

2015 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among College Students

Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A&M University

Miner P. Marchbanks III, PhD

Kash Krinhop, MA

Aaron Williams

Young-No Kim

Allison Seibert, MEd

Colin Baker, MA

Shannon Peairson, MS

August 31, 2015

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Methodology	3
3	Patterns of substance use and abuse	5
3.1	Overall Usage	5
3.2	Alcohol	6
3.3	Other Substances	10
4	Behaviors associated with substance use	11
4.1	Academics	11
4.2	Outside the classroom	13
5	Perceived risks and school policies	14
5.1	Reasons for quitting and perceptions of danger	14
5.2	School policies	16
6	Drug use and mental health	19
7	Drunk driving	21
8	Conclusion	21
A	Crosstabs for drug use by demographic characteristic	23

List of Figures

1	Percent of students that report having used a drug in the past year (statistically significant differences only)	6
2	Percent of students that report having used alcohol in the past year, by sex, ethnicity, and age	9
3	Grade point average vs. illicit drug use and alcohol use	12
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	15
5	Reasons that students said led them to quit drinking or reduce their consumption of alcohol	17
6	Percentage of students who said that a drug was somewhat or very dangerous	18
7	Percentage of students who reported various mental health problems, by drug and alcohol use	20

List of Tables

1	Drug usage by Texas college students, total and by gender.	7
2	Drug usage by Texas college students, total and by gender	24
3	Drug usage by Texas college students, by ethnicity	25
4	Drug usage by Texas college students, by age	26
5	Drug usage by Texas college students, by sorority/fraternity membership	27
6	Drug usage by Texas college students, by class	28
7	Drug usage by Texas college students, by parental income	29
8	Drug usage by Texas college students, by college type	30

1 Introduction

Building on similar surveys conducted in 1997, 2005 and 2013, PPRI implemented a survey of 32,311 students at institutions of higher education across Texas in the spring of 2015 to assess the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use on college campuses and community college districts. Out of 79 schools/districts invited to participate, 49 provided the necessary information to survey their student bodies. The final sample consisted of sixteen large (10,000+) four-year universities, eight small four-year universities, twelve large two-year colleges and thirteen small two-year colleges or districts. While the 2015 survey improves and extends upon the 2013 survey, many of the same questions were asked, allowing for comparisons between years.

This report summarizes the main findings of the survey. In particular, it outlines patterns of licit and illicit substance use among college students, behaviors associated with substance use, demographic associations with substance use, and consequences of substance use as perceived by respondents. This report also examines how substance use behavior has changed amongst college students since the 2013 survey.

2 Methodology

The sampling procedure used was similar to that used in previous surveys. Specifically, institutions were drawn at random from each of four strata: large 4-year universities, small 4-year universities, large 2-year colleges, and small 2-year colleges. All schools and/or junior college districts with more than 10,000 students were sampled, the smaller schools were randomly sampled. Participation by schools was strong, with 62% of invited schools sending student email addresses. This response rate is not directly comparable to the 2013 survey because community college districts were utilized rather than individual community college campuses as was the case in the 2013

study. Administrators from participating schools made student email addresses available to us. We then sent invitations to take the survey to all student email addresses we received. Survey administration was conducted entirely on-line. 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 2015.

The desired population was students between the ages of 18 and 26 enrolled in at least five hours of college coursework. Students who did not meet these requirements were excluded from the survey after answering several screening questions. Just under 831,000 survey invitations were sent out; however, nearly 15,000 e-mails “bounced-back.” We are unable to ascertain the number of emails that were caught by institutions’ filters or went to accounts that students rarely use. To minimize this risk, the research team worked with Microsoft (a major third party e-mail vendor) to ensure that our e-mails were formatted in a manner that would minimize the likelihood of triggering a spam flag. After removing incomplete responses and ineligible respondents from the 32,311 original responses, 20,152 usable surveys were received. As an additional safeguard, individuals who responded they used the fictitious drug Rosafedrin were removed from the study as well, leaving 20,110 responses.

The survey consisted of nine sections, with 247 questions total. Respondents were asked about alcohol, tobacco, prescription drug, and illicit drug use. They were also asked questions about their parents and their own personal backgrounds, their mental health, campus policies toward drug and alcohol use, their behaviors regarding internet usage and drunk driving, as well as several demographic questions. The survey instrument went through few modifications between 2013 and 2015, with the primary difference being the removal or rewording of a handful of questions.

Due to the sampling procedure, which first sampled campuses and then

relied upon students responding, 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 unless otherwise noted.

3 Patterns of substance use and abuse

3.1 Overall Usage

Table 1 displays the percentage of survey respondents who indicated they had used one or more 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 2013 survey, a few notable differences can be observed. Figure 1 shows statistically significant differences in past year drug usage between the 2013 and 2015 surveys. Simple logistic regression tests show that past-year college tobacco use increased substantively, from around 35% to about 43%. However, the 2015 survey added e-cigarettes and hookahs to the questions, tempering the results. In fact, if one removes the new questions from tobacco, past year usage falls to 31%. Additionally, DXM usage increased, from 2.6% to 4.0%, though the drug was spelled out in addition to its abbreviation in the 2015 survey. Marijuana also showed a modest, but significant increase in yearly usage from 26% to 30%. The increase in marijuana use may be due to a decline in the annual usage of synthetic marijuana from 3.4% to 1.1%. We speculate that the criminalization of synthetic marijuana may have slowed its usage; however, it may have come at the cost of increased marijuana consumption. One troubling finding is the increase in yearly use of cocaine/crack rising from 3.4% to 4.9%. While the increase in percentage points is small, this represents an increase of 43% over 2013 usage. Annual use of stimulants decreased from 13% to 4%; however, this is most likely due to the question removing Ritalin and Adderall from the description. Sedative use increased from 3% consumption at least once a year to 7%. This finding is also likely attributable to question wording, as the 2015 survey added Xanax

