TEXAS SURVEY OF SUBSTANCE USE
AMONG
COLLEGE STUDENTS
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2021

FINAL REPORT

Prepared by

The Public Policy Research Institute
Texas A&M University

Miner P. Marchbanks III, PhD

Kash Krinhop, MA

Aaron Willimas

Young-No Kim, MS

Zachariah Brattin

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1 Introduction

Building on similar surveys conducted in 1997, 2005, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019 PPRI implemented a survey of 23,952 students at institutions of higher education across Texas in the Spring of 2021 to assess the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use on college campuses and community college districts. Out of 88 schools/districts invited to participate, 68 provided the necessary information to survey their student bodies. The original sample consists of 23 large 4-year universities, 25 small 4-year universities, and 40 2-year colleges or districts. The survey asks the same questions as the 2017 and 2019 implementations, 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 among 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 among college students since the 2019 survey was conducted.

2 Methodology

Sampling was similar to the 2019 survey, with colleges being 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. Schools that did not include emails as "directory information" under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) were excluded from the sample due to their inability to provide the research team emails. Participation by schools was strong, with 77% of invited schools electing to participate in the study. We then sampled all students from each institution that provided emails 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 five reminders spaced 6 days apart. Invitations were emailed over the course of about 1 month in the Spring of 2021.

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 analyses. 890,786 survey invitations were sent out and 6,332 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; however, we did exclude students from

thirteen campuses that had extremely low response rates–indicating they most likely were flagged as spam. The research team did, though, format emails consistent with advice from Microsoft (a major third party e-mail vendor) to help minimize the likelihood of triggering a spam flag. After removing ineligible respondents from the 23,952 (those out of the age-range, not full-time students and/or graduate students), 12,537 surveys were received. As an additional safeguard, individuals who responded they used the fictitious drug somatajim were removed from the study as well. Fortunately, only 21 individuals fell in this category, leaving 12,516 responses. Last, after eliminating students from schools with extremely low response rates, we have a final total of 12,404.

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.

Due to the sampling procedure, which first sampled campuses and then sampled within the strata, 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 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. Overall, usage declined when compared to the 2017. Figure 1 shows statistically significant differences in past year drug usage between the 2019 and 2021 surveys. Simple logistic regression tests show that none of the drugs showed a significant, past-year increase. On the other hand, sedatives use declined from approximately 4.6% to 3.3%. Further, use of DXM (3.0% to1.6%), stimulants (2.5% to 1.6%), non-heroin narcotics such as oxycodone (2.7% to 1.3%), MDMA (2.7% to 1.6%), and synthetic cathinones (0.1% to 0.04%) had small, but significant declines. When looking at non-illicit drugs, both alcohol (70.6% to 65.1%) and tobacco (34.0% to 26.1%) saw significant declines from 2019 to 2021. Past month usage of tobacco saw a significant increase from 18% in 2017 to 22% in 2019. Viewing lifetime usage, a significant decrease from 2019 in the use of DXM (6.1% to 4.43%), Sedatives (9.1% to

7.43%), non-heroin narcotics such as hydrocodone (6.6% to 4.8%), and tobacco (44.6% to 39.9% was found. The survey also revealed significant declines in past-month use of DXM (1.0% to 0.5%), sedatives (2.3% to 1.5%), non-heroin narcotics such as Vicodin (0.8% to 0.4%), MDMA (0.7% to 0.3%), and tobacco (22.2% to 17.4%).

3.2 Alcohol

About 73% of respondents report that they have used alcohol in their lifetime, while 65% report having used it in the last year and 51% 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 a combination of drinks (32% of respondents) rather than focus on a single drink, 23% of respondents preferred to drink liquor, followed by beer a close second (17%). 15% reported typically drinking a ready-made drink like a cooler, perhaps reflecting the growth of hard seltzers. [1] Finally, 13% of respondents reported typically drinking wine. Asked how they would describe themselves in terms of their alcohol use, 18% of respondents reported that they abstain from alcohol completely, 56% described themselves as light drinkers, 22% described themselves as moderate drinkers, 3% described themselves as heavy drinkers, and about half of one percent of respondents described themselves as problem drinkers.

About 30% 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. Among females, 33% report having had four or more drinks in a single sitting in the preceding 30 days. About 3% of women and 5% 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 2.1 times in the preceding 30 days.

8% of underage drinkers used a fake ID to obtain alcohol, but 17% reported that they were able to obtain alcohol at bars or stores because 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 (27%), followed by gas stations (23%, compared to 8% in 2019), grocery/liquor stores (17%, a significant increase from 2019 (13%)), off-campus bars (17%), and finally on-campus bars (4%). Underage students frequently obtained alcohol from others: 61% of drinkers obtained alcohol from a friend who was over 21 (this represents a significant decrease from 2019 (68%), 56% report that they obtained alcohol from a parent or relative, and 28% obtained alcohol from a friend who was under 21 themselves (a significant decline

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[1]Lindenberger, H. 2021. "The Hard Seltzer Market is Getting More Crowded." Forbes. January 21, 2021.

