

Chronic Disease in Texas



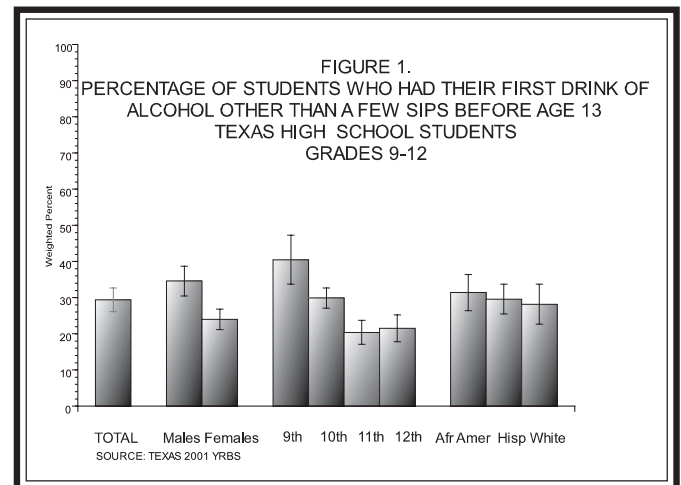
A Report of the Bureau of Chronic Disease and Tobacco Prevention
Texas Department of Health

Alcohol and Drug Use Among Texas Youth 2001 Texas Youth Risk Behavior Survey

In the spring of 2001, the Texas Department of Health, in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, conducted a statewide, school-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The 2001 survey represents the first time that Texas has successfully completed a statistically representative YRBS survey for the state.

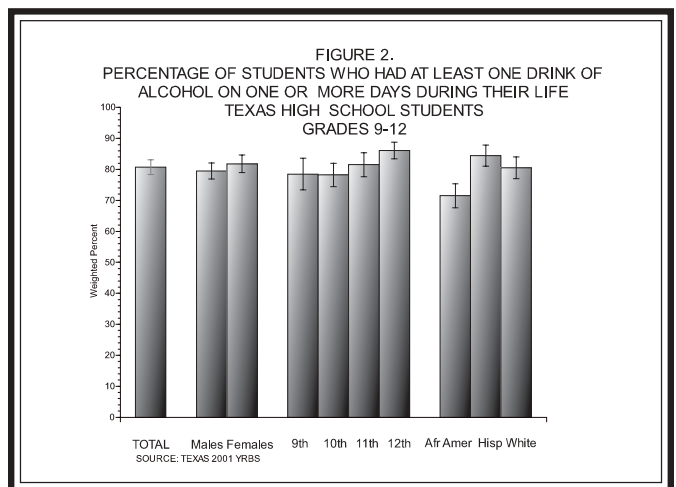
Initiation of Alcohol Use

- The percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol (more than a few sips) before age 13 was 29.4 percent (see Figure 1).
- Male students (34.6%) were significantly more likely than female students (24.0%) to have had their first drink of alcohol before age 13.
- Students in grade 9 (40.5%) were significantly more likely than students in grades 10 (29.9%), 11 (20.4%), and 12 (21.5%) to have had their first drink of alcohol before age 13. Students in grade 10 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to have had their first drink of alcohol before 13 years of age.



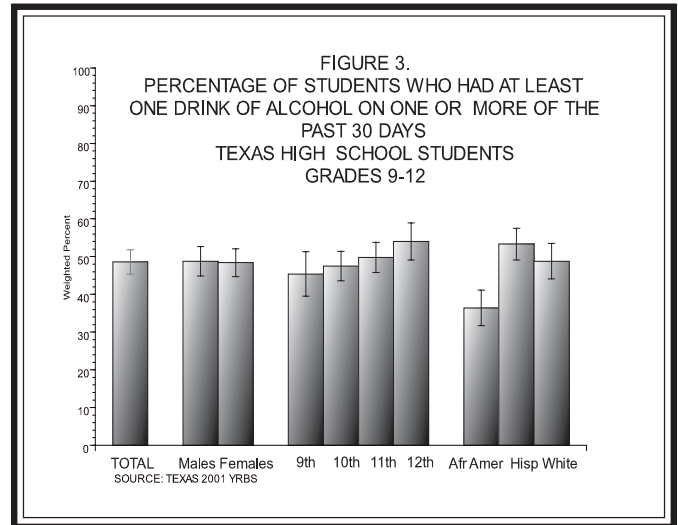
Lifetime Alcohol Use

- The percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol during their lifetime was 80.7 percent (see Figure 2).
- Hispanic students (84.4%) and white students (80.5%) were significantly more likely than African American students (71.5%) to have had at least one drink of alcohol during their lifetime.
- Students in grade 12 (86.1%) were significantly more likely than students in grade 10 (78.2%) to have had at least one drink of alcohol during their lifetime.



