

2000 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults

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**Texas Commission on
Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

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Introduction

From July 2000 to March 2001, the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse conducted a statewide household survey of alcohol and drug use among Texas adults. Similar surveys had been carried out by TCADA in 1988, 1993, and 1996, and the present report includes information about trends in prevalence over the past 12 years, as well as specific comparisons to the 1996 data. In the present survey, 10,227 adults were interviewed by telephone about their use of tobacco, alcohol and nine other classes of drugs, and about problems they experienced related to their substance use. Samples were drawn so that estimates of substance use could be made for each of the 11 regions and 29 subregions used in state service planning (see Appendix A). In addition, the sample allowed for estimates to be made by gender, age category, and racial/ethnic group for the state as a whole and within some of the larger regions. Finally, sufficient samples were drawn from the major metropolitan areas of Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio, and El Paso so that estimates of substance use also could be made for these areas separately.¹

Because sampling was done within regional strata and included some oversampling of hard-to-find demographic groups, post-stratification weights were used to ensure that the final estimates would be representative of the state population in terms of gender, age, racial/ethnic composition, and regional distribution. Table 1 shows the demographic distribution of the sample after weighting.

For computing standard errors, which were needed to conduct significance tests and produce confidence intervals (“margins of error”), the SUDAAN statistical analysis program was used. This program adjusts the standard errors that would be expected from a simple random sample to account for the more complex survey design that results from oversampling and stratification. Such adjustments tend to increase standard errors and therefore lead to more conservative estimates of significance. That is, any differences found between groups or over time are less likely to be statistically significant than if the sample were a simple random one.

Differences among groups or over time that are discussed in the text were all statistically significant.

A separate Technical Report containing further information about the design and methodology of this survey is available from TCADA. Other TCADA studies are also available that report on drug use and compulsive gambling among selected Texas populations, including adults and youths in the criminal justice system, adults living on the Texas-Mexico Border, and children in public elementary and secondary schools. For more details about TCADA research studies, visit the agency’s Internet site at www.tcada.state.tx.us or call TCADA toll-free at (800) 832-9623 or (512) 349-6600.

Table 1 — Demographic Description of Sample: Texas Adults, 2000

| | N | Weighted % |
|-----------------------------|------|------------|
| Gender | | |
| Male | 4156 | 49.0% |
| Female | 6071 | 51.0% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| Anglo | 6393 | 61.4% |
| African American | 851 | 11.1% |
| Hispanic | 2612 | 25.0% |
| Others | 371 | 2.5% |
| Age | | |
| Age 18-24 | 1441 | 15.6% |
| Age 25-34 | 2180 | 20.6% |
| Age 35 or Older | 6606 | 63.8% |
| Region* | | |
| Region 1: High Plains | 343 | 3.7% |
| Region 2: Northwest | 550 | 2.9% |
| Region 3: Metroplex | 2728 | 26.4% |
| Region 4: Upper East | 611 | 5.0% |
| Region 5: Southeast | 483 | 3.7% |
| Region 6: Gulf Coast | 1161 | 23.5% |
| Region 7: Central | 1405 | 10.8% |
| Region 8: Upper South | 1083 | 10.4% |
| Region 9: West | 422 | 2.5% |
| Region 10: Upper Rio Grande | 488 | 3.2% |
| Region 11: Lower South | 953 | 7.9% |

*For region definitions, see Appendix A.

¹ To achieve this sample size, 86,000 screening calls were made. Respondents were chosen using random digit dialing within regional strata, supplemented by oversampling in the major metropolitan areas. The sample sizes within each category of gender, race/ethnicity, age, and region were chosen so as to minimize the relative standard errors, and were a minimum of 350 within the major categories, and 125 within the subregions (the actual size of most of the subgroups was much larger). The cooperation rate was 44 percent, comparable to the low response rates found in recent surveys done elsewhere.

Prevalence of Substance Use

Tables B1 - B17 (Appendix B) present detailed prevalence tables of lifetime, past year and past month use of tobacco, alcohol, and nine classes of drugs, by age category, for the

state as a whole, and separately by gender, race/ethnicity, and region. Major findings are highlighted below.

Licit Substances

Almost 90 percent of adults reported having used alcohol at some time during their lives, while almost 70 percent had used tobacco products and 4 percent had tried inhalants.

In the past year, almost 66 percent of adult Texans had drunk alcohol, and 5.7 percent were current *heavy drinkers* (defined as having had five or more drinks on five or more occasions during the past month). About 29 percent had used tobacco and less than 1 percent had used inhalants during the past year.

Table 2 — Lifetime and Past Year Use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Inhalants: Texas Adults, 2000

| | Lifetime | Past Year |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Alcohol | 89.4% | 65.7% |
| Tobacco | 69.8% | 28.9% |
| Inhalants | 4.0% | 0.4% |

Illicit Substances

Almost 40 percent of adults reported that they had ever used an illicit substance. The most prevalent drug was marijuana (37 percent). About 12 percent had ever used powder cocaine and similar percentages had ever used uppers (primarily diet pills and “speed”) and psychedelics (hallucinogens, such as LSD, Ecstasy, and psilocybin mushrooms). About 7 percent had used downers (primarily Valium and Xanax), 4 percent had used opiates other than heroin (mainly codeine, vicodin, and hydrocodone), 2 percent had used crack cocaine, and slightly more than 1 percent had used heroin.

During the past year, 9.4 percent of adults had used an illicit substance, the most prevalent being marijuana (7 percent). About 2 percent had used cocaine, psychedelics, uppers, and downers respectively, and 1.6 percent had used opiates other than heroin. Very few said they had used heroin in the past year. However, general population surveys are likely to underestimate the true extent of heroin use in the population.¹

Table 3 — Lifetime and Past Year Use of Illicit Drugs: Texas Adults, 2000

| | Lifetime | Past Year |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Any Illicit Drug | 39.6% | 9.4% |
| Any Illicit Drug, Other Than MJ | 21.6% | 5.4% |
| Marijuana | 36.7% | 7.0% |
| Cocaine | 11.7% | 1.9% |
| Crack | 2.4% | 0.4% |
| Uppers | 12.4% | 1.9% |
| Downers | 6.9% | 1.8% |
| Heroin | 1.2% | 0.1% |
| Other Opiates | 4.4% | 1.6% |
| Psychedelics | 11.7% | 1.8% |

Use of “club drugs” was relatively low among adults (Table F1 in Appendix F). About 3 percent had used Ecstasy in their lifetime, and 1 percent had used it during the past year. Fewer than 1 percent had ever used gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), ketamine or Rohypnol. About 2 percent of adults had used codeine products (in tablet or syrup form) to get high.

Multiple Substance Use

In 2000, 33.6 percent of adults had used neither alcohol nor any other drug (excluding tobacco) during the past year. About 57.1 percent had used alcohol exclusively, and 8.7 percent had used both alcohol and other drugs (although not necessarily at the same time). Fewer than 1 percent had used only drugs but had not drunk alcohol.

Most respondents who had used illicit drugs had used only one kind. For 68 percent of single drug

users, this drug was marijuana. Some 40 percent of drug users (or 4 percent of all adults) had used two or more kinds of drugs in the past year, although not necessarily at the same time. The most common combinations were marijuana and cocaine and marijuana and psychedelics; marijuana and uppers, downers, or opiates were also frequently used.

Demographic Characteristics of Users

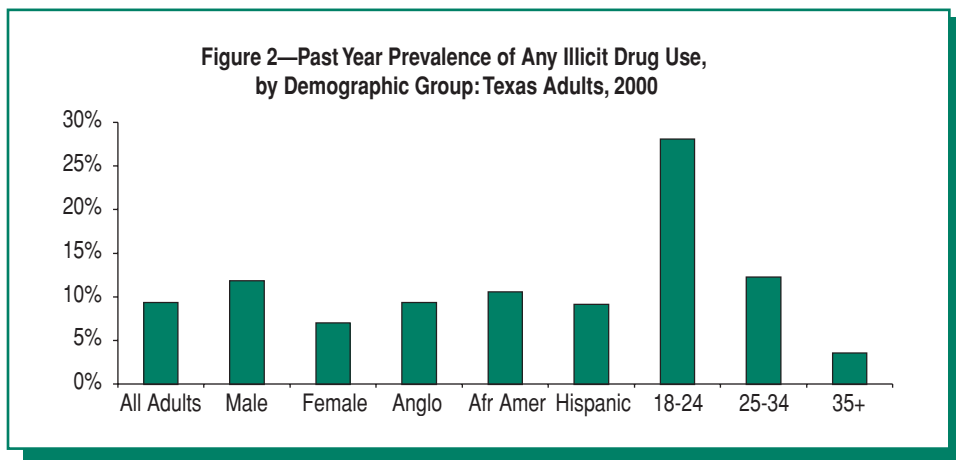
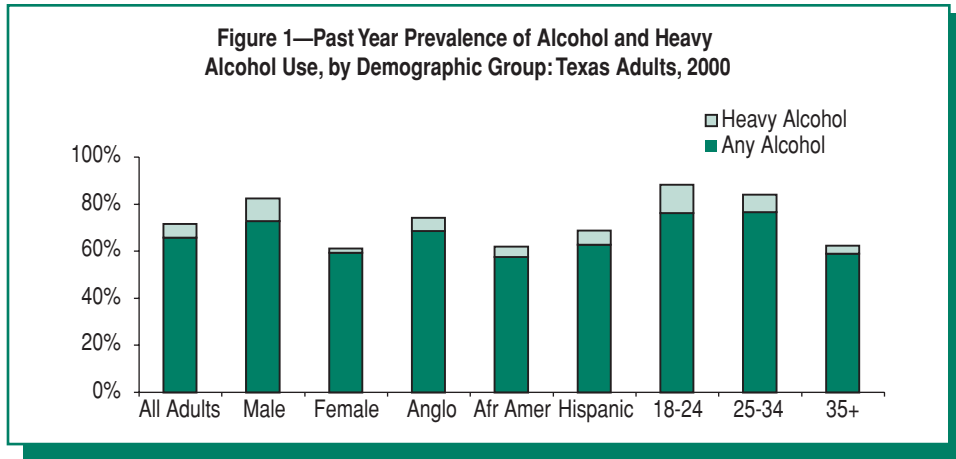
Table 4 summarizes information from the tables in Appendix B showing past-year prevalence of substance use for different demographic groups. Figures 1 and 2 present some of this information graphically.

Men were substantially more likely than women to have used alcohol, tobacco, or most other drugs in the past year. Adults under the age of 25 were the most likely to have used any substance, while those over 35 were the least likely. The relationship between race/ethnicity and substance use varied. Anglos and Hispanics were more likely than African

Americans to have smoked in the past year. Anglos were the most likely, and African Americans the least likely, to have drunk alcohol, although there was no significant difference in heavy drinking. There was no racial/ethnic difference in the rate of overall past-year illicit drug use; however, there were some differences in the prevalence of use of specific drugs. Hispanics had the highest rates of cocaine use, while Anglos had the highest rates of use of uppers and downers.

Table 4 — Prevalence of Past Year Substance Use, by Demographic Group: Texas Adults, 2000

| | All Adults | Male | Female | Anglo | African American | Hispanic | Age 18-24 | Age 25-34 | Age 35+ |
|----------------------|------------|-------|--------|-------|------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Tobacco | 29.0% | 33.0% | 25.1% | 30.1% | 23.0% | 28.6% | 45.9% | 32.4% | 23.4% |
| Alcohol | 65.7% | 72.8% | 59.2% | 68.4% | 57.4% | 62.6% | 76.0% | 76.6% | 58.9% |
| <i>Heavy Alcohol</i> | 5.7% | 9.7% | 1.9% | 5.7% | 4.5% | 6.2% | 12.1% | 7.4% | 3.4% |
| Marijuana | 7.0% | 9.3% | 5.0% | 6.9% | 8.6% | 6.8% | 22.1% | 8.9% | 2.6% |
| Inhalants | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 1.3% | 0.4% | 0.1% |
| Cocaine | 1.9% | 2.8% | 1.1% | 1.8% | 0.8% | 3.0% | 5.3% | 2.8% | 0.7% |
| Crack | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 1.0% | 0.5% | 0.2% |
| Cocaine or Crack | 2.0% | 3.0% | 1.1% | 1.8% | 1.3% | 3.1% | 5.5% | 2.9% | 0.9% |
| Uppers | 1.9% | 2.1% | 1.8% | 2.4% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 6.1% | 2.9% | 0.5% |
| Downers | 1.8% | 2.4% | 1.4% | 2.2% | 1.0% | 1.3% | 6.6% | 2.6% | 0.4% |
| Heroin | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Other Opiates | 1.6% | 2.1% | 1.1% | 1.8% | 1.6% | 1.1% | 6.4% | 1.6% | 0.3% |
| Psychedelics | 1.8% | 2.8% | 0.9% | 1.9% | 0.9% | 2.2% | 8.0% | 1.7% | 0.4% |
| Any Illicit Drug(s) | 9.4% | 11.9% | 7.0% | 9.3% | 10.6% | 9.1% | 28.1% | 12.3% | 3.6% |



Regional Differences in Substance Use

Table 5 summarizes prevalence for each of the 11 planning regions of the state, and Figures 3 and 4 present this information graphically.

As compared to the mean level for the state, residents of Region 2 (Northwest), Region 4 (Upper East), Region 5 (Southeast), Region 9 (West) and Region 11 (Lower South) drank alcohol at lower-than-average rates, while those who lived in Region 6 (Gulf Coast) had higher-than-average rates of alcohol use. Rates of heavy alcohol use in the past month were similar among all regions, although slightly lower than average in Northwest Texas.

Region 7 (Central Texas) had the highest rate of marijuana use in the state, while Region 8 (Upper South) had the highest rate of cocaine use. Region 1 (High Plains) had generally lower-than-average rates of past-year drug use.

Table E1 in Appendix E shows rates of alcohol use, heavy alcohol use and illicit drug use for the 29 subregions which comprise the 11 major planning regions. It is interesting to note the sometimes wide variation of substance use rates among subregions within a single region.²

Table 5 — Prevalence of Past Year Substance Use, by Region: Texas Adults, 2000

| | Total | Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 | Region 4 | Region 5 | Region 6 | Region 7 | Region 8 | Region 9 | Region 10 | Region 11 |
|----------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Tobacco | 29.0% | 33.2% | 28.2% | 29.4% | 28.6% | 30.9% | 28.7% | 30.1% | 27.6% | 26.4% | 27.7% | 27.2% |
| Alcohol | 65.7% | 60.6% | 56.8% | 67.8% | 52.0% | 53.1% | 71.1% | 68.7% | 67.6% | 58.5% | 67.7% | 58.3% |
| <i>Heavy Alcohol</i> | 5.7% | 4.2% | 3.1% | 5.6% | 5.2% | 4.8% | 5.9% | 5.9% | 7.1% | 4.2% | 4.9% | 5.9% |
| Marijuana | 7.0% | 5.1% | 4.6% | 7.0% | 4.9% | 5.5% | 7.5% | 11.0% | 7.0% | 4.2% | 6.6% | 5.5% |
| Inhalants | 0.4% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 0.3% |
| Cocaine | 1.9% | 1.2% | 1.0% | 1.8% | 0.3% | 0.9% | 1.4% | 2.6% | 4.6% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 2.2% |
| Crack | 0.4% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.4% |
| Cocaine or Crack | 2.0% | 1.2% | 1.0% | 2.0% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 1.6% | 2.7% | 4.6% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 2.2% |
| Uppers | 1.9% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 2.3% | 2.5% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 2.3% | 2.5% | 0.6% | 1.5% | 0.6% |
| Downers | 1.8% | 0.6% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 2.6% | 2.8% | 1.7% | 2.0% | 2.2% | 0.8% | 1.5% | 2.4% |
| Heroin | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Other Opiates | 1.6% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 1.4% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 1.4% | 1.9% | 1.0% | 0.5% | 1.5% |
| Psychedelics | 1.8% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 1.6% | 0.8% | 2.6% | 1.4% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 1.2% | 3.3% | 2.8% |
| Any Illicit Drug(s) | 9.4% | 5.0% | 6.6% | 9.5% | 7.4% | 7.2% | 10.2% | 13.0% | 9.3% | 6.6% | 8.6% | 7.8% |

Figure 3—Past Year Prevalence of Alcohol and Heavy Alcohol Use, by Region: Texas Adults, 2000

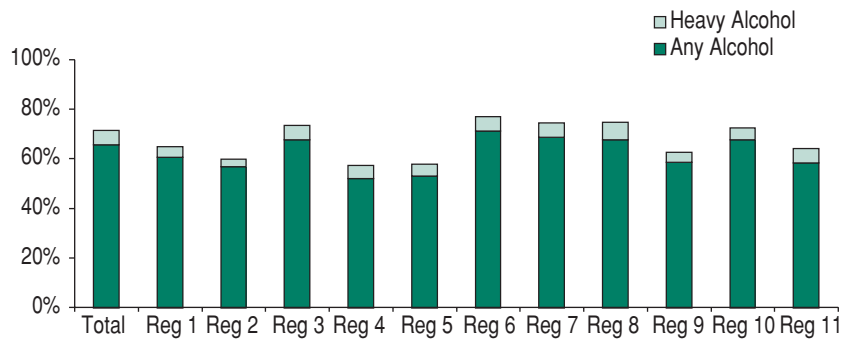
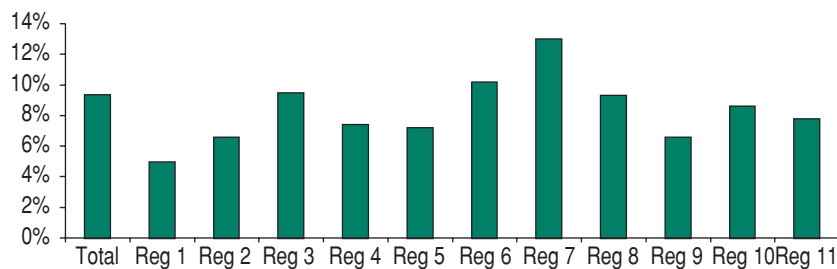


Figure 4—Past Year Prevalence of Any Illicit Drug Use, by Region: Texas Adults, 2000



Comparison with National Levels of Substance Use

Rates of alcohol and drug use in Texas were similar to national rates, as estimated in the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, and the small differences may be partly due to the methodology of data collection.³ Among all adults, rates of past-year alcohol use were 66 percent both nationally and for Texas, while rates of past-year illicit drug use were 10.5 percent for the country as a whole and 9 percent for Texas. Table C1 in Appendix C presents a

more detailed comparison of the prevalence of use for specific drugs, within age categories, for Texas and the United States as a whole. Table C2 in Appendix C compares prevalence rates for Texas as obtained from the TCADA survey with rates which were calculated for Texas by applying a special modeling technique to national-level data. In most cases, the rates were not discrepant.

Trends in Use

Table 6 shows trends in past-year prevalence rates, by age category, for 1988, 1993, 1996, and 2000. Figures 5 and 6 present this information graphically.

Among all adults, past-year use of tobacco and alcohol and heavy drinking remained stable between 1996 and 2000. However, past-year use of illicit drugs increased somewhat, from 7.3 percent in 1996 to 9.4 percent in 2000, the highest level recorded since the first TCADA survey in 1988.

A significant increase was observed in past-year use of marijuana, which rose from 6 percent to 7 percent between 1996 and 2000. Significant increases were also noted for uppers, downers, and opiates other than heroin, each of which rose from about 1 percent to 2 percent of adults. The largest increases in drug use occurred among adults younger than 25, among whom illicit drug use increased from 22 percent to 28 percent.