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	73.2%	71.7%	74.5%	65.1%	62.5%	67.3%	50.8%	49.6%	51.9%
Tobacco	39.9%	42.8%	37.6%	26.1%	29.7%	23.2%	17.4%	20.9%	14.5%
Inhalants	2.5%	3.5%	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%
DXM	4.4%	4.7%	4.1%	1.6%	1.2%	1.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%
Marijuana	37.7%	36.6%	38.3%	25.7%	24.6%	26.5%	15.3%	15.0%	15.2%
Synthetic Marijuana	2.4%	2.5%	2.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Cocaine	5.1%	6.0%	4.3%	2.2%	2.5%	1.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Stimulants	3.2%	4.3%	2.2%	1.6%	2.4%	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%	0.5%
Sedatives	7.4%	7.4%	7.2%	3.3%	3.0%	3.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%
Hallucinogens	10.7%	13.8%	8.2%	6.2%	7.7%	4.8%	1.8%	2.2%	1.4%
Heroin	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	4.8%	5.4%	4.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Steroids	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Bath Salts	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MDMA	4.9%	5.3%	4.5%	1.6%	1.4%	1.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%

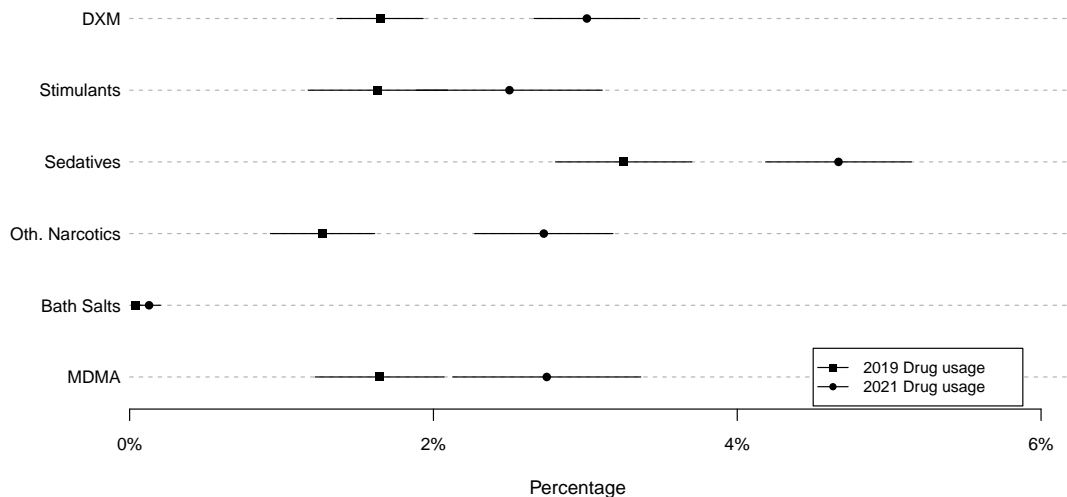* Since the cells are precise only to one decimal place, values smaller than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%

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

from 34% in 2019). Approximately 39% of drinkers have increased the amount of alcohol they consume since arriving at college.

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

3.3 Other Substances

Tobacco use decreased compared to the 2019 survey. 26% percent of students report having used tobacco in the past year, down from 34% in 2019. About 26% of respondents who have used drugs in the past reported that they use more drugs now than when they entered college, similar to 2019 (24%). Another 45% report that their use of drugs has decreased or stopped altogether compared to 46% in 2019. The vast majority of students who report that they used drugs at least once this academic year say they typically use marijuana (94%).

Prescription drug abuse was substantive, but not the norm, with 18% of students reporting that they had used a prescription drug with the intent of getting high. This represents a slight yet statistically significant decrease from the 20% reported in 2019. Stimulants such as Ritalin were the most commonly abused prescription drug, with about 10% of respondents reporting that they had used these medicines for the experience or feeling it gave at some point in their lives, down from 12% in 2019. Most respondents were infrequent users however. 4% had used stimulants in the past year (down from 6% in 2019), and 2% of students had used them in the preceding month a significant decline from the 3% reported in 2019. About
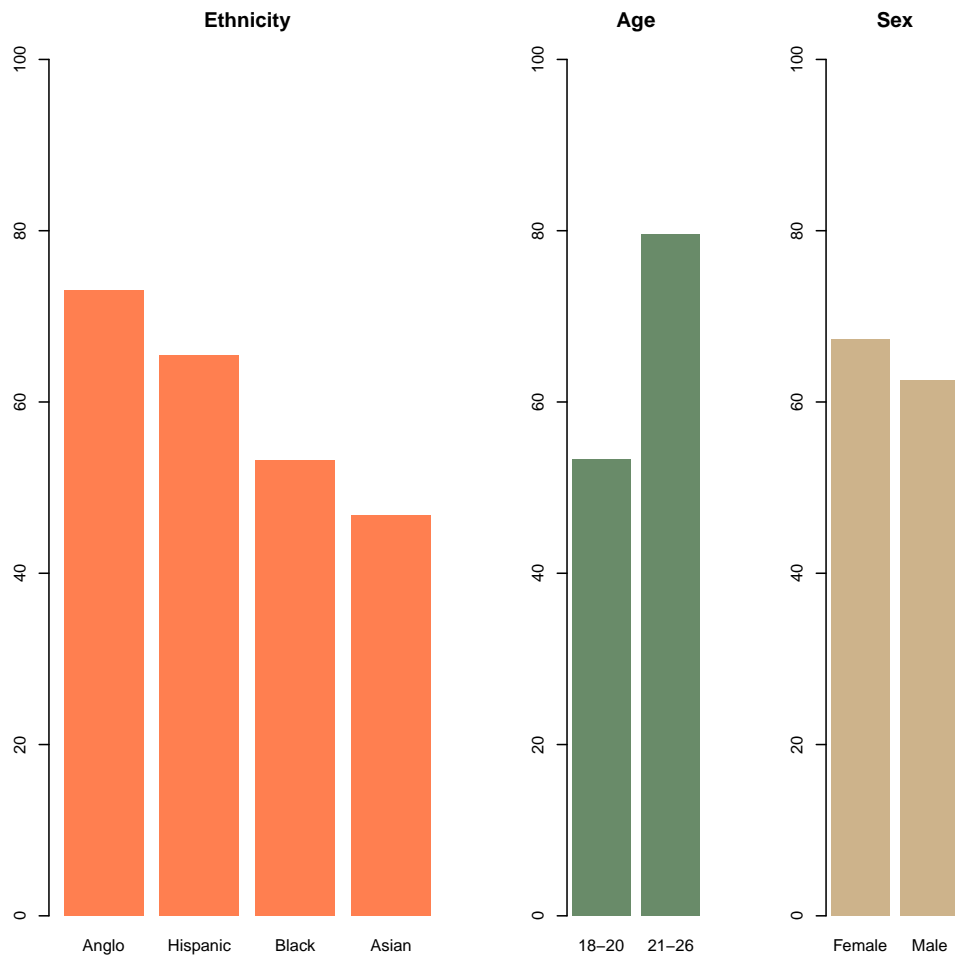
Figure 2: Percent of students that report having used alcohol in the past year, by sex, ethnicity, and age

