
TEXAS SURVEY OF SUBSTANCE USE
AMONG
COLLEGE STUDENTS

—★—
2023

FINAL REPORT

Prepared by

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1 Introduction

Building on similar surveys conducted in 1997, 2005, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2021 Texas A&M implemented a survey of 28,905 students at institutions of higher education across Texas in the Spring of 2023 to assess the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use on college campuses and community college districts. Out of 110 schools/districts invited to participate, 71 provided the necessary information to survey their student bodies. The original sample consists of 19 large 4-year universities, 51 small 4-year universities, and 40 2-year colleges or districts. The survey asks the same questions as the 2019 and 2021 implementations (with some additions), allowing for comparability between the three 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 2021 survey was conducted.

2 Methodology

All public and private universities and/or junior college districts in Texas 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 65% 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 at random intervals. Invitations were emailed over the course of about 6 weeks in the Spring of 2023.

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. A total 909,639 survey invitations were sent out. 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 11 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 28,905 (those out of the age-range, not full-time students and/or graduate students), 15,341 surveys were received. As an additional safeguard, individuals who responded they used the fictitious drug Dikashypnol were removed from the study as well. Fortunately, only 36 individuals fell in this category, leaving 15,305 responses. Last, after eliminating students from schools with extremely low response rates, we have a final total of 15,203.

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 provide demographic information, describe their parents and their personal backgrounds, answer questions about their mental health, convey knowledge of campus policies towards drug and alcohol use, and answer 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 2021 survey. Figure 1 shows statistically significant differences in past year drug usage between the 2021 and 2023 surveys. Simple logistic regression tests were used to identify drugs that showed a significant change in usage. When looking at past-year usage, only synthetic marijuana showed a significant increase in usage (0.4% to 0.9%). On the other hand, sedative use (3.3% to 2.2%) declined significantly. Further, use of DXM (1.6% to 1.1%), cocaine/crack (2.2% to 1.4%), stimulants (1.6% to 1.0%), hallucinogens (6.2% to 4.5%), heroin (0.1% to 0.002%), MDMA (1.6% to 1.0%) saw significant declines from 2021 to 2023.

When viewing lifetime usage, a significant decrease from 2021 in the use of DXM (4.4% to 2.7%), marijuana (37.7% to 32.9%), cocaine/crack (5.1% to 3.6%), stimulants (3.2% to 2.2%), sedatives (7.4% to 4.9%), hallucinogens (10.7% to 8.5%), non-heroin narcotics such as hydrocodone (4.8% to 3.0%), and MDMA (4.9% to 3.3%) were all seen in this year's

survey. The survey also revealed significant declines in past-month use of DXM (0.5% to 0.3%), stimulants (0.9% to 0.6%), sedatives (1.5% to 1.0%). Notably, past-month heroin usage fell from a relatively small 0.04% in 2021 to no usage this year. However, synthetic marijuana (0.1% to 0.3%) saw an increase in monthly usage.

3.2 Alcohol

About 72% of respondents report that they have used alcohol in their lifetime, while 64% report having used it in the last year and 49% 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 (33% of respondents) rather than focus on a single drink, 26% of respondents preferred to drink liquor, followed by beer as a close second (16%). Further, 16% also reported typically drinking a ready-made drink like a cooler, perhaps reflecting the growth of hard seltzers.¹ Finally, 9% of respondents reported typically drinking wine. Asked how they would describe themselves in terms of their alcohol use, 22% of respondents reported that they abstain from alcohol completely, 56% described themselves as light drinkers, 19% described themselves as moderate drinkers, 2% described themselves as heavy drinkers, and about half of one percent of respondents described themselves as problem drinkers.

About 29% 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, 31% report having had four or more drinks in a single sitting in the preceding 30 days. About 3% of females and 4% of males 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 1.9 times in the preceding 30 days.

Approximately 9% of underage drinkers used a fake ID to obtain alcohol, but 23% reported that they were able to obtain alcohol at bars or stores because they simply weren't carded (compared to 17.2% in 2021). Students were asked where they were usually able to obtain alcohol without being carded and reported that restaurants were easiest (28%), followed by gas stations (23%), grocery/liquor stores (17%, a significant increase from 2021 (15%)), off-campus bars (17%), and finally on-campus bars (5%). Underage students frequently obtained alcohol from others: 60% of drinkers obtained alcohol from a friend who was over 21, 57% report that they obtained alcohol from a parent or relative, and 29% obtained alcohol from a friend who was under 21 themselves. Approximately 36% of drinkers have increased the

¹Lindenberger, 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	72.4%	70.3%	74.2%	64.3%	61.6%	66.7%	48.7%	47.2%	50.1%
Tobacco	36.8%	38.0%	36.1%	25.7%	27.1%	24.6%	16.7%	18.4%	15.3%
Inhalants	1.7%	2.6%	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%
DXM	2.7%	3.2%	2.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Marijuana	32.9%	30.9%	34.3%	23.4%	22.7%	23.7%	12.9%	12.9%	12.7%
Synthetic Marijuana	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Cocaine	3.6%	4.1%	3.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%
Stimulants	2.2%	2.9%	1.6%	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%
Sedatives	4.9%	5.3%	4.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%
Hallucinogens	8.5%	10.4%	6.9%	4.5%	5.8%	3.3%	1.4%	1.8%	0.9%
Heroin	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	3.0%	3.9%	2.2%	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Steroids	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Bath Salts	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MDMA	3.3%	3.6%	3.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Hemp	22.0%	21.3%	22.2%	17.2%	17.0%	17.2%	8.5%	8.5%	8.2%