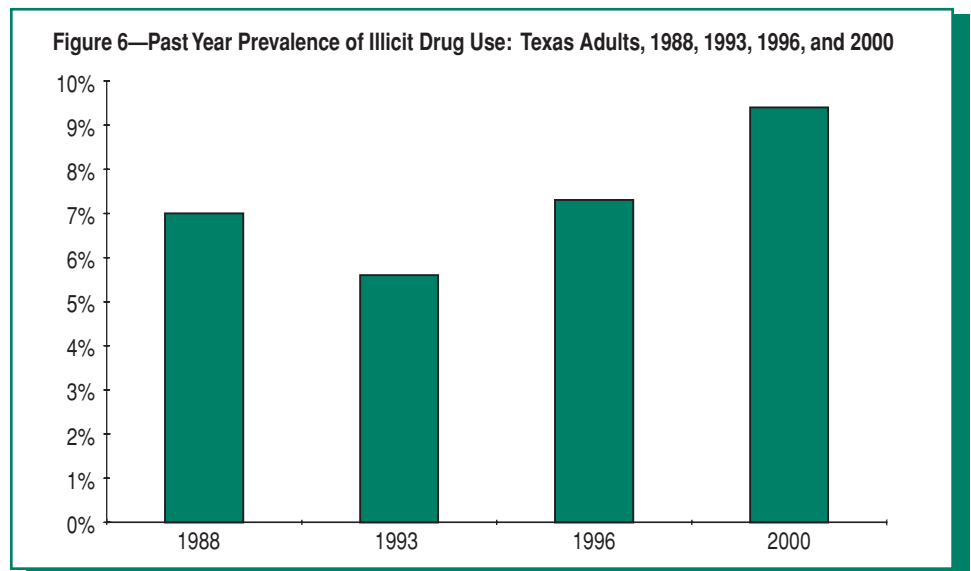
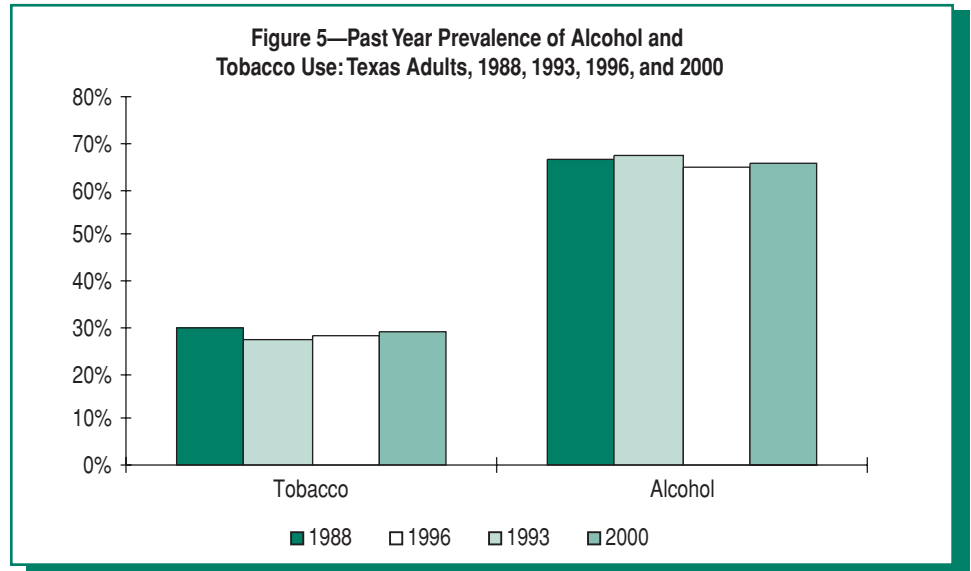


Table 6 — Prevalence of Past Year Substance Use, by Age: Texas Adults, 1988, 1993, 1996, and 2000

| | 1988 | 1993 | 1996 | 2000 |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ages 18 - 24 | <i>N=1167</i> | <i>N=1455</i> | <i>N=1674</i> | <i>N=1441</i> |
| Tobacco | 29.9% | 34.2% | 40.5% | 45.9%* |
| Alcohol | 79.7% | 78.0% | 75.1% | 76.0% |
| Heavy Alcohol | 8.7% | 8.3% | 11.4% | 12.1% |
| Marijuana | 15.4% | 12.7% | 18.7% | 22.1% |
| Inhalants | 2.0% | 0.5% | 1.1% | 1.3% |
| Cocaine | 6.1% | 2.7% | 3.9% | 5.3% |
| Crack | 0.8% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 1.0% |
| Uppers | 4.3% | 2.9% | 3.8% | 6.1%* |
| Downers | 1.4% | 1.6% | 3.6% | 6.6%** |
| Heroin | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.5% |
| Other Opiates | 0.9% | 0.6% | 2.3% | 6.4%** |
| Psychedelics | 4.9% | 4.6% | 6.6% | 8.0% |
| Any Illicit Drug(s) | 18.7% | 16.0% | 22.0% | 28.1%** |
| Ages 25 - 34 | <i>N=1271</i> | <i>N=1331</i> | <i>N=1721</i> | <i>N=2180</i> |
| Tobacco | 33.7% | 29.4% | 30.1% | 32.4% |
| Alcohol | 80.0% | 76.4% | 73.9% | 76.6% |
| Heavy Alcohol | 5.0% | 4.1% | 7.4% | 7.4% |
| Marijuana | 9.5% | 6.2% | 8.1% | 8.9% |
| Inhalants | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| Cocaine | 3.6% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 2.8% |
| Crack | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.4% | 0.5% |
| Uppers | 1.8% | 1.0% | 1.7% | 2.9% |
| Downers | 0.8% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 2.6%** |
| Heroin | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Other Opiates | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 1.6% |
| Psychedelics | 1.5% | 1.1% | 1.4% | 1.7% |
| Any Illicit Drug(s) | 11.1% | 7.7% | 10.6% | 12.3% |

Large increases in illicit drug use were also seen among women (from 5 percent in 1996 to 7 percent in 2000) and among Hispanic adults (from 5 percent to 9 percent).

¹ For example, a recent study using a variation of the capture-recapture methodology estimated that there were more than 22,000 “hidden” heroin addicts in Texas. See Jane C. Maxwell, *Heroin Addicts in Texas: the Nature and Size of a Hidden Population* (Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1999).

² Note that because some subregional estimates are based on relatively small sample sizes, the margin of error around those rates may be large.

³ The national data come from the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (SAMHSA, 2000, Available: www.samhsa.gov/oas/NHSDA/1999) which used in-person interviews, while the Texas data were collected by telephone. Slight differences in the specific questions asked may also have affected the rates reported.

Table 6 — Prevalence of Past Year Substance Use, by Age: Texas Adults, 1988, 1993, 1996, and 2000 (cont.)

| | 1988 | 1993 | 1996 | 2000 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Ages 35 + | <i>N=2718</i> | <i>N=3696</i> | <i>N=4636</i> | <i>N=6606</i> |
| Tobacco | 28.2% | 24.4% | 23.6% | 23.4% |
| Alcohol | 58.7% | 60.7% | 58.3% | 58.9% |
| Heavy Alcohol | 2.8% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.4% |
| Marijuana | 2.0% | 1.3% | 2.0% | 2.6%* |
| Inhalants | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Cocaine | 0.9% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.7% |
| Crack | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| Uppers | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.5% |
| Downers | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| Heroin | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Other Opiates | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.3% |
| Psychedelics | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| Any Illicit Drug(s) | 2.6% | 2.3% | 2.5% | 3.6%** |
| Total (all ages) | <i>N=5156</i> | <i>N=6482</i> | <i>N=8031</i> | <i>N=10,227</i> |
| Tobacco | 29.7% | 27.0% | 27.7% | 29.0% |
| Alcohol | 66.8% | 67.0% | 64.4% | 65.7% |
| Heavy Alcohol | 4.2% | 4.0% | 5.3% | 5.7% |
| Marijuana | 5.7% | 4.2% | 6.0% | 7.0%* |
| Inhalants | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| Cocaine | 2.3% | 1.0% | 1.4% | 1.9%* |
| Crack | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| Uppers | 1.3% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 1.9%** |
| Downers | 0.6% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 1.8%** |
| Heroin | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Other Opiates | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 1.6%** |
| Psychedelics | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 1.8% |
| Any Illicit Drug(s) | 7.0% | 5.6% | 7.3% | 9.4%** |

*Difference between 1996 and 2000 is significant at $p \leq .05$.

**Difference between 1996 and 2000 is significant at $p \leq .01$.

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

Drug and alcohol problems were assessed using questions based on the symptoms of substance abuse and dependence that are defined in the DSM-III-R. These questions evaluate the extent to which substance use interferes with the social, vocational, psychological, and biological functioning of individuals. The nine symptoms measure several dimensions of impairment, including undesired excessive use, development of tolerance and withdrawal symptoms, problems in a person's life and functioning that have resulted from excessive

substance use, and failed attempts to personally control substance use. The survey questions asked about the respondents' experience with alcohol- and drug-related problems within the past year.¹

Individuals were considered dependent if they reported having experienced three or more of the nine symptoms queried, or if they said that they had ever felt they "needed or were dependent on" substances. Individuals who reported one or two of the symptoms were defined as substance abusers.

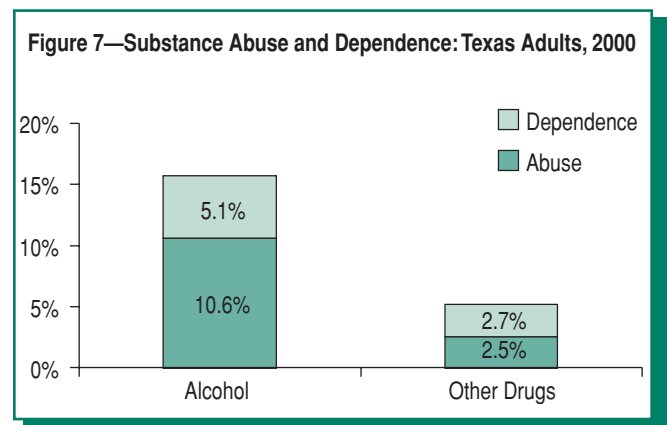
Prevalence of Substance Problems

Tables D1 and D2 in Appendix D show the percentage of adults, by age category, gender, race/ethnicity, and region, who reported each of the nine alcohol- or drug-related symptoms during the past year. They also show the number who were abusers or who were dependent on alcohol or drugs. These findings are summarized in the text and figures below.

Figure 7 shows the percentage of all Texas adults who were alcohol or drug abusers or dependent on alcohol or drugs in 2000. Within the past year, 15.7 percent of adults had a problem of alcohol abuse or dependence: 10.6 percent abused alcohol and 5.1 percent were dependent. This represents a slight but not statistically significant decline since 1996, when 16.8 percent had alcohol problems.

In 2000, about 16 percent of adults had a problem with alcohol and 5 percent had a problem with drugs.

In 2000, about 5.2 percent of adults had problems with drugs other than alcohol: 2.7 percent were drug dependent and an additional 2.5 percent abused drugs. This represents a small but significant increase in dependence and abuse from 1996, when 4.1 percent of adults had drug problems.²



Problems with both Alcohol and Drugs

Most individuals who had problems with alcohol did not have problems with other drugs; however, the opposite was true for drug misusers. About 21 percent of those who had problems with alcohol also had problems with other drugs, while 64 percent of those who had drug problems also reported alcohol problems. Table 7 shows that, among all adults, about 12 percent had alcohol problems only, 2 percent had drug problems only, and 3 percent had problems with both alcohol and drugs.

Table 7 — Percentage of Adults with Alcohol and/or Drug Problems: Texas Adults, 2000

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| No problems | 82.5% |
| Alcohol-only problems | 12.4% |
| Drug-only problems | 1.9% |
| Alcohol and drug problems | 3.3% |

Demographic and Regional Differences in Substance Problems

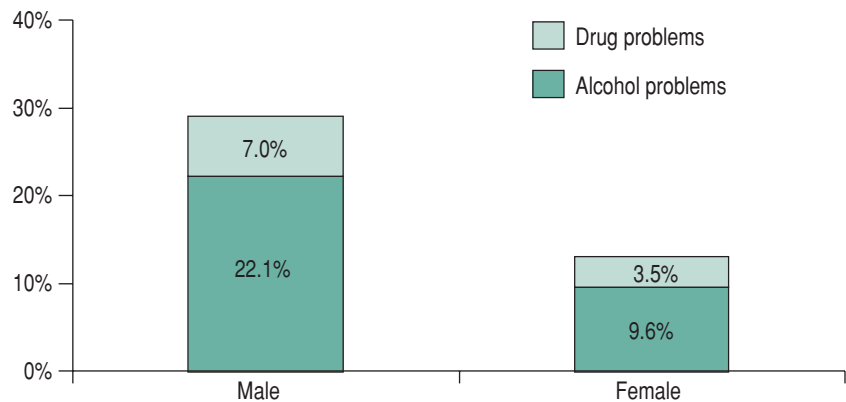
The prevalence of alcohol and drug problems varied by demographic factors and region, as shown in Tables D1 and D2 and summarized in Figures 8 - 11 below. Men were more than twice as likely as women to have problems of abuse or dependence of both alcohol and drugs. Adults younger than 25 were most likely, and those older than 35 least likely, to have drug or alcohol problems. Anglos and Hispanics were about equally likely to have problems of alcohol abuse, while African Americans were less likely. There were no significant differences among the three racial/ethnic groups in alcohol dependence or in drug abuse or dependence.

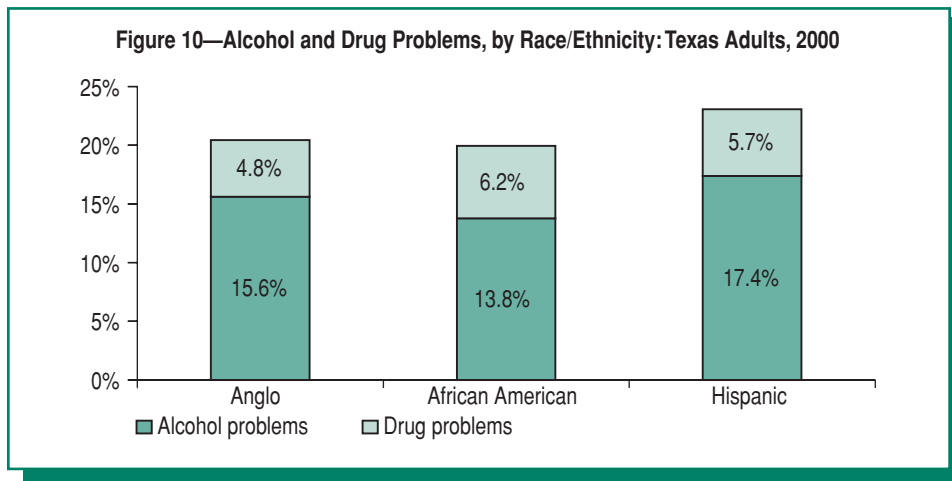
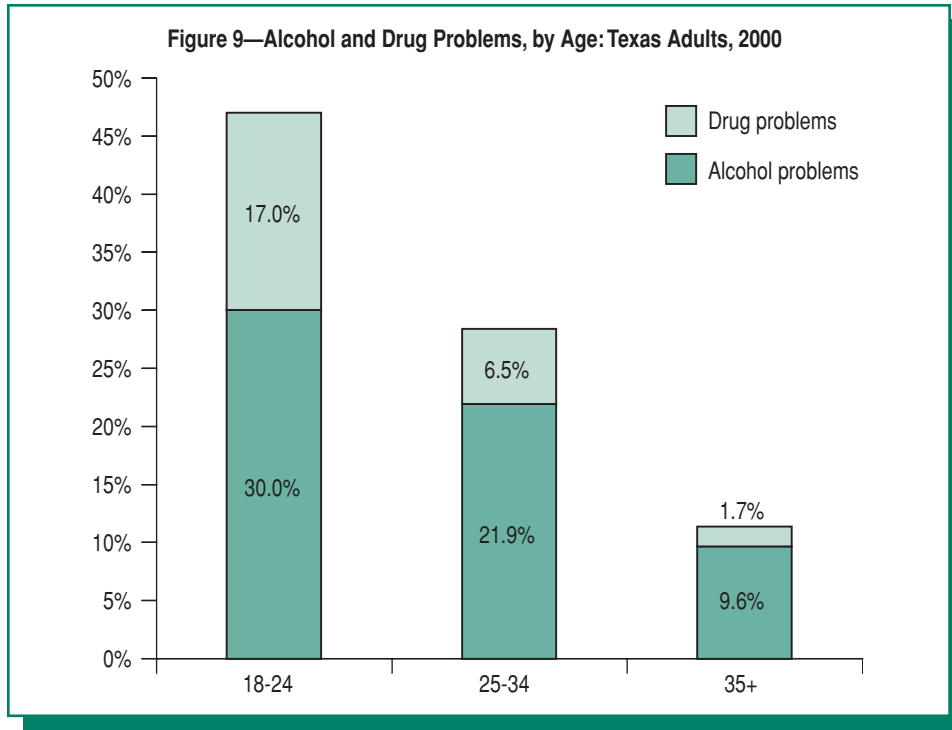
There were few regional differences in the prevalence of substance problems. As compared to the state average, Region 1 (High Plains), Region 2 (Northwest), Region 4 (Upper East) and Region 9 (West) had lower-than-average rates of alcohol problems, while Regions 6 (Gulf Coast), Region 7 (Central) and Region 8 (Upper South) had higher-than-average rates. For drug

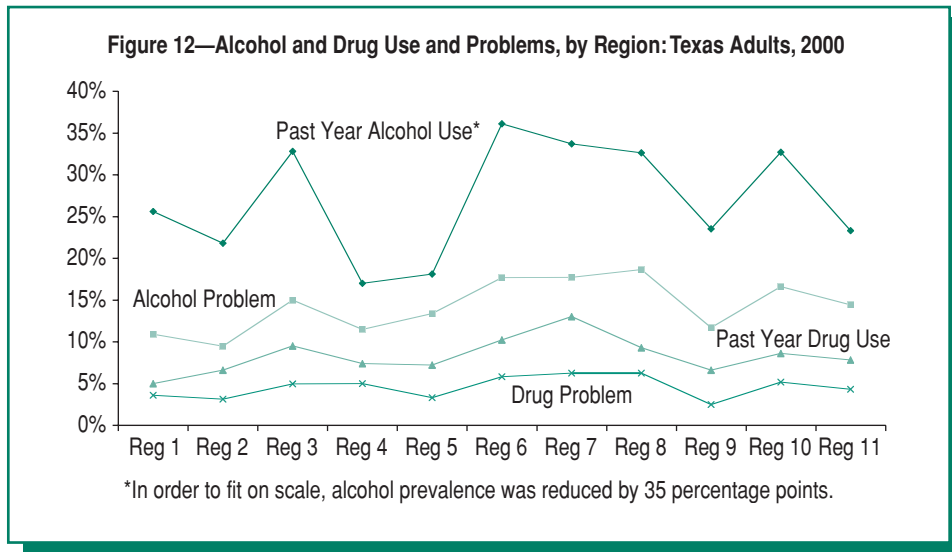
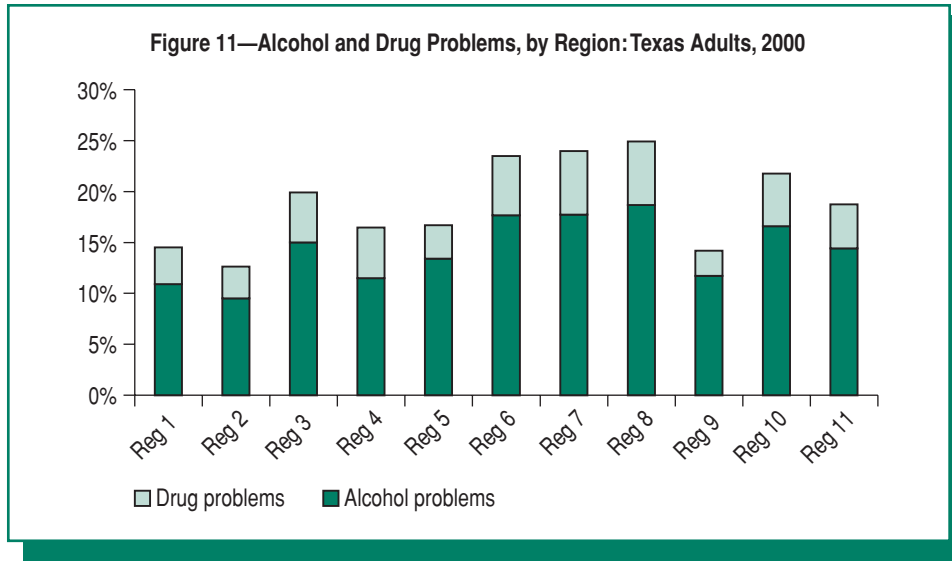
problems, Region 2 (Northwest), Region 5 (Southeast) and Region 9 (West) had lower-than-average rates. Table E2 in Appendix E shows rates of substance abuse and dependence for the 29 subregions which comprise the 11 major planning regions.³

As Figure 12 shows, there was a general tendency for regions with high usage rates to also show high rates of problem use; yet, problems did not mirror prevalence exactly.

Figure 8—Alcohol and Drug Problems, by Gender: Texas Adults, 2000







Drugs Associated with Dependence or Abuse

After alcohol, problems with cocaine use account by far for the largest number of admissions to publicly funded treatment in Texas.⁴ Among adults in the general population, cocaine was also the drug most likely to result in problems for its users. As Table 8 shows, almost half of all past-year cocaine users could be considered dependent on the drug and another quarter were abusers. However, the table also shows that equally high proportions of users of psychedelics and opiates reported problems of dependence, as well.