8% of respondents had used pain killers such as Vicodin, OxyContin, or Codeine for the feeling in their lifetime (a significant decrease from 9% in 2021), with 2% reporting usage in the past year (down from 3% in 2021), compared to 1% in the past month. Over their lifetimes, 7% used a benzodiazepine to get high. There was a significant decrease in within year benzodiazepine misuse from 2.5% in 2019 to 1.8% in 2021. Less than 1% used a benzodiazepine in the previous month. 4% reported using sedatives such as Ambien, or Soma. Sedatives saw statistically significant reductions in past year (1% vs. 2%) and past month (0.3% vs. 0.6%) use relative to the 2019 survey. About 6% reported using a cough suppressant such as DXM for the feeling it provided in their lifetimes. The past year usage of DXM fell from 2.5% in 2019 to 1.8%, a statistically significant decline. Past month usage of DXM also fell from 0.8% in 2019 to 0.3%. For those that abuse prescription drugs, the most common way to obtain prescription drugs was from a doctor's prescription (about 43%), followed by someone with a prescription (42%) someone without a prescription (25%), home medicine cabinet (18%), stealing it (7%), and finally from an on-line outlet (3%). No significant differences existed between this survey and the 2019 survey in method of obtaining prescription drugs.

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 or misuse prescription drugs have a slightly higher yet statistically significant grade-points, on average, than those that do use drugs (3.55 vs. 3.43).[2] Figure 3 shows all respondents reported grade point average with different colored points indicating different levels of drug or alcohol use.[3] 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 of monthly drug users (3.40) and casual drug users (3.45) is statistically significant.   [4]   In

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[2]For the duration of the report, when the use of illicit drugs is discussed, misuse of prescription drugs is included as well.

[3]The vertical dimension is meaningless. The points have been vertically and horizontally "jittered" for interpretability.

[4]The letter grades provided in the survey and depicted in the graphic were converted to a GPA using the College Board's formula.

regards to drinking, there is a small but statistically significant difference between grade point averages for moderate and heavy drinkers (moving from an average GPA of 3.45 to a GPA of 3.32). Abstainers have an average GPA of 3.55, which is statistically significantly higher than the GPA of moderate drinkers.

Just over 5% of self-reported light drinkers report that drinking has caused them to miss a class. Nearly 15% of moderate drinkers say they missed a class at least once during the school year due to drinking, while 28% 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 36% of heavy and problem drinkers choosing this option vs. 24% 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 a drug improperly in the preceding month, 14% say they missed a class due to drug use and 25% of monthly drug users say that drug use has caused them to fall behind in their school work.

4.2   Outside the classroom

For students surveyed alcohol use is associated with unsafe sexual practices. 7% of light drinkers, 19% percent of moderate drinkers and 32% of heavy or problem 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: 19% of moderate drinkers and 28% of heavy/problem drinkers report that they engaged in unprotected sex due to alcohol consumption, compared to just under 8% of light drinkers. Unplanned and unprotected sex is not as strongly associated with drug use. 10% of students who used drugs in the preceding month say that drug use has led to unplanned sex at least once, and 13% say that drug use has led to unprotected sex.