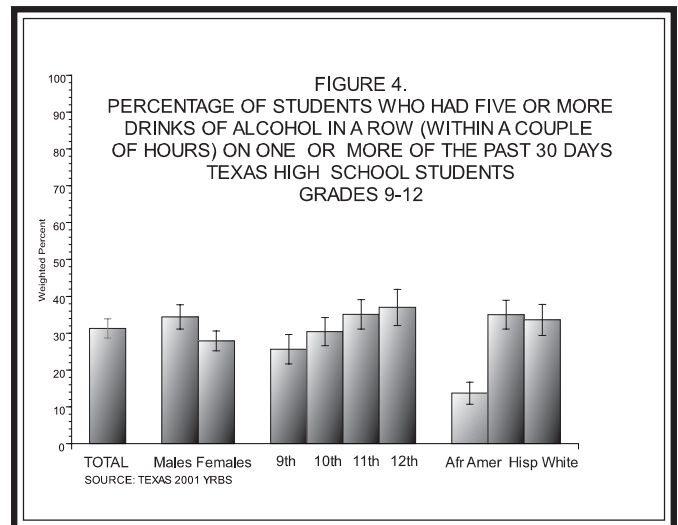
Current Alcohol Use

- On one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey 48.6 percent of students had at least one drink of alcohol (see Figure 3).
- Hispanic students (53.3%) and white students (48.8%) were significantly more likely than African American students (36.4%) to report current alcohol use.
- No significant differences exist among students by gender or grade level.



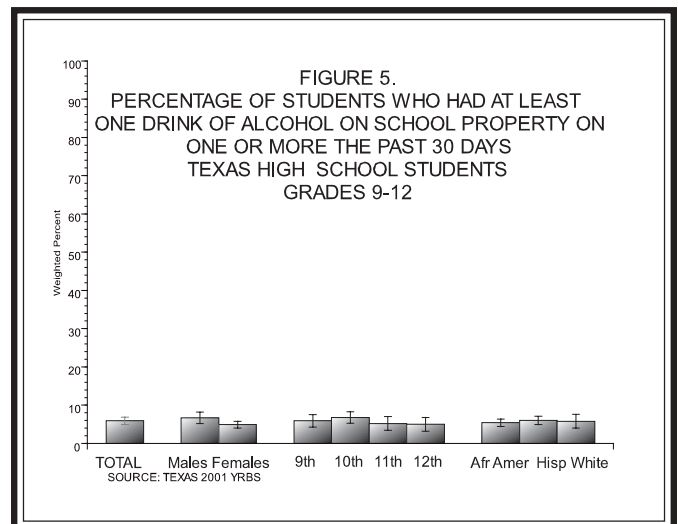
Episodic Heavy Drinking

- On one or more occasions during the 30 days preceding the survey, 31.3 percent of students had five or more drinks of alcohol within a couple of hours (i.e., episodic heavy drinking) (see Figure 4).
- Hispanic students (35%) and white students (33.6%) were significantly more likely than African American students (13.7%) to report episodic heavy drinking.
- Students in grades 11 (35.1%) and 12 (37%) were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 (25.6%) to report episodic heavy drinking.



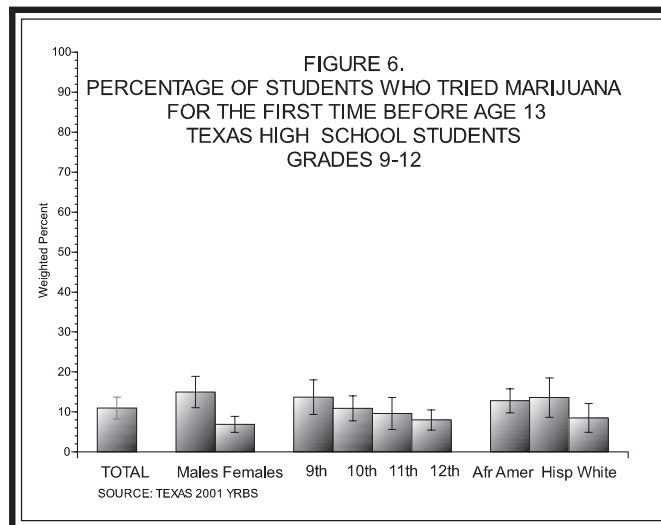
Alcohol Use on School Property

- On one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, 5.9 percent of students had at least one drink of alcohol on school property (see Figure 5).
- No significant differences exist among students by gender, race/ethnicity group, or grade level.