Table 8 — Proportion of Past Year Users Who Reported Drug Problems or Dependence, and Average Number of Problems Reported: Texas Adults, 2000

| | 1 or More Drug Problems | Dependence (3+ Problems) | Avg. # of Problems |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Cocaine | 76.5% | 48.0% | 3.1 |
| Psychedelics | 71.9% | 47.2% | 2.7 |
| Downers | 65.8% | 43.4% | 2.4 |
| Opiates | 64.1% | 48.8% | 2.5 |
| Marijuana | 59.6% | 30.9% | 1.8 |
| Uppers | 54.3% | 33.2% | 2.0 |

Additionally, large proportions of past-year users of crack and heroin reported dependence, although the number of past-year users of these drugs was too small for formal analysis.

Except for marijuana users, users of most drugs had used more than one kind of drug during the

past year, with the average number being three. When users of more than one drug were asked which drug they believed was most responsible for their problems, 41 percent of them said it was marijuana and another 20 percent said it was cocaine.

Injecting Drug Users

Shared needle use is one of the highest risk factors for transmitting HIV, hepatitis, and other blood-borne diseases. Respondents were asked if they had ever injected drugs, how recently they had done so, and whether the needle they used was also used by someone else either before or after their own use.

About 3.8 percent of all adults who had ever used an illicit drug during their lifetime, or 1.5 percent of the entire population of adults, said that they had ever injected drugs. Most reported that this behavior occurred before the past year; fewer than 10 percent of them said they had injected within the past year.

Among injecting drug users, about 34 percent said they had used a needle that had been previously used by someone else. Another 11 percent to 13 percent said they had used a clean needle themselves but thought that someone else may have used the needle after they did. This means that almost half of all injecting drug users, or some 105,000 individuals, knowingly or unknowingly shared a needle with another user, thus putting themselves and others at risk of contracting a possibly serious blood-borne disease.⁵

Trends in Substance Problems

Table 9 shows the percentage of adults who had alcohol problems in 1996 and 2000, by demographic category and region. Overall, the prevalence of alcohol problems did not change significantly between 1993 and 1996, except for a slight decline among Anglo adults.

Table 10 shows the percentage of adults who had problems (abuse or dependence) with drugs other than alcohol during the past year, again broken down by demographic category and region. For adults in the state as a whole, the prevalence of drug abuse or dependence increased from 4.1 percent to

5.2 percent, a small but statistically significant amount. The increase was concentrated among women, younger adults, Hispanics, and residents of Region 6 (Gulf Coast), Region 10 (Upper Rio Grande) and Region 11 (Lower South).

Drug abuse or dependence increased significantly from 4 percent in 1996 to 5 percent in 2000.

Table 9 — Trends in the Prevalence of Alcohol Problems: Texas Adults, 1996 and 2000

| | 1996 | 2000 |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|
| Total | | |
| All Adults | 16.8% | 15.7% |
| Age | | |
| Age 18-24 | 32.5% | 30.0% |
| Age 25-34 | 23.9% | 21.9% |
| Age 35+ | 9.8% | 9.7% |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 24.1% | 22.1% |
| Female | 9.9% | 9.6% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| Anglo | 17.6% | 15.6%* |
| African American | 11.8% | 13.8% |
| Hispanic | 16.5% | 17.4% |
| Region | | |
| Region 1: High Plains | 14.9% | 10.9% |
| Region 2: Northwest | 11.9% | 9.5% |
| Region 3: Metroplex | 17.0% | 14.9% |
| Region 4: Upper East | 15.4% | 11.5% |
| Region 5: Southeast | 11.1% | 13.3% |
| Region 6: Gulf Coast | 17.7% | 17.7% |
| Region 7: Central | 20.6% | 17.7% |
| Region 8: Upper South | 17.2% | 18.7% |
| Region 9: West | 16.4% | 11.7% |
| Region 10: Upper Rio Grande | 15.3% | 16.6% |
| Region 11: Lower South | 14.8% | 14.4% |

*Difference is significant at $p \leq .05$

Table 10 — Trends in the Prevalence of Drug Problems: Texas Adults, 1996 and 2000

| | 1996 | 2000 |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|
| Total | | |
| All Adults | 4.1% | 5.2%** |
| Age | | |
| Age 18-24 | 13.0% | 17.0%* |
| Age 25-34 | 6.1% | 6.5% |
| Age 35+ | 1.1% | 1.7%** |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 6.0% | 7.0% |
| Female | 2.3% | 3.5%** |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| Anglo | 4.1% | 4.8% |
| African American | 4.8% | 6.2% |
| Hispanic | 3.6% | 5.6%** |
| Region | | |
| Region 1: High Plains | 2.1% | 3.6% |
| Region 2: Northwest | 1.9% | 3.1% |
| Region 3: Metroplex | 5.6% | 4.9% |
| Region 4: Upper East | 2.7% | 5.0% |
| Region 5: Southeast | 3.5% | 3.3% |
| Region 6: Gulf Coast | 3.8% | 5.9%* |
| Region 7: Central | 6.0% | 6.2% |
| Region 8: Upper South | 4.3% | 6.2% |
| Region 9: West | 3.3% | 2.5% |
| Region 10: Upper Rio Grande | 2.4% | 5.2%* |
| Region 11: Lower South | 1.7% | 4.3%* |

*Difference is significant at $p \leq .05$

**Difference is significant at $p \leq .01$

Metropolitan Area Estimates

Estimates of drug and alcohol prevalence were also made for the state’s six largest state metropolitan areas: Austin, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio. These areas represent about 59 percent of the state’s adult population. The counties included in each of these metropolitan areas are listed in Appendix G.

Figure 13 summarizes the prevalence of heavy alcohol and illicit drug use and of substance-related problems for each of the metropolitan areas and for the non-metropolitan areas as a whole.⁶ (Table G1 in Appendix G presents this information in more detail.)

In general, the six metro areas had a higher prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug use, and of alcohol-

The Austin area had the highest rates of drug use and abuse.

and drug-related problems, than the other areas of the state. Among the six metro areas, the Austin area had the highest rates of illicit drug use and problems, and Austin and San Antonio had the highest rates of heavy alcohol use and alcohol problems.

While illicit drug use increased for the state as a whole since 1996, the rate of increase was much faster for Austin, Houston, Fort Worth, and El Paso, while the rate of increase was slower than the state average for San Antonio. Illicit drug use actually declined slightly since 1996 for Dallas. Rates of alco-

hol- and drug-related problems decreased or grew more slowly than for the state as a whole in Austin, Dallas and Fort Worth, but increased more than average in Houston, El Paso and San Antonio.

Even within areas classified as metropolitan because of their proximity to a large city, respondents could live in suburban or rural neighborhoods as well, and this residence was associated with different levels of substance use. As compared to residents of cities or suburbs, those who lived in rural areas had a lower prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug use and of substance-related problems, as Table 11 shows. Respondents living in suburban areas had the highest rate of alcohol use. Urban and suburban use of illicit drugs was similar, but urban residents had a higher prevalence of drug-related problems than suburban or rural residents.

Interestingly, heavy alcohol use and alcohol-related problems declined in rural areas between 1996 and 2000, while increasing or remaining stable in urban and suburban areas. At the same time, the level of illicit drug use and drug problems increased in rural as well as urban areas.

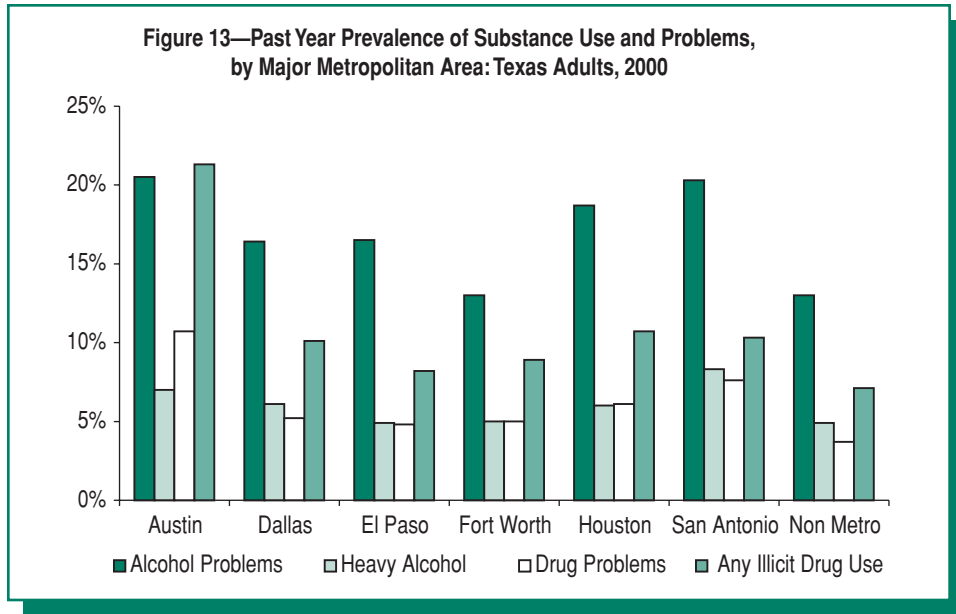


Table 11 — Past Year Prevalence of Alcohol, Illicit Drugs, and Substance-Related Problems, by Residence: Texas Adults, 2000

| | Urban | Suburb | Rural |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Alcohol Use | 65.7% | 71.5% | 60.7% |
| Heavy Alcohol Use | 5.7% | 6.7% | 4.3% |
| Illicit Drug Use | 10.8% | 9.1% | 7.1% |
| Alcohol Problems | 17.0% | 17.0% | 11.5% |
| Drug Problems | 6.0% | 4.4% | 4.2% |

Residential Instability

Respondents who had moved one or more times during the past five years were more likely than those who had not moved to have alcohol or drug problems. While 12 percent of adults who had not moved in the past five years had a past-year substance problem, 17 percent of those who had moved once and 27 percent of those who had moved more than once had a substance problem. Those adults who had moved into Texas from another state were even more likely to have a substance problem than those who had moved within Texas, as Table 12 shows.

Table 12 — Percentage of Adults With Substance-Related Problems, by Residential Mobility Status: Texas Adults, 2000

| | |
|--|-------|
| Did not move within past 5 years | 11.7% |
| Moved once within Texas | 16.6% |
| Moved once from out of state | 24.8% |
| Moved more than once within Texas | 26.7% |
| Moved more than once from out of state | 33.8% |

Adults who were born in the United States were slightly more likely (18 percent) than those born elsewhere (11 percent) to have a past-year substance problem.

-
- ¹ For further details about these measures, see Lynn Wallisch, *1993 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* (Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1994).
- ² In 1994, the fourth edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual* was issued, which defined substance dependence in a slightly different way. Using this definition would have resulted in a somewhat lower estimate of dependence than using the DSM-III-R definition, notably 3.8 percent for alcohol dependence and 2.2 percent for drug dependence. The DSM-III-R definitions were used in this study to maintain comparability with previous TCADA surveys.
- ³ To disentangle the concurrent associations between these socio-demographic variables and substance problems, multivariate logistic regression analyses were also performed. These regressions looked at the simultaneous effect of several factors on the probability of having alcohol or drug problems; these factors included gender, race/ethnicity, age, region, income, education, and marital status. This analysis suggested that the probability of having alcohol problems was greatest among respondents who were young, unmarried, male, Anglo or Hispanic (as compared to African American), of higher income, and who lived in the Gulf Coast or Upper South Texas. The strongest factors associated with drug problems were being male, young, unmarried, and having a lower income.
- ⁴ See Jane Carlisle Maxwell, *Substance Abuse Trends in Texas: December 2000* (Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 2001).
- ⁵ These numbers are based on census figures showing 14,965,061 adults aged 18 or older in Texas in 2000 (US Census 2000, www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/dp1/2kh48.pdf).
- ⁶ For purposes of comparison, in this report the population residing in other areas of the state was considered non-metro, recognizing that there are other areas (e.g. Brownsville-Harlingen, Longview-Marshall, McAllen-Edinburg, Odessa-Midland, and Wichita Falls) that are also considered to be metropolitan. Estimates for these areas can be found in the subregional estimates presented in Appendix E.

Treatment Experience and Current Needs

Previous Treatment Experience

All respondents who had ever used alcohol or another drug (90 percent of all adults) were asked if they had ever received treatment or counseling for their use of either substance. About 4.1 percent of adults who had ever drunk alcohol or used another drug had received some kind of treatment or counseling for it, and an additional 4.6 percent had attended a self-help group, such as Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous, because they thought they might have a problem with drugs or alcohol.

Among those who had received any substance abuse treatment, about 64 percent reported that they had successfully completed treatment, and an additional 8 percent were currently still in treatment.

About 24 percent had dropped out of their treatment program for reasons such as a problem with the program (6 percent), boredom (7 percent), inability to afford treatment (2 percent), or relapse (5 percent).

About 2 percent of respondents said that they had wanted treatment at some time during their lives but did not receive it. The most important reasons given for not getting treatment were not being able to afford it or being denied coverage by their insurance, not knowing where to go, and not having any treatment available near their home. Other reasons included transportation difficulties, lack of childcare, and being denied admission into a program.

Current Treatment Needs

Several factors are taken into account when determining the relative need for state-funded adult substance treatment among different groups and in different regions. In addition to the proportion of adults who have substance-related problems, TCADA also considers motivation for treatment and the inability to pay for it.¹

When using these data to estimate the need for treatment, individuals were considered “medically indigent” and thereby probably in need of state-funded services if they met one of the following criteria: (a) they had no medical insurance or they had a city/county health card; (b) they received Medicaid or other public assistance; or (c) their household income was less than \$10,000 per year. About 30 percent of the adult population was considered medically indigent according to these criteria.²

To determine motivation for treatment, survey respondents who had reported any substance problems within the past year were asked, *“If you could afford it and it was reasonably convenient for you to get*

to, would you be interested in receiving drug or alcohol treatment now or in the near future?” About 14 percent of adults who had substance problems said they would be interested in treatment.

The need for publicly funded treatment was then calculated as the number of adults who had an alcohol- or drug-related problem (abuse or dependence), who were medically indigent, and who desired treatment at this time. Table 13 shows these percentages.

On the basis of these assumptions, TCADA estimates that in 2000 there were about 131,700 Texas adults, or 0.9 percent of the adult population living in households, who needed, wanted and were eligible for publicly funded treatment. In fiscal year 2000, some 32,363 adults received substance abuse treatment in facilities funded by TCADA;³ this means that only about 25 percent of the adult population in need is currently being served.

Table 13 — Components of Substance Abuse Treatment Needs Estimates: Texas Adults, 2000

| | % of Adult Population | % of Population with Substance Problems | % of Medically Indigent Population with Substance Problems |
|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| Substance problem | 17.5% | * | * |
| Medically indigent | 30.3% | 34.4% | * |
| Desire treatment | 1.9% | 10.6% | 14.5% |
| Total of those who have substance problems, are medically indigent, and desire treatment | 0.9% | 5.0% | |

Outpatient treatment on a weekly or twice-a-week basis was by far the kind of treatment that would be most strongly preferred by those who said they would be interested in treatment now (60 percent), followed by daily outpatient treatment (17 percent), and inpatient treatment in a hospital or residential treatment facility (13 percent). A small number (2 percent) volunteered that they would prefer Alcoholics Anonymous or some other kind of sup-

port group, and 7 percent said they did not know what kind of treatment they would prefer.⁴

Respondents who had reported having one or more alcohol or drug problems in the past year were also asked whether they had ever discussed their use of alcohol or drugs with their doctors. About 23 percent of these respondents had done so and most (80 percent) said that their doctor had provided helpful advice or guidance to them about it.

Knowledge of Treatment Resources

All respondents were asked whether, if they wanted to receive drug or alcohol treatment for themselves or a family member, they would know whom to contact or where to go, and 68 percent of them said that they would. Even among respondents who said that they had once wished to receive treatment but did not know where to go, two-thirds of them reported that they now knew this information. Among those who were motivated to receive treatment now, some 76 percent said they knew where to go or whom to contact.

¹ Other factors, such as the population size, number of single parent households, drug arrests, rate of unemployment, and the proportion of the population living in rural areas, are also taken into account, but these data do not come from the survey.

² Beyond those considered medically indigent, another 7 percent stated that they believed that their health insurance would not cover substance abuse treatment.

³ Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Fiscal Year 2000 Agency Performance Measures, Fourth Quarter Report*, October 2, 2000, Austin, TX.

⁴ The option of a self-help group was not asked about specifically in the list of potential responses read; however, respondents were able to answer “Other” and to specify a kind of treatment not asked about. In the 1996 survey, in which self-help groups were listed as one possible option, about 50 percent of those who said they desired treatment chose them as a preferred modality.

Related Problems

Mental Health Disorders

There is considerable evidence that substance use and abuse are associated with emotional or psychological distress, particularly with depression and anxiety.¹ The National Comorbidity Study² found that the rate of substance problems among individuals in the general population who had a mental disorder was twice as high as the rate among those with no mental disorder; conversely, the rate of mental disorders in those with a substance problem was also about double the rate of those without substance problems. Psychiatric illness may be a risk factor for substance abuse or may develop as a result of chronic substance abuse. Individuals with both mental illness and substance abuse face particular challenges to recovery.³

It is difficult to get an accurate assessment of a person's mental health with the few questions allotted on a survey devoted to measuring other things. The present survey was not able to ask a full battery of questions that would have allowed a more accurate diagnosis of psychiatric disorders. However, the questions asked permit assessment of a possible mental health-related problem among respondents and its co-occurrence with substance problems.

Respondents to the Texas survey were asked first whether they considered their emotional or psycho-

logical health to be *excellent, very good, good, fair* or *poor*. Overall, most individuals rated their mental health as good to excellent. About 13 percent said their mental health was only fair or poor. About 30 percent of the adults who said that their mental health was only fair or poor had seen a health professional for their psychological problems within the past year. Questions about mental health were not asked in the 1996 statewide adult survey but had been asked in the 1993 survey. At that time, about 8 percent of adults rated their mental health as fair or poor, and 39 percent of those adults had visited a mental health professional for their problems.

All respondents were also asked several questions about symptoms of depression and anxiety that they may have experienced in the past year.⁴ Although none of these questions can be used to generate clinical diagnoses of depression, anxiety or other mental disorders, they can be used to provide relative contrasts between respondents, such as between respondents with and without substance abuse. According to the criteria described in Appendix H, 20.9 percent of the respondents had a psychological disorder of some kind.⁵

Mental Health Problems Among Adults with Substance Problems

Adults who had substance abuse problems, and particularly those who were dependent on drugs, were more likely to report symptoms of mental health problems. While 18 percent of adults with no substance problems had mental health symptoms, some 24 percent of those who abused substances, and 49 percent of those who were dependent on substances, had such symptoms. Looked at the other way, individuals who had mental health problems

were almost twice as likely (28 percent) as those who did not have mental health problems (15 percent) to have a substance use disorder, primarily substance dependence. Tables H1 and H2 in Appendix H presents these relationships in more detail.

In total, about 5.8 percent of Texas adults, or approximately 868,000 people, can be considered to have had problems with both substances and their mental health within the past year.

Problem Gambling

Numerous studies have shown that problem gambling occurs more frequently than average among individuals who also abuse substances.⁶ Problem gambling not only has adverse effects in itself but also can complicate recovery from substance abuse problems.

In this study, adults were asked whether they had bet within the past year on the Texas Lottery and on several other gambling activities, and whether during that year they had experienced problems related to their gambling. The questions used to assess the prevalence of gambling and gambling problems are listed in Appendix H.

Some 54 percent of adults said they had played lottery games in the past year, 6 percent had bet or spent money on bingo, 6 percent on horse or greyhound racing, 21 percent on slot machines or video poker machines, and 16 percent had gambled on other activities, such as sports bets, office pools, card or dice games, and games of skill.⁷ Overall, about 63 percent of adults had gambled on any of the activities asked about, and about 36 percent had gambled on an activity other than the lottery. It should be noted that the percentage who had gam-

bled in the past year would likely be higher if a more extensive list of activities had been asked about.

Respondents who had gambled during the past year on any activity were asked six questions drawn from the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) that indicate possible problem gambling behavior.⁸ Because these questions represent only a subset of the full SOGS screen, it was not possible to make a formal diagnosis of problem or pathological gambling. Conventionally, individuals who report three or more out of 20 SOGS symptoms are considered problem gamblers and those who report five or more symptoms are considered probable pathological gamblers. Using the reduced set of questions would most likely result in an underestimate of problem gambling because many individuals who would score as problem gamblers according to other criteria would not be caught by these six questions alone. Therefore, in this study, adults who reported two or more of the six gambling problem symptoms asked about were considered to be problem gamblers. About 3.3 percent of adults would thus be considered past-year problem gamblers, about the same percentage found in the 1995 TCADA gambling survey.⁹

Co-occurrence of Gambling and Substance Problems

As has been found in other research, including previous TCADA surveys, individuals who had a substance problem were more likely than others to have a gambling problem and vice versa. While 3.3 percent of all adults were problem gamblers, 8.3 percent of those with an alcohol problem and

Individuals who had a substance problem were more likely than others to have a gambling problem and vice versa.