Drug users also rarely report causing themselves physical harm due to drug use. Fewer than 7% of past-month illicit drug users reported that drug use led to them hurting or injuring themselves. Again, the rates for drinkers are higher. Nearly 9% of all drinkers report having hurt or injured themselves as a result of drinking. Among heavy or problem drinkers, over 30% report having hurt or injured themselves. Just under 1% of all drinkers report having needed medical treatment for an alcohol overdose, and 4% of heavy/problem 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 (lifetime) users engage in.
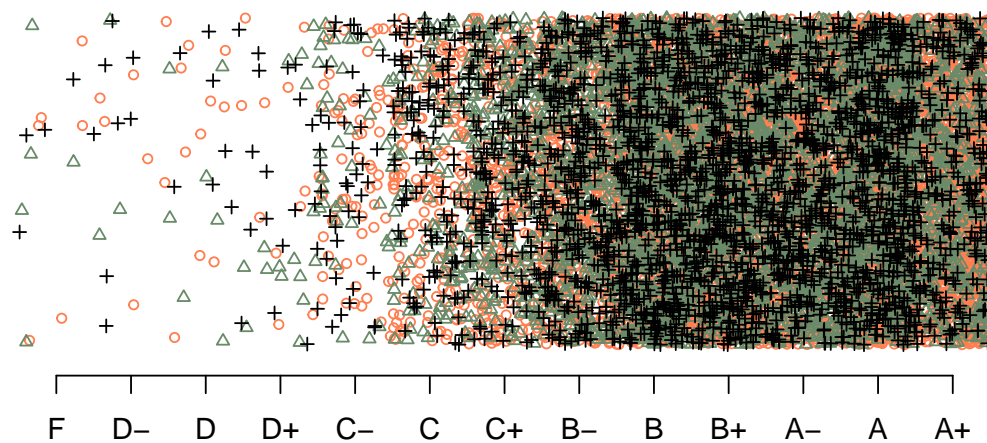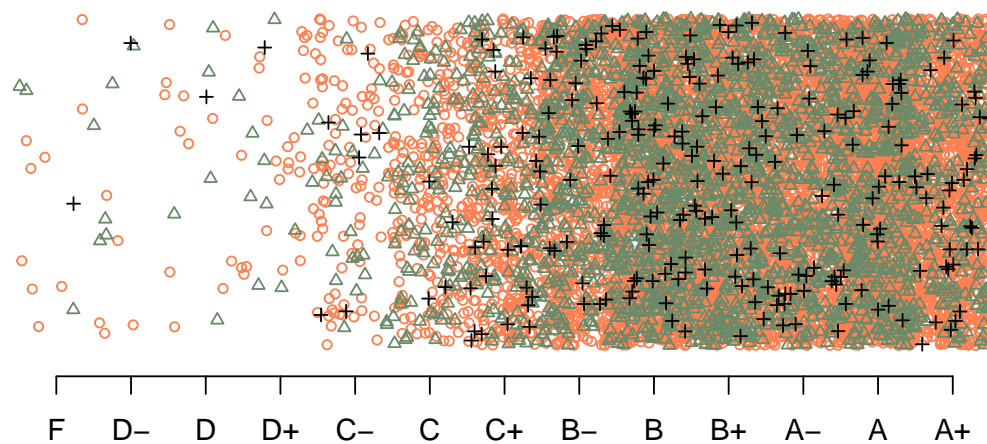
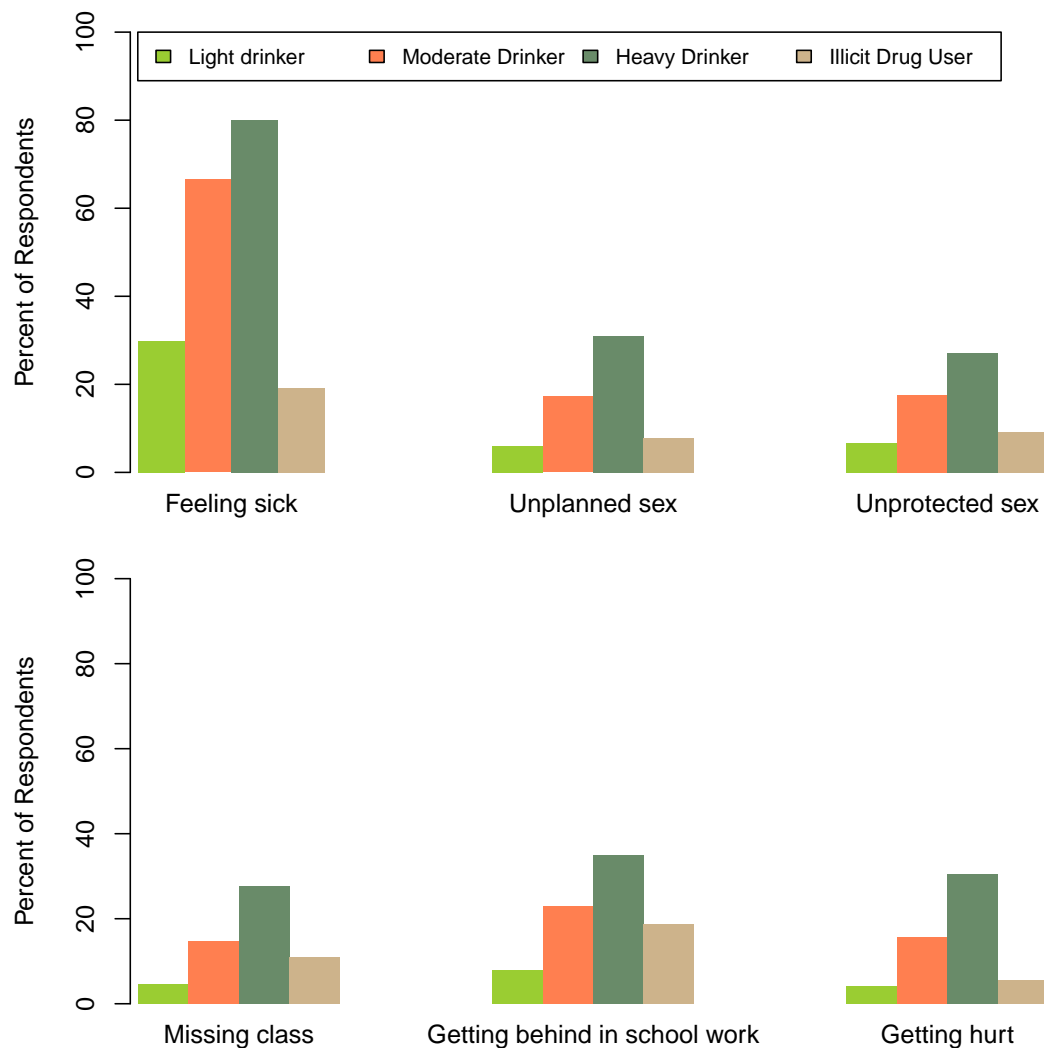Figure 3: Grade point average vs. illicit drug use and alcohol use

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

5 Perceived risks and school policies

5.1 Reasons for quitting and perceptions of danger

Respondents were asked if they had ever felt they should quit using alcohol or reduce their consumption of alcohol. If a respondent replied they had, follow-up questions were asked to determine what factors influenced the respondent's decision. Just under 16% of lifetime drinkers said that they had decided to quit consuming alcohol or reduce their consumption of it at some point in their lives. Of those who had considered reducing/quitting alcohol consumption, the most popular reason fwas that it was too expensive (65%) followed by weight gain (58%). In addition, not liking the way drinking made them feel was mentioned by 53% of those who considered quitting drinking as was a fear of drinking and driving. There was a statistically significant decline in individuals who considered reducing drinking due to its interference with school work from 42% in 2019 to 36% in 2021. 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, not at all dangerous, or did not know. For every drug except marijuana and DXM, at least 75% of respondents said that the drug was somewhat or very dangerous. 38% of respondents said that marijuana was somewhat or very dangerous. The drug students perceived as most dangerous was heroin (96%), followed by cocaine or crack (95%). 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 Somatajim which outside of marijuana is appropriately seen as the least dangerous drug. Numerous substances saw significant declines in perceived danger relative to the 2019 survey. Table 2 shows the 2019 and 2021 perceptions of danger for substances that saw a statistically significant decline.

