

2013 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among College Students

September 4, 2013

1 Introduction

Building on similar surveys conducted in 1997 and 2005, PPRI implemented a survey of 11,283 students at institutions of higher education across Texas in the Spring of 2013 to assess the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use on college campuses. Out of 60 schools invited to participate, 45 provided the necessary information to survey their student bodies. The sample consists of ten large four-year universities, twelve small four-year universities, and twenty-three two-year colleges. While the 2013 survey improves and extends upon the 2005 survey, many of the same questions were asked, allowing for comparability between the two years.

This report summarizes the main findings of the survey. In particular, it outlines patterns of licit and illicit substance use amongst college students, behavior associated with substance use, the demographics associated with substance use, and some of the consequences of substance use as perceived by respondents. This report also examines how substance use has changed amongst college students since the 2005 survey was conducted.

2 Methodology

Sampling was performed similar to the 2005 survey, with colleges being drawn at random from each of three strata: large 4-year universities, small 4-year universities, and 2-year colleges. Participation by schools was strong, with 75% of invited schools electing to participate in the study. These schools made student email addresses available to us. We then sampled students from each institution to receive invitations to take the survey. Survey administration was conducted entirely online. Potential respondents received an invitation by email with a link to take the survey. They also received four reminders spaced 4-6 days apart. Invitations were emailed over the course of about five weeks in the Spring of 2013.

The desired population was students enrolled in at least five hours of college coursework between the ages of 18 and 26. Students who did not meet these requirements were excluded from the survey after answering several screening questions. Just under 320,000 survey invitations were sent out. After removing incomplete responses and ineligible respondents, about 11,300 complete surveys were received.

The survey consisted of nine sections, with about 200 questions total. Respondents were asked about alcohol, tobacco, prescription drug, and illicit drug use. They were also asked to answer demographic questions, questions about their parents and their personal backgrounds, questions about their mental health, questions about campus policies towards drug and alcohol use, and questions about other behaviors like internet usage and drunk driving. The survey instrument went through few modifications between 2005 and 2013, with the primary difference being the removal of a handful of questions, including the entire gambling section of the 2005 survey.

Due to the sampling procedure, which first sampled campuses and then sampled students within campuses, post-stratification weights were applied to the data. A post-hoc adjustment for respondent gender was also applied. All the survey findings in this report are weighted.

3 Patterns of Substance Use and Abuse

3.1 Overall Usage

Table 1 shows the percentage of survey respondents who indicated they had used one of fifteen different types of drugs in their lifetime, in the past year, or in the past month. Although usage is largely consistent with results in the 2005 survey, a few notable changes can be observed. Figure 1 shows statistically significant differences in past year drug usage between the 2005 and 2013 surveys. Simple two-sample t-tests show that college alcohol use declined marginally, from around 79% to about 75%. Tobacco and sedative use also declined. Although the chart shows a substantial decrease in heroin use, this is likely attributable to question wording. The 2005 survey asked when respondents last used “heroin or other opiates,” while the 2013 survey asked about heroin and “narcotics other than heroin” in separate questions. Although reported heroin use was extremely low in the 2013 survey (just 0.3% over the preceding year), other narcotic use was substantially higher at 5.7%. Marijuana use and stimulant use both increased. In 2005, 21% of respondents reported using marijuana in the past year. This rose to about 24% in 2013.

3.2 Alcohol

About 81% of respondents report that they have used alcohol in their lifetime, while 75% report having used it in the last year and 62% report having used alcohol in the past month. Thinking about their drinking habits in the month preceding the survey, respondents reported that they typically preferred to drink beer (29% of respondents) to anything else, with liquor a close second (24%). 9% of respondents reported typically drinking wine, and 8% reported typically drinking a ready-made drink like a cooler. Asked how they would describe themselves in terms of their alcohol use, 16% of re-

Table 1: Drug usage by Texas college students, total and by gender.

Drug	Lifetime Use			Past-Year Use			Past-Month Use		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Alcohol	80.7%	80.6%	80.8%	74.7%	74.0%	75.2%	61.5%	63.1%	60.4%
Tobacco	47.6%	56.8%	41.5%	33.8%	45.7%	25.9%	22.1%	31.9%	15.7%
Inhalants	4.9%	7.7%	2.9%	1.2%	2.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.1%
DXM	6.6%	8.7%	5.3%	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Marijuana	42.0%	46.4%	39.1%	24.3%	29.2%	20.9%	14.9%	19.8%	11.6%
Synthetic Marijuana	12.4%	15.7%	10.2%	3.5%	4.6%	2.7%	1.0%	1.6%	0.6%
Cocaine	9.4%	12.7%	7.2%	3.2%	5.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.7%	0.6%
Stimulants	12.4%	15.6%	10.2%	6.7%	9.4%	5.0%	3.3%	4.8%	2.3%
Sedatives	7.4%	9.9%	5.7%	3.1%	4.0%	2.5%	1.5%	1.9%	1.2%
Hallucinogens	10.1%	16.9%	5.6%	4.2%	7.6%	1.9%	1.4%	2.9%	0.4%
Heroin	1.2%	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Other Narcotics	11.5%	13.8%	10.0%	5.7%	6.7%	5.0%	2.1%	2.7%	1.7%
Steroids	1.1%	2.3%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0*%
GHB	0.9%	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0*%
MDMA	11.1%	14.1%	9.2%	3.8%	5.2%	2.8%	1.2%	1.9%	0.8%

* Since the cells are precise only to one decimal place, values smaller than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%