10.5 percent of those with a drug problem were problem gamblers. Similarly, substance problems were significantly higher among problem gamblers (46 percent) than among those without such problems

(17 percent). The high degree of comorbidity between gambling problems and drug or alcohol problems suggests that it is important to screen for and address both of these disorders in prevention and treatment planning.

Multiple Problems

Multiple problems are not uncommon among people entering treatment or among the general population. The National Comorbidity Study estimated that about 48 percent of the general population of American adults had a lifetime mental health or substance use disorder and of these, more than half had more than one disorder. That is, a total of 27 percent of the general population, according to that survey, has had a lifetime history of comorbidity.¹⁰

Comorbidity complicates recovery from addictions and presents challenges to treatment planning. Therefore, it is important to know the extent of multiple disorders in the population to plan for the appropriate services needed.

About 34 percent of Texas adults, or some 5 million individuals, had a past-year problem with either substances, gambling, or mental health. As Table 14 shows, almost 27 percent had a single addiction or

About 34 percent of Texas adults, or some 5 million individuals, had a past-year problem with either substances, gambling, or mental health.

type of problem (11 percent had a substance problem, 15 percent had a mental health problem, and 1 percent had a gambling problem). The remaining 7 percent had some combination of problems with substances, mental health, and

gambling (5 percent had a problem with substances and mental health, 1 percent had a problem with substances and gambling, and 0.5 percent had a problem with gambling and mental health). Another 1 percent had a problem with all three disorders.

Table 14 — Multiple Problems or Disorders Among Texas Adults, 2000: Percentage and Number

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|------------------|
| No disorder | 66.3% | 9,921,835 adults |
| Single disorder | 26.8% | 4,010,636 adults |
| Substances only | 11.0% | |
| Mental health only | 14.6% | |
| Gambling only | 1.2% | |
| Dual disorder | 6.3% | 942,799 adults |
| Substances/mental health | 5.1% | |
| Substances/gambling | 0.7% | |
| Gambling/mental health | 0.5% | |
| Triple disorder | 0.7% | 104,755 adults |

¹ Darrell A. Regier, et al. Comorbidity of mental disorders with alcohol and other drug abuse. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 264(1990): 2511-2518; Sandra A. Brown et al. Alcoholism and affective disorder: Clinical course of depressive symptoms, *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 152(1995): 45-52; S. Sacks et al. Modified therapeutic community for mentally ill chemical abusers: Background; influences; program description; preliminary findings. *Substance Use and Misuse*, 32 (1997): 1217-1259; SAMHSA, *Mental Health Estimates from the 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, Advance Report Number 15 (Rockville, MD: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, 1996).

² R. Kessler et al. Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of DSM-III-R psychiatric disorders in the United States: Results from the National Comorbidity Survey. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 51 (1994): 8-19.

- ³ Alexandre B. Laudet et al. Recovery challenges among dually diagnosed individuals. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 18 (2000): 321-329; Michael T. Lynskey, The comorbidity of alcohol dependence and affective disorders: Treatment implications. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 52 (1998): 201-209.
- ⁴ Details about these questions are provided in Appendix H.
- ⁵ In the United States, up to 24 percent of adults have experienced a mental disorder during the preceding year (See Self-reported frequent mental distress among adults – United States, 1993-1996. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 47(1998): 325-331). The National Comorbidity Study found that about 30 percent of individuals in the general population reported at least one past-year mental health disorder, including substance abuse.
- ⁶ H. Lesieur, Pathological gambling, work, and employee assistance. *Journal of Employee Assistance Research* 1 (1992): 32-62.
- ⁷ These percentages are similar to those reported for all US adults in the 1998 *National Gambling Impact and Behavior Study* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center et al., 1999), which found rates of past-year participation of 52 percent for the lottery, 6 percent for bingo, 7 percent for racing, and 29 percent for any casino game.
- ⁸ For more information about this instrument, see Lynn Wallisch, *Gambling in Texas: 1995 Surveys of Adult and Adolescent Gambling Behavior* (Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, 1996).
- ⁹ In the 1995 Survey of Adult Gambling Behavior, this subset of six questions would have caught only 56 percent of those who were identified as problem or pathological gamblers based on their responses to the full 20-questions SOGS.
- ¹⁰ See footnote 2. The National Comorbidity Survey did not assess problem gambling, which would probably have pushed that figure even higher.

Conclusion

The 2000 statewide household survey of alcohol and other drug use among Texas adults showed results similar to years past with some important exceptions.

Past-year use of tobacco has risen steadily among adults younger than 25, from 30 percent in 1988 to 46 percent in 2000. Since 1996, it has risen by more than five percentage points among this age group. Apparently, it is not the percentage of young adults who have ever tried smoking that has changed over the past four years, but rather the percentage of smokers who have been unable to quit. In 1996, 40 percent of young adults who had ever smoked had given up the habit; in 2000, only 31 percent of young smokers had done so. This finding suggests that, while it is important to prevent youth from beginning to smoke, efforts to encourage smokers to quit should not be neglected either. The recent decrease in tobacco use seen among secondary students¹ is an encouraging sign that the upward trend among young adults may start leveling off.

After a rise in heavy alcohol use between 1993 and 1996 (from 4 to 5.3 percent), heavy drinking has remained relatively stable in 2000, at 5.7 percent, a non-significant increase from four years ago. As in previous years, men were significantly more likely than women to report heavy alcohol use, and those under age 25 were much more likely than those over age 35 to drink heavily. In terms of alcohol-related problems, 15.7 percent of Texas adults queried in the survey reported problems with alcohol, not a significant change from 1996.

Illicit drug use has also risen significantly in Texas, as it has nationally. The increase was apparent in all age groups, especially among the youngest adults, among whom past year drug use rose from 22 percent in 1996 to 28 percent in 2000.²

This trend was driven not only by an increase in marijuana use, as in previous years, but by increases not previously seen in the use of uppers, downers, and opiates other than heroin. Opiates include drugs such as codeine tablets, Tylenol with codeine, cough syrup and hydrocodone. Among young adults, for

example, opiate use rose from less than 1 percent in 1988 and 1993 to 2 percent in 1996 and to more than 6 percent in 2000. A dramatic increase in the use of drugs in these categories was also observed nationally between 1996 and 1999.³

The increase in illicit drug use underlies an increase in adults reporting drug-related problems: 4.1 percent reported problems in 1996 and 5.2 percent in 2000. This increase in problem drug use has been concentrated among women, younger adults, Hispanics, and residents of the Gulf Coast (Region 6), Upper Rio Grande (Region 10) and Lower South Texas (Region 11). More than half of all past-year drug users reported having at least one drug-related problem. In addition, drug users tend to have problems with alcohol as well. Some 64 percent who reported drug-related problems also reported alcohol-related problems.

After alcohol, cocaine use accounts for the largest number of admissions to publicly funded substance treatment programs. This survey confirmed that cocaine was the drug most likely to result in substance-related problems. High proportions of users also reported problems with psychedelics/hallucinogens and opiates other than heroin. Among injecting drug users in the survey, 46 percent or some 105,000 individuals knowingly or unknowingly shared a needle with another user, placing themselves at risk of infection with HIV, hepatitis, and other blood-borne diseases.

Although relatively small percentages of adults reported substance-related problems (12 percent with alcohol problems, 2 percent with drug problems, and 3 percent who reported problems with both alcohol and drugs), those percentages translate into large numbers of adults who may need substance abuse intervention or treatment. Using 2000 population figures,⁴ TCADA estimates that 1.8 million Texas adults have at least one alcohol-related problem, an additional 277,000 have drug-related prob-

After alcohol, cocaine use accounted for the largest numbers admitted to publicly funded substance treatment programs.

TCADA estimates that 1.8 million Texas adults have at least one alcohol-related problem, an additional 227,000 have drug-related problems, and another 495,000 have both alcohol- and drug-related problems.

lems, and another 495,000 have both alcohol- and drug-related problems.

As the state agency responsible for planning substance abuse treatment, TCADA estimates that there were about 132,000 Texas adults or 0.9 percent of the population who needed, wanted, and were eligible for publicly-funded treatment in 2000. While this number

is slightly lower than that estimated in 1996,⁵ it still indicates that only about 25 percent of the population in need was receiving treatment in 2000. These numbers point to a large gap between the number of adults who need substance abuse treatment and the agency's ability to provide those services.

Although there is a large unmet need for substance abuse treatment, current research shows that treatment works.⁶ Not only does substance treatment reduce disability and improve the quality of life for those treated, but also it can save society potentially millions of dollars by reducing the legal, criminal justice, health, and lost productivity costs associated with substance abuse.

The 2000 survey also showed that about 7 percent of the population, or more than 1 million adults, had dual or triple disorders involving substance abuse, mental illness, or problem gambling. Dually-diagnosed individuals are considered a priority population for substance abuse treatment. TCADA currently collaborates with the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to develop, fund, and implement treatment for people with co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse through pilot programs. TCADA also funds a 24-hour statewide gambling problem helpline, (800) 742-0443, to provide crisis intervention, information, and referrals for those with gambling-related problems.

Another priority population is comprised of substance abusers who are now or who have been in the criminal justice system. The TCADA surveys of inmates in prisons and state jails show that the majority of them have substance abuse problems. Even within the population of adults living in households, as surveyed in the present study, those who had ever spent more than one night in a jail or prison were far more likely to have a problem with alcohol (37 percent as compared to 13 percent of those who had never been incarcerated) or drugs (17 percent versus 4 percent).

Adult substance abuse also has a great potential impact on children. This survey showed that 40 percent of adults who had an alcohol or drug problem currently had primary care responsibilities for a child under 18, and about 3 percent of women who had a substance problem were currently pregnant. More than one-third of those adults with substance problems who had dependent children were not currently married, which means they were likely to be parenting by themselves. This situation could pose particular challenges to obtaining treatment, such as limited finances or difficulties obtaining childcare. About one-quarter of the adults with dependent children who said they had tried but failed to get treatment for their substance problems said that a reason was that they could not get or could not afford childcare.

Pregnant substance abusers and women with children or women of childbearing years are included among the priority populations identified by federal and state mandates. Estimates from the 2000 survey indicate that there are about 19,600 pregnant substance abusers, 354,000 substance-abusing women with children under the age of 18, and another 358,400 substance-abusing women of childbearing age who do not currently have dependent children. TCADA currently funds specialized female services for pregnant women and women with dependent children, as well as programs for children in high-risk environments.

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- ¹ Liang Y. Liu and Jane C. Maxwell, *2000 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12* (Austin, TX: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse).
 - ² Among adults aged 18 to 25 nationally, illicit drug use rose from 27 percent in 1996 to 30 percent in 1999. National figures were not available for 2000. (SAMHSA, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1996* (Rockville, MD: Office of Applied Studies, 1998) and SAMHSA, *Summary of Findings from the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: Office of Applied Studies, 2000).
 - ³ For example, among young adults the non-medical use of psychotherapeutics (pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives) rose from 6.7 percent in 1996 to 10 percent in 1999 (same source as in footnote 2).
 - ⁴ 14,965,061 adults aged 18 and older in Texas (US Census 2000).
 - ⁵ Slight decreases occurred in all three components of need-problem prevalence, medical indigence, and motivation for treatment. The most dramatic decrease was in motivation for treatment

among substance abusers who were medically indigent (motivation among those not medically indigent did not change very much). Because there is some evidence that those who are medically indigent are less likely to deny their substance problems than those not indigent, their lower motivation for treatment suggests that they may not be aware of their options and that special outreach efforts may be needed among this population.

It is also plausible that this apparent decline in motivation is due to the slight change between 1996 and 2000 in the wording of the question used to assess motivation.

- ⁶ See *The National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study Highlights*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Office of Evaluation Scientific Analysis, and Synthesis, DHHS Publication No. (SMA) 97-3159, 1997. See also the December 1997 issue of *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, which contains nine articles about the Drug Abuse Outcome Study, a research project funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Appendix A: Regions and Subregions of Texas

Regions and Subregions of Texas

Region 1: High Plains

Subregion 1a: Panhandle

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Armstrong | Hemphill |
| Briscoe | Hutchinson |
| Carson | Lipscomb |
| Castro | Moore |
| Childress | Ochiltree |
| Collingsworth | Oldham |
| Dallam | Parmer |
| Deaf Smith | Potter |
| Donley | Randall |
| Gray | Roberts |
| Hall | Sherman |
| Hansford | Swisher |
| Hartley | Wheeler |

Subregion 1b: South Plains

| | |
|---------|---------|
| Bailey | King |
| Cochran | Lamb |
| Crosby | Lubbock |
| Dickens | Lynn |
| Floyd | Motley |
| Garza | Terry |
| Hale | Yoakum |
| Hockley | |

Region 2: Northwest

Subregion 2a: North Texas

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| Archer | Jack |
| Baylor | Montague |
| Clay | Wichita |
| Cottle | Wilbarger |
| Foard | Young |
| Hardeman | |

Subregion 2b: West Central Texas

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Brown | Mitchell |
| Callahan | Nolan |
| Coleman | Runnels |
| Comanche | Scurry |
| Eastland | Shackelford |

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| Fisher | Stephens |
| Haskell | Stonewall |
| Jones | Taylor |
| Kent | Throckmorton |
| Knox | |

Region 3: Metroplex

Subregion 3a: North Central Texas (Dallas)

| | |
|--------|----------|
| Collin | Hunt |
| Dallas | Kaufman |
| Denton | Navarro |
| Ellis | Rockwall |

Subregion 3b: North Central Texas (Fort Worth)

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| Erath | Parker |
| Hood | Somervell |
| Johnson | Tarrant |
| Palo Pinto | Wise |

Subregion 3c: Texoma

| | |
|--------|---------|
| Cooke | Grayson |
| Fannin | |

Region 4: Upper East

Subregion 4a: North East Texas

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| Bowie | Lamar |
| Cass | Morris |
| Delta | Red River |
| Franklin | Titus |
| Hopkins | |

Subregion 4b: East Texas (Longview)

| | |
|----------|--------|
| Camp | Panola |
| Gregg | Rusk |
| Harrison | Upshur |
| Marion | |

Subregion 4c: East Texas (Tyler)

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Anderson | Smith |
| Cherokee | Van Zandt |
| Henderson | Wood |
| Rains | |

Region 5: Southeast

Subregion 5a: Deep East Texas

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Angelina | Sabine |
| Houston | San Augustine |
| Jasper | San Jacinto |
| Nacogdoches | Shelby |
| Newton | Trinity |
| Polk | Tyler |

Subregion 5b: South East Texas

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| Hardin | Orange |
| Jefferson | |

Region 6: Gulf Coast

Subregion 6a: Gulf Coast (Houston)

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Austin | Liberty |
| Chambers | Montgomery |
| Colorado | Walker |
| Fort Bend | Waller |
| Harris | Wharton |

Subregion 6b: Gulf Coast (Galveston)

Galveston

Subregion 6c: Gulf Coast (Angleton-Bay City)

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| Brazoria | Matagorda |
|----------|-----------|

Region 7: Central Texas

Subregion 7a: Capital

| | |
|----------|------------|
| Bastrop | Hays |
| Blanco | Lee |
| Burnet | Llano |
| Caldwell | Travis |
| Fayette | Williamson |

Subregion 7b: Central Texas

| | |
|----------|----------|
| Bell | Milam |
| Coryell | Mills |
| Hamilton | San Saba |
| Lampasas | |

Subregion 7c: Heart of Texas

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Bosque | Hill |
| Falls | Limestone |
| Freestone | McLennan |

Subregion 7d: Brazos Valley

| | |
|----------|------------|
| Brazos | Madison |
| Burleson | Robertson |
| Grimes | Washington |
| Leon | |

Region 8: Upper South

Subregion 8a: Alamo

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Atascosa | Guadalupe |
| Bandera | Karnes |
| Bexar | Kendall |
| Comal | Kerr |
| Frio | Medina |
| Gillespie | Wilson |

Subregion 8b: Golden Crescent

| | |
|----------|----------|
| Calhoun | Jackson |
| DeWitt | Lavaca |
| Goliad | Victoria |
| Gonzales | |

Subregion 8c: Middle Rio Grande

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| Dimmit | Real |
| Edwards | Uvalde |
| Kinney | Val Verde |
| La Salle | Zavala |
| Maverick | |

Region 9: West Texas*Subregion 9a: Concho Valley*

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Coke | McCulloch |
| Concho | Menard |
| Crockett | Reagan |
| Glasscock | Schleicher |
| Irion | Sterling |
| Kimble | Sutton |
| Mason | Tom Green |

Subregion 9b: Permian Basin

| | |
|---------|---------|
| Andrews | Martin |
| Borden | Midland |
| Crane | Pecos |
| Dawson | Reeves |
| Ector | Terrell |
| Gaines | Upton |
| Howard | Ward |
| Loving | Winkler |

Region 10: Upper Rio Grande

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Brewster | Hudspeth |
| Culberson | Jeff Davis |
| El Paso | Presidio |

Region 11: Lower South*Subregion 11a: Coastal Bend*

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| Aransas | Kleberg |
| Bee | Live Oak |
| Brooks | McMullen |
| Duval | Nueces |
| Jim Wells | Refugio |
| Kenedy | San Patricio |

Subregion 11b: South Texas

| | |
|----------|--------|
| Jim Hogg | Webb |
| Starr | Zapata |

Subregion 11c: Lower Rio Grande

Valley (McAllen-Edinburg)
Hidalgo

Subregion 11d: Lower Rio Grande

Valley (Harlingen-Brownsville)
Cameron Willacy

Appendix B: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use

Table B1: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: All Texas Adults, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 69.8% | 24.5% | 4.4% | 40.9% | 30.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 66.6% | 35.2% | 10.7% | 20.7% | 33.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 67.0% | 26.5% | 5.9% | 34.6% | 33.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 71.7% | 21.1% | 2.3% | 48.3% | 28.3% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 89.4% | 50.3% | 15.4% | 23.7% | 10.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 87.4% | 58.8% | 17.2% | 11.4% | 12.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 92.9% | 59.8% | 16.8% | 16.3% | 7.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 88.5% | 44.5% | 14.4% | 29.6% | 11.5% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 36.7% | 4.3% | 2.8% | 29.7% | 63.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 47.4% | 13.3% | 8.7% | 25.4% | 52.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 44.6% | 5.5% | 3.4% | 35.7% | 55.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 31.0% | 1.5% | 1.1% | 28.4% | 69.0% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 4.0% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 3.7% | 96.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 5.6% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 4.3% | 94.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 6.4% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 5.9% | 93.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.7% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 2.6% | 97.3% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 11.7% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 9.8% | 88.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.0% | 2.1% | 3.3% | 9.7% | 85.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 15.7% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 12.9% | 84.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 9.3% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 8.6% | 90.7% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 2.4% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 2.0% | 97.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 2.8% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 1.8% | 97.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.6% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 3.0% | 96.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.9% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 1.7% | 98.1% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 11.8% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 9.8% | 88.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.3% | 2.2% | 3.3% | 9.8% | 84.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 15.8% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 13.0% | 84.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 9.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 8.6% | 90.6% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 12.4% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 10.5% | 87.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 14.9% | 3.3% | 2.8% | 8.7% | 85.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 14.8% | 1.1% | 1.8% | 11.9% | 85.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 10.9% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 10.4% | 89.1% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 6.9% | 0.6% | 1.2% | 5.1% | 93.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 11.8% | 2.2% | 4.3% | 5.2% | 88.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 7.0% | 0.9% | 1.7% | 4.3% | 93.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 5.7% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 5.3% | 94.3% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 1.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1.1% | 98.8% |
| Adults 18-24 | 2.2% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 1.7% | 97.8% |
| Adults 25-34 | 0.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 99.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 98.9% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 4.4% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 2.9% | 95.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 12.4% | 2.0% | 4.4% | 6.0% | 87.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 4.4% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 2.8% | 95.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.4% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 2.1% | 97.6% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 11.7% | 0.6% | 1.2% | 9.9% | 88.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 20.0% | 3.2% | 4.8% | 12.0% | 80.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 16.5% | 0.5% | 1.2% | 14.8% | 83.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 7.7% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 7.4% | 92.3% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 39.6% | 5.7% | 3.7% | 30.2% | 60.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 52.0% | 17.4% | 10.7% | 23.9% | 48.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 48.4% | 7.6% | 4.6% | 36.1% | 51.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 33.0% | 2.0% | 1.6% | 29.5% | 67.0% |