Table 2: Significant Differences in Perceived Danger 2019-2021

Drug	2019	2021
Inhalants	90.8%	88.3%
Synthetic Marijuana	83.1%	77.6%
Cocaine	96.3%	94.8%
Stimulants	95.9%	94.6%
Sedatives	90.1%	88.0%
Hallucinogens	83.5%	78.2%
Heroin	96.8%	95.7%
Other Narcotics	93.8%	92.6%
Steroids	82.5%	78.1%
Bath Salts	87.9%	84.2%
MDMA	87.7%	85.8%
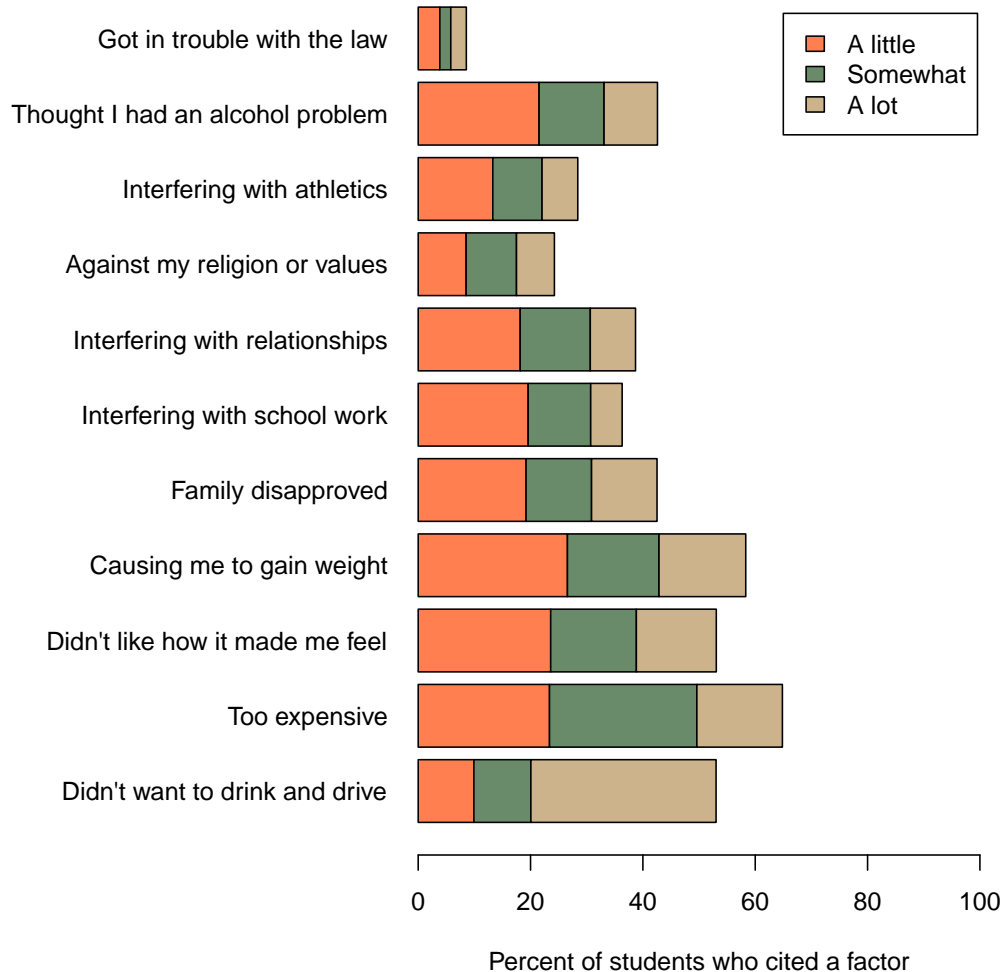
Figure 5: Reasons that students said led them to quit drinking or reduce their consumption of alcohol
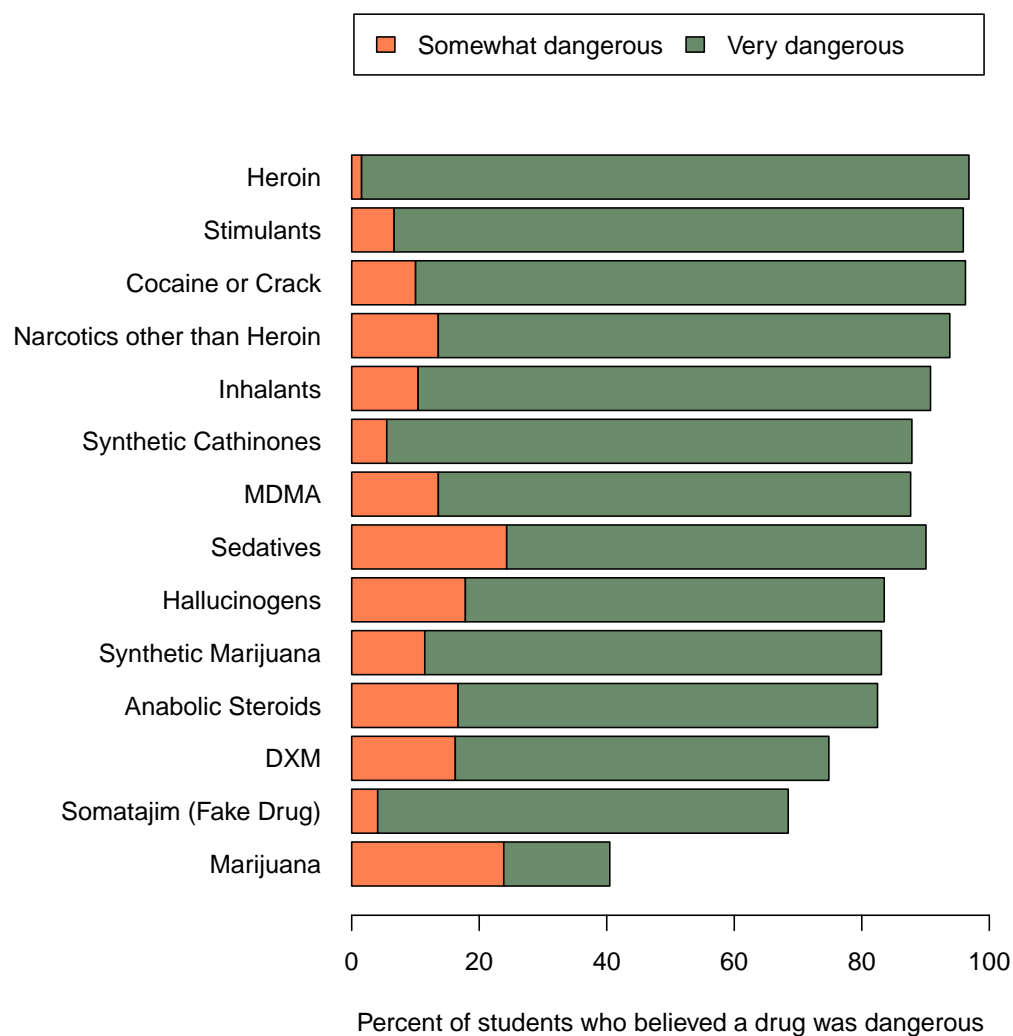
Figure 6: Percentage of students who said that a drug was somewhat or very dangerous

