



2009 Mississippi Youth Tobacco Survey

Office of Health Data and Research

Office of Tobacco Control

Mississippi State Department of Health

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Glossary

Any tobacco use — the use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, pipes, cigars, kreteks, bidis, or any combination of the above.

Bidis (or “Beedies”) — Called “the poor man’s cigarette”, the bidi is made from the flakes and dust of dark tobacco leaves.

Current use — the use of a tobacco product on one or more of the past thirty days.

Environmental tobacco smoke — Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS, or secondhand smoke) is a known human lung carcinogen and negatively impacts the respiratory health of children.

Ever use — having ever tried a tobacco product even just once. For example, an ever smoker has tried cigarettes, even if just one puff.

Frequent use — the use of a tobacco product on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

High school students — Public school students who were in 9th, 10th, 11th or 12th grades at the time of the survey.

Kreteks — cigarettes containing tobacco and clove extract.

Middle school students — Public school students who were in 6th, 7th or 8th grades at the time of the survey.

Never use — never tried a particular tobacco product. For example, a never smoker has never tried even a puff of a cigarette.

95% Confidence Interval (95% C.I.) — if the same population is sampled on numerous occasions and a 95% confidence interval is calculated on each occasion, the resulting intervals would include the true population prevalence in approximately 95% of the cases. Also, the width of a confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the less precise the estimate.

Introduction

The Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) was developed to enhance the capacity of states to design, implement, and evaluate their own tobacco prevention and control programs. The YTS comprises a state-approved core questionnaire designed to gather data on seven topics:

- Prevalence of tobacco use among young people
- Tobacco-related knowledge and attitudes of young people and their parents
- Role of the media and advertising in young people's use of tobacco
- Minors' access to tobacco
- Tobacco-related school curriculum
- Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) exposure at home and in automobiles
- Likelihood of cessation of tobacco use

The Mississippi Tobacco Pilot Program was implemented in 1998 with funds received as a result of the state's lawsuit against tobacco companies. A court order placed the funds in escrow for the development of a youth-focused pilot program.

As directed by the settlement agreement and order of the court, the Attorney General began developing a plan for a two-year pilot program to reduce teen tobacco use. The Partnership for a Healthy Mississippi was created as a private-public partnership to eliminate tobacco use through advocacy, education, evaluation, awareness, enforcement, research, and service. Four areas were slated for funding under the Partnership:

- Community/School/Youth Partnerships
- Law Enforcement
- Public Awareness
- Healthcare Services and Research

The 1998 Mississippi YTS represents baseline data collected prior to implementation of the program activities. Subsequent YTS provide a measure of program effectiveness in preventing and reducing youth tobacco use and in changing attitudes toward tobacco and tobacco-related behaviors.

Sample Design and Methodology

The YTS uses a two-stage sample design:

Stage 1: Schools are selected with probability proportional to enrollment size. In Mississippi, separate samples are drawn for public high schools and public middle schools.

Stage 2: Systematic equal probability sampling with a random start was used to select classes from each school that participated in the survey. All students in each selected class were eligible for participation in the survey.

Separate school and student response rates are calculated for each survey. The overall response rate is calculated as the product of the school and student response rate. The YTS uses a 60 percent overall response rate as the minimum criteria for being representative of a population. All of the surveys through year 1999 until 2009 have reached the minimum overall rate of 60 percent. Mississippi is the only state that has attempted a separate private school YTS yielding representative high school data during 1998 through 2000 and representative middle school data in 2000. The Partnership for a Healthy Mississippi conducted the Mississippi Social Climate Survey for Adolescents (MSCS) in the fall of 2002. The sample was conducted in the same manner as the YTS by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; many of the questions used were from the YTS while some were state specific. The MSCS overall response rates for public middle and high schools were above the minimum 60 percent.

Due to the complex design of the YTS sample, a weighting system was devised based on (a) the probabilities of selecting the school and selecting the classroom, (b) a non-response adjustment factor for school size, (c) a class adjustment factor, calculated by school, (d) a student-level non-response adjustment, calculated by class, and (e) a post-stratification adjustment factor, calculated by gender, grade and race. The weighting system was designed to allow for statewide inferences concerning tobacco use risk behaviors for all public school students in grades 6-8 and grades 9-12.

Notes:

- Statistically Significant Difference — the difference between two percent estimates is considered *statistically significant* (also stated as “significant” in this publication) if the 95% confidence intervals for the estimates do not overlap.
- Statistically Significant Trend — Logistic regression analysis is used to test for change over time. The regression models control for changes in distributions by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade in the population and assess linear and quadratic time effect by including time variables that use seven years of data (2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2009). The survey was not conducted for public schools in 2001, 2005, and 2007. However, the linear and quadratic terms were hypothetically assigned to those years so the overall trend analysis will take into account any unequal elapsed time between years. The trend will be considered statistically significant if the p-value for the estimated linear time coefficient is less than 0.05.
- Prevalence estimates are not presented if less than 35 cases (not weighted) were in the denominator because results were considered imprecise.

Ever Tobacco Use

Students who have ever tried any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, bidis and kreteks were considered ever tobacco users.

Middle School

Overall, 31.0% of middle school students in Mississippi reported having ever tried a tobacco product.

- The percentage of middle school students who reported ever being tobacco users was significantly higher among males (36.4%) compared to females (25.3%) (Figure 1).
- The percentage of middle school students who reported ever being tobacco users was 29.2% among blacks and 31.6% among whites (Figure 2).
- Cigarettes were the most commonly used tobacco product among ever tobacco users in middle school (25.9%), followed by cigars, smokeless tobacco, bidis and kreteks (Figure 3).

High School

Overall, 54.1% of high school students in Mississippi reported having ever tried a tobacco product.

- The percentage of high school students who reported ever being tobacco users was significantly higher among males (60.7%) compared to females (47.8%) (Figure 1).
- The percentage of high school students who reported ever being tobacco users was 49.2% among blacks and 58.9% among whites (Figure 2).
- Cigarettes were the most commonly used tobacco product among ever tobacco users in high school (48.0%), followed by cigars, smokeless tobacco, bidis and kreteks (Figure 3).

Figure 1. Ever tobacco use by sex

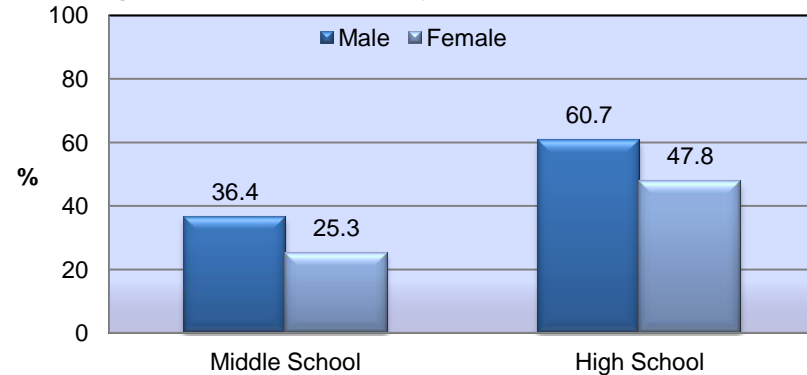


Figure 2. Ever tobacco use by race

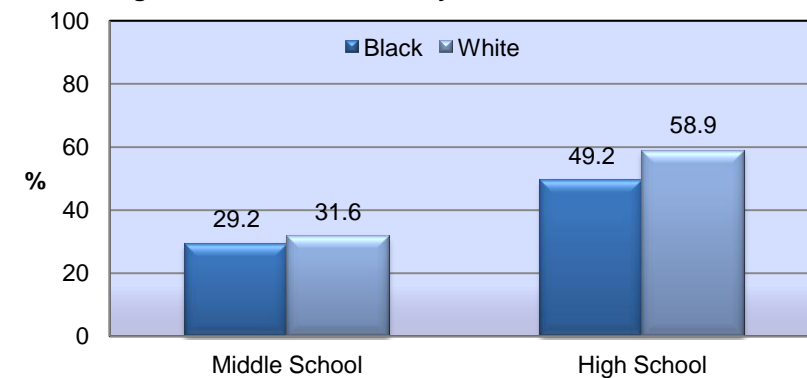
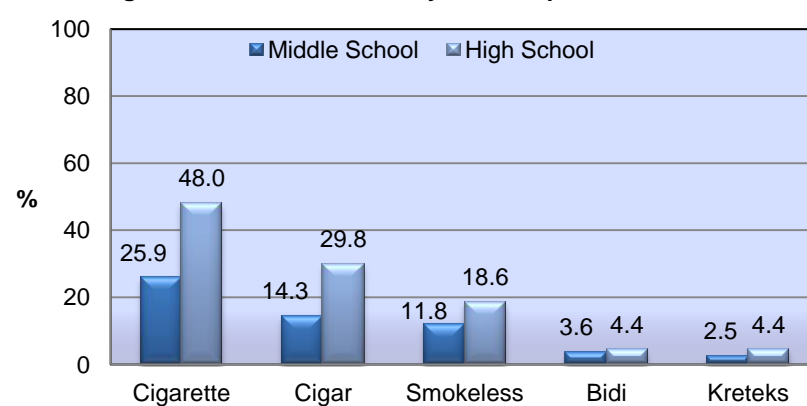


Figure 3. Ever tobacco use by tobacco product



Current Tobacco Use*

Students who used some form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, and bidis on one or more days during the 30 days preceding the survey were considered current tobacco users.

Middle School

Overall, 13.2% of middle school students in Mississippi reported current use of some form of tobacco.

- The percentage of middle school students who were current tobacco users was significantly higher among males (16.8%) compared to females (9.4%) (Figure 4).
- The percentage of middle school students who were current tobacco users was 10.4% among blacks and 15.7% among whites (Figure 5).
- Cigarettes were the most commonly used tobacco product among current tobacco users in 7th and 8th grades (Figure 6).

High School

Overall, 27.4% of high school students in Mississippi reported current use of some form of tobacco.

- The percentage of high school students who were current tobacco users was significantly higher among males (35.5%) compared to females (19.7%) (Figure 4).
- The percentage of high school students who were current tobacco users was significantly higher among whites (36.8%) compared to blacks (18.5%) (Figure 5).
- Cigarettes were the most commonly used tobacco product among current tobacco users from 9th through 12th grades (Figure 6).

*In the 2009 YTS, kreteks were not included in the question about current tobacco use.

Figure 4. Current tobacco use by sex

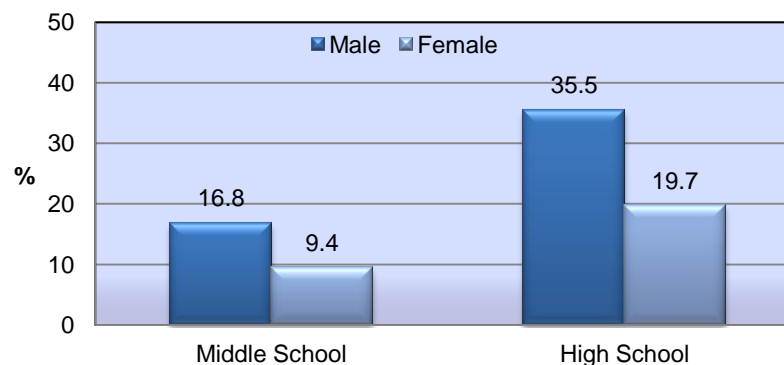


Figure 5. Current tobacco use by race

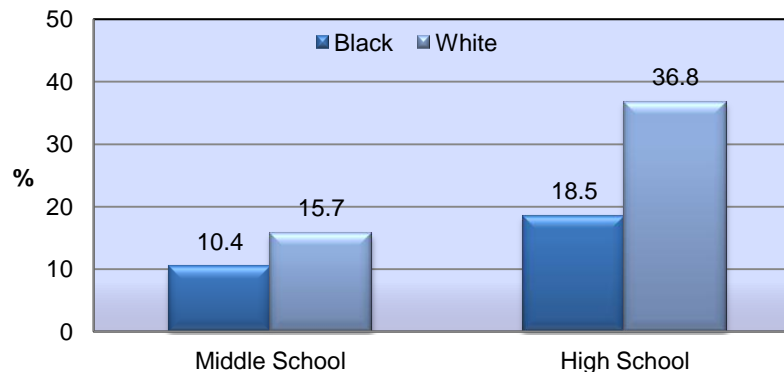
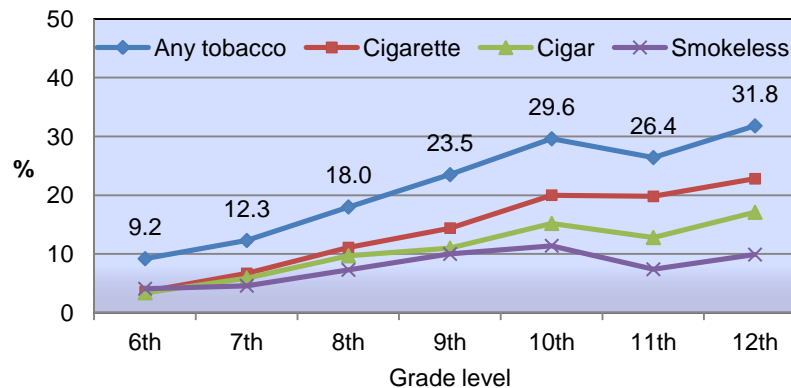


Figure 6. Current tobacco use by grade and product type



Current Cigarette Use

Students were considered current cigarette smokers if they had smoked cigarettes on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Middle School

Overall, 7.2% of middle school students in Mississippi reported current cigarette use.