Table B2: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Male Adults, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 75.7% | 28.1% | 5.0% | 42.7% | 24.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 69.5% | 40.5% | 10.3% | 18.7% | 30.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 72.0% | 31.4% | 6.8% | 33.8% | 28.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 78.9% | 23.3% | 2.7% | 52.9% | 21.1% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 93.6% | 59.3% | 13.5% | 20.9% | 6.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 88.4% | 65.6% | 14.0% | 8.8% | 11.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 95.0% | 70.0% | 12.4% | 12.6% | 5.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 94.4% | 53.0% | 13.8% | 27.6% | 5.6% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 43.6% | 6.1% | 3.1% | 34.4% | 56.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 51.1% | 17.9% | 9.0% | 24.2% | 48.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 49.5% | 7.1% | 3.1% | 39.3% | 50.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 39.1% | 2.5% | 1.5% | 35.0% | 60.9% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 5.9% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 5.3% | 94.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 6.4% | 0.7% | 1.2% | 4.5% | 93.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 8.2% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 7.4% | 91.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 4.9% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 4.7% | 95.1% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 15.1% | 1.3% | 1.5% | 12.3% | 84.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 17.4% | 2.9% | 4.0% | 10.5% | 82.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 18.5% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 14.5% | 81.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 13.1% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 11.9% | 86.9% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 3.3% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 2.6% | 96.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 3.5% | 0.3% | 1.2% | 2.0% | 96.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 4.3% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 3.5% | 95.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.8% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 2.4% | 97.2% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 15.1% | 1.4% | 1.6% | 12.1% | 84.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 17.5% | 3.1% | 3.9% | 10.5% | 82.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 18.4% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 14.3% | 81.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 13.1% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 11.7% | 86.9% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 14.5% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 12.4% | 85.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.8% | 3.5% | 3.4% | 8.9% | 84.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 15.7% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 13.2% | 84.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 13.7% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 13.1% | 86.3% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 8.8% | 0.9% | 1.5% | 6.5% | 91.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 14.4% | 3.0% | 5.9% | 5.5% | 85.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 7.7% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 4.9% | 92.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 7.8% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 7.4% | 92.2% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 1.8% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1.6% | 98.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 2.8% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 2.2% | 97.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 98.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.8% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 98.2% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 6.1% | 0.7% | 1.4% | 4.0% | 93.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 16.1% | 2.9% | 5.7% | 7.5% | 83.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 5.5% | 0.7% | 1.1% | 3.7% | 94.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 3.7% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 3.2% | 96.3% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 15.4% | 1.0% | 1.8% | 12.6% | 84.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 24.1% | 4.5% | 6.3% | 13.3% | 75.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 20.7% | 1.0% | 2.0% | 17.7% | 79.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 10.8% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 10.2% | 89.2% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 46.7% | 7.9% | 3.9% | 34.8% | 53.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 56.7% | 22.9% | 11.1% | 22.7% | 43.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 53.3% | 9.4% | 4.1% | 39.9% | 46.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 41.2% | 3.2% | 2.0% | 36.0% | 58.8% |

Table B3: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Female Adults, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 64.3% | 21.2% | 3.9% | 39.2% | 35.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 63.5% | 29.6% | 11.1% | 22.8% | 36.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 62.0% | 21.5% | 5.0% | 35.5% | 38.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 65.3% | 19.2% | 1.9% | 44.3% | 34.7% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 85.4% | 41.9% | 17.3% | 26.3% | 14.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 86.3% | 51.6% | 20.6% | 14.0% | 13.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 90.9% | 49.4% | 21.3% | 20.1% | 9.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 83.2% | 36.9% | 15.0% | 31.3% | 16.8% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 30.3% | 2.5% | 2.4% | 25.3% | 69.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 43.5% | 8.5% | 8.4% | 26.6% | 56.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 39.6% | 4.0% | 3.6% | 32.0% | 60.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 23.8% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 22.5% | 76.2% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 2.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 2.1% | 97.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 4.7% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 4.1% | 95.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 4.5% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 4.4% | 95.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 0.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 99.1% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 8.5% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 7.5% | 91.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 12.5% | 1.1% | 2.5% | 8.8% | 87.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 12.9% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 11.4% | 87.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 6.0% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 5.7% | 94.0% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 1.7% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 1.5% | 98.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 2.1% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 1.5% | 97.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 2.8% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 2.6% | 97.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.2% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 98.8% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 8.7% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 7.6% | 91.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 12.9% | 1.1% | 2.7% | 9.0% | 87.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 13.2% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 11.6% | 86.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 6.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 5.8% | 93.8% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 10.5% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 8.7% | 89.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 13.9% | 3.1% | 2.3% | 8.5% | 86.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 13.9% | 1.2% | 2.1% | 10.6% | 86.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 8.4% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 8.0% | 91.6% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 5.1% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 3.8% | 94.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 8.9% | 1.4% | 2.6% | 4.9% | 91.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 6.3% | 0.6% | 1.9% | 3.7% | 93.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 3.8% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 3.5% | 96.2% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 99.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 1.6% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 1.2% | 98.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 99.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 99.5% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 2.8% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 1.8% | 97.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 8.6% | 1.1% | 3.0% | 4.4% | 91.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.3% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 1.9% | 96.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.4% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 1.1% | 98.6% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 8.2% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 7.3% | 91.8% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.6% | 1.8% | 3.2% | 10.6% | 84.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 12.3% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 11.9% | 87.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 4.9% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 4.8% | 95.1% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 32.9% | 3.5% | 3.5% | 25.9% | 67.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 46.9% | 11.6% | 10.2% | 25.1% | 53.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 43.3% | 5.8% | 5.2% | 32.3% | 56.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 25.8% | 0.9% | 1.3% | 23.6% | 74.2% |

Table B4: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Anglo Adults, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 74.3% | 26.2% | 3.9% | 44.2% | 25.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 73.5% | 43.1% | 11.5% | 19.0% | 26.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 73.8% | 31.8% | 5.4% | 36.6% | 26.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 74.6% | 21.1% | 1.9% | 51.5% | 25.4% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 91.9% | 53.9% | 14.5% | 23.5% | 8.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 91.3% | 64.0% | 18.0% | 9.3% | 8.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 96.5% | 66.6% | 15.3% | 14.6% | 3.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 90.6% | 47.7% | 13.6% | 29.2% | 9.4% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 38.9% | 3.9% | 3.0% | 32.0% | 61.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 52.9% | 12.6% | 11.2% | 29.1% | 47.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 51.4% | 6.2% | 4.0% | 41.3% | 48.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 32.0% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 29.5% | 68.0% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 4.5% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 4.2% | 95.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 6.9% | 0.9% | 0.5% | 5.5% | 93.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 7.9% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 7.4% | 92.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.9% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 2.9% | 97.1% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 12.9% | 0.6% | 1.1% | 11.2% | 87.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 18.3% | 1.3% | 4.0% | 13.1% | 81.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 19.5% | 1.3% | 1.8% | 16.4% | 80.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 9.7% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 9.1% | 90.3% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 2.3% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 2.0% | 97.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 3.2% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 2.4% | 96.8% |
| Adults 25-34 | 4.1% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 3.8% | 95.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.5% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 1.3% | 98.5% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 13.0% | 0.6% | 1.2% | 11.2% | 87.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 18.6% | 1.3% | 4.1% | 13.2% | 81.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 19.6% | 1.3% | 1.8% | 16.5% | 80.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 9.8% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 9.1% | 90.2% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 15.5% | 1.1% | 1.3% | 13.1% | 84.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 21.9% | 4.6% | 4.4% | 12.9% | 78.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 20.3% | 1.6% | 2.2% | 16.5% | 79.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 12.7% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 12.0% | 87.3% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 8.4% | 0.7% | 1.5% | 6.2% | 91.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.2% | 3.0% | 5.9% | 6.3% | 84.8% |
| Adults 25-34 | 9.0% | 1.0% | 2.4% | 5.6% | 91.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 6.8% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 6.3% | 93.2% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 1.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1.2% | 98.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 3.4% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 2.4% | 96.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 1.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 99.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 99.0% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 4.9% | 0.5% | 1.2% | 3.2% | 95.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.7% | 2.4% | 6.1% | 7.2% | 84.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 5.2% | 0.7% | 1.4% | 3.1% | 94.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.8% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 2.4% | 97.2% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 14.0% | 0.6% | 1.2% | 12.1% | 86.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 24.4% | 3.5% | 6.4% | 14.5% | 75.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 22.2% | 0.5% | 1.2% | 20.5% | 77.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 9.3% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 8.9% | 90.7% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 41.8% | 5.3% | 4.0% | 32.4% | 58.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 57.4% | 17.5% | 12.9% | 27.0% | 42.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 55.8% | 8.8% | 5.7% | 41.4% | 44.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 34.1% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 30.5% | 65.9% |

Table B5: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas African American Adults, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 60.8% | 19.5% | 3.5% | 37.9% | 39.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 48.3% | 12.8% | 8.6% | 26.9% | 51.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 48.2% | 13.9% | 4.6% | 29.6% | 51.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 70.0% | 23.9% | 1.4% | 44.7% | 30.0% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 85.6% | 40.5% | 16.9% | 28.2% | 14.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 84.8% | 46.5% | 23.5% | 14.8% | 15.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 85.9% | 48.1% | 21.3% | 16.5% | 14.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 85.7% | 35.4% | 13.0% | 37.3% | 14.3% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 35.5% | 5.8% | 2.8% | 26.9% | 64.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 40.5% | 18.0% | 6.0% | 16.6% | 59.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 35.0% | 8.5% | 5.4% | 21.1% | 65.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 34.2% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 32.4% | 65.8% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 1.5% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 1.4% | 98.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 1.6% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 98.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 1.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 98.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.5% | 98.5% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 5.3% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 4.6% | 94.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 1.3% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 98.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.6% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 96.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 7.3% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 7.1% | 92.7% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 3.6% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 2.7% | 96.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 1.3% | 0.9% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 98.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 2.3% | 0.3% | 1.2% | 0.8% | 97.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 4.9% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 4.2% | 95.1% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 5.5% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 4.2% | 94.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 1.3% | 0.9% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 98.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.6% | 0.8% | 2.0% | 0.8% | 96.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 7.6% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 6.8% | 92.4% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 4.8% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 3.8% | 95.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 2.5% | 0.3% | 1.4% | 0.7% | 97.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 4.4% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 2.8% | 95.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 5.7% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 5.2% | 94.3% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 3.9% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 2.9% | 96.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 3.6% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 1.8% | 96.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 5.7% | 0.3% | 2.3% | 3.0% | 94.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 3.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.2% | 96.8% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 0.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 99.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 0.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 99.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 98.9% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 3.2% | 0.5% | 1.1% | 1.6% | 96.8% |
| Adults 18-24 | 6.6% | 2.1% | 2.0% | 2.4% | 93.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 5.1% | 0.5% | 1.6% | 3.0% | 94.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.4% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 98.6% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 4.3% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 3.4% | 95.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 6.9% | 0.0% | 3.0% | 3.9% | 93.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 4.2% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 2.7% | 95.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 3.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.5% | 96.5% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 37.8% | 6.6% | 4.0% | 27.2% | 62.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 45.2% | 19.6% | 8.3% | 17.3% | 54.8% |
| Adults 25-34 | 37.0% | 9.7% | 6.2% | 21.1% | 63.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 36.0% | 1.5% | 1.7% | 32.8% | 64.0% |

Table B6: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Hispanic Adults, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 63.4% | 22.0% | 6.5% | 34.9% | 36.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 63.3% | 31.3% | 10.5% | 21.5% | 36.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 62.5% | 21.1% | 8.2% | 33.3% | 37.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 64.0% | 18.9% | 4.1% | 41.1% | 36.0% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 85.4% | 46.4% | 16.2% | 22.8% | 14.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 84.0% | 57.0% | 13.3% | 13.7% | 16.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 90.3% | 52.4% | 17.5% | 20.4% | 9.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 83.2% | 38.9% | 16.5% | 27.8% | 16.8% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 32.8% | 4.6% | 2.2% | 26.0% | 67.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 42.2% | 12.9% | 5.9% | 23.3% | 57.8% |
| Adults 25-34 | 37.0% | 3.7% | 1.3% | 32.1% | 63.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 26.7% | 1.9% | 1.1% | 23.7% | 73.3% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 3.9% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 3.5% | 96.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 5.3% | 0.2% | 1.1% | 4.1% | 94.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 5.5% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 5.2% | 94.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.5% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 2.3% | 97.5% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 11.9% | 2.0% | 1.0% | 8.9% | 88.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.8% | 4.4% | 3.2% | 8.2% | 84.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 14.3% | 2.1% | 0.7% | 11.5% | 85.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 9.1% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 7.8% | 90.9% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 2.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 1.9% | 97.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 2.6% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 1.5% | 97.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.2% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 2.6% | 96.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 98.4% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 12.0% | 2.0% | 1.1% | 8.9% | 88.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 16.0% | 4.4% | 3.4% | 8.2% | 84.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 14.3% | 2.1% | 0.7% | 11.5% | 85.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 9.1% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 7.8% | 90.9% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 8.1% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 6.9% | 91.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 8.8% | 2.4% | 0.9% | 5.5% | 91.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 8.2% | 0.1% | 1.7% | 6.4% | 91.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 7.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.8% | 92.2% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 4.6% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 3.3% | 95.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 9.1% | 1.6% | 2.9% | 4.5% | 90.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.7% | 1.0% | 0.3% | 2.4% | 96.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 3.3% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 3.3% | 96.7% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 1.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 99.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 99.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 99.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.2% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 98.8% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 3.5% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 2.5% | 96.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 9.8% | 1.4% | 2.8% | 5.7% | 90.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 2.2% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 1.9% | 97.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.8% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 1.5% | 98.2% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 9.3% | 0.9% | 1.4% | 7.0% | 90.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 18.5% | 3.8% | 3.6% | 11.0% | 81.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 11.1% | 0.4% | 1.5% | 9.3% | 88.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 4.6% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 4.2% | 95.4% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 35.8% | 6.2% | 2.9% | 26.7% | 64.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 47.5% | 17.1% | 8.5% | 22.0% | 52.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 40.4% | 5.0% | 2.5% | 32.9% | 59.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 28.5% | 2.5% | 1.0% | 25.0% | 71.5% |

Table B7: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Adults in Region 1, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 67.8% | 30.1% | 3.1% | 34.7% | 32.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 64.0% | 54.7% | 6.1% | 3.2% | 36.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 59.2% | 26.8% | 6.0% | 26.4% | 40.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 71.2% | 24.7% | 1.5% | 45.0% | 28.8% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 88.2% | 45.3% | 15.3% | 27.6% | 11.8% |
| Adults 18-24 | 83.1% | 57.6% | 15.6% | 9.9% | 16.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 92.2% | 61.7% | 15.9% | 14.5% | 7.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 88.4% | 37.6% | 15.1% | 35.7% | 11.6% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 31.6% | 2.4% | 2.7% | 26.6% | 68.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 56.7% | 6.5% | 14.2% | 36.0% | 43.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 40.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 40.1% | 59.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 22.9% | 2.0% | 0.5% | 20.4% | 77.1% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 4.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.3% | 95.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 7.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.6% | 92.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.4% | 96.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 3.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.7% | 96.3% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 8.2% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 7.0% | 91.8% |
| Adults 18-24 | 17.9% | 0.0% | 5.1% | 12.7% | 82.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 5.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.8% | 94.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 6.4% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 5.9% | 93.6% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 99.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 98.9% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 8.2% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 7.0% | 91.8% |
| Adults 18-24 | 17.9% | 0.0% | 5.1% | 12.7% | 82.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 5.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.8% | 94.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 6.4% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 5.9% | 93.6% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 10.5% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 9.3% | 89.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 16.4% | 0.0% | 7.3% | 9.1% | 83.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 12.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 12.5% | 87.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 8.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 8.5% | 91.5% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 2.8% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 2.2% | 97.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 5.1% | 0.0% | 3.6% | 1.5% | 94.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 1.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 99.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.7% | 97.3% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 1.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 99.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 3.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.6% | 96.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 99.4% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 1.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 98.8% |
| Adults 18-24 | 4.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.3% | 95.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 0.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 99.2% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 8.6% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 8.0% | 91.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 13.1% | 3.6% | 0.0% | 9.5% | 86.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 14.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 14.2% | 85.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 5.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.9% | 94.1% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 32.9% | 2.4% | 2.7% | 27.8% | 67.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 56.7% | 6.5% | 14.2% | 36.0% | 43.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 43.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 43.8% | 56.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 23.7% | 2.0% | 0.5% | 21.2% | 76.3% |

Table B8: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Adults in Region 2, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 70.4% | 24.0% | 4.2% | 42.2% | 29.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 69.7% | 36.4% | 16.0% | 17.3% | 30.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 67.6% | 23.3% | 2.9% | 41.3% | 32.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 71.3% | 21.4% | 1.8% | 48.2% | 28.7% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 85.6% | 39.1% | 17.7% | 28.9% | 14.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 88.4% | 51.4% | 20.8% | 16.2% | 11.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 94.8% | 52.8% | 22.2% | 19.7% | 5.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 82.7% | 32.7% | 15.8% | 34.1% | 17.3% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 26.4% | 2.5% | 2.1% | 21.8% | 73.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 46.9% | 7.7% | 6.2% | 32.9% | 53.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 34.5% | 3.9% | 3.5% | 27.0% | 65.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 19.6% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 18.0% | 80.4% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 3.1% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 2.6% | 96.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 3.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.8% | 96.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 8.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 8.2% | 91.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.7% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 98.3% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 7.4% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 6.4% | 92.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 18.4% | 0.8% | 2.0% | 15.6% | 81.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 12.7% | 0.8% | 2.5% | 9.4% | 87.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 3.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.5% | 96.5% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 0.8% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.7% | 99.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.9% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 3.1% | 96.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 99.8% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 7.7% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 6.7% | 92.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 18.4% | 0.8% | 2.0% | 15.6% | 81.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 13.9% | 0.8% | 2.5% | 10.5% | 86.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 3.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.7% | 96.3% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 7.4% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 6.0% | 92.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.4% | 2.0% | 3.1% | 10.4% | 84.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 10.3% | 0.0% | 1.8% | 8.6% | 89.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 4.9% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 4.4% | 95.1% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 4.8% | 0.0% | 1.5% | 3.3% | 95.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 12.0% | 0.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 88.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 5.6% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 3.4% | 94.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.9% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 2.6% | 97.1% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 99.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 2.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 98.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 99.8% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 4.0% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 3.1% | 96.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 9.6% | 0.0% | 2.6% | 7.0% | 90.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 7.8% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 6.8% | 92.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.8% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 1.3% | 98.2% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 6.4% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 5.4% | 93.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.9% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 12.0% | 84.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 13.1% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 12.1% | 86.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.4% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 2.1% | 97.6% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 30.1% | 2.7% | 3.8% | 23.6% | 69.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 51.8% | 8.6% | 14.0% | 29.3% | 48.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 43.0% | 3.9% | 5.7% | 33.4% | 57.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 21.8% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 19.7% | 78.2% |

Table B9: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Adults in Region 3, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 69.8% | 25.6% | 3.8% | 40.4% | 30.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 65.4% | 35.7% | 6.3% | 23.4% | 34.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 66.1% | 27.0% | 5.4% | 33.7% | 33.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 72.7% | 22.3% | 2.5% | 47.9% | 27.3% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 90.7% | 51.5% | 16.3% | 22.9% | 9.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 86.6% | 58.7% | 18.3% | 9.7% | 13.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 93.9% | 59.5% | 18.8% | 15.5% | 6.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 90.1% | 45.7% | 14.6% | 29.8% | 9.9% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 39.6% | 4.1% | 3.0% | 32.6% | 60.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 47.0% | 13.9% | 8.8% | 24.2% | 53.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 45.6% | 5.3% | 4.1% | 36.2% | 54.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 34.9% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 33.0% | 65.1% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 4.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 4.0% | 95.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 6.9% | 0.5% | 1.3% | 5.1% | 93.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 5.2% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 5.0% | 94.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 3.3% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 3.1% | 96.7% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 12.4% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 10.6% | 87.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.9% | 2.1% | 3.4% | 10.4% | 84.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 15.7% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 13.1% | 84.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 10.0% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 9.5% | 90.0% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 2.6% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 2.2% | 97.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 3.5% | 0.2% | 1.1% | 2.1% | 96.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.5% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 2.9% | 96.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1.8% | 98.0% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 12.5% | 0.8% | 1.2% | 10.6% | 87.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 16.1% | 2.1% | 3.7% | 10.4% | 83.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 15.9% | 1.3% | 1.8% | 12.9% | 84.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 10.0% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 9.5% | 90.0% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 14.7% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 12.4% | 85.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 17.6% | 4.0% | 3.4% | 10.3% | 82.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 16.6% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 13.5% | 83.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 13.0% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 12.4% | 87.0% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 7.5% | 0.5% | 1.1% | 5.9% | 92.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 12.5% | 2.5% | 3.4% | 6.6% | 87.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 6.9% | 0.4% | 1.9% | 4.6% | 93.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 6.5% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 6.3% | 93.5% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 1.5% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 1.3% | 98.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 3.1% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 2.4% | 96.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 98.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.2% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 1.1% | 98.8% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 4.5% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 3.1% | 95.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 12.1% | 3.3% | 3.8% | 5.0% | 87.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 4.4% | 0.8% | 0.4% | 3.3% | 95.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.7% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 2.5% | 97.3% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 12.9% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 11.3% | 87.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 20.1% | 3.2% | 4.3% | 12.6% | 79.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 17.2% | 0.5% | 1.2% | 15.5% | 82.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 9.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 9.0% | 90.9% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 42.3% | 5.8% | 3.7% | 32.8% | 57.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 51.3% | 19.2% | 9.5% | 22.6% | 48.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 48.7% | 7.7% | 5.5% | 35.5% | 51.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 37.0% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 34.0% | 63.0% |