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

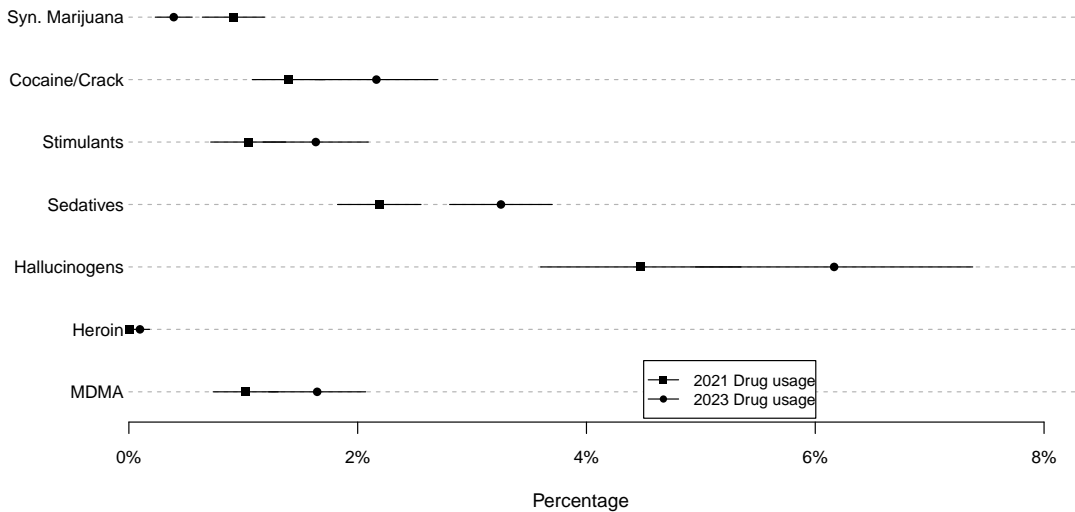


Figure 1: Percent of students that report having used a drug in the past year (statistically significant differences only)

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 was similar to the to the 2021 survey. Approximately 26% percent of students report having used tobacco in the past year. About 26% of respondents who have used drugs in the past reported that they use more drugs now than when they entered college. Another 44% report that their use of drugs has decreased or stopped altogether since coming to college. The vast majority of students who report that they used drugs at least once this academic year say they typically use marijuana (83%); however, this represents a significant decline from 2021 (94%).

Prescription drug abuse was substantive, but not the norm, with 14% of students reporting that they had used a prescription drug with the intent of getting high in their lifetimes (a significant decrease from 2021 (18%)). Stimulants such as Ritalin were the most commonly abused prescription drug, with about 8% of respondents reporting that they had used these medicines for the experience or feeling it gave at some point in their lives, down from 10% in 2021. Most respondents were infrequent users however. Approximately 3% had used stimulants in the past year, and 1% of students had used them in the preceding month in 2021. About 6% of respondents had used pain killers such as Vicodin, OxyContin, or Codeine

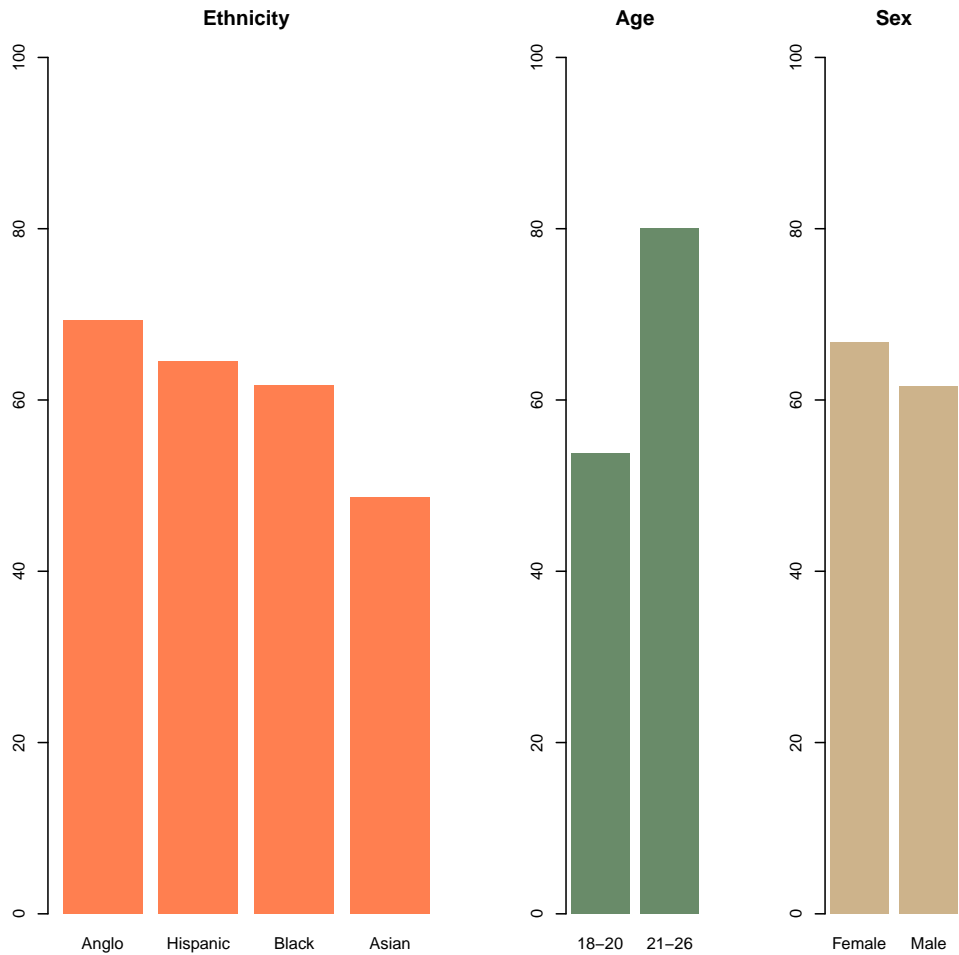


Figure 2: Percent of students that report having used alcohol in the past year, by sex, ethnicity, and age

