for girls and 47 percent for boys from 1992 to 2002). Much of the increase in Ecstasy use between 2000 and 2002 was attributable to more use by girls. Also, more girls reported steroid use while fewer boys used steroids during the past two surveys.

**Figure 3.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug, by Gender: 1990-2002**



## Ethnicity

Ethnicity was strongly associated with different rates and patterns of substance use among secondary students (Appendix B, Tables B5, B6, and B7). Table 3.2 compares lifetime and current use of all substances among three ethnic groups, and presents the actual number of users for each substance. The actual number of users was measured by multiplying the prevalence estimate derived from the school survey by the total secondary student enrollment in each ethnic group, which totaled 793,433 for Anglos,

**Table 3.2. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students and Number of Users, by Ethnicity: 2002**

	PAST-MONTH USE					
	Anglo Students		African American Students		Hispanic Students	
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users
Tobacco	20.5%	162,654	8.2%	20,789	20.1%	134,844
Alcohol	34.4%	272,941	25.4%	64,395	39.5%	264,992
Inhalants	6.6%	52,367	4.2%	10,648	8.0%	53,669
Any Illicit Drug	15.8%	125,362	11.3%	28,648	18.6%	124,781
Marijuana	14.4%	114,254	10.8%	27,381	16.3%	109,351
Cocaine	2.2%	17,456	0.5%	1,268	4.9%	32,872
Crack	0.5%	3,967	0.3%	761	1.1%	7,380
Hallucinogens	1.6%	12,695	0.3%	761	1.1%	7,380
Uppers	4.7%	37,291	0.5%	1,268	2.7%	18,113
Downers	4.5%	35,704	0.7%	1,775	3.1%	20,797
Rohypnol	1.3%	10,315	0.4%	1,014	2.9%	19,455
Steroids	0.8%	6,347	0.4%	1,014	0.7%	4,696
Ecstasy	3.3%	26,183	1.6%	4,056	3.4%	22,809
Heroin	0.4%	3,174	0.2%	507	0.7%	4,696
	LIFETIME USE					
	Anglo Students		African American Students		Hispanic Students	
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users
Tobacco	46.1%	365,773	31.9%	80,874	49.5%	332,079
Alcohol	71.3%	565,718	66.5%	168,594	73.6%	493,758
Inhalants	17.9%	142,025	11.8%	29,916	20.7%	138,869
Any Illicit Drug	32.2%	255,485	29.3%	74,283	38.1%	255,600
Marijuana	31.3%	248,345	28.7%	72,762	35.9%	240,841
Cocaine	7.0%	55,540	1.6%	4,056	11.9%	79,833
Crack	2.9%	23,010	0.7%	1,775	3.2%	21,468
Hallucinogens	6.5%	51,573	0.9%	2,282	3.4%	22,809
Uppers	10.2%	80,930	1.4%	3,549	6.3%	42,265
Downers	9.1%	72,202	1.5%	3,803	6.9%	46,290
Rohypnol	4.2%	33,324	1.2%	3,042	7.2%	48,302
Steroids	2.9%	23,010	1.1%	2,789	2.0%	13,417
Ecstasy	9.2%	72,996	4.9%	12,423	9.0%	60,378
Heroin	1.7%	13,488	0.6%	1,521	2.1%	14,088

253,525 for African Americans, and 670,867 for Hispanics in the 2001–2002 school year. Overall, Hispanic youths in 2002 reported the highest rates of lifetime and current use of alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, cocaine/crack, Rohypnol, and heroin, and the highest lifetime use of tobacco.

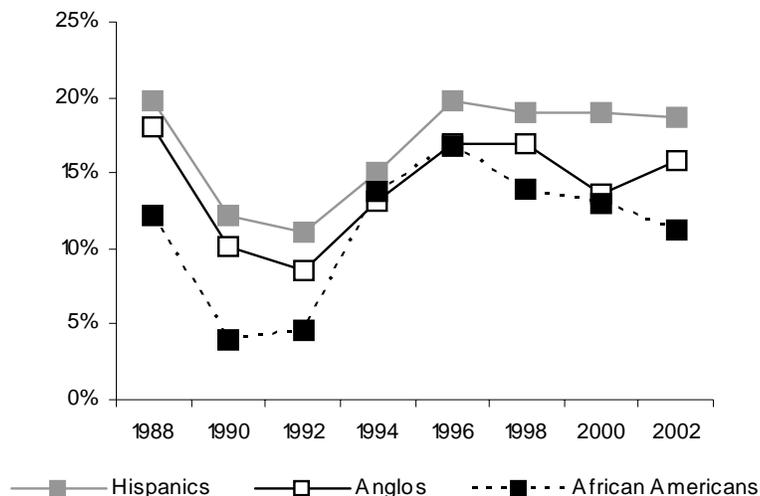
In terms of regional differences, Anglo students on the border had higher lifetime levels of use of tobacco, inhalants, marijuana, cocaine/crack, hallucinogens, Rohypnol, and heroin, but lower levels of use of alcohol, uppers, downers, steroids, and Ecstasy than non-border Anglos. Border Hispanic students reported higher rates of lifetime use for cocaine/crack and Rohypnol, but lower lifetime rates of tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, and most other illicit drug use than their non-border peers.

Between 1996 and 2002, past-month use of illicit drugs remained stable for Hispanic students but dropped for African American students.

Figure 3.2 presents the changes over time in the ethnic proportions of those who used an illegal drug in the past month. For all three ethnic groups, the proportion of past-month illegal drug use decreased between 1988 and 1992, but then increased through 1996. Between 1996 and 2002, past-month use of illicit drugs remained almost the same for Hispanic students but dropped for African American students. After showing a decrease in current illicit drug use from 1996 to 2000, Anglo youths increased their drug use by 16 percent (mostly for downers, Ecstasy, and uppers) during the past two years.

Until 1994, African American students reported much lower marijuana use than did Hispanic and Anglo students. The rapid rise in marijuana use among African American students in 1994 had been related to the use of blunt cigars, which are cheap cigars whose tobacco contents are removed and replaced with marijuana. The popularity of blunt cigars was first documented in Texas in 1994,<sup>2</sup> and the preference for blunts by African

**Figure 3.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Any Illicit Drug in the Past Month, by Ethnicity: 1988-2002**

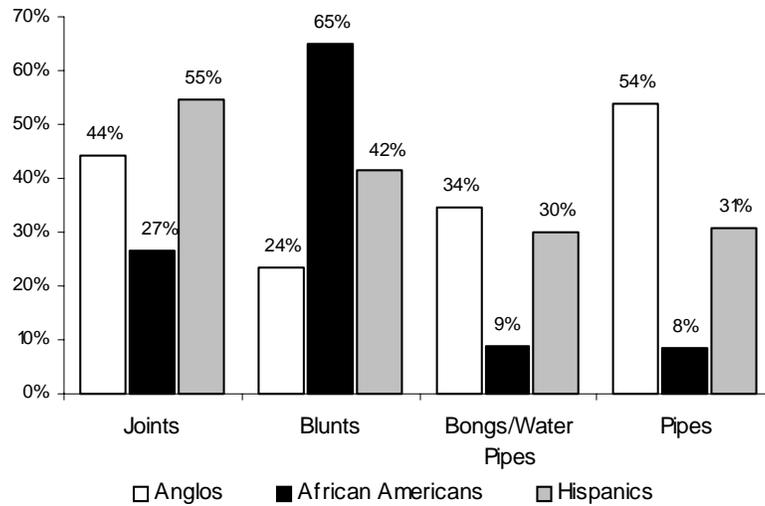


American students is also shown in Figure 3.3. Even with the popularity of blunt cigars, current use of marijuana among African American students has declined 33 percent since 1996. On the other hand, pipes surpassed joints to become the most popular way of smoking marijuana among Anglo current users in 2002.

## Age of First Use

Table 3.3 shows that inhalants, beer, and cigarettes were the first substances tried by Texas secondary school students (both border and non-border students). Other alcoholic beverages and smokeless tobacco were the

**Figure 3.3. Percentage of Past-Month Marijuana Users Who Always/Most of the Time Used Marijuana in Various Ways, by Ethnicity: 2002 Texas Secondary Students**



**Table 3.3 Average Age of First Use (in years) of Substances Among Texas Secondary School Students, 2002**

Inhalants	12.0
Beer	12.3
Cigarettes	12.3
Wine Coolers	12.6
Wine	12.6
Smokeless Tobacco	12.9
Liquor	13.3
Steroids	13.4
Marijuana	13.5
Heroin	13.6
Rohypnol	13.7
Crack	13.7
Downers	14.1
Uppers	14.1
Hallucinogens	14.3
Cocaine	14.4
Ecstasy	14.6

next earliest substances tried. Marijuana was the first illicit drug tried by secondary students, at the average age of 13.5 years. The average age for first trying any of the illicit drugs was no later than 14.6 years.

## Classroom Grade In School

There is also a correlation of use with the students' classroom grade. Students in grades seven and eight reported higher lifetime and past-month use of inhalants than did students in the upper grades (Appendix B, Table B2). For tobacco, alcohol, and most illicit drugs, past-month and lifetime use increased linearly by grade and peaked at grade eleven or twelve; however, prevalence of Rohypnol use peaked at grade nine.

## Academic Performance

Students making poor grades were more likely to use substances.

About 80 percent of secondary students said that, on average, they received school grades of A and B. Students making poor grades were more likely to use substances, although this survey did not collect information to determine whether poor grades are a cause or a consequence of substance use. Students who earned grades of C or lower in 2002 reported much higher lifetime and current prevalence rates for the use of all illicit drugs, inhalants, alcohol, and tobacco than those who earned A's and B's (Appendix B, Tables B8 and B9). This pattern was true statewide.

Over the past ten years, lifetime tobacco use decreased by 17 percent for students reporting A's and B's and by 11 percent for students reporting grades of C or lower (Table 3.4). Of special concern is the increase in lifetime use of illicit drugs since 1992. There has been a 71 percent increase in use of illicit drugs for A and B students and a 41 percent increase for

**Table 3.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances, by Academic Grades: 1990--2002**

	Students Reporting A's and B's							Students Reporting C's, D's, and F's						
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
Tobacco	52%	50%	50%	51%	51%	47%	41%	67%	66%	68%	69%	69%	65%	59%
Alcohol	79%	72%	71%	70%	70%	69%	69%	87%	84%	84%	83%	81%	79%	79%
Inhalants	21%	20%	16%	17%	19%	16%	16%	32%	31%	27%	29%	33%	29%	27%
Any Illicit Drug	20%	17%	22%	29%	31%	30%	30%	38%	35%	43%	50%	53%	49%	49%
Marijuana	18%	15%	20%	26%	30%	28%	28%	35%	32%	40%	47%	51%	48%	47%
Cocaine/Crack	4%	4%	4%	5%	7%	7%	7%	10%	9%	10%	13%	17%	16%	15%
Hallucinogens	3%	4%	5%	6%	6%	5%	4%	7%	8%	8%	11%	11%	9%	7%
Uppers	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%	7%	11%	9%	10%	11%	12%	11%	11%
Downers	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	6%	7%	7%	7%	9%	11%	9%	11%
Rohypnol	-	-	-	-	5%	4%	4%	-	-	-	-	12%	8%	9%
Ecstasy	3%	2%	2%	5%	4%	4%	7%	6%	4%	3%	8%	7%	7%	14%
Heroin	-	-	-	-	2%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	5%	3%	3%

- Not Available.

students making grades of C or below. While use of substances was lower among A and B students, their relatively greater increase in illicit drug use (especially for marijuana and cocaine/crack) reveals that academic performance is only one factor associated with substance use.

## Family Structure

The survey asked if students lived with “both of your parents” and 62 percent responded affirmatively. The question did not distinguish whether “both parents” referred only to biological parents or could include stepparents as well. Students’ substance use is related to their family structure. Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use substances than those who did not live with both parents (Appendix B, Tables B10 and B11). For example, 67 percent of secondary students who lived in two-parent households had ever drunk alcohol compared to 77 percent of those who lived in other family situations.

Lifetime use of alcohol has decreased for students in both family structures since 1990. For students living with both parents, the decrease was 15 percent, while it was 10 percent for students in other living situations (Table 3.5). A worrisome finding is that since 1992, lifetime marijuana use has increased by 42 percent among students whether living with two parents or in other family situations.

## Socioeconomic Status

Several questions included in the survey can be considered indirect indicators of socioeconomic status and/or disposable income. The questions include whether the student received an allowance, whether the student

**Table 3.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances, by Family Structure: 1990--2002**

	Students Living With Both Parents							Students Not Living With Both Parents						
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
Tobacco	54%	52%	51%	51%	50%	47%	40%	61%	59%	61%	62%	63%	58%	53%
Alcohol	79%	71%	70%	69%	68%	66%	67%	86%	83%	81%	80%	80%	78%	77%
Inhalants	22%	23%	17%	18%	20%	17%	16%	26%	24%	21%	22%	25%	22%	21%
Any Illicit Drug	21%	19%	23%	28%	31%	29%	28%	32%	29%	36%	42%	46%	42%	43%
Marijuana	19%	16%	20%	26%	29%	27%	27%	29%	26%	33%	40%	45%	41%	41%
Cocaine/Crack	5%	4%	5%	6%	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	7%	9%	12%	12%	11%
Hallucinogens	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%	4%	3%	6%	6%	7%	9%	10%	7%	6%
Uppers	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%	9%	7%	9%	10%	11%	9%	10%
Downers	4%	4%	4%	5%	6%	5%	6%	6%	5%	6%	7%	9%	8%	9%
Rohypnol	-	-	-	-	6%	4%	4%	-	-	-	-	8%	6%	6%
Ecstasy	4%	2%	2%	5%	4%	4%	7%	5%	3%	3%	7%	6%	6%	12%
Heroin	-	-	-	-	2%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	3%	2%	2%

- Not Available.

qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch, whether the student's parents were college graduates, and whether the student held a job. Substance use among secondary students is related to some of these variables (Table 3.6).

## **Student Employment**

Secondary students who held jobs were more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs.

As students age, they are more likely to hold jobs. Only 14 percent of seventh graders had jobs compared to 56 percent of seniors. Though more students are likely to hold jobs as they grow older, there was a strong positive relationship between student employment and substance use in all grades. Some 28 percent of secondary school students held jobs, and they were more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs. Among seventh graders, 46 percent of job holders had used a substance during the past school year compared to 29 percent of non-job holders. The same pattern was found for each grade.

The strong relationship between holding a job and substance use is further shown in Table 3.7, which compares lifetime and current use of selected substances between students who worked and those who did not work, and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing the prevalence of use among students who worked by the prevalence of use among students who did not. All ratios were essentially greater than 1.00, meaning that students who held a job were more likely to use all substances. For example,

**Table 3.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance\* in the Past School Year, by Socioeconomic Variables and Grade: 2002**

	All	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
<b>Job</b>							
Yes	<b>66%</b>	46%	52%	67%	69%	67%	73%
No	<b>48%</b>	29%	41%	55%	56%	59%	62%
<b>Allowances</b>							
Yes	<b>50%</b>	32%	43%	56%	61%	64%	63%
No	<b>55%</b>	32%	43%	58%	59%	62%	71%
<b>Family Income Level **</b>							
Free/Reduced-Price Lunch	<b>54%</b>	36%	48%	59%	59%	59%	69%
No Free/Reduced-Price Lunch	<b>54%</b>	30%	39%	57%	61%	65%	68%
Don't Know	<b>48%</b>	28%	41%	54%	57%	59%	67%
<b>Parental Education</b>							
College	<b>49%</b>	28%	37%	53%	55%	59%	67%
Not College	<b>60%</b>	41%	53%	62%	65%	64%	71%
Don't Know	<b>46%</b>	29%	41%	56%	59%	67%	64%

\* Tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or any illicit drug.

\*\* Children in a family of four earning \$ 22,945 a year or less were eligible to receive a free school lunch; children in a family of four earning more than \$22,945 but less than \$32,653 a year were eligible to receive a reduced-price school lunch (Source: US Department of Agriculture, "National School Lunch Program - SY2001-2002 Income Eligibility Guidelines").

**Table 3.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Selected Substances, by Employment Status: 2002**

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*
Cigarettes	53.6%	38.8%	1.38	23.7%	13.4%	1.77
Smokeless Tobacco	20.4%	9.5%	2.15	8.5%	3.4%	2.53
Beer	67.2%	50.0%	1.34	35.9%	20.2%	1.77
Wine Coolers	65.9%	52.2%	1.26	27.3%	18.6%	1.46
Wine	57.4%	44.6%	1.29	20.2%	13.7%	1.47
Liquor	62.9%	43.0%	1.46	32.3%	18.7%	1.73
Any Illicit Drug	44.0%	29.5%	1.49	22.1%	13.6%	1.63
Marijuana	42.7%	28.0%	1.52	20.2%	12.0%	1.69
Cocaine/Crack	11.7%	7.5%	1.57	4.4%	2.7%	1.60
Hallucinogens	7.2%	3.4%	2.13	2.0%	1.0%	2.09
Ecstasy	12.4%	7.0%	1.77	4.3%	2.6%	1.67

\* Ratio = (% Students Who Had a Job) / (% Students Who Had No Job)

Working students were two times more likely to report lifetime use of smokeless tobacco, hallucinogens, and Ecstasy.

working students were about one and a half times more likely to report lifetime use of any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine/crack, and liquor, and they were two times more likely to use smokeless tobacco, hallucinogens, and Ecstasy.

Students who are employed during the school year are more vulnerable to substance use than those who do not work, both because of the availability of extra income to purchase alcohol and drugs and because working students may associate with older colleagues on the job who can provide young people with additional means of obtaining substances.

Student employment also can lead to an over-commitment to work at the expense of school. It is important for parents, educators, and employers to be aware that students with jobs are at greater risk of substance use.

**Student Allowances**

About 43 percent of all secondary students said they received allowances. These students were somewhat less likely to have used a substance in the past school year, although there was little or no difference in substance use at some grade levels (Table 3.6).

**Family Income Level**

The question regarding eligibility for a free or reduced-price school lunch is a proxy measure of the family income level of students. More than 35 percent of all secondary students in 2002 said they qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch and were considered as coming from low-income families, 50 percent did not qualify, and 15 percent said they did not know.

Overall, there was no difference in past-year substance use based on whether or not students qualified for lunch assistance; however, the relationship is complex by grade level (Table 3.6). In grades seven, eight,

nine, and twelve, students who lived in low-income families were more likely to have used a substance in the past year than those from other families. But the association was reversed for grades ten and eleven.

### **Parental Education Level**

In the survey, students were asked whether either of their parents had graduated from college. About 45 percent of all students said that at least one of their parents had graduated from college, 39 percent said their parents were not college-educated, and 16 percent did not know the education level of their parents.

Secondary students with a college-educated parent were less likely to have used substances in the past school year (49 percent) than those whose parents had not achieved this educational level (60 percent). This pattern was consistent at all grade levels (Table 3.6).

### **Length of Time In School District**

Students were asked how long they had lived in their current school district. This question was intended as a measure of the relative stability of students' lives, as well as of the overall geographic mobility of families in the school district. Some 11 percent of secondary students had lived in their district one year or less, 18 percent had lived in their district two to three years, and 72 percent had lived there four years or more.

Overall, students who had been in the district three or fewer years were slightly more likely to use tobacco, inhalants, cocaine/crack, hallucinogens, steroids, and heroin than those who had lived in the district more than three years (Appendix B, Tables B14 and B15). In the 2002 survey, 47 percent of the "new" students had ever used tobacco and 19 percent had ever used an inhalant in their lives, compared to 44 percent and 17 percent, respectively, of students who had been in the district more than three years. This pattern was not seen for alcohol, where 72 percent of secondary students who had resided in the district longer reported lifetime drinking as compared to 70 percent for newer students.

### **Endnotes**

<sup>1</sup> Student enrollment data were based on the "2001-2002 Student Enrollment Reports," Austin, TX: Texas Education Agency.

<sup>2</sup> Jane Carlisle Maxwell, "Substance Abuse Trends in Texas," in *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, June 1994.



# Chapter 4

## Protective and Risk Factors Related to Substance Use

This chapter examines risk factors for substance use, as well as protective or resiliency factors which can help a student resist substance use.<sup>1</sup> Included are the findings of the 2002 survey in terms of risk and resiliency factors, such as peer use, perceived availability and danger of substances, perceived parental attitudes toward substance use, parental attendance at school events, perceived safety, age of first use, gambling behavior, and extracurricular activities.

Since 1994, the percentage of past-month alcohol users who always or most of the time got alcohol from stores has dropped by 40 percent.

- More students in 2002 reported that most or all of their close friends used marijuana than reported in past surveys.
- Secondary students who had used alcohol or drugs were more likely to have friends who carried weapons, belonged to a gang, or wished to drop out of school.
- Use of alcohol or illicit drugs at parties by secondary youths has been declining since 1998.
- Seventh graders thought that marijuana was less available than six years ago; this decrease in perceived availability paralleled the decreased use of marijuana by seventh graders.
- Since 1994, the percentage of past-month alcohol users who always or most of the time got alcohol from stores has decreased by 40 percent.
- Border students were more likely than non-border students to have obtained alcohol from stores or parties, and to report that cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol were easy to obtain.
- Youths who believed substances were dangerous to use were less likely to actually use those substances. Border students were more likely than non-border students to perceive tobacco and marijuana as dangerous to use, but less likely to perceive alcohol, inhalants, cocaine, crack, and heroin as dangerous to use.
- Adolescents who said that their parents disapproved of teens their age using substances were less likely to use these substances.
- As students got older, the perceived parental disapproval of cigarette and beer use decreased.

- Students, both border and non-border, whose parents attended school activities were less likely to use alcohol or marijuana.
- Substance users felt less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than did those who did not use substances.
- The average age of first use of tobacco has increased by one year since 1990, but this increase has not occurred for illicit drugs.
- Students who gambled were more likely to use substances, especially tobacco and alcohol.
- Border students under age 18 were more likely to have bought a lottery ticket in the past school year than their non-border peers, while legal-age border and non-border students alike reported having played the lottery.
- Students who participated in extracurricular activities reported lower levels of substance use than did students who did not participate; the difference was more pronounced among non-border students. But between 1994 and 2002, there was an increase in the use of illicit drugs by students who participated in extracurricular activities.

## Peer Use of Substances

Peer behavior has been found in many research studies to be one of the strongest factors associated with substance use, although the direction of causality may go either way. In this survey, students were asked how many of their close friends used substances. The response choices were “none,” “a few,” “some,” “most,” and “all” (Appendix E, Table E1). The percentage who said that at least a few of their close friends drank alcohol was much higher than for other substances. About 13 percent of seventh graders and 51 percent of seniors said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol.

Although fewer students said that at least “a few” of their close friends drank alcohol in 2002 (77 percent) than in 1988 (87 percent), this decline was not seen for students who reported that “most or all” of their close friends drank (Appendix E, Table E2). About 33 percent of the students surveyed in 2002, as in 1988, said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol. Also, 19 percent of the students in 2002 reported that most or all of their close friends smoked marijuana, compared to 12 percent in 1988.

Some 18 percent of the students in 2002 reported ever having used inhalants themselves, and they estimated that 16 percent of their peers had used inhalants. Yet, this similarity did not hold for other substances. About 71 percent said they had ever drunk alcohol, and they estimated 77 percent of their friends had drunk alcohol. While 32 percent of students reported ever having used marijuana, they estimated that 54 percent of their friends had used marijuana. It is possible that while some students may deny their own substance use behavior on the survey, they are more straightforward about their friends’ use. It is also possible that students tend to overestimate the

About 19 percent of secondary students in 2002 reported that most or all of their close friends smoked marijuana, compared to 12 percent in 1988.

number of their peers who use substances.<sup>2</sup> Because many students behave according to what they perceive to be the expectations of their peers, it is essential to correct such overestimates of alcohol and drug use.

### ***Peer Values and Behaviors***

Students were asked how many of their friends fit the following categories: “felt close to their parents,” “sometimes carried weapons like a knife or gun,” “cared about making good grades,” “belonged to a gang or were interested in becoming a gang member,” and “wished they could drop out of school” (Appendix E, Table E8). Response categories were “none,” “a few,” “some,” “most,” and “all.” Although these questions were asked about their friends, it is likely that their answers also reflect the values, attitudes, and behaviors of the respondents.

About 95 to 97 percent of secondary students in 2002 reported having at least a few friends who felt close to their parents or who cared about making good grades. Alternatively, 36 percent of the students reported having at least a few friends who carried weapons; 23 percent had at least a few friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to be gang members; and 42 percent had at least a few peers who wished they could drop out of school. The percentage of secondary students who said having friends who carried weapons, who belonged to or wanted to belong to a gang, or who wished to drop out of school remained stable over the past two years.

While the responses of border and non-border students were similar for three of the questions, more non-border students (37 percent) than border students (29 percent) reported having at least a few friends who carried weapons. However, fewer non-border (21 percent) than border (30 percent) students had at least a few friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to belong to one.

Substance users were more likely than non-users to say that all or most of their friends carried weapons, belonged to a gang, or wished to drop out of school.

Substance use by students is correlated with the values and attitudes of their immediate peer group. Substance users were less likely than non-users to report that all or most of their friends felt close to their parents or cared about making good grades (Table 4.1). For example, 35 percent of secondary students who had ever used marijuana said that all or most of their peers felt close to their parents, while 44 percent of the marijuana non-users said so.

Substance users were more likely than non-users to say that all or most of their friends carried weapons, belonged to a gang or wanted to be gang members, or wished to drop out of school. About 10 percent of secondary students who had ever used marijuana reported all or most of their friends carried weapons, as compared to 3 percent of the marijuana non-users. Similar differences were found between alcohol users and non-users and for other peer behaviors.

**Table 4.1. Peer Behaviors Reported by Lifetime Alcohol or Marijuana Users Compared to Peer Behaviors Reported by Non-Users: 2002 Texas Secondary Students**

How Many of Your Friends...	Lifetime Alcohol Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use	
	Users	Non-Users	Users	Non-Users
<b>...Feel Close to Their Parents?</b>				
None	4.9%	5.9%	5.8%	4.9%
A Few	30.5%	23.3%	32.9%	26.3%
Some	26.8%	22.3%	26.5%	25.0%
Most	31.5%	34.3%	29.1%	33.8%
All	6.4%	14.3%	5.8%	10.1%
<b>...Sometimes Carry Weapons?</b>				
None	57.8%	81.2%	48.2%	72.4%
A Few	23.9%	12.5%	26.9%	17.6%
Some	11.5%	4.3%	15.1%	6.7%
Most	4.7%	1.3%	7.0%	2.1%
All	2.1%	0.8%	2.7%	1.2%
<b>...Care About Making Good Grades?</b>				
None	3.4%	3.2%	4.8%	2.7%
A Few	16.4%	11.6%	19.8%	12.8%
Some	25.0%	17.0%	26.5%	20.7%
Most	40.1%	41.1%	35.9%	42.6%
All	15.2%	27.1%	13.0%	21.2%
<b>...Belong to a Gang or Want to be a Gang Member?</b>				
None	74.1%	86.1%	66.9%	82.5%
A Few	14.2%	9.0%	16.0%	11.2%
Some	6.6%	3.1%	9.0%	4.0%
Most	3.5%	1.1%	5.5%	1.5%
All	1.6%	0.8%	2.7%	0.8%
<b>...Wish They Could Drop Out of School?</b>				
None	52.5%	72.1%	44.6%	64.5%
A Few	30.5%	19.2%	33.0%	24.6%
Some	10.0%	5.4%	12.7%	6.9%
Most	4.5%	1.9%	6.2%	2.6%
All	2.5%	1.4%	3.5%	1.5%

### ***Substance Use at Parties***

Fifty-two percent of all secondary students (56 percent of border students and 51 percent of non-border students) reported that alcohol was used at one or more of the parties they attended during the past school year. Nearly 40 percent of seniors said that alcohol was always consumed at parties they attended; whereas, only 4 percent of seventh graders said so (Appendix E, Table E3). The use of marijuana and/or other drugs at parties was less common, but still frequent. Forty percent of all secondary students (41 percent of border students and 40 percent of non-border students) reported that marijuana or illicit drugs were used at some of the parties they attended in the past year. Seniors (17 percent) were more likely than seventh graders (3 percent) to say that illicit drugs were always used at parties they attended.

Illicit drug use at parties by secondary youths increased to its highest level in 1998 and has declined continuously since then (Figure 4.1). Use of alcohol at parties also showed an important decrease in 2002 after showing a fairly stable level during the past eight years.

## Perceived Availability

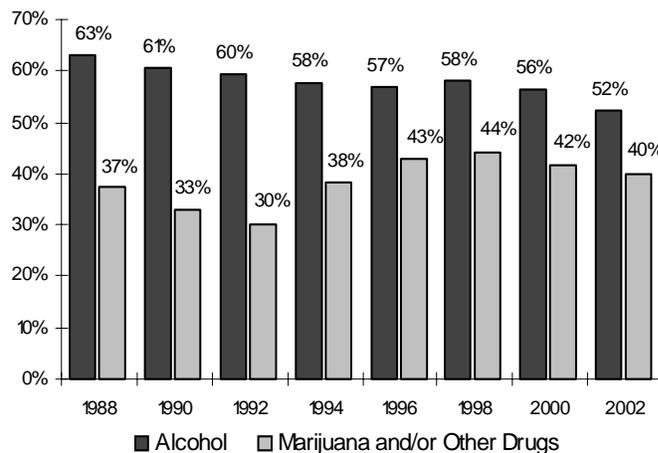
Students reported that a variety of substances were readily available if they wanted them. Not surprisingly, students said that alcohol and tobacco were easier to obtain than other substances (Appendix E, Table E4). About 71 percent of the students in 2002 thought that alcohol was very or somewhat easy to obtain compared to 66 percent for tobacco, 47 percent for marijuana, 26 percent for Ecstasy, 22 percent for cocaine, and 13 to 16 percent for Rohypnol, heroin, or hallucinogens.

Students in the upper grades said that it was easier to get substances than did younger students. For example, 42 percent of seniors thought it was very easy to get marijuana compared to 10 percent of seventh graders. In terms of regional differences, border students were more likely than non-border students to report that cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol were very easy to obtain (Figure 4.2). Some 20 percent of border students said that cocaine was very easy to get, compared to 11 percent of non-border students. Both border and non-border students alike thought that marijuana and hallucinogens were very easy to obtain.

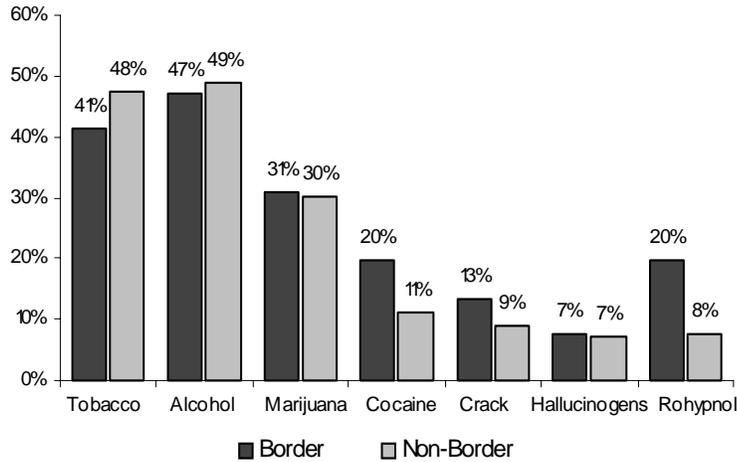
Border students were more likely than non-border students to perceive that cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol were very easy to obtain.

The easier it is to obtain a substance, the higher the rate of use by students. Table 4.2 shows the past-month use of eight substances broken down by how the students perceived the availability of the substances. For example, 46 percent of all secondary students in 2002 who said that alcohol was very easy to obtain actually drank alcohol during the past month before

**Figure 4.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Substances Were Used at Some Parties They Attended This School Year: 1988-2002**



**Figure 4.2. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Said Selected Substances Were Very Easy to Obtain: 2002**



**Table 4.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Perceived Availability: 2002**

	Impossible to Get	Very Difficult to Get	Somewhat Difficult to Get	Somewhat Easy to Get	Very Easy to Get
Tobacco	2.4%	5.9%	9.9%	14.7%	29.8%
Alcohol	7.8%	14.7%	24.4%	35.8%	46.4%
Marijuana	0.7%	2.6%	7.7%	17.9%	33.5%
Cocaine	0.2%	0.7%	2.0%	5.9%	15.7%
Hallucinogens	0.1%	0.8%	1.9%	4.0%	9.7%
Rohypnol	0.3%	0.4%	1.5%	5.7%	11.3%
Ecstasy	0.1%	0.7%	2.0%	6.4%	13.2%
Heroin	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	2.1%	3.1%

the survey. By contrast, only 8 percent of those who said that alcohol was impossible to get drank it in the previous month. Because users are more likely to know how to get substances more easily than are non-users, this survey is not an objective measure of the actual availability of substances, but instead it is a measure of how available students think substances are.

While students were less likely to perceive the easy availability of tobacco, alcohol, cocaine/crack and hallucinogens in the past two years, the perceptions of availability of marijuana, Rohypnol, and heroin remained constant. Conversely, many more students in 2002 (26 percent) than in 2000 (19 percent) thought Ecstasy was very or somewhat easy to get. For most illicit drugs, the perceptions of availability decreased from a peak in 1996. Paralleling the Texas survey findings, the national Monitoring the Future

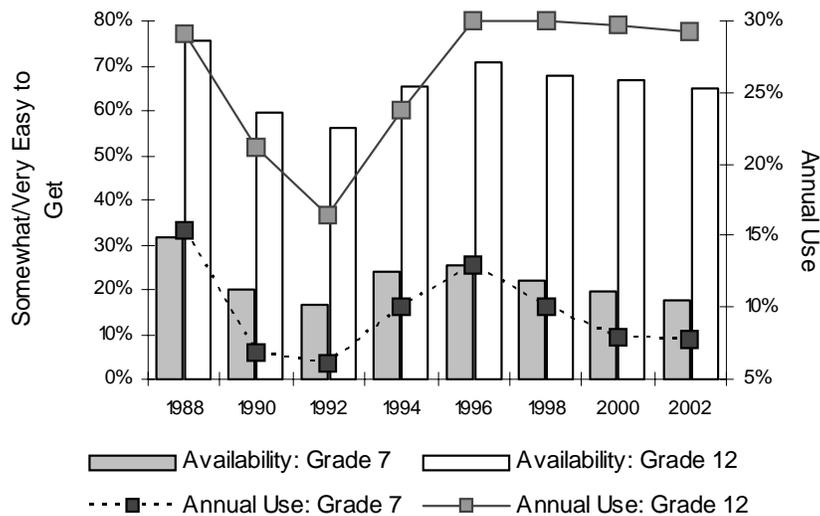
study reported that fewer eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders in 2002 than in 1996 thought marijuana, cocaine/crack, and heroin were fairly easy or very easy to get.

The enduring relationship between perceived availability and use of a substance is shown in Figure 4.3, which compares annual marijuana use and perceived availability of marijuana between seventh and twelfth graders from 1988 to 2002. The prevalence of use declined when more students thought marijuana was not as easy to obtain. About 76 percent of seniors in 1988 said that marijuana was somewhat or very easy to obtain; this decreased to 56 percent in 1992 and then increased to 65 percent in 2002. The annual rate of marijuana use fluctuated correspondingly; the prevalence rate was 29 percent in 1988, 17 percent in 1992, and 29 percent in 2002. Among seventh graders, this relationship was even more obvious.

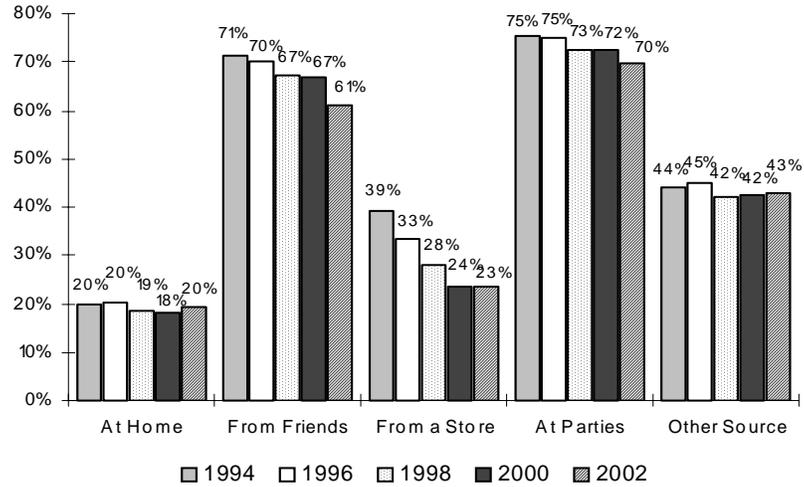
Alcohol continues to be seen as less available in terms of buying from stores (Figure 4.4). Parties were still the major source of alcoholic beverages for youths, with friends as the second most common source. There was not much difference between 1994 and 2002 in the percentage of students who said they had obtained alcohol from home or other sources.

Border students were somewhat more likely than non-border students to have obtained alcohol from stores or parties, but less likely to have obtained alcohol from home (Figure 4.5). The nearness to Mexico may make the acquisition of alcohol from commercial sources easier for border students.

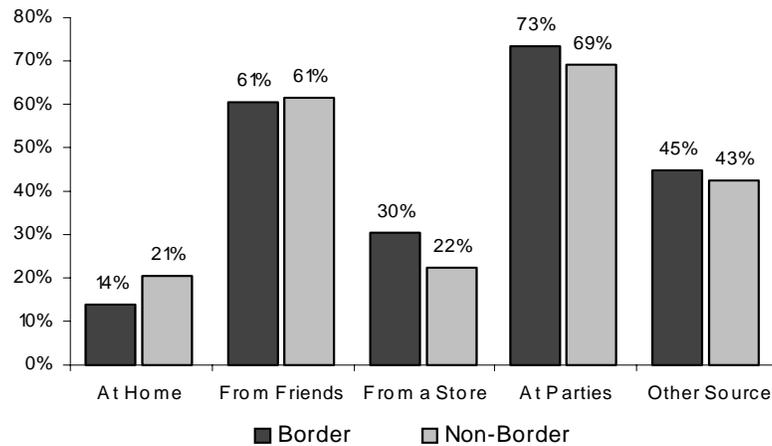
**Figure 4.3. Trends in Perceived Availability and Annual Use of Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students in Grades 7 and 12: 1988-2002**



**Figure 4.4. Percentage of Past-Month Alcohol Users Who Always/Most of the Time Get Alcohol From Various Sources, Texas Secondary Students: 1994-2002**



**Figure 4.5. Percentage of Past-Month Alcohol Users Who Always/Most of the Time Get Alcohol From Various Sources, Border and Non-Border Secondary Students: 2002**



## Perceived Danger of Substances

In the survey, students were asked how dangerous they thought it was for teens their age to use substances. The response choices ranged from “very dangerous” to “not at all dangerous” (Appendix E, Table E5). Tobacco and alcohol were thought to be the least threatening substances to use. Only 47 percent of secondary students in 2002 thought that tobacco or alcohol was very dangerous to use. Fifty-eight percent of the students thought marijuana was very dangerous to use, and more than three-fourths believed that inhalants, Ecstasy, and steroids were very dangerous. About 85 to 88 percent thought that cocaine, crack, and heroin were very dangerous to use.

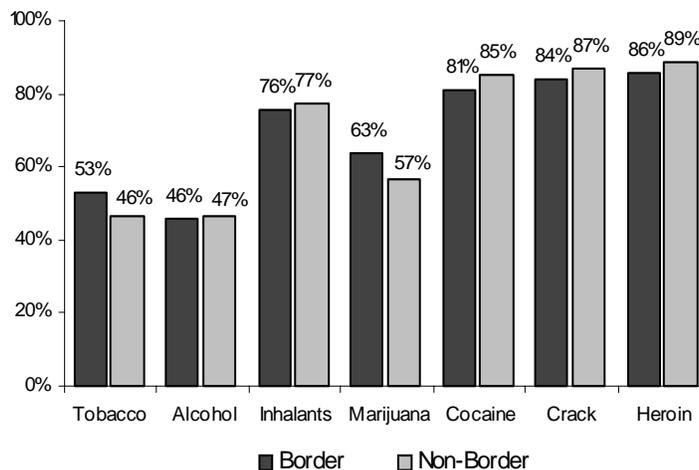
Youths who believed that substances were dangerous to use were less likely to actually use those substances.

There were some differences between border and non-border students in terms of percentage who thought substances were dangerous to use (Figure 4.6). Border students were more likely than non-border students to consider tobacco and marijuana to be very dangerous, but less likely to see alcohol, inhalants, cocaine, crack, and heroin as very dangerous to use.

The perceived danger of using substances can be a strong predictor of student use. Youths who believed that substances were dangerous to use were less likely to actually use those substances. Only 21 percent of secondary students who thought alcohol was very dangerous to use actually drank in the past month, compared to 68 percent of those who thought alcohol use was not dangerous at all (Table 4.3). Only 4 percent of adolescents who believed marijuana was very dangerous to use had actually used it in the past month; whereas, 56 percent of those who believed marijuana was not dangerous at all had used it.

The trend in perceived danger of substances seems to correspond with trends in substance use over time. Figure 4.7 shows the relationship of marijuana use and selected risk factors in the past ten years. From 1992 to 1996, the increased availability of marijuana, the reduction in students' perceived danger of using marijuana, and the increase of marijuana use by friends helped generate increases in marijuana use among Texas secondary students. After 1998, however, students' attitudes began to change, with the attitudes about risk factors either decreasing or increasing at the same time that current marijuana use leveled off.

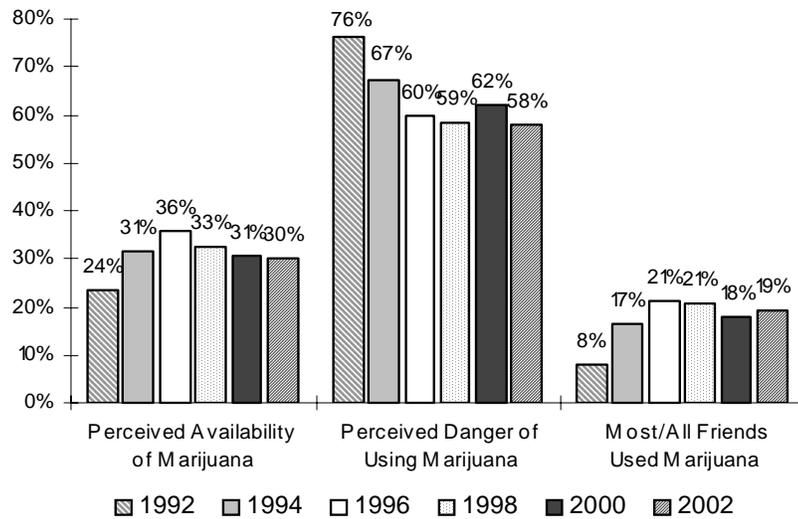
**Figure 4.6. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Thought Selected Substances Were Very Dangerous to Use: 2002**



**Table 4.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Selected Substances, by Perceived Danger: 2002**

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All
Tobacco	9.0%	21.9%	34.7%	50.9%
Alcohol	20.7%	42.5%	55.4%	68.1%
Inhalants	4.6%	12.4%	20.8%	30.1%
Marijuana	3.5%	16.3%	36.1%	55.6%
Cocaine	1.4%	11.4%	27.4%	22.2%
Crack	0.4%	2.1%	8.6%	9.7%
Ecstasy	1.3%	8.8%	20.7%	35.1%
Steroids	0.3%	1.4%	4.0%	11.4%
Heroin	0.3%	2.7%	4.9%	10.0%

**Figure 4.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Marijuana Was Very Easy to Obtain, Very Dangerous to Use, and Used by Most/All of Their Friends: 1992-2002**



## Perceived Parental Attitudes

The majority of secondary students in 2002 perceived that their parents strongly disapproved of youths their age using cigarettes (71 percent), beer (63 percent), or marijuana (81 percent). There was little difference between border and non-border students in the reported attitude of their parents toward substance use.

Adolescents who said that their parents disapproved of teens their age using substances were less likely to use substances than those who said their parents approved or were neutral about their substance use. In the 2002 survey, only 20 percent of all secondary students whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved of their drinking beer actually drank during the past month, compared to 60 percent of those whose parents strongly or mildly approved

and 48 percent of those who reported their parents as neutral (Table 4.4). Similar behavior patterns were seen for cigarette and marijuana smokers.