Table B10: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Adults in Region 4, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 72.3% | 25.8% | 2.8% | 43.7% | 27.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 65.1% | 41.8% | 5.0% | 18.3% | 34.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 66.7% | 26.8% | 5.1% | 34.8% | 33.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 74.9% | 22.7% | 1.9% | 50.3% | 25.1% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 85.4% | 36.2% | 15.8% | 33.4% | 14.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 82.2% | 44.2% | 24.4% | 13.6% | 17.8% |
| Adults 25-34 | 92.8% | 52.1% | 24.6% | 16.1% | 7.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 84.2% | 31.2% | 12.2% | 40.9% | 15.8% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 29.6% | 3.5% | 1.4% | 24.7% | 70.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 43.7% | 10.7% | 6.3% | 26.7% | 56.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 37.8% | 7.3% | 2.1% | 28.4% | 62.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 25.3% | 1.4% | 0.3% | 23.5% | 74.7% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 3.3% | 0.7% | 0.0% | 2.6% | 96.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 12.9% | 5.6% | 0.0% | 7.3% | 87.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.9% | 96.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.5% | 98.5% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 8.6% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 8.3% | 91.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 10.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 10.6% | 89.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 10.8% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 8.9% | 89.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 7.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.7% | 92.3% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 2.6% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 2.3% | 97.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 4.0% | 0.0% | 2.3% | 1.7% | 96.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 4.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.8% | 95.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.8% | 98.2% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 9.1% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 8.5% | 90.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 14.4% | 0.0% | 2.3% | 12.2% | 85.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 10.8% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 8.9% | 89.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 7.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.7% | 92.3% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 12.9% | 0.9% | 1.6% | 10.4% | 87.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 23.6% | 2.6% | 3.9% | 17.2% | 76.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 14.9% | 2.8% | 3.1% | 8.9% | 85.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 10.5% | 0.2% | 0.8% | 9.5% | 89.5% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 6.7% | 2.0% | 0.6% | 4.0% | 93.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 17.0% | 7.1% | 4.8% | 5.0% | 83.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 5.7% | 3.0% | 0.0% | 2.6% | 94.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 5.1% | 0.9% | 0.0% | 4.2% | 94.9% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 2.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.2% | 97.8% |
| Adults 18-24 | 3.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.3% | 96.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 2.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 98.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 98.0% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 4.3% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 2.4% | 95.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 14.4% | 0.0% | 9.4% | 5.0% | 85.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 2.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 98.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 3.1% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 2.4% | 96.9% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 9.2% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 8.4% | 90.8% |
| Adults 18-24 | 18.0% | 1.6% | 1.0% | 15.5% | 82.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 10.5% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 8.5% | 89.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 7.4% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 7.2% | 92.6% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 33.1% | 5.7% | 1.7% | 25.7% | 66.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 46.4% | 20.4% | 4.8% | 21.3% | 53.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 41.8% | 10.1% | 3.2% | 28.6% | 58.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 28.7% | 2.1% | 0.8% | 25.8% | 71.3% |

Table B11: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Adults in Region 5, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 72.3% | 26.9% | 4.0% | 41.4% | 27.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 67.0% | 32.9% | 14.2% | 19.8% | 33.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 74.1% | 30.4% | 4.2% | 39.5% | 25.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 73.0% | 24.7% | 1.7% | 46.6% | 27.0% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 87.1% | 39.1% | 14.0% | 34.0% | 12.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 84.3% | 58.2% | 11.4% | 14.6% | 15.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 93.9% | 48.8% | 15.5% | 29.6% | 6.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 86.1% | 32.5% | 14.3% | 39.4% | 13.9% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 30.9% | 2.4% | 3.0% | 25.4% | 69.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 44.1% | 8.2% | 12.3% | 23.7% | 55.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 44.1% | 5.7% | 2.7% | 35.7% | 55.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 24.7% | 0.4% | 1.1% | 23.3% | 75.3% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 2.3% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 1.9% | 97.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 2.9% | 0.0% | 2.9% | 0.0% | 97.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.5% | 96.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.9% | 98.1% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 8.0% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 7.0% | 92.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 9.4% | 0.0% | 4.8% | 4.6% | 90.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 14.0% | 1.4% | 0.0% | 12.6% | 86.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 6.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.2% | 93.8% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 3.3% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 2.9% | 96.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 5.9% | 2.9% | 0.0% | 3.0% | 94.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 4.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.2% | 95.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 97.5% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 8.1% | 0.7% | 0.3% | 7.1% | 91.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 9.4% | 2.9% | 1.9% | 4.6% | 90.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 14.7% | 1.4% | 0.0% | 13.3% | 85.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 6.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.2% | 93.8% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 9.8% | 0.8% | 1.1% | 8.0% | 90.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 17.0% | 5.1% | 6.4% | 5.5% | 83.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 15.8% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 15.1% | 84.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 6.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.8% | 93.2% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 6.7% | 2.0% | 0.8% | 3.9% | 93.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.4% | 10.2% | 5.2% | 0.0% | 84.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 6.3% | 2.9% | 0.0% | 3.4% | 93.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 4.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.9% | 95.1% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.8% | 98.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 1.9% | 0.0% | 1.9% | 0.0% | 98.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 98.8% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 4.0% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 2.0% | 96.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 13.2% | 2.9% | 6.8% | 3.5% | 86.8% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.5% | 2.8% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 96.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 98.0% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 8.8% | 1.0% | 1.6% | 6.2% | 91.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 18.2% | 6.8% | 8.1% | 3.3% | 81.8% |
| Adults 25-34 | 13.3% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 11.2% | 86.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 5.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.6% | 94.4% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 34.6% | 4.4% | 2.8% | 27.4% | 65.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 49.2% | 18.2% | 9.9% | 21.1% | 50.8% |
| Adults 25-34 | 48.8% | 8.5% | 3.3% | 37.0% | 51.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 28.0% | 0.4% | 1.1% | 26.5% | 72.0% |

Table B12: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Adults in Region 6, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 69.5% | 24.3% | 4.4% | 40.8% | 30.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 59.6% | 26.1% | 13.8% | 19.7% | 40.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 67.4% | 27.2% | 5.3% | 34.9% | 32.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 72.8% | 22.5% | 1.9% | 48.4% | 27.2% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 90.9% | 55.6% | 15.5% | 19.8% | 9.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 89.0% | 56.2% | 21.0% | 11.8% | 11.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 91.4% | 64.4% | 14.2% | 12.9% | 8.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 91.2% | 51.5% | 14.9% | 24.8% | 8.8% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 40.5% | 4.7% | 2.8% | 33.0% | 59.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 44.7% | 11.6% | 7.8% | 25.2% | 55.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 45.8% | 5.6% | 3.7% | 36.6% | 54.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 37.2% | 2.7% | 1.2% | 33.3% | 62.8% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 4.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.0% | 96.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 1.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.8% | 98.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 7.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 6.9% | 93.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 3.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.2% | 96.8% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 12.5% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 11.1% | 87.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 7.8% | 0.2% | 1.5% | 6.1% | 92.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 15.4% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 13.7% | 84.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 12.2% | 1.0% | 0.2% | 11.0% | 87.8% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 2.7% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 2.5% | 97.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 1.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.8% | 98.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.8% | 96.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.4% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 2.0% | 97.6% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 12.6% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 10.9% | 87.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 7.8% | 0.2% | 1.5% | 6.1% | 92.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 15.4% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 13.7% | 84.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 12.4% | 1.0% | 0.6% | 10.8% | 87.6% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 12.4% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 10.5% | 87.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 11.4% | 3.9% | 1.4% | 6.0% | 88.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 12.1% | 0.9% | 2.2% | 9.0% | 87.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 12.7% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 12.3% | 87.3% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 7.6% | 0.3% | 1.4% | 5.9% | 92.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 8.6% | 0.8% | 3.9% | 3.8% | 91.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 6.5% | 0.4% | 2.2% | 3.9% | 93.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 7.9% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 7.3% | 92.1% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 0.9% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 99.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 2.3% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 97.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 99.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 99.3% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 4.8% | 0.3% | 1.7% | 2.7% | 95.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.5% | 0.6% | 6.8% | 8.2% | 84.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.7% | 0.4% | 2.1% | 1.1% | 96.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.8% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 2.2% | 97.2% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 12.9% | 0.4% | 1.0% | 11.4% | 87.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 18.3% | 1.2% | 5.1% | 12.0% | 81.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 17.6% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 17.1% | 82.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 9.5% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 8.8% | 90.5% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 44.0% | 5.8% | 4.4% | 33.8% | 56.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 51.9% | 13.4% | 12.3% | 26.2% | 48.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 50.4% | 7.5% | 5.4% | 37.4% | 49.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 39.3% | 3.3% | 2.1% | 33.9% | 60.7% |

Table B13: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Adults in Region 7, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 74.3% | 24.6% | 5.5% | 44.2% | 25.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 70.9% | 37.4% | 12.2% | 21.3% | 29.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 74.2% | 27.0% | 9.0% | 38.2% | 25.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 75.4% | 19.5% | 2.0% | 54.0% | 24.6% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 91.0% | 53.8% | 14.9% | 22.3% | 9.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 92.3% | 69.0% | 14.5% | 8.8% | 7.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 94.8% | 61.3% | 16.0% | 17.5% | 5.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 89.0% | 45.8% | 14.5% | 28.6% | 11.0% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 41.8% | 6.3% | 4.7% | 30.8% | 58.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 50.4% | 14.5% | 12.5% | 23.3% | 49.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 52.4% | 7.4% | 6.3% | 38.7% | 47.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 34.6% | 3.3% | 1.5% | 29.9% | 65.4% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 5.1% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 4.3% | 94.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 3.6% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 2.7% | 96.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 8.7% | 0.5% | 1.4% | 6.9% | 91.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 4.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 3.8% | 95.9% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 13.4% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 10.7% | 86.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 14.4% | 2.1% | 3.5% | 8.8% | 85.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 16.3% | 2.3% | 0.9% | 13.1% | 83.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 11.8% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 10.4% | 88.2% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 2.4% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 2.0% | 97.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 99.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.5% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 2.8% | 96.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.6% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 2.1% | 97.4% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 13.4% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 10.8% | 86.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 14.4% | 2.1% | 3.5% | 8.8% | 85.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 16.3% | 2.3% | 0.9% | 13.1% | 83.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 11.9% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 10.4% | 88.1% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 13.4% | 0.8% | 1.5% | 11.1% | 86.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 11.5% | 2.4% | 3.2% | 5.9% | 88.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 17.6% | 0.5% | 2.3% | 14.8% | 82.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 12.3% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 11.3% | 87.7% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 8.7% | 0.4% | 1.6% | 6.7% | 91.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 8.7% | 1.0% | 2.9% | 4.8% | 91.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 12.7% | 0.8% | 3.2% | 8.7% | 87.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 7.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 6.5% | 93.0% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 0.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 99.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 1.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.5% | 98.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 98.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 99.5% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 6.4% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 5.0% | 93.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 13.0% | 1.2% | 3.5% | 8.3% | 87.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 9.5% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 7.4% | 90.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 3.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.0% | 97.0% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 15.4% | 0.7% | 1.8% | 12.8% | 84.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 20.9% | 1.8% | 5.5% | 13.7% | 79.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 22.9% | 1.2% | 1.5% | 20.1% | 77.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 10.5% | 0.1% | 0.8% | 9.5% | 89.5% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 43.6% | 7.5% | 5.5% | 30.6% | 56.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 52.0% | 16.7% | 14.0% | 21.4% | 48.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 55.7% | 9.6% | 7.4% | 38.7% | 44.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 35.9% | 3.7% | 2.0% | 30.2% | 64.1% |

Table B14: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Adults in Region 8, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 70.8% | 22.6% | 5.0% | 43.2% | 29.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 80.1% | 43.1% | 15.7% | 21.3% | 19.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 65.9% | 26.1% | 5.7% | 34.2% | 34.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 70.5% | 16.7% | 2.4% | 51.4% | 29.5% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 90.2% | 52.7% | 14.9% | 22.5% | 9.8% |
| Adults 18-24 | 87.0% | 62.3% | 11.7% | 13.0% | 13.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 94.3% | 61.8% | 17.1% | 15.4% | 5.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 89.4% | 47.3% | 14.8% | 27.3% | 10.6% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 34.4% | 4.5% | 2.5% | 27.4% | 65.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 52.1% | 15.6% | 7.6% | 28.9% | 47.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 45.9% | 9.6% | 0.9% | 35.4% | 54.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 26.2% | 0.1% | 1.9% | 24.2% | 73.8% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 4.9% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 4.4% | 95.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 10.3% | 1.6% | 0.0% | 8.7% | 89.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 9.3% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 8.2% | 90.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 98.0% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 13.6% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 9.0% | 86.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 25.9% | 3.1% | 9.4% | 13.4% | 74.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 22.4% | 7.0% | 1.8% | 13.6% | 77.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 7.6% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 6.3% | 92.4% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 2.6% | 0.3% | 0.8% | 1.5% | 97.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 4.8% | 0.0% | 3.5% | 1.3% | 95.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.7% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 96.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.8% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 1.7% | 98.2% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 13.6% | 2.2% | 2.4% | 9.0% | 86.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 26.0% | 3.1% | 9.5% | 13.4% | 74.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 22.2% | 6.9% | 1.8% | 13.4% | 77.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 7.7% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 6.5% | 92.3% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 14.9% | 1.3% | 1.1% | 12.4% | 85.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 22.0% | 6.0% | 3.1% | 12.9% | 78.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 23.3% | 1.9% | 2.3% | 19.0% | 76.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 10.2% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 9.8% | 89.8% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 7.8% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 5.5% | 92.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 17.7% | 3.1% | 5.2% | 9.4% | 82.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 10.1% | 2.4% | 1.6% | 6.1% | 89.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 4.7% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 4.5% | 95.3% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 1.9% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 1.4% | 98.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 2.8% | 1.6% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 97.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 0.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 99.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.0% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 98.0% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 4.5% | 1.3% | 0.6% | 2.6% | 95.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 14.5% | 6.2% | 2.2% | 6.1% | 85.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 5.0% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 2.9% | 95.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.1% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 1.8% | 97.9% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 11.2% | 0.6% | 1.7% | 8.8% | 88.8% |
| Adults 18-24 | 22.7% | 4.1% | 4.9% | 13.7% | 77.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 17.0% | 0.0% | 4.2% | 12.8% | 83.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 6.4% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 6.2% | 93.6% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 37.0% | 6.2% | 3.1% | 27.7% | 63.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 56.3% | 22.4% | 10.5% | 23.4% | 43.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 49.5% | 11.6% | 1.2% | 36.7% | 50.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 28.1% | 0.6% | 2.1% | 25.4% | 71.9% |

Table B15: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Adults in Region 9, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 70.1% | 23.9% | 2.5% | 43.7% | 29.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 70.8% | 37.7% | 1.7% | 31.3% | 29.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 64.6% | 24.6% | 1.4% | 38.5% | 35.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 71.1% | 21.3% | 2.9% | 47.0% | 28.9% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 89.6% | 42.7% | 15.8% | 31.1% | 10.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 95.9% | 61.4% | 19.2% | 15.3% | 4.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 94.3% | 59.6% | 21.0% | 13.7% | 5.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 87.5% | 35.9% | 14.2% | 37.4% | 12.5% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 31.1% | 1.9% | 2.3% | 26.9% | 68.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 62.3% | 4.2% | 6.9% | 51.2% | 37.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 35.7% | 3.5% | 0.0% | 32.2% | 64.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 24.6% | 1.1% | 2.0% | 21.5% | 75.4% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 3.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.4% | 96.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 6.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.0% | 94.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 4.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.2% | 95.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.8% | 97.2% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 8.4% | 0.1% | 1.1% | 7.2% | 91.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.1% | 0.0% | 4.9% | 10.2% | 84.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 11.4% | 0.9% | 0.0% | 10.5% | 88.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 6.6% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 5.9% | 93.4% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 2.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.3% | 97.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 1.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 98.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.9% | 97.1% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 8.5% | 0.1% | 1.1% | 7.3% | 91.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.1% | 0.0% | 4.9% | 10.2% | 84.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 11.4% | 0.9% | 0.0% | 10.5% | 88.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 6.7% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 6.1% | 93.3% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 10.8% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 10.2% | 89.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 19.9% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 18.1% | 80.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 14.6% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 13.7% | 85.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 8.5% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 8.1% | 91.5% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 3.8% | 0.8% | 0.0% | 3.0% | 96.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 8.5% | 4.4% | 0.0% | 4.0% | 91.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Adults 35 & older | 3.7% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 3.4% | 96.3% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 1.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 98.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 2.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.8% | 97.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.8% | 98.2% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 3.3% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 2.3% | 96.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 8.7% | 4.2% | 0.0% | 4.4% | 91.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 2.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.3% | 97.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.5% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 2.0% | 97.5% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 7.0% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 5.8% | 93.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 21.9% | 0.0% | 5.1% | 16.8% | 78.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 7.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.3% | 92.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 4.3% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 3.5% | 95.7% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 33.8% | 3.1% | 3.6% | 27.2% | 66.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 64.9% | 11.8% | 13.3% | 39.9% | 35.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 38.4% | 3.5% | 0.0% | 34.9% | 61.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 27.4% | 1.4% | 2.6% | 23.4% | 72.6% |

Table B16: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Adults in Region 10, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 68.0% | 21.5% | 6.3% | 40.3% | 32.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 73.8% | 35.2% | 4.4% | 34.2% | 26.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 65.5% | 20.5% | 9.4% | 35.6% | 34.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 67.3% | 18.1% | 5.6% | 43.7% | 32.7% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 91.3% | 51.7% | 16.0% | 23.6% | 8.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 94.9% | 66.6% | 16.2% | 12.0% | 5.1% |
| Adults 25-34 | 93.8% | 59.8% | 13.8% | 20.1% | 6.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 89.3% | 44.4% | 16.8% | 28.1% | 10.7% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 35.9% | 4.3% | 2.3% | 29.3% | 64.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 54.7% | 18.9% | 10.3% | 25.5% | 45.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 34.4% | 2.8% | 1.6% | 30.0% | 65.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 31.3% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 30.1% | 68.7% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 2.4% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 1.7% | 97.6% |
| Adults 18-24 | 8.6% | 0.0% | 3.2% | 5.3% | 91.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 1.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 98.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.0% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 99.0% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 11.3% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 10.2% | 88.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 21.3% | 0.0% | 2.2% | 19.1% | 78.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 10.2% | 1.6% | 0.8% | 7.9% | 89.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 8.9% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 8.7% | 91.1% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 1.8% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 98.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 5.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.0% | 95.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 1.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 98.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.0% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 99.0% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 11.3% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 10.2% | 88.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 21.3% | 0.0% | 2.2% | 19.1% | 78.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 10.2% | 1.6% | 0.8% | 7.9% | 89.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 8.9% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 8.7% | 91.1% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 10.6% | 1.0% | 0.5% | 9.1% | 89.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.3% | 5.0% | 2.0% | 8.3% | 84.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 6.9% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 6.1% | 93.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 10.7% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 10.5% | 89.3% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 4.0% | 0.3% | 1.2% | 2.5% | 96.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 11.2% | 0.0% | 6.2% | 5.0% | 88.8% |
| Adults 25-34 | 2.8% | 1.3% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 97.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.5% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 2.2% | 97.5% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 2.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 97.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 3.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.1% | 96.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 1.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 98.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 98.0% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 2.8% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 2.3% | 97.2% |
| Adults 18-24 | 7.3% | 0.0% | 2.9% | 4.4% | 92.7% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.6% | 96.4% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 98.8% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 11.1% | 1.8% | 1.5% | 7.8% | 88.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 28.6% | 8.1% | 6.3% | 14.2% | 71.4% |
| Adults 25-34 | 12.8% | 2.1% | 0.8% | 9.9% | 87.2% |
| Adults 35 & older | 5.7% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 5.3% | 94.3% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 38.6% | 5.4% | 3.2% | 30.0% | 61.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 58.8% | 21.4% | 12.2% | 25.2% | 41.2% |
| Adults 25-34 | 39.1% | 5.7% | 3.1% | 30.3% | 60.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 32.8% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 31.2% | 67.2% |