for the feeling in their lifetime (a significant decrease from 8% in 2021), with 2% reporting usage in the past year, compared to 1% in the past month. Over their lifetimes, 5% used a benzodiazepine to get high (a significant decline from 2021's 7%). There was a significant decrease in past year benzodiazepine misuse from 2% in 2021 to 1% in 2023. Less than 0.3% used a benzodiazepine in the previous month, down from 0.6% in 2021. Approximately 4% reported using sedatives such as Ambien, or Soma. Sedatives saw statistically significant reductions in past year (1.2% vs. 0.9%) use relative to the 2021 survey. Past month sedative use was relatively low at 0.3%. About 6% reported using a cough suppressant such as DXM for the feeling it provided in their lifetimes. The past year usage of DXM was 2% and past month usage of DXM was less than 1%. For those that abuse prescription drugs, the most common way to obtain prescription drugs was from a doctor's prescription (about 44%), followed by someone with a prescription (39%) someone without a prescription (17%, down from 25% in 2021), home medicine cabinet (21%), stealing it (7%), and finally from an on-line outlet (5%, a significant increase from 2021's 3%).

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 (3.51 vs. 3.39).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. Statistical tests confirm the graphical story told in Figure 3. The difference between the grade-point average of monthly drug users (3.33) and casual drug users (3.43) is statistically significant, as is the difference in the GPA of non-drug users (3.51) versus casual users (3.43).⁴ In regards to drinking, there is a small, but statistically significant, difference between grade point averages for light

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

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

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

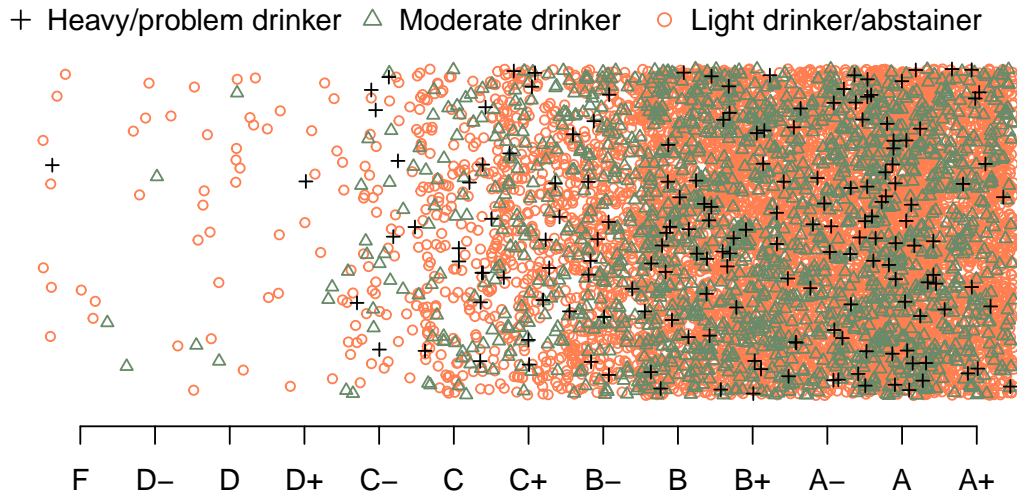
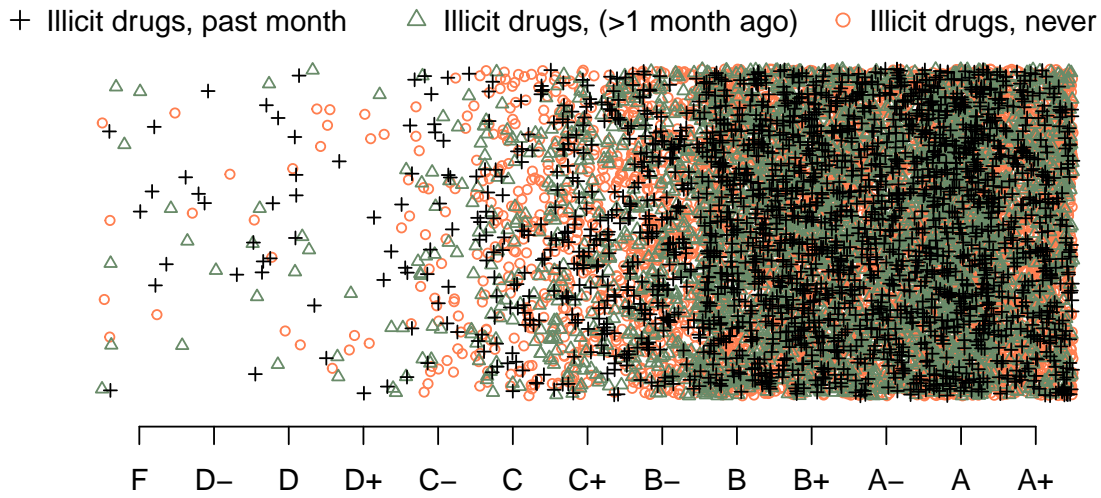
or moderate drinkers versus peers who classify themselves as heavy drinkers (moving from an average GPA of 3.43 to a GPA of 3.19). Abstainers have an average GPA of 3.46, which is statistically significantly higher than the GPA of non-drinkers.