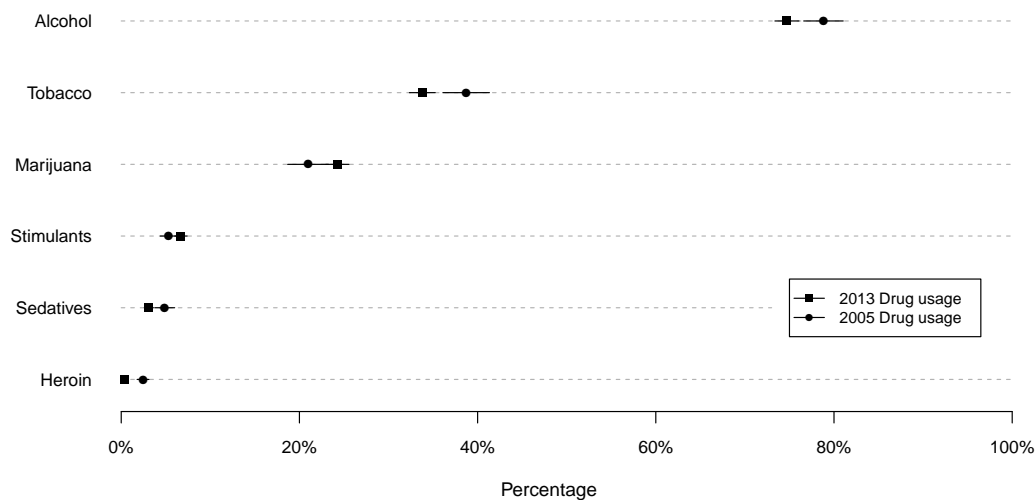


Figure 1: Percent of students that report having used a drug in the past year (statistically significant differences only)

spondents reported that they abstain from alcohol completely, 53% described themselves as light drinkers, 26% described themselves as moderate drinkers, 4% described themselves as heavy drinkers, and about half of one percent of respondents described themselves as problem drinkers.

About 43% of male respondents report that they had five or more drinks in a single sitting at least once in the 30 days preceding the survey. Amongst females, 38% report having had four or more drinks in a single sitting in the preceding 30 days. About 5% of women and 14% of men report that they drank in these quantities at least six times in the preceding 30 days. On average, respondents said they had had enough alcohol to feel drunk 2.27 times in the preceding 30 days. This is essentially identical to the amount of binge drinking reported in the 2005 survey.

11% of underage respondents used a fake ID to obtain alcohol, but 24% reported that they were able to obtain alcohol at bars or stores because

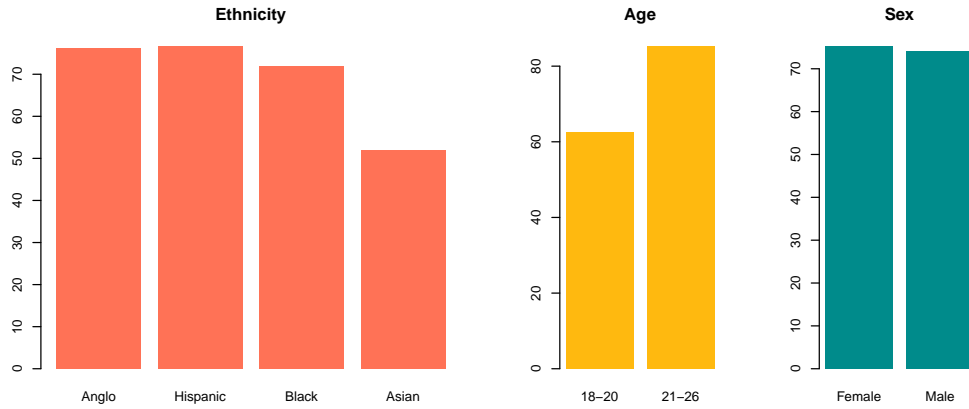


Figure 2: Percent of students that report having used alcohol in the past year, by sex, ethnicity, and age

they simply weren't carded. Students were asked where they were usually able to obtain alcohol without being carded and reported that restaurants were easiest (28%), followed by off-campus bars (20%), gas stations (19%), and finally grocery stores (14%). Underage students frequently obtained alcohol from others: 78% obtained alcohol from a friend who was over 21, 52% report that they obtained alcohol from a parent or relative, and 38% obtained alcohol from a friend who was under 21 themselves. The average age students reported that they started drinking was 16.55, which represents a modest but statistically significant increase from 2005, when they reported starting at 16.28 on average.

Figure 2 shows how alcohol usage in the past year breaks down by sex, ethnicity, and age.

3.3 Other Substances

Tobacco use fell markedly compared to the 2005 survey. 34% percent of students report having used tobacco in the past year, down from nearly 39% in 2005. Marijuana was used by 24% of respondents in the year preceding the survey while no other drug rose above the 10% mark for this question.

The average age at which respondents first tried marijuana was 16.72.

About 18% of respondents who have used drugs in the past reported that they use more drugs now than when they entered college. Another 18% report that their use of drugs has decreased. 45% of respondents say they have stopped using drugs altogether since entering college. The vast majority of students who report that they continue to use drugs say they typically use marijuana (86%).

Prescription drug abuse was substantive, but not the norm, with 17% of students reporting that they had used a prescription drug with the intent of getting high. Pain killers were the most commonly abused prescription drug, with about 11% of respondents reporting that they had used Vicodin, OxyContin, Codeine, or another pain killer to get high at some point in their lives. Most respondents were infrequent users however. Only 5% had used pain killers in the past year, and fewer than 2% of students had used pain killers in the preceding month. About 9% of respondents had used Ritalin, Adderall, or another stimulant to get high, while 7% reported using Ambien, Soma, or another sedative, and about 6% reported using Coricidin, DXM, or another cough suppressant. The most common way to obtain prescription drugs was from a home medicine cabinet (just under 10%), followed by a doctor's prescription (about 9%), followed by buying from someone with a prescription (just under 9%).