Table B17: Prevalence and Recency of Use, by Age: Texas Adults in Region 11, 2000

| | EVER USED | PAST MONTH | PAST YEAR (not past month) | NOT PAST YEAR | NEVER USED |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| TOBACCO (all adults) | 62.1% | 21.3% | 5.9% | 34.9% | 37.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 63.0% | 32.7% | 13.7% | 16.7% | 37.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 62.3% | 23.6% | 7.6% | 31.1% | 37.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 61.8% | 17.1% | 3.0% | 41.7% | 38.2% |
| ALCOHOL (all adults) | 81.9% | 45.4% | 12.8% | 23.6% | 18.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 79.4% | 53.5% | 13.5% | 12.5% | 20.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 88.5% | 47.8% | 14.7% | 26.0% | 11.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 80.2% | 42.2% | 12.0% | 26.0% | 19.8% |
| MARIJUANA (all adults) | 27.3% | 4.3% | 1.2% | 21.8% | 72.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 38.7% | 19.7% | 4.3% | 14.8% | 61.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 36.3% | 1.7% | 1.4% | 33.2% | 63.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 20.7% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 19.8% | 79.3% |
| INHALANTS (all adults) | 2.9% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 2.6% | 97.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 5.2% | 0.0% | 1.4% | 3.8% | 94.8% |
| Adults 25-34 | 6.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.5% | 93.5% |
| Adults 35 & older | 0.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 99.1% |
| COCAINE (all adults) | 10.7% | 1.8% | 0.4% | 8.5% | 89.3% |
| Adults 18-24 | 18.7% | 9.3% | 1.0% | 8.3% | 81.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 17.3% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 16.7% | 82.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 5.9% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 5.6% | 94.1% |
| CRACK (all adults) | 2.1% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 1.7% | 97.9% |
| Adults 18-24 | 4.1% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 2.4% | 95.9% |
| Adults 25-34 | 5.1% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 4.9% | 94.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 99.5% |
| COCAINE OR CRACK (all adults) | 10.9% | 1.8% | 0.4% | 8.7% | 89.1% |
| Adults 18-24 | 18.7% | 9.3% | 1.0% | 8.3% | 81.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 18.1% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 17.5% | 81.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 5.9% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 5.6% | 94.1% |
| UPPERS (all adults) | 5.5% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 4.9% | 94.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 5.7% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 5.1% | 94.3% |
| Adults 25-34 | 6.2% | 0.3% | 1.2% | 4.7% | 93.8% |
| Adults 35 & older | 5.1% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 4.9% | 94.9% |
| DOWNERS (all adults) | 4.6% | 0.9% | 1.6% | 2.2% | 95.4% |
| Adults 18-24 | 15.4% | 2.4% | 8.1% | 4.9% | 84.6% |
| Adults 25-34 | 3.1% | 1.6% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 96.9% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.9% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 1.8% | 98.1% |
| HEROIN (all adults) | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 99.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Adults 25-34 | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 99.7% |
| Adults 35 & older | 0.7% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 99.3% |
| OTHER OPIATES (all adults) | 3.0% | 0.3% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 97.0% |
| Adults 18-24 | 9.2% | 1.3% | 4.8% | 3.1% | 90.8% |
| Adults 25-34 | 1.7% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 98.3% |
| Adults 35 & older | 1.7% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 1.2% | 98.3% |
| PSYCHEDELICS (all adults) | 7.5% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 4.7% | 92.5% |
| Adults 18-24 | 21.5% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 7.4% | 78.5% |
| Adults 25-34 | 8.9% | 0.0% | 1.4% | 7.5% | 91.1% |
| Adults 35 & older | 2.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.9% | 97.1% |
| ANY ILLICIT DRUG(S) (all adults) | 30.3% | 5.6% | 2.2% | 22.5% | 69.7% |
| Adults 18-24 | 45.2% | 23.7% | 4.9% | 16.6% | 54.8% |
| Adults 25-34 | 39.4% | 3.8% | 3.1% | 32.5% | 60.6% |
| Adults 35 & older | 22.6% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 20.6% | 77.4% |

Appendix C: National and Texas Prevalence of Substance Use

Table C1 — Past Year Prevalence of Selected Substances, by Age Group: National Adults (1999) and Texas Adults (2000)

| | USA | Texas | | USA | Texas |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Age 18 - 24 | | | Age 35 and Older | | |
| Cigarettes | 48.5% | 45.9% | Cigarettes | 26.1% | 23.4% |
| Alcohol | 74.6% | 76.0% | Alcohol | 61.4% | 58.9% |
| Heavy Alcohol Use ¹ | 13.8% | 12.1% | Heavy Alcohol Use ¹ | 4.2% | 3.4% |
| Marijuana | 25.6% | 22.1% | Marijuana | 4.0% | 2.6% |
| Cocaine – any form | 5.5% | 5.5% | Cocaine – any form | 0.8% | 0.8% |
| Crack | 1.0% | 1.0% | Crack | 0.3% | 0.2% |
| Psychotherapeutics ² | 10.2% | 12.6% | Psychotherapeutics ² | 2.4% | 1.0% |
| Hallucinogens | 7.3% | 8.0% | Hallucinogens | 0.1% | 0.4% |
| Any Illicit Drug ³ | 30.3% | 28.1% | Any Illicit Drug ³ | 5.9% | 3.6% |
| Alcohol Dependence | 9.5% | 7.9% | Alcohol Dependence | 2.3% | 2.1% |
| Drug Dependence | 5.1% | 6.7% | Drug Dependence | 0.6% | 0.7% |
| Age 25 - 34 | | | Total: All Adults 18+ | | |
| Cigarettes | 36.5% | 32.4% | Cigarettes | 30.9% | 29.0% |
| Alcohol | 74.9% | 76.6% | Alcohol | 65.6% | 65.7% |
| Heavy Alcohol Use ¹ | 7.6% | 7.4% | Heavy Alcohol Use ¹ | 6.1% | 5.7% |
| Marijuana | 10.7% | 8.9% | Marijuana | 8.0% | 7.0% |
| Cocaine – any form | 2.5% | 2.9% | Cocaine – any form | 1.7% | 2.0% |
| Crack | 0.7% | 0.5% | Crack | 0.5% | 0.4% |
| Psychotherapeutics ² | 4.8% | 5.3% | Psychotherapeutics ² | 3.8% | 3.8% |
| Hallucinogens | 0.8% | 1.7% | Hallucinogens | 1.2% | 1.8% |
| Any Illicit Drug ³ | 14.0% | 12.3% | Any Illicit Drug ³ | 10.5% | 9.4% |
| Alcohol Dependence | 4.9% | 4.0% | Alcohol Dependence | 3.7% | 3.4% |
| Drug Dependence | 1.8% | 2.2% | Drug Dependence | 1.4% | 1.9% |

NOTE: Dependence is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

¹ Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days.

² Nonmedical use of any prescription-type pain reliever, tranquilizer, stimulant, or sedative; national data do not include over-the-counter drugs, while Texas data includes them only if used for the purpose of getting high.

³ Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine/crack, heroin, hallucinogens/psychedelics, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

Source: National data are from the Substance and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (special tabulations made for TCADA) and refer to 1999. Data for Texas come from the TCADA 2000 survey.

Table C2 — Past Year Prevalence of Selected Substances, by Age Group: Texas Survey, 2000, and Texas Estimates from National Survey, 1999

| | TCADA | NHSDA | | TCADA | NHSDA |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Age 18 - 24 | | | Age 35 and Older | | |
| Cigarettes | 45.9% | 45.6% | Cigarettes | 23.4% | 24.5% |
| Alcohol | 76.0% | 72.1% | Alcohol | 58.9% | 58.4% |
| Heavy Alcohol Use ¹ | 12.1% | 13.9% | Heavy Alcohol Use ¹ | 3.4% | 5.6% |
| Marijuana | 22.1% | 19.6% | Marijuana | 2.6% | 2.2% |
| Cocaine – any form | 5.5% | 7.7% | Cocaine – any form | 0.8% | 1.0% |
| Crack | 1.0% | 1.3% | Crack | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Psychotherapeutics ² | 12.6% | 10.3% | Psychotherapeutics ² | 1.0% | 1.4% |
| Hallucinogens | 8.0% | 5.6% | Hallucinogens | 0.4% | * |
| Any Illicit Drug ³ | 28.1% | 24.3% | Any Illicit Drug ³ | 3.6% | 3.8% |
| Alcohol Dependence | 7.9% | 9.7% | Alcohol Dependence | 2.1% | 3.1% |
| Drug Dependence | 6.7% | 3.8% | Drug Dependence | 0.7% | 0.5% |
| Age 25 - 34 | | | Total: All Adults 18+ | | |
| Cigarettes | 32.4% | 33.7% | Cigarettes | 29.0% | 29.4% |
| Alcohol | 76.6% | 73.1% | Alcohol | 65.7% | 63.3% |
| Heavy Alcohol Use ¹ | 7.4% | 6.5% | Heavy Alcohol Use ¹ | 5.7% | 7.0% |
| Marijuana | 8.9% | 6.2% | Marijuana | 7.0% | 5.6% |
| Cocaine – any form | 2.9% | 1.9% | Cocaine – any form | 2.0% | 2.2% |
| Crack | 0.5% | 0.5% | Crack | 0.4% | 0.5% |
| Psychotherapeutics ² | 5.3% | 5.8% | Psychotherapeutics ² | 3.8% | 3.6% |
| Hallucinogens | 1.7% | 0.5% | Hallucinogens | 1.8% | 0.9% |
| Any Illicit Drug ³ | 12.3% | 11.2% | Any Illicit Drug ³ | 9.4% | 8.3% |
| Alcohol Dependence | 4.0% | 2.6% | Alcohol Dependence | 3.4% | 3.9% |
| Drug Dependence | 2.2% | 1.1% | Drug Dependence | 1.9% | 1.1% |

*Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Dependence is based on the definition found in the 4th ed. of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

NOTE: The NHSDA column consists of estimates for Texas adults that derive from a statistical modeling procedure applied to national data from the 1999 National Household Survey of Drug Abuse. The TCADA column comes directly from the 2000 survey.

¹ Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days.

² Nonmedical use of any prescription-type pain reliever, tranquilizer, stimulant, or sedative; national data do not include over-the-counter drugs, while Texas data includes them only if used for the purpose of getting high.

³ Any Illicit Drug indicates use at least once of marijuana/hashish, cocaine/crack, heroin, hallucinogens/psychedelics, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

Source: National data are from the Substance and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (special tabulations made for TCADA) and refer to 1999. Data for Texas come from the TCADA 2000 survey.

Appendix D: Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

Table D1 — Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems, by Age, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity: Texas Adults, 2000

| | Total | Age | | | Sex | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|---------|----------------|-------|----------|
| | Adults | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35 + | Males | Females | White | Black | Hispanic |
| Alcohol-Related Problems: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 More than intended | 7.6% | 17.3% | 10.5% | 4.1% | 10.0% | 5.3% | 6.8% | 7.5% | 10.0% |
| 2 Tried to cut down | 3.3% | 5.0% | 3.8% | 2.8% | 5.2% | 1.6% | 2.6% | 4.4% | 5.2% |
| 3 Spent a lot of time | 4.9% | 8.2% | 6.5% | 3.5% | 7.6% | 2.5% | 5.2% | 4.5% | 5.1% |
| 4 Hazardous use/neglected roles | 6.2% | 12.2% | 8.6% | 3.8% | 9.4% | 3.2% | 6.4% | 6.5% | 6.1% |
| 5 Gave up important activities | 1.7% | 3.0% | 2.8% | 1.0% | 2.5% | 0.9% | 1.5% | 1.3% | 2.6% |
| 6 Continued use despite problems | 3.5% | 7.4% | 4.5% | 2.0% | 5.3% | 1.7% | 3.2% | 3.7% | 4.1% |
| 7 Tolerance | 5.3% | 14.0% | 6.9% | 2.5% | 8.0% | 2.7% | 5.2% | 5.0% | 5.5% |
| 8 Withdrawal symptoms | 0.9% | 1.7% | 1.2% | 0.7% | 1.7% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 1.4% | 1.9% |
| 9 Used to relieve withdrawal symptoms | 1.0% | 1.8% | 1.2% | 0.7% | 1.7% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 1.1% | 1.9% |
| 10 Felt dependent | 1.0% | 1.3% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 1.4% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 1.5% | 1.2% |

Number of Alcohol-Related Problems

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| None | 84.3% | 69.9% | 78.1% | 90.4% | 77.9% | 90.4% | 84.4% | 86.2% | 82.6% |
| Alcohol abuse (1 – 2 problems) | 10.6% | 18.3% | 15.8% | 6.7% | 14.5% | 6.9% | 10.9% | 8.1% | 11.4% |
| Alcohol dependence (3+ problems) | 5.1% | 11.7% | 6.1% | 3.0% | 7.6% | 2.7% | 4.7% | 5.7% | 6.0% |

Drug-Related Problems

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 More than intended | 2.3% | 7.2% | 3.2% | 0.7% | 3.1% | 1.5% | 2.1% | 3.1% | 2.4% |
| 2 Tried to cut down | 1.6% | 6.0% | 1.7% | 0.5% | 2.1% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 3.1% | 2.1% |
| 3 Spent a lot of time | 2.4% | 8.9% | 2.5% | 0.8% | 3.4% | 1.5% | 2.1% | 3.1% | 3.0% |
| 4 Hazardous use/neglected roles | 3.1% | 11.5% | 3.6% | 0.8% | 4.4% | 1.9% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.4% |
| 5 Gave up important activities | 1.2% | 4.3% | 1.2% | 0.4% | 1.7% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 1.3% | 1.5% |
| 6 Continued use despite problems | 1.9% | 6.1% | 2.3% | 0.7% | 2.8% | 1.0% | 1.9% | 1.1% | 2.1% |
| 7 Tolerance | 2.3% | 7.1% | 3.0% | 0.8% | 3.3% | 1.4% | 2.3% | 1.9% | 2.4% |
| 8 Withdrawal symptoms | 0.7% | 2.4% | 0.7% | 0.3% | 0.9% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 1.0% |
| 9 Used to relieve withdrawal symptoms | 0.6% | 1.8% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| 10 Felt dependent | 0.9% | 3.5% | 0.9% | 0.3% | 1.3% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 1.6% | 1.2% |

Number of Drug-Related Problems

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| None | 94.8% | 83.0% | 93.6% | 98.3% | 93.0% | 96.5% | 95.2% | 93.8% | 94.3% |
| Drug abuse (1 – 2 problems) | 2.5% | 7.6% | 3.1% | 0.9% | 3.2% | 1.8% | 2.3% | 2.8% | 2.8% |
| Drug dependence (3+ problems) | 2.7% | 9.4% | 3.4% | 0.8% | 3.8% | 1.7% | 2.5% | 3.4% | 2.8% |

Note: Abuse is defined as one or two of the nine DSM-III-R symptoms. Dependence is defined as three or more of the DSM-III-R symptoms or respondent report that s/he felt dependent on the substance.

Table D2 — Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems, by Region: Texas Adults, 2000

| | Survey Regions | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------|-----------|---------|------|------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Alcohol-Related Problems: | Plains | NW | Metroplex | Upper E | SE | Gulf Coast | Central | Upper S | West TX | Upper R.G. | Lower S |
| 1 More than intended | 3.4% | 5.0% | 7.0% | 5.7% | 6.8% | 8.7% | 8.0% | 9.8% | 5.6% | 8.9% | 7.9% |
| 2 Tried to cut down | 1.9% | 1.9% | 2.6% | 2.6% | 3.0% | 3.6% | 2.2% | 5.7% | 3.1% | 4.9% | 4.6% |
| 3 Spent a lot of time | 5.1% | 2.6% | 4.5% | 3.5% | 4.6% | 5.2% | 5.8% | 5.4% | 3.2% | 5.7% | 5.8% |
| 4 Hazardous use/neglected roles | 3.4% | 4.8% | 6.3% | 3.8% | 5.7% | 6.0% | 8.2% | 8.6% | 4.8% | 7.0% | 4.6% |
| 5 Gave up important activities | 0.9% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 0.9% | 1.2% | 1.9% | 1.3% | 3.3% | 1.0% | 1.9% | 1.3% |
| 6 Continued use despite problems | 4.5% | 2.2% | 2.8% | 4.8% | 3.0% | 3.7% | 2.8% | 5.4% | 1.4% | 3.4% | 3.4% |
| 7 Tolerance | 2.4% | 2.3% | 5.1% | 5.3% | 3.1% | 5.9% | 6.0% | 7.5% | 3.2% | 5.8% | 4.2% |
| 8 Withdrawal symptoms | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 2.5% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 2.1% |
| 9 Used to relieve withdrawal symptoms | 0.3% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 2.5% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 1.4% |
| 10 Felt dependent | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.8% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 1.4% | 1.6% | 1.2% | 1.3% | 0.8% | 0.4% |

Number of Alcohol-Related Problems

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| None | 89.1% | 90.5% | 85.0% | 88.5% | 86.6% | 82.3% | 82.3% | 81.4% | 88.3% | 83.4% | 85.6% |
| Alcohol abuse (1 – 2 problems) | 7.6% | 7.3% | 10.5% | 7.1% | 9.1% | 11.9% | 12.4% | 12.0% | 7.9% | 9.9% | 9.4% |
| Alcohol dependence (3+ problems) | 3.3% | 2.2% | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.2% | 5.8% | 5.3% | 6.7% | 3.8% | 6.7% | 5.0% |

Drug-Related Problems

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 More than intended | 1.2% | 0.9% | 2.3% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 2.1% | 2.2% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.5% |
| 2 Tried to cut down | 1.2% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 0.8% | 1.5% | 2.2% | 1.3% | 2.2% | 0.6% | 2.0% | 1.8% |
| 3 Spent a lot of time | 2.5% | 2.2% | 2.2% | 2.4% | 1.4% | 2.7% | 2.5% | 2.8% | 1.1% | 3.0% | 2.2% |
| 4 Hazardous use/neglected roles | 2.4% | 2.1% | 2.7% | 3.8% | 2.3% | 3.5% | 3.3% | 4.5% | 1.2% | 3.3% | 2.5% |
| 5 Gave up important activities | 0.7% | 0.9% | 1.3% | 2.0% | 0.5% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 1.4% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 1.0% |
| 6 Continued use despite problems | 2.1% | 1.8% | 1.7% | 1.0% | 1.4% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 2.4% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.7% |
| 7 Tolerance | 0.7% | 2.1% | 2.2% | 3.2% | 1.7% | 2.6% | 2.8% | 2.7% | 0.4% | 1.8% | 1.8% |
| 8 Withdrawal symptoms | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 1.2% | 0.6% |
| 9 Used to relieve withdrawal symptoms | 0.3% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.2% | 0.8% | 0.4% |
| 10 Felt dependent | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.0% | 1.3% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 1.0% | 0.7% |

Number of Drug-Related Problems

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| None | 96.4% | 96.9% | 95.1% | 95.0% | 96.7% | 94.2% | 93.8% | 93.8% | 97.5% | 94.8% | 95.7% |
| Drug abuse (1 – 2 problems) | 2.0% | 0.7% | 2.5% | 2.1% | 1.6% | 2.3% | 3.6% | 3.0% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% |
| Drug dependence (3+ problems) | 1.6% | 2.4% | 2.4% | 2.9% | 1.7% | 3.6% | 2.6% | 3.2% | 0.5% | 3.1% | 2.0% |

Note: Abuse is defined as one or two of the nine DSM-III-R symptoms. Dependence is defined as three or more of the DSM-III-R symptoms or respondent report that s/he felt dependent on the substance.