There is a strong need for parents to talk with their children and make their disapproval of substance use known early.

Perceived parental disapproval of cigarette and beer use declined as students got older (Figure 4.8). In contrast, there was not much difference in parental disapproval by grade for marijuana: about 79 to 82 percent of students in all grades reported that their parents strongly disapproved.

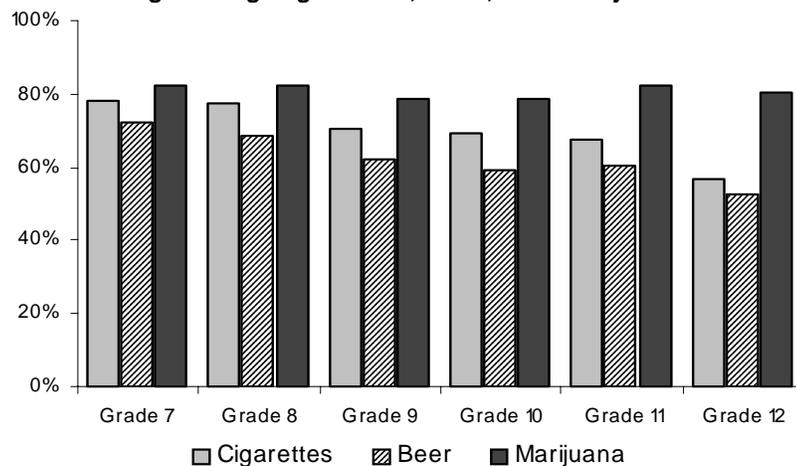
In addition, as students age, they become more aware of their parents' attitudes (Appendix E, Table E6). For example, 12 percent of the seventh graders said they did not know how their parents felt about their drinking beer; whereas, only 5 percent of the twelfth graders did not know. However, many students begin substance use at an early age. Seventh graders who used tobacco reported first use of tobacco at 10.6 years, and those seventh graders who used marijuana began at 11.5 years of age. Therefore, there is a strong need for parents to talk with their children and make their disapproval known early.

Parents apparently have become clearer in expressing their attitudes toward substance use since 1988. About 18 percent of all secondary students surveyed in 1988 did not know how their parents felt about kids their age

**Table 4.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Cigarettes, Beer, and Marijuana in the Past Month, by Perceived Parental Attitudes: 2002**

	Past-Month Cigarette Use	Past-Month Beer Use	Past-Month Marijuana Use
Parents Disapproved	14%	20%	12%
Parents Approved	41%	60%	46%
Parents Neither Disapproved nor Approved	36%	48%	40%
Don't Know How Parents Felt	16%	20%	14%

**Figure 4.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students, by Grade, Whose Parents Strongly Disapproved of Kids Their Age Using Cigarettes, Beer, and Marijuana: 2002**



drinking beer, compared to only 8 percent of those in 2002. About 11 percent of the students in 1988 were not sure of their parents' attitudes toward marijuana use, compared to 8 percent in 2002.

The differences in the perceptions of parental attitudes between 1988 and 2002 may have contributed to the changes in substance use among secondary students. For example, the trends in parental disapproval of marijuana use seem to correspond with the shifts in students' annual use (including past-month use) of marijuana over time (Figure 4.9). The percentage of seniors who said their parents strongly disapproved of marijuana use increased from 1988 to 1992, then decreased or remained stable during 1994 and 2002. Likewise, annual use of marijuana among seniors declined from 1988 to 1992 and then rose again after 1994. Corresponding trends also occurred in other grades.

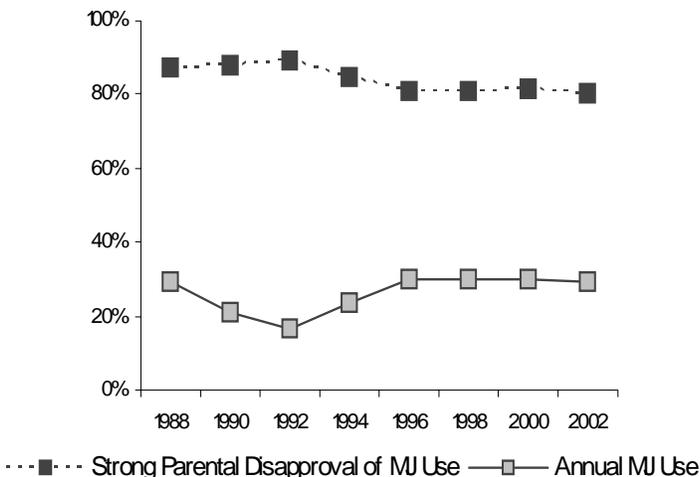
## Parental Attendance at School Events

Students who had used substances were less likely to report parental attendance at school events than non-users.

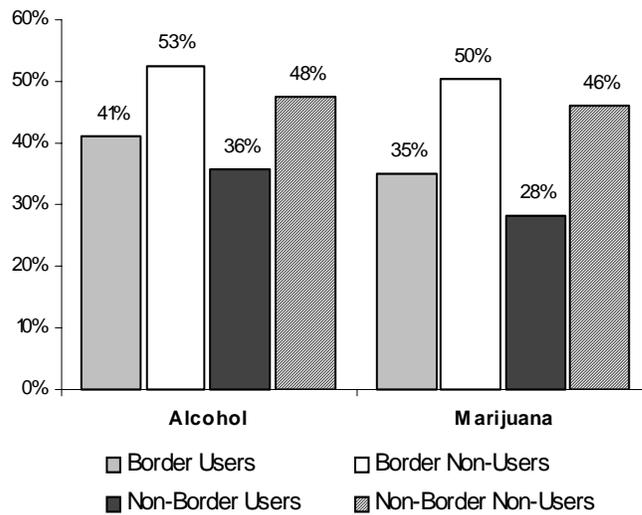
Students were asked if their parents usually attended school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings. This question was intended to indicate, at least partially, the degree to which parents were involved with their children's education. About 44 percent of all secondary students (48 percent of border and 43 percent of non-border students) in 2002 said that their parents regularly participated in such school-related activities.

Students, both border and non-border, who had used substances were less likely to report parental attendance at school events than non-users (Figure 4.10). For example, 41 percent of border students who used alcohol in the past month said that their parents usually attended school events, while 53 percent of the alcohol non-users on the border said so. The pattern was also true between current marijuana users and non-users. This finding

**Figure 4.9. Trends in Perceived Parental Disapproval and Annual Use of Marijuana Among Texas Seniors: 1988-2002**



**Figure 4.10. Parental Attendance at School Events for Past-Month Alcohol and Marijuana Users Compared to Non-Users, Border and Non-Border Secondary Students: 2002**



suggests that parental attendance at school functions may indicate to their children that they are cared for and supported and may help prevent substance use by their children.

## Perceived Safety

Students were asked how safe they felt in their home, in their neighborhood, and at school (Appendix E, Table E7). They were asked to rate each environment as “very safe,” “somewhat safe,” “not very safe,” or “not safe at all.” Only 2 percent of secondary students in 2002 said their homes were not very safe or not safe at all, while 11 percent felt unsafe in their neighborhoods and 14 percent felt unsafe at school.

The perceptions of safety, in general, increased with grade level. For example, 36 percent of seventh graders thought their neighborhoods were very safe, as compared to 52 percent of seniors. While there was little difference between border and non-border students in perceptions about safety of their homes or schools, border students (32 percent) were less likely to feel safe in their neighborhoods than non-border students (44 percent).

Students’ substance use was associated with their perceptions of the safety of their environments. Students who had ever used substances said they felt significantly less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than non-users (Table 4.5). For example, 76 percent of secondary students who had ever drunk alcohol felt very safe at home compared to 83 percent of non-drinkers (42 percent versus 45 percent in neighborhoods, and 33 percent versus 41 percent in schools). Similar patterns but with less impact were reported by marijuana users and non-users.

Students who had ever used substances said they felt significantly less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than non-users.

## Age of First Use

Inhalants, cigarettes, and beer were the first substances tried by Texas secondary school students. Students started using “licit” substances earlier than they began using illicit drugs. This was true across all grades (Appendix E, Table E14).

Table 4.6 shows the age of first use for selected substances reported by seniors since 1988. The average age of first use of tobacco has increased by about one year since 1990. The average age of first use of alcohol peaked in 1994 and has remained steady since 1996. However, average age of first use

**Table 4.5. Perceptions of Safety for Lifetime Substance Users Compared to Non-Users: 2002 Texas Secondary Students**

How Safe Do You Feel...	Lifetime Alcohol Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use	
	Users	Non-Users	Users	Non-Users
<b>...in Your Home?</b>				
Very Safe	76.4%	83.1%	75.0%	79.9%
Somewhat Safe	20.4%	14.4%	21.0%	17.6%
Not Very Safe	1.3%	0.8%	1.6%	1.0%
Not Safe At All	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%
Don't Know	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.2%
<b>...in Your Neighborhood?</b>				
Very Safe	41.5%	44.8%	43.6%	42.0%
Somewhat Safe	45.5%	42.5%	42.9%	45.4%
Not Very Safe	8.6%	8.1%	8.6%	8.3%
Not Safe At All	2.5%	1.9%	2.8%	2.0%
Don't Know	2.0%	2.7%	2.1%	2.2%
<b>...at School?</b>				
Very Safe	33.1%	40.5%	33.4%	35.9%
Somewhat Safe	49.2%	44.7%	47.0%	48.4%
Not Very Safe	10.0%	8.2%	10.3%	9.1%
Not Safe At All	4.6%	3.3%	5.6%	3.6%
Don't Know	3.1%	3.4%	3.8%	2.9%

**Table 4.6. Age of First Use (in Years) in Substances Among Texas Seniors Who Are Currently Using Various Substances: 1988-2002**

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
Tobacco	-	12.8	12.9	13.6	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.6
Alcohol	12.9	13.3	13.5	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.7
Inhalants	14.4	13.3	13.0	13.9	13.9	13.6	13.6	13.2
Marijuana	14.6	14.2	14.4	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.8
Cocaine	15.8	15.2	15.2	16.1	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9
Hallucinogens	15.8	15.0	15.2	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.6	15.5
Uppers	15.3	14.5	14.7	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.6
Downers	15.1	14.1	14.5	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.6
Heroin	15.4	-	-	-	-	15.6	15.6	15.6

- Not Available

of the illicit drugs has fluctuated up and down. Adolescents who do not use substances before the age of 18 are likely to avoid chemical dependency problems later in life.<sup>3</sup>

## Gambling

A small number of questions about gambling behavior were asked in the survey because gambling has been found to be associated with substance use and abuse among youths as well as adults.<sup>4</sup> In 2002, some 18 percent of secondary school students under age 18 said they had bought a lottery ticket in the past year, even though state law requires that tickets only be sold to those aged 18 or older. About 42 percent of students aged 18 or older also reported buying a lottery ticket in the past year. The percentage of students under age 18 who bought lottery tickets did not increase with age; 20 percent of 13-year-old students and 18 percent of 17-year-old students reported they bought tickets in the past year.

In addition to playing the lottery, 31 percent of students said they had participated in other kinds of activities which involved gambling for money. These percentages ranged from 28 to 33 percent across grades. Boys were more likely to have gambled, with 24 percent of boys and 17 percent of girls in secondary schools having bought a lottery ticket, and 46 percent of boys and 18 percent of girls having participated in other gambling activities. In terms of ethnicity, 25 percent of Hispanic students and 17 to 18 percent of African Americans or Anglos had played the lottery. About 35 percent of African American students and 31 percent of Hispanic or Anglo students had participated in other gambling activities.

Some 18 percent of secondary school students under age 18 said they had bought a lottery ticket in the past year.

Border students under age 18 (23 percent) were more likely to have bought a lottery ticket in the past year than their peers elsewhere in the state (17 percent), while 41 to 42 percent of legal-age border and non-border students alike had played the lottery. About 28 percent of border students and 32 percent of non-border students said they had participated in other kinds of gambling activities, besides lottery play.

Students who had poorer academic grades reported more gambling activities. Some 17 percent of students who made A's had bought lottery tickets compared to 34 percent of students who made F's; and, 27 percent of A students had participated in other gambling activities compared to 51 percent of students who earned grades of F.

Those students who had jobs were more likely to gamble. Seventeen percent of secondary students who did not have a job bought lottery tickets, as compared to 28 percent who had jobs and bought lottery tickets. Also, 28 percent of those without jobs participated in other gambling activities, as compared to 39 percent of those who had jobs. It may be thought that

students with jobs were more likely to play the lottery and to gamble on other activities because they had more disposable income to spend on betting activities. Having money from an allowance was not found to be related to gambling. Most students reported spending very little money on gambling, with 64 percent of all secondary students surveyed in 2002 spending no money on gambling, 19 percent spending \$10 or less, 10 percent spending \$11 to \$50, 3 percent spending \$51 to \$100, and 4 percent spending more than \$100 on gambling activities over the past year.

Students who gambled were more likely to use substances, especially tobacco and alcohol.

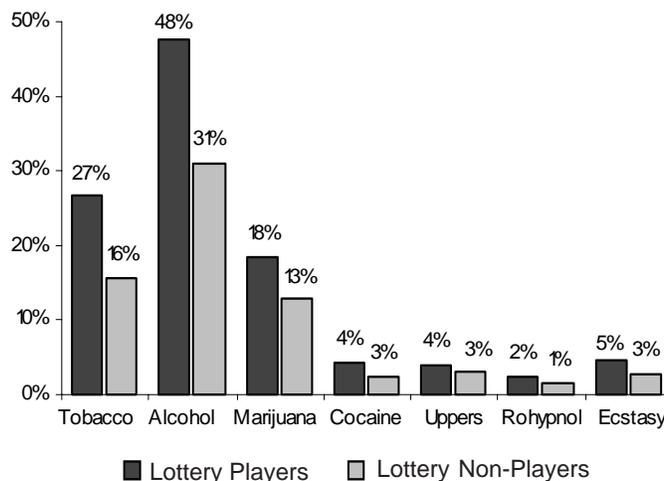
Compared to 2000, fewer students reported they were involved in playing the lottery or other gambling behavior. Much of the drop in gambling was among Hispanics, students making good grades, and students without jobs.

Secondary students who gambled were more likely to use substances, especially tobacco and alcohol (Figure 4.11). Among those who played the Texas Lottery, 27 percent were current users of tobacco, as compared to 16 percent of those who had not bought lottery tickets. Some 48 percent of lottery players drank alcohol in the past month, while only 31 percent of those who had not bought lottery tickets were current alcohol drinkers. Some 48 percent of lottery players drank alcohol in the past month, while only 31 percent of those who had not bought lottery tickets were current alcohol drinkers. Lottery players were also more likely to have used illicit drugs in the past month. Higher substance use was found among students who had participated in other forms of gambling, compared to those who had not gambled.

## Extracurricular Activities

Students were asked if they regularly participated in each of eleven specific extracurricular activities. In the 2002 survey, 19 percent of all secondary students did not participate in any outside activity, 58 percent participated in one or two types of outside activities, and 23 percent had three

**Figure 4.11. Percentage of Texas Secondary School Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Texas Lottery Participation: 2002**



or more types of extracurricular activities. Younger students, girls, and Anglo students were more likely to participate in multiple extracurricular activities.

Students in border schools were less likely to participate in extracurricular activities than were students in non-border schools. About 23 percent of border students did not participate in any type of outside activity compared to 18 percent of non-border students. Those border students who were involved in extracurricular activities participated, on average, in a smaller number of activities.

Substance use was lower among students who participated in extracurricular activities (except for VOE/DE/work study) than those students who did not participate in such activities.

Overall, there were some differences between adolescents who used substances and those who did not use substances in regard to extracurricular activity participation (Table 4.7). The differences were more pronounced for non-border students, perhaps because they were more likely to be involved in extracurricular activities. For example, among border students, 25 percent of past-month drinkers reported no extracurricular activities as compared to 21 percent of non-drinkers, while among non-border students, past-month drinkers reported 23 percent versus 16 percent for non-drinkers. Also, the more activities in which a student participated, the less likely the student was to use substances. Among border and non-border students alike, marijuana users participated in significantly fewer extracurricular activities than students who did not use marijuana. Again, the difference was stronger among non-border students.

While the use of substances was lower overall among secondary students who participated in extracurricular activities than among those who did not participate in such activities, important differences were observed in the prevalence of substance use among the different activity groups (Appendix F, Tables F1-F10). Figure 4.12 shows the differences in past-month use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and illicit drugs for students participating in each of the surveyed activities.

**Table 4.7. Participation of Border and Non-Border Secondary School Students in Extracurricular Activities, by Past-Month Alcohol or Marijuana Use: 2002**

Number of Activities	Past-Month Alcohol Use				Past-Month Marijuana Use			
	Border Users	Border Non-Users	Non-Border Users	Non-Border Non-Users	Border Users	Border Non-Users	Non-Border Users	Non-Border Non-Users
0	25%	21%	23%	16%	29%	22%	29%	16%
1	38%	37%	37%	34%	38%	37%	39%	34%
2	20%	22%	20%	25%	19%	22%	18%	24%
3 or More	17%	20%	21%	26%	14%	19%	15%	26%

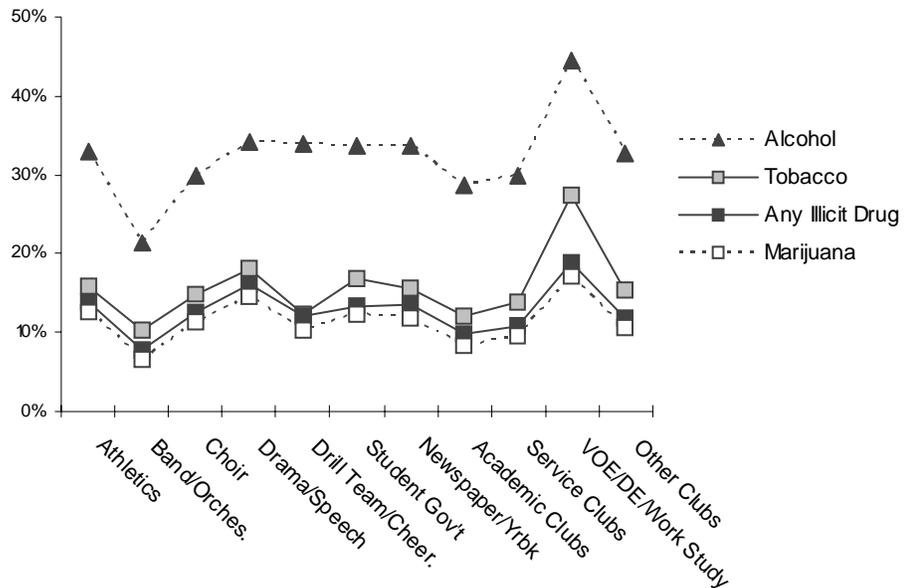
**VOE/DE/  
Work Study**

Students in VOE/DE/work study reported the highest rates of substance use among all students who participated in extracurricular activities.

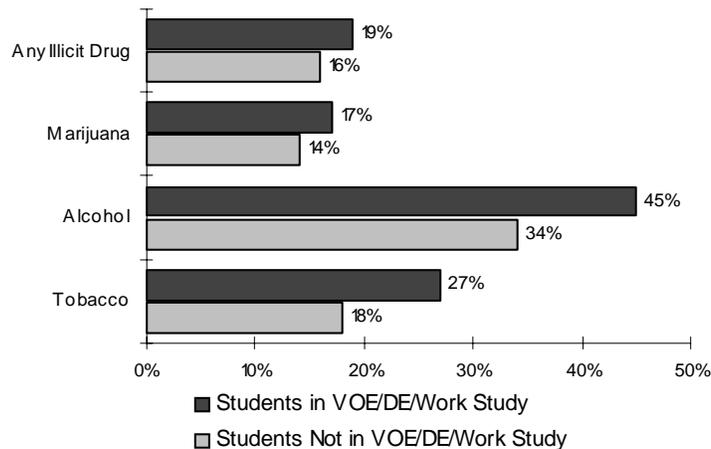
Four percent of all secondary students were involved in vocational education (VOE), distributive education (DE), and work study programs. Unlike other specific activities, students who participated in these programs were more likely to use substances than those who did not (Figure 4.13). This pattern probably was related to the similar findings that students with jobs were more likely to use substances than those without jobs (see Chapter 3).

Students in VOE/DE/work study also reported the highest rates of substance use among all students who participated in extracurricular activities. For example, 19 percent of VOE/DE/work study students in 2002

**Figure 4.12. Percentage of Texas Secondary School Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2002**



**Figure 4.13. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Texas Secondary Students Who Participated in VOE/DE/Work Study Programs Versus Students Who Did Not Participate in Those Programs: 2002**



reported past-month use of any illicit drug, compared to 14 percent for athletes, 13 percent for choir students, and 8 percent for band/orchestra members.

### ***Drama/Speech***

Sixteen percent of students participated in drama and speech programs. These students reported the second highest rates for current use of tobacco, marijuana, and illicit drugs. About 16 percent of drama and speech students in 2002 admitted current use of any illicit drug, which was exceeded only by the VOE/DE/work study students. Drama and speech students reported the second highest rate of current cigarette use at 17 percent.

### ***Athletics***

Athletics was the most popular extracurricular activity, with 54 percent of all secondary students being involved. Participation decreased as grade level increased. Among athletes, 14 percent reported current use of an illicit drug compared to 18 percent of the non-athletes. Athletes, along with student government members, had the second highest rate for current use of smokeless tobacco (6 percent).

### ***Newspaper/ Yearbook***

Six percent of secondary students were involved in the student newspaper or yearbook. Students in this activity reported lower use of tobacco, marijuana, and other illicit drugs than those not in the student newspaper or yearbook; however, their lifetime use of alcohol was higher than those who were not involved in student newspaper or yearbook.

### ***Choir***

More than 15 percent of students participated in choir. Participation in choir decreased linearly from 23 percent of seventh graders to 12 percent of seniors. Choir members reported 13 percent of current illicit drug use compared to 16 percent for non-choir members. Current use of cigarettes was 14 percent, and use of smokeless tobacco was among the lowest of all the groups.

### ***Drill Team/ Cheerleaders***

Twelve percent of secondary students were drill team members and cheerleaders. This group had the highest prevalence rate (74 percent) for lifetime alcohol use. Wine coolers were the favorite alcoholic beverage with current use reported at 25 percent. Current use of illicit drugs was only 12 percent among drill team members and cheerleaders, compared to 16 percent for non-members. Drill team members and cheerleaders reported the lowest rates of lifetime and current use of smokeless tobacco among students who participated in extracurricular activities.

***Academic Clubs***

Twenty-one percent of students belonged to academic societies such as math, science, or foreign language clubs – the third most popular activity that students regularly participated in. Students in academic clubs reported 10 percent current use of illicit drugs compared to 17 percent use by non-academic club students. Current cigarette use was the second lowest at 11 percent.

***Student Government***

Some 6 percent of students were involved in student government. Participation in student government increased with grade level. Only 4 percent of seventh graders were involved, as compared to 13 percent of seniors. Thirteen percent of student government members reported current use of any illicit drug compared to 16 percent of those not active in student government. Current beer drinking was the second highest at 25 percent.

***Service Clubs***

Eleven percent of all secondary students were members of service clubs (Key Club, Scouts, and so on). Only 8 percent of seventh graders versus 21 percent of seniors were active in service clubs. Students in this club were among the least likely to use any illicit drug as compared to students who did not belong to service clubs (11 percent versus 16 percent current use).

***Band/Orchestra***

The 22 percent of secondary students who participated in band or orchestra reported the lowest lifetime and current use of all substances except smokeless tobacco. Use of any illicit drug among band/orchestra members was lower than for those who did not participate in band or orchestra (8 percent versus 17 percent). Current cigarette use was only 10 percent, and smokeless tobacco use was 2 percent. Involvement with band/orchestra decreased linearly by grade level. About 36 percent of seventh graders were in band or orchestra, but by twelfth grade, only 17 percent were involved.

***Other Clubs***

The school survey also queried about membership in “other” clubs. Thirty percent of students belonged to these clubs. Members of these clubs reported current use of illicit drugs at 12 percent, compared to 17 percent for students who did not belong to “other” clubs. Because these clubs were not specified, it is difficult to draw any conclusions about patterns of substance use by students who participated in a wide variety of these “other” clubs.

## Changes Between 1994 and 2002

The increases in past-month marijuana use between 1994 and 2002 were greater for students who participated in extracurricular activities than those who did not.

The percentage changes in prevalence of substance use varied across activities from 1994 to 2002 (Appendix F, Tables F11-F14). Rates of past-month drinking or tobacco use decreased in this time period for all of the activity groups. Students in VOE/DE/work study, drill team/cheerleader, student government, and student newspaper/yearbook had higher rates of past-month alcohol use in all or some years than did those students who were not involved in these activities.

Past-month use of marijuana increased from 1994 to 2002 for all groups. While the levels of use were higher for students who were not involved in extracurricular activities, the increases between 1994 and 2002 in marijuana use were greater for students who participated in the activities (except for Athletics and Band/Orchestra) than those who were not in.

While extracurricular activities appear to be a protective factor in preventing substance use, the use of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco by these students should not be ignored. The increases in marijuana use over time among students who participate in extracurricular activities should be addressed, with substance abuse education and prevention efforts incorporated into the activities of these organizations.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Jane Carlisle Maxwell, Lynn S. Wallisch, David Farabee, Liang Y. Liu, and Richard T. Spence, "A Model for Assessing Prevention Needs," *Journal of Primary Prevention*, February, 1997.

<sup>2</sup> Lisa Kerber and Lynn S. Wallisch, *1997 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among University Students*, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, March 1999.

<sup>3</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The National Drug Control Strategy: 1998*. Washington, DC: Office of National Drug Control Policy, 1998, p. 31.

<sup>4</sup> Lynn S. Wallisch, *1995 Texas Survey of Adult and Adolescent Gambling Behavior*, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, August 1996.



# Chapter 5

## Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

To determine the extent and severity of substance abuse among secondary students, questions about the negative consequences they had experienced due to substance use were included in the school survey. The negative consequences include difficulties with friends, criticism from a date, trouble with teachers, trouble with the police, and driving after drinking or while high on drugs.

During the past school year, 9 percent of all secondary students went to school drunk and 12 percent went to school high on marijuana on at least one occasion.

- More than 22 percent of all secondary students reported that they had experienced at least one of the five consequences related to alcohol or drug use in the past school year.
- Students, both border and non-border, who missed class or had conduct problems in school were more likely to have used alcohol and/or drugs.
- Nine percent of all secondary students went to school drunk and 12 percent went to school high on marijuana on at least one occasion during the past school year, and those who attended class while high did so on more days than those who were drunk.
- The percentage of students who experienced drug-related social problems has increased since 1992. This finding is related to the increases in heavy use of illicit drugs, school conduct problems, and perceived positive peer values toward drug use.
- Twenty-five percent of border seniors and 22 percent of non-border seniors reported driving a car after having a good bit to drink at least once in the past year.
- About 15 percent of border seniors and 18 percent of non-border seniors drove while they were high from drugs.

### Trouble with Friends

Students were asked if they had experienced difficulties with their friends or had received criticism from their dates because of their alcohol or drug use during the past school year. More than 8 percent of all secondary students in 2002 reported having trouble with their friends, and 7 percent said they were criticized by someone they were dating because of their drinking behavior (Appendix E, Table E9). The percentages of students who had experienced problems with friends and dates due to their own drug use were both reported at 6 percent.

Older students were more likely to have had these problems than younger students. For example, 13 percent of seniors said they had difficulties with friends because of their drinking compared to only 4 percent of seventh graders. Both border and non-border students reported almost identical percentages in these responses.

As Figure 5.1 shows, the number of students who reported having alcohol-related problems with friends or dates has declined since 1988. However, the percentage of students (especially seniors) who reported experiencing drug-related problems with peers or dates doubled from 1992 to 2002. About 3 percent of seniors in 1992 had trouble with friends, and 4 percent were criticized by dates because of their drug use. By 2002, however, the frequency of these problems among seniors increased to 6 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

## Trouble with School

Students who had missed class or had conduct problems in school were more likely to have used alcohol or drugs than other students.

Students who had missed class or had conduct problems in school were more likely to have used alcohol or drugs than other students. Students were asked how many days during the past school year they had been absent due to illness or for reasons other than skipping or cutting school. Secondary students who had used marijuana in the past year reported being absent an average of 5.3 days due to illness or other reasons, while non-users reported being absent 4.0 days. Students who had drunk alcohol in the past year reported an average of 4.9 days absent as compared to non-drinkers, who reported 3.7 days absent. Inhalant users reported an average of 5.1 days absent as compared to 4.2 days absent for inhalant non-users. In terms of regional differences, non-border students were absent slightly more than border students due to illness or other reasons.

**Figure 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Difficulties with Friends or Dates Due to Substance Use: 1988-2002**

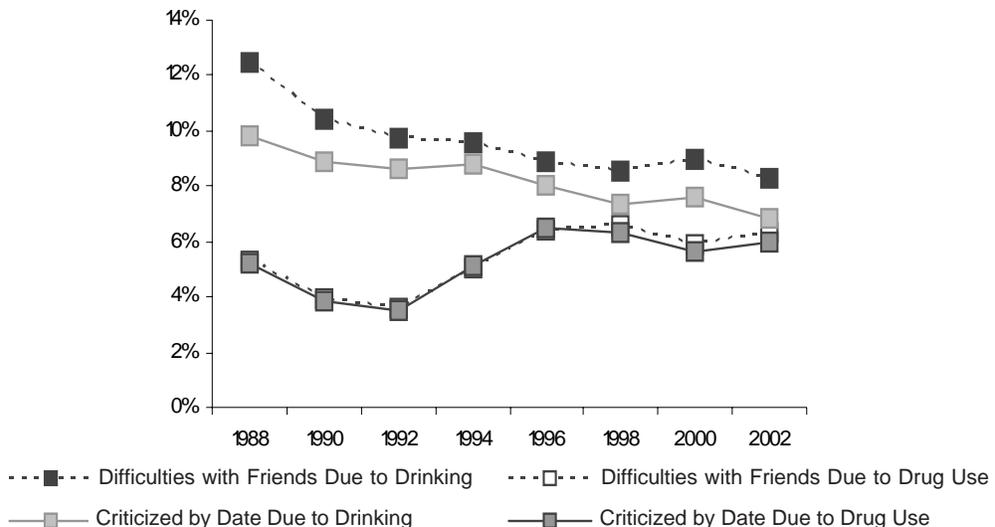


Table 5.1 shows that substance use increased along with the number of days absent or behavior problems that students reported in 2002. For example, about 23 percent of secondary students who had not missed any days of class had drunk alcohol in the past month, as compared to 35 percent of those who had been absent one to three days, and 46 percent of those who had missed ten or more days. This pattern was also seen for other substances.

School misconduct seems to be an even stronger correlate of substance use. Students were considered to have had conduct problems if they reported that, during the school year, they had skipped or cut class; had been sent to the principal, dean, or guidance counselor because of their bad conduct or attitude; had someone from home called to school because of their conduct or attitude; had gotten into trouble with teachers because of drinking; or had gotten into trouble with teachers because of drug use.

Secondary students who had used marijuana in the past school year reported being sent by a teacher to someone like the principal, dean, or guidance counselor because of conduct or attitude on an average of 4.5 days during the school year, while students who did not use marijuana reported that this had occurred on only 1.4 days. Alcohol drinkers reported having school problems on an average of 3.1 days as compared to 1.1 days for non-drinkers. Inhalant users were in trouble on 4.6 days as compared to 1.8 days for inhalant non-users. The relative magnitude of difference in conduct problems between substance users and non-users was similar for border and non-border students.

Past-year inhalant users were in trouble at school 4.6 days as compared to 1.8 days for non-users.

**Table 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Substances in the Past Month, by Absences and Conduct Problems: 2002**

	Number of Days Absent From School			
	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
<b>Tobacco</b>	11%	17%	22%	28%
<b>Alcohol</b>	23%	35%	39%	46%
<b>Inhalants</b>	5%	6%	8%	9%
<b>Marijuana</b>	8%	14%	18%	22%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	9%	15%	19%	24%
	Number of Days with Conduct Problems at School			
	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
<b>Tobacco</b>	10%	25%	40%	43%
<b>Alcohol</b>	23%	47%	62%	62%
<b>Inhalants</b>	4%	9%	16%	17%
<b>Marijuana</b>	7%	20%	35%	43%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	8%	23%	39%	47%

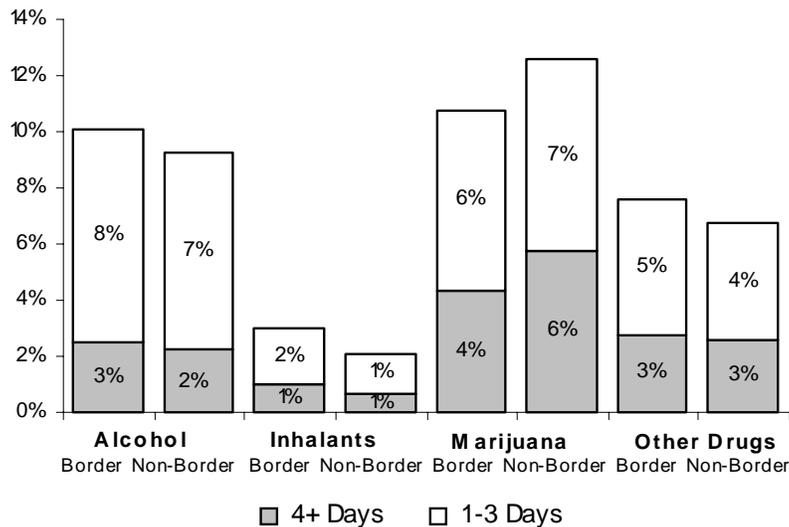
As shown in Table 5.1, among those secondary students who reported no conduct problems during the school year, only 23 percent had drunk alcohol and 7 percent had used marijuana in the past month. By contrast, among students who had conduct problems on ten or more days, 62 percent had drunk alcohol and 43 percent had used marijuana in the past month. This pattern was also true for the other substances asked about.

***Class Attendance While Drunk or High***

More than 9 percent of all secondary students said they had attended class while drunk at least once during the past school year; whereas, 12 percent went to school while high on marijuana; 6 percent while high on other illicit drugs; and 2 percent while high on inhalants. As Figure 5.2 shows, border students were slightly more likely than non-border students to have attended class while drunk or while high on inhalants or drugs other than marijuana. Non-border students, on the other hand, were slightly more likely to go to class while high on marijuana. The differences between border and non-border students were quite small, at only about 1 to 2 percent.

Figure 5.2 also indicates that, while most students who attended class while drunk did so only on one to three days during the past year, a greater proportion of students who went to school high on marijuana did so on four or more occasions. This finding may indicate a pattern of not only more harmful behaviors at school by marijuana smokers, but also heavier involvement in substance use by marijuana users than by users of alcohol.

**Figure 5.2. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Attended Class While High on Substances, by Number of Days: 2002**



## Trouble with Authority Figures

The frequency of students' alcohol- and drug-related problems with authorities has remained low since 1988.

Students were also asked about any alcohol- or drug-related trouble they may have encountered with authority figures, such as teachers or the police. Almost 4 percent of secondary students, both border and non-border, said they had gotten into trouble with the police because of drinking during the past year, and 1 percent had trouble with their teachers due to drinking (Appendix E, Table E10). While students in each grade level reported a similar percentage of drinking problems with their teachers, more students in the upper grades (6 percent of seniors versus 2 percent of seventh graders) said they had trouble with the law because of alcohol consumption.

Some 3.2 percent of border and 2.5 percent of non-border students had gotten into trouble with the police in the past year due to their drug use, and 2.4 percent of border and 1.5 percent of non-border students reported problems with their teachers due to their drug use. There was not much difference in grade level in terms of drug-related problems with police or teachers.

The frequency of students' alcohol- and drug-related problems with authorities has remained low and changed only slightly since 1988. The percentage of students who had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking remained at 4 to 6 percent during the past several years, and the percentage reporting trouble with police due to drugs has been 1 to 3 percent.

## Driving While Drunk or High from Drugs

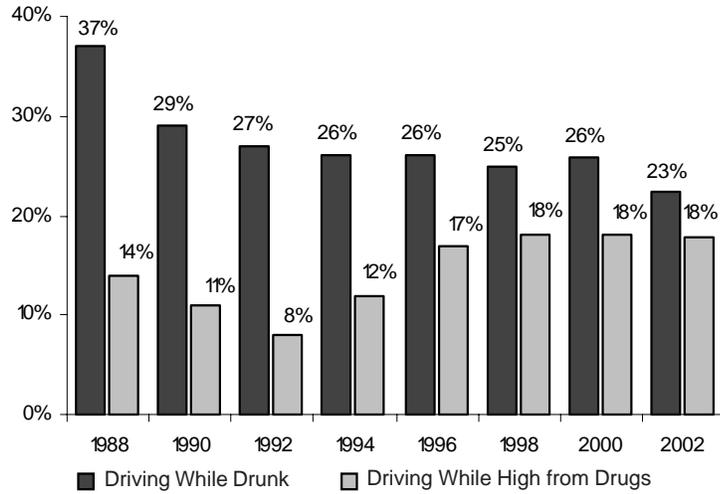
Driving while drunk or high from drugs is one of the most disturbing consequences of substance use by adolescents. About 23 percent of seniors in the 2002 survey admitted they had driven a car after having had "a good bit to drink" at least once in the past year. Among these seniors, 16 percent had driven in this condition one to three times, 4 percent had done so from four to nine times, and another 3 percent had done so ten or more times (Appendix E, Table E11). In comparison, 18 percent of seniors reported having driven when they were high from drugs. Among these seniors, 10 percent had done so one to three times, 3 percent had done so from four to nine times, and another 5 percent had done so ten or more times during the past year.

In terms of regional differences, 25 percent of border seniors and 22 percent of non-border seniors reported they had driven a car after having had "a good bit to drink" at least once in the past year. However, 15 percent of border seniors admitted having driven when they were high from drugs as compared to 18 percent of non-border seniors.

The percentage of seniors who reported driving while high from drugs reached its peak level of 18 percent during 1998-2002.

As shown in Figure 5.3, the percentage of all seniors who reported driving after having a good bit to drink has decreased since 1988. In contrast, the percentage of seniors who reported driving while high from drugs was at its lowest level at 8 percent in 1992, and then increased to the peak level of 18 percent during 1998-2002.

**Figure 5.3. Percentage of Texas Seniors Who Had Driven While Drunk or High from Drugs: 1988-2002**



# Chapter 6

## Sources of Information and Assistance for Substance Problems

Students were asked about the substance abuse education and information that they may have received at school and the resources they might use if they needed help with a substance abuse problem. They were also asked whether they had sought any help in the past year for substance-related problems.

The percentage of secondary students who reported receiving substance abuse information from any school source has continued to drop since 1990.

- The percentage of secondary students who reported receiving substance abuse information from any school source has dropped from 87 percent in 1990 to 61 percent in 2002.
- Students in the younger grades reported having received information on substance use from more school sources, on average, than older students. Border students reported having received information from more school sources than non-border students.
- About three-fourths of secondary students said that if they needed help for a drinking or drug problem, they would turn to their friends rather than to adults for help.
- 8 percent of all secondary students (11 percent of border and 7 percent of non-border students) in 2002 said they already had sought help for their substance use.
- Students in seventh through ninth grades were much more likely to have sought help for their substance problems than reported two years ago.

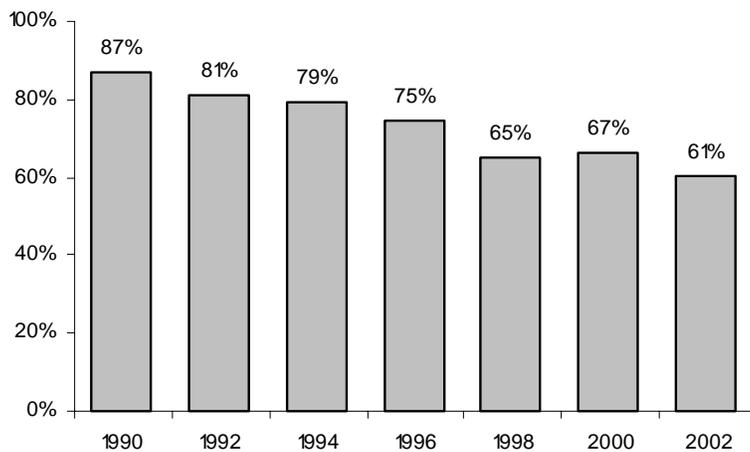
### School Sources of Information on Substance Use

The survey asked students whether they had received any information on drugs or alcohol from various school sources during the past school year. As Figure 6.1 shows, the percentage of secondary students who reported receiving substance abuse information from any school source dropped steadily from 87 percent in 1990 to 67 percent in 2000, and then to 61 percent in 2002. The sources of information that secondary students reported most often in 2002 were health classes, assembly programs, and an invited school guest (Appendix E, Table E12).

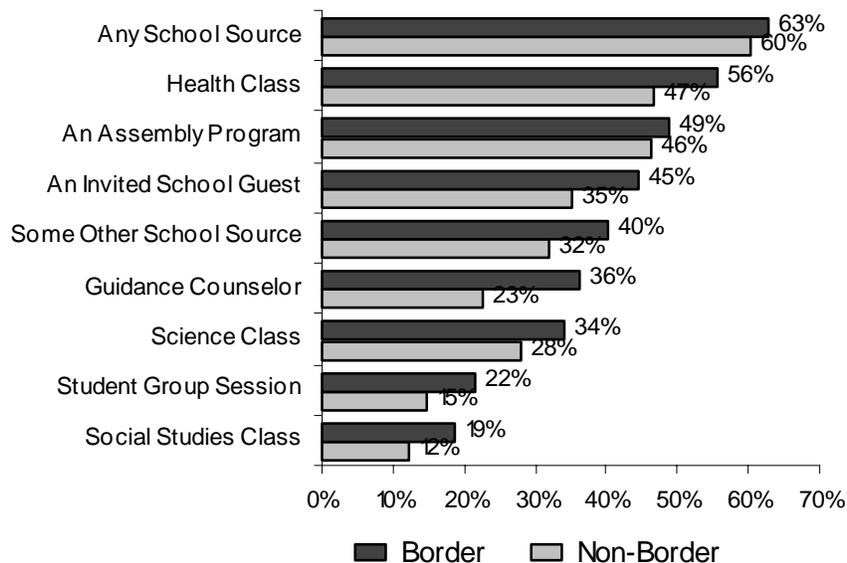
Fewer secondary students in 2002 (56 percent) than in 2000 (65 percent) reported to have received information from more than one source. On average, students who had received information about substance use did so from three sources. Students at lower grade levels reported receiving information from more sources than the upper grades.

About 63 percent of border students and 60 percent of non-border students reported receiving substance abuse information from a school source in 2002 (Figure 6.2). More border students than non-border students reported having received information from all school sources. On average, students in border schools reported having received information from more sources (four sources for those students who reported receiving information) than non-border students (who received information from three sources).

**Figure 6.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Received Information from Any School Source: 1990-2002**



**Figure 6.2. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Had Received Information on Drugs or Alcohol During the Past School Year from Various Sources: 2002**



## Where Students Would Go for Help

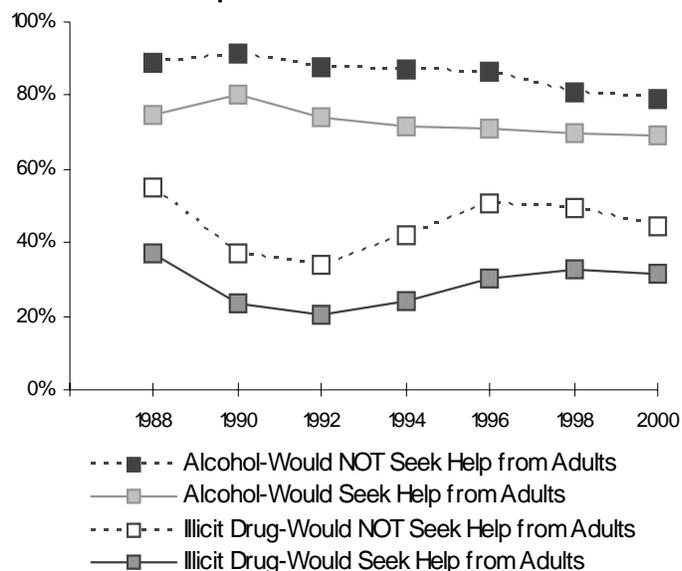
Students were asked where they would go if they had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help. They were asked to indicate whether or not they would turn to each of seven possible sources of help (Appendix E, Table E13), and were also given the option of “I wouldn’t go to anyone.” More than 90 percent of all secondary students in 2002 said that they would go to at least one of the sources listed if they needed help for a substance problem. Three-fourths of secondary students would go to friends for help, while 59 to 60 percent said they would turn to their parents or another adult such as a relative, clergyman, or other family friend. Some 37 to 38 percent would seek help from a physician or from a counselor or program outside of school, and 33 percent would go to a counselor or program at school. Sixteen percent said they would not go to anyone for help with a substance problem.