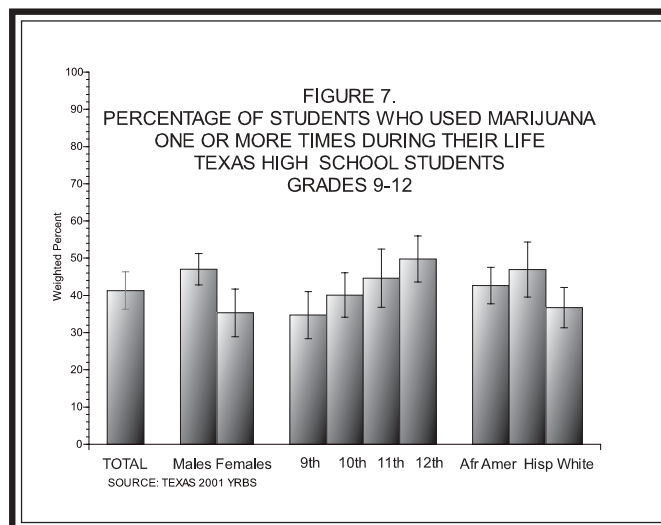
Initiation of Marijuana Use

- The percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 was 11.0 percent (see Figure 6).
- Male students (15.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (6.9%) to have tried marijuana before age 13.
- No significant differences exist among students by race/ethnicity group or grade level.



Lifetime Marijuana Use

- The percentage of students who had used marijuana one or more times during their lifetime was 41.3 percent (see Figure 7).
- Male students (47.0%) were significantly more likely than female students (35.3%) to have ever used marijuana.
- Students in grades 12 (49.8%) were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 (34.7%) to have ever used marijuana.



Methods

The **Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)** was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute to leading causes of mortality, morbidity, and social problems among youth and adults.

These behaviors fall under six categories:

- Behaviors that result in unintentional and intentional injuries

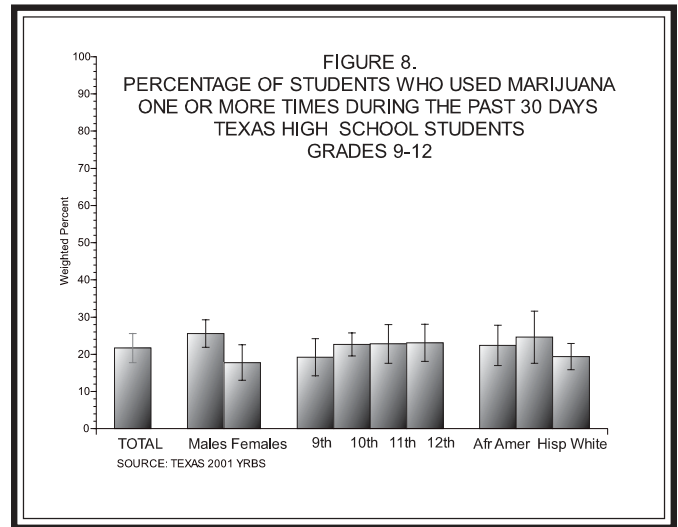
- Tobacco use
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Sexual behaviors that result in HIV, STDs and unintended pregnancies
- Dietary Behaviors
- Physical Activity

The 2001 Texas YRBS is a composite of two samples: schools in the Texas state YRBS and schools in the national YRBS that are located in Texas. The Texas YRBS employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades 9 through 12. For the 2001 survey, the school response

rate was 80 percent (91 of the 114 eligible sampled schools participated) while the student response rate was 79 percent (7,067 of the 8,917 sampled students completed usable questionnaires). Therefore, the overall response rate was 63 percent (school response rate times student response rate). SUDAAN was used to compute 95 percent confidence intervals to determine differences among subgroups at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the 95 percent confidence intervals did not overlap.