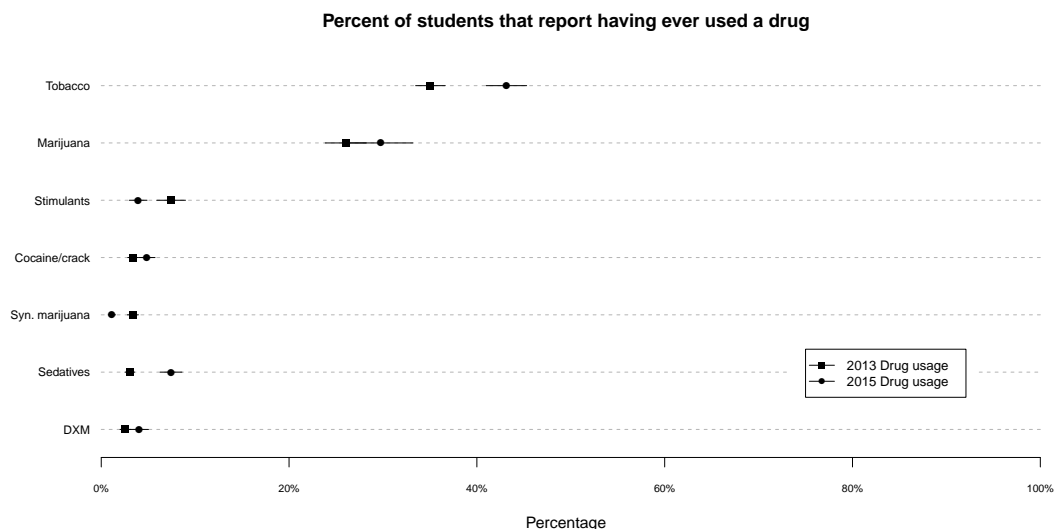


Figure 1: Percent of students that report having used a drug in the past year (statistically significant differences only)

and sleeping pills to the description.

3.2 Alcohol

About 82% of respondents report that they have used alcohol in their lifetime, while 76% report having used it in the last year and 61% 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 (25% of respondents) to anything else, with liquor a close second (24%). About 10% of respondents reported typically drinking wine, and 8% reported typically drinking a ready-made drink like a wine cooler. Asked how they would describe themselves in terms of their current alcohol use, 16% of respondents reported that they abstain from alcohol completely, 54% 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.

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	81.9%	81.9%	82.0%	75.8%	75.8%	75.8%	60.9%	62.9%	59.4%
Tobacco	55.0%	60.8%	50.6%	43.1%	51.4%	36.7%	25.7%	34.0%	19.3%
Inhalants	3.9%	5.6%	2.6%	1.3%	2.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%
DXM	7.3%	9.6%	5.5%	4.0%	5.0%	3.3%	1.8%	2.1%	1.5%
Marijuana	42.8%	47.8%	38.8%	29.8%	34.4%	26.2%	17.6%	22.6%	13.7%
Synthetic Marijuana	9.0%	11.7%	6.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Cocaine	8.8%	12.4%	6.1%	4.9%	7.3%	3.0%	2.1%	3.0%	1.4%
Stimulants	6.5%	9.8%	3.9%	3.9%	5.9%	2.4%	2.2%	3.5%	1.2%
Sedatives	12.1%	14.2%	10.5%	7.4%	9.0%	6.3%	3.0%	3.3%	2.9%
Hallucinogens	10.8%	15.3%	7.2%	5.7%	8.6%	3.5%	1.6%	2.6%	0.9%
Heroin	1.2%	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Other Narcotics	11.2%	14.4%	8.8%	6.6%	8.6%	5.0%	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%
Steroids	1.0%	1.9%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
Bath Salts	1.1%	1.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
MDMA	9.5%	11.7%	7.8%	4.1%	5.5%	3.1%	1.1%	1.6%	0.6%

About 41% 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, 35% report having had four or more drinks in a single sitting in the preceding 30 days. About 5% of women and 10% 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 2.4 times in the preceding 30 days. These figures are essentially identical to the amount of binge drinking reported in the 2013 survey with the exception of 15% of men reporting binge drinking six or more times per month in 2013. It is worth noting that the 2015 survey added the qualifier "...within a two-hour period," limiting the individuals who would qualify as binge drinkers.

Underage respondents were asked further questions about their drinking habits. About 12% of underage respondents used a fake ID to obtain alcohol, but 22% reported that they were able to obtain alcohol at bars or stores because they simply were not carded. Students were asked where they were usually able to obtain alcohol without being carded and they reported that restaurants were easiest (30%), followed by gas stations (23%), off-campus bars (23%), grocery stores (17%) and finally on-campus bars (6%). Several of the values differed significantly from the 2013 survey, including restaurants (28%), gas stations (20%), grocery stores (14%) and on-campus bars (3%). However, the survey question did have a slight change removing "A lot of people believe that there are many places around campuses that provide alcohol without asking students for proper ID." This change may have contributed to the altered findings. Underage students frequently obtained alcohol from others: 74% obtained alcohol from a friend who was over 21, 50% report that they obtained alcohol from a parent or relative, and 39% obtained alcohol from a friend who was under 21 themselves.

Figure 2 displays alcohol usage in the past year by various demographic breakdowns.

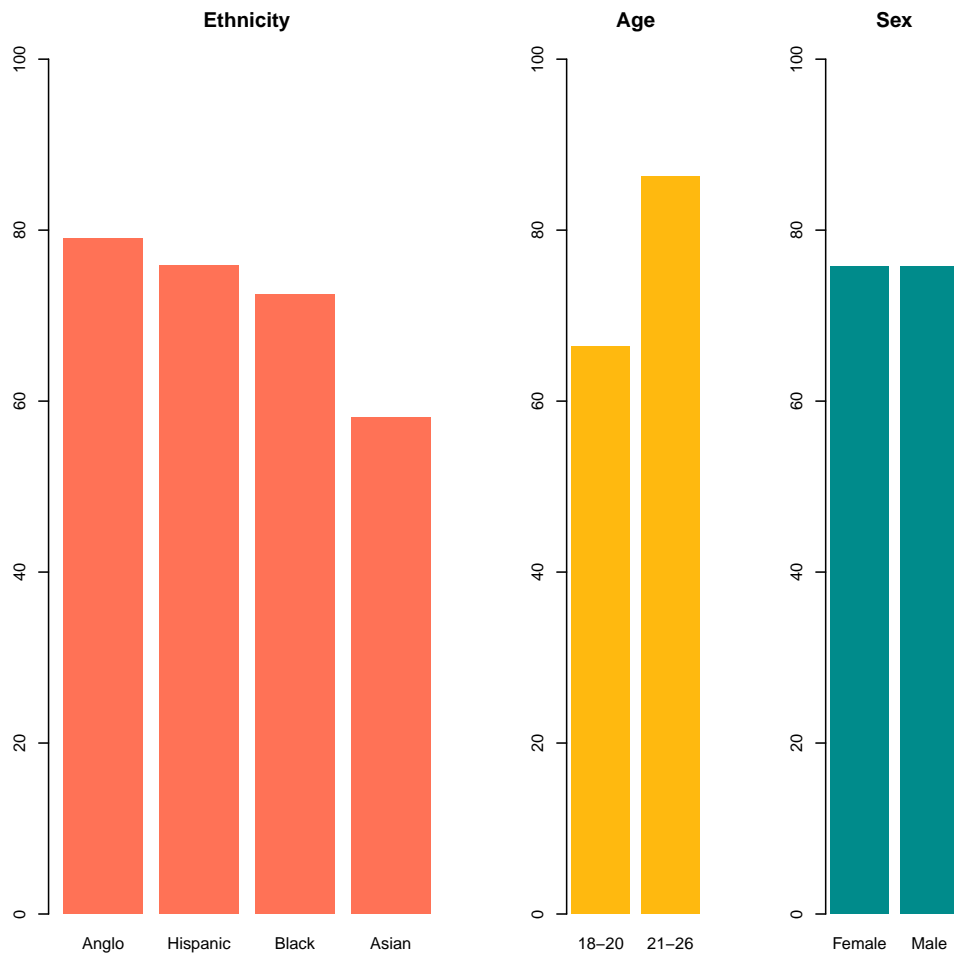


Figure 2: Percent of students that report having used alcohol in the past year, by sex, ethnicity, and age

