

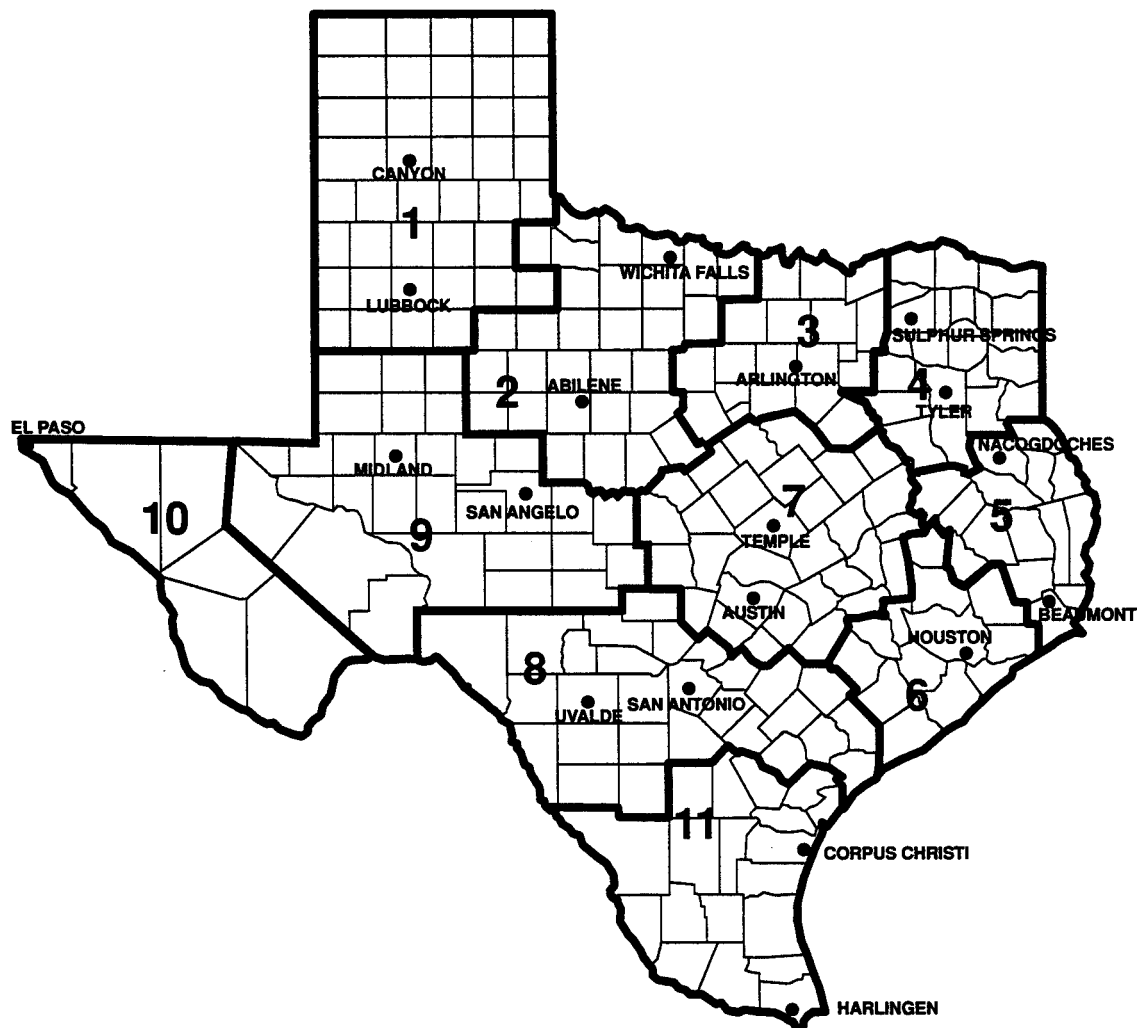
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# TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH PUBLIC HEALTH REGIONS

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**1998**

**Texas  
Youth  
Tobacco  
Survey**



**Report I:**

**Current  
Tobacco Use**

**INTRODUCTION**

**B**etween March and May of 1998, the Texas Department of Health (TDH), in cooperation with the Texas Education Agency (TEA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), conducted the first ever comprehensive survey of tobacco use among Texas middle (grades 6-8) and high school (grades 9-12) students. The data collected by the 1998 Texas Youth Tobacco Survey (TXYTS) not only provides prevalence data on tobacco use at the state level, but at the Texas Department of Health Public Health Region level as well.

**T**his report is the first in a series of reports summarizing the prevalence and attitudes about tobacco use by Texas public middle and high school students.

## Acknowledgments

### *Survey Coordination*

The 1998 Texas Youth Tobacco Survey (TXYTS) was completed in an unprecedented two-month period thanks to the cooperation and initiative of many groups and individuals at the local, state and national levels. The survey was coordinated by staff in the Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Control at Texas Department of Health (TDH) in Austin, with technical assistance provided by the Office on Smoking and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta. The 1998 TXYTS benefitted greatly from experiences and materials shared by the Florida Department of Health, whose first *Florida Youth Tobacco Survey* was completed earlier in the year.

The 1998 TXYTS could not have been conducted without the support of the Texas Education Agency and the many superintendents, principals, administrative staff and teachers who allocated survey time despite tight schedules and numerous other surveys conducted around the same time. We hope you find this information useful and look forward to working with you in future tobacco prevention efforts.

### *Survey Administration*

In late March, 1998, Texas Department of Health staff representing tobacco prevention and wellness programs in each of the eleven TDH Public Health Regions, along with Regional School Health Specialists from the 20 Education Service Centers met in Austin to learn how to conduct the TXYTS in their respective regions. Over the next two months, these individuals played a crucial role in obtaining clearance from local schools, scheduling survey dates, delivering supplies and assuring that completed surveys made it back to Austin. Working around other job responsibilities and often traveling long distances to make sure a

school completed the survey, the following individuals made a seemingly impossible task possible - 214 sampled schools contacted and surveyed in less than two short months.

### *Texas Department of Health Regional Survey Coordinators*

Sylvia Barron; Karyn Briggs; Lana Herriman; Patricia Hohertz; Sherri Scott; Rebecca Zima; Dora Del Toro; Camille Hoy, R.D.; Tracy Lowrey; Jane Schwarz, R.D., L.D.; Claudia Wilson; Edee Crosman, R.D.; Vicki Colston; Terri Kemp, Sue Weaver, M.S.E.D.; Janice Brister, L.D.; Victor Limon; Rani Patel Madhavapeddi, Ph.D., P.D., L.D.; Mary Guzman, R.D.; Lawrence Headley; Gregg Everett; Bea Martinez; Sharon Lynch

### *Regional School Health Specialists*

Clara Contreras, Adel Fuentes, Ruth Longoria, Molly Berger, Deann Cisco, Ann Dingus, Raymond Ferguson, Jane Vicars-Prahl, David Gordon, Jack Sutton, Forrest Skaggs, JoLeen Eiklenborg, Cheryl Myers, Bill Jeffries, Anita Wheeler, Cora La Grone Wirt, Twila Albertson, Sandra Shaw, Don Wooten, Elizabeth Ramos

Special thanks to Marion Stoutner, Program Administrator, TDH School Health Program, for her guidance and coordination with the Texas Comprehensive School Health Network and assistance with clearance issues.

And to Wic Warren, CDC Office on Smoking and Health - your expert advice and training was key to our success.

**1998 Texas Youth Tobacco Survey Staff  
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**Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Control Support Staff**

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## OVERALL SUMMARY AND PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

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This report is the first in a series of reports on data from the first Texas Youth Tobacco Survey. The survey was conducted between March and May 1998 and included information on smoking status, current smoking patterns, lifetime smoking history, age of initiation, quitting history, health risks, perceived social norms related to smoking, knowledge of state anti-tobacco campaign, knowledge of state anti-tobacco laws, attitudes and beliefs, social influences and demographics on middle and high school students in Texas. In this first report, we provide baseline prevalence rates of tobacco use among Texas public middle and high school students.

### Overall, the 1998 TXYTS data show that:

- 31 percent (253,954) of Texas public middle school students and 43 percent (440,411) of Texas public high school students are current users of any tobacco products (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipe use).
- 21 percent (170,411) of Texas public middle school students and 33 percent (325,962) of Texas public high school students are current smokers of cigarettes.
- 6 percent (56,598) of Texas public middle school students and 9 percent (95,208) of Texas public high school students are current users of smokeless tobacco.
- 14 percent (124,888) of Texas public middle school students and 19 percent (203,813) of Texas public high school students are current users of cigars — this high level of usage probably reflects current trends glamorizing cigars.
- 8 percent (74,290) of Texas public middle school students and 8 percent of (80,961) of Texas public high school students are current pipe users. Texas is the first state in the nation to assess prevalence of current pipe use and it was surprising that usage was comparable to smokeless tobacco use. This will be an important trend to monitor in the future.
- Male students are more likely to report any current tobacco use than female students for both middle school and high school. This difference achieved statistical significance for high school students.
- Among middle school students, the prevalence of any current tobacco use is highest in African American and Hispanic students — these findings are due to their high prevalence of cigar use when compared to white, non-Hispanics. Among high school students, the prevalence of any current tobacco use is highest in white, non-Hispanics. The higher prevalence of current tobacco use among African American middle students than among African American high school students may reflect recent increases in the uptake of smoking among younger African Americans.
- By sixth grade, the prevalence of current tobacco use is already 27 percent. The prevalence of current use of any tobacco product then increases with increasing grade levels. The rate of increase is fastest in middle school grades (grade 6 through grade 9) compared to high school (grades 9 through 12). These findings suggest that tobacco prevention efforts need to start earlier than grade 6 and also especially target the middle school years.
- Overall, current use of any tobacco products was high throughout the state with no significant differences in the 11 Texas Public Health Regions.

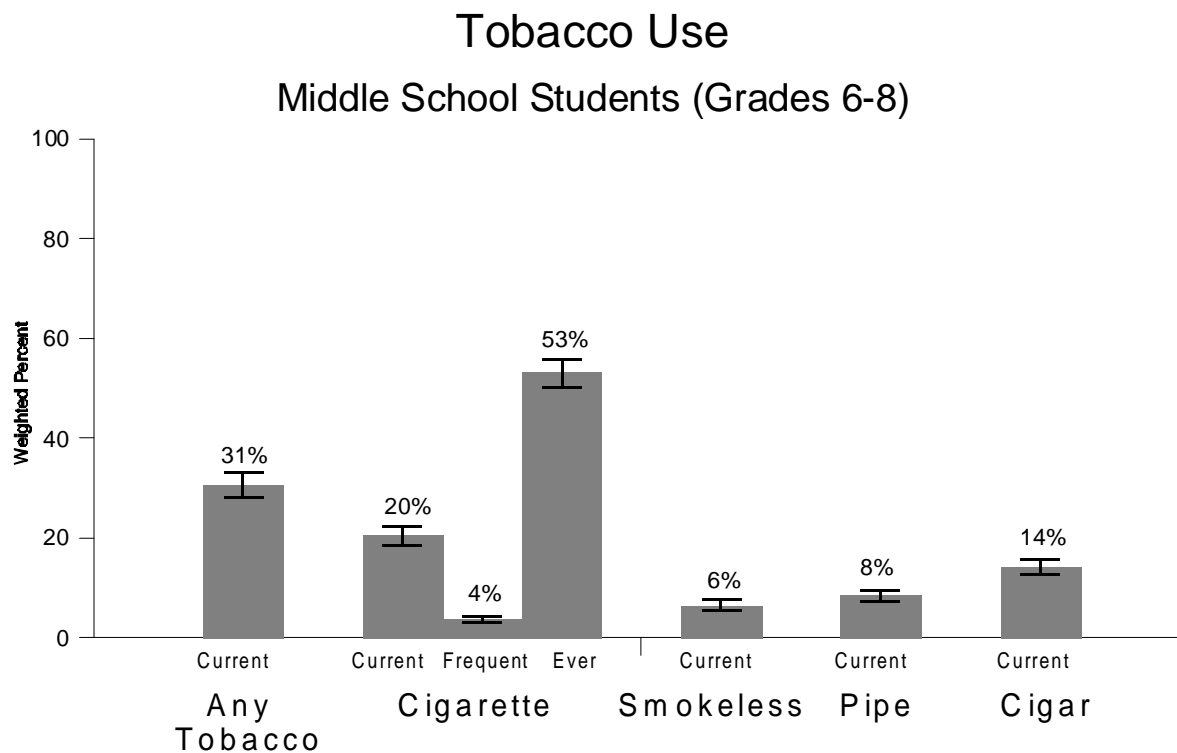
The results of the TXYTS provide a benchmark for the state to measure future progress in reducing youth tobacco use and to evaluate the effects of new tobacco prevention and control programs which will be funded from the recent tobacco industry settlement with the State of Texas.

# 1998 Texas Youth Tobacco Survey Findings



## SUMMARY FINDINGS

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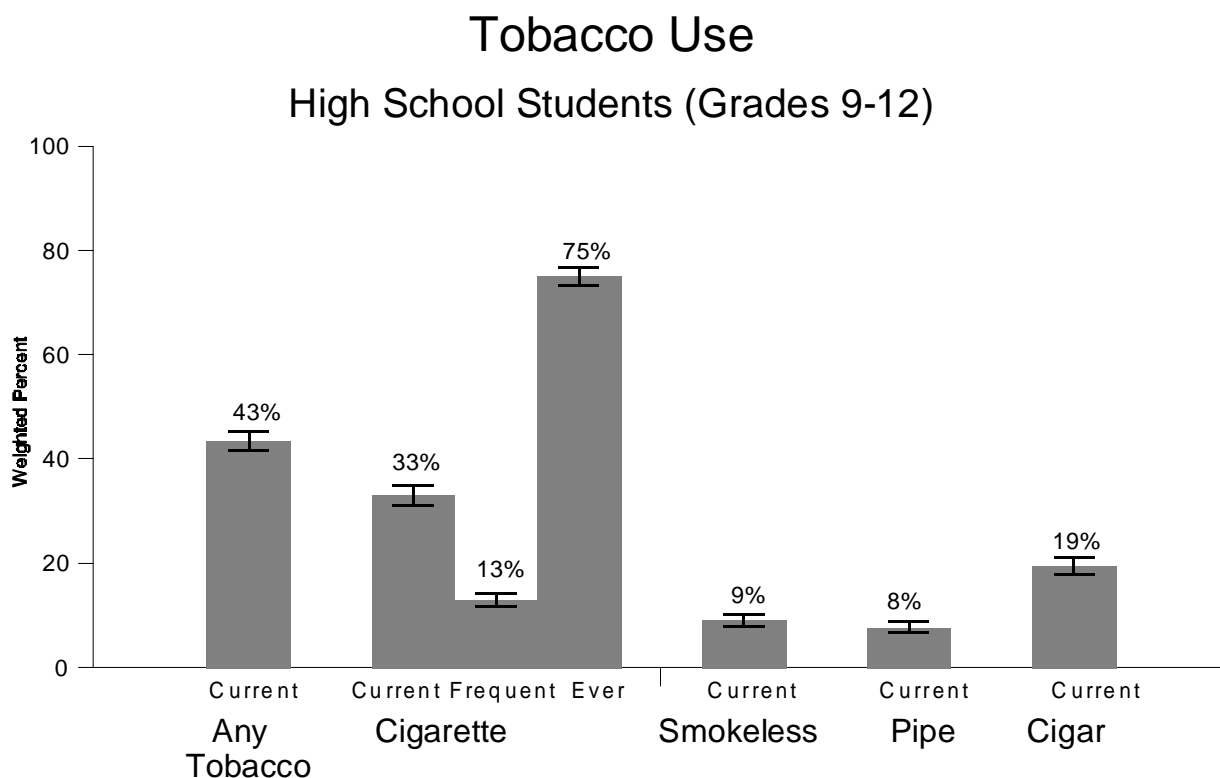