Approximately 38% of respondents believed that drug abuse is either a minor, moderate, or major problem on their campus, a significant reduction from 2019 (38%). 32% said drug abuse on campus is not a problem at all (31% said they were not sure). 51% of students said that underage drinking is a problem on campus (down from 65% in 2021), and about 43% said that binge drinking is a problem on their campus a significant decrease from the 57% reported in 2019.

5.2 School policies

Most survey respondents were poorly informed about their school's policies towards alcohol use. Over 38% of respondents did not know if their school had any policies concerning student alcohol use. Similarly, 53% did not know if their school had a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program, and 75% 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 36% of students said they had. Of the students who were aware of their campus's programs, about 28% reported that they had attended a drug and alcohol abuse prevention presentation, lecture, or event sponsored by the college, a significant increase over the 21% reported in 2019.

The survey also asked if the respondent supported or opposed several possible policies regarding alcohol and drug use. Over 63% of students in the survey support prohibiting alcohol use and possession on campus, 58% support the banning of alcohol advertising at campus events, and 76% support fining student organizations that offer alcohol to minors. About 39% of students supported denying scholarships to students with alcohol related convictions and 29% had the same opinion of individuals with drug related convictions. 73% of students favored the drug testing of athletes (down from 79% in 2019) and 50% supported cracking down on greek organizations that offered alcohol at parties (a decrease from 54% in 2019). In terms of help, 87% of students supported offering free drug and alcohol counseling for students and 43% are in favor of a required one hour course on alcohol and drug abuse prevention.

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 these four 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.

7 Drunk driving

Students were asked how often they drive after drinking alcohol in a typical month. 12% of students answered that they drive after drinking at least once a month, a statistically significant decrease from 2017 (16%). About 3% of students admitted to driving at least once in an average month after having five or more drinks. 10% of students report driving high or stoned in a typical month. About 19% of students said they ride in a car with someone who was high or drunk at least once in a typical month. While 42% of students served as a designated driver in a typical month, that represented a decline from 47% of students in 2019. Similarly, the number of students who said they typically rode with a designated driver in a typical month fell from 41% in 2019 to 34% in 2021. Encouragingly, the the percent of students using a taxi or Uber to get home following drinking increased significantly from 73% in 2019 to 82% in 2021.

1.2% of survey respondents said that they had been involved in an auto accident involving a drunk driver. About 24% of respondents who reported being involved in a drunk driving accident reported that they were the intoxicated driver in the accident.

8 Conclusion

The 2019 survey shows some promising trends in drug and alcohol use among Texas college students. Substance use overall has declined relative to the 2019 survey; although many of the differences were substantively small. One negative: the utilization of designated drivers appears to be declining; however, the use of services such as Taxis and Uber seems to be increasing at the same pace. 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 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.