- The percentage of middle school students who were current cigarette smokers was 8.0% among males and 6.2% among females (Figure 7).
- The percentage of middle school students who were current cigarette smokers was 5.6% among blacks and 8.5% among whites (Figure 8).
- The percentage of students who were current cigarette smokers was significantly higher in 8th grade (11.1%) compared to 6th grade (3.6%) (Figure 9).

High School

Overall, 18.8% of high school students in Mississippi reported current cigarette use.

- The percentage of high school students who were current cigarette smokers was significantly higher among males (22.2%) compared to females (15.6%) (Figure 7).
- The percentage of high school students who were current cigarette smokers was significantly higher among whites (27.9%) compared to blacks (9.9%) (Figure 8).
- There were no significant differences in the percentage of current cigarette use among 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th graders (Figure 9).

Figure 7. Current cigarette use by sex

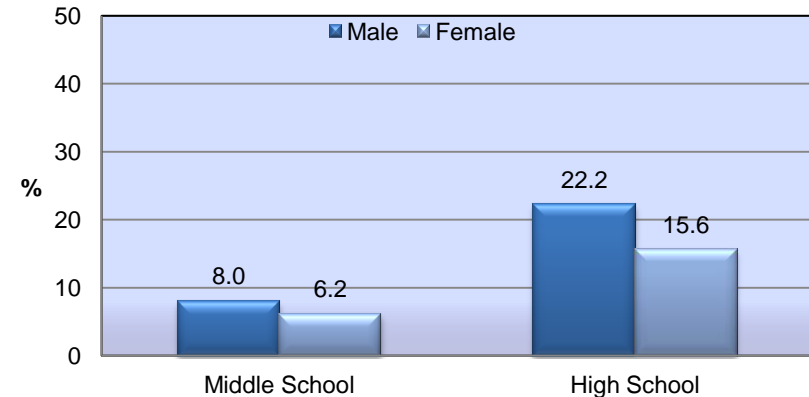


Figure 8. Current cigarette use by race

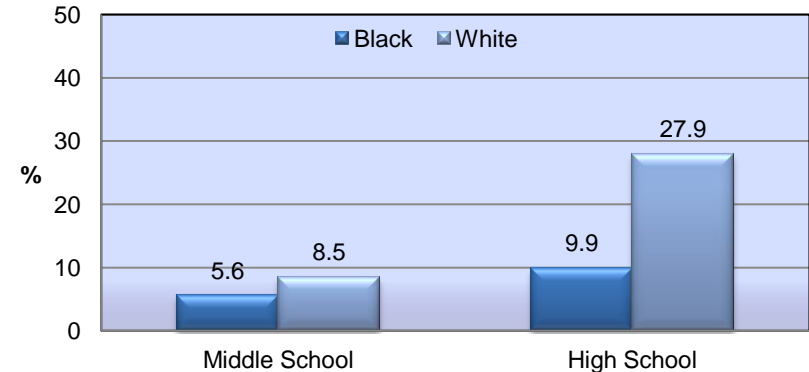
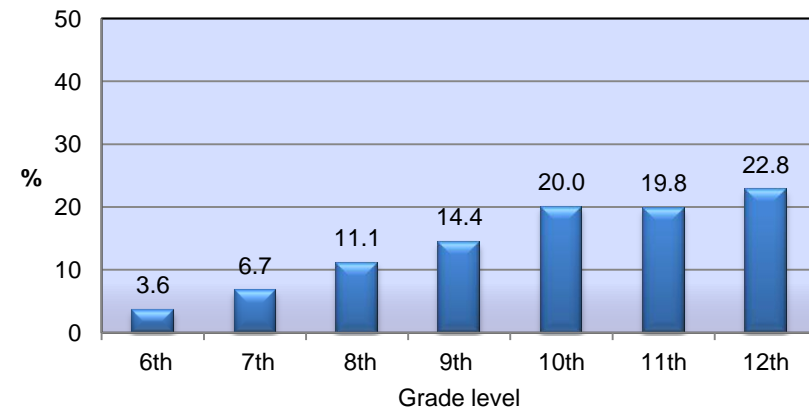


Figure 9. Current cigarette use by grade level



Current Cigar Use

Students were considered current cigar smokers if they had smoked cigars on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Middle School

Overall, 6.3% of middle school students in Mississippi reported current cigar use.

- The percentage of middle school students who were current cigar smokers was 8.1% among males and 4.4% among females (Figure 10).
- The percentage of middle school students who were current cigar smokers was 6.7% among blacks and 5.4% among whites (Figure 11).
- The percentage of students who were current cigar smokers was significantly higher in 8th grade (9.7%) compared to 6th grade (3.4%) (Figure 12).

High School

Overall, 13.8% of high school students in Mississippi reported current cigar use.

- The percentage of high school students who were current cigar smokers was significantly higher among males (18.3%) compared to females (9.3%) (Figure 10).
- The percentage of high school students who were current cigar smokers was 12.2% among blacks and 14.8% among whites (Figure 11).
- There were no significant differences in the percentage of current cigar use among 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th graders (Figure 12).

Figure 10. Current cigar use by sex

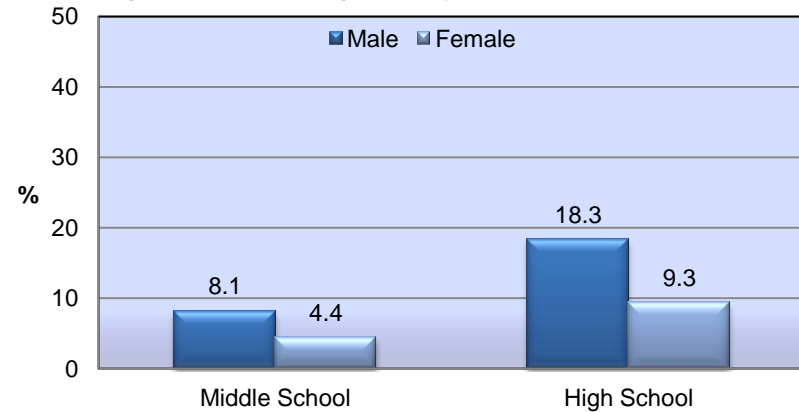


Figure 11. Current cigar use by race

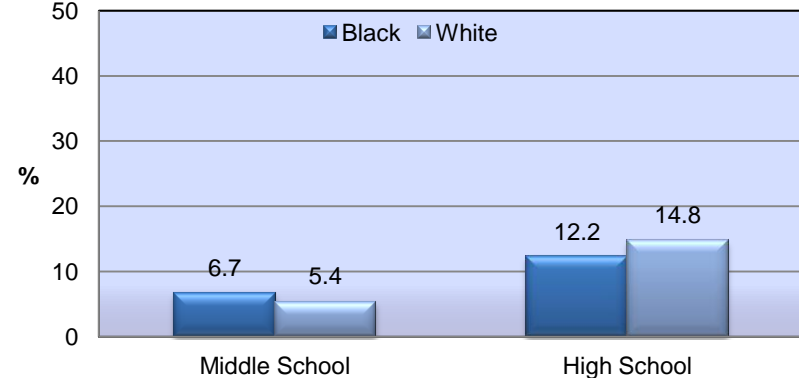
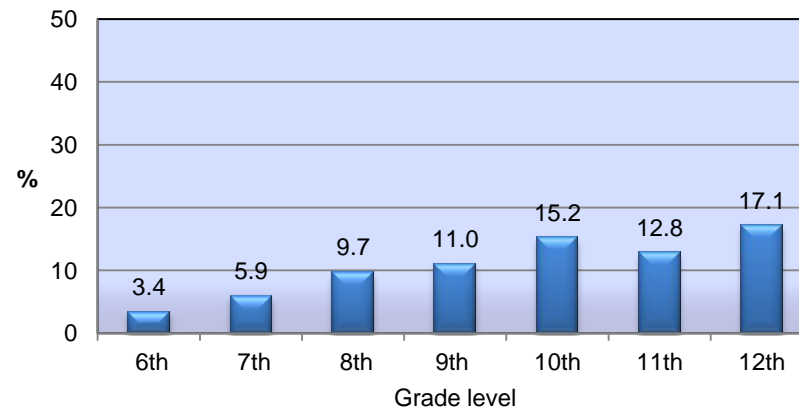


Figure 12. Current cigar use by grade level



Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

Students were considered current smokeless tobacco users if they had used smokeless tobacco products on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Middle School

Overall, 5.3% of middle school students in Mississippi reported current smokeless tobacco use.

- The percentage of middle school students who were current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher among males (8.6%) compared to females (1.9%) (Figure 13).
- The percentage of middle school students who were current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher among whites (9.0%) compared to blacks (1.6%) (Figure 14).
- There were no significant differences in the percentage of current smokeless tobacco use among 6th, 7th, and 8th graders (Figure 15).

High School

Overall, 9.8% of high school students in Mississippi reported current smokeless tobacco use.

- The percentage of high school students who were current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher among males (16.7%) compared to females (3.4%) (Figure 13).
- The percentage of high school students who were current smokeless tobacco users was significantly higher among whites (17.1%) compared to blacks (3.1%) (Figure 14).
- There were no significant differences in the percentage of current smokeless tobacco use among 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th graders (Figure 15).

Figure 13. Current smokeless tobacco use by sex

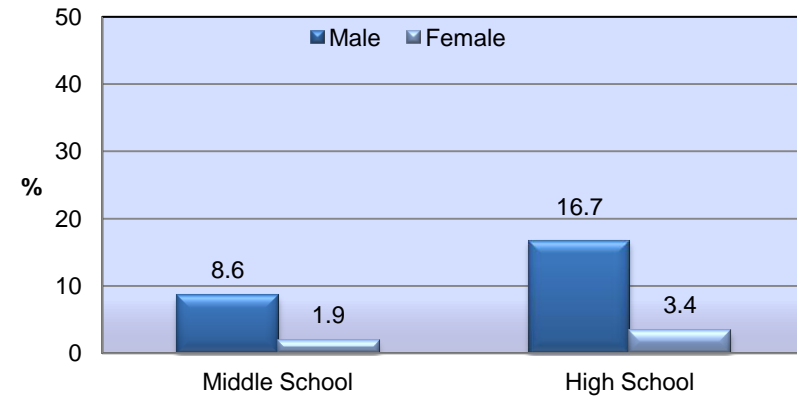


Figure 14. Current smokeless tobacco use by race

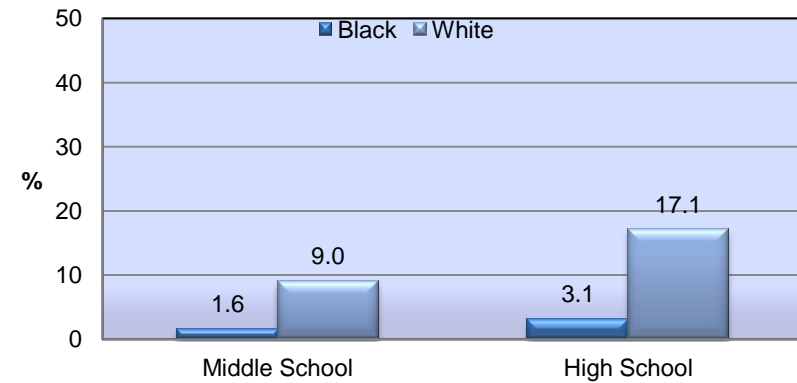
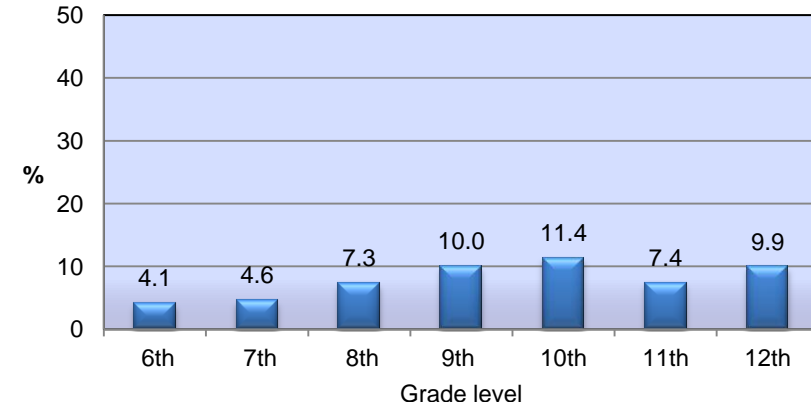


Figure 15. Current smokeless tobacco use by grade level



Current Pipe Use

Students were considered current pipe users if they had smoked a pipe on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Middle School

Overall, 2.4% of middle school students in Mississippi reported current pipe use.

- The percentage of middle school students who were current pipe users was 3.3% among males and 1.5% among females (Figure 16).
- The percentage of middle school students who were current pipe users was 1.9% among blacks and 2.5% among whites (Figure 17).
- There were no significant differences in the percentage of current pipe use among 6th, 7th, and 8th graders (Figure 18).

