

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

2004

**Texas School Survey of
Substance Use Among Students:
Grades 7-12
2004**

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

**Community Mental Health and
Substance Abuse Services**



Acknowledgements

The author would first like to thank the students, school administrators, parents, and local prevention and health professionals who have encouraged and supported the school participation in the Texas School Survey since its inception in 1988. Without these individuals showing responsible concern and interest in this survey, the long-term effort would be of little use or consequence. Special thanks go to the 51,285 border students and 84,377 non-border students in 78 school districts who participated in the 2004 secondary school survey.

The Texas School Survey is a joint project with the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University. I am grateful to James A. Dyer, Ph.D., who has been crucial to this project since the beginning, and Ross G. Blakely, the Texas School Survey coordinator for managing the project. Thanks also go to Melissa Tackett-Gibson, Ph.D. and Swetha Rao for their valuable contributions to PPRI's efforts on the survey.

At the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), I would like to thank Stacey Stevens, Ph.D., Section Director of Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and Mimi M. McKay, M.A., M.L.I.S., Information Center Director, for their insightful comments and suggestions on the drafts. Many thanks are also due to Laura M. Jordan, M.L.S. at the Texas Health and Human Services Commission for her helpful comments. Finally, acknowledgment is due to Janie Villarreal at DSHS for her excellent work coordinating the print and electronic production of the final report.

© August 2005, Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), Austin, Texas. DSHS grants full permission to reproduce and distribute any part of this document for non-commercial use. Appropriate credit is appreciated. DSHS Substance Abuse Services provides educational materials on substance use, develops prevention, intervention, and treatment programs, and conducts studies on the problems of substance use in Texas.

Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
Texas Department of State Health Services
PO Box 12668 ♦ Austin, Texas 78711-2668
909 W. 45th Street ♦ Austin, Texas 78751
(512) 206-5000 ♦ (866) 378-8440
Web site: <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/>

Table of Contents

Chapter 1. General Introduction	1
Terminology	2
Chapter 2. Patterns of Substance Use	3
Tobacco	6
Alcohol	7
<i>Binge Drinking</i>	9
Inhalants	10
<i>Types of Inhalants</i>	11
Illicit Drugs	13
Marijuana	14
Cocaine/Crack	16
Ecstasy	17
Uppers	18
Downers	19
Rohypnol	19
Hallucinogens	20
Steroids	21
Heroin	21
Prescription-Type Drugs	22
<i>Dextromethorphan (DXM)</i>	23
<i>Codeine Cough Syrup</i>	23
Comparisons to the National Survey	24
Chapter 3. Demographic Correlates of Substance Use	29
Gender	31
Ethnicity	33
Age of First Use	34
Classroom Grade in School	35
Academic Performance	35
Family Structure	36
Socioeconomic Status	37
<i>Student Employment</i>	37
<i>Student Allowances</i>	39
<i>Family Income Level</i>	39
<i>Parental Education Level</i>	39
Length of Time in School District	40
Chapter 4. Protective and Risk Factors Related to Substance Use	41
Peer Use of Substances	42
<i>Peer Values and Behaviors</i>	43
<i>Substance Use at Parties</i>	44

Perceived Availability	45
Perceived Danger of Substances	48
Perceived Parental Attitudes	50
Parental Attendance at School Events	52
Perceived Environmental Safety	53
Gambling	54
Extracurricular Activities	56
<i>VOE/Work Study</i>	57
<i>Drama/Speech</i>	58
<i>Athletics</i>	58
<i>Newspaper/Yearbook</i>	59
<i>Choir</i>	59
<i>Drill Team/Cheerleaders</i>	59
<i>Academic Clubs</i>	59
<i>Student Government</i>	59
<i>Service Clubs</i>	60
<i>Band/Orchestra</i>	60
<i>Other Clubs</i>	60
<i>Changes Between 1994 and 2004</i>	60
Chapter 5. Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems	63
Trouble with Friends	63
Trouble with School	64
<i>Class Attendance While Drunk or High</i>	66
Trouble with Authority Figures	67
Driving While Drunk or High from Drugs	67
Chapter 6. Sources of Information and Assistance for Substance Problems	69
School Sources of Information on Substance Use	69
Where Students Would Go for Help	71
Students Who Have Sought Help for Substance Problems	72
Chapter 7. Conclusions	75
Recommendations	79

Appendices

Appendix A. Survey Instrument	83
Appendix B. Prevalence Tables	
(Border and Non-Border Students Combined).....	93
Appendix C. Alcohol Tables	125
Appendix D. Inhalant Tables	129
Appendix E. Problem Indicator Tables	133
Appendix F. Extracurricular Activity Prevalence Tables	151
Appendix G. Description of Survey and Limitations	163
Appendix H. Border Prevalence Tables	171
Appendix I. Non-Border Prevalence Tables	177
Appendix J. Prescription-Type Drug Prevalence Tables	183

Chapter 1

General Introduction

In the spring of 2004, the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (now the Texas Department of State Health Services), in conjunction with the Public Policy Research Institute at Texas A&M University, conducted the ninth statewide survey of drug and alcohol use among students in secondary and elementary schools.¹ Since its inception in 1988, at least 738, or 60 percent, of the public school districts in Texas have participated in this project, and 3.5 million secondary and elementary surveys have been administered. The 2004 Texas School Survey results for secondary students were based on the responses of 135,662 students in grades seven through twelve sampled from 78 school districts in the state. A copy of the secondary survey instrument can be found in Appendix A.

135,662 students in grades seven through twelve from 78 school districts completed the 2004 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 2004 survey, the 95 percent confidence interval was at most plus or minus 2.6 percent for lifetime cigarette use. Actual confidence intervals on most substances were much smaller (as little as plus or minus 0.2 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 subsamples contained fewer observations.

As part of this survey, schools in 13 counties along the Texas-Mexico border were oversampled so that substance use among border students could be examined in detail. A total of 51,285 students in grades seven through twelve were sampled from 33 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 84,377 secondary students who lived in one of the

other 45 school districts participating in the 2004 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) are 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, Mushrooms, 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 counties² 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

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

² The border school districts that were sampled to participate in the 2004 survey came from 13 of these counties; however, the sample was considered to be representative of the entire extended border area.

Chapter 2

Patterns of Substance Use

This 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. Comparisons between State of Texas and the nation on substance use prevalence among school students are also included.

One-half of Texas secondary students used some type of substance during the past school year.

- Fifty percent¹ of Texas secondary students used either tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, or illicit drugs during the past school year, including the past month; 71 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 powder cocaine.
- About 32 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 extensively to 39 percent in 2004. The apparent decrease held for past-month use as well, from 26 percent in 1998 to 17 percent in 2004 (Figure 2.2).
- 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 steadily declined since 1990, yet remains high enough to cause concern. In 2004, secondary students reported 68 percent lifetime alcohol use and 33 percent current use.
- Binge drinking, defined as having five or more drinks on one occasion, was reported by 23 percent of secondary students.
- Correction fluid and liquid or spray paint were the most frequently used inhalants; younger students were two to three times more likely to use those products than older students.

Figure 2.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances: 1988-2004

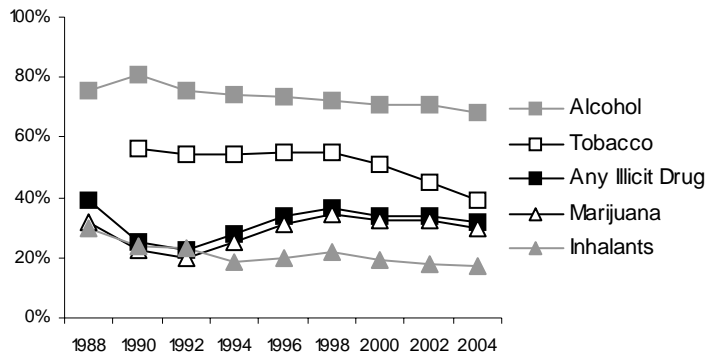
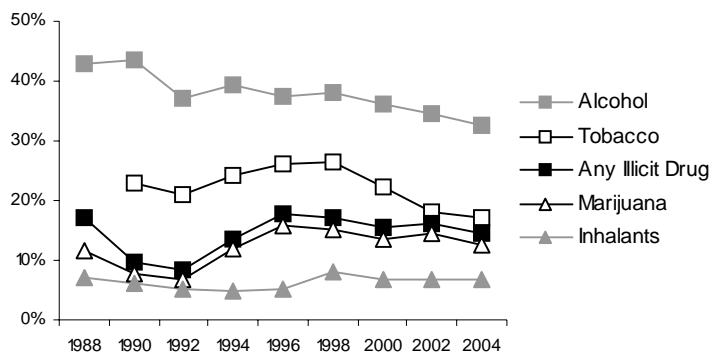


Figure 2.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month: 1988-2004



- Marijuana remained the most commonly used illegal drug among students. Past-month use of marijuana decreased from 14.4 percent in 2002 to 12.6 percent in 2004.
- Cocaine and/or crack use remained a problem among Texas teens, with 8 percent reporting lifetime use and 3 percent past-month use. While younger students reported a decrease in current use since 2002, juniors and seniors reported an increased rate.
- Use of Ecstasy decreased sharply at all grade levels in the past two years. About 5.5 percent of secondary students reported lifetime use of Ecstasy in 2004, compared to 8.6 percent in 2002.
- Use of Rohypnol, uppers, and downers also showed notable decreases, with younger students reporting larger decreases.
- While past-month use of steroids held steady in 2004, secondary students reported a slight decrease in lifetime use of those drugs.
- About 7 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.

Figure 2.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, Border vs. Non-Border Area: 2004

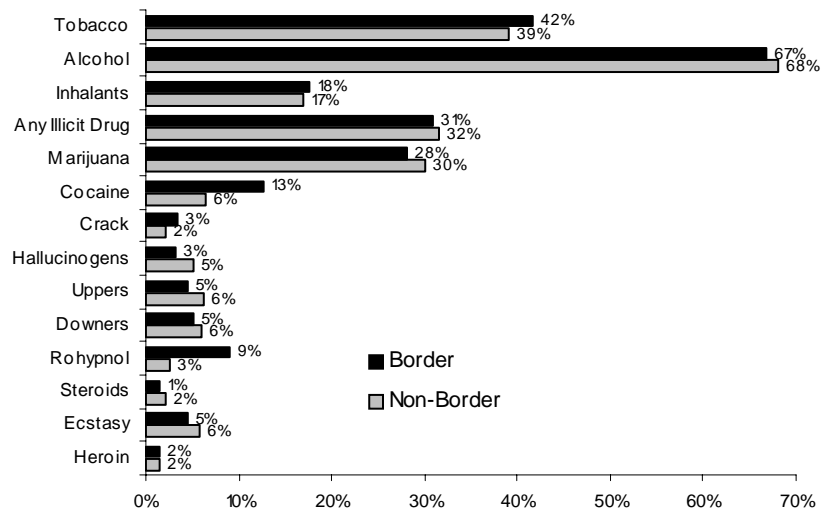
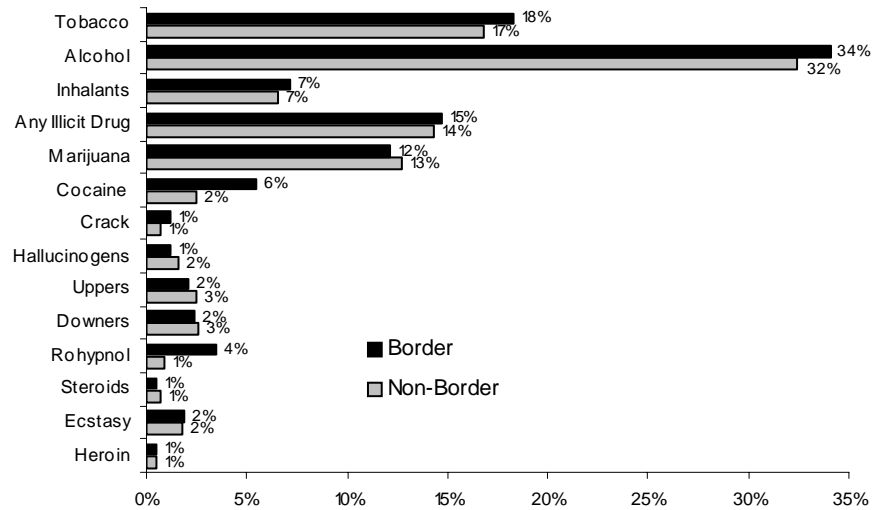


Figure 2.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Substances in the Past Month, Border vs. Non-Border Area: 2004



Use of Prescription-type drugs was first reported in 2004 survey.

- Use of prescription-type drugs was first reported in the 2004 survey. About 4.3 percent of secondary students had ever taken DXM, Triple C’s, Skittles, or Coricidin to get high; 8.3 percent reported using codeine cough syrup to get high at some point in their lives.
- Students from the border schools reported higher lifetime and current use of powder cocaine, crack, Rohypnol, and tobacco, and higher current use of alcohol than students living elsewhere in the state (Figures 2.3 and 2.4). The difference in powder cocaine use between border and non-border students was greater in the upper grades.

The prevalence of lifetime, past-year, and past-month use of all substances in the state as a whole from 1988 to 2004 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, respectively. The new prevalence tables for prescription-type or over-the-counter drugs, such as DXM and codeine cough syrup, are covered in Appendix J, Tables J1–J12.

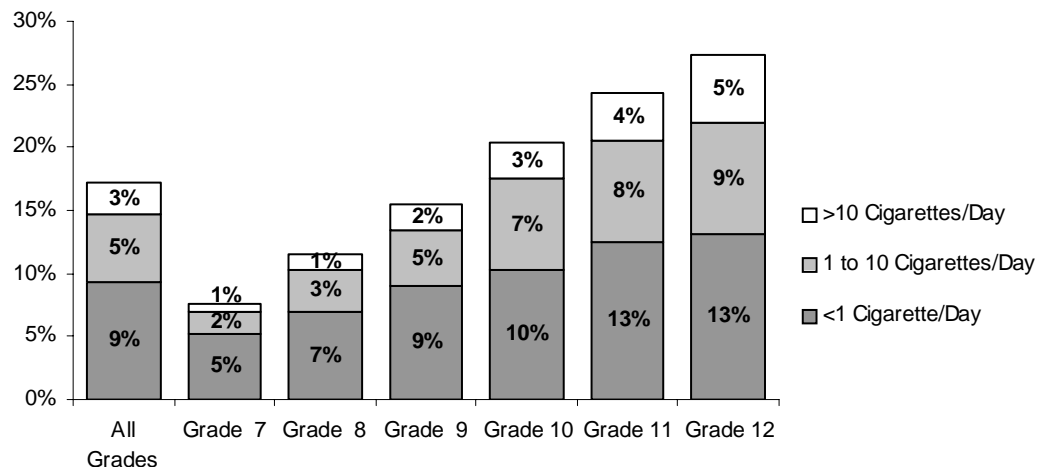
Tobacco

Overall tobacco use has decreased extensively since 1990.

Tobacco was the second most widely used substance among students, after alcohol. About 39 percent of all secondary students in 2004 reported having used some type of tobacco product (cigarettes or smokeless tobacco) during their lifetime, significantly down from 45 percent in 2002 and from 56 percent in 1990. Seventeen percent reported tobacco use in the month before the survey, with seniors (28 percent) admitting four times the use of seventh graders (7 percent). Younger students in grades 7-9 had their lowest rate of past-month tobacco use since 1990.

Some 38 percent of secondary students had ever smoked cigarettes, and 16 percent had done so in the past month. In 2004, 2.5 percent of students reported smoking more than a half a pack of cigarettes per day in the past month, as compared to 4 percent in 2000. The number of cigarettes smoked per day increased with grade level, as Figure 2.5 shows. More than 10 percent of secondary students had ever used smokeless tobacco, and 4 percent had used it in the past month. The average age reported for first use of cigarettes was 12.5 years, and the average age of first use of smokeless tobacco was 13.2 years.

Figure 2.5. Number of Cigarettes Smoked in the Past Month Among Texas Secondary Students Who Smoked, by Grade: 2004



Overall, students reported initiating their tobacco use at an older age in 2004 than in 2002.

Thirty-nine percent of boys and 37 percent of girls had ever smoked cigarettes. Boys were more than three times as likely as girls to have ever used smokeless tobacco (16 percent versus 5 percent). Hispanic students reported the highest rate of lifetime cigarette smoking at 44 percent, followed by Anglos (37 percent) and African Americans (29 percent). However, Anglo students (14 percent) had more commonly used smokeless tobacco in their lifetime than did Hispanics (9 percent) and African Americans (6 percent).

Cigarettes were more popular among students in the border area than those living elsewhere in the state (41 percent versus 37 percent lifetime use, and 18 percent versus 16 percent current use). On the other hand, border students were less likely than non-border students to report lifetime use (8 percent versus 11 percent) and past-month use (3 percent versus 4 percent) of smokeless tobacco.

Students with poorer academic performance were more likely to use tobacco.

Among students who participated in extracurricular activities, those involved in vocational education (VOE) or work study programs were the most likely to have reported past-month use of tobacco (21 percent). Band and orchestra students reported the lowest current use of tobacco at 9 percent. Students with poor academic performance were almost twice more likely than those who earned good grades to use tobacco in the past month (26 percent versus 14 percent).

More secondary students in 2004 (50 percent) believed that tobacco was very dangerous to use than in 2002 (47 percent), and fewer students in 2004 (61 percent) said it was very or somewhat easy to get tobacco than two years ago (66 percent). Some 79 percent of seventh graders and 58 percent of seniors perceived that their parents strongly disapproved of teens their age smoking cigarettes.

Alcohol

In 2004, 33 percent of secondary students reported current use of alcohol.

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among secondary school students, with 68 percent of students reporting they had used alcohol at some point in their lives and 33 percent reporting past-month alcohol use in 2004. Lifetime experience with alcohol ranged from 51 percent for seventh graders to 81 percent for seniors, and past-month use ranged from 17 percent for seventh graders to 47 percent for seniors. The decrease in both lifetime and current use of alcohol since 1990 was much greater among younger students.

While both girls and boys had a similar rate of current drinking, girls (69.3 percent) reported a higher rate of lifetime alcohol use than boys (66.5 percent).² Lifetime drinking was 72 percent among Hispanic students and 66

percent for Anglos or African Americans. Some 66.8 percent of students from the border area reported lifetime alcohol use versus 68.1 percent of students living elsewhere in the state; however, past-month use was 34.1 percent for border students and 32.4 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, 45 percent of seventh graders who lived with both parents reported lifetime alcohol use, compared to 61 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/work study students were the most likely to be current drinkers (38 percent), and band/orchestra members reported the lowest use of alcohol at 22 percent.

About 68 percent of secondary students said that it was very or somewhat easy to get alcohol if they wanted some.

About 68 percent of secondary students in 2004 said that it would be very or somewhat easy to get alcohol if they wanted some, compared to 71 percent two years ago. The major sources for youths to obtain alcoholic beverages were from parties and friends.

Beer was the most popular alcoholic beverage among youth drinkers. The average age at which all secondary students had first drunk beer was 12.4 years, followed by wine coolers at 12.6 years, wine at 12.7 years, and liquor at 13.4 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 7 percent past-month use by seventh graders and 36 percent by seniors.

Table 2.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Frequency of Drinking, by Specific Alcoholic Beverage: 1988-2004

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Beer Weekly	15%	7%	7%	9%	7%	6%	6%	6%	5%
Beer Monthly	23%	28%	28%	29%	26%	28%	27%	25%	24%
Wine Coolers Weekly	9%	5%	5%	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%
Wine Coolers Monthly	26%	28%	28%	28%	26%	28%	27%	24%	20%
Wine Weekly	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Wine Monthly	12%	17%	19%	19%	18%	20%	19%	17%	16%
Liquor Weekly	6%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%
Liquor Monthly	17%	21%	23%	23%	23%	26%	25%	23%	22%

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 weekly and monthly drinking of various beverages have reached the lowest point since 1992. Monthly drinking of wine coolers decreased by 26 percent between 1992 and 2004, and the biggest decreases were seen among younger students.

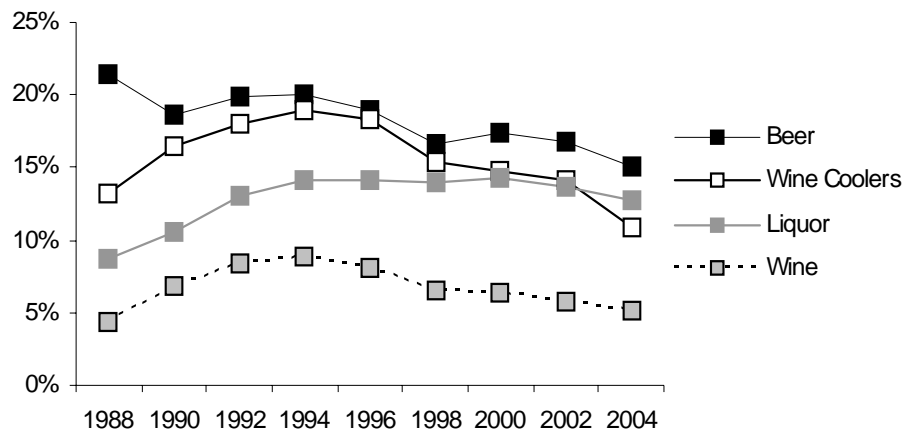
Binge Drinking

Binge drinking occurred less frequently in lower grades and increased with grade level.

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 15 percent of all secondary students said that when they drank, they usually drank five or more beers at one time, 13 percent reported binge drinking of liquor, and 11 percent binged on wine coolers. Binge drinking increased with grade level (Appendix C, Table C2). Among seniors, 27 percent binged on beer and 21 percent on liquor. The percentage of binge drinking of beers or wine coolers has decreased since 1988, while binge drinking of wine has fallen from its peak in 1994, but is slightly higher than in 1988 (Figure 2.6). Binge drinking of liquor, on the other hand, has remained relatively stable at 13-14 percent since 1992.

About 16 percent of border and 15 percent of non-border students said they usually drank five or more beers at one time, and 13 percent of border students reported heavy consumption of wine coolers as compared to 10 percent of non-border students. Conversely, binge drinking of liquor was

Figure 2.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported They Normally Consumed Five or More Drinks at One Time, by Specific Alcoholic Beverage: 1988-2004



higher among non-border students (13 percent) than border students (11 percent).

Students were also asked how often during the past year they had consumed at least five drinks at one time (Appendix C, Table C3). Only 1 to 3 percent of respondents in 2004 said they had done so more than once a week, and 26 to 29 percent did so monthly or less often. Again, binge drinking occurred less frequently in lower grades. For example, about 17 percent of seventh graders had drunk five or more beers at least once during the past year, compared to 47 percent of seniors.

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. About 54 percent of all secondary students (44 percent border versus 55 percent non-border) in 2004 thought that it was very easy or somewhat easy to get inhalants.

Students begin inhalant use at an early age, an average age of 11.9 years, which is the youngest average age for 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 (11.9 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.

Lifetime inhalant use was reported at 17 percent among all secondary students, down from the peak point of 30 percent in 1988.³ Past-month use of inhalants has remained the same at 7 percent since 2000, although the rates were still up from the lowest level in 1994. Eighth graders, however, showed an increase in lifetime and past-month inhalant use during the past two years. For seventh and eighth 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.⁴

Figure 2.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Inhalants Ever or in the Past Month, by Grade: 2004

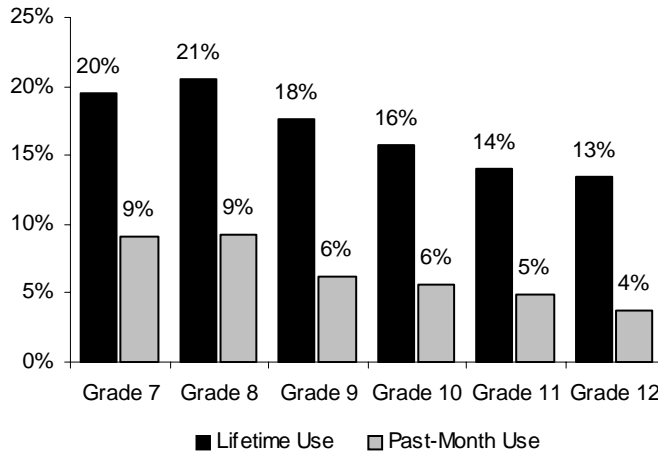
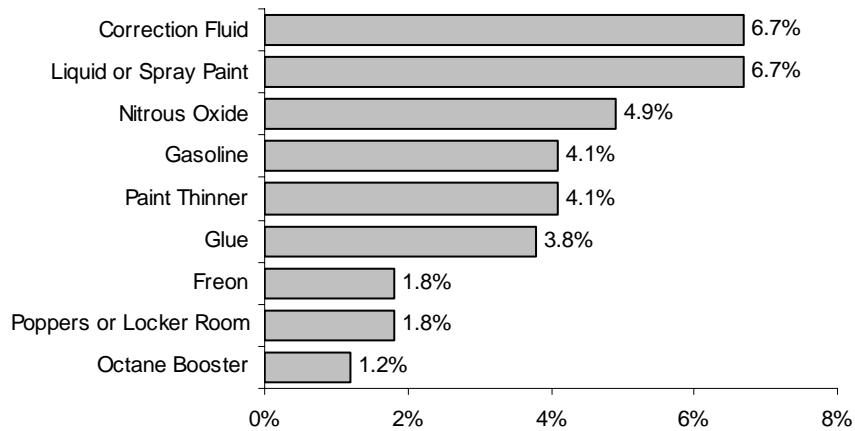


Figure 2.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Specific Inhalants: 2004



Boys were more likely to use inhalants than girls, except for those in the lower grades. Among eighth graders, for example, 22 percent of girls reported lifetime use of inhalants as compared to 19 percent of boys. African American students (12 percent) reported lower rates of lifetime inhalant use than Anglos (16 percent) or Hispanics (20 percent). Lifetime inhalant use was 18 percent and 17 percent for border and non-border students, respectively. Students who made grades of C or below (26 percent) were about twice as likely to have ever used inhalants as those who made A's and B's (15 percent).

Types of Inhalants

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 spray paint than non-border students (7 percent). Students in seventh grade reported two to three times as much

Correction fluid and liquid or spray paint were the most frequently used inhalants.

lifetime use of correction fluid or spray paint as those in twelfth grade (see Appendix D, Table D1 for prevalence of specific inhalant use by grade level). The grade-specific differences in past-month use were even greater. About 9 percent of Hispanic students in 2004 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.

About 5 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 3 percent for seventh graders compared to 7 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 9 to 10 percent in grade twelve. Border students (4 percent) were less likely to report lifetime use of nitrous oxide than non-border students (5 percent).

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

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

Lifetime use of Freon or poppers was reported at 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. Only 1 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.

More than 8 percent of all secondary students in 2004 admitted using two or more products from the list of specific inhalants queried (Table 2.2),

Table 2.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used One or More Different Types of Inhalants, by Grade: 2004

	None	1 Type	2-3 Types	4+ Types
All	85.3%	6.3%	4.9%	3.4%
Grade 7	83.7%	7.0%	5.4%	3.8%
Grade 8	82.3%	6.8%	6.4%	4.5%
Grade 9	84.9%	5.9%	5.4%	3.8%
Grade 10	86.5%	6.0%	4.4%	3.2%
Grade 11	87.9%	5.8%	3.6%	2.7%
Grade 12	88.0%	6.4%	3.6%	2.0%

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

Use of illicit drugs decreased from 2002 to 2004.

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 32 percent of all secondary students in 2004 reported using some type of illicit substance during their lifetime, and 14 percent reported past-month use. Seniors were three to four 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).

About 32 percent of all secondary students reported illicit drug use during their lifetime; 14 percent reported past-month use.

About 34 percent of boys and 29 percent of girls had ever used illicit drugs. In 2004, Hispanic students reported 37 percent lifetime and 17 percent past-month use of any illicit drug. African Americans (30 percent) surpassed Anglos (29 percent) in lifetime illicit drug use, although Anglos (14 percent) were more likely to be current drug users than African Americans (12 percent). Students who lived with both parents reported 26 percent lifetime illicit drug use, as compared to 41 percent lifetime use by students who lived in other family situations.

Use of illicit drugs decreased between 2002 and 2004. The most dramatic decrease was seen in Ecstasy use, where seventh and ninth graders reported half the rate of use from two years ago. Use of uppers and downers decreased extensively among younger students, and Rohypnol use showed significant decreases in all grades except eleventh grade. While the past-month usage rate for steroids or heroin held steady, lifetime use of these drugs showed a slight decrease.

Beginning in the 2004 survey instrument, the question about hallucinogen use was changed slightly to add “mushrooms” as an example of hallucinogens. Due to such modifications, a bias would exist when comparing the prevalence rates of hallucinogen use between 2004 and the previous survey years. The prevalence use of hallucinogens increased in 2004 largely as a result of this text change, which better reflects the category of hallucinogens and more accurately captures prevalence.

About 16 percent of all secondary students reported lifetime use of “marijuana only,” but not other illicit drugs. Alternatively, 42 percent of past-

year illicit drug users in 2004 reported use of multiple drugs and 15 percent used four or more kinds of drugs, down from 45 percent and 17 percent in 2002, respectively.

Heavy drug use, which is defined as daily or weekly use, increased from 3 percent in 1992 to 7 percent between 1998 and 2004 among secondary students. Heavy drug use was most common among twelfth graders (9 percent), compared to 3 percent of seventh graders. In the past two years, heavy drug use decreased for Hispanic students (from 9 percent to 7 percent) and Anglo students (from 7 percent to 6 percent) but increased for African Americans (from 6 percent to 7 percent).

While the level of heavy drug use was similar for both border and non-border students, when they did use illicit drugs, border students were more likely than non-border students to have used multiple drugs. About 51 percent of border students who were past-year illicit drug users admitted use of multiple drugs, while 41 percent of non-border student drug users admitted multiple drug use (Figure 2.9).

Marijuana

Marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug among secondary school students.

Marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance that secondary school students reported using after alcohol and tobacco. Adolescents initiated marijuana use, on average, at the age of 13.5 years. Thirty percent of all secondary students in 2004 reported having smoking marijuana at some point in their lives, down from 32 percent in 2002 but still higher than the lowest rate of 20 percent in 1992. Past-month use of marijuana was 12.6 percent in 2004, compared to 14.4 percent in 2002. The decrease in marijuana use was greater among younger students (Figure 2.10). Past-month use among eleventh graders decreased for the first time after its continuous upward trend since 1992.

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: 2004

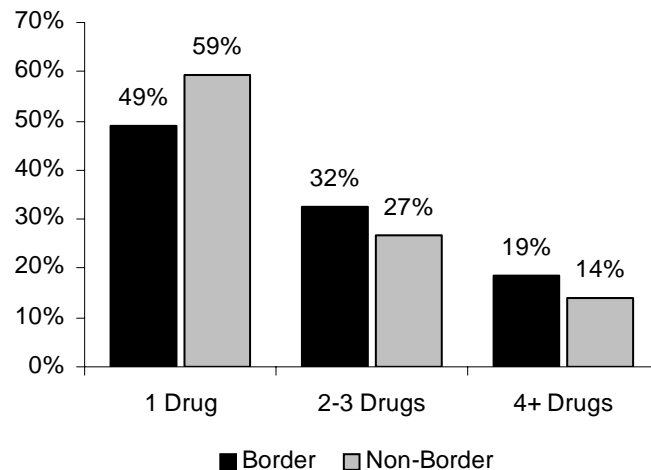


Figure 2.10. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Marijuana in the Past Month, by Grade: 1988-2004

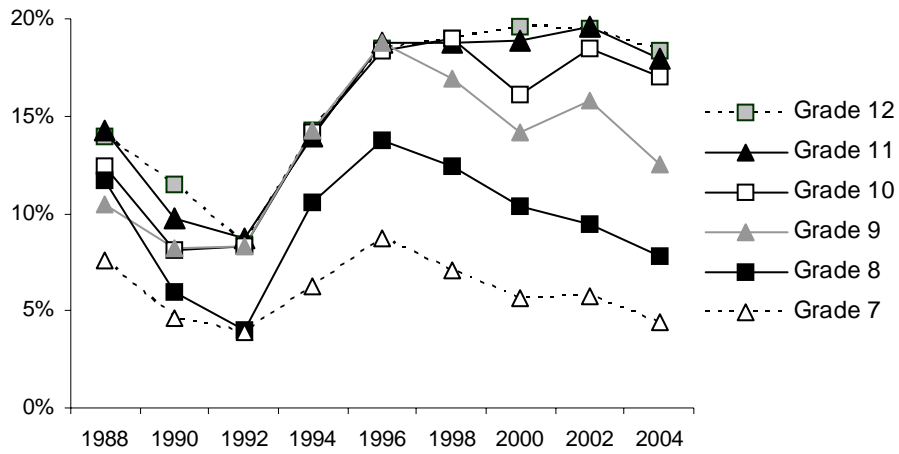


Table 2.3. Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "How Often Do You Use Marijuana in the Following Ways?": 2004

	Never	Seldom	Half the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know
Joints	76.8%	8.9%	5.2%	4.9%	3.2%	1.0%
Blunts	78.1%	7.2%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	0.9%
Bongs/Water Pipes	84.2%	6.6%	3.4%	3.0%	2.1%	0.8%
Pipes	82.5%	5.9%	3.9%	4.1%	2.8%	0.8%
Other Ways	88.1%	5.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%

Boys were much more likely than girls to report lifetime use (33 percent versus 27 percent) and past-month use (14 percent versus 11 percent) of marijuana. Hispanic students reported 34 percent lifetime and 14 percent past-month use of marijuana, followed by African Americans (29 percent lifetime and 11 percent current) and Anglos (27 percent lifetime and 12 percent current). About 28 percent of border students and 30 percent of non-border students reported lifetime use of marijuana.

Joints were the most common way to smoke marijuana, followed by blunt cigars, pipes, and bongs or water pipes.

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 45 percent versus 26 percent and past-month prevalence at 22 percent versus 10 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.

Among students who smoked marijuana, joints were the most common way to smoke, followed by blunt cigars, pipes, and bongs or water pipes (Table 2.3). Slightly more secondary students in 2004 (8.9 percent) than in 2002 (8.5 percent) reported using blunts most of time or always, while

percentages of using marijuana in other ways decreased substantially in the past two years. The increase in using blunts was seen mostly for African American youths. Among past-month marijuana users, 66 percent of African American students used blunt cigars most of the time or always, while 46 percent of Hispanics used joints and 49 percent of Anglos used pipes most of the time or always.

Cocaine/ Crack

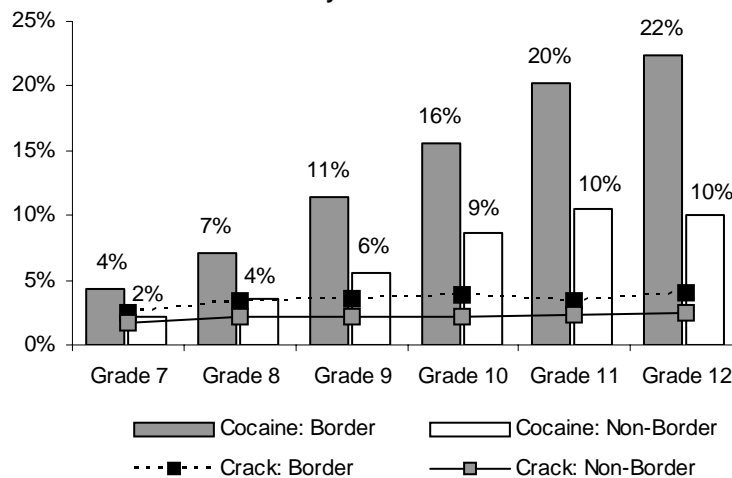
Students were asked about their use of both the powdered form of cocaine, which is typically inhaled or injected, and the rock form (crack), which is typically smoked. While the numbers have decreased since 1998, cocaine and/or crack use continues to be a problem among Texas teens. Powder cocaine was the second most commonly used illicit drug after marijuana. In 2004, more than 7 percent of secondary students reported having used powder cocaine in their lifetime, and 3 percent said doing so in the past month. Lifetime prevalence ranged from 2 percent among seventh graders to 12 percent among juniors and seniors.

Eight percent of boys and 7 percent of girls reported lifetime use of powder cocaine; and, past-month use was at 3 percent and 2 percent, respectively. Hispanic youths had a much higher prevalence of powder cocaine use (12 percent lifetime and 5 percent current) than Anglos (5 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 (13 percent versus 6 percent lifetime, and 6 percent versus 2 percent current).

Border students reported a much higher prevalence of powder cocaine use than non-border students (13 percent versus 7 percent lifetime, and 6

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

Figure 2.11. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Powder Cocaine and Crack, by Grade: 2004



percent versus 3 percent current). The higher perceptions of easy access to powder cocaine among border students (32 percent) than non-border students (21 percent) may partly explain the higher use in the border area. Figure 2.11 shows that the difference in powder cocaine use between border and non-border students was more pronounced in the upper grades. Compared to 2002, the increase in use of powder cocaine among border eleventh and twelfth graders was cause for concern (Appendix H, Table H1).

Rates of crack use were lower than rates of powder cocaine use at 2.3 percent lifetime and 0.7 percent current among all secondary students. Unlike most other substances, including powder cocaine, use of crack did not increase with grade level (Figure 2.11). Hispanic youths reported 3 percent lifetime use of crack, while Anglos reported 2 percent and African Americans reported 1 percent lifetime use. Use of crack among secondary students was more common in the border area (3.4 percent lifetime and 1.2 percent current) than elsewhere in the state (2.2 percent lifetime and 0.7 percent current).

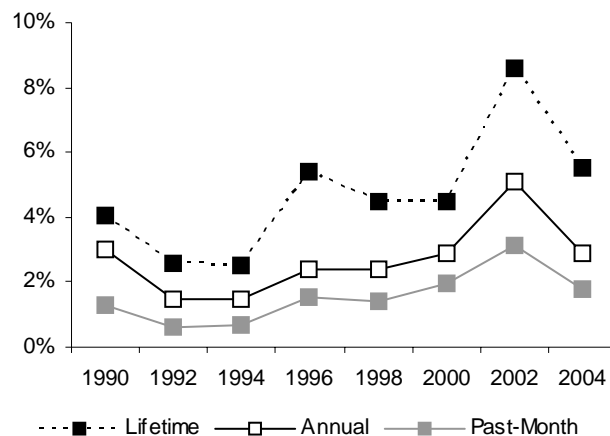
Ecstasy

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.⁵

Ecstasy use was higher than national surveys, but decreased significantly between 2002 and 2004.

Ecstasy has risen and fallen in popularity over time. After a significant increase between 1998 and 2002, Ecstasy use among secondary students decreased dramatically over the past two years (Figure 2.12). Lifetime use of Ecstasy decreased from 9 percent in 2002 to 6 percent in 2004, and past-month use dropped from 3.1 percent in 2002 to 1.8 percent in 2004. The extensive decrease of this club drug was more radical among younger

Figure 2.12. Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Ecstasy Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990-2004



students. Among ninth graders, the past-month use of Ecstasy fell 58 percent; and among seventh graders, it decreased 50 percent.

Both girls and boys reported a similar rate in Ecstasy use. Hispanic students had a higher prevalence of Ecstasy use (6.5 percent lifetime and 2.1 percent current) than Anglos (5.4 percent lifetime and 1.8 percent current) or African Americans (3.7 percent lifetime and 1.4 percent current). Nearly 9 percent of students making grades of C or lower admitted lifetime use of Ecstasy compared to 5 percent of those students who earned A's and B's. Border students (4.6 percent) were less likely to report lifetime use of Ecstasy than their peers in non-border areas (5.7 percent), while both rates in past-month use were almost identical. Ecstasy, same as powder cocaine, was the last illicit drug tried by Texas secondary students at an average age of 14.5 years.

The reduction of Ecstasy use in recent years may be associated with the decreased availability of Ecstasy and the increased trend in students' perceived danger of using Ecstasy. In 2004, 21 percent of students perceived that Ecstasy was very or somewhat easy to obtain, compared to 26 percent in 2002. Eighty-three percent of students in 2004 thought Ecstasy was very dangerous to use, compared to 79 percent in 2002. Also, the increase in media campaigns and prevention campaigns in the state, as well as increased involvement of law enforcement to stop or monitor "raves" may partly contribute to the recent decrease in Ecstasy use.

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 trends in use of uppers have fluctuated over time. Much of the decrease during the past two years was attributable to a major drop in use by younger students.

Lifetime use of uppers was 6 percent, and current use was 3 percent among all secondary students surveyed in 2004. Lifetime prevalence for the use of uppers ranged from 1 percent among seventh graders to 11 percent among juniors and seniors. Girls reported slightly higher rates of lifetime use than boys. Anglo youths had the highest use of uppers at 9 percent lifetime and 4 percent current, followed by Hispanic youths (5 percent lifetime and 2 percent current) and African American youths (2 percent lifetime and 1 percent current). Border students were less likely than non-border students to use uppers (4.5 percent versus 6.3 percent lifetime, and 2.1 percent versus 2.5 percent current).

Lifetime use of uppers was slightly higher for girls than boys.

Downers

Downers include sleeping pills, barbiturates, and sedatives and tranquilizers such as Valium or Librium. Secondary students in 2004 reported 6 percent lifetime use of downers and 3 percent past-month use. Similar to Uppers, lifetime use of downers among all secondary students fell 17 percent and past-month use fell 24 percent during the past two years. The decreased use of downers was more pronounced among younger students. For example, the percentage of ninth graders reporting they had ever used downers decreased from 8 percent in 2002 to 5 percent in 2004.

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

Rohypnol

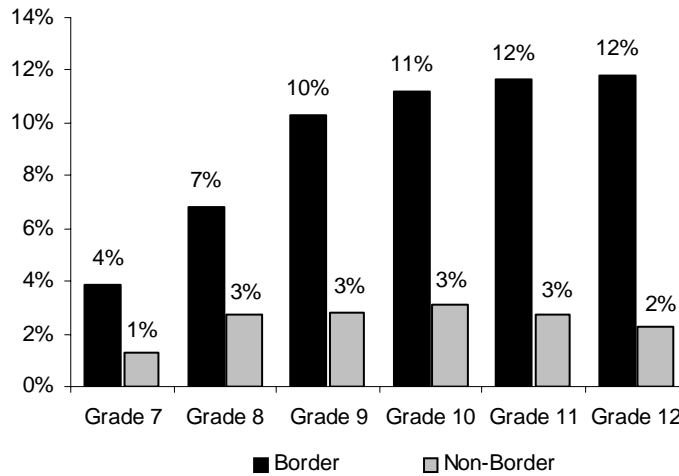
Rohypnol (flunitrazepam) is known by street names such as “roches,” “roofies,” or “roach.” Rohypnol is a sedative-tranquilizer that has never been approved for use in the United States, and its importation is banned. Illicit use of Rohypnol started appearing in the United States in the early 1990s. Rohypnol use in Texas first began along the Texas-Mexico border and subsequently spread northward.⁶ 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 4 percent lifetime and 1 percent past-month use of Rohypnol in 2004, the lowest rates since 1998. However, eleventh graders showed a slight increase in current use of Rohypnol during the past two years. Both boys and girls reported similar rates in prevalence use of Rohypnol. Students who made grades of C, D, and F reported a much higher use of Rohypnol (7 percent lifetime and 3 percent current) than students who made grades of A and B (3 percent lifetime and 1 percent current). The average age for first using Rohypnol was 13.6 years. About 14 percent of secondary students thought it was very or somewhat easy to obtain Rohypnol if they wanted some.

In terms of regional differences, students from the border area were almost four times more likely to report Rohypnol use than those living elsewhere in the state (9.1 percent versus 2.5 percent lifetime, and 3.5 percent versus 0.9 percent current). This pattern held across the grades with

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

Figure 2.13. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Rohypnol, by Grade: 2004



the most prominent difference shown at grade twelve (Figure 2.13). The higher prevalence of use on the border influenced the overall numbers reported based on ethnicity. On the border, 9 percent of Hispanic students and 7 percent of Anglo students reported lifetime Rohypnol use. The rate, however, was 4 percent for Hispanics and 2 percent for Anglos in the non-border area.

Hallucinogens

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), PCP (phencyclidine), peyote, and “magic mushrooms” are some of the most common hallucinogens. Beginning in 2004, the survey question text about hallucinogen use was changed slightly to add “mushrooms” to the existing examples of hallucinogens. The increased rates of prevalence use in 2004 might be a result of this methodological change.

Less than 5 percent of all secondary students in 2004 had used some type of hallucinogen at least once during their lifetime, and the current rate for hallucinogen use was 1.6 percent. About 17 percent of students in grades 7 through 12 reported first use of hallucinogens before age 13. Sixteen percent said it was very or somewhat easy to get hallucinogens if they wanted some.

Lifetime prevalence ranged from 1 percent for seventh graders to 8 percent for seniors in 2004. More boys than girls reported using hallucinogens (6 percent versus 4 percent lifetime, and 2 percent versus 1 percent current). Anglo youths reported 6 percent lifetime use of hallucinogens, followed by Hispanic youths at 5 percent and African American youths at 2 percent. Use of hallucinogens among secondary students was less common in the border area (3.3 percent lifetime and 1.2 percent current) than elsewhere in the state (5.1 percent lifetime and 1.6 percent current).

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

Steroids

In the 2004 survey, 2 percent of all secondary students reported they 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 eighth and eleventh graders increased in this survey from two years ago.

While lifetime use of steroids among boys remained alike at 2.7 percent during the past two years, it decreased from 1.9 percent to 1.3 percent among girls. Boys and girls also showed different patterns of use by grade. Lifetime steroid use among boys reached 4 percent in grade twelve, while eighth graders among girls reported the highest rate at 2 percent. Anglo youths (2.3 percent) had higher rates of lifetime steroid use than African Americans (1.9 percent) or Hispanics (1.7 percent). Border students (1.4 percent) were less likely to report lifetime use of steroids than non-border students (2.1 percent).

Table 2.4 shows that steroid use was more common among secondary students who participated in athletics than among students who did not. The differences were more pronounced among older students. Athletes (19 percent) were more likely than non-athletes (18 percent) to perceive that steroids were very or somewhat easy to obtain.

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

Heroin

Lifetime use of heroin was reported at 1.6 percent among all secondary students in 2004. Current use of heroin was only 0.5 percent. The overall rates of heroin use have remained stable since 2000. However, the increased use of heroin by tenth graders in the past two years is of concern.

Prevalence of heroin use was slightly higher among boys than girls. Hispanic students reported 2 percent lifetime heroin use and Anglos or 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 C's, D's, and F's had a lifetime prevalence of 3 percent. Lifetime heroin use decreased from 1.9 percent to 1.5 percent among border students

Table 2.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Steroids in Their Lifetime or Past Month, by Athletic Participation and Grade: 2004

	Athletes		Non-Athletes	
	Lifetime Use	Past-Month Use	Lifetime Use	Past-Month Use
All	2.4%	1.0%	1.5%	0.4%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.5%	1.6%	0.5%
Grade 8	2.5%	1.0%	1.8%	0.5%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.9%	1.6%	0.6%
Grade 10	2.4%	1.0%	1.2%	0.4%
Grade 11	2.7%	1.2%	1.5%	0.3%
Grade 12	3.8%	1.8%	1.3%	0.3%

between 2002 and 2004, while use among non-border students remained stable at 1.6-1.7 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, 69 percent had also used marijuana, 54 percent had also used Ecstasy, and 47 percent had also used cocaine in the past month. About a third of the current heroin users had also used crack and/or hallucinogens in the past month. More than 40 percent of the current heroin users were also heavy (daily/weekly) marijuana users.

