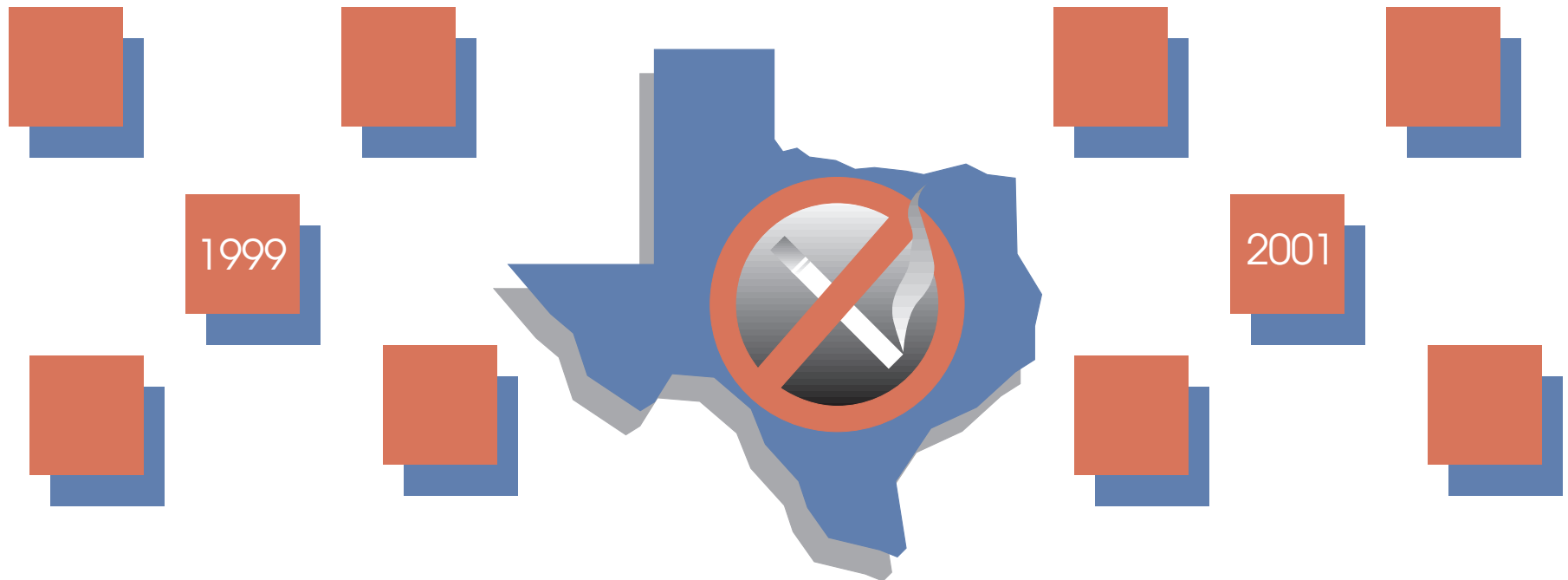


# Texas Youth Tobacco Survey



Prevalance of Tobacco Use Among Public Middle and  
High School Students  
Grades 6-12

1999-2001

Bureau of Chronic Disease and Tobacco Prevention  
Texas Department of Health



# Acknowledgements

The Bureau of Chronic Disease and Tobacco Prevention at Texas Department of Health (TDH) gratefully acknowledges the contributions of local survey administrators. Since 1998, the Texas Youth Tobacco Survey (TXYTS) has been a combined effort of regional staff from the following TDH program areas:

**Office of Tobacco Prevention and Control**  
**Cardiovascular Health and Wellness**  
**Texas Comprehensive School Health Network**

In addition, volunteers from local health departments and community groups worked with schools in their respective areas to ensure survey participation. Thanks to the Texas Education Agency and all superintendents, principals, teachers and other school staff who recognized the importance of establishing this ongoing system for collecting statewide data on youth tobacco use and worked with us to make sure survey procedures were understood and followed. Your continued support of the Texas Youth Tobacco Survey is greatly appreciated.

Special thanks to the Office on Smoking and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, for their assistance with survey design and analysis.

The Texas Youth Tobacco Survey has been conducted during the following time periods:

**Spring 1998**  
**Spring 1999**  
**Fall/Winter 2001**

The TXYTS is conducted by the Bureau of Chronic Disease and Tobacco Prevention at Texas Department of Health to provide statewide and regional data on youth tobacco use. Reports from the 1998 TXYTS and information about other tobacco-related activities in Texas can be found on the Texas Department of Health Office of Tobacco Prevention and Control web site:

<http://www.tdh.state.tx.us/otpc>

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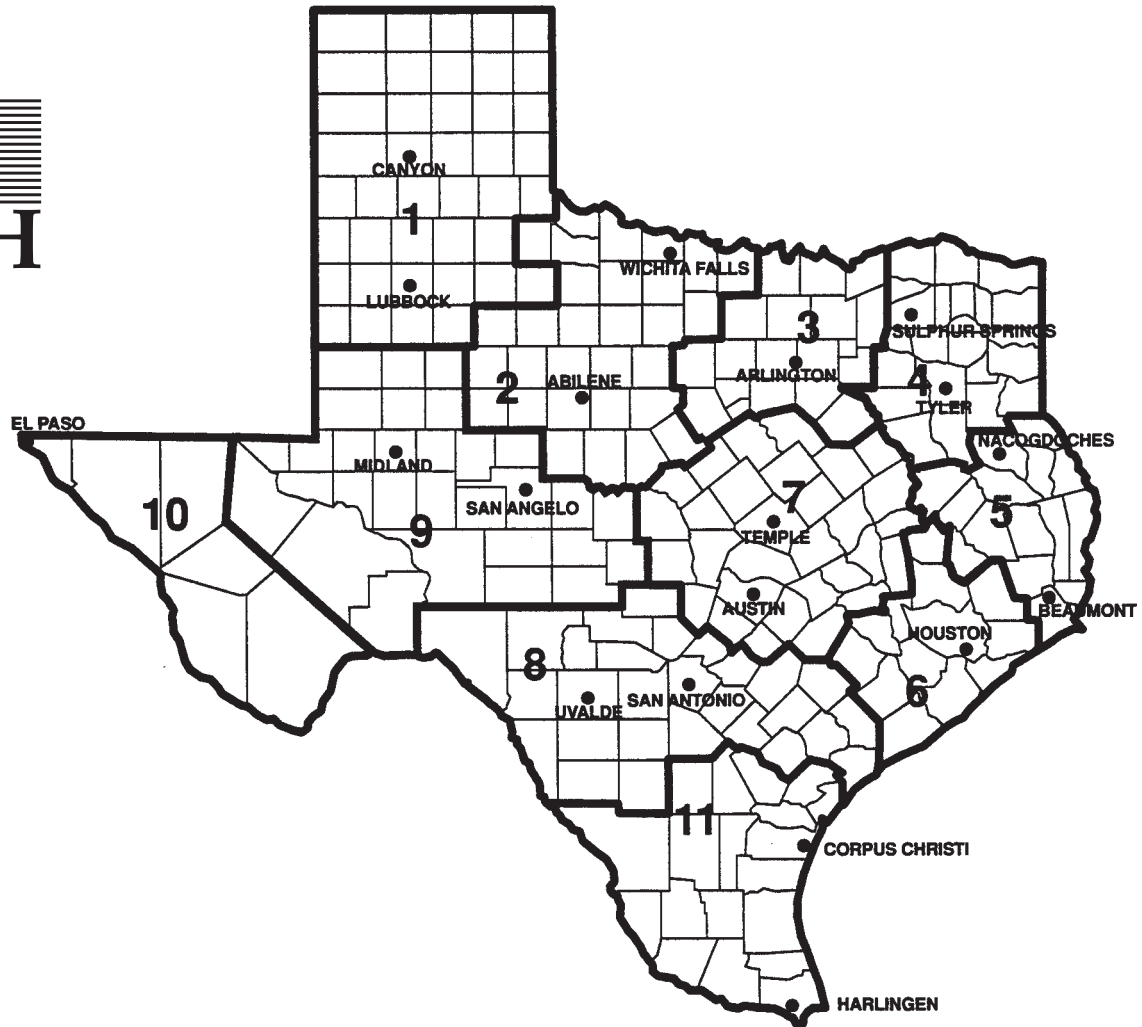
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# Texas Department of Health Public Health Regions



# Table of Contents

Introduction .....	4
Patterns of Tobacco Use Among Middle and High School Students - Lifetime Use .....	6
Patterns of Tobacco Use Among Middle and High School Students - Current Use .....	7
Current Use of Any Tobacco Products by Gender .....	8
Current Use of Any Tobacco Products by Race/Ethnicity .....	9
Current Use of Any Tobacco Products by Grade .....	10
Current Use of Cigarettes by Gender .....	11
Current Use of Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity .....	12
Current Use of Cigarettes by Grade .....	13
Current Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Gender .....	14
Current Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Race/Ethnicity .....	15
Current Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Grade .....	16
Current Use of Cigars by Gender .....	17
Current Use of Cigars by Race/Ethnicity .....	18
Current Use of Cigars by Grade .....	19
Current Use of a Pipe by Gender .....	20
Current Use of a Pipe by Race/Ethnicity .....	21
Current Use of a Pipe by Grade .....	22
Appendix A: Tables .....	23

## Introduction

In winter and spring of the 2000-2001 school year, the Texas Department of Health (TDH) conducted its third survey of tobacco use among students enrolled in Texas public middle and high schools (grades 6-12). The Texas Youth Tobacco Survey (TXYTS) was designed so that results can be generalized to students enrolled in middle and high schools at the statewide level and TDH public health region level. The first TXYTS was conducted during the spring semester of the 1997-1998 school year and the second TXYTS was conducted during the spring semester of the 1998-1999 school year.