High School

Overall, 4.9% of high school students in Mississippi reported current pipe use.

- The percentage of high school students that reported current pipe use was significantly higher among males (7.6%) compared to females (2.3%) (Figure 16).
- The percentage of high school students who were current pipe users was 4.3% among blacks and 5.1% among whites (Figure 17).
- There were no significant differences in the percentage of current pipe use among 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th graders (Figure 18).

Figure 16. Current pipe use by sex

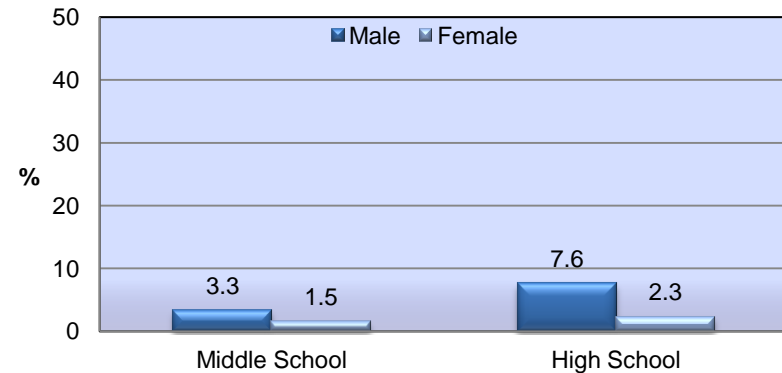


Figure 17. Current pipe use by race

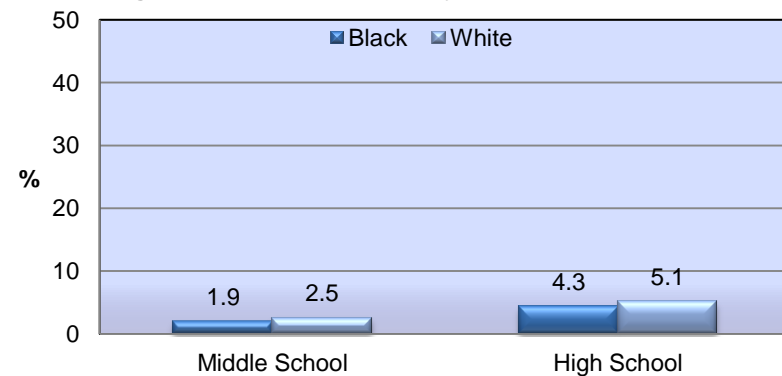
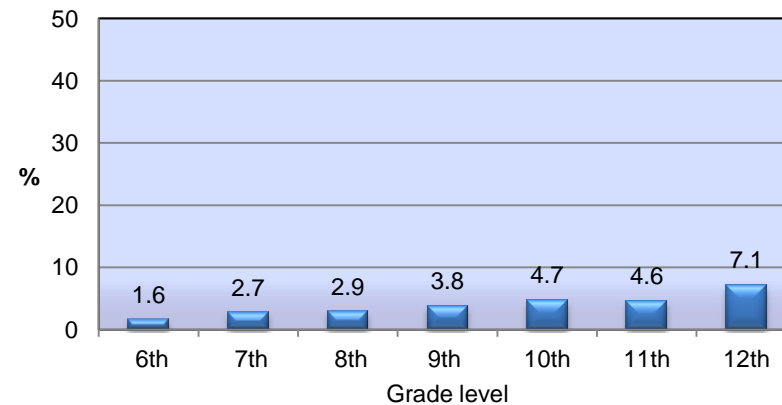


Figure 18. Current pipe use by grade level



Current Bidi Use

Students were considered current bidi users if they had smoked bidis on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Middle School

Overall, 2.3% of middle school students in Mississippi reported current bidi use.

- The percentage of middle school students who were current bidi users was 2.8% among males and 1.8% among females (Figure 19).
- The percentage of middle school students who were current bidi users was 2.3% among blacks and 2.1% among whites (Figure 20).
- There were no significant differences in the percentage of current bidi use among 6th, 7th, and 8th graders (Figure 21).

High School

Overall, 3.5% of high school students in Mississippi reported current bidi use.

- The percentage of high school students who reported current bidi use was significantly higher among males (5.2%) compared to females (1.8%) (Figure 19).
- The percentage of high school students who were current bidi users was 3.4% among blacks and 3.2% among whites (Figure 20).
- There were no significant differences in the percentage of current bidi use among 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th graders (Figure 21).

Figure 19. Current bidi use by sex

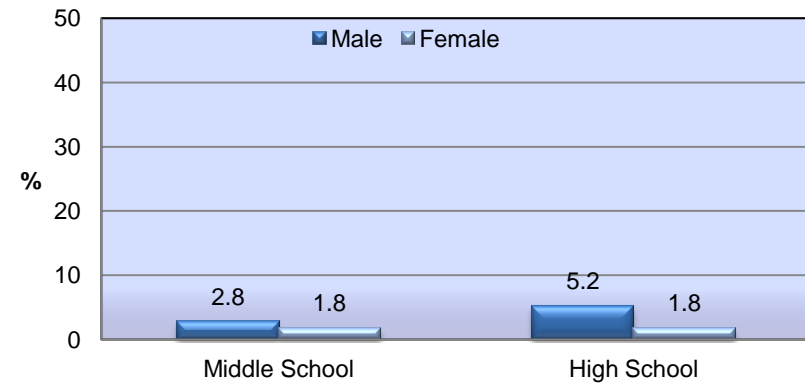


Figure 20. Current bidi use by race

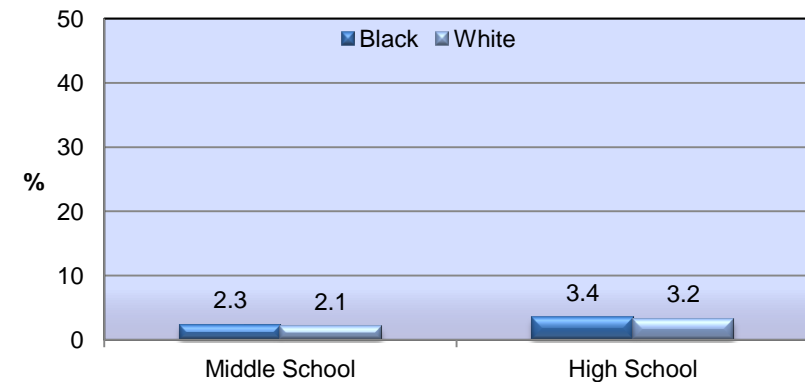
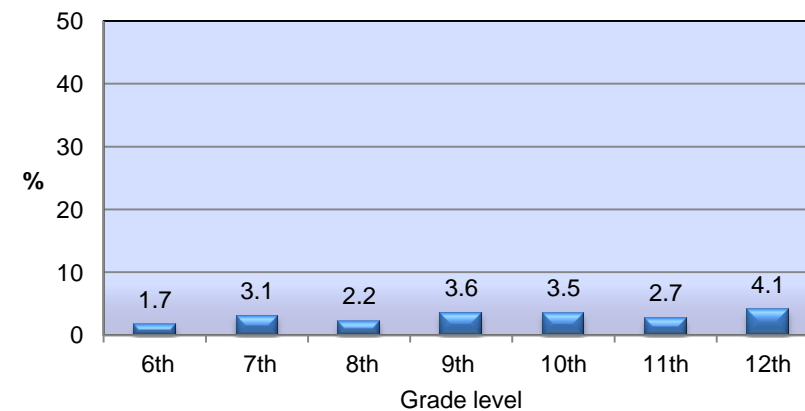


Figure 21. Current bidi use by grade level



Cigarette Brand Preference

Students who were current smokers were asked about the brand of cigarettes they usually smoked in the past 30 days preceding the survey. Students were also asked if they usually smoked menthol cigarettes.

Middle School

- 72.8% of current smokers in middle school reported usually smoking Marlboro or Newport (Figure 22).
- In middle school, black current smokers preferred Newport (70.1%), while white current smokers preferred Marlboro (45.7%) (Figure 24).
- 56.5% of current smokers in middle school reported usually smoking menthol cigarettes (Figure not shown).

High School

- 78.6% of current smokers in high school reported usually smoking Marlboro or Newport (Figure 23).
- In high school, black current smokers preferred Newport (88.8%), while white current smokers preferred Marlboro (53.2%) (Figure 25).
- 62.9% of current smokers in high school reported usually smoking menthol cigarettes (Figure not shown).

Figure 22. Cigarette brand reference for Middle School smokers

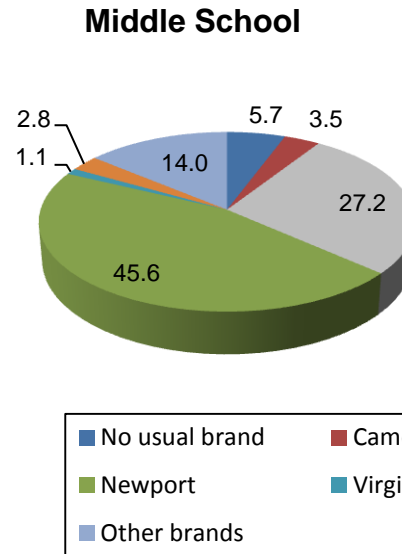


Figure 23. Cigarette brand reference for High School smokers

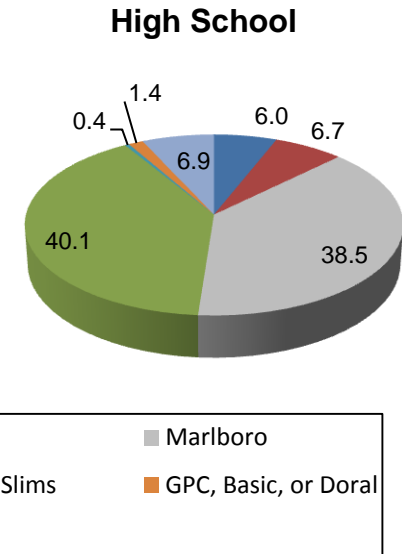


Figure 24. Marlboro and Newport use among current Middle School smokers by race

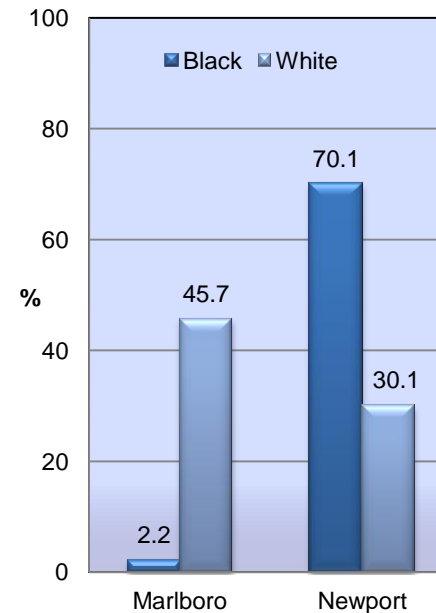
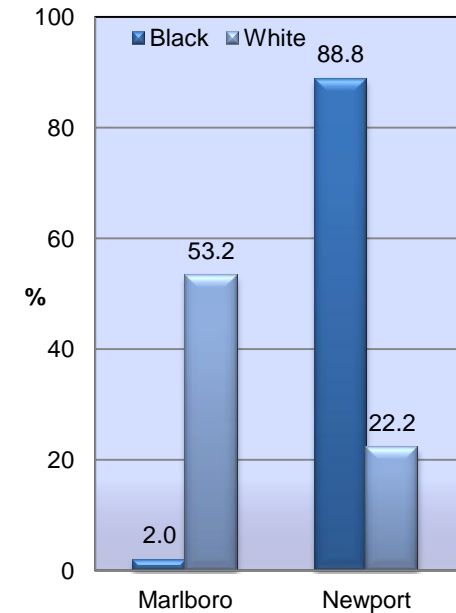


Figure 25. Marlboro and Newport use among current High School smokers by race



Age of Initiation of Tobacco Use

The earlier that young people begin using tobacco products, the more likely they are to use them as adults and the longer they are likely to be users. Students who ever smoked were asked how old they were when they smoked their first whole cigarette, when they smoked their first cigar, and when they first used smokeless tobacco. The use for the first time of at least one of these tobacco products before age 11 was considered an indicator of early initiation.

Middle School

- 28.0% of ever cigarette smokers in middle school smoked their first cigarette before age 11 (Figure 26).
- 33.3% of ever cigar smokers in middle school smoked their first cigar before age 11 (Figure 26).
- 40.5% of ever smokeless tobacco users in middle school used smokeless tobacco for the first time before age 11 (Figure 26).
- The percentage of middle school students who smoked cigarettes for the first time before age 11 was significantly higher among males (34.0%) compared to females (20.2%) (Figure 27).
- The percentage of middle school students who smoked cigarettes for the first time before age 11 was 26.6% among blacks and 28.4% among whites (Figure 28).

High School

- 15.8% of ever cigarette smokers in high school smoked their first cigarette before age 11 (Figure 26).
- 9.4% of ever cigar smokers in high school smoked their first cigar before age 11 (Figure 26).
- 24.7% of ever smokeless tobacco users in high school used smokeless tobacco for the first time before age 11 (Figure 26).
- The percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes for the first time before age 11 was 18.0% among males and 13.4% among females (Figure 27).
- The percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes for the first time before age 11 was 13.9% among blacks and 17.0% among whites (Figure 28).