3.3 Other Substances

About 25% of respondents who have used illicit drugs in the past reported that they used more drugs at the time of the survey than when they entered college, compared to 20% in 2013. Another 50% reported that their use of drugs has decreased or stopped altogether since beginning college compared to 61% in 2013. The vast majority of students who report that they continue to use drugs say they typically use marijuana (73%).

Prescription drug abuse was substantive, but not the norm, with 26% of students reporting that they had used a prescription drug with the intent of getting high. This represents a substantive increase from the 16% reported in 2013. The question underwent small, but important changes that likely influenced the reported usage. In 2013, the question read, “When was the last time, if ever, you used any of the following prescription drugs to get high?” The current survey asks “When was the last time, if ever, you used any of the following prescription drugs not prescribed to you or only for the experience it caused even one time?” Further, virtually every answer option provided additional examples, such as adding “...Dexedrine, Concerta, Focalin...” to the prescription stimulant question. Both changes likely increased the reported usage. For this reason further comparisons to 2013 will not be offered. Pain killers were the most commonly abused prescription drug, with about 16% of respondents reporting that they had used pain killers such as Vicodin, OxyContin, or Codeine for the experience or feeling it gave at some point in their lives; However, most respondents were infrequent users. About 8% of students had used pain killers in the past year, and 2% of students had used pain killers in the preceding month. About 15% of respondents had used stimulants such as Ritalin for the feeling at least once in their lifetime with 9% reporting usage in the past year and 4% having used in the past month. Over their lifetimes, 9% reported using sedatives such as Ambien or Soma, and about 8% reported using a cough suppressant such as DXM for the feeling it provided. For those that abuse prescription drugs, the most com-

mon way to obtain prescription drugs was from someone with a prescription (53%), followed by a doctor’s prescription (about 38%), someone without a prescription (29%), home medicine cabinet (20%), stealing it (10%), and finally from an on-line outlet (2%). Significant differences existed between the 2013 survey; however, due to the change in question wording for prescription drug users, statistical comparisons are withheld.

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 slightly higher grades, on average, than those that do use drugs, but this difference is extremely small. Figure 3 shows all respondents reported grades with different 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. Unweighted t-tests confirm the graphical story told in Figure 3. The difference between the grade-point average (GPA) of monthly drug users (3.14) and casual drug users (3.24) is statistically significant.² Those who have never used illicit drugs have an average GPA of 3.33. However, there is a small, but statistically significant difference between grade point averages for light and heavy drinkers (moving from an average GPA of 3.23 to a GPA of 3.10). Abstainers (those who do not currently drink, but did in the past) have an average GPA of 3.32.

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

²The letter grades provided in the survey and depicted in the graphic were converted to a GPA using the College Board’s formula.