Nearly 8% of self-reported light drinkers report that drinking has caused them to miss a class. Just over 22% of moderate drinkers say they missed a class at least once during the school year due to drinking, while 49% 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 47% of heavy and problem drinkers choosing this option vs. 26% 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, 18% 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. Approximately 9% of light drinkers, 22% percent of moderate drinkers and 33% 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: 23% of moderate drinkers and 33% 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. For instance, 12% 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 8% 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 11% of all drinkers report having hurt or injured themselves as a result of drinking. Among heavy or problem drinkers, over 36% report having hurt or injured themselves. Just over 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.



Respondent reported grade-point average

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

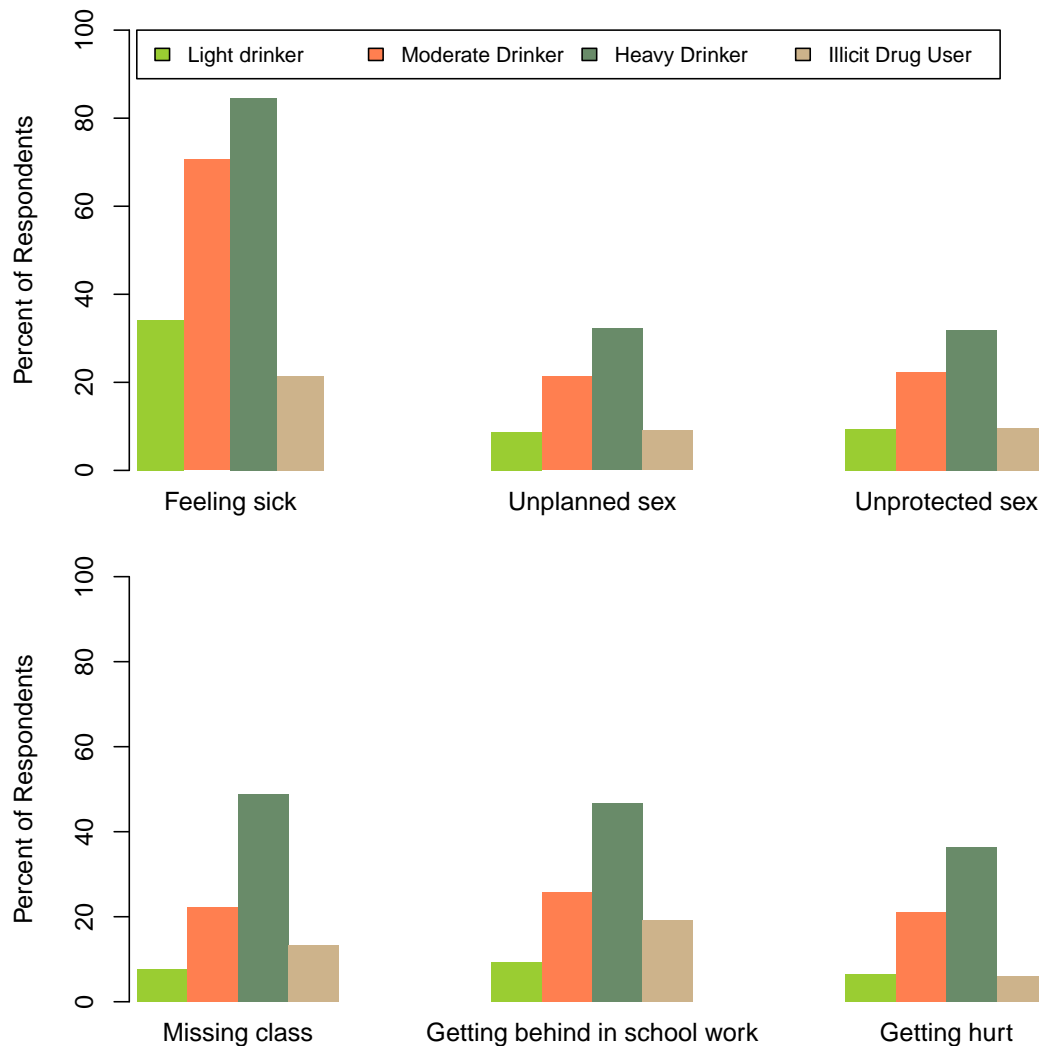


Figure 4: Percent of students who reported that they experienced one of six behaviors as a result of drinking or taking drugs, by drug and alcohol use pattern

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 was that it was too expensive (67%) followed by disliking how drinking made them feel (58%), not wanting to drink and drive (54%), weight gain (54%), and thinking they had a drinking problem (45%). There was a statistically significant decline in individuals who considered reducing drinking due to weight gain from 58% in 2021 to 54% in 2023. There was an increase in the percentage of respondents who wanted to quit drinking due to how alcohol made the respondent feel from 53% in 2021 to 58% in 2023. 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 that they did not know. For every drug except marijuana and synthetic marijuana, at least 75% of respondents said that the drug was somewhat or very dangerous. Approximately 47% of respondents said that marijuana was somewhat or very dangerous. The drug students perceived as most dangerous was cocaine or crack (96%), followed by heroin (94%). Figure 6 shows the percentage of students who believed a drug was somewhat or very dangerous for each of 14 drugs. Also included is the fictitious drug, Dikashypno,l which is appropriately seen as one of the least dangerous drugs. However, both marijuana and synthetic marijuana were both seen as less dangerous than this fake substance. Numerous substances saw significant changes in perceived danger relative to the 2021 survey. Table 2 shows the 2021 and 2023 perceptions of danger for substances that saw statistically significant changes. Worth noting, in addition to the sharp decline in perceived danger in both synthetic marijuana and inhalants, they each also had significant declines from 2019 to 2021 as well (2019 perceived danger was 83.1% and 90.8%, respectively).