Figure 26. Ever smokers who first used cigarettes, cigars or smokeless tobacco before age 11

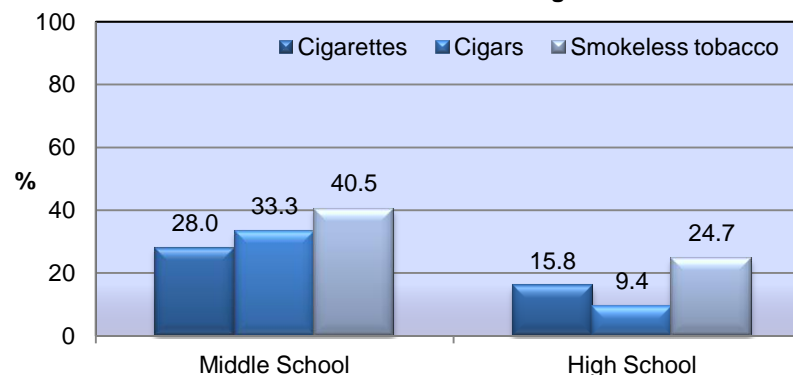


Figure 27. Ever smokers who first used cigarettes before age 11 by sex

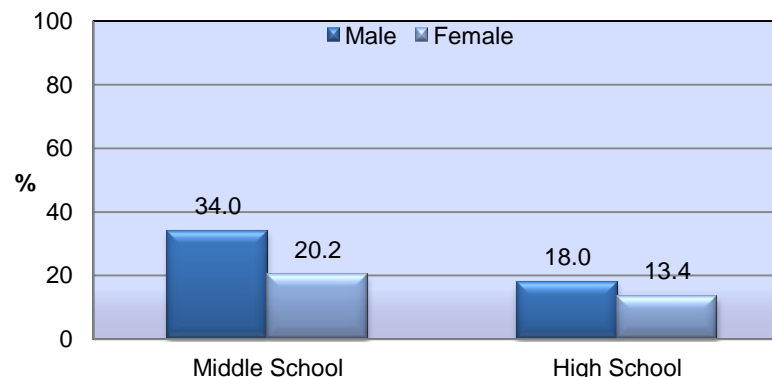
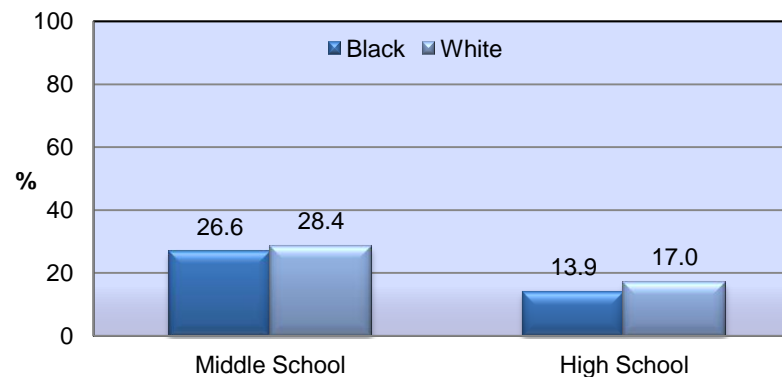


Figure 28. Ever smokers who first used cigarettes before age 11 by race



Usual Source of Cigarettes

Students were asked to identify how they usually got cigarettes in the past 30 days preceding the survey. These results correspond to current smokers less than 18 years of age.

Middle School

- Giving money to someone else to buy for them was the most common way of obtaining cigarettes for current smokers in middle school (28.4%) (Figure 29).
- Borrowing/bumming cigarettes from someone else was the second most frequent way of obtaining cigarettes for current smokers in middle school (20.2%) (Figure 29).

High School

- Giving money to someone else to buy for them was the most frequent way of obtaining cigarettes for current smokers in high school (31.1%) (Figure 30).
- Buying cigarettes in a store or gas station was the second most frequent way of obtaining cigarettes for current smokers in high school (20.9%) (Figure 30).

Figure 29. Usual source of cigarettes for middle school smokers

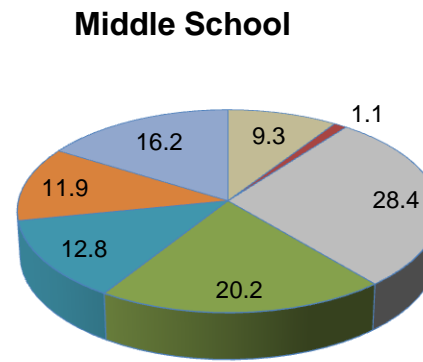
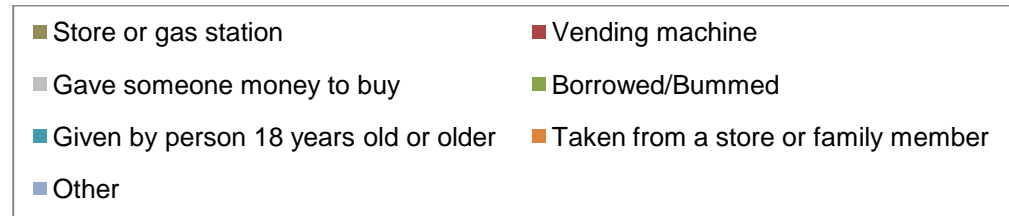
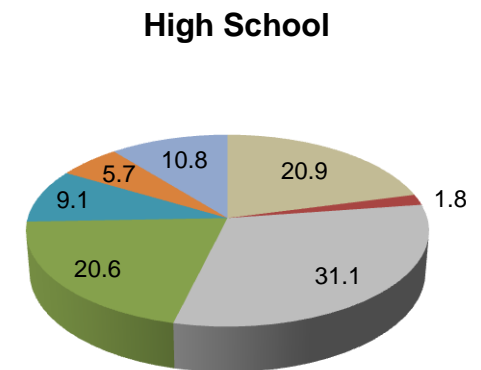


Figure 30. Usual source of cigarettes for high school smokers



Place of Cigarette Purchase

Students were asked where they bought their last pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days preceding the survey. These results correspond to current smokers less than 18 years of age that could have chosen one or more than one answer.

Middle School

Gas stations and convenience stores were the most common places to buy cigarettes (27.3% and 13.7% respectively) for current smokers in middle school (Figure 31).

High School

Gas stations and convenience stores were the most common places to buy cigarettes (53.5% and 13.9% respectively) for current smokers in high school (Figure 32).

Note:

40.8% of middle school students and 25.9% of high school students reported buying their last pack of cigarettes at some other place. This indicates the need for further research on where students purchase cigarettes.

Figure 31. Place of cigarette purchase for middle school smokers

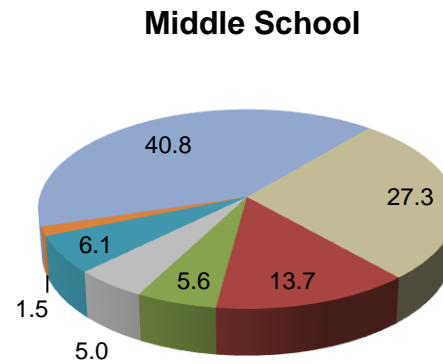
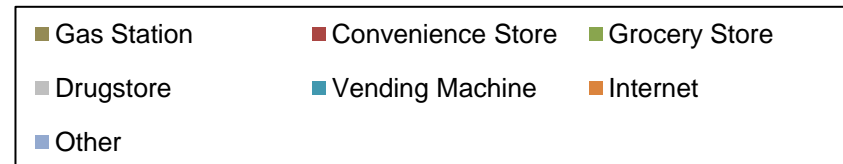
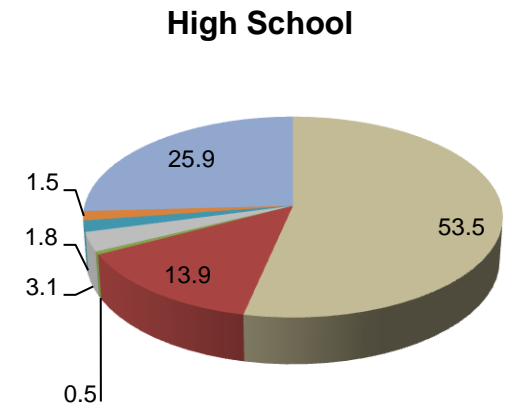


Figure 32. Place of cigarette purchase for high school smokers



ID Request and Sale Refusal to Minors

The state of Mississippi prohibits the sale of tobacco products to minors. Students were asked if they were always required to show proof of age when buying cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days preceding the survey. They were also asked if anyone ever refused to sell them cigarettes because of their age. The results shown here are for those students under the age of 18.

Middle School

- 61.2% of underage middle school current smokers were not required proof of age when trying to buy cigarettes (Figure 33).
- 69.4% of underage middle school current smokers were not refused the sale of cigarettes because of age (Figure 34).

High School

- 49.6% of underage high school current smokers were not required proof of age when trying to buy cigarettes (Figure 33).
- 61.6% of underage high school current smokers were not refused the sale of cigarettes because of age (Figure 34).

Figure 33. Current smokers under the age of 18 who were not asked for proof of age when trying to buy cigarettes in a store

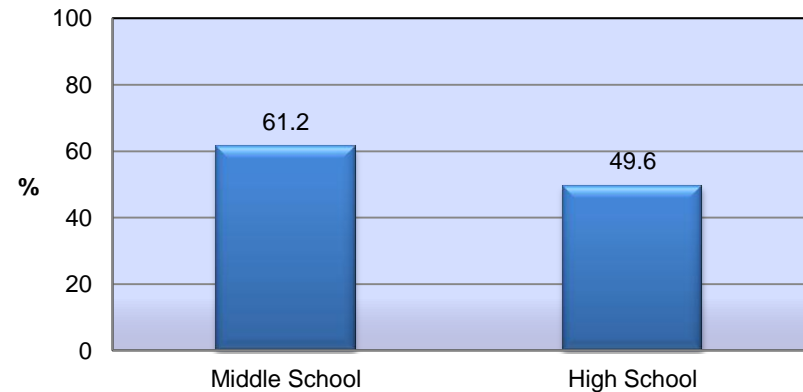
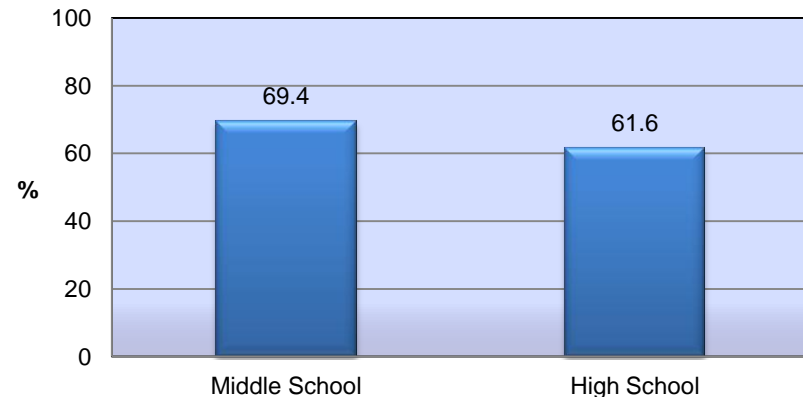


Figure 34. Current smokers under the age of 18 who were not refused sale of cigarettes because of age



Cigarette Smoking on School Property

Schools have an important influence on adolescent behavior. To evaluate the existence and enforcement of smoke-free policies in schools, students were asked on how many days during the past 30 days preceding the survey, they smoked on school property. The results shown here represent the responses of all students.

Middle School

Overall, 1.9% of middle school students smoked cigarettes on school property at least one day during the past 30 days.

- The percentage of middle school students who smoked cigarettes at least one day during the past 30 days on school property was 2.7% among males and 1.2% among females (Figure 35).
- The percentage of middle school students who smoked cigarettes at least one day during the past 30 days on school property was 1.7% among blacks and 2.1% among whites (Figure 36).

High School

Overall, 5.3% of high school students smoked cigarettes on school property at least one day during the past 30 days.

- The percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes at least one day during the past 30 days on school property was 6.5% among males and 4.0% among females (Figure 35).
- The percentage of high school students who smoked on school property at least one day in the past 30 days on school property was significantly higher among whites (7.1%) compared to blacks (2.9%) (Figure 36).