Three-fourths of the secondary students said they would go to friends for help with a substance problem.

The most often-reported sources of help-seeking intentions were friends for all grades, except the seventh graders who said they would most likely to go to their parents for help. Boys were more willing than girls to seek help from a counselor or program in school, parents, or medical doctors if they had a drug or alcohol problem. Border students seemed more willing than non-border students to seek help from a counselor or program in school and outside of school, medical doctors, or another adult in their school, such as a nurse or teacher. But when all adults were considered, 81 to 82 percent of border and non-border students alike said they would seek help from an adult.

Prevalence rates of substance use were substantially higher for students who said they would not seek help from an adult if they had a problem. As shown in Figure 6.3, for example, 70 percent of secondary students in 2002

**Figure 6.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Whether or Not They Would Seek Help from Adults: 1988-2002**



who said they would seek help from adults for a substance abuse problem had used alcohol at least once during their lifetime, as compared to 77 percent of those who would not turn to an adult for help. These patterns were true for other substances as well (Appendix B, Tables B12 and B13).

Looked at in another way, Figure 6.4 presents the help-seeking intentions by substance users and non-users among students. Students who were already using substances were less likely than non-users to say they would turn to an adult for help if they needed it. For example, 82 percent of border students who had not used marijuana in the past month said they would turn to an adult if they had a substance problem, as compared to only 70 percent of border students who had smoked marijuana in the past month. Current alcohol users also seemed more reluctant than non-drinkers to seek help from an adult. These patterns were true for non-border students as well.

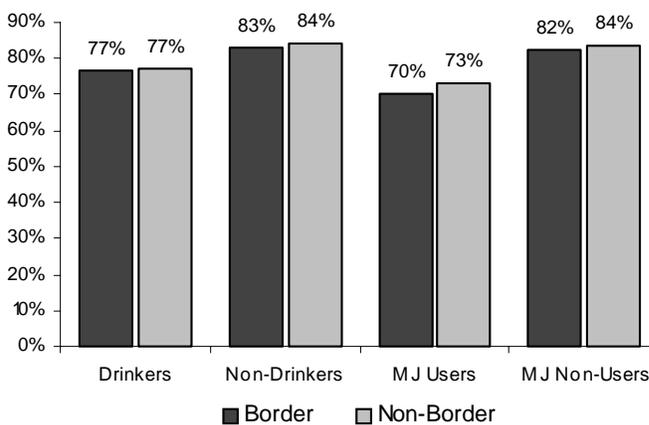
## Students Who Have Sought Help for Substance Problems

Students were also asked whether they already had sought help from people other than family or friends for problems in any way connected with their use of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs in the past school year. As shown in Table 6.1, about 8 percent of all secondary students in 2002 said they had sought help since school began for problems related to their substance use. This figure was higher than two years ago, especially among younger students.

The frequency of help-seeking tended to decrease with grade level. Even though substance use, and hence potential problems, increased with grade level, seniors were the least likely to have sought help for substance problems. About 11 percent of border and 7 percent of non-border students in 2002 said they had sought help for their substance problems.

Although substance use increased with grade level, seniors were the least likely to have sought help for substance problems.

**Figure 6.4. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Would Seek Help from an Adult, by Whether or Not the Student Used Substances in the Past-Month: 2002**



The help-seeking behavior was positively related to the number of different illicit drugs students used. Some 11 percent of students who had used one illicit drug in the past year had sought help, as compared to 17 percent of those who had used two or three illicit drugs in the past year. Of those who had used four or more drugs in the past year, 18 percent had sought help.

**Table 6.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Sought Help for Substance Problems in the Past School Year, by Grade: 1988-2002**

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
All	5.4%	6.8%	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	7.0%	6.5%	7.8%
Grade 7	6.7%	8.8%	7.4%	7.4%	7.7%	7.5%	7.1%	8.5%
Grade 8	6.7%	7.5%	7.3%	8.1%	7.6%	8.3%	6.9%	9.2%
Grade 9	5.1%	7.0%	8.4%	6.9%	7.9%	7.6%	7.3%	9.9%
Grade 10	4.5%	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.2%	7.1%	6.4%	6.8%
Grade 11	4.3%	5.4%	4.7%	5.3%	5.0%	5.8%	6.3%	6.8%
Grade 12	4.5%	5.5%	3.6%	4.1%	3.9%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%



# Chapter 7

## Conclusions

Since its inception in 1988, the Texas Secondary School Survey has continued to provide educators, prevention specialists, planners, researchers, parents, and the community with information not only on levels of substance use but also on the importance of risk and resiliency factors to prevent substance use. The study began to oversample school students along the Texas-Mexico border in 1998 to gain knowledge of substance use patterns in this unique area of the state.

One important finding is that students have reported receiving less substance abuse information and education in school. The percentage of secondary students who reported receiving such information has dropped from 87 percent in 1990 to 61 percent in 2002. Students in the younger grades reported receiving such information from more school sources than older students.

One important finding of this survey is that secondary students have reported receiving less substance abuse information and education in school.

Lifetime and current use of tobacco among secondary students had a dramatic drop from 2000 to 2002. The decrease was greatest among younger students. Alcohol use has declined since 1990, yet it still remains high to cause concern. Use of Ecstasy, on the other hand, increased sharply in 2002 with seventh and eighth graders reporting more than double rates of use than two years ago. Use of marijuana and/or other illicit drugs remained steady over the past two years, but significant increases were reported for some. Heavy drug use has stayed the same in recent years, but is still higher than in 1992. At the same time, the proportion of Texas youths entering TCADA-funded treatment with a primary problem with marijuana and the number of youths arrested for drug offenses continues to increase. Despite these increasing substance-related problems, youths said they would most likely turn to their friends, not adults, for help.

Border students were more likely than non-border students to use powder cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol. Differences in powder cocaine use between border and non-border students were more pronounced in the upper grades. The findings may partly result from the greater perceived availability of these substances on the border than elsewhere in the state.

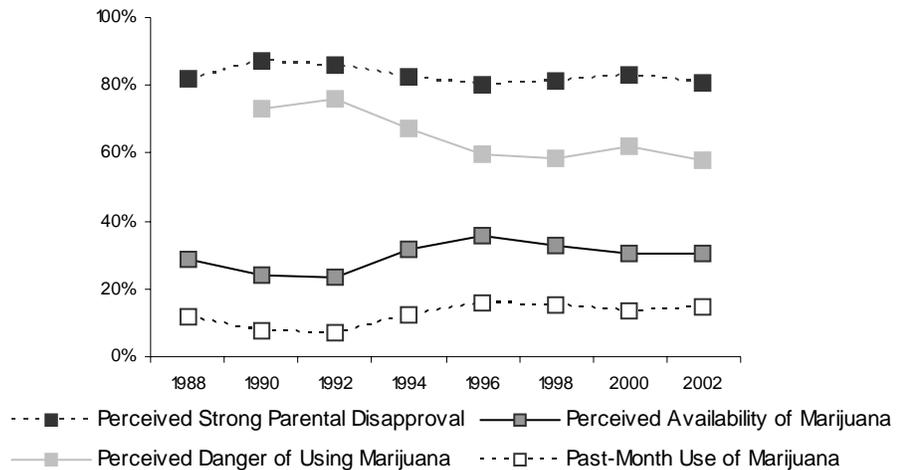
Alcohol continues to be seen as less available in terms of buying from stores. However, many more students in 2002 than in 2000 thought Ecstasy was very or somewhat easy to get. For most illicit drugs, the perceptions of availability decreased from the peak in 1996. The decrease in marijuana use by seventh graders parallels their perceptions that marijuana is less easily available.

The perceived danger of using substances can be a strong predictor of use of alcohol or drugs. Since 1990, students have perceived marijuana, cocaine, or crack as being less dangerous, while use of these drugs has increased (Figure 7.1). In comparison, the higher perceptions of danger of tobacco use may partly explain the decreased rate of tobacco use among youths (Figure 7.2).

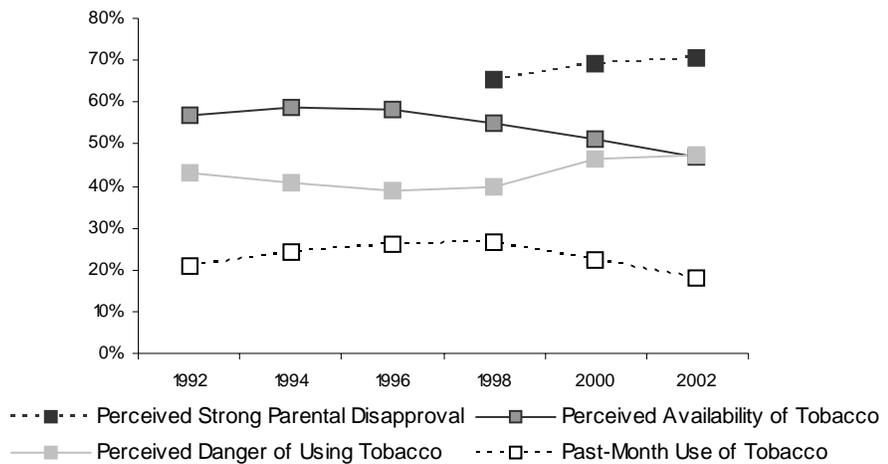
The average age of first use of tobacco among secondary students is increasing. By 2002, seniors had first begun smoking about a year later than in 1990. The age of first use of alcohol is also rising, but the average age of first use of most illicit drugs has remained about the same since 1988.

While a person must be 18 or older to buy a Texas Lottery ticket, some 18 percent of secondary students under age 18 bought tickets in the past

**Figure 7.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Saying Marijuana Was Very Easy to Obtain, Very Dangerous to Use, and Disapproved of by Their Parents Compared to Past-Month Use of Marijuana: 1988-2002**



**Figure 7.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Saying Tobacco Was Very Easy to Obtain, Very Dangerous to Use, and Disapproved of by Their Parents Compared to Past-Month Use of Tobacco: 1992-2002**



school year. Border students under age 18 were more likely to have bought lottery tickets than their non-border peers. Students who gamble were more likely to use substances, especially tobacco and alcohol. Compared to 2000, fewer students were involved in playing the lottery or other gambling activities.

Although African American students nearly surpassed their peers in 1994 in use of marijuana with the introduction of marijuana-filled blunt cigars, their use has now decreased more rapidly than for any other ethnic group. Hispanic students were more likely to report cigarette smoking, while Anglo students more commonly used smokeless tobacco. More Hispanic youths also reported lifetime drinking than any other ethnic group. Hispanic students on the border had lower lifetime use of most substances except cocaine/crack and Rohypnol than non-border Hispanics.

Girls reported a slightly higher prevalence of lifetime alcohol use than boys, although boys were more likely to be current drinkers. While boys had a higher prevalence for the use of most illicit drugs than girls, drug use among girls increased faster than use by boys from 1992 to 2002.

Peer behaviors can be a good indicator of the values and attitudes of youths. About 77 percent of secondary students reported at least some of their friends used alcohol, and 54 percent reported use of marijuana by some of their friends. Thirty-six percent had friends who carried weapons, 23 percent had friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to be a gang member, and 42 percent had friends who wished they could drop out of school. These perceived peer values and attitudes were reported at the same level as two years ago. However, peers' negative behaviors are still associated with students' own higher substance use.

Binge drinking (five or more drinks at one setting) is of concern, with 26 percent of secondary students saying they are usually binge drinkers of any type of alcoholic beverage. In addition, 23 percent of seniors said they had driven a car at least once in the past year after having had a good bit to drink. While the percentage of seniors driving while drunk has decreased since 1988, the percentage of seniors driving while "high" from drugs reached its highest level at 18 percent between 1998 and 2002.

Use of alcohol at parties that students attended was declining. Illicit drug use at parties reached to its highest level in 1998 and has declined since then. While the number of students who reported having alcohol-related problems with friends or dates has declined since 1988, the percentage experiencing problems with friends or dates due to drug use has increased.

Parents play an important role in whether or not children use drugs. Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures. Importantly, youths who said that their parents approved of teens using substances were more likely to

Binge drinking is of concern, with 26 percent of secondary students saying they usually have five or more drinks at one setting.

consume them than were those whose parents disapproved. As students get older, their parents are less likely to disapprove of the students' drinking alcohol or smoking cigarettes, although parental attitudes toward marijuana use do not change as the students become older. However, from 1992 to 1996, there was a slow overall decline in the percentage of students who perceived their parents' disapproval of marijuana use. The level of perceived disapproval did not change much during 1996 and 2002, and correspondingly the level of annual marijuana use remained stable.

Students, both border and non-border, whose parents attended school functions such as PTA meetings were less likely to use substances than those whose parents did not participate in school activities. Substance users also reported that they felt significantly less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than non-users felt.

Students' behavior at school is linked to their substance use. More than 9 percent of students went to class while drunk at least once in the past school year. The percentage of younger students who went to class drunk has increased since 1988, while the levels for older students have been down. However, the percentage of students in all grades who attended class while high on marijuana has increased over the years to 12 percent in 2002. Even more worrisome was the fact that 46 percent of those students who attended class while high on marijuana did so on four or more days, and 26 percent of the students who attended class while drunk did so on four or more days.

Students who make poor grades are more likely to use substances. However, since 1992, there has been a 71 percent increase in lifetime use of illicit drugs for A and B students and a 41 percent increase for students who made grades of C, D, and F. In addition, students who used alcohol or drugs were more likely to be absent and to have behavior problems while at school. The truancy, disciplinary problems, and lower academic achievement reported by young inhalant users puts them at risk for dropping out of school.

Participation in extracurricular activities can be a protective factor. Students who participated in such activities reported lower use of substances than did those who did not participate, although the levels of use varied among the different activity groups. However, between 1994 and 2002, there were increases in drug use among students in most extracurricular activities, and the levels of drinking by students in some of these activities were as high as or higher than for students who did not participate.

Students in the VOE/DE/Work study programs had the highest rates of substance use among all students participating in extracurricular activities. This fact was paralleled by the higher prevalence of use among students who had jobs. For example, working students were about 1.8 times more

Between 1994 and 2002, there were worrisome increases in drug use among students in most extracurricular activities.

likely to be current beer drinkers or cigarettes smokers than those who did not work.

More students said they had sought help from people other than family or friends for their substance problems than two years ago. As students became more involved in multiple drug use, they were more likely to have sought help for their problems.

## Recommendations

The 2002 survey found that 47 percent of all secondary students (46.0 percent of border and 47.4 percent of non-border students) reported they had not used any tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, or illicit drugs during the past school year. This overall substance-free rate was an increase from 36 percent in 1996, 42 percent in 1998, and 45 percent in 2000. If parents, schools, and communities continue to address risk and resiliency areas for which they are responsible, this trend will continue to increase.

As suggested by the decreases in ability to buy alcohol in stores and the increasing age of first use of tobacco (which may be associated with increased enforcement of laws prohibiting sale to minors), law enforcement agencies will continue to play an important role in seeing that those substances (and lottery tickets), which are legal for older Texans, become less and less available to children.

Parents can play a major role in preventing adolescents from substance abuse. They should have on-going communication with their children emphasizing their disapproval of using tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. Because experimentation starts on average at age 12, parents should be talking to their children when they are much younger, and they should not assume that being reared in a two-parent family necessarily protects a child from substance use.

Parents should also get involved in the activities at the schools their children attend. Even if their time for such activities is limited, participation in back-to-school nights, PTA meetings, and teacher conferences can help establish their bonds with the school, open lines of communication between schools, parents, and children, and establish a commitment to academic excellence. Given the findings about the association between perceptions of safety and substance use, parents, neighborhood associations, and schools should address safety issues through Neighborhood Watches and safety programs within the schools and the community.

Moreover, parents and schools should not assume that students who achieve academically are not at risk of substance use. Instead, all students should be acknowledged as being at risk, and classroom drug education and prevention programs need to be reemphasized as a school priority.

All students should be acknowledged as being at risk, and classroom drug education and prevention programs need to be reemphasized as a school priority.

Students who participate in extracurricular activities are not automatically protected from alcohol and drug abuse. Prevention efforts should be incorporated into the on-going activities of these groups. Given the fact that these students meet frequently and are in constant contact with their teachers and adult sponsors, implementing such prevention programs could have a broad impact. Parents and schools may also need to consider the youth risk involvement of substance use when students take part-time jobs.

This school survey has identified some patterns of use based on demographic influences, peer, school, family, social, and psychological factors, and this information should be used to adapt education and prevention programs for groups known to be at greatest risk.

Parents, schools, and communities should take measures to ensure that competent and effective counseling services are readily available so that youths will seek professional help for substance abuse problems, rather than just seeking the advice of their friends, who may also be involved in substance use.

Because of the flow of drugs across the border and the easy access to alcohol and drugs in Mexico, protecting youths is especially difficult on the border. However, the 1996 survey of border adults found that Hispanics who had not become acculturated to American culture were much less likely to use drugs.<sup>1</sup> The strengths of the Mexican family culture should be a foundation for creating strategies to help border youths remain drug free.

One need is to ensure that all Texas students in grades K-12 receive comprehensive alcohol, tobacco, and other drug information. Having fewer school sources on substance abuse information received by older students and the increased prevalence use of substances with grade level would indicate a need for continued prevention efforts over all grades. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has released research showing the protective impact of scientifically proven and effective prevention programs for communities, schools, and families.<sup>2</sup>

The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse provides resources and information to help counselors, addiction professionals, educators, parents, and others who are interested in finding out more about substances of abuse and ways to prevent substance abuse among Texas youths. The TCADA web site, [www.tcada.state.tx.us](http://www.tcada.state.tx.us), includes recent information on prevention, drugs of abuse, research and epidemiology, library and information clearinghouse services, and training opportunities.

**Endnotes**

<sup>1</sup>Lynn S. Wallisch, *1996 Survey of Substance Use on the Texas-Mexico Border and in Colonias*, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, December 1998.

<sup>2</sup>Z.L. Sloboda and Susan David, *Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents*, Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1997, pp.19-29.



# **Appendix A**

## **Survey Instrument**



1. Are you:

Male

Female

2. What grade are you in?

7

8

9

10

11

12

3. Do you live with both of your parents?

Yes

No

4. How old are you?

11 or  
younger

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19+

5. Are you:

White

African  
American

Mexican  
American

Asian  
American

Native  
American

Other

6. On average what grades do you get?  
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE ONLY)

Mostly  
A's

Mostly  
B's

Mostly  
C's

Mostly  
D's

Mostly  
F's

7. How long have you attended school in this District?

1  
year or less

2-3  
years

4 or  
more years

8. Do you have a job?

Yes

No

9. Do you get an allowance?

Yes

No

10. Did either of your parents graduate from college?

Yes

No

Don't Know

11. During the current school year, do you qualify  
for a free or reduced price school lunch?

Yes

No

Don't Know

**12. Do you regularly participate in the following types of extra curricular activities?**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-k.)

	Yes	No	
a.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Athletics
b.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Band/Orchestra
c.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Choir
d.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Drama/Speech
e.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Drill Team/Cheerleader
f.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Student Government
g.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Student Newspaper or Yearbook
h.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Academic Clubs or Societies (math, science, foreign language, etc.)
i.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Service Clubs (e.g., Key Club, Scouts)
j.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	VOE/DE/Work-Study
k.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Other Clubs

**13. How safe do you feel when you are:**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-c.)

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
a. in your home	<input type="radio"/>				
b. out in your neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>				
c. at school	<input type="radio"/>				

**14. How many of your FRIENDS would you say:**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
a. Feel close to their parents?	<input type="radio"/>				
b. Sometimes carry weapons like a knife or gun?	<input type="radio"/>				
c. Care about making good grades?	<input type="radio"/>				
d. Belong to a gang or are interested in becoming a gang member?	<input type="radio"/>				
e. Wish they could drop out of school?	<input type="radio"/>				

**15. Do one or both of your parents usually attend school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings?**

Yes  No

Below is a list of things some people sniff to get high. They are called INHALANTS.

**16. How recently, if ever, have you sniffed, huffed, or inhaled the following INHALANTS for "kicks" or to get "high":**

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-k.)

	Never heard of/Never used it	Used at Least once In the Past Month	Used at Least once Since School Began in the Fall	Used at Least once In Your Lifetime
a. Liquid or spray paint to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Whiteout, correction fluid to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Gasoline to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Freon to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Poppers, Locker Room, Rush, Bolt, Climax to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Glue to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, other solvents to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Nitrous oxide (laughing gas, whippets) to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Octane booster to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. Other sprays (non-stick pan coatings, hair spray, etc.) to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k. Other inhalants to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

22. How old were you when you first used:  
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-r.)

	Never used it	9 or younger	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 or older
a. Cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>										
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	<input type="radio"/>										
c. Beer?	<input type="radio"/>										
d. Wine Coolers?	<input type="radio"/>										
e. Wine?	<input type="radio"/>										
f. Liquor?	<input type="radio"/>										
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>										
h. Marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>										
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	<input type="radio"/>										
j. Crack?	<input type="radio"/>										
k. Cosma?	<input type="radio"/>										
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>										
m. Uppers?	<input type="radio"/>										
n. Downers?	<input type="radio"/>										
o. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>										
p. Steroids?	<input type="radio"/>										
q. Ecstasy?	<input type="radio"/>										
r. Heroin?	<input type="radio"/>										

23. How often do you normally use:  
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-r.)

	Never used it	Every day	Several times a week	Several times a month	About once a month	About once a year	Less than once a year
a. Cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>						
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	<input type="radio"/>						
c. Beer?	<input type="radio"/>						
d. Wine Coolers?	<input type="radio"/>						
e. Wine?	<input type="radio"/>						
f. Liquor?	<input type="radio"/>						
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>						
h. Marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>						
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	<input type="radio"/>						
j. Crack?	<input type="radio"/>						
k. Cosma?	<input type="radio"/>						
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>						
m. Uppers?	<input type="radio"/>						
n. Downers?	<input type="radio"/>						
o. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>						
p. Steroids?	<input type="radio"/>						
q. Ecstasy?	<input type="radio"/>						
r. Heroin?	<input type="radio"/>						

24. During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes have you smoked?

	None	Less than one cigarette per day	One to ten cigarettes per day	More than ten cigarettes per day but less than one pack	About one pack to less than two packs per day	Two packs or more per day
a. Cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

25. When you drink alcoholic beverages, how many drinks do you usually have AT ONE TIME, on average:  
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	Never drink this beverage	12 or more drinks	9 - 11 drinks	5 - 8 drinks	3 - 4 drinks	2 drinks	1 drink	Less than 1 drink
a. Beer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Wine Coolers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Wine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Liquor	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

26. During the past year (12 months), how often have you had 5 or more drinks AT ONE TIME?  
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	Never drink this beverage	Never drink 5 or more drinks at a time	Every day	Several times a week	Several times a month	About once a month	Less than once a month but at least once a year	Less than once a year
a. Beer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Wine Coolers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Wine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Liquor	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

27. How often do you get alcoholic beverages from the following sources?  
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	Do Not Drink	Never	Seldom	Most of the time	Always
a. At home	<input type="radio"/>				
b. From friends	<input type="radio"/>				
c. From a store	<input type="radio"/>				
d. At parties	<input type="radio"/>				
e. Other source	<input type="radio"/>				

28. How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use:  
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-i.)

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All	Don't Know
a. Tobacco?	<input type="radio"/>				
b. Alcohol?	<input type="radio"/>				
c. Inhalants?	<input type="radio"/>				
d. Marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>				
e. Cocaine (not crack)?	<input type="radio"/>				
f. Crack?	<input type="radio"/>				
g. Ecstasy?	<input type="radio"/>				
h. Steroids?	<input type="radio"/>				
i. Heroin?	<input type="radio"/>				

29. How often do you use marijuana in the following ways?  
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	Never	Seldom	Half the time	Most of the time	Always	Don't Know
a. Joints	<input type="radio"/>					
b. Blunts	<input type="radio"/>					
c. Bongs or water pipes	<input type="radio"/>					
d. Pipes	<input type="radio"/>					
e. Other ways	<input type="radio"/>					

30. SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, on how many DAYS have you . . .  
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-g.)

	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. missed a whole day of school because you "skipped" or "cut"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. missed a whole day of school because you were ill?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. missed a whole day of school for some other reason?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. been sent by a teacher to someone like the Principal, Dean, or Guidance Counselor because of your conduct or attitude?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. had someone from your home be called to school because of your conduct or attitude?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drinking?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drug use?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

31. IN THE PAST MONTH, on how many DAYS have you . . .  
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. missed a whole day of school because you "skipped" or "cut"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. missed a whole day of school because you were ill?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. missed a whole day of school for some other reason?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. been sent by a teacher to someone like the Principal, Dean, or Guidance Counselor because of your conduct or attitude?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. had someone from your home be called to school because of your conduct or attitude?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

32. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, how many times (if any) have you . . .  
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	None	1-3 times	4-9 times	10+ times
a. gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drinking?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. driven a car when you've had a good bit to drink?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. been criticized by someone you were dating because of drinking?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. gotten into trouble with the police because of drinking?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drug use?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. driven a car when you've felt high from drugs?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. been criticized by someone you were dating because of drug use?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. gotten into trouble with the police because of drug use?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

33. SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, on how many DAYS (if any) have you attended at least one class while "high," "drunk" or "stoned" on . . .

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	None	1-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. beer, wine coolers, wine, or hard liquor?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. inhalants?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. some other drug(s)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

34. Alcohol or other drugs are sometimes used at teenage parties. Thinking of the parties you attended this school year. . .

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-b.)

	Never	Seldom	Half the time	Most of the time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't attend any parties
a. how often was alcohol used?	<input type="radio"/>						
b. how often were marijuana and/or other drugs used?	<input type="radio"/>						

35. SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, have you sought help, other than from family or friends, for problems in any way connected with your use (if any) of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs?

Yes  No

36. If you had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, who would you go to?

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	Yes	No
a. A counselor or program in school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Another adult in school (such as a nurse or teacher)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. A counselor or program outside of school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Your parents?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. A medical doctor?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Your friends?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Another adult (such as relative, clergyman, or other family friend)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. I wouldn't go to anyone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

37. SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, have you gotten any information on drugs or alcohol from the following school sources?

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	Yes	No
a. Health class?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. An assembly program?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Guidance counselor?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Science class?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Social studies class?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Student group session?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. An invited school guest?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Some other school source?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

38. How do your parents feel about kids your age. . . (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-c.)

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither Approve nor Disapprove	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
a. smoking cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
a. drinking beer?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. using marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

39. IN THE PAST YEAR, have you purchased a Texas Lottery ticket?

Yes  No

40. IN THE PAST YEAR, have you gambled for money on something other than the Lottery?

Yes  No

41. IN THE PAST YEAR, about how much money have you spent on gambling? (DARKEN ONE BUBBLE ONLY)

\$0  \$1-\$10  \$11-\$50  \$51-\$100  \$100+

# SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY QUESTIONS

S-1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-2 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-3 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-4 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-5 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-6 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-7 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-8 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-9 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-10 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)
S-11 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-12 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-13 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-14 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-15 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-16 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-17 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-18 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-19 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-20 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)
S-21 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-22 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-23 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-24 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-25 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-26 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-27 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-28 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-29 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)	S-30 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)

THANK YOU FOR BEING PART OF THIS  
IMPORTANT PROJECT



PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



**Appendix B**  
**Prevalence Tables**  
**(Border and Non-Border Students Combined)**

**Table B1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students, 1988-2002**

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Ever Used 1992	Ever Used 1994	Ever Used 1996	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Ever Used 2002	Past Month 1988	Past Month 1990	Past Month 1992	Past Month 1994	Past Month 1996	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000	Past Month 2002
<b>Tobacco#</b>	-	56.2%	54.3%	54.5%	55.2%	54.7%	51.1%	44.9%	-	22.9%	20.9%	24.2%	26.2%	26.3%	22.4%	18.2%
Grade 7	-	42.4%	42.8%	40.1%	41.3%	40.2%	33.0%	28.2%	-	15.9%	14.8%	15.8%	17.0%	15.6%	10.9%	8.7%
Grade 8	-	52.7%	50.0%	51.9%	51.9%	50.2%	45.0%	36.0%	-	20.9%	17.1%	23.3%	22.6%	21.2%	17.2%	11.7%
Grade 9	-	59.4%	57.5%	57.2%	57.7%	57.0%	51.8%	48.2%	-	23.1%	23.1%	25.6%	27.5%	27.2%	22.6%	19.2%
Grade 10	-	58.0%	58.3%	59.6%	60.1%	59.9%	57.5%	49.5%	-	23.1%	21.9%	26.9%	29.6%	29.8%	25.2%	20.5%
Grade 11	-	61.5%	58.6%	60.7%	61.4%	61.7%	62.4%	53.3%	-	27.0%	24.1%	26.5%	30.8%	32.4%	30.5%	23.5%
Grade 12	-	66.5%	62.3%	62.7%	63.3%	63.5%	62.4%	58.7%	-	29.7%	26.9%	30.5%	33.6%	36.0%	32.7%	29.8%
<b>Alcohol</b>	75.5%	81.0%	75.6%	74.1%	73.3%	72.1%	70.7%	71.0%	42.8%	43.6%	37.0%	39.4%	37.3%	38.0%	36.1%	34.5%
Grade 7	58.5%	68.7%	58.2%	57.6%	56.4%	54.7%	51.0%	52.8%	28.0%	29.2%	23.5%	24.0%	23.1%	22.5%	19.4%	17.8%
Grade 8	68.7%	76.7%	70.9%	69.3%	68.0%	66.8%	64.7%	64.0%	31.6%	36.6%	30.4%	34.3%	31.6%	30.6%	29.7%	26.0%
Grade 9	75.9%	81.3%	78.0%	76.2%	76.1%	74.3%	72.0%	73.7%	41.0%	41.9%	38.5%	41.0%	38.2%	38.9%	36.2%	36.4%
Grade 10	83.0%	85.1%	82.4%	81.1%	79.0%	78.5%	77.7%	77.3%	49.2%	48.0%	41.5%	44.5%	42.1%	44.0%	41.1%	39.9%
Grade 11	84.5%	87.9%	83.9%	82.8%	82.2%	81.0%	81.2%	79.2%	55.1%	51.6%	44.4%	48.3%	45.7%	46.6%	46.0%	41.8%
Grade 12	86.4%	90.4%	86.1%	85.5%	84.6%	82.8%	83.2%	83.4%	57.5%	60.3%	49.9%	52.0%	50.8%	51.8%	50.6%	51.0%
<b>Inhalants</b>	30.0%	24.1%	23.2%	18.7%	19.8%	22.0%	18.9%	18.0%	7.0%	6.2%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	8.2%	6.8%	6.8%
Grade 7	33.1%	24.6%	25.9%	20.2%	22.1%	25.0%	19.5%	19.3%	11.8%	9.9%	9.2%	7.1%	8.1%	11.5%	9.2%	9.1%
Grade 8	32.0%	25.4%	26.1%	23.8%	23.9%	26.2%	22.9%	18.8%	9.4%	9.7%	8.0%	7.5%	7.4%	11.4%	9.9%	8.2%
Grade 9	30.7%	25.6%	23.3%	19.4%	21.3%	23.0%	18.7%	20.2%	6.8%	6.6%	3.7%	5.2%	4.8%	8.4%	6.6%	8.1%
Grade 10	29.3%	23.9%	22.3%	17.4%	18.2%	20.3%	18.4%	16.0%	6.0%	4.7%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%	6.2%	4.8%	5.3%
Grade 11	26.6%	22.0%	20.8%	14.0%	15.5%	18.4%	18.0%	16.7%	5.3%	2.4%	2.9%	2.1%	2.4%	5.3%	5.1%	4.4%
Grade 12	25.5%	22.1%	18.4%	14.5%	14.4%	16.5%	14.5%	15.4%	3.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	4.3%	3.5%	4.0%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	39.1%	25.1%	22.4%	27.8%	33.7%	36.1%	33.7%	33.6%	17.1%	9.5%	8.4%	13.7%	17.7%	17.0%	15.4%	16.0%
Grade 7	25.0%	11.1%	11.4%	14.6%	19.0%	18.4%	14.5%	14.9%	12.8%	5.6%	5.0%	7.4%	10.2%	8.5%	6.6%	6.8%
Grade 8	33.0%	17.6%	15.0%	23.5%	28.4%	29.1%	24.7%	25.0%	16.6%	7.7%	5.1%	12.4%	15.6%	14.2%	11.9%	10.6%
Grade 9	36.0%	25.6%	23.9%	30.2%	37.3%	38.3%	33.5%	35.9%	15.4%	10.3%	9.9%	15.9%	20.7%	18.7%	16.0%	18.0%
Grade 10	42.9%	27.8%	28.1%	32.7%	39.0%	44.3%	40.7%	40.3%	18.4%	10.0%	10.3%	16.4%	20.4%	20.9%	18.1%	20.2%
Grade 11	49.1%	33.7%	29.2%	35.0%	41.5%	45.1%	48.1%	45.3%	20.6%	11.2%	11.2%	15.5%	20.5%	20.7%	21.1%	21.4%
Grade 12	54.3%	39.9%	31.8%	36.3%	42.5%	47.2%	48.4%	45.7%	20.2%	13.5%	10.3%	16.0%	20.5%	20.8%	21.6%	21.2%
<b>Marijuana</b>	31.5%	22.6%	19.7%	25.3%	31.2%	34.5%	32.2%	32.3%	11.5%	7.8%	6.8%	12.0%	15.9%	15.2%	13.7%	14.4%
Grade 7	18.8%	9.4%	9.9%	12.7%	16.6%	16.7%	13.2%	13.4%	7.6%	4.6%	3.9%	6.3%	8.7%	7.1%	5.6%	5.7%
Grade 8	26.6%	15.1%	11.9%	21.1%	25.5%	27.1%	23.2%	23.3%	11.7%	5.9%	4.0%	10.6%	13.7%	12.4%	10.4%	9.4%
Grade 9	28.1%	23.1%	21.2%	27.8%	34.9%	36.6%	31.8%	34.4%	10.5%	8.2%	8.3%	14.3%	18.8%	16.9%	14.2%	15.8%
Grade 10	34.4%	24.2%	24.5%	29.9%	36.1%	42.6%	39.1%	38.9%	12.4%	8.1%	8.3%	14.2%	18.4%	19.0%	16.1%	18.5%
Grade 11	40.7%	31.2%	26.0%	32.0%	39.1%	43.8%	46.5%	44.0%	14.3%	9.7%	8.7%	13.9%	18.8%	18.8%	18.9%	19.6%
Grade 12	45.7%	37.5%	29.3%	34.0%	40.5%	46.0%	47.0%	44.8%	13.9%	11.5%	8.4%	14.3%	18.5%	19.0%	19.6%	19.5%
<b>Marijuana Only##</b>	15.2%	12.7%	10.8%	14.8%	14.4%	18.3%	17.5%	16.5%	4.2%	2.8%	2.6%	5.8%	5.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.4%
Grade 7	8.9%	5.9%	6.1%	8.4%	8.0%	9.3%	7.6%	7.1%	3.6%	2.2%	1.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%	2.6%	2.5%
Grade 8	14.0%	8.9%	6.7%	12.7%	11.5%	14.7%	12.8%	13.1%	4.9%	2.4%	1.4%	5.5%	4.8%	5.2%	4.4%	4.1%
Grade 9	14.3%	12.9%	11.1%	16.9%	16.0%	19.4%	16.3%	16.7%	3.9%	3.1%	3.0%	7.7%	6.5%	6.7%	5.3%	5.8%
Grade 10	16.0%	13.4%	13.7%	17.0%	16.6%	22.3%	22.1%	20.1%	4.4%	2.5%	3.4%	6.1%	6.4%	7.4%	6.4%	7.2%
Grade 11	19.9%	17.9%	14.0%	18.1%	18.9%	23.5%	24.9%	22.3%	4.8%	3.6%	3.2%	6.2%	6.8%	7.1%	7.2%	6.7%
Grade 12	20.1%	19.8%	15.8%	18.3%	18.0%	23.4%	26.0%	22.7%	3.5%	2.9%	2.6%	5.7%	5.5%	6.7%	7.8%	6.5%
<b>Cocaine/Crack</b>	6.7%	5.8%	5.0%	5.6%	7.1%	9.3%	9.0%	8.7%	2.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%	3.5%	3.1%	3.2%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.8%	2.3%	2.8%	3.6%	4.4%	3.9%	3.8%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%
Grade 8	5.2%	3.9%	3.4%	4.7%	5.6%	7.3%	6.7%	5.6%	2.7%	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%	2.0%	2.9%	2.5%	2.0%
Grade 9	5.0%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%	8.0%	9.8%	8.5%	9.6%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.9%	3.8%	2.9%	3.5%
Grade 10	7.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.5%	8.1%	11.4%	10.0%	10.2%	2.2%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	2.7%	4.2%	3.7%	4.3%
Grade 11	8.8%	7.8%	5.6%	6.9%	8.5%	11.8%	14.2%	11.8%	2.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%	4.5%	4.8%	4.4%
Grade 12	11.6%	10.2%	7.5%	8.3%	10.6%	13.2%	13.4%	12.7%	4.2%	2.9%	1.8%	2.4%	3.6%	4.6%	4.0%	3.7%

# Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures can not be compared in this category.

