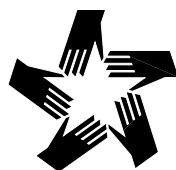


***Substance Use Among
Students in Texas
Secondary Schools - 1988***



**Texas Commission on
Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

**SUBSTANCE USE AMONG STUDENTS IN
TEXAS SECONDARY SCHOOLS - 1988**

Prepared by

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Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Austin, Texas
January, 1989

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Preface

We are pleased to report in this volume the results of the first statewide survey of substance use among students in Texas secondary schools. The survey was funded by the U. S. Department of Education under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities grant program and was a collaborative effort between the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Public Policy Resource Laboratory (PPRL) of Texas A&M University. We would like to thank the schools and the students who voluntarily participated in this project and the Texas Education Agency for their assistance and support.

In addressing the issue of substance abuse among youth, we should not fail to recognize the majority of students for their values and lifestyles which have no place for drug or alcohol abuse. We should take heart from the knowledge that over 60% of Texas students have never used any illegal substance. We must give these students the recognition they deserve and the support they need to maintain a drug-free lifestyle.

However, many students use drugs and alcohol regularly and heavily. The heavy use of alcohol by older students and the early use of a wide range of toxic inhalant substances by younger students is of special concern. These students need various types of assistance. We are confident that the findings provided in this report will provide important data to help in structuring and targeting prevention, intervention and treatment strategies. We must focus more attention and effort on dealing with substance abuse among our youth. If we can help them before they become adults, we will be making a crucial step in beginning to reduce the extent of substance abuse problems that affect all the citizens of our State.

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

SUBSTANCE USE AMONG STUDENTS IN TEXAS SECONDARY SCHOOLS - 1988

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SUBSTANCE USE AMONG STUDENTS IN TEXAS SECONDARY SCHOOLS - 1988

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This report contains the main findings of the 1988 survey of substance abuse in Texas secondary schools. It is the first statewide effort to collect systematic information on substance use patterns of Texas secondary students. However, it is not the first occasion that information on the substance abuse patterns of the youth of Texas has been collected. In 1980, the Texas Department of Community Affairs, Drug Abuse Prevention Division, sponsored a household survey of substance abuse in Texas and results were reported for Texas youth age 12 to 17.¹ Although there are methodological differences between the two studies, the data indicate that substance abuse is currently a larger problem among Texas youth than was the case eight years ago.

This current study was conducted as a joint effort between the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) and the Public Policy Resources Laboratory at Texas A&M University (PPRL). PPRL had primary responsibility for designing the sample and collecting the data. TCADA was primarily responsible for design of the questionnaire and data analysis. The study was funded under the U.S. Department of Education Drug Free Schools and Communities Block Grant.

Some 7,500 students selected through a multi-stage probability sample completed an eight-page questionnaire on alcohol and drug use patterns. The questionnaire explored usage patterns of 14 drugs and included questions pertaining to correlates of substance abuse, problems relating to substance abuse, and sources of information about and help for substance abuse-related problems.

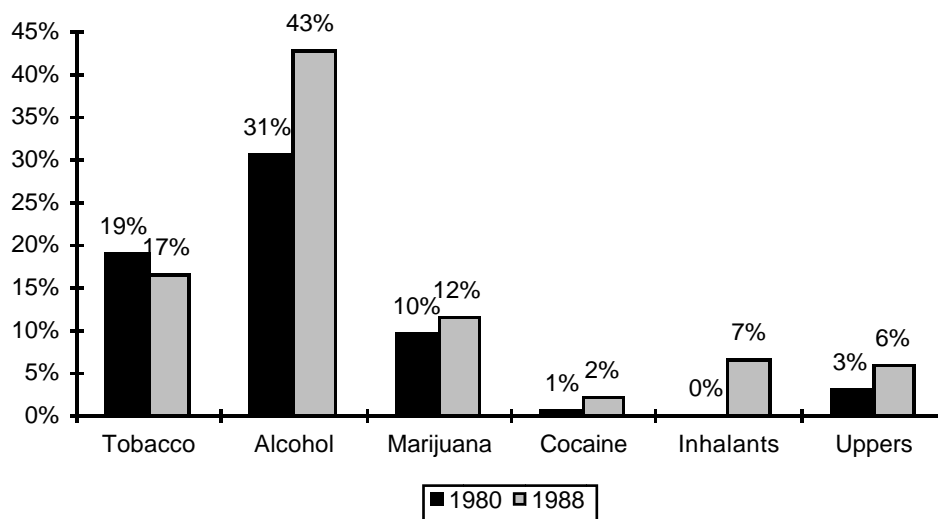
¹E. Ann Jones and John D. Massey, *1980 Texas Survey on Drug Abuse*. (Austin: Texas Department of Community Affairs, 1980).

The 1988 School Survey is part of a larger effort to gather information about the substance abuse patterns and problems of the Texas population as a whole as well as some special populations. A telephone survey of the adult population has been collected as well as a survey of offender populations in the state. This report is the first in a series intended to describe the substance abuse-related problems which daily challenge the well-being of the citizens of Texas.

Trends in Substance Abuse Among Youth: 1980 to 1988

Due to methodological differences, caution must be exercised when comparing reported prevalence of secondary school students in 1988 and youth aged 12 to 17 in 1980. However, it is apparent that prevalence of current use tends to be much higher in 1988 than was reported in 1980 (Figure 1 and Table 1). The current use of alcohol increased by about 40% over 1980. Current use of tobacco decreased by about 14%. Current use of marijuana increased by a relatively modest 19%. Reports of current use of inhalants increased by over 2,000%. Current use of “uppers” increased by about 93%. Large relative increases in current use of psychedelics and cocaine were also observed. When this change in reporting patterns is taken as a whole, these results suggest that more youth are using more kinds of substances than was the case in 1980.

FIGURE 1. PREVALENCE OF CURRENT SUBSTANCE USE: TEXAS YOUTH IN 1980 AND 1988



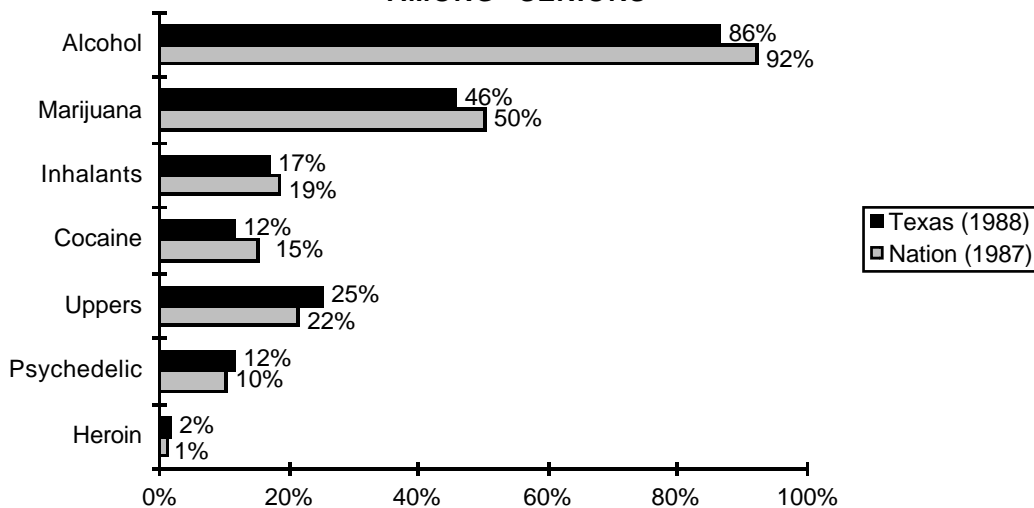
**TABLE 1
COMPARISON OF REPORTED PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE USE BY TEXAS YOUTH IN 1980 AND 1988**

	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Cocaine		Inhalants		"Uppers"	
	<i>1980</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1988</i>
Total												
Ever Used	29.9%	39.3%	52.5%	75.5%	18.8%	31.5%	2.4%	6.7%	2.4%	22.8%	6.2%	17.1%
Current Use	19.2%	16.6%	30.7%	42.8%	9.7%	11.5%	0.7%	2.3%	*	6.6%	3.0%	5.8%
Female												
Ever Used	22.0%	39.2%	46.0%	73.5%	14.0%	28.4%	3.0%	5.5%	2.0%	22.2%	8.0%	18.0%
Current Use	13.0%	16.4%	27.0%	39.3%	8.0%	9.9%	1.0%	1.9%	*	6.6%	4.0%	6.4%
Male												
Ever Used	38.0%	39.0%	59.0%	77.6%	23.0%	34.2%	2.0%	7.3%	3.0%	23.5%	4.0%	15.6%
Current Use	26.0%	16.5%	35.0%	46.5%	12.0%	12.8%	1.0%	2.6%	*	6.7%	1.0%	5.0%
Black												
Ever Used	13.0%	19.6%	43.0%	63.7%	8.0%	25.6%	1.0%	4.0%	*	13.1%	2.0%	6.1%
Current Use	6.0%	4.7%	21.0%	29.5%	3.0%	9.2%	*	1.1%	*	3.4%	2.0%	1.8%
Hispanic												
Ever Used	20.0%	40.0%	34.0%	74.4%	18.0%	38.3%	*	8.7%	3.0%	24.1%	4.0%	16.2%
Current Use	13.0%	15.5%	25.0%	40.7%	11.0%	14.3%	*	3.9%	*	7.2%	1.0%	5.5%
White												
Ever Used	37.0%	44.4%	60.0%	79.9%	21.0%	31.3%	4.0%	6.9%	3.0%	23.8%	7.0%	21.4%
Current Use	24.0%	20.3%	35.0%	47.5%	11.0%	11.8%	1.0%	1.9%	*	6.9%	4.0%	7.5%

*Less than 0.5%

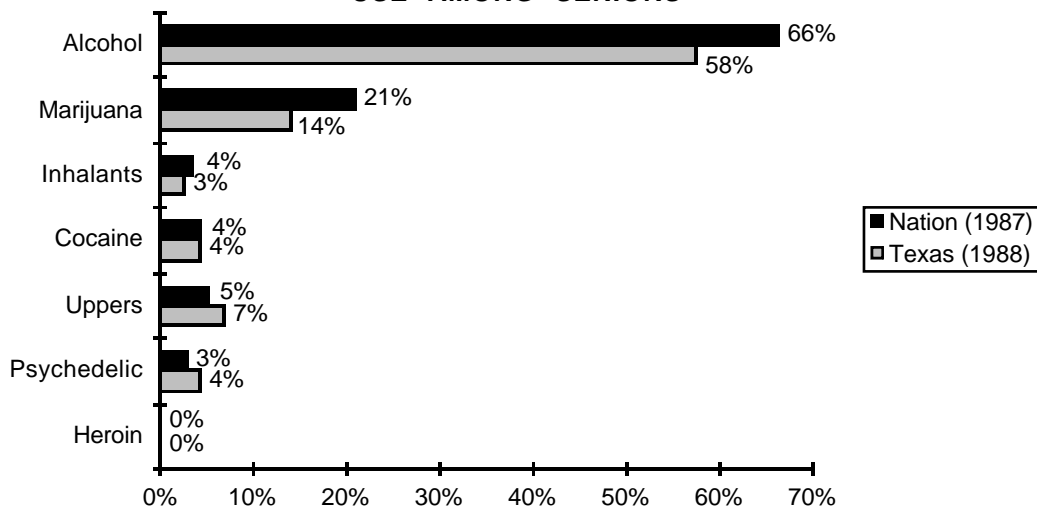
This increase in substance abuse is further documented when 1980 and 1988 data are compared to national data gathered according to similar protocols. In 1980, the use of alcohol, marijuana, and inhalants was significantly lower for Texas youth than was reported by a comparable sample of national youth in 1979. In 1988, however, there are no significant differences in use by Texas seniors compared to the 1987 national senior survey² (Figures 2 and 3). Texas high school seniors report slightly higher prevalence of use on some substances and national seniors report slightly higher prevalence of use on others. However, the general impression is that patterns of substance use for Texas seniors are currently very similar to those of national seniors in 1987.

FIGURE 2. LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE USE AMONG SENIORS



²Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Students, College Students, and Other Young Adults, National Trends through 1985*. (Rockville, Maryland: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1986).

FIGURE 3. PAST-MONTH PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE USE AMONG SENIORS



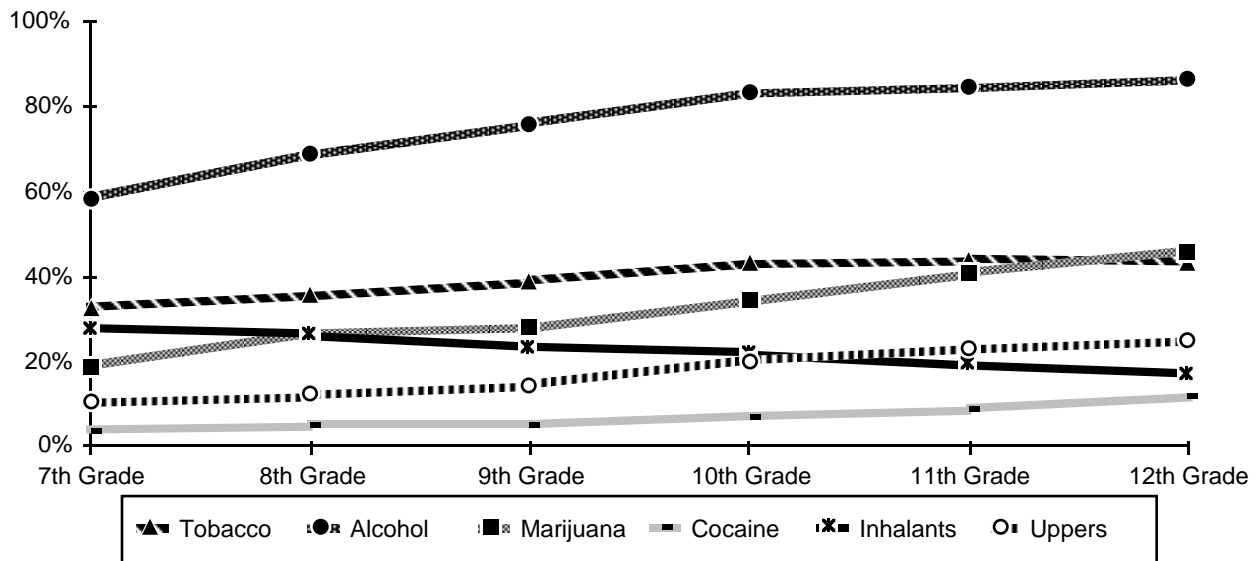
Overview of Substance Use by Secondary School Students in Texas: 1988

There are three major areas of concern with respect to substance abuse patterns of Texas secondary students:

1. Toxic Inhalants - Usage of inhalant substances appears to have increased substantially among youth. The heaviest usage was reported by the youngest children in all racial and ethnic groups.
2. Alcohol - There is widespread use of alcohol by students who drink very frequently and in large quantities. To a greater extent than for other substances, a substantial proportion of students continue beyond experimental use to a pattern of chronic heavy consumption in the later grades.
3. Use of illicit drugs - These substances are available and are used by a large number of students. Over half of all students will have used such drugs and consequently will have engaged in illegal behavior by the time they graduate from high school. Furthermore, it appears that students who use illicit drugs are likely to use them frequently.

The six substances most reported as being used by students in 1988 were alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, uppers, and cocaine (Figure 4). Alcohol was the most widely used substance reported by Texas secondary students, and for many students it was the only substance they had ever used. About 76% of secondary students report one or more experiences with alcoholic beverages, with 43% reporting use in the month prior to the survey. About 16% used tobacco in the month prior to the survey and 12% used marijuana. Inhalant use ranked fourth in terms of current prevalence, with about 7% of respondents using inhalants in the month prior to the survey. Current use was reported by 6% of students for “uppers” and 2% for cocaine. Overall, some 17% of secondary student respondents used some illicit substance during the 30 days prior to the survey.

FIGURE 4 **LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE USE BY GRADE: TEXAS SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1988**



As would be expected, differences in patterns of use of various substances were observed by grade, race/ethnicity, sex, and urbanicity. With respect to race and ethnic patterns, White students are more likely than other groups to use alcohol, tobacco and uppers, while Hispanics tend to report higher prevalence of marijuana and cocaine. Blacks tend to report lower prevalence on all substances as compared to Whites and Hispanics. However, the percentage of minority students who have used substances has increased more sharply between 1980 and 1988 than has the percentage of White students (Figures 5 and 6).

FIGURE 5 LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE USE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY: TEXAS YOUTH AGES 12 TO 17 IN 1980

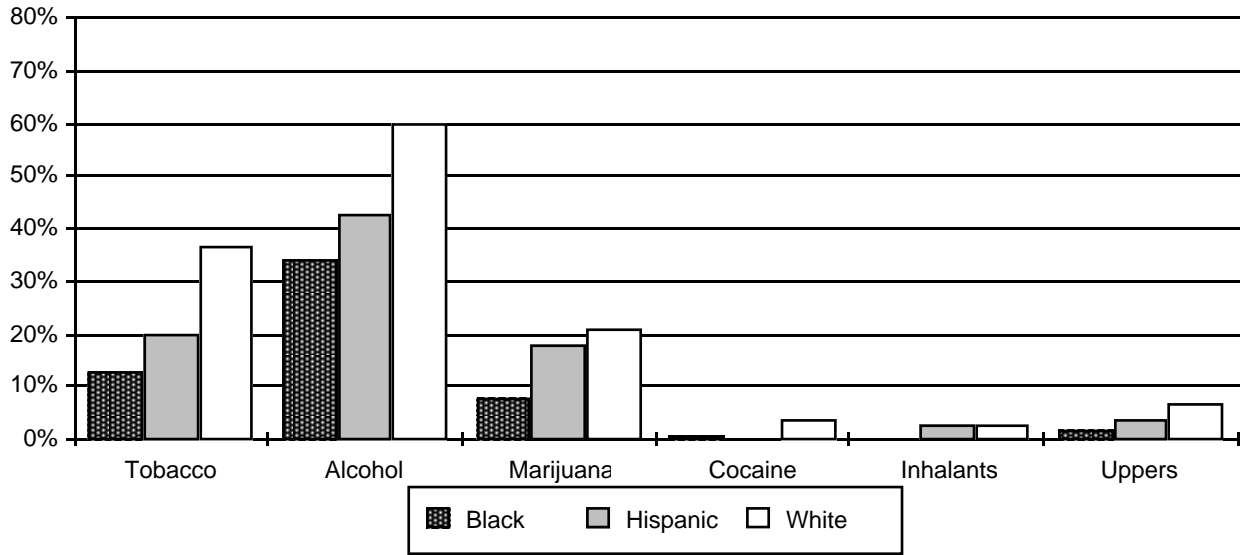
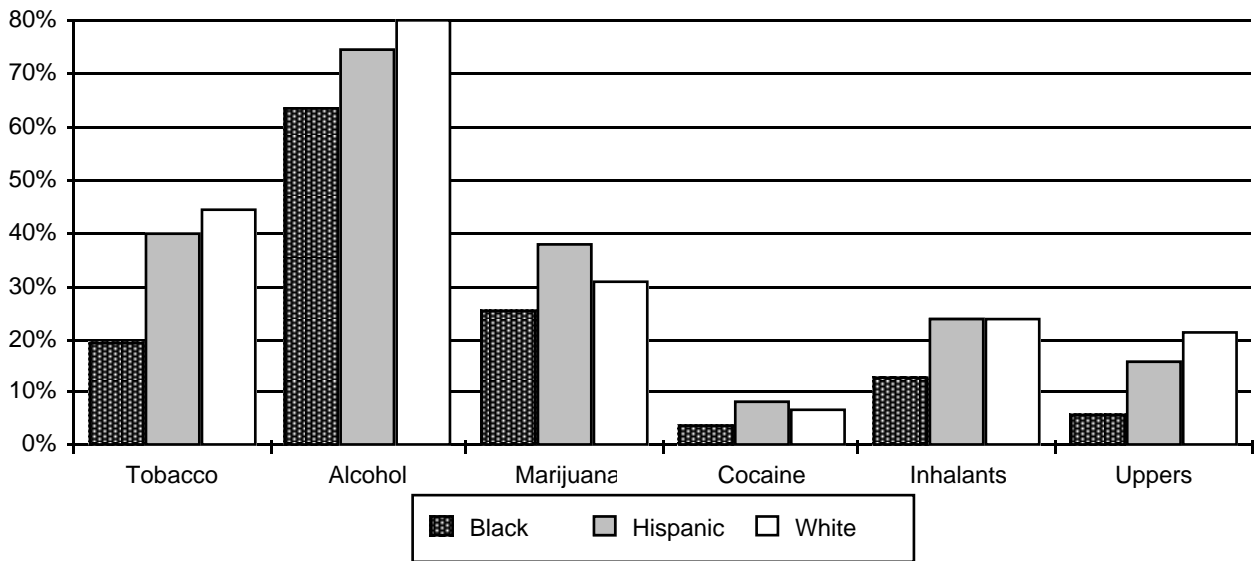


FIGURE 6 LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE USE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY: TEXAS SECONDARY STUDENTS IN 1988

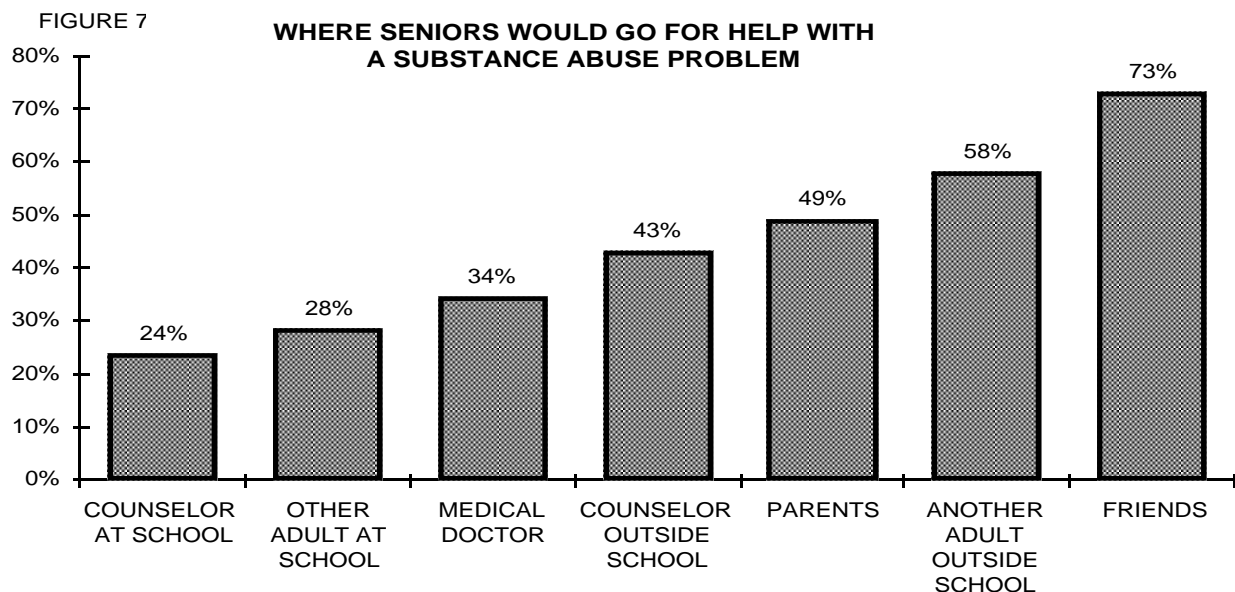


Males generally report higher prevalence of use of almost all substances than do females, although females report higher prevalence of use of “uppers” and “downers” in the lower grades. Also males and females were about equally likely to use tobacco in lower grades.

When reports from the largest metropolitan areas of the state (Dallas/Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio) are compared to reports from the rest of the state, it appears that students in the most populous areas are somewhat more likely to use illicit drugs such as marijuana, cocaine and psychedelics. However, in the lower grades, students in the rest of the state appear to be slightly more likely to use abusable “legal” substances such as tobacco, alcohol, and inhalants.

Family structure and academic performance appear to be associated with differences in drug use patterns. Students residing with both parents tended to have significantly lower prevalence of substance abuse than did those living in any other situation. In addition, students who normally achieved A or B grades reported lower prevalence of substance abuse than those who normally received C, D, or F grades. Thus, as would be expected, it appears that not using drugs may be positively associated with two-parent family structure and better academic performance.

When students were asked who they would go to for help with drug or alcohol problems, they reported they would be much more likely to go to friends (67%) than to any other source. The next most likely source students would go to was an adult outside of school such as a relative, clergyman, or family friend, followed by parents. Other potential sources of help in decreasing order of preference by students were a counselor outside of school, a medical doctor, a counselor or program at school, and any other adult in the school. This pattern of student preference was most apparent among seniors, 73% of whom reported that they would go to friends for help (Figure 7). From the perspective of prevention and intervention, it is interesting to note that students who would not seek help from adults appear more likely to have used substances than those students who would seek help from an adult.



One of the strongest predictors of drug use is grade level. In general, lifetime and current prevalence of substance use tends to increase with grade. Lifetime prevalence of marijuana use is a good example of reporting patterns observed for most substances (Figure 8), since it is relatively low in earlier grades and increases with grade level. It is reasonable to expect that older children are more likely to have had the opportunity to experiment with substances and are more likely to have experienced various kinds of pressure to use such substances. Moreover, older children are more likely to have money to spend for substances and are developmentally more prone to risk-taking behavior than are younger children. Thus, it is not surprising to observe a positive association between reported prevalence of substance abuse and grade level.

FIGURE 8 LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF MARIJUANA USE BY GRADE TEXAS SECONDARY STUDENTS 1988

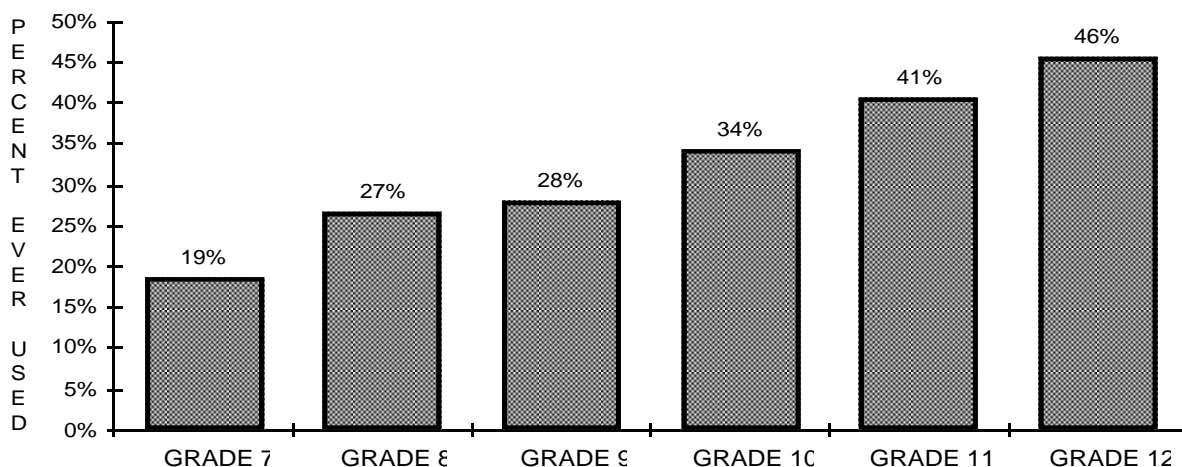
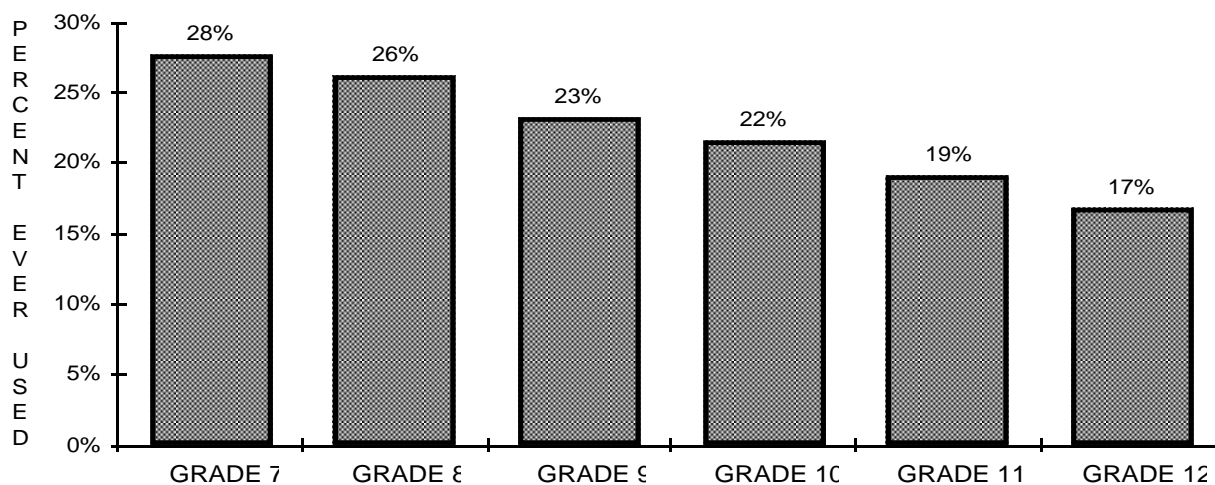


FIGURE 9 LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF INHALANT USE BY GRADE TEXAS SECONDARY STUDENTS 1988



It is, however, somewhat surprising to observe that, in contrast to other substances, lifetime experience with inhalants appears to have an inverse relationship to grade level (Figure 9). About 28% of seventh grade students report one or more experiences with inhalants while only 17% of high school seniors do, although high school seniors have, on average, had about an additional five years of opportunity to use such substances.

Inhalant Abuse Among Texas Secondary School Students

The lower lifetime inhalant experience reported by students in upper grades suggests several possibilities: a) older students have forgotten about early experiences with inhalants or are ashamed to report them, b) there has been a sharp increase in inhalant use by young students over the past several years, or c) inhalant users are more likely to drop out of school and therefore are not present to participate in a survey in later grades. The true explanation for this pattern may be a combination of these factors, and it points to a need for greater concern about inhalants as a major substance of abuse, particularly among younger students.

This need is particularly highlighted when the frequency and type of inhalants abused by younger students is considered. The average seventh grade inhalant abuser has inhaled almost 18 times. Inhalants frequently used by younger students include substances such as liquid paper, spray paints, solvents, glues and gasoline. The typical younger inhalant abuser uses a variety of these substances.

While the conventional wisdom has been that inhalants tend to be abused primarily by young Hispanics, surprising similarity was observed with respect to inhalant use by race/ethnicity. Whites and Hispanics report use of inhalants at similar elevated rates in all grades, while Blacks tend to report at somewhat lower rates.

These results suggest that inhalants may be a larger and more general problem than previously assumed for Texas youth, especially for younger secondary students.

Alcohol Abuse Among Texas Secondary School Students

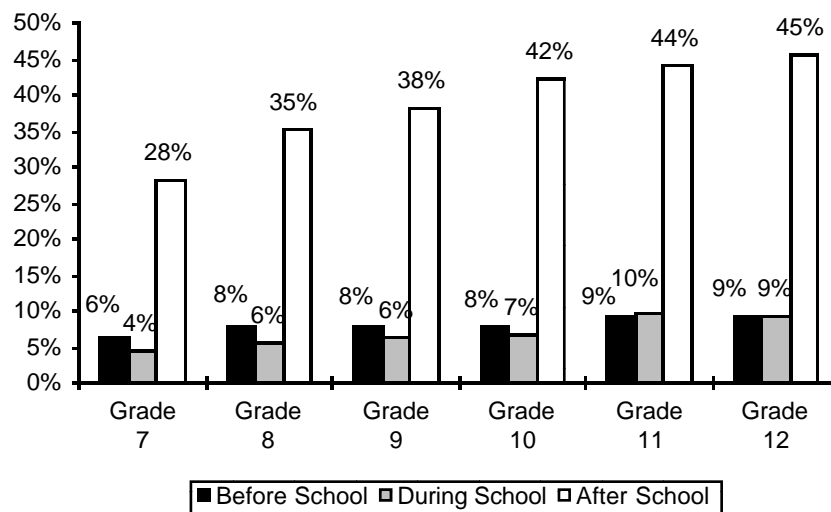
Alcohol is the most prevalent substance used by Texas secondary students. There are two general patterns of prevalence, with about 60% of the respondents using beer or wine coolers, and 45% using wine and liquor. While this observation is not in itself surprising, the amount of alcohol

consumed is a matter of concern. Of high school seniors, about 32% drink alcohol on three to 19 occasions each month. An additional 5% use alcohol on 20 or more occasions in a typical month. From reports of high school seniors, it is estimated that the average senior drinker consumes 41 alcoholic drinks per month. About 3/4 of the total amount consumed is beer, which is the most commonly used alcoholic beverage. Some 31% of high school seniors typically drink five or more beers per occasion and 29% of high school seniors consume five or more beers once per week or more often.