Figure 35. Students who smoked cigarettes on school property at least one day in the past 30 days by sex

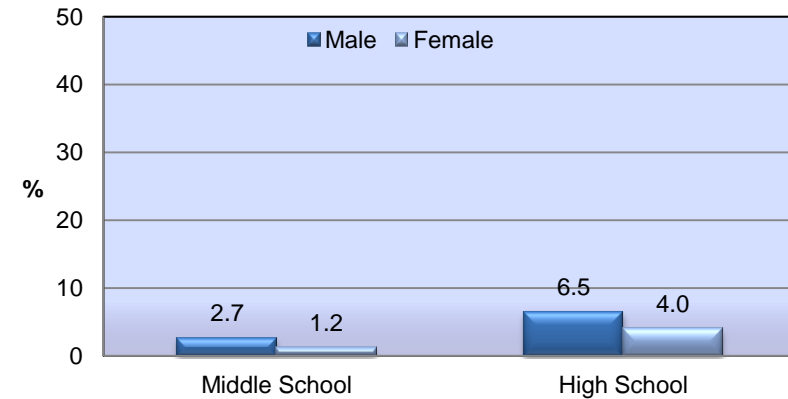
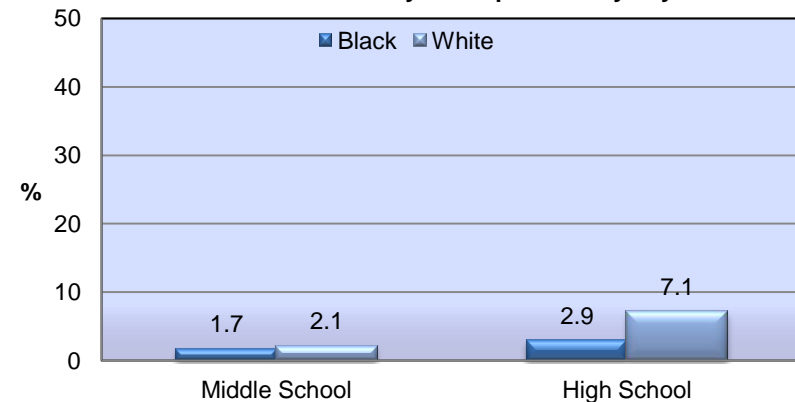


Figure 36. Students who smoked cigarettes on school property at least one day in the past 30 days by race



Activities Against Tobacco Use

Community activities and school instruction can help prevent the use of tobacco products among students. Students were asked if they have participated in any community activities to discourage people from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip or cigars and if they were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use.

Middle School

Overall, 13.5% of middle school students participated in community activities to discourage tobacco use during the past 12 months preceding the survey.

- The percentage of middle school students who participated in community activities to discourage tobacco use was 14.3% among males and 12.8% among females (Figure 37).
- The percentage of middle school students who participated in community activities to discourage tobacco use was significantly higher among blacks (17.0%) compared to whites (9.3%) (Figure 38).
- 51.9% of middle school students were taught in school, during the school year, about the dangers of tobacco use (Figure 39).

High School

Overall, 10.4% of high school students participated in community activities to discourage tobacco use during the past 12 months preceding the survey.

- The percentage of high school students who participated in community activities to discourage tobacco use was 10.6% among males and 10.4% among females (Figure 37).
- The percentage of high school students who participated in community activities to discourage tobacco use was 11.6% among blacks and 8.9% among whites (Figure 38).
- 39.7% of high school students were taught in school, during the school year, about the dangers of tobacco use (Figure 39).

Figure 37. Students who participated in community activities to discourage tobacco use by sex

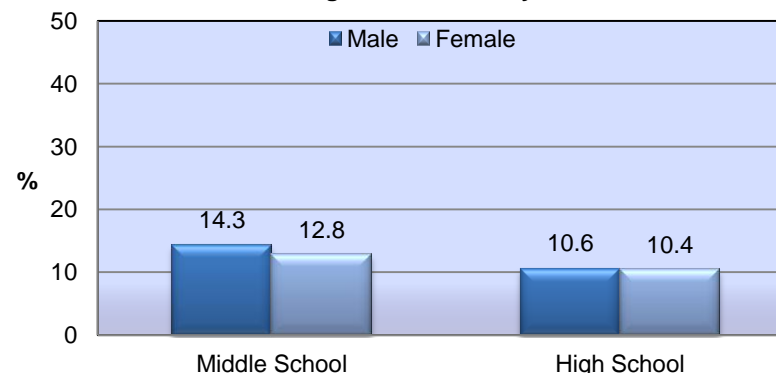


Figure 38. Students who participated in community activities to discourage tobacco use by race

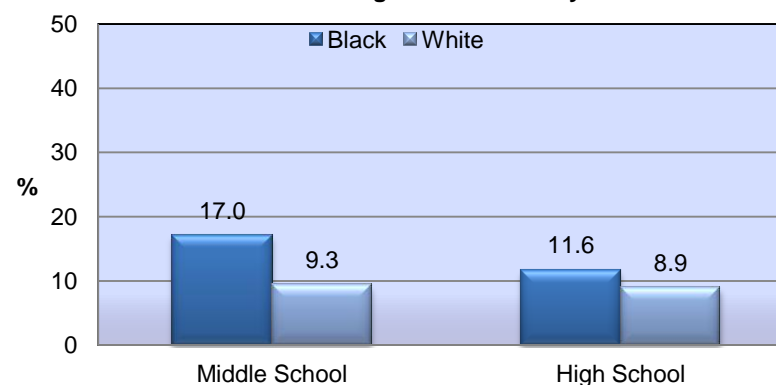
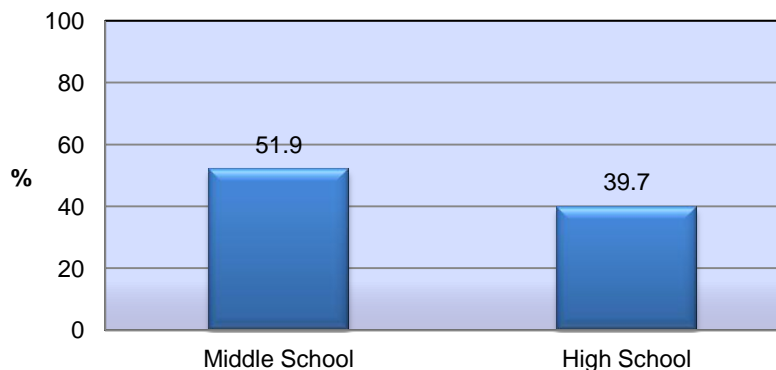


Figure 39. Students who were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use



Cessation Beliefs

Nicotine in tobacco is highly addictive, making it hard to fight the urge to smoke. To evaluate the belief in their ability and desire to quit, students who were current smokers were asked if they thought they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if they wanted to.

Middle School

Overall, 63.6% of middle school smokers reported they could quit smoking cigarettes if they wanted to.

- The percentage of middle school students who reported they could quit smoking cigarettes if they wanted to was 69.2% among males and 58.1% among females (Figure 40).
- The percentage of middle school students who reported they could quit smoking cigarettes if they wanted to was 74.2% among blacks and 56.7% among whites (Figure 41).

High School

Overall, 77.6% of high school smokers reported they could quit smoking cigarettes if they wanted to.

- The percentage of high school students who reported they could quit smoking cigarettes if they wanted to was 78.6% among males and 76.4% among females (Figure 40).
- The percentage of high school students who reported they could quit smoking cigarettes if they wanted to was 85.2% among blacks and 75.9% among whites (Figure 41).

Figure 40. Current smokers who think they could quit smoking cigarettes if they wanted to by sex

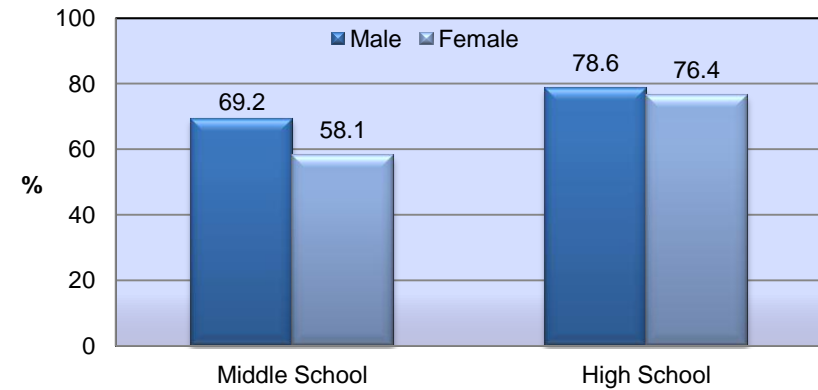
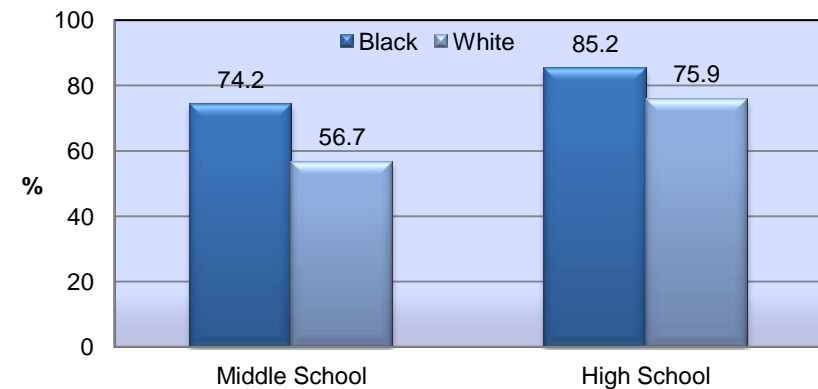


Figure 41. Current smokers who think they could quit smoking cigarettes if they wanted to by race



Cessation Beliefs (Cont.)

In addition to being asked if they thought they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if they wanted to, students who were current smokers were also asked if they want to quit smoking now.

Middle School

Overall, 52.3% of middle school current smokers reported that they want to stop smoking cigarettes.

- The percentage of current smokers in middle school who reported they want to stop smoking was 51.7% among males and 53.1% among females (Figure 42).
- The percentage of current smokers in middle school who reported they want to stop smoking was 53.6% among blacks and 54.1% among whites (Figure 43).

High School

Overall, 52.6% of high school current smokers reported that they want to stop smoking cigarettes.

- The percentage of current smokers in high school who reported they want to stop smoking was 49.1% among males and 56.9% among females (Figure 42).
- The percentage of current smokers in high school who reported they want to stop smoking was 61.3% among blacks and 49.8% among whites (Figure 43).

Figure 42. Current smokers who want to stop smoking cigarettes by sex

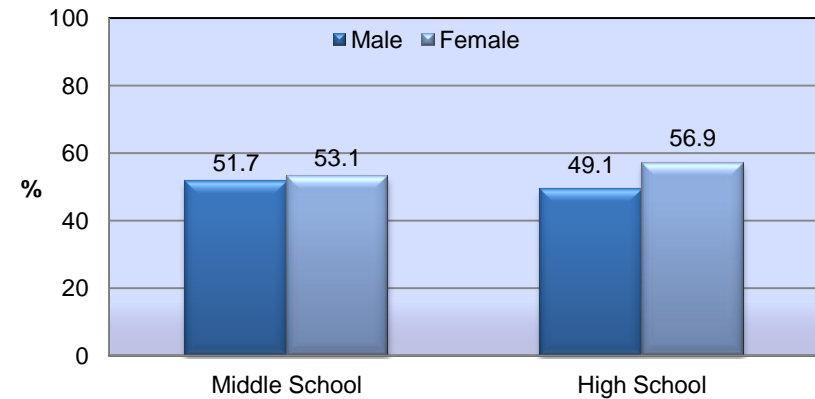
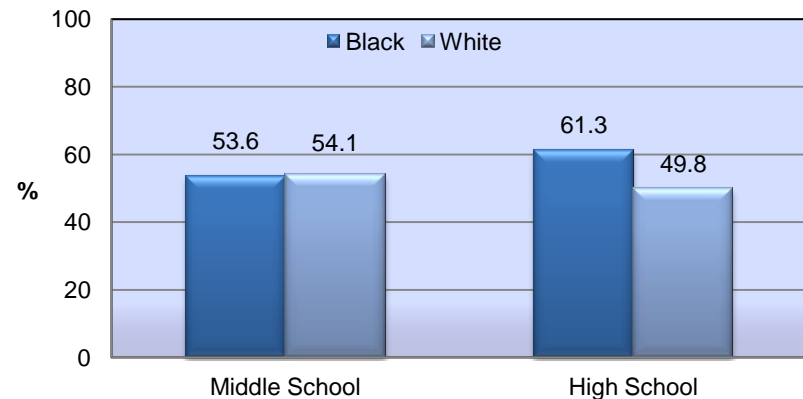


Figure 43. Current smokers who want to stop smoking cigarettes by race



Quit Attempts Among Current Smokers

Students were asked if they ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months preceding the survey. They were also asked how long they stayed off cigarettes the last time they tried to quit.

Middle School

Overall, 49.6% of current smokers in middle school reported they tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months.

- The percentage of current smokers in middle school who tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months was 40.9% among males and 59.8% among females (Figure 44).
- The percentage of current smokers in middle school who tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months was 40.5% among blacks and 56.7% among whites (Figure 45).
- Among current smokers, 65.0% in middle school were unable to stay off cigarettes for 30 or more days during their last attempt to quit (Figure 46).

High School

Overall, 49.9% of current smokers in high school reported they tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months.

- The percentage of current smokers in high school who tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months was 44.8% among males and 56.5% among females (Figure 44).
- The percentage of current smokers in high school who tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months was 52.6% among blacks and 50.1% among whites (Figure 45).
- Among current smokers, 60.6% in high school were unable to stay off cigarettes for 30 or more days during their last attempt to quit (Figure 46).