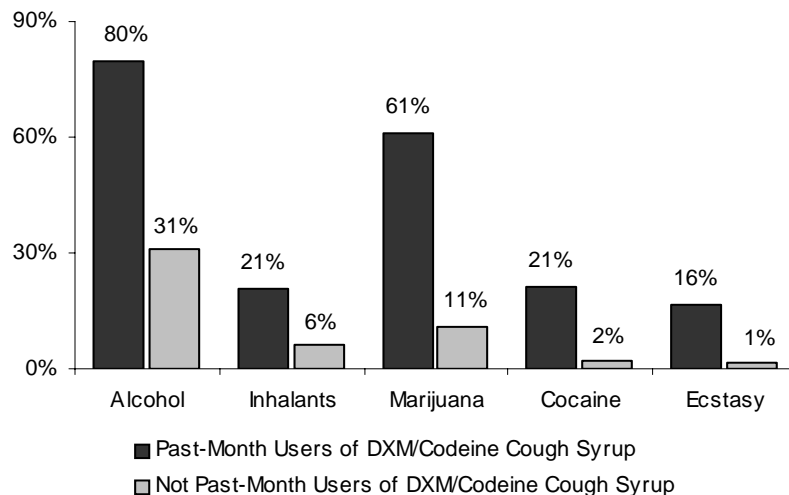
Prescription-Type Drugs

Young people who used prescription-type drugs were also more likely to use illegal drugs.

In recent years, school personnel in Texas have been reporting problems with the abuse of over-the-counter medicines, such as dextromethorphan (DXM).⁷ As a result, one new question about the use of prescription-type or over-the-counter drugs was added to the 2004 survey form. The question asked students how recently they had taken (a) DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin or (b) codeine cough syrup to get "high".

More than 9 percent of all secondary students in 2004 reported using DXM or/and codeine cough syrup to get high at some point in their lives, and 4 percent reported past-month use. Young people who used prescription-type drugs were also more likely to use illegal drugs. For example, 61 percent of current users of DXM or/and codeine cough syrup said they had used marijuana in the past month, compared to 11 percent of those non-users who said so (Figure 2.14). Similar patterns held for other types of illicit drugs.

Figure 2.14. Percentage of Texas Secondary School Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Use of Prescription-Type Drugs: 2004



Dextromethorphan (DXM)

DXM is often used in combination with other drugs which increases the dangerous physiological effects.

DXM is also known as Skittles, Triple C's (Coricidin HBP Cough & Cold), Robo, Rojo, Dex, and Tussin. It is a legal cough suppressant available in a variety of over-the-counter cough and cold medicines. When taken in large doses, DXM can produce hallucinations and a sense of dissociation.⁸ It can be particularly dangerous when taken with other drugs.

About 4.3 percent of secondary students in 2004 said that they had ever taken DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin to get high, and 1.5 percent reported using these drugs in the month before the survey. Eleventh graders reported the highest rate in use (6.5 percent lifetime use, and 1.9 percent current use). Boys (1.7 percent) were slightly more likely than girls (1.3 percent) to report using DXM or Coricidin to get high in the past month. Both Anglo and Hispanic students reported a similar rate of current prevalence at 1.6-1.7 percent, followed by African Americans at only 0.8 percent. Students in the border area were less likely to use DXM or Coricidin to get high than their counterparts in the non-border area (2.8 percent versus 4.6 percent lifetime, and 1.1 percent versus 1.6 percent current).

DXM is often used in combination with other drugs such as marijuana, Ecstasy, or alcohol, which increases the dangerous physiological effects. Three-fourths of students who had used DXM or Coricidin to get high in the past month also reported current drinking, 55 percent reported current marijuana use, and 22 percent had current use of Ecstasy.

Codeine Cough Syrup

More than 8 percent of secondary students reported using codeine cough syrup to get high in their lifetime.

Codeine is a mild narcotic painkiller similar to but less potent than morphine. Codeine is also an effective cough suppressant and can be found as an ingredient in a number of cough syrups and cold medicines, but it is addictive. When taken for prolonged periods and at higher than the recommended doses, codeine can cause drug dependence. Effects of abusing codeine cough syrup include depression, loss of coordination, fatigue, constipation, and urinary retention. A Texas study⁹ of opioid cough syrup found that codeine cough syrup is legal, inexpensive, and perceived as safer than other illicit drugs, and may therefore be easily abused. In Houston, codeine cough syrup is also known as lean, nods, AC/DC, barr, down, and Karo.

In the 2004 survey, 8.3 percent of secondary students reported using codeine cough syrup to get high at some point in their lives, and 3.3 percent did so in the past month. Eleventh graders were five times more likely than seventh

African American students were more likely to report current use of codeine cough syrup.

graders to have used codeine cough syrup to get high (13.1 percent versus 2.7 percent lifetime use, and 5.1 percent versus 1.0 percent current use). Boys (4.1 percent) were more likely than girls (2.6 percent) to use codeine cough syrup to get high in the past month. Unlike DXM or Coricidin, African American students (4.2 percent) were more likely to report current use of codeine cough syrup than Anglos (3.6 percent) or Hispanics (2.8 percent).

The current prevalence was 5.7 percent among students who made C's, D's, and F's compared to 2.6 percent among those receiving school grades of A and B. Students in the border area were much less likely to use codeine cough syrup to get high than non-border students (3.7 percent versus 9.1 percent lifetime, and 1.5 percent versus 3.6 percent current).

Some 80 percent of current users of codeine cough syrup had drunk alcohol in the past month, although not necessarily at the same time. Also, 47 percent of students who used codeine cough syrup to get high in the past month said they had used marijuana blunt cigars most of the time or always, and 32 percent said so for marijuana joints.

Comparisons to the National Survey

The Monitoring the Future national survey is conducted by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan for the National Institute on Drug Abuse¹⁰ and collects 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 2004 survey gathered information from 17,400 eighth graders, 16,800 tenth graders, and 15,200 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 1994 of a variety of substances for eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders in Texas and nationwide. In 2004, Texas students were more likely to report lifetime use of

alcohol, cocaine, and Ecstasy than their peers nationally. While Texas eighth and tenth graders reported higher lifetime use of cigarettes or marijuana than their counterparts nationally, Texas seniors were less likely to have ever used cigarettes or marijuana than the national sample. National prevalence levels were higher for smokeless tobacco, crack, and steroids. These patterns held for past-month use between the national and state surveys, except for the use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and alcohol among seniors.

Table 2.5. Lifetime Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders Nationwide (Monitoring the Future) and in Texas: 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, and 2004

	USA						TEXAS					
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Cigarettes												
Grade 8	46.1%	49.2%	45.7%	40.5%	31.4%	27.9%	49.7%	50.3%	49.2%	43.9%	35.0%	29.5%
Grade 10	56.9%	61.2%	57.7%	55.1%	47.4%	40.7%	57.3%	58.1%	58.5%	55.5%	47.2%	43.5%
Grade 12	62.0%	63.5%	65.3%	62.5%	57.2%	52.8%	60.0%	60.8%	61.9%	60.9%	57.0%	51.9%
Smokeless Tobacco												
Grade 8	19.9%	20.4%	15.0%	12.8%	11.2%	11.0%	15.5%	13.9%	11.3%	10.0%	8.4%	7.0%
Grade 10	29.2%	27.4%	22.7%	19.1%	16.9%	13.8%	18.9%	19.4%	16.2%	15.3%	14.8%	12.6%
Grade 12	30.7%	29.8%	26.2%	23.1%	18.3%	16.7%	23.8%	22.9%	20.0%	17.6%	18.5%	16.5%
Alcohol												
Grade 8	55.8%	55.3%	52.5%	51.7%	47.0%	43.9%	69.3%	68.0%	66.8%	64.7%	64.0%	61.1%
Grade 10	71.1%	71.8%	69.8%	71.4%	66.9%	64.2%	81.1%	79.0%	78.5%	77.7%	77.3%	74.5%
Grade 12	80.4%	79.2%	81.4%	80.3%	78.4%	76.8%	85.5%	84.6%	82.8%	83.2%	83.4%	80.7%
Marijuana												
Grade 8	16.7%	23.1%	22.2%	20.3%	19.2%	16.3%	21.1%	25.5%	27.1%	23.2%	23.3%	19.3%
Grade 10	30.4%	39.8%	39.6%	40.3%	38.7%	35.1%	29.9%	36.1%	42.6%	39.1%	38.9%	38.3%
Grade 12	38.2%	44.9%	49.1%	48.8%	47.8%	45.7%	34.0%	40.5%	46.0%	47.0%	44.8%	44.4%
Cocaine												
Grade 8	3.6%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	3.6%	3.4%	4.3%	5.1%	6.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.1%
Grade 10	4.3%	6.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.1%	5.4%	5.9%	7.7%	10.8%	9.7%	9.7%	9.6%
Grade 12	5.9%	7.1%	9.3%	8.6%	7.8%	8.1%	8.2%	10.2%	12.9%	13.3%	12.3%	11.6%
Crack												
Grade 8	2.4%	2.9%	3.2%	3.1%	2.5%	2.4%	1.8%	2.5%	3.3%	3.0%	2.7%	2.3%
Grade 10	2.1%	3.3%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	2.6%	2.1%	2.4%	3.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%
Grade 12	3.0%	3.3%	4.4%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%	2.1%	2.5%	3.2%	2.0%	2.4%	2.6%
Ecstasy												
Grade 8	NA	3.4%	2.7%	4.3%	4.3%	2.8%	1.7%	3.4%	2.8%	2.5%	5.6%	4.1%
Grade 10	NA	5.6%	5.1%	7.3%	6.6%	4.3%	3.4%	6.7%	5.4%	5.5%	9.2%	6.4%
Grade 12	NA	6.1%	5.8%	11.0%	10.5%	7.5%	4.0%	9.4%	7.7%	6.7%	12.7%	9.1%
Steroids												
Grade 8	2.0%	1.8%	2.3%	3.0%	2.5%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	1.9%	2.2%
Grade 10	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	3.5%	3.5%	2.4%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%
Grade 12	2.4%	1.9%	2.7%	2.5%	4.0%	3.4%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%
Heroin												
Grade 8	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	NA	NA	2.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Grade 10	1.5%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	NA	NA	2.1%	1.4%	1.2%	1.7%
Grade 12	1.2%	1.8%	2.0%	2.4%	1.7%	1.5%	NA	NA	2.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%

NA: Not Available.

Table 2.6. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders Nationwide (Monitoring the Future) and in Texas: 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, and 2004

	USA						TEXAS					
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Cigarettes												
Grade 8	18.6%	21.0%	19.1%	14.6%	10.7%	9.2%	21.7%	21.3%	20.4%	16.2%	10.9%	9.8%
Grade 10	25.4%	30.4%	27.6%	23.9%	17.7%	16.0%	24.6%	27.6%	28.5%	23.5%	18.6%	19.6%
Grade 12	31.2%	34.0%	35.1%	31.4%	26.7%	25.0%	27.6%	31.0%	34.3%	30.7%	26.8%	26.3%
Smokeless Tobacco												
Grade 8	7.7%	7.1%	4.8%	4.2%	3.3%	4.1%	4.7%	4.2%	3.9%	3.3%	2.6%	2.3%
Grade 10	10.5%	8.6%	7.5%	6.1%	6.1%	4.9%	6.6%	6.9%	5.5%	5.9%	6.1%	5.8%
Grade 12	11.1%	9.8%	8.8%	7.6%	6.5%	6.7%	7.9%	7.6%	7.9%	6.9%	7.6%	7.5%
Alcohol												
Grade 8	25.5%	26.2%	23.0%	22.4%	19.6%	18.6%	34.3%	31.6%	30.6%	29.7%	26.0%	23.6%
Grade 10	39.2%	40.4%	38.8%	41.0%	35.4%	35.2%	44.5%	42.1%	44.0%	41.1%	39.9%	38.8%
Grade 12	50.1%	50.8%	52.0%	50.0%	48.6%	48.0%	52.0%	50.8%	51.8%	50.6%	51.0%	47.4%
Marijuana												
Grade 8	7.8%	11.3%	9.7%	9.1%	8.3%	6.4%	10.6%	13.7%	12.4%	10.4%	9.4%	7.8%
Grade 10	15.8%	20.4%	18.7%	19.7%	17.8%	15.9%	14.2%	18.4%	19.0%	16.1%	18.5%	17.0%
Grade 12	19.0%	21.9%	22.8%	21.6%	21.5%	19.9%	14.3%	18.5%	19.0%	19.6%	19.5%	18.4%
Cocaine												
Grade 8	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%
Grade 10	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	2.5%	4.0%	3.6%	3.9%	3.7%
Grade 12	1.5%	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	3.4%	4.4%	4.0%	3.7%	4.3%
Crack												
Grade 8	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%
Grade 10	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%
Grade 12	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Ecstasy												
Grade 8	NA	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	2.1%	1.2%
Grade 10	NA	1.8%	1.3%	2.6%	1.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.3%	3.3%	2.1%
Grade 12	NA	2.0%	1.5%	3.6%	2.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.8%	2.0%	3.0%	3.6%	2.8%
Steroids												
Grade 8	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%
Grade 10	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Grade 12	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	1.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
Heroin												
Grade 8	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	NA	NA	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%
Grade 10	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	NA	NA	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Grade 12	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	NA	NA	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%

NA: Not Available.

Endnotes

¹ This figure differs from the 48.7 percent reported to the Legislative Budget Board, which specifically excludes tobacco use. Also, 50.2 percent of border secondary students reported past-year use of any substance (including tobacco) as compared to 49.9 percent of non-border secondary students (differences were statistically significant at $p < .05$).

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

³ A bias may exist when comparing the prevalence rates of inhalant use between 1998-2004 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.

⁴ 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).

⁵ 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>

⁶ Jane C. Maxwell, “Patterns of Club Drug Use in the U.S., 2004,” Austin, TX: Gulf Coast Addiction Technology Transfer Center, University of Texas at Austin, February 2004. <http://www.utexas.edu/research/cswr/gcattc>

⁷ Jane Maxwell, *Substance Abuse Trends in Texas, June 2004*. Austin, TX: The Center for Excellence in Drug Epidemiology, University of Texas at Austin, July 2004. <http://www.utexas.edu/research/cswr/gcattc/Trends/trends704.pdf>

⁸ National Drug Intelligence Center, *DXM Fast Facts*, August 2003. <http://www.indianadea.com/public-docs/pubs6/6095/index.htm>

⁹ Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, “Leaning on Syrup: the Misuse of Opioid Cough Syrup in Houston,” Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, December 1999. <http://www.tcada.state.tx.us/research/populations/leanpage.pdf>

¹⁰ Johnston, L.D., O’Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., and Schulenberg, J.E. *Monitoring the Future National Results on Adolescent Drug Use: Overview of key findings, 2004*. (NIH Publication No. 05-5726). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, April 2005. <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/overview2004.pdf>

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 2004, lifetime illicit drug use increased 56 percent for students making A's and B's compared to 36 percent for C, D, and F students.

- Girls surpassed boys in lifetime use of alcohol, although both girls and boys reported a similar rate of current use of alcohol.
- Use of marijuana among boys decreased more rapidly than use by girls from 2002 to 2004.
- While boys reported a slight increase in heroin use during the past two years, girls reported a decrease in use.
- Border Hispanic students reported lower lifetime use of tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, and most other illicit drugs except cocaine and Rohypnol than their non-border peers.
- Between 2002 and 2004, both Hispanic and Anglo students showed a decrease in past-month use of illicit drugs but African Americans increased their drug use from 11 percent to 12 percent.
- Inhalants, beer, and cigarettes were the first substances tried by Texas secondary school students.
- Students reporting first use of marijuana before age 13 were three times more likely to report heavy marijuana use than those who first used marijuana at age 16 or older.
- 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 2004, the levels of lifetime illicit drug use increased by 56 percent for A and B students compared to 36 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.

Table 3.1. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students and Number of Users, by Gender: 2004

	PAST-MONTH USE				Ratio*
	Boys		Girls		
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	
Tobacco	18.9%	197,317	15.3%	152,559	1.24
Alcohol	32.5%	339,302	32.7%	326,058	0.99
Inhalants	6.9%	72,036	6.4%	63,816	1.08
Any Illicit Drug	16.1%	168,085	12.7%	126,634	1.27
Marijuana	14.3%	149,293	11.0%	109,683	1.30
Cocaine	3.4%	35,496	2.4%	23,931	1.42
Crack	0.8%	8,352	0.7%	6,980	1.14
Hallucinogens	2.1%	21,924	1.0%	9,971	2.10
Uppers	2.5%	26,100	2.4%	23,931	1.04
Downers	2.9%	30,276	2.2%	21,937	1.32
Rohypnol	1.2%	12,528	1.3%	12,963	0.92
Steroids	1.1%	11,484	0.4%	3,988	2.75
Ecstasy	2.0%	20,880	1.7%	16,951	1.18
Heroin	0.6%	6,264	0.5%	4,986	1.20
DXM (Dextromethorphan)	1.7%	17,748	1.3%	12,963	1.31
Codeine Cough Syrup	4.1%	42,804	2.5%	24,928	1.64
	LIFETIME USE				
	Boys		Girls		Ratio*
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	
Tobacco	41.3%	431,174	37.6%	374,916	1.10
Alcohol	66.5%	694,264	69.3%	691,003	0.96
Inhalants	17.9%	186,877	16.2%	161,533	1.10
Any Illicit Drug	34.3%	358,094	28.8%	287,170	1.19
Marijuana	33.0%	344,522	26.8%	267,228	1.23
Cocaine	8.1%	84,564	6.6%	65,810	1.23
Crack	2.4%	25,056	2.2%	21,937	1.09
Hallucinogens	5.9%	61,596	3.9%	38,888	1.51
Uppers	5.8%	60,552	6.2%	61,821	0.94
Downers	6.1%	63,684	5.8%	57,833	1.05
Rohypnol	3.4%	35,496	3.5%	34,899	0.97
Steroids	2.7%	28,188	1.3%	12,963	2.08
Ecstasy	5.5%	57,420	5.6%	55,839	0.98
Heroin	1.7%	17,748	1.5%	14,957	1.13
DXM (Dextromethorphan)	4.5%	46,980	4.2%	41,879	1.07
Codeine Cough Syrup	9.3%	97,093	7.3%	72,790	1.27

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

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, and Ecstasy (Appendix B, Tables B3 and B4). Girls (69.3 percent) reported a higher rate of lifetime alcohol use than boys (66.5 percent), although both girls and boys alike (33 percent) reported past-month drinking.

Girls surpassed boys in lifetime use of alcohol, although both girls and boys alike reported past-month drinking.

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 report lifetime and current use of steroids or hallucinogens, while girls exceeded boys in reporting lifetime use of alcohol, uppers, Rohypnol, or Ecstasy.

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 1,044,006 for boys and 997,118 for girls in the 2003–2004 school year.¹

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 higher lifetime use than boys (Figure 3.1). In addition, use of illicit drugs among boys has decreased faster than drug use by girls since the peak level in 1998 (a decrease of 15 percent for boys and 11 percent for girls from 1998 to 2004). Much of the decrease in marijuana use between 2002 and 2004 was attributable to less use by boys. While slightly more boys reported heroin use, fewer girls used heroin during the past two surveys.

Figure 3.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug, by Gender: 1990-2004

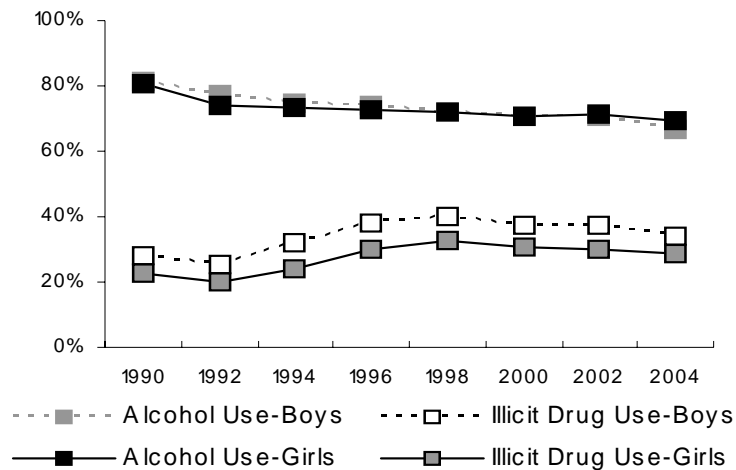


Table 3.2. Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students and Number of Users, by Ethnicity: 2004

PAST-MONTH USE						
	Anglo Students		African American Students		Hispanic Students	
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users
Tobacco	19.6%	174,785	8.7%	23,808	18.6%	150,999
Alcohol	32.8%	292,497	26.8%	73,339	36.2%	293,879
Inhalants	5.8%	51,722	5.0%	13,683	8.4%	68,193
Any Illicit Drug	13.9%	123,955	12.0%	32,838	16.8%	136,386
Marijuana	12.2%	108,795	11.2%	30,649	14.3%	116,090
Cocaine	2.0%	17,835	0.5%	1,368	5.0%	40,591
Crack	0.5%	4,459	0.4%	1,095	1.2%	9,742
Hallucinogens	1.9%	16,943	0.7%	1,916	1.5%	12,177
Uppers	3.5%	31,212	0.9%	2,463	2.2%	17,860
Downers	3.4%	30,320	1.0%	2,737	2.4%	19,484
Rohypnol	0.8%	7,134	0.2%	547	2.3%	18,672
Steroids	0.7%	6,242	0.9%	2,463	0.6%	4,871
Ecstasy	1.8%	16,052	1.4%	3,831	2.1%	17,048
Heroin	0.4%	3,567	0.6%	1,642	0.7%	5,683
DXM (Dextromethorphan)	1.7%	15,160	0.8%	2,189	1.6%	12,989
Codeine Cough Syrup	3.6%	32,103	4.2%	11,493	2.8%	22,731

LIFETIME USE						
	Anglo Students		African American Students		Hispanic Students	
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users
Tobacco	39.4%	351,353	30.0%	82,096	44.9%	364,507
Alcohol	66.3%	591,237	66.2%	181,158	71.8%	582,887
Inhalants	16.0%	142,682	12.4%	33,933	20.4%	165,611
Any Illicit Drug	28.7%	255,935	30.2%	82,643	36.7%	297,938
Marijuana	27.3%	243,450	29.4%	80,454	34.4%	279,266
Cocaine	5.4%	48,155	1.6%	4,378	12.2%	99,042
Crack	1.9%	16,943	1.1%	3,010	3.3%	26,790
Hallucinogens	6.4%	57,073	1.7%	4,652	4.5%	36,532
Uppers	8.5%	75,800	2.0%	5,473	5.3%	43,026
Downers	7.7%	68,666	2.3%	6,294	5.9%	47,897
Rohypnol	2.1%	18,727	1.0%	2,737	6.1%	49,521
Steroids	2.3%	20,510	1.9%	5,199	1.7%	13,801
Ecstasy	5.4%	48,155	3.7%	10,125	6.5%	52,768
Heroin	1.3%	11,593	1.2%	3,284	2.2%	17,860
DXM (Dextromethorphan)	5.3%	47,263	2.0%	5,473	4.4%	35,720
Codeine Cough Syrup	9.6%	85,609	9.8%	26,818	6.7%	54,392

Ethnicity

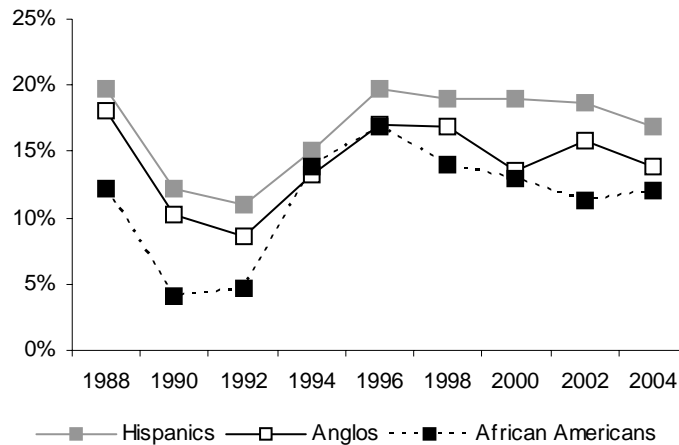
Ethnicity was strongly associated with different rates and patterns of substance use among secondary students (Appendix B, Tables B5, B6, and B7). Table 3.2 compares lifetime and current use of all substances among three ethnic groups, and presents the actual number of users for each substance. The actual 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 891,760 for Anglos, 273,653 for African Americans, and 811,820 for Hispanics in the 2003–2004 school year. Overall, Hispanic youths in 2004 reported the highest rates of lifetime and current use of alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, cocaine/crack, Rohypnol, Ecstasy, and heroin, and the highest lifetime use of tobacco. Anglo students, on the other hand, had the highest lifetime and current use of hallucinogens, uppers, and downers, and the highest current use of tobacco.

Between 1996 and 2004, past-month use of illicit drugs decreased among all three ethnic groups.

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

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 2004, past-month use of illicit drugs decreased among all three ethnic groups, with the most decrease from African American students. After showing a continuous decrease in current illicit drug use from 1996 to 2002, African American youths slightly increased their drug use by 6 percent during the past two years.

Figure 3.2 Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Any Illicit Drug in the Past Month, by Ethnicity: 1988-2004



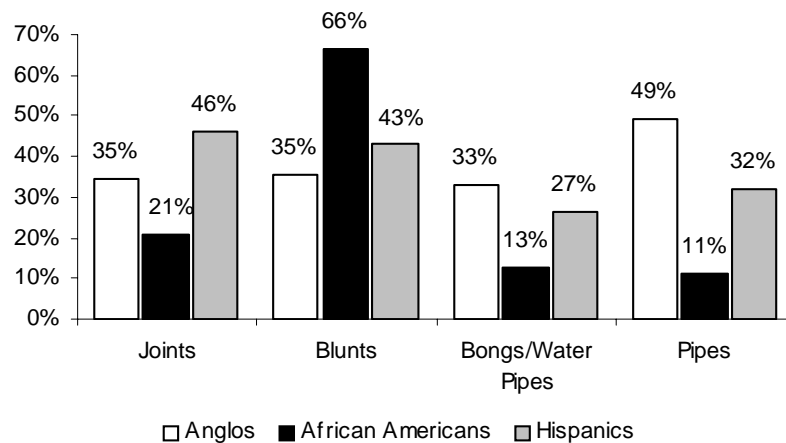
Until 1994, African American students reported much lower marijuana use than did Hispanic and Anglo students. The rapid rise in marijuana use among African American students in 1994 had been related to the use of blunt cigars, which are cheap cigars whose tobacco contents are removed and replaced with marijuana. The popularity of blunt cigars was first documented in Texas in 1994,² and the preference for blunts by African 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 31 percent since 1996. On the other hand, pipes continued to be the most popular way of smoking marijuana among Anglo current users. It is also noted that during the past two years, blunt cigars became more well-liked but joints were less popular among Anglo current users.

Age of First Use

Inhalants, beer, and cigarettes were the first substances tried by Texas secondary school students (both border and non-border students). Students started using “licit” substances earlier than they began using illicit drugs. This was true across all grades (Appendix E, Table E14). Marijuana was the first illicit drug tried by secondary students. Among twelve graders who had used marijuana, the average age of first use was 14.9 years, which was earlier than the age at first use of any other illicit drug.

Table 3.3 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 more than one year since 1990. The average age of first use of alcohol peaked in 1994 and has remained stable since then. However, average age of first use of the illicit drugs has fluctuated up and down.

Figure 3.3. Percentage of Past-Month Marijuana Users Who Always/Most of the Time Used Marijuana in Various Ways, by Ethnicity: 2004 Texas Secondary Students



**Table 3.3. Average Age of First Use (in Years) of Substances
Among Texas Seniors: 1988-2004**

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Tobacco	-	12.8	12.9	13.6	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.6	14.1
Alcohol	12.9	13.3	13.5	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.9
Inhalants	14.4	13.3	13.0	13.9	13.9	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.6
Marijuana	14.6	14.2	14.4	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.9
Cocaine	15.8	15.2	15.2	16.1	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.8
Hallucinogens	15.8	15.0	15.2	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.6
Uppers	15.3	14.5	14.7	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.6	15.4
Downers	15.1	14.1	14.5	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.6	15.3
Heroin	15.4	-	-	-	-	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.2

- Not Available.

In the 2004 survey, about 50 percent of students in grades 7-12 reported that they had started using tobacco before age 13, 54 percent reported initiating alcohol use before age 13, and 30 percent reported first use of marijuana before age 13. Students reporting first use of marijuana before age 13 were more than three times as likely to have heavy marijuana use (daily or weekly use) compared with those who first used marijuana at age 16 or older (31 percent versus 10 percent).

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.

Academic Performance

About 78 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 2004 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.

Students making poor grades were more likely to use substances.

Over the past twelve years, lifetime tobacco use decreased by 29 percent for students reporting A's and B's and by 19 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 56 percent increase in use of illicit drugs for A and B students and a 36 percent increase for students making grades of C or below. While use of substances was

Table 3.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances, by Academic Grades: 1992--2004

	Students Reporting A's and B's							Students Reporting C's, D's, and F's						
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Tobacco	50%	50%	51%	51%	47%	41%	35%	66%	68%	69%	69%	65%	59%	53%
Alcohol	72%	71%	70%	70%	69%	69%	66%	84%	84%	83%	81%	79%	79%	76%
Inhalants	20%	16%	17%	19%	16%	16%	15%	31%	27%	29%	33%	29%	27%	26%
Any Illicit Drug	17%	22%	29%	31%	30%	30%	27%	35%	43%	50%	53%	49%	49%	47%
Marijuana	15%	20%	26%	30%	28%	28%	26%	32%	40%	47%	51%	48%	47%	45%
Cocaine/Crack	4%	4%	5%	7%	7%	7%	6%	9%	10%	13%	17%	16%	15%	14%
Hallucinogens	4%	5%	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%	8%	8%	11%	11%	9%	7%	8%
Uppers	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%	7%	5%	9%	10%	11%	12%	11%	11%	9%
Downers	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	7%	7%	9%	11%	9%	11%	9%
Rohypnol	-	-	-	5%	4%	4%	3%	-	-	-	12%	8%	9%	7%
Ecstasy	2%	2%	5%	4%	4%	7%	5%	4%	3%	8%	7%	7%	14%	9%
Heroin	-	-	-	2%	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	5%	3%	3%	3%

- Not Available.

lower among A and B students, their relatively greater increase in illicit drug use (especially for marijuana, cocaine/crack, and Ecstasy) over years 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 in 2004. The question did not distinguish whether “both parents” referred only to biological parents or could include other two-parent structures (e.g. 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, 63 percent of secondary students who lived in two-parent households had ever drunk alcohol compared to 75 percent of those who lived in other family situations.

Lifetime use of tobacco, alcohol, or inhalants has decreased for students in both family structures since 1992. For students living with both parents, the decrease in tobacco use was 33 percent, while it was 20 percent for students in other living situations (Table 3.5). A worrisome finding is that since 1992, lifetime marijuana use has increased by 54 percent among students living with two parents and by 49 percent for those in other family situations.

Table 3.5. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Substances, by Family Structure: 1992--2004

	Students Living With Both Parents							Students Not Living With Both Parents						
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Tobacco	52%	51%	51%	50%	47%	40%	35%	59%	61%	62%	63%	58%	53%	47%
Alcohol	71%	70%	69%	68%	66%	67%	63%	83%	81%	80%	80%	78%	77%	75%
Inhalants	23%	17%	18%	20%	17%	16%	16%	24%	21%	22%	25%	22%	21%	19%
Any Illicit Drug	19%	23%	28%	31%	29%	28%	26%	29%	36%	42%	46%	42%	43%	41%
Marijuana	16%	20%	26%	29%	27%	27%	24%	26%	33%	40%	45%	41%	41%	39%
Cocaine/Crack	4%	5%	6%	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	7%	9%	12%	12%	11%	10%
Hallucinogens	4%	5%	6%	6%	4%	3%	4%	6%	7%	9%	10%	7%	6%	6%
Uppers	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%	7%	9%	10%	11%	9%	10%	8%
Downers	4%	4%	5%	6%	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	7%	9%	8%	9%	8%
Rohypnol	-	-	-	6%	4%	4%	3%	-	-	-	8%	6%	6%	5%
Ecstasy	2%	2%	5%	4%	4%	7%	4%	3%	3%	7%	6%	6%	12%	8%
Heroin	-	-	-	2%	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	3%	2%	2%	2%

- Not Available.

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 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

As students age, they are more likely to hold jobs. Only 12 percent of seventh graders had jobs compared to 53 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 24 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, 43 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.

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

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, working students were about one and a half times more likely to report

Table 3.6. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance* in the Past School Year, by Socioeconomic Variables and Grade: 2004

	All	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Job							
Yes	63%	43%	50%	61%	66%	65%	70%
No	46%	29%	40%	48%	55%	57%	62%
Allowances							
Yes	48%	31%	41%	48%	57%	59%	68%
No	52%	31%	41%	51%	59%	61%	66%
Family Income Level **							
Free/Reduced-Price Lunch	52%	37%	45%	53%	59%	61%	64%
No Free/Reduced-Price Lunch	51%	27%	38%	49%	59%	60%	68%
Don't Know	44%	26%	37%	47%	54%	57%	63%
Parental Education							
College	47%	26%	36%	46%	55%	57%	65%
Not College	57%	38%	49%	55%	62%	63%	67%
Don't Know	45%	31%	40%	49%	57%	58%	66%

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

** Children in a family of four earning \$ 23,920 a year or less were eligible to receive a free school lunch; children in a family of four earning more than \$23,920 but less than \$34,040 a year were eligible to receive a reduced-price school lunch (Source: US Department of Agriculture, "National School Lunch Program - SY2003-2004 Income Eligibility Guidelines").

Table 3.7. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Selected Substances, by Employment Status: 2004

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*
Cigarettes	48.8%	34.5%	1.42	23.7%	13.3%	1.78
Smokeless Tobacco	17.0%	8.3%	2.05	7.6%	3.2%	2.38
Beer	63.9%	47.6%	1.34	33.8%	19.6%	1.73
Wine Coolers	59.2%	46.5%	1.27	23.8%	16.5%	1.44
Wine	56.2%	42.9%	1.31	19.5%	12.7%	1.53
Liquor	60.7%	41.2%	1.47	31.8%	18.0%	1.77
Any Illicit Drug	41.9%	28.2%	1.49	19.9%	12.7%	1.57
Marijuana	40.0%	26.6%	1.51	17.5%	11.0%	1.59
Cocaine/Crack	10.4%	7.0%	1.48	4.4%	2.8%	1.59
Hallucinogens	7.6%	4.0%	1.93	2.6%	1.2%	2.18
Ecstasy	8.4%	4.6%	1.82	3.0%	1.5%	1.99

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

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.

Also, student employment 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

More than 42 percent of all secondary students in 2004 said that 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 36 percent of all secondary students in 2004 said they qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch and were considered as coming from low-income families, 49 percent did not qualify, and 15 percent said they did not know.

Overall, there was not much 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 eleven, 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 or unrelated for grades ten and twelve.

Parental Education Level

The survey asked students whether either of their parents had graduated from college. About 48 percent of all secondary students said that at least one of their parents had graduated from college, 37 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 (47 percent) than those whose parents had not achieved this educational level (57 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, 17 percent had lived in their district two to three years, and 72 percent had lived there four years or more.

In general, students who had been in the district three or fewer years were more likely to use tobacco, inhalants, marijuana, Rohypnol, steroids, Ecstasy, and heroin than those who had lived in the district more than three years (Appendix B, Tables B14 and B15). In the 2004 survey, 41 percent of the "new" students had ever used tobacco and 19 percent had ever used an inhalant in their lives, compared to 39 percent and 16 percent, respectively, of students who had been in the district more than three years. This pattern was not seen for alcohol, where 68 percent of secondary students who had resided in the district longer reported lifetime drinking as compared to 67 percent for newer students.

Endnotes

¹ Student enrollment data were based on the "2003-2004 Student Enrollment Reports," Austin, TX: Texas Education Agency.

² 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.¹ Included are the findings of the 2004 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 environmental safety, 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 45 percent.

- More students in 2004 reported that most or all of their close friends used marijuana than reported in early 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.
- 39 percent of seniors reported that alcohol was always consumed at parties they attended in the past school year.
- Fewer students perceived the easy availability of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, Ecstasy, and Rohypnol from 2002 to 2004.
- The percentage of past-month alcohol users who always or most of the time got alcohol from stores has decreased by 45 percent since 1994.
- 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, alcohol, marijuana, and steroids as dangerous to use, but less likely to perceive inhalants, cocaine/crack, and heroin as dangerous to use.
- As students got older, the perceived parental disapproval of cigarette and beer use decreased.

- Young people who said that their parents disapproved of teens their age using substances were less likely to use these substances.
- Both border and non-border students whose parents attended school activities were less likely to use alcohol or marijuana.
- Substance users felt considerably less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than did those who did not use substances.
- 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 2004, there was an increase in marijuana use 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 11 percent of seventh graders and 50 percent of seniors in 2004 said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol.

Slightly fewer students said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol in 2004 (31 percent) than in 1988 (33 percent). However, 17 percent of secondary students in 2004 reported that most or all of their close friends smoked marijuana, compared to 12 percent in 1988 (Appendix E, Table E2).

Some 17 percent of the students in 2004 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 68 percent said they had ever drunk alcohol, and they estimated 74 percent of their friends had drunk alcohol. While 30 percent of students reported ever having used marijuana, they estimated that 50 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

About 17 percent of secondary students in 2004 reported that most or all of their close friends smoked marijuana, compared to 12 percent in 1988.

their friends' use. It is also possible that students tend to overestimate the number of their peers who use substances.² 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.

Almost 95 to 97 percent of secondary students in 2004 reported having at least a few friends who felt close to their parents or who cared about making good grades. Alternatively, 35 percent of the students reported having at least a few friends who carried weapons; 24 percent had at least a few friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to be gang members; and 43 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 similar over the past two years.

While the responses of border and non-border students were alike for three of the questions, more non-border students (36 percent) than border students (28 percent) reported having at least a few friends who carried weapons. However, fewer non-border (23 percent) than border (33 percent) students had at least a few friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to belong to one.

Students' substance use 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, 34 percent of secondary students who had ever used marijuana said that all or most of their peers felt close to their parents, while 45 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. More than 9 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.

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.

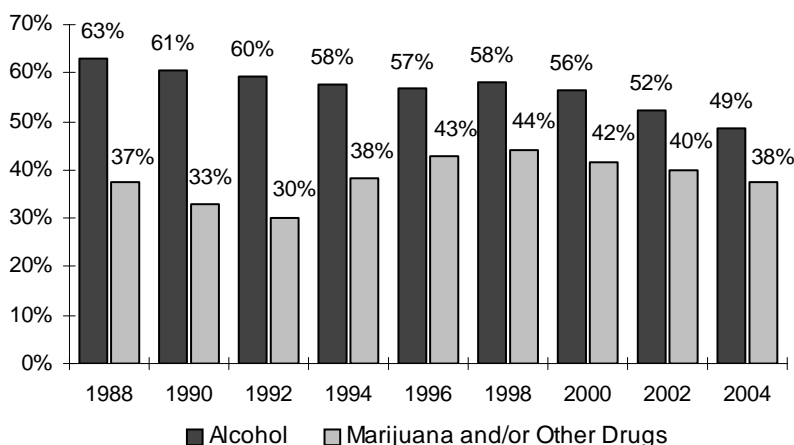
Table 4.1. Peer Behaviors Reported by Lifetime Alcohol or Marijuana Users Compared to Peer Behaviors Reported by Non-Users: 2004 Texas Secondary Students

How Many of Your Friends...	Lifetime Alcohol Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use	
	Users	Non-Users	Users	Non-Users
...Feel Close to Their Parents?				
None	5.1%	6.1%	5.9%	5.2%
A Few	29.6%	21.9%	32.7%	24.7%
Some	27.1%	22.6%	27.7%	24.8%
Most	31.4%	34.9%	27.9%	34.6%
All	6.8%	14.5%	5.8%	10.7%
...Sometimes Carry Weapons?				
None	58.6%	80.2%	47.6%	73.1%
A Few	24.3%	13.1%	27.9%	17.7%
Some	11.3%	4.4%	15.5%	6.3%
Most	4.4%	1.5%	6.7%	2.1%
All	1.5%	0.8%	2.4%	0.8%
...Care About Making Good Grades?				
None	3.3%	3.4%	4.5%	2.8%
A Few	17.0%	11.9%	20.2%	13.3%
Some	25.5%	18.8%	28.7%	21.2%
Most	40.3%	40.1%	36.1%	42.0%
All	13.9%	25.8%	10.6%	20.7%
...Belong to a Gang or Want to be a Gang Member?				
None	71.5%	84.9%	64.2%	80.7%
A Few	15.4%	9.6%	16.6%	12.2%
Some	7.4%	3.2%	9.9%	4.5%
Most	3.9%	1.4%	6.3%	1.8%
All	1.8%	1.0%	3.0%	0.9%
...Wish They Could Drop Out of School?				
None	50.3%	70.6%	42.1%	63.0%
A Few	31.1%	20.1%	33.2%	25.2%
Some	10.9%	5.5%	13.7%	7.3%
Most	4.7%	2.1%	6.7%	2.6%
All	3.1%	1.7%	4.3%	2.0%

Substance Use at Parties

Forty-nine percent of all secondary students (52 percent of border students and 48 percent of non-border students) in 2004 reported that alcohol was used at one or more of the parties they attended during the past school year. Nearly 39 percent of seniors said that alcohol was always consumed at parties they attended, whereas only 3 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. About 38 percent of all secondary students (39 percent of border students and 37 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 (18 percent) were more likely

Figure 4.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Substances Were Used at Some Parties They Attended This School Year: 1988-2004



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 a continual decrease in 2004 after showing a fairly stable level in early years.

Perceived Availability

Students reported that a variety of substances were readily available if they wanted them. Not surprisingly, students said that alcohol, tobacco, and inhalants were easier to obtain than other substances (Appendix E, Table E4). About 68 percent of the students in 2004 thought that alcohol was very or somewhat easy to obtain compared to 61 percent for tobacco, 54 percent for inhalants, 44 percent for marijuana, 23 percent for cocaine, 21 percent for Ecstasy, and 13 to 16 percent for Rohypnol, heroin, or hallucinogens.

Older students said that it was easier to get substances than did younger students. For example, 43 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 easy to obtain (Figure 4.2). Some 21 percent of border students said that cocaine was very easy to get, compared to 12 percent of non-border students.

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, 45 percent of all secondary students in 2004 who said that alcohol

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

Figure 4.2 Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Said Selected Substances Were Very Easy to Obtain: 2004

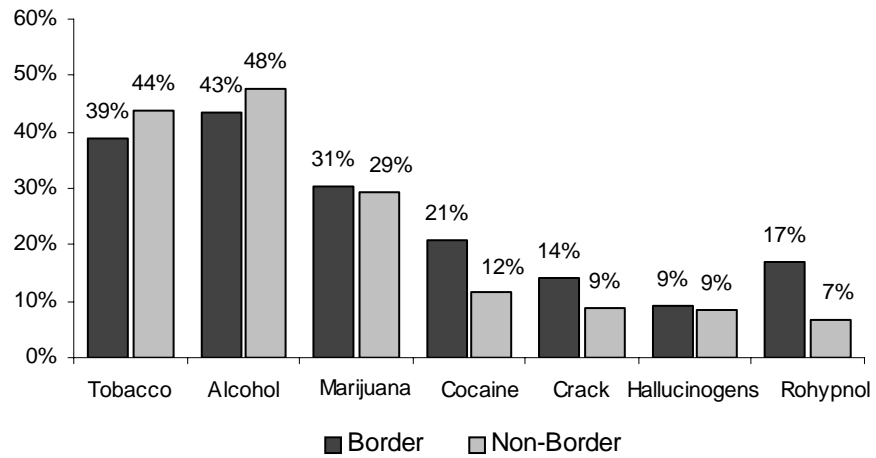


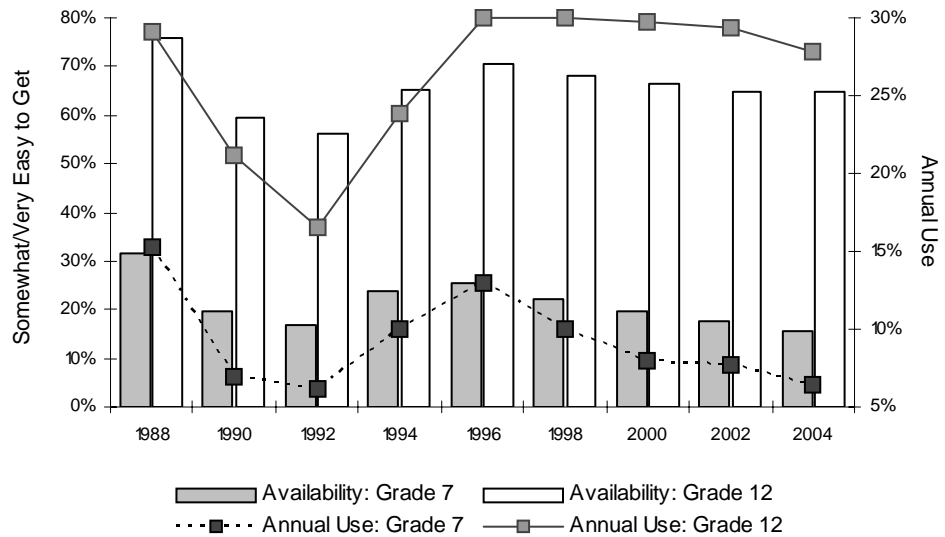
Table 4.2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Perceived Availability: 2004

	Impossible to Get	Very Difficult to Get	Somewhat Difficult to Get	Somewhat Easy to Get	Very Easy to Get
Tobacco	2.6%	4.5%	9.9%	14.9%	29.5%
Alcohol	8.3%	13.7%	24.5%	33.6%	45.2%
Marijuana	1.0%	2.2%	5.8%	15.9%	31.5%
Cocaine	0.2%	0.5%	2.3%	6.2%	14.5%
Hallucinogens	0.2%	0.8%	2.2%	4.7%	9.4%
Rohypnol	0.2%	0.4%	1.9%	4.7%	8.9%
Ecstasy	0.1%	0.8%	1.6%	4.4%	9.2%
Heroin	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	2.0%	3.1%

was very easy to obtain actually drank alcohol during the past month before 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 fewer students perceived the easy availability of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, Ecstasy, and Rohypnol from 2002 to 2004, the perceptions of availability of cocaine, crack, and heroin remained constant. 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 and tenth graders in 2004 than in 1996 thought marijuana, cocaine/crack, and heroin were fairly easy or very easy to get.

Figure 4.3. Trends in Perceived Availability and Annual Use of Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students in Grades 7 and 12: 1988-2004



Prevalence use of marijuana increases when students perceive that marijuana is easy to obtain.

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 2004. 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 2004. The annual rate of marijuana use fluctuated correspondingly; the prevalence rate was 29 percent in 1988, 17 percent in 1992, and 28 percent in 2004. Among seventh graders, this relationship was even clearer.

The survey asked students how often they got alcoholic beverages from various sources. Figure 4.4 shows that alcohol continues to be seen as less available in terms of buying from stores. 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 2004 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 or friends (Figure 4.5). The nearness to Mexico and its lower legal drinking age may make the acquisition of alcohol from commercial sources easier for border students.