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

**Table B1. Prevalence and Recency of Use: 1988-2002 (cont.)**

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Ever Used 1992	Ever Used 1994	Ever Used 1996	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Ever Used 2002	Past Month 1988	Past Month 1990	Past Month 1992	Past Month 1994	Past Month 1996	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000	Past Month 2002
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	6.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.9%	7.4%	7.3%	5.4%	4.5%	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%	2.5%	1.8%	1.2%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 8	4.2%	2.9%	2.2%	4.3%	4.7%	4.2%	2.5%	2.0%	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%
Grade 9	5.7%	4.6%	6.0%	5.7%	8.0%	7.4%	5.4%	4.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	3.1%	2.9%	1.8%	1.4%
Grade 10	6.7%	5.3%	6.0%	7.8%	9.5%	9.1%	6.4%	5.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	2.5%	1.5%
Grade 11	9.3%	6.2%	6.9%	8.0%	10.3%	10.5%	9.2%	7.5%	3.6%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%	3.5%	2.9%	2.4%
Grade 12	11.7%	8.8%	8.2%	9.8%	12.5%	12.3%	9.5%	7.8%	4.2%	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%	2.9%	1.3%
<b>Uppers</b>	17.1%	7.2%	6.5%	7.0%	7.9%	8.2%	6.7%	7.3%	5.8%	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	2.6%	3.1%	2.7%	3.3%
Grade 7	10.5%	3.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	1.7%	1.7%	4.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 8	12.3%	5.2%	5.0%	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%	3.6%	3.2%	5.4%	2.2%	1.6%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%
Grade 9	14.5%	7.8%	6.5%	7.6%	8.3%	8.7%	7.2%	8.3%	4.9%	2.7%	1.9%	2.6%	3.0%	3.5%	3.2%	4.0%
Grade 10	20.3%	8.6%	8.0%	9.2%	10.7%	10.8%	8.7%	8.5%	7.0%	2.1%	2.1%	3.0%	3.3%	4.2%	3.4%	4.4%
Grade 11	22.9%	8.9%	9.4%	9.6%	10.7%	10.8%	10.8%	12.8%	6.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.3%	3.0%	4.1%	4.4%	5.7%
Grade 12	25.0%	11.1%	9.6%	9.9%	12.1%	12.0%	9.5%	11.3%	6.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	3.4%	3.8%	3.4%	4.3%
<b>Downers</b>	13.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	5.6%	6.6%	5.8%	7.1%	3.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%	2.6%	2.6%	3.4%
Grade 7	11.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%	1.5%	1.4%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 8	12.1%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	4.3%	2.9%	3.0%	5.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%
Grade 9	11.8%	4.8%	4.0%	5.0%	6.3%	7.1%	6.6%	7.8%	3.8%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	2.1%	2.9%	3.5%	3.7%
Grade 10	14.3%	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%	7.3%	8.8%	7.4%	8.6%	3.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.7%	2.2%	3.4%	3.1%	4.9%
Grade 11	15.4%	5.1%	6.1%	5.4%	7.2%	8.9%	9.9%	12.2%	3.2%	0.8%	1.9%	1.2%	2.0%	3.4%	3.9%	5.6%
Grade 12	15.3%	6.5%	5.5%	6.0%	8.5%	9.4%	8.0%	11.4%	2.7%	1.3%	1.0%	1.7%	2.6%	3.2%	3.5%	4.8%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7%	4.5%	4.9%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%
Grade 7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1%	2.4%	2.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9%	1.1%	1.1%
Grade 8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0%	4.3%	4.6%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7%	1.9%	1.9%
Grade 9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3%	4.9%	6.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2%	2.0%	2.7%
Grade 10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9%	5.0%	5.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9%	1.8%	2.0%
Grade 11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4%	5.8%	4.8%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.8%	1.3%
Grade 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.7%	4.8%	5.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4%	1.3%	1.3%
<b>Steroids</b>	NA	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	NA	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Grade 7	NA	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	NA	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%
Grade 8	NA	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	1.9%	NA	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%
Grade 9	NA	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	NA	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Grade 10	NA	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.5%	NA	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Grade 11	NA	1.9%	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%	2.1%	2.7%	2.7%	NA	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Grade 12	NA	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	NA	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	NA	4.1%	2.6%	2.5%	5.4%	4.5%	4.5%	8.6%	NA	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.9%	3.1%
Grade 7	NA	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%	3.6%	NA	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%
Grade 8	NA	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	3.4%	2.8%	2.5%	5.6%	NA	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	2.1%
Grade 9	NA	3.8%	2.4%	2.3%	5.7%	4.4%	4.7%	9.3%	NA	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%	2.1%	1.6%	2.0%	3.8%
Grade 10	NA	4.4%	2.7%	3.4%	6.7%	5.4%	5.5%	9.2%	NA	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.3%	3.3%
Grade 11	NA	6.2%	3.7%	3.4%	7.5%	6.4%	7.5%	12.6%	NA	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.6%	2.0%	3.2%	4.6%
Grade 12	NA	9.1%	5.8%	4.0%	9.4%	7.7%	6.7%	12.7%	NA	2.5%	0.6%	1.0%	1.8%	2.0%	3.0%	3.6%
<b>Heroin</b>	1.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4%	1.6%	1.7%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Grade 7	1.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6%	1.8%	1.7%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%
Grade 8	2.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8%	1.9%	1.9%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%
Grade 9	0.9%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.6%	1.8%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Grade 10	1.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1%	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Grade 11	1.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.5%	1.9%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%
Grade 12	1.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.5%	1.7%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%

NA: Not Available  
 \* Less than 0.5%

**Table B2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Secondary Students, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	44.9%	18.2%	7.1%	19.6%	55.1%
Grade 7	28.2%	8.7%	4.0%	15.5%	71.8%
Grade 8	36.0%	11.7%	6.0%	18.3%	64.0%
Grade 9	48.2%	19.2%	8.6%	20.4%	51.8%
Grade 10	49.5%	20.5%	7.9%	21.1%	50.5%
Grade 11	53.3%	23.5%	9.2%	20.6%	46.7%
Grade 12	58.7%	29.8%	6.7%	22.2%	41.3%
<b>Alcohol</b>	71.0%	34.5%	13.3%	23.2%	29.0%
Grade 7	52.8%	17.8%	7.5%	27.5%	47.2%
Grade 8	64.0%	26.0%	11.4%	26.6%	36.0%
Grade 9	73.7%	36.4%	14.9%	22.4%	26.3%
Grade 10	77.3%	39.9%	15.9%	21.5%	22.7%
Grade 11	79.2%	41.8%	16.1%	21.3%	20.8%
Grade 12	83.4%	51.0%	14.8%	17.6%	16.6%
<b>Inhalants</b>	18.0%	6.8%	3.0%	8.2%	82.0%
Grade 7	19.3%	9.1%	2.8%	7.4%	80.7%
Grade 8	18.8%	8.2%	3.0%	7.6%	81.2%
Grade 9	20.2%	8.1%	4.1%	8.0%	79.8%
Grade 10	16.0%	5.3%	2.3%	8.4%	84.0%
Grade 11	16.7%	4.4%	2.5%	9.8%	83.3%
Grade 12	15.4%	4.0%	3.3%	8.1%	84.6%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	33.6%	16.0%	6.3%	11.3%	66.4%
Grade 7	14.9%	6.8%	2.0%	6.1%	85.1%
Grade 8	25.0%	10.6%	5.0%	9.4%	75.0%
Grade 9	35.9%	18.0%	6.2%	11.7%	64.1%
Grade 10	40.3%	20.2%	8.6%	11.5%	59.7%
Grade 11	45.3%	21.4%	8.4%	15.5%	54.7%
Grade 12	45.7%	21.2%	9.2%	15.3%	54.3%
<b>Marijuana</b>	32.3%	14.4%	6.6%	11.3%	67.7%
Grade 7	13.4%	5.7%	2.0%	5.7%	86.6%
Grade 8	23.3%	9.4%	4.8%	9.1%	76.7%
Grade 9	34.4%	15.8%	6.9%	11.7%	65.6%
Grade 10	38.9%	18.5%	8.6%	11.8%	61.1%
Grade 11	44.0%	19.6%	8.8%	15.6%	56.0%
Grade 12	44.8%	19.5%	9.8%	15.5%	55.2%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	16.5%	5.4%	3.4%	7.7%	83.5%
Grade 7	7.1%	2.5%	1.0%	3.6%	92.9%
Grade 8	13.1%	4.1%	2.7%	6.3%	86.9%
Grade 9	16.7%	5.8%	3.0%	7.9%	83.3%
Grade 10	20.1%	7.2%	4.5%	8.4%	79.9%
Grade 11	22.3%	6.7%	5.1%	10.5%	77.7%
Grade 12	22.7%	6.5%	5.6%	10.6%	77.3%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	8.7%	3.2%	1.9%	3.6%	91.3%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.7%	0.5%	1.6%	96.2%
Grade 8	5.6%	2.0%	1.2%	2.4%	94.4%
Grade 9	9.6%	3.5%	2.2%	3.9%	90.4%
Grade 10	10.2%	4.3%	1.6%	4.3%	89.8%
Grade 11	11.8%	4.4%	3.0%	4.4%	88.2%
Grade 12	12.7%	3.7%	3.6%	5.4%	87.3%
<b>Cocaine</b>	8.1%	3.0%	1.8%	3.3%	91.9%
Grade 7	2.9%	1.3%	0.4%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 8	4.8%	1.8%	1.0%	2.0%	95.2%
Grade 9	8.6%	3.3%	2.0%	3.3%	91.4%
Grade 10	9.7%	3.9%	1.6%	4.2%	90.3%
Grade 11	11.7%	4.2%	3.1%	4.4%	88.3%
Grade 12	12.3%	3.7%	3.5%	5.1%	87.7%

**Table B2. Prevalence and Recency of Use: All Students, 2002 (Cont.)**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	2.7%	0.7%	0.6%	1.4%	97.3%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	97.3%
Grade 9	3.3%	0.8%	0.8%	1.7%	96.7%
Grade 10	2.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 11	2.9%	0.5%	0.5%	1.9%	97.1%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.4%	0.6%	1.4%	97.6%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	4.5%	1.2%	1.2%	2.1%	95.5%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	95.5%
Grade 10	5.2%	1.5%	1.0%	2.7%	94.8%
Grade 11	7.5%	2.4%	1.3%	3.8%	92.5%
Grade 12	7.8%	1.3%	2.4%	4.1%	92.2%
<b>Uppers</b>	7.3%	3.3%	1.4%	2.6%	92.7%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%	96.8%
Grade 9	8.3%	4.0%	1.7%	2.6%	91.7%
Grade 10	8.5%	4.4%	1.8%	2.3%	91.5%
Grade 11	12.8%	5.7%	2.0%	5.1%	87.2%
Grade 12	11.3%	4.3%	2.3%	4.7%	88.7%
<b>Downers</b>	7.1%	3.4%	1.3%	2.4%	92.9%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 8	3.0%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	97.0%
Grade 9	7.8%	3.7%	1.5%	2.6%	92.2%
Grade 10	8.6%	4.9%	1.7%	2.0%	91.4%
Grade 11	12.2%	5.6%	1.8%	4.8%	87.8%
Grade 12	11.4%	4.8%	2.2%	4.4%	88.6%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	4.9%	1.8%	1.0%	2.1%	95.1%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.1%	0.4%	1.2%	97.3%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.9%	0.9%	1.8%	95.4%
Grade 9	6.5%	2.7%	1.6%	2.2%	93.5%
Grade 10	5.2%	2.0%	1.3%	1.9%	94.8%
Grade 11	4.8%	1.3%	1.0%	2.5%	95.2%
Grade 12	5.2%	1.3%	0.9%	3.0%	94.8%
<b>Steroids</b>	2.3%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 10	2.5%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.5%	1.0%	1.2%	97.3%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	8.6%	3.1%	2.0%	3.5%	91.4%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.4%	0.8%	1.4%	96.4%
Grade 8	5.6%	2.1%	1.1%	2.4%	94.4%
Grade 9	9.3%	3.8%	1.9%	3.6%	90.7%
Grade 10	9.2%	3.3%	2.5%	3.4%	90.8%
Grade 11	12.6%	4.6%	2.5%	5.5%	87.4%
Grade 12	12.7%	3.6%	3.8%	5.3%	87.3%
<b>Heroin</b>	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.5%	0.3%	1.1%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	98.3%

**Table B3. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Male Secondary Students, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	47.4%	20.7%	7.6%	19.1%	52.6%
Grade 7	30.8%	10.0%	4.5%	16.3%	69.2%
Grade 8	35.4%	11.8%	5.9%	17.7%	64.6%
Grade 9	51.2%	21.3%	8.5%	21.4%	48.8%
Grade 10	53.5%	23.2%	9.0%	21.3%	46.5%
Grade 11	55.6%	27.5%	10.4%	17.7%	44.4%
Grade 12	63.3%	35.6%	7.8%	19.9%	36.7%
<b>Alcohol</b>	70.6%	34.9%	12.5%	23.2%	29.4%
Grade 7	53.9%	18.7%	7.8%	27.4%	46.1%
Grade 8	62.7%	24.4%	11.9%	26.4%	37.3%
Grade 9	72.5%	35.1%	13.7%	23.7%	27.5%
Grade 10	76.0%	39.4%	15.7%	20.9%	24.0%
Grade 11	80.2%	44.5%	15.1%	20.6%	19.8%
Grade 12	83.8%	55.0%	11.1%	17.7%	16.2%
<b>Inhalants</b>	18.5%	6.9%	3.0%	8.6%	81.5%
Grade 7	19.2%	9.2%	1.9%	8.1%	80.8%
Grade 8	17.7%	7.2%	2.8%	7.7%	82.3%
Grade 9	20.2%	8.1%	4.0%	8.1%	79.8%
Grade 10	16.9%	5.1%	2.5%	9.3%	83.1%
Grade 11	18.2%	5.3%	2.7%	10.2%	81.8%
Grade 12	18.7%	5.3%	4.6%	8.8%	81.3%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	37.2%	18.2%	6.7%	12.3%	62.8%
Grade 7	16.8%	7.5%	2.1%	7.2%	83.2%
Grade 8	27.2%	11.7%	5.4%	10.1%	72.8%
Grade 9	39.1%	19.5%	6.3%	13.3%	60.9%
Grade 10	45.5%	23.0%	9.3%	13.2%	54.5%
Grade 11	50.2%	25.4%	9.3%	15.5%	49.8%
Grade 12	51.8%	25.5%	9.7%	16.6%	48.2%
<b>Marijuana</b>	36.7%	16.6%	7.3%	12.8%	63.3%
Grade 7	16.0%	6.6%	2.2%	7.2%	84.0%
Grade 8	26.6%	11.0%	5.3%	10.3%	73.4%
Grade 9	38.4%	16.9%	7.9%	13.6%	61.6%
Grade 10	45.0%	20.9%	9.7%	14.4%	55.0%
Grade 11	49.6%	23.8%	10.0%	15.8%	50.4%
Grade 12	51.3%	23.7%	10.3%	17.3%	48.7%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	19.7%	6.7%	4.0%	9.0%	80.3%
Grade 7	8.9%	3.1%	1.2%	4.6%	91.1%
Grade 8	16.1%	5.4%	3.1%	7.6%	83.9%
Grade 9	21.1%	7.5%	3.7%	9.9%	78.9%
Grade 10	24.7%	9.1%	5.5%	10.1%	75.3%
Grade 11	24.4%	8.1%	5.2%	11.1%	75.6%
Grade 12	26.0%	7.7%	6.3%	12.0%	74.0%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	9.2%	3.6%	2.0%	3.6%	90.8%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.7%	0.4%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.7%	0.9%	2.0%	95.4%
Grade 9	9.5%	3.9%	2.0%	3.6%	90.5%
Grade 10	10.9%	4.6%	1.6%	4.7%	89.1%
Grade 11	14.8%	5.7%	3.7%	5.4%	85.2%
Grade 12	14.7%	4.9%	4.4%	5.4%	85.3%
<b>Cocaine</b>	8.8%	3.3%	2.0%	3.5%	91.2%
Grade 7	2.9%	1.4%	0.3%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.5%	0.8%	1.8%	95.9%
Grade 9	8.6%	3.4%	2.0%	3.2%	91.4%
Grade 10	10.5%	4.3%	1.6%	4.6%	89.5%
Grade 11	14.7%	5.5%	3.9%	5.3%	85.3%
Grade 12	14.6%	4.8%	4.3%	5.5%	85.4%

**Table B3. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Male Students, 2002 (Cont.)**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	2.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.3%	97.2%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 9	3.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 10	2.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 11	4.4%	0.7%	0.9%	2.8%	95.6%
Grade 12	3.3%	0.6%	0.9%	1.8%	96.7%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	5.1%	1.5%	1.2%	2.4%	94.9%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 9	5.0%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	95.0%
Grade 10	5.8%	1.8%	0.9%	3.1%	94.2%
Grade 11	9.1%	2.9%	1.6%	4.6%	90.9%
Grade 12	9.4%	1.8%	3.1%	4.5%	90.6%
<b>Uppers</b>	7.2%	3.1%	1.4%	2.7%	92.8%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 9	7.0%	2.7%	1.7%	2.6%	93.0%
Grade 10	7.9%	4.3%	1.6%	2.0%	92.1%
Grade 11	14.0%	6.6%	1.9%	5.5%	86.0%
Grade 12	12.4%	4.7%	2.7%	5.0%	87.6%
<b>Downers</b>	7.5%	3.7%	1.2%	2.6%	92.5%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 9	6.6%	2.7%	1.2%	2.7%	93.4%
Grade 10	9.2%	5.8%	1.3%	2.1%	90.8%
Grade 11	14.6%	7.2%	2.0%	5.4%	85.4%
Grade 12	13.3%	6.3%	2.4%	4.6%	86.7%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	4.7%	1.8%	0.9%	2.0%	95.3%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.0%	0.3%	1.7%	97.0%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.7%	1.1%	1.5%	95.7%
Grade 9	6.0%	2.5%	1.1%	2.4%	94.0%
Grade 10	4.5%	1.9%	0.9%	1.7%	95.5%
Grade 11	4.8%	1.5%	1.0%	2.3%	95.2%
Grade 12	5.7%	1.9%	1.2%	2.6%	94.3%
<b>Steroids</b>	2.8%	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%	97.2%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 9	2.8%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 10	2.9%	1.1%	0.5%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 11	3.2%	0.8%	1.0%	1.4%	96.8%
Grade 12	3.3%	1.2%	0.6%	1.5%	96.7%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	8.4%	3.0%	2.2%	3.2%	91.6%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	96.8%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.9%	0.8%	1.9%	95.4%
Grade 9	8.2%	3.1%	1.8%	3.3%	91.8%
Grade 10	9.0%	3.2%	2.6%	3.2%	91.0%
Grade 11	13.8%	5.6%	3.2%	5.0%	86.2%
Grade 12	14.4%	4.1%	4.6%	5.7%	85.6%
<b>Heroin</b>	1.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	98.6%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 10	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	98.2%
Grade 12	2.7%	0.4%	1.4%	0.9%	97.3%

**Table B4. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Female Secondary Students, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	42.5%	16.0%	6.5%	20.0%	57.5%
Grade 7	25.6%	7.3%	3.4%	14.9%	74.4%
Grade 8	36.6%	11.7%	6.0%	18.9%	63.4%
Grade 9	45.3%	17.4%	8.7%	19.2%	54.7%
Grade 10	45.6%	17.9%	6.8%	20.9%	54.4%
Grade 11	51.2%	19.8%	8.1%	23.3%	48.8%
Grade 12	54.6%	24.4%	5.7%	24.5%	45.4%
<b>Alcohol</b>	71.3%	34.1%	14.0%	23.2%	28.7%
Grade 7	51.9%	16.9%	7.3%	27.7%	48.1%
Grade 8	65.0%	27.2%	11.0%	26.8%	35.0%
Grade 9	74.8%	37.5%	15.8%	21.5%	25.2%
Grade 10	78.6%	40.4%	16.0%	22.2%	21.4%
Grade 11	78.2%	39.2%	17.1%	21.9%	21.8%
Grade 12	83.2%	47.3%	18.2%	17.7%	16.8%
<b>Inhalants</b>	17.4%	6.7%	3.0%	7.7%	82.6%
Grade 7	19.5%	9.1%	3.6%	6.8%	80.5%
Grade 8	19.8%	9.1%	3.2%	7.5%	80.2%
Grade 9	20.4%	8.1%	4.2%	8.1%	79.6%
Grade 10	15.2%	5.5%	2.1%	7.6%	84.8%
Grade 11	15.1%	3.6%	2.4%	9.1%	84.9%
Grade 12	12.3%	2.7%	2.2%	7.4%	87.7%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	30.2%	13.9%	6.0%	10.3%	69.8%
Grade 7	12.8%	6.2%	1.9%	4.7%	87.2%
Grade 8	22.9%	9.3%	4.6%	9.0%	77.1%
Grade 9	33.1%	16.7%	6.2%	10.2%	66.9%
Grade 10	35.3%	17.5%	7.9%	9.9%	64.7%
Grade 11	40.7%	17.6%	7.6%	15.5%	59.3%
Grade 12	40.1%	17.3%	8.7%	14.1%	59.9%
<b>Marijuana</b>	28.1%	12.2%	6.0%	9.9%	71.9%
Grade 7	10.6%	4.9%	1.8%	3.9%	89.4%
Grade 8	20.2%	7.6%	4.4%	8.2%	79.8%
Grade 9	30.9%	14.8%	6.1%	10.0%	69.1%
Grade 10	33.2%	16.1%	7.6%	9.5%	66.8%
Grade 11	39.0%	15.6%	7.9%	15.5%	61.0%
Grade 12	38.8%	15.6%	9.3%	13.9%	61.2%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	13.4%	4.0%	3.0%	6.4%	86.6%
Grade 7	5.2%	1.9%	0.8%	2.5%	94.8%
Grade 8	10.2%	2.7%	2.3%	5.2%	89.8%
Grade 9	12.7%	4.2%	2.3%	6.2%	87.3%
Grade 10	15.7%	5.4%	3.5%	6.8%	84.3%
Grade 11	20.2%	5.2%	4.8%	10.2%	79.8%
Grade 12	19.7%	5.4%	5.0%	9.3%	80.3%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	8.2%	2.8%	1.9%	3.5%	91.8%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.6%	0.8%	1.6%	96.0%
Grade 8	6.5%	2.3%	1.4%	2.8%	93.5%
Grade 9	9.6%	3.3%	2.2%	4.1%	90.4%
Grade 10	9.5%	3.9%	1.7%	3.9%	90.5%
Grade 11	9.3%	3.2%	2.4%	3.7%	90.7%
Grade 12	10.8%	2.7%	2.8%	5.3%	89.2%
<b>Cocaine</b>	7.4%	2.6%	1.7%	3.1%	92.6%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.3%	0.5%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 8	5.4%	2.0%	1.1%	2.3%	94.6%
Grade 9	8.7%	3.2%	1.9%	3.6%	91.3%
Grade 10	8.9%	3.5%	1.6%	3.8%	91.1%
Grade 11	9.1%	3.1%	2.5%	3.5%	90.9%
Grade 12	10.3%	2.6%	2.8%	4.9%	89.7%

Table B4. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Female Students, 2002 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	2.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.4%	97.4%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.4%	0.6%	1.0%	1.8%	96.6%
Grade 9	3.5%	0.7%	0.6%	2.2%	96.5%
Grade 10	2.7%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 11	1.7%	0.4%	0.2%	1.1%	98.3%
Grade 12	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	98.4%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	3.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.9%	96.1%
Grade 7	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	99.4%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.7%	0.3%	1.3%	97.7%
Grade 9	4.0%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%	96.0%
Grade 10	4.6%	1.1%	1.3%	2.2%	95.4%
Grade 11	6.2%	2.0%	1.1%	3.1%	93.8%
Grade 12	6.4%	0.8%	1.8%	3.8%	93.6%
<b>Uppers</b>	7.5%	3.4%	1.5%	2.6%	92.5%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%	96.4%
Grade 9	9.5%	5.1%	1.9%	2.5%	90.5%
Grade 10	9.0%	4.5%	2.0%	2.5%	91.0%
Grade 11	11.9%	4.9%	2.1%	4.9%	88.1%
Grade 12	10.2%	3.9%	2.0%	4.3%	89.8%
<b>Downers</b>	6.7%	3.1%	1.3%	2.3%	93.3%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	98.9%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.6%	0.6%	1.1%	96.7%
Grade 9	9.0%	4.7%	1.7%	2.6%	91.0%
Grade 10	8.0%	4.1%	1.9%	2.0%	92.0%
Grade 11	10.1%	4.2%	1.7%	4.2%	89.9%
Grade 12	9.6%	3.3%	2.1%	4.2%	90.4%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	5.0%	1.8%	1.1%	2.1%	95.0%
Grade 7	2.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	97.6%
Grade 8	4.8%	2.0%	0.7%	2.1%	95.2%
Grade 9	6.9%	2.9%	2.0%	2.0%	93.1%
Grade 10	5.8%	2.1%	1.7%	2.0%	94.2%
Grade 11	4.9%	1.1%	1.1%	2.7%	95.1%
Grade 12	4.6%	0.8%	0.6%	3.2%	95.4%
<b>Steroids</b>	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.2%	1.1%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	98.5%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	8.7%	3.2%	1.8%	3.7%	91.3%
Grade 7	3.9%	1.7%	0.7%	1.5%	96.1%
Grade 8	6.5%	2.3%	1.3%	2.9%	93.5%
Grade 9	10.4%	4.3%	2.1%	4.0%	89.6%
Grade 10	9.3%	3.5%	2.4%	3.4%	90.7%
Grade 11	11.6%	3.8%	1.9%	5.9%	88.4%
Grade 12	11.1%	3.2%	3.0%	4.9%	88.9%
<b>Heroin</b>	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 7	2.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.5%	0.2%	1.6%	97.7%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 12	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	99.2%

**Table B5. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Anglo Secondary Students, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	46.1%	20.5%	7.3%	18.3%	53.9%
Grade 7	27.0%	8.0%	3.7%	15.3%	73.0%
Grade 8	33.4%	10.3%	5.5%	17.6%	66.6%
Grade 9	49.9%	22.4%	10.0%	17.5%	50.1%
Grade 10	50.2%	22.6%	8.0%	19.6%	49.8%
Grade 11	56.4%	27.4%	9.4%	19.6%	43.6%
Grade 12	62.4%	34.5%	7.1%	20.8%	37.6%
<b>Alcohol</b>	71.3%	34.4%	14.8%	22.1%	28.7%
Grade 7	50.0%	13.9%	7.8%	28.3%	50.0%
Grade 8	61.3%	20.5%	12.4%	28.4%	38.7%
Grade 9	75.7%	37.3%	18.3%	20.1%	24.3%
Grade 10	78.1%	40.3%	17.7%	20.1%	21.9%
Grade 11	80.0%	43.9%	16.9%	19.2%	20.0%
Grade 12	85.0%	53.3%	15.6%	16.1%	15.0%
<b>Inhalants</b>	17.9%	6.6%	3.3%	8.0%	82.1%
Grade 7	17.2%	8.9%	2.5%	5.8%	82.8%
Grade 8	14.4%	6.6%	2.0%	5.8%	85.6%
Grade 9	22.1%	9.5%	4.8%	7.8%	77.9%
Grade 10	15.8%	4.7%	2.9%	8.2%	84.2%
Grade 11	19.6%	4.8%	3.0%	11.8%	80.4%
Grade 12	18.3%	4.7%	4.4%	9.2%	81.7%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	32.2%	15.8%	6.4%	10.0%	67.8%
Grade 7	11.6%	4.7%	1.2%	5.7%	88.4%
Grade 8	20.2%	7.4%	5.2%	7.6%	79.8%
Grade 9	35.9%	19.0%	6.4%	10.5%	64.1%
Grade 10	38.6%	20.2%	9.6%	8.8%	61.4%
Grade 11	45.5%	23.4%	7.2%	14.9%	54.5%
Grade 12	43.6%	21.1%	9.7%	12.8%	56.4%
<b>Marijuana</b>	31.3%	14.4%	6.9%	10.0%	68.7%
Grade 7	10.6%	4.0%	1.2%	5.4%	89.4%
Grade 8	19.4%	6.9%	4.7%	7.8%	80.6%
Grade 9	35.2%	17.2%	7.2%	10.8%	64.8%
Grade 10	37.2%	18.5%	9.6%	9.1%	62.8%
Grade 11	44.3%	21.4%	8.1%	14.8%	55.7%
Grade 12	43.2%	19.4%	10.7%	13.1%	56.8%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	15.2%	4.7%	3.6%	6.9%	84.8%
Grade 7	4.5%	1.2%	0.4%	2.9%	95.5%
Grade 8	11.9%	3.5%	2.9%	5.5%	88.1%
Grade 9	15.9%	5.4%	2.7%	7.8%	84.1%
Grade 10	18.7%	6.5%	5.4%	6.8%	81.3%
Grade 11	20.5%	6.5%	4.5%	9.5%	79.5%
Grade 12	20.8%	5.2%	6.2%	9.4%	79.2%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	7.8%	2.4%	2.3%	3.1%	92.2%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.5%	0.5%	1.2%	96.8%
Grade 8	3.3%	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 9	8.6%	2.4%	2.6%	3.6%	91.4%
Grade 10	7.3%	3.1%	1.3%	2.9%	92.7%
Grade 11	12.1%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	87.9%
Grade 12	13.1%	2.6%	4.9%	5.6%	86.9%
<b>Cocaine</b>	7.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.7%	93.0%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.4%	0.2%	0.7%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 9	6.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.7%	93.1%
Grade 10	6.5%	2.8%	1.0%	2.7%	93.5%
Grade 11	12.1%	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	87.9%
Grade 12	12.6%	2.5%	4.9%	5.2%	87.4%

Table B5. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Anglo Students, 2002 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	2.9%	0.5%	0.7%	1.7%	97.1%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.2%	1.0%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 9	4.4%	0.7%	1.0%	2.7%	95.6%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 11	3.7%	0.3%	0.7%	2.7%	96.3%
Grade 12	2.6%	0.3%	0.8%	1.5%	97.4%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	6.5%	1.6%	1.8%	3.1%	93.5%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 9	6.8%	2.3%	2.8%	1.7%	93.2%
Grade 10	7.3%	1.9%	1.3%	4.1%	92.7%
Grade 11	10.5%	3.0%	1.9%	5.6%	89.5%
Grade 12	11.6%	1.5%	4.2%	5.9%	88.4%
<b>Uppers</b>	10.2%	4.7%	2.2%	3.3%	89.8%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	98.2%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.6%	0.6%	1.4%	96.4%
Grade 9	12.6%	6.5%	3.3%	2.8%	87.4%
Grade 10	10.9%	5.5%	2.6%	2.8%	89.1%
Grade 11	18.6%	8.7%	3.0%	6.9%	81.4%
Grade 12	14.8%	5.9%	3.5%	5.4%	85.2%
<b>Downers</b>	9.1%	4.5%	1.8%	2.8%	90.9%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 8	3.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%	97.0%
Grade 9	10.1%	5.7%	2.2%	2.2%	89.9%
Grade 10	10.4%	6.0%	2.2%	2.2%	89.6%
Grade 11	16.8%	7.9%	2.4%	6.5%	83.2%
Grade 12	14.3%	5.9%	3.2%	5.2%	85.7%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	4.2%	1.3%	0.9%	2.0%	95.8%
Grade 7	2.7%	0.8%	0.2%	1.7%	97.3%
Grade 8	2.6%	1.1%	0.5%	1.0%	97.4%
Grade 9	6.4%	2.4%	2.1%	1.9%	93.6%
Grade 10	3.8%	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%	96.2%
Grade 11	4.5%	0.7%	0.9%	2.9%	95.5%
Grade 12	4.7%	1.4%	0.6%	2.7%	95.3%
<b>Steroids</b>	2.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.0%	0.5%	1.2%	97.3%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 9	3.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	96.4%
Grade 10	2.9%	0.6%	1.3%	1.0%	97.1%
Grade 11	3.1%	0.4%	1.1%	1.6%	96.9%
Grade 12	3.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.5%	97.0%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	9.2%	3.3%	2.3%	3.6%	90.8%
Grade 7	3.5%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	96.5%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.4%	0.6%	1.9%	96.1%
Grade 9	10.1%	4.8%	2.4%	2.9%	89.9%
Grade 10	9.6%	2.8%	3.0%	3.8%	90.4%
Grade 11	15.3%	5.9%	2.6%	6.8%	84.7%
Grade 12	13.7%	3.5%	4.6%	5.6%	86.3%
<b>Heroin</b>	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.7%	0.1%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.2%	0.3%	1.5%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 10	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	98.9%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.6%	0.2%	1.4%	97.8%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	98.1%

**Table B6. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas African American Secondary Students, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	31.9%	8.2%	3.7%	20.0%	68.1%
Grade 7	24.3%	6.0%	2.9%	15.4%	75.7%
Grade 8	28.4%	6.4%	3.5%	18.5%	71.6%
Grade 9	34.2%	10.1%	4.2%	19.9%	65.8%
Grade 10	35.3%	7.6%	3.9%	23.8%	64.7%
Grade 11	34.5%	8.2%	3.7%	22.6%	65.5%
Grade 12	37.1%	11.8%	3.5%	21.8%	62.9%
<b>Alcohol</b>	66.5%	25.4%	12.4%	28.7%	33.5%
Grade 7	52.2%	17.9%	7.5%	26.8%	47.8%
Grade 8	62.1%	23.2%	10.1%	28.8%	37.9%
Grade 9	70.1%	28.4%	12.2%	29.5%	29.9%
Grade 10	70.8%	23.3%	14.9%	32.6%	29.2%
Grade 11	71.4%	25.9%	17.4%	28.1%	28.6%
Grade 12	77.2%	37.5%	13.8%	25.9%	22.8%
<b>Inhalants</b>	11.8%	4.2%	1.5%	6.1%	88.2%
Grade 7	16.7%	6.9%	2.2%	7.6%	83.3%
Grade 8	14.9%	6.0%	1.9%	7.0%	85.1%
Grade 9	12.1%	3.8%	1.5%	6.8%	87.9%
Grade 10	8.9%	3.2%	1.1%	4.6%	91.1%
Grade 11	7.2%	2.2%	1.0%	4.0%	92.8%
Grade 12	7.9%	1.7%	1.4%	4.8%	92.1%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	29.3%	11.3%	4.6%	13.4%	70.7%
Grade 7	12.8%	5.1%	1.9%	5.8%	87.2%
Grade 8	23.6%	8.8%	3.1%	11.7%	76.4%
Grade 9	31.0%	11.9%	5.6%	13.5%	69.0%
Grade 10	33.5%	12.8%	5.4%	15.3%	66.5%
Grade 11	40.0%	13.2%	6.1%	20.7%	60.0%
Grade 12	41.5%	19.7%	6.1%	15.7%	58.5%
<b>Marijuana</b>	28.7%	10.8%	4.6%	13.3%	71.3%
Grade 7	11.7%	4.3%	1.8%	5.6%	88.3%
Grade 8	22.7%	8.1%	3.1%	11.5%	77.3%
Grade 9	30.4%	11.2%	5.5%	13.7%	69.6%
Grade 10	33.0%	12.3%	5.7%	15.0%	67.0%
Grade 11	39.8%	12.6%	6.4%	20.8%	60.2%
Grade 12	42.0%	19.6%	6.1%	16.3%	58.0%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	21.6%	7.2%	3.5%	10.9%	78.4%
Grade 7	8.6%	2.8%	1.4%	4.4%	91.4%
Grade 8	16.6%	5.1%	2.0%	9.5%	83.4%
Grade 9	23.8%	8.4%	4.3%	11.1%	76.2%
Grade 10	25.2%	8.4%	4.5%	12.3%	74.8%
Grade 11	32.3%	8.3%	5.3%	18.7%	67.7%
Grade 12	28.4%	11.7%	4.9%	11.8%	71.6%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	1.9%	0.7%	0.2%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 10	2.8%	0.4%	0.2%	2.2%	97.2%
Grade 11	2.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 12	1.4%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	98.6%
<b>Cocaine</b>	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	98.9%
Grade 8	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 10	2.6%	0.4%	0.1%	2.1%	97.4%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 12	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	98.8%

**Table B6. Prevalence and Recency of Use: African American Students, 2002 (Cont.)**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	99.3%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	99.0%
Grade 8	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	99.3%
Grade 9	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	99.3%
Grade 10	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	99.6%
Grade 11	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	99.4%
Grade 12	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	99.5%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	99.1%
Grade 7	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	99.4%
Grade 8	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	99.4%
Grade 9	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	99.0%
Grade 10	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	99.3%
Grade 11	1.6%	0.8%	0.1%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 12	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	99.0%
<b>Uppers</b>	1.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 7	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	99.3%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 9	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 10	1.5%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 12	2.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	98.0%
<b>Downers</b>	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 7	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	99.5%
Grade 8	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	99.0%
Grade 9	1.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 10	1.9%	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	98.1%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 12	3.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%	97.0%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 7	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	99.2%
Grade 8	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 9	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	99.4%
Grade 10	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	99.1%
Grade 11	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	99.1%
Grade 12	3.9%	0.7%	0.2%	3.0%	96.1%
<b>Steroids</b>	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	99.0%
Grade 8	1.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	98.8%
Grade 9	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	99.3%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	99.0%
Grade 12	1.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%	98.6%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	4.9%	1.6%	1.0%	2.3%	95.1%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.0%	0.2%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.9%	1.8%	0.4%	2.7%	95.1%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.9%	95.5%
Grade 10	4.1%	1.4%	1.0%	1.7%	95.9%
Grade 11	4.8%	2.3%	0.5%	2.0%	95.2%
Grade 12	10.3%	2.3%	3.4%	4.6%	89.7%
<b>Heroin</b>	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	99.4%
Grade 7	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	99.2%
Grade 8	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	99.3%
Grade 9	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	99.5%
Grade 10	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	99.5%
Grade 11	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	99.5%
Grade 12	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	99.6%

**Table B7. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Hispanic Secondary Students, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	49.5%	20.1%	8.2%	21.2%	50.5%
Grade 7	32.3%	10.8%	5.2%	16.3%	67.7%
Grade 8	42.9%	15.7%	7.7%	19.5%	57.1%
Grade 9	52.4%	20.0%	8.7%	23.7%	47.6%
Grade 10	55.6%	23.4%	9.4%	22.8%	44.4%
Grade 11	58.5%	25.5%	11.5%	21.5%	41.5%
Grade 12	63.7%	31.6%	6.9%	25.2%	36.3%
<b>Alcohol</b>	73.6%	39.5%	11.9%	22.2%	26.4%
Grade 7	57.5%	22.4%	7.6%	27.5%	42.5%
Grade 8	69.1%	34.2%	11.0%	23.9%	30.9%
Grade 9	74.3%	39.7%	12.4%	22.2%	25.7%
Grade 10	80.7%	47.3%	14.2%	19.2%	19.3%
Grade 11	82.7%	47.3%	14.3%	21.1%	17.3%
Grade 12	85.7%	55.1%	14.2%	16.4%	14.3%
<b>Inhalants</b>	20.7%	8.0%	3.5%	9.2%	79.3%
Grade 7	23.3%	10.5%	3.5%	9.3%	76.7%
Grade 8	24.8%	10.7%	4.6%	9.5%	75.2%
Grade 9	22.2%	8.6%	4.7%	8.9%	77.8%
Grade 10	19.1%	6.6%	2.2%	10.3%	80.9%
Grade 11	16.7%	4.9%	2.4%	9.4%	83.3%
Grade 12	14.1%	3.5%	2.8%	7.8%	85.9%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	38.1%	18.6%	7.1%	12.4%	61.9%
Grade 7	19.6%	9.9%	3.0%	6.7%	80.4%
Grade 8	32.0%	15.1%	5.8%	11.1%	68.0%
Grade 9	38.4%	19.9%	6.5%	12.0%	61.6%
Grade 10	46.7%	23.9%	8.7%	14.1%	53.3%
Grade 11	49.3%	23.2%	11.1%	15.0%	50.7%
Grade 12	52.5%	23.3%	9.9%	19.3%	47.5%
<b>Marijuana</b>	35.9%	16.3%	7.3%	12.3%	64.1%
Grade 7	17.5%	8.2%	3.0%	6.3%	82.5%
Grade 8	28.9%	12.8%	5.9%	10.2%	71.1%
Grade 9	35.9%	16.9%	7.2%	11.8%	64.1%
Grade 10	45.0%	21.4%	8.8%	14.8%	55.0%
Grade 11	47.6%	21.2%	11.0%	15.4%	52.4%
Grade 12	50.5%	20.8%	10.2%	19.5%	49.5%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	17.1%	5.9%	3.4%	7.8%	82.9%
Grade 7	9.7%	4.0%	1.5%	4.2%	90.3%
Grade 8	14.0%	4.7%	2.9%	6.4%	86.0%
Grade 9	15.6%	5.5%	2.9%	7.2%	84.4%
Grade 10	21.2%	8.1%	3.7%	9.4%	78.8%
Grade 11	22.3%	6.9%	6.0%	9.4%	77.7%
Grade 12	25.0%	7.0%	5.5%	12.5%	75.0%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	12.5%	5.3%	2.1%	5.1%	87.5%
Grade 7	5.3%	2.3%	0.7%	2.3%	94.7%
Grade 8	9.9%	4.0%	1.7%	4.2%	90.1%
Grade 9	13.2%	5.9%	2.4%	4.9%	86.8%
Grade 10	16.8%	7.2%	2.7%	6.9%	83.2%
Grade 11	16.1%	6.4%	3.0%	6.7%	83.9%
Grade 12	16.9%	6.7%	3.2%	7.0%	83.1%
<b>Cocaine</b>	11.9%	4.9%	2.2%	4.8%	88.1%
Grade 7	4.4%	1.7%	0.6%	2.1%	95.6%
Grade 8	8.7%	3.6%	1.6%	3.5%	91.3%
Grade 9	12.7%	5.7%	2.4%	4.6%	87.3%
Grade 10	16.5%	6.6%	3.0%	6.9%	83.5%
Grade 11	15.9%	6.3%	3.0%	6.6%	84.1%
Grade 12	16.7%	6.6%	3.2%	6.9%	83.3%

Table B7. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Hispanic Students, 2002 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	3.2%	1.1%	0.7%	1.4%	96.8%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 8	3.8%	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%	96.2%
Grade 9	3.3%	1.2%	0.6%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 10	3.8%	1.7%	0.8%	1.3%	96.2%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.9%	0.4%	1.5%	97.2%
Grade 12	2.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.4%	97.4%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	3.4%	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	99.0%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.9%	0.3%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 9	3.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%	96.6%
Grade 10	4.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.8%	95.9%
Grade 11	6.0%	2.4%	1.0%	2.6%	94.0%
Grade 12	4.8%	1.4%	0.9%	2.5%	95.2%
<b>Uppers</b>	6.3%	2.7%	1.0%	2.6%	93.7%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.5%	0.7%	1.3%	96.5%
Grade 9	7.0%	2.9%	0.9%	3.2%	93.0%
Grade 10	8.0%	4.4%	1.4%	2.2%	92.0%
Grade 11	9.5%	3.8%	1.5%	4.2%	90.5%
Grade 12	10.0%	3.3%	1.4%	5.3%	90.0%
<b>Downers</b>	6.9%	3.1%	1.2%	2.6%	93.1%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	98.1%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.8%	0.8%	1.4%	96.0%
Grade 9	8.3%	3.1%	1.3%	3.9%	91.7%
Grade 10	8.9%	5.0%	1.5%	2.4%	91.1%
Grade 11	10.1%	4.5%	1.8%	3.8%	89.9%
Grade 12	10.6%	4.5%	1.5%	4.6%	89.4%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	7.2%	2.9%	1.5%	2.8%	92.8%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.6%	0.7%	1.3%	96.4%
Grade 8	8.0%	3.3%	1.6%	3.1%	92.0%
Grade 9	8.8%	3.8%	1.6%	3.4%	91.2%
Grade 10	8.5%	3.7%	2.0%	2.8%	91.5%
Grade 11	7.2%	2.6%	1.6%	3.0%	92.8%
Grade 12	6.7%	1.7%	1.3%	3.7%	93.3%
<b>Steroids</b>	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 10	2.3%	0.6%	0.3%	1.4%	97.7%
Grade 11	2.5%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	97.5%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	98.3%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	9.0%	3.4%	2.0%	3.6%	91.0%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.6%	0.8%	1.6%	96.0%
Grade 8	7.7%	3.0%	2.0%	2.7%	92.3%
Grade 9	9.9%	3.8%	1.6%	4.5%	90.1%
Grade 10	10.3%	4.5%	2.6%	3.2%	89.7%
Grade 11	12.1%	3.9%	3.2%	5.0%	87.9%
Grade 12	11.9%	4.2%	2.9%	4.8%	88.1%
<b>Heroin</b>	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 8	2.3%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 9	2.3%	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 10	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%	97.8%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.4%	0.2%	1.1%	98.3%

**Table B8. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning A's/B's, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	41.4%	15.7%	6.3%	19.4%	58.6%
Grade 7	24.6%	7.0%	3.2%	14.4%	75.4%
Grade 8	31.9%	9.5%	4.9%	17.5%	68.1%
Grade 9	43.6%	15.3%	7.4%	20.9%	56.4%
Grade 10	45.5%	17.2%	7.7%	20.6%	54.5%
Grade 11	50.2%	20.3%	8.5%	21.4%	49.8%
Grade 12	57.3%	28.2%	6.5%	22.6%	42.7%
<b>Alcohol</b>	69.0%	31.8%	13.6%	23.6%	31.0%
Grade 7	49.8%	14.9%	7.4%	27.5%	50.2%
Grade 8	61.1%	22.8%	10.9%	27.4%	38.9%
Grade 9	71.4%	32.7%	15.4%	23.3%	28.6%
Grade 10	76.0%	36.8%	16.9%	22.3%	24.0%
Grade 11	77.6%	38.9%	16.6%	22.1%	22.4%
Grade 12	82.8%	50.2%	15.1%	17.5%	17.2%
<b>Inhalants</b>	15.7%	5.6%	2.8%	7.3%	84.3%
Grade 7	16.2%	7.4%	2.3%	6.5%	83.8%
Grade 8	15.9%	6.4%	2.6%	6.9%	84.1%
Grade 9	17.6%	6.7%	3.7%	7.2%	82.4%
Grade 10	13.3%	4.4%	2.0%	6.9%	86.7%
Grade 11	15.6%	4.3%	2.5%	8.8%	84.4%
Grade 12	14.8%	3.8%	3.4%	7.6%	85.2%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	29.7%	13.3%	5.8%	10.6%	70.3%
Grade 7	11.9%	5.1%	1.5%	5.3%	88.1%
Grade 8	20.5%	7.7%	4.1%	8.7%	79.5%
Grade 9	30.5%	14.1%	5.4%	11.0%	69.5%
Grade 10	35.5%	17.1%	8.1%	10.3%	64.5%
Grade 11	41.9%	18.8%	7.7%	15.4%	58.1%
Grade 12	43.0%	19.5%	9.0%	14.5%	57.0%
<b>Marijuana</b>	28.4%	12.0%	6.0%	10.4%	71.6%
Grade 7	10.6%	4.3%	1.4%	4.9%	89.4%
Grade 8	18.8%	6.6%	4.0%	8.2%	81.2%
Grade 9	29.0%	12.6%	5.6%	10.8%	71.0%
Grade 10	34.0%	15.5%	8.1%	10.4%	66.0%
Grade 11	40.9%	17.3%	8.3%	15.3%	59.1%
Grade 12	42.1%	17.9%	9.6%	14.6%	57.9%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	15.1%	4.5%	3.3%	7.3%	84.9%
Grade 7	5.7%	1.9%	0.7%	3.1%	94.3%
Grade 8	11.3%	2.9%	2.4%	6.0%	88.7%
Grade 9	15.1%	4.7%	2.7%	7.7%	84.9%
Grade 10	18.7%	6.4%	4.5%	7.8%	81.3%
Grade 11	21.0%	5.5%	4.8%	10.7%	79.0%
Grade 12	21.5%	6.1%	5.6%	9.8%	78.5%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	7.2%	2.4%	1.8%	3.0%	92.8%
Grade 7	2.9%	1.3%	0.5%	1.1%	97.1%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.3%	0.9%	1.9%	95.9%
Grade 9	7.7%	2.8%	1.8%	3.1%	92.3%
Grade 10	8.0%	3.3%	1.3%	3.4%	92.0%
Grade 11	10.4%	3.2%	3.1%	4.1%	89.6%
Grade 12	11.6%	2.8%	3.6%	5.2%	88.4%
<b>Cocaine</b>	6.7%	2.3%	1.7%	2.7%	93.3%
Grade 7	2.2%	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 9	7.0%	2.7%	1.8%	2.5%	93.0%
Grade 10	7.5%	2.9%	1.3%	3.3%	92.5%
Grade 11	10.3%	3.2%	3.1%	4.0%	89.7%
Grade 12	11.2%	2.8%	3.5%	4.9%	88.8%

**Table B8. Prevalence of Use: Students Who Reported Earning A's/B's, 2002 (Cont.)**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	2.2%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 9	2.8%	0.5%	0.5%	1.8%	97.2%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.4%	0.5%	1.9%	97.2%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.3%	0.5%	1.3%	97.9%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	3.9%	0.9%	1.0%	2.0%	96.1%
Grade 7	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	99.3%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	98.5%
Grade 9	3.8%	1.1%	1.5%	1.2%	96.2%
Grade 10	4.5%	1.2%	0.9%	2.4%	95.5%
Grade 11	6.6%	1.7%	1.4%	3.5%	93.4%
Grade 12	7.6%	1.0%	2.4%	4.2%	92.4%
<b>Uppers</b>	6.5%	2.8%	1.3%	2.4%	93.5%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 9	6.8%	3.0%	1.6%	2.2%	93.2%
Grade 10	7.3%	3.8%	1.5%	2.0%	92.7%
Grade 11	12.1%	5.0%	2.1%	5.0%	87.9%
Grade 12	10.6%	4.1%	2.2%	4.3%	89.4%
<b>Downers</b>	6.2%	2.8%	1.2%	2.2%	93.8%
Grade 7	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	99.2%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 9	6.6%	2.9%	1.2%	2.5%	93.4%
Grade 10	7.1%	4.2%	1.3%	1.6%	92.9%
Grade 11	11.6%	5.0%	1.8%	4.8%	88.4%
Grade 12	10.6%	4.2%	2.2%	4.2%	89.4%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	3.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.8%	96.1%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.0%	0.8%	1.6%	96.6%
Grade 9	5.1%	2.1%	1.2%	1.8%	94.9%
Grade 10	3.6%	1.4%	0.9%	1.3%	96.4%
Grade 11	4.4%	1.0%	0.9%	2.5%	95.6%
Grade 12	4.9%	1.1%	0.7%	3.1%	95.1%
<b>Steroids</b>	2.1%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.6%	0.7%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.4%	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	97.8%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	7.3%	2.5%	1.8%	3.0%	92.7%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.5%	0.8%	2.0%	95.7%
Grade 9	7.3%	3.1%	1.5%	2.7%	92.7%
Grade 10	7.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%	92.4%
Grade 11	10.9%	3.9%	2.0%	5.0%	89.1%
Grade 12	12.1%	3.3%	3.6%	5.2%	87.9%
<b>Heroin</b>	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 8	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 10	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	99.2%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 12	1.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%	98.4%