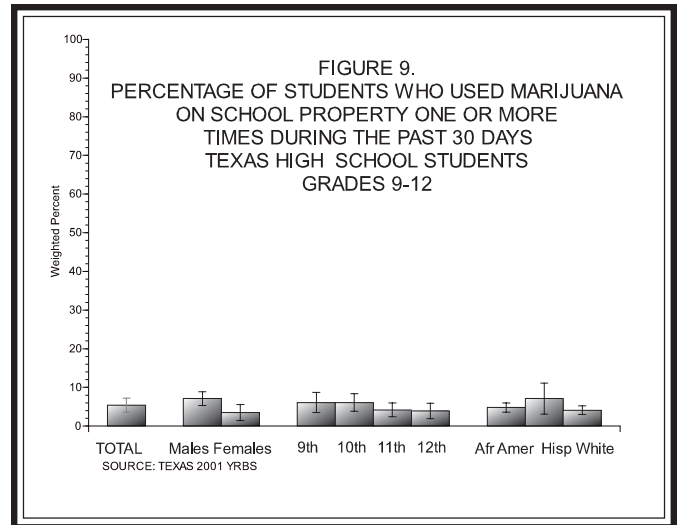
Current Marijuana Use

- During the 30 days preceding the survey, 21.7 percent of students had used marijuana one or more times (i.e., current marijuana use) (see Figure 8).
- No significant differences exist among students by gender, race/ethnicity group or grade level.



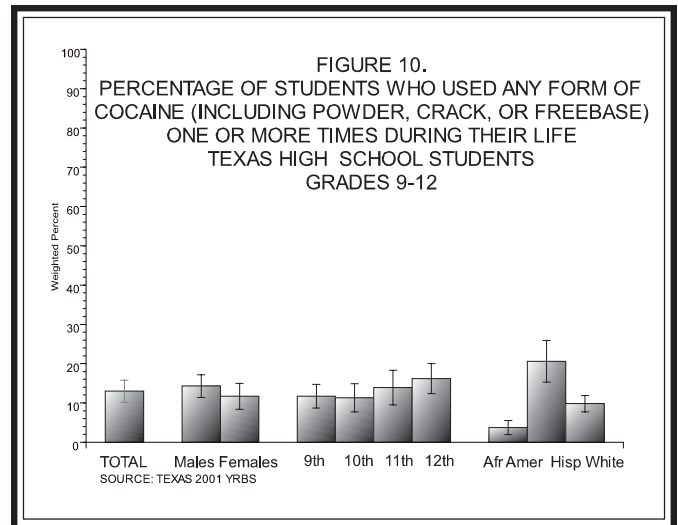
Marijuana Use on School Property

- During the 30 days preceding the survey, 5.4 percent of students had used marijuana on school property one or more times (see Figure 9).
- No significant differences exist among students by gender, race/ethnicity group or grade level.



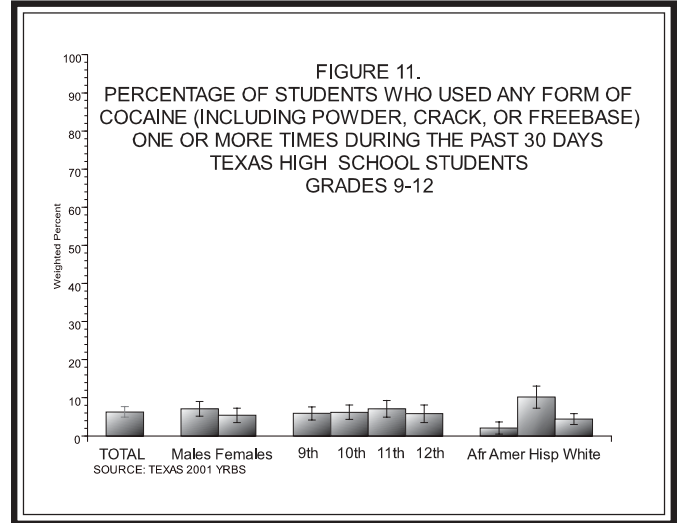
Lifetime Cocaine Use

- The percentage of students who had used some form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) during their lifetime was 13.0 percent (see Figure 10).
- Hispanic students (20.6%) and white students (9.8%) were significantly more likely than African American students (3.7%) to have ever used cocaine. Hispanic students were significantly more likely than white students to have ever used cocaine.
- No significant differences exist among students by gender or grade level.