Figure 4.4. Percentage of Past-Month Alcohol Users Who Always/Most of the Time Get Alcohol From Various Sources, Texas Secondary Students: 1994-2004

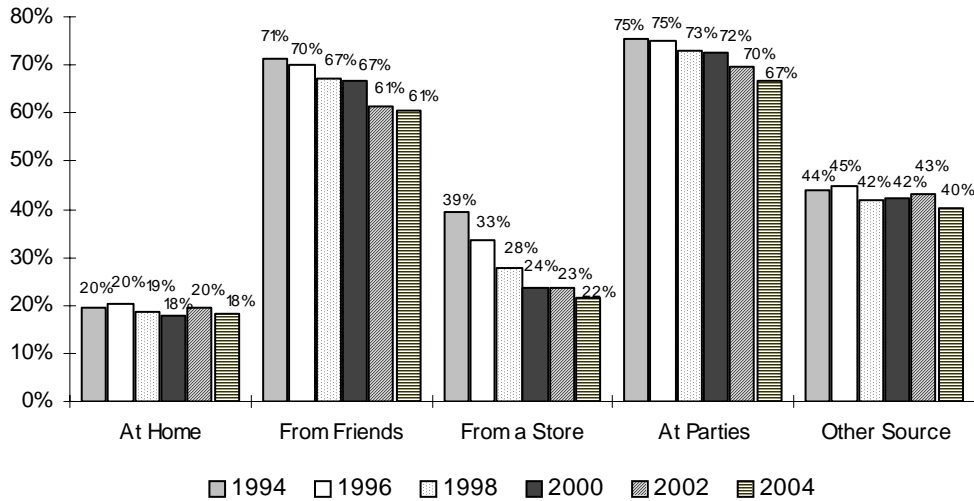
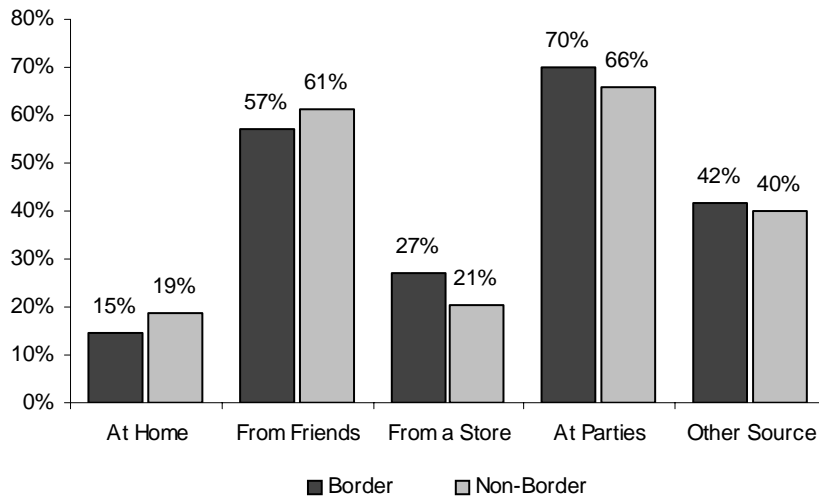


Figure 4.5. Percentage of Past-Month Alcohol Users Who Always/Most of the Time Get Alcohol From Various Sources, Border and Non-Border Secondary Students: 2004



Perceived Danger of Substances

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 46 to 50 percent of secondary students in 2004 thought that tobacco or alcohol was very dangerous to use. Sixty-one percent of the students thought marijuana was very dangerous to use, and three-fourths believed that inhalants and steroids were very dangerous. Some 83 to 87 percent thought that cocaine, crack, Ecstasy, and heroin were very dangerous to use.

Youths who believed substances were dangerous to use were less likely to use them.

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, alcohol, marijuana, and steroids to be very dangerous, but less likely to see 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. Nineteen percent of secondary students who thought alcohol was very dangerous to use actually drank in the past month, compared to 64 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, 54 percent of those who believed marijuana was not dangerous at all had used it.

Over time, the trend in perceived danger of substances corresponds with trends in substance use. Figure 4.7 shows the relationship of marijuana use and selected risk factors in the past twelve years. From 1992 to 1998, 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: 2004

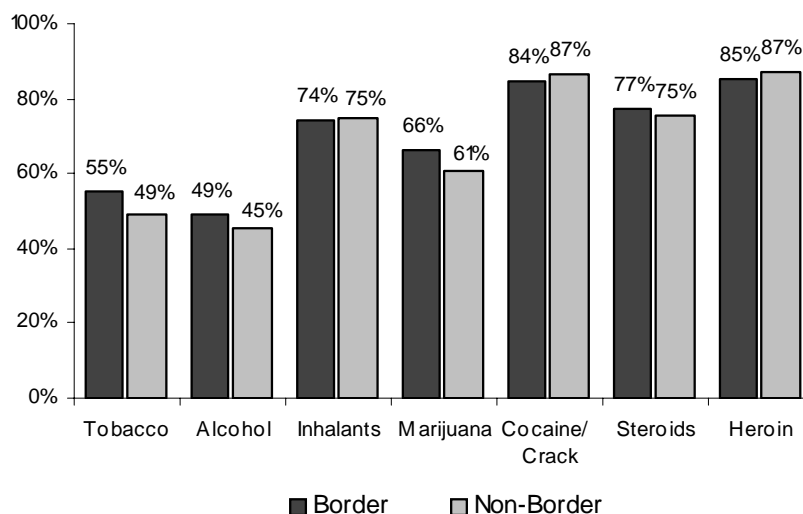
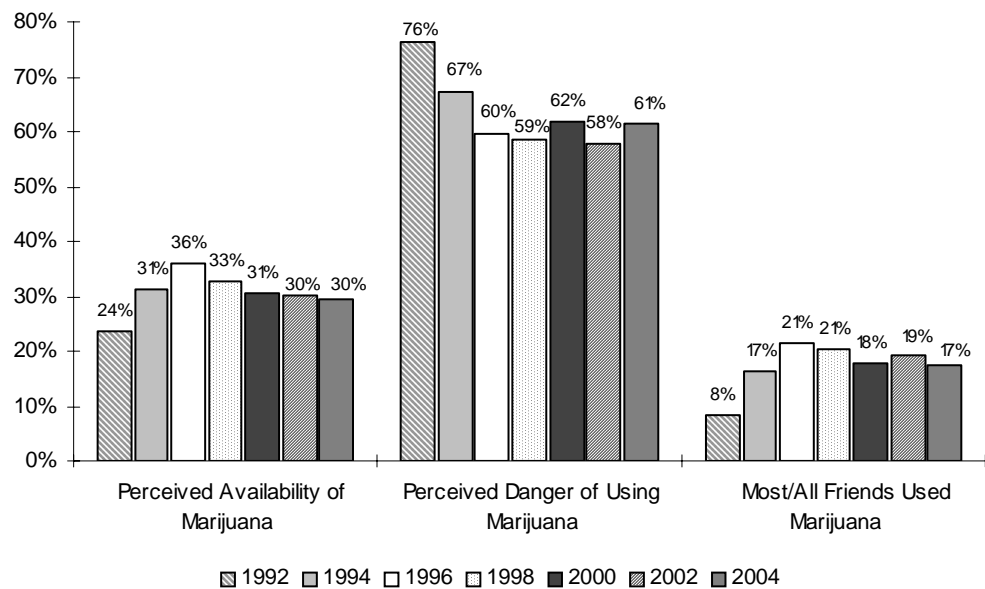


Table 4.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Selected Substances, by Perceived Danger: 2004

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All
Tobacco	7.8%	20.6%	35.3%	48.6%
Alcohol	18.7%	39.8%	53.1%	64.2%
Inhalants	4.5%	11.1%	18.8%	26.5%
Marijuana	3.7%	16.0%	32.0%	54.4%
Cocaine	1.3%	10.2%	23.9%	22.2%
Crack	0.4%	2.4%	7.8%	8.1%
Ecstasy	0.9%	5.9%	15.2%	13.4%
Steroids	0.3%	1.3%	3.5%	7.4%
Heroin	0.3%	1.8%	8.6%	5.8%

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: 1992-2004



Perceived Parental Attitudes

The majority of secondary students in 2004 perceived that their parents strongly disapproved of youths their age using cigarettes (72 percent), beer (64 percent), or marijuana (81 percent). Non-border students were more likely than border students to perceive parental disapproval toward substance use.

As students got older, the perceived parental disapproval of cigarette and beer use declined (Figure 4.8). In contrast, there was not much difference in parental disapproval by grade for marijuana: about 79 to 83

percent of students in all grades reported that their parents strongly disapproved.

Youths 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. Only 19 percent of all secondary students whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved of their drinking beer actually drank in the past month before the 2004 survey, compared to 50 percent of those whose parents strongly or mildly approved and 47 percent of those who reported their parents as neutral (Table 4.4). Similar behavior patterns were seen for cigarette and marijuana smokers.

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; while only 4 percent of the twelfth graders did not know. However, many students begin substance use at an early age. Seventh graders who

Figure 4.8. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students, by Grade, Whose Parents Strongly Disapproved of Kids Their Age Using Cigarettes, Beer, and Marijuana: 2004

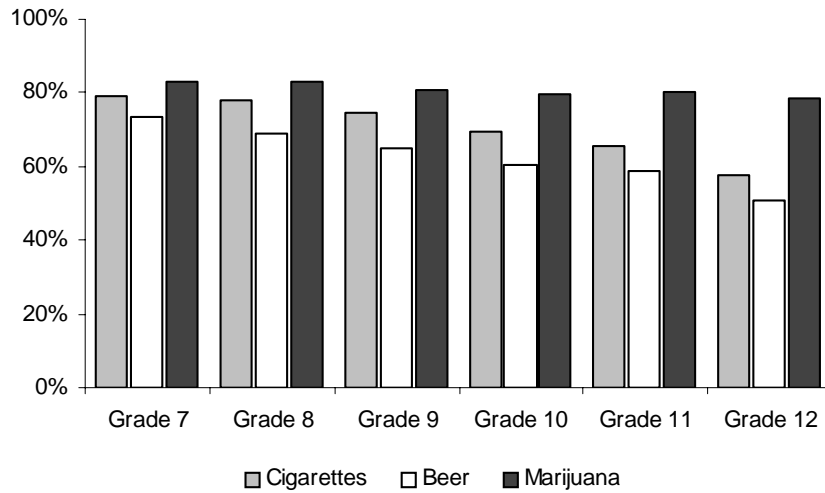


Table 4.4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Cigarettes, Beer, and Marijuana in the Past Month, by Perceived Parental Attitudes: 2004

	Past-Month Cigarette Use	Past-Month Beer Use	Past-Month Marijuana Use
Parents Disapproved	13%	19%	11%
Parents Approved	39%	50%	38%
Parents Neither Disapproved nor Approved	39%	47%	36%
Don't Know How Parents Felt	15%	20%	12%

Parents need to make their disapproval of substance use known early.

used tobacco reported first use of tobacco at 10.6 years, and those seventh graders who used marijuana began at 11.4 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 drinking beer, compared to only 8 percent of those in 2004. About 11 percent of the students in 1988 were not sure of their parents' attitudes toward marijuana use, compared to 8 percent in 2004.

The differences in the perceptions of parental attitudes between 1988 and 2004 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 between 1994 and 2004. Likewise, annual use of marijuana among seniors declined from 1988 to 1992 and then rose again after 1994.

Parental Attendance at School Events

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 (49 percent of border and 43 percent of non-border students) in 2004 said that their parents regularly participated in such school-related activities, same as in 2002.

Figure 4.9. Trends in Perceived Parental Disapproval and Annual Use of Marijuana Among Texas Seniors: 1988-2004

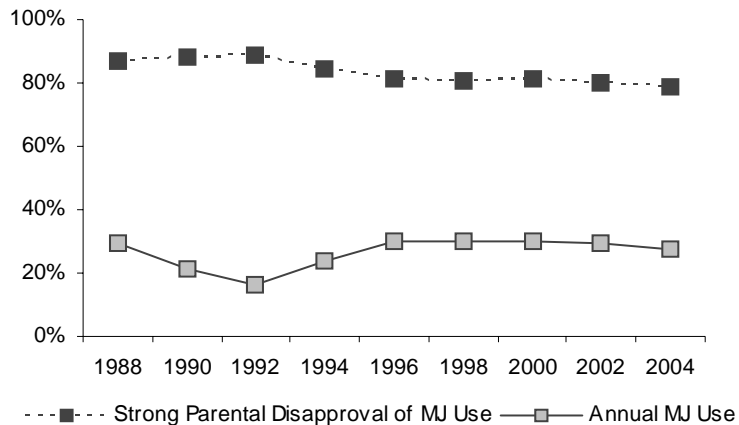
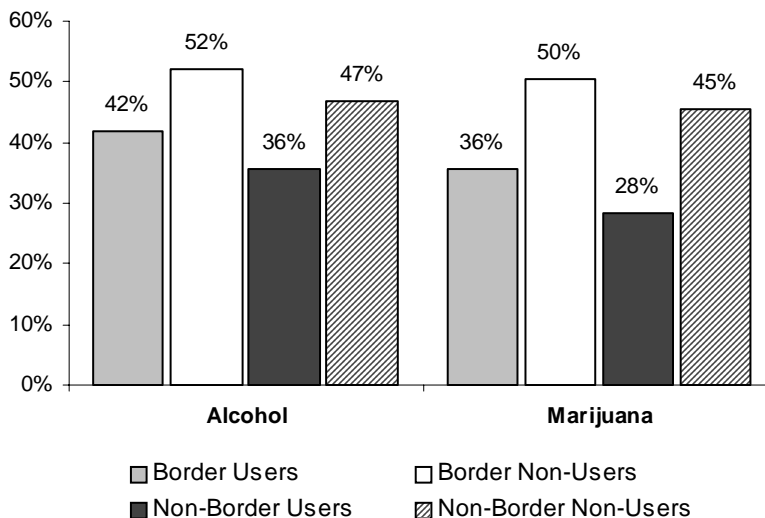


Figure 4.10. Parental Attendance at School Events for Past-Month Alcohol and Marijuana Users Compared to Non-Users, Border and Non-Border Secondary Students: 2004



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

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, 42 percent of border students who used alcohol in the past month said that their parents usually attended school events, while 52 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 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 Environmental 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.” The perceptions of safety measure the youths’ general sense of safety and concern in their surroundings. In 2004, only 2 percent of all secondary students said their homes were not very safe or not safe at all, while 10 percent felt unsafe in their neighborhoods and 14 percent felt unsafe at school.

The perceptions of safety for home or neighborhoods increased with grade level. For example, 35 percent of seventh graders thought their neighborhoods were very safe, as compared to 52 percent of seniors. However, the increased pattern by grade level did not hold for perceptions of school safety. While there was little difference between border and non-

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

border students in perceptions about safety of their homes, border students were less likely than non-border students to feel very safe in their neighborhoods (31 percent versus 43 percent) or at schools (33 percent versus 37 percent).

The perceived environmental safety has a strong link to adolescents' substance use behavior.³ 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 instance, 77 percent of secondary students who had ever drunk alcohol felt very safe at home compared to 85 percent of non-drinkers (40 percent versus 44 percent in neighborhoods, and 34 percent versus 41 percent in schools). Similar patterns but with less impact were reported by marijuana users and non-users.

Gambling

Three questions about gambling behavior were asked in the school survey because gambling has been found to be associated with substance use and abuse among youths as well as adults.⁴ In 2004, some 16 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 36 percent of students aged 18 or older also reported buying a lottery ticket in the past year. The percentage of students

Table 4.5. Perceptions of Safety for Lifetime Substance Users Compared to Non-Users: 2004 Texas Secondary Students

How Safe Do You Feel...	Lifetime Alcohol Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use	
	Users	Non-Users	Users	Non-Users
...in Your Home?				
Very Safe	76.7%	84.6%	75.0%	81.0%
Somewhat Safe	20.1%	13.0%	21.0%	16.6%
Not Very Safe	1.5%	0.9%	1.8%	1.1%
Not Safe At All	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%
Don't Know	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.1%
...in Your Neighborhood?				
Very Safe	40.2%	43.5%	41.8%	41.0%
Somewhat Safe	47.2%	44.5%	45.0%	47.0%
Not Very Safe	8.5%	7.6%	8.5%	8.0%
Not Safe At All	2.2%	1.9%	2.8%	1.8%
Don't Know	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%
...at School?				
Very Safe	33.8%	41.1%	33.9%	37.2%
Somewhat Safe	48.6%	44.0%	46.8%	47.3%
Not Very Safe	9.8%	8.1%	10.1%	8.9%
Not Safe At All	4.6%	4.0%	5.5%	3.9%
Don't Know	3.2%	2.7%	3.7%	2.8%

Some 22 percent of boys and 14 percent of girls in secondary schools said they had bought a lottery ticket in the past year.

under age 18 who bought lottery tickets did not increase with age; 17 percent of 13-year-old students and 15 percent of 17-year-old students reported they bought tickets in the past year. In addition to playing the lottery, 32 percent of secondary students said they had participated in other kinds of activities which involved gambling for money. These percentages ranged from 27 to 35 percent across grades.

Border students under age 18 (22 percent) were more likely to have bought a lottery ticket in the past year than their peers elsewhere in the state (15 percent), while legal-age border and non-border students alike had played the lottery. About 27 percent of border students and 33 percent of non-border students said they had participated in other kinds of gambling activities, besides lottery play.

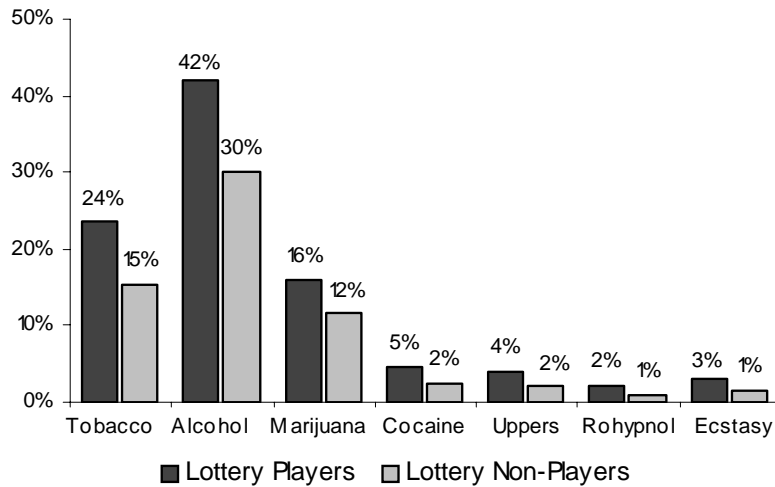
Boys were more likely to have gambled, with 22 percent of boys and 14 percent of girls in secondary schools having bought a lottery ticket, and 47 percent of boys and 19 percent of girls having participated in other gambling activities. In terms of ethnicity, 21 percent of Hispanic students and 16 percent of African Americans or Anglos had played the lottery. About 35 percent of African American students and 31 to 32 percent of Hispanic or Anglo students had participated in other gambling activities.

Students who had poorer academic grades reported more gambling activities. About 15 percent of students who made A's had bought lottery tickets compared to 24 percent of students who made F's; and, 28 percent of A students had participated in other gambling activities compared to 46 percent of students who earned grades of F.

Those students who had jobs were more likely to gamble. Some 16 percent of secondary students who did not have a job bought lottery tickets, as compared to 25 percent who had jobs and bought lottery tickets. Also, 30 percent of those without jobs participated in other gambling activities, as compared to 40 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. Most students reported spending very little money on gambling, with 64 percent of all secondary students surveyed in 2004 spending no money on gambling, 18 percent spending \$10 or less, 10 percent spending \$11 to \$50, 4 percent spending \$51 to \$100, and 4 percent spending more than \$100 on gambling activities over the past year.

Compared to 2002, fewer students reported they were involved in playing the lottery. Much of the drop in buying a lottery ticket was among

Figure 4.11. Percentage of Texas Secondary School Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Texas Lottery Participation: 2004



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

girls, Hispanics, students making poor grades, and students who had jobs. However, students' participation in other kinds of gambling behavior slightly increased in the past two years.

Students who gambled were more likely to use substances, especially tobacco and alcohol (Figure 4.11). Among those who played the Texas Lottery, 24 percent were current users of tobacco, as compared to 15 percent of those who had not bought lottery tickets. Some 42 percent of lottery players drank alcohol in the past month, while 30 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 2004 survey, 18 percent of all secondary students did not participate in any outside activity, 58 percent participated in one or two types of outside activities, and 24 percent had three or more types of extracurricular activities. Younger students, girls, and Anglo students were more likely to participate in multiple extracurricular activities.

Border students were less likely to participate in extracurricular activities than non-border students. About 23 percent of border students did not participate in any type of outside activity compared to 17 percent of non-border students. Those border students who were involved in extracurricular activities participated, on average, in a smaller number of activities.

Table 4.6. Participation of Border and Non-Border Secondary School Students in Extracurricular Activities, by Past-Month Alcohol or Marijuana Use: 2004

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%	22%	21%	15%	32%	22%	30%	15%
1	37%	37%	35%	33%	35%	37%	37%	33%
2	20%	22%	22%	25%	17%	22%	18%	25%
3 or More	19%	19%	22%	27%	16%	19%	15%	27%

Overall, substance use was lower among students who participated in extracurricular activities than those students who did not participate.

There were some differences between adolescents who used substances and those who did not use substances in regard to extracurricular activity participation (Table 4.6). 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 22 percent of non-drinkers, while among non-border students, past-month drinkers reported 21 percent versus 15 percent for non-drinkers. 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.

VOE/ Work Study

Three percent of all secondary students in 2004 were involved in vocational education (VOE) 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/work study also reported the highest rates of substance use among all students who participated in extracurricular activities. For example, 17 percent of VOE/work study students reported past-month use of any illicit drug, compared to 12 percent for athletes, 9 percent for choir students, and 8 percent for band/orchestra members.

Figure 4.12. Percentage of Texas Secondary School Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2004

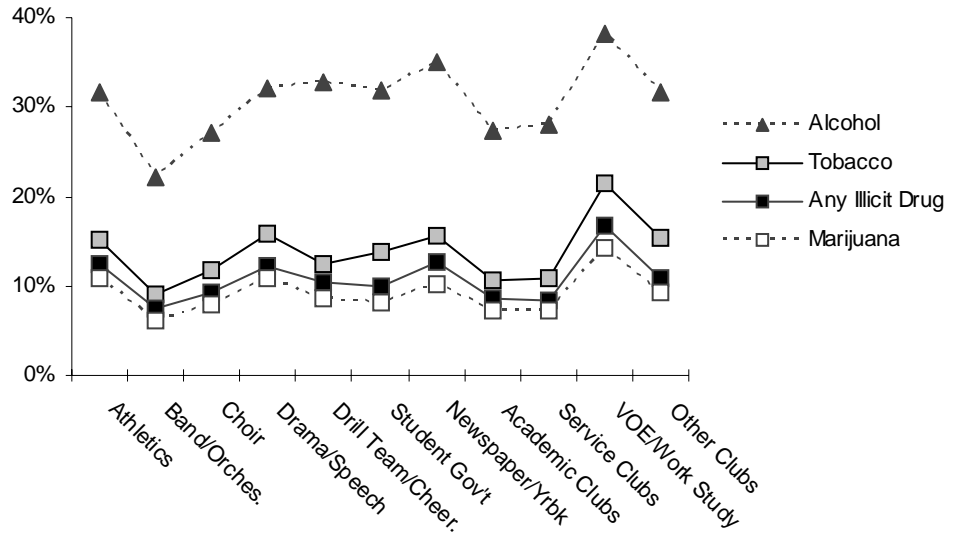
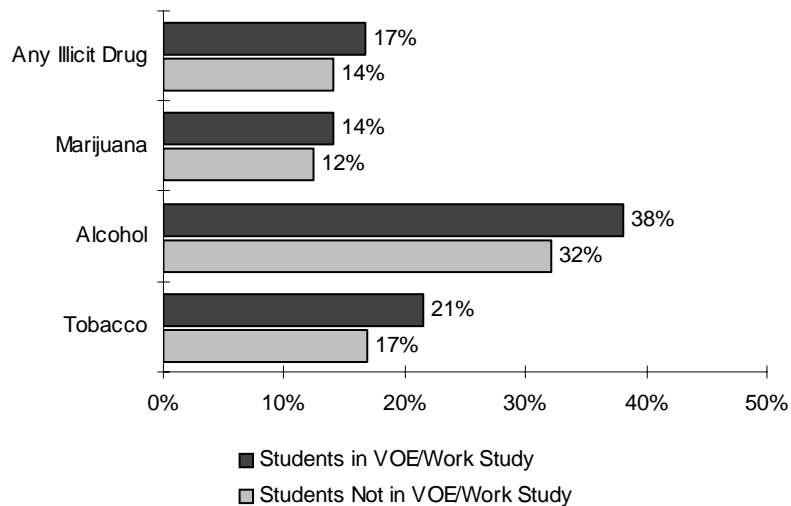


Figure 4.13. Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Texas Secondary Students Who Participated in VOE/Work Study Programs Versus Students Who Did Not Participate in Those Programs: 2004



Drama/Speech

About 17 percent of students participated in drama and speech programs. These students reported the second highest rate of current cigarette use at 15 percent, which was exceeded only by the VOE/work study students. Drama and speech students also had relatively high current use of alcohol and illicit drugs.

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, 12 percent reported current use of an illicit drug compared to 16 percent of the non-athletes. Athletes had the highest rate for current use of smokeless tobacco (5 percent).

***Newspaper/
Yearbook***

Five 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 or current use of alcohol was higher than those who were not involved in student newspaper or yearbook. Students in this activity had the second highest rate of current alcohol use at 35 percent.

Choir

Almost 15 percent of students participated in choir. Participation in choir decreased linearly from 20 percent of seventh graders to 11 percent of seniors. Choir members reported 9 percent of current illicit drug use compared to 15 percent for non-choir members. Current use of smokeless tobacco, beer, or liquor was among the lowest of all the groups.

***Drill Team/
Cheerleaders***

Eleven percent of secondary students were drill team members and cheerleaders. This group had the highest rate of lifetime alcohol use at 69 percent. Wine coolers were the favorite alcoholic beverage with current use reported at 22 percent. Current use of illicit drugs was only 10 percent among drill team members and cheerleaders, compared to 14 percent for non-members. Drill team members and cheerleaders reported the lowest rates of smokeless tobacco use among students who participated in extracurricular activities.

***Academic
Clubs***

About 23 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 8 percent current use of illicit drugs compared to 16 percent use by non-academic club students. Current cigarette use was the second lowest at 10 percent. Students in this club were also at the low end of alcohol use.

***Student
Government***

More than 6 percent of students were involved in student government. Participation in student government increased with grade level. Only 5 percent of seventh graders were involved, as compared to 13 percent of seniors. Ten percent of student government members reported current use of any illicit drug compared to 14 percent of those not active in student government. Current beer drinking was the second highest at 23 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 (8 percent versus 15 percent current use).

Band/Orchestra

The 23 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 16 percent). Current cigarette use was only 8 percent, and smokeless tobacco use was 2 percent. Involvement with band/orchestra decreased linearly by grade level. About 37 percent of seventh graders were in band or orchestra, but by twelfth grade, only 16 percent were involved.

Other Clubs

The school survey also queried about membership in “other” clubs. Thirty-one percent of students belonged to these clubs. Members of these clubs reported current use of illicit drugs at 11 percent, compared to 16 percent for students who did not belong to “other” clubs.

Changes Between 1994 and 2004

The percentage changes in prevalence of substance use varied across activities from 1994 to 2004 (Appendix F, Tables F1-F4). Rates of past-month drinking or tobacco use decreased in this time period for all of the activity groups. Students in band/orchestra, academic clubs, and services clubs had greater decreases in past-month use of tobacco or alcohol than did students who were not involved in these activities.

Although current marijuana use showed a significant drop during the past two years, the rate in 2004 was still fairly higher than the 1994 rate for all groups, except band/orchestra and choir members. While the levels of use were higher for students who were not involved in extracurricular activities, the increases between 1994 and 2004 in marijuana use were greater for students who participated in the activities (except athletics and drill team/cheerleader) than those who did not.

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. Substance abuse education and prevention efforts need to be incorporated into the activities of these organizations.

Endnotes

¹ J. David Hawkins, Richard F. Catalano, and Janet Y. Miller, "Risk and protective factors for alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: Implications for substance abuse prevention," *Psychological Bulletin*, 112(1):64-105, 1992; Jane C. Maxwell, Lynn S. Wallisch, David Farabee, Liang Y. Liu, and Richard T. Spence, "A Model for Assessing Prevention Needs," *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 17(3): 315-334, Feb. 1997.

² 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.
<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/college/1997/index.html>

³ Liang Y. Liu, "Perceived Environmental Safety and Substance Use: Texas School Students in Grades 7-12," Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Austin, Texas, July 2004.
<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/PerceivedSafety2002%20FINAL.pdf>

⁴ Lynn S. Wallisch, *1995 Texas Survey of Adult and Adolescent Gambling Behavior*, Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, August 1996.
<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/gambling/gambling1995.pdf>

Chapter 5

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

To reveal 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. These 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.

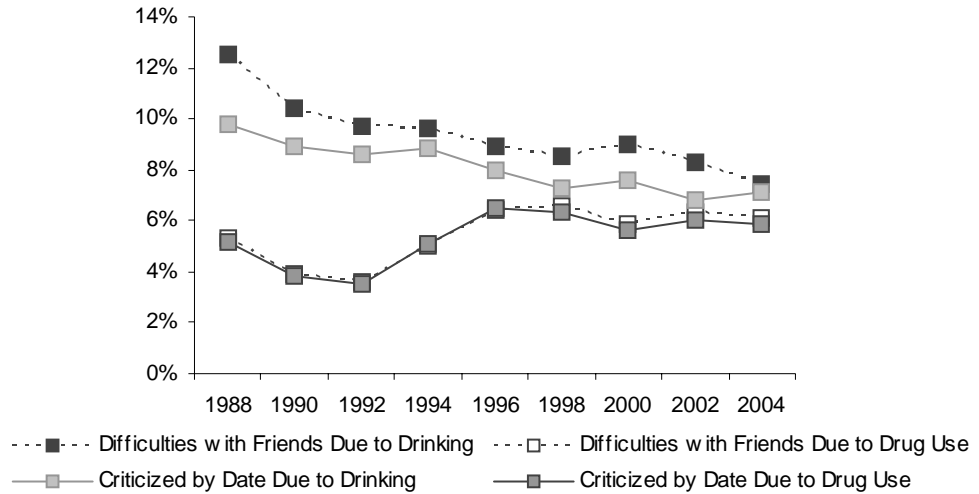
During the past school year, 10 percent of all secondary students went to school drunk and 11 percent went to school high on marijuana on at least one occasion.

- More than 21 percent of all secondary students reported that they had experienced at least one of the five negative 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.
- Almost 10 percent of all secondary students went to school drunk and 11 percent went to school high on marijuana on at least one occasion during the past school year, and those who attended class while high on marijuana did so on more days than those who were drunk.
- Compared to 1992, seniors in 2004 were two times more likely to report experiencing drug-related problems with their peers or dates.
- More students in the upper grades said they had trouble with the law because of alcohol consumption.
- About 23 percent of border seniors and 24 percent of non-border seniors reported driving a car after having a good bit to drink at least once in the past year; 14 percent of border seniors and 19 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 7 percent of all secondary students in 2004 reported having trouble with their friends or 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.

Figure 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Difficulties with Friends or Dates Due to Substance Use: 1988-2004



Older students were more likely to have had these problems than younger students. For example, 11 percent of seniors said they had difficulties with friends because of their drinking compared to only 3 percent of seventh graders. Border and non-border students reported similar percentages in these responses.

Figure 5.1 shows that 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 2004. About 3 percent of seniors in 1992 had trouble with friends, and 4 percent were criticized by dates because of their drug use. By 2004, the frequency of these problems among seniors increased to 7 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Trouble with School

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. Students who had missed class were more likely to have used alcohol or drugs than other students. In the 2004 survey, secondary students who had used marijuana in the past year reported being absent an average of 4.8 days due to illness or other reasons, while non-users reported being absent 3.8 days. Students who had drunk alcohol in the past year reported an average of 4.6 days absent as compared to non-drinkers, who reported 3.5 days absent. Inhalant users reported an average of 4.9 days absent as compared to 3.9 days absent for inhalant non-users. Overall, non-border students were absent slightly more than border students due to illness or other reasons.

Table 5.1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Substances in the Past Month, by Absences and Conduct Problems: 2004

	Number of Days Absent From School			
	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
Tobacco	11%	17%	21%	25%
Alcohol	23%	33%	38%	39%
Inhalants	5%	6%	8%	10%
Marijuana	8%	12%	15%	18%
Any Illicit Drug	9%	14%	18%	21%

	Number of Days with Conduct Problems at School			
	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
Tobacco	10%	24%	36%	41%
Alcohol	23%	44%	56%	58%
Inhalants	4%	9%	14%	19%
Marijuana	6%	17%	31%	39%
Any Illicit Drug	7%	20%	35%	43%

Table 5.1 shows that substance use increased along with the number of days absent that students reported in 2004. 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 33 percent of those who had been absent one to three days, and 39 percent of those who had missed ten or more days. This pattern was also seen for other substances.

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

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 4.9 days during the school year, while students who did not use marijuana reported that this had occurred on only 1.5 days. Alcohol drinkers reported having school conduct problems on an average of 3.2 days as compared to 1.2 days for non-drinkers. Inhalant users were in trouble on 4.9 days as compared to 1.8 days for inhalant non-users.

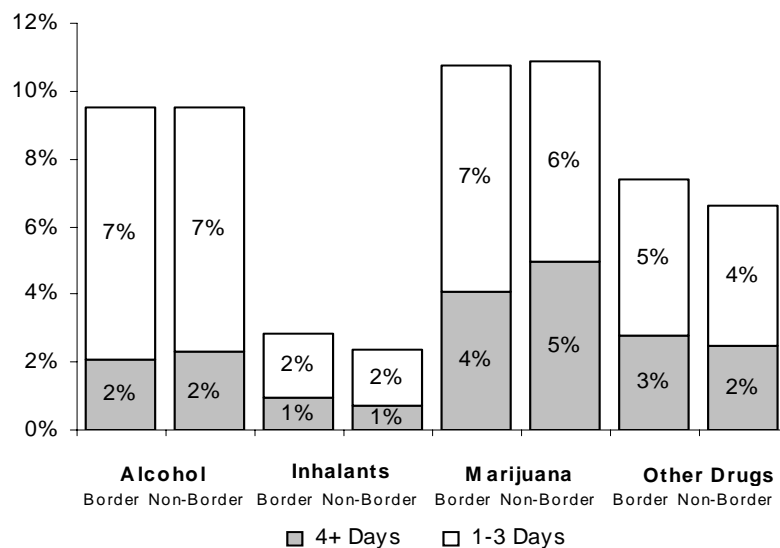
As shown in Table 5.1, among those secondary students who reported no conduct problems during the school year, only 23 percent had drunk alcohol and 6 percent had used marijuana in the past month. By contrast, among students who had conduct problems on ten or more days, 58 percent had drunk alcohol and 39 percent had used marijuana in the past month. This pattern was also true for other substances.

Class Attendance While Drunk or High

About 10 percent of all secondary students in 2004 said they had attended class while drunk at least once during the past school year; whereas, 11 percent went to school while high on marijuana; 7 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 high on inhalants or drugs other than marijuana. However, both border and non-border students were almost identical in reporting class attendance while drunk or while high on marijuana.

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: 2004



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. About 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 (7 percent of seniors versus 2 percent of seventh graders) said they had trouble with the law because of alcohol consumption.

Some 3.1 percent of border and 2.6 percent of non-border students had gotten into trouble with the police in the past year due to their drug use, and 2.6 percent of border and 1.7 percent of non-border students reported problems with their teachers due to their drug use. The differences across grade level in terms of drug-related problems with police or teachers were also small.

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

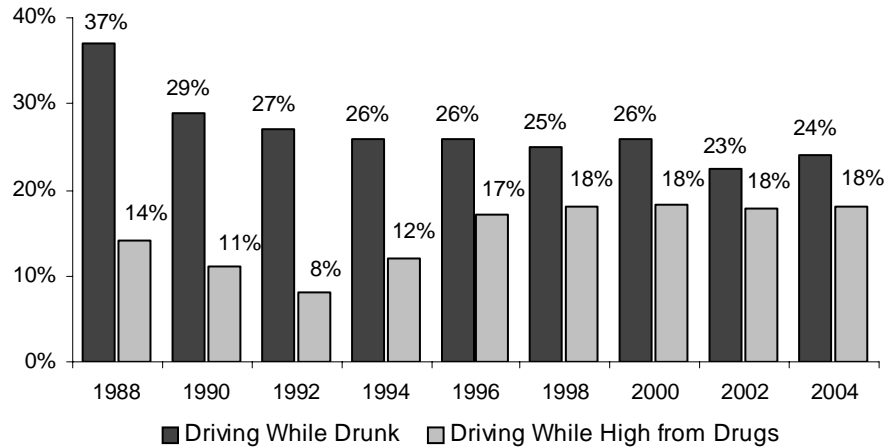
Driving while drunk or high from drugs is one of the most disturbing consequences of substance use by adolescents. About 24 percent of seniors in the 2004 survey admitted they had driven a car after having had “a good bit to drink” at least once in the past year. Among these seniors, 16 percent had driven in this condition one to three times, 4 percent had done so from four to nine times, and another 4 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, more than 9 percent had done so one to three times, 3 percent had done so from four to nine times, and another 6 percent had done so ten or more times during the past year.

Male seniors were more likely than female seniors to report driving after having a good bit to drink (30 percent versus 19 percent) or driving while high from drugs (24 percent versus 13 percent). In terms of regional differences, 23 percent of border seniors and 24 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. Also, 14 percent of border seniors admitted having driven when they were high from drugs as compared to 19 percent of non-border seniors.

The percentage of seniors who reported driving while high from drugs reached its peak level of 18 percent during 1998-2004.

As Figure 5.3 shows, 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 1998-2004.

Figure 5.3. Percentage of Texas Seniors Who Had Driven While Drunk or High from Drugs: 1988-2004



Chapter 6

Sources of Information and Assistance for Substance Problems

This chapter briefly presents the substance abuse education and information that students may have received at school and the resources they might use if they needed help with a substance abuse problem. Findings about whether students had sought any help in the past year for substance-related problems were also included.

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 consistently dropped from 87 percent in 1990 to 60 percent in 2004.
- 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 73 percent 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.
- Eight percent of all secondary students (11 percent of border and 7 percent of non-border students) in 2004 said they already had sought help for their substance use.
- Students in the upper 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 60 percent in 2004. The sources of information that secondary students reported most often in 2004 were health classes, assembly programs, and an invited school guest (Appendix E, Table E12).

More border students reported receiving substance abuse information from a school source than did non-border students.

Slightly more secondary students in 2004 (57 percent) than in 2002 (56 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 62 percent of border students and 59 percent of non-border students reported receiving substance abuse information from a school source in 2004 (Figure 6.2). Border students were more likely than non-border students to report 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: 1990-2004

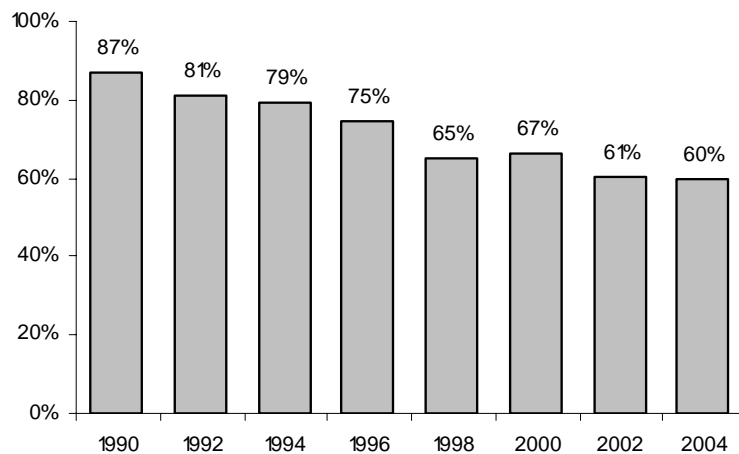
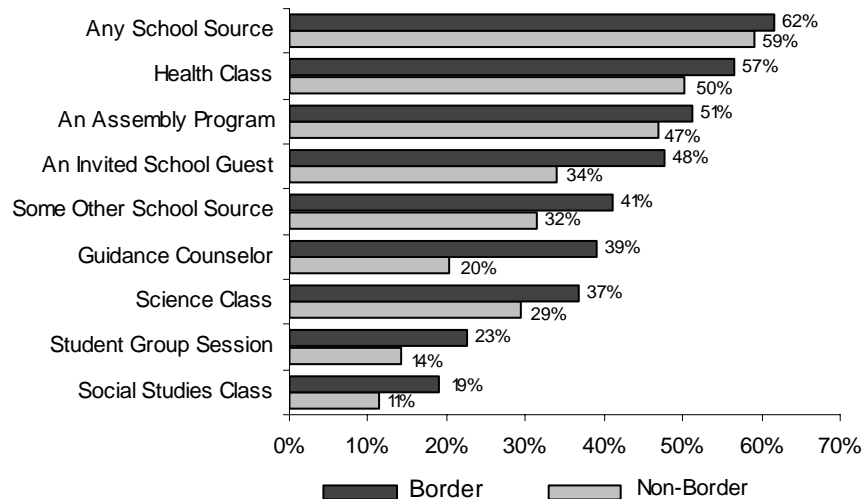


Figure 6.2. Percentage of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students Who Had Received Information on Drugs or Alcohol During the Past School Year from Various Sources: 2004



Where Students Would Go for Help

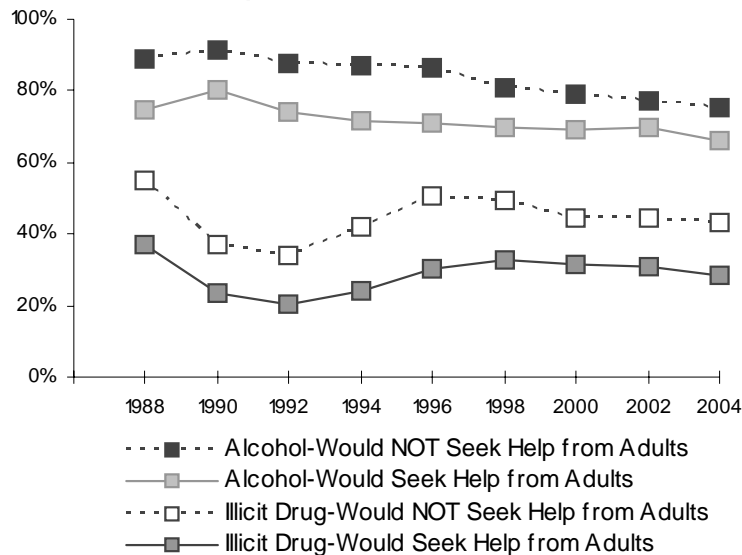
Seventy-three percent of secondary students said they would go to friends for help with a substance problem.

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.” About 89 percent of all secondary students in 2004 said that they would go to at least one of the sources listed if they needed help for a substance problem. About 73 percent of secondary students would go to friends for help, while 58 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 39 percent would seek help from a physician or from a counselor or program outside of school, and 32 percent would go to a counselor or program at school. Seventeen percent said they would not go to anyone 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 or parents 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, parents, medical doctors, or another adult in their school, such as a nurse or teacher. But when all adults were considered, 80 to 81 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, 66 percent of secondary students in 2004 who said they would seek help from adults for a substance abuse problem

Figure 6.3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Whether or Not They Would Seek Help from Adults: 1988-2004



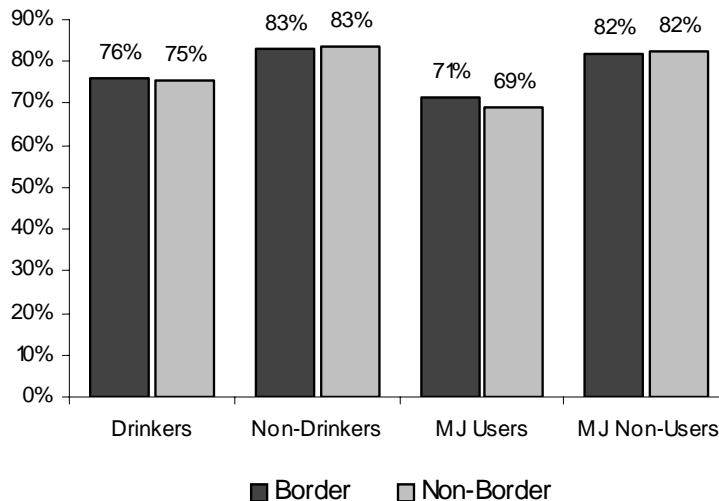
had used alcohol at least once during their lifetime, as compared to 75 percent of those who would not turn to an adult for help. These patterns were true for other substances as well (Appendix B, Tables B12 and B13).

Figure 6.4, on the other hand, 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 71 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. About 8 percent of all secondary students (11 percent of border and 7 percent of non-border students) in 2004 said they had sought help since school began for problems related to their substance use. These figures were the same as in 2002.

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: 2004



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

Table 6.1 shows that 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. Compared to 2002, the rates of help-seeking decreased among younger students but increased among older students in 2004.

The help-seeking behavior was positively related to the number of different illicit drugs students used. Some 12 percent of students who had used one illicit drug in the past year had sought help, as compared to 16 percent of those who had used two or three illicit drugs in the past year. Of students who had used four or more illicit drugs in the past year, 20 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: 1988-2004

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	5.4%	6.8%	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	7.0%	6.5%	7.8%	7.8%
Grade 7	6.7%	8.8%	7.4%	7.4%	7.7%	7.5%	7.1%	8.5%	7.7%
Grade 8	6.7%	7.5%	7.3%	8.1%	7.6%	8.3%	6.9%	9.2%	8.7%
Grade 9	5.1%	7.0%	8.4%	6.9%	7.9%	7.6%	7.3%	9.9%	8.7%
Grade 10	4.5%	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.2%	7.1%	6.4%	6.8%	8.3%
Grade 11	4.3%	5.4%	4.7%	5.3%	5.0%	5.8%	6.3%	6.8%	7.1%
Grade 12	4.5%	5.5%	3.6%	4.1%	3.9%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	5.9%

Chapter 7

Conclusions

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

Border and non-border students differ in their use of substances.

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 reveals that students have reported receiving less substance abuse information and education in school. The percentage of secondary students who reported receiving such information has continually dropped from 87 percent in 1990 to 60 percent in 2004. Students in the younger grades reported receiving such information from more school sources than older students. Older students were also less likely to seek help for substance problems.

Tobacco use showed a continuous drop in the past two years, with younger students reporting a greater decrease in use. Alcohol consumption has declined since 1990, yet it still remains high enough to cause concern. A number of illicit drugs showed extensive decreases in 2004, and the most significant decrease was seen in Ecstasy use. Marijuana remained the most commonly used illicit drug with 30 percent of secondary students having tried it at least once in their lifetime. While overall rate for inhalant use was declining, younger graders revealed an increase in inhalant use during the past two years. Use of prescription-type drugs was first reported in the 2004 survey; over 9 percent of secondary students in Texas had ever taken DXM or/and codeine cough syrup to get high in their lifetime.

Border students were more likely than non-border students to use powder cocaine, crack, Rohypnol, and tobacco. Differences in powder cocaine use between border and non-border students were more pronounced in the upper grades. Compared to 2002, the increase in powder cocaine use among border juniors and seniors was cause for concern.

Heavy drug use has stayed the same in recent years at 7 percent, but is still higher than in 1992. At the same time, the proportion of Texas youths experiencing drug-related problems with their peers or dates and driving while high from drugs remained higher than twelve years ago. Despite these increasing substance-related problems, youths said they would most likely turn to their friends rather than to adults for help.

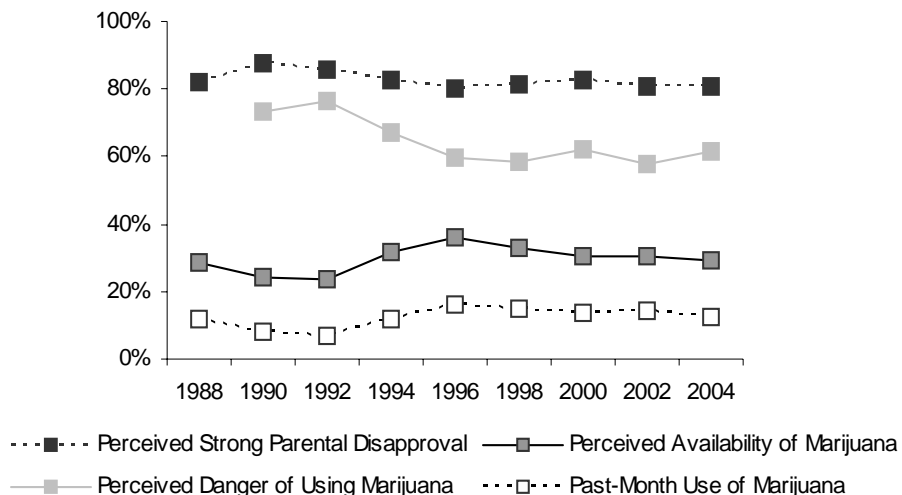
Binge drinking is of concern, with 23 percent of secondary students saying they usually have five or more drinks at one setting.

Binge drinking (five or more drinks at one setting) is of concern, with 23 percent of secondary students saying they are usually binge drinkers of any type of alcoholic beverage. Also, 24 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 2004.