**This report summarizes data from the 1999 and 2001 Texas Youth Tobacco Surveys.** The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) conducts a national Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) which provided statewide data for Texas in 2000. For comparison purposes, statewide prevalence figures from this national survey are included in the tables found in Appendix A.

Appendix A contains detailed prevalence tables on tobacco use by **gender, race/ethnicity, and grade.**

## Methods

**Survey instrument.** The TXYTS instrument was adapted from the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, which was jointly developed by the Florida Department of Health and the CDC. Comprised of 91 questions, the survey instrument asks questions regarding use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, and bidis or kreteks. These questions allow measurement of smoking status, smoking patterns, lifetime smoking history, age of initiation, quitting history, health risks, perceived social norms related to smoking, knowledge of state anti-tobacco laws, knowledge of state anti-tobacco campaigns, attitudes and beliefs, social influences and demographics of middle and high school students in Texas.

The survey procedures were designed to protect students' privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Students completed a self-administered questionnaire in the classroom, recording their responses on an answer sheet. The questionnaire answer sheet, which was in a format that could be scanned optically, was designed and developed using the Teleform Designer software program.

**Sampling.** The Texas Youth Tobacco Survey was designed to produce representative samples of students in middle schools (grades 6-8) and high schools (grades 9-12) by TDH public health region. For the three surveys, we collapsed the original 11 Texas public health regions as follows: PHR 1&2 (combined), PHR 3, PHR 4&5 (combined), PHR 6, PHR 7, PHR 8, PHR 9&10 (combined), and PHR 11 (see map on page 5).

All surveys used a two-stage cluster sample design. The first-stage sampling frame included separate lists for middle schools and high schools for each public health region. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, classes were randomly selected from a list of classes obtained from each participating school. Random selection procedures allowed each student enrolled in the school a chance of participating in the survey.

**Data Edits.** Upon receipt at TDH, survey answer sheets were logged in, batched and scanned using the Teleform Reader software program. An edit program was applied to the created data to remove responses that appeared to be inconsistent or otherwise questionable.

**Weighting.** The TXYTS applied the procedures used by the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) in weighting the survey data. A

## Introduction (cont.)

weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for non-response at the school and student level and for varying probabilities of selection. The weights were then post-strata adjusted so the weighted proportion of students in each grade, gender and race/ethnicity group matched the student population proportions in the public health regions.

SUDAAN was used to compute 95% confidence intervals, which were used to determine the differences between subgroups at the  $p < 0.05$  level. Differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the 95% confidence intervals did not overlap.

**Unweighted estimates.** Unweighted estimates resulted when the response rate was too low to produce a prevalence that could be deemed representative. As a result, unweighted estimates cannot be used to form statistically significant comparisons of prevalence. In this report, unweighted estimates are provided without confidence intervals in tables (Appendix A). Tables in which these estimates are presented indicate that the percentage used is an unweighted estimate.

## Definitions

Students completed a self-administered questionnaire that included questions about use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars/cigarillos, pipes, bidis and kreteks.

*Current* cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar/cigarillo and pipe users were defined as students who reported product use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

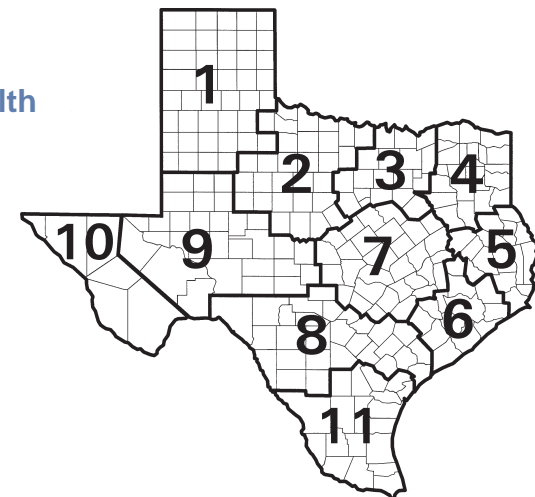
*Ever* users of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco or cigars/cigarillos were defined as students who had ever smoked (even one or two puffs) or used any of these tobacco products.

*Any current tobacco use* was defined as use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, or cigars on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

The following questions from the TXYTS were used to define prevalence of tobacco use for this report:

- During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
- Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?
- Have you ever used chewing tobacco or snuff, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?
- During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco or snuff?
- Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?
- During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar?
- During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke tobacco in a pipe?

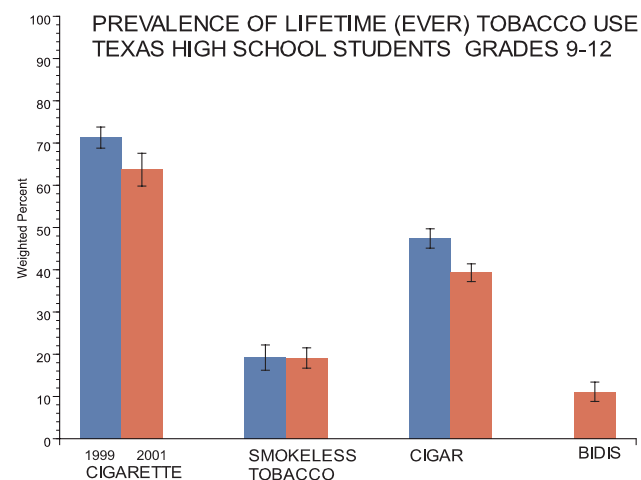
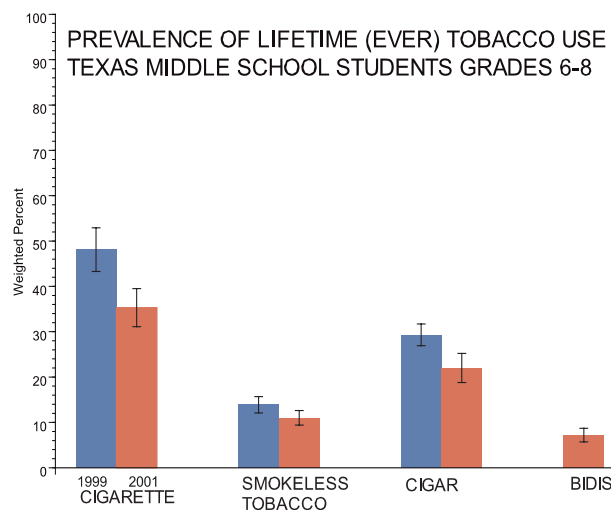
## TDH Public Health Regions



# Patterns of Tobacco Use Among Middle and High School Students

## Lifetime Use

Public middle school and high school students were asked about their lifetime use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco and bidis. Cigarettes were the most prevalent form of tobacco used, followed by cigars, smokeless tobacco and bidis.



**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Data from the TXYTS suggest that the prevalence of lifetime (ever) tobacco use among students in grades 6 through 8 declined between 1999 and 2001, although changes were only statistically significant for cigarettes and cigars.

- Lifetime (ever) cigarette smoking decreased from 48 percent in 1999 to 35 percent in 2001, a decline of about 27 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- Lifetime (ever) cigar smoking decreased from 29 percent in 1999 to 22 percent in 2001, a decline of about 25 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- Lifetime (ever) smokeless tobacco use was 14 percent in 1999 and 11 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- The prevalence of lifetime (ever) use of bidis was about 7 percent in 2001 (data not collected in 1999).

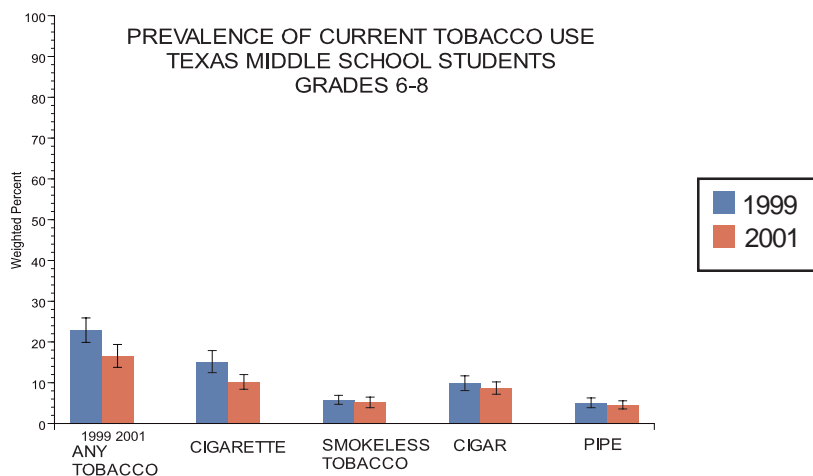
**HIGH SCHOOL** — Data from the TXYTS suggest that the prevalence of lifetime (ever) tobacco use among students in grades 9 through 12 declined between 1999 and 2001, although changes were only statistically significant for cigarettes and cigars.