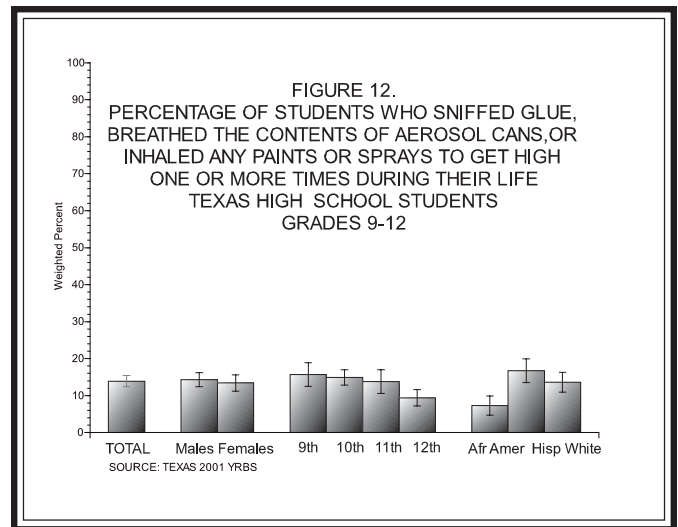
Current Cocaine Use

- During the 30 days preceding the survey, 6.3 percent of students had used some form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) at least once (i.e., current cocaine use) (see Figure 11).
- Hispanic students (10.2%) were significantly more likely than white students (4.4%) and African American students (2.1%) to report current cocaine use.
- No significant differences exist among students by gender or grade level.



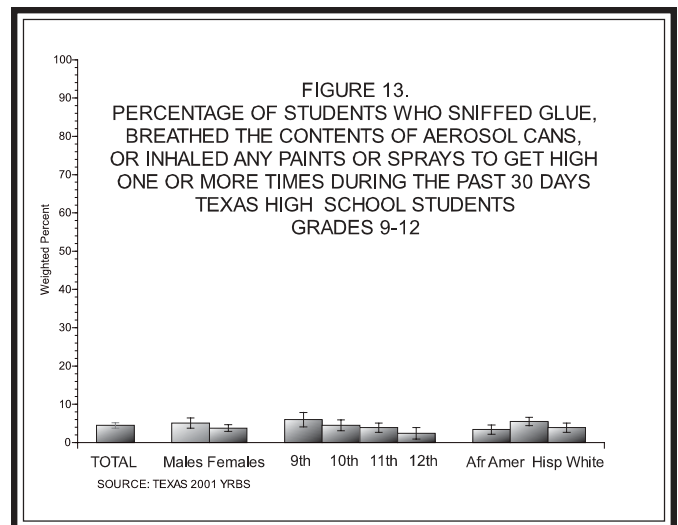
Lifetime Inhalant Use

- The percentage of students who had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life was 13.9 percent (see Figure 12).
- Hispanic students (16.7%) and white students (13.6%) were significantly more likely than African American students (7.3%) to report inhalant use.
- Students in grades 9 (15.7%) and 10 (14.9%) were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 (9.4%) to report inhalant use.



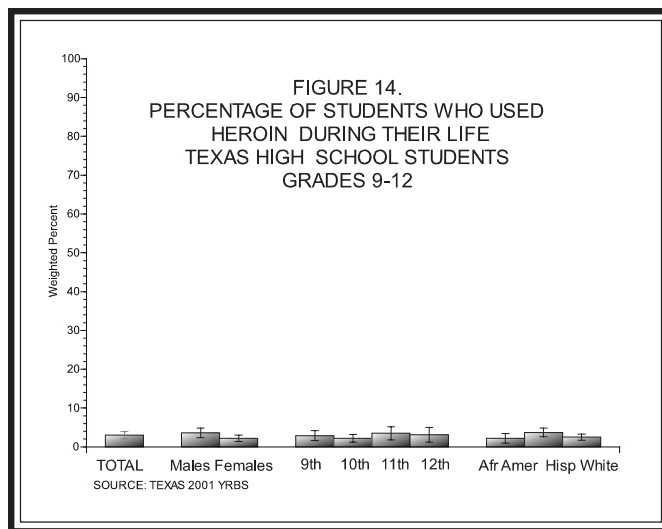
Current Inhalant Use

- During the 30 days preceding the survey, 4.5 percent of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times (see Figure 13).
- No significant differences exist among students by gender, race/ethnicity or grade level.