Approximately 41% of respondents believed that drug abuse is either a minor, moderate, or major problem on their campus. Further, 35% said drug abuse on campus is not a problem at all (24% said they were not sure). Approximately 54% of students said that underage

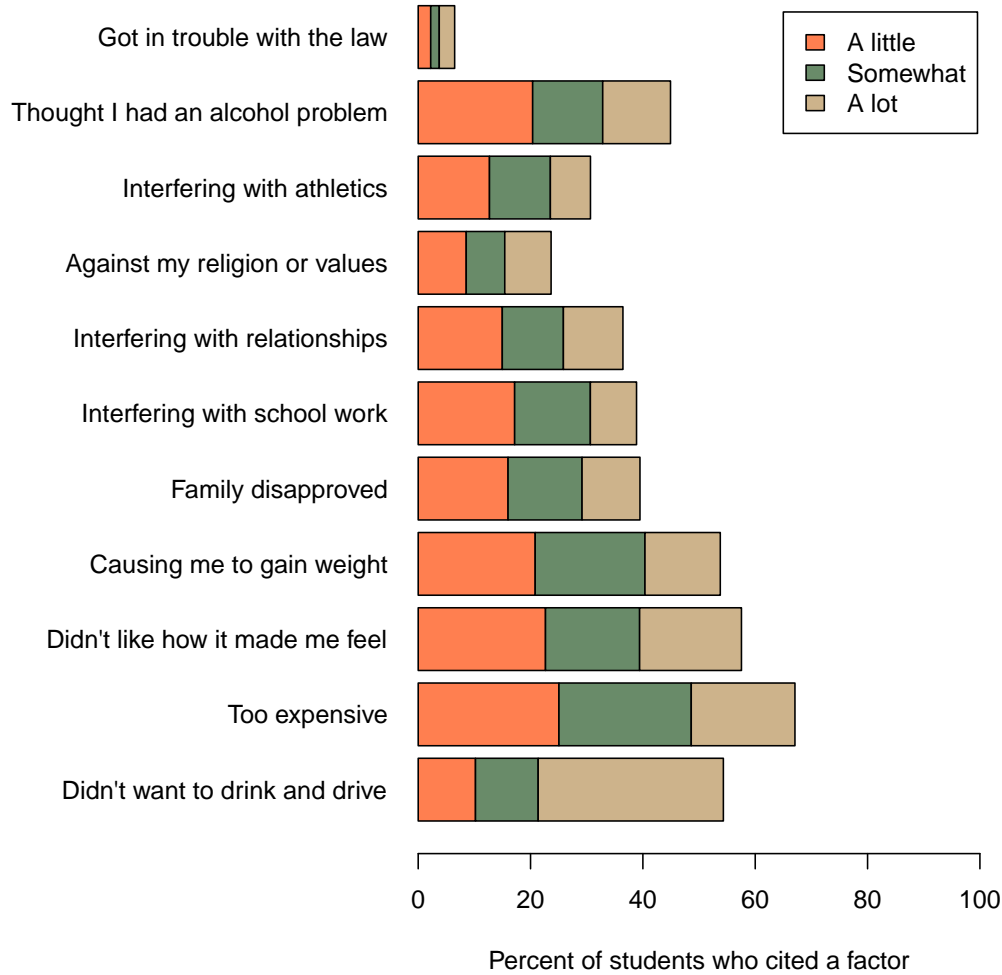


Figure 5: Reasons that students said led them to quit drinking or reduce their consumption of alcohol

Table 2: Significant Differences in Perceived Danger 2021-2023

Drug	2021	2023
Marijuana	38.3%	46.9%
Stimulants	94.6%	91.6%
Sedatives	88.0%	83.4%
Hallucinogens	78.2%	93.3%
Heroin	95.7%	94.5%
Other Narcotics	92.6%	90.1%
Inhalants	88.3%	83.5%
DXM	72.5%	82.6%
MDMA	85.8%	80.6%
Synthetic Marijuana	77.6%	60.5%