Alcohol continues to be seen as less available in terms of buying from stores. Border students were more likely to perceive the easy availability of cocaine, crack, and Rohypnol than students elsewhere in the state. For most illicit drugs, the perception of availability decreased from the peak in 1996. The decrease in marijuana use among students 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 1992, 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

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: 1988-2004



tobacco use may partly explain the decreased rate of tobacco use among youths (Figure 7.2).

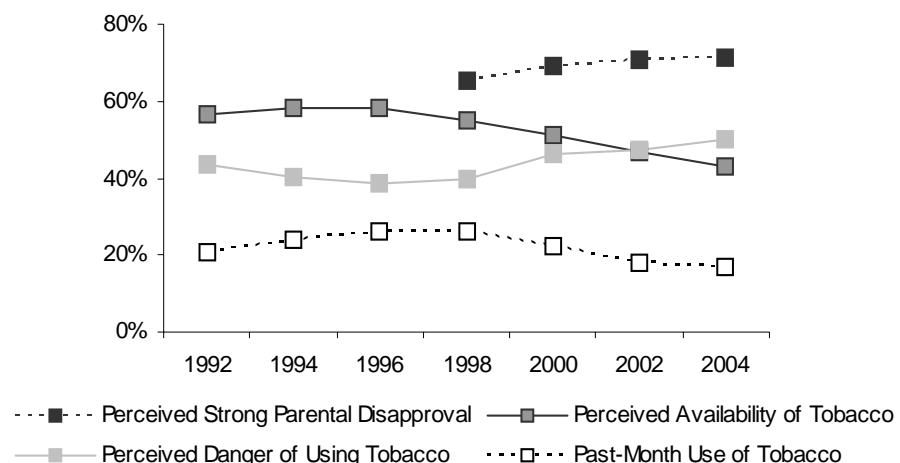
One-half of secondary students reported initiating tobacco or alcohol use before age 13. The average age of first use of tobacco is increasing. By 2004, seniors had first begun smoking about 1.3 years later than in 1990. The age of first use of alcohol is also rising, but the average age of first use 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 16 percent of secondary students under age 18 bought tickets in the past school year. Border students under age 18 were much 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 2002, fewer students were involved in playing the lottery, but slightly more students participated in other kinds of gambling activities.

Hispanic students were more likely to report lifetime cigarette smoking, while Anglo students more commonly used smokeless tobacco in their lifetime. More Hispanic youths also reported lifetime drinking than Anglos or African Americans. Hispanic students on the border had lower lifetime use of most substances except cocaine and Rohypnol than non-border Hispanics. 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.

Girls reported a higher prevalence of lifetime alcohol use than boys, although both girls and boys alike reported current drinking. Boys, especially in the upper grades, were more likely to have a higher rate of illicit drug use

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: 1992-2004



than girls. However, use of illicit drugs among boys has decreased faster than drug use by girls since the peak level in 1998.

Peer behavior has been found to be a good indicator of the values and attitudes of youths. Nearly three-quarters of secondary students reported at least some of their friends used alcohol, and 50 percent reported use of marijuana by some of their friends. Thirty-five percent had friends who carried weapons, 24 percent had friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to be a gang member, and 43 percent had friends who wished they could drop out of school. These perceived peer values and attitudes were reported at a similar level in recent years. Use of alcohol at parties that students attended showed a continual decline in 2004. Illicit drug use at parties reached its highest level in 1998 and has declined since then.

Parents play a prominent role in whether or not children use drugs.

Parents play a prominent 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 consume them than 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 much as the students age. The differences in perceived parental attitudes between 1988 and 2004 may have contributed to the changes in students' substance use.

Students 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 associated with their substance use. About 10 percent of secondary students went to class while drunk at least once in the past school year, and 11 percent went to school while high on marijuana. Even more worrisome was the fact that 45 percent of those students who attended class while high on marijuana did so on four or more days, and 24 percent of the students who attended class while drunk did so on four or more days.

Students who make poor academic grades are more likely to use substances. However, since 1992, there has been a 56 percent increase in lifetime use of illicit drugs for A and B students and a 36 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 misconduct 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.

Between 1994 and 2004, there were worrisome increases in drug use among students in most extracurricular activities.

Participation in extracurricular activities could 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 2004, 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/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 1.7 to 1.8 times more likely to be current beer drinkers or cigarettes smokers than those who did not work.

Eight percent of students said they had sought help from people other than family or friends for their substance problems. Compared to 2002, the rates of help-seeking decreased among younger students but increased among older students in 2004. As students became more involved in multiple drug use, they were more likely to have sought help for their problems.

Recommendations

In the 2004 survey, one-half of all secondary 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, 45 percent in 2000, and 47 percent in 2002. This upward trend was mainly driven by the reductions in tobacco and alcohol use. Many factors have contributed to this encouraging movement, including targeted evidence-based prevention programs at the state and community level. If parents, schools, and communities continue to address risk and resiliency areas for which they are responsible, this positive trend will likely continue to increase.

There are still, however, concerns about youth drug use. Use of illicit drugs, mostly marijuana, remained at historically high levels. Cocaine/crack use stayed high or continued to increase among older students, especially in the border area where these drugs appear easier to obtain. Statewide prevention efforts need to be reinforced and targeted, including sub-state level strategies to help youths remain drug free. Collaboration in communities among parents, schools, and various agencies is necessary to prevent initiation of use.

As suggested by the decreases in ability to buy alcohol in stores and the increasing age of first use of tobacco or alcohol, law enforcement agencies and other enforcement activities 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. The important role these agencies play should not be overlooked and collaboration on efforts should be encouraged.

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

Parents play a crucial role in prevention. They should have on-going communication with their children emphasizing their disapproval of using tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. With the growing problem of over-the-counter medication abuse by youths, parents need to safeguard the prescription medications at home or other places and discuss with children that abuse of medications can be as lethal as illicit drugs. Without parental guidance, children may make important decisions based on their peer disposition or misinformation. Because substance 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. Additionally, parents should continue to convey disapproval of use as their children grow older and not assume they will remember past communication.

Parents should also participate in the school activities their children attend. Even if time for such activities is limited, involvement 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 environmental safety and substance use, parents, neighborhood associations, schools, and law enforcement 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. Competent and effective counseling services also need to be 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.

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.

The survey findings have identified some patterns of prevalence 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.

With the strong link between adolescents' perceived harm of substances and their substance use, it is critical that all Texas students in grades K-12 receive comprehensive alcohol, tobacco, inhalants, and other drug information. The number of older students who report receiving substance abuse information from school sources continues to drop. As use increases with grade level, this indicates a need for prevention and intervention efforts to continue at all grade levels, not only in the schools, but at home and in the community. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has released a research-based guide showing the protective impact of scientifically proven and effective prevention programs for communities, schools, and families.¹ The current edition provides updated prevention principles, new questions and program information, and expanded prevention references and resources.

The Substances Abuse Services Division at the Texas Department of State Health Services provides resources and information to help counselors, addiction professionals, educators, parents, and others who are interested in finding out more about abuse of substances and ways to prevent substance abuse among Texas youths. The DSHS web site, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/>, includes recent information on prevention, drugs of abuse, research and epidemiology, library and information clearinghouse services, and training opportunities.

Endnotes

¹ Elizabeth B. Robertson, Susan L. David, and Suman A. Rao, *Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents: A Research-Based Guide for Parents, Educators, and Community Leaders (2nd Edition)*, Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Oct. 2003. <http://www.drugabuse.gov/pdf/prevention/RedBook.pdf>

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/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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. out in your neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. at school	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Sometimes carry weapons like a knife or gun?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Care about making good grades?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Belong to a gang or are interested in becoming a gang member?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Wish they could drop out of school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<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"/>

SERIAL #



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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<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. Smokeless Tobacco?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<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. 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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. 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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. 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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. 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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. Crack?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k. Shimeron?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, Mushrooms, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
m. Uppers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
n. Downers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
o. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
p. Steroids?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
q. Ecstasy?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
r. Heroin?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Beer?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Wine Coolers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Wine?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Liquor?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. Crack?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k. Shimeron?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, Mushrooms, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
m. Uppers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
n. Downers?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
o. Rohypnol (roches, roofies, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
p. Steroids?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
q. Ecstasy?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
r. Heroin?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<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	<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 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"/>
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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. From friends	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. From a store	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. At parties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Other source	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

28. 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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Blunts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Bongs or water pipes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Pipes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Other ways	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

29. How recently, if ever, have you taken the following over-the-counter or prescription-type drugs to get "high":
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-b.)

	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. DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Codeine cough syrup (Lean, Nods, AC/DC) to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

30. 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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Alcohol?	<input type="radio"/>	<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"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Cocaine (not crack)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Crack?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Ecstasy?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Steroids?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Heroin?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

31. 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"/>

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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. how often were marijuana and/or other drugs used?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<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"/>
b. 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+

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

Table B1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students, 1988-2004

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Ever Used 1992	Ever Used 1994	Ever Used 1996	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Ever Used 2002	Ever Used 2004	Past Month 1988	Past Month 1990	Past Month 1992	Past Month 1994	Past Month 1996	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000	Past Month 2002	Past Month 2004
Tobacco#	-	56.2%	54.3%	54.5%	55.2%	54.7%	51.1%	44.9%	39.4%	-	22.9%	20.9%	24.2%	26.2%	26.3%	22.4%	18.2%	17.0%
Grade 7	-	42.4%	42.8%	40.1%	41.3%	40.2%	33.0%	28.2%	23.0%	-	15.9%	14.8%	15.8%	17.0%	15.6%	10.9%	8.7%	6.9%
Grade 8	-	52.7%	50.0%	51.9%	51.9%	50.2%	45.0%	36.0%	30.6%	-	20.9%	17.1%	23.3%	22.6%	21.2%	17.2%	11.7%	10.5%
Grade 9	-	59.4%	57.5%	57.2%	57.7%	57.0%	51.8%	48.2%	38.5%	-	23.1%	23.1%	25.6%	27.5%	27.2%	22.6%	19.2%	15.7%
Grade 10	-	58.0%	58.3%	59.6%	60.1%	59.9%	57.5%	49.5%	45.2%	-	23.1%	21.9%	26.9%	29.6%	29.8%	25.2%	20.5%	21.2%
Grade 11	-	61.5%	58.6%	60.7%	61.4%	61.7%	62.4%	53.3%	50.9%	-	27.0%	24.1%	26.5%	30.8%	32.4%	30.5%	23.5%	24.1%
Grade 12	-	66.5%	62.3%	62.7%	63.3%	63.5%	62.4%	58.7%	53.6%	-	29.7%	26.9%	30.5%	33.6%	36.0%	32.7%	29.8%	27.9%
Alcohol	75.5%	81.0%	75.6%	74.1%	73.3%	72.1%	70.7%	71.0%	67.9%	42.8%	43.6%	37.0%	39.4%	37.3%	38.0%	36.1%	34.5%	32.6%
Grade 7	58.5%	68.7%	58.2%	57.6%	56.4%	54.7%	51.0%	52.8%	50.7%	28.0%	29.2%	23.5%	24.0%	23.1%	22.5%	19.4%	17.8%	16.8%
Grade 8	68.7%	76.7%	70.9%	69.3%	68.0%	66.8%	64.7%	64.0%	61.1%	31.6%	36.6%	30.4%	34.3%	31.6%	30.6%	29.7%	26.0%	23.6%
Grade 9	75.9%	81.3%	78.0%	76.2%	76.1%	74.3%	72.0%	73.7%	67.9%	41.0%	41.9%	38.5%	41.0%	38.2%	38.9%	36.2%	36.4%	32.5%
Grade 10	83.0%	85.1%	82.4%	81.1%	79.0%	78.5%	77.7%	77.3%	74.5%	49.2%	48.0%	41.5%	44.5%	42.1%	44.0%	41.1%	39.9%	38.8%
Grade 11	84.5%	87.9%	83.9%	82.8%	82.2%	81.0%	81.2%	79.2%	77.2%	55.1%	51.6%	44.4%	48.3%	45.7%	46.6%	46.0%	41.8%	42.0%
Grade 12	86.4%	90.4%	86.1%	85.5%	84.6%	82.8%	83.2%	83.4%	80.7%	57.5%	60.3%	49.9%	52.0%	50.8%	51.8%	50.6%	51.0%	47.4%
Inhalants	30.0%	24.1%	23.2%	18.7%	19.8%	22.0%	18.9%	18.0%	17.0%	7.0%	6.2%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	8.2%	6.8%	6.8%	6.7%
Grade 7	33.1%	24.6%	25.9%	20.2%	22.1%	25.0%	19.5%	19.3%	19.5%	11.8%	9.9%	9.2%	7.1%	8.1%	11.5%	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%
Grade 8	32.0%	25.4%	26.1%	23.8%	23.9%	26.2%	22.9%	18.8%	20.5%	9.4%	9.7%	8.0%	7.5%	7.4%	11.4%	9.9%	8.2%	9.2%
Grade 9	30.7%	25.6%	23.3%	19.4%	21.3%	23.0%	18.7%	20.2%	17.6%	6.8%	6.6%	3.7%	5.2%	4.8%	8.4%	6.6%	8.1%	6.2%
Grade 10	29.3%	23.9%	22.3%	17.4%	18.2%	20.3%	18.4%	16.0%	15.7%	6.0%	4.7%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%	6.2%	4.8%	5.3%	5.7%
Grade 11	26.6%	22.0%	20.8%	14.0%	15.5%	18.4%	18.0%	16.7%	14.0%	5.3%	2.4%	2.9%	2.1%	2.4%	5.3%	5.1%	4.4%	4.9%
Grade 12	25.5%	22.1%	18.4%	14.5%	14.4%	16.5%	14.5%	15.4%	13.4%	3.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	4.3%	3.5%	4.0%	3.7%
Any Illicit Drug	39.1%	25.1%	22.4%	27.8%	33.7%	36.1%	33.7%	33.6%	31.5%	17.1%	9.5%	8.4%	13.7%	17.7%	17.0%	15.4%	16.0%	14.4%
Grade 7	25.0%	11.1%	11.4%	14.6%	19.0%	18.4%	14.5%	14.9%	13.2%	12.8%	5.6%	5.0%	7.4%	10.2%	8.5%	6.8%	6.8%	5.4%
Grade 8	33.0%	17.6%	15.0%	23.5%	28.4%	29.1%	24.7%	25.0%	21.3%	16.6%	7.7%	5.1%	12.4%	15.6%	14.2%	11.9%	10.6%	9.4%
Grade 9	36.0%	25.6%	23.9%	30.2%	37.3%	38.3%	33.5%	35.9%	30.6%	15.4%	10.3%	9.9%	15.9%	20.7%	18.7%	16.0%	18.0%	14.3%
Grade 10	42.9%	27.8%	28.1%	32.7%	39.0%	44.3%	40.7%	40.3%	40.0%	18.4%	10.0%	10.3%	16.4%	20.4%	20.9%	18.1%	20.2%	18.8%
Grade 11	49.1%	33.7%	29.2%	35.0%	41.5%	45.1%	48.1%	45.3%	44.1%	20.6%	11.2%	11.2%	15.5%	20.5%	20.7%	21.1%	21.4%	20.6%
Grade 12	54.3%	39.9%	31.8%	36.3%	42.5%	47.2%	48.4%	45.7%	45.5%	20.2%	13.5%	10.3%	16.0%	20.5%	20.8%	21.6%	21.2%	20.4%
Marijuana	31.5%	22.6%	19.7%	25.3%	31.2%	34.5%	32.2%	32.3%	29.8%	11.5%	7.8%	6.8%	12.0%	15.9%	15.2%	13.7%	14.4%	12.6%
Grade 7	18.8%	9.4%	9.9%	12.7%	16.6%	16.7%	13.2%	13.4%	11.7%	7.6%	4.6%	3.9%	6.3%	8.7%	7.1%	5.6%	5.7%	4.4%
Grade 8	26.6%	15.1%	11.9%	21.1%	25.5%	27.1%	23.2%	23.3%	19.3%	11.7%	5.9%	4.0%	10.6%	13.7%	12.4%	10.4%	9.4%	7.8%
Grade 9	28.1%	23.1%	21.2%	27.8%	34.9%	36.6%	31.8%	34.4%	28.9%	10.5%	8.2%	8.3%	14.3%	18.8%	16.9%	14.2%	15.8%	12.5%
Grade 10	34.4%	24.2%	24.5%	29.9%	36.1%	42.6%	39.1%	38.9%	38.3%	12.4%	8.1%	8.3%	14.2%	18.4%	19.0%	16.1%	18.5%	17.0%
Grade 11	40.7%	31.2%	26.0%	32.0%	39.1%	43.8%	46.5%	44.0%	42.3%	14.3%	9.7%	8.7%	13.9%	18.8%	18.8%	18.9%	19.6%	18.0%
Grade 12	45.7%	37.5%	29.3%	34.0%	40.5%	46.0%	47.0%	44.8%	44.4%	13.9%	11.5%	8.4%	14.3%	18.5%	19.0%	19.6%	19.5%	18.4%
Marijuana Only##	15.2%	12.7%	10.8%	14.8%	14.4%	18.3%	17.5%	16.5%	16.3%	4.2%	2.8%	2.6%	5.8%	5.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%
Grade 7	8.9%	5.9%	6.1%	8.4%	8.0%	9.3%	7.6%	7.1%	7.2%	3.6%	2.2%	1.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%	2.6%	2.5%	2.2%
Grade 8	14.0%	8.9%	6.7%	12.7%	11.5%	14.7%	12.8%	13.1%	10.6%	4.9%	2.4%	1.4%	5.5%	4.8%	5.2%	4.4%	4.1%	3.4%
Grade 9	14.3%	12.9%	11.1%	16.9%	16.0%	19.4%	16.3%	16.7%	15.9%	3.9%	3.1%	3.0%	7.7%	6.5%	6.7%	5.3%	5.8%	5.5%
Grade 10	16.0%	13.4%	13.7%	17.0%	16.6%	22.3%	22.1%	20.1%	21.1%	4.4%	2.5%	3.4%	6.1%	6.4%	7.4%	6.4%	7.2%	7.2%
Grade 11	19.9%	17.9%	14.0%	18.1%	18.9%	23.5%	24.9%	22.3%	22.1%	4.8%	3.6%	3.2%	6.2%	6.8%	7.1%	7.2%	6.7%	6.7%
Grade 12	20.1%	19.8%	15.8%	18.3%	18.0%	23.4%	26.0%	22.7%	23.8%	3.5%	2.9%	2.6%	5.7%	5.5%	6.7%	7.8%	6.5%	6.9%
Cocaine/Crack	6.7%	5.8%	5.0%	5.6%	7.1%	9.3%	9.0%	8.7%	7.9%	2.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%	3.5%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.8%	2.3%	2.8%	3.6%	4.4%	3.9%	3.8%	3.2%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%	1.3%
Grade 8	5.2%	3.9%	3.4%	4.7%	5.6%	7.3%	6.7%	5.6%	4.8%	2.7%	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%	2.0%	2.9%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%
Grade 9	5.0%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%	8.0%	9.8%	8.5%	9.6%	7.1%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.9%	3.8%	2.9%	3.5%	3.0%
Grade 10	7.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.5%	8.1%	11.4%	10.0%	10.2%	10.0%	2.2%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	2.7%	4.2%	3.7%	4.3%	3.9%
Grade 11	8.8%	7.8%	5.6%	6.9%	8.5%	11.8%	14.2%	11.8%	12.0%	2.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%	4.5%	4.8%	4.4%	5.0%
Grade 12	11.6%	10.2%	7.5%	8.3%	10.6%	13.2%	13.4%	12.7%	11.9%	4.2%	2.9%	1.8%	2.4%	3.6%	4.6%	4.0%	3.7%	4.5%

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: 1988-2004 (cont.)

	Ever Used	Ever Used	Ever Used	Ever Used	Ever Used	Ever Used	Ever Used	Ever Used	Ever Used	Past Month	Past Month	Past Month	Past Month	Past Month	Past Month	Past Month	Past Month	Past Month
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Hallucinogens###	6.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.9%	7.4%	7.3%	5.4%	4.5%	4.8%	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%	2.5%	1.8%	1.2%	1.6%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Grade 8	4.2%	2.9%	2.2%	4.3%	4.7%	4.2%	2.5%	2.0%	2.7%	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Grade 9	5.7%	4.6%	6.0%	5.7%	8.0%	7.4%	5.4%	4.5%	4.3%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	3.1%	2.9%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%
Grade 10	6.7%	5.3%	6.0%	7.8%	9.5%	9.1%	6.4%	5.2%	6.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	2.5%	1.5%	2.2%
Grade 11	9.3%	6.2%	6.9%	8.0%	10.3%	10.5%	9.2%	7.5%	7.6%	3.6%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%	3.5%	2.9%	2.4%	2.2%
Grade 12	11.7%	8.8%	8.2%	9.8%	12.5%	12.3%	9.5%	7.8%	8.2%	4.2%	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%	2.9%	1.3%	2.4%
Uppers	17.1%	7.2%	6.5%	7.0%	7.9%	8.2%	6.7%	7.3%	6.0%	5.8%	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	2.6%	3.1%	2.7%	3.3%	2.5%
Grade 7	10.5%	3.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.2%	4.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Grade 8	12.3%	5.2%	5.0%	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%	3.6%	3.2%	2.7%	5.4%	2.2%	1.6%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%
Grade 9	14.5%	7.8%	6.5%	7.6%	8.3%	8.7%	7.2%	8.3%	5.0%	4.9%	2.7%	1.9%	2.6%	3.0%	3.5%	3.2%	4.0%	2.2%
Grade 10	20.3%	8.6%	8.0%	9.2%	10.7%	10.8%	8.7%	8.5%	7.9%	7.0%	2.1%	2.1%	3.0%	3.3%	4.2%	3.4%	4.4%	3.2%
Grade 11	22.9%	8.9%	9.4%	9.6%	10.7%	10.8%	10.8%	12.8%	10.6%	6.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.3%	3.0%	4.1%	4.4%	5.7%	4.5%
Grade 12	25.0%	11.1%	9.6%	9.9%	12.1%	12.0%	9.5%	11.3%	10.7%	6.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	3.4%	3.8%	3.4%	4.3%	4.2%
Downers	13.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	5.6%	6.6%	5.8%	7.1%	5.9%	3.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%	2.6%	2.6%	3.4%	2.6%
Grade 7	11.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%	1.5%	1.4%	0.9%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Grade 8	12.1%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	4.3%	2.9%	3.0%	2.5%	5.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%
Grade 9	11.8%	4.8%	4.0%	5.0%	6.3%	7.1%	6.6%	7.8%	5.2%	3.8%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	2.1%	2.9%	3.5%	3.7%	2.2%
Grade 10	14.3%	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%	7.3%	8.8%	7.4%	8.6%	7.7%	3.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.7%	2.2%	3.4%	3.1%	4.9%	3.4%
Grade 11	15.4%	5.1%	6.1%	5.4%	7.2%	8.9%	9.9%	12.2%	10.5%	3.2%	0.8%	1.9%	1.2%	2.0%	3.4%	3.9%	5.6%	4.7%
Grade 12	15.3%	6.5%	5.5%	6.0%	8.5%	9.4%	8.0%	11.4%	10.8%	2.7%	1.3%	1.0%	1.7%	2.6%	3.2%	3.5%	4.8%	4.7%
Rohypnol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7%	4.5%	4.9%	3.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%
Grade 7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1%	2.4%	2.7%	1.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.6%
Grade 8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0%	4.3%	4.6%	3.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.3%
Grade 9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3%	4.9%	6.5%	4.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2%	2.0%	2.7%	1.5%
Grade 10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9%	5.0%	5.2%	4.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%
Grade 11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4%	5.8%	4.8%	4.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.8%	1.3%	1.6%
Grade 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.7%	4.8%	5.2%	3.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%
Steroids	NA	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	NA	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Grade 7	NA	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	1.6%	NA	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Grade 8	NA	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	1.9%	2.2%	NA	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%
Grade 9	NA	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	1.9%	NA	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Grade 10	NA	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%	NA	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Grade 11	NA	1.9%	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%	2.1%	2.7%	2.7%	2.1%	NA	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%
Grade 12	NA	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	NA	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Ecstasy	NA	4.1%	2.6%	2.5%	5.4%	4.5%	4.5%	8.6%	5.5%	NA	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.9%	3.1%	1.8%
Grade 7	NA	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%	3.6%	1.8%	NA	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	0.7%
Grade 8	NA	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	3.4%	2.8%	2.5%	5.6%	4.1%	NA	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	2.1%	1.2%
Grade 9	NA	3.8%	2.4%	2.3%	5.7%	4.4%	4.7%	9.3%	4.9%	NA	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%	2.1%	1.6%	2.0%	3.8%	1.6%
Grade 10	NA	4.4%	2.7%	3.4%	6.7%	5.4%	5.5%	9.2%	6.4%	NA	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.3%	3.3%	2.1%
Grade 11	NA	6.2%	3.7%	3.4%	7.5%	6.4%	7.5%	12.6%	8.3%	NA	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.6%	2.0%	3.2%	4.6%	3.2%
Grade 12	NA	9.1%	5.8%	4.0%	9.4%	7.7%	6.7%	12.7%	9.1%	NA	2.5%	0.6%	1.0%	1.8%	2.0%	3.0%	3.6%	2.8%
Heroin	1.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Grade 7	1.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 8	2.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%
Grade 9	0.9%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Grade 10	1.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1%	1.4%	1.2%	1.7%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Grade 11	1.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.5%	1.9%	1.4%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%
Grade 12	1.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%	0.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%

In 2004, the question wording was changed slightly to list 'Mushrooms' as an example of hallucinogens.

NA: Not Available

* %: Less than 0.5%

**Table B2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	39.4%	17.0%	6.0%	16.4%	60.6%
Grade 7	23.0%	6.9%	3.0%	13.1%	77.0%
Grade 8	30.6%	10.5%	5.0%	15.1%	69.4%
Grade 9	38.5%	15.7%	6.3%	16.5%	61.5%
Grade 10	45.2%	21.2%	6.5%	17.5%	54.8%
Grade 11	50.9%	24.1%	8.1%	18.7%	49.1%
Grade 12	53.6%	27.9%	7.9%	17.8%	46.4%
Alcohol	67.9%	32.6%	12.3%	23.0%	32.1%
Grade 7	50.7%	16.8%	7.3%	26.6%	49.3%
Grade 8	61.1%	23.6%	11.2%	26.3%	38.9%
Grade 9	67.9%	32.5%	12.7%	22.7%	32.1%
Grade 10	74.5%	38.8%	14.3%	21.4%	25.5%
Grade 11	77.2%	42.0%	14.4%	20.8%	22.8%
Grade 12	80.7%	47.4%	14.9%	18.4%	19.3%
Inhalants	17.0%	6.7%	2.7%	7.6%	83.0%
Grade 7	19.5%	9.1%	2.8%	7.6%	80.5%
Grade 8	20.5%	9.2%	3.1%	8.2%	79.5%
Grade 9	17.6%	6.2%	3.2%	8.2%	82.4%
Grade 10	15.7%	5.7%	3.0%	7.0%	84.3%
Grade 11	14.0%	4.9%	2.1%	7.0%	86.0%
Grade 12	13.4%	3.7%	2.2%	7.5%	86.6%
Any Illicit Drug	31.5%	14.4%	5.9%	11.2%	68.5%
Grade 7	13.2%	5.4%	2.3%	5.5%	86.8%
Grade 8	21.3%	9.4%	3.8%	8.1%	78.7%
Grade 9	30.6%	14.3%	6.0%	10.3%	69.4%
Grade 10	40.0%	18.8%	7.5%	13.7%	60.0%
Grade 11	44.1%	20.6%	8.1%	15.4%	55.9%
Grade 12	45.5%	20.4%	9.0%	16.1%	54.5%
Marijuana	29.8%	12.6%	6.0%	11.2%	70.2%
Grade 7	11.7%	4.4%	2.0%	5.3%	88.3%
Grade 8	19.3%	7.8%	3.5%	8.0%	80.7%
Grade 9	28.9%	12.5%	5.8%	10.6%	71.1%
Grade 10	38.3%	17.0%	7.5%	13.8%	61.7%
Grade 11	42.3%	18.0%	8.8%	15.5%	57.7%
Grade 12	44.4%	18.4%	9.4%	16.6%	55.6%
Marijuana Only	16.3%	5.2%	3.3%	7.8%	83.7%
Grade 7	7.2%	2.2%	1.3%	3.7%	92.8%
Grade 8	10.6%	3.4%	2.0%	5.2%	89.4%
Grade 9	15.9%	5.5%	3.3%	7.1%	84.1%
Grade 10	21.1%	7.2%	4.1%	9.8%	78.9%
Grade 11	22.1%	6.7%	4.7%	10.7%	77.9%
Grade 12	23.8%	6.9%	5.5%	11.4%	76.2%
Cocaine or Crack	7.9%	3.2%	1.7%	3.0%	92.1%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.3%	0.6%	1.3%	96.8%
Grade 8	4.8%	2.0%	1.0%	1.8%	95.2%
Grade 9	7.1%	3.0%	1.4%	2.7%	92.9%
Grade 10	10.0%	3.9%	2.1%	4.0%	90.0%
Grade 11	12.0%	5.0%	2.7%	4.3%	88.0%
Grade 12	11.9%	4.5%	2.9%	4.5%	88.1%
Cocaine	7.4%	2.9%	1.6%	2.9%	92.6%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	95.9%
Grade 9	6.5%	2.6%	1.4%	2.5%	93.5%
Grade 10	9.6%	3.7%	2.2%	3.7%	90.4%
Grade 11	11.9%	4.9%	2.7%	4.3%	88.1%
Grade 12	11.6%	4.3%	2.7%	4.6%	88.4%

Table B2. Prevalence and Recency of Use: All Students, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 10	2.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 11	2.5%	0.6%	0.5%	1.4%	97.5%
Grade 12	2.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.4%	97.4%
Hallucinogens	4.8%	1.6%	1.1%	2.1%	95.2%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.4%	97.3%
Grade 9	4.3%	1.4%	0.9%	2.0%	95.7%
Grade 10	6.3%	2.2%	1.4%	2.7%	93.7%
Grade 11	7.6%	2.2%	1.8%	3.6%	92.4%
Grade 12	8.2%	2.4%	2.4%	3.4%	91.8%
Uppers	6.0%	2.5%	1.4%	2.1%	94.0%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 8	2.7%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 9	5.0%	2.2%	1.2%	1.6%	95.0%
Grade 10	7.9%	3.2%	2.1%	2.6%	92.1%
Grade 11	10.6%	4.5%	2.3%	3.8%	89.4%
Grade 12	10.7%	4.2%	2.4%	4.1%	89.3%
Downers	5.9%	2.6%	1.3%	2.0%	94.1%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%	97.5%
Grade 9	5.2%	2.2%	1.2%	1.8%	94.8%
Grade 10	7.7%	3.4%	1.9%	2.4%	92.3%
Grade 11	10.5%	4.7%	2.3%	3.5%	89.5%
Grade 12	10.8%	4.7%	2.5%	3.6%	89.2%
Rohypnol	3.5%	1.3%	0.7%	1.5%	96.5%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	96.6%
Grade 9	4.0%	1.5%	0.9%	1.6%	96.0%
Grade 10	4.2%	1.7%	0.7%	1.8%	95.8%
Grade 11	4.0%	1.6%	0.8%	1.6%	96.0%
Grade 12	3.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.7%	96.5%
Steroids	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	97.6%
Ecstasy	5.5%	1.8%	1.1%	2.6%	94.5%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.2%	0.9%	2.0%	95.9%
Grade 9	4.9%	1.6%	0.9%	2.4%	95.1%
Grade 10	6.4%	2.1%	1.1%	3.2%	93.6%
Grade 11	8.3%	3.2%	1.4%	3.7%	91.7%
Grade 12	9.1%	2.8%	2.3%	4.0%	90.9%
Heroin	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.7%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	98.3%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	98.5%

**Table B3. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Male Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	41.3%	18.9%	6.2%	16.2%	58.7%
Grade 7	23.8%	6.8%	3.4%	13.6%	76.2%
Grade 8	31.3%	11.1%	4.9%	15.3%	68.7%
Grade 9	40.8%	17.2%	6.4%	17.2%	59.2%
Grade 10	47.6%	23.9%	6.4%	17.3%	52.4%
Grade 11	53.6%	26.0%	9.2%	18.4%	46.4%
Grade 12	57.7%	33.9%	8.0%	15.8%	42.3%
Alcohol	66.5%	32.5%	11.4%	22.6%	33.5%
Grade 7	49.0%	16.0%	7.1%	25.9%	51.0%
Grade 8	59.1%	22.2%	10.4%	26.5%	40.9%
Grade 9	65.6%	31.1%	12.1%	22.4%	34.4%
Grade 10	72.9%	38.6%	12.7%	21.6%	27.1%
Grade 11	76.4%	43.9%	12.7%	19.8%	23.6%
Grade 12	82.3%	50.7%	14.0%	17.6%	17.7%
Inhalants	17.9%	6.9%	2.9%	8.1%	82.1%
Grade 7	18.9%	8.8%	2.8%	7.3%	81.1%
Grade 8	19.1%	8.5%	2.8%	7.8%	80.9%
Grade 9	17.0%	6.1%	2.6%	8.3%	83.0%
Grade 10	16.9%	6.0%	3.2%	7.7%	83.1%
Grade 11	17.1%	6.3%	2.5%	8.3%	82.9%
Grade 12	18.3%	5.4%	3.4%	9.5%	81.7%
Any Illicit Drug	34.3%	16.1%	6.0%	12.2%	65.7%
Grade 7	14.1%	5.4%	2.5%	6.2%	85.9%
Grade 8	22.9%	10.0%	4.1%	8.8%	77.1%
Grade 9	33.2%	15.1%	5.9%	12.2%	66.8%
Grade 10	43.2%	21.3%	7.4%	14.5%	56.8%
Grade 11	49.3%	24.0%	8.5%	16.8%	50.7%
Grade 12	50.5%	25.1%	9.0%	16.4%	49.5%
Marijuana	33.0%	14.3%	6.4%	12.3%	67.0%
Grade 7	13.0%	4.6%	2.2%	6.2%	87.0%
Grade 8	21.4%	8.6%	4.1%	8.7%	78.6%
Grade 9	32.2%	13.7%	5.9%	12.6%	67.8%
Grade 10	41.7%	19.2%	8.0%	14.5%	58.3%
Grade 11	47.6%	20.9%	9.5%	17.2%	52.4%
Grade 12	49.4%	22.5%	10.1%	16.8%	50.6%
Marijuana Only	18.5%	6.0%	3.8%	8.7%	81.5%
Grade 7	8.4%	2.6%	1.4%	4.4%	91.6%
Grade 8	12.7%	4.0%	2.5%	6.2%	87.3%
Grade 9	19.0%	6.2%	3.8%	9.0%	81.0%
Grade 10	24.0%	8.6%	4.7%	10.7%	76.0%
Grade 11	25.3%	8.0%	5.1%	12.2%	74.7%
Grade 12	24.6%	7.7%	5.8%	11.1%	75.4%
Cocaine or Crack	8.6%	3.7%	1.7%	3.2%	91.4%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.3%	0.6%	1.3%	96.8%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.8%	0.7%	1.7%	95.8%
Grade 9	7.7%	3.2%	1.7%	2.8%	92.3%
Grade 10	10.6%	4.5%	1.8%	4.3%	89.4%
Grade 11	13.7%	6.0%	2.9%	4.8%	86.3%
Grade 12	14.5%	6.4%	3.2%	4.9%	85.5%
Cocaine	8.1%	3.4%	1.6%	3.1%	91.9%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	97.4%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.5%	0.6%	1.6%	96.3%
Grade 9	7.0%	2.9%	1.5%	2.6%	93.0%
Grade 10	10.3%	4.4%	1.8%	4.1%	89.7%
Grade 11	13.7%	5.9%	2.9%	4.9%	86.3%
Grade 12	14.3%	6.2%	3.1%	5.0%	85.7%

Table B3. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Male Students, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.4%	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 9	2.7%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 10	2.6%	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	97.4%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	97.4%
Grade 12	3.5%	0.8%	0.7%	2.0%	96.5%
Hallucinogens	5.9%	2.1%	1.3%	2.5%	94.1%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.9%	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%	97.1%
Grade 9	4.6%	1.7%	0.9%	2.0%	95.4%
Grade 10	7.7%	3.0%	1.8%	2.9%	92.3%
Grade 11	9.3%	3.1%	2.0%	4.2%	90.7%
Grade 12	11.5%	3.8%	3.6%	4.1%	88.5%
Uppers	5.8%	2.5%	1.2%	2.1%	94.2%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	95.8%
Grade 10	7.3%	3.4%	1.6%	2.3%	92.7%
Grade 11	9.9%	4.5%	2.0%	3.4%	90.1%
Grade 12	13.2%	5.8%	2.5%	4.9%	86.8%
Downers	6.1%	2.9%	1.3%	1.9%	93.9%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	99.0%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 9	4.6%	2.2%	0.8%	1.6%	95.4%
Grade 10	7.3%	3.7%	1.7%	1.9%	92.7%
Grade 11	10.9%	5.2%	2.3%	3.4%	89.1%
Grade 12	13.7%	6.5%	3.0%	4.2%	86.3%
Rohypnol	3.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.4%	0.2%	1.1%	98.3%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%	97.1%
Grade 9	3.5%	1.4%	0.6%	1.5%	96.5%
Grade 10	4.1%	1.6%	0.7%	1.8%	95.9%
Grade 11	4.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.5%	95.9%
Grade 12	4.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.8%	95.8%
Steroids	2.7%	1.1%	0.4%	1.2%	97.3%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.7%	0.2%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.9%	0.3%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	97.6%
Grade 10	2.5%	1.1%	0.3%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 11	3.1%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 12	4.2%	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	95.8%
Ecstasy	5.5%	2.0%	1.1%	2.4%	94.5%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.6%	96.4%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.5%	0.8%	2.2%	95.5%
Grade 10	6.3%	2.4%	1.2%	2.7%	93.7%
Grade 11	8.9%	3.7%	1.4%	3.8%	91.1%
Grade 12	10.2%	3.3%	2.7%	4.2%	89.8%
Heroin	1.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.6%	0.3%	1.2%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.1%	1.1%	0.2%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 12	1.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	98.4%

**Table B4. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Female Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	37.6%	15.3%	5.8%	16.5%	62.4%
Grade 7	22.3%	6.9%	2.6%	12.8%	77.7%
Grade 8	29.9%	10.0%	5.0%	14.9%	70.1%
Grade 9	36.4%	14.3%	6.2%	15.9%	63.6%
Grade 10	43.1%	18.6%	6.6%	17.9%	56.9%
Grade 11	48.4%	22.3%	7.0%	19.1%	51.6%
Grade 12	49.8%	22.4%	7.7%	19.7%	50.2%
Alcohol	69.3%	32.7%	13.3%	23.3%	30.7%
Grade 7	52.3%	17.6%	7.6%	27.1%	47.7%
Grade 8	63.0%	25.0%	11.9%	26.1%	37.0%
Grade 9	70.1%	33.8%	13.3%	23.0%	29.9%
Grade 10	76.1%	39.0%	15.8%	21.3%	23.9%
Grade 11	77.9%	40.2%	16.0%	21.7%	22.1%
Grade 12	79.4%	44.4%	15.7%	19.3%	20.6%
Inhalants	16.2%	6.4%	2.6%	7.2%	83.8%
Grade 7	20.1%	9.4%	2.8%	7.9%	79.9%
Grade 8	21.7%	9.8%	3.5%	8.4%	78.3%
Grade 9	18.1%	6.3%	3.5%	8.3%	81.9%
Grade 10	14.6%	5.4%	2.7%	6.5%	85.4%
Grade 11	11.1%	3.7%	1.7%	5.7%	88.9%
Grade 12	8.8%	2.0%	1.1%	5.7%	91.2%
Any Illicit Drug	28.8%	12.7%	5.8%	10.3%	71.2%
Grade 7	12.2%	5.3%	2.2%	4.7%	87.8%
Grade 8	19.9%	8.8%	3.7%	7.4%	80.1%
Grade 9	28.2%	13.5%	6.0%	8.7%	71.8%
Grade 10	37.0%	16.4%	7.6%	13.0%	63.0%
Grade 11	39.2%	17.4%	7.8%	14.0%	60.8%
Grade 12	40.9%	16.1%	8.8%	16.0%	59.1%
Marijuana	26.8%	11.0%	5.5%	10.3%	73.2%
Grade 7	10.4%	4.1%	1.9%	4.4%	89.6%
Grade 8	17.3%	7.1%	3.0%	7.2%	82.7%
Grade 9	25.8%	11.3%	5.8%	8.7%	74.2%
Grade 10	35.0%	14.9%	7.0%	13.1%	65.0%
Grade 11	37.3%	15.3%	8.0%	14.0%	62.7%
Grade 12	39.6%	14.5%	8.8%	16.3%	60.4%
Marijuana Only	14.2%	4.4%	2.9%	6.9%	85.8%
Grade 7	6.0%	1.9%	1.2%	2.9%	94.0%
Grade 8	8.6%	2.7%	1.6%	4.3%	91.4%
Grade 9	13.0%	4.8%	2.8%	5.4%	87.0%
Grade 10	18.3%	5.9%	3.6%	8.8%	81.7%
Grade 11	19.1%	5.4%	4.2%	9.5%	80.9%
Grade 12	23.0%	6.1%	5.1%	11.8%	77.0%
Cocaine or Crack	7.2%	2.7%	1.6%	2.9%	92.8%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.3%	0.6%	1.3%	96.8%
Grade 8	5.4%	2.1%	1.3%	2.0%	94.6%
Grade 9	6.3%	2.7%	1.1%	2.5%	93.7%
Grade 10	9.3%	3.2%	2.5%	3.6%	90.7%
Grade 11	10.5%	4.1%	2.5%	3.9%	89.5%
Grade 12	9.4%	2.8%	2.4%	4.2%	90.6%
Cocaine	6.6%	2.4%	1.6%	2.6%	93.4%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.8%	0.9%	1.9%	95.4%
Grade 9	5.9%	2.4%	1.1%	2.4%	94.1%
Grade 10	8.9%	3.1%	2.5%	3.3%	91.1%
Grade 11	10.2%	4.0%	2.4%	3.8%	89.8%
Grade 12	9.1%	2.6%	2.3%	4.2%	90.9%

Table B4. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Female Students, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.7%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%	1.3%	97.8%
Grade 11	2.5%	0.5%	0.4%	1.6%	97.5%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	98.3%
Hallucinogens	3.9%	1.0%	0.9%	2.0%	96.1%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%	97.5%
Grade 9	4.0%	1.1%	0.8%	2.1%	96.0%
Grade 10	5.0%	1.5%	1.1%	2.4%	95.0%
Grade 11	6.1%	1.5%	1.5%	3.1%	93.9%
Grade 12	5.2%	1.1%	1.4%	2.7%	94.8%
Uppers	6.2%	2.4%	1.6%	2.2%	93.8%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.3%	0.7%	1.3%	96.7%
Grade 9	5.7%	2.6%	1.4%	1.7%	94.3%
Grade 10	8.4%	3.0%	2.6%	2.8%	91.6%
Grade 11	11.3%	4.6%	2.4%	4.3%	88.7%
Grade 12	8.4%	2.8%	2.2%	3.4%	91.6%
Downers	5.8%	2.2%	1.4%	2.2%	94.2%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	99.1%
Grade 8	2.9%	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%	97.1%
Grade 9	5.7%	2.3%	1.5%	1.9%	94.3%
Grade 10	8.2%	3.0%	2.3%	2.9%	91.8%
Grade 11	10.1%	4.2%	2.2%	3.7%	89.9%
Grade 12	8.1%	3.1%	1.9%	3.1%	91.9%
Rohypnol	3.5%	1.3%	0.7%	1.5%	96.5%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.8%	1.5%	0.6%	1.7%	96.2%
Grade 9	4.3%	1.5%	1.1%	1.7%	95.7%
Grade 10	4.3%	1.7%	0.8%	1.8%	95.7%
Grade 11	4.0%	1.6%	0.6%	1.8%	96.0%
Grade 12	2.7%	0.9%	0.2%	1.6%	97.3%
Steroids	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 11	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	98.9%
Grade 12	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	99.3%
Ecstasy	5.6%	1.7%	1.1%	2.8%	94.4%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	0.3%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 8	4.5%	1.2%	1.1%	2.2%	95.5%
Grade 9	5.2%	1.6%	0.9%	2.7%	94.8%
Grade 10	6.5%	1.9%	1.1%	3.5%	93.5%
Grade 11	7.8%	2.7%	1.5%	3.6%	92.2%
Grade 12	8.1%	2.3%	2.0%	3.8%	91.9%
Heroin	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 11	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	99.1%
Grade 12	1.3%	0.1%	0.2%	1.0%	98.7%

**Table B5. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Anglo Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	39.4%	19.6%	6.1%	13.7%	60.6%
Grade 7	18.1%	4.8%	2.5%	10.8%	81.9%
Grade 8	26.6%	9.3%	5.0%	12.3%	73.4%
Grade 9	36.5%	16.5%	6.4%	13.6%	63.5%
Grade 10	48.0%	26.6%	6.6%	14.8%	52.0%
Grade 11	52.1%	29.4%	8.3%	14.4%	47.9%
Grade 12	56.5%	32.1%	8.3%	16.1%	43.5%
Alcohol	66.3%	32.8%	12.8%	20.7%	33.7%
Grade 7	45.3%	11.6%	7.6%	26.1%	54.7%
Grade 8	56.0%	19.7%	11.9%	24.4%	44.0%
Grade 9	65.4%	30.6%	13.8%	21.0%	34.6%
Grade 10	73.9%	40.3%	15.1%	18.5%	26.1%
Grade 11	76.2%	44.4%	13.8%	18.0%	23.8%
Grade 12	82.3%	52.0%	14.6%	15.7%	17.7%
Inhalants	16.0%	5.8%	3.0%	7.2%	84.0%
Grade 7	15.8%	7.0%	2.7%	6.1%	84.2%
Grade 8	18.9%	7.7%	3.4%	7.8%	81.1%
Grade 9	16.2%	5.2%	3.0%	8.0%	83.8%
Grade 10	16.4%	5.9%	3.5%	7.0%	83.6%
Grade 11	14.6%	5.4%	2.4%	6.8%	85.4%
Grade 12	14.4%	3.8%	2.6%	8.0%	85.6%
Any Illicit Drug	28.7%	13.9%	5.7%	9.1%	71.3%
Grade 7	7.6%	2.7%	1.6%	3.3%	92.4%
Grade 8	14.9%	6.2%	3.3%	5.4%	85.1%
Grade 9	25.0%	11.5%	5.2%	8.3%	75.0%
Grade 10	38.9%	19.9%	7.9%	11.1%	61.1%
Grade 11	42.1%	21.4%	8.0%	12.7%	57.9%
Grade 12	45.2%	22.4%	8.9%	13.9%	54.8%
Marijuana	27.3%	12.2%	5.9%	9.2%	72.7%
Grade 7	6.2%	2.0%	1.2%	3.0%	93.8%
Grade 8	13.1%	5.1%	2.9%	5.1%	86.9%
Grade 9	23.1%	9.6%	5.0%	8.5%	76.9%
Grade 10	37.4%	18.4%	7.5%	11.5%	62.6%
Grade 11	40.6%	19.0%	8.9%	12.7%	59.4%
Grade 12	44.6%	20.1%	10.0%	14.5%	55.4%
Marijuana Only	14.1%	4.5%	3.2%	6.4%	85.9%
Grade 7	3.7%	0.8%	0.9%	2.0%	96.3%
Grade 8	7.4%	2.2%	1.8%	3.4%	92.6%
Grade 9	11.3%	3.1%	2.7%	5.5%	88.7%
Grade 10	18.9%	7.0%	3.9%	8.0%	81.1%
Grade 11	20.7%	6.7%	5.0%	9.0%	79.3%
Grade 12	23.4%	7.3%	5.7%	10.4%	76.6%
Cocaine or Crack	5.8%	2.2%	1.5%	2.1%	94.2%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 9	4.4%	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	95.6%
Grade 10	8.0%	3.1%	2.1%	2.8%	92.0%
Grade 11	9.6%	3.5%	2.6%	3.5%	90.4%
Grade 12	9.4%	3.9%	2.4%	3.1%	90.6%
Cocaine	5.4%	2.0%	1.5%	1.9%	94.6%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 9	4.0%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%	96.0%
Grade 10	7.7%	3.0%	2.1%	2.6%	92.3%
Grade 11	9.3%	3.4%	2.4%	3.5%	90.7%
Grade 12	9.0%	3.6%	2.4%	3.0%	91.0%