- Lifetime (ever) cigarette smoking decreased from 71 percent in 1999 to 64 percent in 2001, a decline of about 11 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- Lifetime (ever) cigar smoking decreased from 47 percent in 1999 to 39 percent in 2001, a decline of about 17 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- The prevalence of lifetime (ever) smokeless tobacco use remained the same as in 1999 (19 percent).
- The prevalence of lifetime (ever) use of bidis was about 11 percent in 2001 (data not collected in 1999).

# Patterns of Tobacco Use Among Middle and High School Students

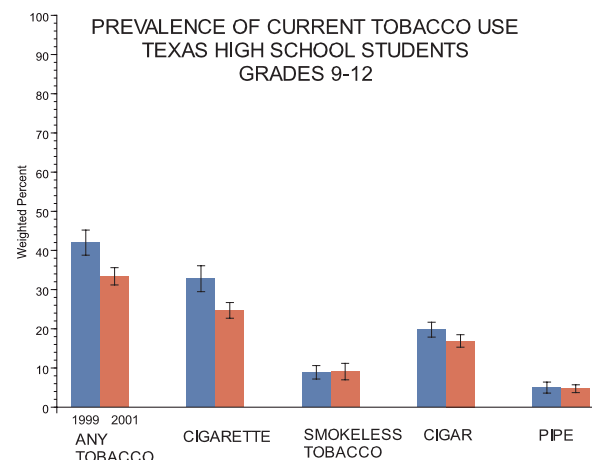
## Current Use

Middle school and high school students were asked if they had used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.



**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Data from the TXYTS show that the prevalence of current tobacco use among students in grades 6 through 8 declined between 1999 and 2001.

- Current use of any tobacco products decreased from 23 percent in 1999 to 17 percent in 2001, a decline of about 27 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- Current use of cigarettes decreased from 15 percent in 1999 to 10 percent in 2001, a decline of about 33 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- Current use of cigars was 10 percent in 1999 and 9 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Current use of smokeless tobacco was 6 percent in 1999 and 5 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Current use of tobacco with a pipe was 5.1 percent in 1999 and 4.6 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.



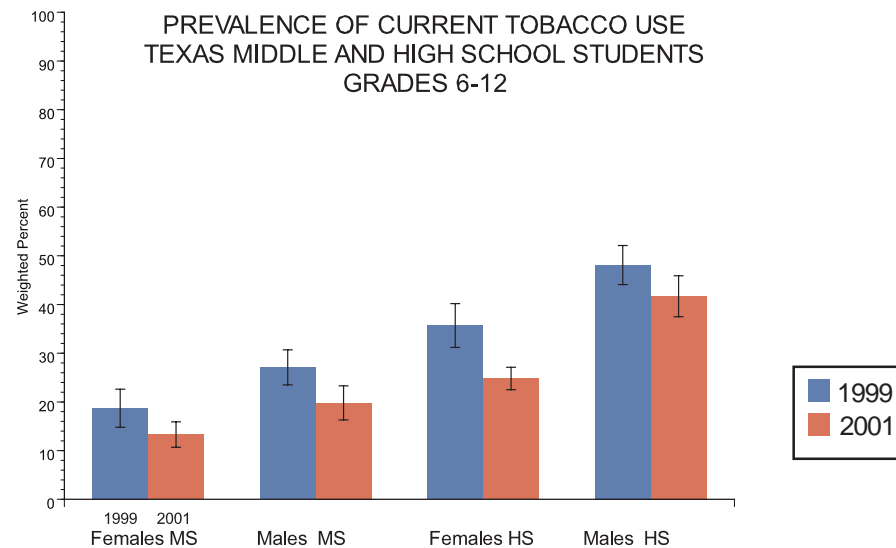
**HIGH SCHOOL** — Data from the TXYTS show that the prevalence of current tobacco use among students in grades 9 through 12 declined between 1999 and 2001.

- Current use of any tobacco products decreased from 42 percent in 1999 to 33 percent in 2001, a decline of about 21 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- Current use of cigarettes decreased from 33 percent in 1999 to 25 percent in 2001, a decline of about 25 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- Current use of cigars was 20 percent in 1999 and 17 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Current use of smokeless tobacco remained the same as in 1999 (9 percent).
- Current use of tobacco with a pipe remained the same as in 1999 (5 percent).



## Current Use of Any Tobacco Products by Gender

Use of any tobacco products is defined as a current use of cigarettes, OR cigars, OR smokeless tobacco, OR tobacco in pipes. Students were asked if they had used cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco or tobacco in pipes on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.



**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Overall, 17 percent of students used any tobacco product on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey (2001 data).

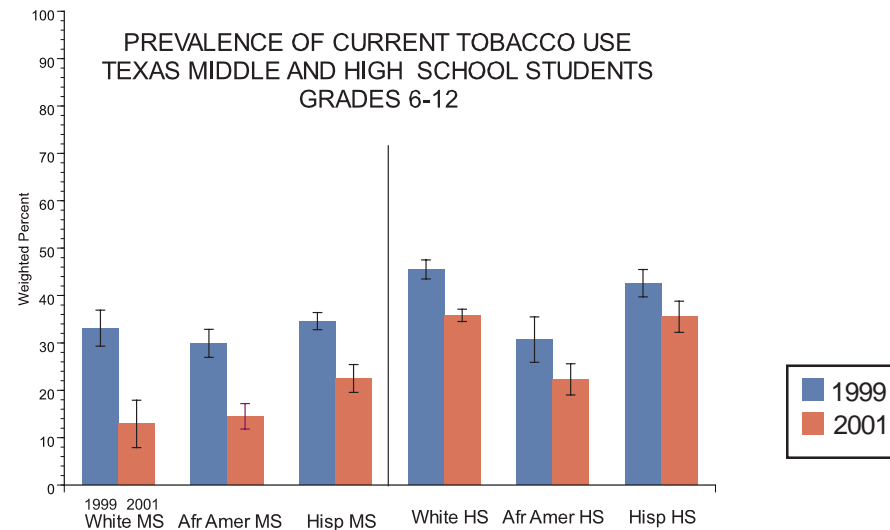
- Recent survey data show that male students were more likely than female students to be current users of any tobacco product.
- Among males, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco products decreased from 27 percent in 1999 to 20 percent in 2001, a decline of about 27 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- Among females, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco products was 19 percent in 1999 and 13 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.

**HIGH SCHOOL** — Overall, 33 percent of students used any tobacco product on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey (2001 data).

- Survey data show that male students were more likely than female students to be current users of any tobacco product.
- Among males, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco products was 48 percent in 1999 and 42 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among females, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco products decreased from 36 percent in 1999 to 25 percent in 2001, a decline of about 30 percent. This decline is statistically significant.

## Current Use of Any Tobacco Products by Race/Ethnicity

For the 2001 survey, students were asked to identify themselves using one of the following categories: white, non-Hispanic; African American, non-Hispanic; Hispanic or Latino; Asian or Pacific Islander; American Indian or Alaskan Native; or other. For this report, analysis of the survey data was limited to white, non-Hispanic; African American, non-Hispanic; and Hispanic.



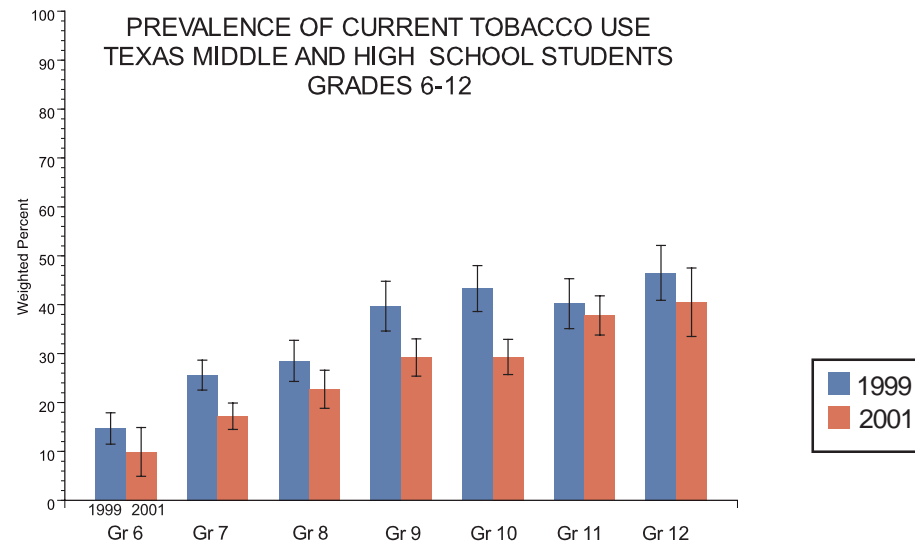
**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Survey data from 2001 show that students who identified themselves as Hispanic were more likely than white and African American students to be current users of any tobacco product.