Figure 44. Current smokers who tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months by sex

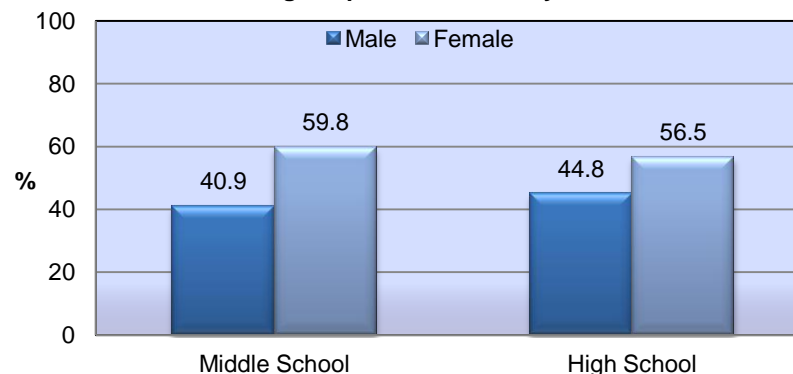


Figure 45. Current smokers who tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months by race

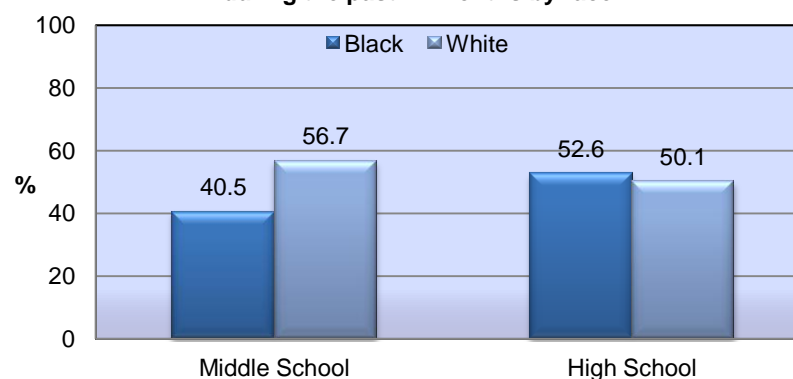
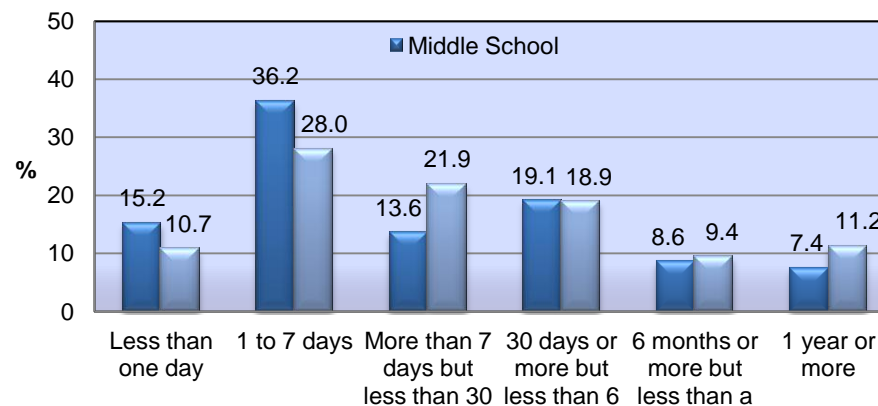


Figure 46. Lengths of time current smokers have attempted to quit smoking cigarettes



Participation in Cessation Programs

(Ever tobacco users)

To assess participation of students in tobacco quit programs, students were asked if they have ever participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco. The results shown are for those students who have ever used any form of tobacco.

Middle School

Overall, 21.1% of middle school students who have ever used any tobacco product reported that they have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco.

- The percentage of middle school students who reported that they have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco was 21.5% among males and 20.7% among females (Figure 47).
- The percentage of middle school students who reported that they have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco was 27.1% among blacks and 15.6% among whites (Figure 48).

High School

Overall, 14.3% of high school students who have ever used any tobacco product reported that they have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco.

- The percentage of high school students who reported that they have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco was 14.5% among males and 14.2% among females (Figure 47).
- The percentage of high school students who reported that they have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco was 14.1% among blacks and 13.7% among whites (Figure 48).

Figure 47. Ever tobacco users who have participated in a program to help quit using tobacco by sex

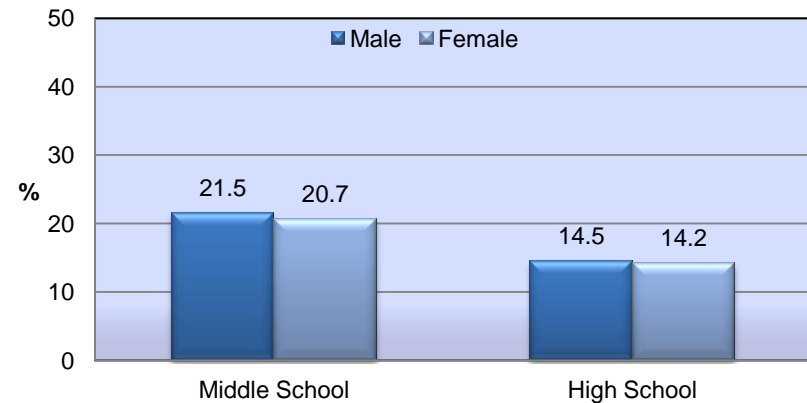
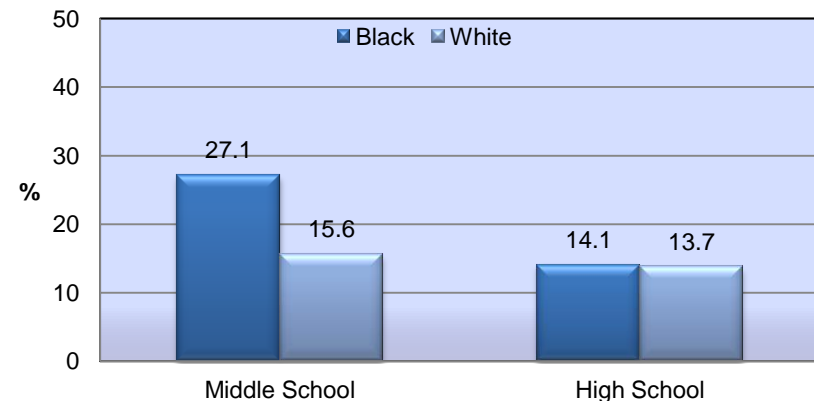


Figure 48. Ever tobacco users who have participated in a program to help quit using tobacco by race



Participation in Cessation Programs

(Current tobacco users)

To assess participation of students in tobacco quit programs, students were asked if they have ever participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco. The results shown are for those students who are current users of any form of tobacco.

Middle School

Overall, 24.1% of middle school students who are current users of any tobacco product reported that they have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco.

- The percentage of current smokers in middle school who reported that they have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco was 23.8% among males and 25.0% among females (Figure 49).
- The percentage of current smokers in middle school who reported that they have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco was 34.3% among blacks and 16.1% among whites (Figure 50).

High School

Overall, 12.9% of high school students who are current users of any tobacco product reported that they have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco.

- The percentage of current smokers in high school who reported that they have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco was 15.5% among males and 8.8% among females (Figure 49).
- The percentage of current smokers in high school who reported that they have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco was 11.7% among blacks and 12.8% among whites (Figure 50).

Figure 49. Current tobacco users who have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco by sex

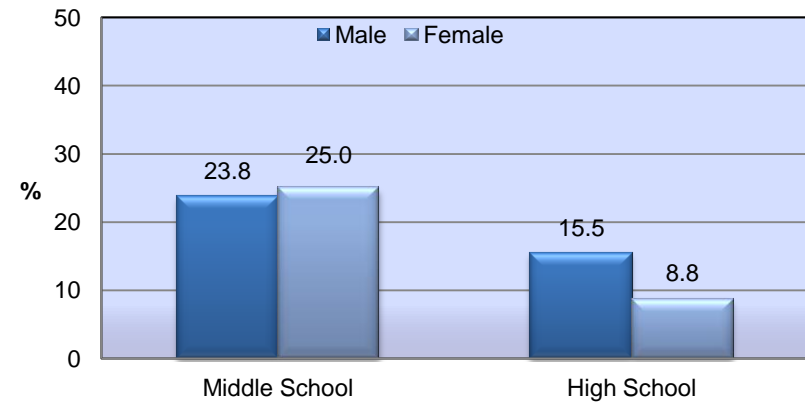
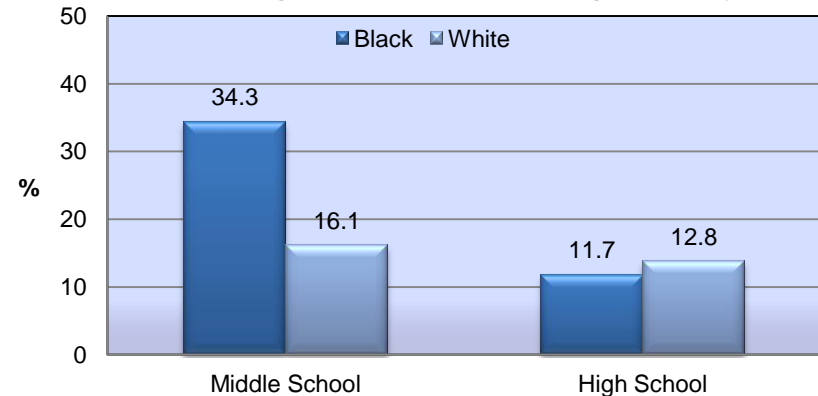


Figure 50. Current tobacco users who have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco by race



Health Beliefs about Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)

To assess their health beliefs about the dangers associated with ETS exposure, students were asked if they thought that the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to them. Results displayed are for current and never smokers and all students who believe ETS is definitely or probably harmful.

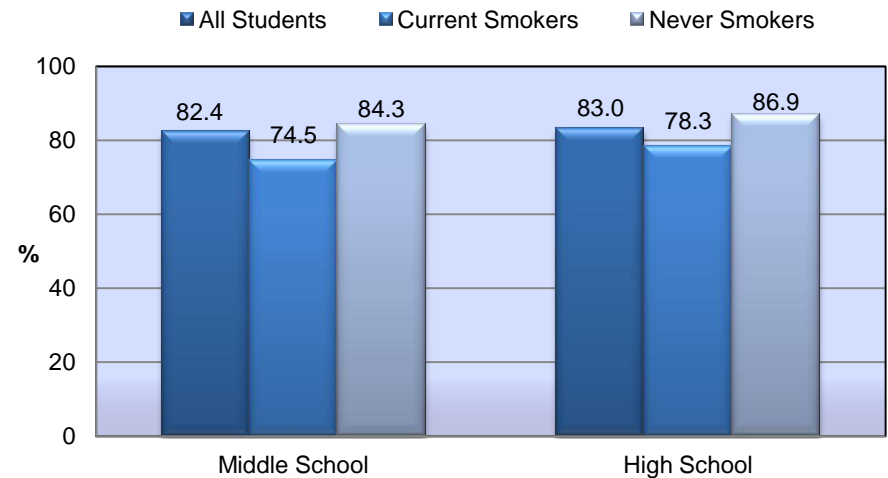
Middle School

- Overall, 82.4% of middle school students reported that they believe that the smoke from others people's cigarettes is harmful to them (Figure 51).
- The percentage of students in middle school who reported that they believe that the smoke from others people's cigarettes is harmful to them was 74.5% among current smokers and 84.3% among never smokers (Figure 51).

High School

- Overall, 83.0% of high school students reported that they believe that the smoke from others people's cigarettes is harmful to them (Figure 51).
- The percentage of students in high school who reported that they believe that the smoke from others people's cigarettes is harmful to them was 78.3% among current smokers and 86.9% among never smokers (Figure 51).

Figure 51. Students who think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful



Social Beliefs about Smoking

To assess students' perceived social benefits of smoking, students were asked to rate their agreement with the following statements: "people who smoke have more friends," and "smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in." The results displayed here are for never smokers and current smokers who responded definitely or probably yes.

Middle School

- The percentage of middle school students who believed that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends was significantly higher among current cigarette smokers (50.1%) compared to those who have never smoked (17.9%) (Figure 52).
- The percentage of middle school students who thought that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in was significantly higher among current cigarette smokers (40.8%) compared to those who have never smoked (7.4%) (Figure 53).

High School

- The percentage of high school students who believed that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends was significantly higher among current cigarette smokers (39.4%) compared to those who have never smoked (19.0%) (Figure 52).
- The percentage of high school students who thought that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in was significantly higher among current cigarette smokers (23.8%) compared to those who have never smoked (8.6%) (Figure 53).