**Table B9. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning C's, D's, or F's, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	58.7%	28.3%	10.0%	20.4%	41.3%
Grade 7	43.8%	15.8%	7.5%	20.5%	56.2%
Grade 8	51.0%	19.7%	9.9%	21.4%	49.0%
Grade 9	62.5%	31.2%	12.1%	19.2%	37.5%
Grade 10	64.6%	32.8%	8.8%	23.0%	35.4%
Grade 11	67.2%	37.9%	11.9%	17.4%	32.8%
Grade 12	67.9%	39.2%	8.0%	20.7%	32.1%
<b>Alcohol</b>	78.9%	45.1%	12.4%	21.4%	21.1%
Grade 7	66.1%	29.9%	8.4%	27.8%	33.9%
Grade 8	74.0%	36.9%	13.3%	23.8%	26.0%
Grade 9	81.5%	47.8%	13.6%	20.1%	18.5%
Grade 10	82.8%	52.1%	12.2%	18.5%	17.2%
Grade 11	86.3%	54.6%	13.7%	18.0%	13.7%
Grade 12	87.9%	56.1%	12.9%	18.9%	12.1%
<b>Inhalants</b>	27.2%	11.1%	4.3%	11.8%	72.8%
Grade 7	32.9%	16.4%	4.9%	11.6%	67.1%
Grade 8	29.4%	14.6%	4.4%	10.4%	70.6%
Grade 9	28.2%	12.0%	5.7%	10.5%	71.8%
Grade 10	26.4%	8.6%	3.6%	14.2%	73.6%
Grade 11	21.4%	4.9%	2.5%	14.0%	78.6%
Grade 12	19.2%	5.1%	3.1%	11.0%	80.8%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	48.8%	26.5%	8.2%	14.1%	51.2%
Grade 7	27.4%	14.1%	3.8%	9.5%	72.6%
Grade 8	40.6%	20.5%	7.9%	12.2%	59.4%
Grade 9	52.2%	29.8%	8.5%	13.9%	47.8%
Grade 10	58.7%	32.0%	10.3%	16.4%	41.3%
Grade 11	59.8%	32.8%	11.1%	15.9%	40.2%
Grade 12	62.4%	33.0%	8.6%	20.8%	37.6%
<b>Marijuana</b>	47.2%	23.7%	8.9%	14.6%	52.8%
Grade 7	25.3%	11.8%	4.1%	9.4%	74.7%
Grade 8	38.8%	18.6%	7.7%	12.5%	61.2%
Grade 9	50.4%	25.6%	10.5%	14.3%	49.6%
Grade 10	57.8%	30.1%	10.5%	17.2%	42.2%
Grade 11	57.6%	29.5%	11.3%	16.8%	42.4%
Grade 12	61.4%	30.5%	9.5%	21.4%	38.6%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	21.8%	8.8%	3.9%	9.1%	78.2%
Grade 7	13.0%	5.1%	2.2%	5.7%	87.0%
Grade 8	19.1%	7.7%	3.8%	7.6%	80.9%
Grade 9	21.3%	9.1%	3.7%	8.5%	78.7%
Grade 10	25.5%	10.3%	4.4%	10.8%	74.5%
Grade 11	27.9%	12.1%	5.9%	9.9%	72.1%
Grade 12	29.6%	9.4%	4.1%	16.1%	70.4%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	14.5%	6.3%	2.6%	5.6%	85.5%
Grade 7	7.2%	3.1%	0.8%	3.3%	92.8%
Grade 8	11.3%	4.8%	2.3%	4.2%	88.7%
Grade 9	15.3%	5.7%	3.4%	6.2%	84.7%
Grade 10	18.7%	7.9%	3.1%	7.7%	81.3%
Grade 11	17.6%	9.1%	3.0%	5.5%	82.4%
Grade 12	20.0%	9.8%	3.3%	6.9%	80.0%
<b>Cocaine</b>	13.5%	5.7%	2.4%	5.4%	86.5%
Grade 7	5.8%	2.3%	0.8%	2.7%	94.2%
Grade 8	10.2%	4.2%	1.8%	4.2%	89.8%
Grade 9	13.6%	4.9%	2.6%	6.1%	86.4%
Grade 10	18.2%	7.7%	2.9%	7.6%	81.8%
Grade 11	17.3%	8.8%	3.1%	5.4%	82.7%
Grade 12	19.8%	9.6%	3.4%	6.8%	80.2%

**Table B9. Prevalence of Use: Students Who Reported Earning C's, D's, or F's, 2002 (Cont.)**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	4.5%	1.5%	1.1%	1.9%	95.5%
Grade 7	4.2%	1.5%	0.6%	2.1%	95.8%
Grade 8	5.4%	1.2%	1.6%	2.6%	94.6%
Grade 9	5.1%	2.0%	1.4%	1.7%	94.9%
Grade 10	4.2%	1.8%	0.9%	1.5%	95.8%
Grade 11	3.4%	1.1%	0.6%	1.7%	96.6%
Grade 12	4.1%	1.2%	0.8%	2.1%	95.9%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	6.5%	2.6%	1.4%	2.5%	93.5%
Grade 7	2.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.4%	96.1%
Grade 9	6.3%	2.6%	1.8%	1.9%	93.7%
Grade 10	7.9%	2.7%	1.7%	3.5%	92.1%
Grade 11	11.3%	5.4%	1.3%	4.6%	88.7%
Grade 12	9.6%	3.5%	2.2%	3.9%	90.4%
<b>Uppers</b>	10.8%	5.3%	1.9%	3.6%	89.2%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.1%	0.6%	1.5%	96.8%
Grade 8	6.5%	2.9%	1.2%	2.4%	93.5%
Grade 9	12.9%	6.8%	2.3%	3.8%	87.1%
Grade 10	13.2%	6.7%	3.2%	3.3%	86.8%
Grade 11	16.2%	8.7%	1.9%	5.6%	83.8%
Grade 12	16.1%	6.0%	2.8%	7.3%	83.9%
<b>Downers</b>	10.6%	5.6%	1.8%	3.2%	89.4%
Grade 7	3.5%	1.5%	0.6%	1.4%	96.5%
Grade 8	6.7%	3.2%	1.0%	2.5%	93.3%
Grade 9	11.7%	6.4%	2.0%	3.3%	88.3%
Grade 10	13.7%	7.0%	3.0%	3.7%	86.3%
Grade 11	14.7%	8.3%	2.0%	4.4%	85.3%
Grade 12	16.8%	8.7%	2.6%	5.5%	83.2%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	8.7%	3.7%	1.9%	3.1%	91.3%
Grade 7	4.9%	2.0%	0.8%	2.1%	95.1%
Grade 8	8.6%	4.8%	1.3%	2.5%	91.4%
Grade 9	10.8%	4.6%	2.6%	3.6%	89.2%
Grade 10	11.5%	4.3%	3.1%	4.1%	88.5%
Grade 11	6.6%	2.5%	1.5%	2.6%	93.4%
Grade 12	7.3%	3.0%	1.6%	2.7%	92.7%
<b>Steroids</b>	3.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 7	2.9%	0.7%	0.4%	1.8%	97.1%
Grade 8	3.6%	0.8%	0.9%	1.9%	96.4%
Grade 9	2.6%	1.6%	0.3%	0.7%	97.4%
Grade 10	4.3%	1.0%	1.2%	2.1%	95.7%
Grade 11	3.6%	0.7%	1.9%	1.0%	96.4%
Grade 12	3.2%	1.2%	0.7%	1.3%	96.8%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	13.7%	5.5%	2.9%	5.3%	86.3%
Grade 7	7.0%	3.0%	1.6%	2.4%	93.0%
Grade 8	10.1%	4.2%	1.9%	4.0%	89.9%
Grade 9	15.3%	5.9%	2.9%	6.5%	84.7%
Grade 10	15.2%	7.0%	2.8%	5.4%	84.8%
Grade 11	19.9%	7.5%	4.9%	7.5%	80.1%
Grade 12	17.0%	6.0%	4.4%	6.6%	83.0%
<b>Heroin</b>	3.1%	0.9%	0.5%	1.7%	96.9%
Grade 7	3.5%	0.9%	0.6%	2.0%	96.5%
Grade 8	4.5%	0.8%	0.9%	2.8%	95.5%
Grade 9	2.7%	1.1%	0.4%	1.2%	97.3%
Grade 10	2.8%	1.2%	0.5%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.6%	0.1%	1.3%	98.0%
Grade 12	2.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	97.4%

**Table B10. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Secondary Students Who Lived with Both Parents, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	40.1%	16.1%	6.3%	17.7%	59.9%
Grade 7	21.9%	6.0%	3.3%	12.6%	78.1%
Grade 8	31.7%	9.8%	5.1%	16.8%	68.3%
Grade 9	42.6%	17.7%	6.4%	18.5%	57.4%
Grade 10	46.2%	19.7%	8.0%	18.5%	53.8%
Grade 11	48.8%	20.7%	8.9%	19.2%	51.2%
Grade 12	55.6%	26.2%	6.6%	22.8%	44.4%
<b>Alcohol</b>	67.2%	32.4%	12.3%	22.5%	32.8%
Grade 7	47.7%	15.4%	6.8%	25.5%	52.3%
Grade 8	59.5%	23.1%	10.2%	26.2%	40.5%
Grade 9	69.4%	34.0%	12.4%	23.0%	30.6%
Grade 10	74.7%	38.7%	15.2%	20.8%	25.3%
Grade 11	77.4%	41.3%	16.0%	20.1%	22.6%
Grade 12	80.7%	48.2%	14.2%	18.3%	19.3%
<b>Inhalants</b>	16.0%	5.9%	2.9%	7.2%	84.0%
Grade 7	17.2%	7.9%	2.3%	7.0%	82.8%
Grade 8	17.5%	7.2%	3.3%	7.0%	82.5%
Grade 9	17.8%	7.2%	3.4%	7.2%	82.2%
Grade 10	13.8%	4.7%	2.3%	6.8%	86.2%
Grade 11	15.9%	4.2%	2.9%	8.8%	84.1%
Grade 12	12.4%	3.1%	3.0%	6.3%	87.6%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	28.0%	13.0%	5.2%	9.8%	72.0%
Grade 7	10.6%	4.9%	1.3%	4.4%	89.4%
Grade 8	19.6%	8.5%	3.4%	7.7%	80.4%
Grade 9	28.4%	13.7%	5.3%	9.4%	71.6%
Grade 10	34.2%	17.0%	7.3%	9.9%	65.8%
Grade 11	40.8%	18.5%	7.7%	14.6%	59.2%
Grade 12	41.1%	17.9%	7.8%	15.4%	58.9%
<b>Marijuana</b>	26.6%	11.5%	5.4%	9.7%	73.4%
Grade 7	9.5%	4.0%	1.2%	4.3%	90.5%
Grade 8	17.7%	7.3%	3.2%	7.2%	82.3%
Grade 9	26.5%	12.0%	5.4%	9.1%	73.5%
Grade 10	32.9%	15.3%	7.5%	10.1%	67.1%
Grade 11	39.3%	16.7%	8.1%	14.5%	60.7%
Grade 12	40.1%	16.1%	8.7%	15.3%	59.9%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	13.9%	4.5%	2.8%	6.6%	86.1%
Grade 7	5.4%	1.9%	0.6%	2.9%	94.6%
Grade 8	9.6%	3.2%	1.4%	5.0%	90.4%
Grade 9	13.1%	4.4%	2.3%	6.4%	86.9%
Grade 10	18.0%	6.6%	4.1%	7.3%	82.0%
Grade 11	19.6%	5.9%	4.6%	9.1%	80.4%
Grade 12	21.4%	5.7%	4.9%	10.8%	78.6%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	7.2%	2.8%	1.5%	2.9%	92.8%
Grade 7	2.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	97.4%
Grade 8	5.0%	1.7%	0.9%	2.4%	95.0%
Grade 9	7.4%	3.1%	1.6%	2.7%	92.6%
Grade 10	8.7%	4.0%	1.2%	3.5%	91.3%
Grade 11	10.8%	4.2%	2.5%	4.1%	89.2%
Grade 12	10.2%	2.8%	3.0%	4.4%	89.8%
<b>Cocaine</b>	6.7%	2.5%	1.5%	2.7%	93.3%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.5%	0.8%	1.9%	95.8%
Grade 9	6.8%	3.0%	1.3%	2.5%	93.2%
Grade 10	8.2%	3.5%	1.4%	3.3%	91.8%
Grade 11	10.7%	4.0%	2.6%	4.1%	89.3%
Grade 12	9.8%	2.7%	3.1%	4.0%	90.2%

**Table B10. Prevalence of Use: Students Who Lived with Both Parents, 2002 (Cont.)**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	2.2%	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 9	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 10	2.3%	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.5%	0.7%	1.4%	97.4%
Grade 12	2.0%	0.3%	0.3%	1.4%	98.0%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	3.3%	0.8%	0.9%	1.6%	96.7%
Grade 7	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	99.4%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 9	2.6%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	97.4%
Grade 10	4.3%	1.0%	1.0%	2.3%	95.7%
Grade 11	6.2%	1.6%	1.2%	3.4%	93.8%
Grade 12	6.0%	1.1%	1.8%	3.1%	94.0%
<b>Uppers</b>	5.8%	2.6%	1.0%	2.2%	94.2%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	97.6%
Grade 9	6.1%	3.0%	1.0%	2.1%	93.9%
Grade 10	6.9%	3.6%	1.3%	2.0%	93.1%
Grade 11	11.0%	4.4%	1.8%	4.8%	89.0%
Grade 12	9.0%	3.9%	1.4%	3.7%	91.0%
<b>Downers</b>	5.7%	2.8%	1.0%	1.9%	94.3%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 9	6.3%	3.3%	0.9%	2.1%	93.7%
Grade 10	6.7%	3.6%	1.5%	1.6%	93.3%
Grade 11	10.5%	4.6%	2.0%	3.9%	89.5%
Grade 12	8.8%	4.4%	1.4%	3.0%	91.2%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	4.0%	1.4%	0.9%	1.7%	96.0%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%	96.4%
Grade 9	5.6%	2.4%	1.1%	2.1%	94.4%
Grade 10	4.2%	1.9%	1.1%	1.2%	95.8%
Grade 11	4.6%	1.2%	1.1%	2.3%	95.4%
Grade 12	3.8%	0.9%	0.7%	2.2%	96.2%
<b>Steroids</b>	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.6%	0.2%	1.1%	98.1%
Grade 8	1.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.5%	1.2%	0.9%	97.4%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.9%	0.3%	1.0%	97.8%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	6.6%	2.5%	1.5%	2.6%	93.4%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.5%	1.1%	2.0%	95.4%
Grade 9	6.7%	3.1%	1.2%	2.4%	93.3%
Grade 10	7.4%	2.7%	2.0%	2.7%	92.6%
Grade 11	10.6%	4.0%	2.0%	4.6%	89.4%
Grade 12	9.0%	2.7%	2.8%	3.5%	91.0%
<b>Heroin</b>	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	98.5%
Grade 10	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	99.2%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 12	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	99.1%

**Table B11. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Secondary Students Not Living with Both Parents, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	52.5%	21.7%	8.4%	22.4%	47.5%
Grade 7	39.7%	13.3%	5.5%	20.9%	60.3%
Grade 8	43.0%	14.7%	7.5%	20.8%	57.0%
Grade 9	56.3%	21.6%	11.8%	22.9%	43.7%
Grade 10	55.2%	21.7%	7.7%	25.8%	44.8%
Grade 11	60.3%	27.6%	9.5%	23.2%	39.7%
Grade 12	64.3%	36.3%	6.8%	21.2%	35.7%
<b>Alcohol</b>	77.0%	37.9%	14.9%	24.2%	23.0%
Grade 7	62.0%	22.0%	8.8%	31.2%	38.0%
Grade 8	70.9%	30.6%	13.1%	27.2%	29.1%
Grade 9	80.2%	39.9%	18.5%	21.8%	19.8%
Grade 10	82.0%	41.8%	17.0%	23.2%	18.0%
Grade 11	81.9%	42.4%	16.2%	23.3%	18.1%
Grade 12	88.3%	55.9%	15.7%	16.7%	11.7%
<b>Inhalants</b>	21.2%	8.1%	3.4%	9.7%	78.8%
Grade 7	23.1%	11.3%	3.6%	8.2%	76.9%
Grade 8	21.0%	9.9%	2.5%	8.6%	79.0%
Grade 9	23.8%	9.4%	5.2%	9.2%	76.2%
Grade 10	19.8%	6.2%	2.4%	11.2%	80.2%
Grade 11	17.6%	4.7%	2.0%	10.9%	82.4%
Grade 12	20.4%	5.4%	3.8%	11.2%	79.6%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	42.7%	20.9%	8.0%	13.8%	57.3%
Grade 7	22.6%	10.3%	3.2%	9.1%	77.4%
Grade 8	33.6%	14.0%	7.3%	12.3%	66.4%
Grade 9	47.2%	24.5%	7.6%	15.1%	52.8%
Grade 10	50.7%	25.5%	10.7%	14.5%	49.3%
Grade 11	52.0%	25.6%	9.4%	17.0%	48.0%
Grade 12	53.8%	27.1%	11.6%	15.1%	46.2%
<b>Marijuana</b>	41.4%	18.9%	8.6%	13.9%	58.6%
Grade 7	20.3%	8.8%	3.2%	8.3%	79.7%
Grade 8	32.1%	12.6%	7.3%	12.2%	67.9%
Grade 9	46.2%	21.6%	9.2%	15.4%	53.8%
Grade 10	49.2%	23.5%	10.6%	15.1%	50.8%
Grade 11	51.3%	23.7%	10.0%	17.6%	48.7%
Grade 12	53.0%	25.5%	11.7%	15.8%	47.0%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	20.7%	6.8%	4.5%	9.4%	79.3%
Grade 7	10.2%	3.7%	1.6%	4.9%	89.8%
Grade 8	18.6%	5.5%	4.6%	8.5%	81.4%
Grade 9	22.0%	7.9%	4.0%	10.1%	78.0%
Grade 10	23.9%	8.3%	5.2%	10.4%	76.1%
Grade 11	26.3%	7.5%	5.8%	13.0%	73.7%
Grade 12	25.0%	8.1%	6.7%	10.2%	75.0%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	11.1%	3.9%	2.6%	4.6%	88.9%
Grade 7	5.8%	2.6%	0.6%	2.6%	94.2%
Grade 8	6.6%	2.5%	1.7%	2.4%	93.4%
Grade 9	12.8%	4.3%	2.9%	5.6%	87.2%
Grade 10	12.8%	4.7%	2.4%	5.7%	87.2%
Grade 11	13.4%	4.7%	3.7%	5.0%	86.6%
Grade 12	17.1%	5.5%	4.4%	7.2%	82.9%
<b>Cocaine</b>	10.4%	3.7%	2.4%	4.3%	89.6%
Grade 7	4.7%	2.2%	0.5%	2.0%	95.3%
Grade 8	5.8%	2.3%	1.3%	2.2%	94.2%
Grade 9	11.4%	3.8%	2.9%	4.7%	88.6%
Grade 10	12.3%	4.6%	2.0%	5.7%	87.7%
Grade 11	13.3%	4.7%	3.8%	4.8%	86.7%
Grade 12	16.8%	5.2%	4.5%	7.1%	83.2%

Table B11. Prevalence of Use: Students Not Living with Both Parents, 2002 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	3.5%	0.8%	0.9%	1.8%	96.5%
Grade 7	2.9%	1.1%	0.3%	1.5%	97.1%
Grade 8	3.3%	0.7%	1.3%	1.3%	96.7%
Grade 9	4.9%	1.2%	0.9%	2.8%	95.1%
Grade 10	2.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 11	3.5%	0.5%	0.4%	2.6%	96.5%
Grade 12	3.2%	0.6%	1.1%	1.5%	96.8%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	6.4%	1.9%	1.6%	2.9%	93.6%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 8	3.0%	1.2%	0.4%	1.4%	97.0%
Grade 9	7.2%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%	92.8%
Grade 10	6.8%	2.3%	1.0%	3.5%	93.2%
Grade 11	9.6%	3.7%	1.6%	4.3%	90.4%
Grade 12	11.2%	1.6%	3.5%	6.1%	88.8%
<b>Uppers</b>	9.8%	4.4%	2.1%	3.3%	90.2%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.8%	0.9%	1.7%	95.6%
Grade 9	11.7%	5.4%	2.9%	3.4%	88.3%
Grade 10	11.1%	5.8%	2.6%	2.7%	88.9%
Grade 11	15.8%	7.6%	2.5%	5.7%	84.2%
Grade 12	15.3%	5.1%	3.8%	6.4%	84.7%
<b>Downers</b>	9.4%	4.4%	1.7%	3.3%	90.6%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	98.2%
Grade 8	4.1%	2.0%	0.7%	1.4%	95.9%
Grade 9	10.2%	4.5%	2.2%	3.5%	89.8%
Grade 10	11.9%	7.2%	1.9%	2.8%	88.1%
Grade 11	14.8%	7.1%	1.7%	6.0%	85.2%
Grade 12	15.8%	5.3%	3.8%	6.7%	84.2%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	6.3%	2.3%	1.4%	2.6%	93.7%
Grade 7	4.2%	1.5%	0.7%	2.0%	95.8%
Grade 8	6.1%	3.0%	1.0%	2.1%	93.9%
Grade 9	7.8%	3.1%	2.3%	2.4%	92.2%
Grade 10	7.0%	2.2%	1.7%	3.1%	93.0%
Grade 11	5.1%	1.4%	1.0%	2.7%	94.9%
Grade 12	7.5%	2.2%	1.1%	4.2%	92.5%
<b>Steroids</b>	2.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.5%	0.6%	1.5%	97.4%
Grade 9	3.2%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	96.8%
Grade 10	3.1%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	96.9%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.4%	0.9%	1.4%	97.3%
Grade 12	2.6%	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	97.4%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	11.8%	4.1%	2.7%	5.0%	88.2%
Grade 7	5.5%	2.2%	0.9%	2.4%	94.5%
Grade 8	7.2%	3.0%	1.1%	3.1%	92.8%
Grade 9	13.2%	4.7%	3.1%	5.4%	86.8%
Grade 10	11.8%	4.1%	3.3%	4.4%	88.2%
Grade 11	15.8%	5.6%	3.4%	6.8%	84.2%
Grade 12	19.1%	5.1%	5.6%	8.4%	80.9%
<b>Heroin</b>	2.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.8%	0.3%	1.5%	97.4%
Grade 8	2.8%	0.7%	0.4%	1.7%	97.2%
Grade 9	2.3%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.7%	0.2%	0.2%	1.3%	98.3%
Grade 12	3.1%	0.4%	1.8%	0.9%	96.9%

**Table B12. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	42.5%	16.7%	6.5%	19.3%	57.5%
Grade 7	25.1%	6.8%	3.2%	15.1%	74.9%
Grade 8	32.2%	9.6%	5.2%	17.4%	67.8%
Grade 9	45.5%	17.8%	8.1%	19.6%	54.5%
Grade 10	47.4%	18.8%	7.5%	21.1%	52.6%
Grade 11	52.4%	22.8%	8.2%	21.4%	47.6%
Grade 12	57.6%	28.3%	6.6%	22.7%	42.4%
<b>Alcohol</b>	69.6%	32.5%	13.2%	23.9%	30.4%
Grade 7	49.9%	15.7%	6.6%	27.6%	50.1%
Grade 8	60.7%	22.4%	10.9%	27.4%	39.3%
Grade 9	73.2%	34.3%	15.4%	23.5%	26.8%
Grade 10	76.7%	38.0%	16.2%	22.5%	23.3%
Grade 11	79.0%	40.0%	16.2%	22.8%	21.0%
Grade 12	83.0%	50.1%	14.6%	18.3%	17.0%
<b>Inhalants</b>	15.8%	5.9%	2.6%	7.3%	84.2%
Grade 7	16.5%	7.4%	2.7%	6.4%	83.5%
Grade 8	16.8%	7.2%	2.8%	6.8%	83.2%
Grade 9	16.9%	6.9%	2.7%	7.3%	83.1%
Grade 10	14.7%	4.7%	2.2%	7.8%	85.3%
Grade 11	14.5%	4.0%	2.2%	8.3%	85.5%
Grade 12	14.9%	4.0%	3.0%	7.9%	85.1%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	30.7%	14.0%	5.7%	11.0%	69.3%
Grade 7	11.9%	5.3%	1.5%	5.1%	88.1%
Grade 8	21.7%	8.4%	4.3%	9.0%	78.3%
Grade 9	32.6%	15.3%	5.2%	12.1%	67.4%
Grade 10	36.7%	17.5%	7.9%	11.3%	63.3%
Grade 11	43.1%	19.4%	7.9%	15.8%	56.9%
Grade 12	43.3%	20.3%	8.8%	14.2%	56.7%
<b>Marijuana</b>	29.3%	12.6%	5.9%	10.8%	70.7%
Grade 7	10.7%	4.6%	1.5%	4.6%	89.3%
Grade 8	20.0%	7.5%	4.1%	8.4%	80.0%
Grade 9	30.9%	13.3%	5.7%	11.9%	69.1%
Grade 10	35.3%	15.9%	8.0%	11.4%	64.7%
Grade 11	41.8%	17.6%	8.4%	15.8%	58.2%
Grade 12	42.4%	18.9%	9.1%	14.4%	57.6%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	15.7%	5.0%	3.1%	7.6%	84.3%
Grade 7	6.0%	1.9%	0.8%	3.3%	94.0%
Grade 8	11.9%	3.5%	2.4%	6.0%	88.1%
Grade 9	16.5%	5.5%	2.8%	8.2%	83.5%
Grade 10	19.0%	6.6%	3.8%	8.6%	81.0%
Grade 11	22.3%	6.8%	4.5%	11.0%	77.7%
Grade 12	20.9%	6.3%	5.2%	9.4%	79.1%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	7.4%	2.5%	1.7%	3.2%	92.6%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.3%	0.5%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.7%	1.5%	1.1%	2.1%	95.3%
Grade 9	7.6%	2.9%	1.4%	3.3%	92.4%
Grade 10	8.4%	3.0%	1.4%	4.0%	91.6%
Grade 11	10.4%	3.4%	2.8%	4.2%	89.6%
Grade 12	12.1%	3.3%	3.5%	5.3%	87.9%
<b>Cocaine</b>	6.9%	2.3%	1.6%	3.0%	93.1%
Grade 7	2.2%	1.1%	0.2%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.3%	0.9%	1.7%	96.1%
Grade 9	7.0%	2.6%	1.3%	3.1%	93.0%
Grade 10	8.1%	2.8%	1.3%	4.0%	91.9%
Grade 11	10.3%	3.4%	2.7%	4.2%	89.7%
Grade 12	11.8%	3.3%	3.4%	5.1%	88.2%

Table B12. Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults, 2002 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.5%	0.7%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.4%	0.2%	1.5%	97.9%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.3%	0.5%	1.3%	97.9%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	3.8%	0.9%	0.9%	2.0%	96.2%
Grade 7	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	99.2%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	98.2%
Grade 9	3.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	96.8%
Grade 10	4.7%	1.1%	0.8%	2.8%	95.3%
Grade 11	6.4%	1.7%	1.2%	3.5%	93.6%
Grade 12	7.5%	1.1%	2.3%	4.1%	92.5%
<b>Uppers</b>	6.5%	2.7%	1.3%	2.5%	93.5%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.2%	0.5%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 9	6.6%	2.7%	1.7%	2.2%	93.4%
Grade 10	7.4%	3.7%	1.7%	2.0%	92.6%
Grade 11	11.4%	4.6%	1.8%	5.0%	88.6%
Grade 12	11.2%	4.1%	2.4%	4.7%	88.8%
<b>Downers</b>	6.2%	2.7%	1.2%	2.3%	93.8%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	99.0%
Grade 8	2.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 9	6.4%	2.9%	1.2%	2.3%	93.6%
Grade 10	7.1%	3.8%	1.5%	1.8%	92.9%
Grade 11	10.6%	4.4%	1.6%	4.6%	89.4%
Grade 12	11.2%	4.4%	2.2%	4.6%	88.8%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	4.0%	1.3%	0.8%	1.9%	96.0%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.9%	0.3%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.3%	0.8%	1.6%	96.3%
Grade 9	4.8%	1.7%	0.8%	2.3%	95.2%
Grade 10	4.4%	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	95.6%
Grade 11	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	96.0%
Grade 12	5.1%	1.2%	0.8%	3.1%	94.9%
<b>Steroids</b>	2.1%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	98.3%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 10	2.4%	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 11	2.4%	0.4%	1.1%	0.9%	97.6%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%	97.7%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	7.6%	2.5%	1.8%	3.3%	92.4%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%	97.0%
Grade 8	4.7%	1.7%	0.9%	2.1%	95.3%
Grade 9	7.5%	3.0%	1.1%	3.4%	92.5%
Grade 10	8.1%	2.6%	2.2%	3.3%	91.9%
Grade 11	11.2%	4.0%	2.1%	5.1%	88.8%
Grade 12	12.6%	3.2%	3.8%	5.6%	87.4%
<b>Heroin</b>	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 8	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	98.4%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%	98.6%
Grade 10	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	99.2%
Grade 11	1.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 12	1.6%	0.2%	0.9%	0.5%	98.4%

**Table B13. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	54.5%	24.3%	10.0%	20.2%	45.5%
Grade 7	41.3%	15.5%	7.7%	18.1%	58.7%
Grade 8	50.6%	18.7%	9.5%	22.4%	49.4%
Grade 9	56.9%	24.0%	10.6%	22.3%	43.1%
Grade 10	57.1%	27.3%	10.0%	19.8%	42.9%
Grade 11	56.7%	25.6%	13.9%	17.2%	43.3%
Grade 12	67.2%	39.5%	7.7%	20.0%	32.8%
<b>Alcohol</b>	77.1%	43.1%	14.3%	19.7%	22.9%
Grade 7	64.3%	25.5%	10.7%	28.1%	35.7%
Grade 8	76.6%	38.1%	14.3%	24.2%	23.4%
Grade 9	76.8%	44.7%	13.5%	18.6%	23.2%
Grade 10	81.6%	48.4%	15.9%	17.3%	18.4%
Grade 11	79.7%	47.5%	16.4%	15.8%	20.3%
Grade 12	86.5%	58.6%	15.8%	12.1%	13.5%
<b>Inhalants</b>	26.7%	10.2%	4.9%	11.6%	73.3%
Grade 7	31.3%	16.2%	3.7%	11.4%	68.7%
Grade 8	26.5%	12.1%	3.6%	10.8%	73.5%
Grade 9	31.6%	11.7%	9.1%	10.8%	68.4%
Grade 10	22.0%	7.9%	2.5%	11.6%	78.0%
Grade 11	25.9%	6.5%	3.5%	15.9%	74.1%
Grade 12	18.6%	3.8%	5.4%	9.4%	81.4%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	44.6%	24.0%	9.0%	11.6%	55.4%
Grade 7	25.9%	11.7%	3.9%	10.3%	74.1%
Grade 8	36.6%	18.4%	8.5%	9.7%	63.4%
Grade 9	47.1%	27.3%	9.7%	10.1%	52.9%
Grade 10	52.6%	30.9%	11.0%	10.7%	47.4%
Grade 11	52.4%	28.8%	9.5%	14.1%	47.6%
Grade 12	56.5%	26.7%	12.0%	17.8%	43.5%
<b>Marijuana</b>	43.1%	21.4%	9.6%	12.1%	56.9%
Grade 7	23.4%	9.1%	4.1%	10.2%	76.6%
Grade 8	34.9%	16.3%	8.0%	10.6%	65.1%
Grade 9	46.1%	24.5%	11.0%	10.6%	53.9%
Grade 10	50.8%	28.0%	11.1%	11.7%	49.2%
Grade 11	51.0%	26.6%	10.0%	14.4%	49.0%
Grade 12	55.2%	22.9%	14.3%	18.0%	44.8%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	19.5%	6.7%	5.0%	7.8%	80.5%
Grade 7	10.1%	4.0%	1.5%	4.6%	89.9%
Grade 8	17.4%	6.2%	4.2%	7.0%	82.6%
Grade 9	18.0%	6.7%	4.1%	7.2%	82.0%
Grade 10	23.3%	9.1%	6.8%	7.4%	76.7%
Grade 11	21.8%	6.1%	6.4%	9.3%	78.2%
Grade 12	30.2%	8.3%	8.5%	13.4%	69.8%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	13.7%	5.9%	3.1%	4.7%	86.3%
Grade 7	8.3%	3.2%	1.1%	4.0%	91.7%
Grade 8	8.5%	3.8%	1.9%	2.8%	91.5%
Grade 9	16.1%	5.8%	4.4%	5.9%	83.9%
Grade 10	15.9%	9.0%	2.6%	4.3%	84.1%
Grade 11	17.9%	8.2%	4.4%	5.3%	82.1%
Grade 12	15.1%	5.4%	4.3%	5.4%	84.9%
<b>Cocaine</b>	12.4%	5.5%	2.9%	4.0%	87.6%
Grade 7	6.1%	2.6%	0.9%	2.6%	93.9%
Grade 8	7.7%	3.5%	1.7%	2.5%	92.3%
Grade 9	14.0%	5.6%	3.6%	4.8%	86.0%
Grade 10	14.6%	8.0%	2.6%	4.0%	85.4%
Grade 11	17.8%	8.0%	4.5%	5.3%	82.2%
Grade 12	14.4%	5.0%	4.3%	5.1%	85.6%

**Table B13. Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults, 2002 (Cont.)**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	5.4%	1.3%	1.3%	2.8%	94.6%
Grade 7	5.3%	1.2%	0.6%	3.5%	94.7%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	96.1%
Grade 9	6.9%	1.2%	1.5%	4.2%	93.1%
Grade 10	4.8%	2.2%	1.0%	1.6%	95.2%
Grade 11	6.6%	1.1%	1.9%	3.6%	93.4%
Grade 12	3.7%	1.0%	0.8%	1.9%	96.3%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	7.2%	2.8%	2.0%	2.4%	92.8%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.7%	0.4%	1.5%	97.4%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.5%	0.4%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 9	8.7%	3.2%	3.8%	1.7%	91.3%
Grade 10	7.1%	3.2%	1.7%	2.2%	92.9%
Grade 11	12.1%	5.8%	1.7%	4.6%	87.9%
Grade 12	10.6%	2.4%	3.6%	4.6%	89.4%
<b>Uppers</b>	10.8%	6.0%	1.6%	3.2%	89.2%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	98.1%
Grade 8	4.8%	1.9%	1.0%	1.9%	95.2%
Grade 9	13.8%	9.1%	1.4%	3.3%	86.2%
Grade 10	13.4%	8.1%	2.0%	3.3%	86.6%
Grade 11	18.3%	9.6%	3.1%	5.6%	81.7%
Grade 12	12.5%	5.5%	2.0%	5.0%	87.5%
<b>Downers</b>	10.8%	6.2%	1.8%	2.8%	89.2%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.9%	2.2%	1.2%	1.5%	95.1%
Grade 9	12.2%	7.3%	1.5%	3.4%	87.8%
Grade 10	15.3%	10.3%	2.3%	2.7%	84.7%
Grade 11	18.3%	9.6%	3.0%	5.7%	81.7%
Grade 12	12.4%	6.7%	2.4%	3.3%	87.6%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	8.0%	3.5%	1.9%	2.6%	92.0%
Grade 7	5.7%	1.4%	0.7%	3.6%	94.3%
Grade 8	7.2%	3.7%	1.9%	1.6%	92.8%
Grade 9	12.5%	6.5%	4.2%	1.8%	87.5%
Grade 10	8.3%	3.3%	1.3%	3.7%	91.7%
Grade 11	6.6%	2.3%	1.3%	3.0%	93.4%
Grade 12	4.9%	1.7%	1.2%	2.0%	95.1%
<b>Steroids</b>	3.0%	1.0%	0.7%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 7	3.7%	2.0%	0.5%	1.2%	96.3%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%	97.3%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 10	3.4%	1.2%	0.6%	1.6%	96.6%
Grade 11	3.9%	0.9%	0.5%	2.5%	96.1%
Grade 12	2.6%	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%	97.4%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	12.5%	5.4%	3.1%	4.0%	87.5%
Grade 7	6.2%	3.1%	0.8%	2.3%	93.8%
Grade 8	8.9%	3.6%	1.7%	3.6%	91.1%
Grade 9	14.8%	7.0%	3.9%	3.9%	85.2%
Grade 10	13.8%	6.9%	3.8%	3.1%	86.2%
Grade 11	17.2%	6.1%	4.1%	7.0%	82.8%
Grade 12	13.6%	5.5%	3.8%	4.3%	86.4%
<b>Heroin</b>	3.1%	1.1%	0.7%	1.3%	96.9%
Grade 7	4.3%	1.8%	0.4%	2.1%	95.7%
Grade 8	3.2%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	96.8%
Grade 9	3.3%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%	96.7%
Grade 10	2.8%	1.5%	0.3%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 11	2.9%	0.4%	0.5%	2.0%	97.1%
Grade 12	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%

**Table B14. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Secondary Students Living in School District Three Years or Less, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	46.5%	18.7%	7.3%	20.5%	53.5%
Grade 7	31.1%	10.9%	3.9%	16.3%	68.9%
Grade 8	42.5%	14.4%	7.3%	20.8%	57.5%
Grade 9	49.2%	20.3%	8.6%	20.3%	50.8%
Grade 10	52.9%	21.5%	7.7%	23.7%	47.1%
Grade 11	57.7%	24.3%	9.8%	23.6%	42.3%
Grade 12	59.3%	30.9%	8.0%	20.4%	40.7%
<b>Alcohol</b>	69.5%	33.0%	12.2%	24.3%	30.5%
Grade 7	54.8%	20.8%	6.7%	27.3%	45.2%
Grade 8	65.4%	27.6%	11.4%	26.4%	34.6%
Grade 9	72.2%	34.2%	15.4%	22.6%	27.8%
Grade 10	76.3%	38.4%	14.2%	23.7%	23.7%
Grade 11	78.6%	42.6%	14.5%	21.5%	21.4%
Grade 12	82.4%	49.4%	11.8%	21.2%	17.6%
<b>Inhalants</b>	19.4%	7.7%	2.8%	8.9%	80.6%
Grade 7	19.0%	10.2%	1.9%	6.9%	81.0%
Grade 8	21.9%	9.7%	3.1%	9.1%	78.1%
Grade 9	22.2%	8.5%	4.0%	9.7%	77.8%
Grade 10	16.9%	5.8%	2.2%	8.9%	83.1%
Grade 11	17.9%	4.4%	2.7%	10.8%	82.1%
Grade 12	14.7%	3.4%	2.1%	9.2%	85.3%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	33.9%	15.9%	6.2%	11.8%	66.1%
Grade 7	17.4%	9.2%	1.8%	6.4%	82.6%
Grade 8	29.0%	11.8%	6.4%	10.8%	71.0%
Grade 9	35.3%	16.9%	6.1%	12.3%	64.7%
Grade 10	42.4%	20.3%	8.1%	14.0%	57.6%
Grade 11	47.3%	23.0%	8.1%	16.2%	52.7%
Grade 12	47.2%	19.7%	11.1%	16.4%	52.8%
<b>Marijuana</b>	32.6%	14.1%	6.3%	12.2%	67.4%
Grade 7	15.8%	7.7%	1.8%	6.3%	84.2%
Grade 8	27.7%	10.6%	6.1%	11.0%	72.3%
Grade 9	34.4%	14.8%	7.1%	12.5%	65.6%
Grade 10	40.4%	17.8%	7.9%	14.7%	59.6%
Grade 11	45.6%	21.0%	8.1%	16.5%	54.4%
Grade 12	46.2%	18.4%	11.3%	16.5%	53.8%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	16.9%	5.5%	3.3%	8.1%	83.1%
Grade 7	7.6%	3.0%	0.9%	3.7%	92.4%
Grade 8	17.1%	5.3%	4.1%	7.7%	82.9%
Grade 9	15.7%	5.5%	2.6%	7.6%	84.3%
Grade 10	20.3%	6.1%	4.1%	10.1%	79.7%
Grade 11	26.3%	9.0%	4.8%	12.5%	73.7%
Grade 12	22.0%	6.0%	5.8%	10.2%	78.0%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	8.9%	3.6%	1.8%	3.5%	91.1%
Grade 7	4.6%	2.5%	0.8%	1.3%	95.4%
Grade 8	5.7%	2.3%	1.2%	2.2%	94.3%
Grade 9	9.8%	3.8%	2.5%	3.5%	90.2%
Grade 10	11.9%	4.3%	1.9%	5.7%	88.1%
Grade 11	11.5%	5.3%	2.0%	4.2%	88.5%
Grade 12	15.2%	5.2%	3.3%	6.7%	84.8%
<b>Cocaine</b>	8.3%	3.4%	1.5%	3.4%	91.7%
Grade 7	3.4%	2.0%	0.4%	1.0%	96.6%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.1%	0.7%	2.3%	94.9%
Grade 9	9.7%	3.7%	2.5%	3.5%	90.3%
Grade 10	11.2%	4.2%	1.4%	5.6%	88.8%
Grade 11	11.2%	5.2%	2.0%	4.0%	88.8%
Grade 12	14.8%	5.0%	3.4%	6.4%	85.2%

**Table B14. Students Living in School District Three Years or Less, 2002 (Cont.)**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	3.3%	0.8%	0.9%	1.6%	96.7%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.5%	0.6%	0.7%	97.2%
Grade 8	3.1%	0.5%	0.9%	1.7%	96.9%
Grade 9	4.0%	0.6%	1.3%	2.1%	96.0%
Grade 10	3.2%	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%	96.8%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 12	5.0%	0.6%	1.8%	2.6%	95.0%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	4.9%	1.5%	1.1%	2.3%	95.1%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.6%	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 9	6.0%	1.6%	2.4%	2.0%	94.0%
Grade 10	5.6%	1.8%	0.5%	3.3%	94.4%
Grade 11	8.4%	4.1%	0.9%	3.4%	91.6%
Grade 12	8.7%	1.1%	1.4%	6.2%	91.3%
<b>Uppers</b>	7.0%	3.0%	1.4%	2.6%	93.0%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.8%	0.3%	1.5%	97.4%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.4%	0.8%	1.4%	96.4%
Grade 9	8.5%	2.9%	2.5%	3.1%	91.5%
Grade 10	8.8%	4.7%	1.9%	2.2%	91.2%
Grade 11	10.8%	5.5%	1.4%	3.9%	89.2%
Grade 12	13.2%	4.9%	2.3%	6.0%	86.8%
<b>Downers</b>	6.9%	3.2%	1.1%	2.6%	93.1%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.8%	0.6%	1.1%	96.5%
Grade 9	8.6%	3.2%	1.6%	3.8%	91.4%
Grade 10	9.5%	5.7%	1.1%	2.7%	90.5%
Grade 11	10.9%	4.7%	2.3%	3.9%	89.1%
Grade 12	12.2%	4.6%	2.2%	5.4%	87.8%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	5.1%	1.9%	1.0%	2.2%	94.9%
Grade 7	4.1%	1.7%	0.3%	2.1%	95.9%
Grade 8	4.7%	2.2%	0.6%	1.9%	95.3%
Grade 9	6.4%	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%	93.6%
Grade 10	4.7%	2.2%	0.7%	1.8%	95.3%
Grade 11	4.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.4%	95.7%
Grade 12	7.7%	0.8%	1.2%	5.7%	92.3%
<b>Steroids</b>	2.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 7	2.6%	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%	97.4%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.5%	0.3%	1.6%	97.6%
Grade 9	3.9%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	96.1%
Grade 10	2.7%	1.0%	0.4%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 11	2.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%	97.6%
Grade 12	2.3%	1.3%	0.3%	0.7%	97.7%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	9.0%	3.1%	2.2%	3.7%	91.0%
Grade 7	4.9%	2.2%	1.6%	1.1%	95.1%
Grade 8	5.9%	2.2%	1.2%	2.5%	94.1%
Grade 9	10.3%	3.7%	2.3%	4.3%	89.7%
Grade 10	9.8%	3.8%	2.0%	4.0%	90.2%
Grade 11	12.5%	3.6%	3.8%	5.1%	87.5%
Grade 12	15.8%	3.1%	4.0%	8.7%	84.2%
<b>Heroin</b>	2.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 7	2.6%	1.2%	0.3%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 8	2.9%	0.6%	0.3%	2.0%	97.1%
Grade 9	2.7%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	97.3%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 12	3.5%	0.6%	2.2%	0.7%	96.5%