- Among whites, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco products decreased from 33 percent in 1999 to 13 percent in 2001, a decline of about 61 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- Among African Americans, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco products decreased from 30 percent in 1999 to 14 percent in 2001, a decline of about 51 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- Among Hispanics, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco products decreased from 35 percent in 1999 to 23 percent in 2001, a decline of about 35 percent. This decline is statistically significant.

**HIGH SCHOOL** — White students and students who identified themselves as Hispanic were more likely than African American students to be current users of any tobacco product as shown by results of the survey conducted in 2001.

- Among whites, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco products decreased from 45 percent in 1999 to 36 percent in 2001, a decline of about 21 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- Among African Americans, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco products was 31 percent in 1999 and 22 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among Hispanics, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco products decreased from 43 percent in 1999 to 36 percent in 2001, a decline of about 17 percent. This decline is statistically significant.

## Current Use of Any Tobacco Products by Grade



**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Survey data show that prevalence of current use of any tobacco product increases with increasing grade levels. Data suggest that the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product has declined since 1999.

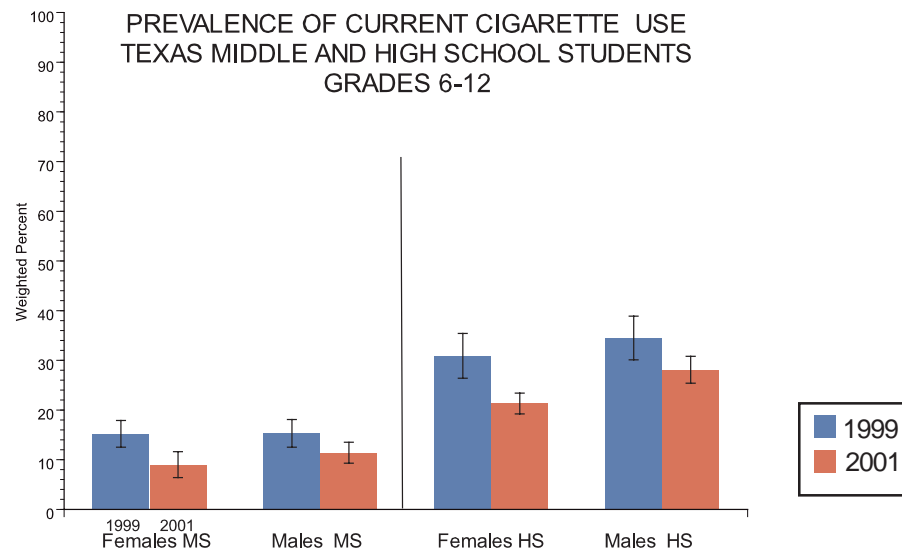
- In grade 6, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product was 15 percent in 1999 and 10 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- In grade 7, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product decreased from 26 percent in 1999 to 17 percent in 2001, a decline of about 33 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- In grade 8, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product was 29 percent in 1999 and 23 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.

**HIGH SCHOOL** — Data show that the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product among high school students has declined since 1999.

- In grade 9, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product decreased from 40 percent in 1999 to 29 percent in 2001, a decline of about 27 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- In grade 10, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product decreased from 43 percent in 1999 to 29 percent in 2001, a decline of about 32 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- In grade 11, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product was 40 percent in 1999 and 38 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- In grade 12, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product was 47 percent in 1999 and 41 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.

## Current Use of Cigarettes by Gender

Students were asked if they had smoked cigarettes on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.



**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Overall, 10 percent of students smoked cigarettes on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey as shown by results of the survey conducted in 2001.

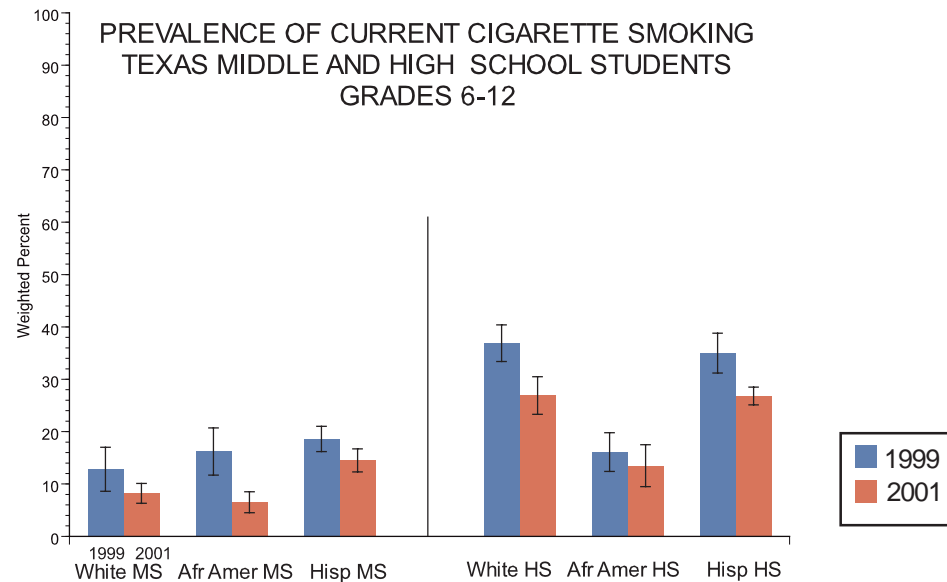
- Recent survey data show that the prevalence of current cigarette smoking is greater among male students than among female students, although the difference is not statistically significant.
- Among males, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking was 15 percent in 1999 and 11 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among females, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased from 15 percent in 1999 to 9 percent in 2001, a decline of about 40 percent. This decline is statistically significant.

**HIGH SCHOOL** — Overall, 25 percent of students smoked cigarettes on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey as shown by results of the survey conducted in 2001.

- Recent survey data show that male students were significantly more likely than female students to be current users of cigarettes.
- Among males, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking was 34 percent in 1999 and 28 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among females, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased from 31 percent in 1999 to 21 percent in 2001, a decline of about 32 percent. This decline is statistically significant.

## Current Use of Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity

For the 2001 survey, students were asked to identify themselves using one of the following categories: white, non-Hispanic; black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic or Latino; Asian or Pacific Islander; American Indian or Alaskan Native; or other. For this report, analysis of the survey data was limited to white, African American and Hispanic.



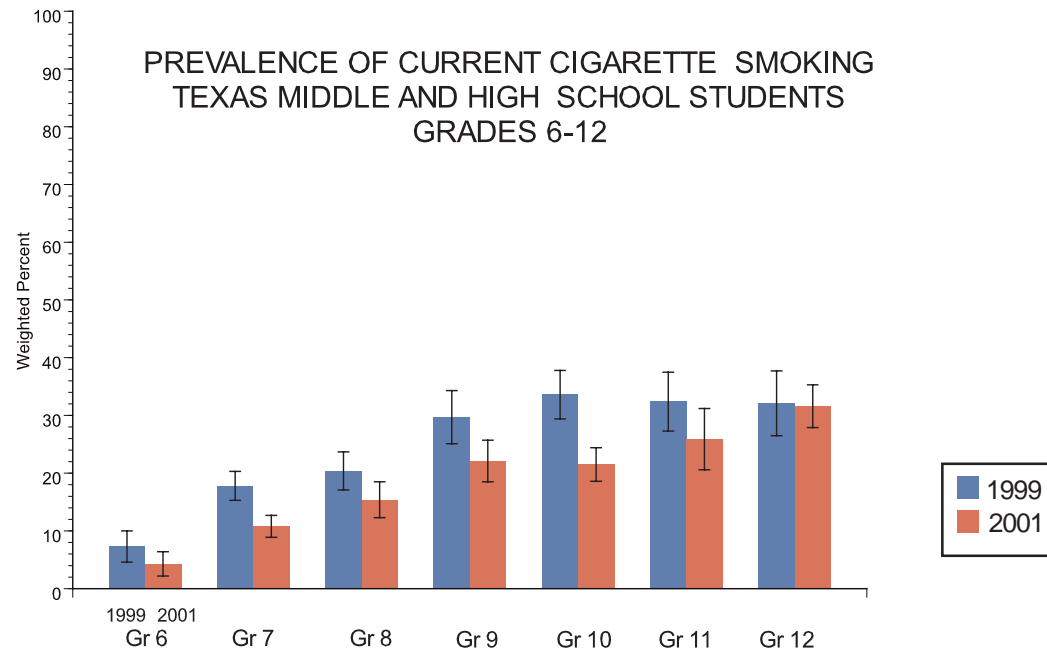
**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Survey data show that students who identified themselves as Hispanic were significantly more likely than white and African American students to be current smokers of cigarettes.

- Among whites, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking was 13 percent in 1999 and 8 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among African Americans, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased from 16 percent in 1999 to 7 percent in 2001, a decline of about 56 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- Among Hispanics, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking was 19 percent in 1999 and 15 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.

**HIGH SCHOOL** — White and Hispanic students were significantly more likely than African American students to be current smokers of cigarettes as shown by results of the survey conducted in 2001.