- Overall, 31 percent (253,954) of all Texas public middle school students are current users of any tobacco products (cigarette, smokeless tobacco, pipe and cigar).
  - About 20 percent (170,411) of all Texas public middle school students are current cigarette smokers.
  - About four percent (29,995) of all Texas public middle school students reported to have smoked cigarettes frequently, i.e., smoked in at least 20 of the past 30 days prior to the survey.
  - Overall, about 53 percent (430,323) of all Texas public middle school students have tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.
  - About six percent (56,598) of all Texas public middle school students are current smokeless tobacco users.
  - About eight percent (74,290) of all Texas public middle school students are current pipe users.
  - About 14 percent (124,888) of all Texas public middle school students are current cigar users.
-



## SUMMARY FINDINGS

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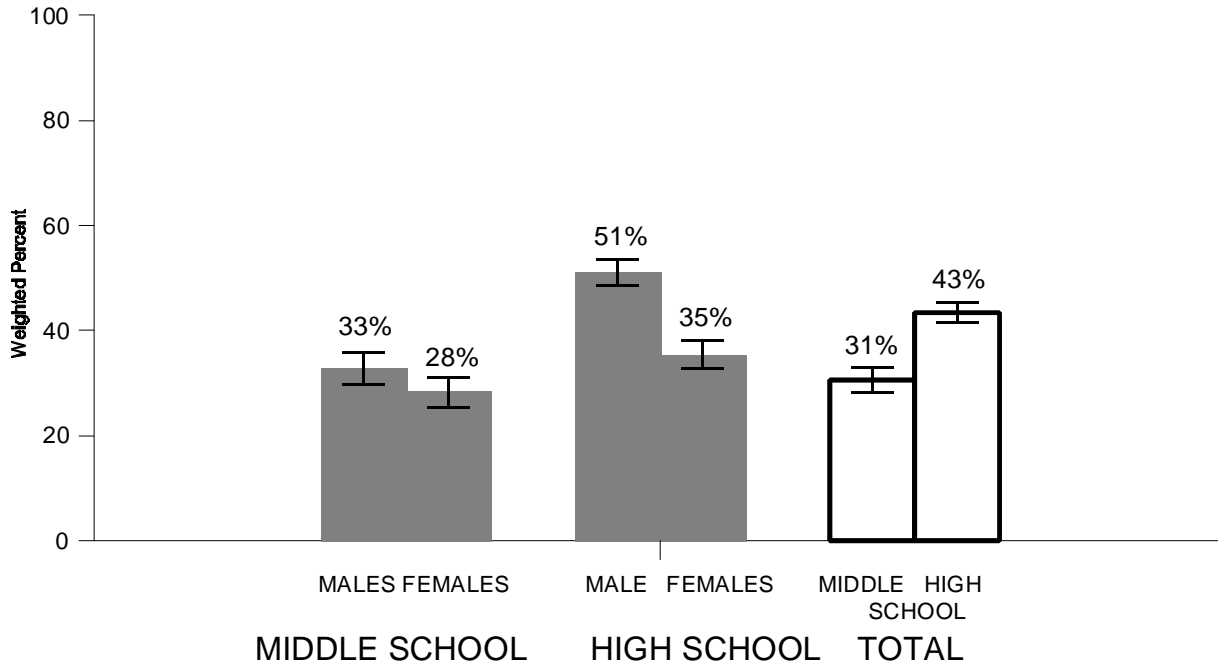
- Overall, 43 percent (440,411) of all Texas public high school students are current users of any tobacco products (cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, pipe or cigar).
- About 33 percent (325,962) of all Texas public high school students are current smokers.
- About 13 percent (128,476) of all Texas public high school students reported to have smoked cigarettes frequently, i.e., smoked in at least 20 of the past 30 days prior to the survey.
- Overall, about 75 percent (751,192) of all Texas public high school students have tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.
- About 9 percent (95,208) of all Texas public high school students are current smokeless tobacco users.
- About eight percent (80,961) of all Texas public high school students are current pipe users.
- About 19 percent (203,813) of all Texas public high school students are current cigar users.

# CURRENT USE OF ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT BY GENDER

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## Current Use (Any Tobacco Product)

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



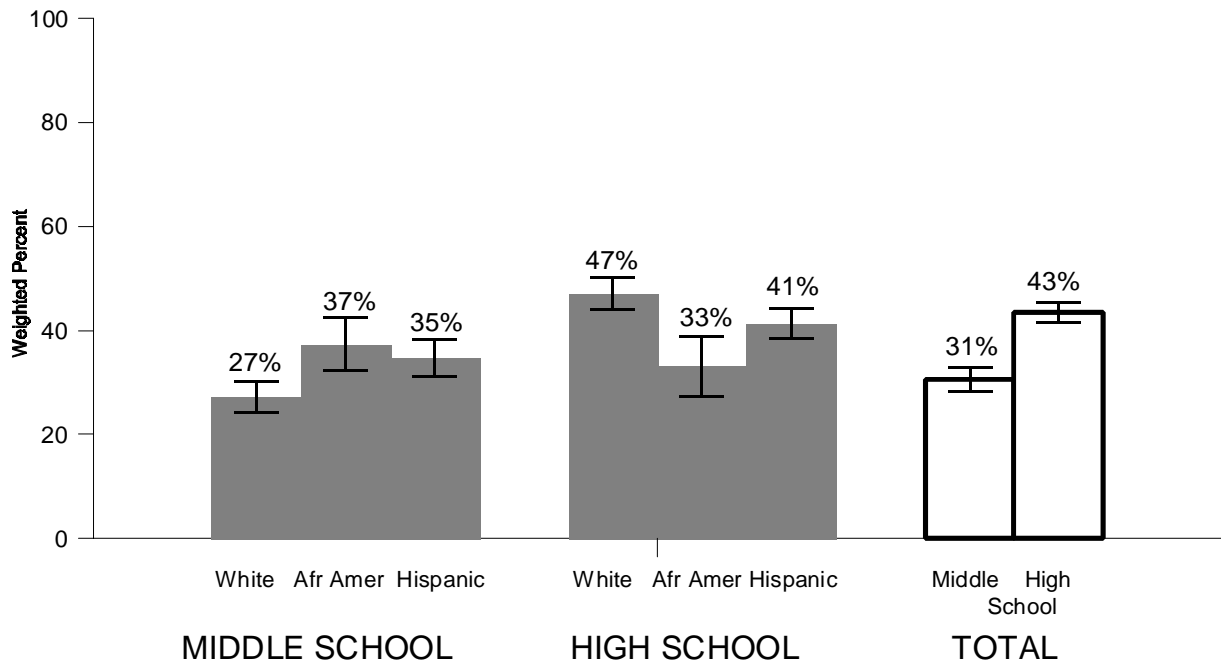
- 
- The overall prevalence of current use of any tobacco product is greater for boys than for girls for both high schools and middle schools. However, the difference is not statistically significant for middle school students.
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## CURRENT USE OF ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT BY RACE

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### Current Use (Any Tobacco Product)

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



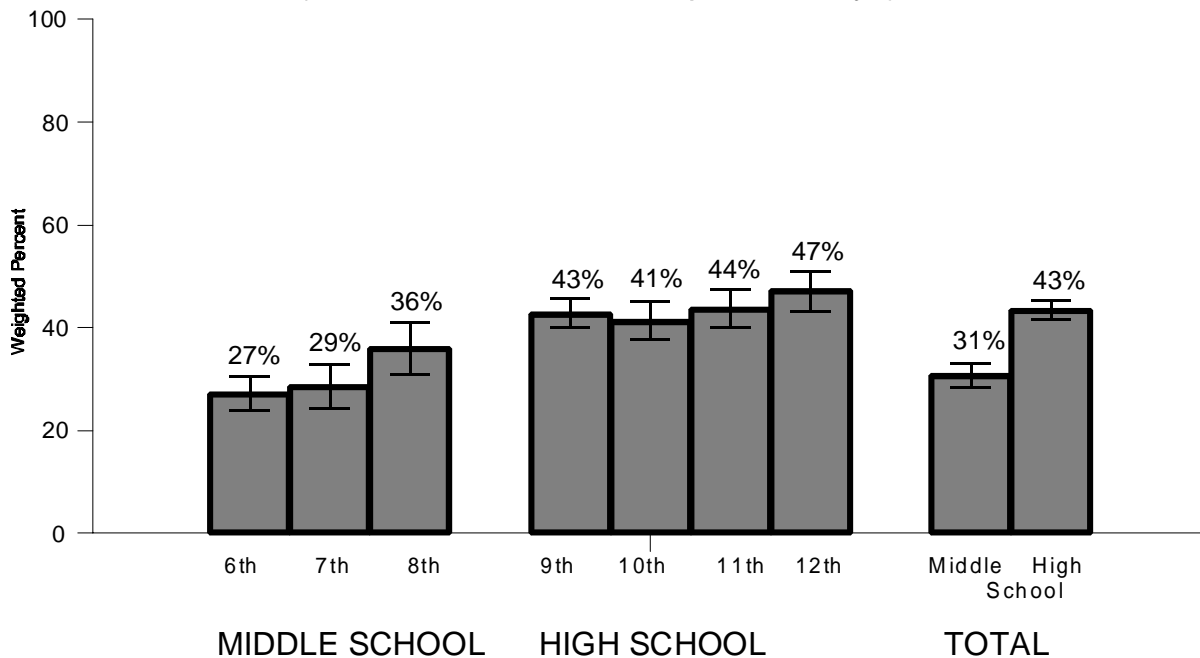
- 
- Among Texas public middle school students, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco is highest in African American students (37 percent) and lowest in white, non-Hispanic students (27 percent).
  - Among Texas public high school students, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco is highest in white, non-Hispanic students (47 percent) and lowest in African American students (33 percent).
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## CURRENT USE OF ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT BY GRADE

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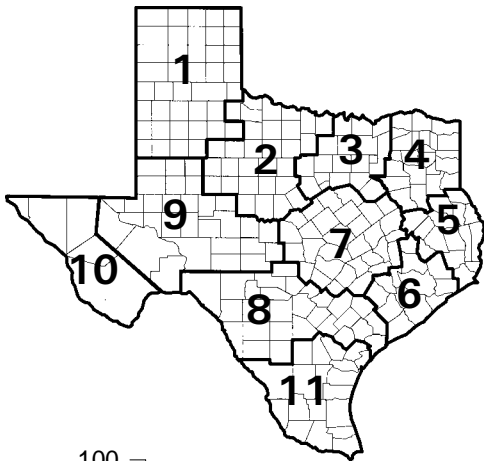
### Current Use (Any Tobacco Product)

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)

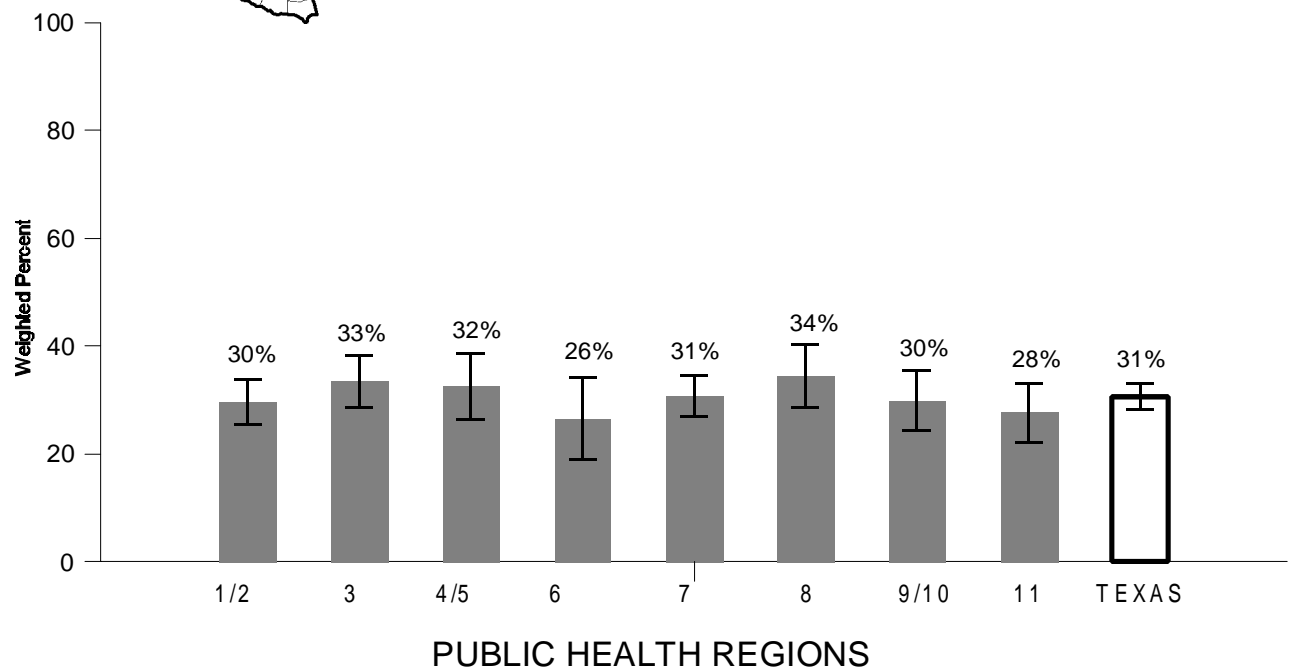


- Overall, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product increases with increasing grade levels. By 6th grade, the prevalence of current tobacco use is already 27%.
  - Among Texas public middle school students, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product increased by 33 percent (from 27 percent at the 6th grade level to 36 percent at the 8th grade level).
  - Among Texas public high school students, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product increased by nine percent (from 43 percent at the 9th grade level to 47 percent at the 12th grade level).
-

## CURRENT USE OF ANY TOBACCO BY PUBLIC HEALTH REGIONS



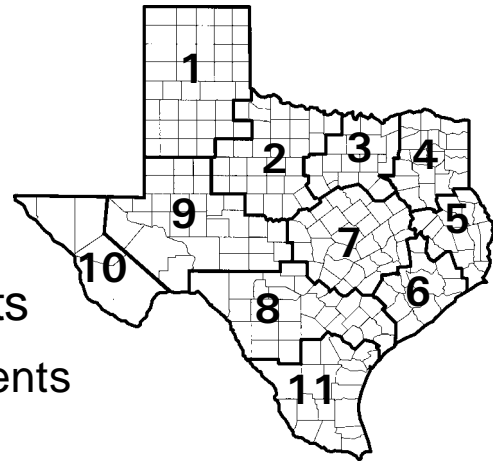
### Current Use - Any Tobacco Products Middle School Students