During the past 30 days, how often did you feel...
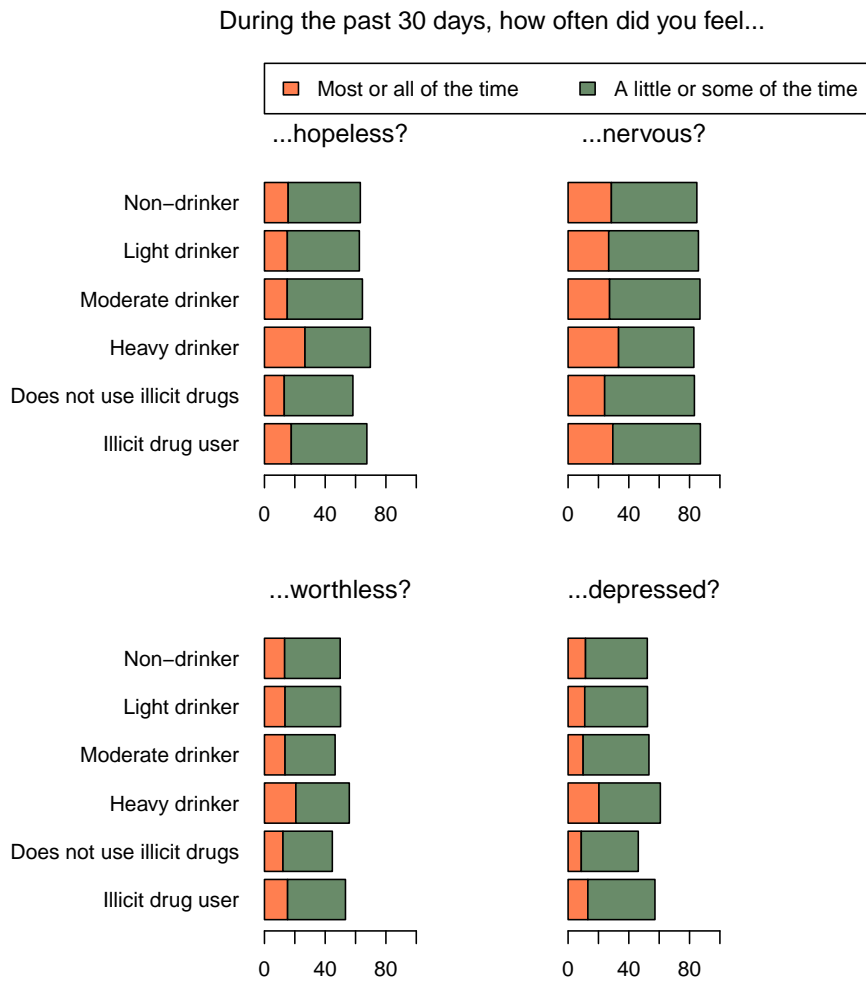
Figure 7: Percentage of students who reported various mental health problems, by drug and alcohol use

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.

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 3: 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	73.2%	71.7%	74.5%	65.1%	62.5%	67.3%	50.8%	49.6%	51.9%
Tobacco	39.9%	42.8%	37.6%	26.1%	29.7%	23.2%	17.4%	20.9%	14.5%
Inhalants	2.5%	3.5%	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%
DXM	4.4%	4.7%	4.1%	1.6%	1.2%	1.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%
Marijuana	37.7%	36.6%	38.3%	25.7%	24.6%	26.5%	15.3%	15.0%	15.2%
Synthetic Marijuana	2.4%	2.5%	2.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Cocaine	5.1%	6.0%	4.3%	2.2%	2.5%	1.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Stimulants	3.2%	4.3%	2.2%	1.6%	2.4%	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%	0.5%
Sedatives	7.4%	7.4%	7.2%	3.3%	3.0%	3.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%
Hallucinogens	10.7%	13.8%	8.2%	6.2%	7.7%	4.8%	1.8%	2.2%	1.4%
Heroin	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	4.8%	5.4%	4.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Steroids	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Bath Salts	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MDMA	4.9%	5.3%	4.5%	1.6%	1.4%	1.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%

Table 4: 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	79.9%	73.8%	62.8%	56.6%	73.0%	65.5%	53.2%	46.8%	59.3%	50.1%	39.1%	34.5%
Tobacco	46.8%	38.8%	31.0%	28.3%	32.9%	23.7%	18.2%	17.5%	23.7%	14.5%	9.7%	12.2%
Inhalants	3.3%	1.9%	1.1%	2.6%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
DXM	5.0%	3.7%	4.9%	4.3%	1.5%	1.7%	2.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.3%
Marijuana	42.2%	38.5%	32.7%	23.2%	29.4%	25.4%	21.8%	17.0%	17.3%	14.8%	14.5%	9.6%
Synthetic Marijuana	2.8%	2.5%	1.5%	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Cocaine	7.1%	4.5%	0.8%	3.2%	3.1%	1.9%	0.1%	1.4%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%
Stimulants	5.0%	2.3%	0.9%	2.3%	2.7%	1.0%	0.4%	1.3%	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	1.1%
Sedatives	8.5%	7.9%	4.2%	4.2%	3.4%	3.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%	2.1%	1.0%	0.5%
Hallucinogens	13.8%	9.8%	4.9%	7.4%	7.8%	6.0%	2.7%	4.3%	2.3%	1.7%	0.6%	1.1%
Heroin	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	6.3%	4.4%	2.5%	2.1%	1.7%	1.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Steroids	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Bath Salts	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
MDMA	6.2%	4.4%	1.9%	3.5%	2.0%	1.5%	0.7%	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%

Table 5: 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
Alcohol	62.2%	86.6%	53.3%	79.6%	38.1%	66.5%
Tobacco	33.7%	47.7%	22.6%	30.3%	15.4%	19.8%
Inhalants	1.8%	3.3%	0.9%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%
DXM	3.2%	5.9%	1.3%	2.1%	0.4%	0.6%
Marijuana	31.5%	45.3%	23.0%	29.1%	14.0%	16.9%
Synthetic Marijuana	1.8%	3.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Cocaine	2.8%	7.9%	1.3%	3.2%	0.5%	1.2%
Stimulants	2.3%	4.3%	1.3%	2.0%	0.8%	1.0%
Sedatives	5.9%	9.2%	2.9%	3.7%	1.5%	1.7%
Hallucinogens	7.9%	14.3%	5.2%	7.4%	1.7%	1.9%
Heroin	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	2.9%	7.1%	0.9%	1.8%	0.2%	0.7%
Steroids	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Bath Salts	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MDMA	3.1%	7.0%	1.5%	1.8%	0.3%	0.3%