While students in earlier grades report less consumption of alcohol than do those in later grades, large quantities are consumed by some students at all grade levels. For example, respondents in the seventh grade who identified themselves as alcohol users drank an average of about 19 drinks per month. About 4% of seventh graders reported consuming five or more beers once a week or more often. Thus, drinking large quantities of alcohol is not restricted to students in higher grades, but rather, this practice appears to be relatively common at all levels of the Texas secondary school system. There are two patterns of progressive consumption: a “higher progression” pattern with an increasing frequency of drinking of beer and liquor in the higher grades and a “lower progression” pattern with more moderate increases by grade for wine coolers and wine.

Some secondary students report drinking before or during school days (Figure 10). This proportion is larger in the upper grades. About 9% of high school seniors used alcoholic beverages in the morning before school in the past 30 days, and the same proportion reported using alcohol during school in the past month.

FIGURE 10. USE OF ALCOHOL BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER SCHOOL IN THE PAST 30 DAYS



About 12% of high school seniors attended school while drunk at least once during the school year (Figure 11). About 2% of high school seniors reported having been in trouble with their teachers over an alcohol-related incident in the past year (Table 2). Students in lower grades reported such behaviors at somewhat lower rates.

FIGURE 11 STUDENTS ATTENDING ONE OR MORE CLASSES WHILE INTOXICATED ON ALCOHOL IN PAST SCHOOL YEAR

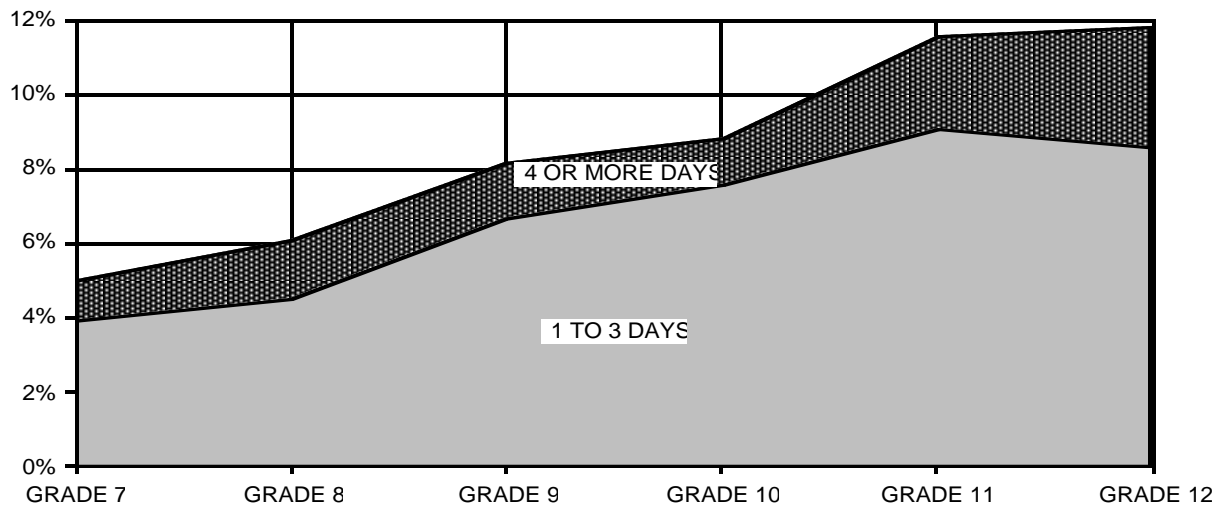


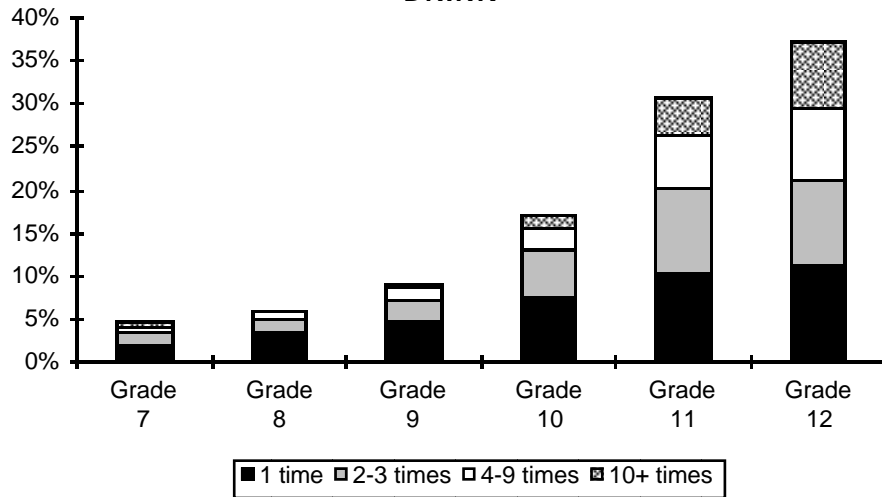
TABLE 2

SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER, ON HOW MANY DAYS HAVE YOU GOTTEN IN TROUBLE WITH YOUR TEACHERS BECAUSE OF YOUR DRINKING?

	NONE *****	1 DAY *****	2-3 DAYS *****	4+ DAYS *****
ALL	98.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%
GRADE 7	98.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.5%
GRADE 8	98.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
GRADE 9	99.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
GRADE 10	98.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%
GRADE 11	98.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%
GRADE 12	98.1%	1.6%	0.2%	0.1%

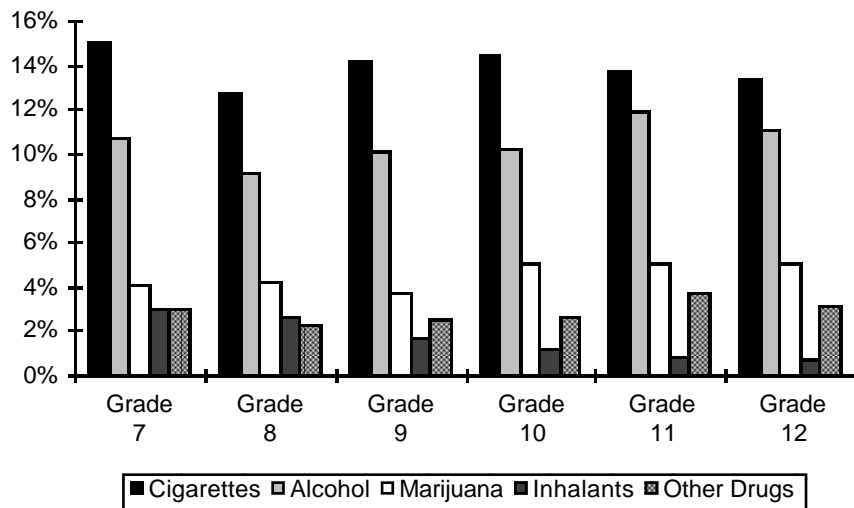
Alcohol-related problems are not restricted to the educational sphere. For example, about 10% of high school seniors reported getting into trouble with the police one or more times in the past year because of drinking. A dangerously large 37% of high school seniors drove a car “after having a good bit to drink” one or more times in the past year. About 8% reported doing so ten or more times (Figure 12).

FIGURE 12. STUDENTS WHO HAVE DRIVEN A CAR DURING THE PAST YEAR AFTER "HAVING A GOOD BIT TO DRINK"



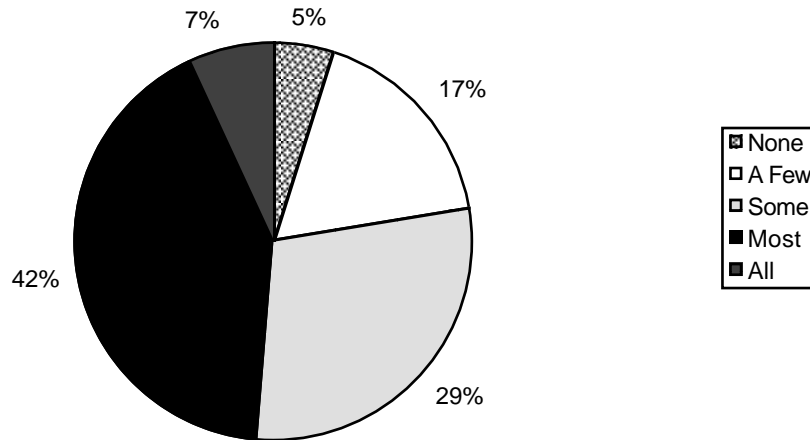
There were also numerous indications that alcohol dependence may be a problem for an unacceptably large number of Texas secondary students. Around 10% of students in all grades reported that they thought they had been “hooked” on alcohol at some point in their lives (Figure 13).

FIGURE 13. STUDENTS REPORTING HAVING BEEN "HOOKED" ON SELECTED SUBSTANCES



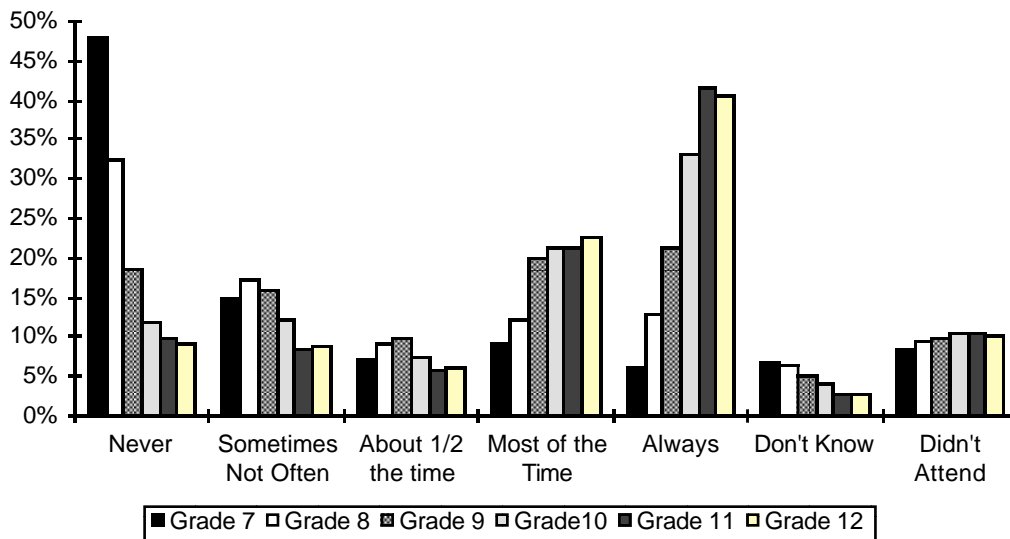
Of the seniors, 45% reported that most or all of their close friends get drunk (Figure 14). Some 7% of seventh graders and 5% of high school seniors sought help for alcohol or drug-related problems in the past year.

FIGURE 14. HOW MANY OF YOUR CLOSE FRIENDS GET DRUNK ON ALCOHOL? TEXAS HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS IN 1988



One reason that alcohol-related problems appear to be widespread in the secondary school population may be that alcoholic beverages are relatively easy for Texas secondary students to obtain. For example, some 63% of high school seniors reported that alcohol was served at most

FIGURE 15. USE OF ALCOHOL AT PARTIES BY GRADE



or all of the parties they attended during the school year (Figure 15). Some 89% of high school seniors said that alcohol would be very easy or fairly easy to obtain if they wanted it.

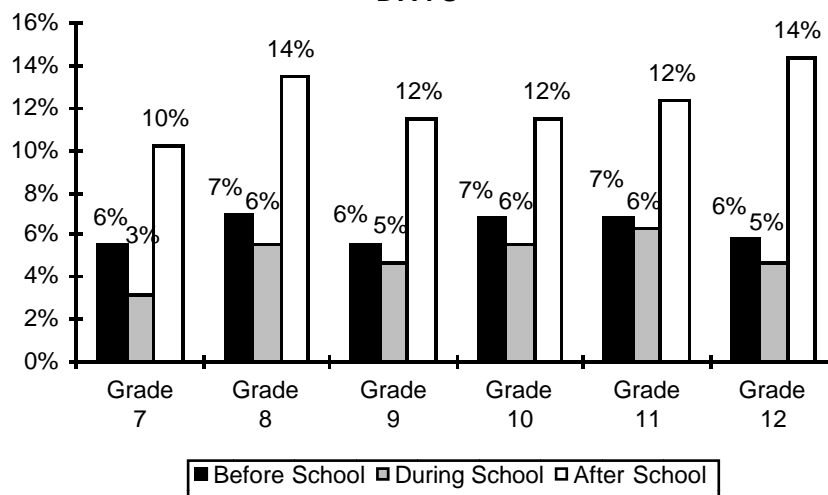
or all of the parties they attended during the school year (Figure 15). Some 89% of seniors said that alcohol would be very easy or fairly easy to obtain if they wanted it.

Abuse of Illicit Drugs by Texas Secondary School Students

Illicit drugs are defined as controlled substances and include marijuana, cocaine (in powdered form and crack), “uppers,” “downers,” psychedelics, and heroin. Overall, some 39% of respondents used one or more of these substances at some time in their life. A substantial proportion of students, 24%, used some illicit substance other than marijuana. As would be expected, high school seniors had the highest lifetime and current prevalence of illicit drug use, with 54% reporting use of one or more illicit drugs in their lifetime, and 20% reporting use of one or more illicit substances in the 30 days preceding the survey.

Fewer secondary school students used illicit drugs than alcohol; however, those using illicit drugs reported more frequent use of such substances. For example, high school seniors who drink reported using alcohol an average of 7.6 times in the month prior to the survey. In contrast, seniors who use illicit drugs reported using those drugs an average of 10.2 times in the past month. Of high school seniors, about 9% used illicit drugs one to two times in the month prior to the survey; 8% used such drugs three to 19 times and 3% reported “daily” use (e.g., use on 20 or more days of the past 30 days).

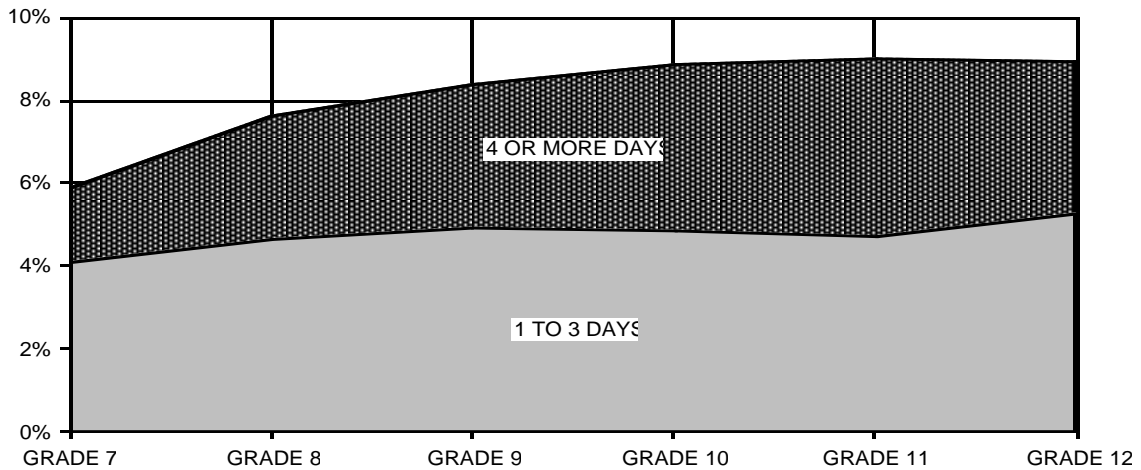
FIGURE 16. USE OF MARIJUANA OR OTHER DRUGS BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER SCHOOL IN THE PAST 30 DAYS



While it is not possible to estimate the amount of illicit drugs consumed, it is clear that these substances are associated with problems for many users. With respect to their education, between

FIGURE 17

STUDENTS ATTENDING ONE OR MORE CLASSES WHILE HIGH ON MARIJUANA IN PAST SCHOOL YEAR



6% and 7% of students used illicit substances before school in the past 30 days (Figure 16). Only slightly fewer used illicit substances during school. Between 6% and 9% attended class while high on marijuana or some other drug in the past year (Figure 17).

Between 1% to 2% of the respondents were in trouble with teachers because of drug use at least once in the past year (Table 3).

TABLE 3

SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER, ON HOW MANY DAYS HAVE YOU GOTTEN IN TROUBLE WITH YOUR TEACHERS BECAUSE OF YOUR DRUG USE?

	NONE *****	1 DAY *****	2-3 DAYS *****	4+ DAYS *****
ALL	98.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
GRADE 7	98.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
GRADE 8	98.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%
GRADE 9	99.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
GRADE 10	98.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%
GRADE 11	99.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%
GRADE 12	98.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%

Since fewer students use illicit drugs than use alcohol, it is not surprising that fewer report trouble with the law based on illicit drug use. As compared to the 10% reported for alcohol, less than 2% of high school seniors report trouble with the police because of drug use in the past year. Of high school seniors, about 14% report having driven while they felt high from drugs. About 4% report doing so 10 or more times in the past year.

Secondary students also had problems associated with being dependent on illicit drugs. About 5% of students report having been “hooked” on marijuana. Around 3% have been “hooked” on other drugs. These rates are somewhat lower than those reported for alcohol (11%) and are consistent with generally lower prevalence of use of illicit substances.

Illicit substances appear to be more difficult to obtain than alcohol for secondary students, but 17% of seniors reported that illicit drugs were used at most or all of the parties they attended in the past school year. Of the illicit substances, as would be expected, marijuana is the easiest to obtain, with 76% of seniors reporting that marijuana is fairly easy or very easy to obtain. Students tended to report that other illicit substances were much more difficult to obtain than marijuana.

Student responses to the survey indicate that a substantial number of Texas secondary students are abusing illicit substances, many on a daily basis. Moreover, it appears that some students are encountering trouble at school and with the law because of illicit substance abuse, and although somewhat less available than alcohol, illicit substances are still readily available to Texas students.

Conclusions

The data indicate that substance abuse among Texas youth has increased in the past eight years. Since 1980, when Texas substance abuse was well below national averages, substance abuse among youth has increased to the point where patterns are very similar to national averages. This trend underscores the need for even more effective programs for prevention of substance abuse among Texas youth.

II. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE

The data provided in this report are estimates of drug use among Texas secondary students. While this information is useful for purposes of needs assessment, it also has certain limitations which need to be born in mind when interpreting the results presented herein.

First, the data were collected in public secondary schools. Private school students were not sampled. Drop-outs were not sampled. Both represent significant components of the youthful population of Texas and these limitations should be kept in mind when considering the implications of these data. The data do, however, represent reasonable estimates of drug use among the secondary school population of Texas and the survey process employed in this research is an appropriate technique for estimating the prevalence of various forms of drug use in the target population. It should be pointed out that only a small portion of drug-related behavior normally comes to the attention of educational, legal or administrative authorities, and the survey process appears to be the only available means for estimating the prevalence of these largely clandestine behaviors.

Second, the data are based on self-reported information. While a number of studies have established the utility of using self-reported information for purposes of estimating the incidence and prevalence of drug use, the validity of these data ultimately depends on the truthfulness, recall and comprehension of respondents. This study was carefully designed to minimize the impact of these potential sources of error. These procedures, described in a separate report, include a full array of instrument construction and testing protocols, survey administration procedures, data processing protocols, validity check procedures, and all tabular information necessary to compute precise confidence limits. Nevertheless, some undetected over-or under-reporting may have occurred.

Third, the data presented in this report are based on a sample of Texas secondary students. The sample was drawn such that confidence intervals for all estimates can be ascertained. Because of the very specialized technical nature of computation of confidence intervals for research designs that employ cluster samples, the discussion of such computational procedures is reserved for the separate technical report. However, it is appropriate to note that estimates of drug use derived from this survey can be generalized to the population of Texas secondary students as a whole, given certain probabilistic limits. For example, it is estimated that 31.5% (plus or minus 1.5% at the 95%

confidence limit) of Texas secondary students have tried marijuana. This means that there is 95% confidence that the true estimate of marijuana use is between 30% and 33%, and that the best estimate of marijuana use is 31.5%. Put in another way, if 100 samples were drawn in an identical manner as in this survey, it is expected that 95 of those samples would yield estimates of between 30% and 33% for marijuana use and the large majority of those estimates would be closer to 31.5% than to either the 30% or 33% limit.

For the nontechnical reader, it is appropriate to utilize a 95% confidence interval of plus or minus 1.5% for estimates for the Texas secondary school population as a whole. Actual confidence intervals for most substances are much smaller (as little as plus or minus .3% for heroin), and in no case exceed plus or minus 1.5%. Thus, the procedure of utilizing this confidence interval for estimates on the secondary school population as a whole is conservative and will overestimate width of the true 95% confidence band on all estimates other than marijuana use.

This study also provides grade-specific reports of substance use and related information. This reporting format was chosen because such information is critical for planning substance abuse prevention and intervention programs for youth. For grade-specific estimates, the largest confidence interval is associated with reports of marijuana use in grade 12. For this group of students, the 95% confidence interval is plus or minus 8.5%. Actual computed grade-specific confidence intervals are smaller for all other substances in all other grades and in no case exceed plus or minus 8.5%. The nontechnical reader is encouraged to use this figure as a conservative guide for judging statistical differences. It should be noted that this procedure effectively precludes rigorous statistical comparison of the estimates of substance use in one grade to the adjacent grade and, indeed, the statistical precision of these data is in almost all cases not adequate for such purposes. The data, however, are sufficiently robust to provide a reasonable picture of current trends with respect substance use across several grades.

This document is written as if the estimate for the sample directly applies to the population from which it was drawn. For example, the document includes statements such as “about 32% of secondary students have tried marijuana” rather than the more technically correct “about 32% of respondents reported using marijuana one or more times in their lifetime”. This editorial convention was adopted to make the document more readable where several estimates are provided in close proximity to one another. However, the reader is encouraged to remember that all estimates in this report are survey results and are therefore subject to sampling error when generalized to the secondary school population.

The Sample

The Texas public secondary school population was sampled using a multistage population density probability design. Using this procedure, 38 school districts were identified as Primary Sampling Units. Within these districts, a total of 96 schools were selected into the sample, and within these schools a total of 286 classrooms were selected for sampling.

A total of 7,550 respondents returned surveys to the PPRL survey administration team. Of these, 7,154 were judged to be “completed surveys” and utilized in this analysis. In the context of this project, a completed survey was required to include a valid response on the question regarding grade level and pass a series of consistency checks designed to identify those questionnaires showing signs of exaggeration with respect to alcohol or drug use. One consistency check pertained to reported use of a pseudo drug. Another was based on a series of questions regarding the frequency of use of various alcoholic beverages. Still another was based on reports of frequency of use of drugs other than alcohol or tobacco. If a respondent failed to report grade level, reported use of the pseudo drug, reported an unreasonably high frequency of alcohol use as measured over series of four alcoholic beverages, or reported an unreasonably high frequency of drug use as measured over a series of eight drugs, responses were not included in any subsequent analysis. About 5% of the sample originally collected as discarded for reasons of completeness or exaggeration.

The remaining 7,154 questionnaires were reasonably evenly distributed by grade (Table 4). Slightly more females than males were included in the sample because of the validity check procedure described above. The large majority of “exaggerators” were male and thus the validity check procedure favored retention of female respondents. The exaggerators were also disproportionately White, and thus validity check procedure tended to favor retention of responses by minority students. Because of sample design and differences in class size, students in large urban areas were over sampled.

A multistage weighting procedure was used to adjust the sample to reflect more accurately the actual demographic composition of the Texas secondary school population. The first stage consisted of decreasing the values of responses received from students in large metropolitan areas, and increasing the values of responses of students living in other areas of the state. This procedure simultaneously increased the White representation in the sample such that further weighting on the basis of race or ethnicity was deemed unnecessary. Then, for purposes of producing estimates

for the secondary school population as a whole, each grade was weighted on the basis of its representation in the Texas secondary school system. This adjusted sample was used to estimate the drug use of Texas secondary students.

TABLE 4
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS BY GRADE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total
Total Sample (Unweighted N)	1163	1169	1215	1159	1277	1171	7154
Sex							
Male	470	546	527	545	613	558	3259
Female	591	557	610	572	633	580	3543
Not Reported	102	66	78	42	31	33	352
Race/Ethnicity							
White	505	492	542	602	605	579	3325
Black	198	209	137	163	156	163	1026
Hispanic	387	398	467	331	456	380	2419
Other	55	49	47	46	45	32	274
Not Reported	18	21	22	17	15	17	110
Population Density							
Largest Metro Areas	722	699	705	705	758	673	4262
Rest of State	441	470	510	454	519	498	2892
Usual Grades							
A's	287	261	252	244	250	248	1542
B's	435	461	518	530	618	610	3172
C's	167	212	238	244	282	233	1376
D's	71	72	70	38	36	22	309
F's	23	22	17	7	3	2	74
Not Reported	180	141	120	96	88	56	681
Family Structure							
Live With Both Parents	769	795	852	802	918	804	4940
Other Family Structure	385	367	351	353	354	363	2173
Not Reported	9	7	12	4	5	4	41
Age							
11 or Younger	7	1	0	1	0	0	9
Age 12	192	2	0	1	0	1	196
Age 13	687	230	4	0	0	0	921
Age 14	219	655	248	4	0	1	1127
Age 15	47	216	717	255	4	0	1239
Age 16	8	55	206	754	327	3	1353
Age 17	0	7	33	124	780	330	1274
Age 18	0	1	4	17	140	709	871
Age 19	0	0	1	1	19	110	131
20 or Older	1	0	0	1	3	16	21
Not Reported	2	2	2	1	4	1	12

III. PATTERNS OF PREVALENCE

Prevalence Rates

The following discussion of prevalence rates includes comparisons with the 1980 Texas Survey on Drug Abuse¹ commissioned by the Texas Department of Community Affairs, Drug Abuse Prevention Division and with the 1987 National High School Senior Survey commissioned by the National Institute on Drug Abuse². Caution must be exercised in using these comparisons since they were conducted using different instruments and methodologies from those used in the present survey. The 1980 survey was a household survey of the general population of the state and the sampling design provided for a 12-17 age group to be reported separately. The present study, conducted in seventh through twelfth grade classrooms, surveyed youth age 13 through 18. Only youth who were in attendance at school at that time are included. Since the present survey does not include information about students who have dropped out of school, the usage rates may underestimate the extent of drug use by these age groups within the general population. The national survey of seniors uses a methodology similar to that in the present survey, but there are differences in instrumentation and administration procedures. Care was taken in the present survey, however, to ensure that questions relating to recency and frequency of use of the different substances were asked in a form compatible with the other two surveys.

Overview

The order of lifetime (ever used) as well as current (used in the last 30 days) prevalence for the five substances most frequently used by secondary school students in Texas is generally as follows:

1. Alcohol
2. Tobacco
3. Marijuana
4. Inhalants
5. "Uppers"

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

²Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Students, College Students, and Other Young Adults, National Trends through 1985*. (Rockville, Maryland: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1986).

Exceptions to this order will be noted for some grades in the discussion of specific drugs later in this section.

In 1980, the order of prevalence was similar to the above list. In 1980, however, “uppers” were reported as the #4 drug; inhalants and cocaine were tied as the #5 drug. In 1988, the usage levels are much higher than in 1980 for all substances except current use of tobacco. Approximately 39% of students (54% of seniors) have used some type of illicit drug. More than half of these students, 24% (34% of seniors), have used illicit drugs other than marijuana.

In general, students in the lower grades have low rates of lifetime and current experience with substances compared to students in upper grades. Use of inhalants was a notable exception to this pattern, with the highest percentages of lifetime and current use reported in the lower grades.

Population density was examined in terms of the largest metropolitan areas (Dallas/Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio) versus the remainder of the state (Tables B7 and B8 in Appendix B). Population density appears to be a factor in the prevalence of some drugs (marijuana, cocaine, and psychedelics) since their use is higher in these larger metropolitan areas. However, in the lower grades, the abusable “legal” substances of tobacco, alcohol, and inhalants have higher prevalence rates in the other areas of the state.

Race and ethnicity are also important factors in understanding the patterns of substance abuse in secondary schools (Tables B4, B5 and B6 in Appendix B). White students reported the highest prevalence rates for tobacco, alcohol, psychedelics and “uppers”. Hispanic students reported the highest rates for marijuana and cocaine. Black students reported the lowest usage in all drug classes.

Male students generally reported more substance use than female students (Tables B2 and B3 in Appendix B). However, in the lower grades (seventh through tenth), female students reported higher rates than males for “uppers” and “downers”. Also, in some grades (particularly the seventh and eighth), the percent of females using tobacco was equal to or greater than the percent of males. Tobacco use among males has apparently decreased substantially since 1980.

In 1980, females were far less likely to use substances than were males; by 1988, substance use by female youth appears to have increased substantially and the differences from male usage patterns are currently less pronounced.

Family structure was associated with some differences in substance usage (Tables B11 and B12 in Appendix B). Students from two-parent families in general reported less drug experience than students from other types of family situations. For alcohol and tobacco, this difference was pronounced only in the lower grades. In addition, students who normally achieved grades of A or B reported lower prevalence of substance abuse than did students who received grades of C, D, or F (Tables B9 and B10 in Appendix B).

Alcohol

Students were asked about their use of alcohol in general and also about their use of specific alcoholic beverages. Information about drinking patterns for beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor is detailed in Appendix A. The following discussion deals primarily with the use of any type of alcoholic beverage.

Lifetime experience with alcohol is reported by more students than any other substance. Approximately 76% of Texas secondary students in 1988 have drunk alcohol. This level of use is substantially higher than the 53% lifetime prevalence reported for 12-17 year old youth in the Texas household survey conducted in 1980. The rate for seventh graders in the present study is 59% and is progressively greater in higher grades, reaching a rate of 86% among twelfth graders. This is lower for seniors than the 92% reported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) for the senior class of 1987.

Current use (those who report using within the previous 30 days) is also higher for alcohol, 43%, than other substances. The 1980 current usage for 12-17 year old youth was considerably lower, 31%. As for most substances, current usage is greater in the higher grade levels. Current usage rates range from 28% in the seventh grade to 58% among seniors (compared to 66% for seniors nationally in 1987).

Alcohol is the predominant substance with regard to lifetime and current prevalence in the largest metropolitan areas (Dallas/Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio) as well as the remainder of the state. Overall, the usage is similar among schools in both types of areas but lifetime and current usage in the seventh and eighth grades is higher in the areas other than Dallas/Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio. For example, current usage among seventh graders in the most populous areas was 25%, but was 31% for seventh graders in the other areas.

Alcohol usage is most prevalent among White students. Although Hispanic students' use of alcohol is somewhat lower, Black students reported substantially lower lifetime and current usage. Only 38% of Black seniors reported current use compared to 66% of White seniors. The largest apparent increases in usage levels since the 1980 Texas Survey have occurred among Hispanic and Black youth.

More males than females reported alcohol use in all grades, but it appears that more females report having tried alcohol in 1988 than in 1980. Lifetime rates, 78% male and 74% female, are closer in 1988 than they were in 1980, when they were 59% male and 46% female.

Family structure appears to be associated with drinking alcohol. The most noticeable differences are for the lower grades in which students from two-parent families reported lower lifetime and current drinking levels than students from other types of families. For students in higher grades (10 - 12), the usage levels are similar for both categories of families.

Summary

Alcohol is the drug used most often by Texas students. Experimentation and current use of alcohol has increased substantially between 1980 and 1988, with White and Hispanic students using at a higher rate than Black students. Males are more likely to drink alcohol than females, but the rate of female use (lifetime) has increased substantially so that the distinction between male and female use is not as pronounced as it was in 1980. Family structure is associated with lower alcohol use only in the lower grades by students from two-parent families.

Tobacco

Tobacco was included in the list of substances for this survey because of its addictive properties, its widespread use, and because of its possible contribution to a sequence of progression to other substances of abuse. Lifetime experience with tobacco is reported by more students, 39%, than any other substance except alcohol. This appears to represent an increase from the reported 30% of 12-17 year old youth who reported lifetime use in 1980. The lifetime prevalence among twelfth graders is 43%. This is substantially lower than the 67% reported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) for the senior class of 1987.

Current use (those who report using within the previous 30 days) is also higher for tobacco (17%) than any substance other than alcohol. This figure is somewhat lower than the 19% reported in

1980. Tobacco is the only substance for which current use appears to be less today than eight years ago; however, 5% of seniors currently report smoking more than a half a pack of cigarettes per day (Table 5). Current usage rates range from 12% in the seventh grade to 21% among seniors. The national rate for current use among seniors in 1987 was 29%.

TABLE 5
IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES HAVE YOU SMOKED?

	NEVER SMOKED *****	NOT IN PAST 30 DAYS *****	LESS THAN ONE PER DAY *****	1 TO 10 PER DAY *****	MORE THAN 10 PER DAY *****
ALL	60.7%	22.7%	6.7%	7.0%	2.9%
GRADE 7	67.2%	20.5%	5.2%	5.4%	1.7%
GRADE 8	64.5%	21.6%	6.5%	5.9%	1.6%
GRADE 9	60.9%	24.5%	5.4%	5.8%	3.4%
GRADE 10	57.1%	23.4%	7.3%	9.6%	2.7%
GRADE 11	56.1%	23.5%	7.7%	8.9%	3.8%
GRADE 12	56.9%	22.3%	8.9%	7.2%	4.7%

Overall, the usage is similar among schools in both the largest metropolitan areas and the rest of the state, but usage in the seventh and eighth grades tends to be higher in the less populous areas. For example, lifetime usage among seventh graders in the largest cities was 30%, but was 36% for seventh graders in the other areas.