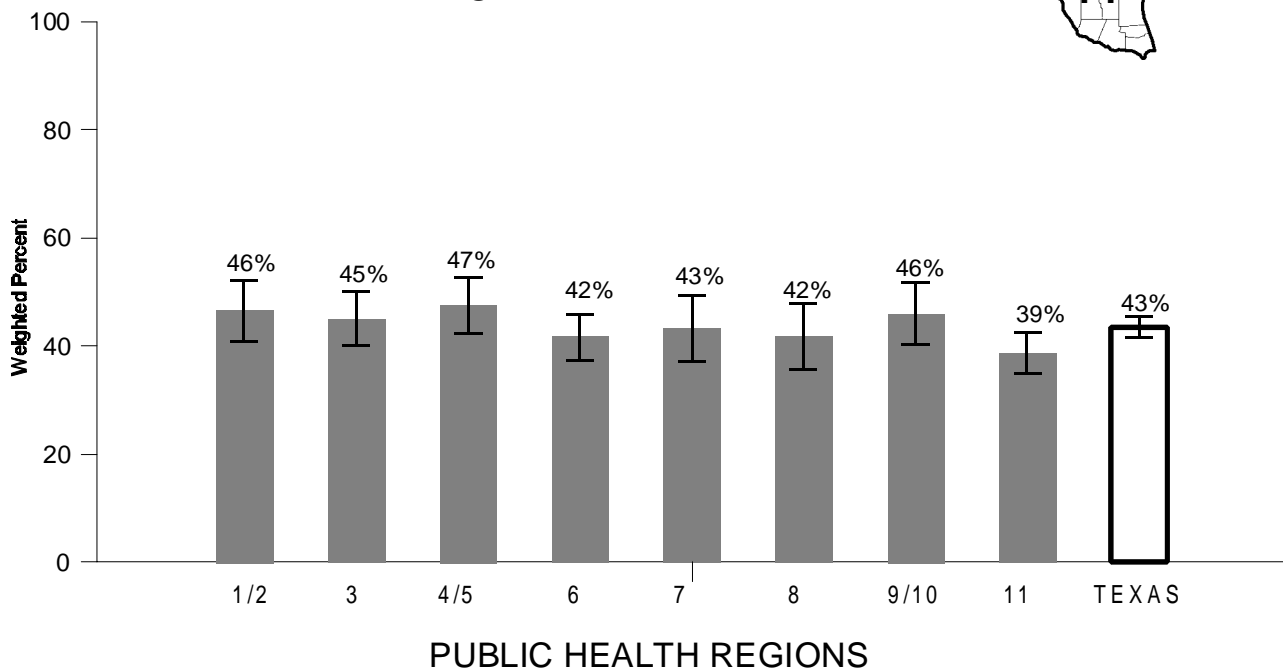
- The overall prevalence of current users of any tobacco product among public middle school students ranges from 26 percent in TDH Public Health Region 6 to 34 percent in TDH Public Health Region 8.
- However, the differences in region-specific prevalence rates do not reach statistical significance.

## CURRENT USE OF ANY TOBACCO BY PUBLIC HEALTH REGIONS

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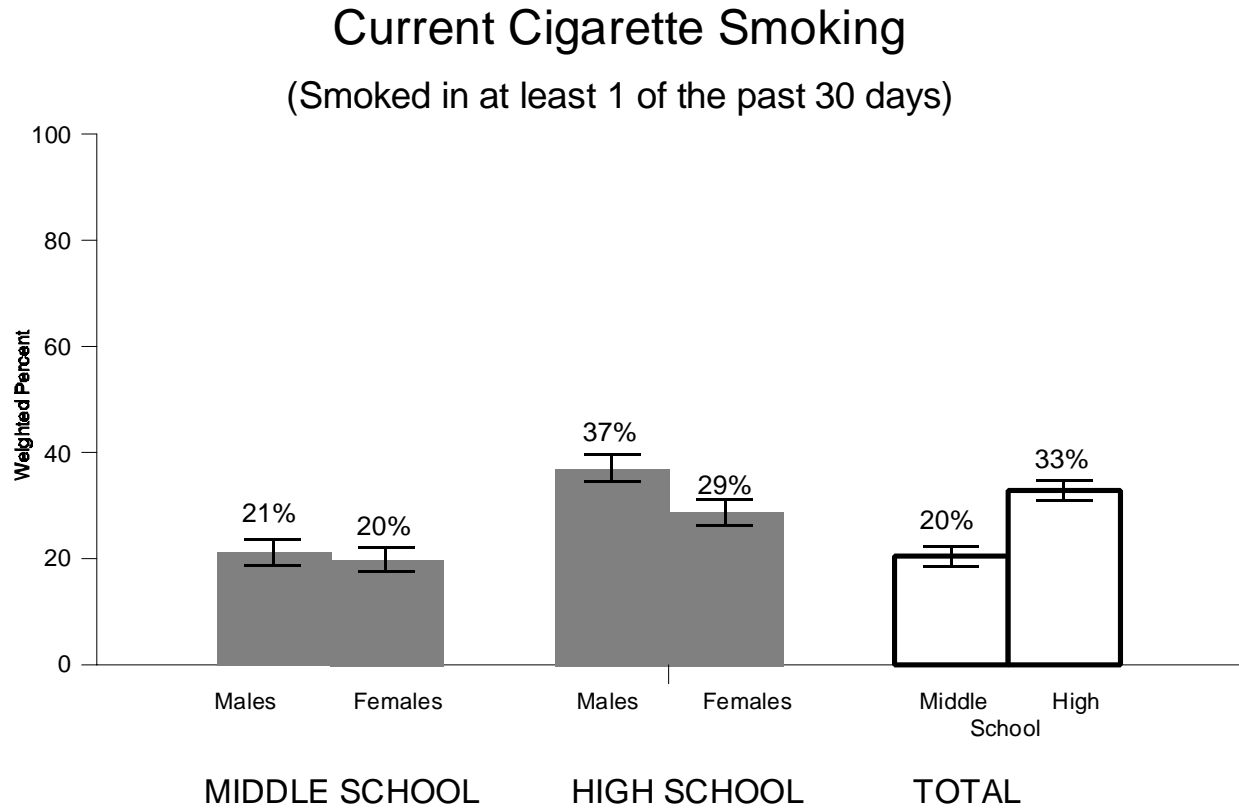
### Current Use - Any Tobacco Products High School Students



- The overall prevalence of current users of any tobacco product ranges from 39 percent in TDH Public Health Region 11 to 47 percent in TDH Public Health Regions 4 and 5.
  - However, differences in region-specific prevalence rates do not reach statistical significance.
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# CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING BY GENDER

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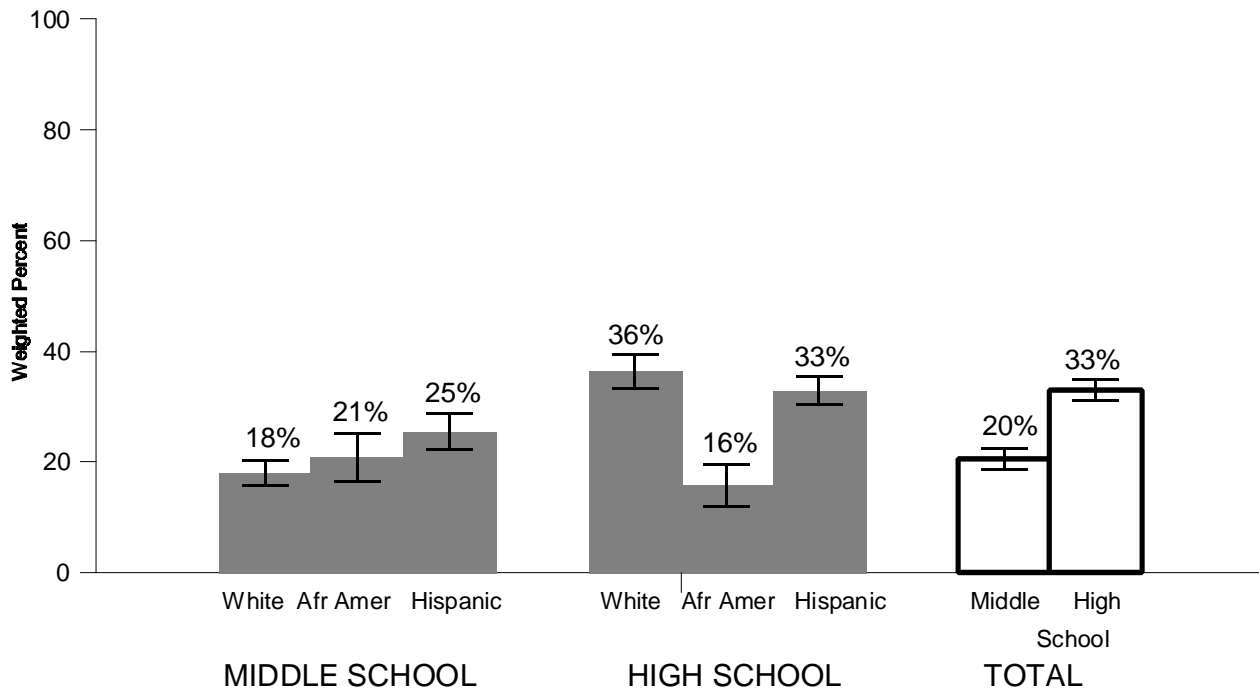


- 
- Current cigarette smoking prevalence is greater for boys than for girls for both public high school and middle school students. The difference is, however, not statistically significant for public middle school students.
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## CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING BY RACE

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### Current Cigarette Smoking (Smoked in at least 1 of the past 30 days)

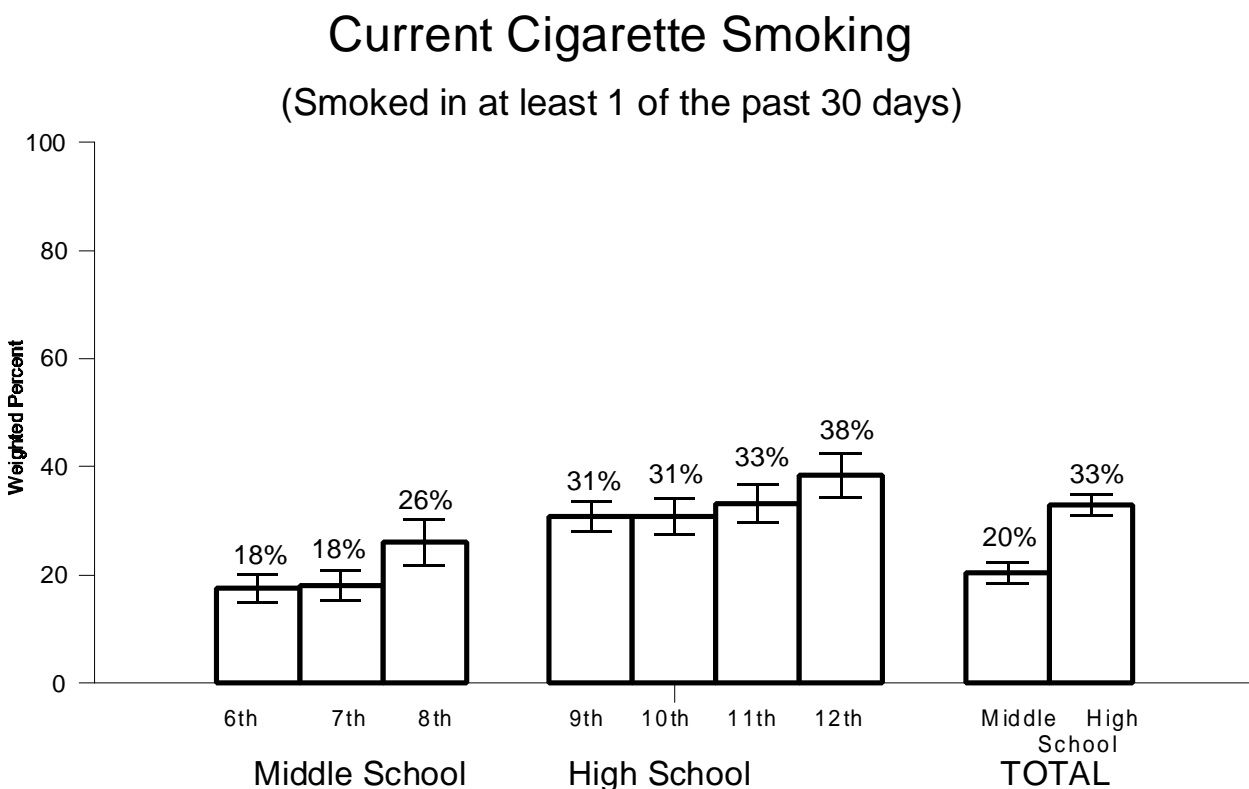


- 
- Among Texas public middle school students, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking is highest in Hispanic students (25 percent) and lowest in white, non-Hispanic students (18 percent).
  - Among Texas public high school students, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking is highest in white, non-Hispanic students (36 percent) and lowest in African American students (16 percent).
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## CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING BY GRADE

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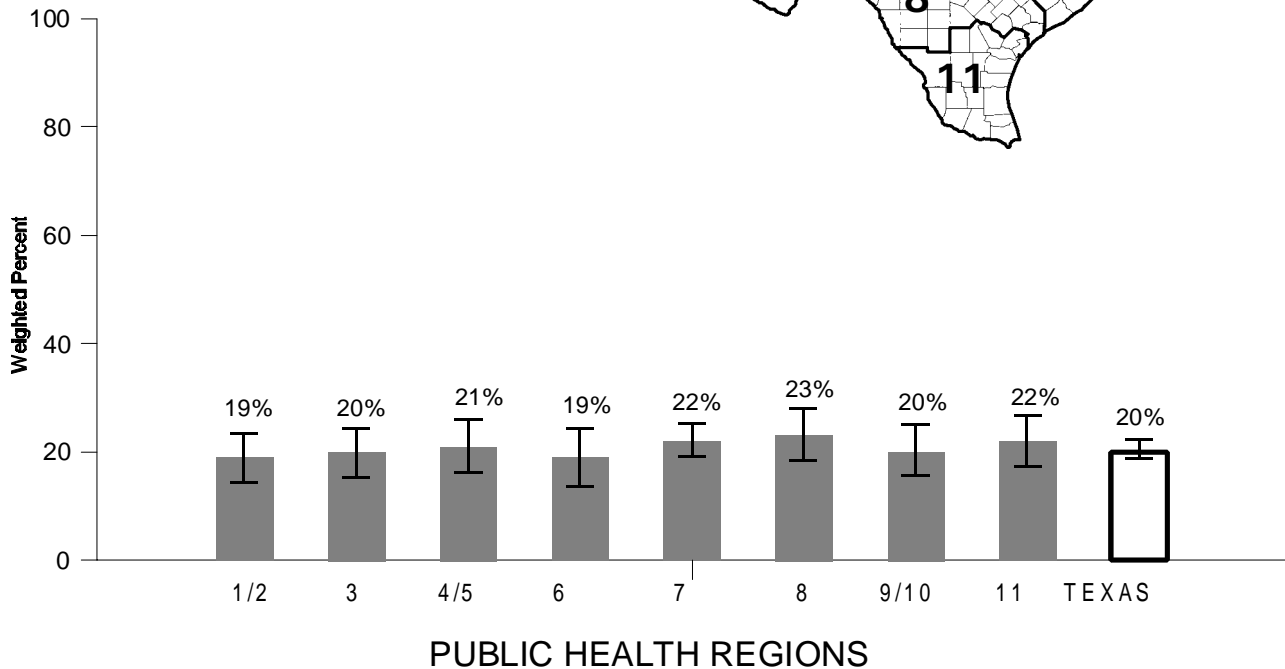
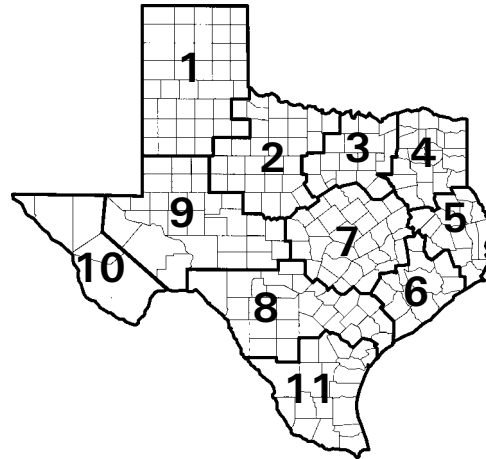


- Overall, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking increases with increasing grade levels. By sixth grade, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking is already 18%.
- Among Texas public middle school students, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking increased by 44 percent (from 18 percent at the 6th and 7th grade levels to 26 percent at the 8th grade level).
- Among Texas public high school students, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking increased by 22 percent (from 31 percent at the 9th grade level to 38 percent at the 12th grade level).

# CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING BY PUBLIC HEALTH REGIONS

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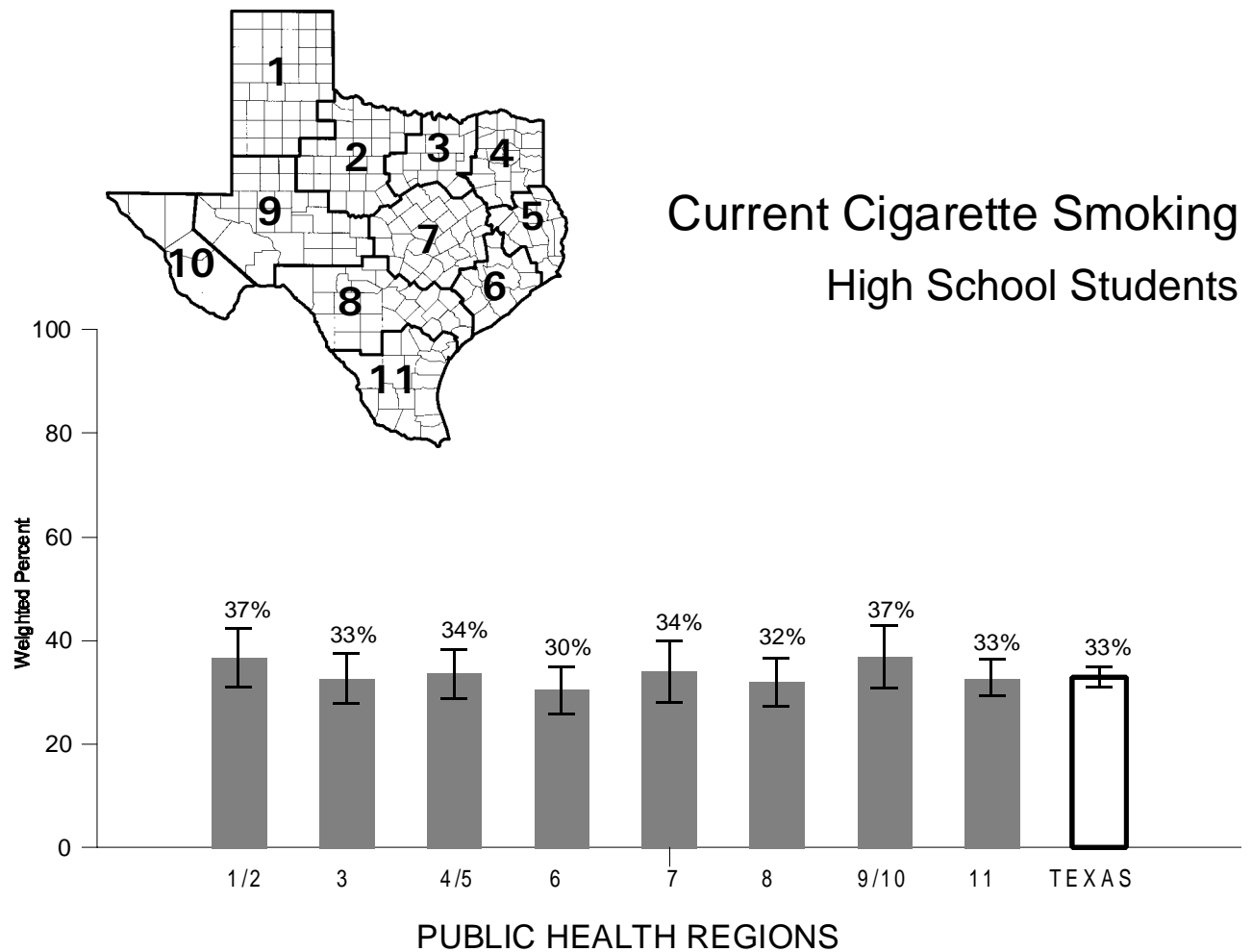
## Current Cigarette Smoking Middle School Students



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- The overall prevalence of current cigarette smoking among public middle school students ranges from 19 percent (TDH Public Health Regions 1/2 and 6) to 23 percent (TDH Public Health Region 8).
  - However, the differences in region-specific prevalence rates do not reach statistical significance.
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## CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING BY PUBLIC HEALTH REGIONS

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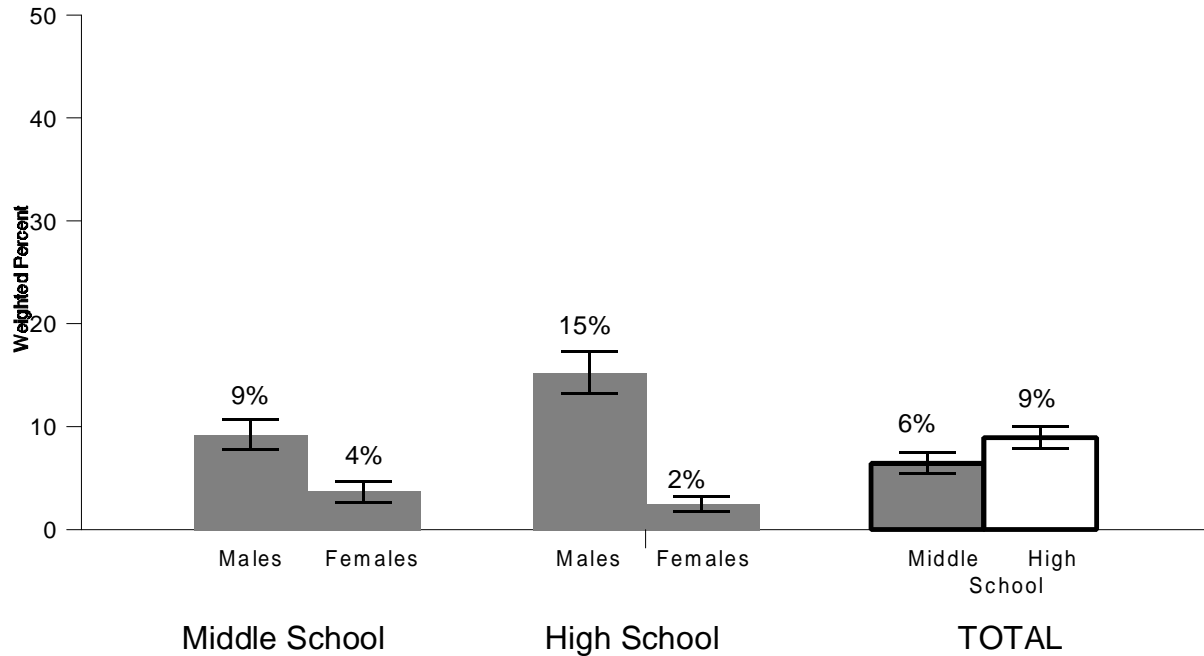
- 
- The overall prevalence of current cigarette smoking among public high school students ranges from 30 percent in TDH Public Health Region 6 to 37 percent in TDH Public Health Regions 9/10.
  - However, the differences in region-specific prevalence rates do not reach statistical significance.
-

# CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE BY GENDER

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## Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



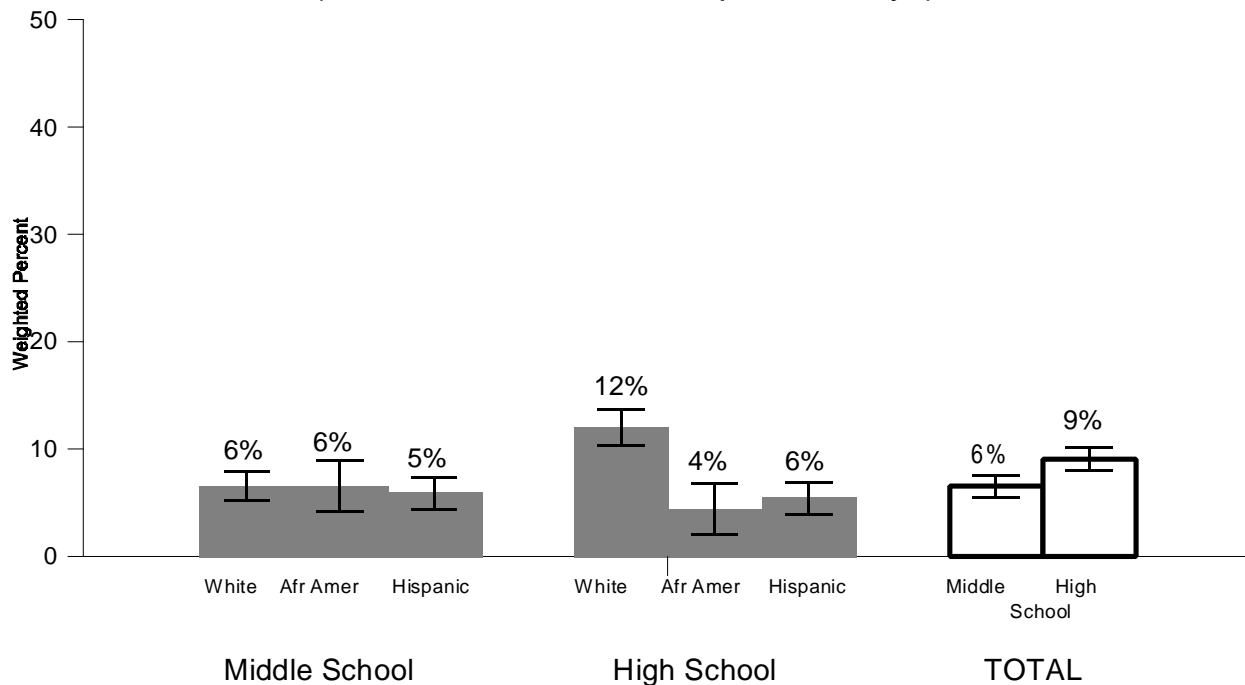
- 
- The overall prevalence of current use of smokeless tobacco use is greater for boys than for girls for both public high school and middle school students.
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## CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE BY RACE

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### Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



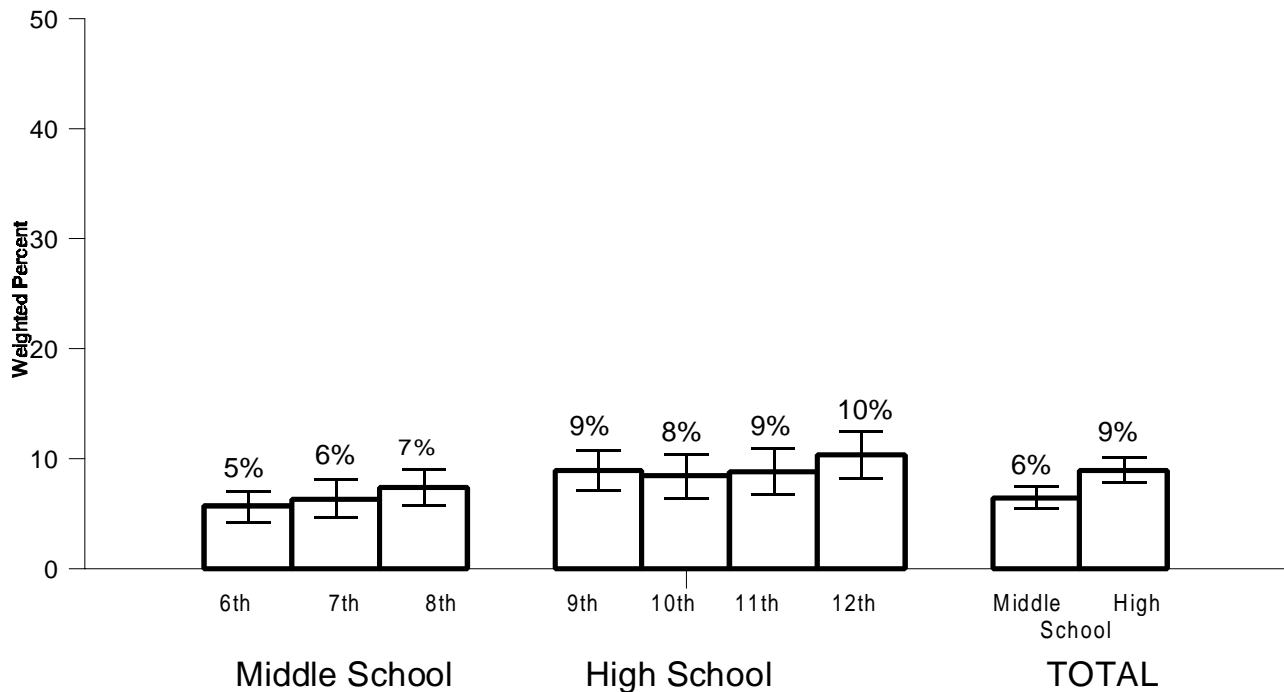
- 
- Among Texas public middle school students, the prevalence of current use of smokeless tobacco does not differ among all the race groups.
  - Among the Texas public high school students, the prevalence of current use of smokeless tobacco is highest in white, non-Hispanic students (12 percent) and lowest in African American students (4 percent).
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## CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE BY GRADE

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### Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

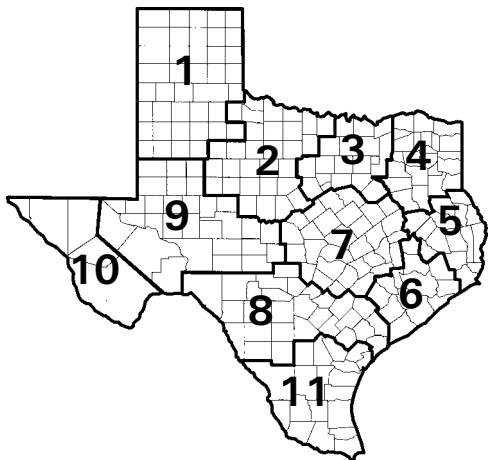
(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