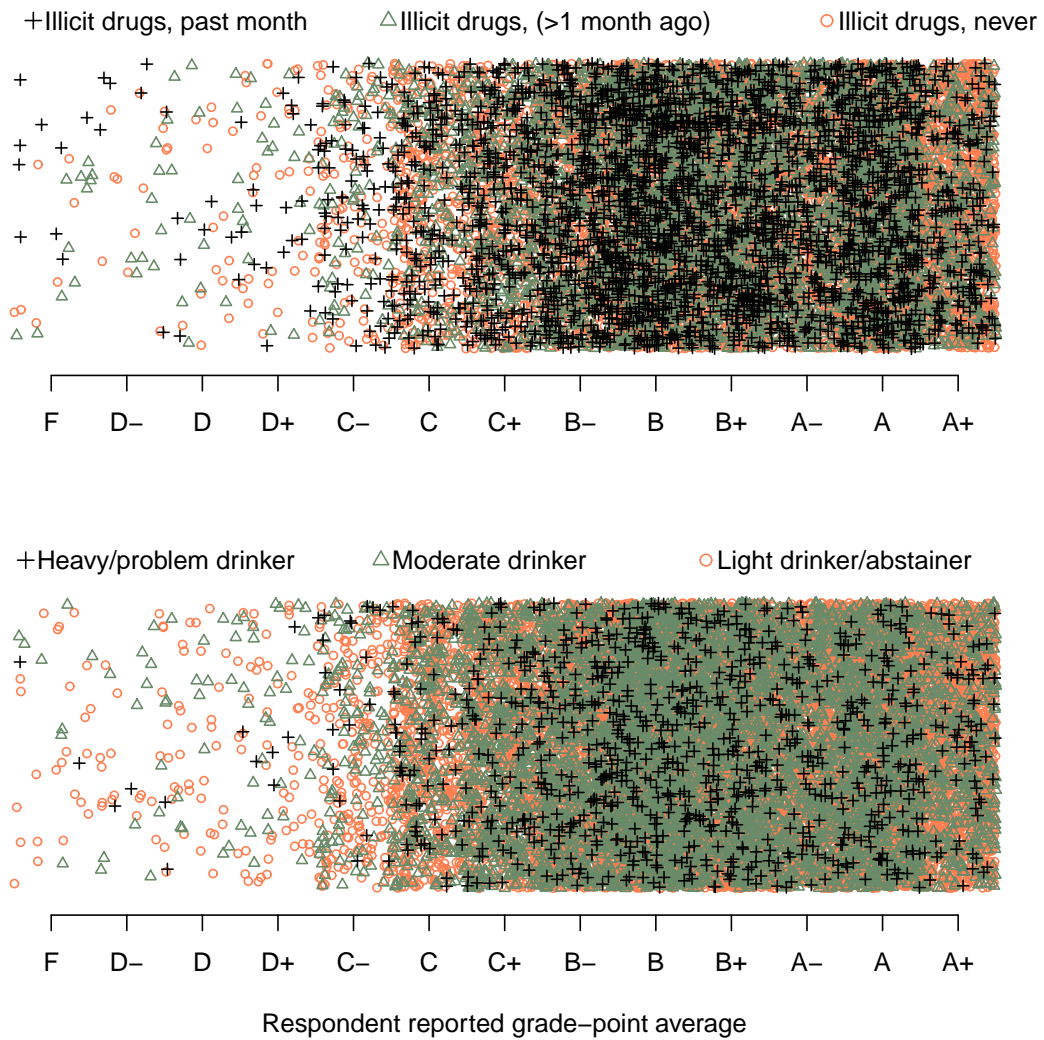


Figure 3: Grade point average vs. illicit drug use and alcohol use

Just over 5% of self-reported light drinkers report that drinking has caused them to miss a class. A bit more than 22% of moderate drinkers say they missed a class at least once during the school year due to drinking, while over 51% of those who identify as heavy or problem drinkers have missed at least one class due to drinking. About 47% percent of heavy and problem drinkers reported that their drinking causes them to get behind on their schoolwork compared to 26% of moderate drinkers and about 8% of light drinkers.³ Compared to heavy drinkers, illicit drug users do not report as many problems with their academic responsibilities. Of respondents who reported having used an illicit drug in the preceding month, 18% say they missed a class due to drug use and fewer than 24% say that drug use has caused them to fall behind in their schoolwork.

4.2 Outside the classroom

For students surveyed, alcohol use is associated with unsafe sexual behaviors. About 27% of moderate drinkers and 52% of heavy or problem drinkers reported 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 42% 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 was not as strongly associated with drug use. Approximately 12% of students who used drugs in the preceding month say that drug use has led to unplanned sex at least once, and 12% say that drug use led to unprotected sex.

Drug users also rarely report causing themselves physical harm due to drug use. Fewer than 6% of past month illicit drug users reported that drug use led to them hurting or injuring themselves. Again, the rates for drinkers

³Due to the small number of “problem drinkers,” they have been included with the heavy drinkers for the duration of the report.

are higher. Over 9% of all drinkers reported having hurt or injured themselves as a result of drinking. Amongst heavy drinkers, the rate was almost 43%. Just over 1% of all current drinkers reported requiring medical treatment for an alcohol overdose, and 5% of heavy drinkers reported requiring medical attention for an overdose. Figure 4 illustrates 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 over 46% of students said that they had decided to quit consuming alcohol or reduce their consumption at some point in their lives, a similar number to 2013. The most popular reason for quitting or cutting back was fear of drinking and driving (43% stated it factored somewhat or a lot into their decision). The second most common reason offered by students for quitting/reducing alcohol use was that their drinking habits were getting too expensive; however, the percentage of students saying this reason factored a lot or somewhat into their decision to quit drinking decreased from 35% in 2013 to 30% in 2015. In addition, the percent of students who listed interference with schoolwork as playing a lot or somewhat into their decision to quit drinking fell to 15% from 18% in 2013. 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 and DXM, at least 80% of re-

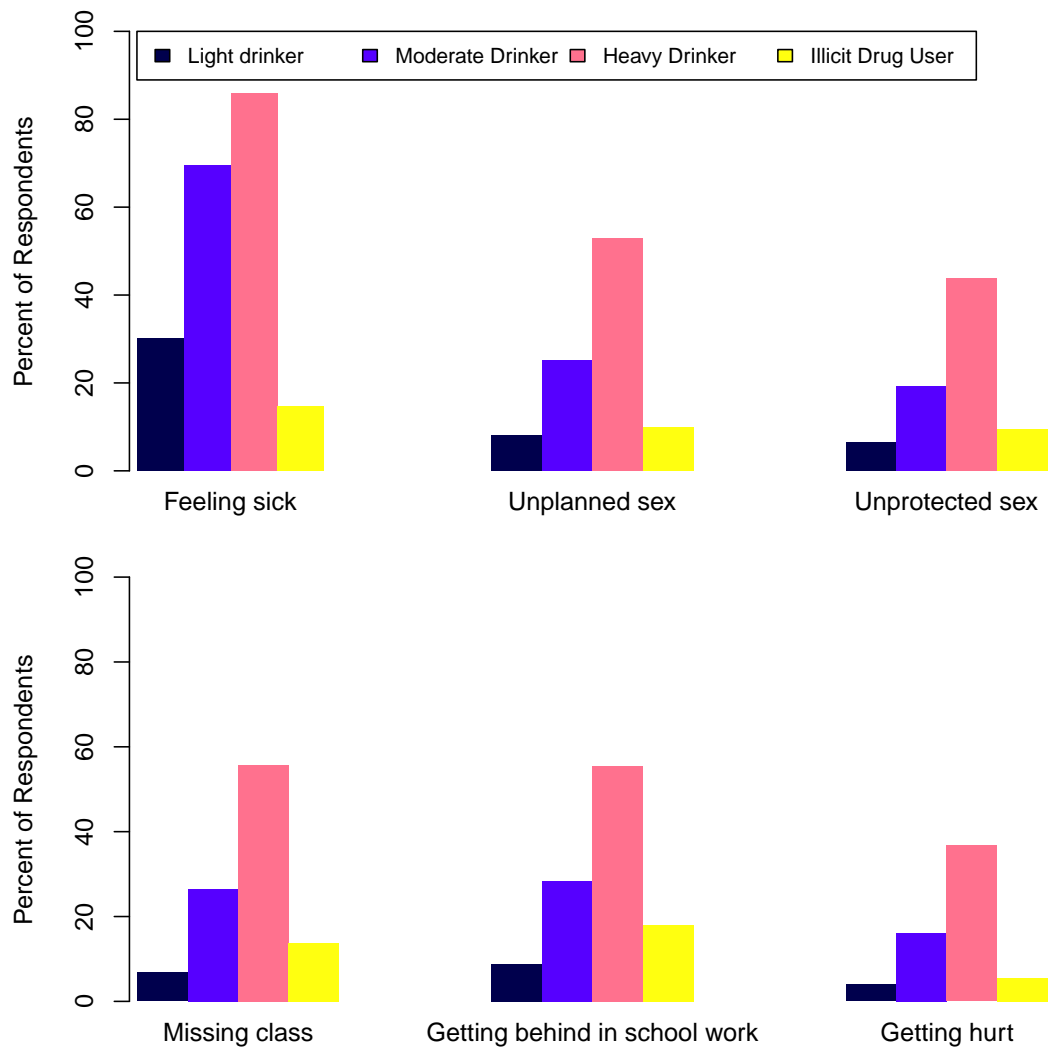


Figure 4: Percent of students who reported that they experienced one of ten behaviors as a result of drinking or taking drugs, by drug and alcohol use pattern

spondents said that the drug was somewhat or very dangerous. About 41% of respondents indicated that marijuana was somewhat or very dangerous, down from 45% in 2013. 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. Also included is the fictitious drug Rosafedrin which outside of marijuana is appropriately seen as the least dangerous drug. Of concern, there was a slight decrease in the perceived danger associated with inhalants (92% vs. 93%) and a more substantive decrease in the believed danger associated with steroids (83% vs. 88%). DXM also saw a reduction in the understood risk dropping to 76% from 82% in 2013. Synthetic marijuana, however, saw a small, yet significant, increase in its perceived danger (84% vs. 81%).