The most striking change in lifetime usage has been the increased use by minority students. In 1980 there was a substantial difference between the percentage of White students, 37%, and the percentage of Hispanic students, 20%, who reported lifetime usage. In 1988, a relatively small margin separated the percentage of White students, 44%, and Hispanic students, 40%, reporting lifetime use. Black students reported substantially lower lifetime usage, 20% in 1988, 13% in 1980. Current use among all racial and ethnic groups appears to have decreased somewhat since 1980. In 1988, Black students continue to report the lowest percent (5%) of current use compared to 15% of Hispanic students and 20% of White students.

Use of tobacco by male and female students in 1988 was very similar with only slight differences occurring within grades. In 1980, approximately twice as many male youth as female youth reported current use. Among females, tobacco use has increased slightly but current use among males has declined from 26% in 1980 to 17% in 1988.

Family structure appears to be associated with use of tobacco. The most noticeable differences are in the lower grades, where students from two-parent families reported lower lifetime and current usage levels than students from other types of families. For example, current use by seventh graders in two-parent families, 10%, was substantially lower than among seventh graders from other types of family situations, 16%. For students in higher grades (10 - 12), the usage levels are similar for students from both types of families.

Use of smokeless tobacco was reported by 5% of seventh graders and 10% of seniors (Table 6).

TABLE 6

DO YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	92.1%	7.9%
GRADE 7	95.1%	4.9%
GRADE 8	92.7%	7.3%
GRADE 9	92.0%	8.0%
GRADE 10	92.4%	7.6%
GRADE 11	90.0%	10.0%
GRADE 12	89.6%	10.4%

Summary

Lifetime use of tobacco has increased somewhat, but current use is about the same as in 1980. Usage among seniors is lower than the national rate reported by NIDA. Students in the lowest grades are more likely to use tobacco if they are not living in the largest metropolitan areas. Lifetime use by minority students has increased, but current use is about the same as in 1980. Current use by White students appears to have dropped slightly. Use by females has apparently increased from approximately half that of males in 1980 to approximately the same level as males in 1988. Tobacco use was reported at lower levels among students from two-parent families.

Marijuana

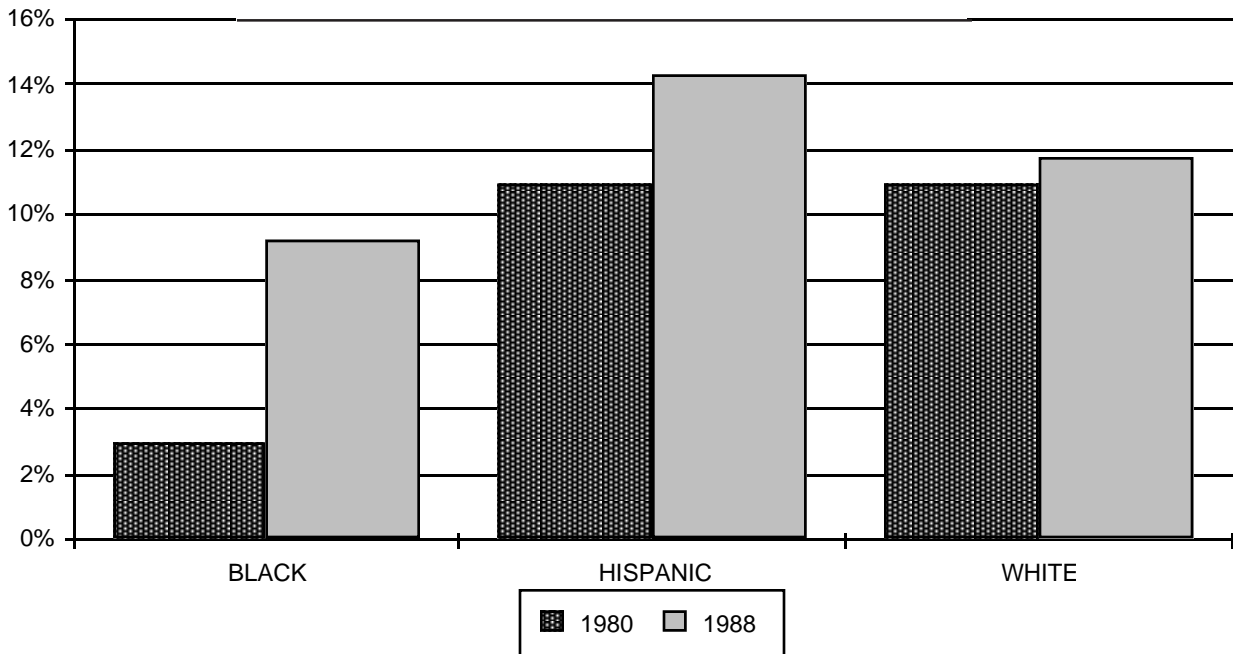
In 1988, 32% of all secondary students have used marijuana during their lifetime. This is up substantially from the 19% reported in the 1980 survey. The rate for seventh graders is 19% and is progressively higher in the upper grades. For seniors, lifetime experience with marijuana, 46%, is slightly higher than tobacco, 43%. The percentage for marijuana reported by NIDA for seniors nationally for marijuana in 1987 was 50%.

Current use (those who report using within the previous 30 days) is 12%, which is only slightly higher than the 10% reported in 1980. Considering the large difference between lifetime prevalence in 1980 and 1988, the small difference in current prevalence is somewhat surprising. Current usage is generally greater in higher grade levels, ranging from 8% in the seventh grade to 14% among seniors. The 1987 national comparison for seniors is 21%.

Marijuana usage is much more prevalent in the largest metropolitan areas, 36% lifetime, 14% current, compared to the other areas of the state, 27% lifetime, 9% current. The differences are most pronounced in the grades higher than the eighth grade.

In 1988, current marijuana usage is most prevalent overall among Hispanic students; in 1980 Hispanic and White youth reported approximately the same level of prevalence (Figure 18). Black youth appear to have increased usage more than other youth since 1980, but remain the lowest prevalence group for both lifetime and current use. Significant variations by grade were noted with Hispanic seniors and White eighth graders using less marijuana than the overall average for their grades. All groups reported higher percentages of use than was reported for youth in 1980.

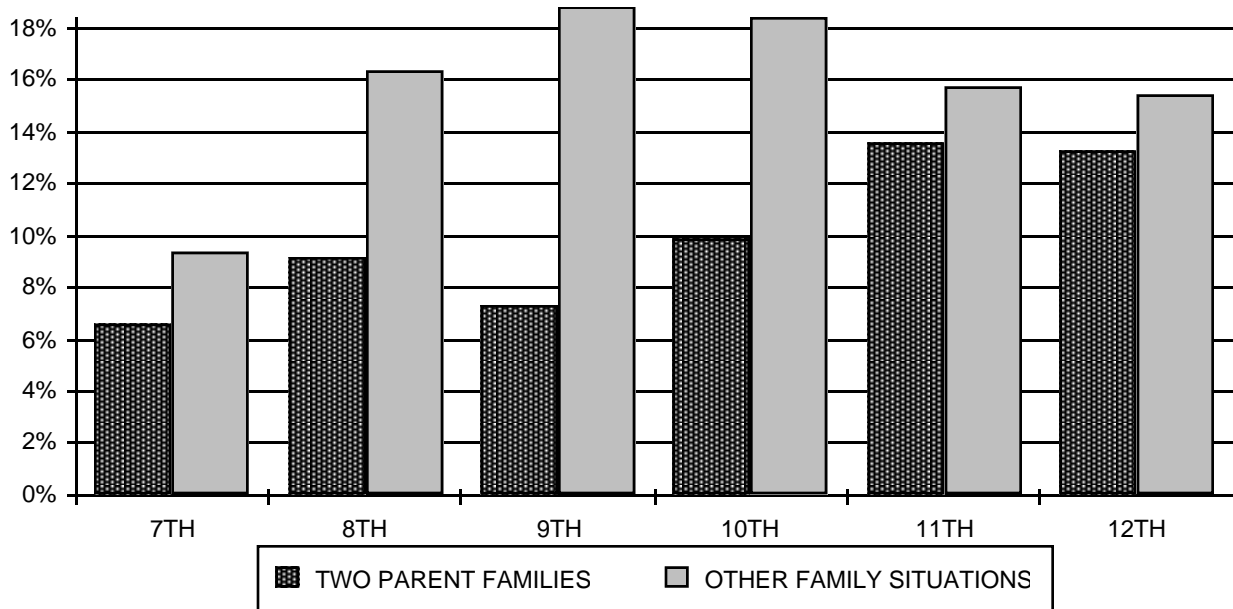
FIGURE 18 **CURRENT PREVALENCE OF MARIJUANA USE BY ETHNIC AND RACIAL GROUPS IN 1980 AND 1988**



Usage of marijuana reported by male students, 34% lifetime, 13% current, was higher than by female students, 29% lifetime, 10% current. Both sexes report substantially more marijuana use than in 1980.

Marijuana use is lower among students from two-parent families (Figure 19). The most noticeable differences are for students in the middle grades (eighth, ninth, and tenth) whose lifetime and current usage levels are much higher for students from family situations other than two-parent families. For example, current use by ninth graders in two-parent families, 7%, was substantially lower than current use among ninth graders from other types of family situations, 19%.

FIGURE 19 CURRENT PREVALENCE OF MARIJUANA USE BY GRADE: STUDENTS LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS AND IN OTHER FAMILY SITUATIONS



Summary

Marijuana use has increased substantially since 1980, although use by seniors appears to be somewhat below the national average for that group. Usage is two to three times as prevalent in the major metropolitan areas compared to the rest of the state. Minority students have increased usage more than have White youth, with Hispanic students in 1988 having the highest current prevalence of all racial and ethnic groups. Marijuana usage was lower among students from two-parent families.

Inhalants

Inhalants are a complex category of substances which include 10 specific sub-types listed in the survey. Use of specific sub-types of inhalants will be addressed in the section of this report entitled “Frequency of Use”. The following discussion will deal primarily with reports of the use of any inhalant substance.

Lifetime experience with inhalants was reported by 23% of all students in 1988. Only 2% of youth reported lifetime experience with inhalants in the 1980 survey. For seventh graders, inhalants are the #3 substance (rather than marijuana) in terms of lifetime use. Contrary to the pattern with most other substances, the lifetime prevalence of inhalants is highest in the lowest grades and is progressively lower in the upper grades. For example, the lifetime inhalant prevalence among seventh graders is 28%, compared to 17% for seniors. The national lifetime prevalence for seniors is also 17%. These findings suggest that inhalant experimentation may have been increasing steadily in the lower grades in recent years, or that a substantial proportion of the students in lower grades who are using inhalants are dropping out of school rather than progressing to the higher grades.

Current use of inhalants is 7% overall, compared to less than 0.5% in 1980. As in lifetime prevalence, the lower grades have the highest prevalence and current inhalant usage is more common than current marijuana usage for seventh graders: 12% of seventh graders have used inhalants during the last 30 days, but only 3% of seniors (about the same as current prevalence among seniors nationally).

In general, inhalant use is more prevalent outside the largest metropolitan areas. This difference is most striking in the lowest grades. For example, the current use of inhalants among seventh graders was 9% in the most populous areas but 14% in the other areas.

Overall, Hispanic students and White students are equally likely to report inhalant usage, but both of these groups have substantially higher prevalence rates than Black students. For example, only 7% of Black seventh graders had used inhalants during the last 30 days, compared to 12% for Hispanic seventh graders and 12% for White seventh graders. All groups report substantially higher use levels than was reported for youth in 1980.

Lifetime and current prevalence rates are very similar for both male and female students at all grade levels. The use of inhalants by both sexes in 1988 is much higher than in 1980.

Summary

Inhalant use appears to have increased sharply since 1980. Lifetime experience is greatest in the lowest grades, suggesting a population of users who are much more likely than other students to drop out of school rather than progressing through the upper grades. Current use is also most prevalent in the lowest grades. Lifetime and current usage among seniors is the same as reported nationally in 1987. Usage is less prevalent in the major metropolitan areas compared to the rest of the state, particularly for the lower grades. Black students are much less likely to report inhalant use than other students.

“Uppers”

“Uppers” are stimulant drugs such as amphetamines and benzedrine. These may include prescription drugs which are taken to experience a “high” and not in accordance with a doctor’s orders. “Uppers” are the fifth most frequently reported substance to have been used during the lifetime of students. The lifetime experience in 1988 was reported by substantially more students, 17%, than was reported by 12-17 year old youth in 1980, 6%. For students in the eleventh and twelfth grades, “uppers” are the fourth most frequent substance, ahead of inhalants. Lifetime use ranges from 11% in the seventh grade to 25% in the twelfth grade. This is somewhat higher than the national lifetime usage of stimulants by seniors, 22%, as reported by NIDA for 1987.

Current use of “uppers”, 6% for all grades, is approximately twice as high as was reported for youth in 1980. “Uppers” are the fifth most frequently reported currently used substance for the seventh, eighth and ninth graders and the fourth most often reported substance currently used by tenth, eleventh and twelfth graders. Current use was 7% in the twelfth grade, slightly higher than the 5% reported for seniors nationally in 1987.

In general, more White students than Hispanic students reported using “uppers” during the last 30 days or at any time in their life. This difference was most notable in the higher grades where, for example, 32% of White seniors but only 24% of Hispanic seniors reported lifetime experience with “uppers”. However, the largest difference was for Black students who reported substantially less use of “uppers” compared to the other race and ethnic groups. Only 8% of Black seniors reported lifetime experience with “uppers”.

Female students reported slightly more use of “uppers” than male students, with the largest differences occurring in the lower grades. For example, 12% of female seventh graders reported lifetime experience with “uppers” but only 9% of male students reported experience with such substances.

Students from two-parent families tended to be somewhat less likely to report lifetime or current use of “uppers” compared to students from other family situations. The differences within most grades were small.

Summary

Use of stimulants appears to have increased substantially since 1980 and they are particularly popular among students in the upper grades. Seniors’ use of stimulants appears to be slightly greater than the national percentages for 1987. Usage is most prevalent among White students, with usage among Hispanic students somewhat lower. Usage among Black students is substantially lower than among the other groups. Female students are somewhat more likely to report use of “uppers”, particularly in the lower grades.

Cocaine

Students were asked about their use of both types of cocaine commonly available: the powder form of cocaine which is typically inhaled or dissolved for injection and the crack (or rock) form which is typically smoked. Unless otherwise specified, the following discussion applies to both forms of cocaine. Approximately 7% of students have ever used cocaine, compared to 2% as reported for youth in 1980. This lifetime prevalence rate ranges from 4% of seventh graders to 12% of seniors; 15% of seniors nationally reported use of cocaine. Very little use was reported of the “crack” form of cocaine; only 2% lifetime experience with crack was reported, compared to 6% for the powdered form (cocaine hydrochloride).

Compared to substances previously discussed, relatively few students, 2%, reported current use of cocaine. In 1980, the reported rate was less than 1%. In the present study, current use for seventh graders was 1% and 4% for seniors. This level of usage by Texas seniors is the same as reported nationally. Current use of crack is much lower, approximately .5% for all grade levels.

Cocaine use tends to be higher in the largest metropolitan areas. Most of the differences by grade level are small except for the eleventh and twelfth grades, in which use appears to be substantially

higher. Of seniors living in the largest metropolitan areas, 15% have used cocaine during their lifetime, compared to only 9% of seniors living in the remainder of the state. Crack use is also higher in the metropolitan areas and also more pronounced in the higher grades. However, the use of crack is much lower than the use of powder cocaine.

Cocaine is more prevalent among Hispanic students than in any other group. Cocaine is used least by Black students. These differences are most striking in the middle grades. For example, for tenth graders, 9% of Hispanics, 7% of Whites, and only 3% of Blacks reported any lifetime experience with cocaine. In the 1980 study, cocaine use was much lower for all groups, but for Hispanic youth there was essentially no reported use at that time.

More male students than female students reported cocaine use. This difference was notable in the higher grades where 6% of senior males reported current use, compared to only 2% of senior females. In lower grades, the difference between male and female usage rates was very small.

Cocaine use was reported by fewer students from two-parent families, 9% lifetime, than by students from other types of family situations, 6% lifetime. The difference in lifetime prevalence is most noticeable in the higher grades.

Summary

Although use of cocaine has increased since 1980, usage levels remain low in comparison with the other major substances described above. Very little use of the “crack” form of cocaine was reported. Usage by eleventh and twelfth graders is much more prevalent in the major metropolitan areas compared to the rest of the state. Usage by Hispanic youth was undetected in 1980, but usage among Hispanic students in 1988 is higher than for any other group. Usage is least reported among Black students. In the upper grades, usage is much more prevalent among male students than among female students and among students from family situations other than two-parent families.

Psychedelics

The “psychedelic” category as used in the present survey refers to hallucinogenic substances such as LSD, PCP, magic mushrooms, and peyote. Lifetime experience with psychedelics (hallucinogenic substances) is approximately 7% for all students. Prevalence is related to grade level with higher grade levels reporting higher usage rates. Lifetime experience was reported by only 3% of seventh grade students but 12% of twelfth graders. The use of PCP is included in this substance

class. Reported separately, the lifetime experience of PCP is approximately one-third the level of experience with other types of hallucinogenic substances (LSD, etc).

Current use of all psychedelics is only 2% for all students. As with lifetime use, current usage increases with grade level. In fact, among seniors, the reported current use of psychedelics, 4%, is higher than the current use of inhalants. Overall, the current use of PCP is approximately one-fifth the level of use of other types of hallucinogenic substances.

Use of psychedelics (including PCP) is higher overall in the largest metropolitan areas compared to the rest of the state, but most of this difference is due to higher use by students in the upper grades. For eleventh graders, use is substantially higher, 13% lifetime, 5% current, in metropolitan areas compared to eleventh graders in the remainder of the state, 6% lifetime, 2% current.

Psychedelic use (lifetime) is reported by 9% of White students and 7% of Hispanic students. Few Black students, 1%, report any experience with this class of substances. These differences are most striking for seniors, with Whites reporting 18% lifetime and 7% current usage, Hispanics reporting 7% lifetime and 2% current usage, and Blacks reporting 1% lifetime and 1% current usage.

More males than females reported use of psychedelics. This was especially the case for seniors, with males reporting 14% lifetime and 6% current use and females reporting 9% lifetime and 3% current use.

Somewhat fewer students from two-parent families reported use of psychedelics than students from other types of family situations. Although differences were generally small, the larger differences were seen in the upper grades.

Summary

Use of psychedelics appears to have increased since 1980, but the level of use remains substantially lower than the major categories of substances discussed earlier. Use is substantially higher among upper grade students in the major metropolitan areas compared to their grade peers in the remainder of the state. Psychedelics are used primarily by White and Hispanic students and by a much smaller percentage of Black students. Users are approximately three times as likely to be male than female.

“Downers”

The “downer” category includes Quaaludes, sleeping pills, barbiturates, and tranquilizers (such as Valium or Librium). These may include drugs prescribed by a physician but taken to get “high” rather than according to the doctor’s orders. Lifetime experience with this category of substances was reported by 13% of students. Current use of “downers” was reported by 4% of students.

Use of “downers” was essentially the same, 15% lifetime, 4% current, for both White and Hispanic students. As also reported for most other substances, Black students reported substantially less usage, 5% lifetime and 2% current use.

Contrary to the pattern observed for most substances, females report somewhat more lifetime use, 15%, than males, 12%. Females also tend to be more likely to report current use of “downers” but the difference is slight.

As for most other substances, use of “downers” by students from two-parent families is somewhat less than students from other types of family situations.

Summary

Use of sedatives and tranquilizers was reported at levels somewhat less than that reported for stimulant substances. Prevalence is similar for both White and Hispanic students, both of which are at substantially higher levels than among Black students. Contrary to the pattern for most other substances, lifetime prevalence is greater among females compared to males.

Heroin

Lifetime experience with heroin is very low for all grades. However, it is remarkable that the highest lifetime experience was noted for eighth graders. Caution must be exercised in interpreting results for rare events on a grade by grade basis because confidence limits preclude rigorous comparisons among grades. However, it must be noted that the seventh and eighth grades are of interest, since there is an opportunity to develop prevention and intervention strategies for these students who may become dropouts before advancing to the ninth grade and beyond. Several substance prevalence patterns suggest the presence of students in these grades whose lifetime experience is not reflected in more advanced grades and whose current usage is higher than would otherwise be anticipated based on grade level.

Current use of heroin is too low to make statements with confidence concerning students who have used within the last 30 days.

Any Illicit Drug

For purposes of analysis, the use of “any illicit drug” was calculated on the basis of use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, cocaine, “uppers”, “downers”, psychedelics, or heroin. Some 39% of students have used some type of illicit drug during their lifetime; 24% have used an illicit drug other than marijuana. Seniors had the highest rates, with 54% use of any illicit drug, and 34% use of illicit drugs other than marijuana. The national percentages as reported by NIDA for the class of 1987 are 57% use of any illicit, and 36% use of an illicit drug other than marijuana. Regarding current experience, 17% of all students have used an illicit substance within the last 30 days.

Frequency of Use - Alcohol, Inhalants, and Illicit Drugs

Students were asked about the number of times they had used various substances in their lifetime and the number of times they had used various substances in the past 30 days. These questions are useful in distinguishing students who used a given substance one or two times from those currently using the same substance virtually every day. Those responding that they had used a substance only once or twice in their lifetime are identified in the present study as “low frequency” users. Those reporting use of a substance on 20 or more days in the past month are designated as “daily” users. An understanding of the characteristics of the low frequency users is important in planning prevention strategies. Understanding the characteristics of the daily users is important for planning intervention and treatment measures.

Low Frequency Users

Since very few alcohol users have used alcoholic beverages fewer than three times, the following discussion is restricted to usage of illicit drugs and inhalants. With regard to illicit drugs, about 75% of seventh graders report no use of illicit drugs in their lifetime, 9% report one or two uses of such drugs, and about 16% report using illicit drugs more than two times (Table 7). The proportion of students reporting no use of illicit drugs decreases with grade, while those reporting little use increases with grade, as does those reporting more than two uses of illicit drugs. Of seniors, about 46% report using no illicit drugs, 15% report low frequency use, and about 40% report an intermediate range of lifetime use (three to nineteen times). The distribution of reports

TABLE 7

EXPERIMENTAL USE OF ILLICIT DRUGS

	NONE *****	1-2 TIMES *****	2+ TIMES *****
ALL	60.9%	11.9%	27.2%
GRADE 7	75.0%	9.2%	15.9%
GRADE 8	67.0%	9.6%	23.4%
GRADE 9	64.0%	11.7%	24.3%
GRADE 10	57.1%	12.4%	30.4%
GRADE 11	50.9%	14.8%	34.3%
GRADE 12	45.7%	14.7%	39.5%

of use of inhalants presents a contrasting pattern. Fewer seventh graders, 72%, than twelfth graders, 83%, report no use of inhalants. Low frequency use of inhalants generally appears to decline in the higher grades, as does the percentage of students reporting use of inhalants more than two times.

This information lends continued support to the impression that illicit drugs are more of a problem among older secondary students, while inhalants are more of a problem among younger secondary students.

High Frequency (Daily) Users

Although the percent of students reporting no use of alcohol during the past month decreased with grade, the percentage of those reporting alcohol usage of any frequency generally increased with grade. About 5% of seniors reported daily use of alcohol. Reported frequency of use of illicit drugs followed a similar pattern as for alcohol, but at somewhat lower levels. About 1% of seventh graders and 3% of seniors reported daily use of illicit drugs.

Average Number of Current Experiences (In The Last Month)

Another way of viewing frequency of use is in terms of the average number of times that a substance is reportedly used (Table 8). In general, students reporting illicit drug use in the past month used such substances more times than alcohol users drank alcoholic beverages. For

example, seventh grade users of illicit substances used such substances an average of about eight times during the last month. In contrast, seventh grade alcohol users reported drinking alcoholic beverages only about five times. This pattern is consistent at all grade levels, and suggests that although there are fewer illicit drug users than alcohol users, illicit drug users may be more likely to be involved in a pattern of heavy usage than alcohol users.

TABLE 8
AVERAGE NUMBER OF TIMES ILLICIT SUBSTANCES WERE USED

	PAST MONTH	LIFETIME
	*****	*****
ALL	10.7	22.3
GRADE 7	8.4	17.1
GRADE 8	12.2	19.2
GRADE 9	10.3	19.6
GRADE 10	10.4	24.1
GRADE 11	12.3	25.2
GRADE 12	10.2	25.6

Average Number of Lifetime Experiences

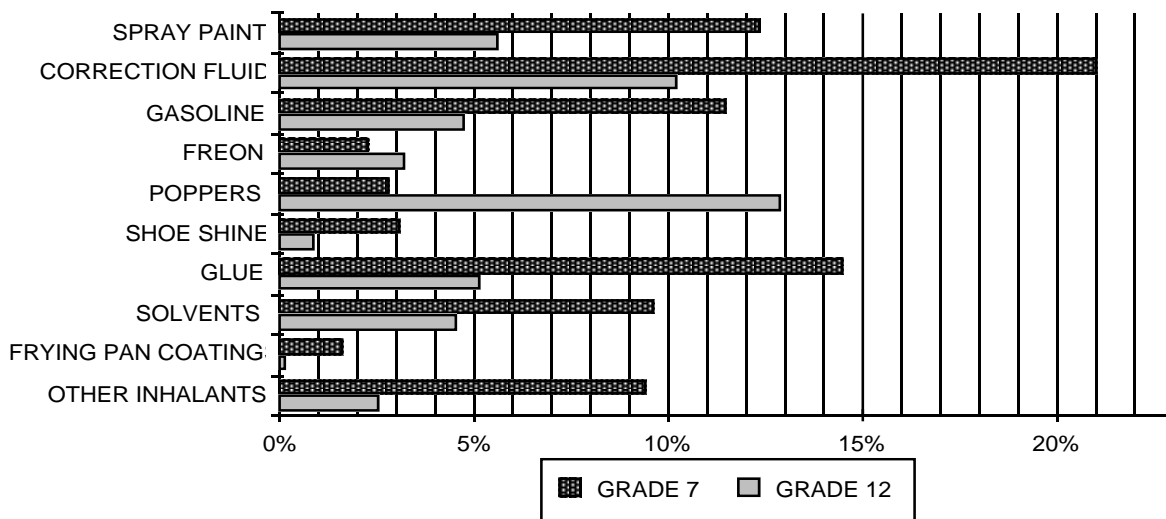
The average number of lifetime experiences with illicit drugs appears to increase with grade, while the average for inhalants tends to decrease with grade. For illicit drugs, seventh grade users reported having used such substances about 17 times compared to 26 times for seniors. In contrast, for inhalants, seventh graders reported an average of 18 lifetime uses, compared to 11 lifetime uses by seniors.

Frequency of Use - Specific Categories of Inhalant Substances

As previously described, students in lower grades report a higher prevalence of inhalant use than students in upper grades. It should be noted that the term “inhalants” refers to a very large number of specific substances (some estimates range to 600 different abusable products) and it is possible that certain groups of students use some substances and not others. In order to investigate this problem, respondents were asked to report the number of times that they had used each of ten categories of commonly used inhalants. Substantial variation by grade was reported for the use of specific substances (Figure 20).

FIGURE 2C

LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF THE USE OF SPECIFIC TYPES OF INHALANT SUBSTANCES



Of these substances, correction fluid/liquid paper was the most frequently reported substance, with about 19% of respondents reporting use (Table 9a). Reported lifetime prevalence of correction fluid/liquid paper use decreases with grade. Of those reporting use, the majority used this type of inhalant only one or two times. About 1% of users reported using 20 or more times.

Other relatively frequently reported substances include liquid or spray paint (Table 9b), gasoline (Table 9c), and glues (Table 9g), with between 9% and 11% of respondents reporting use of these substances. While prevalence of each of these substances was about one-half that reported for correction fluid/liquid paper, patterns of reporting were similar. Prevalence of use decreases with grade and the large majority report using these substances one to two times. Less than 1% of respondents report using this group of inhalants 20 or more times.

Use of paint thinner/lacquer thinner/toluene/other solvents (Table 9h) was reported by about 8% of respondents. Prevalence by grade and frequency of use patterns of this class of substances are similar to that reported above.

Use of the poppers, locker room, rush, medusa category (Table 9i), was also reported by about 8% of respondents, but prevalence by grade and frequency of use were distinct from all other categories of inhalants reported above, since these substances are more likely to be used by older students. Only 3% of seventh graders used poppers, compared with 13% of high school seniors.

ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES (IF ANY) HAVE YOU EVER SNIFFED, HUFFED, OR INHALED THE FOLLOWING INHALANTS FOR "KICKS" OR "TO GET HIGH"

**TABLE 9a
CORRECTION FLUID OR LIQUID PAPER?**

	NOT USED	USED	1-2 TIMES	3-19 TIMES	20+ TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	80.6%	19.4%	13.6%	5.0%	0.8%
GRADE 7	77.6%	22.4%	15.2%	5.5%	1.7%
GRADE 8	76.6%	23.4%	15.8%	6.7%	0.9%
GRADE 9	78.6%	21.4%	15.1%	5.3%	0.9%
GRADE 10	80.4%	19.6%	13.9%	5.1%	0.6%
GRADE 11	83.7%	16.3%	12.2%	3.6%	0.5%
GRADE 12	89.1%	10.9%	7.5%	3.2%	0.2%

**TABLE 9f
SHOE SHINE, TEXAS SHINE?**

	NOT USED	USED	1-2 TIMES	3-19 TIMES	20+ TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	97.9%	2.1%	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%
GRADE 7	96.7%	3.3%	2.5%	0.7%	0.2%
GRADE 8	95.9%	4.1%	2.8%	0.9%	0.3%
GRADE 9	98.0%	2.0%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%
GRADE 10	98.6%	1.4%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%
GRADE 11	99.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%
GRADE 12	99.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%

**TABLE 9b
LIQUID OR SPRAY PAINT?**

	NOT USED	USED	1-2 TIMES	3-19 TIMES	20+ TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	89.9%	10.1%	6.9%	2.7%	0.5%
GRADE 7	87.2%	12.8%	8.4%	3.9%	0.5%
GRADE 8	87.7%	12.3%	8.1%	3.3%	0.9%
GRADE 9	89.2%	10.8%	7.8%	2.5%	0.5%
GRADE 10	91.3%	8.7%	6.1%	2.1%	0.5%
GRADE 11	91.5%	8.5%	5.8%	2.2%	0.5%
GRADE 12	93.9%	6.1%	4.3%	1.8%	0.1%

**TABLE 9g
GLUE?**

	NOT USED	USED	1-2 TIMES	3-19 TIMES	20+ TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	89.4%	10.6%	8.4%	1.8%	0.4%
GRADE 7	84.6%	15.4%	11.2%	3.5%	0.7%
GRADE 8	87.1%	12.9%	10.3%	1.8%	0.8%
GRADE 9	88.6%	11.4%	9.2%	1.7%	0.5%
GRADE 10	91.5%	8.5%	7.0%	1.6%	0.0%
GRADE 11	91.8%	8.2%	6.9%	1.2%	0.1%
GRADE 12	94.6%	5.4%	4.7%	0.5%	0.2%

**TABLE 9c
GASOLINE?**

	NOT USED	USED	1-2 TIMES	3-19 TIMES	20+ TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	90.7%	9.3%	6.4%	2.3%	0.6%
GRADE 7	88.0%	12.0%	7.7%	2.7%	1.5%
GRADE 8	88.3%	11.7%	7.4%	4.0%	0.4%
GRADE 9	89.6%	10.4%	7.2%	2.4%	0.8%
GRADE 10	92.0%	8.0%	6.0%	1.8%	0.2%
GRADE 11	93.3%	6.7%	4.9%	1.7%	0.1%
GRADE 12	94.7%	5.3%	4.3%	0.8%	0.2%

**TABLE 9h
PAINT, LACQUER THINNER, TOLUENE OR OTHER SOLVENT?**

	NOT USED	USED	1-2 TIMES	3-19 TIMES	20+ TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	92.4%	7.6%	5.2%	2.0%	0.4%
GRADE 7	90.2%	9.8%	7.4%	2.1%	0.3%
GRADE 8	91.7%	8.3%	5.0%	2.8%	0.6%
GRADE 9	91.3%	8.7%	6.0%	1.8%	0.9%
GRADE 10	94.0%	6.0%	4.3%	1.6%	0.0%
GRADE 11	93.2%	6.8%	4.4%	2.2%	0.2%
GRADE 12	95.2%	4.8%	3.5%	1.0%	0.3%

**TABLE 9d
FREON?**

	NOT USED	USED	1-2 TIMES	3-19 TIMES	20+ TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	97.6%	2.4%	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%
GRADE 7	97.8%	2.2%	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%
GRADE 8	98.3%	1.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%
GRADE 9	97.3%	2.7%	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%
GRADE 10	97.8%	2.2%	1.6%	0.5%	0.1%
GRADE 11	97.3%	2.7%	1.7%	0.7%	0.3%
GRADE 12	96.7%	3.3%	2.3%	1.0%	0.0%

**TABLE 9i
FRYING PAN COATING?**

	NOT USED	USED	1-2 TIMES	3-19 TIMES	20+ TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	99.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%
GRADE 7	98.4%	1.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
GRADE 8	98.8%	1.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%
GRADE 9	99.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%
GRADE 10	99.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
GRADE 11	99.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
GRADE 12	99.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%

**Table 9e
POPPERS, LOCKER ROOM, RUSH, MEDUSA, WHIPPETS, CO2?**

	NOT USED	USED	1-2 TIMES	3-19 TIMES	20+ TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	92.5%	7.5%	3.9%	2.8%	0.8%
GRADE 7	97.4%	2.6%	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%
GRADE 8	95.1%	4.9%	3.0%	1.7%	0.2%
GRADE 9	93.6%	6.4%	3.2%	2.6%	0.7%
GRADE 10	90.2%	9.8%	5.2%	3.6%	1.0%
GRADE 11	89.9%	10.1%	5.2%	4.0%	0.9%
GRADE 12	87.3%	12.7%	6.3%	4.6%	1.8%

**TABLE 9j
OTHER INHALANT?**

	NOT USED	USED	1-2 TIMES	3-19 TIMES	20+ TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	94.3%	5.7%	3.6%	1.6%	0.6%
GRADE 7	90.1%	9.9%	6.1%	2.4%	1.4%
GRADE 8	92.8%	7.2%	4.2%	2.6%	0.4%
GRADE 9	94.7%	5.3%	3.3%	1.4%	0.6%
GRADE 10	95.5%	4.5%	3.1%	0.9%	0.4%
GRADE 11	96.3%	3.7%	2.0%	1.4%	0.3%
GRADE 12	97.2%	2.8%	2.0%	0.6%	0.1%

Interestingly, just less than one-half of users of such substances reported using one or two times, in contrast to the roughly 70% reporting such low frequency of use patterns for other inhalant categories.