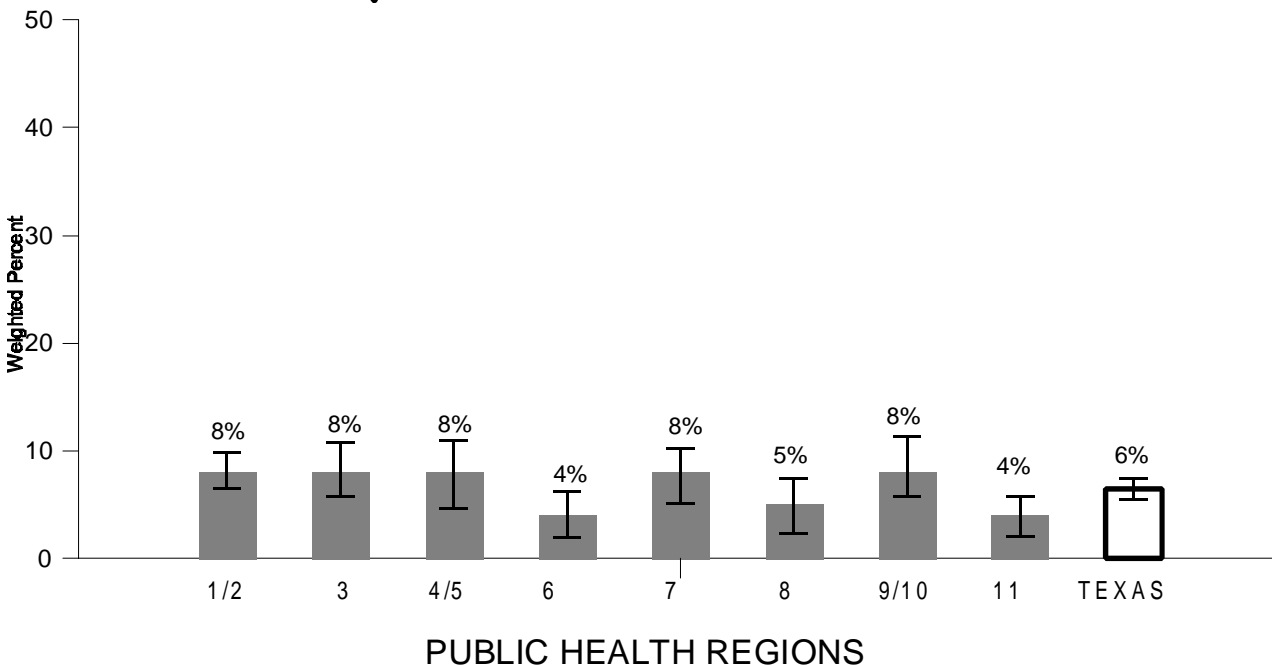
- Overall, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use increases with increasing grade levels during the middle school years. It is fairly stable across grade levels during the high school years.
- Among Texas public middle school students, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use increased by 4 percent (from 5 percent at the 6th grade level to 7 percent at the 8th grade level).
- Among Texas public high school students, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use is fairly stable across grade levels, with rates ranging from 9 percent at the 9th grade level to 10 percent at the 12th grade level.

## CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE BY PUBLIC HEALTH REGIONS

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### Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Middle School Students

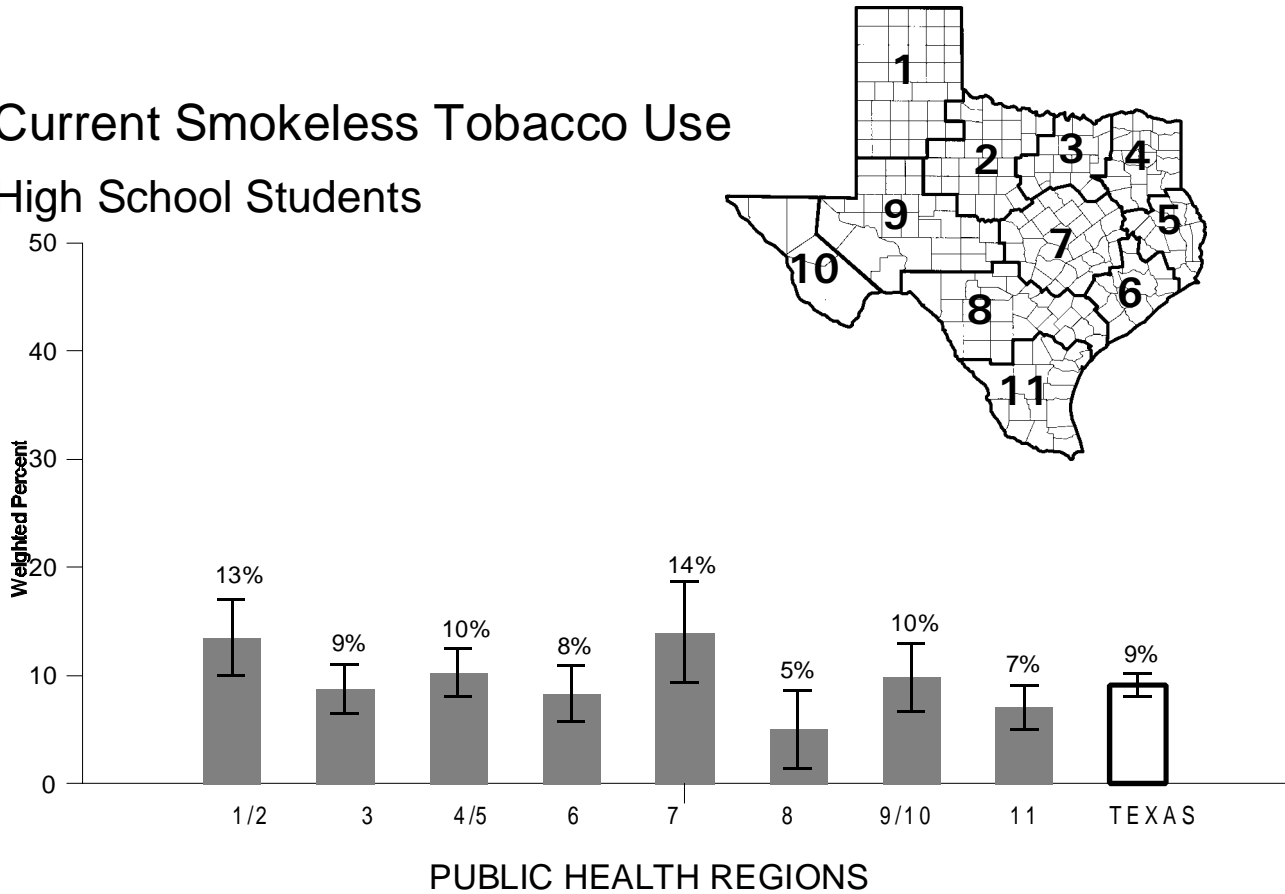


- The overall prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among middle school students ranges from 4 percent (TDH Public Health Regions 6 and 11) to 8 percent (TDH Public Health Regions 1/2, 3, 4/5, 7, and 9/10).
  - However, the differences in region-specific prevalence rates do not reach statistical significance.
-

# CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE BY PUBLIC HEALTH REGIONS

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## Current Smokeless Tobacco Use High School Students

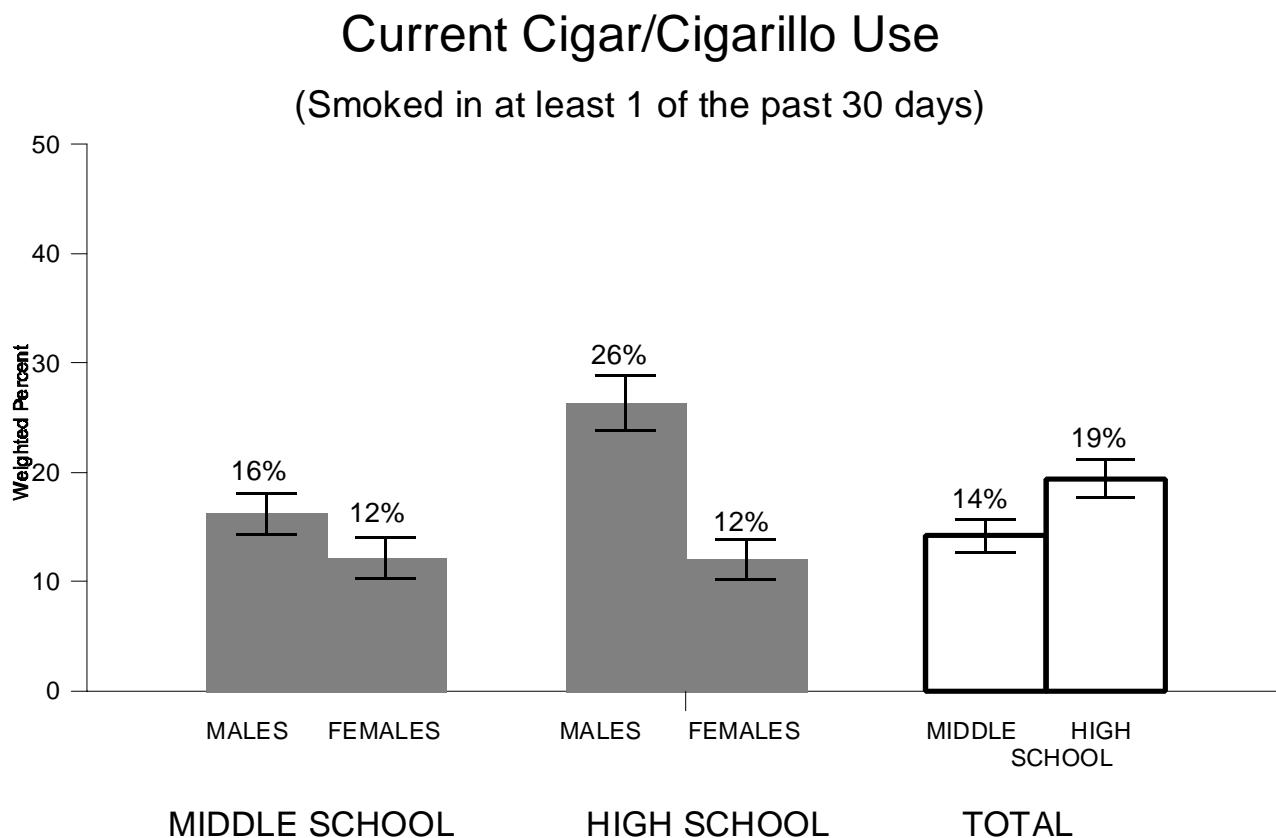


- The overall prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among high school students ranges from 5 percent in TDH Public Health Region 8 to 14 percent in TDH Public Health Region 7.
  - The rate for TDH Public Health Region 7 is significantly higher than that of PHR 8. Differences in other region-specific prevalence rates do not reach statistical significance.
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## CURRENT CIGAR/CIGARILLO USE BY GENDER

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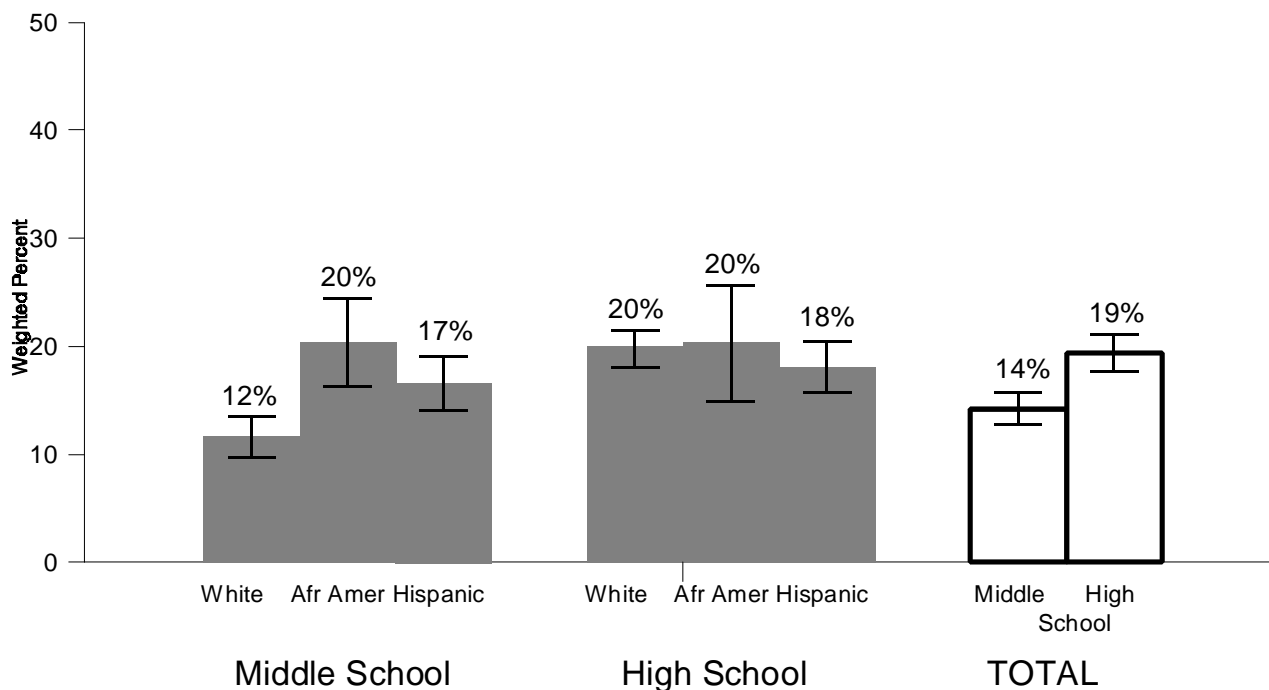


- 
- The prevalence of current cigar/cigarillo use is greater for boys than for girls for both public high school and middle school students. The difference is, however, not statistically significant for middle school students.
-

## CURRENT CIGAR/CIGARILLO USE BY RACE

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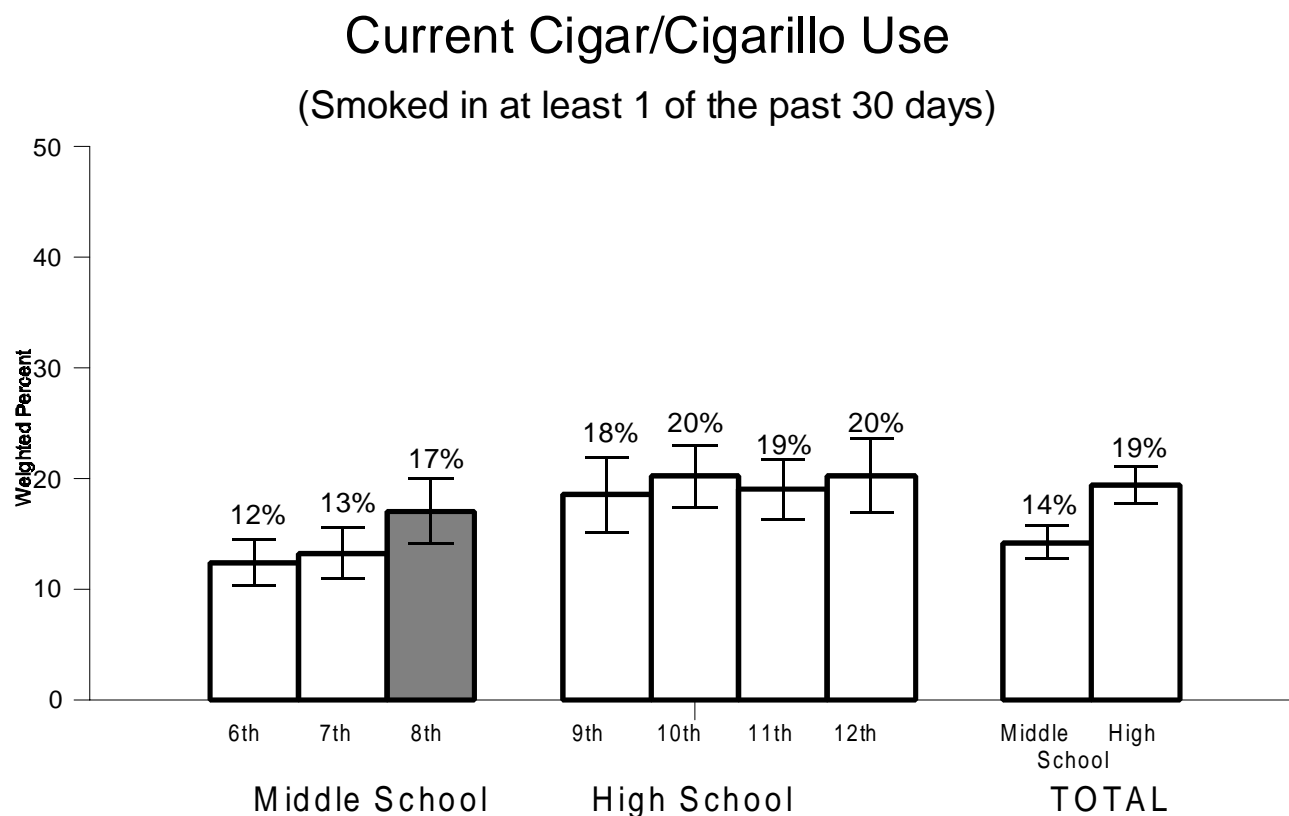
Current Cigar/Cigarillo Use  
(Smoked in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