Tables showing drug usage breakdown by demographic characteristics can be found in Appendix A.

4 Behaviors associated with substance use

4.1 Academics

Students who do not use illicit drugs have a slightly higher grade-point, on average, than those that do use drugs, but this difference is extremely small. Figure 3 shows all respondents reported grade point average with different

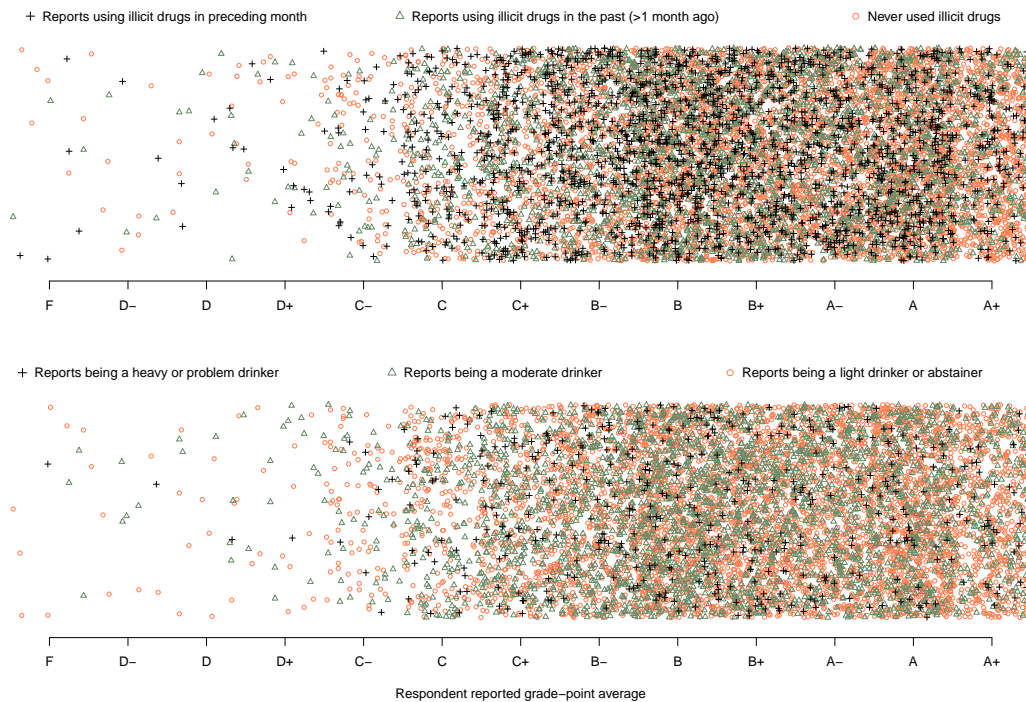


Figure 3: Grade point average vs. illicit drug use and alcohol use

colored points indicating different levels of drug or alcohol use.¹ Color density for each of the three colors is fairly uniform throughout both graphs, although there is a bit of differentiation between heavy drinkers, moderate drinkers, and light drinkers. T-tests confirm the graphical story told in Figure 3. The difference between the grade-point average of frequent drug users and those who never use drugs is not statistically significant. There is likewise no statistically significant difference between grade point averages for light and heavy drinkers even though light drinkers in the dataset have an average grade point about one grade higher than moderate drinkers (about a B+ average vs. about a B average).

Fewer than 8% of self-reported light drinkers report that drinking has

¹The vertical dimension is meaningless. The points have been vertically and horizontally “jittered” for interpretability.

caused them to miss a class. A bit more than 28% of moderate drinkers say they missed a class at least once during the school year due to drinking, while nearly 58% of those who identify as heavy or problem drinkers have missed at least one class due to drinking. Heavy drinkers are also likely to report that their drinking causes them to get behind on their school work, with 59% of heavy and problem drinkers choosing this option vs. 30% of moderate drinkers and about 9% of light drinkers. Compared to heavy drinkers, illicit drug users do not report as many problems with their academic responsibilities. Of respondents who report having used an illicit drug in the preceding month, 22% say they missed a class due to drug use and fewer than 25% of drug users say that drug use has caused them to fall behind in their school work.

4.2 Outside the classroom

Nearly 30% of heavy drinkers report that they have blacked out four or more times during the academic school year. Nearly half of heavy drinkers also report that alcohol has caused them to argue with friends or roommates. 25% percent of moderate drinkers and 56% of heavy drinkers report that they have engaged in unplanned sex at least once during the academic school year due to alcohol consumption. The pattern is similar for engaging in unprotected sex: 20% of moderate drinkers and 47% of heavy drinkers report that they engaged in unprotected sex due to alcohol consumption, compared to just under 7% of light drinkers. Unplanned and unprotected sex is not as strongly associated with drug use. 13% of students who used drugs in the preceding month say that drug use has led to unplanned sex at least once, and 10% say that drug use has led to unprotected sex.