Table B5. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Anglo Students, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	1.9%	0.5%	0.3%	1.1%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	98.9%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	98.2%
Grade 10	2.4%	0.8%	0.2%	1.4%	97.6%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.4%	0.4%	2.0%	97.2%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.5%	0.4%	1.4%	97.7%
Hallucinogens	6.4%	1.9%	1.6%	2.9%	93.6%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 8	3.7%	0.9%	0.7%	2.1%	96.3%
Grade 9	6.1%	2.0%	0.9%	3.2%	93.9%
Grade 10	8.3%	2.6%	1.9%	3.8%	91.7%
Grade 11	9.7%	3.0%	2.5%	4.2%	90.3%
Grade 12	9.9%	2.6%	3.3%	4.0%	90.1%
Uppers	8.5%	3.5%	2.1%	2.9%	91.5%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	98.9%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 9	7.5%	3.4%	1.9%	2.2%	92.5%
Grade 10	11.6%	4.6%	3.4%	3.6%	88.4%
Grade 11	14.1%	6.2%	2.9%	5.0%	85.9%
Grade 12	14.4%	5.4%	3.6%	5.4%	85.6%
Downers	7.7%	3.4%	1.9%	2.4%	92.3%
Grade 7	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	99.2%
Grade 8	2.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	97.6%
Grade 9	6.4%	2.9%	1.5%	2.0%	93.6%
Grade 10	10.7%	4.6%	2.9%	3.2%	89.3%
Grade 11	12.7%	5.9%	2.7%	4.1%	87.3%
Grade 12	13.5%	6.0%	3.5%	4.0%	86.5%
Rohypnol	2.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 7	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	99.3%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 10	3.0%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	97.0%
Grade 11	2.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 12	2.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	97.5%
Steroids	2.3%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 10	2.3%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.3%	97.2%
Grade 12	3.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%	97.0%
Ecstasy	5.4%	1.8%	1.2%	2.4%	94.6%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.7%	0.5%	1.4%	97.4%
Grade 9	4.3%	1.2%	0.9%	2.2%	95.7%
Grade 10	6.5%	2.2%	1.1%	3.2%	93.5%
Grade 11	8.9%	3.7%	1.6%	3.6%	91.1%
Grade 12	9.4%	3.0%	2.6%	3.8%	90.6%
Heroin	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	98.7%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	99.1%
Grade 8	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	99.0%
Grade 9	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.5%	0.2%	1.1%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 12	1.7%	0.1%	0.5%	1.1%	98.3%

**Table B6. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas African American Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	30.0%	8.7%	4.0%	17.3%	70.0%
Grade 7	23.2%	5.5%	2.7%	15.0%	76.8%
Grade 8	26.6%	7.2%	3.9%	15.5%	73.4%
Grade 9	28.7%	8.5%	4.3%	15.9%	71.3%
Grade 10	35.3%	11.7%	4.0%	19.6%	64.7%
Grade 11	33.8%	9.3%	4.5%	20.0%	66.2%
Grade 12	35.7%	11.0%	4.9%	19.8%	64.3%
Alcohol	66.2%	26.8%	11.5%	27.9%	33.8%
Grade 7	55.3%	19.1%	7.0%	29.2%	44.7%
Grade 8	61.2%	21.0%	8.9%	31.3%	38.8%
Grade 9	65.7%	28.2%	10.9%	26.6%	34.3%
Grade 10	73.5%	32.6%	14.2%	26.7%	26.5%
Grade 11	69.8%	28.9%	13.4%	27.5%	30.2%
Grade 12	76.3%	34.8%	18.0%	23.5%	23.7%
Inhalants	12.4%	5.0%	1.5%	5.9%	87.6%
Grade 7	17.4%	7.6%	2.0%	7.8%	82.6%
Grade 8	16.1%	7.3%	1.8%	7.0%	83.9%
Grade 9	11.6%	4.2%	1.7%	5.7%	88.4%
Grade 10	11.0%	4.1%	1.6%	5.3%	89.0%
Grade 11	8.1%	3.1%	0.9%	4.1%	91.9%
Grade 12	6.9%	1.7%	0.7%	4.5%	93.1%
Any Illicit Drug	30.2%	12.0%	5.2%	13.0%	69.8%
Grade 7	14.8%	5.9%	2.2%	6.7%	85.2%
Grade 8	21.8%	7.9%	4.4%	9.5%	78.2%
Grade 9	28.8%	12.1%	5.5%	11.2%	71.2%
Grade 10	39.3%	16.5%	6.2%	16.6%	60.7%
Grade 11	40.6%	14.9%	7.5%	18.2%	59.4%
Grade 12	43.6%	17.1%	6.7%	19.8%	56.4%
Marijuana	29.4%	11.2%	5.1%	13.1%	70.6%
Grade 7	13.4%	5.0%	2.0%	6.4%	86.6%
Grade 8	20.6%	7.0%	3.7%	9.9%	79.4%
Grade 9	28.3%	11.4%	5.5%	11.4%	71.7%
Grade 10	38.8%	16.1%	6.2%	16.5%	61.2%
Grade 11	40.3%	13.6%	7.8%	18.9%	59.7%
Grade 12	43.2%	16.5%	6.6%	20.1%	56.8%
Marijuana Only	22.9%	7.6%	3.9%	11.4%	77.1%
Grade 7	10.5%	3.3%	1.5%	5.7%	89.5%
Grade 8	15.3%	4.4%	2.9%	8.0%	84.7%
Grade 9	22.4%	8.2%	4.3%	9.9%	77.6%
Grade 10	30.8%	11.6%	4.9%	14.3%	69.2%
Grade 11	31.2%	8.9%	5.6%	16.7%	68.8%
Grade 12	33.4%	10.1%	5.5%	17.8%	66.6%
Cocaine or Crack	1.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	98.1%
Grade 7	2.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	97.9%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.9%	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.7%	0.4%	0.1%	1.2%	98.3%
Grade 11	1.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 12	2.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	97.8%
Cocaine	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.3%	0.1%	1.1%	98.5%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.7%	0.4%	0.1%	1.2%	98.3%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	98.6%
Grade 12	2.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	97.9%

Table B6. Prevalence and Recency of Use: African American Students, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	98.9%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	98.6%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%	98.7%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	98.6%
Grade 10	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	99.3%
Grade 11	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	99.5%
Grade 12	0.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	99.1%
Hallucinogens	1.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	98.3%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	99.1%
Grade 8	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	99.3%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 10	3.0%	1.4%	0.4%	1.2%	97.0%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.8%	1.1%	0.3%	97.8%
Grade 12	2.5%	1.5%	0.2%	0.8%	97.5%
Uppers	2.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	99.1%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.1%	1.0%	0.4%	98.5%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	98.5%
Grade 10	2.9%	1.4%	0.4%	1.1%	97.1%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.8%	0.2%	1.6%	97.4%
Grade 12	3.5%	2.2%	0.4%	0.9%	96.5%
Downers	2.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 7	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	99.3%
Grade 8	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	98.4%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.7%	1.3%	0.4%	1.0%	97.3%
Grade 11	3.0%	1.3%	0.4%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 12	4.5%	2.7%	1.0%	0.8%	95.5%
Rohypnol	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	99.0%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	98.9%
Grade 8	1.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 9	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	99.0%
Grade 10	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	1.3%	98.5%
Grade 11	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	99.5%
Grade 12	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	99.6%
Steroids	1.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.5%	97.7%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.9%	0.1%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 10	1.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.9%	98.7%
Grade 11	1.6%	0.9%	0.1%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 12	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	98.6%
Ecstasy	3.7%	1.4%	0.5%	1.8%	96.3%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.9%	0.1%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.4%	0.3%	1.5%	96.8%
Grade 9	3.5%	1.8%	0.5%	1.2%	96.5%
Grade 10	4.0%	1.1%	0.4%	2.5%	96.0%
Grade 11	5.3%	1.6%	0.5%	3.2%	94.7%
Grade 12	5.6%	1.8%	1.2%	2.6%	94.4%
Heroin	1.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 7	1.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%	98.4%
Grade 8	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	99.1%
Grade 9	1.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	98.8%
Grade 11	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	1.2%	98.7%
Grade 12	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	99.6%

**Table B7. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Hispanic Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	44.9%	18.6%	7.0%	19.3%	55.1%
Grade 7	29.2%	10.0%	3.9%	15.3%	70.8%
Grade 8	36.5%	13.4%	5.6%	17.5%	63.5%
Grade 9	46.1%	18.7%	7.5%	19.9%	53.9%
Grade 10	49.2%	20.8%	8.0%	20.4%	50.8%
Grade 11	57.9%	25.4%	9.3%	23.2%	42.1%
Grade 12	60.0%	30.0%	9.0%	21.0%	40.0%
Alcohol	71.8%	36.2%	12.3%	23.3%	28.2%
Grade 7	56.0%	22.2%	7.4%	26.4%	44.0%
Grade 8	66.2%	28.7%	11.7%	25.8%	33.8%
Grade 9	72.8%	37.5%	12.7%	22.6%	27.2%
Grade 10	77.6%	41.7%	13.9%	22.0%	22.4%
Grade 11	82.6%	46.0%	15.6%	21.0%	17.4%
Grade 12	83.1%	49.0%	13.9%	20.2%	16.9%
Inhalants	20.4%	8.4%	3.1%	8.9%	79.6%
Grade 7	24.3%	12.1%	3.2%	9.0%	75.7%
Grade 8	23.9%	11.5%	3.2%	9.2%	76.1%
Grade 9	21.8%	7.9%	3.9%	10.0%	78.2%
Grade 10	17.5%	6.4%	3.1%	8.0%	82.5%
Grade 11	16.1%	5.2%	2.2%	8.7%	83.9%
Grade 12	15.1%	4.6%	2.4%	8.1%	84.9%
Any Illicit Drug	36.7%	16.8%	6.7%	13.2%	63.3%
Grade 7	19.2%	8.2%	3.4%	7.6%	80.8%
Grade 8	27.5%	13.1%	4.4%	10.0%	72.5%
Grade 9	38.4%	18.7%	7.2%	12.5%	61.6%
Grade 10	44.2%	19.8%	8.2%	16.2%	55.8%
Grade 11	49.6%	23.1%	9.0%	17.5%	50.4%
Grade 12	51.1%	20.8%	10.5%	19.8%	48.9%
Marijuana	34.4%	14.3%	6.8%	13.3%	65.6%
Grade 7	17.5%	6.8%	3.2%	7.5%	82.5%
Grade 8	24.8%	10.8%	4.2%	9.8%	75.2%
Grade 9	36.3%	16.3%	7.1%	12.9%	63.7%
Grade 10	41.4%	16.9%	8.5%	16.0%	58.6%
Grade 11	47.2%	19.5%	9.8%	17.9%	52.8%
Grade 12	49.0%	18.4%	10.6%	20.0%	51.0%
Marijuana Only	16.9%	5.4%	3.4%	8.1%	83.1%
Grade 7	10.1%	3.5%	1.7%	4.9%	89.9%
Grade 8	11.9%	4.0%	2.0%	5.9%	88.1%
Grade 9	18.4%	6.9%	3.6%	7.9%	81.6%
Grade 10	20.5%	6.0%	4.2%	10.3%	79.5%
Grade 11	21.4%	6.2%	4.3%	10.9%	78.6%
Grade 12	23.3%	5.9%	5.8%	11.6%	76.7%
Cocaine or Crack	12.9%	5.3%	2.6%	5.0%	87.1%
Grade 7	5.3%	2.3%	0.9%	2.1%	94.7%
Grade 8	8.4%	3.7%	1.6%	3.1%	91.6%
Grade 9	12.3%	5.1%	2.2%	5.0%	87.7%
Grade 10	16.4%	6.5%	3.3%	6.6%	83.6%
Grade 11	19.7%	8.8%	3.9%	7.0%	80.3%
Grade 12	20.6%	7.4%	4.7%	8.5%	79.4%
Cocaine	12.2%	5.0%	2.4%	4.8%	87.8%
Grade 7	4.2%	1.6%	0.8%	1.8%	95.8%
Grade 8	7.5%	3.2%	1.5%	2.8%	92.5%
Grade 9	11.5%	4.7%	2.1%	4.7%	88.5%
Grade 10	15.8%	6.2%	3.4%	6.2%	84.2%
Grade 11	19.7%	8.8%	3.9%	7.0%	80.3%
Grade 12	20.4%	7.3%	4.3%	8.8%	79.6%

Table B7. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Hispanic Students, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.3%	1.2%	0.6%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.1%	0.5%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.6%	0.5%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 9	3.6%	1.4%	0.5%	1.7%	96.4%
Grade 10	3.3%	1.0%	0.7%	1.6%	96.7%
Grade 11	3.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	97.0%
Grade 12	3.8%	0.7%	1.1%	2.0%	96.2%
Hallucinogens	4.5%	1.5%	0.9%	2.1%	95.5%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 8	2.8%	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%	97.2%
Grade 9	4.0%	1.4%	1.0%	1.6%	96.0%
Grade 10	5.7%	2.2%	1.3%	2.2%	94.3%
Grade 11	7.4%	2.0%	1.0%	4.4%	92.6%
Grade 12	8.2%	2.7%	2.0%	3.5%	91.8%
Uppers	5.3%	2.2%	1.0%	2.1%	94.7%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.3%	0.5%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 9	4.3%	1.6%	1.2%	1.5%	95.7%
Grade 10	6.5%	2.7%	1.5%	2.3%	93.5%
Grade 11	10.3%	4.5%	2.2%	3.6%	89.7%
Grade 12	8.5%	3.5%	1.3%	3.7%	91.5%
Downers	5.9%	2.4%	1.2%	2.3%	94.1%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 8	3.0%	1.1%	0.4%	1.5%	97.0%
Grade 9	5.6%	2.3%	1.1%	2.2%	94.4%
Grade 10	7.2%	3.2%	1.7%	2.3%	92.8%
Grade 11	11.4%	5.0%	2.4%	4.0%	88.6%
Grade 12	10.0%	3.9%	1.8%	4.3%	90.0%
Rohypnol	6.1%	2.3%	1.2%	2.6%	93.9%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.1%	0.4%	1.5%	97.0%
Grade 8	5.9%	2.5%	1.0%	2.4%	94.1%
Grade 9	7.3%	2.6%	1.8%	2.9%	92.7%
Grade 10	7.0%	2.8%	1.3%	2.9%	93.0%
Grade 11	7.1%	2.9%	1.4%	2.8%	92.9%
Grade 12	6.6%	2.2%	0.9%	3.5%	93.4%
Steroids	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 10	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	98.8%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	98.2%
Ecstasy	6.5%	2.1%	1.3%	3.1%	93.5%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.9%	0.3%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 8	5.8%	1.6%	1.7%	2.5%	94.2%
Grade 9	6.1%	1.9%	1.0%	3.2%	93.9%
Grade 10	7.3%	2.3%	1.5%	3.5%	92.7%
Grade 11	8.9%	3.5%	1.5%	3.9%	91.1%
Grade 12	10.1%	2.7%	2.6%	4.8%	89.9%
Heroin	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.8%	0.3%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.1%	0.6%	1.4%	96.9%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.5%	0.2%	1.1%	98.2%
Grade 12	1.6%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	98.4%

**Table B8. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning A's/B's, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	35.4%	14.4%	5.5%	15.5%	64.6%
Grade 7	18.5%	4.4%	2.3%	11.8%	81.5%
Grade 8	26.0%	7.9%	4.4%	13.7%	74.0%
Grade 9	33.3%	12.5%	5.4%	15.4%	66.7%
Grade 10	40.2%	17.0%	6.0%	17.2%	59.8%
Grade 11	47.9%	21.9%	7.6%	18.4%	52.1%
Grade 12	51.5%	26.1%	7.9%	17.5%	48.5%
Alcohol	65.7%	30.1%	12.4%	23.2%	34.3%
Grade 7	47.0%	13.4%	6.9%	26.7%	53.0%
Grade 8	58.2%	20.7%	11.1%	26.4%	41.8%
Grade 9	65.0%	29.2%	12.8%	23.0%	35.0%
Grade 10	72.6%	35.9%	14.3%	22.4%	27.4%
Grade 11	75.7%	39.9%	14.7%	21.1%	24.3%
Grade 12	79.9%	46.1%	15.0%	18.8%	20.1%
Inhalants	14.6%	5.4%	2.4%	6.8%	85.4%
Grade 7	16.9%	7.5%	2.5%	6.9%	83.1%
Grade 8	17.7%	7.7%	2.8%	7.2%	82.3%
Grade 9	14.6%	5.0%	2.7%	6.9%	85.4%
Grade 10	13.1%	4.5%	2.6%	6.0%	86.9%
Grade 11	12.4%	4.0%	1.9%	6.5%	87.6%
Grade 12	12.0%	3.2%	1.9%	6.9%	88.0%
Any Illicit Drug	27.1%	11.6%	5.3%	10.2%	72.9%
Grade 7	9.4%	3.3%	1.6%	4.5%	90.6%
Grade 8	16.4%	6.7%	3.4%	6.3%	83.6%
Grade 9	24.9%	10.5%	5.1%	9.3%	75.1%
Grade 10	34.1%	14.9%	6.9%	12.3%	65.9%
Grade 11	39.9%	17.6%	7.8%	14.5%	60.1%
Grade 12	43.1%	18.6%	8.4%	16.1%	56.9%
Marijuana	25.5%	10.0%	5.4%	10.1%	74.5%
Grade 7	8.1%	2.4%	1.4%	4.3%	91.9%
Grade 8	14.4%	5.5%	3.0%	5.9%	85.6%
Grade 9	23.2%	8.9%	4.9%	9.4%	76.8%
Grade 10	32.5%	13.5%	6.7%	12.3%	67.5%
Grade 11	38.1%	15.0%	8.5%	14.6%	61.9%
Grade 12	41.8%	16.6%	9.0%	16.2%	58.2%
Marijuana Only	14.5%	4.3%	3.1%	7.1%	85.5%
Grade 7	5.4%	1.4%	0.9%	3.1%	94.6%
Grade 8	8.3%	2.4%	1.8%	4.1%	91.7%
Grade 9	13.5%	4.2%	2.9%	6.4%	86.5%
Grade 10	18.9%	6.1%	3.9%	8.9%	81.1%
Grade 11	20.2%	5.5%	4.6%	10.1%	79.8%
Grade 12	23.5%	6.7%	5.3%	11.5%	76.5%
Cocaine or Crack	6.1%	2.4%	1.3%	2.4%	93.9%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.3%	0.7%	1.3%	96.7%
Grade 9	4.8%	2.1%	0.9%	1.8%	95.2%
Grade 10	7.2%	2.6%	1.6%	3.0%	92.8%
Grade 11	10.2%	4.1%	2.2%	3.9%	89.8%
Grade 12	10.3%	3.7%	2.5%	4.1%	89.7%
Cocaine	5.7%	2.2%	1.2%	2.3%	94.3%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 9	4.4%	1.8%	0.9%	1.7%	95.6%
Grade 10	6.8%	2.5%	1.6%	2.7%	93.2%
Grade 11	10.0%	4.0%	2.1%	3.9%	90.0%
Grade 12	10.1%	3.7%	2.3%	4.1%	89.9%

Table B8. Prevalence of Use: Students Who Reported Earning A's/B's, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 8	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	98.2%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	97.8%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.4%	0.5%	1.4%	97.7%
Hallucinogens	4.1%	1.2%	0.9%	2.0%	95.9%
Grade 7	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	99.2%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 9	3.3%	1.0%	0.6%	1.7%	96.7%
Grade 10	4.9%	1.5%	1.2%	2.2%	95.1%
Grade 11	6.8%	1.6%	1.5%	3.7%	93.2%
Grade 12	7.4%	2.1%	2.1%	3.2%	92.6%
Uppers	5.1%	2.0%	1.2%	1.9%	94.9%
Grade 7	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	99.2%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 9	4.1%	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%	95.9%
Grade 10	6.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	93.8%
Grade 11	9.6%	3.9%	2.1%	3.6%	90.4%
Grade 12	9.4%	3.6%	1.9%	3.9%	90.6%
Downers	5.0%	2.0%	1.2%	1.8%	95.0%
Grade 7	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	99.4%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 9	3.9%	1.6%	1.0%	1.3%	96.1%
Grade 10	6.1%	2.3%	1.7%	2.1%	93.9%
Grade 11	9.4%	4.0%	2.2%	3.2%	90.6%
Grade 12	9.6%	4.0%	2.2%	3.4%	90.4%
Rohypnol	2.5%	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	99.0%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 9	2.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 10	3.1%	1.1%	0.6%	1.4%	96.9%
Grade 11	3.2%	1.1%	0.7%	1.4%	96.8%
Grade 12	2.9%	1.1%	0.4%	1.4%	97.1%
Steroids	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 10	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	97.8%
Ecstasy	4.7%	1.4%	1.0%	2.3%	95.3%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	98.7%
Grade 8	3.2%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	96.8%
Grade 9	4.1%	1.1%	0.8%	2.2%	95.9%
Grade 10	5.4%	1.6%	0.9%	2.9%	94.6%
Grade 11	7.3%	2.6%	1.2%	3.5%	92.7%
Grade 12	8.1%	2.4%	2.0%	3.7%	91.9%
Heroin	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	99.1%
Grade 8	1.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.7%	98.7%
Grade 9	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 10	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	98.9%
Grade 11	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 12	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	98.9%

**Table B9. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning C's, D's, or F's, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	53.4%	26.4%	7.8%	19.2%	46.6%
Grade 7	38.4%	15.0%	5.5%	17.9%	61.6%
Grade 8	46.5%	19.6%	6.6%	20.3%	53.5%
Grade 9	54.0%	24.9%	9.2%	19.9%	46.0%
Grade 10	60.5%	33.4%	8.2%	18.9%	39.5%
Grade 11	63.1%	33.6%	9.7%	19.8%	36.9%
Grade 12	66.7%	40.7%	7.9%	18.1%	33.3%
Alcohol	75.9%	41.7%	12.1%	22.1%	24.1%
Grade 7	63.2%	27.9%	9.2%	26.1%	36.8%
Grade 8	71.3%	33.9%	11.2%	26.2%	28.7%
Grade 9	77.0%	42.4%	12.3%	22.3%	23.0%
Grade 10	80.6%	48.2%	13.7%	18.7%	19.4%
Grade 11	83.4%	51.1%	12.8%	19.5%	16.6%
Grade 12	86.2%	55.2%	15.0%	16.0%	13.8%
Inhalants	25.6%	11.2%	3.8%	10.6%	74.4%
Grade 7	28.6%	14.9%	3.9%	9.8%	71.4%
Grade 8	30.1%	14.7%	4.4%	11.0%	69.9%
Grade 9	25.9%	9.7%	4.1%	12.1%	74.1%
Grade 10	23.4%	9.4%	4.0%	10.0%	76.6%
Grade 11	20.3%	8.8%	2.8%	8.7%	79.7%
Grade 12	21.7%	7.0%	3.9%	10.8%	78.3%
Any Illicit Drug	47.0%	24.5%	7.9%	14.6%	53.0%
Grade 7	26.1%	12.4%	4.9%	8.8%	73.9%
Grade 8	38.2%	18.6%	5.7%	13.9%	61.8%
Grade 9	47.6%	25.2%	8.5%	13.9%	52.4%
Grade 10	58.0%	30.7%	9.4%	17.9%	42.0%
Grade 11	60.1%	32.6%	9.8%	17.7%	39.9%
Grade 12	61.6%	33.0%	11.9%	16.7%	38.4%
Marijuana	45.1%	22.0%	8.0%	15.1%	54.9%
Grade 7	24.1%	10.9%	4.5%	8.7%	75.9%
Grade 8	36.1%	15.8%	5.3%	15.0%	63.9%
Grade 9	45.9%	22.8%	8.7%	14.4%	54.1%
Grade 10	55.9%	27.6%	9.8%	18.5%	44.1%
Grade 11	58.0%	30.1%	9.9%	18.0%	42.0%
Grade 12	60.6%	30.1%	12.4%	18.1%	39.4%
Marijuana Only	22.3%	8.4%	4.2%	9.7%	77.7%
Grade 7	13.4%	4.9%	2.6%	5.9%	86.6%
Grade 8	18.4%	6.4%	2.8%	9.2%	81.6%
Grade 9	23.0%	9.0%	4.7%	9.3%	77.0%
Grade 10	27.7%	10.6%	5.0%	12.1%	72.3%
Grade 11	28.3%	11.3%	5.2%	11.8%	71.7%
Grade 12	25.7%	8.6%	6.3%	10.8%	74.3%
Cocaine or Crack	14.2%	6.0%	3.2%	5.0%	85.8%
Grade 7	7.1%	2.9%	1.6%	2.6%	92.9%
Grade 8	10.1%	4.4%	2.0%	3.7%	89.9%
Grade 9	13.6%	5.6%	2.9%	5.1%	86.4%
Grade 10	18.3%	7.4%	4.0%	6.9%	81.7%
Grade 11	19.5%	8.7%	4.7%	6.1%	80.5%
Grade 12	21.9%	9.7%	5.6%	6.6%	78.1%
Cocaine	13.4%	5.6%	2.9%	4.9%	86.6%
Grade 7	6.1%	2.3%	1.2%	2.6%	93.9%
Grade 8	8.9%	3.5%	1.4%	4.0%	91.1%
Grade 9	12.4%	5.3%	2.6%	4.5%	87.6%
Grade 10	18.0%	7.3%	3.9%	6.8%	82.0%
Grade 11	19.4%	8.6%	4.6%	6.2%	80.6%
Grade 12	20.8%	8.9%	5.3%	6.6%	79.2%

Table B9. Students Who Reported Earning C's, D's, or F's, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	4.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.9%	95.6%
Grade 7	3.9%	1.5%	0.8%	1.6%	96.1%
Grade 8	4.9%	1.8%	1.3%	1.8%	95.1%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.5%	0.9%	2.1%	95.5%
Grade 10	4.2%	1.3%	0.9%	2.0%	95.8%
Grade 11	3.9%	0.9%	0.9%	2.1%	96.1%
Grade 12	4.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	95.2%
Hallucinogens	7.6%	2.9%	1.7%	3.0%	92.4%
Grade 7	2.6%	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	97.4%
Grade 8	4.5%	1.3%	0.7%	2.5%	95.5%
Grade 9	7.2%	2.4%	1.7%	3.1%	92.8%
Grade 10	10.7%	4.4%	2.1%	4.2%	89.3%
Grade 11	10.9%	4.7%	2.6%	3.6%	89.1%
Grade 12	13.6%	4.4%	4.7%	4.5%	86.4%
Uppers	9.2%	4.2%	2.0%	3.0%	90.8%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.0%	0.2%	1.5%	97.3%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.0%	1.5%	1.6%	94.9%
Grade 9	7.5%	3.4%	1.5%	2.6%	92.5%
Grade 10	13.1%	6.4%	2.6%	4.1%	86.9%
Grade 11	14.6%	7.0%	2.9%	4.7%	85.4%
Grade 12	19.0%	8.2%	5.4%	5.4%	81.0%
Downers	9.4%	4.4%	1.9%	3.1%	90.6%
Grade 7	2.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 8	5.0%	1.7%	0.8%	2.5%	95.0%
Grade 9	9.0%	4.1%	1.8%	3.1%	91.0%
Grade 10	12.6%	6.3%	2.9%	3.4%	87.4%
Grade 11	14.9%	7.5%	2.6%	4.8%	85.1%
Grade 12	19.2%	9.2%	4.7%	5.3%	80.8%
Rohypnol	6.7%	2.9%	1.2%	2.6%	93.3%
Grade 7	4.1%	1.7%	0.5%	1.9%	95.9%
Grade 8	6.5%	3.2%	0.8%	2.5%	93.5%
Grade 9	7.6%	3.5%	1.5%	2.6%	92.4%
Grade 10	7.6%	3.4%	1.1%	3.1%	92.4%
Grade 11	7.2%	3.3%	1.6%	2.3%	92.8%
Grade 12	7.1%	1.5%	2.1%	3.5%	92.9%
Steroids	2.9%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 7	3.3%	1.2%	0.6%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.6%	0.6%	1.3%	96.5%
Grade 9	2.7%	1.0%	0.4%	1.3%	97.3%
Grade 10	2.4%	1.0%	0.2%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 11	2.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 12	3.6%	0.9%	1.4%	1.3%	96.4%
Ecstasy	8.5%	3.3%	1.6%	3.6%	91.5%
Grade 7	3.7%	1.6%	0.5%	1.6%	96.3%
Grade 8	7.2%	2.3%	1.2%	3.7%	92.8%
Grade 9	7.6%	3.1%	1.1%	3.4%	92.4%
Grade 10	9.4%	3.6%	1.8%	4.0%	90.6%
Grade 11	12.4%	5.4%	2.3%	4.7%	87.6%
Grade 12	15.3%	5.5%	4.6%	5.2%	84.7%
Heroin	3.3%	1.1%	0.7%	1.5%	96.7%
Grade 7	3.9%	1.6%	0.5%	1.8%	96.1%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.4%	0.9%	1.7%	96.0%
Grade 9	2.5%	1.1%	0.2%	1.2%	97.5%
Grade 10	3.6%	1.0%	0.7%	1.9%	96.4%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 12	3.8%	0.5%	2.0%	1.3%	96.2%

**Table B10. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Who Lived with Both Parents, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	34.6%	14.9%	5.4%	14.3%	65.4%
Grade 7	17.0%	4.9%	2.3%	9.8%	83.0%
Grade 8	24.9%	8.2%	4.1%	12.6%	75.1%
Grade 9	33.5%	13.5%	5.6%	14.4%	66.5%
Grade 10	40.3%	18.5%	5.9%	15.9%	59.7%
Grade 11	48.5%	23.1%	7.9%	17.5%	51.5%
Grade 12	50.3%	25.7%	7.5%	17.1%	49.7%
Alcohol	63.4%	30.0%	11.4%	22.0%	36.6%
Grade 7	44.5%	13.7%	6.6%	24.2%	55.5%
Grade 8	56.3%	21.1%	10.3%	24.9%	43.7%
Grade 9	62.8%	28.9%	12.0%	21.9%	37.2%
Grade 10	70.9%	36.2%	13.2%	21.5%	29.1%
Grade 11	74.7%	41.2%	13.6%	19.9%	25.3%
Grade 12	77.2%	45.1%	14.0%	18.1%	22.8%
Inhalants	15.6%	6.0%	2.6%	7.0%	84.4%
Grade 7	17.5%	8.0%	2.8%	6.7%	82.5%
Grade 8	19.1%	8.2%	3.0%	7.9%	80.9%
Grade 9	15.8%	5.8%	2.9%	7.1%	84.2%
Grade 10	14.5%	5.0%	2.7%	6.8%	85.5%
Grade 11	13.4%	4.8%	1.8%	6.8%	86.6%
Grade 12	11.9%	3.4%	2.2%	6.3%	88.1%
Any Illicit Drug	25.7%	11.7%	4.9%	9.1%	74.3%
Grade 7	8.7%	3.5%	1.6%	3.6%	91.3%
Grade 8	15.7%	7.2%	2.3%	6.2%	84.3%
Grade 9	24.0%	11.0%	5.1%	7.9%	76.0%
Grade 10	33.4%	15.5%	6.4%	11.5%	66.6%
Grade 11	39.2%	18.2%	7.3%	13.7%	60.8%
Grade 12	39.4%	17.5%	8.0%	13.9%	60.6%
Marijuana	24.0%	10.1%	4.9%	9.0%	76.0%
Grade 7	7.3%	2.7%	1.3%	3.3%	92.7%
Grade 8	13.7%	5.9%	2.1%	5.7%	86.3%
Grade 9	22.3%	9.3%	5.1%	7.9%	77.7%
Grade 10	31.5%	13.8%	6.3%	11.4%	68.5%
Grade 11	37.4%	15.6%	8.0%	13.8%	62.6%
Grade 12	38.2%	15.7%	8.4%	14.1%	61.8%
Marijuana Only	13.0%	4.2%	2.7%	6.1%	87.0%
Grade 7	4.4%	1.4%	0.8%	2.2%	95.6%
Grade 8	7.2%	2.5%	1.1%	3.6%	92.8%
Grade 9	12.3%	4.0%	2.8%	5.5%	87.7%
Grade 10	17.2%	5.9%	3.5%	7.8%	82.8%
Grade 11	19.1%	5.9%	3.9%	9.3%	80.9%
Grade 12	20.9%	6.3%	4.9%	9.7%	79.1%
Cocaine or Crack	6.7%	2.8%	1.4%	2.5%	93.3%
Grade 7	2.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.9%	97.6%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.7%	0.7%	1.5%	96.1%
Grade 9	5.9%	2.6%	1.1%	2.2%	94.1%
Grade 10	8.5%	3.2%	1.6%	3.7%	91.5%
Grade 11	11.2%	4.8%	2.6%	3.8%	88.8%
Grade 12	10.2%	4.1%	2.2%	3.9%	89.8%
Cocaine	6.3%	2.5%	1.3%	2.5%	93.7%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.5%	0.6%	1.3%	96.6%
Grade 9	5.3%	2.2%	1.0%	2.1%	94.7%
Grade 10	8.1%	3.0%	1.7%	3.4%	91.9%
Grade 11	11.0%	4.7%	2.5%	3.8%	89.0%
Grade 12	9.8%	3.9%	2.1%	3.8%	90.2%

Table B10. Prevalence of Use: Students Who Lived with Both Parents, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.2%	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	98.1%
Hallucinogens	3.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.7%	96.1%
Grade 7	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	99.2%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	97.9%
Grade 9	3.2%	1.0%	0.7%	1.5%	96.8%
Grade 10	4.9%	1.8%	1.2%	1.9%	95.1%
Grade 11	7.3%	2.0%	1.5%	3.8%	92.7%
Grade 12	6.5%	1.9%	2.2%	2.4%	93.5%
Uppers	4.7%	2.0%	1.1%	1.6%	95.3%
Grade 7	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	99.3%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 9	3.6%	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%	96.4%
Grade 10	6.2%	2.7%	1.6%	1.9%	93.8%
Grade 11	9.4%	3.8%	2.1%	3.5%	90.6%
Grade 12	8.6%	3.6%	2.1%	2.9%	91.4%
Downers	4.7%	2.1%	1.0%	1.6%	95.3%
Grade 7	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	99.4%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 9	3.6%	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%	96.4%
Grade 10	5.9%	2.9%	1.4%	1.6%	94.1%
Grade 11	9.4%	4.1%	2.1%	3.2%	90.6%
Grade 12	8.8%	3.9%	2.0%	2.9%	91.2%
Rohypnol	2.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	99.0%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.2%	0.4%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 9	3.3%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 10	3.4%	1.3%	0.6%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 11	3.4%	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%	96.6%
Grade 12	3.2%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	96.8%
Steroids	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	98.2%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 10	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 12	2.5%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	97.5%
Ecstasy	4.3%	1.4%	0.9%	2.0%	95.7%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	99.0%
Grade 8	3.1%	0.9%	0.8%	1.4%	96.9%
Grade 9	4.1%	1.3%	0.8%	2.0%	95.9%
Grade 10	5.1%	1.8%	0.9%	2.4%	94.9%
Grade 11	6.9%	2.6%	1.2%	3.1%	93.1%
Grade 12	7.0%	1.9%	2.1%	3.0%	93.0%
Heroin	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	99.0%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 12	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	99.0%

**Table B11. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Not Living with Both Parents, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	47.1%	20.5%	7.0%	19.6%	52.9%
Grade 7	33.4%	10.3%	4.1%	19.0%	66.6%
Grade 8	40.2%	14.5%	6.4%	19.3%	59.8%
Grade 9	46.0%	19.0%	7.3%	19.7%	54.0%
Grade 10	52.7%	25.2%	7.4%	20.1%	47.3%
Grade 11	54.9%	25.7%	8.4%	20.8%	45.1%
Grade 12	59.4%	31.9%	8.4%	19.1%	40.6%
Alcohol	75.2%	37.0%	13.7%	24.5%	24.8%
Grade 7	61.4%	22.1%	8.6%	30.7%	38.6%
Grade 8	69.3%	27.9%	12.8%	28.6%	30.7%
Grade 9	75.5%	37.9%	13.7%	23.9%	24.5%
Grade 10	80.1%	42.9%	15.9%	21.3%	19.9%
Grade 11	81.4%	43.3%	15.8%	22.3%	18.6%
Grade 12	86.7%	51.4%	16.3%	19.0%	13.3%
Inhalants	19.3%	7.7%	3.0%	8.6%	80.7%
Grade 7	22.9%	11.1%	2.8%	9.0%	77.1%
Grade 8	22.9%	10.9%	3.5%	8.5%	77.1%
Grade 9	20.1%	6.7%	3.4%	10.0%	79.9%
Grade 10	17.6%	6.8%	3.3%	7.5%	82.4%
Grade 11	14.9%	5.2%	2.5%	7.2%	85.1%
Grade 12	15.9%	4.3%	2.2%	9.4%	84.1%
Any Illicit Drug	40.9%	18.8%	7.5%	14.6%	59.1%
Grade 7	21.0%	8.6%	3.6%	8.8%	79.0%
Grade 8	30.7%	13.1%	6.4%	11.2%	69.3%
Grade 9	40.4%	19.2%	7.2%	14.0%	59.6%
Grade 10	50.1%	23.8%	9.1%	17.2%	49.9%
Grade 11	52.0%	24.5%	9.5%	18.0%	48.0%
Grade 12	56.0%	25.5%	10.6%	19.9%	44.0%
Marijuana	39.3%	16.7%	7.7%	14.9%	60.7%
Grade 7	19.3%	7.2%	3.5%	8.6%	80.7%
Grade 8	28.5%	11.0%	6.0%	11.5%	71.5%
Grade 9	38.7%	17.2%	6.9%	14.6%	61.3%
Grade 10	48.4%	21.9%	9.2%	17.3%	51.6%
Grade 11	50.3%	21.9%	10.1%	18.3%	49.7%
Grade 12	55.0%	22.9%	11.4%	20.7%	45.0%
Marijuana Only	21.6%	6.8%	4.4%	10.4%	78.4%
Grade 7	12.1%	3.7%	2.2%	6.2%	87.9%
Grade 8	16.2%	4.8%	3.6%	7.8%	83.8%
Grade 9	21.3%	7.6%	4.1%	9.6%	78.7%
Grade 10	26.9%	9.1%	5.1%	12.7%	73.1%
Grade 11	27.0%	7.9%	5.9%	13.2%	73.0%
Grade 12	28.7%	7.9%	6.5%	14.3%	71.3%
Cocaine or Crack	9.7%	3.8%	2.2%	3.7%	90.3%
Grade 7	4.6%	1.6%	1.0%	2.0%	95.4%
Grade 8	6.2%	2.4%	1.5%	2.3%	93.8%
Grade 9	8.8%	3.5%	1.9%	3.4%	91.2%
Grade 10	12.2%	4.9%	2.9%	4.4%	87.8%
Grade 11	13.5%	5.5%	2.8%	5.2%	86.5%
Grade 12	14.8%	5.3%	3.8%	5.7%	85.2%
Cocaine	9.2%	3.5%	2.1%	3.6%	90.8%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.1%	0.6%	1.9%	96.4%
Grade 8	5.3%	1.9%	1.1%	2.3%	94.7%
Grade 9	8.2%	3.3%	1.8%	3.1%	91.8%
Grade 10	11.9%	4.9%	2.8%	4.2%	88.1%
Grade 11	13.3%	5.4%	2.8%	5.1%	86.7%
Grade 12	14.5%	5.1%	3.7%	5.7%	85.5%

Table B11. Prevalence of Use: Students Not Living with Both Parents, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.0%	0.8%	0.6%	1.6%	97.0%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	97.5%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%	96.9%
Grade 9	2.7%	0.7%	0.6%	1.4%	97.3%
Grade 10	2.8%	0.7%	0.6%	1.5%	97.2%
Grade 11	3.2%	0.5%	0.5%	2.2%	96.8%
Grade 12	3.8%	0.7%	0.9%	2.2%	96.2%
Hallucinogens	6.3%	2.0%	1.4%	2.9%	93.7%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 8	3.8%	1.1%	0.8%	1.9%	96.2%
Grade 9	5.8%	1.9%	1.1%	2.8%	94.2%
Grade 10	8.4%	2.8%	1.8%	3.8%	91.6%
Grade 11	8.1%	2.7%	1.9%	3.5%	91.9%
Grade 12	11.2%	3.3%	2.8%	5.1%	88.8%
Uppers	8.0%	3.2%	1.8%	3.0%	92.0%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%	95.8%
Grade 9	6.9%	3.1%	1.5%	2.3%	93.1%
Grade 10	10.5%	3.9%	2.8%	3.8%	89.5%
Grade 11	12.6%	5.6%	2.5%	4.5%	87.4%
Grade 12	14.1%	5.3%	2.8%	6.0%	85.9%
Downers	8.0%	3.3%	1.9%	2.8%	92.0%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.4%	0.6%	1.9%	96.1%
Grade 9	7.5%	3.4%	1.5%	2.6%	92.5%
Grade 10	10.5%	4.1%	2.9%	3.5%	89.5%
Grade 11	12.2%	5.6%	2.5%	4.1%	87.8%
Grade 12	14.3%	6.0%	3.5%	4.8%	85.7%
Rohypnol	4.5%	1.7%	0.8%	2.0%	95.5%
Grade 7	2.7%	0.9%	0.4%	1.4%	97.3%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.6%	1.0%	1.7%	95.7%
Grade 9	5.0%	1.8%	1.2%	2.0%	95.0%
Grade 10	5.4%	2.2%	0.9%	2.3%	94.6%
Grade 11	5.1%	2.1%	0.9%	2.1%	94.9%
Grade 12	3.9%	1.4%	0.4%	2.1%	96.1%
Steroids	2.2%	0.9%	0.3%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.4%	0.4%	1.1%	97.1%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.7%	0.2%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.8%	0.2%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 11	2.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Ecstasy	7.5%	2.6%	1.3%	3.6%	92.5%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.2%	0.4%	1.6%	96.8%
Grade 8	5.7%	1.8%	1.1%	2.8%	94.3%
Grade 9	6.2%	2.1%	1.0%	3.1%	93.8%
Grade 10	8.4%	2.6%	1.5%	4.3%	91.6%
Grade 11	10.7%	4.2%	1.9%	4.6%	89.3%
Grade 12	12.7%	4.3%	2.7%	5.7%	87.3%
Heroin	2.1%	0.6%	0.3%	1.2%	97.9%
Grade 7	2.4%	1.0%	0.2%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.7%	0.4%	1.4%	97.5%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	98.2%
Grade 10	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 11	1.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.2%	0.4%	1.7%	97.7%

Table B12. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems, 2004

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	36.6%	15.1%	5.4%	16.1%	63.4%
Grade 7	19.9%	5.3%	2.4%	12.2%	80.1%
Grade 8	27.3%	8.8%	4.3%	14.2%	72.7%
Grade 9	35.9%	13.8%	5.7%	16.4%	64.1%
Grade 10	42.5%	18.6%	6.2%	17.7%	57.5%
Grade 11	48.9%	22.1%	7.3%	19.5%	51.1%
Grade 12	51.3%	26.0%	7.3%	18.0%	48.7%
Alcohol	65.9%	30.3%	11.9%	23.7%	34.1%
Grade 7	47.7%	14.5%	6.4%	26.8%	52.3%
Grade 8	58.8%	21.3%	10.4%	27.1%	41.2%
Grade 9	65.8%	29.6%	12.6%	23.6%	34.2%
Grade 10	72.9%	36.4%	14.7%	21.8%	27.1%
Grade 11	76.1%	39.8%	14.2%	22.1%	23.9%
Grade 12	79.6%	45.7%	14.4%	19.5%	20.4%
Inhalants	15.1%	5.5%	2.5%	7.1%	84.9%
Grade 7	16.6%	7.5%	2.4%	6.7%	83.4%
Grade 8	18.0%	7.5%	2.7%	7.8%	82.0%
Grade 9	15.9%	5.1%	2.9%	7.9%	84.1%
Grade 10	14.2%	4.8%	2.6%	6.8%	85.8%
Grade 11	12.3%	4.1%	1.8%	6.4%	87.7%
Grade 12	12.2%	3.4%	2.1%	6.7%	87.8%
Any Illicit Drug	28.2%	12.1%	5.5%	10.6%	71.8%
Grade 7	10.7%	3.8%	2.1%	4.8%	89.3%
Grade 8	17.4%	7.1%	3.2%	7.1%	82.6%
Grade 9	26.6%	11.9%	5.3%	9.4%	73.4%
Grade 10	36.6%	16.0%	7.3%	13.3%	63.4%
Grade 11	41.2%	18.3%	7.8%	15.1%	58.8%
Grade 12	43.0%	18.3%	8.9%	15.8%	57.0%
Marijuana	26.7%	10.6%	5.5%	10.6%	73.3%
Grade 7	9.4%	3.0%	1.9%	4.5%	90.6%
Grade 8	15.6%	6.0%	3.0%	6.6%	84.4%
Grade 9	25.3%	10.4%	5.2%	9.7%	74.7%
Grade 10	35.0%	14.6%	7.1%	13.3%	65.0%
Grade 11	39.3%	16.0%	8.2%	15.1%	60.7%
Grade 12	41.9%	16.3%	9.3%	16.3%	58.1%
Marijuana Only	15.2%	4.6%	3.2%	7.4%	84.8%
Grade 7	6.2%	1.8%	1.2%	3.2%	93.8%
Grade 8	8.9%	2.5%	1.7%	4.7%	91.1%
Grade 9	14.5%	4.8%	2.9%	6.8%	85.5%
Grade 10	20.4%	6.7%	4.3%	9.4%	79.6%
Grade 11	21.4%	6.1%	4.5%	10.8%	78.6%
Grade 12	23.4%	6.5%	5.4%	11.5%	76.6%
Cocaine or Crack	6.6%	2.6%	1.3%	2.7%	93.4%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 8	3.8%	1.5%	0.6%	1.7%	96.2%
Grade 9	5.8%	2.4%	1.1%	2.3%	94.2%
Grade 10	8.2%	3.0%	1.5%	3.7%	91.8%
Grade 11	10.6%	4.5%	2.2%	3.9%	89.4%
Grade 12	10.8%	4.0%	2.7%	4.1%	89.2%
Cocaine	6.2%	2.4%	1.3%	2.5%	93.8%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.3%	0.5%	1.4%	96.8%
Grade 9	5.3%	2.1%	1.1%	2.1%	94.7%
Grade 10	7.8%	2.8%	1.5%	3.5%	92.2%
Grade 11	10.5%	4.5%	2.1%	3.9%	89.5%
Grade 12	10.5%	3.9%	2.6%	4.0%	89.5%