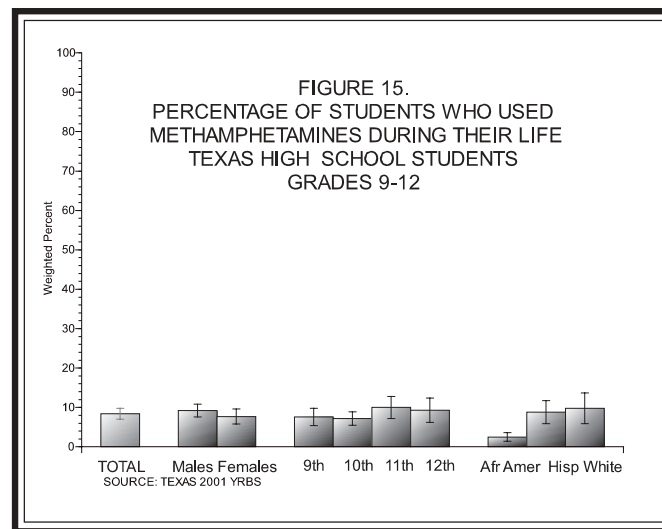
Lifetime Heroin Use

- The percentage of students who had used heroin one or more times during their life was 3.0 percent (see Figure 14).
- No significant differences exist among students by gender, race/ethnicity or grade level.



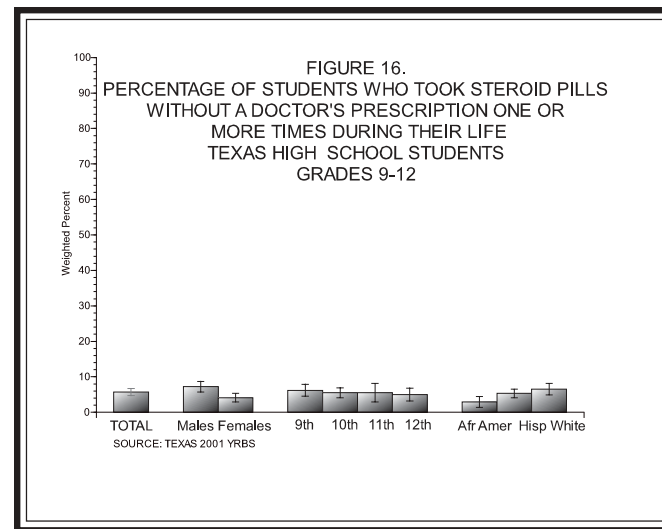
Lifetime Methamphetamines Use

- The percentage of students who had used methamphetamines one or more times during their life was 8.4 percent (see Figure 15).
- White students (9.8%) and Hispanic students (8.8%) were significantly more likely than African American students (2.5%) to have ever used methamphetamines.
- No significant differences exist among students by gender or grade level.



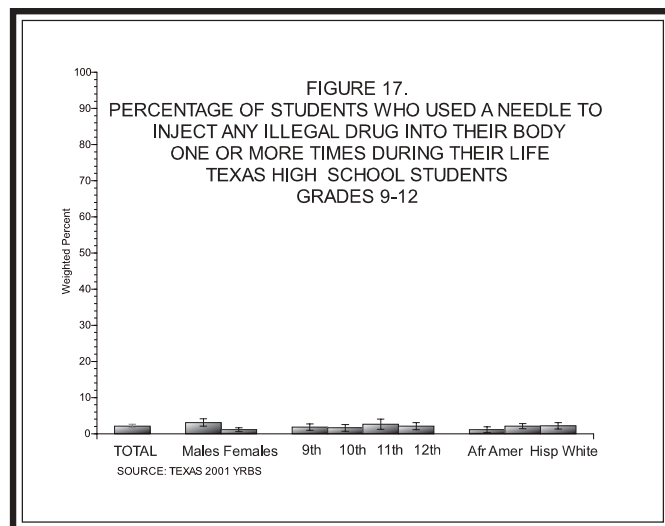
Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use

- The percentage of students who had used illegal steroids (i.e., without a doctors' prescription) during their life was 5.7 percent (see Figure 16).
- Male students (7.2%) were significantly more likely than female students (4.1%) to have ever used illegal steroids.
- White students (6.5%) were significantly more likely than African American students (2.9%) to have used illegal steroids.