- Among whites, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased from 37 percent in 1999 to 27 percent in 2001, a decline of about 27 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- Among African Americans, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking was 16 percent in 1999 and 14 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among Hispanics, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased from 35 percent in 1999 to 27 percent in 2001, a decline of about 23 percent. This decline is statistically significant.

## Current Use of Cigarettes by Grade



**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Survey data show that prevalence of current cigarette smoking increases with increasing grade levels. Trend data, however, show that the prevalence of current cigarette smoking has declined since 1999.

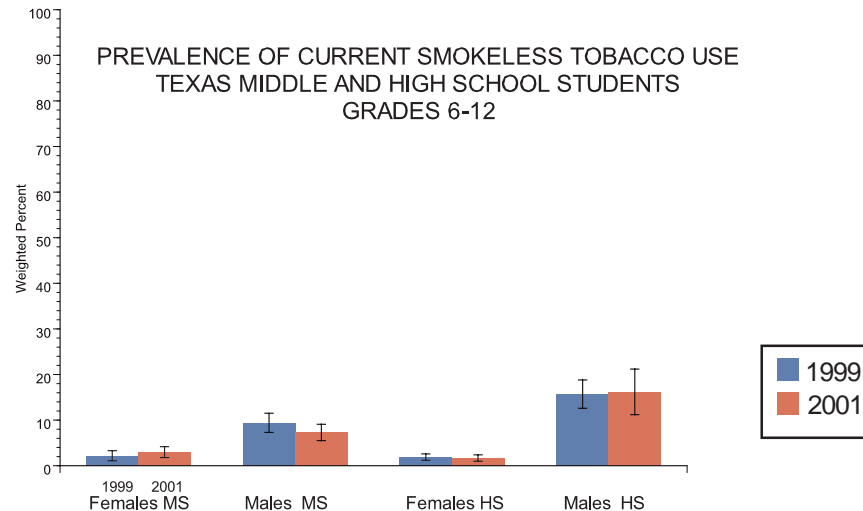
- In grade 6, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased from 7 percent in 1999 to 4 percent in 2001, a decline of about 43 percent. This decline is not statistically significant.
- In grade 7, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased from 18 percent in 1999 to 11 percent in 2001, a decline of about 39 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- In grade 8, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking was 20 percent in 1999 and 15 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.

**HIGH SCHOOL** — Trend data show that the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among high school students has declined since 1999.

- In grade 9, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking was 30 percent in 1999 and 22 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- In grade 10, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased from 34 percent in 1999 to 22 percent in 2001, a decline of about 35 percent. This decline is statistically significant.
- In grade 11, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking was 32 percent in 1999 and 26 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- In grade 12, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking was 37 percent in 1999 and 32 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.

## Current Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Gender

Students were asked if they had used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.



**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Overall, 5 percent of students used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey as shown by results of the survey conducted in 2001.

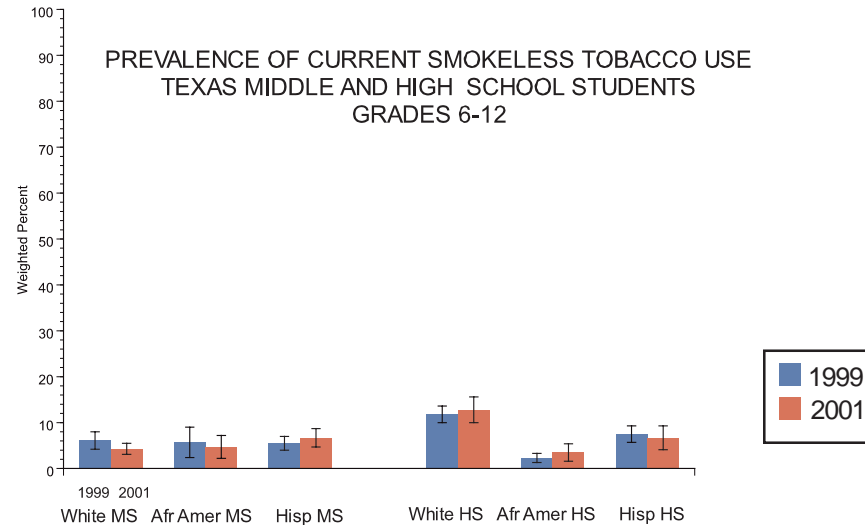
- Survey data show that male students are more likely to use chewing tobacco, snuff or dip than female students.
- Among males, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip was 9 percent in 1999 and 7 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among females, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip was 2 percent in 1999 and 3 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.

**HIGH SCHOOL** — Overall, 9 percent of students used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey as shown by results of the survey conducted in 2001.

- Survey data show that male students are more likely to use chewing tobacco, snuff or dip than female students.
- Among males, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip in 2001 remains similar to the 1999 prevalence (16%).
- Among females, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip in 2001 remains similar to the 1999 prevalence (2%).

## Current Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Race/Ethnicity

For the 2001 survey, students were asked to identify themselves using one of the following categories: white, non-Hispanic; African American, non-Hispanic; Hispanic or Latino; Asian or Pacific Islander; American Indian or Alaskan Native; or other. For this report, analysis of survey data was limited to white, African American and Hispanic.



**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Survey data show that the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip is greater among Hispanic students than among white or African American students, although the difference is not statistically significant.

- Among whites, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip was 6 percent in 1999 and 4 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among African Americans, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip was 6 percent in 1999 and 5 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among Hispanics, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip was 6 percent in 1999 and 7 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.

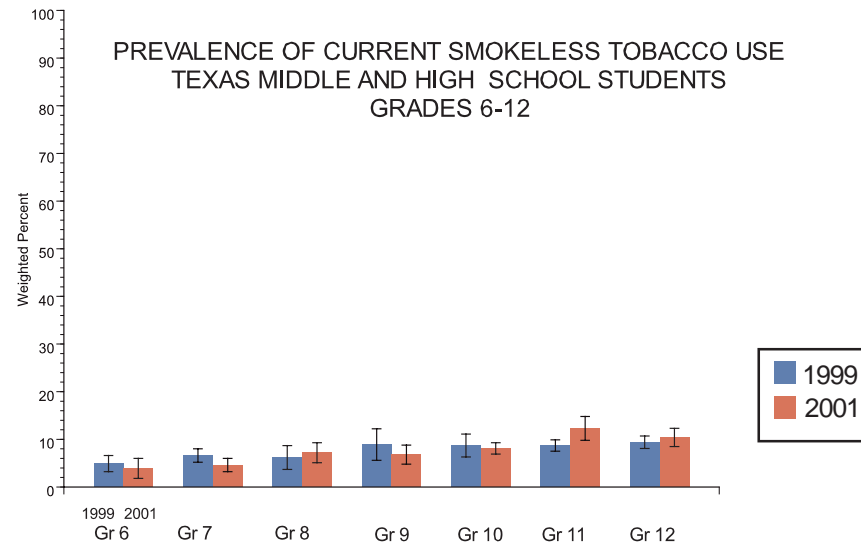
**HIGH SCHOOL** — White students were more likely than African American and Hispanic students to be current users of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip as shown by results of the survey conducted in 2001.

- Among whites, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip was 12 percent in 1999 and 13 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among African Americans, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip was 2 percent in 1999 and 4 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among Hispanics, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip was 8 percent in 1999 and 7 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.



# Current Use of Smokeless Tobacco by Grade

Survey data show that prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip increases with increasing grade levels.



## MIDDLE SCHOOL

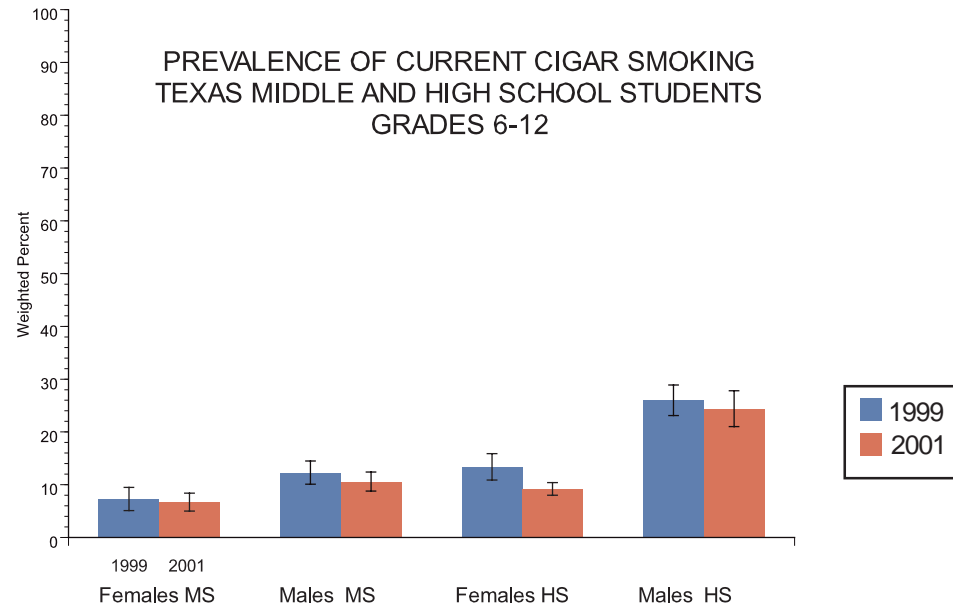
- In grade 6, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip was 5 percent in 1999 and 4 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant
- In grade 7, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip was 7 percent in 1999 and 5 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- In grade 8, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip was 6 percent in 1999 and 7 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.