“Other inhalants” (Table 9j) were reported by about 6% of respondents, which suggests that there may be additional categories of inhalants which are used by a significant proportion of secondary students. Relatively low prevalence rates were reported for the shoe shine/Texas shine (Table 9f), frying pan coating (Table 9i) and freon (Table 9d) categories of inhalants.

Use of Multiple Categories of Inhalants

The use of multiple categories of inhalants appears to decrease with grade (Table 10). For example, about 21% of seventh graders and 12% of high school seniors report use of two or more categories of inhalants. About 10% of seventh graders as compared to 4% of high school seniors reported using four or more types of inhalants. Thus, it appears that students in earlier grades report experience with more kinds of inhalants than students in later grades.

TABLE 10
NUMBER OF KINDS OF INHALANTS USED BY GRADE

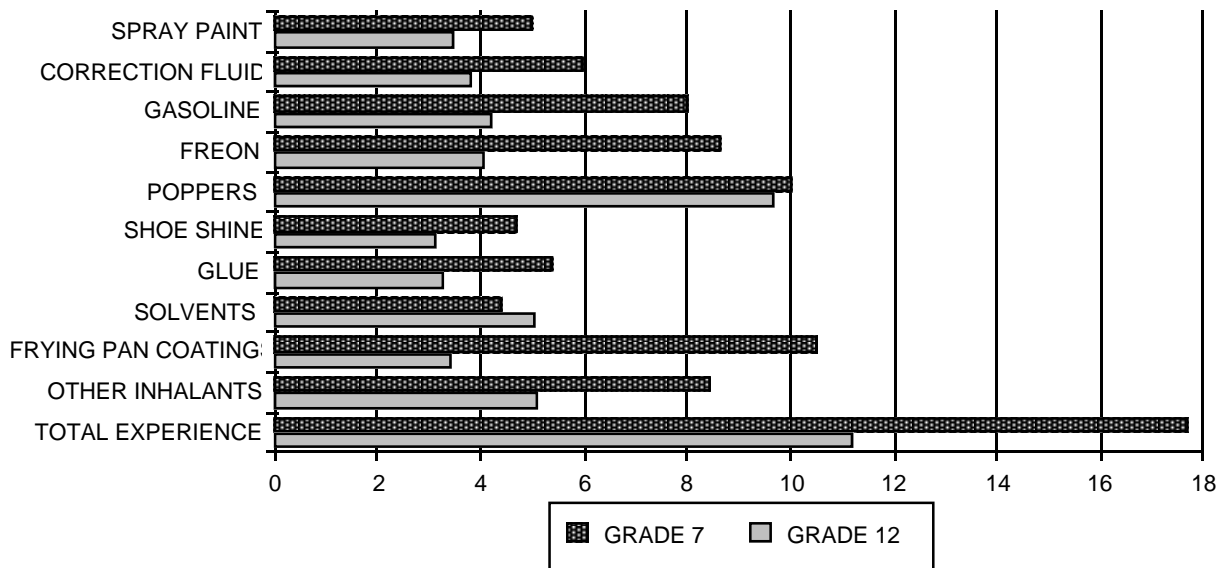
	0 *****	1 *****	2 - 3 *****	4+ *****
GRADE 7	72.3%	9.6%	9.7%	8.4%
GRADE 8	73.9%	8.9%	9.6%	7.7%
GRADE 9	76.7%	8.4%	8.8%	6.1%
GRADE 10	78.4%	8.9%	8.0%	4.7%
GRADE 11	80.9%	8.3%	6.1%	4.7%
GRADE 12	83.1%	8.8%	5.6%	2.5%

Frequency of Use of Inhalants

The net result of patterns reported above is that a larger proportion of younger inhalant users report a higher number of experiences with inhalants than do students in later grades (Figure 21). The reported patterns suggest that most inhalant abuse in higher grades is concentrated around a fairly narrow range of substances. In earlier grades, however, respondents report using a wide range of substances.

FIGURE 21

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EXPERIENCES WITH SPECIFIC INHALANTS



Summary

In general, it appears that inhalant use is common among Texas secondary students, particularly among students in earlier grades. The general pattern of inhalant usage in the earlier grades appears characterized by low frequency use of many solvent-based substances ranging from liquid paper to gasoline to glues and thinners and solvents and spray paints. It appears, however, younger users of solvent-based products are more experienced with such substances than their older counterparts. In the upper grades, fewer students use different substances, with most usage centered around the poppers-locker room-rush category of inhalants.

Frequency of Use - Specific Alcoholic Beverages

Several questions were asked of students concerning their consumption of the specific types of alcoholic beverages of beer, wine coolers, wine, and liquor. These questions tell how often a beverage is consumed, how much is consumed at one time on the average, and how often a large amount is consumed (five or more drinks). A detailed analysis of findings for specific types of beverages is located in Appendix A.

Of the four categories of alcoholic beverages, the evidence suggests that beer may be the most problematic for Texas secondary students. Some 60% of respondents reported that they used this beverage, with about 15% reporting that they typically drink beer once a week or more. Almost 21% of respondents reported typically drinking five or more beers on a drinking occasion, and about 11% reported that they typically consume five or more beers once per week or more often. Moreover, beer appears to account for virtually all the increased alcohol consumption that takes place between seventh and twelfth grade. Overall, of respondents that said they drink beer, they averaged drinking more than 18 beers per month. The average senior beer drinker reported drinking more than thirty beers per month. Overall, beer is estimated to account for about 48% of the total alcoholic beverage consumption by secondary school students.

Wine coolers are also used by a majority, 62%, of secondary students. However, wine coolers appear to be used less frequently and in smaller quantities than beer. About 9% of respondents reported drinking wine coolers once a week or more often. About 13% reported that they typically consumed five or more wine coolers, and about 6% reported drinking five or more wine coolers once per week or more often. On average, respondents drank about 10 wine coolers per month and wine coolers are estimated to account for about 26% of the total alcoholic beverage consumed by secondary school students.

Wine was drunk by a minority, 45%, of respondents. About 3% reported drinking wine once a week or more. About 4% reported typically consuming five or more glasses of wine each week, while the average respondent who drank wine reported consuming about four glasses of wine per month. Wine is estimated to account for approximately 8% of the total alcoholic beverages consumed by secondary students.

Liquor was also reported by a minority, 47%, of respondents. About 6% reported drinking liquor at least once per week. About 9% reported consuming five or more drinks of liquor on a typical liquor-drinking occasion. About 4% reported consuming five or more drinks one or more days per week. Overall, liquor is estimated to account for about 18% of alcoholic beverage consumption.

Age of First Use

For most students, alcohol is the first substance they reported experiencing (Table 11). The first alcoholic beverage tried (in terms of average age of first use) is beer then wine, liquor, and finally, wine coolers. The average age of first use of alcohol occurs at 10 years as reported by seventh

graders and 13 years as reported by seniors. Across grades, initiation of tobacco use occurs at an average age of approximately five months later than for alcohol. Students who have used inhalants began using approximately one year later than the age of first use of alcohol. Students who have used marijuana began using approximately one and one-half years later than the first use of alcohol. The small number of students who have had lifetime experience with heroin tended to report first use at a relatively early age comparable to the average age of initiation of inhalants and marijuana. Students who have used cocaine initiated use at an older average age than was reported for any other substance.

TABLE 11

AVERAGE AGE OF FIRST USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES

	GRADE 7	GRADE 8	GRADE 9	GRADE 10	GRADE 11	GRADE 12
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
TOBACCO	10.8	11.4	11.8	12.5	12.9	13.5
ALCOHOL	10.2	10.7	11.4	12.0	12.5	12.9
BEER	10.4	11.0	11.6	12.4	13.0	13.3
WINE	11.0	11.5	12.1	12.5	13.2	13.8
WINE COOLER	11.5	12.1	13.0	13.6	14.5	15.0
LIQUOR	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.3	14.0	14.5
MARIJUANA	11.6	12.3	13.1	13.6	14.1	14.6
COCAINE	11.7	13.1	13.9	14.5	15.2	15.8
INHALANTS	11.2	11.9	12.5	12.9	13.5	14.4
PSYCHEDELICS	11.2	12.4	13.5	14.0	14.7	15.8
"UPPERS"	11.8	12.7	13.5	14.3	14.7	15.3
"DOWNERS"	11.6	12.7	13.3	14.0	14.6	15.1
HEROIN	11.5	12.0	12.9	12.4	13.5	15.4

Use of Substances During School Days

Use of Alcohol During School Days

Approximately 9% of seniors reported that in the past 30 days they had used alcohol at least once in the morning before school (Table 12a); 9% reported use during school (Table 12b); and 45% reported use in the afternoon or evening after school (Table 12c). Frequent drinking was reported by a substantial proportion of after-school drinkers. Approximately one-fifth of seniors who drank after school did so 10 or more times during the past 30 days.

Use of alcohol during school days was reported at lower levels for the lower grades, but there were students in all grades who reported using during the day. For example, among seventh graders, 6% reported use in the morning before school, 4% during school, and 28% after school; 4% reported use after school 10 or more times during the last 30 days.

TABLE 12a

IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, ON HOW MANY DAYS HAVE YOU USED BEER, WINE COOLERS, WINE OR HARD LIQUOR IN THE MORNING BEFORE SCHOOL?

	NONE *****	1 DAY *****	2-3 DAYS *****	4+ DAYS *****
ALL	92.1%	3.6%	2.4%	1.9%
GRADE 7	93.8%	3.1%	1.0%	2.0%
GRADE 8	92.4%	3.7%	1.7%	2.2%
GRADE 9	92.2%	3.5%	2.6%	1.7%
GRADE 10	92.3%	3.1%	3.0%	1.7%
GRADE 11	90.7%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%
GRADE 12	90.8%	4.3%	3.4%	1.5%

TABLE 12b

IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, ON HOW MANY DAYS HAVE YOU HAD BEER, WINE COOLERS, WINE OR HARD LIQUOR DURING SCHOOL?

	NONE *****	1 DAY *****	2-3 DAYS *****	4+ DAYS *****
ALL	93.2%	3.4%	2.2%	1.2%
GRADE 7	95.7%	2.3%	1.1%	0.9%
GRADE 8	94.4%	2.8%	1.7%	1.2%
GRADE 9	93.6%	4.0%	1.6%	0.9%
GRADE 10	93.2%	3.3%	1.9%	1.6%
GRADE 11	90.4%	4.4%	3.9%	1.2%
GRADE 12	90.8%	3.9%	3.6%	1.6%

TABLE 12c

IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, ON HOW MANY DAYS HAVE YOU HAD BEER, WINE COOLERS, WINE OR HARD LIQUOR IN THE AFTERNOON OR EVENING AFTER SCHOOL?

	NONE *****	1 DAY *****	2-3 DAYS *****	4+ DAYS *****
ALL	61.6%	13.1%	12.6%	12.8%
GRADE 7	71.9%	11.7%	7.9%	8.5%
GRADE 8	64.7%	15.2%	10.3%	9.8%
GRADE 9	61.9%	13.0%	13.4%	11.7%
GRADE 10	57.8%	15.8%	13.0%	13.4%
GRADE 11	56.0%	12.0%	16.0%	16.1%
GRADE 12	54.6%	10.1%	16.0%	19.4%

TABLE 12d

IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, ON HOW MANY DAYS HAVE YOU USED MARIJUANA OR OTHER DRUGS FOR A "HIGH" IN THE MORNING BEFORE SCHOOL?

	NONE *****	1 DAY *****	2-3 DAYS *****	4+ DAYS *****
ALL	93.8%	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%
GRADE 7	94.5%	1.6%	1.6%	2.3%
GRADE 8	93.1%	2.5%	1.9%	2.5%
GRADE 9	94.4%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%
GRADE 10	93.3%	2.7%	1.8%	2.3%
GRADE 11	93.2%	2.1%	1.8%	2.9%
GRADE 12	94.3%	1.5%	1.8%	2.5%

TABLE 12e

IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, ON HOW MANY DAYS HAVE YOU USED MARIJUANA OR OTHER DRUGS FOR A "HIGH" DURING SCHOOL?

	NONE *****	1 DAY *****	2-3 DAYS *****	4+ DAYS *****
ALL	95.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.7%
GRADE 7	96.8%	1.4%	0.7%	1.1%
GRADE 8	94.4%	2.3%	1.8%	1.5%
GRADE 9	95.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%
GRADE 10	94.4%	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%
GRADE 11	93.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%
GRADE 12	95.4%	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%

TABLE 12f

IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, ON HOW MANY DAYS HAVE YOU USED MARIJUANA OR OTHER DRUGS FOR A "HIGH" IN THE AFTERNOON OR EVENING AFTER SCHOOL?

	NONE *****	1 DAY *****	2-3 DAYS *****	4+ DAYS *****
ALL	87.9%	3.1%	3.5%	5.5%
GRADE 7	89.8%	3.1%	3.0%	4.1%
GRADE 8	86.5%	3.8%	3.3%	6.4%
GRADE 9	88.5%	2.8%	3.4%	5.3%
GRADE 10	88.5%	3.0%	3.7%	4.8%
GRADE 11	87.6%	2.9%	3.2%	6.3%
GRADE 12	85.6%	3.2%	4.7%	6.4%

Use of Marijuana or Other Drugs During School Days

Substances other than alcohol used to get “high” during school days were reported at lower levels than alcohol (Tables 12d, 12e and 12f). Among seniors, 6% reported use before school, 6% during school, and 14% after school. Almost one-third, 31%, of seniors who use after school did so for 10 or more of the last 30 days.

Students in lower grades are much less likely to use these drugs during school days than students in the upper grades. Among seventh graders, 6% used in the morning, 3% during school, and 10% after school. Of the after-school users, almost one-fourth reported using 10 or more times after school during the last 30 days.

Attending Class While “High” or Drunk

Twelve percent of seniors, and 5% of seventh graders reported attending class while drunk on alcohol at least once during the school year (Table 13a). The percent of students who reported attending class while “high” on marijuana was lower, 9%, for seniors and about the same for seventh graders, 6% (Table 13b). Very few students reported attending class while “high” on inhalants or other substances (Tables 13c and 13d).

Use of Substances in Combination

The most predominant combination of substances reported by students was alcohol and marijuana (Table 14); 22% of seniors and 9% of seventh graders reported using these drugs together. When asked whether they had used alcohol, marijuana, and any other drug at the same time, 6% of seniors and 3% of seventh graders responded affirmatively.

Cocaine is another popular substance used in combination with other substances, particularly in the upper grades, since 6% of seniors reported combining cocaine with alcohol and 5% reported combining cocaine with marijuana. Other unspecified combinations were reported by 7% of seniors and 9% of seventh graders.

TABLE 13a

**SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER,
ON HOW MANY DAYS (IF ANY) HAVE YOU
ATTENDED AT LEAST ONE CLASS WHILE
"DRUNK" ON BEER, WINE COOLERS, WINE
OR HARD LIQUOR?**

	NONE *****	1 DAY *****	2-3 DAYS *****	4+ DAYS *****
ALL	91.6%	4.0%	2.6%	1.8%
GRADE 7	95.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.1%
GRADE 8	93.9%	3.2%	1.4%	1.6%
GRADE 9	91.8%	4.0%	2.7%	1.5%
GRADE 10	91.2%	4.7%	3.0%	1.2%
GRADE 11	88.4%	5.9%	3.2%	2.5%
GRADE 12	88.2%	4.9%	3.7%	3.2%

TABLE 13b

**SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER,
ON HOW MANY DAYS (IF ANY) HAVE YOU
ATTENDED AT LEAST ONE CLASS WHILE
"HIGH" ON MARIJUANA?**

	NONE *****	1 DAY *****	2-3 DAYS *****	4+ DAYS *****
ALL	91.9%	2.4%	2.3%	3.3%
GRADE 7	94.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%
GRADE 8	92.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.9%
GRADE 9	91.6%	2.4%	2.6%	3.5%
GRADE 10	91.1%	2.3%	2.6%	4.0%
GRADE 11	90.9%	2.7%	2.0%	4.3%
GRADE 12	91.0%	2.9%	2.4%	3.7%

TABLE 13c

**SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER,
ON HOW MANY DAYS (IF ANY) HAVE YOU
ATTENDED AT LEAST ONE CLASS WHILE
"HIGH" ON INHALANTS?**

	NONE *****	1 DAY *****	2-3 DAYS *****	4+ DAYS *****
ALL	97.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%
GRADE 7	96.8%	1.5%	1.1%	0.6%
GRADE 8	96.8%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%
GRADE 9	97.8%	1.2%	0.4%	0.7%
GRADE 10	98.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%
GRADE 11	98.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%
GRADE 12	98.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%

TABLE 13d

**SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER,
ON HOW MANY DAYS (IF ANY) HAVE YOU
ATTENDED AT LEAST ONE CLASS WHILE
"HIGH" ON SOME OTHER DRUG?**

	NONE *****	1 DAY *****	2-3 DAYS *****	4+ DAYS *****
ALL	96.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
GRADE 7	96.7%	1.6%	0.8%	0.9%
GRADE 8	97.2%	1.0%	1.3%	0.6%
GRADE 9	96.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
GRADE 10	96.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
GRADE 11	96.3%	0.9%	1.3%	1.5%
GRADE 12	96.1%	1.5%	0.7%	1.8%

TABLE 14

SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER, HAVE YOU TAKEN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TOGETHER SO THAT THEY AFFECTED YOU AT THE SAME TIME?

ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	84.2%	15.8%
GRADE 7	90.8%	9.2%
GRADE 8	87.2%	12.8%
GRADE 9	85.8%	14.2%
GRADE 10	82.4%	17.6%
GRADE 11	79.0%	21.0%
GRADE 12	77.8%	22.2%

ALCOHOL AND COCAINE

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	97.4%	2.6%
GRADE 7	99.3%	0.7%
GRADE 8	98.0%	2.0%
GRADE 9	98.4%	1.6%
GRADE 10	96.9%	3.1%
GRADE 11	96.3%	3.7%
GRADE 12	94.3%	5.7%

ALCOHOL AND INHALANTS

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	97.3%	2.7%
GRADE 7	96.4%	3.6%
GRADE 8	96.6%	3.4%
GRADE 9	97.6%	2.4%
GRADE 10	97.4%	2.6%
GRADE 11	98.0%	2.0%
GRADE 12	97.6%	2.4%

MARIJUANA AND COCAINE

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	97.4%	2.6%
GRADE 7	99.0%	1.0%
GRADE 8	97.4%	2.6%
GRADE 9	98.4%	1.6%
GRADE 10	96.8%	3.2%
GRADE 11	96.8%	3.2%
GRADE 12	95.3%	4.7%

ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA AND ANOTHER DRUG

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	95.3%	4.7%
GRADE 7	97.0%	3.0%
GRADE 8	95.5%	4.5%
GRADE 9	96.2%	3.8%
GRADE 10	94.5%	5.5%
GRADE 11	94.2%	5.8%
GRADE 12	93.7%	6.3%

OTHER COMBINATIONS

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	92.5%	7.5%
GRADE 7	90.9%	9.1%
GRADE 8	92.7%	7.3%
GRADE 9	92.9%	7.1%
GRADE 10	92.7%	7.3%
GRADE 11	92.8%	7.2%
GRADE 12	93.3%	6.7%

IV. FACTORS WHICH MAY INFLUENCE SUBSTANCE USAGE

Some of the factors which may influence substance use by students include the extent of use by their peers, particularly their close friends; the social patterns of peer substance use such as usage at parties; perceived availability of substances; and perceived parental attitudes about kids their age using substances.

Close Friends Who Abuse

Survey results suggest that there is extensive influence to use substances as indicated by peer usage patterns. Most students report that they have close friends who become intoxicated. For example, 68% of seventh graders and 95% of seniors reported that they have close friends who get drunk on alcohol (Table 15a); 48% of seniors said that most or all of their friends get drunk.

TABLE 15a

AS FAR AS YOU KNOW, ABOUT HOW MANY OF YOUR CLOSE FRIENDS GET DRUNK ON BEER, WINE, OR HARD LIQUOR?

	NONE *****	A FEW *****	SOME *****	MOST *****	ALL *****
ALL	13.5%	26.4%	27.4%	27.2%	5.6%
GRADE 7	31.8%	34.7%	19.3%	11.8%	2.4%
GRADE 8	20.6%	34.3%	25.7%	15.2%	4.2%
GRADE 9	9.6%	28.4%	30.1%	27.3%	4.6%
GRADE 10	6.8%	20.6%	31.7%	34.4%	6.5%
GRADE 11	3.3%	19.2%	29.2%	38.8%	9.5%
GRADE 12	5.4%	17.3%	29.0%	40.9%	7.3%

TABLE 15c

AS FAR AS YOU KNOW, ABOUT HOW MANY OF YOUR CLOSE FRIENDS "SNIFF" OR "HUFF" AN INHALANT, SPRAY OR GLUE?

	NONE *****	A FEW *****	SOME *****	MOST *****	ALL *****
ALL	69.6%	20.6%	6.8%	2.3%	0.8%
GRADE 7	64.2%	20.2%	11.0%	3.5%	1.1%
GRADE 8	65.2%	22.8%	7.9%	2.8%	1.3%
GRADE 9	67.1%	22.6%	6.3%	3.1%	0.9%
GRADE 10	73.3%	18.6%	6.3%	1.6%	0.1%
GRADE 11	71.8%	22.7%	3.9%	1.2%	0.5%
GRADE 12	78.7%	15.3%	4.3%	1.2%	0.5%

TABLE 15b

AS FAR AS YOU KNOW, ABOUT HOW MANY OF YOUR CLOSE FRIENDS GET "STONED" OR "HIGH" ON MARIJUANA?

	NONE *****	A FEW *****	SOME *****	MOST *****	ALL *****
ALL	36.6%	32.4%	19.3%	9.3%	2.4%
GRADE 7	52.2%	26.0%	12.8%	6.9%	2.1%
GRADE 8	44.0%	27.4%	15.5%	9.5%	3.5%
GRADE 9	36.7%	33.9%	18.5%	9.0%	1.9%
GRADE 10	32.6%	33.0%	22.9%	8.8%	2.6%
GRADE 11	24.2%	38.5%	24.3%	11.3%	1.7%
GRADE 12	25.4%	37.2%	23.7%	10.8%	2.9%

TABLE 15d

AS FAR AS YOU KNOW, ABOUT HOW MANY OF YOUR CLOSE FRIENDS GET "STONED" OR "HIGH" ON SOME OTHER DRUG?

	NONE *****	A FEW *****	SOME *****	MOST *****	ALL *****
ALL	54.9%	26.5%	12.2%	5.1%	1.4%
GRADE 7	62.3%	19.5%	10.9%	6.1%	1.2%
GRADE 8	59.5%	21.2%	12.0%	5.5%	1.7%
GRADE 9	54.1%	27.2%	12.4%	5.3%	1.0%
GRADE 10	52.7%	30.2%	11.5%	3.9%	1.7%
GRADE 11	49.5%	31.6%	13.4%	4.4%	1.1%
GRADE 12	49.5%	30.8%	13.2%	5.1%	1.5%

Regarding friends' use of marijuana, 48% of seventh graders and 75% of seniors reported that they have close friends who get stoned or high on marijuana (Table 15b); 14% of seniors reported that most or all of their friends get high on marijuana.

When asked about inhalants, 36% of seventh graders and 21% of seniors reported that they have close friends who use that category of substances (Table 15c); 2% of seniors and 5% of seventh graders reported that most or all of their friends use inhalants.

Substance Use at Parties

Social influence to use substances is also strongly suggested by the high prevalence of alcohol and drug use at parties, particularly in the upper grades. Alcohol use at parties they attended during the past school year was reported by 52% of seventh graders and 91% of seniors (Table 16a); 41% of seniors reported that alcohol was used at all the parties they had attended. The use of marijuana or other drugs at parties was reported by 35% of seventh graders and 72% of seniors (Table 16b); 7% of seniors said that marijuana or other drugs were available at all the parties they had attended.

TABLE 16a

ALCOHOL IS SOMETIMES USED AT TEENAGE PARTIES. HOW OFTEN WAS IT USED AT PARTIES YOU ATTENDED THIS SCHOOL YEAR?

	NEVER *****	SOMETIMES, ABOUT 1/2 NOT OFTEN *****	MOST OF THE TIME *****	ALWAYS *****	DON'T KNOW *****	DIDN'T ATTEND *****	
ALL	22.4%	13.2%	7.6%	17.5%	24.7%	4.8%	9.8%
GRADE 7	47.9%	14.7%	7.1%	9.2%	6.1%	6.6%	8.4%
GRADE 8	32.4%	17.3%	9.1%	12.3%	12.8%	6.5%	9.6%
GRADE 9	18.6%	15.9%	9.1%	20.1%	21.3%	5.1%	9.8%
GRADE 10	11.7%	12.0%	7.4%	21.2%	33.0%	4.2%	10.5%
GRADE 11	9.8%	8.6%	5.8%	21.2%	41.4%	2.6%	10.6%
GRADE 12	9.2%	8.8%	6.2%	22.6%	40.5%	2.7%	10.0%

TABLE 16B

MARIJUANA AND/OR OTHER DRUGS ARE SOMETIMES USED AT TEENAGE PARTIES. HOW OFTEN WERE THEY USED AT THE PARTIES YOU ATTENDED THIS SCHOOL YEAR?

	NEVER *****	SOMETIMES, NOT OFTEN *****	ABOUT 1/2 THE TIME *****	MOST OF THE TIME *****	ALWAYS *****	DON'T KNOW *****	DIDN'T ATTEND *****
ALL	44.4%	16.6%	8.2%	7.1%	5.5%	8.4%	9.8%
GRADE 7	64.6%	9.2%	4.4%	4.0%	2.9%	6.4%	8.5%
GRADE 8	57.0%	11.4%	5.2%	5.1%	4.6%	8.0%	8.8%
GRADE 9	45.8%	16.6%	7.4%	8.2%	5.0%	7.0%	9.9%
GRADE 10	34.1%	20.5%	10.1%	7.4%	6.8%	10.3%	10.9%
GRADE 11	31.0%	21.1%	11.2%	8.9%	7.6%	9.3%	10.9%
GRADE 12	27.7%	23.0%	12.5%	9.9%	6.7%	9.9%	10.2%

Perceived Availability

Students reported that some drugs were readily available for them if they wanted them. Students reported across grades (Tables 17a to 17h) that these were the easiest substances to obtain:

1. Spray paint
2. Alcohol
3. Marijuana
4. Cocaine.

These were the hardest to obtain:

1. Heroin
2. Psychedelics
3. PCP
4. Crack.

In general, greater availability of substances was reported by students in the upper grades. For example, approximately 90% of eleventh and twelfth graders reported that alcohol was easy to obtain. However, even in the lower grades, many students felt that spray paint and alcohol were substances that were easy to obtain. Of the seventh graders, 60% feel spray paint was easy to obtain, and 56% said alcohol was also easy to get.

Fewer students reported that the illicit substances, marijuana and cocaine, were easy to obtain. For seventh graders, 32% reported that marijuana was very easy to obtain and 14% reported cocaine easy to obtain. For twelfth graders, these percentages were 76% for marijuana, and 45% for cocaine.

TABLE 17a

HOW DIFFICULT DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE TO GET ALCOHOL IF YOU WANTED SOME?

	PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE *****	VERY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY EASY *****	VERY EASY *****
ALL	10.4%	4.9%	7.9%	28.4%	48.5%
GRADE 7	22.6%	8.7%	12.6%	26.9%	29.2%
GRADE 8	16.7%	8.7%	9.5%	29.1%	36.1%
GRADE 9	8.5%	4.5%	8.6%	30.3%	48.2%
GRADE 10	4.9%	2.7%	6.0%	29.7%	56.6%
GRADE 11	3.1%	1.7%	4.3%	29.0%	61.9%
GRADE 12	4.0%	1.7%	5.2%	24.2%	64.9%

TABLE 17b

HOW DIFFICULT DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE TO GET MARIJUANA IF YOU WANTED SOME?

	PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE *****	VERY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY EASY *****	VERY EASY *****
ALL	23.2%	8.4%	12.0%	27.9%	28.5%
GRADE 7	43.6%	12.6%	12.1%	15.3%	16.4%
GRADE 8	34.9%	10.1%	12.6%	20.4%	22.0%
GRADE 9	21.5%	9.5%	12.9%	27.7%	28.4%
GRADE 10	12.4%	6.6%	12.2%	36.4%	32.4%
GRADE 11	11.2%	6.0%	12.1%	34.6%	36.2%
GRADE 12	10.8%	4.2%	9.1%	36.6%	39.2%

TABLE 17c

HOW DIFFICULT DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE TO GET COCAINE IF YOU WANTED SOME?

	PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE *****	VERY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY EASY *****	VERY EASY *****
ALL	36.9%	15.9%	17.6%	16.9%	12.7%
GRADE 7	58.0%	16.0%	12.0%	6.2%	7.7%
GRADE 8	49.5%	16.2%	14.1%	10.8%	9.3%
GRADE 9	35.7%	17.0%	17.6%	16.4%	13.2%
GRADE 10	27.4%	15.3%	21.8%	20.3%	15.1%
GRADE 11	23.1%	17.0%	20.8%	23.5%	15.5%
GRADE 12	21.6%	12.9%	20.8%	28.2%	16.5%

TABLE 17d

HOW DIFFICULT DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE TO GET CRACK IF YOU WANTED SOME?

	PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE *****	VERY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY EASY *****	VERY EASY *****
ALL	41.6%	18.7%	16.6%	13.3%	9.7%
GRADE 7	61.3%	17.0%	10.1%	5.1%	6.5%
GRADE 8	53.2%	18.1%	12.4%	8.9%	7.4%
GRADE 9	41.3%	19.4%	16.4%	13.5%	9.4%
GRADE 10	31.7%	19.3%	19.7%	17.2%	12.1%
GRADE 11	29.4%	20.2%	21.5%	17.6%	11.3%
GRADE 12	27.4%	18.5%	21.8%	20.1%	12.3%

TABLE 17e

HOW DIFFICULT DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE TO GET PCP IF YOU WANTED SOME?

	PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE *****	VERY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY EASY *****	VERY EASY *****
ALL	46.2%	20.5%	15.7%	10.3%	7.2%
GRADE 7	63.3%	16.5%	9.6%	5.0%	5.6%
GRADE 8	57.6%	18.8%	10.4%	6.9%	6.2%
GRADE 9	47.2%	19.9%	15.6%	10.4%	7.0%
GRADE 10	36.9%	22.5%	17.5%	14.9%	8.2%
GRADE 11	34.6%	23.2%	20.9%	12.5%	8.8%
GRADE 12	32.3%	23.1%	22.9%	13.5%	8.2%

TABLE 17f

HOW DIFFICULT DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE TO GET PSYCHEDELICS IF YOU WANTED SOME?

	PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE *****	VERY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY EASY *****	VERY EASY *****
ALL	47.5%	19.1%	14.4%	10.7%	8.3%
GRADE 7	64.3%	15.9%	9.1%	4.5%	6.2%
GRADE 8	59.5%	17.2%	10.4%	7.0%	6.0%
GRADE 9	48.7%	19.5%	14.2%	9.9%	7.7%
GRADE 10	37.7%	21.9%	16.2%	14.6%	9.6%
GRADE 11	35.5%	21.2%	18.7%	14.5%	10.1%
GRADE 12	33.6%	19.3%	20.0%	15.7%	11.4%

TABLE 17g

HOW DIFFICULT DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE TO GET HEROIN IF YOU WANTED SOME?

	PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE *****	VERY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY EASY *****	VERY EASY *****
ALL	47.4%	20.2%	15.2%	9.8%	7.4%
GRADE 7	63.1%	16.2%	9.6%	5.1%	6.0%
GRADE 8	57.3%	17.2%	11.3%	7.6%	6.6%
GRADE 9	48.3%	19.5%	14.6%	10.2%	7.4%
GRADE 10	38.2%	23.3%	17.6%	13.1%	7.8%
GRADE 11	36.3%	23.4%	20.2%	11.8%	8.3%
GRADE 12	36.2%	23.3%	20.2%	11.7%	8.6%

TABLE 17h

HOW DIFFICULT DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE TO GET SPRAY PAINT IF YOU WANTED SOME?

	PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE *****	VERY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY DIFFICULT *****	FAIRLY EASY *****	VERY EASY *****
ALL	18.1%	4.6%	5.5%	15.7%	56.2%
GRADE 7	26.6%	6.2%	7.0%	15.7%	44.4%
GRADE 8	25.2%	5.1%	6.0%	12.8%	50.8%
GRADE 9	16.8%	4.1%	5.4%	17.2%	56.5%
GRADE 10	13.3%	4.2%	6.1%	17.0%	59.4%
GRADE 11	12.0%	3.8%	4.2%	15.8%	64.2%
GRADE 12	12.2%	4.1%	3.3%	15.4%	64.9%

For heroin, crack, and psychedelics, from 61% to 64% of seventh graders and 27% to 36% of seniors believed these substances are probably impossible to obtain.

Parental Attitudes

Most students reported that their parents strongly disapproved of kids their age using beer or marijuana. However, a surprisingly large percentage of students, especially in the lower grades, were unsure of their parents' attitudes. Concerning parents' attitudes about kids their age drinking beer (Table 18a), more students in lower grades, 26% of seventh graders, are uncertain about how their parents feel compared to students in upper grades, 11% of seniors. However, more lower grade students also reported that parents strongly disapproved, 58% of seventh graders, compared to 44% of seniors.

TABLE 18a

HOW DO YOUR PARENTS FEEL ABOUT KIDS YOUR AGE DRINKING BEER?

	DON'T KNOW *****	STRONGLY DISAPPROVE *****	MILDLY DISAPPROVE *****	NEITHER, NEUTRAL *****	MILDLY APPROVE *****	STRONGLY APPROVE *****
ALL	17.9%	51.8%	17.1%	9.6%	2.5%	1.1%
GRADE 7	25.7%	57.9%	7.5%	5.7%	1.9%	1.3%
GRADE 8	24.2%	54.0%	10.2%	7.4%	2.2%	2.0%
GRADE 9	16.9%	54.8%	16.3%	8.6%	2.7%	0.7%
GRADE 10	14.5%	50.6%	19.0%	11.3%	3.6%	1.0%
GRADE 11	12.7%	46.3%	24.6%	11.5%	3.8%	1.0%
GRADE 12	11.2%	43.9%	28.9%	15.1%	0.5%	0.5%

Regarding parentattitudes about kids their age smoking marijuana (Table 18b), more seventh graders, 18%, than seniors, 7%, were unsure of how their parents feel, but more seniors, 87%, than seventh graders, 76%, reported that their parents strongly disapproved.

TABLE 18B

HOW DO YOUR PARENTS FEEL ABOUT KIDS YOUR AGE SMOKING MARIJUANA?

	DON'T KNOW *****	STRONGLY DISAPPROVEDISAPPROVE *****	MILDLY DISAPPROVE *****	NEITHER, NEUTRAL *****	MILDLY APPROVE *****	STRONGLY APPROVE *****
ALL	11.4%	82.0%	2.9%	1.6%	0.5%	1.6%
GRADE 7	18.0%	75.6%	2.5%	1.2%	0.5%	2.2%
GRADE 8	15.9%	76.5%	2.7%	2.4%	0.3%	2.2%
GRADE 9	9.3%	85.0%	2.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.3%
GRADE 10	9.2%	84.6%	2.6%	1.7%	0.6%	1.3%
GRADE 11	7.7%	84.8%	4.0%	1.8%	0.5%	1.2%
GRADE 12	6.7%	87.0%	3.7%	1.0%	0.3%	1.3%

V. PROBLEMS RELATED TO SUBSTANCES

Some students who use substances encounter more problems than other students who use substances. These are students whose substance-related behaviors have led to dependence upon substances, have caused problems with peers or adults, or have placed them in danger. These students are in need of immediate intervention in order to reduce the probability of harm to themselves and others, and the continued disruption of normal adolescent development.

Students Who Have Been “Hooked”

The percent of students who reported that they had ever thought they were “hooked” on a substance varied somewhat according to substance (Table 19). In general, the differences among grades was small.

TABLE 19

HAVE YOU EVER THOUGHT YOU WERE HOOKED ON ANY OF THE FOLLOWING?

CIGARETTES			BEER, WINE COOLERS, WINE, HARD LIQUOR			OTHER DRUGS		
	NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES
	*****	*****		*****	*****		*****	*****
ALL	86.1%	13.9%	ALL	89.5%	10.5%	ALL	97.1%	2.9%
GRADE 7	85.0%	15.0%	GRADE 7	89.3%	10.7%	GRADE 7	96.8%	3.2%
GRADE 8	87.3%	12.7%	GRADE 8	90.9%	9.1%	GRADE 8	97.7%	2.3%
GRADE 9	85.8%	14.2%	GRADE 9	89.9%	10.1%	GRADE 9	97.5%	2.5%
GRADE 10	85.6%	14.4%	GRADE 10	89.8%	10.2%	GRADE 10	97.3%	2.7%
GRADE 11	86.3%	13.7%	GRADE 11	88.1%	11.9%	GRADE 11	96.3%	3.7%
GRADE 12	86.7%	13.3%	GRADE 12	88.9%	11.1%	GRADE 12	96.9%	3.1%

MARIJUANA			INHALANTS		
	NO	YES		NO	YES
	*****	*****		*****	*****
ALL	95.5%	4.5%	ALL	98.3%	1.7%
GRADE 7	95.9%	4.1%	GRADE 7	97.0%	3.0%
GRADE 8	95.8%	4.2%	GRADE 8	97.4%	2.6%
GRADE 9	96.3%	3.7%	GRADE 9	98.3%	1.7%
GRADE 10	95.0%	5.0%	GRADE 10	98.8%	1.2%
GRADE 11	95.0%	5.0%	GRADE 11	99.1%	0.9%
GRADE 12	94.9%	5.1%	GRADE 12	99.3%	0.7%

The range of students that thought they had been “hooked” on substances was 13% to 15% for cigarettes, 9% to 12% for alcohol, and 4% to 5% for marijuana. For inhalants it was highest, 3%, in the seventh grade, decreasing to 1% in the twelfth grade.

Students Who Have Sought Help

Students were asked if during the current school year they had sought help, other than from family or friends, for problems in any way connected with their use of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs. The percent of students who responded affirmatively may be a reasonable indicator of the scale of services that should be contemplated for student intervention or treatment programs.

TABLE 20

SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER, HAVE YOU SOUGHT HELP, OTHER THAN FROM FAMILY OR FRIENDS, FOR PROBLEMS IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH YOUR USE OF ALCOHOL, MARIJUANA OR OTHER DRUGS?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	94.6%	5.4%
GRADE 7	93.3%	6.7%
GRADE 8	93.3%	6.7%
GRADE 9	94.9%	5.1%
GRADE 10	95.5%	4.5%
GRADE 11	95.7%	4.3%
GRADE 12	95.5%	4.5%

Approximately 5% of students reported having sought help for problems connected with alcohol or drugs (Table 20). The percentage is somewhat higher in the lower grades, 7% in the seventh and eighth grades, compared to the upper grades, 5% for twelfth graders.

Trouble With Peers Due to Substance Use

When asked about difficulties or problems during the past 12 months, many students reported interpersonal conflicts caused by drinking and drug use.

Substantially more students in the upper grades report troubles with peers due to substance use compared to lower grades (Tables 21a to 21d). In general, seniors are most likely to report these problems; 15% reported alcohol-related trouble with friends and 16% reported criticism from someone they were dating because of drinking. Lower percentages of seniors reported drug-related problems with friends, 5%, and dates, 10%.

TABLE 21a

DURING THE PAST YEAR, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU GOTTEN INTO DIFFICULTY OF ANY KIND WITH YOUR FRIENDS BECAUSE OF YOUR DRINKING?

	NONE *****	1 TIME *****	2-3 TIMES *****	4+ TIMES *****
ALL	87.5%	6.1%	4.4%	2.0%
GRADE 7	91.9%	4.2%	2.5%	1.4%
GRADE 8	90.8%	4.5%	3.5%	1.2%
GRADE 9	88.4%	5.7%	4.0%	1.8%
GRADE 10	85.4%	7.0%	5.1%	2.5%
GRADE 11	82.4%	8.3%	6.3%	2.9%
GRADE 12	84.6%	7.3%	5.6%	2.5%

TABLE 21c

DURING THE PAST YEAR, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN CRITICIZED BY SOMEONE WHOM YOU WERE DATING BECAUSE OF DRINKING?

	NONE *****	1 TIME *****	2-3 TIMES *****	4+ TIMES *****
ALL	90.2%	5.1%	2.7%	1.9%
GRADE 7	95.6%	3.1%	0.5%	0.8%
GRADE 8	94.9%	3.3%	1.3%	0.5%
GRADE 9	91.9%	4.0%	2.5%	1.6%
GRADE 10	87.6%	7.2%	2.5%	2.6%
GRADE 11	84.5%	7.2%	5.1%	3.2%
GRADE 12	84.3%	7.0%	5.4%	3.3%

TABLE 21b

DURING THE PAST YEAR, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU GOTTEN INTO DIFFICULTY OF ANY KIND WITH YOUR FRIENDS BECAUSE OF YOUR DRUG USE?

	NONE *****	1 TIME *****	2-3 TIMES *****	4+ TIMES *****
ALL	94.7%	2.3%	1.7%	1.3%
GRADE 7	94.7%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%
GRADE 8	94.6%	2.5%	1.6%	1.3%
GRADE 9	95.3%	2.4%	1.4%	1.0%
GRADE 10	94.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.4%
GRADE 11	94.3%	3.0%	1.8%	0.9%
GRADE 12	94.1%	2.1%	2.1%	1.7%

TABLE 21d

DURING THE PAST YEAR, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN CRITICIZED BY SOMEONE WHOM YOU WERE DATING BECAUSE OF YOUR DRUG USE?

	NONE *****	1 TIME *****	2-3 TIMES *****	4+ TIMES *****
ALL	94.8%	2.7%	1.2%	1.3%
GRADE 7	97.1%	1.7%	0.5%	0.8%
GRADE 8	96.3%	2.0%	0.8%	0.8%
GRADE 9	96.0%	1.8%	1.2%	1.1%
GRADE 10	94.2%	3.6%	1.3%	0.9%
GRADE 11	93.5%	3.1%	1.2%	2.2%
GRADE 12	90.3%	4.7%	2.7%	2.3%

Driving While Drunk or High

A large percentage, 37%, of seniors reported driving a car “after having a good bit to drink” during the last year (Table 22a). It is even more disturbing to note that 8% reported doing so for 10 or more times during the year. Only 10% reported having gotten into trouble with police at any time during the year because of drinking (Table 22c).

TABLE 22a

DURING THE PAST YEAR, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU DRIVEN A CAR WHEN YOU HAVE HAD A GOOD BIT TO DRINK?

	NONE	1 TIME	2-3 TIMES	4-5 TIMES	6-9 TIMES	10 + TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	83.9%	6.1%	4.8%	2.1%	0.9%	2.2%
GRADE 7	95.3%	1.9%	1.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%
GRADE 8	94.1%	3.5%	1.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%
GRADE 9	91.0%	4.6%	2.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%
GRADE 10	82.9%	7.4%	5.6%	2.1%	0.3%	1.7%
GRADE 11	69.1%	10.3%	9.8%	3.5%	2.7%	4.5%
GRADE 12	63.0%	11.1%	10.1%	5.7%	2.6%	7.6%

TABLE 22b

DURING THE PAST YEAR, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU DRIVEN A CAR WHEN YOU FELT "HIGH" FROM DRUGS?

	NONE	1 TIME	2-3 TIMES	4-5 TIMES	6-9 TIMES	10 + TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	93.7%	1.9%	1.8%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%
GRADE 7	97.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
GRADE 8	96.3%	1.4%	1.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%
GRADE 9	96.8%	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%
GRADE 10	93.0%	2.6%	2.0%	1.3%	0.1%	0.9%
GRADE 11	89.8%	2.3%	2.5%	1.7%	1.2%	2.5%
GRADE 12	85.8%	3.4%	4.0%	1.4%	1.2%	4.2%

TABLE 22c

DURING THE PAST YEAR, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU GOTTEN IN TROUBLE WITH THE POLICE BECAUSE OF DRINKING?

	NONE	1 TIME	2-3 TIMES	4+ TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	94.4%	3.3%	1.6%	0.6%
GRADE 7	97.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%
GRADE 8	97.1%	1.7%	0.8%	0.4%
GRADE 9	96.3%	2.3%	1.0%	0.4%
GRADE 10	93.2%	4.1%	1.9%	0.7%
GRADE 11	90.5%	6.0%	2.7%	0.8%
GRADE 12	90.3%	5.6%	3.1%	1.0%

TABLE 22d

DURING THE PAST YEAR, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU GOTTEN IN TROUBLE WITH THE POLICE BECAUSE OF DRUG USE?

	NONE	1 TIME	2-3 TIMES	4+ TIMES
	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	98.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%
GRADE 7	98.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%
GRADE 8	97.5%	1.5%	0.8%	0.1%
GRADE 9	98.6%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%
GRADE 10	98.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%
GRADE 11	98.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%
GRADE 12	98.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%

The percent of seniors reporting driving while high from drugs was 14%, and 4% reported doing so for 10 or more times (Table 22b). Only 2% reported getting into trouble with police over drugs (Table 22d).

VI. HELP AND INFORMATION SOURCES

Where Students Would Go For Help

When students were asked where they would go if they had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, most of them (especially students in the upper grades) reported they would go to their friends (Tables 23a to 23h and Tables B13 and B14 in Appendix B). About 73% of seniors and 57% of seventh graders said they would go to friends for help. Students reported that they were much less likely seek help from adults or other sources. After their friends, the most likely source they would go to would be an adult outside of the school, such as a relative, clergyman, or family friend, 46% of seventh graders, 58% of seniors. Parents are the next favored source of help as reported by 46% of seventh graders and 49% of seniors. The persons to whom students are least likely to go for help are school personnel: a counselor or program in school or another adult in school, such as the school nurse or a teacher.

School Sources of Information on Substance Abuse

Students were asked whether they had received any information from school sources on alcohol or drugs during the school year. Only 2% of students reported they had received no information from any school source (Tables 24a to 24h). The most likely source of information that students reported receiving depended on their grade level, but in general the source most often reported was assembly programs, followed by health classes, and other school sources. For seventh graders, the most often reported source of information was science class. The least often reported sources of information as reported by all students were guidance counselors and social studies classes. About 36% of respondents acknowledged using five or more wine coolers on a single occasion.

IF YOU HAD A DRUG OR ALCOHOL PROBLEM, WOULD YOU GO TO...

TABLE 23a

A COUNSELOR OR A PROGRAM AT SCHOOL?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	70.1%	29.9%
GRADE 7	65.9%	34.1%
GRADE 8	65.2%	34.8%
GRADE 9	67.8%	32.2%
GRADE 10	74.3%	25.7%
GRADE 11	73.4%	26.6%
GRADE 12	76.3%	23.7%

TABLE 23e

ANOTHER ADULT IN SCHOOL (A NURSE OR TEACHER)?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	71.8%	28.2%
GRADE 7	72.1%	27.9%
GRADE 8	69.8%	30.2%
GRADE 9	69.9%	30.1%
GRADE 10	75.4%	24.6%
GRADE 11	72.3%	27.7%
GRADE 12	71.6%	28.4%

TABLE 23b

A COUNSELOR OR PROGRAM OUTSIDE SCHOOL?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	60.2%	39.8%
GRADE 7	64.0%	36.0%
GRADE 8	60.2%	39.8%
GRADE 9	60.3%	39.7%
GRADE 10	59.8%	40.2%
GRADE 11	58.8%	41.2%
GRADE 12	56.9%	43.1%

TABLE 23f

YOUR PARENTS?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	53.7%	46.3%
GRADE 7	54.3%	45.7%
GRADE 8	54.0%	46.0%
GRADE 9	57.4%	42.6%
GRADE 10	53.5%	46.5%
GRADE 11	50.6%	49.4%
GRADE 12	50.7%	49.3%

TABLE 23c

MEDICAL DOCTOR?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	66.7%	33.3%
GRADE 7	64.9%	35.1%
GRADE 8	65.3%	34.7%
GRADE 9	69.1%	30.9%
GRADE 10	70.1%	29.9%
GRADE 11	64.5%	35.5%
GRADE 12	65.6%	34.4%

TABLE 23g

YOUR FRIENDS?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	33.0%	67.0%
GRADE 7	42.6%	57.4%
GRADE 8	37.6%	62.4%
GRADE 9	31.5%	68.5%
GRADE 10	29.4%	70.6%
GRADE 11	28.3%	71.7%
GRADE 12	26.6%	73.4%

TABLE 23d

ANOTHER ADULT (FRIEND RELATIVE, OR CLERGY)?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	46.7%	53.3%
GRADE 7	54.2%	45.8%
GRADE 8	52.1%	47.9%
GRADE 9	41.9%	58.1%
GRADE 10	46.3%	53.7%
GRADE 11	42.8%	57.2%
GRADE 12	41.6%	58.4%

SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER, HAVE YOU GOTTEN ANY INFORMATION ON DRUGS OR ALCOHOL FROM THE FOLLOWING SCHOOL SOURCES:

TABLE 24a

HEALTH CLASS?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	51.5%	48.5%
GRADE 7	47.1%	52.9%
GRADE 8	63.6%	36.4%
GRADE 9	50.2%	49.8%
GRADE 10	33.0%	67.0%
GRADE 11	53.8%	46.2%
GRADE 12	64.1%	35.9%

TABLE 24b

GUIDANCE COUNSELOR?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	81.5%	18.5%
GRADE 7	75.5%	24.5%
GRADE 8	78.7%	21.3%
GRADE 9	82.7%	17.3%
GRADE 10	83.9%	16.1%
GRADE 11	84.0%	16.0%
GRADE 12	85.2%	14.8%

TABLE 24c

SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	89.7%	10.3%
GRADE 7	86.9%	13.1%
GRADE 8	86.9%	13.1%
GRADE 9	92.4%	7.6%
GRADE 10	92.2%	7.8%
GRADE 11	89.8%	10.2%
GRADE 12	90.0%	10.0%

TABLE 24d

SOME OTHER SCHOOL SOURCE?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	59.7%	40.3%
GRADE 7	60.7%	39.3%
GRADE 8	58.1%	41.9%
GRADE 9	60.9%	39.1%
GRADE 10	60.2%	39.8%
GRADE 11	58.4%	41.6%
GRADE 12	59.2%	40.8%

TABLE 24e

ASSEMBLY PROGRAM?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	48.3%	51.7%
GRADE 7	57.7%	42.3%
GRADE 8	53.4%	46.6%
GRADE 9	46.9%	53.1%
GRADE 10	43.4%	56.6%
GRADE 11	44.9%	55.1%
GRADE 12	41.4%	58.6%

TABLE 24f

SCIENCE CLASS?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	64.4%	35.6%
GRADE 7	30.0%	70.0%
GRADE 8	58.6%	41.4%
GRADE 9	70.0%	30.0%
GRADE 10	71.5%	28.5%
GRADE 11	77.1%	22.9%
GRADE 12	86.3%	13.7%

TABLE 24g

DRUG PROGRAM OR RAP SESSION?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	76.8%	23.2%
GRADE 7	69.3%	30.7%
GRADE 8	73.8%	26.2%
GRADE 9	79.7%	20.3%
GRADE 10	79.6%	20.4%
GRADE 11	78.7%	21.3%
GRADE 12	80.4%	19.6%

TABLE 24h

ANY SCHOOL SOURCE?

	NO *****	YES *****
ALL	2.1%	97.9%
GRADE 7	3.1%	96.9%
GRADE 8	2.3%	97.7%
GRADE 9	1.6%	98.4%
GRADE 10	2.1%	97.9%
GRADE 11	1.3%	98.7%
GRADE 12	2.1%	97.9%

APPENDIX A Use of Alcohol by Texas Secondary School Students

Consumption of alcohol is commonly practiced by Texas secondary school students despite the fact that purchase, possession, and consumption of such substances are illegal for persons under 21 years of age in Texas. Since the practice of using alcohol appears common among secondary students, it is useful to characterize their patterns of alcohol use based on responses to various questions on the 1988 TCADA School Survey.

Consumption of alcohol is a multidimensional phenomena. First, different kinds of beverages are commonly used, each with its own distinct consumption patterns. For example, some beverages are consumed by many students, others by few. One way of representing this dimension of alcohol consumption is with a prevalence estimate which reports the proportion of a population which uses some specified beverage.

Another dimension of alcohol consumption pertains to the frequency of use. Some students may use an alcoholic beverage every day while others use the same beverage only on rare occasions. One way of representing this dimension is with a frequency of use estimate which reports the number of occasions that an alcoholic beverage is used within some specified duration of time.

Still another dimension of alcohol consumption relates to the quantity used on any given occasion. Some students have difficulty finishing one drink while others have 10 drinks before concluding a typical drinking occasion. One way of representing such differences is with a typical consumption estimate which reports the number of drinks consumed during drinking occasions.

Still another dimension of use concerns heavy use of alcohol on drinking occasions. Two students may each consume ten drinks in a one month period. However, if one individual had one drink on ten separate days and the other had all ten drinks on one day, the implications of the consumption of ten drinks would be very different for the two individuals. A frequency of heavy use estimate reports the number of times that a specified number of drinks were consumed within a given duration of time.

While each of the four dimensions described above is crucial for understanding various aspects of patterns of reported alcohol use, it is also important to appreciate how these dimensions are integrated to form a drinking pattern. An estimate of average monthly consumption for various beverages has been constructed, as well as some indices which may have utility in judging the

importance of the role of one group of beverages vis-a-vis another in producing the overall picture of alcohol consumption as practiced by Texas secondary students.

Detailed quantitative questions were asked about four categories of alcohol in the 1988 TCADA School Survey: beer, wine coolers, wine, and hard liquor. Each beverage is considered separately and in terms of its overall contribution to alcohol consumption among students. Finally, since it is expected that students in earlier grades might have different drinking patterns than students in later grades, grade-specific detail is provided all tables.

Frequency of Use

The frequency of use of alcohol refers to the number of times such beverages are typically used by the respondent over some specified time interval. Each respondent was asked to identify a frequency of use pattern which best describes his use of a specific category of alcohol in turn. For example, respondents were asked, "How often do you usually use beer?" The respondent was then given a choice of eight possible responses from which to select:

1. Never
2. Every day
3. Three or four days per week
4. One or two days per week
5. Three or four days per month
6. About once a month
7. Less than once per month
8. Less than once per year.

These questions and responses categories were repeated for each of the four categories of alcohol. For the purpose of simplifying presentation of results, the eight response categories listed above were aggregated into five categories as listed below:

1. Never (Response #1)
2. Sometimes (Response #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8)
3. Weekly Users (Response #2, #3, #4)
4. Monthly Users (Response #5,#6)
5. Yearly Users (Response #7)
6. Very Infrequent Users (Response #8).

It should be noted that Category 2 (Sometimes) is in effect a prevalence estimate for the use of a specific beverage because this category includes all respondents reporting use of a particular beverage type. Category 3 (Weekly Users) includes all respondents reporting use once per week or more often, including those that report daily use. Category 4 (Monthly Users) includes all respondents reporting that they use a beverage once per month or more often, but less often than once per week. Category 5 (Yearly Users) includes all respondents reporting use a beverage at least once per year but less often than once per month. Category 6 (Very Infrequent Users) includes those respondents reporting use of a beverage less often than once per year. Also please note that the sum of weekly users, monthly users and very infrequent users is equal to those sometimes reporting use.

Frequency of Use of Beer

Beer is used frequently by Texas secondary students (Table A1). About 60% of respondents indicated that they sometimes drink beer and about 15% indicated weekly usage, which includes everyone who reported using beer at least once a week or more often. Another 23% indicated monthly use of the beverage while 13% identified themselves as yearly users. About 9% of respondents indicated that they typically drank beer less than one time each year.

TABLE A1
HOW OFTEN DO YOU USUALLY HAVE BEER?

	NEVER *****	SOMETIMES *****	WEEKLY *****	MONTHLY *****	YEARLY *****	RARELY *****
ALL	39.6%	60.4%	15.3%	22.9%	13.4%	8.9%
GRADE 7	55.5%	44.5%	6.6%	14.9%	11.9%	11.0%
GRADE 8	46.3%	53.7%	8.9%	20.8%	13.0%	11.0%
GRADE 9	38.4%	61.6%	13.1%	24.4%	14.6%	9.5%
GRADE 10	32.0%	68.0%	17.7%	28.2%	13.4%	8.7%
GRADE 11	30.5%	69.5%	23.1%	25.1%	15.4%	5.9%
GRADE 12	31.6%	68.4%	26.2%	24.5%	11.8%	5.8%

There was a great deal of variation in reported frequency of use of beer by grade level of the respondent. Those acknowledging use of beer increased from about 45% in seventh grade to about 68% in twelfth grade. Reported weekly drinking of beer increased sharply by grade, with about 7% of seventh graders and 26% of twelfth graders reporting weekly use. Reported monthly use of beer by grade also increased by grade, but less rapidly than the weekly use pattern. Reports of the yearly use pattern by grade were mixed, and reported very infrequent use of beer declined with grade.

Frequency of Use of Wine Coolers

Texas secondary students report that drinking wine coolers is relatively prevalent (Table A2). About 62% of respondents indicated that they sometimes used wine coolers, a proportion just slightly higher than that reported for beer. However, only about 9% of respondents reported weekly use of wine coolers as compared to a comparable figure of 15% for beer. Some 26% of respondents reported a monthly use pattern, while an additional 17% reported an annual use pattern. About 11% reported using wine coolers less than once per year. Thus, while use of beer and wine coolers are equally prevalent among secondary students, it appears beer is consumed much more often than are wine coolers.

TABLE A2
HOW OFTEN DO YOU USUALLY HAVE WINE COOLERS?

	NEVER *****	SOMETIMES *****	WEEKLY *****	MONTHLY *****	YEARLY *****	RARELY *****
ALL	37.6%	62.4%	9.0%	25.5%	17.0%	10.9%
GRADE 7	55.1%	44.9%	6.2%	14.0%	12.2%	12.4%
GRADE 8	44.9%	55.1%	6.5%	20.1%	14.0%	14.5%
GRADE 9	36.3%	63.7%	7.7%	26.3%	19.3%	10.5%
GRADE 10	30.0%	70.0%	10.8%	31.2%	17.9%	10.1%
GRADE 11	26.7%	73.3%	12.2%	32.5%	19.5%	9.0%
GRADE 12	28.4%	71.6%	12.0%	31.5%	20.0%	8.1%

Grade-specific reporting patterns for frequency of use of wine coolers are in many respects similar to those for beer, although there are some interesting differences. The grade-specific distribution for the prevalence of wine coolers is remarkably similar to that for beer. However, when grade-specific patterns of weekly use are compared between beer and wine coolers, some interesting and informative differences emerge. Weekly use of wine coolers and beer is very similar in the lower grades. For example, about 6% of seventh graders used wine coolers in comparison to the 7% using beer. However, in the later grades, large differences are observed in weekly patterns. For example, 12% of high school seniors report weekly use of wine coolers, while 26% report weekly use of beer. This pattern suggests that, when measured in terms of frequency of use, beer and wine coolers are almost equally important for understanding seventh grade consumption patterns, but that beer becomes an increasingly more important component in the consumption patterns reported at later grades.

Frequency of Use of Wine

As might be expected, use of wine is less prevalent among secondary students than beer or wine coolers (Table A3). About 45% of respondents drank wine, with about 3% using weekly, 12% using monthly, and 16% using annually. About 15% reported very infrequent use of wine. This later figure represents approximately one-third of all frequency of use reports for wine.

TABLE A3

HOW OFTEN DO YOU USUALLY HAVE WINE?

	NEVER	SOMETIMES	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	YEARLY	RARELY
	****	****	****	****	****	****
ALL	54.8%	45.2%	3.1%	11.6%	15.6%	14.9%
GRADE 7	68.6%	31.4%	2.9%	7.0%	10.3%	11.2%
GRADE 8	62.4%	37.6%	2.3%	9.9%	10.3%	15.2%
GRADE 9	53.6%	46.4%	2.4%	10.3%	17.4%	16.4%
GRADE 10	47.9%	52.1%	3.3%	14.5%	19.4%	14.9%
GRADE 11	45.7%	54.3%	3.5%	15.0%	18.7%	17.1%
GRADE 12	47.3%	52.7%	4.3%	14.6%	19.0%	14.7%

With respect to grade-specific pattern of frequency of the use of wine, the most notable characteristic is that weekly usage increases very slowly from seventh to twelfth grade. Notice also that grade-specific increases in the prevalence of wine drinking are also primarily accounted for by increased reporting of monthly and yearly use categories. This pattern suggests that while additional students are introduced to wine at later ages, wine is drunk at infrequent intervals.

Frequency of Use of Liquor

The prevalence of use of liquor among Texas secondary students is most similar to that for wine, with some notable differences in frequency reporting patterns (Table A4). Use of liquor was reported by about 47% of students, with about 6% reporting a weekly use pattern. About 17% reported a monthly use pattern, 13% reported a yearly use pattern, and 11% reported very infrequent use. When liquor and wine are compared, daily and monthly use are reported more often by liquor drinkers, while yearly and infrequent use is reported more often by wine users. This suggests that while use of liquor and wine is approximately equally prevalent among secondary students, liquor tends to be drunk more frequently than wine.

TABLE A4

HOW OFTEN DO YOU USUALLY HAVE LIQUOR?

	NEVER *****	SOMETIMES *****	WEEKLY *****	MONTHLY *****	YEARLY *****	RARELY *****
ALL	52.6%	47.4%	6.0%	17.1%	13.1%	11.2%
GRADE 7	73.1%	26.9%	3.4%	8.1%	7.9%	7.5%
GRADE 8	62.5%	37.5%	4.5%	13.1%	8.7%	11.2%
GRADE 9	52.6%	47.4%	5.7%	16.5%	11.6%	13.6%
GRADE 10	45.0%	55.0%	7.1%	20.6%	15.5%	11.8%
GRADE 11	38.0%	62.0%	8.1%	23.2%	19.4%	11.2%
GRADE 12	39.0%	61.0%	7.7%	23.6%	17.7%	11.9%

The distribution of frequency of use of liquor by grade also offers some interesting contrasts to wine. Notably, when use of wine and liquor is compared, liquor appears to be reported less frequently than wine in earlier grades and more frequently than wine in later grades. In addition, reports of weekly use are similar for wine and liquor in earlier grades, but liquor appears to be reported more often in later grades.

Typical Consumption Patterns

Typical consumption patterns of alcoholic beverages are important because they are an indicator of quantity of alcoholic beverages used on a typical drinking occasion. Of particular interest are those reporting high levels of consumption. Respondents were asked to indicate the number of drinks usually consumed by category of alcoholic beverage. For example, informants were asked “When you drink beer, how many drinks do you have at one time, on average?” Ten response categories were offered to this question:

1. Never drink this beverage
2. 12 or more drinks
3. About 9 drinks
4. 6 drinks
5. 5 drinks
6. 4 drinks
7. 3 drinks
8. 2 drinks
9. 1 drink
10. Less than one drink

Respondents were asked a similar question for each of the four categories of alcoholic beverages previously described. For purposes of presentation, response categories were aggregated into five categories:

1. Never drink this beverage (Response #1)
2. Five or more drinks (Response #2,#3,#4,#5)
3. One to four drinks (Response #6,#7,#8,#9)
4. Less than one drink (Response #10).

The category “more than five drinks” was selected because it is a conservative estimate of the number of drinks that it would take to produce intoxication in most secondary students. For example, for a 180 lb. man, it takes about five drinks in one hour to produce a .1% blood alcohol level, the legal per se limit for driving while intoxicated in Texas. Since the great majority of secondary students weigh less than 180 pounds, it is suggested that a student who responds that he normally consumes five or more drinks of any alcoholic beverage is in effect very likely to be drinking to intoxication. While many students who drink one to four drinks may also be drinking to intoxication, depending on their weight and the time taken to consume the drinks, it is less certain that this lower number of drinks is producing intoxication.