Drug users also rarely report causing themselves physical harm due to drug use. Fewer than 2% of illicit drug users reported needing medical treatment as a result of drug use in the 2012-2013 academic school year. 4% say that drug use led to them hurting or injuring themselves. Again, the rates

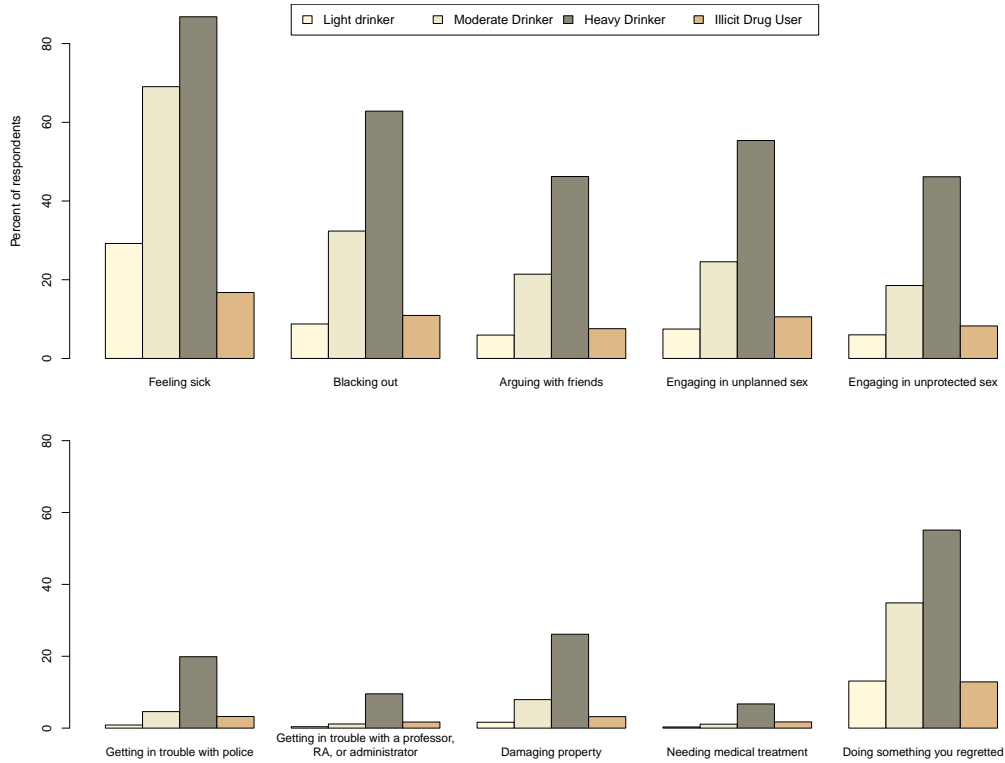


Figure 4: Percent of students who reported that they experienced one of ten behaviors as a result of drinking or taking drugs, by drug and alcohol use pattern

for drinkers are much higher. Nearly 10% of all drinkers report having hurt or injured themselves as a result of drinking. Amongst heavy drinkers, almost 34% report having hurt or injured themselves. 1% of all drinkers report having needed medical treatment for an alcohol overdose, however, and 6% of heavy drinkers report having needed medical attention for an overdose. Figure 4 reports these and other data on the potentially harmful behaviors drinkers and illicit drug users engage in.

5 Perceived risks and school policies

5.1 Reasons for quitting and perceptions of danger

Respondents were asked if they had ever made the decision to quit using alcohol or reduce their consumption of alcohol for even a short period of time. If a respondent replied they had, follow-up questions were asked to determine what factors influenced the respondent's decision. Just under 46% of students said that they had decided to quit consuming alcohol or reduce their consumption of it at some point in their lives. The most popular reason for quitting or cutting back was fear of drinking and driving. The second most common reason was that students felt their drinking habits were getting too expensive. Figure 5 shows each of the reasons the survey asked about and the percent of students who picked each one.

Respondents were also asked which illicit drugs they believe are the most dangerous for a person of their age. Respondents could answer that the drug was very dangerous, somewhat dangerous, not very dangerous, or not at all dangerous. For every drug except marijuana, at least 80% of respondents said that the drug was somewhat or very dangerous. 47% of respondents said that marijuana was somewhat or very dangerous. The drug students perceived as most dangerous was heroin, followed by cocaine or crack. Figure 6 shows the percentage of students who believed a drug was somewhat or very dangerous for each of 13 drugs.

A little more than 48% of respondents believed that drug abuse is either a minor, moderate, or major problem on their campus, while 34% said it is not a problem at all (18% said they were not sure). More than 60% of students said that underage drinking is a problem on campus, and about 54% said that heavy alcohol use is a problem on their campus. Students estimated that about 64% of the student body drinks alcohol at least once a month. This is a fairly close estimate; the actual percent of students who reported drinking in the preceding month was 61%. The survey suggests that there

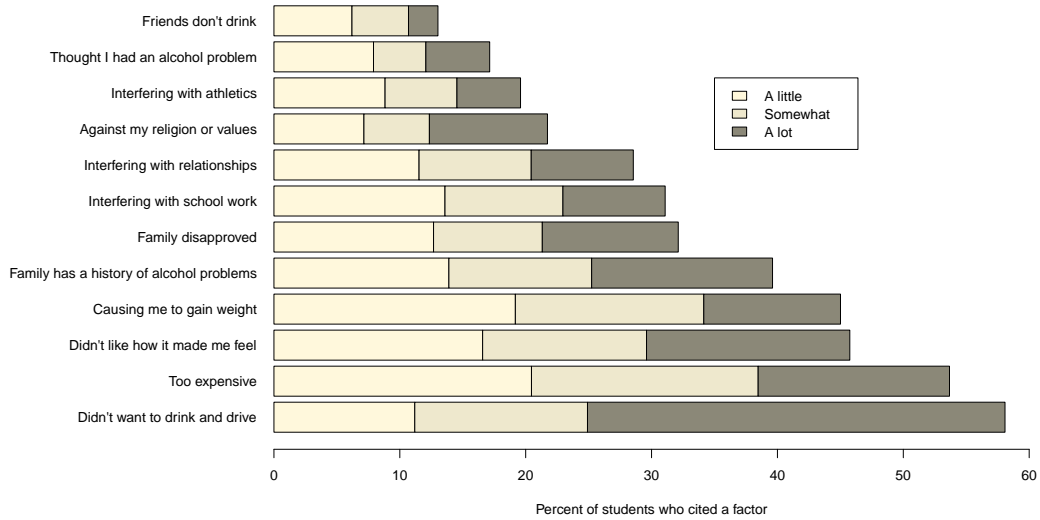


Figure 5: Reasons that students said led them to quit drinking or reduce their consumption of alcohol