A little more than 52% of respondents believed that drug abuse is either a minor, moderate, or major problem on their campus, while 30% 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 56% said that heavy alcohol use is a problem on their campus. Neither of these figures significantly differed from the 2013 survey.

5.2 School policies

Most survey respondents were poorly informed about their school's policies towards alcohol use. Nearly 40% of respondents did not know if their school had any policies concerning student alcohol use. Similarly, 60% did not know if their school had a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program, and 77% did not know if their campus had peer education programs for alcohol/drug use. When asked if they had received any information on campus policies related to alcohol, approximately 30% of students said they had. Of the students who were aware of programs on their campus, about 22% reported that they had attended a drug and alcohol abuse prevention presentation, lecture, or event sponsored by the college.

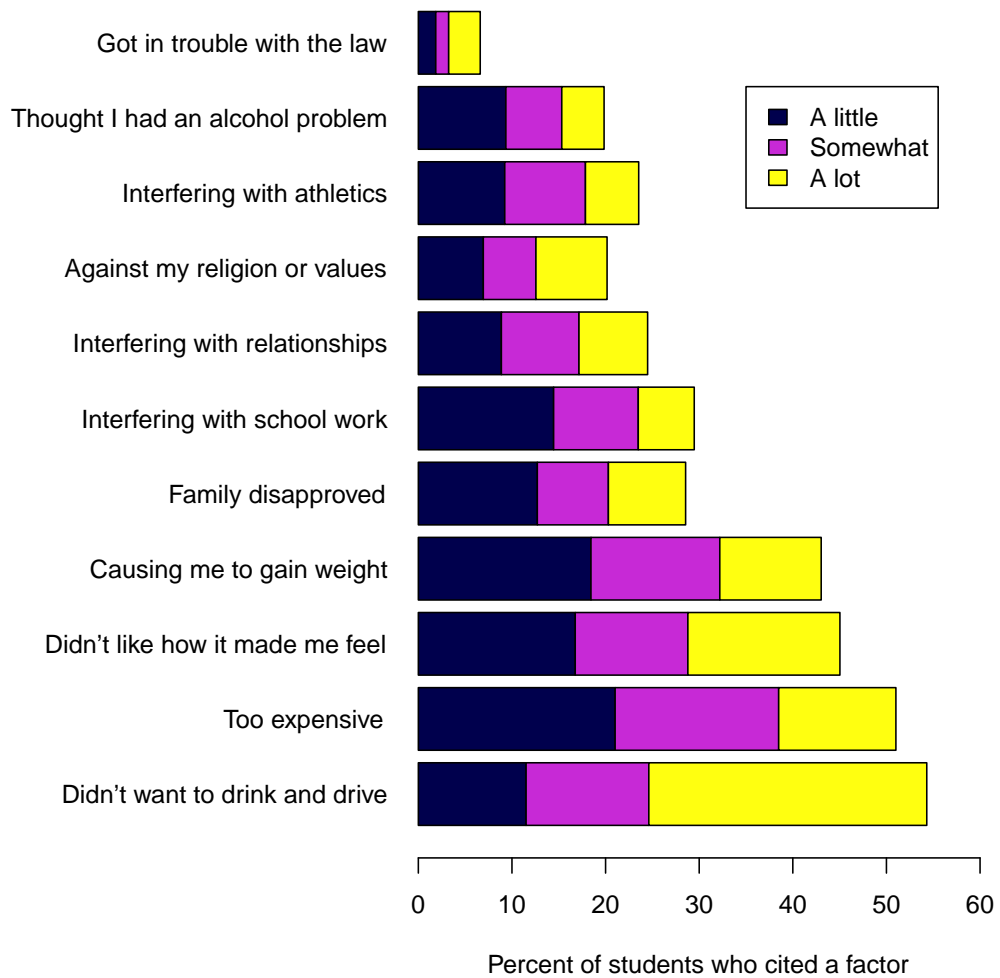


Figure 5: Reasons that students said led them to quit drinking or reduce their consumption of alcohol