Typical Consumption Patterns of Beer

Overall, about 21% of respondents drank five or more beers on a typical beer drinking occasion (Table A5). About 30% reported drinking one to four beers, while an additional 10% reported drinking less than one beer on such occasions.

TABLE A5

**WHEN YOU DRINK BEER, HOW MANY DRINKS
DO YOU HAVE AT ONE TIME, ON THE AVERAGE?**

	NEVER DRINK *****	EVER DRINK *****	5 OR MORE *****	1 TO 4 *****	LESS THAN 1 *****
ALL	39.3%	60.7%	21.4%	29.7%	9.6%
GRADE 7	54.2%	45.8%	10.7%	24.9%	10.2%
GRADE 8	45.0%	55.0%	14.2%	28.9%	11.9%
GRADE 9	38.2%	61.8%	19.4%	31.1%	11.3%
GRADE 10	32.1%	67.9%	26.6%	32.4%	8.9%
GRADE 11	31.1%	68.9%	30.4%	31.4%	7.2%
GRADE 12	31.9%	68.1%	31.5%	29.4%	7.3%

When grade-specific consumption patterns of beer are examined, it appears that students in higher grades report heavier average consumption patterns than students in lower grades. For example, about 11% of seventh graders as compared to 32% of twelfth graders drank five or more beers on a typical beer drinking occasion.

Typical Consumption Patterns of Wine Coolers

In comparison to beer drinkers, drinkers of wine coolers tend to report consuming fewer drinks on a typical drinking occasion. Overall, about 13% of wine cooler drinkers reported normally consuming five or more wine coolers (Table A6). About 41% reported normally consuming one to four drinks, while about 9% reported consumption of less than one wine cooler.

TABLE A6

WHEN YOU DRINK WINE COOLERS, HOW MANY DRINKS DO YOU HAVE AT ONE TIME, ON THE AVERAGE?

	NEVER DRINK	EVER DRINK	5 OR MORE	1 TO 4	LESS THAN 1
ALL	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
GRADE 7	36.9%	63.1%	13.2%	41.2%	8.8%
GRADE 8	53.5%	46.5%	9.3%	26.9%	10.3%
GRADE 9	43.3%	56.7%	12.1%	33.6%	11.0%
GRADE 10	36.2%	63.8%	12.9%	41.5%	9.4%
GRADE 11	29.4%	70.6%	15.1%	47.2%	8.2%
GRADE 12	26.7%	73.3%	16.5%	50.1%	6.6%
	28.4%	71.6%	13.7%	51.9%	6.0%

When consumption pattern of wine coolers are examined by grade, it appears that students in later grades report higher consumption of wine coolers than students in earlier grades. Percentages of students reporting five or more drinks are lower at all grade levels for wine coolers than those reporting for beer.

Typical Consumption Patterns of Wine

Typical consumption patterns for wine suggest a more moderate consumption pattern than was reported for either of the preceding beverages (Table A7). Only about 4% of respondents drank five or more glasses on a typical wine-drinking occasion. About 27% consumed one to four glasses of wine, while about 14% drank less than one glass on a typical wine-drinking occasion. The pattern of typical wine consumption by grade is interesting, because in contrast to patterns reported above, the proportion of wine drinkers reporting five or more glasses on a typical occasion is relatively stable by grade. However, increases in respondents reporting one to four glasses are observed.

TABLE A7

**WHEN YOU DRINK WINE, HOW MANY DRINKS
DO YOU HAVE AT ONE TIME, ON THE AVERAGE?**

	NEVER DRINK *****	EVER DRINK *****	5 OR MORE *****	1 TO 4 *****	LESS THAN 1 *****
ALL	55.0%	45.0%	4.3%	26.6%	14.1%
GRADE 7	67.7%	32.3%	3.9%	17.8%	10.6%
GRADE 8	61.8%	38.2%	4.3%	20.2%	13.7%
GRADE 9	53.4%	46.6%	4.0%	26.0%	16.7%
GRADE 10	48.1%	51.9%	4.3%	33.0%	14.5%
GRADE 11	47.8%	52.2%	5.1%	31.7%	15.3%
GRADE 12	48.6%	51.4%	4.1%	33.5%	13.8%

Typical Consumption Patterns of Liquor

About 9% of respondents report five or more drinks of liquor on a typical drinking occasion. Another 26% report one to four drinks while about 13% report consuming less than one drink on a typical drinking occasion (Table A8).

Consumption of five or more drinks of liquor increases sharply with grade. About 5% of seventh graders report this consumption pattern compared to about 12% of twelfth graders. A similar pattern of increase is observed in the one to four drinks category, although larger proportions of students report this pattern of consumption.

TABLE A8

WHEN YOU DRINK LIQUOR, HOW MANY DRINKS DO YOU HAVE AT ONE TIME, ON THE AVERAGE?

	NEVER DRINK *****	EVER DRINK *****	5 OR MORE *****	1 TO 4 *****	LESS THAN 1 *****
ALL	52.6%	47.4%	8.7%	26.2%	12.5%
GRADE 7	72.1%	27.9%	4.8%	12.9%	10.2%
GRADE 8	61.2%	38.8%	6.1%	20.1%	12.6%
GRADE 9	53.5%	46.5%	7.8%	24.1%	14.6%
GRADE 10	45.0%	55.0%	10.7%	30.3%	14.0%
GRADE 11	38.7%	61.3%	12.1%	37.9%	11.2%
GRADE 12	39.6%	60.4%	12.4%	36.3%	11.7%

Frequency of Episodes of High Levels of Consumption

The question of the frequency episodes of high levels of consumption of alcoholic beverages is related to, but different than, the question of typical consumption patterns. Respondents were asked to indicate the number of times they had consumed five or more drinks over some defined time period. For example, respondents were asked “When you drink beer, how often have you had five or more drinks at one time?” Nine response categories were provided:

1. Never drank this beverage
2. Never more than five of this beverage
3. Every day
4. Three to four days per week
5. One to two days per week
6. Three to four days per month
7. About once a month
8. Less than once a month.

A similar question was asked about each of the four categories of alcoholic beverages, and as previously described, reporting categories were aggregated to facilitate a discussion of results.

Frequency of Episodes of High Levels of Beer Consumption

Overall, about 38% of respondents consumed five or more beers on a single occasion (Table A9) and about 11% reported doing so on at least a weekly basis. Approximately 15% reported this

level of consumption on at least a monthly basis while 12% reported this usage pattern less than once per month.

TABLE A9

WHEN YOU DRINK BEER, HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU HAD 5 OR MORE DRINKS AT ONE TIME?

	NEVER	SOMETIMES	MORE THAN ONCE/WEEK	1 OR MORE PER MONTH	LESS THAN 1 PER MONTH
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	61.6%	38.4%	11.3%	15.3%	11.8%
GRADE 7	77.3%	22.7%	4.1%	8.1%	10.6%
GRADE 8	70.8%	29.2%	7.1%	12.1%	10.0%
GRADE 9	63.9%	36.1%	8.6%	15.0%	12.5%
GRADE 10	52.6%	47.4%	13.2%	20.3%	13.9%
GRADE 11	50.3%	49.7%	17.7%	19.9%	12.1%
GRADE 12	49.6%	50.4%	20.4%	17.9%	12.1%

When patterns of frequencies of high levels of beer consumption are examined by grade, it becomes clear that this consumption pattern increases with grade level. Proportions of students reporting this behavior more than double from seventh grade to twelfth grade in every category except “less than once per month”, although this category also increases.

Frequency of Episodes of High Levels of Wine Cooler Consumption

About 36% of respondents acknowledged using five or more wine coolers on a single occasion (Table A10). Nearly 6% reported doing so on at least a weekly basis, and an additional 16% reported the behavior on a monthly basis. Less than 16% reported the behavior less than once per month. Interestingly, a similar proportion of students reported consuming five or more wine coolers on at least one occasion as reported the same behavior for beer. However, it appears that such occurrences are less frequent for users of wine coolers.

Patterns by grade of frequency of high level wine cooler consumption followed similar patterns as for beer, except that generally less difference was observed between higher and lower grade levels.

TABLE A10

WHEN YOU DRINK WINE COOLERS, HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU HAD 5 OR MORE DRINKS AT ONE TIME?

	NEVER	SOMETIMES	MORE THAN ONCE/WEEK	1 OR MORE PER MONTH	LESS THAN 1 PER MONTH
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	64.1%	35.9%	5.5%	15.5%	14.9%
GRADE 7	77.0%	23.0%	3.8%	8.7%	10.5%
GRADE 8	71.3%	28.7%	6.2%	9.4%	13.2%
GRADE 9	65.8%	34.2%	4.0%	15.2%	15.0%
GRADE 10	56.9%	43.1%	5.6%	20.6%	16.9%
GRADE 11	54.7%	45.3%	7.6%	21.0%	16.7%
GRADE 12	54.9%	45.1%	6.7%	20.0%	18.5%

Frequency of Episodes of High Levels of Wine Consumption

Some 23% of respondents consumed five or more glasses of wine on at least one occasion (Table A11). About 2% reported doing so on at least a weekly basis. An additional 7% reported the behavior on at least a monthly basis while about 14% reported the behavior less often than once a month.

TABLE A11

WHEN YOU DRINK WINE, HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU HAD 5 OR MORE DRINKS AT ONE TIME?

	NEVER	SOMETIMES	MORE THAN ONCE/WEEK	1 OR MORE PER MONTH	LESS THAN 1 PER MONTH
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	76.6%	23.4%	1.9%	7.1%	14.4%
GRADE 7	84.6%	15.4%	1.8%	5.1%	8.6%
GRADE 8	82.4%	17.6%	1.6%	5.4%	10.5%
GRADE 9	77.6%	22.4%	1.6%	6.0%	14.8%
GRADE 10	71.7%	28.3%	2.1%	9.8%	16.3%
GRADE 11	70.8%	29.2%	1.8%	8.9%	18.5%
GRADE 12	69.8%	30.2%	2.5%	8.4%	19.4%

With respect to reporting patterns by grade, it is interesting to observe that proportions of students reporting at least weekly consumption of five or more glasses of wine appears to remain stable with grade. This pattern parallels the pattern previously discussed in terms of the typical consumption pattern associated with wine.

Frequency of Episodes of High Levels of Liquor Consumption

About 30% of respondents consumed five or more drinks of liquor, with about 4% reporting the behavior on at least a weekly basis (Table A12). An additional 12% reported the consumption pattern on at least a monthly basis, while about 14% reported doing so less than once per month. Reporting patterns by grade of frequency of high level use of liquor parallel the typical consumption pattern of liquor.

TABLE A12

WHEN YOU DRINK LIQUOR, HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU HAD 5 OR MORE DRINKS AT ONE TIME?

	NEVER	SOMETIMES	MORE THAN ONCE/WEEK	1 OR MORE PER MONTH	LESS THAN 1 PER MONTH
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	70.5%	29.5%	4.1%	11.9%	13.5%
GRADE 7	85.0%	15.0%	1.9%	4.8%	8.2%
GRADE 8	78.2%	21.8%	3.9%	8.0%	9.9%
GRADE 9	72.8%	27.2%	3.5%	11.2%	12.5%
GRADE 10	63.2%	36.8%	4.8%	15.7%	16.3%
GRADE 11	59.4%	40.6%	5.2%	18.6%	16.9%
GRADE 12	59.7%	40.3%	6.2%	14.9%	19.1%

Average Number of Alcoholic Drinks Per Month by Beverage and Grade

Given the information reported previously, it becomes possible to construct an estimate of the average number of drinks per month by students using alcoholic beverages (Table A13). The procedure consists of multiplying the frequency of use of an alcoholic beverage by the number of times that beverage was used. A summary measure for alcohol use was then constructed by adding frequency reports for all beverages.

TABLE A13

ESTIMATED AVERAGE NUMBER OF DRINKS PER MONTH

	WINE				TOTAL
	BEER	COOLERS	WINE	LIQUOR	CONSUMPTION
	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	18.56	9.75	4.22	9.00	29.53
GRADE 7	10.27	8.52	4.66	7.70	19.28
GRADE 8	11.77	10.04	5.04	8.84	23.05
GRADE 9	16.88	8.58	3.34	9.09	26.55
GRADE 10	20.41	10.63	3.81	9.83	33.09
GRADE 11	25.46	10.66	4.18	10.01	38.40
GRADE 12	30.62	10.63	4.45	8.61	41.32

On the basis of this procedure, it is estimated that on average, students using beer consumed on average about 18.6 beers per month. Grade-specific estimates of average monthly consumption increased with grade and ranged from about 10 per month for seventh graders to about 31 per month for high school seniors.

Average monthly consumption of wine coolers was just over one-half that reported for beer, with users on average reporting about 9.8 wine coolers per month. Grade-specific estimates of average monthly consumption of wine coolers show a slight tendency to increase with grade, but much more slowly than was the case for beer. Seventh graders reported monthly consumption of 8.5 wine coolers while high school seniors reported using 10.6 such beverages.

Average consumption for wine was about 4.2 glasses per month for the sample as a whole, with negligible differences in grade-specific reports.

Average monthly consumption of liquor was about nine drinks per month with variable but generally stable reports by grade level.

The total estimated use of any alcoholic beverage of drinkers was about 29.5 drinks per month. Total consumption increased with grade, with seventh grade drinkers reporting 19.3 drinks per month and high school senior drinkers reporting 41.3 drinks per month. Virtually all of this increased reporting is accounted for by an increase in reporting of beer consumption since consumption of wine coolers, wine and liquor remains relatively stable with grade.

An Index of the Relative Importance of Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine and Liquor to Secondary School Student Alcohol Consumption Patterns

With respect to evaluating the relative importance of various beverages to an overall consumption pattern, it is important to consider at least two aspects of consumption: the prevalence of use of a given beverage and the total consumption of that beverage as compared to other alternatives. The former is important because it is an estimate of the proportion of the secondary school students that use a given beverage. The latter is an estimate of the amount such users drink in a typical month. One useful way of integrating these two aspects of consumption is to multiply prevalence times the average consumption of those reporting use of a given beverage. Thus, as prevalence and average consumption increase, the index value for the relative importance for a given beverage also increases and it becomes easy to compare consumption patterns of various beverages for secondary school students as a whole, and within grade levels (Table A14).

TABLE A14

**A CONSUMPTION INDEX OF THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF
FOUR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY GRADE**

	BEER *****	WINE COOLERS *****	WINE *****	LIQUOR *****
ALL	11.2	6.1	1.9	4.3
GRADE 7	4.6	3.8	1.5	2.1
GRADE 8	6.3	5.5	1.9	3.3
GRADE 9	10.4	5.5	1.6	4.3
GRADE 10	13.9	7.4	2.0	5.4
GRADE 11	17.7	7.8	2.3	6.2
GRADE 12	20.9	7.6	2.3	5.2

An estimate of the proportion of drinks of a given type for a given grade level (Table A15) may be computed by dividing the index value for a particular beverage by the sum of the index values for all four beverages for a given grade level. Overall, it appears that about 48% of the drinks consumed by secondary students was beer. An additional 26% of drinks consumed was wine coolers. Wine represents about 8% of total consumption, while liquor accounts for about 18% of total consumption.

TABLE A15

**DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION
BY BEVERAGE WITHIN GRADES**

TABLE A15	BEER	WINE COOLERS	WINE	LIQUOR
	*****	*****	*****	*****
ALL	47.7%	26.0%	8.1%	18.2%
GRADE 7	38.3%	32.1%	12.3%	17.3%
GRADE 8	37.0%	32.4%	11.1%	19.4%
GRADE 9	47.9%	25.2%	7.1%	19.8%
GRADE 10	48.3%	25.9%	6.9%	18.8%
GRADE 11	52.1%	23.0%	6.7%	18.2%
GRADE 12	57.9%	21.0%	6.5%	14.5%

When grade-specific patterns are examined, it appears that beer plays an increasingly important role in consumption as grade level increases.

TABLE A16

DISTRIBUTION OF BEVERAGE CONSUMPTION BY GRADE

	BEER	WINE COOLERS	WINE	LIQUOR
	*****	*****	*****	*****
GRADE 7	6.2%	10.2%	12.7%	7.8%
GRADE 8	8.6%	14.7%	16.5%	12.5%
GRADE 9	14.1%	14.5%	13.5%	16.2%
GRADE 10	18.8%	19.7%	17.2%	20.4%
GRADE 11	24.0%	20.7%	19.7%	23.4%
GRADE 12	28.4%	20.2%	20.4%	19.8%

It is also possible to examine the proportion of total consumption of a specific beverage that is accounted for by students in a specific grade level. The computational procedure for this comparison involves dividing the index value for consumption for a given beverage and grade by the sum of the index values for all grades by that beverage (Table A16). Thus, it appears that seventh graders account for about 6% of total secondary school student beer consumption while high schools seniors account for about 28% of total beer consumption. In contrast, seventh graders account for about 10% of secondary school wine cooler consumption while high school seniors account for about 20% of such consumption. Notice that proportions of beer consumption accounted for by seniors are more than four times that accounted for by seventh graders. In contrast, seniors only account for about twice as much wine cooler consumption as do seventh graders. This relatively moderate progression of wine consumption by grade is similar to that of wine coolers, while the pattern of sharply increasing progression of liquor consumption by grade is more similar to that of beer.

Summary of Alcohol Consumption Patterns for Texas Secondary School Students

Of the four categories of beverages, beer is the most problematic for Texas secondary students. Some 60% of respondents have used this beverage, with about 15% drinking beer once a week or more often. Almost 21% reported drinking five or more beers on a typical drinking occasion, and about 11% reported that they typically consume five or more beers once per week or more often.

Beer accounts for virtually all the increased alcohol consumption that takes place between seventh and twelfth grade. Overall, beer drinkers reported consuming an average of more than 18 beers per month. The comparable figure for high school seniors was thirty beers per month. Beer is estimated to account for about 48% of alcoholic beverage consumption by secondary school students.

Wine coolers are also used by a majority of secondary students. However, wine coolers are used less frequently and in smaller quantities than beer. Nearly 9% of respondents drank wine coolers once a week or more often. About 13% reported typical consumption of five or more wine coolers, and about 6% reported use of five or more wine coolers once per week or more often. On the average, respondents drank about 10 wine coolers per month and wine coolers are estimated to account for about 26% of alcoholic beverage consumption by secondary school students.

Wine was reported as used by a minority of respondents, 45%. About 3% reported drinking wine once a week or more often and 4% reported typically consuming five or more glasses of wine. About 4% reported consuming five or more glasses of wine one or more days per week. On average, wine drinkers consumed about four glasses of wine per month. Wine is estimated to account for approximately 8% of alcoholic beverage consumption among secondary students.

Liquor was also reported by a minority of respondents, 47%. About 6% drank liquor at least once per week and 9% reported consuming five or more drinks on a typical liquor-drinking occasion. About 4% reported consuming five or more drinks of one or more days per week. Overall, liquor is estimated to account for about 18% of alcoholic beverage consumption.

There appears to be two patterns of prevalence and two patterns of progressive consumption for the four alcoholic beverages described above. Beer and wine coolers have similar reported prevalence, with about 60% of respondents using each beverage. Wine and liquor also have similar prevalence, with around 45% of students reporting use of these beverages.

There are two general patterns of progressive consumption. The “higher progression” pattern is marked by increasing frequency of consumption in the more advanced grades. Beer and liquor fit this pattern. The “lower progression” pattern is marked by more moderate increases by grade in terms of overall consumption. Wine coolers and wine fit this general pattern.

APPENDIX B Prevalence Tables

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

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	39.3%	16.6%	***	***	60.7%
GRADE 7	32.8%	12.3%	***	***	67.2%
GRADE 8	35.5%	13.9%	***	***	64.5%
GRADE 9	39.1%	14.6%	***	***	60.9%
GRADE 10	42.9%	19.5%	***	***	57.1%
GRADE 11	43.9%	20.4%	***	***	56.1%
GRADE 12	43.1%	20.8%	***	***	56.9%
ALCOHOL	75.5%	42.8%	22.6%	10.1%	24.5%
GRADE 7	58.5%	28.0%	19.6%	10.9%	41.5%
GRADE 8	68.7%	31.6%	25.9%	11.2%	31.3%
GRADE 9	75.9%	41.0%	23.1%	11.8%	24.1%
GRADE 10	83.0%	49.2%	25.1%	8.7%	17.0%
GRADE 11	84.5%	55.1%	21.4%	8.0%	15.5%
GRADE 12	86.4%	57.5%	19.5%	9.5%	13.6%
MARIJUANA	31.5%	11.5%	10.9%	9.1%	68.5%
GRADE 7	18.8%	7.6%	7.7%	3.5%	81.2%
GRADE 8	26.6%	11.7%	8.6%	6.4%	73.4%
GRADE 9	28.1%	10.5%	9.8%	7.8%	71.9%
GRADE 10	34.4%	12.4%	12.0%	10.1%	65.6%
GRADE 11	40.7%	14.3%	13.5%	12.9%	59.3%
GRADE 12	45.7%	13.9%	15.2%	16.6%	54.3%
COCAINE (all)	6.7%	2.3%	2.5%	1.9%	93.3%
GRADE 7	4.0%	1.1%	1.9%	1.0%	96.0%
GRADE 8	5.2%	2.7%	1.5%	1.0%	94.8%
GRADE 9	5.0%	1.5%	1.9%	1.6%	95.0%
GRADE 10	7.0%	2.2%	2.9%	1.9%	93.0%
GRADE 11	8.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	91.2%
GRADE 12	11.6%	4.2%	4.2%	3.2%	88.4%
INHALANTS	22.8%	6.6%	8.2%	7.9%	77.2%
GRADE 7	27.7%	11.7%	10.6%	5.4%	72.3%
GRADE 8	26.1%	8.9%	10.6%	6.6%	73.9%
GRADE 9	23.3%	5.8%	8.5%	9.0%	76.7%
GRADE 10	21.6%	5.1%	7.8%	8.7%	78.4%
GRADE 11	19.1%	4.6%	4.8%	9.8%	80.9%
GRADE 12	16.9%	2.6%	6.0%	8.3%	83.1%
PSYCHEDELICS	6.6%	2.4%	1.7%	2.5%	93.4%
GRADE 7	3.4%	1.2%	0.8%	1.4%	96.6%
GRADE 8	4.2%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%	95.8%
GRADE 9	5.7%	2.0%	1.6%	2.2%	94.3%
GRADE 10	6.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	93.3%
GRADE 11	9.3%	3.6%	1.4%	4.3%	90.7%
GRADE 12	11.7%	4.2%	3.3%	4.3%	88.3%
UPPERS	17.1%	5.8%	5.1%	6.2%	82.9%
GRADE 7	10.5%	4.5%	3.0%	3.1%	89.5%
GRADE 8	12.3%	5.4%	3.6%	3.4%	87.7%
GRADE 9	14.5%	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	85.5%
GRADE 10	20.3%	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%	79.7%
GRADE 11	22.9%	6.8%	6.2%	9.8%	77.1%
GRADE 12	25.0%	6.8%	7.3%	10.8%	75.0%

**Table B1. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	13.3%	3.9%	3.6%	5.8%	86.7%
GRADE 7	11.5%	4.0%	3.3%	4.2%	88.5%
GRADE 8	12.1%	5.5%	3.0%	3.7%	87.9%
GRADE 9	11.8%	3.8%	2.6%	5.5%	88.2%
GRADE 10	14.3%	3.9%	3.9%	6.5%	85.7%
GRADE 11	15.4%	3.2%	4.6%	7.6%	84.6%
GRADE 12	15.3%	2.7%	4.5%	8.1%	84.7%
HEROIN	1.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	98.6%
GRADE 7	1.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%	98.6%
GRADE 8	2.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	97.8%
GRADE 9	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	99.1%
GRADE 10	1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	98.9%
GRADE 11	1.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	98.7%
GRADE 12	1.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	98.5%
MARIJUANA ONLY	15.2%	4.2%	5.2%	5.9%	84.8%
GRADE 7	8.9%	3.6%	3.0%	2.4%	91.1%
GRADE 8	14.0%	4.9%	4.2%	4.9%	86.0%
GRADE 9	14.3%	3.9%	5.4%	5.0%	85.7%
GRADE 10	16.0%	4.4%	5.1%	6.6%	84.0%
GRADE 11	19.9%	4.8%	7.0%	8.1%	80.1%
GRADE 12	20.1%	3.5%	6.9%	9.7%	79.9%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	39.1%	17.1%	11.2%	10.8%	60.9%
GRADE 7	25.0%	12.8%	6.7%	5.6%	75.0%
GRADE 8	33.0%	16.6%	8.6%	7.8%	67.0%
GRADE 9	36.0%	15.4%	11.1%	9.4%	64.0%
GRADE 10	42.9%	18.4%	12.9%	11.5%	57.1%
GRADE 11	49.1%	20.6%	13.2%	15.3%	50.9%
GRADE 12	54.3%	20.2%	16.2%	17.8%	45.7%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%

**Table B2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Male Texas Secondary Students, 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	39.0%	16.5%	***	***	61.0%
GRADE 7	31.3%	11.8%	***	***	68.7%
GRADE 8	33.5%	10.6%	***	***	66.5%
GRADE 9	42.0%	16.5%	***	***	58.0%
GRADE 10	41.5%	18.1%	***	***	58.5%
GRADE 11	46.6%	22.7%	***	***	53.4%
GRADE 12	40.4%	21.4%	***	***	59.6%
ALCOHOL	77.6%	46.5%	20.8%	10.3%	22.4%
GRADE 7	59.7%	32.0%	15.9%	11.9%	40.3%
GRADE 8	71.5%	32.4%	25.4%	13.8%	28.5%
GRADE 9	77.8%	44.7%	21.3%	11.9%	22.2%
GRADE 10	84.1%	52.6%	22.8%	8.7%	15.9%
GRADE 11	88.9%	60.9%	22.1%	6.0%	11.1%
GRADE 12	88.1%	63.0%	17.2%	8.0%	11.9%
MARIJUANA	34.2%	12.8%	11.5%	9.9%	65.8%
GRADE 7	19.0%	9.1%	6.4%	3.4%	81.0%
GRADE 8	28.1%	11.2%	9.1%	7.8%	71.9%
GRADE 9	31.9%	11.4%	11.6%	8.9%	68.1%
GRADE 10	35.8%	12.3%	13.3%	10.2%	64.2%
GRADE 11	46.2%	18.4%	14.2%	13.6%	53.8%
GRADE 12	50.4%	16.2%	15.8%	18.4%	49.6%
COCAINE (all)	7.3%	2.6%	2.5%	2.2%	92.7%
GRADE 7	2.4%	0.6%	1.3%	0.5%	97.6%
GRADE 8	5.1%	2.3%	1.3%	1.4%	94.9%
GRADE 9	5.9%	1.6%	2.2%	2.1%	94.1%
GRADE 10	7.6%	1.8%	3.0%	2.9%	92.4%
GRADE 11	11.0%	4.0%	3.6%	3.3%	89.0%
GRADE 12	14.1%	6.3%	4.5%	3.3%	85.9%
INHALANTS	23.5%	6.7%	7.8%	9.0%	76.5%
GRADE 7	25.6%	13.1%	7.1%	5.4%	74.4%
GRADE 8	24.0%	7.9%	8.9%	7.2%	76.0%
GRADE 9	25.5%	5.0%	9.3%	11.2%	74.5%
GRADE 10	22.4%	5.3%	8.2%	8.8%	77.6%
GRADE 11	22.6%	5.1%	6.8%	10.7%	77.4%
GRADE 12	19.5%	2.9%	5.4%	11.2%	80.5%
PSYCHEDELICS	7.6%	2.9%	1.8%	2.9%	92.4%
GRADE 7	3.4%	1.7%	0.3%	1.3%	96.6%
GRADE 8	5.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	95.0%
GRADE 9	7.0%	2.2%	1.8%	3.0%	93.0%
GRADE 10	8.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.9%	92.0%
GRADE 11	10.5%	4.6%	1.4%	4.5%	89.5%
GRADE 12	14.0%	5.5%	3.9%	4.6%	86.0%
UPPERS	15.6%	5.0%	4.7%	5.9%	84.4%
GRADE 7	8.5%	3.9%	2.5%	2.1%	91.5%
GRADE 8	11.3%	3.0%	3.8%	4.5%	88.7%
GRADE 9	12.0%	4.5%	4.0%	3.5%	88.0%
GRADE 10	17.2%	5.3%	5.3%	6.6%	82.8%
GRADE 11	23.4%	7.6%	5.9%	9.9%	76.6%
GRADE 12	25.2%	6.7%	7.8%	10.7%	74.8%

**Table B2. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Male Texas Secondary Students, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	11.5%	3.1%	3.4%	5.0%	88.5%
GRADE 7	9.7%	3.8%	2.0%	3.9%	90.3%
GRADE 8	8.1%	2.3%	3.2%	2.6%	91.9%
GRADE 9	10.5%	3.5%	3.0%	4.0%	89.5%
GRADE 10	10.5%	3.1%	2.6%	4.8%	89.5%
GRADE 11	16.2%	3.3%	5.0%	7.8%	83.8%
GRADE 12	15.4%	2.2%	5.5%	7.7%	84.6%
HEROIN	1.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	98.5%
GRADE 7	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	99.0%
GRADE 8	1.7%	0.3%	1.3%	0.2%	98.3%
GRADE 9	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	98.8%
GRADE 10	1.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	98.3%
GRADE 11	1.9%	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%	98.1%
GRADE 12	1.9%	0.3%	0.4%	1.2%	98.1%
MARIJUANA ONLY	17.6%	4.6%	6.0%	6.9%	82.4%
GRADE 7	10.2%	4.2%	3.5%	2.5%	89.8%
GRADE 8	16.4%	5.4%	4.8%	6.2%	83.6%
GRADE 9	17.5%	3.9%	7.1%	6.5%	82.5%
GRADE 10	18.2%	4.7%	6.4%	7.1%	81.8%
GRADE 11	22.6%	5.5%	7.7%	9.4%	77.4%
GRADE 12	22.3%	3.8%	7.1%	11.4%	77.7%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	39.3%	17.1%	11.5%	10.6%	60.7%
GRADE 7	23.2%	13.1%	6.1%	4.0%	76.8%
GRADE 8	31.6%	13.3%	9.7%	8.7%	68.4%
GRADE 9	36.8%	15.6%	12.0%	9.3%	63.2%
GRADE 10	40.9%	16.7%	13.7%	10.5%	59.1%
GRADE 11	52.4%	24.0%	13.2%	15.2%	47.6%
GRADE 12	57.1%	22.5%	15.9%	18.7%	42.9%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%

**Table B3. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Female Texas Secondary Students, 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	39.2%	16.4%	***	***	60.8%
GRADE 7	33.7%	12.4%	***	***	66.3%
GRADE 8	36.8%	16.9%	***	***	63.2%
GRADE 9	36.6%	12.9%	***	***	63.4%
GRADE 10	43.9%	20.1%	***	***	56.1%
GRADE 11	42.1%	18.3%	***	***	57.9%
GRADE 12	44.3%	19.2%	***	***	55.7%
ALCOHOL	73.5%	39.3%	23.9%	10.3%	26.5%
GRADE 7	57.5%	25.0%	22.0%	10.5%	42.5%
GRADE 8	65.3%	30.5%	26.4%	8.4%	34.7%
GRADE 9	73.7%	36.9%	24.6%	12.3%	26.3%
GRADE 10	82.6%	46.6%	27.2%	8.7%	17.4%
GRADE 11	81.3%	50.2%	20.9%	10.3%	18.7%
GRADE 12	84.7%	51.8%	21.7%	11.2%	15.3%
MARIJUANA	28.4%	9.9%	10.0%	8.5%	71.6%
GRADE 7	18.7%	6.4%	8.6%	3.7%	81.3%
GRADE 8	24.4%	11.7%	7.5%	5.1%	75.6%
GRADE 9	22.9%	8.7%	7.2%	7.1%	77.1%
GRADE 10	33.1%	12.1%	11.0%	9.9%	66.9%
GRADE 11	35.5%	10.2%	13.2%	12.2%	64.5%
GRADE 12	40.2%	11.1%	14.0%	15.1%	59.8%
COCAINE (all)	5.5%	1.9%	2.2%	1.4%	94.5%
GRADE 7	4.8%	1.6%	2.3%	0.9%	95.2%
GRADE 8	5.2%	2.8%	1.8%	0.6%	94.8%
GRADE 9	3.6%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	96.4%
GRADE 10	5.7%	2.2%	2.3%	1.1%	94.3%
GRADE 11	6.3%	1.7%	2.2%	2.5%	93.7%
GRADE 12	8.6%	2.2%	3.2%	3.2%	91.4%
INHALANTS	22.2%	6.6%	8.4%	7.1%	77.8%
GRADE 7	29.6%	11.0%	12.8%	5.8%	70.4%
GRADE 8	28.8%	10.2%	12.4%	6.2%	71.2%
GRADE 9	21.2%	6.3%	7.3%	7.7%	78.8%
GRADE 10	20.9%	5.1%	7.3%	8.5%	79.1%
GRADE 11	15.8%	3.7%	3.1%	9.0%	84.2%
GRADE 12	14.0%	2.1%	6.5%	5.5%	86.0%
PSYCHEDELICS	5.1%	1.6%	1.3%	2.2%	94.9%
GRADE 7	3.2%	1.0%	0.6%	1.5%	96.8%
GRADE 8	3.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	96.6%
GRADE 9	3.4%	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	96.6%
GRADE 10	5.1%	1.4%	2.0%	1.7%	94.9%
GRADE 11	8.3%	2.7%	1.4%	4.2%	91.7%
GRADE 12	8.9%	2.8%	2.2%	3.9%	91.1%
UPPERS	18.0%	6.4%	5.3%	6.3%	82.0%
GRADE 7	12.1%	4.9%	3.1%	4.1%	87.9%
GRADE 8	13.2%	7.4%	3.4%	2.3%	86.8%
GRADE 9	16.0%	5.1%	5.3%	5.6%	84.0%
GRADE 10	22.7%	8.6%	7.2%	6.9%	77.3%
GRADE 11	22.6%	6.2%	6.7%	9.7%	77.4%
GRADE 12	24.0%	6.7%	6.5%	10.9%	76.0%