Appendix E: Subregional Rates of Substance Use and Misuse

Table E1 — Past Year Alcohol and Drug Use,* by Region and Subregion: Texas Adults, 2000

| | Alcohol | Heavy Alcohol | Illicit Drugs |
|--|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 - High Plains | 60.6% | 4.2% | 5.0% |
| <i>Panhandle (Amarillo) - 1a</i> | 61.7% | 5.0% | 5.1% |
| <i>South Plains (Lubbock) - 1b</i> | 59.3% | 3.2% | 5.2% |
| 2 - NW Texas | 56.8% | 3.1% | 6.6% |
| <i>North Texas (Wichita Falls) - 2a</i> | 56.2% | 3.0% | 7.4% |
| <i>West Central TX (Abilene) - 2b</i> | 57.2% | 3.3% | 5.9% |
| 3 - Metroplex | 67.8% | 5.6% | 9.5% |
| <i>North Central TX (Dallas) - 3a</i> | 71.0% | 6.0% | 10.0% |
| <i>North Central TX (Fort Worth) - 3b</i> | 63.0% | 5.1% | 8.9% |
| <i>Texoma (Sherman-Denison) - 3c</i> | 54.5% | 3.1% | 8.1% |
| 4 - Upper East TX | 52.0% | 5.2% | 7.4% |
| <i>North East TX (Texarkana) - 4a</i> | 52.2% | 6.0% | 8.0% |
| <i>East Texas (Longview) - 4b</i> | 53.5% | 5.4% | 8.3% |
| <i>East Texas (Tyler) - 4c</i> | 50.9% | 4.7% | 6.5% |
| 5 - SE Texas | 53.1% | 4.8% | 7.2% |
| <i>Deep East TX (Lufkin-Nacogdoches) - 5a</i> | 52.8% | 5.1% | 9.4% |
| <i>South East TX (Beaumont) - 5b</i> | 53.5% | 4.7% | 5.2% |
| 6 - Gulf Coast | 71.1% | 5.9% | 10.2% |
| <i>Gulf Coast (Houston) - 6a</i> | 71.5% | 5.6% | 10.3% |
| <i>Gulf Coast (Galveston) - 6b</i> | 69.2% | 10.6% | 8.4% |
| <i>Gulf Coast (Angleton-Bay City) - 6c</i> | 66.5% | 7.2% | 10.3% |
| 7 - Central | 68.7% | 5.9% | 13.0% |
| <i>Capital (Austin) - 7a</i> | 73.1% | 6.5% | 16.4% |
| <i>Central TX (Killeen-Temple) - 7b</i> | 68.0% | 2.8% | 7.6% |
| <i>Heart of Texas (Waco) - 7c</i> | 57.7% | 5.5% | 8.2% |
| <i>Brazos Valley (Bryan-College Sta.) - 7d</i> | 61.7% | 7.9% | 9.0% |
| 8 - Upper South TX | 67.6% | 7.1% | 9.3% |
| <i>Alamo (San Antonio) - 8a</i> | 68.7% | 7.4% | 9.8% |
| <i>Golden Crescent (Victoria) - 8b</i> | 61.7% | 5.9% | 6.8% |
| <i>Middle R. G. (Del Rio-Uvalde-E. Pass) - 8c</i> | 61.8% | 5.9% | 6.3% |
| 9 - West TX | 58.5% | 4.2% | 6.6% |
| <i>Concho Valley (San Angelo) - 9a</i> | 64.8% | 4.6% | 6.6% |
| <i>Permian Basin (Midland-Odessa) - 9b</i> | 55.6% | 4.1% | 6.7% |
| 10 - Upper Rio Grande | 67.7% | 4.9% | 8.6% |
| <i>Upper Rio Grande (El Paso) - 10</i> | 67.7% | 4.9% | 8.6% |
| 11 - Lower South TX | 58.3% | 5.9% | 7.8% |
| <i>Coastal Bend (Corpus Christi) - 11a</i> | 60.7% | 6.4% | 7.6% |
| <i>South Texas (Laredo) - 11b</i> | 62.1% | 6.5% | 7.6% |
| <i>Lower R.G. Valley (McAllen-Edinburg) - 11c</i> | 54.0% | 4.2% | 7.7% |
| <i>Lower R.G. Valley (Harlingen-B'ville) - 11d</i> | 57.7% | 7.2% | 8.5% |
| Total | 65.7% | 5.7% | 9.4% |

Note: Percentages are weighted. See Appendix A for definitions of subregions.

*Past year alcohol or illicit drug use means any use within the last 12 months. Heavy alcohol use means five or more drinks on five or more occasions within the past month.

Table E2 — Past Year Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Dependence,* By Region and Subregion: Texas Adults, 2000

| | Alcohol | | Drugs | | Alcohol or Drugs | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Abuse | Depend | Abuse | Depend | Abuse | Depend |
| 1 - High Plains | 7.6% | 3.3% | 2.0% | 1.6% | 8.1% | 4.3% |
| <i>Panhandle (Amarillo) - 1a</i> | 6.3% | 4.3% | 0.9% | 2.3% | 6.3% | 5.3% |
| <i>South Plains (Lubbock) - 1b</i> | 8.6% | 2.1% | 3.0% | 1.2% | 9.6% | 3.3% |
| 2 - NW Texas | 7.3% | 2.2% | 0.7% | 2.4% | 7.5% | 4.0% |
| <i>North Texas (Wichita Falls) - 2a</i> | 7.1% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 3.0% | 6.0% | 4.4% |
| <i>West Central TX (Abilene) - 2b</i> | 7.8% | 2.5% | 1.3% | 1.7% | 8.8% | 3.5% |
| 3 - Metroplex | 10.5% | 4.4% | 2.5% | 2.4% | 10.7% | 6.1% |
| <i>North Central TX (Dallas) - 3a</i> | 11.9% | 4.6% | 2.5% | 2.6% | 11.8% | 6.4% |
| <i>North Central TX (Fort Worth) - 3b</i> | 8.3% | 4.6% | 2.8% | 2.3% | 9.0% | 6.2% |
| <i>Texoma (Sherman-Denison) - 3c</i> | 8.0% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 8.0% | 0.4% |
| 4 - Upper East TX | 7.1% | 4.4% | 2.1% | 2.9% | 7.9% | 5.4% |
| <i>North East TX (Texarkana) - 4a</i> | 7.3% | 3.5% | 1.6% | 3.6% | 8.9% | 4.8% |
| <i>East Texas (Longview) - 4b</i> | 6.0% | 7.0% | 2.2% | 3.9% | 6.0% | 7.6% |
| <i>East Texas (Tyler) - 4c</i> | 7.6% | 3.2% | 2.4% | 1.8% | 8.6% | 4.2% |
| 5 - SE Texas | 9.1% | 4.2% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 9.4% | 4.7% |
| <i>Deep East TX (Lufkin-Nacogdoches) - 5a</i> | 8.5% | 4.9% | 1.0% | 2.9% | 8.5% | 5.9% |
| <i>South East TX (Beaumont) - 5b</i> | 9.8% | 3.6% | 2.2% | 0.6% | 10.3% | 3.6% |
| 6 - Gulf Coast | 11.9% | 5.8% | 2.3% | 3.6% | 11.6% | 8.1% |
| <i>Gulf Coast (Houston) - 6a</i> | 12.1% | 5.8% | 2.0% | 3.7% | 11.4% | 8.2% |
| <i>Gulf Coast (Galveston) - 6b</i> | 11.3% | 6.7% | 4.4% | 1.7% | 15.7% | 7.5% |
| <i>Gulf Coast (Angleton-Bay City) - 6c</i> | 8.3% | 5.1% | 4.6% | 3.3% | 10.3% | 6.8% |
| 7 - Central | 12.4% | 5.3% | 3.6% | 2.6% | 13.3% | 6.9% |
| <i>Capital (Austin) - 7a</i> | 12.8% | 5.3% | 5.0% | 3.3% | 14.3% | 7.3% |
| <i>Central TX (Killeen-Temple) - 7b</i> | 11.2% | 4.2% | 0.5% | 2.4% | 11.7% | 4.7% |
| <i>Heart of Texas (Waco) - 7c</i> | 8.7% | 5.6% | 2.1% | 0.7% | 8.7% | 6.1% |
| <i>Brazos Valley (Bryan-College Sta.) - 7d</i> | 16.8% | 6.2% | 2.5% | 2.0% | 16.4% | 8.2% |
| 8 - Upper South TX | 12.0% | 6.7% | 3.0% | 3.2% | 12.4% | 7.9% |
| <i>Alamo (San Antonio) - 8a</i> | 12.7% | 7.1% | 3.3% | 3.5% | 13.2% | 8.5% |
| <i>Golden Crescent (Victoria) - 8b</i> | 7.0% | 2.4% | 2.2% | 1.0% | 8.1% | 3.0% |
| <i>Middle R. G. (Del Rio-Uvalde-E. Pass) - 8c</i> | 9.1% | 6.5% | 1.0% | 3.0% | 8.7% | 7.3% |
| 9 - West TX | 7.9% | 3.8% | 2.0% | 0.5% | 8.2% | 4.0% |
| <i>Concho Valley (San Angelo) - 9a</i> | 10.3% | 5.6% | 1.6% | 1.5% | 9.9% | 6.4% |
| <i>Permian Basin (Midland-Odessa) - 9b</i> | 6.9% | 2.9% | 2.2% | 0.0% | 7.5% | 2.9% |
| 10 - Upper Rio Grande | 9.9% | 6.7% | 2.1% | 3.1% | 10.2% | 8.6% |
| <i>Upper Rio Grande (El Paso) - 10</i> | 9.9% | 6.7% | 2.1% | 3.1% | 10.2% | 8.6% |
| 11 - Lower South TX | 9.4% | 5.0% | 2.3% | 2.0% | 10.5% | 5.4% |
| <i>Coastal Bend (Corpus Christi) - 11a</i> | 13.4% | 4.2% | 4.2% | 0.4% | 15.9% | 4.2% |
| <i>South Texas (Laredo) - 11b</i> | 11.2% | 6.6% | 0.8% | 4.0% | 11.6% | 7.8% |
| <i>Lower R.G. Valley (McAllen-Edinburg) - 11c</i> | 3.2% | 5.1% | 0.8% | 2.3% | 3.7% | 5.5% |
| <i>Lower R.G. Valley (Harlingen-B'ville) - 11d</i> | 10.7% | 4.8% | 2.5% | 2.8% | 10.7% | 5.4% |
| Total | 10.6% | 5.1% | 2.5% | 2.7% | 10.9% | 6.6% |

Note: Percentages are weighted. See Appendix A for definitions of subregions.

*Abuse is defined as one or two of the nine DSM-III-R symptoms. Dependence is defined as three or more of the DSM-III-R symptoms or the respondent reported that s/he felt dependent on the substance.

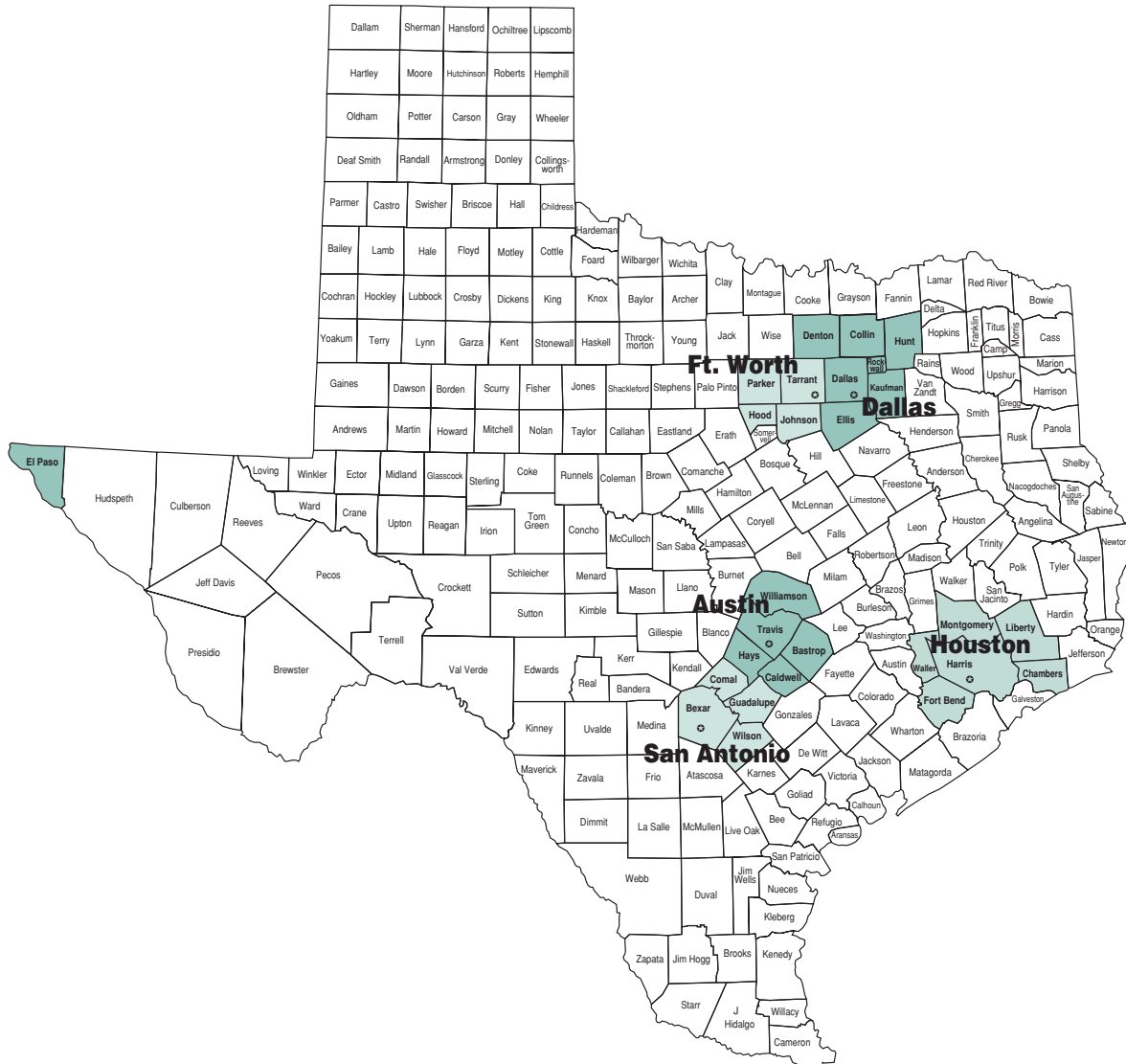
Appendix F: Prevalence of Club Drugs and Specific Opiates and Hallucinogens

Table F1 — Lifetime and Past-Year Use of “Club Drugs” and Specific Opiates and Hallucinogens: Texas Adults, 2000

| | Lifetime | Past Year |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Ecstasy | 3.1% | 1.0% |
| GHB/Gamma-Hydroxybutyrate | 0.4% | 0.1% |
| Ketamine/Special K | 0.3% | 0.1% |
| Rohypnol | 0.8% | 0.1% |
| Herbal Ecstasy | 0.4% | 0.1% |
| LSD | 8.8% | 0.9% |
| PCP/Angel Dust | 0.9% | 0.1% |
| Codeine (tablets, syrup, Tylenol) | 2.3% | 0.7% |
| Hydrocodone | 0.7% | 0.4% |

Appendix G: Major Metropolitan Areas, by County

Major Metropolitan Areas



San Antonio

Bexar
Comal
Guadalupe
Wilson

Fort Worth

Hood
Johnson
Parker
Tarrant

Dallas

Collin
Dallas
Denton
Ellis
Henderson
Hunt
Kaufman
Rockwall

Houston

Chambers
Fort Bend
Harris
Liberty
Montgomery

Austin

Bastrop
Caldwell
Hayes
Travis
Williamson

El Paso

El Paso

Table G1 — Past-Year Prevalence of Substance Use and Problems, by Major Metropolitan Areas: Texas Adults, 2000

| | Austin | Dallas | El Paso | Fort Worth | Houston | San Antonio | Non Metro ~ | State Total |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Alcohol | 76.9%** | 70.7%** | 67.8%** | 63.4%* | 71.8%** | 69.4%** | 59.2% | 65.7% |
| <i>Heavy alcohol</i> | 7.0% | 6.1% | 4.9% | 5.0% | 6.0% | 8.3%* | 4.9% | 5.7% |
| Any illicit drug | 21.3%** | 10.1%** | 8.2% | 8.9% | 10.7%** | 10.3%* | 7.1% | 9.4% |
| <i>Marijuana</i> | 18.8% | 7.4% | 6.1% | 6.9% | 7.7% | 8.0% | 5.3% | 7.0% |
| <i>Cocaine/crack</i> | 4.6% | 2.4% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.8% | 5.5% | 1.4% | 2.0% |
| Alcohol problems | 20.5%** | 16.4%** | 16.5%* | 13.0% | 18.7%** | 20.3%** | 13.0% | 15.7% |
| Drug problems | 10.7%** | 5.2%* | 4.8% | 5.0% | 6.1%** | 7.6%** | 3.7% | 5.2% |

*Difference between metro area and non-metro part of state is significant at $p \leq .05$.

**Difference between metro area and non-metro part of state is significant at $p \leq .01$.

~ *Non metro represents all areas of the state that are not included in the six major metropolitan areas.*

Appendix H: Mental Health and Gambling Problems

Mental Health

Respondents were coded as experiencing mental health-related problems according to the following criteria:

Depression if they had a higher score than 90 percent of the sample on the depression index, made up of seven items drawn from the Center for Epidemiological Studies depression scale (see L.S. Radloff, The CES-D Scale: A self-report depression scale for research in the general population. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 1 (1977): 385-401). The items were as follows: **1.** I did not feel like eating; my appetite was poor; **2.** I had trouble keeping my mind on what I was doing; **3.** I felt depressed; **4.** I felt everything I did was an effort; **5.** My sleep was restless; **6.** I felt sad without a real reason; **7.** I lost interest in my usual everyday activities. Each item was coded as 1=never, 2=rarely, 3=sometimes, and 4=frequently. Scores ranged from 7 to 28, with the median being 12 and the 90th percentile being 18.

Generalized anxiety if they responded affirmatively to the following questions:

1. During the past year or so, have you been persistently worrying or anxious about several different things – such as finances, health, work, family, etc. – most of the time, and more so than other people would worry? AND
2. Have you found it difficult to control your worry or has it interfered with your ability to function?

Panic attacks if they responded affirmatively to the following questions:

1. During the past year, on more than one occasion did you experience a sudden, unexplained attack of intense fear, anxiety or panic, accompanied by physical symptoms, such as shortness

of breath, heart palpitations, feelings of choking, or dizziness, for no apparent reason?

AND ONE OR BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 1a. Were you worried that these attacks could mean you were losing control, having a heart attack, or going crazy? OR
- 1b. Did these attacks cause changes or avoidance patterns in your behavior?

For the global measure of mental health used in this report, respondents were coded as having a mental health-related problem if they met one or more of the following criteria:

1. Depression (as above);
2. Generalized anxiety (as above);
3. Panic attacks (as above);
4. Said any of these or related symptoms had disrupted their work, social life or family life “quite a bit” or “extremely” (4 or 5 on a 5-point scale);
5. Felt that they might currently have a mental disorder, other than substance abuse, which could benefit from some kind of treatment (examples asked about included schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, severe anxiety or severe depression);
6. Rated their emotional or psychological health during the past 12 months as “poor” (5 on a 5-point scale);
7. Had visited a health professional five or more times during the past 12 months for emotional or psychological problems.

According to these measures, about 11.8 percent of the population was coded as experiencing depression, 12.3 percent as experiencing an anxiety disorder (8.7 percent generalized anxiety and 6.6 percent

panic attacks). A total of 20.9 percent met any of the seven criteria listed above.

For comparison, the National Comorbidity Survey found that 10.3 percent of the US population in the early 1990s had had a major depressive episode in the past year, and 17.2 percent had an anxiety disorder (See R.C. Kessler, et al., Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of DSM-III-R psychiatric disorders in the United States. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 51 (1994): 8-19).

Table H1 — Percentage of Substance Abusers Who Also Had a Mental Health Problem: Texas Adults, 2000

| | Had a Mental Health Problem |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| No substance problem | 18.2% |
| Alcohol abuser | 25.2% |
| Alcohol dependent | 46.4% |
| Drug abuser | 37.4% |
| Drug dependent | 62.7% |
| Alcohol or drug abuser | 24.0% |
| Alcohol or drug dependent | 48.9% |

Table H2 — Percentage of Individuals with a Mental Health Problem Who Also Had a Substance Problem: Texas Adults, 2000

| | No Mental Health Problem | Had a Mental Health Problem |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alcohol abuse | 10.0% | 12.8% |
| Alcohol dependence | 3.4% | 11.2% |
| Drug abuse | 2.0% | 4.4% |
| Drug dependence | 1.3% | 8.0% |
| Alcohol or drug abuse | 10.5% | 12.6% |
| Alcohol or drug dependence | 4.3% | 15.5% |

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Gambling

Questions Asked About Gambling and Gambling Problems

| <i>Prevalence</i> | <i>Problems</i> |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the past year, have you played the Texas Lottery or any other lottery games? 2. In the past year, have you bet or spent money on bingo? 3. In the past year, have you bet or spent money on horse or greyhound racing? 4. In the past year, have you bet or spent money on slot machines or video poker machines at a casino, truck stop, arcade or elsewhere? 5. In the past year, have you bet or spent money on any other activity – for instance, sports bets, office pools, card or dice games, playing and betting on games of skill, or other activities? Which? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When you participated in these gambling activities over the past year, how often did you go back another day to win back money you lost? 2. During the past year, did you ever spend either more time or more money gambling than you intended? 3. During the past year, did you ever feel guilty about the way you gambled or about what happened when you gambled? 4. During the past year, did you ever feel that you would like to stop gambling, but didn't think that you could? 5. During the past year, did you ever borrow from someone and not pay them back as a result of your gambling? 6. Thinking about your entire lifetime, have you ever been in trouble with the law because of activities related to gambling? |