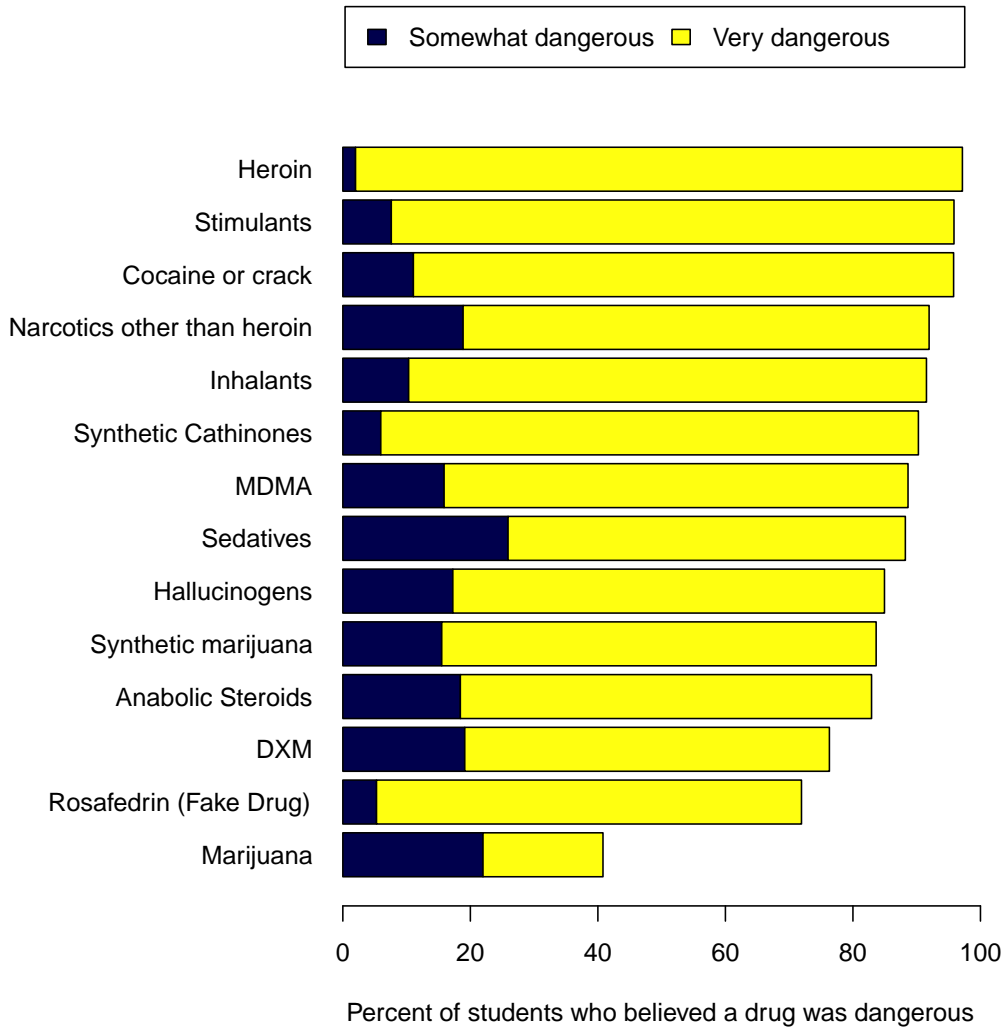


Figure 6: Percentage of students who said that a drug was somewhat or very dangerous

The survey also asked if the respondent supported or opposed several possible policies regarding alcohol and drug use. Nearly 66% of students in the survey supported prohibiting alcohol use and possession on campus, 57% supported the banning of alcohol advertising at campus events, and 78% supported fining student organizations that offer alcohol to minors. About 48% of students supported denying scholarships to students with alcohol related convictions (up from 45% in 2013) and 47% had the same opinion of individuals with 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 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 for students. Heavy drinkers tended to report higher levels of feeling depressed, hopeless, or worthless. Illicit drug users also reported elevated rates of these three feelings. There is a statistically significant difference between heavy drinkers reporting feelings of worthlessness, hopelessness or depression most or all of the time compared to abstainers, light or moderate drinkers indicating that heavy drinkers are more likely to experience negative emotions. Interestingly, the difference between abstainers who felt nervous most or all of the time and heavy drinkers with similar feelings was not statistically significant; however, the difference between light and moderate drinkers and heavy drinkers in regards to reporting feelings of nervousness is significant. The elevated feelings of hopelessness, nervousness, worthlessness, and depression that occur most or all of the time that are seen amongst illicit drug users in Figure 7 are all statistically significant when compared to non drug-users.

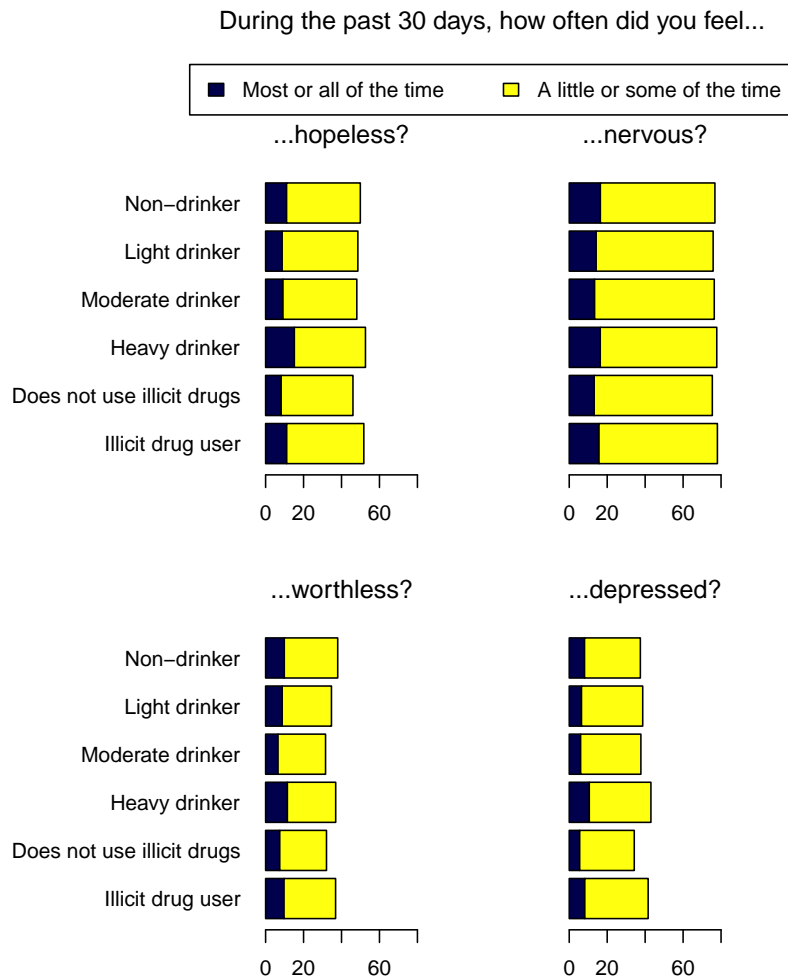


Figure 7: Percentage of students who reported various mental health problems, by drug and alcohol use

7 Drunk driving

Students were asked how often they drive after drinking alcohol in a typical month. In 2015, 23% of students answered that they drive after drinking at least once a month, compared to about 27% of students in 2013. About 9% of students admitted to driving at least once in an average month after having five or more drinks. There was a significant increase in the percentage of students who said they have driven drunk or stoned in the past month from 12% in 2013 to 13% in 2015. About 25% 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 2% of survey respondents said that they had been involved in an auto accident involving a drunk driver, down from 5% from 2013. About 25% of respondents who reported being involved in a drunk driving accident reported that they were the intoxicated driver in the accident.

8 Conclusion

The 2015 survey shows both promising and troubling trends in drug and alcohol use amongst Texas college students. For instance, while fewer students reporting driving after drinking in 2015 than 2013, more students reported driving while drink or stoned. Unfortunately, reported usage of cocaine or crack has increased as has use of marijuana. On the positive side, reported usage of synthetic marijuana decreased.

Consistent with past surveys, students continue to report poor awareness of campus policies in regards to alcohol. They are also unaware of programs designed to educate students about drug and alcohol abuse and to assist those who are experiencing a substance abuse problem. While some schools may have robust drug and alcohol prevention and cessation programs, more effort should be made to market these programs to students. Interestingly,

two-thirds of students would support policies to ban alcohol possession on campus, with more than half endorsing a ban of alcohol advertising on campus.