Table 6: 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	70.4%	84.6%	61.8%	79.9%	46.3%	68.9%
Tobacco	38.2%	56.3%	24.2%	41.4%	15.9%	27.8%
Inhalants	2.2%	5.1%	0.9%	1.5%	0.3%	0.6%
DXM	4.1%	7.3%	1.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%
Marijuana	35.8%	54.7%	23.9%	43.5%	13.8%	27.7%
Synthetic Marijuana	2.3%	2.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Cocaine	4.6%	10.8%	1.8%	6.5%	0.6%	2.9%
Stimulants	2.8%	6.2%	1.4%	3.1%	0.8%	1.6%
Sedatives	7.1%	9.0%	3.2%	3.0%	1.6%	1.4%
Hallucinogens	9.7%	19.1%	5.6%	11.3%	1.5%	3.1%
Heroin	0.5%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	4.5%	6.6%	1.2%	2.0%	0.4%	0.6%
Steroids	0.6%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Bath Salts	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MDMA	4.4%	10.4%	1.4%	4.3%	0.2%	0.8%

Table 7: Drug usage by Texas college students, by class

Drug	Lifetime Use				Past-Year Use				Past-Month Use			
	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
Alcohol	56.8%	71.3%	79.9%	86.0%	48.0%	61.2%	72.3%	80.3%	32.9%	46.0%	58.8%	67.0%
Tobacco	31.2%	38.8%	43.8%	46.8%	20.3%	27.4%	26.9%	30.3%	13.7%	18.4%	18.2%	19.5%
Inhalants	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	3.7%	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
DXM	3.3%	4.1%	4.6%	6.0%	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%	2.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%
Marijuana	25.9%	38.0%	41.6%	46.2%	17.9%	26.2%	28.4%	31.2%	10.9%	15.8%	16.4%	18.4%
Synthetic Marijuana	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Cocaine	2.7%	4.4%	6.1%	7.4%	1.3%	1.4%	2.5%	3.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%
Stimulants	2.1%	3.2%	3.3%	4.4%	1.0%	1.5%	1.4%	2.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.7%
Sedatives	5.7%	7.3%	7.7%	8.9%	2.6%	3.3%	3.7%	3.5%	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	2.1%
Hallucinogens	6.3%	9.7%	13.4%	14.1%	4.1%	5.5%	7.7%	7.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	2.3%
Heroin	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other Narcotics	2.8%	4.8%	4.9%	6.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	1.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%
Steroids	0.9%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Bath Salts	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MDMA	3.1%	4.6%	5.1%	7.0%	1.2%	1.8%	1.5%	2.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%

Table 8: 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	65.1%	71.9%	73.6%	77.9%	54.2%	64.3%	65.6%	72.3%	41.1%	47.4%	49.5%	57.8%
Tobacco	33.8%	40.3%	40.0%	47.1%	21.0%	25.9%	24.3%	33.8%	13.7%	16.5%	16.4%	22.8%
Inhalants	2.4%	1.8%	2.4%	2.9%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
DXM	4.4%	4.4%	3.5%	4.3%	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%
Marijuana	29.3%	37.3%	41.5%	46.4%	18.2%	26.0%	27.8%	33.4%	11.1%	14.9%	16.6%	19.8%
Synthetic Marijuana	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Cocaine	3.7%	5.0%	4.8%	7.2%	1.1%	2.4%	2.5%	3.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%
Stimulants	2.1%	2.2%	2.9%	6.0%	0.4%	1.2%	1.6%	3.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%	2.1%
Sedatives	5.8%	7.7%	8.0%	7.9%	2.3%	3.7%	4.3%	2.7%	1.4%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%
Hallucinogens	6.6%	9.9%	10.9%	15.2%	3.6%	5.8%	6.4%	9.4%	0.8%	1.6%	2.7%	1.5%
Heroin	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	2.3%	4.8%	3.8%	6.6%	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%
Steroids	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Bath Salts	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
MDMA	3.0%	5.1%	4.7%	6.0%	0.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%

Table 9: 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 2-year	Small 2-year	Large 4-year	Small 4-year	Large 2-year	Small 2-year
Alcohol	75.9%	74.5%	65.3%	72.3%	69.1%	66.7%	55.6%	60.7%	54.6%	52.8%	41.9%	44.7%
Tobacco	41.8%	39.5%	36.4%	40.8%	28.5%	24.7%	22.3%	28.5%	18.7%	16.3%	14.9%	20.9%
Inhalants	2.6%	2.3%	2.2%	3.5%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
DXM	3.9%	4.3%	4.7%	6.8%	1.3%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Marijuana	40.3%	37.6%	33.3%	35.0%	29.5%	26.1%	20.8%	17.0%	17.9%	15.0%	12.9%	8.8%
Synthetic Marijuana	1.9%	2.3%	3.1%	3.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Cocaine	6.3%	3.9%	3.7%	7.1%	3.0%	1.7%	1.1%	2.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%
Stimulants	3.9%	2.2%	3.2%	4.0%	2.3%	0.8%	1.5%	2.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.6%
Sedatives	7.3%	6.6%	8.3%	8.8%	3.3%	2.8%	3.2%	4.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.0%	1.2%
Hallucinogens	13.0%	10.1%	8.4%	7.8%	7.7%	5.6%	4.6%	4.4%	2.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.1%
Heroin	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	4.6%	4.4%	4.4%	7.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	2.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%
Steroids	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Bath Salts	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
MDMA	5.7%	3.7%	5.1%	5.5%	2.2%	1.1%	1.6%	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%