## HIGH SCHOOL

- In grade 9, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip was 9 percent in 1999 and 7 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- In grade 10, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip for 2001 remained similar to that of 1999 (8%).
- In grade 11, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip was 9 percent in 1999 and 12 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- In grade 12, the prevalence of current use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip for 2001 remained similar to that of 1999 (about 10%).

## Current Use of Cigars by Gender

Students were asked if they had smoked cigars on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.



**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Overall, about 9 percent of students smoked cigars on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey as shown by results of the survey conducted in 2001.

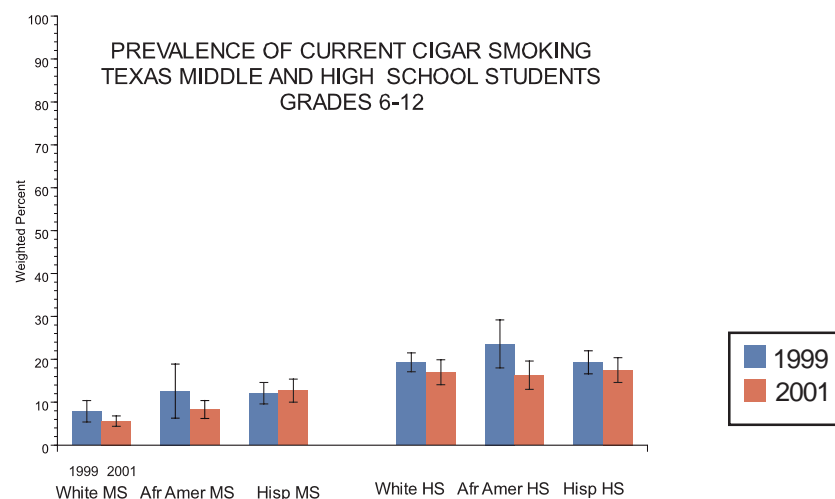
- Recent survey data show that male students were more likely than female students to smoke cigars during the past month.
- Among males, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was 12 percent in 1999 and 11 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among females, the prevalence of current cigar smoking for 2001 remained similar to that of 1999 (7%).

**HIGH SCHOOL** — Overall, about 17 percent of students smoked cigars on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey as shown by results of the survey conducted in 2001.

- Recent survey data show that male students were more likely than female students to be current users of cigars.
- Among males, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was 26 percent in 1999 and 24 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among females, the prevalence of current cigar smoking decreased from 13 percent in 1999 to 9 percent in 2001, a decline of about 31 percent. This decrease is statistically significant.

## Current Use of Cigars by Race/Ethnicity

For the 2001 survey, students were asked to identify themselves using one of the following categories: white, non-Hispanic; African American, non-Hispanic; Hispanic or Latino; Asian or Pacific Islander; American Indian or Alaskan Native; or other. For this report, analysis of the survey data was limited to white, African American and Hispanic.



**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Survey data shows that students who identified themselves as Hispanic were highly more likely than white students to be current smokers of cigars. While the prevalence of current cigar use for African American students was greater than that of white students, the difference was not statistically significant.

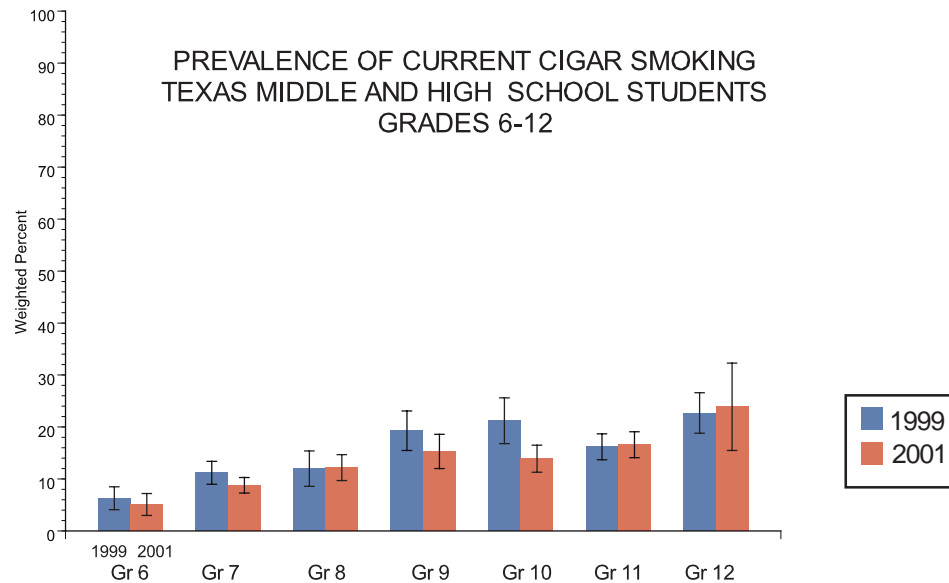
- Among whites, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was 8 percent in 1999 and 6 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among African Americans, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was 13 percent in 1999 and 8 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among Hispanics, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was 12 percent in 1999 and 13 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.

**HIGH SCHOOL** — Results of the survey conducted in 2001 show the prevalence of current cigar smoking for white, Hispanic and African American high school students to be similar.

- Among whites, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was 19 percent in 1999 and 17 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among African Americans, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was 24 percent in 1999 and 16 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.
- Among Hispanics, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was 19 percent in 1999 and 18 percent in 2001. This change is not statistically significant.

# Current Use of Cigars by Grade

Survey data show that prevalence of current cigar smoking generally increases with increasing grade levels.



## MIDDLE SCHOOL

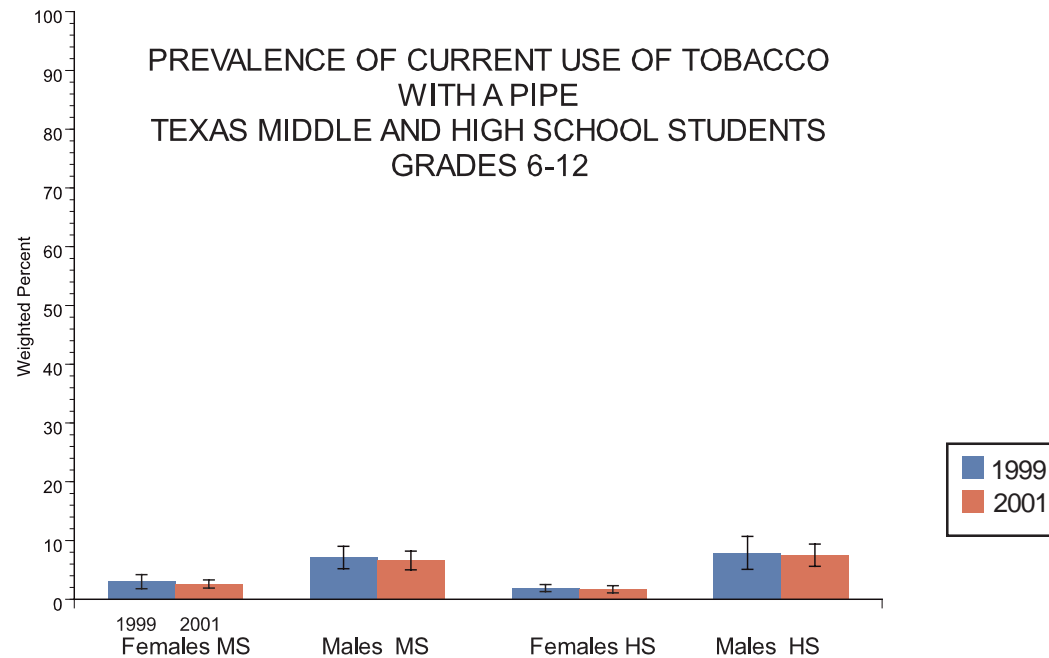
- In grade 6, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was 6 percent in 1999 and 5 percent in 2001.
- In grade 7, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was 11 percent in 1999 and 9 percent in 2001.
- In grade 8, the prevalence of current cigar smoking in 2001 remained similar to that of 1999 (12%).

## HIGH SCHOOL

- In grade 9, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was 19 percent in 1999 and 15 percent in 2001.
- In grade 10, the prevalence of current cigar smoking decreased from 21 percent in 1999 to 14 percent in 2001. This decrease is statistically significant
- In grade 11, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was 16 percent in 1999 and 17 percent in 2001.
- In grade 12, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was 23 percent in 1999 and 24 percent in 2001.

## Current Use of a Pipe by Gender

Students were asked if they had smoked tobacco with a pipe on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.



**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Overall, 5 percent of students smoked tobacco with a pipe on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey as shown by results of the survey conducted in 2001.