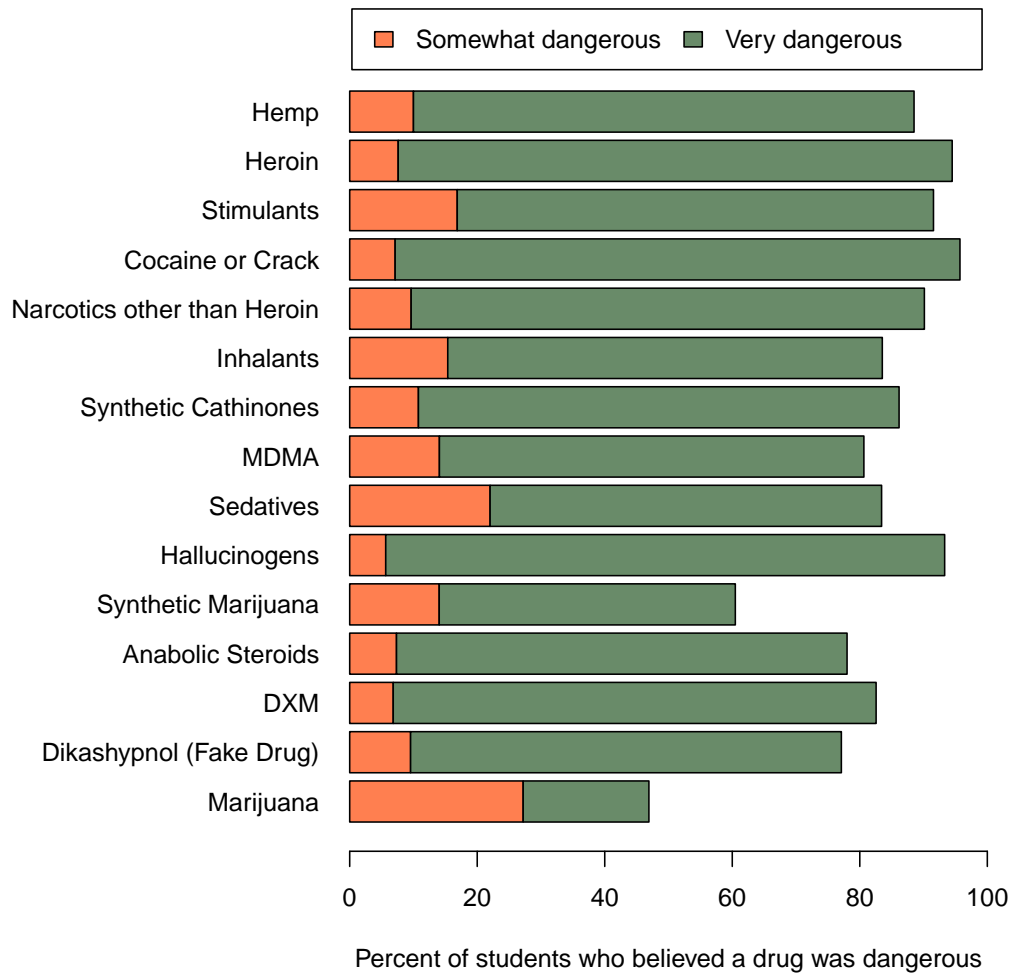


Figure 6: Percentage of students who said that a drug was somewhat or very dangerous

drinking is a problem on campus, and about 46% said that binge drinking is a problem on their campus.

5.2 School policies

Most survey respondents were poorly informed about their school's policies towards alcohol use. Nearly 37% of respondents did not know if their school had any policies concerning student alcohol use. Similarly, 52% did not know if their school had a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program, and 74% 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 32% of students said they had. Of the students who were aware of their campus's programs, about 20% reported that they had attended a drug and alcohol abuse prevention presentation, lecture, or event sponsored by the college.

The survey also asked if the respondent supported or opposed several possible policies regarding alcohol and drug use. Over 68% of students in the survey support prohibiting alcohol use and possession on campus, 57% support the banning of alcohol advertising at campus events, and 75% support fining student organizations that offer alcohol to minors. About 43% of students supported denying scholarships to students with alcohol related convictions and 31% had the same opinion of individuals with drug related convictions. Approximately 72% of students favored the drug testing of athletes and 51% supported cracking down on greek organizations that offered alcohol at parties. In terms of help, 85% of students supported offering free drug and alcohol counseling for students and 42% 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.