**Table B3. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Female Secondary Students, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	14.6%	4.4%	3.7%	6.4%	85.4%
GRADE 7	13.2%	3.9%	4.7%	4.6%	86.8%
GRADE 8	15.8%	8.6%	2.6%	4.6%	84.2%
GRADE 9	12.1%	3.7%	2.4%	5.9%	87.9%
GRADE 10	17.1%	4.7%	4.7%	7.8%	82.9%
GRADE 11	14.5%	2.7%	4.2%	7.6%	85.5%
GRADE 12	15.1%	2.7%	3.9%	8.5%	84.9%
HEROIN	1.1%	****	****	****	98.9%
GRADE 7	1.3%	****	0.9%	0.1%	98.7%
GRADE 8	2.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%	97.7%
GRADE 9	0.5%	****	****	****	99.5%
GRADE 10	****	****	****	****	99.6%
GRADE 11	0.9%	****	****	****	99.1%
GRADE 12	0.9%	****	****	****	99.1%
MARIJUANA ONLY	13.0%	3.5%	4.5%	5.0%	87.0%
GRADE 7	7.9%	3.0%	2.7%	2.2%	92.1%
GRADE 8	11.4%	4.5%	3.3%	3.6%	88.6%
GRADE 9	10.7%	2.8%	4.1%	3.8%	89.3%
GRADE 10	14.5%	4.0%	4.4%	6.1%	85.5%
GRADE 11	17.8%	3.9%	6.6%	7.3%	82.2%
GRADE 12	17.9%	3.1%	6.7%	8.0%	82.1%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	38.3%	16.4%	10.8%	11.1%	61.7%
GRADE 7	26.9%	12.8%	7.2%	6.8%	73.1%
GRADE 8	33.6%	19.1%	7.3%	7.2%	66.4%
GRADE 9	33.4%	13.6%	10.2%	9.6%	66.6%
GRADE 10	44.3%	19.6%	12.4%	12.3%	55.7%
GRADE 11	45.8%	17.0%	13.4%	15.4%	54.2%
GRADE 12	50.4%	16.9%	16.3%	17.2%	49.6%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%

**Table B4. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All White Texas Secondary Students, 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	44.4%	20.3%	***	***	55.6%
GRADE 7	37.6%	15.1%	***	***	62.4%
GRADE 8	39.6%	15.1%	***	***	60.4%
GRADE 9	44.8%	18.4%	***	***	55.2%
GRADE 10	45.9%	22.9%	***	***	54.1%
GRADE 11	48.7%	24.3%	***	***	51.3%
GRADE 12	52.2%	28.9%	***	***	47.8%
ALCOHOL	79.9%	47.5%	22.3%	10.0%	20.1%
GRADE 7	61.6%	28.6%	21.3%	11.7%	38.4%
GRADE 8	72.5%	31.6%	28.7%	12.1%	27.5%
GRADE 9	82.7%	46.8%	24.1%	11.9%	17.3%
GRADE 10	87.5%	55.7%	22.8%	9.0%	12.5%
GRADE 11	87.9%	63.2%	16.9%	7.8%	12.1%
GRADE 12	91.0%	66.3%	18.5%	6.2%	9.0%
MARIJUANA	31.3%	11.8%	10.5%	9.0%	68.7%
GRADE 7	18.8%	6.8%	8.6%	3.4%	81.2%
GRADE 8	20.6%	7.8%	6.6%	6.2%	79.4%
GRADE 9	28.2%	11.9%	8.8%	7.5%	71.8%
GRADE 10	36.0%	14.0%	12.4%	9.5%	64.0%
GRADE 11	41.6%	15.4%	13.8%	12.4%	58.4%
GRADE 12	48.4%	16.3%	14.5%	17.6%	51.6%
COCAINE (all)	6.9%	1.9%	2.6%	2.4%	93.1%
GRADE 7	5.0%	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%	95.0%
GRADE 8	4.3%	2.0%	1.6%	0.6%	95.7%
GRADE 9	5.2%	1.3%	2.4%	1.5%	94.8%
GRADE 10	7.2%	1.7%	2.8%	2.7%	92.8%
GRADE 11	8.9%	2.1%	3.0%	3.8%	91.1%
GRADE 12	13.0%	3.6%	4.7%	4.7%	87.0%
INHALANTS	23.8%	6.9%	8.7%	8.2%	76.2%
GRADE 7	28.4%	12.0%	11.0%	5.4%	71.6%
GRADE 8	24.3%	7.4%	11.2%	5.7%	75.7%
GRADE 9	24.1%	7.0%	7.8%	9.3%	75.9%
GRADE 10	24.2%	5.5%	8.8%	9.8%	75.8%
GRADE 11	21.2%	5.0%	6.1%	10.1%	78.8%
GRADE 12	19.3%	3.1%	6.6%	9.5%	80.7%
PSYCHEDELICS	8.8%	3.2%	2.3%	3.4%	91.2%
GRADE 7	3.6%	1.4%	0.4%	1.8%	96.4%
GRADE 8	4.3%	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%	95.7%
GRADE 9	7.2%	2.8%	1.7%	2.8%	92.8%
GRADE 10	9.5%	2.7%	3.8%	3.0%	90.5%
GRADE 11	13.2%	5.0%	2.6%	5.6%	86.8%
GRADE 12	18.0%	6.9%	4.5%	6.6%	82.0%
UPPERS	21.4%	7.5%	6.5%	7.4%	78.6%
GRADE 7	13.9%	5.4%	4.0%	4.4%	86.1%
GRADE 8	13.2%	6.4%	3.9%	2.9%	86.8%
GRADE 9	18.4%	7.1%	5.8%	5.6%	81.6%
GRADE 10	25.4%	8.8%	9.0%	7.5%	74.6%
GRADE 11	30.1%	9.1%	8.6%	12.4%	69.9%
GRADE 12	31.5%	8.8%	8.5%	14.2%	68.5%

**Table B4. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas White Secondary Students, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	15.1%	4.3%	4.4%	6.4%	84.9%
GRADE 7	13.7%	4.8%	4.0%	4.8%	86.3%
GRADE 8	14.0%	6.2%	3.7%	4.1%	86.0%
GRADE 9	12.8%	4.1%	3.2%	5.6%	87.2%
GRADE 10	16.3%	3.5%	4.8%	8.0%	83.7%
GRADE 11	17.4%	3.5%	6.3%	7.6%	82.6%
GRADE 12	17.4%	3.1%	4.7%	9.7%	82.6%
HEROIN	1.4%	****	0.5%	0.7%	98.6%
GRADE 7	1.4%	****	0.6%	****	98.6%
GRADE 8	2.5%	0.8%	1.2%	****	97.5%
GRADE 9	0.7%	****	****	0.7%	99.3%
GRADE 10	1.3%	****	****	0.7%	98.7%
GRADE 11	1.3%	****	0.5%	0.8%	98.7%
GRADE 12	1.4%	****	****	1.0%	98.6%
MARIJUANA ONLY	12.3%	3.3%	3.9%	5.1%	87.7%
GRADE 7	6.4%	1.8%	2.8%	1.8%	93.6%
GRADE 8	9.7%	2.7%	2.1%	4.9%	90.3%
GRADE 9	11.6%	3.2%	4.1%	4.3%	88.4%
GRADE 10	14.5%	4.8%	4.7%	5.0%	85.5%
GRADE 11	16.7%	4.3%	5.3%	7.1%	83.3%
GRADE 12	17.0%	2.9%	5.2%	8.8%	83.0%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	40.2%	18.1%	11.3%	10.7%	59.8%
GRADE 7	25.2%	11.9%	8.0%	5.4%	74.8%
GRADE 8	29.4%	14.7%	6.7%	8.0%	70.6%
GRADE 9	36.4%	17.2%	10.7%	8.5%	63.6%
GRADE 10	47.0%	20.9%	14.6%	11.5%	53.0%
GRADE 11	51.6%	23.5%	12.9%	15.2%	48.4%
GRADE 12	58.0%	22.6%	16.6%	18.8%	42.0%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%

**Table B5. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Black Texas Secondary Students, 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	19.6%	4.7%	***	***	80.4%
GRADE 7	16.6%	4.7%	***	***	83.4%
GRADE 8	16.3%	5.0%	***	***	83.7%
GRADE 9	18.2%	2.3%	***	***	81.8%
GRADE 10	23.2%	4.5%	***	***	76.8%
GRADE 11	23.7%	6.6%	***	***	76.3%
GRADE 12	20.6%	6.3%	***	***	79.4%
ALCOHOL	63.7%	29.5%	22.0%	12.1%	36.3%
GRADE 7	44.8%	21.1%	13.4%	10.3%	55.2%
GRADE 8	60.6%	24.6%	23.2%	12.8%	39.4%
GRADE 9	59.0%	29.9%	19.4%	9.7%	41.0%
GRADE 10	73.1%	31.9%	30.6%	10.6%	26.9%
GRADE 11	74.5%	34.6%	25.5%	14.4%	25.5%
GRADE 12	75.3%	37.7%	21.0%	16.7%	24.7%
MARIJUANA	25.6%	9.2%	8.4%	8.0%	74.4%
GRADE 7	14.5%	6.2%	3.6%	4.7%	85.5%
GRADE 8	24.1%	11.8%	6.4%	5.9%	75.9%
GRADE 9	22.4%	6.7%	9.7%	6.0%	77.6%
GRADE 10	25.0%	6.9%	9.4%	8.8%	75.0%
GRADE 11	34.9%	11.2%	11.8%	11.8%	65.1%
GRADE 12	37.3%	14.3%	9.9%	13.0%	62.7%
COCAINE (all)	4.0%	1.1%	2.0%	0.8%	96.0%
GRADE 7	2.0%	***	2.0%	***	98.0%
GRADE 8	2.4%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	97.6%
GRADE 9	2.2%	0.7%	1.5%	***	97.8%
GRADE 10	3.1%	0.6%	1.9%	0.6%	96.9%
GRADE 11	8.6%	1.3%	4.6%	2.6%	91.4%
GRADE 12	6.8%	3.7%	1.2%	1.9%	93.2%
INHALANTS	13.1%	3.4%	4.2%	5.6%	86.9%
GRADE 7	15.8%	6.6%	4.6%	4.6%	84.2%
GRADE 8	16.9%	5.8%	5.3%	5.8%	83.1%
GRADE 9	12.9%	2.3%	4.5%	6.1%	87.1%
GRADE 10	14.9%	2.5%	4.3%	8.1%	85.1%
GRADE 11	7.8%	0.7%	2.6%	4.6%	92.2%
GRADE 12	8.7%	1.9%	3.1%	3.7%	91.3%
PSYCHEDELICS	1.2%	***	***	0.5%	98.8%
GRADE 7	2.6%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	97.4%
GRADE 8	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	***	99.0%
GRADE 9	0.8%	***	0.8%	***	99.2%
GRADE 10	0.6%	***	***	0.6%	99.4%
GRADE 11	1.3%	***	***	1.3%	98.7%
GRADE 12	1.3%	1.3%	***	***	98.8%
UPPERS	6.1%	1.8%	1.1%	3.2%	93.9%
GRADE 7	2.1%	1.0%	***	1.0%	97.9%
GRADE 8	5.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%	94.7%
GRADE 9	8.2%	2.2%	2.2%	3.7%	91.8%
GRADE 10	6.8%	2.5%	***	4.3%	93.2%
GRADE 11	7.1%	***	1.3%	5.8%	92.9%
GRADE 12	7.5%	3.1%	1.2%	3.1%	92.5%

**Table B5. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Black Secondary Students, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	5.4%	1.9%	0.5%	2.9%	94.6%
GRADE 7	4.1%	0.5%	0.5%	3.1%	95.9%
GRADE 8	3.4%	2.0%	0.5%	1.0%	96.6%
GRADE 9	7.5%	4.5%	0.7%	2.2%	92.5%
GRADE 10	5.6%	1.9%	****	3.7%	94.4%
GRADE 11	5.8%	****	0.6%	5.2%	94.2%
GRADE 12	5.6%	2.5%	0.6%	2.5%	94.4%
HEROIN	0.3%	****	****	****	99.7%
GRADE 7	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	****	99.0%
GRADE 8	****	****	****	****	100.0%
GRADE 9	****	****	****	****	100.0%
GRADE 10	****	****	****	****	100.0%
GRADE 11	****	****	****	****	100.0%
GRADE 12	0.6%	****	0.6%	****	99.4%
MARIJUANA ONLY	18.8%	5.6%	6.0%	7.2%	81.2%
GRADE 7	10.9%	4.7%	2.1%	4.1%	89.1%
GRADE 8	19.2%	8.9%	5.4%	4.9%	80.8%
GRADE 9	17.9%	3.7%	8.2%	6.0%	82.1%
GRADE 10	16.3%	3.8%	4.4%	8.1%	83.8%
GRADE 11	22.4%	4.6%	8.6%	9.2%	77.6%
GRADE 12	29.2%	8.7%	8.1%	12.4%	70.8%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	30.2%	12.2%	8.4%	9.6%	69.8%
GRADE 7	17.8%	8.1%	2.5%	7.1%	82.2%
GRADE 8	26.9%	14.4%	7.2%	5.3%	73.1%
GRADE 9	32.1%	11.9%	11.2%	9.0%	67.9%
GRADE 10	27.8%	10.5%	6.8%	10.5%	72.2%
GRADE 11	36.8%	11.0%	13.5%	12.3%	63.2%
GRADE 12	43.8%	18.5%	9.9%	15.4%	56.2%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%

**Table B6. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Hispanic Texas Secondary Students, 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	40.0%	15.5%	***	***	80.4%
GRADE 7	33.2%	10.4%	***	***	83.4%
GRADE 8	41.3%	18.7%	***	***	83.7%
GRADE 9	38.5%	11.9%	***	***	81.8%
GRADE 10	45.4%	18.9%	***	***	76.8%
GRADE 11	44.0%	19.2%	***	***	76.3%
GRADE 12	38.0%	14.9%	***	***	79.4%
ALCOHOL	74.4%	40.7%	23.4%	10.2%	25.6%
GRADE 7	60.3%	27.9%	20.3%	12.1%	39.7%
GRADE 8	66.2%	34.8%	22.3%	9.2%	33.8%
GRADE 9	76.1%	35.7%	27.0%	13.5%	23.9%
GRADE 10	79.6%	45.4%	25.9%	8.2%	20.4%
GRADE 11	84.2%	51.9%	24.8%	7.5%	15.8%
GRADE 12	83.6%	54.4%	19.4%	9.8%	16.4%
MARIJUANA	38.3%	14.3%	13.5%	10.5%	61.7%
GRADE 7	21.5%	10.2%	8.9%	2.4%	78.5%
GRADE 8	39.7%	18.7%	13.4%	7.6%	60.3%
GRADE 9	35.2%	12.6%	11.5%	11.1%	64.8%
GRADE 10	43.3%	14.9%	15.9%	12.5%	56.7%
GRADE 11	46.7%	16.6%	14.8%	15.3%	53.3%
GRADE 12	47.6%	13.2%	18.0%	16.4%	52.4%
COCAINE (all)	8.7%	3.9%	3.1%	1.7%	91.3%
GRADE 7	4.4%	1.6%	2.3%	0.5%	95.6%
GRADE 8	9.1%	5.1%	2.0%	2.0%	90.9%
GRADE 9	7.0%	2.8%	2.2%	2.0%	93.0%
GRADE 10	9.1%	3.7%	4.6%	0.9%	90.9%
GRADE 11	10.8%	4.8%	3.3%	2.6%	89.2%
GRADE 12	13.5%	6.3%	4.8%	2.4%	86.5%
INHALANTS	24.1%	7.2%	9.0%	7.9%	75.9%
GRADE 7	29.3%	11.8%	12.6%	5.0%	70.7%
GRADE 8	31.4%	12.2%	11.7%	7.4%	68.6%
GRADE 9	72.2%	5.4%	12.4%	9.4%	72.8%
GRADE 10	19.0%	4.9%	6.7%	7.3%	81.0%
GRADE 11	18.9%	4.8%	3.5%	10.6%	81.1%
GRADE 12	15.3%	2.4%	4.8%	8.2%	84.7%
PSYCHEDELICS	6.8%	2.6%	1.6%	2.6%	93.2%
GRADE 7	2.9%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%	97.1%
GRADE 8	7.4%	3.1%	2.0%	2.3%	92.6%
GRADE 9	7.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.6%	93.0%
GRADE 10	6.4%	2.7%	1.5%	2.1%	93.6%
GRADE 11	10.2%	4.2%	1.1%	4.9%	89.8%
GRADE 12	7.4%	2.1%	1.9%	3.5%	92.6%
UPPERS	16.2%	5.5%	4.6%	6.0%	83.8%
GRADE 7	9.7%	5.0%	2.4%	2.4%	90.3%
GRADE 8	15.5%	6.6%	4.1%	4.8%	84.5%
GRADE 9	13.5%	4.1%	4.8%	4.6%	86.5%
GRADE 10	18.4%	6.7%	4.9%	6.7%	81.6%
GRADE 11	18.3%	5.5%	4.4%	8.4%	81.7%
GRADE 12	24.2%	5.5%	7.9%	10.8%	75.8%

**Table B6. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Hispanic Secondary Students, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	14.9%	4.3%	4.2%	6.4%	85.1%
GRADE 7	11.5%	4.5%	3.4%	3.7%	88.5%
GRADE 8	15.7%	7.6%	3.8%	4.3%	84.3%
GRADE 9	14.1%	3.5%	3.5%	7.2%	85.9%
GRADE 10	16.2%	4.9%	5.2%	6.1%	83.8%
GRADE 11	15.4%	3.1%	3.7%	8.6%	84.6%
GRADE 12	17.4%	1.8%	6.1%	9.5%	82.6%
HEROIN	1.9%	****	0.7%	0.8%	98.1%
GRADE 7	1.3%	****	1.0%	****	98.7%
GRADE 8	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	96.2%
GRADE 9	1.3%	****	0.9%	****	98.7%
GRADE 10	0.9%	****	****	0.6%	99.1%
GRADE 11	2.0%	0.7%	****	****	98.0%
GRADE 12	2.1%	0.8%	****	1.1%	97.9%
MARIJUANA ONLY	19.8%	5.6%	7.1%	7.1%	80.2%
GRADE 7	11.5%	5.2%	4.5%	1.8%	88.5%
GRADE 8	19.5%	7.1%	6.8%	5.6%	80.5%
GRADE 9	19.6%	6.1%	6.3%	7.2%	80.4%
GRADE 10	22.3%	5.5%	7.9%	8.8%	77.7%
GRADE 11	25.7%	6.0%	9.7%	10.0%	74.3%
GRADE 12	22.0%	3.4%	8.2%	10.3%	78.0%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	44.4%	19.8%	12.9%	11.7%	55.6%
GRADE 7	28.2%	16.3%	7.0%	4.9%	71.8%
GRADE 8	44.7%	23.7%	11.9%	9.1%	55.3%
GRADE 9	42.5%	17.9%	12.1%	12.5%	57.5%
GRADE 10	48.2%	20.3%	15.2%	12.7%	51.8%
GRADE 11	52.4%	21.3%	15.1%	16.0%	47.6%
GRADE 12	54.7%	20.0%	17.6%	17.1%	45.3%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%

**Table B7. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students in Large Urban Areas, 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	38.4%	16.3%	***	***	61.6%
GRADE 7	29.9%	11.0%	***	***	70.1%
GRADE 8	32.8%	13.9%	***	***	67.2%
GRADE 9	38.1%	12.0%	***	***	61.9%
GRADE 10	45.7%	20.5%	***	***	54.3%
GRADE 11	43.8%	21.1%	***	***	56.2%
GRADE 12	42.4%	22.0%	***	***	57.6%
ALCOHOL	74.3%	41.9%	22.1%	10.2%	25.7%
GRADE 7	55.7%	25.4%	19.3%	11.0%	44.3%
GRADE 8	64.5%	29.5%	23.5%	11.5%	35.5%
GRADE 9	76.4%	40.2%	23.8%	12.4%	23.6%
GRADE 10	84.2%	50.1%	25.2%	8.8%	15.8%
GRADE 11	83.8%	54.3%	21.1%	8.4%	16.2%
GRADE 12	85.0%	57.8%	18.9%	8.4%	15.0%
MARIJUANA	36.1%	14.0%	12.1%	10.0%	63.9%
GRADE 7	19.7%	8.3%	8.2%	3.2%	80.3%
GRADE 8	29.3%	12.5%	9.3%	7.5%	70.7%
GRADE 9	35.4%	13.6%	10.7%	11.0%	64.6%
GRADE 10	43.1%	16.0%	15.6%	11.4%	56.9%
GRADE 11	45.6%	17.6%	14.7%	13.2%	54.4%
GRADE 12	48.4%	17.5%	15.5%	15.4%	51.6%
COCAINE (all)	8.2%	3.1%	3.2%	1.9%	91.8%
GRADE 7	4.8%	1.4%	2.4%	1.0%	95.2%
GRADE 8	5.8%	3.0%	1.6%	1.2%	94.2%
GRADE 9	6.2%	2.3%	2.7%	1.2%	93.8%
GRADE 10	8.1%	2.9%	3.4%	1.9%	91.9%
GRADE 11	12.0%	4.3%	3.9%	3.9%	88.0%
GRADE 12	14.8%	5.8%	5.7%	3.3%	85.2%
INHALANTS	20.9%	5.8%	7.3%	7.7%	79.1%
GRADE 7	23.3%	9.1%	9.7%	4.5%	76.7%
GRADE 8	21.7%	8.2%	8.8%	4.6%	78.3%
GRADE 9	23.6%	4.9%	9.0%	9.7%	76.4%
GRADE 10	21.3%	4.6%	6.9%	9.9%	78.7%
GRADE 11	18.2%	4.8%	4.0%	9.4%	81.8%
GRADE 12	14.9%	2.5%	4.3%	8.1%	85.1%
PSYCHEDELICS	8.3%	3.1%	2.2%	2.9%	91.7%
GRADE 7	3.8%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	96.2%
GRADE 8	4.8%	2.2%	1.2%	1.4%	95.2%
GRADE 9	6.7%	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%	93.3%
GRADE 10	9.6%	3.3%	3.7%	2.6%	90.4%
GRADE 11	12.8%	5.1%	2.4%	5.3%	87.2%
GRADE 12	14.2%	5.5%	3.1%	5.5%	85.8%
UPPERS	16.8%	5.9%	4.5%	6.4%	83.2%
GRADE 7	10.4%	4.9%	2.7%	2.8%	89.6%
GRADE 8	11.3%	5.8%	2.5%	3.0%	88.7%
GRADE 9	13.7%	4.8%	4.2%	4.8%	86.3%
GRADE 10	19.9%	6.3%	6.4%	7.2%	80.1%
GRADE 11	23.9%	7.0%	5.7%	11.2%	76.1%
GRADE 12	25.1%	6.9%	6.4%	11.8%	74.9%

**Table B7. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students in Large Urban Areas, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	13.3%	3.7%	3.4%	6.2%	86.7%
GRADE 7	11.2%	4.1%	2.8%	4.2%	88.8%
GRADE 8	10.8%	5.2%	2.2%	3.3%	89.2%
GRADE 9	12.2%	3.5%	2.9%	5.8%	87.8%
GRADE 10	14.7%	3.6%	4.0%	7.1%	85.3%
GRADE 11	15.7%	2.4%	4.4%	9.0%	84.3%
GRADE 12	16.7%	3.1%	4.8%	8.8%	83.3%
HEROIN	1.7%	****	0.7%	0.6%	98.3%
GRADE 7	2.1%	0.6%	1.3%	****	97.9%
GRADE 8	2.9%	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%	97.1%
GRADE 9	0.7%	****	0.6%	****	99.3%
GRADE 10	1.0%	****	****	0.6%	99.0%
GRADE 11	1.6%	****	****	1.1%	98.4%
GRADE 12	1.9%	****	****	1.2%	98.1%
MARIJUANA ONLY	18.2%	5.5%	5.9%	6.9%	81.8%
GRADE 7	9.6%	4.1%	3.2%	2.3%	90.4%
GRADE 8	16.8%	5.8%	4.5%	6.5%	83.2%
GRADE 9	20.0%	5.8%	6.7%	7.5%	80.0%
GRADE 10	21.2%	6.4%	7.2%	7.6%	78.8%
GRADE 11	21.5%	5.7%	7.5%	8.3%	78.5%
GRADE 12	21.4%	5.1%	6.4%	9.9%	78.6%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	42.4%	19.3%	11.7%	11.4%	57.6%
GRADE 7	25.1%	13.1%	6.8%	5.3%	74.9%
GRADE 8	35.2%	17.8%	8.5%	8.9%	64.8%
GRADE 9	41.0%	18.3%	11.5%	11.2%	59.0%
GRADE 10	49.5%	20.6%	15.4%	13.5%	50.5%
GRADE 11	53.2%	23.9%	13.6%	15.7%	46.8%
GRADE 12	55.4%	23.7%	16.1%	15.6%	44.6%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%

**Table B8. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students in Other Areas of the State, 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	40.1%	16.9%	***	***	59.9%
GRADE 7	35.9%	13.7%	***	***	64.1%
GRADE 8	38.1%	13.9%	***	***	61.9%
GRADE 9	39.9%	16.9%	***	***	60.1%
GRADE 10	40.2%	18.5%	***	***	59.8%
GRADE 11	44.1%	19.8%	***	***	55.9%
GRADE 12	43.7%	19.7%	***	***	56.3%
ALCOHOL	76.6%	43.7%	23.0%	9.9%	23.4%
GRADE 7	61.4%	30.8%	19.9%	10.7%	38.6%
GRADE 8	72.5%	33.6%	28.1%	10.8%	27.5%
GRADE 9	75.4%	41.7%	22.4%	11.3%	24.6%
GRADE 10	81.9%	48.4%	25.0%	8.5%	18.1%
GRADE 11	85.2%	55.8%	21.7%	7.6%	14.8%
GRADE 12	87.6%	57.2%	20.1%	10.4%	12.4%
MARIJUANA	27.2%	9.2%	9.7%	8.4%	72.8%
GRADE 7	17.8%	6.9%	7.1%	3.9%	82.2%
GRADE 8	24.0%	10.6%	7.9%	5.5%	76.0%
GRADE 9	21.9%	7.8%	8.9%	5.1%	78.1%
GRADE 10	25.9%	8.7%	8.5%	8.7%	74.1%
GRADE 11	35.9%	11.0%	12.4%	12.6%	64.1%
GRADE 12	43.3%	10.7%	14.9%	17.7%	56.7%
COCAINE (all)	5.2%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	94.8%
GRADE 7	3.2%	0.8%	1.3%	1.0%	96.8%
GRADE 8	4.7%	2.3%	1.5%	0.9%	95.3%
GRADE 9	4.0%	0.7%	1.3%	2.0%	96.0%
GRADE 10	5.9%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	94.1%
GRADE 11	5.7%	1.6%	2.0%	2.0%	94.3%
GRADE 12	8.9%	2.8%	2.8%	3.2%	91.1%
INHALANTS	24.7%	7.4%	9.0%	8.2%	75.3%
GRADE 7	32.3%	14.3%	11.6%	6.4%	67.7%
GRADE 8	30.5%	9.5%	12.3%	8.6%	69.5%
GRADE 9	23.1%	6.6%	8.0%	8.4%	76.9%
GRADE 10	21.8%	5.6%	8.7%	7.6%	78.2%
GRADE 11	20.0%	4.3%	5.5%	10.1%	80.0%
GRADE 12	18.5%	2.6%	7.5%	8.4%	81.5%
PSYCHEDELICS	5.0%	1.6%	1.2%	2.1%	95.0%
GRADE 7	3.0%	1.2%	****	1.3%	97.0%
GRADE 8	3.7%	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%	96.3%
GRADE 9	4.9%	1.5%	1.2%	2.2%	95.1%
GRADE 10	3.9%	1.2%	0.8%	1.9%	96.1%
GRADE 11	5.9%	2.2%	0.5%	3.2%	94.1%
GRADE 12	9.6%	3.0%	3.4%	3.2%	90.4%
UPPERS	17.3%	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	82.7%
GRADE 7	10.6%	3.9%	3.2%	3.4%	89.4%
GRADE 8	13.3%	5.0%	4.7%	3.7%	86.7%
GRADE 9	15.2%	5.1%	5.3%	4.8%	84.8%
GRADE 10	20.8%	7.7%	6.7%	6.4%	79.2%
GRADE 11	21.9%	6.6%	6.8%	8.6%	78.1%
GRADE 12	24.9%	6.8%	8.1%	10.0%	75.1%

**Table B8. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students in Other Areas of the State, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	13.2%	4.1%	3.7%	5.4%	86.8%
GRADE 7	11.9%	3.8%	3.8%	4.3%	88.1%
GRADE 8	13.5%	5.8%	3.7%	4.0%	86.5%
GRADE 9	11.5%	4.0%	2.3%	5.2%	88.5%
GRADE 10	14.0%	4.3%	3.8%	5.9%	86.0%
GRADE 11	15.0%	4.0%	4.7%	6.2%	85.0%
GRADE 12	14.1%	2.3%	4.3%	7.5%	85.9%
HEROIN	1.1%	****	****	0.5%	98.9%
GRADE 7	0.7%	****	0.5%	****	99.3%
GRADE 8	1.6%	0.7%	0.5%	****	98.4%
GRADE 9	1.0%	****	****	0.8%	99.0%
GRADE 10	1.1%	****	0.5%	0.6%	98.9%
GRADE 11	1.1%	****	****	0.6%	98.9%
GRADE 12	1.0%	****	****	0.5%	99.0%
MARIJUANA ONLY	12.4%	3.0%	4.5%	5.0%	87.6%
GRADE 7	8.2%	3.1%	2.7%	2.5%	91.8%
GRADE 8	11.2%	4.1%	3.9%	3.3%	88.8%
GRADE 9	9.4%	2.2%	4.3%	2.8%	90.6%
GRADE 10	11.0%	2.3%	3.2%	5.5%	89.0%
GRADE 11	18.4%	3.9%	6.5%	8.0%	81.6%
GRADE 12	19.0%	2.2%	7.3%	9.5%	81.0%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	36.0%	15.1%	10.7%	10.3%	64.0%
GRADE 7	24.9%	12.5%	6.5%	5.9%	75.1%
GRADE 8	30.8%	15.4%	8.7%	6.7%	69.2%
GRADE 9	31.6%	12.9%	10.9%	7.8%	68.4%
GRADE 10	36.3%	16.2%	10.6%	9.6%	63.7%
GRADE 11	45.0%	17.4%	12.8%	14.8%	55.0%
GRADE 12	53.3%	17.2%	16.3%	19.8%	46.7%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%