- 
- Among Texas public middle school students, the prevalence of current cigar/cigarillo use is highest in African American students (20 percent) and lowest in white, non-Hispanic students (12 percent).
  - Among Texas public high school students, the prevalence of current cigar/cigarillo use does not differ among the race groups.
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## CURRENT CIGAR/CIGARILLO USE BY GRADE

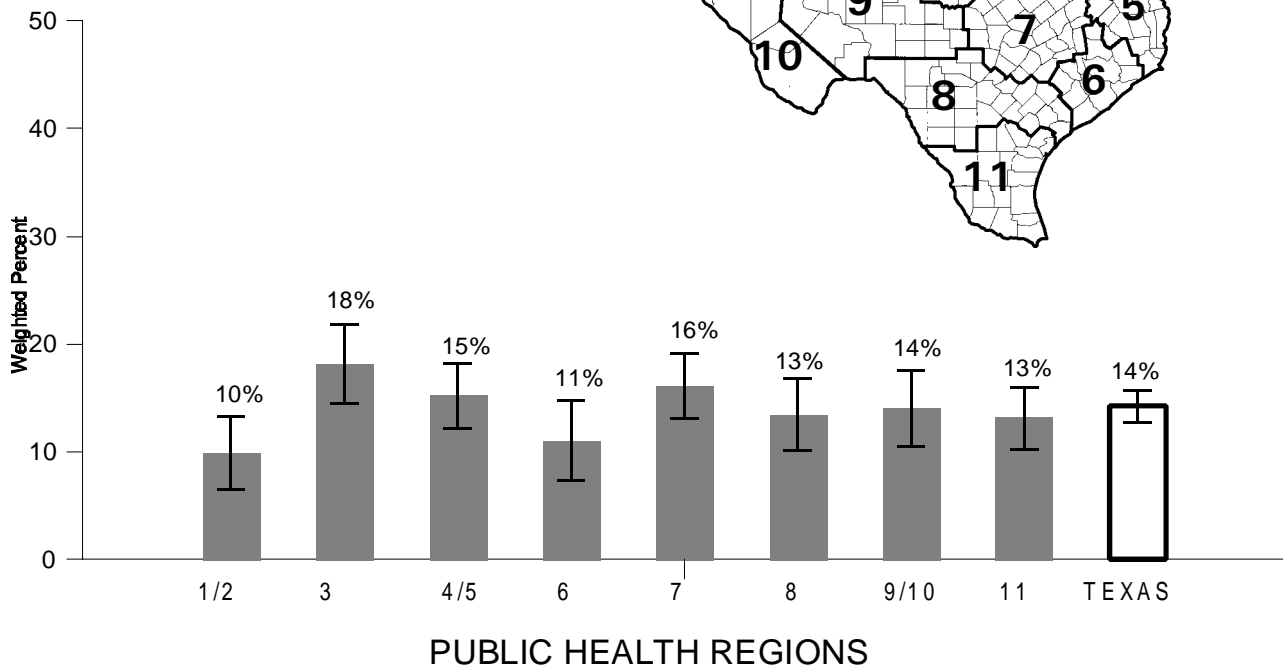
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- Overall, the prevalence of current cigar/cigarillo use increases with increasing grade levels during the middle school years. It is fairly stable across grade levels during the high school years.
  - Among the Texas public middle school students, the prevalence of current cigar/cigarillo use increased by 42 percent (from 12 percent at the 6th grade level to 17 percent at the 8th grade level).
  - Among the Texas public high school students, the prevalence of current cigar/cigarillo use is fairly stable across grade levels, with rates ranging from 18 percent at the 9th grade level to 20 percent at the 12th grade level).
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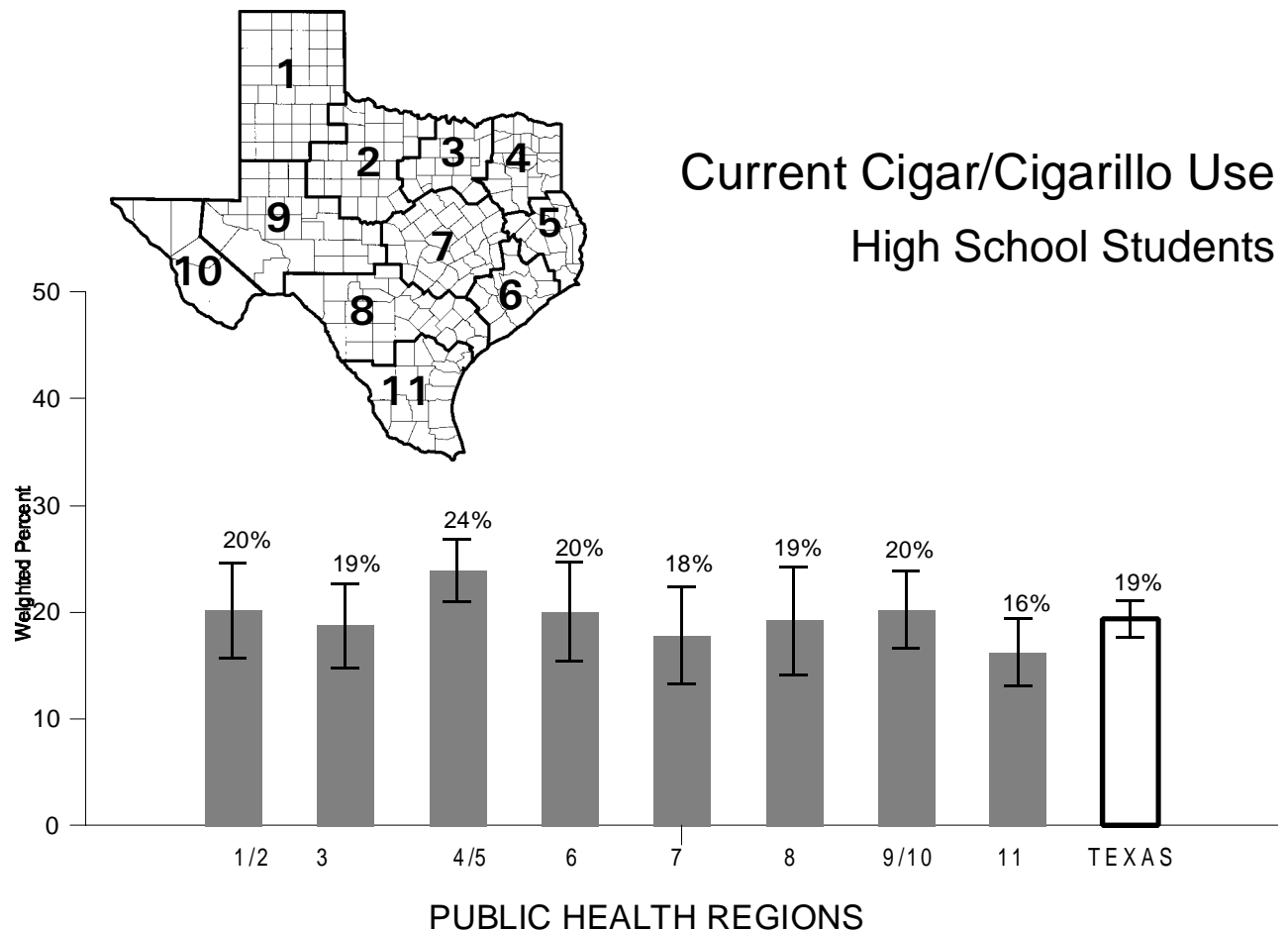
## CURRENT CIGAR/CIGARILLO USE BY PUBLIC HEALTH REGIONS

### Current Cigar/Cigarillo Use Middle School Students



- The overall prevalence of current cigar use among middle school students ranges from 10 percent in TDH Public Health Regions 1/2 to 18 percent in TDH Public Health Region 3.
- Rates for TDH Public Health Regions 3 and 7 are significantly higher than rates for Regions 1/2. Differences in other region-specific prevalence rates do not reach statistical significance.

## CURRENT CIGAR/CIGARILLO USE BY PUBLIC HEALTH REGIONS

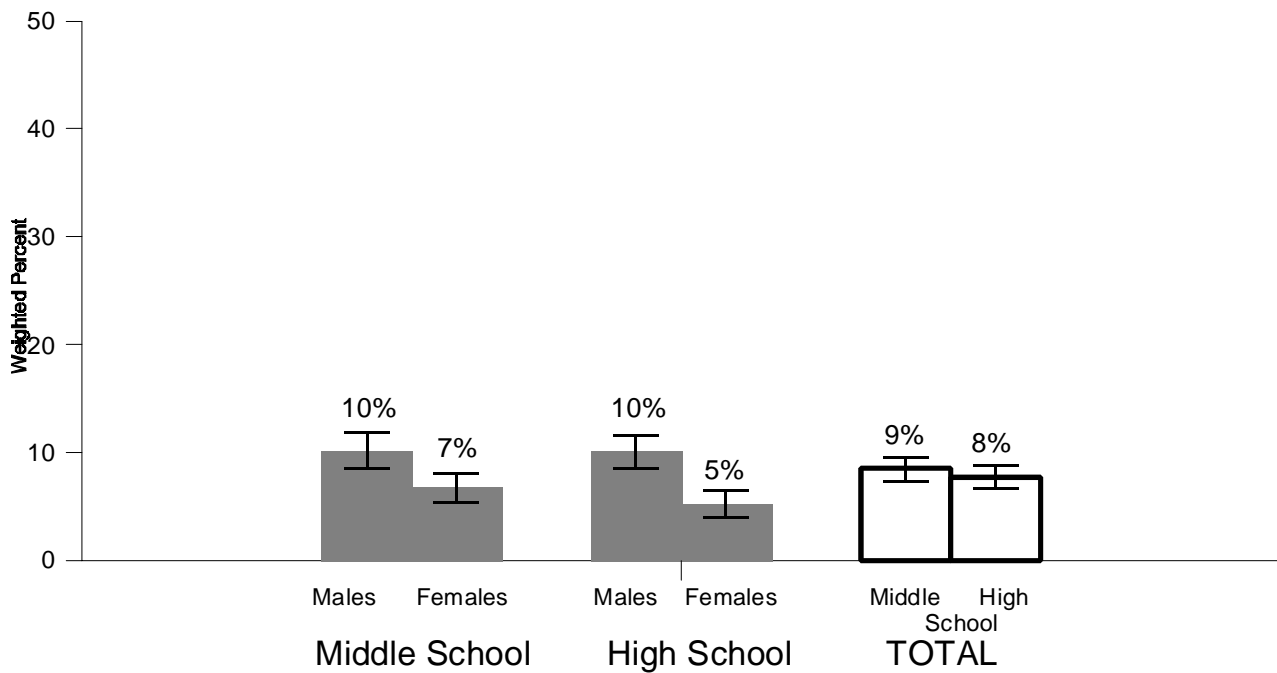


- The overall prevalence of current cigar use among high school students ranges from 16 percent in TDH Public Health Region 11 to 24 percent in TDH Public Health Regions 4/5.
- The rate for TDH Public Health Regions 4/5 is significantly higher than Region 11. Differences in other region-specific prevalence rates do not reach statistical significance.

# CURRENT PIPE USE BY GENDER

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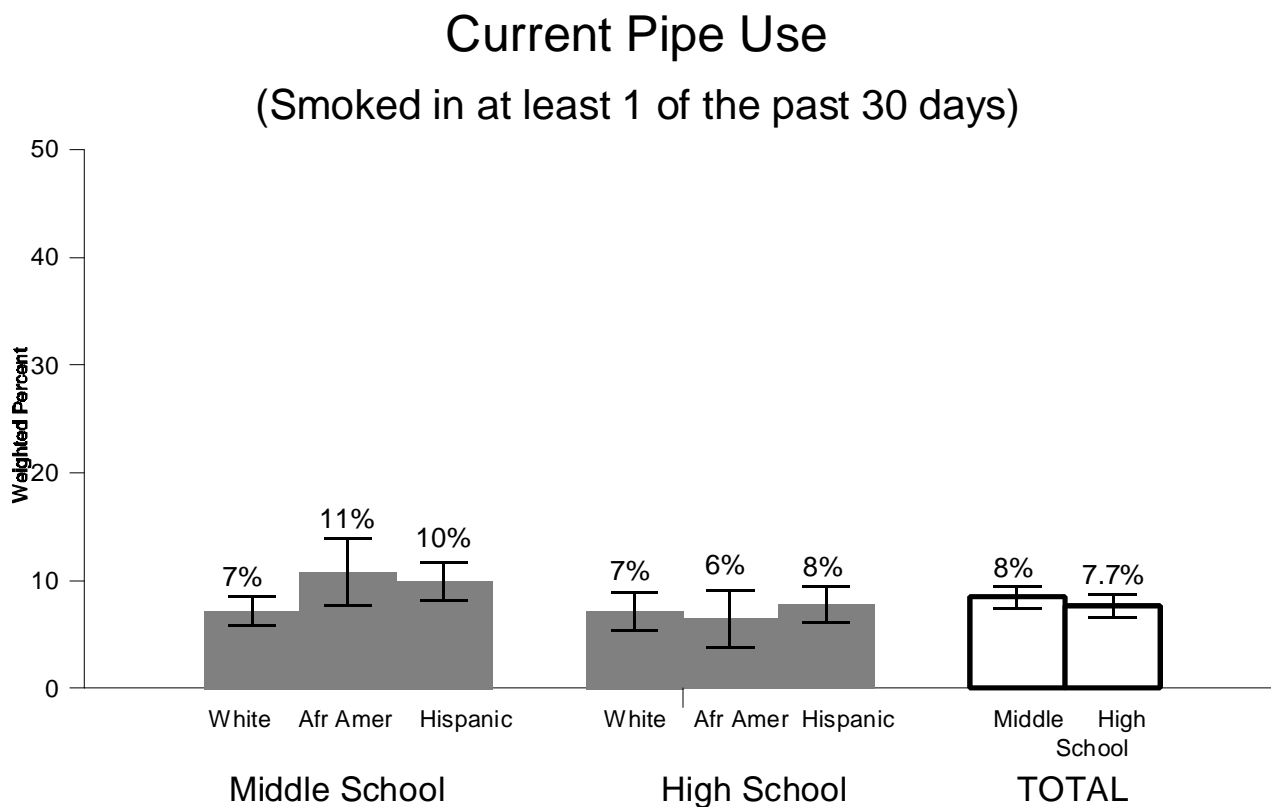
## Current Pipe Use (Smoked in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