**Table B15. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Secondary Students Living in School District More Than Three Years, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	44.1%	18.1%	6.9%	19.1%	55.9%
Grade 7	26.5%	7.4%	4.0%	15.1%	73.5%
Grade 8	33.0%	10.6%	5.4%	17.0%	67.0%
Grade 9	47.7%	18.8%	8.6%	20.3%	52.3%
Grade 10	48.1%	20.2%	8.0%	19.9%	51.9%
Grade 11	51.7%	23.1%	9.0%	19.6%	48.3%
Grade 12	58.4%	29.5%	6.4%	22.5%	41.6%
<b>Alcohol</b>	71.7%	35.2%	13.7%	22.8%	28.3%
Grade 7	52.0%	16.4%	8.0%	27.6%	48.0%
Grade 8	63.3%	25.1%	11.4%	26.8%	36.7%
Grade 9	74.5%	37.3%	14.8%	22.4%	25.5%
Grade 10	77.9%	40.7%	16.6%	20.6%	22.1%
Grade 11	79.4%	41.4%	16.6%	21.4%	20.6%
Grade 12	83.6%	51.3%	15.5%	16.8%	16.4%
<b>Inhalants</b>	17.3%	6.3%	3.1%	7.9%	82.7%
Grade 7	18.9%	8.5%	3.0%	7.4%	81.1%
Grade 8	17.4%	7.6%	2.9%	6.9%	82.6%
Grade 9	19.5%	7.9%	4.2%	7.4%	80.5%
Grade 10	15.5%	4.9%	2.3%	8.3%	84.5%
Grade 11	16.1%	4.4%	2.2%	9.5%	83.9%
Grade 12	15.6%	4.1%	3.6%	7.9%	84.4%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	33.5%	16.0%	6.4%	11.1%	66.5%
Grade 7	13.5%	5.6%	2.1%	5.8%	86.5%
Grade 8	23.3%	10.1%	4.4%	8.8%	76.7%
Grade 9	36.1%	18.5%	6.4%	11.2%	63.9%
Grade 10	39.5%	20.3%	8.8%	10.4%	60.5%
Grade 11	44.4%	20.5%	8.5%	15.4%	55.6%
Grade 12	45.4%	21.3%	8.9%	15.2%	54.6%
<b>Marijuana</b>	32.1%	14.4%	6.8%	10.9%	67.9%
Grade 7	12.1%	4.7%	2.0%	5.4%	87.9%
Grade 8	21.4%	8.9%	4.3%	8.2%	78.6%
Grade 9	34.3%	16.3%	6.9%	11.1%	65.7%
Grade 10	38.3%	18.8%	8.9%	10.6%	61.7%
Grade 11	43.3%	18.8%	9.1%	15.4%	56.7%
Grade 12	44.4%	19.5%	9.6%	15.3%	55.6%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	16.3%	5.3%	3.6%	7.4%	83.7%
Grade 7	6.7%	2.3%	1.0%	3.4%	93.3%
Grade 8	11.3%	3.6%	2.1%	5.6%	88.7%
Grade 9	16.9%	5.9%	3.2%	7.8%	83.1%
Grade 10	19.9%	7.6%	4.7%	7.6%	80.1%
Grade 11	21.0%	5.9%	5.2%	9.9%	79.0%
Grade 12	23.0%	6.7%	5.6%	10.7%	77.0%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	8.6%	3.0%	2.0%	3.6%	91.4%
Grade 7	3.3%	1.2%	0.4%	1.7%	96.7%
Grade 8	5.6%	1.9%	1.2%	2.5%	94.4%
Grade 9	9.5%	3.5%	2.0%	4.0%	90.5%
Grade 10	9.5%	4.2%	1.6%	3.7%	90.5%
Grade 11	11.7%	3.9%	3.5%	4.3%	88.3%
Grade 12	12.3%	3.5%	3.6%	5.2%	87.7%
<b>Cocaine</b>	8.0%	2.8%	2.0%	3.2%	92.0%
Grade 7	2.6%	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 8	4.7%	1.7%	1.1%	1.9%	95.3%
Grade 9	8.3%	3.1%	1.8%	3.4%	91.7%
Grade 10	9.1%	3.8%	1.7%	3.6%	90.9%
Grade 11	11.6%	3.8%	3.6%	4.2%	88.4%
Grade 12	11.9%	3.4%	3.6%	4.9%	88.1%

Table B15. Students Living in School District More Than Three Years, 2002 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	2.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	98.3%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 9	3.1%	0.9%	0.5%	1.7%	96.9%
Grade 10	2.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 11	2.9%	0.4%	0.6%	1.9%	97.1%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	98.1%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	4.3%	1.1%	1.2%	2.0%	95.7%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	99.1%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 9	3.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	96.2%
Grade 10	5.1%	1.3%	1.3%	2.5%	94.9%
Grade 11	7.2%	1.8%	1.5%	3.9%	92.8%
Grade 12	7.7%	1.3%	2.7%	3.7%	92.3%
<b>Uppers</b>	7.4%	3.4%	1.4%	2.6%	92.6%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 8	3.0%	1.3%	0.6%	1.1%	97.0%
Grade 9	8.3%	4.4%	1.5%	2.4%	91.7%
Grade 10	8.4%	4.3%	1.8%	2.3%	91.6%
Grade 11	13.3%	5.5%	2.2%	5.6%	86.7%
Grade 12	10.7%	4.2%	2.3%	4.2%	89.3%
<b>Downers</b>	7.2%	3.4%	1.4%	2.4%	92.8%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	98.9%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 9	7.6%	4.0%	1.4%	2.2%	92.4%
Grade 10	8.3%	4.6%	1.9%	1.8%	91.7%
Grade 11	12.7%	5.9%	1.7%	5.1%	87.3%
Grade 12	10.9%	4.5%	2.3%	4.1%	89.1%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	4.7%	1.7%	1.1%	1.9%	95.3%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 8	4.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.7%	95.5%
Grade 9	6.6%	2.9%	1.4%	2.3%	93.4%
Grade 10	5.4%	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%	94.6%
Grade 11	4.7%	1.3%	0.8%	2.6%	95.3%
Grade 12	4.7%	1.4%	0.8%	2.5%	95.3%
<b>Steroids</b>	2.1%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	98.3%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 10	2.4%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	97.6%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.5%	1.0%	1.3%	97.2%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%	97.6%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	8.4%	3.1%	1.9%	3.4%	91.6%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.1%	0.4%	1.5%	97.0%
Grade 8	5.5%	2.1%	1.0%	2.4%	94.5%
Grade 9	9.0%	3.8%	1.8%	3.4%	91.0%
Grade 10	9.0%	3.1%	2.8%	3.1%	91.0%
Grade 11	12.4%	4.7%	2.1%	5.6%	87.6%
Grade 12	12.2%	3.7%	3.8%	4.7%	87.8%
<b>Heroin</b>	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	98.7%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	99.0%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 12	1.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	98.6%



# **Appendix C**

## **Alcohol Tables**

**Table C1. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Often Do You Normally Use... ?": 2002**

<b>Beer?</b>						
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>Weekly</b>	<b>Monthly</b>	<b>Yearly</b>	<b>Rarely</b>
All	48.2%	51.8%	5.8%	25.4%	10.3%	10.3%
Grade 7	68.2%	31.8%	2.4%	12.1%	7.9%	9.4%
Grade 8	57.3%	42.7%	3.9%	18.4%	10.3%	10.3%
Grade 9	45.1%	54.9%	5.7%	26.3%	11.3%	11.6%
Grade 10	41.6%	58.4%	6.7%	31.2%	10.7%	9.7%
Grade 11	38.7%	61.3%	8.2%	30.3%	11.9%	11.0%
Grade 12	32.5%	67.5%	9.1%	39.0%	9.7%	9.6%
<b>Wine Coolers?</b>						
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>Weekly</b>	<b>Monthly</b>	<b>Yearly</b>	<b>Rarely</b>
All	47.4%	52.6%	3.7%	23.7%	14.1%	11.1%
Grade 7	67.5%	32.5%	2.3%	12.3%	9.2%	8.8%
Grade 8	54.7%	45.3%	4.0%	19.0%	12.3%	10.0%
Grade 9	44.7%	55.3%	4.5%	25.4%	13.8%	11.7%
Grade 10	41.9%	58.1%	3.4%	27.1%	16.4%	11.2%
Grade 11	37.1%	62.9%	4.8%	29.4%	16.3%	12.4%
Grade 12	32.6%	67.4%	3.5%	32.6%	18.1%	13.3%
<b>Wine?</b>						
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>Weekly</b>	<b>Monthly</b>	<b>Yearly</b>	<b>Rarely</b>
All	54.4%	45.6%	2.6%	17.2%	14.4%	11.5%
Grade 7	71.1%	28.9%	1.7%	8.5%	9.2%	9.5%
Grade 8	61.4%	38.6%	2.4%	13.8%	12.7%	9.7%
Grade 9	53.0%	47.0%	3.1%	18.7%	14.0%	11.2%
Grade 10	47.9%	52.1%	2.5%	21.3%	16.5%	11.8%
Grade 11	46.8%	53.2%	3.1%	21.0%	16.0%	13.1%
Grade 12	41.2%	58.8%	2.4%	21.5%	19.9%	14.9%
<b>Liquor?</b>						
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>Weekly</b>	<b>Monthly</b>	<b>Yearly</b>	<b>Rarely</b>
All	54.8%	45.2%	4.0%	22.9%	10.1%	8.1%
Grade 7	80.4%	19.6%	1.6%	7.5%	5.2%	5.3%
Grade 8	67.7%	32.3%	3.2%	13.6%	8.2%	7.4%
Grade 9	52.2%	47.8%	4.4%	24.8%	10.0%	8.6%
Grade 10	45.1%	54.9%	5.0%	28.8%	12.0%	9.1%
Grade 11	41.8%	58.2%	5.6%	30.0%	13.2%	9.4%
Grade 12	33.1%	66.9%	4.7%	38.8%	13.8%	9.6%

**Table C2. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "When You Drink the Following Alcoholic Beverages, How Many Do You Usually Have at One Time on Average?": 2002**

<b>Beer</b>					
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>5 or More</b>	<b>1 to 4</b>	<b>Less than 1</b>
All	45.8%	54.2%	16.7%	24.8%	12.8%
Grade 7	64.2%	35.8%	5.1%	18.4%	12.3%
Grade 8	52.7%	47.3%	9.3%	22.3%	15.6%
Grade 9	43.0%	57.0%	16.3%	27.4%	13.3%
Grade 10	39.0%	61.0%	21.6%	27.9%	11.6%
Grade 11	38.3%	61.7%	23.5%	26.1%	12.1%
Grade 12	33.4%	66.6%	28.7%	27.0%	10.8%
<b>Wine Coolers</b>					
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>5 or More</b>	<b>1 to 4</b>	<b>Less than 1</b>
All	44.0%	56.0%	14.1%	32.5%	9.3%
Grade 7	62.3%	37.7%	7.4%	20.5%	9.9%
Grade 8	50.1%	49.9%	11.1%	28.8%	10.0%
Grade 9	40.4%	59.6%	15.9%	34.5%	9.2%
Grade 10	39.0%	61.0%	15.6%	36.0%	9.4%
Grade 11	35.7%	64.3%	18.5%	37.0%	8.8%
Grade 12	33.0%	67.0%	17.7%	41.0%	8.3%
<b>Wine</b>					
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>5 or More</b>	<b>1 to 4</b>	<b>Less than 1</b>
All	51.8%	48.2%	5.7%	26.8%	15.7%
Grade 7	66.4%	33.6%	3.2%	17.4%	13.0%
Grade 8	56.6%	43.4%	5.6%	22.8%	15.0%
Grade 9	48.6%	51.4%	5.1%	30.4%	15.9%
Grade 10	46.1%	53.9%	7.1%	29.8%	17.1%
Grade 11	46.1%	53.9%	7.4%	29.4%	17.0%
Grade 12	44.3%	55.7%	6.4%	32.5%	16.9%
<b>Liquor</b>					
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>5 or More</b>	<b>1 to 4</b>	<b>Less than 1</b>
All	51.0%	49.0%	13.6%	25.5%	9.9%
Grade 7	76.9%	23.1%	4.1%	11.3%	7.8%
Grade 8	63.9%	36.1%	7.4%	18.7%	10.0%
Grade 9	47.5%	52.5%	14.9%	26.8%	10.8%
Grade 10	41.5%	58.5%	18.5%	30.1%	9.8%
Grade 11	38.5%	61.5%	20.2%	30.8%	10.5%
Grade 12	30.4%	69.6%	19.1%	39.9%	10.6%

**Table C3. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "During the Past Year, How Often Have You Had Five or More Drinks at One Time?": 2002**

<b>Beer</b>					
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>Several Times/Week</b>	<b>Several Times/Month</b>	<b>Less Than Once/Month</b>
All	66.0%	34.0%	3.7%	16.4%	13.9%
Grade 7	81.5%	18.5%	1.3%	6.9%	10.3%
Grade 8	74.2%	25.8%	2.3%	10.1%	13.4%
Grade 9	64.9%	35.1%	3.4%	16.2%	15.5%
Grade 10	60.5%	39.5%	4.8%	20.3%	14.4%
Grade 11	58.2%	41.8%	5.5%	21.5%	14.8%
Grade 12	52.0%	48.0%	5.7%	27.0%	15.3%
<b>Wine Coolers</b>					
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>Several Times/Week</b>	<b>Several Times/Month</b>	<b>Less Than Once/Month</b>
All	64.8%	35.2%	2.6%	15.4%	17.2%
Grade 7	78.7%	21.3%	2.5%	7.0%	11.7%
Grade 8	70.3%	29.7%	2.4%	12.8%	14.5%
Grade 9	62.0%	38.0%	3.1%	17.9%	17.0%
Grade 10	60.9%	39.1%	2.8%	18.3%	18.0%
Grade 11	58.0%	42.0%	2.4%	18.4%	21.2%
Grade 12	55.6%	44.4%	2.3%	19.3%	22.7%
<b>Wine</b>					
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>Several Times/Week</b>	<b>Several Times/Month</b>	<b>Less Than Once/Month</b>
All	71.2%	28.8%	1.5%	9.7%	17.6%
Grade 7	82.9%	17.1%	1.1%	4.8%	11.2%
Grade 8	76.3%	23.7%	1.3%	7.6%	14.8%
Grade 9	68.6%	31.4%	1.6%	11.9%	18.0%
Grade 10	67.1%	32.9%	2.0%	12.0%	18.9%
Grade 11	65.7%	34.3%	1.5%	11.6%	21.1%
Grade 12	64.3%	35.7%	1.3%	10.7%	23.7%
<b>Liquor</b>					
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>Several Times/Week</b>	<b>Several Times/Month</b>	<b>Less Than Once/Month</b>
All	66.4%	33.6%	2.9%	16.3%	14.4%
Grade 7	87.1%	12.9%	1.4%	5.0%	6.5%
Grade 8	77.6%	22.4%	1.9%	9.6%	10.9%
Grade 9	63.7%	36.3%	2.9%	18.7%	14.8%
Grade 10	58.6%	41.4%	4.0%	20.2%	17.2%
Grade 11	56.7%	43.3%	4.2%	21.6%	17.5%
Grade 12	48.8%	51.2%	3.5%	25.5%	22.2%

# **Appendix D**

## **Inhalant Tables**

**Table D1. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Specific Inhalants  
Texas Secondary Students, 2002**

	<b>Ever Used</b>	<b>Past Month</b>	<b>School Year (Not Past Month)</b>	<b>Not Past Year</b>	<b>Never Used</b>
<b>Liquid or spray paint</b>					
All	6.9%	1.4%	0.9%	4.6%	93.1%
Grade 7	7.8%	2.0%	1.2%	4.6%	92.2%
Grade 8	7.5%	1.7%	1.5%	4.3%	92.5%
Grade 9	8.1%	1.6%	1.1%	5.4%	91.9%
Grade 10	6.6%	1.4%	0.6%	4.6%	93.4%
Grade 11	5.3%	0.7%	0.5%	4.1%	94.7%
Grade 12	4.9%	0.8%	0.3%	3.8%	95.1%
<b>Correction fluid, Liquid Paper</b>					
All	7.2%	1.8%	1.2%	4.2%	92.8%
Grade 7	9.7%	2.9%	2.0%	4.8%	90.3%
Grade 8	8.8%	2.7%	1.7%	4.4%	91.2%
Grade 9	8.7%	2.3%	1.4%	5.0%	91.3%
Grade 10	5.7%	1.1%	0.5%	4.1%	94.3%
Grade 11	4.6%	0.7%	0.3%	3.6%	95.4%
Grade 12	4.3%	0.5%	0.7%	3.1%	95.7%
<b>Gasoline</b>					
All	4.1%	1.2%	0.6%	2.3%	95.9%
Grade 7	5.1%	1.6%	0.9%	2.6%	94.9%
Grade 8	4.8%	1.5%	0.8%	2.5%	95.2%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.4%	0.7%	2.4%	95.5%
Grade 10	3.2%	0.9%	0.2%	2.1%	96.8%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.7%	0.2%	1.7%	97.4%
Grade 12	3.9%	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%	96.1%
<b>Freon</b>					
All	2.0%	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	98.0%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.8%	97.6%
Grade 12	1.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	98.6%
<b>Poppers, Locker Room, Rush, Bolt, Climax</b>					
All	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 9	2.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	97.4%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	98.4%
Grade 12	1.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	98.7%

Table D1. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Specific Inhalants (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Glue</b>					
All	3.8%	0.9%	0.6%	2.3%	96.2%
Grade 7	5.9%	1.9%	1.1%	2.9%	94.1%
Grade 8	5.1%	1.1%	0.6%	3.4%	94.9%
Grade 9	3.5%	0.8%	0.4%	2.3%	96.5%
Grade 10	3.3%	0.9%	0.3%	2.1%	96.7%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.5%	0.2%	1.2%	98.1%
Grade 12	2.7%	0.3%	0.2%	2.2%	97.3%
<b>Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, or other solvents</b>					
All	4.0%	1.2%	0.7%	2.1%	96.0%
Grade 7	4.7%	1.8%	0.8%	2.1%	95.3%
Grade 8	4.7%	1.3%	0.9%	2.5%	95.3%
Grade 9	5.2%	1.7%	1.1%	2.4%	94.8%
Grade 10	3.6%	1.0%	0.6%	2.0%	96.4%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.5%	0.3%	2.0%	97.2%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.8%	97.6%
<b>Nitrous oxide (laughing gas, whippets)</b>					
All	6.0%	1.6%	1.0%	3.4%	94.0%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.2%	0.5%	2.3%	96.0%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.5%	0.7%	2.2%	95.6%
Grade 9	6.7%	2.2%	1.3%	3.2%	93.3%
Grade 10	5.3%	1.6%	1.0%	2.7%	94.7%
Grade 11	8.1%	1.2%	1.3%	5.6%	91.9%
Grade 12	8.1%	1.8%	1.7%	4.6%	91.9%
<b>Octane booster</b>					
All	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	99.0%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 11	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	99.0%
Grade 12	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	99.2%
<b>Other sprays (Pam, hair spray, etc.)</b>					
All	3.7%	1.1%	0.7%	1.9%	96.3%
Grade 7	5.1%	1.8%	1.1%	2.2%	94.9%
Grade 8	4.8%	1.7%	0.7%	2.4%	95.2%
Grade 9	4.6%	1.1%	1.2%	2.3%	95.4%
Grade 10	2.5%	0.6%	0.4%	1.5%	97.5%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.5%	0.2%	1.3%	98.0%
Grade 12	2.0%	0.3%	0.3%	1.4%	98.0%
<b>Other inhalants</b>					
All	8.4%	2.9%	1.3%	4.2%	91.6%
Grade 7	10.2%	3.5%	1.8%	4.9%	89.8%
Grade 8	10.2%	3.7%	1.5%	5.0%	89.8%
Grade 9	10.0%	3.9%	1.7%	4.4%	90.0%
Grade 10	7.2%	2.2%	1.1%	3.9%	92.8%
Grade 11	6.6%	1.6%	1.1%	3.9%	93.4%
Grade 12	4.7%	1.5%	0.6%	2.6%	95.3%



# **Appendix E**

## **Problem Indicator Tables**

**Table E1. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "About How Many of Your Friends Use the Following Substances?": 2002**

<b>Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?</b>					
	<b>Never Heard Of/</b>				
	<b>None</b>	<b>A Few</b>	<b>Some</b>	<b>Most</b>	<b>All</b>
All	35.9%	31.9%	17.6%	12.1%	2.5%
Grade 7	59.8%	26.4%	7.8%	5.0%	1.0%
Grade 8	48.2%	32.8%	11.1%	6.3%	1.6%
Grade 9	31.5%	33.3%	17.9%	13.7%	3.6%
Grade 10	27.6%	33.7%	22.2%	13.9%	2.6%
Grade 11	22.3%	32.9%	24.1%	17.5%	3.2%
Grade 12	20.5%	32.6%	25.8%	17.9%	3.2%
<b>Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?</b>					
	<b>Never Heard Of/</b>				
	<b>None</b>	<b>A Few</b>	<b>Some</b>	<b>Most</b>	<b>All</b>
All	22.9%	25.2%	18.7%	22.1%	11.1%
Grade 7	48.0%	27.9%	11.5%	8.2%	4.5%
Grade 8	31.9%	30.7%	16.3%	13.8%	7.3%
Grade 9	18.0%	25.5%	19.9%	24.6%	12.0%
Grade 10	14.0%	22.5%	22.2%	27.7%	13.7%
Grade 11	10.9%	22.8%	23.8%	28.0%	14.5%
Grade 12	9.4%	19.9%	19.8%	34.4%	16.5%
<b>Inhalants (Spray, Glue, Gasoline, etc.)?</b>					
	<b>Never Heard Of/</b>				
	<b>None</b>	<b>A Few</b>	<b>Some</b>	<b>Most</b>	<b>All</b>
All	84.2%	10.8%	3.3%	1.2%	0.5%
Grade 7	83.1%	10.9%	3.6%	1.6%	0.7%
Grade 8	81.7%	12.3%	4.0%	1.3%	0.7%
Grade 9	82.3%	10.7%	4.6%	1.9%	0.5%
Grade 10	85.2%	10.2%	3.4%	0.8%	0.3%
Grade 11	87.1%	10.3%	1.9%	0.5%	0.2%
Grade 12	87.8%	9.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.6%
<b>Marijuana?</b>					
	<b>Never Heard Of/</b>				
	<b>None</b>	<b>A Few</b>	<b>Some</b>	<b>Most</b>	<b>All</b>
All	46.5%	20.6%	13.7%	12.9%	6.3%
Grade 7	73.9%	13.0%	6.0%	4.5%	2.6%
Grade 8	56.2%	19.9%	9.6%	8.8%	5.6%
Grade 9	41.0%	20.5%	14.5%	15.5%	8.6%
Grade 10	36.3%	21.6%	18.0%	16.9%	7.2%
Grade 11	33.0%	25.0%	17.4%	17.7%	6.9%
Grade 12	33.4%	25.8%	19.0%	15.2%	6.6%

**Table E2. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, “About How Many of Your Close Friends Use the Following Substances?”: 1988-2002**

**Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?**

	NONE								MOST/ALL							
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
All	13.5%	14.6%	17.3%	18.8%	20.0%	19.8%	20.9%	22.9%	32.8%	41.4%	37.9%	39.5%	36.9%	37.7%	36.0%	33.2%
Grade 7	31.8%	32.3%	36.2%	39.3%	39.6%	41.4%	45.0%	48.0%	14.2%	20.8%	18.0%	18.3%	17.2%	17.5%	15.1%	12.7%
Grade 8	20.6%	19.7%	24.5%	23.5%	25.9%	26.3%	28.5%	31.9%	19.4%	30.3%	25.6%	30.6%	27.0%	27.3%	24.7%	21.1%
Grade 9	9.6%	12.5%	13.9%	15.4%	16.4%	15.5%	16.6%	18.0%	31.9%	42.4%	40.0%	41.9%	38.7%	40.0%	36.8%	36.6%
Grade 10	6.8%	8.5%	9.0%	10.1%	12.7%	12.0%	12.4%	14.0%	40.9%	47.0%	47.0%	48.1%	44.4%	45.9%	43.8%	41.4%
Grade 11	3.3%	6.2%	7.6%	9.8%	10.8%	9.7%	10.1%	10.9%	48.3%	54.0%	52.0%	51.2%	49.0%	49.2%	49.7%	42.5%
Grade 12	5.4%	4.6%	6.8%	7.8%	9.1%	8.5%	8.2%	9.4%	48.2%	60.7%	53.9%	56.4%	52.5%	53.9%	54.1%	50.9%

**Inhalants (Spray, Glue, Gasoline, etc.)?**

	NONE								MOST/ALL							
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
All	69.6%	82.8%	81.4%	79.3%	77.1%	79.5%	83.5%	84.2%	3.1%	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%	2.8%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%
Grade 7	64.2%	82.0%	80.7%	78.0%	75.5%	76.1%	82.0%	83.1%	4.6%	2.4%	2.5%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	3.4%	2.3%
Grade 8	65.2%	77.7%	76.6%	73.8%	71.6%	74.0%	79.5%	81.7%	4.1%	2.8%	3.0%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	2.9%	2.0%
Grade 9	67.1%	79.5%	79.9%	77.7%	74.6%	77.4%	82.1%	82.3%	4.0%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	3.2%	2.6%	1.7%	2.4%
Grade 10	73.3%	83.8%	81.6%	79.9%	78.3%	81.0%	84.6%	85.2%	1.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%
Grade 11	71.8%	88.2%	83.2%	84.0%	82.6%	85.1%	87.3%	87.1%	1.7%	0.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	0.7%
Grade 12	78.7%	87.7%	88.5%	85.3%	84.7%	86.7%	87.9%	87.8%	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%

**Marijuana?**

	NONE								MOST/ALL							
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
All	36.6%	58.4%	61.9%	49.9%	43.0%	44.5%	48.6%	46.5%	11.7%	7.7%	8.2%	16.5%	21.4%	20.5%	17.9%	19.2%
Grade 7	52.2%	73.9%	79.7%	70.3%	64.3%	68.4%	74.0%	73.9%	9.0%	4.8%	4.6%	8.8%	11.4%	10.1%	7.8%	7.1%
Grade 8	44.1%	66.7%	71.3%	55.3%	49.0%	51.8%	58.6%	56.2%	13.0%	6.8%	6.0%	15.3%	19.0%	18.2%	14.1%	14.4%
Grade 9	36.7%	54.5%	57.6%	44.6%	37.9%	39.8%	45.9%	41.0%	10.9%	10.0%	10.3%	20.7%	26.1%	24.2%	20.1%	24.1%
Grade 10	32.7%	54.8%	51.1%	42.3%	35.9%	34.9%	39.2%	36.3%	11.4%	7.1%	10.7%	19.2%	24.9%	25.2%	21.6%	24.1%
Grade 11	24.2%	50.4%	52.9%	41.4%	34.2%	34.1%	34.2%	33.0%	13.0%	9.5%	9.2%	18.2%	24.1%	23.2%	23.5%	24.6%
Grade 12	25.4%	46.2%	53.7%	40.6%	32.8%	33.2%	32.8%	33.4%	13.7%	8.5%	8.7%	17.2%	23.0%	22.6%	22.0%	21.8%

**Table E3. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "Thinking of the Parties You Attended This School Year, How Often Were the Following Used?": 2002**

<b>Alcohol</b>							
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Seldom</b>	<b>Half the Time</b>	<b>Most of the Time</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>Didn't Attend</b>
All	35.0%	10.6%	7.8%	13.4%	20.3%	2.2%	11.1%
Grade 7	64.0%	11.1%	6.1%	4.4%	3.9%	2.6%	8.3%
Grade 8	51.0%	14.4%	7.4%	8.0%	8.3%	2.6%	8.6%
Grade 9	29.0%	11.6%	9.7%	15.9%	19.1%	2.3%	11.9%
Grade 10	24.0%	9.7%	8.4%	19.4%	24.8%	1.9%	11.5%
Grade 11	18.0%	7.0%	7.4%	16.9%	33.5%	2.0%	15.5%
Grade 12	15.0%	8.4%	6.9%	16.6%	39.5%	1.6%	11.7%
<b>Marijuana and/or Other Drugs</b>							
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Seldom</b>	<b>Half the Time</b>	<b>Most of the Time</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>Didn't Attend</b>
All	46.0%	10.9%	8.0%	9.5%	11.5%	3.1%	11.2%
Grade 7	73.0%	7.2%	2.9%	2.9%	3.1%	2.5%	8.4%
Grade 8	62.0%	9.8%	5.9%	5.7%	5.3%	2.7%	8.5%
Grade 9	42.0%	11.0%	9.2%	9.6%	13.0%	3.1%	12.3%
Grade 10	35.0%	13.0%	9.9%	12.0%	14.8%	3.7%	11.3%
Grade 11	28.0%	11.7%	9.7%	13.3%	18.0%	3.8%	15.8%
Grade 12	28.0%	14.0%	11.2%	15.9%	16.6%	2.6%	11.6%

**Table E4. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get the Following?": 2002**

<b>Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?</b>						
	<b>Never Heard of</b>	<b>Impossible</b>	<b>Very Difficult</b>	<b>Somew hat Difficult</b>	<b>Somew hat Easy</b>	<b>Very Easy</b>
All	8.8%	12.3%	4.8%	8.6%	18.9%	46.6%
Grade 7	15.7%	27.5%	9.2%	10.4%	16.6%	20.6%
Grade 8	10.1%	18.7%	7.2%	12.5%	20.7%	30.8%
Grade 9	9.3%	9.5%	4.4%	9.2%	22.8%	44.9%
Grade 10	6.4%	7.3%	3.5%	8.9%	23.2%	50.7%
Grade 11	5.4%	4.6%	1.9%	5.7%	16.9%	65.5%
Grade 12	3.7%	2.7%	1.2%	2.6%	10.3%	79.6%
<b>Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?</b>						
	<b>Never Heard of</b>	<b>Impossible</b>	<b>Very Difficult</b>	<b>Somew hat Difficult</b>	<b>Somew hat Easy</b>	<b>Very Easy</b>
All	7.0%	8.5%	4.1%	9.9%	22.0%	48.6%
Grade 7	14.0%	19.2%	7.9%	11.9%	16.8%	30.1%
Grade 8	7.7%	12.1%	5.4%	11.5%	21.3%	42.0%
Grade 9	7.4%	6.5%	3.7%	9.5%	22.0%	51.0%
Grade 10	4.4%	4.8%	2.5%	8.8%	24.0%	55.5%
Grade 11	3.8%	3.4%	1.9%	7.2%	21.7%	62.1%
Grade 12	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	9.8%	28.0%	54.3%
<b>Marijuana?</b>						
	<b>Never Heard of</b>	<b>Impossible</b>	<b>Very Difficult</b>	<b>Somew hat Difficult</b>	<b>Somew hat Easy</b>	<b>Very Easy</b>
All	10.9%	21.7%	8.3%	11.7%	17.1%	30.3%
Grade 7	19.3%	45.6%	9.8%	7.7%	7.3%	10.3%
Grade 8	13.0%	31.8%	11.7%	11.3%	13.0%	19.2%
Grade 9	11.7%	17.0%	7.6%	13.0%	18.1%	32.6%
Grade 10	7.2%	13.3%	7.0%	12.8%	21.4%	38.3%
Grade 11	6.9%	9.1%	6.0%	12.4%	21.9%	43.8%
Grade 12	5.3%	9.2%	7.2%	13.5%	23.0%	41.8%
<b>Cocaine?</b>						
	<b>Never Heard of</b>	<b>Impossible</b>	<b>Very Difficult</b>	<b>Somew hat Difficult</b>	<b>Somew hat Easy</b>	<b>Very Easy</b>
All	17.1%	31.3%	15.3%	14.2%	9.7%	12.3%
Grade 7	23.8%	51.2%	10.9%	6.1%	3.5%	4.5%
Grade 8	19.0%	41.8%	15.9%	9.6%	6.1%	7.7%
Grade 9	18.6%	27.9%	14.8%	15.3%	9.8%	13.7%
Grade 10	14.4%	24.4%	16.8%	17.2%	12.0%	15.3%
Grade 11	13.5%	18.7%	16.7%	19.0%	14.2%	17.9%
Grade 12	11.4%	19.8%	17.4%	20.2%	14.4%	16.8%

**Table E4. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get the Following?": 2002 (Cont.)**

<b>Crack?</b>						
	<b>Never Heard of</b>	<b>Impossible</b>	<b>Very Difficult</b>	<b>Somewhat Difficult</b>	<b>Somewhat Easy</b>	<b>Very Easy</b>
All	19.4%	32.8%	16.3%	13.9%	8.1%	9.7%
Grade 7	25.8%	50.5%	10.8%	5.3%	3.6%	4.0%
Grade 8	20.5%	43.1%	15.4%	9.1%	5.6%	6.2%
Grade 9	20.8%	29.5%	14.8%	15.7%	8.0%	11.2%
Grade 10	16.5%	27.1%	18.7%	16.5%	9.9%	11.2%
Grade 11	16.9%	20.8%	18.5%	19.2%	11.2%	13.4%
Grade 12	13.5%	21.4%	21.3%	19.3%	11.2%	13.2%

<b>Hallucinogens?</b>						
	<b>Never Heard of</b>	<b>Impossible</b>	<b>Very Difficult</b>	<b>Somewhat Difficult</b>	<b>Somewhat Easy</b>	<b>Very Easy</b>
All	36.6%	25.9%	13.8%	10.6%	6.0%	7.2%
Grade 7	52.3%	33.1%	7.4%	2.9%	1.8%	2.5%
Grade 8	43.6%	32.4%	10.8%	6.3%	2.9%	4.1%
Grade 9	38.5%	24.9%	12.5%	10.6%	5.7%	7.9%
Grade 10	30.7%	23.8%	16.0%	13.5%	7.0%	8.9%
Grade 11	25.9%	19.1%	18.2%	15.7%	10.6%	10.6%
Grade 12	23.5%	20.2%	20.1%	16.7%	9.3%	10.2%

<b>Ecstasy?</b>						
	<b>Never Heard of</b>	<b>Impossible</b>	<b>Very Difficult</b>	<b>Somewhat Difficult</b>	<b>Somewhat Easy</b>	<b>Very Easy</b>
All	25.1%	25.6%	11.9%	11.0%	11.0%	15.4%
Grade 7	42.9%	36.9%	7.0%	4.6%	3.8%	4.8%
Grade 8	29.7%	36.2%	12.4%	7.7%	6.1%	8.0%
Grade 9	25.1%	24.3%	11.5%	11.9%	10.5%	16.6%
Grade 10	18.5%	21.0%	12.9%	14.5%	13.7%	19.4%
Grade 11	15.8%	16.0%	12.7%	14.3%	16.5%	24.7%
Grade 12	14.4%	15.1%	16.0%	14.1%	18.5%	22.0%

<b>Heroin?</b>						
	<b>Never Heard of</b>	<b>Impossible</b>	<b>Very Difficult</b>	<b>Somewhat Difficult</b>	<b>Somewhat Easy</b>	<b>Very Easy</b>
All	24.1%	35.6%	16.1%	10.6%	5.9%	7.7%
Grade 7	33.1%	48.0%	8.0%	3.9%	3.0%	4.1%
Grade 8	26.2%	44.5%	13.4%	7.0%	3.7%	5.2%
Grade 9	25.0%	33.1%	15.3%	11.6%	6.7%	8.4%
Grade 10	21.3%	31.8%	18.9%	12.9%	6.5%	8.7%
Grade 11	19.0%	25.7%	21.0%	14.8%	9.1%	10.4%
Grade 12	17.0%	26.8%	23.3%	15.2%	7.4%	10.5%

<b>Rohypnol</b>						
	<b>Never Heard of</b>	<b>Impossible</b>	<b>Very Difficult</b>	<b>Somewhat Difficult</b>	<b>Somewhat Easy</b>	<b>Very Easy</b>
All	44.8%	20.8%	10.3%	8.3%	6.5%	9.3%
Grade 7	56.0%	27.5%	6.0%	3.1%	3.4%	3.9%
Grade 8	48.0%	26.5%	9.2%	5.7%	4.1%	6.5%
Grade 9	45.6%	19.2%	9.7%	7.7%	7.1%	10.7%
Grade 10	41.4%	19.2%	11.6%	9.5%	7.3%	11.1%
Grade 11	39.0%	15.3%	12.2%	13.0%	8.4%	12.1%
Grade 12	35.6%	15.3%	14.8%	12.8%	9.1%	12.4%

**Table E5. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Dangerous Do You Think It Is for Kids Your Age to Use the Following?": 2002**

<b>Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?</b>					
	<b>Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Somewhat Dangerous</b>	<b>Not Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Not At All Dangerous</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	47.2%	30.6%	13.0%	3.4%	5.9%
Grade 7	64.5%	21.4%	6.2%	1.3%	6.6%
Grade 8	54.5%	28.2%	9.3%	1.7%	6.2%
Grade 9	45.0%	30.6%	13.6%	3.9%	6.8%
Grade 10	41.1%	35.0%	14.9%	3.4%	5.5%
Grade 11	37.7%	34.5%	17.1%	5.4%	5.4%
Grade 12	36.4%	36.0%	18.7%	5.1%	3.8%

<b>Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?</b>					
	<b>Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Somewhat Dangerous</b>	<b>Not Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Not At All Dangerous</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	46.5%	33.4%	13.5%	2.7%	4.0%
Grade 7	57.4%	24.9%	10.4%	2.5%	4.9%
Grade 8	47.6%	29.9%	14.1%	3.2%	5.1%
Grade 9	42.9%	34.4%	14.8%	3.0%	4.8%
Grade 10	44.1%	34.6%	15.4%	2.6%	3.3%
Grade 11	44.2%	36.9%	13.6%	2.4%	2.9%
Grade 12	41.8%	42.0%	12.0%	2.0%	2.1%

<b>Inhalants?</b>					
	<b>Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Somewhat Dangerous</b>	<b>Not Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Not At All Dangerous</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	77.0%	13.8%	2.6%	1.0%	5.6%
Grade 7	78.4%	11.7%	2.8%	1.4%	5.7%
Grade 8	76.7%	14.6%	2.7%	0.9%	5.1%
Grade 9	74.5%	14.6%	3.0%	1.0%	6.9%
Grade 10	75.4%	15.7%	3.0%	0.8%	5.0%
Grade 11	78.2%	13.6%	2.1%	0.9%	5.2%
Grade 12	80.2%	12.4%	1.8%	0.7%	4.9%

<b>Marijuana?</b>					
	<b>Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Somewhat Dangerous</b>	<b>Not Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Not At All Dangerous</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	57.7%	18.0%	11.7%	8.4%	4.2%
Grade 7	77.7%	10.4%	3.8%	3.0%	5.1%
Grade 8	67.6%	15.6%	7.4%	5.1%	4.3%
Grade 9	53.6%	19.5%	11.7%	10.3%	4.9%
Grade 10	48.6%	20.1%	16.4%	10.7%	4.3%
Grade 11	48.0%	21.3%	16.7%	10.8%	3.2%
Grade 12	48.1%	22.2%	15.6%	11.6%	2.6%

**Table E5. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Dangerous Do You Think It Is for Kids Your Age to Use the Following?": 2002 (Cont.)**

<b>Cocaine?</b>					
	<b>Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Somewhat Dangerous</b>	<b>Not Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Not At All Dangerous</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	84.6%	8.4%	1.6%	0.7%	4.8%
Grade 7	86.1%	6.9%	1.3%	0.6%	5.1%
Grade 8	85.3%	7.5%	1.6%	0.7%	4.9%
Grade 9	81.1%	9.9%	1.9%	0.8%	6.4%
Grade 10	85.2%	8.6%	1.8%	0.6%	3.8%
Grade 11	83.9%	9.8%	2.0%	0.7%	3.6%
Grade 12	86.9%	7.5%	1.0%	0.4%	4.2%
<b>Crack?</b>					
	<b>Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Somewhat Dangerous</b>	<b>Not Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Not At All Dangerous</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	86.7%	6.6%	1.1%	0.5%	5.2%
Grade 7	86.7%	6.3%	1.3%	0.5%	5.2%
Grade 8	86.5%	7.0%	1.0%	0.7%	4.9%
Grade 9	83.0%	8.1%	1.4%	0.6%	6.8%
Grade 10	87.7%	6.2%	0.9%	0.6%	4.6%
Grade 11	87.6%	6.5%	1.1%	0.4%	4.3%
Grade 12	90.2%	4.4%	0.4%	0.3%	4.7%
<b>Ecstasy?</b>					
	<b>Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Somewhat Dangerous</b>	<b>Not Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Not At All Dangerous</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	79.3%	10.2%	2.8%	1.3%	6.5%
Grade 7	81.9%	6.5%	1.7%	1.0%	9.0%
Grade 8	80.8%	8.6%	2.3%	1.0%	7.3%
Grade 9	76.9%	10.4%	3.4%	1.8%	7.5%
Grade 10	79.1%	11.7%	2.9%	1.3%	5.0%
Grade 11	77.4%	12.8%	3.7%	1.4%	4.7%
Grade 12	79.9%	11.9%	2.8%	1.1%	4.3%
<b>Steroids?</b>					
	<b>Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Somewhat Dangerous</b>	<b>Not Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Not At All Dangerous</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	75.2%	13.1%	3.6%	1.1%	7.0%
Grade 7	79.0%	9.5%	2.5%	1.1%	7.9%
Grade 8	75.2%	12.9%	3.2%	1.4%	7.3%
Grade 9	72.4%	14.6%	3.7%	1.2%	8.1%
Grade 10	74.5%	13.4%	4.6%	1.2%	6.4%
Grade 11	75.5%	13.8%	3.9%	1.0%	5.9%
Grade 12	75.3%	14.6%	4.0%	0.7%	5.4%
<b>Heroin?</b>					
	<b>Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Somewhat Dangerous</b>	<b>Not Very Dangerous</b>	<b>Not At All Dangerous</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	88.2%	4.6%	0.7%	0.5%	5.9%
Grade 7	86.4%	4.9%	1.1%	0.5%	7.1%
Grade 8	86.8%	5.6%	0.7%	0.6%	6.4%
Grade 9	85.8%	5.5%	0.8%	0.6%	7.3%
Grade 10	89.4%	4.1%	0.9%	0.6%	4.9%
Grade 11	91.1%	3.7%	0.4%	0.4%	4.5%
Grade 12	91.6%	3.3%	0.3%	0.3%	4.4%

**Table E6. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Do Your Parents Feel About Kids Your Age Doing the Following?": 2002**