**Table B9. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students Reporting A and B Grades, 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	36.0%	13.4%	***	***	64.0%
GRADE 7	27.5%	7.6%	***	***	72.5%
GRADE 8	31.1%	9.7%	***	***	68.9%
GRADE 9	36.4%	11.9%	***	***	63.6%
GRADE 10	40.2%	16.1%	***	***	59.8%
GRADE 11	40.2%	17.2%	***	***	59.8%
GRADE 12	42.8%	20.4%	***	***	57.2%
ALCOHOL	72.9%	39.6%	22.3%	11.0%	27.1%
GRADE 7	51.6%	23.3%	17.4%	10.9%	48.4%
GRADE 8	65.9%	27.5%	25.7%	12.7%	34.1%
GRADE 9	74.1%	37.1%	23.4%	13.5%	25.9%
GRADE 10	81.7%	47.9%	25.2%	8.5%	18.3%
GRADE 11	82.7%	51.4%	21.8%	9.5%	17.3%
GRADE 12	86.0%	56.7%	19.4%	9.9%	14.0%
MARIJUANA	25.6%	7.9%	9.1%	8.7%	74.4%
GRADE 7	12.5%	3.8%	5.7%	3.1%	87.5%
GRADE 8	18.6%	6.7%	6.0%	5.8%	81.4%
GRADE 9	23.0%	8.3%	8.0%	6.7%	77.0%
GRADE 10	28.5%	8.6%	10.6%	9.2%	71.5%
GRADE 11	35.3%	10.3%	12.2%	12.8%	64.7%
GRADE 12	41.4%	10.7%	13.6%	17.1%	58.6%
COCAINE (all)	4.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	95.7%
GRADE 7	1.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	98.2%
GRADE 8	2.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	97.5%
GRADE 9	3.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	96.4%
GRADE 10	4.9%	1.4%	2.0%	1.6%	95.1%
GRADE 11	5.4%	1.4%	1.5%	2.4%	94.6%
GRADE 12	9.2%	2.9%	3.3%	3.0%	90.8%
INHALANTS	19.4%	4.9%	7.0%	7.5%	80.6%
GRADE 7	22.3%	8.2%	8.6%	5.5%	77.7%
GRADE 8	21.0%	5.0%	9.6%	6.4%	79.0%
GRADE 9	19.7%	4.9%	6.7%	8.0%	80.3%
GRADE 10	19.2%	4.3%	6.2%	8.8%	80.8%
GRADE 11	17.3%	3.7%	4.5%	9.2%	82.7%
GRADE 12	15.8%	2.4%	5.8%	7.6%	84.2%
PSYCHEDELICS	4.6%	1.5%	1.2%	1.9%	95.4%
GRADE 7	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	98.7%
GRADE 8	2.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	97.9%
GRADE 9	4.5%	1.1%	1.4%	2.0%	95.5%
GRADE 10	5.5%	1.7%	2.1%	1.7%	94.5%
GRADE 11	6.6%	2.3%	0.8%	3.5%	93.4%
GRADE 12	9.3%	3.5%	2.3%	3.5%	90.7%
UPPERS	14.5%	4.3%	4.5%	5.7%	85.5%
GRADE 7	7.1%	2.6%	2.0%	2.5%	92.9%
GRADE 8	8.7%	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%	91.3%
GRADE 9	12.7%	3.1%	4.6%	5.0%	87.3%
GRADE 10	18.7%	6.4%	6.0%	6.2%	81.3%
GRADE 11	20.0%	5.4%	5.5%	9.1%	80.0%
GRADE 12	22.7%	6.1%	6.4%	10.2%	77.3%

**Table B9. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students Reporting A and B Grades, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	10.6%	2.5%	2.8%	5.4%	89.4%
GRADE 7	9.2%	2.1%	3.2%	3.9%	90.8%
GRADE 8	7.8%	2.6%	2.0%	3.2%	92.2%
GRADE 9	9.1%	2.6%	2.0%	4.5%	90.9%
GRADE 10	12.7%	3.3%	2.9%	6.5%	87.3%
GRADE 11	13.1%	2.5%	3.3%	7.3%	86.9%
GRADE 12	12.9%	1.9%	3.4%	7.6%	87.1%
HEROIN	0.8%	****	****	****	99.2%
GRADE 7	0.8%	****	0.7%	****	99.2%
GRADE 8	0.8%	****	****	0.5%	99.2%
GRADE 9	0.8%	****	****	0.6%	99.2%
GRADE 10	1.1%	****	****	0.7%	98.9%
GRADE 11	****	****	****	****	99.6%
GRADE 12	0.6%	****	****	0.5%	99.4%
MARIJUANA ONLY	13.1%	3.1%	4.5%	5.5%	86.9%
GRADE 7	6.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	93.7%
GRADE 8	11.3%	3.9%	2.9%	4.5%	88.7%
GRADE 9	11.5%	2.9%	4.4%	4.2%	88.5%
GRADE 10	13.9%	3.1%	5.2%	5.6%	86.1%
GRADE 11	19.3%	3.9%	6.7%	8.6%	80.7%
GRADE 12	18.9%	2.7%	6.6%	9.7%	81.1%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	33.1%	12.4%	10.0%	10.8%	66.9%
GRADE 7	18.3%	7.6%	5.0%	5.7%	81.7%
GRADE 8	24.4%	10.4%	6.8%	7.2%	75.6%
GRADE 9	29.9%	11.2%	10.1%	8.6%	70.1%
GRADE 10	37.2%	13.9%	12.3%	11.0%	62.8%
GRADE 11	44.9%	16.4%	12.4%	16.0%	55.1%
GRADE 12	50.5%	16.3%	15.2%	19.0%	49.5%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%

**Table B10. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students Reporting C, D, and F Grades, 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	48.3%	24.5%	***	***	51.7%
GRADE 7	43.6%	23.4%	***	***	56.4%
GRADE 8	44.4%	21.8%	***	***	55.6%
GRADE 9	47.5%	21.6%	***	***	52.5%
GRADE 10	52.2%	28.4%	***	***	47.8%
GRADE 11	55.5%	28.5%	***	***	44.5%
GRADE 12	47.5%	24.1%	***	***	52.5%
ALCOHOL	81.6%	50.0%	23.4%	8.2%	18.4%
GRADE 7	73.4%	39.8%	25.3%	8.4%	26.6%
GRADE 8	73.9%	37.6%	27.3%	8.9%	26.1%
GRADE 9	81.4%	50.0%	22.2%	9.2%	18.6%
GRADE 10	85.6%	52.0%	24.1%	9.5%	14.4%
GRADE 11	90.7%	64.4%	22.0%	4.4%	9.3%
GRADE 12	87.1%	60.4%	18.4%	8.4%	12.9%
MARIJUANA	46.5%	19.5%	15.9%	11.2%	53.5%
GRADE 7	35.1%	15.1%	15.2%	4.8%	64.9%
GRADE 8	41.8%	20.8%	12.8%	8.2%	58.2%
GRADE 9	41.9%	15.5%	14.2%	12.2%	58.1%
GRADE 10	49.9%	22.6%	15.6%	11.7%	50.1%
GRADE 11	55.1%	22.4%	18.3%	14.5%	44.9%
GRADE 12	60.6%	22.3%	20.6%	17.7%	39.4%
COCAINE (all)	12.0%	4.5%	4.8%	2.7%	88.0%
GRADE 7	8.9%	1.4%	5.6%	2.0%	91.1%
GRADE 8	11.5%	6.2%	3.6%	1.8%	88.5%
GRADE 9	8.6%	2.7%	3.2%	2.8%	91.4%
GRADE 10	10.5%	3.4%	4.8%	2.3%	89.5%
GRADE 11	16.6%	7.3%	5.7%	3.6%	83.4%
GRADE 12	18.4%	7.7%	6.5%	4.2%	81.6%
INHALANTS	30.3%	10.6%	10.8%	8.9%	69.7%
GRADE 7	40.6%	21.6%	14.2%	4.8%	59.4%
GRADE 8	36.8%	16.9%	12.5%	7.5%	63.2%
GRADE 9	31.2%	7.3%	12.1%	11.8%	68.8%
GRADE 10	25.4%	7.5%	10.6%	7.3%	74.6%
GRADE 11	24.1%	5.8%	6.4%	11.9%	75.9%
GRADE 12	19.7%	1.7%	7.3%	10.7%	80.3%
PSYCHEDELICS	11.1%	4.2%	3.0%	3.9%	88.9%
GRADE 7	7.1%	2.3%	1.7%	3.0%	92.9%
GRADE 8	9.2%	4.0%	2.7%	2.5%	90.8%
GRADE 9	9.1%	4.0%	2.2%	3.0%	90.9%
GRADE 10	8.9%	3.3%	2.7%	2.9%	91.1%
GRADE 11	14.7%	6.5%	3.4%	4.9%	85.3%
GRADE 12	20.0%	5.7%	6.1%	8.3%	80.0%
UPPERS	23.4%	9.7%	6.6%	7.2%	76.6%
GRADE 7	17.2%	8.1%	5.1%	4.0%	82.8%
GRADE 8	19.9%	10.4%	5.3%	4.2%	80.1%
GRADE 9	20.2%	10.5%	4.4%	5.3%	79.8%
GRADE 10	25.2%	8.5%	7.9%	8.8%	74.8%
GRADE 11	29.5%	10.9%	8.0%	10.6%	70.5%
GRADE 12	31.9%	9.6%	10.1%	12.3%	68.1%

**Table B10. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students Reporting C, D, and F Grades, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	20.0%	7.2%	5.6%	7.2%	80.0%
GRADE 7	16.8%	8.5%	3.1%	5.3%	83.2%
GRADE 8	22.1%	11.6%	5.0%	5.5%	77.9%
GRADE 9	18.8%	7.0%	4.1%	7.7%	81.2%
GRADE 10	19.4%	5.8%	6.2%	7.4%	80.6%
GRADE 11	21.5%	5.4%	8.4%	7.7%	78.5%
GRADE 12	22.4%	4.2%	7.6%	10.7%	77.6%
HEROIN	2.9%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	97.1%
GRADE 7	3.9%	1.0%	1.9%	1.0%	96.1%
GRADE 8	4.9%	2.5%	2.1%	****	95.1%
GRADE 9	1.3%	****	0.8%	0.5%	98.7%
GRADE 10	0.6%	****	****	****	99.4%
GRADE 11	3.2%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	96.8%
GRADE 12	4.1%	1.0%	0.8%	2.2%	95.9%
MARIJUANA ONLY	20.7%	6.6%	6.9%	7.2%	79.3%
GRADE 7	15.0%	6.4%	5.9%	2.7%	85.0%
GRADE 8	18.4%	6.1%	6.3%	6.1%	81.6%
GRADE 9	21.1%	5.9%	7.5%	7.8%	78.9%
GRADE 10	23.1%	8.6%	6.3%	8.2%	76.9%
GRADE 11	23.2%	6.7%	8.1%	8.4%	76.8%
GRADE 12	25.0%	6.1%	8.0%	10.9%	75.0%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	53.9%	27.8%	14.7%	11.4%	46.1%
GRADE 7	39.5%	23.0%	11.8%	4.7%	60.5%
GRADE 8	51.0%	29.0%	12.4%	9.6%	49.0%
GRADE 9	51.4%	25.8%	13.3%	12.3%	48.6%
GRADE 10	59.1%	29.9%	16.2%	13.0%	40.9%
GRADE 11	59.9%	30.2%	16.2%	13.5%	40.1%
GRADE 12	66.9%	29.9%	20.4%	16.7%	33.1%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%

**Table B11. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students Living With Two Parents, 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	38.0%	15.4%	***	***	62.0%
GRADE 7	31.1%	10.4%	***	***	68.9%
GRADE 8	33.5%	12.3%	***	***	66.5%
GRADE 9	36.4%	12.6%	***	***	63.6%
GRADE 10	42.9%	19.4%	***	***	57.1%
GRADE 11	43.7%	19.7%	***	***	56.3%
GRADE 12	42.6%	20.3%	***	***	57.4%
ALCOHOL	74.2%	42.1%	22.1%	10.1%	25.8%
GRADE 7	55.7%	27.1%	17.9%	10.8%	44.3%
GRADE 8	66.3%	29.5%	25.0%	11.8%	33.7%
GRADE 9	74.4%	38.9%	22.7%	12.8%	25.6%
GRADE 10	83.5%	49.4%	26.3%	7.9%	16.5%
GRADE 11	83.8%	55.2%	21.3%	7.4%	16.2%
GRADE 12	86.2%	58.7%	18.5%	9.0%	13.8%
MARIJUANA	28.3%	9.7%	10.1%	8.5%	71.7%
GRADE 7	16.2%	6.6%	6.4%	3.2%	83.8%
GRADE 8	22.7%	9.2%	8.5%	5.0%	77.3%
GRADE 9	24.0%	7.3%	9.2%	7.5%	76.0%
GRADE 10	31.1%	9.9%	11.0%	10.3%	68.9%
GRADE 11	38.5%	13.6%	13.3%	11.6%	61.5%
GRADE 12	42.8%	13.3%	14.0%	15.6%	57.2%
COCAINE (all)	5.6%	1.9%	2.0%	1.7%	94.4%
GRADE 7	3.4%	1.1%	1.5%	0.8%	96.6%
GRADE 8	4.3%	2.0%	1.0%	1.2%	95.7%
GRADE 9	4.2%	0.9%	2.0%	1.4%	95.8%
GRADE 10	5.6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	94.4%
GRADE 11	7.6%	2.5%	2.7%	2.3%	92.4%
GRADE 12	10.1%	3.8%	3.0%	3.2%	89.9%
INHALANTS	22.2%	6.9%	7.9%	7.4%	77.8%
GRADE 7	26.9%	12.2%	9.7%	4.9%	73.1%
GRADE 8	25.9%	8.9%	11.0%	6.0%	74.1%
GRADE 9	20.9%	5.7%	7.7%	7.4%	79.1%
GRADE 10	21.1%	5.9%	7.0%	8.2%	78.9%
GRADE 11	19.9%	4.7%	4.8%	10.4%	80.1%
GRADE 12	17.2%	2.6%	6.6%	7.9%	82.8%
PSYCHEDELICS	5.8%	2.1%	1.5%	2.3%	94.2%
GRADE 7	3.0%	0.8%	0.7%	1.5%	97.0%
GRADE 8	4.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.6%	96.0%
GRADE 9	5.2%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	94.8%
GRADE 10	5.1%	1.8%	1.8%	1.4%	94.9%
GRADE 11	8.5%	3.2%	1.2%	4.1%	91.5%
GRADE 12	10.7%	4.5%	2.6%	3.7%	89.3%
UPPERS	16.0%	5.2%	4.8%	5.9%	84.0%
GRADE 7	9.5%	3.7%	3.0%	2.9%	90.5%
GRADE 8	11.7%	4.3%	3.9%	3.5%	88.3%
GRADE 9	12.6%	4.2%	3.9%	4.5%	87.4%
GRADE 10	19.3%	6.8%	6.5%	6.0%	80.7%
GRADE 11	21.6%	6.3%	5.8%	9.5%	78.4%
GRADE 12	24.7%	7.0%	6.7%	11.0%	75.3%

**Table B11. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students Living With Two Parents, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	12.0%	3.5%	3.2%	5.3%	88.0%
GRADE 7	10.8%	3.7%	3.1%	4.0%	89.2%
GRADE 8	10.3%	4.2%	2.7%	3.4%	89.7%
GRADE 9	10.7%	3.7%	1.9%	5.1%	89.3%
GRADE 10	12.7%	3.9%	3.5%	5.4%	87.3%
GRADE 11	14.7%	2.8%	4.3%	7.6%	85.3%
GRADE 12	13.6%	2.3%	3.9%	7.4%	86.4%
HEROIN	1.2%	****	****	0.5%	98.8%
GRADE 7	1.0%	****	0.7%	****	99.0%
GRADE 8	1.9%	0.7%	0.8%	****	98.1%
GRADE 9	0.9%	****	****	0.6%	99.1%
GRADE 10	0.9%	****	****	0.5%	99.1%
GRADE 11	1.2%	****	****	0.8%	98.8%
GRADE 12	1.3%	****	****	0.9%	98.7%
MARIJUANA ONLY	13.9%	3.5%	4.9%	5.4%	86.1%
GRADE 7	7.5%	3.1%	2.2%	2.3%	92.5%
GRADE 8	11.5%	4.4%	3.7%	3.5%	88.5%
GRADE 9	12.5%	2.5%	4.9%	5.1%	87.5%
GRADE 10	15.7%	3.6%	5.4%	6.7%	84.3%
GRADE 11	19.3%	4.9%	7.1%	7.4%	80.7%
GRADE 12	18.8%	3.0%	7.0%	8.9%	81.2%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	36.1%	15.2%	10.6%	10.3%	63.9%
GRADE 7	22.0%	11.3%	5.5%	5.2%	78.0%
GRADE 8	29.4%	14.1%	8.7%	6.5%	70.6%
GRADE 9	32.2%	12.6%	10.2%	9.4%	67.8%
GRADE 10	40.3%	16.2%	12.4%	11.7%	59.7%
GRADE 11	46.8%	19.3%	13.2%	14.3%	53.2%
GRADE 12	51.7%	19.5%	15.1%	17.2%	48.3%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%

**Table B12. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students Not Living With Two Parents, 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	42.4%	19.4%	***	***	57.6%
GRADE 7	36.8%	16.3%	***	***	63.2%
GRADE 8	39.6%	16.9%	***	***	60.4%
GRADE 9	46.1%	19.7%	***	***	53.9%
GRADE 10	43.2%	20.1%	***	***	56.8%
GRADE 11	44.9%	22.3%	***	***	55.1%
GRADE 12	44.4%	22.0%	***	***	55.6%
ALCOHOL	78.4%	44.6%	23.6%	10.1%	21.6%
GRADE 7	64.2%	29.6%	23.5%	11.1%	35.8%
GRADE 8	73.7%	36.4%	27.5%	9.9%	26.3%
GRADE 9	80.4%	46.2%	24.6%	9.6%	19.6%
GRADE 10	81.9%	49.2%	22.2%	10.4%	18.1%
GRADE 11	86.3%	55.4%	21.6%	9.3%	13.7%
GRADE 12	86.9%	54.7%	21.6%	10.6%	13.1%
MARIJUANA	39.3%	15.7%	12.6%	10.9%	60.7%
GRADE 7	24.3%	9.4%	10.5%	4.4%	75.7%
GRADE 8	34.8%	16.4%	8.5%	9.9%	65.2%
GRADE 9	39.3%	18.8%	11.7%	8.8%	60.7%
GRADE 10	42.3%	18.4%	14.4%	9.6%	57.7%
GRADE 11	46.6%	15.8%	14.3%	16.5%	53.4%
GRADE 12	52.6%	15.4%	17.8%	19.4%	47.4%
COCAINE (all)	9.1%	3.1%	3.7%	2.4%	90.9%
GRADE 7	5.0%	0.9%	2.8%	1.4%	95.0%
GRADE 8	6.9%	3.5%	2.7%	0.7%	93.1%
GRADE 9	7.3%	3.0%	2.0%	2.3%	92.7%
GRADE 10	10.5%	2.8%	5.4%	2.4%	89.5%
GRADE 11	12.1%	3.9%	3.7%	4.6%	87.9%
GRADE 12	15.0%	5.2%	6.5%	3.3%	85.0%
INHALANTS	24.2%	6.1%	8.8%	9.4%	75.8%
GRADE 7	29.1%	10.5%	11.9%	6.7%	70.9%
GRADE 8	26.4%	8.6%	9.6%	8.2%	73.6%
GRADE 9	30.5%	6.4%	10.7%	13.5%	69.5%
GRADE 10	22.3%	3.2%	9.4%	9.7%	77.7%
GRADE 11	16.9%	3.9%	4.8%	8.3%	83.1%
GRADE 12	16.3%	2.5%	4.6%	9.2%	83.7%
PSYCHEDELICS	8.3%	3.0%	2.2%	3.1%	91.7%
GRADE 7	4.0%	1.9%	0.9%	1.2%	96.0%
GRADE 8	4.2%	1.7%	2.0%	0.5%	95.8%
GRADE 9	7.4%	3.2%	1.2%	3.0%	92.6%
GRADE 10	10.6%	3.1%	3.2%	4.3%	89.4%
GRADE 11	11.5%	4.7%	2.2%	4.6%	88.5%
GRADE 12	13.9%	3.6%	4.5%	5.8%	86.1%
UPPERS	19.8%	7.1%	5.9%	6.8%	80.2%
GRADE 7	12.7%	6.0%	3.0%	3.7%	87.3%
GRADE 8	13.4%	7.2%	3.0%	3.3%	86.6%
GRADE 9	19.3%	6.9%	7.0%	5.4%	80.7%
GRADE 10	23.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	77.0%
GRADE 11	26.9%	8.5%	7.7%	10.8%	73.1%
GRADE 12	25.9%	6.5%	8.9%	10.6%	74.1%

**Table B12. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students Not Living With Two Parents, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	16.1%	4.7%	4.6%	6.9%	83.9%
GRADE 7	13.1%	4.3%	4.0%	4.8%	86.9%
GRADE 8	15.6%	7.7%	3.5%	4.4%	84.4%
GRADE 9	14.2%	4.0%	4.1%	6.1%	85.8%
GRADE 10	18.3%	4.1%	4.9%	9.4%	81.7%
GRADE 11	17.4%	4.5%	5.3%	7.7%	82.6%
GRADE 12	19.2%	3.3%	6.1%	9.7%	80.8%
HEROIN	1.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	98.3%
GRADE 7	2.3%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%	97.7%
GRADE 8	2.4%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	97.6%
GRADE 9	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	99.3%
GRADE 10	1.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	98.5%
GRADE 11	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	98.4%
GRADE 12	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	98.5%
MARIJUANA ONLY	18.5%	5.6%	5.8%	7.0%	81.5%
GRADE 7	11.6%	4.2%	4.7%	2.7%	88.4%
GRADE 8	19.6%	6.3%	5.2%	8.1%	80.4%
GRADE 9	19.5%	7.6%	6.9%	5.0%	80.5%
GRADE 10	16.8%	6.1%	4.3%	6.3%	83.2%
GRADE 11	21.4%	4.2%	6.9%	10.3%	78.6%
GRADE 12	23.2%	4.7%	6.8%	11.6%	76.8%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	46.2%	21.5%	12.7%	12.0%	53.8%
GRADE 7	31.0%	15.1%	9.4%	6.5%	69.0%
GRADE 8	40.7%	21.6%	8.3%	10.7%	59.3%
GRADE 9	45.5%	23.0%	13.6%	9.0%	54.5%
GRADE 10	49.1%	23.7%	14.1%	11.3%	50.9%
GRADE 11	55.4%	24.0%	13.5%	18.0%	44.6%
GRADE 12	60.2%	21.9%	18.7%	19.6%	39.8%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%

**Table B13. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
Texas Secondary Students Who Would Seek Help From Adults For Substance Problems, 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	37.9%	15.3%	***	***	62.1%
GRADE 7	28.9%	10.0%	***	***	71.1%
GRADE 8	34.4%	12.7%	***	***	65.6%
GRADE 9	38.7%	14.1%	***	***	61.3%
GRADE 10	41.7%	18.0%	***	***	58.3%
GRADE 11	42.1%	18.8%	***	***	57.9%
GRADE 12	43.6%	20.3%	***	***	56.4%
ALCOHOL	74.9%	41.4%	22.7%	10.8%	25.1%
GRADE 7	55.9%	25.8%	18.6%	11.5%	44.1%
GRADE 8	68.6%	31.0%	26.2%	11.4%	31.4%
GRADE 9	75.7%	38.8%	23.7%	13.2%	24.3%
GRADE 10	82.3%	47.2%	26.2%	8.9%	17.7%
GRADE 11	84.6%	55.0%	20.9%	8.7%	15.4%
GRADE 12	86.7%	56.7%	19.9%	10.2%	13.3%
MARIJUANA	29.8%	10.4%	10.4%	8.9%	70.2%
GRADE 7	16.7%	6.7%	7.6%	2.4%	83.3%
GRADE 8	24.9%	10.4%	8.4%	6.1%	75.1%
GRADE 9	25.3%	9.3%	8.3%	7.6%	74.7%
GRADE 10	32.7%	11.0%	12.1%	9.7%	67.3%
GRADE 11	39.8%	13.0%	13.2%	13.7%	60.2%
GRADE 12	44.9%	13.6%	14.8%	16.6%	55.1%
COCAINE (all)	5.9%	1.8%	2.3%	1.8%	94.1%
GRADE 7	3.6%	0.7%	2.1%	0.7%	96.4%
GRADE 8	4.1%	1.7%	1.1%	1.4%	95.9%
GRADE 9	4.1%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	95.9%
GRADE 10	6.3%	1.5%	2.9%	1.9%	93.7%
GRADE 11	8.2%	2.6%	3.1%	2.5%	91.8%
GRADE 12	11.0%	4.1%	3.8%	3.0%	89.0%
INHALANTS	21.2%	5.6%	7.6%	8.0%	78.8%
GRADE 7	23.5%	9.8%	8.8%	4.9%	76.5%
GRADE 8	24.5%	7.5%	9.6%	7.3%	75.5%
GRADE 9	23.4%	5.3%	8.9%	9.2%	76.6%
GRADE 10	19.0%	3.4%	6.4%	9.1%	81.0%
GRADE 11	18.3%	3.9%	5.1%	9.4%	81.7%
GRADE 12	16.8%	2.4%	6.0%	8.4%	83.2%
PSYCHEDELICS	5.9%	2.1%	1.6%	2.2%	94.1%
GRADE 7	2.8%	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%	97.2%
GRADE 8	4.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.1%	95.8%
GRADE 9	4.9%	1.7%	1.1%	2.1%	95.1%
GRADE 10	5.5%	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	94.5%
GRADE 11	8.8%	3.0%	1.6%	4.2%	91.2%
GRADE 12	10.7%	4.0%	3.0%	3.7%	89.3%
UPPERS	16.1%	5.0%	4.9%	6.1%	83.9%
GRADE 7	10.4%	3.9%	2.9%	3.6%	89.6%
GRADE 8	11.8%	5.1%	3.9%	2.9%	88.2%
GRADE 9	13.6%	4.0%	5.2%	4.4%	86.4%
GRADE 10	17.9%	5.8%	5.0%	7.0%	82.1%
GRADE 11	21.4%	5.8%	5.8%	9.8%	78.6%
GRADE 12	24.3%	6.1%	7.4%	10.8%	75.7%

**Table B13. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade, All Texas
Secondary Students Who Would Seek Help From Adults For Substance Problems, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	12.6%	3.5%	3.5%	5.6%	87.4%
GRADE 7	10.9%	3.3%	3.2%	4.3%	89.1%
GRADE 8	12.3%	5.7%	3.1%	3.4%	87.7%
GRADE 9	11.0%	3.3%	2.9%	4.8%	89.0%
GRADE 10	13.3%	3.2%	3.7%	6.3%	86.7%
GRADE 11	14.4%	2.7%	4.1%	7.6%	85.6%
GRADE 12	15.0%	2.6%	4.5%	7.9%	85.0%
HEROIN	1.2%	****	0.5%	0.6%	98.8%
GRADE 7	1.3%	****	0.7%	****	98.7%
GRADE 8	2.0%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	98.0%
GRADE 9	0.8%	****	****	0.6%	99.2%
GRADE 10	1.0%	****	****	0.7%	99.0%
GRADE 11	1.3%	****	****	0.8%	98.7%
GRADE 12	1.1%	****	****	0.7%	98.9%
MARIJUANA ONLY	14.5%	3.7%	5.0%	5.8%	85.5%
GRADE 7	6.8%	2.8%	2.6%	1.3%	93.2%
GRADE 8	13.0%	4.7%	3.6%	4.7%	87.0%
GRADE 9	13.4%	3.3%	5.3%	4.8%	86.6%
GRADE 10	15.9%	3.9%	5.3%	6.7%	84.1%
GRADE 11	20.2%	4.4%	7.0%	8.8%	79.8%
GRADE 12	20.3%	3.3%	7.0%	10.0%	79.7%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	37.1%	15.4%	11.0%	10.7%	62.9%
GRADE 7	22.0%	11.3%	6.2%	4.5%	78.0%
GRADE 8	31.6%	15.7%	8.6%	7.3%	68.4%
GRADE 9	33.3%	13.4%	10.7%	9.1%	66.7%
GRADE 10	40.3%	15.8%	12.5%	12.0%	59.7%
GRADE 11	48.1%	18.4%	13.3%	16.3%	51.9%
GRADE 12	53.7%	19.3%	16.5%	17.9%	46.3%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%

**Table B14. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students Who Would Not Seek Help From Adults, 1988**

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year (Not Past Month)	Not Past Year	Never Used
TOBACCO	54.6%	27.1%	***	***	45.4%
GRADE 7	61.9%	28.1%	***	***	38.1%
GRADE 8	53.0%	25.6%	***	***	47.0%
GRADE 9	48.5%	21.3%	***	***	51.5%
GRADE 10	56.1%	29.1%	***	***	43.9%
GRADE 11	62.2%	30.5%	***	***	37.8%
GRADE 12	45.6%	30.1%	***	***	54.4%
ALCOHOL	88.8%	56.4%	25.6%	6.7%	11.2%
GRADE 7	81.7%	46.3%	25.8%	9.6%	18.3%
GRADE 8	85.4%	42.1%	39.6%	3.7%	14.6%
GRADE 9	89.0%	55.7%	25.8%	7.6%	11.0%
GRADE 10	93.4%	62.9%	23.4%	7.0%	6.6%
GRADE 11	93.1%	67.0%	21.3%	4.8%	6.9%
GRADE 12	91.6%	69.5%	14.8%	7.3%	8.4%
MARIJUANA	45.6%	19.0%	14.5%	12.0%	54.4%
GRADE 7	33.3%	15.3%	10.4%	7.6%	66.7%
GRADE 8	43.5%	17.5%	14.9%	11.1%	56.5%
GRADE 9	40.6%	18.4%	14.7%	7.5%	59.4%
GRADE 10	46.7%	21.4%	8.1%	17.1%	53.3%
GRADE 11	54.3%	22.7%	18.3%	13.3%	45.7%
GRADE 12	60.7%	19.6%	23.3%	17.8%	39.3%
COCAINE (all)	11.4%	5.2%	3.0%	3.1%	88.6%
GRADE 7	7.0%	0.9%	2.7%	3.4%	93.0%
GRADE 8	10.6%	7.2%	2.7%	0.7%	89.4%
GRADE 9	7.4%	3.7%	3.7%	****	92.6%
GRADE 10	13.3%	8.6%	2.4%	2.3%	86.7%
GRADE 11	15.9%	7.1%	1.5%	7.4%	84.1%
GRADE 12	16.3%	4.1%	5.4%	6.8%	83.7%
INHALANTS	37.4%	14.0%	13.6%	9.8%	62.6%
GRADE 7	54.4%	22.1%	26.1%	6.2%	45.6%
GRADE 8	50.2%	20.1%	21.4%	8.6%	49.8%
GRADE 9	27.0%	9.1%	6.6%	11.4%	73.0%
GRADE 10	38.7%	16.4%	13.9%	8.4%	61.3%
GRADE 11	28.7%	10.1%	3.6%	15.0%	71.3%
GRADE 12	22.0%	4.1%	8.1%	9.9%	78.0%
PSYCHEDELICS	12.2%	3.7%	3.2%	5.3%	87.8%
GRADE 7	8.4%	0.7%	2.2%	5.5%	91.6%
GRADE 8	5.8%	2.2%	0.7%	2.9%	94.2%
GRADE 9	8.9%	1.9%	4.5%	2.5%	91.1%
GRADE 10	14.2%	4.9%	5.0%	4.3%	85.8%
GRADE 11	17.4%	8.5%	1.5%	7.4%	82.6%
GRADE 12	21.8%	5.3%	5.8%	10.7%	78.2%
UPPERS	27.0%	11.6%	7.7%	7.7%	73.0%
GRADE 7	16.9%	7.1%	5.5%	4.3%	83.1%
GRADE 8	17.9%	10.7%	3.5%	3.8%	82.1%
GRADE 9	20.3%	10.6%	3.4%	6.3%	79.7%
GRADE 10	37.3%	15.6%	15.2%	6.5%	62.7%
GRADE 11	41.8%	15.2%	12.2%	14.5%	58.2%
GRADE 12	32.4%	11.4%	8.0%	13.0%	67.6%

**Table B14. Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use by Grade
All Texas Secondary Students Who Would Not Seek Help From Adults, 1988 (Cont.)**

DOWNERS	20.5%	6.9%	4.8%	8.9%	79.5%
GRADE 7	22.1%	8.7%	6.4%	7.0%	77.9%
GRADE 8	18.4%	7.8%	3.5%	7.1%	81.6%
GRADE 9	15.3%	6.7%	1.5%	7.1%	84.7%
GRADE 10	21.2%	6.6%	3.6%	11.1%	78.8%
GRADE 11	26.6%	6.6%	8.7%	11.3%	73.4%
GRADE 12	21.1%	4.1%	5.9%	11.1%	78.9%
HEROIN	1.7%	0.6%	****	0.9%	98.3%
GRADE 7	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	****	98.7%
GRADE 8	2.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	97.8%
GRADE 9	0.7%	****	****	0.7%	99.3%
GRADE 10	0.8%	0.8%	****	****	99.2%
GRADE 11	2.0%	****	****	2.0%	98.0%
GRADE 12	3.6%	1.1%	****	2.6%	96.4%
MARIJUANA ONLY	19.2%	6.4%	6.8%	5.9%	80.8%
GRADE 7	13.9%	5.4%	5.0%	3.5%	86.1%
GRADE 8	23.2%	7.5%	8.7%	7.0%	76.8%
GRADE 9	18.0%	6.5%	7.1%	4.4%	82.0%
GRADE 10	18.3%	5.9%	4.1%	8.3%	81.7%
GRADE 11	19.9%	7.0%	6.1%	6.8%	80.1%
GRADE 12	22.9%	6.4%	10.5%	6.0%	77.1%
ANY ILLICIT DRUG	55.0%	28.6%	14.1%	12.3%	45.0%
GRADE 7	40.0%	20.2%	11.1%	8.7%	60.0%
GRADE 8	50.8%	25.2%	13.5%	12.1%	49.2%
GRADE 9	48.1%	26.0%	13.3%	8.8%	51.9%
GRADE 10	62.4%	34.0%	14.3%	14.1%	37.6%
GRADE 11	66.8%	38.8%	13.8%	14.3%	33.2%
GRADE 12	67.5%	29.7%	20.1%	17.7%	32.5%

*** Not Available

**** Less than 0.5%