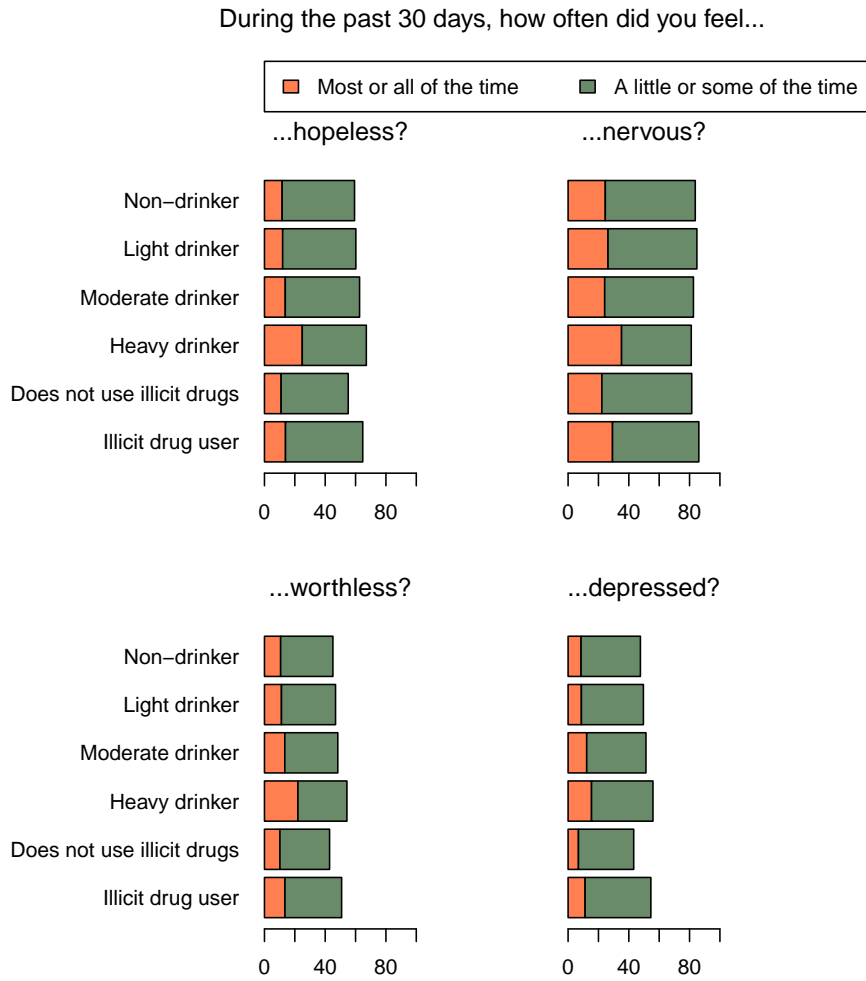


Figure 7: Percentage of students who reported various mental health problems, by drug and alcohol use

7 Drunk driving

Students were asked how often they drive after drinking alcohol in a typical month. Approximately 11% of students answered that they drive after drinking at least once a month. About 4% of students admitted to driving at least once in an average month after having five or more drinks. Further, 8% 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 41% of students served as a designated driver in a typical month. Similarly, 36% of students said they typically rode with a designated driver in a usual month. Approximately 80% of students report using a taxi or Uber to get home following drinking. Nearly 1.2% of survey respondents said that they had been involved in an auto accident involving a drunk driver. About 18% of respondents who reported being involved in a drunk driving accident reported that they were the intoxicated driver in the accident.

8 Conclusion

The 2023 survey shows some promising trends in drug and alcohol use among Texas college students. Substance use overall has declined relative to the 2021 survey; although many of the differences were substantively small. One negative: college students are viewing many substances as less dangerous than they did in the past, including highly dangerous ones such as synthetic marijuana and inhalants. 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.

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	72.4%	70.3%	74.2%	64.3%	61.6%	66.7%	48.7%	47.2%	50.1%
Tobacco	36.8%	38.0%	36.1%	25.7%	27.1%	24.6%	16.7%	18.4%	15.3%
Inhalants	1.7%	2.6%	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%
DXM	2.7%	3.2%	2.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Marijuana	32.9%	30.9%	34.3%	23.4%	22.7%	23.7%	12.9%	12.9%	12.7%
Synthetic Marijuana	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Cocaine	3.6%	4.1%	3.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%
Stimulants	2.2%	2.9%	1.6%	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%
Sedatives	4.9%	5.3%	4.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%
Hallucinogens	8.5%	10.4%	6.9%	4.5%	5.8%	3.3%	1.4%	1.8%	0.9%
Heroin	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	3.0%	3.9%	2.2%	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Steroids	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Bath Salts	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MDMA	3.3%	3.6%	3.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Hemp	22.0%	21.3%	22.2%	17.2%	17.0%	17.2%	8.5%	8.5%	8.2%

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	76.6%	73.4%	69.0%	56.4%	69.3%	64.5%	61.7%	48.6%	54.7%	48.0%	46.2%	33.3%
Tobacco	41.9%	36.8%	30.4%	24.4%	31.7%	24.0%	21.4%	15.7%	22.5%	14.9%	12.5%	8.9%
Inhalants	2.0%	1.7%	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
DXM	3.0%	2.6%	1.8%	2.1%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Marijuana	34.3%	34.0%	35.4%	18.8%	23.9%	24.0%	26.9%	14.2%	12.9%	13.1%	16.6%	6.9%
Synthetic Marijuana	2.1%	2.6%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	1.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%
Cocaine	4.5%	3.5%	1.2%	2.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.7%	1.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%
Stimulants	2.8%	2.0%	0.7%	1.7%	1.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Sedatives	5.8%	5.1%	1.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.2%	0.9%	1.2%	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%
Hallucinogens	10.1%	8.7%	6.0%	4.5%	5.5%	4.2%	3.5%	2.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%
Heroin	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	4.1%	2.6%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Steroids	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Bath Salts	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MDMA	3.5%	3.6%	1.3%	2.3%	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Hemp	26.7%	21.3%	17.1%	11.9%	21.0%	16.4%	13.5%	9.9%	10.3%	7.7%	7.3%	5.7%

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 18-20	Age 21-26	Age 18-20	Age 18-20	Age 21-26	Age 18-20
Alcohol	62.8%	86.7%	53.8%	80.1%	37.6%	65.3%			
Tobacco	30.7%	45.8%	21.7%	31.5%	13.6%	21.3%			
Inhalants	1.2%	2.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%			
DXM	1.9%	3.9%	0.8%	1.5%	0.3%	0.4%			
Marijuana	27.4%	40.9%	21.4%	26.3%	12.4%	13.6%			
Synthetic Marijuana	2.1%	2.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%			
Cocaine	1.7%	6.4%	0.8%	2.2%	0.4%	0.7%			
Stimulants	1.3%	3.5%	0.8%	1.4%	0.4%	0.8%			
Sedatives	4.1%	6.1%	2.3%	2.1%	1.1%	0.8%			
Hallucinogens	6.1%	12.1%	3.6%	5.8%	1.3%	1.5%			
Heroin	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Other Narcotics	2.1%	4.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%			
Steroids	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%			
Bath Salts	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
MDMA	1.8%	5.5%	0.6%	1.6%	0.1%	0.3%			
Hemp	18.3%	27.4%	14.9%	20.8%	7.6%	9.9%			