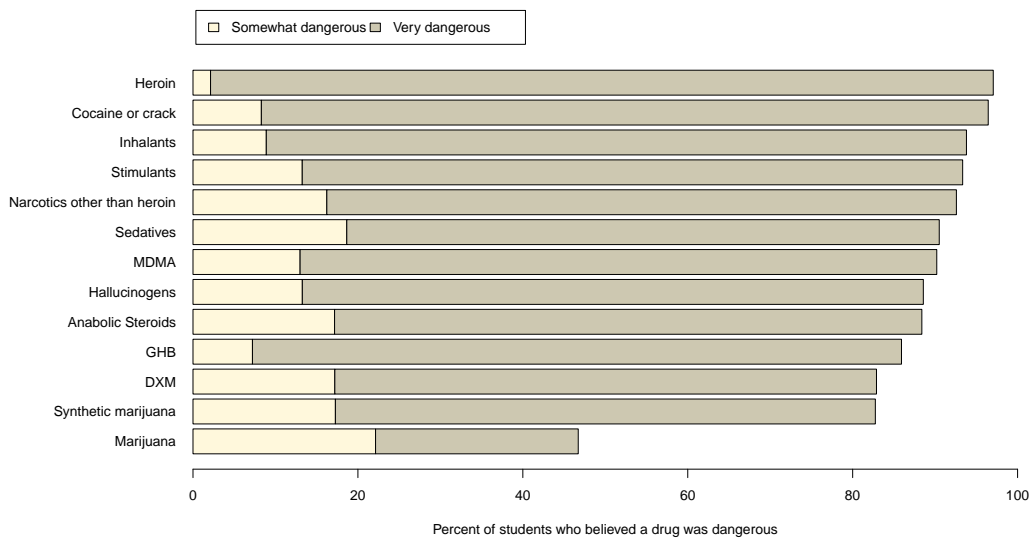


Figure 6: Percentage of students who said that a drug was somewhat or very dangerous

is a disconnect between how students perceive their own alcohol usage and how their peers perceive it. While 4% of students identified themselves as heavy or problem drinkers, respondents estimated that about 23% of their peers were either heavy or problem drinkers.

About 29% of respondents agreed with the statement “Students admire non-drinkers,” and 15% agreed with the statement “It’s important to show how much you can drink.” About a quarter of students agreed with the statements “You can’t make it socially without drinking” (22%) and “Drinking is an important part of the college experience” (25%).

5.2 School policies

Most survey respondents were poorly informed about their school’s policies towards alcohol use. More than 43% of respondents did not know if their school had any policies concerning student alcohol use. Similarly, 65% did not know if their school had a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program, and 78% did not know if their campus had peer education programs for alcohol/drug use. When asked if they had received any information on various campus policies and programs related to drugs and alcohol, fewer than 30% of students said they had in each case. Of the students who were aware of their campus’s programs, about 17% reported that they had attended a drug and alcohol abuse prevention presentation, lecture, or event sponsored by the college. Although some of the questions asked in this section were not asked in 2005, there is reason to believe that student awareness of campus programs has deteriorated. When asked if their school had a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program, 50% of respondents in 2005 answered they did not know. In 2013, 65% of respondents answered they did not know, and this difference is statistically significant. On at least this one metric then, students are less informed now than they were in 2005.

The survey also asked if the respondent supported or opposed several possible policies regarding alcohol and drug use. More than 66% of students

in the survey support prohibiting alcohol use and possession on campus, 72% support setting aside some dorms as alcohol-free, 56% support the banning of alcohol advertising at campus events, and 79% support fining student organizations that offer alcohol to minors. About 45% of students supported denying scholarships to students with either alcohol related or drug related convictions.

6 Drug use and mental health

The survey asked students to describe their mental state by noting how often they felt nervous, hopeless, depressed, worthless, or restless. Figure 7 summarizes the survey's findings on four of these questions. As the graphs show, differences in drinking and drug use habits are related with modest variation in mental health. Heavy drinkers tended to report higher levels of feeling depressed, hopeless, or worthless. Illicit drug users also reported elevated rates of these three feelings, although heavy drinkers reported higher rates than drug users did. The difference between the percent of heavy drinkers who reported feeling depressed in any degree and the percent of light or moderate drinkers who reported feeling depressed in any degree is statistically significant, indicating that heavy drinkers are, on average, more likely to feel depression. The increased hopelessness amongst heavy drinkers was also statistically significant when compared to non-drinkers, light drinkers, and moderate drinkers. The increased feelings of worthlessness among heavy drinkers that is visible in Figure 7 however, is not statistically significant.