Figure 52. Students who think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends

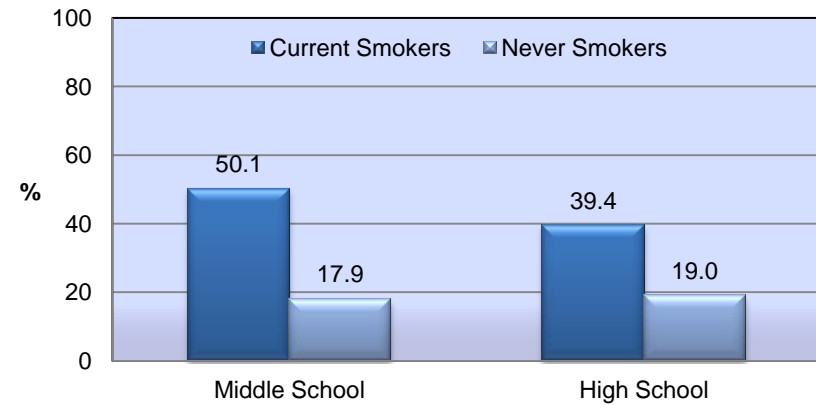
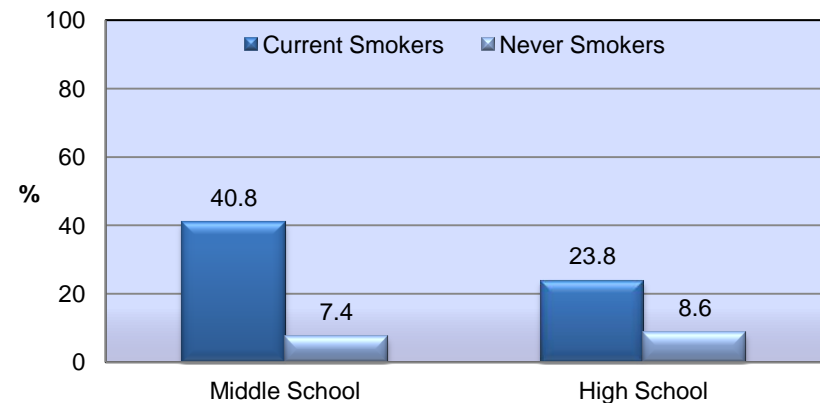


Figure 53. Students who think that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in



Tobacco Use Among Family and Friends

Having friends or family members who use tobacco is strongly associated with tobacco use among students. Smokers tend to associate with other smokers and non-smokers tend to associate with other non-smokers. To assess tobacco use practices among family and among peer groups, students were asked how many of their four closest friends smoked cigarettes. They were also asked if they lived with someone who smokes. Results are shown for current and never smokers.

Middle School

- The percentage of middle school students who live with someone who smokes was significantly higher among current smokers (74.8%) compared to those who have never smoked (37.1%) (Figure 54).
- The percentage of middle school students with one or more smokers among their four closest friends was significantly higher for current smokers (75.6%) compared to those who have never smoked (9.9%) (Figure 55).

High School

- The percentage of high school students who live with someone who smokes was significantly higher among current smokers (64.1%) compared to those who have never smoked (29.4%) (Figure 54).
- The percentage of high school students with one or more smokers among their four closest friends was significantly higher for current smokers (79.1%) compared to those who have never smoked (19.6%) (Figure 55).

Figure 54. Students who live with someone who smokes by smoking status

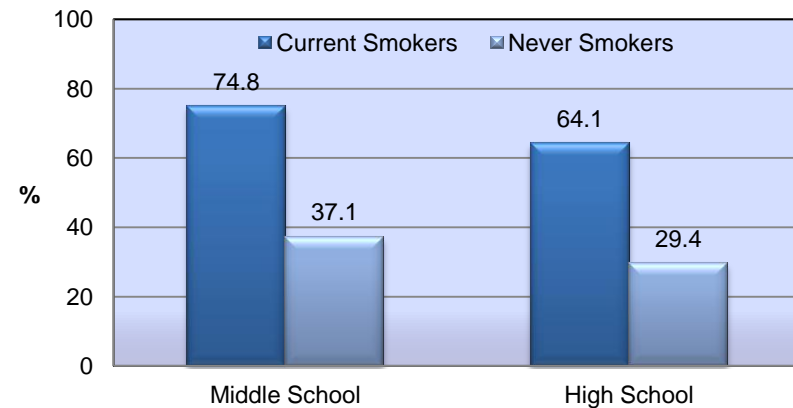
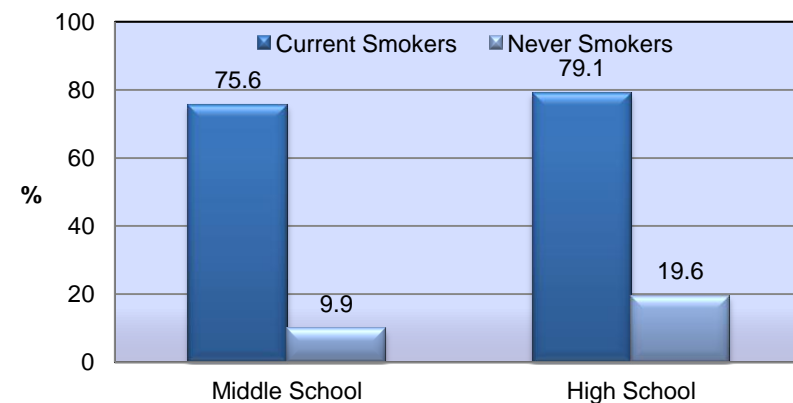


Figure 55. Students with one or more smokers among their four closest friends by smoking status



Parent Awareness and Counsel on Tobacco Use

To assess parental awareness about their children's smoking habits and parental counseling on the dangers of tobacco use, students were asked if their parents know that they smoke cigarettes, and how often during the past 12 months preceding the survey their parents or guardians have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with them. Results shown are for current and never smokers.

Middle School

Overall, 25.5% of current middle school cigarette smokers reported that their parents know they smoke cigarettes.

- The percentage of current smokers in middle school who reported that their parents know they smoke cigarettes was 33.6% among males and 16.1% among females (Figure 56).
- The percentage of current smokers in middle school who reported that their parents know they smoke cigarettes was 25.2% among blacks and 24.7% among whites (Figure 57).
- 69.9% of current smokers and 66.3% of never smokers in middle school have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents (Figure 58).

High School

Overall, 37.9% of current high school cigarette smokers reported that their parents know they smoke cigarettes.

- The percentage of current smokers in high school who reported that their parents know they smoke cigarettes was 41.9% among males and 32.7% among females (Figure 56).
- The percentage of current smokers in high school who reported that their parents know they smoke cigarettes was 38.6% among blacks and 37.4% among whites (Figure 57).
- 65.3% of current smokers and 58.2% of never smokers in high school have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents (Figure 58).

Figure 56. Current smokers whose parents know they smoke cigarettes by sex

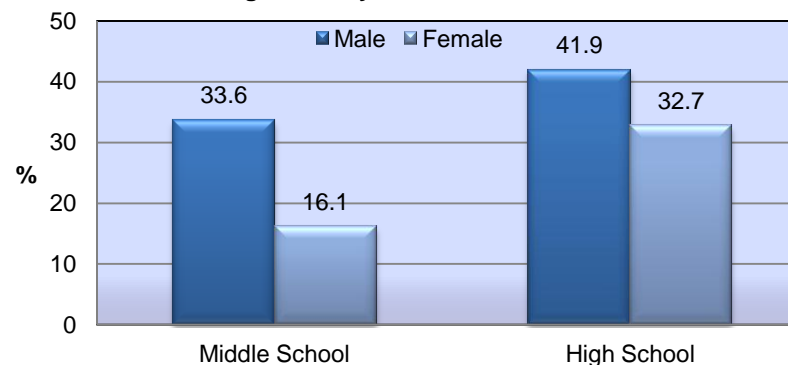


Figure 57. Current smokers whose parents know they smoke cigarettes by race

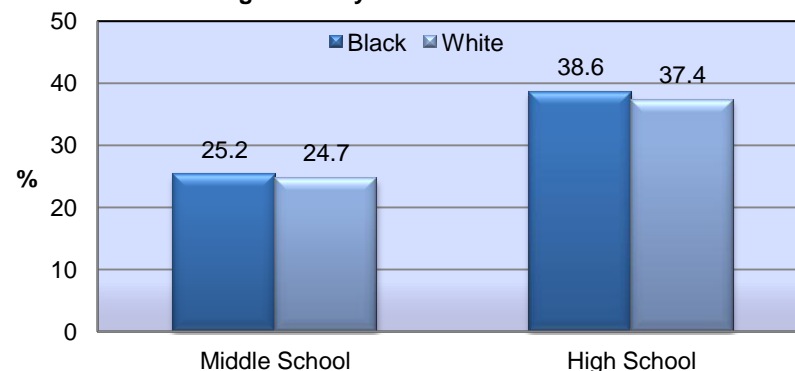
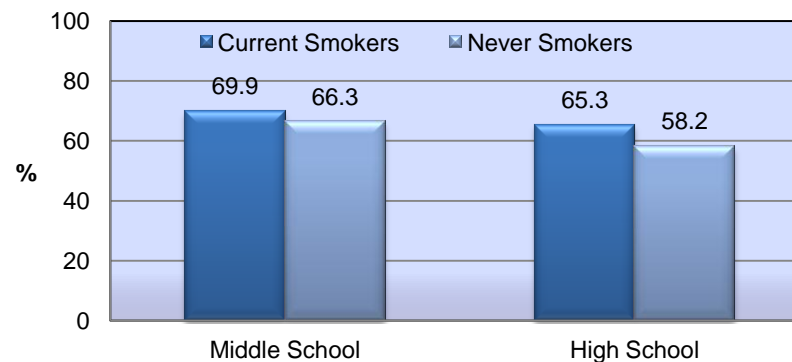


Figure 58. Students who have discussed the dangers of smoking with their parents by smoking status



Susceptibility to Start Smoking

A combination of measures was used to assess susceptibility to start cigarette smoking among students who have not yet smoked. Students who answered that they may try a cigarette soon or in the next year, and/or who would smoke a cigarette if offered by a best friend were considered susceptible to start smoking. The results shown are for never smokers (See Table 15, page 49).

Middle School

Overall, 15.6% of middle school students who have never smoked were susceptible to start smoking.

- The percentage of middle school students who were susceptible to start smoking was 17.0% among males and 14.2% among females (Figure 59).
- The percentage of middle school students who were susceptible to start smoking was 16.2% among blacks and 15.1% among whites (Figure 60).
- The percentage of middle school students who were susceptible to start smoking was significantly lower among 6th graders (10.9%) compared to 8th graders (22.0%) (Figure 61).

High School

Overall, 15.6% of high school students who have never smoked were susceptible to start smoking.

- The percentage of high school students who were susceptible to start smoking was 16.3% among males and 15.0% among females (Figure 59).
- The percentage of high school students who were susceptible to start smoking was 16.0% among blacks and 15.9% among whites (Figure 60).
- There were no significant differences in the percentage of high school students who were susceptible to start smoking among 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th graders (Figure 61).

Figure 59. Never smokers who are susceptible to start smoking by sex

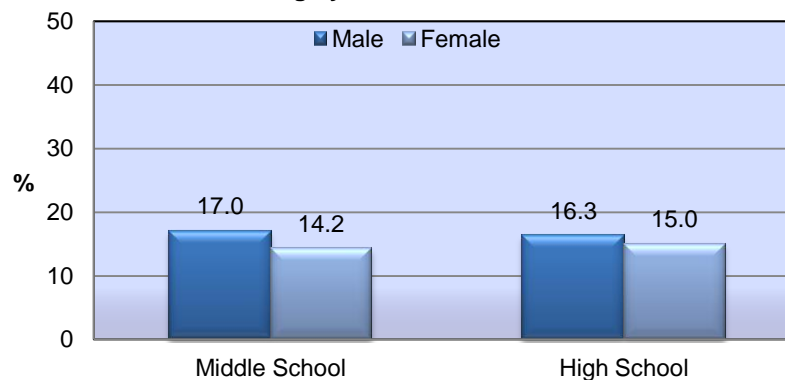


Figure 60. Never smokers who are susceptible to start smoking by race

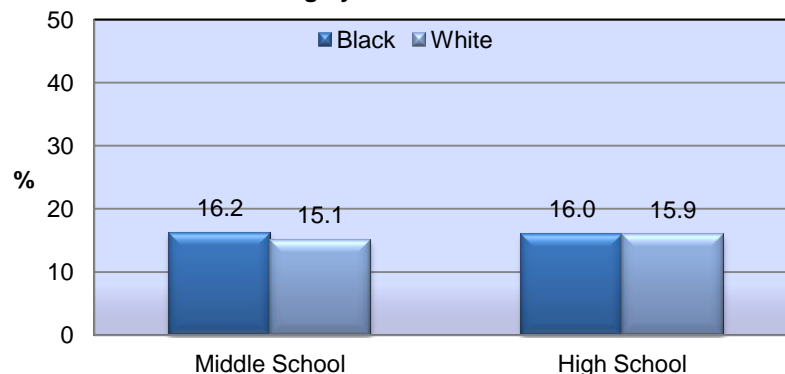
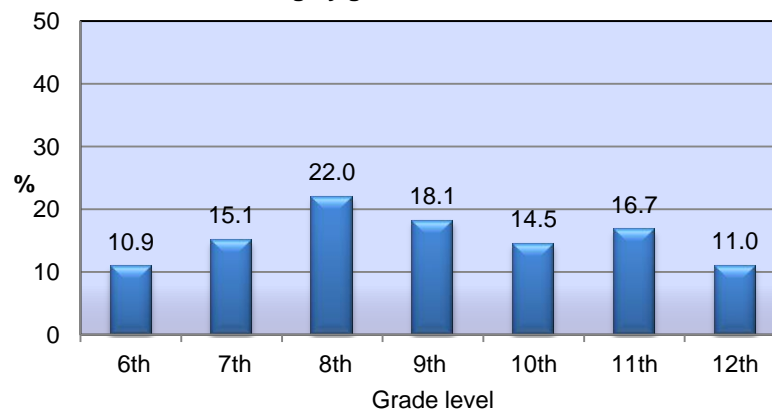


Figure 61. Never smokers who are susceptible to start smoking by grade level



Advertisement and Use of Tobacco

Tobacco advertisement can increase the risk of youth consumption. To assess students' exposure to tobacco ads in the media, students were asked how often they have seen actors or athletes using tobacco on TV or in movies, and how often they have seen internet ads for tobacco products. The results shown are for those students who reported watching TV, going to the movies, and/or using the internet.