Underage drinking continues to be common, with students generally finding it easy to obtain alcohol. Fortunately, the percent of minors who state they are able to obtain alcohol without an ID in places such as restaurants and grocery stores saw slight decreases; though these outlets remain fertile grounds for alcohol access for minors.

Both illicit drug and alcohol use were associated with a lower quality of life. These individuals have higher levels of depression and hopelessness. Which factor causes which is open for debate, but a definite association exists. They also report lower grades than those who do not use illicit drugs or alcohol. Further, illicit drug users and alcohol drinkers are more likely to report unplanned and unprotected sex associated with their use.

Students viewed most drugs as dangerous. More than three-fourths of students felt that each of the various drugs offered were either somewhat or very dangerous. The lone exception was marijuana, which saw just over 40% associated that level of danger with the drug. Interestingly, this was much lower than the perceived danger of the fake drug Rosafedrin.

Appendices

A Crosstabs for drug use by demographic characteristic

This appendix presents tables of drug use 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	81.9%	81.9%	82.0%	75.8%	75.8%	75.8%	60.9%	62.9%	59.4%
Tobacco	55.0%	60.8%	50.6%	43.1%	51.4%	36.7%	25.7%	34.0%	19.3%
Inhalants	3.9%	5.6%	2.6%	1.3%	2.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%
DXM	7.3%	9.6%	5.5%	4.0%	5.0%	3.3%	1.8%	2.1%	1.5%
Marijuana	42.8%	47.8%	38.8%	29.8%	34.4%	26.2%	17.6%	22.6%	13.7%
Synthetic Marijuana	9.0%	11.7%	6.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Cocaine	8.8%	12.4%	6.1%	4.9%	7.3%	3.0%	2.1%	3.0%	1.4%
Stimulants	6.5%	9.8%	3.9%	3.9%	5.9%	2.4%	2.2%	3.5%	1.2%
Sedatives	12.1%	14.2%	10.5%	7.4%	9.0%	6.3%	3.0%	3.3%	2.9%
Hallucinogens	10.8%	15.3%	7.2%	5.7%	8.6%	3.5%	1.6%	2.6%	0.9%
Heroin	1.2%	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Other Narcotics	11.2%	14.4%	8.8%	6.6%	8.6%	5.0%	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%
Steroids	1.0%	1.9%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
Bath Salts	1.1%	1.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
MDMA	9.5%	11.7%	7.8%	4.1%	5.5%	3.1%	1.1%	1.6%	0.6%

Table 3: Drug usage by Texas college students, by ethnicity

Drug	Lifetime Use				Past-Year Use				Past-Month Use			
	Anglo	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Anglo	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Anglo	Hispanic	Black	Asian
Alcohol	83.8%	83.3%	79.8%	65.5%	79.0%	75.9%	72.5%	58.1%	65.3%	61.2%	52.6%	42.5%
Tobacco	58.6%	55.0%	48.0%	38.7%	47.5%	40.9%	40.1%	28.4%	30.5%	22.9%	17.9%	16.7%
Inhalants	5.1%	3.4%	1.1%	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%
DXM	7.9%	7.0%	7.2%	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%	6.5%	2.3%	1.7%	1.3%	5.2%	0.9%
Marijuana	44.6%	43.2%	47.9%	21.8%	31.2%	28.0%	40.2%	17.0%	19.3%	15.9%	21.3%	9.7%
Synthetic Marijuana	10.8%	9.2%	2.1%	3.7%	1.3%	1.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%
Cocaine	10.4%	9.8%	1.5%	3.0%	6.0%	4.8%	0.9%	2.0%	2.5%	2.0%	0.3%	0.6%
Stimulants	8.6%	5.1%	3.3%	4.3%	5.1%	3.1%	3.1%	2.2%	2.9%	1.8%	0.6%	1.1%
Sedatives	14.2%	11.4%	9.6%	5.1%	8.3%	7.5%	6.3%	2.7%	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%	1.5%
Hallucinogens	14.2%	9.3%	2.0%	7.5%	8.2%	4.0%	1.3%	5.2%	2.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%
Heroin	1.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	14.1%	9.0%	11.4%	4.8%	8.1%	5.3%	8.1%	2.2%	2.9%	1.6%	1.9%	0.2%
Steroids	1.0%	0.6%	3.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.8%	0.0%
Bath Salts	1.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
MDMA	12.1%	8.6%	2.5%	5.3%	5.3%	3.6%	1.2%	2.7%	1.2%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%

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	
Alcohol	73.3%	91.5%	66.4%	86.3%	48.0%	75.2%			
Tobacco	48.0%	63.0%	40.2%	46.5%	24.7%	26.9%			
Inhalants	2.5%	5.5%	1.2%	1.4%	0.3%	0.4%			
DXM	5.8%	9.0%	3.8%	4.3%	2.1%	1.5%			
Marijuana	37.8%	48.4%	28.8%	30.9%	17.2%	18.0%			
Synthetic Marijuana	6.2%	12.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%			
Cocaine	5.3%	12.8%	3.8%	6.1%	1.9%	2.2%			
Stimulants	4.4%	8.8%	3.3%	4.6%	2.0%	2.4%			
Sedatives	9.7%	14.8%	6.9%	8.1%	2.6%	3.5%			
Hallucinogens	7.6%	14.3%	5.6%	5.9%	1.7%	1.5%			
Heroin	0.6%	1.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%			
Other Narcotics	8.8%	13.9%	6.0%	7.3%	2.1%	2.2%			
Steroids	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%			
Bath Salts	0.6%	1.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%			
MDMA	6.3%	13.1%	3.7%	4.6%	1.0%	1.2%			

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	79.6%	89.8%	73.0%	85.8%	56.9%	76.9%
Tobacco	54.0%	65.7%	42.0%	54.7%	24.6%	34.3%
Inhalants	3.9%	2.7%	1.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%
DXM	7.3%	6.4%	3.9%	4.9%	1.7%	2.2%
Marijuana	41.6%	50.6%	28.6%	38.0%	16.6%	23.0%
Synthetic Marijuana	8.9%	7.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%
Cocaine	8.2%	12.2%	4.3%	8.4%	1.7%	4.1%
Stimulants	6.0%	11.2%	3.5%	8.4%	2.0%	3.8%
Sedatives	11.8%	11.8%	7.2%	7.1%	2.9%	3.8%
Hallucinogens	10.3%	11.6%	5.2%	7.9%	1.5%	1.5%
Heroin	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Narcotics	10.9%	13.5%	6.4%	7.1%	1.9%	1.9%
Steroids	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Bath Salts	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
MDMA	9.1%	10.9%	3.6%	6.2%	0.9%	1.4%