Table B12. Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.7%	0.2%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	98.2%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%	98.0%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.3%	0.5%	1.5%	97.7%
Hallucinogens	4.1%	1.2%	0.9%	2.0%	95.9%
Grade 7	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	99.2%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 9	3.5%	1.1%	0.6%	1.8%	96.5%
Grade 10	5.0%	1.5%	1.2%	2.3%	95.0%
Grade 11	6.8%	1.9%	1.6%	3.3%	93.2%
Grade 12	7.5%	2.0%	2.1%	3.4%	92.5%
Uppers	5.1%	2.0%	1.2%	1.9%	94.9%
Grade 7	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	99.2%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 9	4.3%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	95.7%
Grade 10	6.8%	2.5%	1.9%	2.4%	93.2%
Grade 11	9.2%	3.9%	1.9%	3.4%	90.8%
Grade 12	9.6%	3.9%	1.8%	3.9%	90.4%
Downers	5.1%	2.1%	1.2%	1.8%	94.9%
Grade 7	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	99.4%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 9	4.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.5%	95.6%
Grade 10	6.4%	2.5%	1.7%	2.2%	93.6%
Grade 11	9.3%	4.0%	2.1%	3.2%	90.7%
Grade 12	9.8%	4.4%	2.0%	3.4%	90.2%
Rohypnol	2.9%	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	98.8%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	97.4%
Grade 9	3.3%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 10	3.5%	1.3%	0.6%	1.6%	96.5%
Grade 11	3.6%	1.5%	0.7%	1.4%	96.4%
Grade 12	3.1%	1.1%	0.5%	1.5%	96.9%
Steroids	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	98.7%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	98.3%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 10	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 11	1.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 12	1.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	98.1%
Ecstasy	4.7%	1.4%	1.0%	2.3%	95.3%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 8	3.3%	0.8%	0.9%	1.6%	96.7%
Grade 9	3.8%	1.0%	0.8%	2.0%	96.2%
Grade 10	5.2%	1.5%	0.9%	2.8%	94.8%
Grade 11	7.7%	2.9%	1.4%	3.4%	92.3%
Grade 12	8.2%	2.3%	2.2%	3.7%	91.8%
Heroin	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	99.0%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 9	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 10	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	98.9%
Grade 11	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	99.0%
Grade 12	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%	98.8%

Table B13. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults for Substance Abuse Problems, 2004

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	49.1%	23.8%	8.3%	17.0%	50.9%
Grade 7	34.7%	13.0%	5.7%	16.0%	65.3%
Grade 8	43.5%	17.6%	7.4%	18.5%	56.5%
Grade 9	47.0%	21.1%	8.4%	17.5%	53.0%
Grade 10	53.6%	28.1%	8.1%	17.4%	46.4%
Grade 11	57.5%	32.0%	10.3%	15.2%	42.5%
Grade 12	61.0%	34.0%	10.0%	17.0%	39.0%
Alcohol	75.3%	41.3%	13.6%	20.4%	24.7%
Grade 7	63.3%	26.3%	10.6%	26.4%	36.7%
Grade 8	70.5%	32.7%	13.6%	24.2%	29.5%
Grade 9	74.0%	40.9%	13.3%	19.8%	26.0%
Grade 10	80.0%	47.0%	13.6%	19.4%	20.0%
Grade 11	81.3%	49.4%	14.6%	17.3%	18.7%
Grade 12	84.2%	54.0%	16.3%	13.9%	15.8%
Inhalants	23.9%	10.8%	4.0%	9.1%	76.1%
Grade 7	33.2%	17.3%	4.3%	11.6%	66.8%
Grade 8	29.9%	16.1%	4.9%	8.9%	70.1%
Grade 9	23.3%	9.8%	4.4%	9.1%	76.7%
Grade 10	20.0%	8.7%	4.0%	7.3%	80.0%
Grade 11	19.6%	7.8%	3.2%	8.6%	80.4%
Grade 12	16.3%	4.3%	2.5%	9.5%	83.7%
Any Illicit Drug	43.0%	22.1%	7.5%	13.4%	57.0%
Grade 7	23.4%	11.2%	3.7%	8.5%	76.6%
Grade 8	35.5%	17.5%	6.5%	11.5%	64.5%
Grade 9	41.6%	21.1%	7.9%	12.6%	58.4%
Grade 10	51.9%	27.1%	9.8%	15.0%	48.1%
Grade 11	52.7%	28.2%	8.3%	16.2%	47.3%
Grade 12	54.3%	28.8%	8.3%	17.2%	45.7%
Marijuana	40.6%	19.7%	7.4%	13.5%	59.4%
Grade 7	21.1%	9.5%	3.2%	8.4%	78.9%
Grade 8	32.9%	14.9%	5.7%	12.3%	67.1%
Grade 9	38.4%	18.8%	7.7%	11.9%	61.6%
Grade 10	49.3%	24.2%	9.6%	15.5%	50.7%
Grade 11	50.9%	25.2%	9.1%	16.6%	49.1%
Grade 12	53.0%	26.7%	9.1%	17.2%	47.0%
Marijuana Only	20.3%	7.7%	3.9%	8.7%	79.7%
Grade 7	11.8%	4.4%	1.8%	5.6%	88.2%
Grade 8	17.3%	6.9%	3.1%	7.3%	82.7%
Grade 9	19.2%	7.1%	4.4%	7.7%	80.8%
Grade 10	24.6%	9.1%	4.6%	10.9%	75.4%
Grade 11	25.1%	9.8%	4.7%	10.6%	74.9%
Grade 12	24.7%	8.9%	4.9%	10.9%	75.3%
Cocaine or Crack	12.0%	4.9%	2.9%	4.2%	88.0%
Grade 7	6.1%	2.5%	1.6%	2.0%	93.9%
Grade 8	8.9%	3.8%	2.2%	2.9%	91.1%
Grade 9	10.5%	4.4%	2.6%	3.5%	89.5%
Grade 10	15.5%	6.3%	4.3%	4.9%	84.5%
Grade 11	16.8%	6.5%	4.1%	6.2%	83.2%
Grade 12	15.1%	6.4%	2.7%	6.0%	84.9%
Cocaine	11.2%	4.4%	2.7%	4.1%	88.8%
Grade 7	4.9%	2.1%	1.1%	1.7%	95.1%
Grade 8	7.6%	3.0%	1.5%	3.1%	92.4%
Grade 9	9.7%	3.8%	2.7%	3.2%	90.3%
Grade 10	15.3%	6.1%	4.4%	4.8%	84.7%
Grade 11	16.4%	6.3%	3.8%	6.3%	83.6%
Grade 12	14.3%	5.5%	2.8%	6.0%	85.7%

Table B13. Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	4.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.8%	95.8%
Grade 7	3.9%	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%	96.1%
Grade 8	4.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.9%	95.2%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.5%	0.9%	1.8%	95.8%
Grade 10	4.0%	1.5%	0.7%	1.8%	96.0%
Grade 11	4.9%	0.9%	1.3%	2.7%	95.1%
Grade 12	3.3%	1.9%	0.3%	1.1%	96.7%
Hallucinogens	7.3%	2.7%	1.6%	3.0%	92.7%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.3%	0.5%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.3%	0.8%	1.9%	96.0%
Grade 9	7.0%	2.4%	1.6%	3.0%	93.0%
Grade 10	10.3%	4.1%	1.8%	4.4%	89.7%
Grade 11	10.7%	4.0%	2.0%	4.7%	89.3%
Grade 12	9.7%	3.6%	2.9%	3.2%	90.3%
Uppers	9.2%	3.9%	2.3%	3.0%	90.8%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	97.5%
Grade 8	5.5%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	94.5%
Grade 9	7.5%	3.5%	1.6%	2.4%	92.5%
Grade 10	11.3%	5.4%	2.5%	3.4%	88.7%
Grade 11	15.0%	6.1%	3.1%	5.8%	85.0%
Grade 12	15.2%	6.1%	5.1%	4.0%	84.8%
Downers	9.0%	4.0%	2.1%	2.9%	91.0%
Grade 7	2.4%	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%	97.6%
Grade 8	4.9%	1.5%	0.6%	2.8%	95.1%
Grade 9	7.7%	3.6%	1.7%	2.4%	92.3%
Grade 10	12.2%	5.8%	3.0%	3.4%	87.8%
Grade 11	14.3%	6.5%	2.7%	5.1%	85.7%
Grade 12	14.2%	6.1%	4.5%	3.6%	85.8%
Rohypnol	5.5%	2.3%	1.1%	2.1%	94.5%
Grade 7	3.3%	1.6%	0.3%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 8	6.4%	2.9%	0.9%	2.6%	93.6%
Grade 9	6.0%	2.6%	1.4%	2.0%	94.0%
Grade 10	6.6%	2.9%	1.4%	2.3%	93.4%
Grade 11	5.7%	2.1%	0.8%	2.8%	94.3%
Grade 12	4.4%	1.1%	1.5%	1.8%	95.6%
Steroids	3.2%	1.3%	0.6%	1.3%	96.8%
Grade 7	2.9%	0.7%	0.4%	1.8%	97.1%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.8%	0.8%	1.1%	96.3%
Grade 9	2.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 10	3.2%	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	96.8%
Grade 11	3.4%	1.3%	0.6%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 12	4.0%	2.1%	0.8%	1.1%	96.0%
Ecstasy	8.8%	3.1%	1.6%	4.1%	91.2%
Grade 7	4.5%	1.6%	0.7%	2.2%	95.5%
Grade 8	6.7%	2.3%	1.0%	3.4%	93.3%
Grade 9	8.6%	3.1%	1.2%	4.3%	91.4%
Grade 10	10.1%	3.1%	2.2%	4.8%	89.9%
Grade 11	10.8%	4.6%	1.5%	4.7%	89.2%
Grade 12	12.5%	4.1%	3.4%	5.0%	87.5%
Heroin	3.1%	1.2%	0.6%	1.3%	96.9%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.9%	0.4%	1.5%	96.2%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.3%	0.5%	1.8%	96.4%
Grade 9	3.0%	1.2%	0.5%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 10	3.3%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 11	2.4%	1.4%	0.2%	0.8%	97.6%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	97.8%

**Table B14. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Living in School District Three Years or Less, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	40.8%	17.2%	5.7%	17.9%	59.2%
Grade 7	27.2%	8.7%	3.8%	14.7%	72.8%
Grade 8	34.6%	12.2%	5.4%	17.0%	65.4%
Grade 9	42.2%	17.6%	6.3%	18.3%	57.8%
Grade 10	47.9%	23.4%	6.0%	18.5%	52.1%
Grade 11	52.7%	23.8%	7.9%	21.0%	47.3%
Grade 12	57.4%	29.3%	6.8%	21.3%	42.6%
Alcohol	67.0%	30.8%	11.5%	24.7%	33.0%
Grade 7	52.9%	18.7%	7.8%	26.4%	47.1%
Grade 8	63.0%	24.5%	10.5%	28.0%	37.0%
Grade 9	68.1%	33.3%	11.6%	23.2%	31.9%
Grade 10	74.1%	37.7%	14.2%	22.2%	25.9%
Grade 11	77.7%	39.6%	13.8%	24.3%	22.3%
Grade 12	81.1%	45.6%	15.8%	19.7%	18.9%
Inhalants	18.8%	7.5%	2.8%	8.5%	81.2%
Grade 7	21.0%	9.8%	2.8%	8.4%	79.0%
Grade 8	20.8%	9.2%	3.1%	8.5%	79.2%
Grade 9	19.9%	6.9%	3.2%	9.8%	80.1%
Grade 10	17.0%	6.7%	2.9%	7.4%	83.0%
Grade 11	14.4%	5.2%	1.7%	7.5%	85.6%
Grade 12	16.5%	3.9%	1.9%	10.7%	83.5%
Any Illicit Drug	33.0%	14.8%	5.8%	12.4%	67.0%
Grade 7	16.8%	6.6%	2.9%	7.3%	83.2%
Grade 8	25.7%	11.4%	4.6%	9.7%	74.3%
Grade 9	34.8%	15.6%	6.5%	12.7%	65.2%
Grade 10	42.9%	20.8%	7.4%	14.7%	57.1%
Grade 11	46.4%	20.5%	8.3%	17.6%	53.6%
Grade 12	49.8%	21.6%	7.8%	20.4%	50.2%
Marijuana	31.1%	13.1%	5.6%	12.4%	68.9%
Grade 7	15.3%	5.7%	2.6%	7.0%	84.7%
Grade 8	23.7%	9.8%	4.1%	9.8%	76.3%
Grade 9	33.1%	13.6%	6.3%	13.2%	66.9%
Grade 10	40.4%	18.6%	7.4%	14.4%	59.6%
Grade 11	44.3%	19.0%	8.1%	17.2%	55.7%
Grade 12	48.1%	18.8%	8.7%	20.6%	51.9%
Marijuana Only	17.0%	5.5%	3.3%	8.2%	83.0%
Grade 7	9.8%	3.2%	1.6%	5.0%	90.2%
Grade 8	13.4%	4.9%	2.5%	6.0%	86.6%
Grade 9	18.1%	5.8%	3.6%	8.7%	81.9%
Grade 10	21.3%	7.5%	3.8%	10.0%	78.7%
Grade 11	23.9%	7.6%	5.2%	11.1%	76.1%
Grade 12	22.3%	4.9%	4.2%	13.2%	77.7%
Cocaine or Crack	8.1%	3.2%	1.7%	3.2%	91.9%
Grade 7	3.5%	1.1%	0.9%	1.5%	96.5%
Grade 8	5.6%	2.4%	1.2%	2.0%	94.4%
Grade 9	8.1%	3.3%	1.6%	3.2%	91.9%
Grade 10	11.2%	4.8%	2.1%	4.3%	88.8%
Grade 11	12.3%	4.7%	2.8%	4.8%	87.7%
Grade 12	14.2%	5.6%	2.6%	6.0%	85.8%
Cocaine	7.5%	3.0%	1.4%	3.1%	92.5%
Grade 7	2.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.7%	1.8%	0.7%	2.2%	95.3%
Grade 9	7.4%	3.0%	1.4%	3.0%	92.6%
Grade 10	10.7%	4.7%	2.1%	3.9%	89.3%
Grade 11	12.2%	4.6%	2.9%	4.7%	87.8%
Grade 12	13.7%	5.4%	2.7%	5.6%	86.3%

Table B14. Students Living in School District Three Years or Less, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	97.3%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 10	2.9%	0.9%	0.5%	1.5%	97.1%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.5%	0.5%	1.8%	97.2%
Grade 12	3.2%	0.5%	0.3%	2.4%	96.8%
Hallucinogens	4.7%	1.7%	0.9%	2.1%	95.3%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.0%	0.5%	1.6%	96.9%
Grade 9	4.4%	1.6%	0.5%	2.3%	95.6%
Grade 10	7.2%	2.9%	1.5%	2.8%	92.8%
Grade 11	6.6%	2.3%	1.3%	3.0%	93.4%
Grade 12	10.8%	3.6%	2.9%	4.3%	89.2%
Uppers	5.9%	2.3%	1.5%	2.1%	94.1%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	97.1%
Grade 9	5.4%	2.2%	1.5%	1.7%	94.6%
Grade 10	9.1%	3.7%	2.5%	2.9%	90.9%
Grade 11	9.9%	3.6%	2.3%	4.0%	90.1%
Grade 12	15.7%	5.7%	3.1%	6.9%	84.3%
Downers	5.8%	2.4%	1.3%	2.1%	94.2%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	98.9%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.9%	0.3%	1.5%	97.3%
Grade 9	5.9%	2.4%	1.8%	1.7%	94.1%
Grade 10	9.1%	4.1%	2.3%	2.7%	90.9%
Grade 11	9.0%	3.6%	2.0%	3.4%	91.0%
Grade 12	14.6%	6.7%	2.1%	5.8%	85.4%
Rohypnol	3.7%	1.5%	0.6%	1.6%	96.3%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	98.3%
Grade 8	3.8%	1.6%	0.4%	1.8%	96.2%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%	95.8%
Grade 10	4.9%	2.3%	0.8%	1.8%	95.1%
Grade 11	4.3%	1.6%	0.6%	2.1%	95.7%
Grade 12	3.3%	1.4%	0.3%	1.6%	96.7%
Steroids	2.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 12	2.5%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%	97.5%
Ecstasy	5.8%	1.9%	1.1%	2.8%	94.2%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.3%	0.6%	2.5%	95.6%
Grade 9	5.6%	1.7%	1.0%	2.9%	94.4%
Grade 10	7.9%	2.8%	1.4%	3.7%	92.1%
Grade 11	8.7%	3.0%	1.7%	4.0%	91.3%
Grade 12	11.3%	3.0%	3.7%	4.6%	88.7%
Heroin	1.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.9%	0.2%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.8%	0.2%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 10	2.3%	0.9%	0.2%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 11	1.6%	0.5%	0.1%	1.0%	98.4%
Grade 12	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	98.8%

**Table B15. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Secondary Students Living in School District More Than Three Years, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	38.9%	17.1%	6.0%	15.8%	61.1%
Grade 7	20.8%	5.8%	2.6%	12.4%	79.2%
Grade 8	28.9%	9.8%	4.8%	14.3%	71.1%
Grade 9	37.0%	15.0%	6.3%	15.7%	63.0%
Grade 10	44.3%	20.4%	6.7%	17.2%	55.7%
Grade 11	50.3%	24.2%	8.1%	18.0%	49.7%
Grade 12	53.2%	27.8%	8.1%	17.3%	46.8%
Alcohol	68.4%	33.4%	12.7%	22.3%	31.6%
Grade 7	49.5%	15.5%	7.3%	26.7%	50.5%
Grade 8	60.4%	23.4%	11.5%	25.5%	39.6%
Grade 9	68.0%	32.2%	13.2%	22.6%	32.0%
Grade 10	74.8%	39.3%	14.4%	21.1%	25.2%
Grade 11	77.2%	42.9%	14.7%	19.6%	22.8%
Grade 12	80.7%	47.8%	14.6%	18.3%	19.3%
Inhalants	16.3%	6.3%	2.8%	7.2%	83.7%
Grade 7	18.6%	8.6%	2.8%	7.2%	81.4%
Grade 8	20.4%	9.3%	3.1%	8.0%	79.6%
Grade 9	16.5%	5.9%	3.0%	7.6%	83.5%
Grade 10	15.2%	5.3%	3.0%	6.9%	84.8%
Grade 11	13.7%	4.8%	2.2%	6.7%	86.3%
Grade 12	12.9%	3.7%	2.3%	6.9%	87.1%
Any Illicit Drug	31.0%	14.3%	6.0%	10.7%	69.0%
Grade 7	11.1%	4.6%	2.1%	4.4%	88.9%
Grade 8	19.4%	8.5%	3.5%	7.4%	80.6%
Grade 9	28.9%	13.8%	5.7%	9.4%	71.1%
Grade 10	39.0%	18.0%	7.6%	13.4%	61.0%
Grade 11	43.3%	20.6%	8.1%	14.6%	56.7%
Grade 12	45.0%	20.4%	9.1%	15.5%	55.0%
Marijuana	29.4%	12.5%	6.1%	10.8%	70.6%
Grade 7	9.7%	3.5%	1.9%	4.3%	90.3%
Grade 8	17.3%	7.0%	3.3%	7.0%	82.7%
Grade 9	27.2%	12.0%	5.7%	9.5%	72.8%
Grade 10	37.5%	16.4%	7.5%	13.6%	62.5%
Grade 11	41.6%	17.6%	9.0%	15.0%	58.4%
Grade 12	44.0%	18.4%	9.6%	16.0%	56.0%
Marijuana Only	16.0%	5.1%	3.4%	7.5%	84.0%
Grade 7	5.7%	1.7%	1.1%	2.9%	94.3%
Grade 8	9.4%	2.7%	1.8%	4.9%	90.6%
Grade 9	15.0%	5.3%	3.3%	6.4%	85.0%
Grade 10	21.0%	7.1%	4.2%	9.7%	79.0%
Grade 11	21.5%	6.4%	4.5%	10.6%	78.5%
Grade 12	24.1%	7.2%	5.7%	11.2%	75.9%
Cocaine or Crack	7.8%	3.1%	1.8%	2.9%	92.2%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.4%	0.5%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.8%	0.9%	1.7%	95.6%
Grade 9	6.6%	2.8%	1.4%	2.4%	93.4%
Grade 10	9.5%	3.5%	2.2%	3.8%	90.5%
Grade 11	11.9%	5.1%	2.7%	4.1%	88.1%
Grade 12	11.6%	4.4%	2.9%	4.3%	88.4%
Cocaine	7.3%	2.9%	1.6%	2.8%	92.7%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.5%	0.9%	1.5%	96.1%
Grade 9	6.1%	2.5%	1.3%	2.3%	93.9%
Grade 10	9.2%	3.3%	2.2%	3.7%	90.8%
Grade 11	11.7%	5.1%	2.5%	4.1%	88.3%
Grade 12	11.3%	4.2%	2.7%	4.4%	88.7%

Table B15. Students Living in School District More Than Three Years, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.9%	0.3%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.0%	97.6%
Grade 10	2.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 11	2.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	97.6%
Grade 12	2.5%	0.6%	0.7%	1.2%	97.5%
Hallucinogens	4.9%	1.5%	1.2%	2.2%	95.1%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.7%	0.5%	1.4%	97.4%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.3%	1.0%	1.9%	95.8%
Grade 10	6.0%	2.0%	1.4%	2.6%	94.0%
Grade 11	7.9%	2.2%	1.9%	3.8%	92.1%
Grade 12	7.8%	2.2%	2.4%	3.2%	92.2%
Uppers	6.0%	2.5%	1.4%	2.1%	94.0%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 8	2.6%	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 9	4.8%	2.2%	1.1%	1.5%	95.2%
Grade 10	7.4%	3.0%	1.9%	2.5%	92.6%
Grade 11	10.8%	4.8%	2.3%	3.7%	89.2%
Grade 12	10.0%	4.0%	2.2%	3.8%	90.0%
Downers	6.0%	2.6%	1.4%	2.0%	94.0%
Grade 7	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	99.2%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 9	4.9%	2.2%	1.0%	1.7%	95.1%
Grade 10	7.2%	3.1%	1.8%	2.3%	92.8%
Grade 11	11.0%	5.0%	2.4%	3.6%	89.0%
Grade 12	10.3%	4.4%	2.6%	3.3%	89.7%
Rohypnol	3.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%	96.8%
Grade 9	3.9%	1.4%	0.8%	1.7%	96.1%
Grade 10	3.9%	1.4%	0.8%	1.7%	96.1%
Grade 11	3.9%	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%	96.1%
Grade 12	3.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.7%	96.5%
Steroids	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 10	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 12	2.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	97.6%
Ecstasy	5.5%	1.9%	1.0%	2.6%	94.5%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.7%	96.0%
Grade 9	4.6%	1.6%	0.8%	2.2%	95.4%
Grade 10	5.8%	1.8%	1.1%	2.9%	94.2%
Grade 11	8.2%	3.3%	1.3%	3.6%	91.8%
Grade 12	8.8%	2.8%	2.1%	3.9%	91.2%
Heroin	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	98.5%

Appendix C

Alcohol Tables

**Table C1. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question,
"How Often Do You Normally Use... ?": 2004**

Beer?						
	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	51.9%	48.1%	4.6%	23.9%	9.7%	9.9%
Grade 7	70.8%	29.2%	2.0%	9.2%	7.5%	10.4%
Grade 8	61.1%	38.9%	2.9%	16.2%	10.0%	9.7%
Grade 9	52.2%	47.8%	4.1%	23.9%	9.4%	10.4%
Grade 10	44.3%	55.7%	5.7%	29.7%	10.8%	9.5%
Grade 11	41.6%	58.4%	5.9%	32.9%	10.1%	9.5%
Grade 12	35.8%	64.2%	8.2%	35.3%	10.8%	9.9%
Wine Coolers?						
	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	54.1%	45.9%	2.7%	20.4%	12.4%	10.3%
Grade 7	72.6%	27.4%	1.8%	8.8%	8.2%	8.6%
Grade 8	61.2%	38.8%	2.7%	15.5%	11.0%	9.7%
Grade 9	53.5%	46.5%	2.8%	21.5%	11.7%	10.5%
Grade 10	47.5%	52.5%	3.4%	24.4%	13.8%	10.8%
Grade 11	43.9%	56.1%	2.6%	27.7%	14.9%	11.0%
Grade 12	41.1%	58.9%	3.3%	27.6%	16.2%	11.8%
Wine?						
	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	57.1%	42.9%	2.2%	16.2%	13.4%	11.1%
Grade 7	74.4%	25.6%	1.4%	6.7%	8.7%	8.9%
Grade 8	64.1%	35.9%	1.9%	12.5%	11.5%	10.1%
Grade 9	56.4%	43.6%	2.2%	17.4%	12.8%	11.2%
Grade 10	50.9%	49.1%	3.0%	19.0%	14.6%	12.5%
Grade 11	47.7%	52.3%	2.4%	21.1%	16.9%	11.9%
Grade 12	44.4%	55.6%	2.9%	22.6%	17.5%	12.6%
Liquor?						
	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	58.0%	42.0%	3.4%	21.9%	9.5%	7.2%
Grade 7	82.0%	18.0%	1.4%	6.0%	5.0%	5.6%
Grade 8	70.8%	29.2%	2.4%	12.5%	7.9%	6.4%
Grade 9	58.5%	41.5%	3.2%	21.5%	9.3%	7.6%
Grade 10	47.9%	52.1%	4.6%	28.3%	11.3%	8.0%
Grade 11	42.6%	57.4%	4.3%	32.5%	12.4%	8.2%
Grade 12	37.7%	62.3%	5.2%	36.4%	12.8%	7.9%

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?": 2004

Beer					
	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	49.1%	50.9%	15.1%	23.0%	12.7%
Grade 7	66.2%	33.8%	3.8%	14.9%	15.1%
Grade 8	56.7%	43.3%	7.1%	21.3%	14.9%
Grade 9	49.2%	50.8%	13.3%	24.0%	13.4%
Grade 10	42.5%	57.5%	20.2%	26.0%	11.3%
Grade 11	40.4%	59.6%	23.4%	25.7%	10.5%
Grade 12	35.2%	64.8%	27.2%	27.4%	10.2%
Wine Coolers					
	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	50.6%	49.4%	10.9%	28.4%	10.0%
Grade 7	67.6%	32.4%	5.0%	17.2%	10.3%
Grade 8	55.8%	44.2%	7.9%	25.2%	11.1%
Grade 9	49.2%	50.8%	11.4%	29.1%	10.3%
Grade 10	45.0%	55.0%	13.9%	31.9%	9.1%
Grade 11	42.3%	57.7%	14.6%	33.6%	9.5%
Grade 12	40.2%	59.8%	14.1%	36.1%	9.6%
Wine					
	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	54.7%	45.3%	5.1%	24.0%	16.1%
Grade 7	69.7%	30.3%	2.6%	13.2%	14.4%
Grade 8	59.2%	40.8%	4.0%	20.1%	16.6%
Grade 9	53.3%	46.7%	5.3%	25.3%	16.1%
Grade 10	50.2%	49.8%	6.2%	27.2%	16.4%
Grade 11	47.3%	52.7%	6.6%	29.1%	16.9%
Grade 12	45.5%	54.5%	6.7%	31.3%	16.5%
Liquor					
	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	54.1%	45.9%	12.7%	23.6%	9.6%
Grade 7	79.1%	20.9%	3.1%	9.4%	8.4%
Grade 8	66.8%	33.2%	6.4%	16.6%	10.1%
Grade 9	54.4%	45.6%	11.4%	23.6%	10.7%
Grade 10	44.4%	55.6%	16.6%	29.3%	9.7%
Grade 11	38.9%	61.1%	20.8%	30.4%	10.0%
Grade 12	34.2%	65.8%	21.1%	36.4%	8.3%

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?": 2004

Beer					
	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	67.7%	32.3%	3.3%	15.7%	13.4%
Grade 7	82.8%	17.2%	1.2%	5.3%	10.7%
Grade 8	76.7%	23.3%	1.8%	9.4%	12.1%
Grade 9	69.4%	30.6%	2.6%	15.0%	12.9%
Grade 10	61.5%	38.5%	4.1%	20.0%	14.4%
Grade 11	57.5%	42.5%	4.7%	22.8%	15.1%
Grade 12	52.8%	47.2%	6.1%	25.2%	15.9%
Wine Coolers					
	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	68.7%	31.3%	2.1%	12.8%	16.4%
Grade 7	81.8%	18.2%	1.3%	5.6%	11.3%
Grade 8	74.3%	25.7%	2.0%	10.1%	13.5%
Grade 9	68.9%	31.1%	2.2%	13.4%	15.6%
Grade 10	63.9%	36.1%	2.6%	15.2%	18.3%
Grade 11	60.7%	39.3%	2.3%	17.0%	20.1%
Grade 12	59.3%	40.7%	2.1%	17.3%	21.3%
Wine					
	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	73.0%	27.0%	1.4%	8.9%	16.7%
Grade 7	83.9%	16.1%	0.7%	4.3%	11.1%
Grade 8	78.1%	21.9%	1.2%	7.1%	13.6%
Grade 9	73.4%	26.6%	1.5%	9.1%	16.0%
Grade 10	69.2%	30.8%	1.9%	10.3%	18.6%
Grade 11	65.7%	34.3%	1.7%	11.7%	20.9%
Grade 12	64.9%	35.1%	1.4%	12.1%	21.6%
Liquor					
	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	68.5%	31.5%	2.7%	15.1%	13.7%
Grade 7	87.5%	12.5%	0.9%	4.1%	7.5%
Grade 8	79.9%	20.1%	1.7%	8.3%	10.1%
Grade 9	70.3%	29.7%	2.4%	13.8%	13.5%
Grade 10	60.5%	39.5%	3.8%	19.4%	16.3%
Grade 11	55.1%	44.9%	4.1%	23.2%	17.6%
Grade 12	51.2%	48.8%	4.0%	25.4%	19.4%

Appendix D

Inhalant Tables

**Table D1. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Specific Inhalants
Texas Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Liquid or spray paint					
All	6.7%	1.6%	1.0%	4.1%	93.3%
Grade 7	7.0%	2.0%	1.1%	3.9%	93.0%
Grade 8	9.1%	2.5%	1.5%	5.1%	90.9%
Grade 9	7.3%	1.3%	1.4%	4.6%	92.7%
Grade 10	6.3%	1.4%	0.9%	4.0%	93.7%
Grade 11	5.2%	1.2%	0.7%	3.3%	94.8%
Grade 12	4.4%	0.7%	0.6%	3.1%	95.6%
Correction fluid, Liquid Paper					
All	6.7%	1.8%	1.2%	3.7%	93.3%
Grade 7	8.8%	2.8%	1.7%	4.3%	91.2%
Grade 8	9.4%	2.7%	2.1%	4.6%	90.6%
Grade 9	7.4%	1.8%	1.3%	4.3%	92.6%
Grade 10	5.7%	1.2%	0.8%	3.7%	94.3%
Grade 11	4.5%	1.1%	0.5%	2.9%	95.5%
Grade 12	3.3%	0.6%	0.4%	2.3%	96.7%
Gasoline					
All	4.1%	1.2%	0.6%	2.3%	95.9%
Grade 7	4.3%	1.7%	0.5%	2.1%	95.7%
Grade 8	5.1%	1.6%	0.8%	2.7%	94.9%
Grade 9	4.6%	1.2%	0.8%	2.6%	95.4%
Grade 10	4.1%	1.0%	0.6%	2.5%	95.9%
Grade 11	3.3%	1.0%	0.3%	2.0%	96.7%
Grade 12	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	1.7%	97.1%
Freon					
All	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	98.7%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	98.0%
Grade 10	1.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 11	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	98.2%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%	98.2%
Poppers, Locker Room, Rush, Bolt, Climax					
All	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 10	1.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	98.5%

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
Glue					
All	3.8%	0.9%	0.6%	2.3%	96.2%
Grade 7	5.0%	1.4%	0.8%	2.8%	95.0%
Grade 8	5.0%	1.3%	0.8%	2.9%	95.0%
Grade 9	4.1%	1.0%	0.7%	2.4%	95.9%
Grade 10	3.3%	0.8%	0.5%	2.0%	96.7%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.6%	0.5%	1.6%	97.3%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.4%	0.2%	1.5%	97.9%
Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, or other solvents					
All	4.1%	1.1%	0.7%	2.3%	95.9%
Grade 7	4.4%	1.5%	0.9%	2.0%	95.6%
Grade 8	5.5%	1.6%	0.9%	3.0%	94.5%
Grade 9	4.4%	1.0%	0.8%	2.6%	95.6%
Grade 10	3.7%	0.9%	0.6%	2.2%	96.3%
Grade 11	3.3%	0.9%	0.5%	1.9%	96.7%
Grade 12	2.7%	0.7%	0.5%	1.5%	97.3%
Nitrous oxide (laughing gas, whippets)					
All	4.9%	1.4%	1.1%	2.4%	95.1%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.4%	1.0%	2.2%	95.4%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.1%	1.0%	2.4%	95.5%
Grade 10	5.1%	1.6%	1.4%	2.1%	94.9%
Grade 11	5.4%	1.6%	1.1%	2.7%	94.6%
Grade 12	6.7%	1.7%	1.7%	3.3%	93.3%
Octane booster					
All	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	98.9%
Grade 8	1.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	99.0%
Grade 11	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	99.2%
Grade 12	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	99.0%
Other sprays (Pam, hair spray, etc.)					
All	3.8%	1.2%	0.7%	1.9%	96.2%
Grade 7	5.1%	2.0%	0.7%	2.4%	94.9%
Grade 8	5.4%	2.0%	1.0%	2.4%	94.6%
Grade 9	3.9%	1.0%	0.7%	2.2%	96.1%
Grade 10	2.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%	97.2%
Grade 11	3.1%	0.9%	0.5%	1.7%	96.9%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	98.2%
Other inhalants					
All	8.3%	2.7%	1.6%	4.0%	91.7%
Grade 7	10.6%	3.5%	1.9%	5.2%	89.4%
Grade 8	10.6%	3.4%	2.3%	4.9%	89.4%
Grade 9	9.0%	2.7%	1.8%	4.5%	91.0%
Grade 10	7.5%	2.6%	1.2%	3.7%	92.5%
Grade 11	6.5%	2.0%	1.1%	3.4%	93.5%
Grade 12	4.5%	1.3%	1.0%	2.2%	95.5%

Appendix E

Problem Indicator Tables

Table E1. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "About How Many of Your Friends Use the Following Substances?": 2004

Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?					
	Never Heard Of/				
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	39.4%	30.6%	17.1%	10.5%	2.3%
Grade 7	64.7%	23.3%	7.6%	3.2%	1.1%
Grade 8	51.2%	28.9%	12.5%	5.8%	1.7%
Grade 9	37.9%	33.1%	17.8%	9.0%	2.2%
Grade 10	29.3%	33.0%	21.3%	13.7%	2.7%
Grade 11	25.7%	33.8%	21.9%	15.3%	3.3%
Grade 12	21.8%	32.0%	23.7%	19.3%	3.3%
Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?					
	Never Heard Of/				
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	26.5%	24.1%	18.0%	21.4%	10.0%
Grade 7	52.5%	25.7%	11.3%	6.9%	3.6%
Grade 8	35.4%	28.3%	17.1%	13.1%	6.0%
Grade 9	23.9%	25.7%	19.6%	21.3%	9.6%
Grade 10	15.7%	22.7%	20.8%	28.0%	12.7%
Grade 11	14.3%	20.6%	21.2%	29.6%	14.3%
Grade 12	12.3%	19.7%	18.3%	33.7%	16.1%
Inhalants (Spray, Glue, Gasoline, etc.)?					
	Never Heard Of/				
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	83.9%	10.7%	3.6%	1.2%	0.5%
Grade 7	82.7%	11.1%	3.8%	1.7%	0.7%
Grade 8	80.4%	12.4%	4.4%	2.0%	0.7%
Grade 9	83.6%	10.6%	4.1%	1.2%	0.5%
Grade 10	84.2%	11.1%	3.3%	0.9%	0.5%
Grade 11	86.0%	9.8%	3.1%	0.7%	0.5%
Grade 12	88.1%	8.5%	2.4%	0.7%	0.3%
Marijuana?					
	Never Heard Of/				
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	49.6%	19.6%	13.5%	12.4%	4.9%
Grade 7	76.0%	12.2%	5.3%	4.2%	2.4%
Grade 8	60.8%	17.3%	9.7%	8.2%	4.0%
Grade 9	47.3%	20.1%	13.9%	13.2%	5.5%
Grade 10	38.1%	22.0%	16.3%	17.4%	6.3%
Grade 11	35.1%	23.1%	18.9%	16.9%	6.0%
Grade 12	34.4%	24.6%	19.0%	16.1%	5.8%

Table E2. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "About How Many of Your Close Friends Use the Following Substances?": 1988-2004

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

	NONE									MOST/ALL								
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	13.5%	14.6%	17.3%	18.8%	20.0%	19.8%	20.9%	22.9%	26.5%	32.8%	41.4%	37.9%	39.5%	36.9%	37.7%	36.0%	33.2%	31.4%
Grade 7	31.8%	32.3%	36.2%	39.3%	39.6%	41.4%	45.0%	48.0%	52.5%	14.2%	20.8%	18.0%	18.3%	17.2%	17.5%	15.1%	12.7%	10.5%
Grade 8	20.6%	19.7%	24.5%	23.5%	25.9%	26.3%	28.5%	31.9%	35.4%	19.4%	30.3%	25.6%	30.6%	27.0%	27.3%	24.7%	21.1%	19.1%
Grade 9	9.6%	12.5%	13.9%	15.4%	16.4%	15.5%	16.6%	18.0%	23.9%	31.9%	42.4%	40.0%	41.9%	38.7%	40.0%	36.8%	36.6%	30.9%
Grade 10	6.8%	8.5%	9.0%	10.1%	12.7%	12.0%	12.4%	14.0%	15.7%	40.9%	47.0%	47.0%	48.1%	44.4%	45.9%	43.8%	41.4%	40.7%
Grade 11	3.3%	6.2%	7.6%	9.8%	10.8%	9.7%	10.1%	10.9%	14.3%	48.3%	54.0%	52.0%	51.2%	49.0%	49.2%	49.7%	42.5%	43.9%
Grade 12	5.4%	4.6%	6.8%	7.8%	9.1%	8.5%	8.2%	9.4%	12.3%	48.2%	60.7%	53.9%	56.4%	52.5%	53.9%	54.1%	50.9%	49.8%

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

	NONE									MOST/ALL								
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	69.6%	82.8%	81.4%	79.3%	77.1%	79.5%	83.5%	84.2%	83.9%	3.1%	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%	2.8%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%
Grade 7	64.2%	82.0%	80.7%	78.0%	75.5%	76.1%	82.0%	83.1%	82.7%	4.6%	2.4%	2.5%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	3.4%	2.3%	2.4%
Grade 8	65.2%	77.7%	76.6%	73.8%	71.6%	74.0%	79.5%	81.7%	80.4%	4.1%	2.8%	3.0%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	2.9%	2.0%	2.7%
Grade 9	67.1%	79.5%	79.9%	77.7%	74.6%	77.4%	82.1%	82.3%	83.6%	4.0%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	3.2%	2.6%	1.7%	2.4%	1.7%
Grade 10	73.3%	83.8%	81.6%	79.9%	78.3%	81.0%	84.6%	85.2%	84.2%	1.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%	1.4%
Grade 11	71.8%	88.2%	83.2%	84.0%	82.6%	85.1%	87.3%	87.1%	86.0%	1.7%	0.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%
Grade 12	78.7%	87.7%	88.5%	85.3%	84.7%	86.7%	87.9%	87.8%	88.1%	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

Marijuana?

	NONE									MOST/ALL								
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	36.6%	58.4%	61.9%	49.9%	43.0%	44.5%	48.6%	46.5%	49.6%	11.7%	7.7%	8.2%	16.5%	21.4%	20.5%	17.9%	19.2%	17.3%
Grade 7	52.2%	73.9%	79.7%	70.3%	64.3%	68.4%	74.0%	73.9%	76.0%	9.0%	4.8%	4.6%	8.8%	11.4%	10.1%	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%
Grade 8	44.1%	66.7%	71.3%	55.3%	49.0%	51.8%	58.6%	56.2%	60.8%	13.0%	6.8%	6.0%	15.3%	19.0%	18.2%	14.1%	14.4%	12.2%
Grade 9	36.7%	54.5%	57.6%	44.6%	37.9%	39.8%	45.9%	41.0%	47.3%	10.9%	10.0%	10.3%	20.7%	26.1%	24.2%	20.1%	24.1%	18.7%
Grade 10	32.7%	54.8%	51.1%	42.3%	35.9%	34.9%	39.2%	36.3%	38.1%	11.4%	7.1%	10.7%	19.2%	24.9%	25.2%	21.6%	24.1%	23.7%
Grade 11	24.2%	50.4%	52.9%	41.4%	34.2%	34.1%	34.2%	33.0%	35.1%	13.0%	9.5%	9.2%	18.2%	24.1%	23.2%	23.5%	24.6%	22.9%
Grade 12	25.4%	46.2%	53.7%	40.6%	32.8%	33.2%	32.8%	33.4%	34.4%	13.7%	8.5%	8.7%	17.2%	23.0%	22.6%	22.0%	21.8%	21.9%

Table E3. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "Thinking of the Parties You Attended This School Year, How Often Were the Following Used?": 2004

Alcohol							
	Never	Seldom	Half the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't Attend
All	38.5%	10.0%	7.0%	12.4%	19.1%	2.1%	10.8%
Grade 7	65.5%	9.4%	5.3%	4.0%	3.4%	2.4%	9.9%
Grade 8	52.2%	13.8%	7.7%	8.3%	6.3%	2.9%	8.9%
Grade 9	36.4%	11.2%	8.8%	14.0%	15.7%	2.4%	11.6%
Grade 10	27.1%	9.7%	7.4%	16.9%	25.3%	2.1%	11.5%
Grade 11	23.9%	7.3%	6.5%	15.8%	32.7%	1.5%	12.2%
Grade 12	19.1%	7.1%	5.8%	16.8%	38.8%	1.2%	11.2%
Marijuana and/or Other Drugs							
	Never	Seldom	Half the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't Attend
All	48.5%	10.5%	7.7%	9.2%	10.2%	3.0%	10.9%
Grade 7	74.1%	5.8%	3.2%	2.3%	2.5%	2.1%	9.9%
Grade 8	64.1%	9.8%	5.0%	4.9%	4.4%	2.9%	8.9%
Grade 9	47.4%	11.3%	8.0%	9.4%	8.8%	3.4%	11.7%
Grade 10	37.1%	12.4%	9.3%	12.7%	13.5%	3.5%	11.5%
Grade 11	32.0%	11.4%	10.5%	13.3%	17.3%	2.9%	12.6%
Grade 12	28.7%	13.0%	11.4%	14.9%	17.7%	3.1%	11.2%

Table E4. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get the Following?": 2004

Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	10.2%	14.5%	5.8%	8.3%	18.0%	43.2%
Grade 7	16.3%	30.5%	9.4%	10.3%	14.6%	19.0%
Grade 8	12.7%	21.6%	8.9%	10.5%	19.1%	27.2%
Grade 9	10.7%	13.3%	6.0%	9.4%	21.4%	39.2%
Grade 10	7.9%	8.8%	4.0%	8.6%	21.4%	49.2%
Grade 11	6.9%	5.9%	3.4%	6.2%	19.1%	58.5%
Grade 12	4.6%	3.0%	1.3%	3.4%	10.2%	77.5%
Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	8.3%	9.8%	4.6%	9.5%	20.7%	47.1%
Grade 7	14.2%	20.9%	8.1%	11.3%	17.0%	28.6%
Grade 8	10.0%	13.9%	6.0%	11.2%	19.6%	39.2%
Grade 9	8.6%	8.8%	4.3%	8.8%	20.8%	48.7%
Grade 10	6.4%	5.3%	3.4%	8.3%	21.6%	55.0%
Grade 11	5.3%	4.2%	2.9%	8.0%	20.8%	58.9%
Grade 12	3.7%	3.2%	2.4%	8.5%	25.9%	56.3%
Inhalants (Whiteout, Glue, Gas, etc.)?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	19.8%	16.3%	4.4%	5.7%	10.0%	43.8%
Grade 7	24.5%	27.7%	4.8%	4.5%	8.5%	30.0%
Grade 8	20.8%	21.6%	5.4%	5.7%	9.3%	37.2%
Grade 9	20.5%	16.0%	4.7%	6.6%	9.9%	42.3%
Grade 10	19.1%	12.5%	4.2%	6.2%	11.0%	47.0%
Grade 11	17.6%	9.6%	3.6%	5.3%	10.2%	53.7%
Grade 12	14.7%	7.4%	3.1%	5.3%	11.8%	57.6%
Marijuana?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	12.5%	24.1%	8.7%	10.4%	14.8%	29.5%
Grade 7	20.1%	47.5%	10.2%	6.8%	6.0%	9.5%
Grade 8	14.8%	36.2%	11.0%	9.3%	10.7%	18.1%
Grade 9	12.6%	22.0%	9.1%	11.5%	15.3%	29.5%
Grade 10	9.8%	14.2%	7.4%	11.6%	18.4%	38.6%
Grade 11	9.0%	10.5%	6.9%	11.0%	18.9%	43.7%
Grade 12	6.8%	9.1%	6.6%	12.7%	21.9%	42.9%
Cocaine?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	17.2%	32.6%	14.3%	13.3%	9.6%	12.9%
Grade 7	23.8%	53.0%	10.6%	5.4%	3.1%	4.0%
Grade 8	19.4%	44.2%	13.6%	9.3%	5.8%	7.7%
Grade 9	17.4%	31.3%	15.3%	14.5%	9.4%	12.2%
Grade 10	15.6%	24.5%	14.9%	16.0%	12.5%	16.6%
Grade 11	14.1%	19.8%	15.1%	16.7%	13.6%	20.7%
Grade 12	11.2%	17.3%	17.3%	20.3%	15.0%	18.9%

Table E4. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get the Following?": 2004 (Cont.)

Crack?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	19.2%	33.6%	15.8%	13.3%	8.4%	9.7%
Grade 7	25.4%	52.4%	10.5%	5.2%	3.1%	3.5%
Grade 8	20.7%	44.4%	14.2%	8.6%	5.5%	6.6%
Grade 9	19.5%	32.2%	16.1%	14.1%	8.5%	9.6%
Grade 10	17.7%	26.3%	16.7%	16.2%	10.8%	12.3%
Grade 11	16.6%	21.6%	17.7%	17.2%	12.0%	14.9%
Grade 12	13.6%	19.3%	21.0%	20.8%	12.0%	13.3%
Hallucinogens?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	34.4%	26.2%	13.0%	10.8%	7.0%	8.6%
Grade 7	51.0%	34.0%	7.2%	2.8%	2.2%	2.8%
Grade 8	40.8%	33.1%	10.7%	6.6%	3.6%	5.2%
Grade 9	33.7%	27.0%	13.2%	11.5%	6.9%	7.7%
Grade 10	29.3%	22.7%	14.0%	13.5%	9.1%	11.3%
Grade 11	26.2%	19.1%	15.4%	14.6%	11.1%	13.5%
Grade 12	20.9%	17.9%	19.1%	18.3%	11.0%	12.9%
Rohypnol?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	48.0%	20.5%	9.6%	7.9%	5.8%	8.3%
Grade 7	59.2%	27.8%	5.7%	2.4%	2.0%	2.9%
Grade 8	51.8%	26.4%	7.7%	4.8%	3.7%	5.5%
Grade 9	46.3%	21.1%	9.6%	8.1%	6.4%	8.5%
Grade 10	44.6%	17.8%	10.1%	9.4%	7.2%	10.9%
Grade 11	44.1%	13.6%	11.4%	11.1%	7.8%	12.0%
Grade 12	39.5%	13.2%	14.2%	13.2%	8.6%	11.4%
Ecstasy?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	25.5%	29.4%	12.7%	10.9%	9.3%	12.1%
Grade 7	42.4%	40.3%	7.7%	3.6%	2.7%	3.3%
Grade 8	30.0%	39.3%	11.9%	6.6%	5.3%	6.9%
Grade 9	24.0%	30.4%	13.3%	11.7%	9.3%	11.2%
Grade 10	20.1%	24.9%	14.0%	13.9%	11.4%	15.7%
Grade 11	18.4%	19.4%	14.4%	14.6%	13.6%	19.6%
Grade 12	14.7%	17.6%	16.0%	17.0%	15.7%	19.0%
Heroin?						
	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	24.6%	36.2%	15.8%	10.1%	5.7%	7.6%
Grade 7	34.7%	48.1%	8.7%	3.4%	2.2%	2.9%
Grade 8	27.1%	45.0%	12.4%	6.3%	3.6%	5.6%
Grade 9	24.3%	36.4%	15.3%	10.4%	6.4%	7.3%
Grade 10	22.1%	31.5%	17.1%	12.3%	7.0%	10.0%
Grade 11	20.3%	26.6%	20.0%	14.3%	7.8%	11.0%
Grade 12	16.9%	25.2%	23.7%	16.1%	8.2%	9.8%

Table E5. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Dangerous Do You Think It Is for Kids Your Age to Use the Following?": 2004

Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	50.0%	29.0%	12.7%	3.5%	4.9%
Grade 7	66.8%	20.3%	5.7%	1.7%	5.6%
Grade 8	57.8%	25.8%	8.6%	2.4%	5.4%
Grade 9	49.4%	29.5%	12.8%	2.8%	5.5%
Grade 10	42.8%	33.1%	15.3%	4.0%	4.8%
Grade 11	40.7%	32.1%	18.1%	5.0%	4.1%
Grade 12	38.2%	35.1%	17.6%	5.9%	3.2%

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	46.0%	31.7%	15.0%	3.7%	3.6%
Grade 7	58.3%	24.0%	10.4%	2.9%	4.5%
Grade 8	48.8%	28.9%	13.8%	4.2%	4.3%
Grade 9	44.3%	30.4%	17.4%	3.9%	4.1%
Grade 10	40.2%	35.3%	17.4%	4.1%	3.1%
Grade 11	42.1%	35.1%	16.0%	3.7%	3.0%
Grade 12	40.6%	38.7%	14.9%	3.5%	2.3%

Inhalants?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	74.8%	15.4%	3.6%	1.2%	5.0%
Grade 7	76.8%	12.7%	3.6%	1.4%	5.6%
Grade 8	74.6%	14.6%	3.8%	1.7%	5.3%
Grade 9	74.1%	16.0%	3.6%	1.1%	5.2%
Grade 10	73.0%	17.1%	3.9%	1.1%	4.8%
Grade 11	73.9%	16.3%	4.0%	0.9%	4.9%
Grade 12	77.2%	15.5%	2.2%	1.0%	4.0%

Marijuana?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	61.4%	17.8%	10.3%	6.9%	3.6%
Grade 7	79.6%	9.4%	4.2%	2.8%	4.1%
Grade 8	71.9%	13.2%	6.2%	4.7%	4.0%
Grade 9	60.9%	18.5%	10.2%	6.3%	4.1%
Grade 10	52.1%	21.8%	13.6%	9.2%	3.2%
Grade 11	50.7%	21.7%	14.6%	9.5%	3.4%
Grade 12	48.6%	24.1%	14.6%	10.1%	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?": 2004 (Cont.)

