

Poverty

- Poverty (defined as receiving some form of public assistance or living in public housing) significantly increased the likelihood of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use in the last 30 days among these middle school students (see Table 1).

Table 1. Percentage of 30-Day AOD Use Among Middle School Students by Substance and Poverty Status.

Substance	Not Poor	Poor	Increased Likelihood of Being a 30-Day User
Marijuana	6.5	11.0	1.7 times more likely
Cocaine/Crack	1.6	2.4	1.5 times more likely
Hallucinogens	3.4	4.8	1.4 times more likely
Other Illegal Drugs	2.7	3.7	1.4 times more likely
Alcohol	16.5	21.4	1.3 times more likely
Inhalants	5.4	7.0	1.3 times more likely

Family Environment

- Students living in a family setting different from a two-parent family were more likely to have used AOD in the last 30 days. There was a higher probability of use of every substance among the students not living in a two-parent family (see Table 2).

Table 2. Percentage of 30-Day AOD Users Among Middle School Students by Substance and Family Setting.

Substance	Two-Parent Family	Other Family Setting	Increased Likelihood of Being a 30-Day User
Marijuana	5.9	11.7	2.0 times more likely
Hallucinogens	3.0	5.0	1.7 times more likely
Alcohol	15.4	22.4	1.5 times more likely
Cocaine/Crack	1.6	2.5	1.5 times more likely
Other Illegal Drugs	2.5	3.5	1.4 times more likely
Inhalants	5.5	6.7	1.2 times more likely