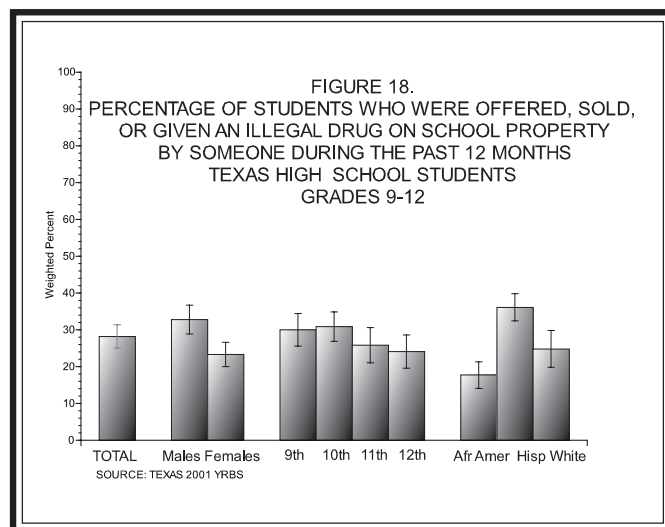
Lifetime Injected Illegal Drug Use

- The percentage of students who had injected illegal drugs during their lifetime was 2.1 percent (see Figure 17).
- Male students (3.1%) were significantly more likely than female students (1.1%) to have ever injected illegal drugs.



Offered, Sold or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property

- During the 12 months preceding the survey, 28.2 percent of students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (see Figure 18).
- Male students (32.8%) were significantly more likely than female students (23.3%) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property.
- Hispanic students (36.1%) were significantly more likely than white students (24.8%) and African American students (17.7%) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property.



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Alcohol and Drug Use Among Texas Youth - 2001 Texas Youth Risk Behavior Survey

	ALCOHOL USE												MARIJUANA USE																
	INITIATION OF ALCOHOL USE			LIFETIME ALCOHOL USE			CURRENT ALCOHOL USE			EPISODIC HEAVY DRINKING			ALCOHOL USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY			INITIATION OF MARIJUANA USE			LIFETIME MARIJUANA USE			CURRENT MARIJUANA USE			MARIJUANA USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY				
	95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI				
	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low
MALES	34.6	30.5	38.7	79.5	76.9	82.1	48.8	44.9	52.6	34.4	31.1	37.8	6.7	5.2	8.2	15.0	11.1	18.9	47.0	42.8	51.2	25.6	21.9	29.3	7.1	5.3	8.8		
FEMALES	24.0	21.2	26.9	81.8	79.0	84.6	48.4	44.7	52.0	27.9	25.2	30.5	4.9	4.0	5.8	6.9	4.9	9.0	35.3	28.9	41.7	17.8	13.0	22.6	3.5	1.4	5.7		
WHITES	28.2	22.7	33.7	80.5	77.0	84.0	48.8	44.1	53.5	33.6	29.4	37.7	5.8	4.0	7.5	8.5	4.9	12.1	36.7	31.3	42.2	19.4	15.9	22.9	4.1	3.0	5.2		
AFR AMER	31.4	26.4	36.4	71.5	67.6	75.3	36.4	31.7	41.2	13.7	10.7	16.7	5.4	3.4	7.5	12.8	9.8	15.8	42.6	37.7	47.5	22.4	17.0	27.7	4.8	3.6	6.1		
HISPANICS	29.6	25.5	33.6	84.4	81.0	87.9	53.3	49.1	57.6	35.0	31.1	39.0	6.0	4.9	7.0	13.6	8.7	18.4	46.9	39.5	54.2	24.6	17.6	31.6	7.1	3.1	11.2		
9th	40.5	33.7	47.2	78.5	73.4	83.7	45.4	39.5	51.2	25.6	21.6	29.6	5.9	4.3	7.5	13.7	9.4	17.9	34.7	28.4	41.1	19.2	14.2	24.1	6.1	3.5	8.7		
10th	29.9	27.1	32.8	78.2	74.4	81.9	47.5	43.6	51.4	30.4	26.6	34.2	6.8	5.3	8.4	10.9	7.8	14.0	40.1	34.1	46.1	22.7	17.9	27.5	6.1	3.8	8.4		
11th	20.4	17.1	23.6	81.5	77.6	85.4	49.8	45.8	53.8	35.1	31.1	39.2	5.2	3.4	7.0	9.6	5.6	13.5	44.6	36.8	52.3	22.8	17.6	27.9	4.2	2.4	6.0		
12th	21.5	17.8	25.1	86.1	83.4	88.7	54.0	49.1	58.9	37.0	32.1	42.0	5.0	3.2	6.8	8.0	5.5	10.5	49.8	43.6	56.0	23.1	18.1	28.1	3.9	1.9	5.8		
TOTAL	29.4	26.1	32.6	80.7	78.3	83.0	48.6	45.4	51.8	31.3	28.7	33.8	5.9	4.9	6.9	11.0	8.3	13.8	41.3	36.3	46.3	21.7	17.8	25.7	5.4	3.6	7.1		