Cocaine?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	83.7%	9.2%	1.9%	1.0%	4.1%
Grade 7	86.5%	6.4%	1.5%	1.0%	4.6%
Grade 8	83.3%	9.1%	1.8%	1.2%	4.5%
Grade 9	81.8%	10.4%	2.1%	1.0%	4.7%
Grade 10	82.4%	10.2%	2.3%	1.1%	4.0%
Grade 11	83.1%	10.3%	2.2%	0.9%	3.5%
Grade 12	85.5%	9.0%	1.5%	0.9%	3.1%
Crack?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	85.6%	7.7%	1.4%	0.9%	4.4%
Grade 7	86.5%	6.2%	1.4%	1.0%	5.0%
Grade 8	83.9%	8.3%	1.5%	1.2%	5.1%
Grade 9	83.5%	9.3%	1.5%	0.8%	4.8%
Grade 10	84.9%	8.3%	1.6%	0.9%	4.4%
Grade 11	86.8%	7.5%	1.3%	0.6%	3.8%
Grade 12	89.4%	6.0%	0.8%	0.7%	3.1%
Ecstasy?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	82.6%	8.6%	2.2%	1.1%	5.5%
Grade 7	83.7%	5.4%	1.3%	1.0%	8.5%
Grade 8	82.9%	7.5%	1.8%	1.3%	6.4%
Grade 9	81.9%	9.1%	2.3%	1.2%	5.5%
Grade 10	82.0%	9.8%	2.5%	1.0%	4.7%
Grade 11	82.2%	10.2%	2.5%	0.9%	4.2%
Grade 12	82.9%	10.4%	2.7%	0.9%	3.1%
Steroids?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	75.7%	13.3%	3.8%	1.4%	5.7%
Grade 7	78.7%	9.7%	2.7%	1.5%	7.4%
Grade 8	76.6%	12.2%	3.2%	1.7%	6.1%
Grade 9	74.6%	14.1%	4.1%	1.4%	5.9%
Grade 10	73.8%	14.9%	4.6%	1.4%	5.4%
Grade 11	74.5%	14.6%	4.4%	1.4%	5.1%
Grade 12	76.0%	15.1%	3.7%	1.3%	3.9%
Heroin?					
	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	87.0%	5.7%	1.0%	0.9%	5.5%
Grade 7	85.5%	4.9%	1.1%	1.0%	7.5%
Grade 8	85.5%	6.1%	1.1%	1.1%	6.3%
Grade 9	85.6%	6.9%	1.0%	0.9%	5.7%
Grade 10	87.1%	6.1%	1.1%	0.8%	4.9%
Grade 11	88.8%	5.0%	1.0%	0.6%	4.5%
Grade 12	90.9%	4.4%	0.7%	0.7%	3.3%

Table E6. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Do Your Parents Feel About Kids Your Age Doing the Following?": 2004

Smoking Cigarettes?						
	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	71.5%	10.5%	7.4%	1.3%	1.0%	8.4%
Grade 7	79.2%	4.4%	2.5%	0.7%	1.0%	12.1%
Grade 8	78.1%	6.0%	4.3%	0.9%	1.1%	9.7%
Grade 9	74.3%	9.4%	5.8%	0.9%	0.9%	8.7%
Grade 10	69.6%	12.5%	8.6%	1.6%	0.9%	6.9%
Grade 11	65.8%	14.1%	11.1%	1.4%	1.0%	6.7%
Grade 12	57.9%	19.2%	14.1%	2.4%	1.1%	5.3%

Drinking Beer?						
	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	63.6%	14.8%	9.5%	2.9%	1.3%	7.9%
Grade 7	73.3%	8.0%	3.9%	1.6%	1.2%	12.1%
Grade 8	69.2%	11.0%	6.9%	1.9%	1.3%	9.7%
Grade 9	65.1%	13.6%	9.1%	2.7%	1.2%	8.4%
Grade 10	60.5%	17.6%	10.8%	3.5%	1.2%	6.4%
Grade 11	58.7%	18.3%	12.9%	3.6%	1.2%	5.4%
Grade 12	51.1%	22.8%	15.5%	4.7%	1.6%	4.4%

Using Marijuana?						
	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	80.9%	5.0%	4.2%	1.0%	1.3%	7.5%
Grade 7	82.8%	2.4%	1.5%	0.5%	1.4%	11.4%
Grade 8	82.8%	3.0%	2.9%	0.8%	1.3%	9.3%
Grade 9	80.8%	5.0%	4.1%	0.8%	1.3%	8.0%
Grade 10	79.8%	6.6%	5.0%	1.3%	1.3%	6.1%
Grade 11	80.0%	6.4%	6.0%	1.2%	1.3%	5.1%
Grade 12	78.7%	7.7%	6.5%	1.7%	1.3%	4.1%

**Table E7. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question,
"How Safe Do You Feel When You Are...?": 2004**

In Your Home?					
	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	79.2%	17.9%	1.3%	0.4%	1.2%
Grade 7	78.5%	17.6%	1.7%	0.4%	1.7%
Grade 8	76.2%	20.3%	1.6%	0.5%	1.4%
Grade 9	77.4%	19.5%	1.3%	0.5%	1.3%
Grade 10	78.4%	18.9%	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%
Grade 11	83.2%	14.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%
Grade 12	83.5%	14.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%
Out in Your Neighborhood?					
	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	41.2%	46.3%	8.2%	2.1%	2.2%
Grade 7	35.0%	48.3%	11.1%	2.7%	3.0%
Grade 8	36.1%	48.7%	9.8%	2.6%	2.8%
Grade 9	38.7%	48.0%	8.8%	2.4%	2.1%
Grade 10	41.5%	47.3%	7.2%	1.8%	2.2%
Grade 11	48.3%	42.3%	6.3%	1.6%	1.5%
Grade 12	52.0%	40.8%	4.8%	1.4%	1.0%
At School?					
	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	36.2%	47.0%	9.3%	4.4%	3.1%
Grade 7	41.9%	41.8%	8.7%	4.2%	3.4%
Grade 8	37.6%	44.7%	9.5%	4.8%	3.5%
Grade 9	31.4%	49.8%	10.6%	4.7%	3.5%
Grade 10	30.5%	50.7%	10.1%	5.4%	3.2%
Grade 11	36.0%	48.7%	8.9%	3.7%	2.6%
Grade 12	41.1%	46.4%	7.2%	3.3%	2.0%

**Table E8. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question,
"How Many of Your Friends...?": 2004**

Feel Close to Their Parents?					
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	5.5%	27.1%	25.7%	32.5%	9.3%
Grade 7	7.0%	24.2%	20.8%	32.6%	15.4%
Grade 8	6.4%	26.2%	25.7%	30.9%	10.9%
Grade 9	6.3%	30.3%	26.0%	29.5%	7.9%
Grade 10	5.3%	28.8%	27.1%	32.4%	6.4%
Grade 11	3.8%	26.5%	27.7%	34.8%	7.3%
Grade 12	3.4%	25.9%	27.4%	36.2%	7.1%
Sometimes Carry Weapons?					
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	65.5%	20.7%	9.1%	3.4%	1.3%
Grade 7	77.7%	14.3%	5.1%	2.0%	0.9%
Grade 8	68.4%	19.7%	7.7%	3.0%	1.2%
Grade 9	62.7%	22.5%	9.7%	3.8%	1.3%
Grade 10	60.2%	23.0%	10.7%	4.5%	1.6%
Grade 11	60.8%	22.8%	11.0%	3.9%	1.5%
Grade 12	61.7%	22.6%	10.9%	3.6%	1.3%
Care About Making Good Grades?					
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	3.4%	15.4%	23.3%	40.1%	17.7%
Grade 7	4.2%	15.7%	20.5%	34.8%	24.8%
Grade 8	4.0%	17.1%	23.0%	36.2%	19.7%
Grade 9	3.7%	17.0%	25.1%	38.0%	16.2%
Grade 10	3.3%	16.1%	25.3%	41.2%	14.1%
Grade 11	2.4%	13.4%	23.6%	45.3%	15.4%
Grade 12	2.3%	11.8%	22.2%	48.5%	15.2%
Belong/Want to Belong to a Gang?					
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	75.7%	13.5%	6.1%	3.1%	1.6%
Grade 7	76.0%	13.8%	5.3%	3.2%	1.7%
Grade 8	69.4%	16.5%	7.7%	4.6%	1.8%
Grade 9	70.8%	15.7%	7.6%	4.0%	1.9%
Grade 10	75.8%	13.7%	6.3%	2.7%	1.4%
Grade 11	81.0%	10.8%	4.8%	2.1%	1.2%
Grade 12	85.2%	8.6%	3.6%	1.3%	1.2%
Wish They Could Drop Out of School?					
	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	56.7%	27.5%	9.2%	3.9%	2.7%
Grade 7	63.9%	21.6%	8.0%	3.6%	2.9%
Grade 8	57.4%	26.0%	9.4%	4.2%	2.9%
Grade 9	53.4%	29.3%	10.2%	4.3%	2.7%
Grade 10	51.1%	31.7%	10.2%	4.5%	2.6%
Grade 11	54.3%	29.9%	9.8%	3.7%	2.3%
Grade 12	61.6%	26.6%	7.1%	2.3%	2.5%

**Table E9. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question,
"During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 2004**

Gotten Into Difficulties of Any kind With Your Friends Because of Your Drinking?				
	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	92.7%	6.4%	0.6%	0.4%
Grade 7	96.8%	2.7%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 8	95.3%	4.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Grade 9	92.9%	6.1%	0.6%	0.3%
Grade 10	90.7%	8.2%	0.8%	0.4%
Grade 11	89.9%	8.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Grade 12	89.0%	9.8%	0.8%	0.5%

Gotten Into Difficulties of Any kind With Your Friends Because of Your Drug Use?				
	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	93.8%	5.1%	0.6%	0.4%
Grade 7	96.6%	2.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 8	94.8%	4.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Grade 9	93.2%	5.3%	1.0%	0.4%
Grade 10	92.7%	6.0%	0.8%	0.5%
Grade 11	92.3%	6.6%	0.7%	0.4%
Grade 12	93.2%	5.7%	0.6%	0.5%

Been Criticized by Someone You Were Dating Because of Your Drinking?				
	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	92.9%	5.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Grade 7	97.8%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 8	96.1%	3.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 9	93.4%	5.3%	0.8%	0.5%
Grade 10	91.2%	7.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Grade 11	89.3%	8.5%	1.2%	1.0%
Grade 12	87.7%	9.9%	1.2%	1.1%

Been Criticized by Someone You Were Dating Because of Your Drug Use?				
	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	94.1%	4.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Grade 7	97.7%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 8	95.9%	3.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Grade 9	94.0%	4.7%	0.8%	0.6%
Grade 10	92.8%	5.5%	1.0%	0.7%
Grade 11	91.8%	6.2%	0.8%	1.2%
Grade 12	91.6%	6.3%	1.2%	0.9%

**Table E10. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question,
"During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 2004**

Gotten Into Trouble With the Police Because of Your Drinking?				
	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	96.1%	3.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Grade 7	98.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Grade 8	97.8%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 9	96.5%	2.7%	0.4%	0.3%
Grade 10	95.3%	4.0%	0.6%	0.1%
Grade 11	94.5%	4.7%	0.5%	0.3%
Grade 12	92.9%	6.5%	0.4%	0.2%

Gotten Into Trouble With the Police Because of Your Drug Use?				
	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	97.4%	2.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 7	98.4%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Grade 8	97.9%	1.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Grade 9	97.2%	2.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 10	96.8%	2.7%	0.3%	0.2%
Grade 11	96.8%	2.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Grade 12	96.9%	2.7%	0.3%	0.2%

"Since School Began in the Fall, on How Many Days Have You...": 2004

Gotten Into Trouble With Your Teachers Because of Your Drinking?				
	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
All	98.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 7	99.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Grade 8	98.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 9	98.4%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 10	98.4%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Grade 11	98.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 12	98.3%	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%

Gotten Into Trouble With Your Teachers Because of Your Drug Use?				
	None	1-3 Days	4-9 Days	10+ Days
All	98.3%	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 7	98.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 8	98.2%	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Grade 9	98.1%	1.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Grade 10	98.0%	1.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Grade 11	98.0%	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 12	98.3%	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%

Table E11. Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...": 2004

Driven a Car When You've Had a Good Bit to Drink?				
	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	90.0%	7.2%	1.4%	1.3%
Grade 7	97.9%	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 8	96.0%	3.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Grade 9	93.9%	4.9%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 10	88.8%	8.6%	1.4%	1.3%
Grade 11	82.8%	12.2%	2.9%	2.1%
Grade 12	75.9%	16.2%	3.8%	4.2%

Driven a Car When You've Felt High From Drugs?				
	None	1-3 Times	4-9 Times	10+ Times
All	91.9%	5.0%	1.3%	1.8%
Grade 7	98.1%	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Grade 8	96.7%	2.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Grade 9	94.5%	3.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Grade 10	90.6%	6.3%	1.4%	1.6%
Grade 11	85.8%	8.6%	2.3%	3.4%
Grade 12	81.9%	9.5%	2.9%	5.7%

**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?": 1990-2004**

Health Class									Student Group Session								
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004		1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	47.2%	46.7%	45.8%	46.3%	49.1%	52.4%	47.8%	51.0%	All	27.7%	26.5%	25.7%	19.5%	16.9%	17.7%	15.6%	15.3%
Grade 7	57.5%	58.9%	52.0%	48.7%	49.4%	50.9%	47.6%	50.9%	Grade 7	35.3%	35.4%	33.8%	29.7%	17.4%	18.3%	16.4%	14.6%
Grade 8	41.9%	41.1%	41.8%	41.0%	45.5%	51.6%	40.7%	49.9%	Grade 8	31.5%	29.7%	31.6%	26.0%	18.8%	18.4%	14.8%	16.8%
Grade 9	41.0%	43.9%	44.7%	55.6%	59.0%	63.4%	57.4%	61.4%	Grade 9	24.6%	24.6%	24.3%	17.5%	17.2%	17.6%	18.3%	15.9%
Grade 10	60.4%	55.0%	54.3%	52.7%	54.9%	56.1%	55.1%	55.4%	Grade 10	25.3%	25.3%	21.4%	15.5%	16.0%	17.5%	14.8%	14.6%
Grade 11	44.2%	44.6%	42.0%	42.5%	43.5%	46.3%	43.8%	45.3%	Grade 11	23.8%	23.2%	20.7%	13.5%	16.1%	18.3%	13.7%	14.8%
Grade 12	37.6%	34.7%	37.4%	33.0%	36.3%	39.3%	37.9%	39.5%	Grade 12	24.6%	19.6%	19.3%	12.1%	15.4%	16.3%	14.5%	14.9%
An Assembly Program									An Invited School Guest								
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004		1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	62.0%	55.9%	53.5%	44.2%	50.6%	55.9%	46.6%	47.6%	All	56.5%	49.5%	45.5%	38.3%	42.3%	45.4%	36.5%	36.0%
Grade 7	61.0%	58.8%	55.2%	49.9%	53.5%	59.4%	48.3%	48.0%	Grade 7	60.9%	54.3%	48.0%	45.4%	47.7%	49.7%	41.6%	36.6%
Grade 8	64.5%	58.6%	55.9%	52.2%	55.5%	58.0%	50.4%	51.1%	Grade 8	59.4%	51.3%	49.5%	46.4%	47.3%	49.7%	39.5%	39.0%
Grade 9	58.9%	55.6%	53.4%	41.8%	48.3%	55.2%	45.3%	45.9%	Grade 9	52.4%	50.7%	45.1%	35.6%	40.0%	42.8%	35.6%	34.1%
Grade 10	64.9%	56.6%	52.8%	39.9%	49.9%	52.1%	44.9%	47.3%	Grade 10	57.2%	49.2%	43.9%	34.1%	40.0%	41.4%	33.9%	35.6%
Grade 11	61.5%	54.8%	51.0%	40.6%	48.5%	55.3%	45.3%	43.5%	Grade 11	53.5%	46.9%	41.2%	33.3%	39.4%	44.6%	33.5%	33.0%
Grade 12	61.5%	49.8%	51.3%	38.8%	47.8%	55.7%	45.7%	49.6%	Grade 12	55.6%	42.8%	43.7%	32.7%	39.4%	44.7%	34.8%	37.4%
Guidance Counselor									Some Other School Source								
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004		1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	27.4%	26.2%	24.1%	22.4%	23.1%	25.2%	24.5%	23.0%	All	43.8%	41.4%	38.7%	34.8%	36.2%	37.1%	33.0%	32.9%
Grade 7	35.2%	32.5%	30.5%	31.0%	31.0%	35.8%	32.3%	28.7%	Grade 7	45.7%	43.4%	41.7%	38.8%	40.4%	41.4%	35.4%	36.2%
Grade 8	35.0%	32.4%	30.5%	32.4%	32.0%	33.6%	31.2%	30.0%	Grade 8	45.2%	43.2%	41.4%	39.9%	39.7%	41.4%	35.2%	35.1%
Grade 9	25.0%	26.8%	23.7%	19.9%	21.4%	23.2%	22.6%	21.7%	Grade 9	40.3%	42.1%	37.3%	32.6%	36.3%	36.2%	32.3%	33.8%
Grade 10	24.6%	23.1%	20.0%	17.9%	19.6%	19.4%	22.4%	20.5%	Grade 10	45.7%	42.2%	37.2%	32.8%	34.0%	33.8%	33.2%	31.0%
Grade 11	21.3%	21.5%	17.4%	15.6%	16.2%	20.5%	18.1%	18.2%	Grade 11	41.7%	39.3%	37.4%	31.9%	33.2%	35.2%	30.3%	30.4%
Grade 12	21.2%	19.3%	19.4%	14.2%	16.9%	17.8%	19.8%	17.7%	Grade 12	44.9%	37.0%	36.0%	31.3%	33.1%	33.9%	31.5%	30.4%
Science Class									Any School Source								
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004		1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	37.3%	33.1%	30.9%	28.7%	32.1%	30.2%	28.8%	30.5%	All	86.8%	80.8%	79.1%	74.8%	64.7%	66.5%	60.6%	59.5%
Grade 7	73.2%	60.2%	51.7%	49.6%	55.9%	51.2%	51.5%	47.0%	Grade 7	91.6%	85.9%	82.8%	80.2%	63.2%	63.3%	58.3%	60.0%
Grade 8	40.3%	38.1%	33.3%	31.9%	36.3%	35.8%	31.7%	38.3%	Grade 8	86.9%	79.3%	79.7%	77.9%	62.7%	66.1%	57.4%	59.6%
Grade 9	33.0%	28.2%	29.7%	26.6%	30.7%	26.8%	28.4%	29.6%	Grade 9	86.4%	80.1%	79.7%	77.9%	67.8%	69.6%	64.1%	61.7%
Grade 10	34.3%	31.1%	26.2%	25.6%	27.5%	26.0%	26.0%	27.6%	Grade 10	90.0%	85.1%	80.9%	75.1%	66.9%	66.8%	63.0%	59.1%
Grade 11	21.2%	21.5%	21.0%	19.9%	21.8%	23.4%	19.0%	21.0%	Grade 11	82.6%	79.4%	75.4%	69.2%	64.4%	66.5%	60.7%	57.0%
Grade 12	15.2%	15.8%	16.7%	15.0%	16.9%	16.7%	13.9%	16.9%	Grade 12	81.6%	73.4%	73.7%	64.7%	62.2%	65.7%	59.4%	58.9%
Social Studies Class																	
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004									
All	14.7%	14.3%	13.0%	11.9%	12.2%	11.9%	13.0%	12.5%									
Grade 7	17.4%	17.4%	16.8%	14.7%	13.8%	14.3%	16.9%	13.2%									
Grade 8	18.6%	18.9%	16.4%	15.0%	14.6%	14.3%	12.3%	13.4%									
Grade 9	15.6%	14.5%	12.5%	11.4%	12.4%	10.3%	14.8%	12.8%									
Grade 10	10.5%	11.5%	9.3%	10.4%	10.9%	10.1%	11.9%	11.7%									
Grade 11	12.1%	10.6%	10.0%	9.2%	10.7%	12.1%	11.9%	12.8%									
Grade 12	13.0%	11.9%	11.5%	9.7%	10.3%	10.3%	9.3%	11.1%									

**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?": 1988-2004**

A Counselor or Program in School									
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	29.9%	40.1%	37.1%	35.4%	34.8%	34.3%	33.8%	32.9%	32.1%
Grade 7	34.1%	50.4%	47.5%	46.5%	45.3%	44.0%	45.7%	46.1%	44.1%
Grade 8	34.8%	45.2%	41.9%	38.5%	40.3%	39.4%	36.8%	36.5%	37.1%
Grade 9	32.2%	40.7%	35.9%	36.1%	33.9%	34.0%	35.0%	31.6%	31.4%
Grade 10	25.7%	36.5%	34.5%	30.5%	30.3%	30.6%	28.3%	28.5%	28.2%
Grade 11	26.6%	33.4%	31.3%	26.5%	28.8%	27.8%	27.3%	26.4%	25.2%
Grade 12	23.7%	31.0%	28.6%	29.5%	26.2%	26.2%	26.5%	25.5%	23.3%

Another Adult in School (Nurse or Teacher)									
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	28.2%	35.8%	35.5%	33.1%	32.1%	31.6%	30.7%	30.4%	31.1%
Grade 7	27.9%	39.3%	37.9%	39.5%	38.7%	36.9%	38.1%	36.3%	38.5%
Grade 8	30.2%	38.2%	38.7%	33.5%	34.1%	34.3%	31.7%	33.0%	33.6%
Grade 9	30.1%	36.0%	32.6%	32.6%	30.3%	30.5%	30.2%	28.3%	29.9%
Grade 10	24.6%	33.4%	35.4%	30.4%	29.6%	28.9%	26.2%	26.2%	28.4%
Grade 11	27.7%	33.4%	33.3%	28.9%	29.3%	28.6%	28.8%	29.6%	26.9%
Grade 12	28.4%	33.6%	35.1%	31.9%	29.4%	29.3%	28.8%	29.1%	28.2%

A Counselor or Program Outside of School									
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	39.8%	50.6%	45.9%	44.5%	42.4%	41.8%	40.3%	36.6%	36.6%
Grade 7	36.0%	52.0%	48.0%	46.5%	45.3%	45.2%	44.4%	40.3%	40.7%
Grade 8	39.8%	50.0%	45.8%	44.4%	44.1%	43.6%	41.6%	37.2%	38.3%
Grade 9	39.7%	49.8%	45.3%	44.7%	41.5%	41.4%	40.4%	34.3%	34.9%
Grade 10	40.2%	51.8%	46.0%	43.3%	40.9%	39.7%	38.0%	35.1%	34.9%
Grade 11	41.2%	50.6%	46.5%	41.8%	40.5%	39.7%	36.9%	37.8%	35.0%
Grade 12	43.1%	48.9%	43.6%	46.0%	41.6%	40.4%	39.4%	34.8%	35.2%

Your Parents									
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	46.3%	55.1%	54.0%	53.9%	54.3%	58.0%	57.1%	58.5%	58.2%
Grade 7	45.7%	61.8%	58.9%	62.5%	61.0%	64.5%	64.7%	64.9%	66.8%
Grade 8	46.0%	56.1%	55.7%	53.9%	56.5%	58.4%	58.2%	59.9%	60.4%
Grade 9	42.6%	51.8%	51.9%	50.7%	51.5%	56.9%	55.7%	56.4%	55.0%
Grade 10	46.5%	54.1%	50.6%	50.8%	51.5%	55.3%	54.6%	56.0%	55.5%
Grade 11	49.4%	53.4%	54.1%	50.9%	51.2%	55.8%	53.2%	55.6%	55.4%
Grade 12	49.3%	52.8%	52.5%	53.5%	53.4%	56.1%	55.5%	57.9%	55.8%

A Medical Doctor									
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	33.3%	39.5%	38.5%	38.1%	38.1%	39.5%	38.8%	37.6%	39.4%
Grade 7	35.1%	43.6%	43.6%	44.3%	43.8%	44.8%	44.8%	44.2%	46.7%
Grade 8	34.7%	40.5%	39.6%	37.5%	39.6%	40.6%	40.8%	38.3%	40.6%
Grade 9	30.9%	39.3%	35.7%	36.9%	36.9%	38.3%	38.4%	35.6%	37.4%
Grade 10	29.9%	36.5%	38.4%	34.5%	35.5%	36.5%	35.9%	35.3%	37.5%
Grade 11	35.5%	37.9%	37.7%	36.4%	35.0%	37.8%	34.1%	35.0%	36.4%
Grade 12	34.4%	38.3%	35.5%	38.1%	37.0%	38.2%	37.9%	37.4%	36.8%

**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?": 1988-2004 (Cont.)**

Your Friends									
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	67.0%	73.0%	72.5%	73.9%	74.3%	74.8%	74.2%	73.0%	72.8%
Grade 7	57.4%	64.2%	62.7%	65.5%	65.0%	64.7%	63.3%	63.3%	65.8%
Grade 8	62.4%	69.9%	70.2%	70.6%	71.6%	70.8%	72.0%	70.8%	69.5%
Grade 9	68.5%	72.2%	72.3%	73.7%	74.0%	76.3%	75.0%	72.1%	72.8%
Grade 10	70.6%	77.5%	76.7%	78.5%	78.4%	79.2%	77.3%	77.9%	75.9%
Grade 11	71.7%	77.7%	77.4%	79.6%	79.5%	80.7%	80.2%	76.2%	77.2%
Grade 12	73.4%	79.3%	78.0%	79.4%	79.9%	79.3%	79.7%	80.3%	77.6%
Another Adult (Relative, Clergyman, or Other Family Friend)									
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
All	53.3%	62.5%	58.6%	57.1%	58.3%	61.0%	61.0%	59.5%	59.6%
Grade 7	45.8%	61.8%	56.9%	56.8%	58.4%	60.1%	60.8%	58.8%	61.1%
Grade 8	47.9%	60.2%	58.5%	55.7%	58.0%	60.3%	60.4%	60.1%	60.7%
Grade 9	58.1%	61.2%	57.7%	57.8%	57.9%	61.8%	62.6%	58.5%	58.7%
Grade 10	53.7%	64.0%	59.8%	57.3%	58.2%	61.2%	60.1%	59.2%	59.8%
Grade 11	57.2%	65.1%	59.2%	56.8%	58.6%	61.9%	62.6%	59.0%	58.6%
Grade 12	58.4%	64.0%	59.9%	58.1%	59.0%	60.8%	59.1%	61.7%	58.7%

**Table E14. Average Age of First Use (in Years) of Substances
Among Texas Secondary School Students, by Grade: 2004**

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Tobacco	10.6	11.2	12.0	12.6	13.3	14.1
Cigarettes	10.7	11.2	12.0	12.6	13.3	14.2
Smokeless Tobacco	10.9	11.6	12.6	13.1	13.9	14.6
Alcohol	10.5	11.0	11.8	12.4	13.1	13.9
Beer	10.5	11.1	11.9	12.7	13.3	14.2
Wine Coolers	10.9	11.4	12.2	12.8	13.5	14.3
Wine	10.9	11.4	12.2	12.9	13.5	14.3
Liquor	11.1	11.8	12.7	13.5	14.2	14.9
Inhalants	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.5	12.9	13.6
Marijuana	11.4	12.1	12.9	13.5	14.1	14.9
Cocaine	11.8	12.6	13.6	14.5	15.3	15.8
Crack	11.5	12.3	13.5	14.3	15.0	15.7
Hallucinogens	11.7	12.4	13.6	14.1	15.1	15.6
Uppers	11.4	12.3	13.3	14.0	14.9	15.4
Downers	11.6	12.4	13.4	13.9	14.8	15.3
Rohypnol	11.5	12.3	13.3	13.8	14.7	15.3
Steroids	11.3	11.7	12.9	14.0	14.8	15.6
Ecstasy	11.9	12.6	13.8	14.4	15.4	16.0
Heroin	12.0	12.5	13.1	14.1	14.2	15.2

Appendix F

Extracurricular Activity Prevalence Tables

Table F1. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Tobacco, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994-2004

	Tobacco Use											
	Ever Used						Past-Month Use					
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Athletics												
Yes	54%	55%	54%	50%	43%	37%	23%	24%	24%	20%	16%	15%
No	55%	56%	56%	53%	48%	42%	25%	28%	28%	24%	21%	19%
Band/Orchestra												
Yes	42%	43%	42%	39%	31%	27%	16%	18%	17%	14%	10%	9%
No	57%	58%	57%	54%	48%	42%	26%	28%	28%	24%	20%	19%
Choir												
Yes	47%	47%	47%	42%	41%	32%	19%	20%	20%	17%	15%	12%
No	55%	56%	55%	52%	46%	40%	25%	27%	27%	23%	19%	18%
Drama/Speech												
Yes	52%	55%	54%	50%	43%	38%	24%	26%	25%	21%	18%	16%
No	55%	55%	54%	51%	45%	39%	24%	26%	26%	22%	18%	17%
Drill Team/Cheerleader												
Yes	50%	52%	52%	46%	41%	35%	20%	22%	23%	16%	12%	12%
No	55%	56%	55%	51%	45%	40%	25%	27%	27%	23%	19%	17%
Student Government												
Yes	45%	49%	48%	45%	42%	33%	18%	23%	23%	19%	17%	14%
No	55%	56%	55%	51%	45%	40%	25%	26%	26%	22%	19%	17%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook												
Yes	50%	51%	51%	45%	41%	37%	22%	23%	23%	20%	16%	16%
No	55%	56%	55%	51%	45%	39%	24%	26%	26%	22%	19%	17%
Academic Clubs												
Yes	47%	47%	46%	43%	35%	29%	19%	20%	20%	17%	12%	11%
No	57%	58%	57%	53%	47%	42%	26%	28%	28%	23%	20%	19%
Service Clubs												
Yes	46%	47%	44%	43%	34%	29%	19%	20%	20%	16%	14%	11%
No	55%	56%	56%	52%	46%	40%	25%	27%	27%	23%	19%	18%
VOE/Work Study												
Yes	57%	59%	56%	57%	52%	42%	28%	31%	29%	26%	27%	21%
No	55%	55%	55%	51%	45%	39%	24%	26%	26%	22%	18%	17%
Other Clubs												
Yes	51%	53%	51%	49%	41%	36%	22%	24%	23%	20%	15%	15%
No	56%	57%	56%	52%	46%	41%	26%	27%	28%	23%	20%	18%

Table F2. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Alcohol, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994-2004

	Alcohol Use											
	Ever Used						Past-Month Use					
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Athletics												
Yes	75%	74%	72%	71%	71%	67%	39%	37%	37%	35%	33%	32%
No	74%	73%	72%	71%	72%	69%	40%	38%	39%	37%	36%	33%
Band/Orchestra												
Yes	64%	63%	61%	59%	60%	59%	29%	26%	26%	25%	21%	22%
No	76%	75%	74%	74%	73%	70%	41%	40%	40%	38%	38%	35%
Choir												
Yes	69%	67%	66%	64%	68%	63%	33%	31%	30%	30%	30%	27%
No	75%	74%	73%	72%	72%	69%	40%	38%	39%	36%	35%	33%
Drama/Speech												
Yes	72%	72%	72%	72%	71%	68%	38%	37%	37%	36%	34%	32%
No	75%	73%	72%	71%	71%	68%	40%	37%	38%	36%	34%	33%
Drill Team/Cheerleader												
Yes	77%	76%	76%	73%	74%	69%	39%	39%	39%	36%	34%	33%
No	74%	73%	72%	71%	71%	68%	39%	37%	38%	36%	35%	32%
Student Government												
Yes	69%	70%	70%	70%	69%	66%	36%	36%	38%	37%	34%	32%
No	74%	74%	72%	71%	71%	68%	40%	38%	38%	36%	35%	33%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook												
Yes	72%	73%	71%	71%	73%	69%	39%	38%	37%	39%	34%	35%
No	74%	73%	72%	71%	71%	68%	40%	37%	38%	36%	35%	32%
Academic Clubs												
Yes	69%	69%	67%	66%	65%	63%	35%	33%	33%	31%	29%	27%
No	76%	75%	73%	72%	73%	69%	41%	39%	39%	37%	36%	34%
Service Clubs												
Yes	68%	68%	66%	66%	66%	63%	35%	32%	33%	32%	30%	28%
No	75%	74%	73%	71%	72%	68%	40%	38%	38%	36%	35%	33%
VOE/Work Study												
Yes	79%	78%	75%	76%	73%	68%	47%	45%	43%	41%	45%	38%
No	74%	73%	72%	71%	71%	68%	39%	37%	38%	36%	34%	32%
Other Clubs												
Yes	73%	73%	72%	70%	71%	67%	39%	37%	37%	35%	33%	32%
No	75%	74%	73%	71%	71%	68%	40%	38%	39%	36%	35%	33%

Table F3. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Marijuana, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994-2004

	Marijuan Use											
	Ever Used						Past-Month Use					
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Athletics												
Yes	24%	29%	32%	29%	30%	27%	11%	14%	13%	12%	13%	11%
No	27%	33%	36%	35%	34%	32%	13%	18%	17%	16%	16%	14%
Band/Orchestra												
Yes	14%	19%	20%	17%	17%	16%	6%	9%	8%	7%	7%	6%
No	27%	34%	37%	35%	35%	33%	13%	17%	17%	15%	16%	14%
Choir												
Yes	19%	23%	25%	23%	25%	21%	9%	11%	10%	9%	11%	8%
No	26%	32%	35%	33%	33%	30%	12%	17%	16%	14%	14%	13%
Drama/Speech												
Yes	23%	30%	33%	31%	31%	26%	10%	15%	14%	12%	15%	11%
No	25%	31%	34%	32%	32%	30%	12%	16%	15%	14%	14%	13%
Drill Team/Cheerleader												
Yes	19%	25%	28%	23%	26%	24%	9%	11%	11%	8%	10%	9%
No	25%	32%	35%	33%	32%	30%	12%	16%	15%	14%	14%	13%
Student Government												
Yes	17%	24%	26%	25%	29%	21%	7%	11%	10%	9%	12%	8%
No	26%	32%	35%	32%	32%	30%	12%	16%	15%	14%	14%	13%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook												
Yes	22%	28%	30%	28%	28%	27%	10%	14%	13%	11%	12%	10%
No	25%	31%	34%	32%	32%	30%	12%	16%	15%	14%	14%	12%
Academic Clubs												
Yes	17%	22%	24%	22%	22%	19%	7%	10%	9%	8%	8%	7%
No	27%	34%	37%	35%	34%	32%	14%	18%	17%	15%	15%	14%
Service Clubs												
Yes	16%	21%	24%	23%	23%	19%	6%	9%	8%	8%	9%	7%
No	26%	32%	35%	33%	33%	30%	13%	17%	16%	14%	15%	13%
VOE/Work Study												
Yes	30%	35%	35%	36%	37%	32%	12%	16%	15%	16%	17%	14%
No	25%	31%	34%	32%	32%	29%	12%	16%	15%	14%	14%	12%
Other Clubs												
Yes	20%	26%	29%	27%	26%	25%	9%	12%	12%	10%	10%	9%
No	27%	34%	37%	35%	34%	32%	14%	18%	17%	15%	15%	14%

Table F4. Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994-2004

	Any Illicit Drug Use												
	Ever Used						Past-Month Use						
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	
Athletics													
Yes	26%	32%	34%	31%	32%	29%	12%	16%	15%	13%	14%	12%	
No	30%	36%	38%	37%	36%	34%	15%	20%	19%	18%	18%	16%	
Band/Orchestra													
Yes	17%	22%	22%	19%	18%	18%	8%	10%	9%	8%	8%	8%	
No	30%	36%	39%	37%	37%	34%	15%	19%	19%	17%	17%	16%	
Choir													
Yes	21%	26%	27%	25%	26%	23%	10%	13%	11%	11%	13%	9%	
No	28%	35%	37%	35%	34%	32%	14%	19%	18%	16%	16%	15%	
Drama/Speech													
Yes	26%	34%	35%	33%	32%	29%	13%	18%	16%	14%	16%	12%	
No	28%	34%	36%	34%	34%	31%	14%	18%	17%	16%	15%	14%	
Drill Team/Cheerleader													
Yes	22%	28%	30%	26%	29%	26%	10%	13%	12%	10%	12%	10%	
No	28%	34%	36%	34%	34%	32%	14%	18%	17%	16%	16%	14%	
Student Government													
Yes	20%	27%	28%	27%	30%	23%	8%	13%	12%	11%	13%	10%	
No	28%	34%	36%	34%	34%	32%	14%	18%	17%	16%	16%	14%	
Student Newspaper/Yearbook													
Yes	25%	31%	33%	29%	30%	29%	12%	16%	15%	13%	14%	13%	
No	28%	34%	36%	34%	34%	31%	14%	18%	17%	15%	16%	14%	
Academic Clubs													
Yes	20%	25%	26%	24%	24%	21%	9%	12%	11%	10%	10%	8%	
No	30%	36%	39%	36%	36%	34%	15%	19%	19%	17%	17%	16%	
Service Clubs													
Yes	19%	23%	26%	25%	25%	21%	8%	11%	10%	9%	11%	8%	
No	29%	35%	37%	35%	34%	32%	14%	19%	18%	16%	16%	15%	
VOE/Work Study													
Yes	33%	38%	37%	38%	39%	33%	14%	19%	17%	18%	19%	17%	
No	27%	34%	36%	33%	34%	31%	14%	18%	17%	15%	16%	14%	
Other Clubs													
Yes	23%	29%	31%	29%	28%	27%	10%	14%	13%	12%	12%	11%	
No	30%	36%	39%	36%	36%	33%	15%	19%	19%	17%	17%	16%	

**Table F5. Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Texas Secondary Students,
by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2004**

	Cigarette Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	35%	13%	5%	16%	65%
No	41%	18%	6%	16%	59%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	26%	8%	4%	14%	74%
No	41%	18%	6%	17%	59%
Choir					
Yes	31%	11%	5%	15%	69%
No	39%	16%	6%	16%	61%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	37%	15%	5%	16%	63%
No	38%	16%	6%	16%	62%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	34%	12%	6%	17%	66%
No	38%	16%	6%	16%	62%
Student Government					
Yes	32%	13%	6%	14%	68%
No	38%	16%	6%	16%	62%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	36%	15%	7%	15%	64%
No	38%	16%	6%	16%	62%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	28%	10%	5%	13%	72%
No	40%	17%	6%	17%	60%
Service Clubs					
Yes	28%	10%	5%	12%	72%
No	39%	16%	6%	16%	61%
VOE/Work-Study					
Yes	41%	20%	6%	15%	59%
No	38%	16%	6%	16%	62%
Other Clubs					
Yes	35%	14%	5%	15%	65%
No	39%	17%	6%	16%	61%

Table F6. Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Texas Secondary Students by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2004

	Smokeless Tobacco Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
	(Not Past Month)				
Athletics					
Yes	12%	5%	2%	5%	88%
No	9%	3%	2%	4%	91%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	6%	2%	1%	3%	94%
No	11%	4%	2%	5%	89%
Choir					
Yes	6%	2%	1%	2%	94%
No	11%	4%	2%	5%	89%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	8%	3%	1%	4%	92%
No	10%	4%	2%	4%	90%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	5%	2%	1%	3%	95%
No	10%	4%	2%	4%	90%
Student Government					
Yes	8%	3%	2%	3%	92%
No	10%	4%	2%	4%	90%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	7%	3%	1%	3%	93%
No	10%	4%	2%	4%	90%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	7%	2%	1%	3%	93%
No	11%	4%	2%	5%	89%
Service Clubs					
Yes	7%	2%	1%	3%	93%
No	10%	4%	2%	4%	90%
VOE/Work-Study					
Yes	10%	4%	2%	4%	90%
No	10%	4%	2%	4%	90%
Other Clubs					
Yes	10%	4%	2%	4%	90%
No	10%	4%	2%	4%	90%

Table F7. Prevalence of Beer Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2004

	Beer Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	51%	22%	10%	19%	49%
No	52%	23%	10%	19%	48%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	40%	14%	8%	19%	60%
No	54%	25%	11%	19%	46%
Choir					
Yes	42%	16%	8%	18%	58%
No	53%	24%	10%	19%	47%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	49%	21%	10%	18%	51%
No	52%	23%	10%	19%	48%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	48%	20%	9%	19%	52%
No	52%	23%	10%	19%	48%
Student Government					
Yes	48%	23%	9%	16%	52%
No	52%	23%	10%	19%	48%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	48%	22%	9%	16%	52%
No	52%	23%	10%	19%	48%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	46%	18%	9%	18%	54%
No	53%	24%	10%	19%	47%
Service Clubs					
Yes	45%	19%	9%	17%	55%
No	52%	23%	10%	19%	48%
VOE/Work-Study					
Yes	52%	26%	10%	16%	48%
No	52%	23%	10%	19%	48%
Other Clubs					
Yes	50%	22%	10%	18%	50%
No	52%	23%	10%	19%	48%

Table F8. Prevalence of Wine Cooler Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2004

	Wine Cooler Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
	Athletics				
Yes	48%	17%	11%	20%	52%
No	51%	19%	11%	21%	49%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	40%	13%	9%	18%	60%
No	52%	19%	11%	21%	48%
Choir					
Yes	47%	17%	10%	20%	53%
No	50%	18%	11%	21%	50%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	51%	19%	11%	21%	49%
No	49%	18%	11%	20%	51%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	56%	22%	13%	21%	44%
No	49%	18%	11%	20%	51%
Student Government					
Yes	47%	18%	11%	18%	53%
No	50%	18%	11%	21%	50%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	51%	21%	11%	19%	49%
No	49%	18%	11%	21%	51%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	44%	15%	10%	19%	56%
No	51%	19%	11%	21%	49%
Service Clubs					
Yes	42%	14%	12%	16%	58%
No	50%	19%	11%	21%	50%
VOE/Work-Study					
Yes	51%	21%	11%	19%	49%
No	49%	18%	11%	21%	51%
Other Clubs					
Yes	49%	18%	11%	20%	51%
No	50%	18%	11%	21%	50%

Table F9. Prevalence of Wine Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2004

	Wine Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	46%	14%	10%	22%	54%
No	46%	15%	10%	21%	54%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	40%	10%	9%	21%	60%
No	48%	15%	11%	22%	52%
Choir					
Yes	44%	14%	9%	21%	56%
No	46%	14%	10%	22%	54%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	49%	15%	12%	22%	51%
No	46%	14%	10%	21%	54%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	49%	15%	11%	23%	51%
No	46%	14%	10%	21%	54%
Student Government					
Yes	48%	15%	11%	21%	52%
No	46%	14%	10%	22%	54%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	49%	16%	12%	21%	51%
No	46%	14%	10%	22%	54%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	44%	13%	10%	21%	56%
No	47%	15%	10%	22%	53%
Service Clubs					
Yes	47%	13%	12%	21%	53%
No	46%	14%	10%	21%	54%
VOE/Work-Study					
Yes	47%	17%	11%	20%	53%
No	46%	14%	10%	21%	54%
Other Clubs					
Yes	48%	14%	11%	23%	52%
No	45%	14%	10%	21%	55%

Table F10. Prevalence of Liquor Consumption Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 2004

	Liquor Consumption				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	44%	20%	10%	14%	56%
No	47%	22%	10%	15%	53%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	33%	12%	7%	13%	67%
No	49%	23%	11%	15%	51%
Choir					
Yes	38%	16%	9%	14%	62%
No	47%	22%	10%	15%	53%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	45%	20%	10%	15%	55%
No	46%	21%	10%	14%	54%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	46%	21%	11%	15%	54%
No	46%	21%	10%	15%	54%
Student Government					
Yes	45%	21%	11%	13%	55%
No	46%	21%	10%	15%	54%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	47%	23%	9%	15%	53%
No	46%	21%	10%	15%	54%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	40%	17%	9%	14%	60%
No	47%	22%	10%	15%	53%
Service Clubs					
Yes	42%	18%	10%	13%	58%
No	46%	21%	10%	15%	54%
VOE/Work-Study					
Yes	50%	25%	11%	13%	50%
No	46%	21%	10%	15%	54%
Other Clubs					
Yes	45%	21%	10%	15%	55%
No	46%	21%	10%	14%	54%

Appendix G

Description of Survey and Limitations of Study

Survey Methods

Sampling

The 2004 Texas Secondary School Survey was based on data collected from 135,662 students in grades seven through twelve (Table G1) in 78 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 2004 state survey sample included a total of 51,285 secondary students from 33 school districts located in border counties (see Table G2 for the list of the border school districts), with 84,377 secondary students sampled from the other 45 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 also was 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. A new question regarding recency of use of over-the-counter drugs (such as DXM and codeine cough syrup) was added in the 2004 survey.

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

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 these data.¹ The findings in this study represent reasonable estimates of the extent of substance use among public school students. The survey procedure employed in this research is an appropriate technique for estimating the prevalence and frequency of various forms of drug use in the target population. A survey 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 5.3 percent of the questionnaires from the secondary sample were discarded because students either reported impossibly high levels of substance abuse or claimed to use a non-existent drug. If students failed to report both their age and

grade level, their responses also were 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 2004: Methodology Report and Validity Analysis*.²

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 nine statewide surveys should be approximately equal in all survey years, making it valid to compare the data across the years.³

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 2004 was at most plus or minus 2.6 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 sub-samples contained fewer observations.

Endnotes

¹ 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); S. Putnam, "Kids Quit School Because of Alcohol, Drug Use: UT Study," (Knoxville, Tenn: University of Tennessee News Center, Feb. 8, 1996, <http://pr.tennessee.edu/news/feb96/dropout.htm>); L. 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, <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/survey/SubstanceUse.pdf>).

² J. A. Dyer, M. Gibson, and K. Jaswal, *Texas School Survey of Substance Use 2004: Methodology Report and Validity Analysis* (College Station, TX: Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A& M University, 2005).

³ For the previous statewide Texas Secondary Survey reports from 1988 to 2002, please refer to the website: <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/research/schoolsurveys.shtm>.