The elevated feelings of hopelessness, nervousness, worthlessness, and depression in any degree that are seen amongst illicit drug users in Figure 7 are all statistically significant when compared to non drug-users. Drug users report being depressed all or most of the time about 2% more often than non-drug users do, and report being depressed a little or some of the time about 5% more often than non-drug users do. Drug users report feeling

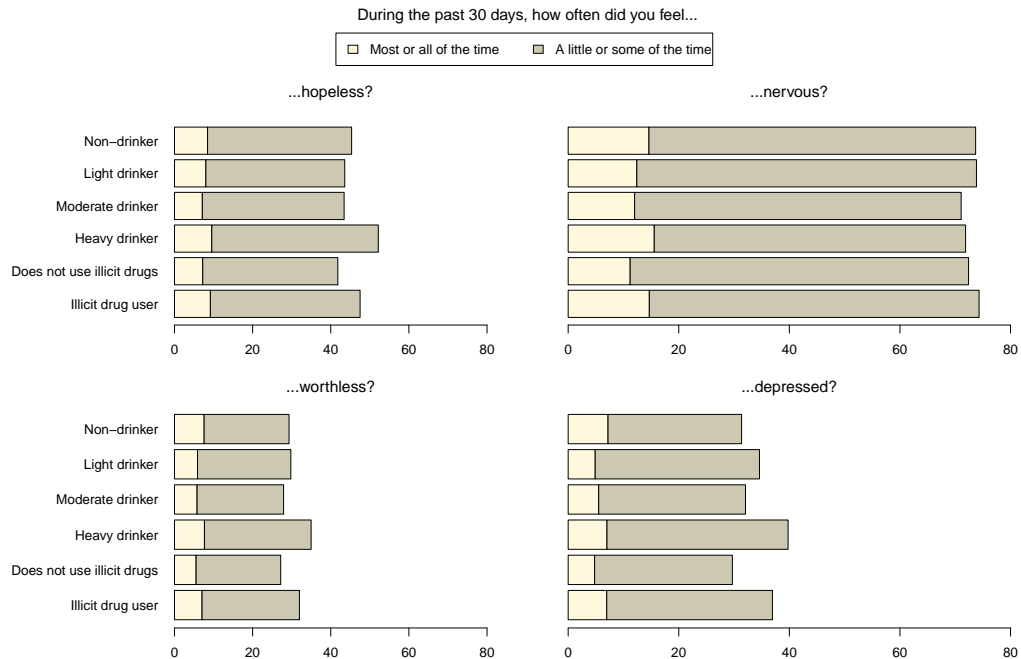


Figure 7: Percentage of students who reported various mental health problems, by drug and alcohol use

worthless most or all of the time about 1.5% more often than non drug users, and report feeling worthless a little or some of the time about 3% more often than non drug users.

7 Drunk driving

Students were asked how often they drive after drinking alcohol in a typical month. This question was also asked in 2005, and there is a statistically significant decline in the percentage of students who reported driving after drinking alcohol once or more in an average month. In 2013, 25% of students answered that they drive after drinking at least once a month, compared to about 29% of students in 2005 who said the same. There was also a

statistically significant decline in the proportion of students who reported driving once or more a month after having five or more drinks. About 11% of students admitted to driving at least once in an average month after having five or more drinks, whereas 9% of students in 2013 said the same. About 21% of students said they had ridden in a car with someone who was high or drunk. Encouragingly, nearly 50% of students said they serve as a designated driver at least once in a typical month.

Just over 5% of survey respondents said that they had been involved in an auto accident involving a drunk driver. About 60% of respondents who reported being involved in a drunk driving accident reported that they were the intoxicated driver in the accident.

8 Conclusion

The 2013 survey shows some promising trends in drug and alcohol use amongst Texas college students. Alcohol and tobacco use have both declined. Drunk driving appears to have declined as well. It is not clear, however, if colleges have themselves played a role in this change. Students continue to have poor awareness of campus programs designed to inform students about drug and alcohol abuse and to help students who believe they are suffering from a substance abuse problem. The large number of students who choose to quit or cut back on their use of alcohol and drugs demonstrates that student behavior is in flux and campus programs could be valuable contributors to accomplishing important policy goals like reducing the incidence of drunk driving. In addition to suggesting that awareness of these programs needs to be increased, this survey provides useful data regarding how students might be convinced to reduce or cease their consumption of alcohol and illicit drugs.

The survey also shows that underage drinking continues to be prevalent and that underage students generally find it easy to obtain alcohol. Student responses in this survey should be useful for targeting enforcement efforts.

Restaurants are a particularly egregious offender, one that underage students recognize as an easy target for procuring alcohol.

Although there are fewer illegal or dangerous behaviors associated with drug use, the survey does suggest that drug use is associated with poor mental health. It is not clear which way the causal arrow runs in this case, but providing mental health services for students and advertising the existence of these kinds of programs may be a valuable tool for reducing illicit drug use and/or mitigating some of its harmful effects. Although tobacco use has decreased, marijuana use has increased, and marijuana is easily the illicit drug of choice for college students.

Appendices

A Crosstabs for drug use by demographic characteristic

This appendix presents tables of drug among college students in Texas broken out by demographic categories. Drug usage is presented by gender, ethnicity, age, sorority or fraternity membership, class rank, parental income, and college type.

Table 2: Drug usage by Texas college students, total and by gender

Drug	Lifetime Use			Past-Year Use			Past-Month Use		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Alcohol	80.7%	80.6%	80.8%	74.7%	74.0%	75.2%	61.5%	63.1%	60.4%
Tobacco	47.6%	56.8%	41.5%	33.8%	45.7%	25.9%	22.1%	31.9%	15.7%
Inhalants	4.9%	7.7%	2.9%	1.2%	2.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.1%
DXM	6.6%	8.7%	5.3%	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Marijuana	42.0%	46.4%	39.1%	24.3%	29.2%	20.9%	14.9%	19.8%	11.6%
Synthetic Marijuana	12.4%	15.7%	10.2%	3.5%	4.6%	2.7%	1.0%	1.6%	0.6%
Cocaine	9.4%	12.7%	7.2%	3.2%	5.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.7%	0.6%
Stimulants	12.4%	15.6%	10.2%	6.7%	9.4%	5.0%	3.3%	4.8%	2.3%
Sedatives	7.4%	9.9%	5.7%	3.1%	4.0%	2.5%	1.5%	1.9%	1.2%
Hallucinogens	10.1%	16.9%	5.6%	4.2%	7.6%	1.9%	1.4%	2.9%	0.4%
Heroin	1.2%	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Other Narcotics	11.5%	13.8%	10.0%	5.7%	6.7%	5.0%	2.1%	2.7%	1.7%
Steroids	1.1%	2.3%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
GHB	0.9%	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
MDMA	11.1%	14.1%	9.2%	3.8%	5.2%	2.8%	1.2%	1.9%	0.8%