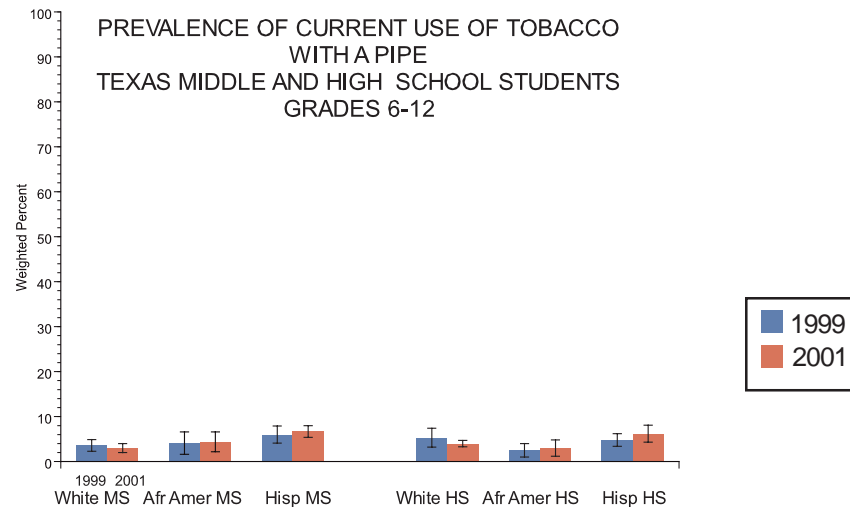
- Recent survey data show that male students were more likely than female students to use tobacco with a pipe during the past month.
- Among males, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe for 2001 remains similar to that of 1999 (7%).
- Among females, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe for 2001 remains similar to that of 1999 (3%).

**HIGH SCHOOL** — Overall, 5 percent of students smoked tobacco with a pipe on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey as shown by results of the survey conducted in 2001.

- Recent survey data show that male students were highly more likely than female students to be current users of tobacco with a pipe.
- Among males, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe for 2001 remains similar to that of 1999 (8%).
- Among females, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe for 2001 remains similar to that of 1999 (2%).

## Current Use of a Pipe by Race/Ethnicity

For the 2001 survey, students were asked to identify themselves using one of the following categories: white, non-Hispanic; African American, non-Hispanic; Hispanic or Latino; Asian or Pacific Islander; American Indian or Alaskan Native; or other. For this report, analysis of the survey data was limited to white, African American and Hispanic.



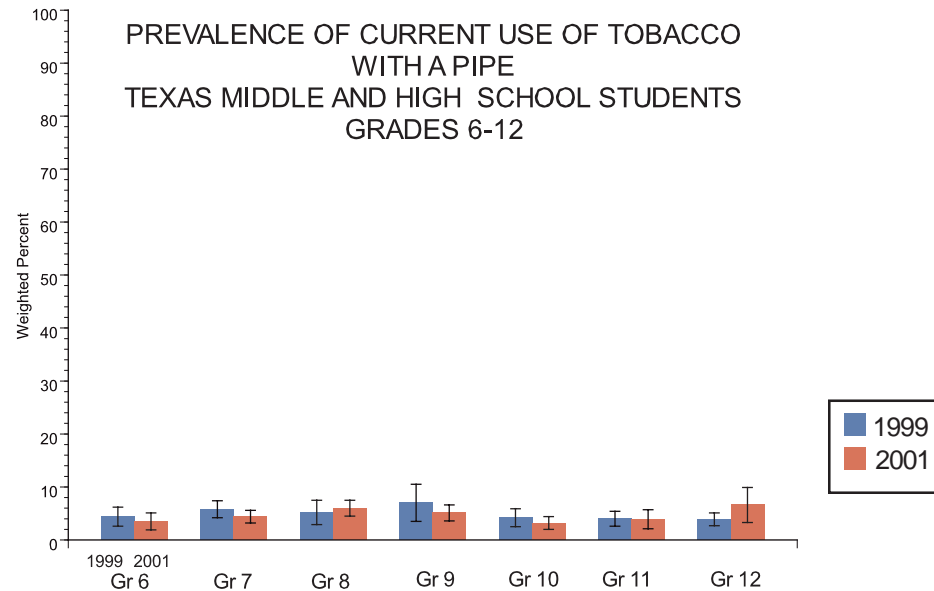
**MIDDLE SCHOOL** — Survey data show that prevalence of tobacco use with a pipe was greater for Hispanic students than white or African American students. The difference in prevalence between Hispanics and whites was statistically significant.

- Among whites, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe was 4 percent in 1999 and 3 percent in 2001.
- Among African Americans, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe remains similar to that of 1999 (4%).
- Among Hispanics, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe was 6 percent in 1999 and 7 percent in 2001.

**HIGH SCHOOL** — The prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe was greater for Hispanic students than white or African American students as shown by results of the survey conducted in 2001.

- Among whites, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe was 5 percent in 1999 and 4 percent in 2001.
- Among African Americans, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe was about 3 percent in 1999 and 2001.
- Among Hispanics, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe was 5 percent in 1999 and 6 percent in 2001.

## Current Use of a Pipe by Grade



### MIDDLE SCHOOL

- In grade 6, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe for 2001 remained similar to that of 1999 (4 %).
- In grade 7, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe was 6 percent in 1999 and 4 percent in 2001.
- In grade 8, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe was 5 percent in 1999 and 6 percent in 2001.

### HIGH SCHOOL

- In grade 9, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe was 7 percent in 1999 and 5 percent in 2001.
- In grade 10, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe was 4 percent in 1999 and 3 percent in 2001.
- In grade 11, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe for 2001 remained similar to that of 1999 (4%).
- In grade 12, the prevalence of current tobacco use with a pipe was 4 percent in 1999 and 7 percent in 2001.





TEXAS YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY

SS = Sample Size

1999 and 2001 RESULTS BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY - MIDDLE SCHOOLS

GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY		Current Cigarette User				Current Smokeless Tobacco User				Current Cigar User				Current Pipe User				Current Any Tobacco User			
		SS	%	95% CI		SS	%	95% CI		SS	%	95% CI		SS	%	95% CI		SS	%	95% CI	
Low	High			Low	High			Low	High			Low	High			Low	High				
MIDDLE SCHOOLS		SS	%	Low	High	SS	%	Low	High	SS	%	Low	High	SS	%	Low	High	SS	%	Low	High
<b>GENDER</b>																					
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>1999</b>	2251	15.2	12.6	17.9	2383	2.2	1.1	3.3	2362	7.3	5.2	9.5	2374	3.0	1.8	4.2	2247	18.7	14.8	22.6
	<b>2001</b>	3786	9.0	7.2	10.7	4135	3.0	1.8	4.2	4115	6.7	5.0	8.4	4115	2.6	1.8	3.3	3783	13.3	10.7	15.9
<b>MALE</b>	<b>1999</b>	1963	15.3	12.5	18.1	2167	9.4	7.3	11.5	2127	12.3	10.1	14.5	2168	7.1	5.2	9.1	1990	27.1	23.5	30.7
	<b>2001</b>	3577	11.4	9.3	13.5	4039	7.3	5.5	9.1	3995	10.6	8.8	12.5	4001	6.6	5.0	8.2	3647	19.8	16.3	23.3
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>																					
<b>WHITE</b>	<b>1999</b>	1778	12.8	8.6	17.0	1919	6.1	4.2	8.1	1901	7.9	5.4	10.4	1912	3.6	2.2	4.9	3533	33.1	29.3	36.9
	<b>2001</b>	3306	8.2	6.3	10.2	3562	4.3	3.1	5.4	3544	5.6	4.3	6.8	3544	3.0	2.0	4.1	3313	12.9	7.9	17.9
<b>AFRICAN AMERICAN</b>	<b>1999</b>	272	16.2	11.7	20.7	315	5.7	2.4	9.1	305	12.6	6.4	18.9	312	4.1	1.2	7.0	702	29.9	25.1	34.7
	<b>2001</b>	789	6.5	4.5	8.4	893	4.7	2.3	7.2	880	8.3	6.2	10.4	878	4.4	2.2	6.6	789	14.5	11.2	17.8
<b>HISPANIC</b>	<b>1999</b>	1937	18.6	16.2	21.0	2064	5.5	3.9	7.0	2044	12.1	9.6	14.5	2070	6.0	4.0	7.9	3761	34.6	31.7	37.5
	<b>2001</b>	2589	14.5	12.3	16.7	2943	6.7	4.7	8.7	2922	12.7	10.0	15.4	2926	6.7	5.3	8.0	2627	22.5	19.2	25.8
<b>ASIAN</b>	<b>1999</b>	57	5.0**			65	5.8**			62	4.2	0.3	8.1	65	7.1	0	15.6	133	18.6	9.9	27.2
	<b>2001</b>	96	3.6**			111	4.7**			111	7.2	1.6	12.7	110	4.0	0	8.5	104	9.2	3.2	15.3
<b>TEXAS</b>	<b>1999</b>	4214	15.2	12.6	17.9	4550	5.9	4.8	7.0	4489	9.9	8.0	11.7	4542	5.1	3.9	6.3	4237	22.9	20.0	25.9
	<b>2000*</b>	2112	13.9	7.8	20.0	2112	3.8	1.8	5.8	2112	8.5	5.0	12.0	2112	4.8	1.3	8.3	2112	17.6	10.5	24.7
	<b>2001</b>	7363	10.2	8.4	12.0	8174	5.2	3.9	6.5	8110	8.7	7.2	10.2	8116	4.6	3.6	5.6	7430	16.6	13.8	19.4

\*2000 data made available by the National Youth Tobacco Survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

\*\*Unweighted estimate - insufficient response rate. See page 5.