- 
- Current pipe use prevalence is greater for boys than for girls for both public high school and middle school students.
-

## CURRENT PIPE USE BY RACE

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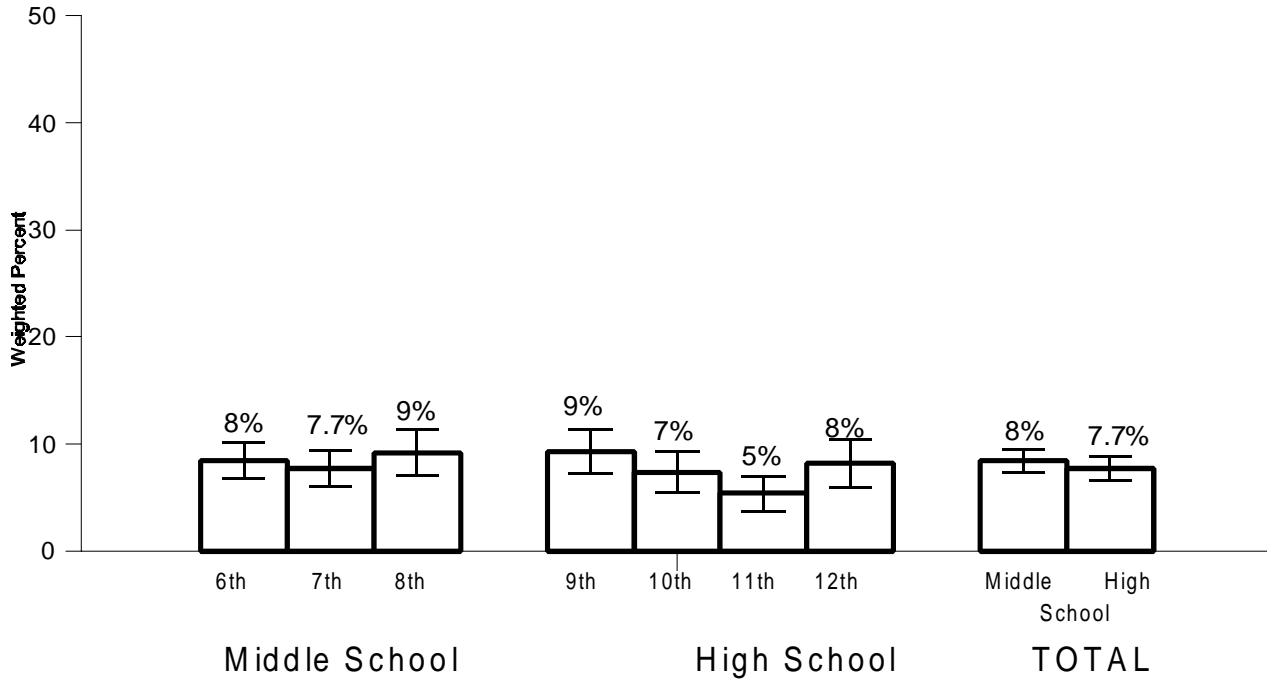
- Among Texas public middle school students, the prevalence of current pipe use is highest in African American students (11 percent) and lowest in white, non-Hispanic students (7 percent).
- Among Texas public high school students, the prevalence of current pipe use does not differ among the race groups.

## CURRENT PIPE USE BY GRADE

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### Current Pipe Use

(Smoked in at least 1 of the past 30 days)

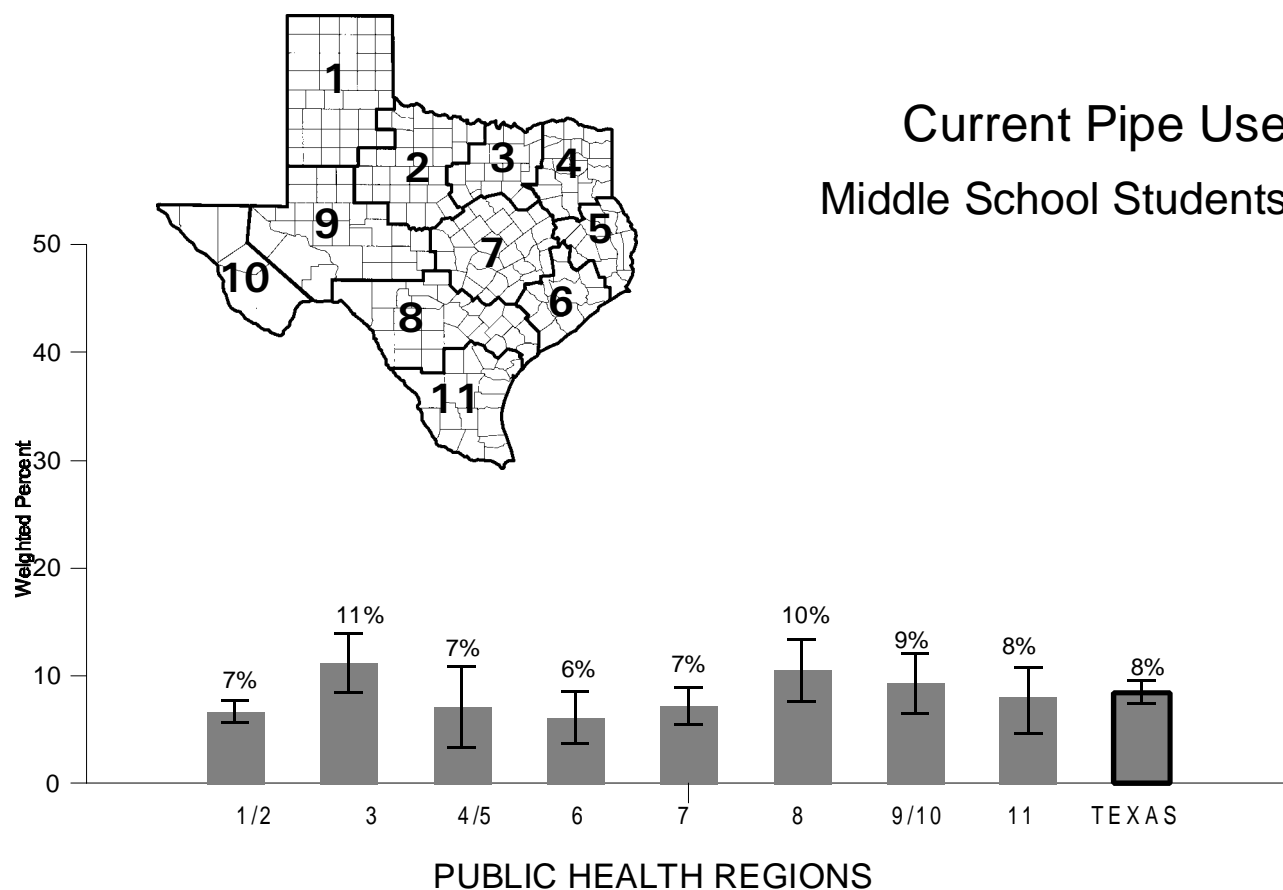


- 
- Overall, the prevalence of current pipe use is fairly stable across grades, with rates peaking at 9 percent in grades 8th and 9th.
  - Among Texas public middle school students, the prevalence of current pipe use ranged from 8 percent (grades 6 and 7) to 9 percent (8th grade).
  - Among Texas public high school students, the prevalence of current pipe use ranged from 5 percent (11th grade) to 9 percent (9th grade).
-



## CURRENT PIPE USE BY PUBLIC HEALTH REGIONS

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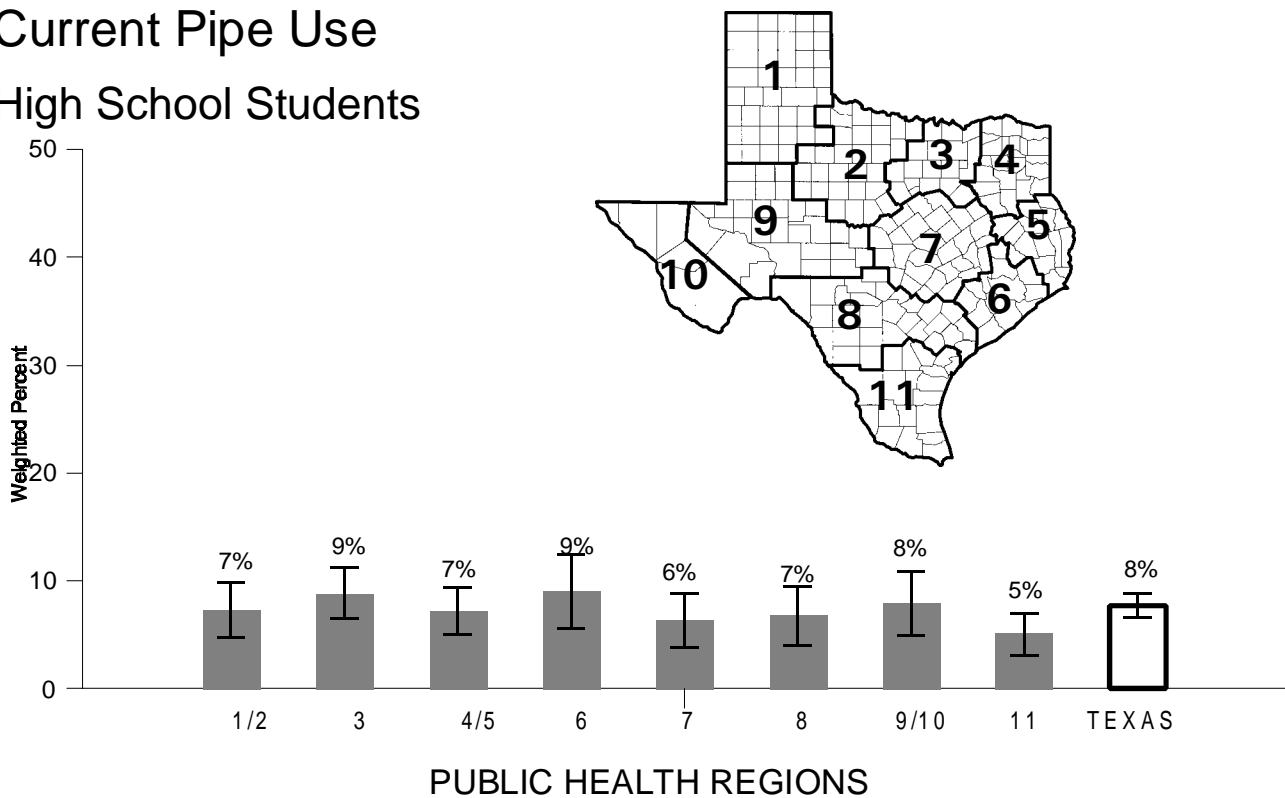


- The overall prevalence of current pipe use among middle school students ranges from 6 percent in TDH Public Health Region 6 to 11 percent in TDH Public Health Region 3.
  - The rate for TDH Public Health 3 is significantly higher than Regions 1/2. Other differences in region-specific prevalence rates do not reach statistical significance.
-

## CURRENT PIPE USE BY PUBLIC HEALTH REGIONS

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### Current Pipe Use High School Students



- The overall prevalence of current pipe use among high school students ranges from 6 percent in TDH Public Health Region 6 to 11 percent in TDH Public Health Region 3.
  - However, the differences in region-specific prevalence rates do not reach statistical significance.
-

# **APPENDIX**

## **TECHNICAL NOTES**

# TECHNICAL NOTES

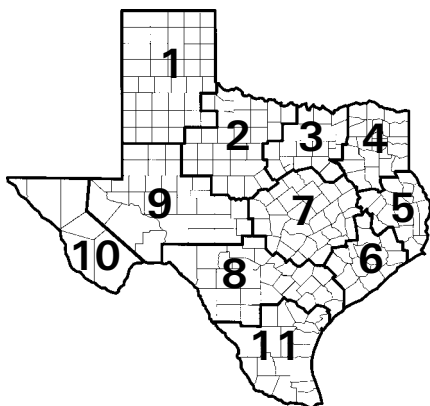
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## SURVEY METHODS

**Survey Instrument.** The TXYTS instrument was adapted and modified after the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, which was jointly developed by the Florida Department of Health and CDC. The TXYTS instrument, comprised of 87 questions, includes questions on cigarette, cigar/cigarillo, snuff and chewing tobacco, and pipe use. These questions allow measurement of smoking status, current smoking patterns, lifetime smoking history, age of initiation, quitting history, health risks, perceived social norms related to smoking, knowledge of a state anti-tobacco campaign, knowledge of state anti-tobacco laws, attitudes and beliefs, social influences and demographics on middle and high school students in Texas.

The questionnaire answer sheet, which was in a format that could be scanned optically, was designed and developed using the *Teleform Designer*® software program. The questionnaire was designed for confidential self-administration by students with the assistance of the survey administrator and/or teacher.

**Sampling.** The 1998 TXYTS employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades 6 through 12 by TDH Public Health Regions (PHR). For this survey, 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 larger map with cities on page 6).



The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all public schools containing any grades 6 through 12. A total of 27 schools were selected from each public health region. In PHRs 3 and 8, one selected school was closed at the time of the survey. Thus, a total of 214 schools were sampled. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size.

At the second sampling stage, intact classes of a required period (second period) were randomly selected. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey. A total of 15,478 or an average of 1,935 students in each public health region was sampled.

For the survey, the school response rate was 84.6 percent and the student response rate was 84.2 percent for an overall response rate of 71.2 percent.

**Data Edits.** Upon receipt at TDH, survey instrument 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 weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for non-responses at the school and student level and for varying probabilities of selection. The weights were then post-strata adjusted so that the weighted proportion of students in each grade and gender matched Texas student population proportions.

SUDAAN® (Software for the Statistical Analysis of Correlated Data) was used to compute 95 percent confidence intervals to determine differences among subgroups at the  $p < 0.05$  level. The 1998 TYTS data are representative of students in grades 6 through 12 in public schools in each public health region and for the whole state.

## DEFINITIONS

Students completed a self-administered questionnaire that included questions about cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar/cigarillo and pipe use.

**Current** cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar/cigarillo and pipe users were defined as students who reported product use on 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

**Frequent** cigarette use was defined as smoking cigarettes on 20 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) and used any of these tobacco products.

**Any current tobacco use** was defined as use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, or cigars on 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

The following questions from TYTS were used to define the tobacco use prevalence included in 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 to smoke cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar, 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?

## ANALYSIS

Prevalence data on tobacco use are presented for type of school (middle or high school) by race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic African Americans, and Hispanic), gender, grade (grades 6-12) and by TDH Public Health Regions.