Table 3: Put table caption here

Drug	Lifetime Use				Past-Year Use				Past-Month Use			
	Anglo	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Anglo	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Anglo	Hispanic	Black	Asian
Alcohol	81.4%	83.5%	76.1%	59.9%	76.1%	76.6%	70.9%	51.2%	63.9%	61.7%	57.4%	38.2%
Tobacco	51.6%	46.5%	30.2%	26.9%	38.3%	30.0%	22.2%	18.9%	25.8%	18.2%	15.7%	13.0%
Inhalants	6.2%	3.7%	0.7%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%
DXM	7.6%	5.7%	3.1%	4.4%	2.5%	3.1%	1.4%	2.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%
Marijuana	43.8%	42.5%	35.9%	25.1%	26.0%	22.1%	23.6%	18.5%	16.5%	12.7%	15.1%	10.3%
Synthetic Marijuana	14.8%	9.9%	6.7%	7.1%	4.0%	2.8%	2.1%	1.8%	1.0%	1.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Cocaine	10.9%	9.0%	3.0%	3.3%	3.8%	2.8%	0.9%	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%
Stimulants	15.9%	7.9%	3.3%	11.2%	8.5%	4.4%	1.5%	6.2%	4.6%	1.6%	0.5%	3.1%
Sedatives	10.0%	4.6%	2.5%	3.5%	4.1%	2.0%	0.4%	1.6%	2.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.6%
Hallucinogens	12.1%	8.3%	2.5%	7.5%	4.8%	3.6%	1.4%	2.6%	1.6%	1.4%	0.3%	0.9%
Heroin	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Other Narcotics	15.0%	7.4%	7.5%	5.2%	7.8%	2.8%	4.3%	3.4%	2.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%
Steroids	1.1%	1.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
GHB	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
MDMA	12.7%	9.8%	6.1%	8.3%	4.7%	2.9%	1.7%	2.3%	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	1.3%

Table 4: Drug usage by Texas college students, by age

Drug	Lifetime Use			Past-Year Use			Past-Month Use		
	Age 18-20	Age 21-26	Age 18-20	Age 21-26	Age 18-20	Age 21-26	Age 18-20	Age 21-26	Age 18-20
Alcohol	69.8%	90.1%	62.6%	85.2%	45.8%	74.9%			
Tobacco	37.6%	56.3%	29.7%	37.4%	18.8%	25.1%			
Inhalants	3.4%	6.1%	1.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%			
DXM	4.4%	8.6%	2.6%	2.8%	1.0%	0.7%			
Marijuana	33.9%	49.1%	23.6%	24.8%	13.9%	15.7%			
Synthetic Marijuana	9.7%	14.7%	4.0%	3.0%	1.3%	0.7%			
Cocaine	4.5%	13.7%	2.0%	4.3%	0.8%	1.3%			
Stimulants	8.4%	15.8%	5.6%	7.7%	2.8%	3.7%			
Sedatives	4.0%	10.3%	2.8%	3.4%	1.4%	1.5%			
Hallucinogens	5.9%	13.8%	4.1%	4.2%	1.9%	1.0%			
Heroin	0.6%	1.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%			
Other Narcotics	7.6%	14.9%	4.7%	6.5%	1.9%	2.3%			
Steroids	1.0%	1.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%			
GHB	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%			
MDMA	7.3%	14.5%	3.8%	3.7%	1.6%	0.9%			

Table 5: Drug usage by Texas college students, by sorority/fraternity membership

Drug	Lifetime Use		Past-Year Use		Past-Month Use	
	Non-member	Member	Non-member	Member	Non-member	Member
Alcohol	80.2%	88.1%	73.8%	85.8%	60.4%	74.9%
Tobacco	46.9%	55.3%	33.0%	42.6%	21.7%	26.7%
Inhalants	5.0%	3.2%	1.2%	1.2%	0.5%	0.8%
DXM	6.7%	6.0%	2.6%	4.1%	0.8%	1.5%
Marijuana	41.6%	47.0%	23.8%	30.2%	14.6%	18.9%
Synthetic Marijuana	12.5%	11.5%	3.4%	3.9%	0.9%	2.1%
Cocaine	9.6%	7.7%	3.1%	4.9%	1.0%	2.0%
Stimulants	12.1%	16.0%	6.2%	12.2%	3.0%	6.9%
Sedatives	7.5%	5.8%	3.0%	3.9%	1.5%	1.6%
Hallucinogens	10.1%	10.4%	4.0%	6.2%	1.3%	3.3%
Heroin	1.2%	1.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.7%
Other Narcotics	11.7%	8.9%	5.7%	5.9%	2.0%	3.6%
Steroids	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.1%	0.6%
GHB	0.9%	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%
MDMA	11.2%	10.9%	3.6%	6.0%	1.1%	2.9%