<b>Smoking Cigarettes?</b>						
	<b>Strongly Disapprove</b>	<b>Mildly Disapprove</b>	<b>Neither</b>	<b>Mildly Approve</b>	<b>Strongly Approve</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	70.5%	11.1%	7.8%	1.1%	0.8%	8.6%
Grade 7	78.4%	4.8%	2.6%	0.7%	0.9%	12.6%
Grade 8	77.3%	6.9%	5.1%	0.8%	0.9%	9.0%
Grade 9	70.7%	10.9%	6.6%	1.3%	1.1%	9.5%
Grade 10	69.1%	12.0%	9.9%	1.1%	0.5%	7.4%
Grade 11	67.2%	14.7%	9.9%	1.2%	0.8%	6.3%
Grade 12	56.6%	20.4%	15.0%	2.1%	0.6%	5.3%
<b>Drinking Beer?</b>						
	<b>Strongly Disapprove</b>	<b>Mildly Disapprove</b>	<b>Neither</b>	<b>Mildly Approve</b>	<b>Strongly Approve</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	63.0%	15.6%	9.6%	2.7%	1.2%	7.9%
Grade 7	72.4%	7.9%	5.1%	1.5%	1.0%	12.1%
Grade 8	68.5%	11.9%	7.6%	1.7%	1.4%	8.8%
Grade 9	62.3%	16.1%	8.8%	3.0%	1.6%	8.3%
Grade 10	59.0%	18.3%	12.0%	3.2%	0.8%	6.7%
Grade 11	60.3%	18.5%	11.3%	3.3%	1.1%	5.5%
Grade 12	52.4%	23.6%	14.7%	3.8%	1.0%	4.5%
<b>Using Marijuana?</b>						
	<b>Strongly Disapprove</b>	<b>Mildly Disapprove</b>	<b>Neither</b>	<b>Mildly Approve</b>	<b>Strongly Approve</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	80.8%	5.4%	4.1%	1.0%	1.2%	7.5%
Grade 7	82.4%	2.3%	1.7%	0.5%	1.2%	11.9%
Grade 8	82.2%	4.4%	3.2%	0.8%	1.2%	8.2%
Grade 9	78.9%	5.0%	4.5%	1.4%	1.9%	8.2%
Grade 10	78.9%	7.4%	5.0%	1.2%	0.8%	6.7%
Grade 11	82.4%	6.0%	4.9%	0.9%	1.1%	4.6%
Grade 12	80.3%	8.4%	5.7%	0.9%	0.8%	3.9%

**Table E7. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question,  
"How Safe Do You Feel When You Are...?": 2002**

<b>In Your Home?</b>					
	<b>Very Safe</b>	<b>Somewhat Safe</b>	<b>Not Very Safe</b>	<b>Not Safe At All</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	78.3%	18.7%	1.2%	0.5%	1.3%
Grade 7	75.3%	20.4%	1.5%	0.7%	2.1%
Grade 8	74.3%	21.9%	1.8%	0.3%	1.7%
Grade 9	75.2%	21.5%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%
Grade 10	80.0%	17.6%	1.0%	0.4%	0.9%
Grade 11	83.3%	14.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%
Grade 12	84.7%	13.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%
<b>Out in Your Neighborhood?</b>					
	<b>Very Safe</b>	<b>Somewhat Safe</b>	<b>Not Very Safe</b>	<b>Not Safe At All</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	42.4%	44.6%	8.4%	2.3%	2.3%
Grade 7	36.0%	46.0%	11.4%	3.1%	3.5%
Grade 8	37.6%	46.6%	10.6%	2.8%	2.3%
Grade 9	39.4%	46.1%	9.0%	2.4%	3.1%
Grade 10	44.3%	45.2%	6.7%	2.0%	1.9%
Grade 11	49.4%	41.7%	6.5%	1.2%	1.2%
Grade 12	52.3%	40.0%	4.9%	2.0%	0.8%
<b>At School?</b>					
	<b>Very Safe</b>	<b>Somewhat Safe</b>	<b>Not Very Safe</b>	<b>Not Safe At All</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
All	35.2%	47.8%	9.5%	4.3%	3.2%
Grade 7	40.7%	41.6%	9.8%	4.3%	3.6%
Grade 8	36.4%	46.6%	9.3%	4.3%	3.4%
Grade 9	29.4%	49.5%	11.4%	5.0%	4.7%
Grade 10	31.1%	51.7%	10.0%	4.2%	3.1%
Grade 11	35.7%	50.5%	8.0%	3.9%	1.9%
Grade 12	40.1%	47.3%	7.3%	3.6%	1.7%

**Table E8. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question,  
"How Many of Your Friends...?": 2002**

<b>Feel Close to Their Parents?</b>					
	<b>None</b>	<b>A Few</b>	<b>Some</b>	<b>Most</b>	<b>All</b>
All	5.2%	28.4%	25.5%	32.2%	8.7%
Grade 7	6.5%	26.3%	21.6%	31.1%	14.4%
Grade 8	6.5%	27.2%	24.3%	31.7%	10.3%
Grade 9	6.4%	32.2%	24.6%	29.4%	7.4%
Grade 10	3.9%	28.7%	26.9%	33.4%	7.0%
Grade 11	3.6%	29.8%	28.5%	32.4%	5.7%
Grade 12	2.9%	25.2%	28.5%	36.9%	6.5%
<b>Sometimes Carry Weapons?</b>					
	<b>None</b>	<b>A Few</b>	<b>Some</b>	<b>Most</b>	<b>All</b>
All	64.4%	20.7%	9.4%	3.7%	1.7%
Grade 7	75.7%	15.4%	5.5%	2.0%	1.4%
Grade 8	68.7%	19.4%	7.0%	3.6%	1.4%
Grade 9	60.5%	20.8%	11.4%	5.2%	2.1%
Grade 10	59.0%	23.3%	11.2%	4.4%	2.2%
Grade 11	62.4%	21.5%	10.4%	4.0%	1.7%
Grade 12	58.6%	25.3%	11.6%	2.9%	1.5%
<b>Care About Making Good Grades?</b>					
	<b>None</b>	<b>A Few</b>	<b>Some</b>	<b>Most</b>	<b>All</b>
All	3.4%	15.0%	22.6%	40.3%	18.6%
Grade 7	4.0%	15.8%	20.1%	34.3%	25.8%
Grade 8	4.9%	16.1%	22.3%	36.4%	20.3%
Grade 9	4.1%	18.9%	24.4%	37.4%	15.2%
Grade 10	2.3%	13.9%	24.5%	43.1%	16.1%
Grade 11	2.4%	11.9%	22.5%	46.1%	17.1%
Grade 12	2.0%	11.3%	21.4%	48.5%	16.8%
<b>Belong/Want to Belong to a Gang?</b>					
	<b>None</b>	<b>A Few</b>	<b>Some</b>	<b>Most</b>	<b>All</b>
All	77.5%	12.7%	5.6%	2.8%	1.4%
Grade 7	75.3%	14.1%	5.8%	3.0%	1.8%
Grade 8	71.6%	15.7%	7.0%	4.2%	1.6%
Grade 9	73.9%	14.1%	7.0%	3.7%	1.3%
Grade 10	77.7%	12.3%	6.0%	2.3%	1.6%
Grade 11	83.5%	10.7%	3.4%	1.7%	0.7%
Grade 12	87.1%	7.5%	3.1%	1.1%	1.1%
<b>Wish They Could Drop Out of School?</b>					
	<b>None</b>	<b>A Few</b>	<b>Some</b>	<b>Most</b>	<b>All</b>
All	58.1%	27.2%	8.8%	3.7%	2.2%
Grade 7	65.0%	22.2%	7.1%	3.1%	2.5%
Grade 8	59.6%	24.5%	9.2%	4.4%	2.2%
Grade 9	52.6%	29.0%	10.4%	5.7%	2.2%
Grade 10	56.0%	29.1%	9.4%	3.2%	2.3%
Grade 11	55.8%	31.6%	8.2%	2.7%	1.8%
Grade 12	60.8%	27.4%	7.6%	2.4%	1.9%

**Table E9. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 2002****Gotten Into Difficulties of Any kind With Your Friends Because of Your Drinking?**

	<b>None</b>	<b>1-3 Times</b>	<b>4-9 Times</b>	<b>10+ Times</b>
All	91.7%	7.2%	0.8%	0.3%
Grade 7	95.9%	3.6%	0.3%	0.2%
Grade 8	95.1%	4.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Grade 9	90.5%	8.3%	0.9%	0.2%
Grade 10	91.3%	7.1%	1.2%	0.4%
Grade 11	89.0%	9.7%	1.1%	0.2%
Grade 12	87.3%	11.4%	0.8%	0.5%

**Gotten Into Difficulties of Any kind With Your Friends Because of Your Drug Use?**

	<b>None</b>	<b>1-3 Times</b>	<b>4-9 Times</b>	<b>10+ Times</b>
All	93.7%	5.3%	0.7%	0.3%
Grade 7	96.5%	3.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 8	95.0%	4.2%	0.6%	0.3%
Grade 9	92.2%	6.3%	1.1%	0.5%
Grade 10	92.6%	6.4%	0.7%	0.3%
Grade 11	92.4%	6.7%	0.5%	0.4%
Grade 12	93.7%	5.2%	0.8%	0.3%

**Been Criticized by Someone You Were Dating Because of Your Drinking?**

	<b>None</b>	<b>1-3 Times</b>	<b>4-9 Times</b>	<b>10+ Times</b>
All	93.2%	5.8%	0.6%	0.5%
Grade 7	97.5%	2.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 8	96.1%	3.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Grade 9	92.9%	6.1%	0.5%	0.6%
Grade 10	91.7%	7.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Grade 11	90.5%	8.1%	0.8%	0.6%
Grade 12	89.2%	8.9%	1.0%	0.9%

**Been Criticized by Someone You Were Dating Because of Your Drug Use?**

	<b>None</b>	<b>1-3 Times</b>	<b>4-9 Times</b>	<b>10+ Times</b>
All	94.0%	4.5%	0.8%	0.6%
Grade 7	97.5%	1.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Grade 8	96.3%	2.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Grade 9	93.1%	4.7%	1.2%	0.9%
Grade 10	92.5%	6.0%	0.9%	0.6%
Grade 11	92.7%	5.7%	1.0%	0.6%
Grade 12	91.6%	6.6%	1.0%	0.9%

**Table E10. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question,  
"During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 2002**

<b>Gotten Into Trouble With the Police Because of Your Drinking?</b>				
	<b>None</b>	<b>1-3 Times</b>	<b>4-9 Times</b>	<b>10+ Times</b>
All	96.1%	3.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 7	98.2%	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 8	97.5%	2.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 9	95.9%	3.0%	0.8%	0.2%
Grade 10	95.8%	3.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 11	94.5%	5.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Grade 12	94.0%	5.5%	0.4%	0.1%

<b>Gotten Into Trouble With the Police Because of Your Drug Use?</b>				
	<b>None</b>	<b>1-3 Times</b>	<b>4-9 Times</b>	<b>10+ Times</b>
All	97.4%	2.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 7	98.3%	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Grade 8	97.4%	2.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 9	96.7%	2.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 10	97.4%	2.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 11	97.2%	2.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 12	97.9%	1.7%	0.2%	0.2%

**"Since School Began in the Fall, on How Many Days Have You...": 2002**

<b>Gotten Into Trouble With Your Teachers Because of Your Drinking?</b>				
	<b>None</b>	<b>1-3 Days</b>	<b>4-9 Days</b>	<b>10+ Days</b>
All	99.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Grade 7	99.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Grade 8	99.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 9	98.0%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Grade 10	99.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%
Grade 11	98.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 12	99.0%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%

<b>Gotten Into Trouble With Your Teachers Because of Your Drug Use?</b>				
	<b>None</b>	<b>1-3 Days</b>	<b>4-9 Days</b>	<b>10+ Days</b>
All	98.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 7	99.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%
Grade 8	98.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Grade 9	98.0%	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%
Grade 10	98.0%	1.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Grade 11	99.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Grade 12	99.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%

**Table E11. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question,  
"During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 2002**

<b>Driven a Car When You've Had a Good Bit to Drink?</b>				
	<b>None</b>	<b>1-3 Times</b>	<b>4-9 Times</b>	<b>10+ Times</b>
All	89.9%	7.4%	1.5%	1.2%
Grade 7	97.1%	2.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 8	95.1%	3.6%	0.5%	0.9%
Grade 9	92.0%	6.5%	1.1%	0.4%
Grade 10	89.7%	7.9%	1.6%	0.8%
Grade 11	83.7%	11.2%	2.7%	2.4%
Grade 12	77.5%	15.9%	3.5%	3.0%

<b>Driven a Car When You've Felt High From Drugs?</b>				
	<b>None</b>	<b>1-3 Times</b>	<b>4-9 Times</b>	<b>10+ Times</b>
All	90.5%	5.7%	1.8%	2.1%
Grade 7	97.9%	1.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Grade 8	95.4%	3.2%	0.9%	0.4%
Grade 9	92.1%	4.5%	1.7%	1.6%
Grade 10	88.7%	7.2%	2.4%	1.7%
Grade 11	83.5%	9.0%	2.9%	4.6%
Grade 12	82.1%	10.4%	2.8%	4.7%

**Table E12. 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?": 1990-2002**

<b>Health Class</b>								<b>Student Group Session</b>							
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002		1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
All	47.2%	46.7%	45.8%	46.3%	49.1%	52.4%	47.8%	All	27.7%	26.5%	25.7%	19.5%	16.9%	17.7%	15.6%
Grade 7	57.5%	58.9%	52.0%	48.7%	49.4%	50.9%	47.6%	Grade 7	35.3%	35.4%	33.8%	29.7%	17.4%	18.3%	16.4%
Grade 8	41.9%	41.1%	41.8%	41.0%	45.5%	51.6%	40.7%	Grade 8	31.5%	29.7%	31.6%	26.0%	18.8%	18.4%	14.8%
Grade 9	41.0%	43.9%	44.7%	55.6%	59.0%	63.4%	57.4%	Grade 9	24.6%	24.6%	24.3%	17.5%	17.2%	17.6%	18.3%
Grade 10	60.4%	55.0%	54.3%	52.7%	54.9%	56.1%	55.1%	Grade 10	25.3%	25.3%	21.4%	15.5%	16.0%	17.5%	14.8%
Grade 11	44.2%	44.6%	42.0%	42.5%	43.5%	46.3%	43.8%	Grade 11	23.8%	23.2%	20.7%	13.5%	16.1%	18.3%	13.7%
Grade 12	37.6%	34.7%	37.4%	33.0%	36.3%	39.3%	37.9%	Grade 12	24.6%	19.6%	19.3%	12.1%	15.4%	16.3%	14.5%
<b>An Assembly Program</b>								<b>An Invited School Guest</b>							
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002		1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
All	62.0%	55.9%	53.5%	44.2%	50.6%	55.9%	46.6%	All	56.5%	49.5%	45.5%	38.3%	42.3%	45.4%	36.5%
Grade 7	61.0%	58.8%	55.2%	49.9%	53.5%	59.4%	48.3%	Grade 7	60.9%	54.3%	48.0%	45.4%	47.7%	49.7%	41.6%
Grade 8	64.5%	58.6%	55.9%	52.2%	55.5%	58.0%	50.4%	Grade 8	59.4%	51.3%	49.5%	46.4%	47.3%	49.7%	39.5%
Grade 9	58.9%	55.6%	53.4%	41.8%	48.3%	55.2%	45.3%	Grade 9	52.4%	50.7%	45.1%	35.6%	40.0%	42.8%	35.6%
Grade 10	64.9%	56.6%	52.8%	39.9%	49.9%	52.1%	44.9%	Grade 10	57.2%	49.2%	43.9%	34.1%	40.0%	41.4%	33.9%
Grade 11	61.5%	54.8%	51.0%	40.6%	48.5%	55.3%	45.3%	Grade 11	53.5%	46.9%	41.2%	33.3%	39.4%	44.6%	33.5%
Grade 12	61.5%	49.8%	51.3%	38.8%	47.8%	55.7%	45.7%	Grade 12	55.6%	42.8%	43.7%	32.7%	39.4%	44.7%	34.8%
<b>Guidance Counselor</b>								<b>Some Other School Source</b>							
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002		1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
All	27.4%	26.2%	24.1%	22.4%	23.1%	25.2%	24.5%	All	43.8%	41.4%	38.7%	34.8%	36.2%	37.1%	33.0%
Grade 7	35.2%	32.5%	30.5%	31.0%	31.0%	35.8%	32.3%	Grade 7	45.7%	43.4%	41.7%	38.8%	40.4%	41.4%	35.4%
Grade 8	35.0%	32.4%	30.5%	32.4%	32.0%	33.6%	31.2%	Grade 8	45.2%	43.2%	41.4%	39.9%	39.7%	41.4%	35.2%
Grade 9	25.0%	26.8%	23.7%	19.9%	21.4%	23.2%	22.6%	Grade 9	40.3%	42.1%	37.3%	32.6%	36.3%	36.2%	32.3%
Grade 10	24.6%	23.1%	20.0%	17.9%	19.6%	19.4%	22.4%	Grade 10	45.7%	42.2%	37.2%	32.8%	34.0%	33.8%	33.2%
Grade 11	21.3%	21.5%	17.4%	15.6%	16.2%	20.5%	18.1%	Grade 11	41.7%	39.3%	37.4%	31.9%	33.2%	35.2%	30.3%
Grade 12	21.2%	19.3%	19.4%	14.2%	16.9%	17.8%	19.8%	Grade 12	44.9%	37.0%	36.0%	31.3%	33.1%	33.9%	31.5%
<b>Science Class</b>								<b>Any School Source</b>							
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002		1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
All	37.3%	33.1%	30.9%	28.7%	32.1%	30.2%	28.8%	All	86.8%	80.8%	79.1%	74.8%	64.7%	66.5%	60.6%
Grade 7	73.2%	60.2%	51.7%	49.6%	55.9%	51.2%	51.5%	Grade 7	91.6%	85.9%	82.8%	80.2%	63.2%	63.3%	58.3%
Grade 8	40.3%	38.1%	33.3%	31.9%	36.3%	35.8%	31.7%	Grade 8	86.9%	79.3%	79.7%	77.9%	62.7%	66.1%	57.4%
Grade 9	33.0%	28.2%	29.7%	26.6%	30.7%	26.8%	28.4%	Grade 9	86.4%	80.1%	79.7%	77.9%	67.8%	69.6%	64.1%
Grade 10	34.3%	31.1%	26.2%	25.6%	27.5%	26.0%	26.0%	Grade 10	90.0%	85.1%	80.9%	75.1%	66.9%	66.8%	63.0%
Grade 11	21.2%	21.5%	21.0%	19.9%	21.8%	23.4%	19.0%	Grade 11	82.6%	79.4%	75.4%	69.2%	64.4%	66.5%	60.7%
Grade 12	15.2%	15.8%	16.7%	15.0%	16.9%	16.7%	13.9%	Grade 12	81.6%	73.4%	73.7%	64.7%	62.2%	65.7%	59.4%
<b>Social Studies Class</b>															
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002								
All	14.7%	14.3%	13.0%	11.9%	12.2%	11.9%	13.0%								
Grade 7	17.4%	17.4%	16.8%	14.7%	13.8%	14.3%	16.9%								
Grade 8	18.6%	18.9%	16.4%	15.0%	14.6%	14.3%	12.3%								
Grade 9	15.6%	14.5%	12.5%	11.4%	12.4%	10.3%	14.8%								
Grade 10	10.5%	11.5%	9.3%	10.4%	10.9%	10.1%	11.9%								
Grade 11	12.1%	10.6%	10.0%	9.2%	10.7%	12.1%	11.9%								
Grade 12	13.0%	11.9%	11.5%	9.7%	10.3%	10.3%	9.3%								

**Table E13. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Had a Drug or Alcohol Problem and Needed Help, Who Would You Go To?": 1988-2002**

<b>A Counselor or Program in School</b>									<b>A Medical Doctor</b>								
	<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2002</u>		<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2002</u>
All	29.9%	40.1%	37.1%	35.4%	34.8%	34.3%	33.8%	32.9%	All	33.3%	39.5%	38.5%	38.1%	38.1%	39.5%	38.8%	37.6%
Grade 7	34.1%	50.4%	47.5%	46.5%	45.3%	44.0%	45.7%	46.1%	Grade 7	35.1%	43.6%	43.6%	44.3%	43.8%	44.8%	44.8%	44.2%
Grade 8	34.8%	45.2%	41.9%	38.5%	40.3%	39.4%	36.8%	36.5%	Grade 8	34.7%	40.5%	39.6%	37.5%	39.6%	40.6%	40.8%	38.3%
Grade 9	32.2%	40.7%	35.9%	36.1%	33.9%	34.0%	35.0%	31.6%	Grade 9	30.9%	39.3%	35.7%	36.9%	36.9%	38.3%	38.4%	35.6%
Grade 10	25.7%	36.5%	34.5%	30.5%	30.3%	30.6%	28.3%	28.5%	Grade 10	29.9%	36.5%	38.4%	34.5%	35.5%	36.5%	35.9%	35.3%
Grade 11	26.6%	33.4%	31.3%	26.5%	28.8%	27.8%	27.3%	26.4%	Grade 11	35.5%	37.9%	37.7%	36.4%	35.0%	37.8%	34.1%	35.0%
Grade 12	23.7%	31.0%	28.6%	29.5%	26.2%	26.2%	26.5%	25.5%	Grade 12	34.4%	38.3%	35.5%	38.1%	37.0%	38.2%	37.9%	37.4%
<b>Another Adult in School (Nurse or Teacher)</b>									<b>Your Friends</b>								
	<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2002</u>		<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2002</u>
All	28.2%	35.8%	35.5%	33.1%	32.1%	31.6%	30.7%	30.4%	All	67.0%	73.0%	72.5%	73.9%	74.3%	74.8%	74.2%	73.0%
Grade 7	27.9%	39.3%	37.9%	39.5%	38.7%	36.9%	38.1%	36.3%	Grade 7	57.4%	64.2%	62.7%	65.5%	65.0%	64.7%	63.3%	63.3%
Grade 8	30.2%	38.2%	38.7%	33.5%	34.1%	34.3%	31.7%	33.0%	Grade 8	62.4%	69.9%	70.2%	70.6%	71.6%	70.8%	72.0%	70.8%
Grade 9	30.1%	36.0%	32.6%	32.6%	30.3%	30.5%	30.2%	28.3%	Grade 9	68.5%	72.2%	72.3%	73.7%	74.0%	76.3%	75.0%	72.1%
Grade 10	24.6%	33.4%	35.4%	30.4%	29.6%	28.9%	26.2%	26.2%	Grade 10	70.6%	77.5%	76.7%	78.5%	78.4%	79.2%	77.3%	77.9%
Grade 11	27.7%	33.4%	33.3%	28.9%	29.3%	28.6%	28.8%	29.6%	Grade 11	71.7%	77.7%	77.4%	79.6%	79.5%	80.7%	80.2%	76.2%
Grade 12	28.4%	33.6%	35.1%	31.9%	29.4%	29.3%	28.8%	29.1%	Grade 12	73.4%	79.3%	78.0%	79.4%	79.9%	79.3%	79.7%	80.3%
<b>A Counselor or Program Outside of School</b>									<b>Another Adult (Relative, Clergyman, or Other Family Friend)</b>								
	<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2002</u>		<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2002</u>
All	39.8%	50.6%	45.9%	44.5%	42.4%	41.8%	40.3%	36.6%	All	53.3%	62.5%	58.6%	57.1%	58.3%	61.0%	61.0%	59.5%
Grade 7	36.0%	52.0%	48.0%	46.5%	45.3%	45.2%	44.4%	40.3%	Grade 7	45.8%	61.8%	56.9%	56.8%	58.4%	60.1%	60.8%	58.8%
Grade 8	39.8%	50.0%	45.8%	44.4%	44.1%	43.6%	41.6%	37.2%	Grade 8	47.9%	60.2%	58.5%	55.7%	58.0%	60.3%	60.4%	60.1%
Grade 9	39.7%	49.8%	45.3%	44.7%	41.5%	41.4%	40.4%	34.3%	Grade 9	58.1%	61.2%	57.7%	57.8%	57.9%	61.8%	62.6%	58.5%
Grade 10	40.2%	51.8%	46.0%	43.3%	40.9%	39.7%	38.0%	35.1%	Grade 10	53.7%	64.0%	59.8%	57.3%	58.2%	61.2%	60.1%	59.2%
Grade 11	41.2%	50.6%	46.5%	41.8%	40.5%	39.7%	36.9%	37.8%	Grade 11	57.2%	65.1%	59.2%	56.8%	58.6%	61.9%	62.6%	59.0%
Grade 12	43.1%	48.9%	43.6%	46.0%	41.6%	40.4%	39.4%	34.8%	Grade 12	58.4%	64.0%	59.9%	58.1%	59.0%	60.8%	59.1%	61.7%
<b>Your Parents</b>																	
	<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2002</u>									
All	46.3%	55.1%	54.0%	53.9%	54.3%	58.0%	57.1%	58.5%									
Grade 7	45.7%	61.8%	58.9%	62.5%	61.0%	64.5%	64.7%	64.9%									
Grade 8	46.0%	56.1%	55.7%	53.9%	56.5%	58.4%	58.2%	59.9%									
Grade 9	42.6%	51.8%	51.9%	50.7%	51.5%	56.9%	55.7%	56.4%									
Grade 10	46.5%	54.1%	50.6%	50.8%	51.5%	55.3%	54.6%	56.0%									
Grade 11	49.4%	53.4%	54.1%	50.9%	51.2%	55.8%	53.2%	55.6%									
Grade 12	49.3%	52.8%	52.5%	53.5%	53.4%	56.1%	55.5%	57.9%									

**Table E14. Average Age of First Use (in Years) of Substances  
Among Texas Secondary School Students, by Grade: 2002**

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Tobacco	10.6	11.2	11.8	12.6	13.1	13.6
Cigarettes	10.6	11.2	11.9	12.6	13.2	13.7
Smokeless Tobacco	10.7	11.5	12.5	13.3	13.4	14.3
Alcohol	10.5	11.1	11.8	12.5	13.1	13.7
Beer	10.4	11.1	11.9	12.6	13.3	14.0
Wine Coolers	10.8	11.5	12.2	12.9	13.5	14.3
Wine	10.8	11.5	12.2	13.0	13.5	14.2
Liquor	11.0	11.9	12.7	13.6	14.0	14.7
Inhalants	10.6	11.5	12.3	12.6	13.2	13.2
Marijuana	11.5	12.2	12.9	13.6	14.3	14.8
Cocaine	11.8	12.7	13.6	14.5	15.1	15.9
Crack	11.6	12.5	13.5	14.4	15.3	15.3
Hallucinogens	12.4	12.8	13.2	14.4	14.9	15.5
Uppers	11.4	12.6	13.3	14.2	14.6	15.6
Downers	11.6	12.4	13.3	14.1	14.5	15.6
Rohypnol	11.5	12.3	13.4	14.3	14.7	15.6
Steroids	10.9	12.0	13.7	14.2	15.0	15.1
Ecstasy	11.8	12.6	13.9	14.8	15.4	16.3
Heroin	11.6	12.7	13.6	14.1	15.6	15.6



# **Appendix F**

## **Extracurricular Activity Prevalence Tables**

**Table F1. Prevalence of Tobacco Use Among Texas Secondary Students,  
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2002**

	Tobacco Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Athletics</b>					
Yes	43%	16%	7%	20%	57%
No	48%	21%	7%	20%	52%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>					
Yes	31%	10%	5%	16%	69%
No	48%	20%	7%	20%	52%
<b>Choir</b>					
Yes	41%	15%	5%	21%	59%
No	46%	19%	7%	19%	54%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>					
Yes	43%	18%	8%	18%	57%
No	45%	18%	7%	20%	55%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>					
Yes	41%	12%	7%	22%	59%
No	45%	19%	7%	19%	55%
<b>Student Government</b>					
Yes	42%	17%	7%	18%	58%
No	45%	19%	7%	20%	55%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>					
Yes	41%	16%	7%	18%	59%
No	45%	19%	7%	20%	55%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>					
Yes	35%	12%	6%	18%	65%
No	47%	20%	7%	20%	53%
<b>Service Clubs</b>					
Yes	34%	14%	5%	15%	66%
No	46%	19%	7%	20%	54%
<b>VOE/DE/Work-Study</b>					
Yes	52%	27%	5%	20%	48%
No	45%	18%	7%	20%	55%
<b>Other Clubs</b>					
Yes	41%	15%	7%	19%	59%
No	46%	20%	7%	20%	54%

**Table F2. Prevalence of Alcohol Use Among Texas Secondary Students,  
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2002**

	Alcohol Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Athletics</b>					
Yes	71%	33%	13%	24%	29%
No	72%	36%	13%	23%	28%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>					
Yes	60%	21%	12%	26%	40%
No	73%	38%	13%	22%	27%
<b>Choir</b>					
Yes	68%	30%	12%	26%	32%
No	72%	35%	14%	23%	28%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>					
Yes	71%	34%	16%	21%	29%
No	71%	34%	13%	24%	29%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>					
Yes	74%	34%	15%	25%	26%
No	71%	35%	13%	23%	29%
<b>Student Government</b>					
Yes	69%	34%	18%	18%	31%
No	71%	35%	13%	23%	29%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>					
Yes	73%	34%	14%	26%	27%
No	71%	35%	13%	23%	29%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>					
Yes	65%	29%	13%	24%	35%
No	73%	36%	13%	24%	27%
<b>Service Clubs</b>					
Yes	66%	30%	16%	21%	34%
No	72%	35%	13%	24%	28%
<b>VOE/DE/Work-Study</b>					
Yes	73%	45%	11%	18%	27%
No	71%	34%	13%	24%	29%
<b>Other Clubs</b>					
Yes	71%	33%	14%	24%	29%
No	71%	35%	13%	23%	29%

**Table F3. Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Texas Secondary Students,  
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2002**

	Marijuana Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Athletics</b>					
Yes	30%	13%	6%	11%	70%
No	34%	16%	7%	11%	66%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>					
Yes	17%	7%	4%	6%	83%
No	35%	16%	7%	12%	65%
<b>Choir</b>					
Yes	25%	11%	4%	9%	75%
No	33%	14%	7%	11%	67%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>					
Yes	31%	15%	6%	10%	69%
No	32%	14%	7%	11%	68%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>					
Yes	26%	10%	7%	9%	74%
No	32%	14%	7%	11%	68%
<b>Student Government</b>					
Yes	29%	12%	5%	12%	71%
No	32%	14%	7%	11%	68%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>					
Yes	28%	12%	7%	9%	72%
No	32%	14%	7%	11%	68%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>					
Yes	22%	8%	5%	8%	78%
No	34%	15%	7%	12%	66%
<b>Service Clubs</b>					
Yes	23%	9%	6%	8%	77%
No	33%	15%	7%	11%	67%
<b>VOE/DE/Work-Study</b>					
Yes	37%	17%	9%	11%	63%
No	32%	14%	7%	11%	68%
<b>Other Clubs</b>					
Yes	26%	10%	5%	10%	74%
No	34%	15%	7%	12%	66%

**Table F4. Prevalence of Any Illicit Drug Use Among Texas Secondary Students,  
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2002**

	Any Illicit Drug Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Athletics</b>					
Yes	32%	14%	6%	12%	68%
No	36%	18%	7%	11%	64%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>					
Yes	18%	8%	4%	7%	82%
No	37%	17%	7%	12%	63%
<b>Choir</b>					
Yes	26%	13%	5%	9%	74%
No	34%	16%	7%	12%	66%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>					
Yes	32%	16%	6%	10%	68%
No	34%	15%	7%	12%	66%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>					
Yes	29%	12%	7%	10%	71%
No	34%	16%	6%	11%	66%
<b>Student Government</b>					
Yes	30%	13%	5%	11%	70%
No	34%	16%	7%	11%	66%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>					
Yes	30%	14%	6%	10%	70%
No	34%	16%	7%	11%	66%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>					
Yes	24%	10%	5%	9%	76%
No	36%	17%	7%	12%	64%
<b>Service Clubs</b>					
Yes	25%	11%	6%	9%	75%
No	34%	16%	7%	12%	66%
<b>VOE/DE/Work-Study</b>					
Yes	39%	19%	8%	12%	61%
No	34%	16%	7%	11%	66%
<b>Other Clubs</b>					
Yes	28%	12%	5%	11%	72%
No	36%	17%	7%	12%	64%

**Table F5. Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Texas Secondary Students,  
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2002**

	Cigarette Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Athletics</b>					
Yes	40%	13%	7%	21%	60%
No	46%	20%	7%	20%	54%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>					
Yes	29%	10%	4%	15%	71%
No	46%	18%	7%	21%	54%
<b>Choir</b>					
Yes	40%	14%	5%	20%	60%
No	43%	17%	7%	20%	57%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>					
Yes	42%	17%	7%	18%	58%
No	43%	17%	7%	20%	57%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>					
Yes	40%	12%	7%	22%	60%
No	43%	17%	7%	19%	57%
<b>Student Government</b>					
Yes	39%	14%	6%	19%	61%
No	43%	17%	7%	20%	57%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>					
Yes	40%	15%	7%	18%	60%
No	43%	17%	6%	20%	57%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>					
Yes	34%	11%	6%	17%	66%
No	45%	18%	7%	20%	55%
<b>Service Clubs</b>					
Yes	33%	12%	5%	15%	67%
No	44%	17%	7%	20%	56%
<b>VOE/DE/Work-Study</b>					
Yes	50%	25%	4%	20%	50%
No	43%	17%	7%	20%	57%
<b>Other Clubs</b>					
Yes	39%	14%	6%	19%	61%
No	45%	18%	7%	20%	55%

**Table F6. Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2002**

	Smokeless Tobacco Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Athletics</b>					
Yes	14%	6%	3%	6%	86%
No	11%	4%	2%	5%	89%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>					
Yes	7%	2%	1%	4%	93%
No	13%	5%	3%	6%	87%
<b>Choir</b>					
Yes	7%	2%	1%	4%	93%
No	13%	5%	3%	5%	87%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>					
Yes	11%	4%	2%	5%	89%
No	12%	5%	2%	5%	88%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>					
Yes	6%	1%	1%	4%	94%
No	13%	5%	2%	5%	87%
<b>Student Government</b>					
Yes	15%	6%	4%	5%	85%
No	12%	5%	2%	5%	88%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>					
Yes	10%	3%	2%	5%	90%
No	12%	5%	2%	5%	88%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>					
Yes	9%	3%	1%	5%	91%
No	13%	5%	2%	6%	87%
<b>Service Clubs</b>					
Yes	9%	4%	1%	4%	91%
No	12%	5%	2%	5%	88%
<b>VOE/DE/Work-Study</b>					
Yes	18%	7%	3%	8%	82%
No	12%	4%	2%	5%	88%
<b>Other Clubs</b>					
Yes	12%	4%	2%	5%	88%
No	12%	5%	2%	5%	88%

**Table F7. Prevalence of Beer Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students,  
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2002**

	<b>Beer Consumption</b>				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Athletics</b>					
Yes	55%	24%	11%	20%	45%
No	56%	26%	11%	19%	44%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>					
Yes	42%	14%	9%	19%	58%
No	57%	27%	11%	19%	43%
<b>Choir</b>					
Yes	48%	17%	10%	21%	52%
No	56%	26%	11%	19%	44%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>					
Yes	53%	24%	11%	18%	47%
No	55%	25%	11%	20%	45%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>					
Yes	52%	20%	12%	20%	48%
No	55%	25%	11%	19%	45%
<b>Student Government</b>					
Yes	55%	25%	15%	15%	45%
No	55%	25%	11%	19%	45%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>					
Yes	52%	22%	9%	20%	48%
No	55%	25%	11%	19%	45%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>					
Yes	49%	19%	11%	19%	51%
No	57%	26%	11%	20%	43%
<b>Service Clubs</b>					
Yes	50%	22%	11%	17%	50%
No	55%	25%	11%	20%	45%
<b>VOE/DE/Work-Study</b>					
Yes	59%	35%	8%	15%	41%
No	55%	24%	11%	20%	45%
<b>Other Clubs</b>					
Yes	53%	23%	10%	20%	47%
No	56%	25%	11%	19%	44%

**Table F8. Prevalence of Wine Cooler Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students,  
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2002**

	Wine Cooler Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Athletics</b>					
Yes	55%	19%	13%	23%	45%
No	58%	23%	13%	22%	42%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>					
Yes	45%	13%	10%	21%	55%
No	59%	23%	13%	22%	41%
<b>Choir</b>					
Yes	57%	21%	13%	22%	43%
No	56%	21%	13%	22%	44%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>					
Yes	57%	23%	15%	20%	43%
No	56%	21%	13%	23%	44%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>					
Yes	64%	25%	16%	23%	36%
No	55%	21%	13%	22%	45%
<b>Student Government</b>					
Yes	55%	20%	15%	20%	45%
No	56%	21%	13%	22%	44%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>					
Yes	60%	22%	15%	23%	40%
No	56%	21%	13%	22%	44%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>					
Yes	50%	17%	13%	21%	50%
No	58%	22%	13%	23%	42%
<b>Service Clubs</b>					
Yes	50%	17%	13%	20%	50%
No	57%	22%	13%	23%	43%
<b>VOE/DEWork-Study</b>					
Yes	60%	27%	12%	21%	40%
No	56%	21%	13%	22%	44%
<b>Other Clubs</b>					
Yes	56%	20%	14%	22%	44%
No	56%	21%	13%	22%	44%

**Table F9. Prevalence of Wine Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students,  
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2002**

	Wine Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Athletics</b>					
Yes	48%	15%	12%	22%	52%
No	48%	17%	11%	21%	52%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>					
Yes	41%	11%	9%	21%	59%
No	50%	17%	12%	21%	50%
<b>Choir</b>					
Yes	45%	15%	10%	21%	55%
No	49%	16%	12%	21%	51%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>					
Yes	51%	17%	14%	20%	49%
No	48%	15%	11%	22%	52%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>					
Yes	50%	17%	12%	21%	50%
No	48%	15%	11%	21%	52%
<b>Student Government</b>					
Yes	50%	13%	15%	23%	50%
No	48%	16%	11%	21%	52%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>					
Yes	51%	16%	11%	24%	49%
No	48%	16%	11%	21%	52%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>					
Yes	46%	14%	12%	21%	54%
No	49%	16%	12%	21%	51%
<b>Service Clubs</b>					
Yes	48%	14%	14%	20%	52%
No	48%	16%	11%	21%	52%
<b>VOE/DE/Work-Study</b>					
Yes	51%	19%	14%	19%	49%
No	48%	15%	11%	22%	52%
<b>Other Clubs</b>					
Yes	49%	16%	12%	22%	51%
No	48%	15%	11%	21%	52%

**Table F10. Prevalence of Liquor Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students,  
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2002**

	Liquor Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Athletics</b>					
Yes	47%	21%	11%	15%	53%
No	50%	24%	11%	16%	50%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>					
Yes	34%	13%	8%	13%	66%
No	52%	25%	11%	16%	48%
<b>Choir</b>					
Yes	43%	19%	8%	16%	57%
No	50%	23%	11%	16%	50%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>					
Yes	50%	24%	11%	15%	50%
No	48%	22%	11%	16%	52%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>					
Yes	49%	22%	12%	15%	51%
No	49%	22%	11%	16%	51%
<b>Student Government</b>					
Yes	52%	23%	16%	14%	48%
No	48%	23%	10%	15%	52%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>					
Yes	51%	22%	11%	18%	49%
No	49%	22%	11%	16%	51%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>					
Yes	43%	18%	10%	15%	57%
No	50%	24%	11%	16%	50%
<b>Service Clubs</b>					
Yes	45%	19%	13%	12%	55%
No	49%	23%	10%	16%	51%
<b>VOE/DEWork-Study</b>					
Yes	54%	32%	9%	13%	46%
No	49%	22%	11%	16%	51%
<b>Other Clubs</b>					
Yes	48%	21%	11%	15%	52%
No	49%	23%	10%	16%	51%

**Table F11. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Tobacco, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994-2002**

	Tobacco Use									
	Ever Used					Past-Month Use				
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
<b>Athletics</b>										
Yes	54%	55%	54%	50%	43%	23%	24%	24%	20%	16%
No	55%	56%	56%	53%	48%	25%	28%	28%	24%	21%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>										
Yes	42%	43%	42%	39%	31%	16%	18%	17%	14%	10%
No	57%	58%	57%	54%	48%	26%	28%	28%	24%	20%
<b>Choir</b>										
Yes	47%	47%	47%	42%	41%	19%	20%	20%	17%	15%
No	55%	56%	55%	52%	46%	25%	27%	27%	23%	19%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>										
Yes	52%	55%	54%	50%	43%	24%	26%	25%	21%	18%
No	55%	55%	54%	51%	45%	24%	26%	26%	22%	18%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>										
Yes	50%	52%	52%	46%	41%	20%	22%	23%	16%	12%
No	55%	56%	55%	51%	45%	25%	27%	27%	23%	19%
<b>Student Government</b>										
Yes	45%	49%	48%	45%	42%	18%	23%	23%	19%	17%
No	55%	56%	55%	51%	45%	25%	26%	26%	22%	19%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>										
Yes	50%	51%	51%	45%	41%	22%	23%	23%	20%	16%
No	55%	56%	55%	51%	45%	24%	26%	26%	22%	19%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>										
Yes	47%	47%	46%	43%	35%	19%	20%	20%	17%	12%
No	57%	58%	57%	53%	47%	26%	28%	28%	23%	20%
<b>Service Clubs</b>										
Yes	46%	47%	44%	43%	34%	19%	20%	20%	16%	14%
No	55%	56%	56%	52%	46%	25%	27%	27%	23%	19%
<b>VOE/DE/Work Study</b>										
Yes	57%	59%	56%	57%	52%	28%	31%	29%	26%	27%
No	55%	55%	55%	51%	45%	24%	26%	26%	22%	18%
<b>Other Clubs</b>										
Yes	51%	53%	51%	49%	41%	22%	24%	23%	20%	15%
No	56%	57%	56%	52%	46%	26%	27%	28%	23%	20%

**Table F12. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Alcohol, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994-2002**

	Alcohol Use									
	Ever Used					Past-Month Use				
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
<b>Athletics</b>										
Yes	75%	74%	72%	71%	71%	39%	37%	37%	35%	33%
No	74%	73%	72%	71%	72%	40%	38%	39%	37%	36%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>										
Yes	64%	63%	61%	59%	60%	29%	26%	26%	25%	21%
No	76%	75%	74%	74%	73%	41%	40%	40%	38%	38%
<b>Choir</b>										
Yes	69%	67%	66%	64%	68%	33%	31%	30%	30%	30%
No	75%	74%	73%	72%	72%	40%	38%	39%	36%	35%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>										
Yes	72%	72%	72%	72%	71%	38%	37%	37%	36%	34%
No	75%	73%	72%	71%	71%	40%	37%	38%	36%	34%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>										
Yes	77%	76%	76%	73%	74%	39%	39%	39%	36%	34%
No	74%	73%	72%	71%	71%	39%	37%	38%	36%	35%
<b>Student Government</b>										
Yes	69%	70%	70%	70%	69%	36%	36%	38%	37%	34%
No	74%	74%	72%	71%	71%	40%	38%	38%	36%	35%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>										
Yes	72%	73%	71%	71%	73%	39%	38%	37%	39%	34%
No	74%	73%	72%	71%	71%	40%	37%	38%	36%	35%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>										
Yes	69%	69%	67%	66%	65%	35%	33%	33%	31%	29%
No	76%	75%	73%	72%	73%	41%	39%	39%	37%	36%
<b>Service Clubs</b>										
Yes	68%	68%	66%	66%	66%	35%	32%	33%	32%	30%
No	75%	74%	73%	71%	72%	40%	38%	38%	36%	35%
<b>VOE/DE/Work Study</b>										
Yes	79%	78%	75%	76%	73%	47%	45%	43%	41%	45%
No	74%	73%	72%	71%	71%	39%	37%	38%	36%	34%
<b>Other Clubs</b>										
Yes	73%	73%	72%	70%	71%	39%	37%	37%	35%	33%
No	75%	74%	73%	71%	71%	40%	38%	39%	36%	35%

**Table F13. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Marijuana, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994-2002**

	Marijuana Use									
	Ever Used					Past-Month Use				
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
<b>Athletics</b>										
Yes	24%	29%	32%	29%	30%	11%	14%	13%	12%	13%
No	27%	33%	36%	35%	34%	13%	18%	17%	16%	16%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>										
Yes	14%	19%	20%	17%	17%	6%	9%	8%	7%	7%
No	27%	34%	37%	35%	35%	13%	17%	17%	15%	16%
<b>Choir</b>										
Yes	19%	23%	25%	23%	25%	9%	11%	10%	9%	11%
No	26%	32%	35%	33%	33%	12%	17%	16%	14%	14%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>										
Yes	23%	30%	33%	31%	31%	10%	15%	14%	12%	15%
No	25%	31%	34%	32%	32%	12%	16%	15%	14%	14%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>										
Yes	19%	25%	28%	23%	26%	9%	11%	11%	8%	10%
No	25%	32%	35%	33%	32%	12%	16%	15%	14%	14%
<b>Student Government</b>										
Yes	17%	24%	26%	25%	29%	7%	11%	10%	9%	12%
No	26%	32%	35%	32%	32%	12%	16%	15%	14%	14%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>										
Yes	22%	28%	30%	28%	28%	10%	14%	13%	11%	12%
No	25%	31%	34%	32%	32%	12%	16%	15%	14%	14%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>										
Yes	17%	22%	24%	22%	22%	7%	10%	9%	8%	8%
No	27%	34%	37%	35%	34%	14%	18%	17%	15%	15%
<b>Service Clubs</b>										
Yes	16%	21%	24%	23%	23%	6%	9%	8%	8%	9%
No	26%	32%	35%	33%	33%	13%	17%	16%	14%	15%
<b>VOE/DE/Work Study</b>										
Yes	30%	35%	35%	36%	37%	12%	16%	15%	16%	17%
No	25%	31%	34%	32%	32%	12%	16%	15%	14%	14%
<b>Other Clubs</b>										
Yes	20%	26%	29%	27%	26%	9%	12%	12%	10%	10%
No	27%	34%	37%	35%	34%	14%	18%	17%	15%	15%

**Table F14. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994-2002**

	Any Illicit Drug Use									
	Ever Used					Past-Month Use				
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
<b>Athletics</b>										
Yes	26%	32%	34%	31%	32%	12%	16%	15%	13%	14%
No	30%	36%	38%	37%	36%	15%	20%	19%	18%	18%
<b>Band/Orchestra</b>										
Yes	17%	22%	22%	19%	18%	8%	10%	9%	8%	8%
No	30%	36%	39%	37%	37%	15%	19%	19%	17%	17%
<b>Choir</b>										
Yes	21%	26%	27%	25%	26%	10%	13%	11%	11%	13%
No	28%	35%	37%	35%	34%	14%	19%	18%	16%	16%
<b>Drama/Speech</b>										
Yes	26%	34%	35%	33%	32%	13%	18%	16%	14%	16%
No	28%	34%	36%	34%	34%	14%	18%	17%	16%	15%
<b>Drill Team/Cheerleader</b>										
Yes	22%	28%	30%	26%	29%	10%	13%	12%	10%	12%
No	28%	34%	36%	34%	34%	14%	18%	17%	16%	16%
<b>Student Government</b>										
Yes	20%	27%	28%	27%	30%	8%	13%	12%	11%	13%
No	28%	34%	36%	34%	34%	14%	18%	17%	16%	16%
<b>Student Newspaper/Yearbook</b>										
Yes	25%	31%	33%	29%	30%	12%	16%	15%	13%	14%
No	28%	34%	36%	34%	34%	14%	18%	17%	15%	16%
<b>Academic Clubs</b>										
Yes	20%	25%	26%	24%	24%	9%	12%	11%	10%	10%
No	30%	36%	39%	36%	36%	15%	19%	19%	17%	17%
<b>Service Clubs</b>										
Yes	19%	23%	26%	25%	25%	8%	11%	10%	9%	11%
No	29%	35%	37%	35%	34%	14%	19%	18%	16%	16%
<b>VOE/DE/Work Study</b>										
Yes	33%	38%	37%	38%	39%	14%	19%	17%	18%	19%
No	27%	34%	36%	33%	34%	14%	18%	17%	15%	16%
<b>Other Clubs</b>										
Yes	23%	29%	31%	29%	28%	10%	14%	13%	12%	12%
No	30%	36%	39%	36%	36%	15%	19%	19%	17%	17%



# Appendix G

## Description of Survey and Limitations of Study

### Survey Methods

#### *Sampling*

The 2002 Texas Secondary School Survey was based on data collected from 149,220 students in grades seven through twelve (Table G1) in 77 independent school districts statewide. Students were randomly selected from school districts throughout the state using a multi-stage probability design. Stage one was the selection of districts; stage two, the selection of schools within the sampled districts; and stage three, the selection of classes within the sampled schools. All students in a sampled classroom were asked to participate in the survey.