# **SUMMARY TABLES**

**Percentage of Texas public school students who use any tobacco product  
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade - Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998**

Category	ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS		
	Current User		
	%	95%CI	
<b>SEX</b>			
Male MS	<b>32.7</b>	29.6	35.8
HS	<b>51.1</b>	48.6	53.6
Female MS	<b>28.4</b>	25.5	31.2
HS	<b>35.4</b>	32.7	38.1
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>			
White, non-Hispanic MS	<b>27.2</b>	24.1	30.2
HS	<b>47.0</b>	43.9	50.1
Male MS	<b>29.4</b>	25.0	33.7
HS	<b>54.3</b>	50.5	58.1
Female MS	<b>24.9</b>	21.8	28.0
HS	<b>38.4</b>	34.6	42.3
African American MS	<b>37.3</b>	32.2	42.4
HS	<b>33.1</b>	27.1	39.0
Male MS	<b>40.0</b>	33.8	46.3
HS	<b>45.9</b>	36.2	55.6
Female MS	<b>34.1</b>	26.4	41.7
HS	<b>21.0</b>	15.2	26.9
Hispanic MS	<b>34.6</b>	31.0	38.2
HS	<b>41.3</b>	38.4	44.1
Male MS	<b>37.5</b>	32.5	42.5
HS	<b>47.5</b>	43.3	51.6
Female MS	<b>31.5</b>	27.3	35.7
HS	<b>35.4</b>	31.4	39.5
<b>GRADE</b>			
6th	<b>27.2</b>	23.9	30.4
7th	<b>28.6</b>	24.3	32.9
8th	<b>36.0</b>	31.0	41.0
9th	<b>42.8</b>	40.0	45.7
10th	<b>41.3</b>	37.6	45.0
11th	<b>43.7</b>	40.0	47.4
12th	<b>47.1</b>	43.2	51.0
<b>TOTAL</b>			
MS	<b>30.6</b>	<b>28.2</b>	33.0
HS	<b>43.5</b>	<b>41.6</b>	45.4



**Percentage of Texas public school students who use cigarettes  
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade - Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998**

Category	CIGARETTE USE									
	Current User			Lifetime User			Frequent User			
	%	95%CI		%	95%CI		%	95%CI		
<b>SEX</b>										
Male MS	<b>21.2</b>	18.8	23.6	<b>57.0</b>	2.5	54.6	59.5	<b>4.1</b>	3.2	5.0
HS	<b>37.0</b>	34.5	39.5	<b>78.9</b>	2.5	76.5	81.4	<b>15.2</b>	13.2	17.2
Female MS	<b>19.8</b>	17.5	22.1	<b>49.1</b>	2.4	46.7	51.5	<b>3.1</b>	2.3	3.9
HS	<b>28.7</b>	26.1	31.3	<b>71.1</b>	2.4	68.7	73.5	<b>10.7</b>	9.0	12.4
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>										
White, non-Hispanic MS	<b>18.0</b>	15.7	20.3	<b>48.8</b>	3.5	45.3	52.3	<b>4.1</b>	3.1	5.2
HS	<b>36.3</b>	33.3	39.3	<b>74.1</b>	2.5	71.6	76.5	<b>17.2</b>	14.7	19.8
Male MS	<b>18.0</b>	14.9	21.2	<b>53.3</b>	4.1	49.2	57.3	<b>4.4</b>	3.0	5.8
HS	<b>38.9</b>	34.9	43.0	<b>77.4</b>	3.3	74.1	80.7	<b>17.3</b>	14.5	20.2
Female MS	<b>18.0</b>	15.3	20.7	<b>44.3</b>	4.5	39.8	48.7	<b>3.9</b>	2.6	5.1
HS	<b>33.3</b>	29.3	37.3	<b>70.3</b>	3.6	66.7	73.9	<b>17.1</b>	13.7	20.6
African American MS	<b>20.8</b>	16.4	25.2	<b>61.3</b>	5.0	56.3	66.3	<b>2.3</b>	0.6	3.9
HS	<b>15.8</b>	12.0	19.5	<b>68.2</b>	5.9	62.3	74.1	<b>3.6</b>	1.8	5.3
Male MS	<b>23.8</b>	18.0	29.5	<b>62.2</b>	6.6	55.6	68.8	<b>2.8</b>	0.3	5.3
HS	<b>23.9</b>	18.0	29.9	<b>74.9</b>	7.3	67.6	82.2	<b>5.6</b>	2.2	9.0
Female MS	<b>17.3</b>	11.0	23.5	<b>60.3</b>	7.1	53.2	67.4	<b>1.6</b>	-0.3	3.5
HS	<b>8.4</b>	5.0	11.9	<b>61.9</b>	8.0	53.9	69.9	<b>1.7</b>	0.3	3.1
Hispanic MS	<b>25.4</b>	22.2	28.6	<b>58.9</b>	3.5	55.4	62.4	<b>2.9</b>	2.0	3.8
HS	<b>32.8</b>	30.3	35.4	<b>78.3</b>	2.5	75.8	80.8	<b>9.0</b>	7.4	10.6
Male MS	<b>27.9</b>	23.5	32.3	<b>62.7</b>	5.1	57.6	67.8	<b>4.0</b>	2.6	5.5
HS	<b>37.7</b>	33.8	41.7	<b>82.2</b>	3.8	78.4	86.1	<b>13.2</b>	10.3	16.0
Female MS	<b>22.8</b>	19.2	26.4	<b>84.9</b>	4.6	80.3	89.5	<b>1.6</b>	0.7	2.6
HS	<b>28.3</b>	24.8	31.7	<b>74.7</b>	3.3	71.4	78.0	<b>5.2</b>	3.6	6.7
<b>GRADE</b>										
6th	<b>17.6</b>	15.0	20.2	<b>46.8</b>	4.5	42.3	51.3	<b>2.7</b>	1.8	3.6
7th	<b>18.0</b>	15.2	20.8	<b>51.4</b>	4.2	47.2	55.6	<b>2.2</b>	1.5	2.9
8th	<b>26.1</b>	21.8	30.4	<b>61.1</b>	5.4	55.7	66.5	<b>6.0</b>	4.5	7.5
9th	<b>30.8</b>	27.9	33.7	<b>73.5</b>	3.3	70.2	76.8	<b>10.2</b>	7.8	12.6
10th	<b>30.9</b>	27.6	34.2	<b>73.6</b>	2.8	70.8	76.4	<b>12.1</b>	9.7	14.5
11th	<b>33.2</b>	29.7	36.7	<b>76.0</b>	3.6	72.4	79.6	<b>13.5</b>	10.7	16.3
12th	<b>38.4</b>	34.4	42.4	<b>78.3</b>	3.0	75.3	81.3	<b>17.8</b>	14.6	21.0
<b>TOTAL</b>										
MS	<b>20.5</b>	18.6	22.4	<b>53.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	50.3	55.9	<b>3.6</b>	2.9	4.3
HS	<b>32.9</b>	31.0	34.8	<b>75.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	73.3	76.7	<b>12.9</b>	11.5	14.3

**Percentage of Texas public school students who use smokeless tobacco  
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade - Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998**

Category	SMOKELESS TOBACCO					
	Current User			Lifetime User		
	%	95%CI		%	95%CI	
<b>SEX</b>						
Male MS	<b>9.2</b>	7.8	10.7	<b>25.6</b>	22.9	28.3
HS	<b>15.3</b>	13.3	17.3	<b>38.1</b>	35.2	41.0
Female MS	<b>3.7</b>	2.6	4.7	<b>10.3</b>	8.6	11.9
HS	<b>2.5</b>	1.8	3.2	<b>9.4</b>	7.8	11.0
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>						
White, non-Hispanic MS	<b>6.5</b>	5.2	7.8	<b>21.0</b>	18.3	23.7
HS	<b>12.0</b>	10.3	13.7	<b>32.1</b>	29.2	35.0
Male MS	<b>10.1</b>	8.0	12.2	<b>31.4</b>	27.2	35.6
HS	<b>20.1</b>	16.8	23.4	<b>49.8</b>	45.7	53.8
Female MS	<b>2.9</b>	1.8	4.0	<b>10.7</b>	8.5	12.9
HS	<b>2.7</b>	1.5	3.8	<b>12.2</b>	9.7	14.8
African American MS	<b>6.5</b>	4.1	8.9	<b>21.5</b>	17.5	25.4
HS	<b>4.4</b>	2.0	6.8	<b>11.0</b>	7.5	14.4
Male MS	<b>7.5</b>	4.1	10.9	<b>28.7</b>	22.5	34.8
HS	<b>8.2</b>	3.7	12.7	<b>19.4</b>	13.4	25.5
Female MS	<b>5.2</b>	2.1	8.3	<b>12.8</b>	8.0	17.5
HS	<b>0.9</b>	-0.1	1.8	<b>3.3</b>	1.1	5.5
Hispanic MS	<b>5.9</b>	4.4	7.4	<b>12.9</b>	10.9	15.0
HS	<b>5.4</b>	3.9	6.9	<b>15.9</b>	14.0	17.9
Male MS	<b>8.0</b>	6.0	10.1	<b>17.4</b>	14.4	20.5
HS	<b>8.9</b>	6.2	11.5	<b>24.4</b>	21.0	27.9
Female MS	<b>3.6</b>	1.3	5.9	<b>12.9</b>	10.9	15.0
HS	<b>2.2</b>	1.1	3.2	<b>15.9</b>	14.0	17.9
<b>GRADE</b>						
6th	<b>5.7</b>	4.2	7.1	<b>16.8</b>	14.1	19.4
7th	<b>6.4</b>	4.7	8.1	<b>16.1</b>	13.6	18.6
8th	<b>7.4</b>	5.8	9.1	<b>21.1</b>	17.8	24.4
9th	<b>9.0</b>	7.2	10.8	<b>21.8</b>	18.6	25.1
10th	<b>8.5</b>	6.5	10.4	<b>24.8</b>	21.4	28.1
11th	<b>8.9</b>	6.8	11.0	<b>23.9</b>	20.4	27.4
12th	<b>10.4</b>	8.3	12.5	<b>26.4</b>	22.3	30.4
<b>TOTAL</b>						
MS	<b>6.5</b>	5.5	7.5	<b>18.0</b>	16.4	19.6
HS	<b>9.0</b>	7.9	10.1	<b>23.9</b>	22.0	25.8

**Percentage of Texas public school students who use cigars  
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade - Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998**

Category		CIGAR/CIGARILLO USE					
		Current User			Lifetime User		
		%	95%CI		%	95%CI	
<b>SEX</b>							
	Male MS	<b>16.2</b>	14.3	18.1	<b>45.2</b>	42.2	48.3
	HS	<b>26.3</b>	23.8	28.8	<b>63.5</b>	60.9	66.1
	Female MS	<b>12.2</b>	10.3	14.0	<b>31.8</b>	28.8	34.7
	HS	<b>12.1</b>	10.2	13.9	<b>42.7</b>	40.0	45.4
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>							
	White, non-Hispanic MS	<b>11.6</b>	9.7	13.4	<b>34.9</b>	31.9	37.9
	HS	<b>19.7</b>	18.0	21.4	<b>32.1</b>	29.2	35.0
	Male MS	<b>13.8</b>	11.2	16.3	<b>42.5</b>	38.2	46.9
	HS	<b>27.1</b>	23.6	30.5	<b>63.4</b>	59.3	67.5
	Female MS	<b>9.4</b>	7.2	11.5	<b>27.2</b>	23.4	31.0
	HS	<b>11.1</b>	8.5	13.6	<b>43.1</b>	39.3	46.9
	African American MS	<b>20.3</b>	16.2	24.5	<b>46.1</b>	40.7	51.4
	HS	<b>20.3</b>	14.9	25.7	<b>51.3</b>	45.3	57.2
	Male MS	<b>20.4</b>	15.4	25.4	<b>50.4</b>	43.9	56.9
	HS	<b>27.1</b>	17.3	36.9	<b>62.2</b>	55.2	69.1
	Female MS	<b>20.2</b>	14.6	25.7	<b>40.9</b>	32.6	49.1
	HS	<b>13.8</b>	8.5	19.2	<b>40.8</b>	31.7	49.9
	Hispanic MS	<b>16.6</b>	14.1	19.0	<b>42.6</b>	39.3	45.9
	HS	<b>18.1</b>	15.7	20.5	<b>53.8</b>	50.8	56.7
	Male MS	<b>18.8</b>	15.4	22.2	<b>48.4</b>	43.9	52.8
	HS	<b>24.2</b>	20.7	27.6	<b>64.7</b>	61.0	68.4
	Female MS	<b>14.2</b>	11.1	17.3	<b>36.5</b>	32.1	41.0
	HS	<b>12.4</b>	9.6	15.1	<b>43.6</b>	39.4	47.7
<b>GRADE</b>							
	6th	<b>12.4</b>	10.3	14.5	<b>33.5</b>	30.1	36.9
	7th	<b>13.2</b>	10.9	15.6	<b>37.3</b>	33.5	41.1
	8th	<b>17.0</b>	14.1	20.0	<b>45.3</b>	41.0	49.5
	9th	<b>18.5</b>	15.1	21.9	<b>50.8</b>	47.2	54.4
	10th	<b>20.2</b>	17.4	23.0	<b>53.1</b>	49.9	56.3
	11th	<b>19.0</b>	16.3	21.7	<b>53.2</b>	49.7	56.7
	12th	<b>20.2</b>	16.9	23.6	<b>58.0</b>	54.1	61.8
<b>TOTAL</b>							
	MS	<b>14.2</b>	12.7	15.7	<b>38.6</b>	36.3	41.0
	HS	<b>19.4</b>	17.7	21.1	<b>53.3</b>	51.6	55.1

**Percentage of Texas public school students who use pipe  
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade - Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, 1998**

Category	PIPE USE		
	Current User		
	%	95%CI	
<b>SEX</b>			
Male MS	<b>10.1</b>	8.5	11.8
HS	<b>10.1</b>	8.6	11.6
Female MS	<b>6.7</b>	5.4	8.0
HS	<b>5.2</b>	3.9	6.5
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>			
White, non-Hispanic MS	<b>7.2</b>	5.8	8.5
HS	<b>7.2</b>	5.4	8.9
Male MS	<b>8.9</b>	6.8	11.0
HS	<b>8.9</b>	6.5	11.3
Female MS	<b>5.4</b>	3.9	6.9
HS	<b>5.2</b>	3.2	7.1
African American MS	<b>10.8</b>	7.7	13.9
HS	<b>6.5</b>	3.8	9.1
Male MS	<b>11.7</b>	7.3	16.0
HS	<b>9.8</b>	5.3	14.2
Female MS	<b>9.8</b>	5.3	14.2
HS	<b>3.3</b>	0.5	6.2
Hispanic MS	<b>9.9</b>	8.1	11.7
HS	<b>7.8</b>	6.1	9.5
Male MS	<b>12.2</b>	9.1	15.2
HS	<b>10.0</b>	7.5	12.4
Female MS	<b>7.5</b>	5.3	9.6
HS	<b>5.7</b>	3.6	7.9
<b>GRADE</b>			
6th	<b>8.4</b>	6.7	10.2
7th	<b>7.7</b>	6.0	9.4
8th	<b>9.2</b>	7.1	11.3
9th	<b>9.3</b>	7.2	11.4
10th	<b>7.3</b>	5.4	9.3
11th	<b>5.4</b>	3.7	7.0
12th	<b>8.2</b>	5.9	10.4
<b>TOTAL</b>			
MS	<b>8.5</b>	7.4	9.5
HS	<b>7.7</b>	6.6	8.8