Table G1. Total Number of Texas Secondary Students Participating in the 2004 Texas School Survey, by Grade and Demographic Characteristics

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total
Total Sample							
All Students	27,099	27,708	25,391	21,808	17,311	16,345	135,662
Gender							
Males	13,461	13,424	12,251	10,512	8,308	7,725	65,681
Females	13,542	14,203	13,039	11,237	8,957	8,565	69,543
Ethnicity							
Anglos	7,117	7,929	7,303	7,426	6,308	6,159	42,242
African Americans	2,206	2,385	2,042	1,818	1,459	1,285	11,195
Hispanics	14,922	14,507	13,287	10,061	7,482	6,761	67,020
Asian Americans	657	646	744	704	610	633	3,994
Native Americans	333	321	206	175	119	102	1,256
Others	1,347	1,454	1,348	1,272	1,078	1,130	7,629
Usual Grades							
A's	7,247	7,416	6,118	5,508	4,596	5,298	36,183
B's	12,958	13,422	12,205	11,092	9,035	8,479	67,191
C's	5,210	5,415	5,325	4,256	3,128	2,198	25,532
D's	755	683	827	483	260	150	3,158
F's	410	327	460	211	90	66	1,564
Family Structure							
Live With Both Parents	17,834	17,929	16,024	13,960	11,151	10,405	87,303
Other Family Structures	9,042	9,613	9,202	7,727	6,074	5,847	47,505
Age							
Age 11 or Younger	176	13	12	8	6	27	242
Age 12	8,061	54	1	1	2	4	8,123
Age 13	16,216	7,777	32	1	2	4	24,032
Age 14	2,307	17,360	6,619	30	3	2	26,321
Age 15	169	2,199	15,387	6,153	42	8	23,958
Age 16	12	172	2,547	13,344	5,038	171	21,284
Age 17	4	8	510	1,835	10,703	5,130	18,190
Age 18	8	3	124	285	1,276	9,634	11,330
Age 19 or Older	21	15	49	82	191	1,299	1,657

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

**Table G2. School Districts Along the Texas/Mexico Border
Participating in 2004 Texas Secondary School Survey**

Brownsville ISD	Mercedes ISD
Canutillo ISD	Mission Cons ISD
Culberson County-Allamore ISD	Pharr-San Juan-Alamo ISD
Dell City ISD	Presidio ISD
Donna ISD	Raymondville ISD
Edcouch-Elsa ISD	Rio Grande City CISD
Edinburg Consolidated	Roma ISD
Fort Hancock ISD	Sharyland ISD
Jim Hogg County ISD	South Texas ISD
La Joya ISD	Terlingua CSD
La Villa ISD	United ISD
Lasara ISD	Uvalde Cons ISD
Los Fresnos Cons ISD	Valentine ISD
Lyford CISD	Valley View ISD
Marathon ISD	Webb Cons ISD
Marfa ISD	Weslaco ISD
McAllen ISD	

Border Counties Included in the Survey Sampling Frame

(counties with school districts that participated in the 2004 secondary school survey are marked in bold type)

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

Table G3. Comparison of Demographic Characteristics of Border and Non-Border Secondary Students: 2004

	Non-Border Students (N=84,377)	Border Students (N=51,285)
Grade		
Grade 7	17.4%	16.2%
Grade 8	18.3%	19.5%
Grade 9	18.7%	21.2%
Grade 10	17.7%	16.4%
Grade 11	14.6%	14.9%
Grade 12	13.3%	11.9%
Gender		
Males	48.8%	47.4%
Females	51.2%	52.6%
Ethnicity		
Anglos	47.1%	3.0%
African Americans	18.4%	1.1%
Hispanics	28.4%	93.7%
Asian Americans	4.0%	0.6%
Native Americans	0.3%	0.2%
Others	1.8%	1.5%
Usual Grades		
A's	31.0%	18.0%
B's	47.8%	55.3%
C's	17.9%	23.2%
D's	2.2%	2.6%
F's	1.1%	1.0%
Family Structure		
Live With Both Parents	60.5%	69.1%
Other Family Structures	39.5%	30.9%
Age		
Age 11 or Younger	0.1%	0.2%
Age 12	5.0%	5.1%
Age 13	16.1%	14.9%
Age 14	18.2%	18.8%
Age 15	18.2%	18.8%
Age 16	17.2%	16.7%
Age 17	14.7%	14.9%
Age 18	9.6%	8.8%
Age 19 or Older	0.8%	1.9%
Parental Education		
College	50.6%	30.4%
Not College	34.6%	49.2%
Don't Know	14.8%	20.4%
Family Income Level		
Free/Reduced Price Lunch	31.6%	65.8%
No Free/Reduced Price Lunch	54.5%	12.5%
Don't Know	14.0%	21.7%
Years in School District		
1 Year or Less	10.8%	9.4%
2-3 Years	17.1%	18.4%
4 or More Years	72.1%	72.3%
Employment		
Have a Job	25.5%	14.7%
No Job	74.5%	85.3%

Appendix H

Border Prevalence Tables

**Table H1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Border Secondary Students, 1998-2004**

	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Ever Used 2002	Ever Used 2004	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000	Past Month 2002	Past Month 2004
Tobacco	55.5%	52.1%	45.7%	41.6%	26.1%	23.0%	20.1%	18.3%
Grade 7	41.0%	35.1%	29.5%	23.0%	16.1%	12.2%	9.8%	8.1%
Grade 8	51.2%	45.2%	38.1%	33.3%	21.8%	17.3%	14.8%	13.2%
Grade 9	57.5%	53.7%	46.3%	40.7%	27.6%	22.9%	19.4%	17.1%
Grade 10	59.4%	58.7%	52.6%	45.9%	28.1%	26.2%	24.4%	19.6%
Grade 11	65.3%	61.1%	55.7%	56.4%	32.7%	30.8%	26.4%	26.4%
Grade 12	62.1%	63.3%	58.9%	57.8%	33.1%	32.7%	31.6%	30.4%
Alcohol	74.6%	73.5%	70.2%	66.8%	42.6%	41.4%	38.3%	34.1%
Grade 7	58.3%	55.8%	53.0%	49.5%	26.9%	24.3%	20.9%	19.3%
Grade 8	69.5%	67.8%	63.9%	59.9%	35.9%	33.9%	30.0%	27.1%
Grade 9	75.9%	74.9%	71.9%	65.6%	44.6%	43.1%	39.0%	33.3%
Grade 10	80.7%	80.5%	77.6%	72.1%	48.0%	47.4%	45.5%	37.4%
Grade 11	84.9%	82.7%	80.0%	79.3%	52.6%	50.5%	48.7%	43.9%
Grade 12	82.6%	83.2%	80.2%	80.5%	52.2%	53.8%	53.1%	50.1%
Inhalants	21.0%	20.6%	18.4%	17.6%	8.9%	8.8%	7.8%	7.2%
Grade 7	26.8%	25.0%	21.7%	20.5%	13.9%	12.5%	10.4%	9.9%
Grade 8	26.4%	24.8%	21.7%	21.8%	12.7%	12.1%	10.4%	10.3%
Grade 9	22.3%	21.4%	19.9%	17.7%	9.4%	8.9%	8.3%	7.0%
Grade 10	17.5%	18.9%	16.7%	15.2%	5.8%	6.3%	6.8%	4.7%
Grade 11	17.7%	15.5%	14.0%	13.0%	5.6%	5.8%	4.6%	4.9%
Grade 12	11.8%	15.9%	13.4%	15.4%	3.6%	5.6%	4.2%	5.1%
Any Illicit Drug	33.3%	32.5%	32.3%	30.9%	15.6%	15.6%	16.2%	14.7%
Grade 7	19.2%	15.8%	16.4%	13.6%	9.8%	7.1%	7.8%	6.5%
Grade 8	27.9%	25.1%	25.4%	22.3%	13.4%	11.8%	12.7%	11.0%
Grade 9	34.9%	33.5%	33.2%	29.7%	17.0%	17.0%	17.1%	14.2%
Grade 10	39.9%	40.3%	39.7%	36.0%	18.2%	20.0%	20.7%	15.9%
Grade 11	41.7%	42.0%	41.5%	44.6%	18.8%	19.5%	20.5%	22.8%
Grade 12	39.1%	43.0%	43.7%	46.3%	17.4%	19.9%	21.0%	21.2%
Marijuana	30.2%	28.9%	29.4%	28.2%	12.7%	12.7%	13.4%	12.1%
Grade 7	16.2%	12.6%	14.4%	11.7%	7.4%	5.0%	6.2%	4.9%
Grade 8	24.9%	21.3%	22.4%	20.1%	11.0%	8.8%	10.2%	8.8%
Grade 9	31.3%	29.8%	29.6%	26.6%	13.8%	13.7%	13.7%	11.4%
Grade 10	36.3%	36.5%	36.4%	32.3%	14.9%	17.0%	17.5%	12.4%
Grade 11	38.9%	38.4%	38.9%	42.2%	15.6%	16.6%	17.2%	19.7%
Grade 12	36.9%	39.6%	40.8%	43.4%	14.3%	16.3%	18.3%	18.2%
Marijuana Only	12.0%	11.3%	12.1%	12.1%	3.6%	3.8%	4.1%	4.0%
Grade 7	7.4%	5.8%	6.2%	5.8%	2.8%	1.8%	2.2%	2.1%
Grade 8	10.7%	9.1%	9.9%	9.7%	3.6%	2.9%	3.5%	3.2%
Grade 9	12.2%	11.3%	11.8%	11.1%	3.5%	3.9%	4.1%	3.7%
Grade 10	14.1%	14.0%	14.7%	13.9%	4.1%	5.4%	5.1%	3.9%
Grade 11	14.6%	14.9%	16.0%	18.0%	3.9%	5.2%	5.2%	6.1%
Grade 12	14.0%	14.2%	16.2%	16.9%	3.5%	3.6%	5.4%	5.9%
Cocaine/Crack	13.7%	13.8%	13.8%	13.3%	6.0%	5.7%	6.3%	5.8%
Grade 7	6.2%	5.1%	5.7%	5.1%	2.8%	2.0%	2.6%	2.3%
Grade 8	9.9%	9.2%	9.2%	7.9%	4.0%	3.8%	4.3%	3.7%
Grade 9	14.0%	14.4%	14.3%	12.0%	6.2%	6.4%	6.9%	5.3%
Grade 10	16.8%	17.6%	17.5%	16.1%	7.3%	7.5%	8.4%	6.6%
Grade 11	19.4%	18.7%	18.7%	20.3%	8.1%	7.3%	7.8%	9.7%
Grade 12	19.0%	20.6%	20.7%	22.8%	8.4%	7.7%	9.0%	8.9%

Table H1. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Border Secondary Students, 1998--2004 (cont.)

	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Ever Used 2002	Ever Used 2004	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000	Past Month 2002	Past Month 2004
Hallucinogens#	4.0%	3.3%	2.6%	3.3%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%
Grade 7	1.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Grade 8	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Grade 9	4.1%	3.7%	2.7%	3.0%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%
Grade 10	4.4%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	1.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Grade 11	6.1%	4.7%	3.7%	5.3%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%
Grade 12	5.7%	6.0%	4.1%	6.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.0%	2.1%
Uppers	7.1%	6.0%	5.2%	4.5%	2.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%
Grade 7	3.2%	2.2%	2.0%	1.1%	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%
Grade 8	5.1%	4.2%	3.7%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	0.9%
Grade 9	7.9%	6.8%	5.2%	4.3%	3.5%	2.6%	2.3%	1.8%
Grade 10	8.7%	8.1%	7.3%	5.6%	3.1%	2.9%	3.8%	2.2%
Grade 11	9.8%	7.4%	7.1%	8.2%	3.4%	2.3%	2.8%	5.1%
Grade 12	8.8%	7.5%	7.0%	6.8%	3.0%	3.1%	2.6%	2.4%
Downers	7.7%	6.2%	5.9%	5.2%	3.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%
Grade 7	3.0%	2.3%	2.0%	1.0%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%
Grade 8	5.2%	3.7%	4.0%	2.3%	2.1%	1.5%	2.0%	1.1%
Grade 9	8.5%	6.7%	6.0%	5.0%	3.8%	3.0%	2.7%	2.0%
Grade 10	9.9%	8.7%	8.4%	6.6%	3.8%	2.9%	4.3%	2.7%
Grade 11	11.0%	8.1%	7.8%	9.6%	3.9%	2.8%	3.3%	5.5%
Grade 12	9.6%	8.8%	8.5%	8.7%	2.9%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%
Rohypnol	13.4%	12.6%	10.9%	9.1%	5.0%	4.2%	4.4%	3.5%
Grade 7	7.4%	5.8%	5.7%	3.8%	3.3%	2.5%	2.4%	1.7%
Grade 8	11.5%	9.7%	9.6%	6.8%	4.8%	4.2%	4.2%	3.3%
Grade 9	15.5%	13.8%	12.6%	10.3%	6.4%	5.7%	5.6%	3.8%
Grade 10	16.6%	15.9%	13.9%	11.2%	5.6%	5.0%	6.4%	3.8%
Grade 11	16.3%	15.6%	12.3%	11.6%	4.8%	3.6%	4.1%	4.7%
Grade 12	13.2%	16.3%	11.8%	11.8%	4.7%	3.3%	3.2%	3.5%
Steroids	1.8%	2.3%	1.9%	1.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%
Grade 7	2.0%	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Grade 8	2.3%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%
Grade 9	1.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%
Grade 10	1.4%	2.6%	1.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%
Grade 11	1.4%	2.3%	2.2%	1.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%
Grade 12	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%
Ecstasy	2.1%	3.5%	6.3%	4.6%	0.7%	1.5%	2.6%	1.9%
Grade 7	0.9%	1.7%	2.8%	1.6%	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%
Grade 8	1.3%	2.8%	5.1%	2.9%	0.6%	1.1%	2.3%	1.0%
Grade 9	2.3%	4.0%	6.6%	4.4%	1.0%	1.8%	2.7%	1.7%
Grade 10	2.4%	3.7%	6.9%	5.0%	0.9%	1.4%	2.7%	1.6%
Grade 11	3.6%	4.4%	8.4%	7.1%	0.7%	1.8%	3.5%	4.2%
Grade 12	2.4%	5.2%	9.4%	8.6%	0.6%	2.5%	3.3%	3.1%
Heroin	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%	1.4%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%
Grade 8	2.7%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Grade 9	1.9%	1.9%	2.4%	1.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Grade 10	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Grade 11	1.6%	0.9%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%
Grade 12	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%

In 2004, the question wording was changed slightly to list 'Mushrooms' as an example of hallucinogens.

**Table H2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Border Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	41.6%	18.3%	6.7%	16.7%	58.4%
Grade 7	23.0%	8.1%	3.0%	11.9%	77.0%
Grade 8	33.3%	13.2%	5.2%	15.0%	66.7%
Grade 9	40.7%	17.1%	7.2%	16.4%	59.3%
Grade 10	45.9%	19.6%	8.2%	18.0%	54.1%
Grade 11	56.4%	26.4%	9.0%	21.0%	43.6%
Grade 12	57.8%	30.4%	8.1%	19.2%	42.2%
Alcohol	66.8%	34.1%	10.8%	21.9%	33.2%
Grade 7	49.5%	19.3%	6.1%	24.0%	50.5%
Grade 8	59.9%	27.1%	9.3%	23.6%	40.1%
Grade 9	65.6%	33.3%	10.9%	21.4%	34.4%
Grade 10	72.1%	37.4%	13.1%	21.7%	27.9%
Grade 11	79.3%	43.9%	14.5%	20.8%	20.7%
Grade 12	80.5%	50.1%	11.7%	18.7%	19.5%
Inhalants	17.6%	7.2%	2.8%	7.6%	82.4%
Grade 7	20.5%	9.9%	2.9%	7.6%	79.5%
Grade 8	21.8%	10.3%	3.3%	8.2%	78.2%
Grade 9	17.7%	7.0%	2.7%	8.0%	82.3%
Grade 10	15.2%	4.7%	3.1%	7.4%	84.8%
Grade 11	13.0%	4.9%	1.8%	6.3%	87.0%
Grade 12	15.4%	5.1%	2.9%	7.5%	84.6%
Any Illicit Drug	30.9%	14.7%	5.6%	10.6%	69.1%
Grade 7	13.6%	6.5%	2.2%	5.0%	86.4%
Grade 8	22.3%	11.0%	3.7%	7.6%	77.7%
Grade 9	29.7%	14.2%	5.8%	9.7%	70.3%
Grade 10	36.0%	15.9%	6.2%	13.8%	64.0%
Grade 11	44.6%	22.8%	7.7%	14.1%	55.4%
Grade 12	46.3%	21.2%	9.4%	15.7%	53.7%
Marijuana	28.2%	12.1%	5.7%	10.5%	71.8%
Grade 7	11.7%	4.9%	2.1%	4.7%	88.3%
Grade 8	20.1%	8.8%	3.8%	7.5%	79.9%
Grade 9	26.6%	11.4%	5.5%	9.6%	73.4%
Grade 10	32.3%	12.4%	6.9%	13.1%	67.7%
Grade 11	42.2%	19.7%	8.2%	14.4%	57.8%
Grade 12	43.4%	18.2%	9.3%	16.0%	56.6%
Marijuana Only	12.1%	4.0%	2.4%	5.8%	87.9%
Grade 7	5.8%	2.1%	0.9%	2.8%	94.2%
Grade 8	9.7%	3.2%	1.9%	4.6%	90.3%
Grade 9	11.1%	3.7%	2.1%	5.3%	88.9%
Grade 10	13.9%	3.9%	2.8%	7.2%	86.1%
Grade 11	18.0%	6.1%	3.4%	8.5%	82.0%
Grade 12	16.9%	5.9%	3.7%	7.3%	83.1%
Cocaine or Crack	13.3%	5.8%	2.7%	4.8%	86.7%
Grade 7	5.1%	2.3%	0.9%	1.9%	94.9%
Grade 8	7.9%	3.7%	1.2%	2.9%	92.1%
Grade 9	12.0%	5.3%	2.4%	4.2%	88.0%
Grade 10	16.1%	6.6%	3.3%	6.3%	83.9%
Grade 11	20.3%	9.7%	4.5%	6.2%	79.7%
Grade 12	22.8%	8.9%	4.8%	9.1%	77.2%
Cocaine	12.7%	5.5%	2.6%	4.7%	87.3%
Grade 7	4.4%	1.9%	0.8%	1.7%	95.6%
Grade 8	7.0%	3.2%	1.1%	2.7%	93.0%
Grade 9	11.5%	4.9%	2.5%	4.1%	88.5%
Grade 10	15.6%	6.4%	3.3%	5.9%	84.4%
Grade 11	20.2%	9.5%	4.5%	6.2%	79.8%
Grade 12	22.3%	8.7%	4.4%	9.2%	77.7%

Table H2. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Border Students, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	3.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	97.6%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.4%	0.6%	1.4%	96.6%
Grade 9	3.6%	1.4%	0.7%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 10	3.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.8%	96.1%
Grade 11	3.3%	1.2%	0.6%	1.6%	96.7%
Grade 12	4.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%	95.9%
Hallucinogens	3.3%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	96.7%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	99.0%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 9	3.0%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	97.0%
Grade 10	3.4%	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%	96.6%
Grade 11	5.3%	1.6%	1.0%	2.8%	94.7%
Grade 12	6.2%	2.1%	1.3%	2.8%	93.8%
Uppers	4.5%	2.1%	0.9%	1.5%	95.5%
Grade 7	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	98.9%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	97.9%
Grade 9	4.3%	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%	95.7%
Grade 10	5.6%	2.2%	1.2%	2.2%	94.4%
Grade 11	8.2%	5.1%	1.1%	1.9%	91.8%
Grade 12	6.8%	2.4%	1.2%	3.2%	93.2%
Downers	5.2%	2.4%	1.0%	1.8%	94.8%
Grade 7	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	99.0%
Grade 8	2.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	97.7%
Grade 9	5.0%	2.0%	1.2%	1.8%	95.0%
Grade 10	6.6%	2.7%	1.2%	2.8%	93.4%
Grade 11	9.6%	5.5%	1.8%	2.3%	90.4%
Grade 12	8.7%	3.1%	1.7%	3.9%	91.3%
Rohypnol	9.1%	3.5%	1.9%	3.8%	90.9%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.7%	0.6%	1.5%	96.2%
Grade 8	6.8%	3.3%	1.2%	2.4%	93.2%
Grade 9	10.3%	3.8%	2.6%	3.9%	89.7%
Grade 10	11.2%	3.8%	2.2%	5.2%	88.8%
Grade 11	11.6%	4.7%	2.5%	4.4%	88.4%
Grade 12	11.8%	3.5%	2.0%	6.4%	88.2%
Steroids	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 9	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	98.6%
Grade 10	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	99.2%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	97.7%
Ecstasy	4.6%	1.9%	0.9%	1.9%	95.4%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.9%	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%	97.1%
Grade 9	4.4%	1.7%	1.0%	1.7%	95.6%
Grade 10	5.0%	1.6%	0.9%	2.5%	95.0%
Grade 11	7.1%	4.2%	1.2%	1.8%	92.9%
Grade 12	8.6%	3.1%	1.3%	4.1%	91.4%
Heroin	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	98.6%
Grade 8	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	98.9%
Grade 11	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	99.0%
Grade 12	1.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	98.2%

Appendix I

Non-Border Prevalence Tables

**Table 11. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Non-Border Secondary Students, 1998-2004**

	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Ever Used 2002	Ever Used 2004	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000	Past Month 2002	Past Month 2004
Tobacco	54.4%	51.0%	44.7%	39.0%	26.2%	22.3%	17.9%	16.8%
Grade 7	39.9%	32.7%	28.0%	23.0%	15.3%	10.8%	8.5%	6.7%
Grade 8	50.2%	44.9%	35.7%	30.1%	21.1%	17.2%	11.2%	10.1%
Grade 9	56.5%	51.5%	48.5%	38.1%	26.9%	22.5%	19.2%	15.5%
Grade 10	59.8%	57.4%	49.0%	45.1%	30.1%	25.1%	19.9%	21.4%
Grade 11	60.9%	62.6%	52.9%	50.0%	32.2%	30.4%	23.0%	23.7%
Grade 12	63.5%	62.3%	58.7%	53.0%	36.0%	32.7%	29.6%	27.6%
Alcohol	71.8%	70.4%	71.1%	68.1%	37.3%	35.4%	33.9%	32.4%
Grade 7	54.1%	50.3%	52.8%	50.9%	21.7%	18.8%	17.3%	16.4%
Grade 8	66.6%	64.3%	64.0%	61.3%	29.8%	29.2%	25.3%	23.0%
Grade 9	73.9%	71.6%	74.1%	68.3%	38.1%	35.2%	36.0%	32.3%
Grade 10	78.2%	77.4%	77.3%	74.9%	43.4%	40.3%	39.0%	39.1%
Grade 11	80.5%	81.0%	79.0%	76.8%	45.3%	45.3%	40.6%	41.6%
Grade 12	82.9%	83.2%	83.9%	80.8%	51.5%	50.1%	50.7%	47.1%
Inhalants	22.1%	18.7%	17.9%	17.0%	7.9%	6.3%	6.6%	6.6%
Grade 7	24.6%	18.8%	19.0%	19.3%	11.1%	8.4%	8.9%	9.0%
Grade 8	26.2%	22.7%	18.3%	20.2%	11.0%	9.2%	7.9%	9.0%
Grade 9	23.1%	18.3%	20.3%	17.6%	8.0%	6.0%	8.0%	6.1%
Grade 10	20.7%	18.3%	15.9%	15.8%	6.2%	4.3%	5.0%	5.9%
Grade 11	18.4%	18.3%	17.2%	14.1%	5.3%	5.1%	4.4%	5.0%
Grade 12	17.2%	14.3%	15.6%	13.1%	4.3%	3.5%	3.9%	3.5%
Any Illicit Drug	36.5%	33.9%	33.8%	31.6%	17.1%	15.4%	16.0%	14.3%
Grade 7	18.2%	14.4%	14.7%	13.1%	8.2%	6.5%	6.7%	5.2%
Grade 8	29.2%	24.7%	25.0%	21.1%	14.2%	11.9%	10.3%	9.1%
Grade 9	38.9%	33.5%	36.4%	30.8%	18.8%	15.9%	18.1%	14.3%
Grade 10	44.7%	40.7%	40.4%	40.7%	21.3%	17.9%	20.2%	19.2%
Grade 11	45.5%	48.9%	45.9%	44.0%	20.9%	21.3%	21.6%	20.2%
Grade 12	47.9%	49.1%	46.0%	45.4%	21.0%	21.8%	21.3%	20.3%
Marijuana	35.1%	32.7%	32.7%	30.1%	15.5%	13.8%	14.5%	12.7%
Grade 7	16.6%	13.3%	13.3%	11.7%	6.9%	5.7%	5.7%	4.3%
Grade 8	27.4%	23.4%	23.5%	19.1%	12.5%	10.6%	9.2%	7.6%
Grade 9	37.5%	32.1%	35.3%	29.3%	17.3%	14.3%	16.2%	12.7%
Grade 10	43.3%	39.5%	39.3%	39.2%	19.7%	16.0%	18.6%	17.7%
Grade 11	44.6%	47.6%	44.9%	42.3%	19.2%	19.2%	20.0%	17.7%
Grade 12	46.9%	47.9%	45.4%	44.5%	19.3%	20.0%	19.6%	18.4%
Marijuana Only	19.3%	18.4%	17.2%	17.0%	6.4%	5.7%	5.6%	5.4%
Grade 7	9.4%	7.9%	7.3%	7.4%	3.2%	2.8%	2.6%	2.3%
Grade 8	15.5%	13.2%	13.7%	10.7%	5.4%	4.6%	4.2%	3.4%
Grade 9	20.7%	17.0%	17.6%	16.8%	7.3%	5.5%	6.1%	5.8%
Grade 10	23.7%	23.1%	20.9%	22.2%	8.0%	6.5%	7.5%	7.7%
Grade 11	25.0%	26.3%	23.4%	22.8%	7.6%	7.5%	7.0%	6.8%
Grade 12	24.7%	27.5%	23.7%	24.8%	7.1%	8.4%	6.7%	7.1%
Cocaine/Crack	8.6%	8.4%	7.8%	7.0%	3.1%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
Grade 7	4.2%	3.7%	3.5%	2.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%
Grade 8	6.8%	6.4%	5.0%	4.3%	2.7%	2.3%	1.6%	1.6%
Grade 9	9.1%	7.7%	8.7%	6.1%	3.4%	2.5%	3.0%	2.5%
Grade 10	10.3%	9.0%	9.1%	9.0%	3.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%
Grade 11	10.5%	13.6%	10.6%	10.6%	3.8%	4.4%	3.8%	4.2%
Grade 12	12.1%	12.5%	11.5%	10.3%	3.8%	3.5%	3.0%	3.9%

Table I1. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Non-Border Secondary Students, 1998--2004 (cont.)

	Ever Used 1998	Ever Used 2000	Ever Used 2002	Ever Used 2004	Past Month 1998	Past Month 2000	Past Month 2002	Past Month 2004
Hallucinogens#	7.9%	5.7%	4.8%	5.1%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%	1.6%
Grade 7	2.6%	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
Grade 8	4.4%	2.6%	2.1%	2.8%	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Grade 9	8.1%	5.6%	4.8%	4.6%	3.1%	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%
Grade 10	9.9%	6.8%	5.5%	6.8%	3.6%	2.7%	1.5%	2.4%
Grade 11	11.3%	9.9%	8.2%	8.0%	3.8%	3.2%	2.6%	2.4%
Grade 12	13.1%	10.0%	8.4%	8.5%	3.6%	3.0%	1.3%	2.5%
Uppers	8.4%	6.8%	7.7%	6.3%	3.2%	2.8%	3.4%	2.5%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Grade 8	5.5%	3.6%	3.1%	2.8%	2.1%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%
Grade 9	8.8%	7.3%	8.9%	5.1%	3.5%	3.3%	4.3%	2.2%
Grade 10	11.1%	8.8%	8.7%	8.3%	4.3%	3.5%	4.5%	3.4%
Grade 11	11.0%	11.3%	13.8%	11.0%	4.2%	4.6%	6.1%	4.4%
Grade 12	12.4%	9.8%	11.9%	11.3%	3.9%	3.5%	4.6%	4.5%
Downers	6.3%	5.8%	7.3%	6.1%	2.4%	2.6%	3.5%	2.6%
Grade 7	2.4%	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%
Grade 8	4.1%	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%
Grade 9	6.9%	6.6%	8.2%	5.2%	2.7%	3.5%	3.9%	2.3%
Grade 10	8.4%	7.2%	8.6%	7.9%	3.3%	3.1%	5.0%	3.5%
Grade 11	8.5%	10.1%	12.9%	10.6%	3.3%	4.0%	6.0%	4.5%
Grade 12	9.0%	7.9%	11.8%	11.2%	3.2%	3.5%	5.0%	4.9%
Rohypnol	5.3%	3.4%	3.8%	2.5%	2.0%	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.9%	2.3%	1.3%	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%
Grade 8	4.8%	3.6%	3.6%	2.8%	2.3%	1.6%	1.4%	1.0%
Grade 9	5.7%	3.6%	5.4%	2.8%	2.4%	1.5%	2.2%	1.1%
Grade 10	6.0%	3.6%	3.8%	3.1%	2.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%
Grade 11	5.5%	4.5%	3.6%	2.7%	1.7%	1.6%	0.8%	1.0%
Grade 12	6.3%	3.3%	4.2%	2.3%	1.8%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%
Steroids	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Grade 7	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Grade 8	2.4%	2.5%	1.9%	2.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Grade 9	2.0%	2.0%	2.6%	2.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%
Grade 10	2.0%	2.1%	2.6%	2.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Grade 11	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	2.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%
Grade 12	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%
Ecstasy	4.9%	4.6%	8.9%	5.7%	1.6%	2.0%	3.2%	1.8%
Grade 7	1.6%	1.4%	3.7%	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%	0.7%
Grade 8	3.0%	2.4%	5.7%	4.3%	1.1%	1.0%	2.1%	1.3%
Grade 9	4.7%	4.8%	9.8%	5.0%	1.7%	2.1%	3.9%	1.6%
Grade 10	5.9%	5.7%	9.5%	6.6%	1.8%	2.4%	3.4%	2.2%
Grade 11	6.9%	7.9%	13.3%	8.6%	2.2%	3.3%	4.8%	3.0%
Grade 12	8.4%	6.9%	13.2%	9.2%	2.2%	3.1%	3.6%	2.7%
Heroin	2.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Grade 7	2.6%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%
Grade 9	2.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Grade 10	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Grade 11	2.3%	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%
Grade 12	2.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%

In 2004, the question wording was changed slightly to list 'Mushrooms' as an example of hallucinogens.

**Table I2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade:
Texas Non-Border Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	39.0%	16.8%	5.9%	16.3%	61.0%
Grade 7	23.0%	6.7%	3.0%	13.3%	77.0%
Grade 8	30.1%	10.1%	4.9%	15.1%	69.9%
Grade 9	38.1%	15.5%	6.1%	16.6%	61.9%
Grade 10	45.1%	21.4%	6.3%	17.5%	54.9%
Grade 11	50.0%	23.7%	7.9%	18.3%	50.0%
Grade 12	53.0%	27.6%	7.8%	17.5%	47.0%
Alcohol	68.1%	32.4%	12.6%	23.1%	31.9%
Grade 7	50.9%	16.4%	7.6%	26.9%	49.1%
Grade 8	61.3%	23.0%	11.5%	26.8%	38.7%
Grade 9	68.3%	32.3%	13.0%	23.0%	31.7%
Grade 10	74.9%	39.1%	14.5%	21.4%	25.1%
Grade 11	76.8%	41.6%	14.4%	20.8%	23.2%
Grade 12	80.8%	47.1%	15.4%	18.4%	19.2%
Inhalants	17.0%	6.6%	2.8%	7.6%	83.0%
Grade 7	19.3%	9.0%	2.8%	7.6%	80.7%
Grade 8	20.2%	9.0%	3.1%	8.1%	79.8%
Grade 9	17.6%	6.1%	3.2%	8.3%	82.4%
Grade 10	15.8%	5.9%	2.9%	7.0%	84.2%
Grade 11	14.1%	5.0%	2.1%	7.1%	85.9%
Grade 12	13.1%	3.5%	2.1%	7.5%	86.9%
Any Illicit Drug	31.6%	14.3%	6.0%	11.3%	68.4%
Grade 7	13.1%	5.2%	2.3%	5.6%	86.9%
Grade 8	21.1%	9.1%	3.9%	8.1%	78.9%
Grade 9	30.8%	14.3%	6.0%	10.5%	69.2%
Grade 10	40.7%	19.2%	7.7%	13.7%	59.3%
Grade 11	44.0%	20.2%	8.2%	15.5%	56.0%
Grade 12	45.4%	20.3%	8.9%	16.2%	54.6%
Marijuana	30.1%	12.7%	6.0%	11.4%	69.9%
Grade 7	11.7%	4.3%	2.1%	5.4%	88.3%
Grade 8	19.1%	7.6%	3.5%	8.0%	80.9%
Grade 9	29.3%	12.7%	5.9%	10.8%	70.7%
Grade 10	39.2%	17.7%	7.6%	13.9%	60.8%
Grade 11	42.3%	17.7%	8.9%	15.7%	57.7%
Grade 12	44.5%	18.4%	9.5%	16.6%	55.5%
Marijuana Only	17.0%	5.4%	3.5%	8.0%	83.0%
Grade 7	7.4%	2.3%	1.3%	3.8%	92.6%
Grade 8	10.7%	3.4%	2.0%	5.3%	89.3%
Grade 9	16.8%	5.8%	3.6%	7.4%	83.2%
Grade 10	22.2%	7.7%	4.4%	10.1%	77.8%
Grade 11	22.8%	6.8%	4.8%	11.1%	77.2%
Grade 12	24.8%	7.1%	5.7%	12.0%	75.2%
Cocaine or Crack	7.0%	2.7%	1.6%	2.7%	93.0%
Grade 7	2.9%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.6%	1.0%	1.6%	95.7%
Grade 9	6.1%	2.5%	1.3%	2.4%	93.9%
Grade 10	9.0%	3.4%	2.0%	3.6%	91.0%
Grade 11	10.6%	4.2%	2.4%	4.0%	89.4%
Grade 12	10.3%	3.9%	2.5%	3.8%	89.7%
Cocaine	6.5%	2.5%	1.4%	2.6%	93.5%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 8	3.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.5%	96.4%
Grade 9	5.5%	2.2%	1.2%	2.1%	94.5%
Grade 10	8.7%	3.3%	2.0%	3.4%	91.3%
Grade 11	10.4%	4.2%	2.3%	4.0%	89.6%
Grade 12	10.0%	3.7%	2.4%	3.8%	90.0%

Table I2. Prevalence and Recency of Use: Non-Border Secondary Students, 2004 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
Crack	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 11	2.4%	0.5%	0.5%	1.4%	97.6%
Grade 12	2.4%	0.5%	0.5%	1.4%	97.6%
Hallucinogens	5.1%	1.6%	1.2%	2.3%	94.9%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	98.8%
Grade 8	2.8%	0.8%	0.5%	1.5%	97.2%
Grade 9	4.6%	1.4%	0.9%	2.2%	95.4%
Grade 10	6.8%	2.4%	1.5%	2.9%	93.2%
Grade 11	8.0%	2.4%	1.8%	3.8%	92.0%
Grade 12	8.5%	2.5%	2.6%	3.5%	91.5%
Uppers	6.3%	2.5%	1.5%	2.3%	93.7%
Grade 7	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	98.8%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 9	5.1%	2.2%	1.3%	1.6%	94.9%
Grade 10	8.3%	3.4%	2.3%	2.6%	91.7%
Grade 11	11.0%	4.4%	2.4%	4.2%	89.0%
Grade 12	11.3%	4.5%	2.5%	4.3%	88.7%
Downers	6.1%	2.6%	1.4%	2.1%	93.9%
Grade 7	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	99.1%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 9	5.2%	2.3%	1.2%	1.8%	94.8%
Grade 10	7.9%	3.5%	2.1%	2.4%	92.1%
Grade 11	10.6%	4.5%	2.4%	3.7%	89.4%
Grade 12	11.2%	4.9%	2.6%	3.6%	88.8%
Rohypnol	2.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 7	1.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 9	2.8%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	97.2%
Grade 10	3.1%	1.3%	0.5%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 11	2.7%	1.0%	0.5%	1.2%	97.3%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	97.7%
Steroids	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	98.3%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 12	2.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	97.6%
Ecstasy	5.7%	1.8%	1.1%	2.7%	94.3%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.3%	1.0%	2.0%	95.7%
Grade 9	5.0%	1.6%	0.8%	2.6%	95.0%
Grade 10	6.6%	2.2%	1.2%	3.2%	93.4%
Grade 11	8.6%	3.0%	1.5%	4.0%	91.4%
Grade 12	9.2%	2.7%	2.5%	3.9%	90.8%
Heroin	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	98.4%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	98.4%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.8%	0.5%	0.2%	1.1%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	98.5%
Grade 12	1.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	98.5%

Appendix J

Prescription-Type Drug Prevalence Tables

**Table J1. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Prescription-Type Drugs
All Texas Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin					
All	4.3%	1.5%	1.1%	1.7%	95.7%
Grade 7	2.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	96.9%
Grade 9	3.8%	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	96.2%
Grade 10	5.7%	1.9%	1.5%	2.3%	94.3%
Grade 11	6.5%	1.9%	2.0%	2.7%	93.5%
Grade 12	5.3%	1.4%	1.5%	2.4%	94.7%
Codeine Cough Syrup (Lean, Nods, AC/DC)					
All	8.3%	3.3%	2.3%	2.7%	91.7%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 8	4.9%	1.8%	1.3%	1.8%	95.1%
Grade 9	7.6%	3.2%	2.0%	2.3%	92.4%
Grade 10	10.6%	4.4%	3.0%	3.3%	89.4%
Grade 11	13.1%	5.1%	3.7%	4.3%	86.9%
Grade 12	12.6%	4.9%	3.6%	4.1%	87.4%

**Table J2. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Prescription-Type Drugs
Texas Male Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin					
All	4.5%	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	95.5%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.7%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	97.3%
Grade 9	3.1%	1.5%	0.7%	0.9%	96.9%
Grade 10	6.4%	2.4%	1.6%	2.4%	93.6%
Grade 11	7.7%	2.5%	2.2%	3.0%	92.3%
Grade 12	6.4%	2.0%	1.9%	2.4%	93.6%
Codeine Cough Syrup (Lean, Nods, AC/DC)					
All	9.3%	4.1%	2.4%	2.9%	90.7%
Grade 7	2.4%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	97.6%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.6%	1.2%	1.8%	95.4%
Grade 9	7.4%	3.3%	1.9%	2.2%	92.6%
Grade 10	11.9%	5.3%	2.9%	3.6%	88.1%
Grade 11	15.5%	6.8%	3.9%	4.8%	84.5%
Grade 12	17.3%	8.0%	4.7%	4.7%	82.7%

**Table J3. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Prescription-Type Drugs
Texas Female Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin					
All	4.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	95.8%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.3%	0.8%	1.3%	96.6%
Grade 9	4.5%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	95.5%
Grade 10	5.1%	1.5%	1.4%	2.2%	94.9%
Grade 11	5.5%	1.4%	1.8%	2.3%	94.5%
Grade 12	4.3%	0.9%	1.1%	2.3%	95.7%
Codeine Cough Syrup (Lean, Nods, AC/DC)					
All	7.3%	2.5%	2.2%	2.6%	92.7%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 8	5.2%	2.0%	1.4%	1.8%	94.8%
Grade 9	7.8%	3.2%	2.1%	2.5%	92.2%
Grade 10	9.5%	3.4%	3.0%	3.0%	90.5%
Grade 11	10.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%	89.1%
Grade 12	8.2%	2.0%	2.7%	3.5%	91.8%

**Table J4. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Prescription-Type Drugs
Texas Anglo Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin					
All	5.3%	1.7%	1.5%	2.1%	94.7%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	96.9%
Grade 9	4.5%	2.0%	1.2%	1.4%	95.5%
Grade 10	7.3%	2.5%	2.1%	2.7%	92.7%
Grade 11	8.2%	2.3%	2.5%	3.4%	91.8%
Grade 12	7.2%	1.7%	2.0%	3.4%	92.8%
Codeine Cough Syrup (Lean, Nods, AC/DC)					
All	9.6%	3.6%	2.9%	3.1%	90.4%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 8	4.8%	1.7%	1.3%	1.8%	95.2%
Grade 9	8.5%	3.6%	2.6%	2.3%	91.5%
Grade 10	12.7%	5.3%	3.8%	3.7%	87.3%
Grade 11	15.3%	5.2%	5.2%	4.9%	84.7%
Grade 12	14.9%	5.3%	4.3%	5.2%	85.1%

**Table J5. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Prescription-Type Drugs
Texas African American Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin					
All	2.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 7	1.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%	98.3%
Grade 8	1.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	98.0%
Grade 10	2.8%	0.8%	0.5%	1.5%	97.2%
Grade 11	2.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	97.5%
Grade 12	1.9%	1.3%	0.2%	0.4%	98.1%
Codeine Cough Syrup (Lean, Nods, AC/DC)					
All	9.8%	4.2%	2.4%	3.2%	90.2%
Grade 7	5.0%	2.1%	1.2%	1.7%	95.0%
Grade 8	6.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	93.9%
Grade 9	9.5%	3.6%	2.3%	3.6%	90.5%
Grade 10	11.6%	4.2%	3.3%	4.1%	88.4%
Grade 11	13.2%	7.7%	2.1%	3.5%	86.8%
Grade 12	16.8%	8.0%	4.1%	4.8%	83.2%

**Table J6. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Prescription-Type Drugs
Texas Hispanic Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin					
All	4.4%	1.6%	1.0%	1.7%	95.6%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 8	3.8%	1.6%	0.7%	1.6%	96.2%
Grade 9	4.1%	1.6%	1.1%	1.3%	95.9%
Grade 10	5.5%	1.9%	1.3%	2.3%	94.5%
Grade 11	6.6%	2.1%	1.8%	2.7%	93.4%
Grade 12	4.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.7%	96.0%
Codeine Cough Syrup (Lean, Nods, AC/DC)					
All	6.7%	2.8%	1.7%	2.2%	93.3%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.1%	0.6%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 8	4.7%	2.0%	1.0%	1.7%	95.3%
Grade 9	6.3%	3.0%	1.5%	1.8%	93.7%
Grade 10	8.5%	3.7%	2.2%	2.7%	91.5%
Grade 11	10.8%	4.0%	2.7%	4.1%	89.2%
Grade 12	8.9%	3.7%	2.8%	2.4%	91.1%

**Table J7. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Prescription-Type Drugs
Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning A's/B's, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin					
All	3.5%	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%	96.5%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 9	3.0%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	97.0%
Grade 10	4.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.8%	95.6%
Grade 11	5.5%	1.6%	1.6%	2.3%	94.5%
Grade 12	4.8%	1.3%	1.2%	2.3%	95.2%
Codeine Cough Syrup (Lean, Nods, AC/DC)					
All	7.1%	2.6%	2.0%	2.4%	92.9%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	97.9%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%	96.1%
Grade 9	6.1%	2.5%	1.8%	1.9%	93.9%
Grade 10	8.5%	3.5%	2.2%	2.8%	91.5%
Grade 11	11.8%	4.3%	3.7%	3.8%	88.2%
Grade 12	11.4%	4.0%	3.4%	4.0%	88.6%

**Table J8. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Prescription-Type Drugs
Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning C's, D's, or F's, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin					
All	7.3%	2.7%	2.1%	2.5%	92.7%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.8%	0.7%	1.2%	96.2%
Grade 8	5.2%	2.3%	1.5%	1.5%	94.8%
Grade 9	6.3%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	93.7%
Grade 10	9.8%	3.6%	2.5%	3.7%	90.2%
Grade 11	10.9%	3.3%	3.4%	4.1%	89.1%
Grade 12	9.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.3%	90.7%
Codeine Cough Syrup (Lean, Nods, AC/DC)					
All	12.9%	5.7%	3.3%	3.9%	87.1%
Grade 7	5.0%	2.3%	1.2%	1.6%	95.0%
Grade 8	8.4%	3.2%	2.1%	3.1%	91.6%
Grade 9	12.2%	5.6%	2.9%	3.7%	87.8%
Grade 10	17.2%	7.0%	5.4%	4.8%	82.8%
Grade 11	18.5%	8.3%	4.0%	6.2%	81.5%
Grade 12	20.7%	10.9%	5.3%	4.6%	79.3%

**Table J9. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Prescription-Type Drugs
Texas Secondary Students Who Lived with Both Parents, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin					
All	3.4%	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%	96.6%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%	97.1%
Grade 10	4.6%	1.9%	1.1%	1.6%	95.4%
Grade 11	5.2%	1.3%	1.8%	2.1%	94.8%
Grade 12	4.3%	1.1%	1.1%	2.1%	95.7%
Codeine Cough Syrup (Lean, Nods, AC/DC)					
All	6.6%	2.6%	1.8%	2.1%	93.4%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 8	3.8%	1.5%	0.8%	1.5%	96.2%
Grade 9	5.9%	2.4%	1.6%	1.9%	94.1%
Grade 10	8.3%	3.8%	2.0%	2.4%	91.7%
Grade 11	11.0%	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%	89.0%
Grade 12	10.3%	4.1%	3.2%	2.9%	89.7%

**Table J10. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Prescription-Type Drugs
Texas Secondary Students Not Living with Both Parents, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin					
All	5.8%	1.9%	1.6%	2.3%	94.2%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.2%	0.3%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%	95.8%
Grade 9	5.3%	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	94.7%
Grade 10	7.5%	2.0%	2.2%	3.3%	92.5%
Grade 11	8.8%	2.9%	2.3%	3.6%	91.2%
Grade 12	7.0%	1.9%	2.1%	3.0%	93.0%
Codeine Cough Syrup (Lean, Nods, AC/DC)					
All	11.1%	4.4%	3.0%	3.7%	88.9%
Grade 7	4.2%	1.7%	0.9%	1.6%	95.8%
Grade 8	6.8%	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%	93.2%
Grade 9	10.2%	4.5%	2.7%	3.0%	89.8%
Grade 10	14.1%	5.2%	4.3%	4.7%	85.9%
Grade 11	16.5%	7.1%	4.0%	5.5%	83.5%
Grade 12	16.6%	6.2%	4.4%	6.0%	83.4%

**Table J11. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Prescription-Type Drugs
Texas Border Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin					
All	2.8%	1.1%	0.5%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.2%	0.4%	0.7%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.5%	1.2%	0.3%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 9	2.9%	1.5%	0.6%	0.8%	97.1%
Grade 10	2.6%	1.0%	0.5%	1.2%	97.4%
Grade 11	2.9%	0.8%	0.7%	1.4%	97.1%
Grade 12	3.7%	0.8%	0.7%	2.2%	96.3%
Codeine Cough Syrup (Lean, Nods, AC/DC)					
All	3.7%	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%	96.3%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.7%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 9	3.5%	1.6%	0.8%	1.1%	96.5%
Grade 10	3.9%	1.5%	1.1%	1.4%	96.1%
Grade 11	5.3%	2.5%	0.8%	2.0%	94.7%
Grade 12	5.4%	1.6%	1.5%	2.2%	94.6%

**Table J12. Prevalence and Recency of Use of Prescription-Type Drugs
Texas Non-Border Secondary Students, 2004**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
DXM, Triple C's, Skittles, or Coricidin					
All	4.6%	1.6%	1.3%	1.8%	95.4%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	96.8%
Grade 9	4.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.3%	96.0%
Grade 10	6.2%	2.1%	1.7%	2.5%	93.8%
Grade 11	7.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.9%	92.9%
Grade 12	5.6%	1.5%	1.6%	2.5%	94.4%
Codeine Cough Syrup (Lean, Nods, AC/DC)					
All	9.0%	3.6%	2.5%	2.9%	91.0%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 8	5.3%	1.9%	1.4%	1.9%	94.7%
Grade 9	8.4%	3.5%	2.3%	2.6%	91.6%
Grade 10	11.7%	4.8%	3.3%	3.6%	88.3%
Grade 11	14.4%	5.5%	4.2%	4.7%	85.6%
Grade 12	13.7%	5.4%	4.0%	4.3%	86.3%