Table 6: Drug usage by Texas college students, by class

Drug	Lifetime Use				Past-Year Use				Past-Month Use			
	Freshman	Soph.	Junior	Senior	Freshman	Soph.	Junior	Senior	Freshman	Soph.	Junior	Senior
Alcohol	71.0%	79.4%	85.1%	89.9%	64.4%	72.4%	79.8%	85.2%	46.5%	58.5%	69.2%	75.6%
Tobacco	40.2%	49.0%	50.0%	51.9%	31.9%	33.3%	35.2%	35.4%	21.0%	21.1%	23.1%	24.1%
Inhalants	4.6%	5.3%	4.6%	4.8%	1.7%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
DXM	7.1%	7.1%	5.9%	6.4%	3.4%	2.6%	2.3%	2.6%	1.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Marijuana	35.5%	42.9%	44.4%	46.1%	23.3%	23.3%	26.0%	24.9%	15.2%	13.3%	16.5%	15.0%
Synthetic Marijuana	11.2%	13.2%	12.8%	12.2%	4.2%	3.8%	3.1%	2.6%	1.4%	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%
Cocaine	7.0%	9.8%	10.3%	10.7%	2.2%	3.1%	4.3%	3.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Stimulants	9.1%	11.7%	14.4%	15.2%	5.1%	5.6%	7.9%	9.0%	2.4%	2.7%	3.6%	5.1%
Sedatives	5.8%	7.8%	7.6%	8.5%	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	3.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.0%	1.8%
Hallucinogens	7.9%	9.8%	11.9%	11.5%	4.8%	3.2%	4.3%	4.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
Heroin	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Other Narcotics	9.9%	12.1%	12.2%	11.7%	5.2%	4.9%	7.1%	5.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.5%
Steroids	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
GHB	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
MDMA	9.3%	11.6%	12.3%	11.6%	4.1%	3.3%	4.2%	3.7%	1.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%

Table 7: Drug usage by Texas college students, by parental income

Drug	Lifetime Use				Past-Year Use				Past-Month Use			
	\$0 to \$20k	\$20k to \$60k	\$60k to \$100k	More than \$100k	\$0 to \$20k	\$20k to \$60k	\$60k to \$100k	More than \$100k	\$0 to \$20k	\$20k to \$60k	\$60k to \$100k	More than \$100k
Alcohol	80.5%	81.0%	79.4%	84.6%	72.3%	73.8%	75.4%	81.4%	56.1%	60.6%	62.7%	72.2%
Tobacco	43.9%	46.5%	49.2%	56.2%	30.4%	32.4%	36.4%	42.5%	20.0%	21.1%	23.1%	28.5%
Inhalants	3.6%	5.0%	5.3%	6.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%
DXM	5.4%	7.3%	6.8%	8.1%	2.0%	3.7%	2.5%	3.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Marijuana	41.3%	41.0%	42.4%	49.5%	22.8%	22.7%	26.6%	32.8%	15.0%	12.5%	16.6%	21.1%
Synthetic Marijuana	12.6%	10.8%	13.6%	16.4%	2.7%	3.2%	4.5%	4.9%	0.4%	1.4%	0.9%	1.5%
Cocaine	8.4%	9.1%	9.6%	11.9%	2.4%	2.7%	3.9%	5.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%
Stimulants	7.9%	10.1%	15.4%	19.3%	3.5%	5.1%	9.1%	11.9%	1.3%	2.1%	4.7%	6.7%
Sedatives	5.5%	7.6%	7.9%	10.5%	1.7%	3.2%	3.6%	4.3%	0.7%	1.3%	1.7%	2.2%
Hallucinogens	8.7%	9.1%	11.6%	13.5%	3.0%	3.4%	4.7%	6.5%	0.7%	1.3%	1.9%	2.1%
Heroin	0.5%	1.0%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Other Narcotics	9.2%	9.4%	11.9%	16.7%	4.7%	4.4%	5.8%	10.0%	2.1%	1.6%	2.3%	3.6%
Steroids	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
GHB	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%
MDMA	11.9%	10.0%	11.5%	14.2%	2.5%	3.9%	3.6%	6.0%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%

Table 8: Drug usage by Texas college students, by college type

Drug	Lifetime Use			Past-Year Use			Past-Month Use		
	Large 4-year	Small 4-year	2-year	Large 4-year	Small 4-year	2-year	Large 4-year	Small 4-year	2-year
Alcohol	81.9%	81.3%	79.6%	77.6%	75.8%	72.0%	65.8%	63.1%	57.4%
Tobacco	46.8%	45.2%	49.1%	33.9%	32.4%	34.3%	21.6%	22.3%	22.5%
Inhalants	3.8%	3.5%	6.3%	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%
DXM	5.5%	4.3%	8.5%	2.3%	1.9%	3.4%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
Marijuana	41.9%	36.2%	44.3%	27.6%	19.5%	23.4%	17.8%	11.6%	13.9%
Synthetic Marijuana	10.8%	8.2%	15.3%	2.6%	2.7%	4.5%	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%
Cocaine	7.9%	6.5%	11.7%	3.5%	2.3%	3.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%
Stimulants	14.2%	8.4%	12.5%	9.6%	4.6%	5.2%	5.1%	2.9%	2.1%
Sedatives	6.2%	5.1%	9.2%	2.9%	2.3%	3.6%	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%
Hallucinogens	10.8%	6.0%	11.2%	5.6%	2.6%	3.6%	1.7%	0.9%	1.5%
Heroin	1.1%	0.6%	1.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Other Narcotics	10.4%	7.3%	14.0%	6.0%	3.8%	6.1%	2.4%	1.9%	2.0%
Steroids	0.8%	1.3%	1.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
GHB	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
MDMA	10.1%	7.9%	13.2%	4.1%	3.2%	3.8%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%