TEXAS YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY

SS = Sample Size

1999 and 2001 RESULTS BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY - HIGH SCHOOLS

GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY		Current Cigarette User				Current Smokeless Tobacco User				Current Cigar User				Current Pipe User				Current Any Tobacco User							
		95% CI								95% CI								95% CI							
		SS	%	Low	High	SS	%	Low	High	SS	%	Low	High	SS	%	Low	High	SS	%	Low	High				
<b>HIGH SCHOOLS</b>																									
<b>GENDER</b>																									
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>1999</b>	2127	30.9	26.4	35.4	2267	1.9	1.2	2.7	2233	13.4	10.9	15.9	2265	1.9	1.3	2.5	2128	35.7	31.2	40.2				
	<b>2001</b>	4021	21.3	19.2	23.3	4280	1.7	1.0	2.5	4267	9.2	8.1	10.4	4272	1.7	1.1	2.4	4020	24.8	22.5	27.0				
<b>MALE</b>	<b>1999</b>	2000	34.5	30.1	38.9	2174	15.7	12.6	18.8	2108	26.0	23.1	28.9	2173	7.9	5.1	10.7	2045	48.1	44.1	52.1				
	<b>2001</b>	3841	28.1	25.5	30.8	4170	16.2	11.2	21.2	4165	24.4	21.0	27.7	4153	7.5	5.6	9.4	3938	41.7	37.5	45.8				
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>																									
<b>WHITE</b>	<b>1999</b>	1728	36.9	33.4	40.4	1801	11.8	10.0	13.6	1788	19.3	17.1	21.5	1806	5.3	3.2	7.3	1738	45.5	42.4	48.6				
	<b>2001</b>	3229	26.9	23.3	30.5	3412	12.8	10.0	15.7	3404	17.0	14.1	20.0	3407	4.0	3.3	4.8	3258	35.8	31.9	39.7				
<b>AFRICAN AMERICAN</b>	<b>1999</b>	420	16.1	12.4	19.8	460	2.3	1.3	3.3	449	23.6	18.0	29.3	455	2.5	0.9	4.0	424	30.7	24.3	37.0				
	<b>2001</b>	899	13.5	9.6	17.5	984	3.5	1.6	5.4	986	16.3	13.0	19.6	984	3.0	1.2	4.8	919	22.3	19.0	25.6				
<b>HISPANIC</b>	<b>1999</b>	1800	35.0	31.2	38.8	1971	7.5	5.7	9.3	1905	19.3	16.5	22.0	1972	4.8	3.4	6.2	1826	42.6	38.9	46.4				
	<b>2001</b>	3113	26.8	25.1	28.5	3369	6.7	4.1	9.2	3366	17.5	14.6	20.3	3362	6.2	4.3	8.0	3149	35.5	32.6	38.5				
<b>ASIAN</b>	<b>1999</b>	73	11.0**			80	4.9**			75	11.4**			80	5.3**			73	20.8**						
	<b>2001</b>	216	15.5	11.8	19.2	230	3.4	0.5	6.4	230	11.2**			230	4.8	2.3	7.2	217	19.7	14.4	25.0				
<b>TEXAS</b>	<b>1999</b>	4127	32.8	29.5	36.0	4441	8.9	7.2	10.6	4341	19.8	17.9	21.6	4438	5.0	3.5	6.4	4173	42.1	38.9	45.2				
	<b>2000*</b>	2293	28.1	16.7	39.5	2293	8.3	1.2	15.4	2293	18.2	11.7	24.7	2293	4.4	1.9	6.9	2293	34.6	23.4	45.8				
	<b>2001</b>	7862	24.7	22.7	26.7	8450	9.1	7.0	11.2	8432	16.9	15.3	18.6	8425	4.7	3.6	5.7	7958	33.4	31.3	35.6				

\*2000 data made available by the National Youth Tobacco Survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

\*\*Unweighted estimate - insufficient response rate. See page 5.

TEXAS YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY

SS = Sample Size

1999, 2000 and 2001 RESULTS BY GRADE

		Current Cigarette User				Current Smokeless Tobacco User				Current Cigar User				Current Pipe User				Current Any Tobacco User			
		95% CI				95% CI				95% CI				95% CI				95% CI			
GRADE LEVEL		SS	%	Low	High	SS	%	Low	High	SS	%	Low	High	SS	%	Low	High	SS	%	Low	High
GRADE 6	1999	1100	7.3	4.6	10.0	1191	4.9	3.1	6.6	1177	6.3	4.1	8.4	1192	4.4	2.6	6.2	1110	14.7	11.6	17.9
	2000*	704	9.7	7.2	12.2	724	3.7	2.6	4.8	727	7.2	5.6	8.8	725	3.2	2.3	4.1	735	13.2	10.5	15.9
	2001	2339	4.3	2.3	6.4	2593	3.9	1.8	6.0	2557	5.1	3.1	7.2	2574	3.5	1.9	5.2	2337	9.9	5.6	14.1
GRADE 7	1999	1403	17.8	15.4	20.3	1537	6.6	5.2	7.9	1498	11.2	9.0	13.5	1527	5.8	4.2	7.4	1410	25.6	22.7	28.5
	2000*	595	13.7	7.7	19.7	610	2.9	1.9	3.9	616	6.7	4.5	8.9	615	4.9	2.5	7.3	621	16.7	10.0	23.4
	2001	2587	10.8	9.0	12.7	2862	4.6	3.2	6.0	2847	8.8	7.3	10.3	2843	4.4	3.2	5.6	2608	17.2	14.8	19.6
GRADE 8	1999	1711	20.4	17.2	23.7	1822	6.2	3.8	8.7	1814	12.0	8.5	15.4	1823	5.2	2.9	7.5	1717	28.5	24.3	32.6
	2000*	681	18.4	12.9	23.9	695	4.9	2.8	7.0	700	11.7	7.6	15.8	698	6.2	2.5	9.9	712	23.1	16.4	29.8
	2001	2437	15.4	12.3	18.4	2719	7.2	5.1	9.3	2706	12.2	9.7	14.7	2699	6.0	4.4	7.5	2485	22.7	18.8	26.6
GRADE 9	1999	1189	29.7	25.1	34.4	1296	8.9	5.6	12.2	1262	19.3	15.5	23.1	1298	7.0	3.5	10.4	1201	39.7	34.6	44.7
	2000*	648	24.4	16.8	32.0	668	7.5	3.8	11.2	670	15.7	11.8	19.6	674	4.7	2.7	6.7	678	29.7	22.4	37.0
	2001	2287	22.1	18.4	25.7	2504	6.8	4.8	8.9	2503	15.3	12.0	18.6	2500	5.1	3.7	6.6	2325	29.2	25.4	33.0
GRADE 10	1999	971	33.6	29.4	37.8	1043	8.7	6.3	11.0	1019	21.2	16.8	25.5	1047	4.2	2.5	5.9	979	43.3	38.6	48.0
	2000*	527	26.3	19.0	33.6	534	7.1	3.8	10.4	536	20.6	15.6	25.6	539	4.4	1.9	6.9	542	34.2	27.7	40.7
	2001	2237	21.5	18.6	24.4	2409	8.1	5.6	10.5	2409	13.9	11.3	16.5	2404	3.2	2.0	4.4	2265	29.3	25.7	33.0
GRADE 11	1999	1039	32.4	27.3	37.5	1108	8.7	3.6	11.2	1083	16.2	13.8	18.7	1106	4.0	2.6	5.4	1055	40.2	35.1	45.3
	2000*	642	32.1	28.6	35.6	647	12.2	5.1	19.3	649	17.5	12.8	22.2	651	4.6	2.6	6.6	657	38.3	33.2	43.4
	2001	1693	25.9	20.6	31.3	1816	12.3	7.4	17.2	1803	16.6	14.1	19.1	1795	3.9	2.1	5.7	1710	37.8	33.8	41.8
GRADE 12	1999	928	37.0	31.4	42.6	994	9.4	6.9	12.0	977	22.7	18.8	26.7	987	3.9	2.7	5.1	938	46.5	40.8	52.1
	2000*	400	32.1	24.8	39.4	411	6.9	2.8	11.0	408	19.8	13.3	26.3	414	3.5	1.0	6.0	421	39.3	32.0	46.6
	2001	1645	31.6	24.3	38.9	1721	10.4	6.8	14.1	1717	23.9	15.6	32.3	1726	6.6	3.4	9.9	1658	40.5	33.5	47.5

\*2000 data made available by the National Youth Tobacco Survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



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