In order to allow detailed analyses of substance use among students living on the Texas-Mexico border, school districts along the border were encouraged to participate in the school survey and had been oversampled since 1998. Data were collected from 28 counties on or near the border. The 2002 state survey sample included a total of 53,053 secondary students from 34 school districts located in border counties (see Table G2 for the list of the border school districts), with 96,167 secondary students sampled from the other 43 school districts elsewhere in Texas. Table G3 also shows the demographic characteristics of the border students as compared to the students living elsewhere in the state.

#### *Instrument*

The six-page survey instrument for secondary students asked about use of various substances including tobacco (cigarettes and smokeless tobacco), alcohol (beer, wine coolers, wine, and liquor), inhalants (11 types), marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, Ecstasy, Rohypnol, and heroin (see Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire). A pseudo-drug was also included in the questionnaire to help identify exaggerators and detect invalid responses. Other questions pertained to behavioral and demographic correlates of substance use, sources of information about and help for substance-related problems, perceptions of peer values and attitudes, and the perceived safety of the home, neighborhood, and school environments. Since 1998, a few questions about smoking marijuana in different ways and gambling behaviors have been added.

The questionnaire was a form that could be optically scanned, similar to those used in achievement tests and other forms of standardized testing. It was designed for confidential self-administration by students with the aid of a

staff member who distributed and collected survey forms, read a common set of instructions, and monitored the class during survey administration.

### ***Administration***

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

### **Limitations**

#### ***Scope***

The Texas School Survey results can be generalized only to public school students because only public school students were sampled in this project. Neither private school students nor dropouts are represented, although they are important components of the youthful population of Texas. This limitation should be kept in mind when considering the implications of the data.<sup>1</sup> The findings in this study represent reasonable estimates of the extent of substance use among public school students. The survey procedure employed in this research is an appropriate technique for estimating the prevalence and frequency of various forms of drug use in the target population. A survey methodology appears to be the only feasible means for making estimates on these largely clandestine behaviors.

#### ***Self-Reported Data***

Substance use estimates presented in this report are entirely based on self-disclosure. While many studies have established the usefulness of self-reported information for estimating the incidence and prevalence of drug use, the validity of these data ultimately depends on the truthfulness, recall, and comprehension of the respondents. This study was carefully designed to minimize the impact of these potential sources of error. About 4.7 percent of the questionnaires from the secondary sample were discarded because students either reported impossibly high levels of substance use or claimed to use a non-existent drug. If students failed to report both their age and grade level, their responses were also dropped from the analyses. Other measures taken to reduce response bias included a full array of instrument construction, testing and review protocols, validity check procedures, and data processing protocols. For further information on these technical matters and tabular

information necessary to estimate confidence limits, the reader may consult the separate technical report prepared by PPRI, *Texas School Survey of Substance Use 2002: Methodology Report and Validity Analysis*.<sup>2</sup>

Despite these precautions, some undetected under- and over-reporting may have occurred. However, any differences among subgroups in veracity, recall, or comprehension are likely to have been constant through time. Any reporting bias in the secondary data gathered in the eight statewide surveys should be approximately equal in all survey years, making it valid to compare the data across the years.

### **Sampling Error**

The estimates presented in this study are based on a sample and hence are subject to sampling error. This survey was designed and drawn such that confidence limits on all estimates can be ascertained. However, the procedures required to estimate confidence limits in this project are more complex than can be summarized in a document intended for a general readership. Several factors contribute to this complexity:

- *Cluster-sampling*: Entire classrooms (as opposed to individual students) were randomly selected to participate in the survey. Textbook procedures for computing confidence intervals assume random selection of individual respondents, which was not the case for this study.
- *Weighting*: Some categories were oversampled, then the data were weighted to make it precisely reflect the demographic composition of Texas schools. Textbook procedures for computing confidence intervals assume that all observations have equal weights, which was not true for this study.
- *Asymmetric Confidence Intervals*: Many estimates are 5 percent or less and require asymmetric confidence intervals. Asymmetric confidence limits adjust for the fact that the true rate in a population cannot be less than 0 percent or greater than 100 percent. For example, if an estimate was 1 percent, where the computed upper boundary of the 95 percent confidence interval is plus 2 percent, the lower boundary cannot be symmetrical (i.e., minus 2 percent) because it is impossible for fewer than zero people to have the characteristic. Procedures for computing asymmetric confidence intervals ensure that this paradoxical situation does not occur.

Weights were applied to each case based on the strata, district, and campus. The weights were used so that the aggregation of students in each campus, district, and strata reflected their proportions in the actual district, campus, and strata populations.

Standard errors and confidence intervals were estimated for each grade and the aggregation. The formulae and the table of standard errors and confidence intervals for lifetime and past-month use of substances by grades are presented in the separate technical report. The 95 percent confidence interval for estimates regarding the Texas secondary school population as a whole in 2002 was at most plus or minus 3.2 percent. Actual confidence intervals on most substances were smaller. However, where rates were presented for subgroups of the secondary school population (e.g., by grade, gender, ethnic group, etc.), the sampling error was greater because the subsamples contained fewer observations.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Since the school survey samples only in-school students, it is likely that the study underestimates the prevalence of substance use in the adolescent population because school dropouts consistently have shown higher rates of substance use than those staying in school. See W. B. Hansen, L. M. Collins, C. K. Malotte, C. A. Johnson, and J. E. Fielding, "Attrition in Prevention Research," *Journal of Behavioral Medicine* 8:3 (1985); Liang Y. Liu, *Substance Use Among Youths at High Risk of Dropping Out: Grades 7-12 in Texas, 1998* (Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, June 2000).

<sup>2</sup> J. A. Dyer, M. Gibson, and K. Jaswal, *Texas School Survey of Substance Use 2002: Methodology Report and Validity Analysis* (College Station, TX: Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A& M University, 2002).

**Table G1. Total Number of Texas Secondary Students Participating in the 2002 Texas School Survey, by Grade and Demographic Characteristics**

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total
<b>Total Sample</b>							
All Students	28,596	27,891	28,738	24,026	21,088	18,881	149,220
<b>Gender</b>							
Males	13,841	13,486	14,009	11,633	10,191	9,109	72,269
Females	14,668	14,319	14,629	12,336	10,842	9,721	76,515
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
Anglos	8,164	8,766	9,205	9,129	8,165	7,817	51,246
African Americans	2,799	2,180	2,327	2,020	1,755	1,673	12,754
Hispanics	14,932	14,524	14,256	10,412	8,773	7,161	70,058
Asian Americans	675	715	726	718	668	709	4,211
Native Americans	331	224	238	152	126	105	1,176
Others	1,237	1,087	1,499	1,263	1,257	1,123	7,466
<b>Usual Grades</b>							
A's	7,753	7,546	7,084	6,510	5,703	6,045	40,641
B's	14,111	13,943	14,030	12,168	11,164	9,770	75,186
C's	5,052	5,118	5,719	4,358	3,548	2,613	26,408
D's	688	624	873	516	342	202	3,245
F's	395	270	476	180	99	86	1,506
<b>Family Structure</b>							
Live With Both Parents	18,802	18,275	18,329	15,597	13,780	12,250	97,033
Other Family Structures	9,578	9,457	10,226	8,295	7,229	6,540	51,325
<b>Age</b>							
Age 11 or Younger	91	12	3	6	6	17	135
Age 12	8,396	42	3	0	1	9	8,451
Age 13	17,510	7,967	37	5	2	5	25,526
Age 14	2,252	17,326	7,389	52	4	5	27,028
Age 15	170	2,302	17,303	6,618	55	16	26,464
Age 16	11	150	3,105	14,650	6,116	225	24,257
Age 17	6	6	570	2,240	12,834	5,835	21,491
Age 18	6	2	146	285	1,746	11,072	13,257
Age 19 or Older	35	11	60	69	256	1,641	2,072

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

**Table G2. Independent School Districts (ISD) Along the Texas/Mexico Border Participating in the 2002 Texas Secondary School Survey**

Benavides ISD	Mercedes ISD
Brackett ISD	Mission Cons ISD
Brownsville ISD	Monte Alto ISD
Comstock ISD	Pharr San Juan Alamo ISD
Dell City ISD	Rio Grande City ISD
Donna ISD	Roma ISD
Edinburg Cons ISD	San Benito Cons ISD
Ft. Hancock ISD	San Diego ISD
Hidalgo ISD	San Felipe Del Rio Cons ISD
Jim Hogg County ISD	Santa Maria ISD
La Joya ISD	Sharyland ISD
La Villa ISD	South Texas ISD
Laredo ISD	Uvalde Cons ISD
Lasara ISD	Valley View ISD
Los Fresnos Cons ISD	Webb Cons ISD
Lyford Cons ISD	Weslaco ISD
McAllen ISD	Zapata County ISD

**Border Counties Included in the Survey Sampling Frame**

*(counties with ISDs that participated in the 2002 survey are marked in bold type)*

Brewster	<b>Kinney</b>
Brooks	La Salle
<b>Cameron</b>	Maverick
Culberson	Pecos
Dimmitt	Presidio
<b>Duval</b>	Reeves
Edwards	<b>Starr</b>
El Paso	Terrell
<b>Hidalgo</b>	<b>Uvalde</b>
<b>Hudspeth</b>	<b>Val Verde</b>
Jeff Davis	<b>Webb</b>
<b>Jim Hogg</b>	<b>Willacy</b>
Jim Wells	<b>Zapata</b>
Kenedy	Zavala

**Table G3. Comparison of Demographic Characteristics of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students: 2002**

	Non-Border Students (N=96,167)	Border Students (N=53,053)
<b>Grade</b>		
Grade 7	18.0%	17.4%
Grade 8	17.4%	18.7%
Grade 9	20.5%	21.8%
Grade 10	16.6%	15.6%
Grade 11	14.6%	15.0%
Grade 12	13.0%	11.4%
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	48.1%	48.7%
Females	51.9%	51.4%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Anglos	50.8%	4.0%
African Americans	16.2%	1.0%
Hispanics	28.0%	93.0%
Asian Americans	3.2%	0.6%
Native Americans	0.3%	0.2%
Others	1.6%	1.2%
<b>Usual Grades</b>		
A's	29.6%	18.9%
B's	50.9%	55.8%
C's	16.5%	22.0%
D's	2.2%	2.3%
F's	0.8%	1.0%
<b>Family Structure</b>		
Live With Both Parents	60.6%	69.7%
Other Family Structures	39.4%	30.3%
<b>Age</b>		
Age 11 or Younger	0.1%	0.1%
Age 12	5.3%	5.0%
Age 13	15.8%	15.7%
Age 14	17.6%	18.3%
Age 15	18.9%	18.6%
Age 16	17.5%	16.3%
Age 17	14.4%	15.1%
Age 18	9.4%	8.7%
Age 19 or Older	1.1%	2.1%
<b>Parental Education</b>		
College	46.8%	30.5%
Not College	37.7%	49.6%
Don't Know	15.5%	20.0%
<b>Family Income Level</b>		
Free/Reduced Price Lunch	30.3%	66.6%
No Free/Reduced Price Lunch	56.1%	12.2%
Don't Know	13.6%	21.2%
<b>Years in School District</b>		
1 Year or Less	10.9%	9.3%
2-3 Years	17.7%	17.4%
4 or More Years	71.5%	73.4%
<b>Employment</b>		
Have a Job	30.3%	16.1%
No Job	69.7%	83.9%



# **Appendix H**

## **Border Prevalence Tables**

**Table H1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Border Secondary Students, 1998-2002**

	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Ever Used 2002	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000	Past Month 2002
<b>Tobacco</b>	55.5%	52.1%	45.7%	26.1%	23.0%	20.1%
Grade 7	41.0%	35.1%	29.5%	16.1%	12.2%	9.8%
Grade 8	51.2%	45.2%	38.1%	21.8%	17.3%	14.8%
Grade 9	57.5%	53.7%	46.3%	27.6%	22.9%	19.4%
Grade 10	59.4%	58.7%	52.6%	28.1%	26.2%	24.4%
Grade 11	65.3%	61.1%	55.7%	32.7%	30.8%	26.4%
Grade 12	62.1%	63.3%	58.9%	33.1%	32.7%	31.6%
<b>Alcohol</b>	74.6%	73.5%	70.2%	42.6%	41.4%	38.3%
Grade 7	58.3%	55.8%	53.0%	26.9%	24.3%	20.9%
Grade 8	69.5%	67.8%	63.9%	35.9%	33.9%	30.0%
Grade 9	75.9%	74.9%	71.9%	44.6%	43.1%	39.0%
Grade 10	80.7%	80.5%	77.6%	48.0%	47.4%	45.5%
Grade 11	84.9%	82.7%	80.0%	52.6%	50.5%	48.7%
Grade 12	82.6%	83.2%	80.2%	52.2%	53.8%	53.1%
<b>Inhalants</b>	21.0%	20.6%	18.4%	8.9%	8.8%	7.8%
Grade 7	26.8%	25.0%	21.7%	13.9%	12.5%	10.4%
Grade 8	26.4%	24.8%	21.7%	12.7%	12.1%	10.4%
Grade 9	22.3%	21.4%	19.9%	9.4%	8.9%	8.3%
Grade 10	17.5%	18.9%	16.7%	5.8%	6.3%	6.8%
Grade 11	17.7%	15.5%	14.0%	5.6%	5.8%	4.6%
Grade 12	11.8%	15.9%	13.4%	3.6%	5.6%	4.2%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	33.3%	32.5%	32.3%	15.6%	15.6%	16.2%
Grade 7	19.2%	15.8%	16.4%	9.8%	7.1%	7.8%
Grade 8	27.9%	25.1%	25.4%	13.4%	11.8%	12.7%
Grade 9	34.9%	33.5%	33.2%	17.0%	17.0%	17.1%
Grade 10	39.9%	40.3%	39.7%	18.2%	20.0%	20.7%
Grade 11	41.7%	42.0%	41.5%	18.8%	19.5%	20.5%
Grade 12	39.1%	43.0%	43.7%	17.4%	19.9%	21.0%
<b>Marijuana</b>	30.2%	28.9%	29.4%	12.7%	12.7%	13.4%
Grade 7	16.2%	12.6%	14.4%	7.4%	5.0%	6.2%
Grade 8	24.9%	21.3%	22.4%	11.0%	8.8%	10.2%
Grade 9	31.3%	29.8%	29.6%	13.8%	13.7%	13.7%
Grade 10	36.3%	36.5%	36.4%	14.9%	17.0%	17.5%
Grade 11	38.9%	38.4%	38.9%	15.6%	16.6%	17.2%
Grade 12	36.9%	39.6%	40.8%	14.3%	16.3%	18.3%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	12.0%	11.3%	12.1%	3.6%	3.8%	4.1%
Grade 7	7.4%	5.8%	6.2%	2.8%	1.8%	2.2%
Grade 8	10.7%	9.1%	9.9%	3.6%	2.9%	3.5%
Grade 9	12.2%	11.3%	11.8%	3.5%	3.9%	4.1%
Grade 10	14.1%	14.0%	14.7%	4.1%	5.4%	5.1%
Grade 11	14.6%	14.9%	16.0%	3.9%	5.2%	5.2%
Grade 12	14.0%	14.2%	16.2%	3.5%	3.6%	5.4%
<b>Cocaine/Crack</b>	13.7%	13.8%	13.8%	6.0%	5.7%	6.3%
Grade 7	6.2%	5.1%	5.7%	2.8%	2.0%	2.6%
Grade 8	9.9%	9.2%	9.2%	4.0%	3.8%	4.3%
Grade 9	14.0%	14.4%	14.3%	6.2%	6.4%	6.9%
Grade 10	16.8%	17.6%	17.5%	7.3%	7.5%	8.4%
Grade 11	19.4%	18.7%	18.7%	8.1%	7.3%	7.8%
Grade 12	19.0%	20.6%	20.7%	8.4%	7.7%	9.0%

Table H1. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Border Secondary Students, 1998--2002 (cont.)

	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Ever Used 2002	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000	Past Month 2002
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	4.0%	3.3%	2.6%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%
Grade 7	1.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Grade 8	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%
Grade 9	4.1%	3.7%	2.7%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%
Grade 10	4.4%	3.2%	3.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.0%
Grade 11	6.1%	4.7%	3.7%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%
Grade 12	5.7%	6.0%	4.1%	1.9%	1.7%	1.0%
<b>Uppers</b>	7.1%	6.0%	5.2%	2.8%	2.3%	2.3%
Grade 7	3.2%	2.2%	2.0%	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%
Grade 8	5.1%	4.2%	3.7%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%
Grade 9	7.9%	6.8%	5.2%	3.5%	2.6%	2.3%
Grade 10	8.7%	8.1%	7.3%	3.1%	2.9%	3.8%
Grade 11	9.8%	7.4%	7.1%	3.4%	2.3%	2.8%
Grade 12	8.8%	7.5%	7.0%	3.0%	3.1%	2.6%
<b>Downers</b>	7.7%	6.2%	5.9%	3.0%	2.4%	2.6%
Grade 7	3.0%	2.3%	2.0%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%
Grade 8	5.2%	3.7%	4.0%	2.1%	1.5%	2.0%
Grade 9	8.5%	6.7%	6.0%	3.8%	3.0%	2.7%
Grade 10	9.9%	8.7%	8.4%	3.8%	2.9%	4.3%
Grade 11	11.0%	8.1%	7.8%	3.9%	2.8%	3.3%
Grade 12	9.6%	8.8%	8.5%	2.9%	3.2%	3.1%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	13.4%	12.6%	10.9%	5.0%	4.2%	4.4%
Grade 7	7.4%	5.8%	5.7%	3.3%	2.5%	2.4%
Grade 8	11.5%	9.7%	9.6%	4.8%	4.2%	4.2%
Grade 9	15.5%	13.8%	12.6%	6.4%	5.7%	5.6%
Grade 10	16.6%	15.9%	13.9%	5.6%	5.0%	6.4%
Grade 11	16.3%	15.6%	12.3%	4.8%	3.6%	4.1%
Grade 12	13.2%	16.3%	11.8%	4.7%	3.3%	3.2%
<b>Steroids</b>	1.8%	2.3%	1.9%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Grade 7	2.0%	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
Grade 8	2.3%	2.4%	1.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%
Grade 9	1.5%	2.1%	1.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Grade 10	1.4%	2.6%	1.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 11	1.4%	2.3%	2.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%
Grade 12	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	2.1%	3.5%	6.3%	0.7%	1.5%	2.6%
Grade 7	0.9%	1.7%	2.8%	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%
Grade 8	1.3%	2.8%	5.1%	0.6%	1.1%	2.3%
Grade 9	2.3%	4.0%	6.6%	1.0%	1.8%	2.7%
Grade 10	2.4%	3.7%	6.9%	0.9%	1.4%	2.7%
Grade 11	3.6%	4.4%	8.4%	0.7%	1.8%	3.5%
Grade 12	2.4%	5.2%	9.4%	0.6%	2.5%	3.3%
<b>Heroin</b>	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%
Grade 8	2.7%	2.3%	2.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
Grade 9	1.9%	1.9%	2.4%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%
Grade 10	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
Grade 11	1.6%	0.9%	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Grade 12	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%

**Table H2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Border Secondary Students, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	45.7%	20.1%	7.0%	18.6%	54.3%
Grade 7	29.5%	9.8%	4.2%	15.5%	70.5%
Grade 8	38.1%	14.8%	5.8%	17.5%	61.9%
Grade 9	46.3%	19.4%	7.6%	19.2%	53.7%
Grade 10	52.6%	24.4%	8.6%	19.5%	47.4%
Grade 11	55.7%	26.4%	8.5%	20.8%	44.3%
Grade 12	58.9%	31.6%	7.6%	19.7%	41.1%
<b>Alcohol</b>	70.2%	38.3%	11.1%	20.8%	29.8%
Grade 7	53.0%	20.9%	6.7%	25.4%	47.0%
Grade 8	63.9%	30.0%	9.8%	24.1%	36.1%
Grade 9	71.9%	39.0%	11.6%	21.3%	28.1%
Grade 10	77.6%	45.5%	14.3%	17.8%	22.4%
Grade 11	80.0%	48.7%	13.1%	18.1%	20.0%
Grade 12	80.2%	53.1%	12.1%	15.0%	19.8%
<b>Inhalants</b>	18.4%	7.8%	2.8%	7.9%	81.6%
Grade 7	21.7%	10.4%	2.9%	8.4%	78.3%
Grade 8	21.7%	10.4%	3.1%	8.2%	78.3%
Grade 9	19.9%	8.3%	3.4%	8.2%	80.1%
Grade 10	16.7%	6.8%	2.4%	7.5%	83.3%
Grade 11	14.0%	4.6%	2.2%	7.2%	86.0%
Grade 12	13.4%	4.2%	2.1%	7.2%	86.6%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	32.3%	16.2%	5.8%	10.3%	67.7%
Grade 7	16.4%	7.8%	2.3%	6.2%	83.6%
Grade 8	25.4%	12.7%	4.0%	8.7%	74.6%
Grade 9	33.2%	17.1%	6.0%	10.0%	66.8%
Grade 10	39.7%	20.7%	7.6%	11.4%	60.3%
Grade 11	41.5%	20.5%	8.0%	13.0%	58.5%
Grade 12	43.7%	21.0%	7.9%	14.8%	56.3%
<b>Marijuana</b>	29.4%	13.4%	5.8%	10.2%	70.6%
Grade 7	14.4%	6.2%	2.4%	5.8%	85.6%
Grade 8	22.4%	10.2%	3.9%	8.3%	77.6%
Grade 9	29.6%	13.7%	6.0%	9.9%	70.4%
Grade 10	36.4%	17.5%	7.7%	11.3%	63.6%
Grade 11	38.9%	17.2%	8.0%	13.7%	61.1%
Grade 12	40.8%	18.3%	7.9%	14.5%	59.2%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	12.1%	4.1%	2.4%	5.5%	87.9%
Grade 7	6.2%	2.2%	0.9%	3.1%	93.8%
Grade 8	9.9%	3.5%	1.5%	4.9%	90.1%
Grade 9	11.8%	4.1%	2.3%	5.4%	88.2%
Grade 10	14.7%	5.1%	3.4%	6.2%	85.3%
Grade 11	16.0%	5.2%	3.6%	7.2%	84.0%
Grade 12	16.2%	5.4%	3.3%	7.5%	83.8%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	13.8%	6.3%	2.7%	4.9%	86.2%
Grade 7	5.7%	2.6%	0.8%	2.3%	94.3%
Grade 8	9.2%	4.3%	1.6%	3.4%	90.8%
Grade 9	14.3%	6.9%	3.0%	4.4%	85.7%
Grade 10	17.5%	8.4%	3.4%	5.7%	82.5%
Grade 11	18.7%	7.8%	3.9%	7.0%	81.3%
Grade 12	20.7%	9.0%	3.8%	8.0%	79.3%
<b>Cocaine</b>	13.3%	6.0%	2.6%	4.8%	86.7%
Grade 7	5.1%	2.2%	0.8%	2.0%	94.9%
Grade 8	8.5%	3.7%	1.5%	3.3%	91.5%
Grade 9	13.8%	6.5%	2.8%	4.5%	86.2%
Grade 10	17.3%	8.2%	3.5%	5.6%	82.7%
Grade 11	18.5%	7.7%	3.9%	6.9%	81.5%
Grade 12	20.5%	8.9%	3.7%	7.9%	79.5%

Table H2. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Border Students, 2002 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	4.0%	1.5%	0.8%	1.6%	96.0%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	97.5%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.6%	0.8%	1.4%	96.3%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.8%	1.1%	1.6%	95.5%
Grade 10	5.2%	2.5%	1.1%	1.6%	94.8%
Grade 11	4.0%	1.2%	0.8%	2.0%	96.0%
Grade 12	4.2%	1.2%	0.8%	2.2%	95.8%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	2.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	99.1%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 9	2.7%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 10	3.3%	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 11	3.7%	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%	96.3%
Grade 12	4.1%	1.0%	0.7%	2.4%	95.9%
<b>Uppers</b>	5.2%	2.3%	1.1%	1.8%	94.8%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.8%	0.7%	1.2%	96.3%
Grade 9	5.2%	2.3%	1.2%	1.8%	94.8%
Grade 10	7.3%	3.8%	1.4%	2.1%	92.7%
Grade 11	7.1%	2.8%	1.5%	2.7%	92.9%
Grade 12	7.0%	2.6%	1.2%	3.1%	93.0%
<b>Downers</b>	5.9%	2.6%	1.2%	2.0%	94.1%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 8	4.0%	2.0%	0.6%	1.3%	96.0%
Grade 9	6.0%	2.7%	1.5%	1.7%	94.0%
Grade 10	8.4%	4.3%	1.6%	2.5%	91.6%
Grade 11	7.8%	3.3%	1.7%	2.9%	92.2%
Grade 12	8.5%	3.1%	1.6%	3.8%	91.5%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	10.9%	4.4%	2.3%	4.2%	89.1%
Grade 7	5.7%	2.4%	1.1%	2.1%	94.3%
Grade 8	9.6%	4.2%	1.9%	3.5%	90.4%
Grade 9	12.6%	5.6%	3.0%	4.0%	87.4%
Grade 10	13.9%	6.4%	2.9%	4.6%	86.1%
Grade 11	12.3%	4.1%	2.5%	5.7%	87.7%
Grade 12	11.8%	3.2%	2.6%	6.0%	88.2%
<b>Steroids</b>	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	97.7%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	6.3%	2.6%	1.5%	2.3%	93.7%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.1%	0.5%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.3%	0.9%	1.9%	94.9%
Grade 9	6.6%	2.7%	1.3%	2.5%	93.4%
Grade 10	6.9%	2.7%	1.9%	2.2%	93.1%
Grade 11	8.4%	3.5%	1.9%	3.0%	91.6%
Grade 12	9.4%	3.3%	2.6%	3.5%	90.6%
<b>Heroin</b>	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.7%	0.3%	1.3%	97.8%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	98.3%



# **Appendix I**

## **Non-Border Prevalence Tables**

**Table 11. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Non-Border Secondary Students, 1998-2002**

	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Ever Used 2002	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000	Past Month 2002
<b>Tobacco</b>	54.4%	51.0%	44.7%	26.2%	22.3%	17.9%
Grade 7	39.9%	32.7%	28.0%	15.3%	10.8%	8.5%
Grade 8	50.2%	44.9%	35.7%	21.1%	17.2%	11.2%
Grade 9	56.5%	51.5%	48.5%	26.9%	22.5%	19.2%
Grade 10	59.8%	57.4%	49.0%	30.1%	25.1%	19.9%
Grade 11	60.9%	62.6%	52.9%	32.2%	30.4%	23.0%
Grade 12	63.5%	62.3%	58.7%	36.0%	32.7%	29.6%
<b>Alcohol</b>	71.8%	70.4%	71.1%	37.3%	35.4%	33.9%
Grade 7	54.1%	50.3%	52.8%	21.7%	18.8%	17.3%
Grade 8	66.6%	64.3%	64.0%	29.8%	29.2%	25.3%
Grade 9	73.9%	71.6%	74.1%	38.1%	35.2%	36.0%
Grade 10	78.2%	77.4%	77.3%	43.4%	40.3%	39.0%
Grade 11	80.5%	81.0%	79.0%	45.3%	45.3%	40.6%
Grade 12	82.9%	83.2%	83.9%	51.5%	50.1%	50.7%
<b>Inhalants</b>	22.1%	18.7%	17.9%	7.9%	6.3%	6.6%
Grade 7	24.6%	18.8%	19.0%	11.1%	8.4%	8.9%
Grade 8	26.2%	22.7%	18.3%	11.0%	9.2%	7.9%
Grade 9	23.1%	18.3%	20.3%	8.0%	6.0%	8.0%
Grade 10	20.7%	18.3%	15.9%	6.2%	4.3%	5.0%
Grade 11	18.4%	18.3%	17.2%	5.3%	5.1%	4.4%
Grade 12	17.2%	14.3%	15.6%	4.3%	3.5%	3.9%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	36.5%	33.9%	33.8%	17.1%	15.4%	16.0%
Grade 7	18.2%	14.4%	14.7%	8.2%	6.5%	6.7%
Grade 8	29.2%	24.7%	25.0%	14.2%	11.9%	10.3%
Grade 9	38.9%	33.5%	36.4%	18.8%	15.9%	18.1%
Grade 10	44.7%	40.7%	40.4%	21.3%	17.9%	20.2%
Grade 11	45.5%	48.9%	45.9%	20.9%	21.3%	21.6%
Grade 12	47.9%	49.1%	46.0%	21.0%	21.8%	21.3%
<b>Marijuana</b>	35.1%	32.7%	32.7%	15.5%	13.8%	14.5%
Grade 7	16.6%	13.3%	13.3%	6.9%	5.7%	5.7%
Grade 8	27.4%	23.4%	23.5%	12.5%	10.6%	9.2%
Grade 9	37.5%	32.1%	35.3%	17.3%	14.3%	16.2%
Grade 10	43.3%	39.5%	39.3%	19.7%	16.0%	18.6%
Grade 11	44.6%	47.6%	44.9%	19.2%	19.2%	20.0%
Grade 12	46.9%	47.9%	45.4%	19.3%	20.0%	19.6%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	19.3%	18.4%	17.2%	6.4%	5.7%	5.6%
Grade 7	9.4%	7.9%	7.3%	3.2%	2.8%	2.6%
Grade 8	15.5%	13.2%	13.7%	5.4%	4.6%	4.2%
Grade 9	20.7%	17.0%	17.6%	7.3%	5.5%	6.1%
Grade 10	23.7%	23.1%	20.9%	8.0%	6.5%	7.5%
Grade 11	25.0%	26.3%	23.4%	7.6%	7.5%	7.0%
Grade 12	24.7%	27.5%	23.7%	7.1%	8.4%	6.7%
<b>Cocaine</b>	7.9%	8.0%	7.2%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%
Grade 7	3.4%	2.9%	2.5%	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%
Grade 8	5.8%	5.6%	4.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.5%
Grade 9	8.5%	7.1%	7.7%	3.1%	2.4%	2.7%
Grade 10	9.6%	8.8%	8.5%	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%
Grade 11	10.0%	13.5%	10.5%	3.6%	4.3%	3.7%
Grade 12	11.6%	12.4%	11.1%	3.7%	3.5%	2.9%

Table I1. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Non-Border Secondary Students, 1998--2002 (cont.)

	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Ever Used 2002	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000	Past Month 2002
<b>Crack</b>	3.1%	2.4%	2.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 7	2.6%	2.2%	2.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Grade 8	3.2%	2.9%	2.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%
Grade 9	3.3%	2.2%	3.1%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%
Grade 10	3.2%	2.3%	2.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Grade 11	3.3%	3.1%	2.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%
Grade 12	3.0%	1.8%	2.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	7.9%	5.7%	4.8%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
Grade 7	2.6%	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 8	4.4%	2.6%	2.1%	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%
Grade 9	8.1%	5.6%	4.8%	3.1%	1.9%	1.5%
Grade 10	9.9%	6.8%	5.5%	3.6%	2.7%	1.5%
Grade 11	11.3%	9.9%	8.2%	3.8%	3.2%	2.6%
Grade 12	13.1%	10.0%	8.4%	3.6%	3.0%	1.3%
<b>Uppers</b>	8.4%	6.8%	7.7%	3.2%	2.8%	3.4%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.3%	0.6%	0.5%
Grade 8	5.5%	3.6%	3.1%	2.1%	1.5%	1.2%
Grade 9	8.8%	7.3%	8.9%	3.5%	3.3%	4.3%
Grade 10	11.1%	8.8%	8.7%	4.3%	3.5%	4.5%
Grade 11	11.0%	11.3%	13.8%	4.2%	4.6%	6.1%
Grade 12	12.4%	9.8%	11.9%	3.9%	3.5%	4.6%
<b>Downers</b>	6.3%	5.8%	7.3%	2.4%	2.6%	3.5%
Grade 7	2.4%	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
Grade 8	4.1%	2.8%	2.9%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%
Grade 9	6.9%	6.6%	8.2%	2.7%	3.5%	3.9%
Grade 10	8.4%	7.2%	8.6%	3.3%	3.1%	5.0%
Grade 11	8.5%	10.1%	12.9%	3.3%	4.0%	6.0%
Grade 12	9.0%	7.9%	11.8%	3.2%	3.5%	5.0%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	5.3%	3.4%	3.8%	2.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.9%	2.3%	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%
Grade 8	4.8%	3.6%	3.6%	2.3%	1.6%	1.4%
Grade 9	5.7%	3.6%	5.4%	2.4%	1.5%	2.2%
Grade 10	6.0%	3.6%	3.8%	2.3%	1.4%	1.3%
Grade 11	5.5%	4.5%	3.6%	1.7%	1.6%	0.8%
Grade 12	6.3%	3.3%	4.2%	1.8%	1.1%	1.1%
<b>Steroids</b>	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Grade 7	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%
Grade 8	2.4%	2.5%	1.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Grade 9	2.0%	2.0%	2.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Grade 10	2.0%	2.1%	2.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Grade 11	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%
Grade 12	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	4.9%	4.6%	8.9%	1.6%	2.0%	3.2%
Grade 7	1.6%	1.4%	3.7%	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%
Grade 8	3.0%	2.4%	5.7%	1.1%	1.0%	2.1%
Grade 9	4.7%	4.8%	9.8%	1.7%	2.1%	3.9%
Grade 10	5.9%	5.7%	9.5%	1.8%	2.4%	3.4%
Grade 11	6.9%	7.9%	13.3%	2.2%	3.3%	4.8%
Grade 12	8.4%	6.9%	13.2%	2.2%	3.1%	3.6%
<b>Heroin</b>	2.5%	1.7%	1.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Grade 7	2.6%	1.8%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.9%	1.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%
Grade 9	2.4%	1.6%	1.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Grade 10	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Grade 11	2.3%	1.6%	2.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%
Grade 12	2.5%	1.5%	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%

**Table I2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:  
Texas Non-Border Secondary Students, 2002**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Tobacco</b>	44.7%	17.9%	7.1%	19.7%	55.3%
Grade 7	28.0%	8.5%	4.0%	15.5%	72.0%
Grade 8	35.7%	11.2%	6.0%	18.5%	64.3%
Grade 9	48.5%	19.2%	8.7%	20.6%	51.5%
Grade 10	49.0%	19.9%	7.8%	21.3%	51.0%
Grade 11	52.9%	23.0%	9.3%	20.6%	47.1%
Grade 12	58.7%	29.6%	6.5%	22.6%	41.3%
<b>Alcohol</b>	71.1%	33.9%	13.6%	23.5%	28.9%
Grade 7	52.8%	17.3%	7.7%	27.9%	47.2%
Grade 8	64.0%	25.3%	11.7%	27.0%	36.0%
Grade 9	74.1%	36.0%	15.4%	22.6%	25.9%
Grade 10	77.3%	39.0%	16.1%	22.2%	22.7%
Grade 11	79.0%	40.6%	16.5%	21.9%	21.0%
Grade 12	83.9%	50.7%	15.2%	18.1%	16.1%
<b>Inhalants</b>	17.9%	6.6%	3.1%	8.2%	82.1%
Grade 7	19.0%	8.9%	2.8%	7.2%	81.0%
Grade 8	18.3%	7.9%	3.0%	7.5%	81.7%
Grade 9	20.3%	8.0%	4.3%	8.0%	79.7%
Grade 10	15.9%	5.0%	2.3%	8.6%	84.1%
Grade 11	17.2%	4.4%	2.6%	10.2%	82.8%
Grade 12	15.6%	3.9%	3.5%	8.2%	84.4%
<b>Any Illicit Drug</b>	33.8%	16.0%	6.4%	11.5%	66.2%
Grade 7	14.7%	6.7%	1.9%	6.1%	85.3%
Grade 8	25.0%	10.3%	5.2%	9.6%	75.0%
Grade 9	36.4%	18.1%	6.3%	12.0%	63.6%
Grade 10	40.4%	20.2%	8.7%	11.6%	59.6%
Grade 11	45.9%	21.6%	8.4%	15.9%	54.1%
Grade 12	46.0%	21.3%	9.3%	15.4%	54.0%
<b>Marijuana</b>	32.7%	14.5%	6.7%	11.5%	67.3%
Grade 7	13.3%	5.7%	1.9%	5.7%	86.7%
Grade 8	23.5%	9.2%	5.0%	9.3%	76.5%
Grade 9	35.3%	16.2%	7.1%	12.0%	64.7%
Grade 10	39.3%	18.6%	8.7%	12.0%	60.7%
Grade 11	44.9%	20.0%	9.0%	16.0%	55.1%
Grade 12	45.4%	19.6%	10.1%	15.6%	54.6%
<b>Marijuana Only</b>	17.2%	5.6%	3.6%	8.0%	82.8%
Grade 7	7.3%	2.6%	1.0%	3.7%	92.7%
Grade 8	13.7%	4.2%	2.9%	6.6%	86.3%
Grade 9	17.6%	6.1%	3.1%	8.4%	82.4%
Grade 10	20.9%	7.5%	4.7%	8.8%	79.1%
Grade 11	23.4%	7.0%	5.3%	11.2%	76.6%
Grade 12	23.7%	6.7%	5.9%	11.1%	76.3%
<b>Cocaine or Crack</b>	7.8%	2.7%	1.8%	3.3%	92.2%
Grade 7	3.5%	1.5%	0.5%	1.4%	96.5%
Grade 8	5.0%	1.6%	1.1%	2.2%	95.0%
Grade 9	8.7%	3.0%	2.0%	3.7%	91.3%
Grade 10	9.1%	3.6%	1.4%	4.1%	90.9%
Grade 11	10.6%	3.8%	2.9%	4.0%	89.4%
Grade 12	11.5%	3.0%	3.5%	5.0%	88.5%
<b>Cocaine</b>	7.2%	2.5%	1.7%	3.0%	92.8%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.2%	0.3%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.5%	0.9%	1.8%	95.8%
Grade 9	7.7%	2.7%	1.8%	3.2%	92.3%
Grade 10	8.5%	3.2%	1.3%	4.0%	91.5%
Grade 11	10.5%	3.7%	2.9%	3.9%	89.5%
Grade 12	11.1%	2.9%	3.5%	4.7%	88.9%

**Table I2. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Non-Border Secondary Students, 2002 (Cont.)**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
<b>Crack</b>	2.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	97.5%
Grade 9	3.1%	0.7%	0.7%	1.8%	96.9%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.4%	0.5%	1.9%	97.3%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%	97.9%
<b>Hallucinogens</b>	4.8%	1.3%	1.2%	2.3%	95.2%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 9	4.8%	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%	95.2%
Grade 10	5.5%	1.5%	1.1%	2.9%	94.5%
Grade 11	8.2%	2.6%	1.4%	4.1%	91.8%
Grade 12	8.4%	1.3%	2.7%	4.4%	91.6%
<b>Uppers</b>	7.7%	3.4%	1.5%	2.8%	92.3%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 9	8.9%	4.3%	1.9%	2.8%	91.1%
Grade 10	8.7%	4.5%	1.9%	2.3%	91.3%
Grade 11	13.8%	6.1%	2.1%	5.6%	86.2%
Grade 12	11.9%	4.6%	2.5%	4.9%	88.1%
<b>Downers</b>	7.3%	3.5%	1.3%	2.5%	92.7%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	97.1%
Grade 9	8.2%	3.9%	1.4%	2.8%	91.8%
Grade 10	8.6%	5.0%	1.7%	2.0%	91.4%
Grade 11	12.9%	6.0%	1.9%	5.1%	87.1%
Grade 12	11.8%	5.0%	2.3%	4.4%	88.2%
<b>Rohypnol</b>	3.8%	1.3%	0.8%	1.7%	96.2%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.4%	0.7%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 9	5.4%	2.2%	1.3%	1.9%	94.6%
Grade 10	3.8%	1.3%	1.0%	1.4%	96.2%
Grade 11	3.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.9%	96.4%
Grade 12	4.2%	1.1%	0.6%	2.5%	95.8%
<b>Steroids</b>	2.4%	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 9	2.6%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 10	2.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.4%	1.1%	1.2%	97.3%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
<b>Ecstasy</b>	8.9%	3.2%	2.1%	3.7%	91.1%
Grade 7	3.7%	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%	96.3%
Grade 8	5.7%	2.1%	1.1%	2.5%	94.3%
Grade 9	9.8%	3.9%	2.0%	3.8%	90.2%
Grade 10	9.5%	3.4%	2.6%	3.5%	90.5%
Grade 11	13.3%	4.8%	2.6%	5.9%	86.7%
Grade 12	13.2%	3.6%	3.9%	5.6%	86.8%
<b>Heroin</b>	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%	98.3%