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	70.6%	85.8%	62.1%	82.1%	45.5%	70.5%
Tobacco	35.7%	54.4%	24.5%	41.6%	15.7%	29.8%
Inhalants	1.7%	3.4%	0.7%	1.5%	0.3%	0.9%
DXM	2.5%	3.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Marijuana	32.3%	46.3%	22.6%	35.6%	12.4%	18.1%
Synthetic Marijuana	2.0%	3.2%	0.8%	1.8%	0.3%	0.7%
Cocaine	3.3%	10.6%	1.2%	6.5%	0.4%	2.2%
Stimulants	2.1%	4.5%	1.0%	1.8%	0.6%	1.2%
Sedatives	4.9%	5.5%	2.1%	3.2%	0.9%	0.6%
Hallucinogens	8.2%	13.2%	4.4%	6.7%	1.2%	1.7%
Heroin	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	2.9%	3.1%	0.9%	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Steroids	0.6%	1.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%
Bath Salts	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MDMA	3.2%	5.0%	1.0%	2.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Hemp	21.6%	32.8%	16.8%	27.9%	8.2%	13.5%

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

Drug	Lifetime Use				Past-Year Use				Past-Month Use			
	Fresh.	Soph.	Junior	Senior	Fresh.	Soph.	Junior	Senior	Fresh.	Soph.	Junior	Senior
Alcohol	60.9%	72.1%	77.5%	85.8%	52.0%	63.3%	69.7%	79.8%	35.4%	47.0%	54.9%	65.7%
Tobacco	29.9%	36.1%	40.3%	45.2%	21.4%	24.4%	27.8%	31.8%	13.5%	15.5%	19.0%	20.8%
Inhalants	1.4%	1.4%	1.8%	2.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%
DXM	2.0%	2.6%	3.4%	3.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.7%	1.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Marijuana	25.8%	32.3%	36.2%	41.1%	20.3%	23.5%	24.9%	26.8%	11.9%	12.8%	14.1%	13.5%
Synthetic Marijuana	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%	2.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Cocaine	1.9%	2.7%	5.1%	5.7%	0.7%	1.1%	1.7%	2.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%
Stimulants	1.0%	2.0%	2.8%	3.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%
Sedatives	4.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	2.1%	2.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.8%
Hallucinogens	6.2%	7.7%	10.7%	11.1%	3.9%	4.0%	5.0%	5.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%	1.2%
Heroin	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	2.3%	2.9%	3.0%	4.1%	0.8%	1.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Steroids	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Bath Salts	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MDMA	1.9%	3.2%	4.4%	4.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Hemp	17.2%	21.7%	24.5%	27.4%	13.8%	17.2%	18.9%	21.2%	7.2%	7.7%	10.3%	9.9%

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	\$0 to \$20k	\$20k to \$60k	\$60k to \$100k	More than \$100k
Alcohol	68.7%	71.0%	74.2%	75.7%	57.1%	63.1%	65.2%	41.7%	46.1%	48.6%	54.3%
Tobacco	32.7%	36.0%	39.1%	41.4%	20.1%	24.4%	27.1%	12.4%	15.4%	17.5%	21.4%
Inhalants	1.1%	1.4%	2.5%	2.4%	0.2%	0.5%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%
DXM	2.6%	2.1%	2.4%	3.5%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Marijuana	29.8%	35.9%	34.8%	37.3%	19.3%	25.9%	23.7%	9.7%	13.7%	13.9%	16.0%
Synthetic Marijuana	3.0%	1.9%	2.2%	1.5%	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Cocaine	2.4%	3.2%	4.4%	4.5%	0.5%	1.3%	1.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Stimulants	1.6%	1.9%	2.4%	3.3%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%
Sedatives	4.4%	4.7%	5.4%	5.2%	2.3%	1.8%	2.5%	1.2%	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%
Hallucinogens	5.7%	8.5%	10.0%	10.2%	2.3%	4.3%	5.5%	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	1.6%
Heroin	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	1.8%	3.0%	3.2%	3.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
Steroids	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Bath Salts	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MDMA	2.0%	3.0%	4.3%	3.6%	0.5%	0.9%	1.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Hemp	18.4%	20.5%	24.9%	27.6%	13.2%	15.8%	19.6%	6.7%	7.9%	9.3%	11.4%

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	74.4%	73.8%	67.3%	71.8%	67.3%	65.6%	57.4%	63.1%	51.5%	49.9%	42.2%	47.4%
Tobacco	37.0%	36.6%	35.1%	40.8%	25.9%	26.0%	23.3%	29.4%	16.9%	17.1%	14.8%	19.4%
Inhalants	2.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
DXM	2.6%	2.7%	2.3%	3.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Marijuana	34.5%	33.7%	30.1%	29.6%	25.1%	23.8%	21.4%	19.0%	13.6%	12.9%	12.5%	10.4%
Synthetic Marijuana	2.2%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%
Cocaine	3.6%	3.9%	3.3%	4.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Stimulants	2.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Sedatives	4.8%	4.8%	4.1%	7.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.7%
Hallucinogens	9.2%	7.6%	8.4%	7.5%	5.3%	3.5%	4.2%	3.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%
Heroin	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Narcotics	2.7%	3.5%	2.4%	4.5%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	1.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	1.2%
Steroids	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Bath Salts	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MDMA	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	3.6%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Hemp	24.0%	21.3%	18.9%	20.0%	19.3%	16.4%	15.1%	13.6%	10.1%	8.4%	6.2%	6.4%