	OTHER DRUG USE																										
	LIFETIME COCAINE USE			CURRENT COCAINE USE			LIFETIME INHALANT USE			CURRENT INHALANT USE			LIFETIME HEROINE USE			LIFETIME METHAMPHETAMINE USE			LIFETIME ILLEGAL STEROID USE			LIFETIME INJECTED ILLEGAL DRUG USE			OFFERED, SOLD OR GIVEN AN ILLEGAL DRUG ON SCHOOL PROPERTY		
	95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI			95% CI					
	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High
MALES	14.3	11.4	17.1	7.1	5.2	9.0	14.3	12.4	16.3	5.1	3.8	6.3	3.6	2.4	4.9	9.2	7.6	10.9	7.2	5.7	8.8	3.1	2.1	4.0	32.8	28.9	36.7
FEMALES	11.7	8.4	15.1	5.4	3.5	7.2	13.4	11.2	15.7	3.8	2.9	4.7	2.2	1.4	3.1	7.7	5.8	9.6	4.1	2.9	5.3	1.1	0.6	1.5	23.3	20.0	26.6
WHITES	9.8	7.7	12.0	4.4	3.0	5.8	13.6	10.9	16.2	3.9	2.7	5.1	2.5	1.7	3.3	9.8	7.7	11.9	6.5	4.9	8.0	2.2	1.3	3.0	24.8	19.8	29.8
AFR AMER	3.7	1.9	5.4	2.1	0.5	3.7	7.3	4.7	9.8	3.4	2.2	4.7	2.2	1.0	3.3	2.5	1.4	3.5	2.9	1.4	4.3	1.1	0.3	1.9	17.7	14.1	21.2
HISPANICS	20.6	15.3	26.0	10.2	7.3	13.2	16.7	13.5	20.0	5.5	4.4	6.6	3.7	1.8	3.3	8.8	5.9	11.7	5.3	4.1	6.5	2.1	1.4	2.8	36.1	32.4	39.8
9th	11.7	8.7	14.7	5.9	4.2	7.7	15.7	12.5	18.9	6.0	4.1	7.9	2.9	1.6	4.3	7.6	5.4	9.8	6.2	4.5	8.0	1.8	0.9	2.7	30.0	25.6	34.4
10th	11.3	7.7	14.9	6.2	4.3	8.1	14.9	12.8	17.0	4.5	3.1	5.8	2.2	1.2	3.2	7.2	5.5	9.0	5.5	4.1	6.9	1.6	0.7	2.6	30.9	26.9	34.8
11th	13.9	9.5	18.4	7.1	4.9	9.3	13.8	10.6	17.0	3.9	2.7	5.1	3.5	1.8	5.2	10.0	7.2	12.9	5.5	2.9	8.1	2.6	1.2	4.0	25.8	21.0	30.6
12th	16.2	12.4	20.0	5.8	3.5	8.1	9.4	7.2	11.7	2.4	0.9	3.9	3.1	1.2	4.9	9.3	6.2	12.4	5.0	3.2	6.8	2.1	1.1	3.2	24.1	19.6	28.6
TOTAL	13.0	10.2	15.8	6.3	4.9	7.6	13.9	12.4	15.4	4.5	3.8	5.2	3.0	2.1	3.8	8.4	7.0	9.9	5.7	4.7	6.8	2.1	1.6	2.6	28.2	25.0	31.3