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

Drug	Lifetime Use					Past-Year Use					Past-Month Use							
	Fresh.	Soph.	Junior	Senior	Senior	Fresh.	Soph.	Junior	Senior	Senior	Fresh.	Soph.	Junior	Senior	Fresh.	Soph.	Junior	Senior
Alcohol	73.1%	81.0%	86.7%	90.7%	90.7%	66.2%	72.9%	82.1%	86.4%	86.4%	46.7%	57.0%	69.6%	76.3%	46.7%	57.0%	69.6%	76.3%
Tobacco	49.4%	53.7%	56.5%	62.8%	62.8%	42.0%	41.7%	41.9%	47.8%	47.8%	27.5%	25.0%	25.7%	24.7%	27.5%	25.0%	25.7%	24.7%
Inhalants	2.8%	3.6%	4.1%	5.4%	5.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%	1.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%
DXM	6.8%	7.9%	6.7%	8.1%	8.1%	4.5%	4.6%	3.2%	3.7%	3.7%	2.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	2.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%
Marijuana	39.0%	42.6%	44.0%	46.6%	46.6%	30.3%	27.6%	30.0%	31.5%	31.5%	18.4%	16.2%	17.3%	19.1%	18.4%	16.2%	17.3%	19.1%
Synthetic Marijuana	6.2%	8.9%	10.3%	11.4%	11.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%
Cocaine	5.8%	8.4%	10.5%	11.8%	11.8%	3.4%	4.5%	6.8%	5.5%	5.5%	1.9%	1.4%	3.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.4%	3.2%	2.0%
Stimulants	4.6%	5.9%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	3.0%	3.5%	5.8%	3.9%	3.9%	1.9%	2.2%	3.0%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	3.0%	1.7%
Sedatives	10.6%	12.0%	12.4%	14.3%	14.3%	7.5%	6.9%	7.6%	8.1%	8.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%
Hallucinogens	7.1%	10.2%	12.6%	14.8%	14.8%	5.1%	5.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	2.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%
Heroin	0.6%	1.0%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Other Narcotics	9.7%	10.4%	12.1%	13.5%	13.5%	6.8%	5.4%	6.8%	7.7%	7.7%	2.7%	1.6%	2.7%	1.7%	2.7%	1.6%	2.7%	1.7%
Steroids	1.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bath Salts	0.8%	1.2%	0.9%	1.6%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
MDMA	6.0%	9.3%	10.8%	13.2%	13.2%	3.2%	4.0%	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%

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	More than \$100k	\$0 to \$20k	\$20k to \$60k	More than \$100k	\$0 to \$20k	\$20k to \$60k	More than \$100k
Alcohol	78.9%	77.7%	83.2%	73.0%	70.6%	82.0%	58.7%	53.9%	62.0%
Tobacco	51.7%	51.8%	57.5%	40.7%	39.5%	63.0%	23.1%	22.6%	24.9%
Inhalants	3.7%	2.9%	3.8%	1.4%	1.0%	5.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%
DXM	8.5%	6.4%	7.2%	5.2%	3.5%	8.3%	3.0%	1.2%	1.6%
Marijuana	37.2%	41.1%	44.4%	26.0%	26.9%	49.7%	14.9%	13.9%	19.5%
Synthetic Marijuana	8.5%	7.3%	9.5%	1.3%	0.6%	10.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Cocaine	7.7%	5.7%	9.8%	3.5%	3.0%	11.9%	2.0%	1.0%	2.7%
Stimulants	5.1%	4.6%	7.1%	1.8%	3.2%	10.4%	1.2%	1.4%	2.9%
Sedatives	10.1%	9.7%	13.3%	6.5%	5.5%	14.9%	2.4%	2.0%	3.7%
Hallucinogens	7.1%	7.4%	12.8%	3.4%	3.4%	16.3%	1.2%	0.9%	2.2%
Heroin	0.6%	0.5%	2.0%	0.3%	0.1%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Other Narcotics	9.4%	8.4%	11.7%	5.5%	4.0%	15.7%	2.4%	0.9%	2.7%
Steroids	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Bath Salts	2.3%	0.5%	1.3%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
MDMA	6.7%	7.2%	9.1%	2.9%	2.7%	14.5%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%

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	Large 2- year	Small 2- year	Large 4- year	Small 4- year	Large 4- year	Small 4- year	Large 2- year	Small 2- year	Large 4- year	Small 4- year	Large 4- year	Small 4- year	Large 2- year	Small 2- year		
Alcohol	83.9%	81.3%	80.6%	77.0%	79.1%	75.6%	73.0%	67.8%	65.8%	58.7%	57.7%	51.1%	58.7%	24.7%	27.4%	26.0%		
Tobacco	55.9%	54.5%	55.9%	49.8%	43.7%	44.0%	42.7%	39.9%	25.1%	24.7%	24.7%	26.0%	24.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%		
Inhalants	3.9%	3.4%	4.5%	3.5%	1.6%	0.9%	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	1.9%	1.1%		
DXM	6.7%	7.4%	8.5%	6.7%	3.3%	5.5%	4.2%	3.9%	1.2%	3.3%	3.3%	1.1%	3.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.1%		
Marijuana	43.0%	41.7%	44.6%	39.0%	31.8%	30.1%	28.8%	21.5%	19.6%	15.9%	15.9%	10.9%	15.9%	17.6%	10.9%	10.9%		
Synthetic Marijuana	8.2%	7.9%	10.8%	10.1%	0.7%	1.7%	1.6%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%		
Cocaine	9.0%	7.4%	10.0%	8.2%	5.6%	3.4%	4.9%	4.5%	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	1.3%	2.0%	1.9%	1.3%	1.3%		
Stimulants	7.0%	6.2%	6.1%	5.2%	4.6%	4.1%	3.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%		
Sedatives	10.8%	11.7%	13.7%	15.0%	6.9%	7.6%	7.8%	8.9%	2.8%	2.7%	3.8%	3.0%	2.7%	3.8%	3.0%	3.0%		
Hallucinogens	12.0%	8.3%	11.5%	8.2%	6.9%	3.9%	5.5%	4.6%	1.8%	1.2%	1.8%	1.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.0%	1.0%		
Heroin	1.2%	0.8%	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%		
Other Narcotics	10.2%	11.2%	12.0%	13.9%	5.9%	7.6%	6.3%	8.6%	1.6%	2.4%	2.3%	3.5%	2.4%	2.3%	3.5%	3.5%		
Steroids	0.6%	2.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.2%	1.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%		
Bath Salts	1.2%	0.5%	1.1%	2.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%		
MDMA	10.3%	6.3%	10.8%	8.7%	4.8%	2.5%	4.1%	4.4%	1.3%	0.2%	1.5%	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%		