Middle School

Overall, 80.6% of middle school students have seen tobacco advertisements or use in the media some or most of the time.

- The percentage of middle school students who have seen tobacco advertisements or use in the media was 77.7% among males and 83.9% among females (Figure 62).
- The percentage of middle school students who have seen tobacco advertisements or use in the media was 72.8% among blacks and 81.4% among whites (Figure 63).

High School

Overall, 86.4% of high school students have seen tobacco advertisements or use in the media some or most of the time.

- The percentage of high school students who have seen tobacco advertisements or use in the media was 85.8% among males and 87.7% among females (Figure 62).
- The percentage of high school students who have seen tobacco advertisements or use in the media was 82.4% among blacks and 91.6% among whites (Figure 63).

Figure 62. Students who have seen advertisements or use of tobacco on T.V., in movies, or on the internet some or most of the time by sex

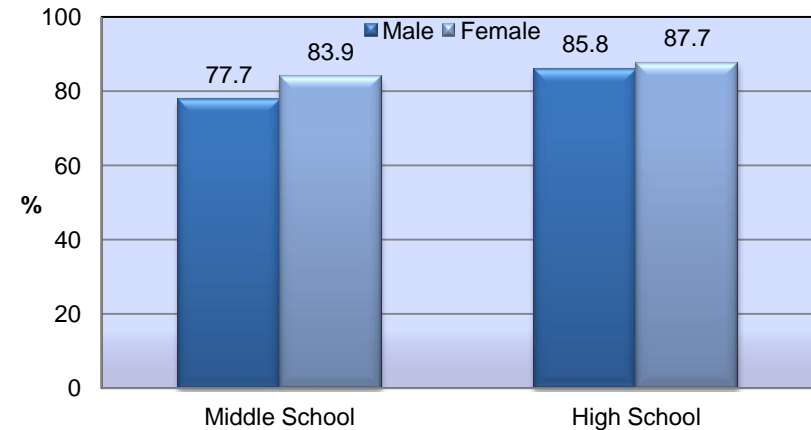
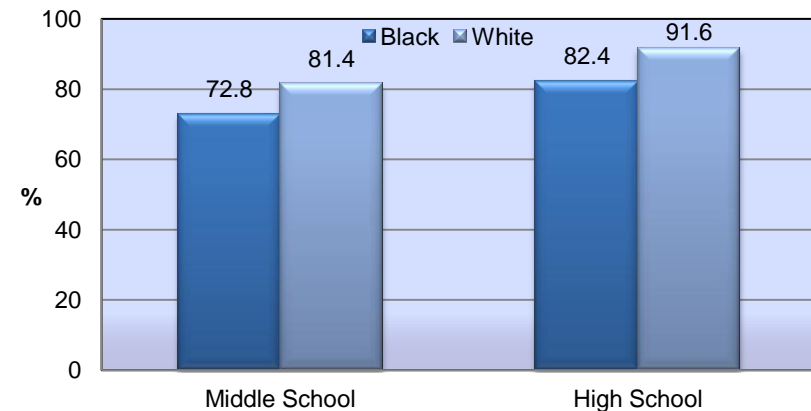


Figure 63. Students who have seen advertisements or use of tobacco on T.V., in movies, or on the internet some or most of the time by race



Advertisements on Dangers of Tobacco Use

Students' exposure to anti-smoking media messages was assessed by asking them if they had seen or heard commercials about the dangers of cigarette smoking on TV, radio, or internet at least once in the past 30 days preceding the survey. The results shown are for those students who reported watching TV, going to the movies, and/or using the internet.

Middle School

Overall, 56.3% of middle school students had seen or heard ads about the dangers of cigarette smoking in the media in the past 30 days preceding the survey.

- The percentage of middle school students who had seen or heard ads about the dangers of cigarette smoking in the media was 53.5% among males and 59.3% among females (Figure 64).
- The percentage of middle school students who had seen or heard ads about the dangers of cigarette smoking in the media was 54.0% among blacks and 57.5% among whites (Figure 65).

High School

Overall, 65.4% of high school students had seen or heard ads about the dangers of cigarette smoking in the media in the past 30 days preceding the survey.

- The percentage of high school students who had seen or heard ads about the dangers of cigarette smoking in the media was 62.7% among males and 68.0% among females (Figure 64).
- The percentage of high school students who had seen or heard ads about the dangers of cigarette smoking in the media was 62.9% among blacks and 67.7% among whites (Figure 65).

Figure 64. Students who saw or heard ads about the dangers of cigarette smoking on TV, radio or internet in the past 30 days by sex

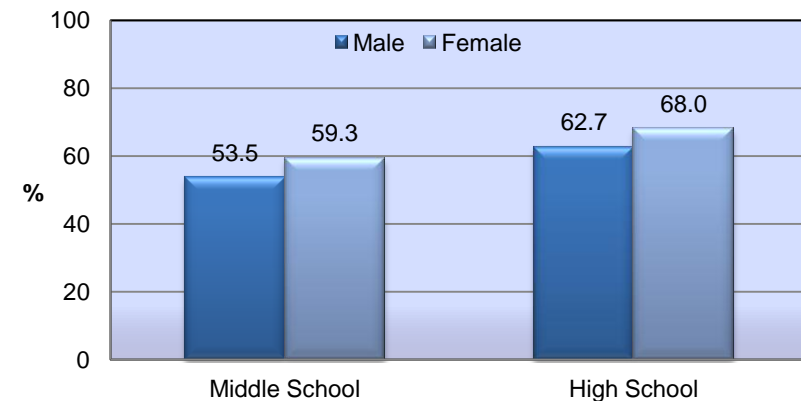
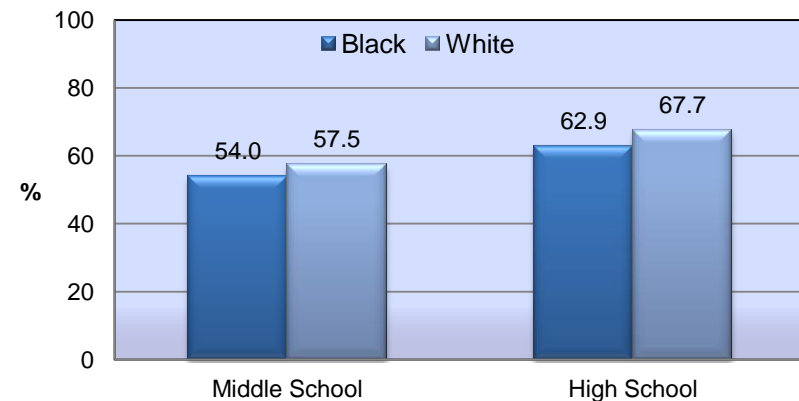


Figure 65. Students who saw or heard ads about the dangers of cigarette smoking on TV, radio or internet in the past 30 days by race



Receptivity to Tobacco Advertising

To assess their receptivity to tobacco advertising, students were asked if during the past 12 months they had bought or received anything with a tobacco company name or picture on it and if they would definitely or probably wear or use a product with a tobacco company name or picture on it. Students who answered yes to both questions were considered receptive to tobacco advertisement. The results shown are for current and never tobacco users.

Middle School

- The percentage of middle school students who bought or received anything with a tobacco company name or picture on it was significantly higher among current tobacco users (40.5%) compared to never tobacco users (4.6%) (Figure 66).
- The percentage of middle school students who would definitely or probably use or wear something that has a tobacco name or picture on it was significantly higher among current tobacco users (59.4%) compared to never tobacco users (8.5%) (Figure 67).
- The percentage of middle school students who are receptive to smoking advertising was significantly higher among current tobacco users (31.2%) compared to never tobacco users (1.8%) (Figure 68).

High School

- The percentage of high school students who bought or received anything with a tobacco company name or picture on it was significantly higher among current tobacco users (36.2%) compared to never tobacco users (4.0%) (Figure 66).
- The percentage of high school students who would definitely or probably use or wear something that has a tobacco name or picture on it was significantly higher among current tobacco users (57.0%) compared to never tobacco users (15.7%) (Figure 67).
- The percentage of high school students who are receptive to smoking advertising was significantly higher among current tobacco users (28.0%) compared to never tobacco users (1.8%) (Figure 68).

Figure 66. Students who bought or received anything with a tobacco company name or picture on it by tobacco use status

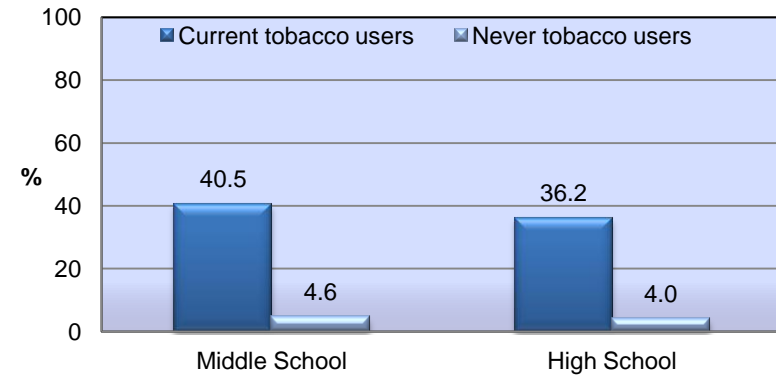


Figure 67. Students who would definitely or probably use or wear something that has a tobacco name or picture on it by tobacco use status

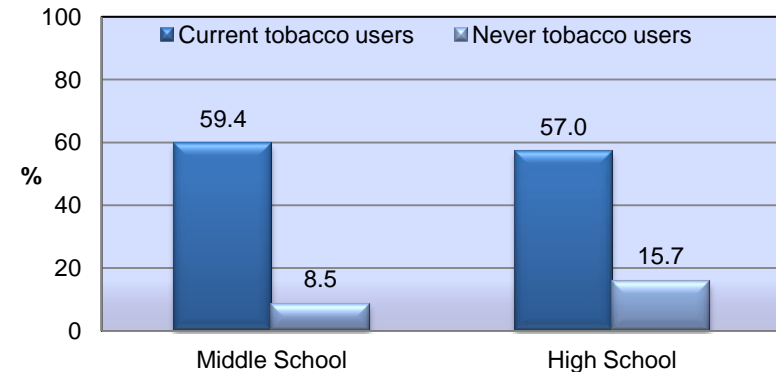
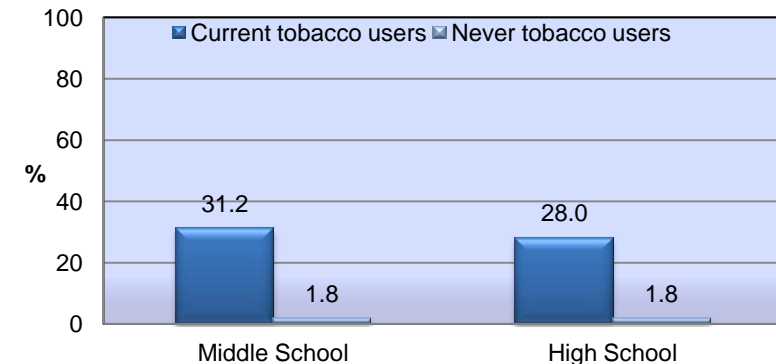


Figure 68. Students who are receptive to smoking advertising by tobacco use status



Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)

To assess students' exposure to ETS, students were asked if on 1 or more of the past 7 days preceding the survey they were in the same room or if they rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes. The results shown are for current smokers, never smokers and all students.

Middle School

- Overall, 42.7% of middle school students were, on 1 or more of the past 7 days preceding the survey, in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes (Figure 69).
- The percentage of middle school students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes was significantly higher among current smokers (80.2%) compared to never smokers (35.0%) (Figure 69).
- 35.5% of middle school students rode, on 1 or more of the past 7 days preceding the survey, in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes (Figure 70).
- The percentage of middle school students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes was significantly higher among current smokers (71.8%) compared to never smokers (27.8%) (Figure 70).

High School

- Overall, 51.7% of high school students were, on 1 or more of the past 7 days preceding the survey, in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes (Figure 69).
- The percentage of high school students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes was significantly higher among current smokers (83.8%) compared to never smokers (38.0%) (Figure 69).
- 40.5% of high school students rode, on 1 or more of the past 7 days preceding the survey, in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes (Figure 70).
- The percentage of high school students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes was significantly higher among current smokers (78.8%) compared to never smokers (25.4%) (Figure 70).

Figure 69. Students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 7 days

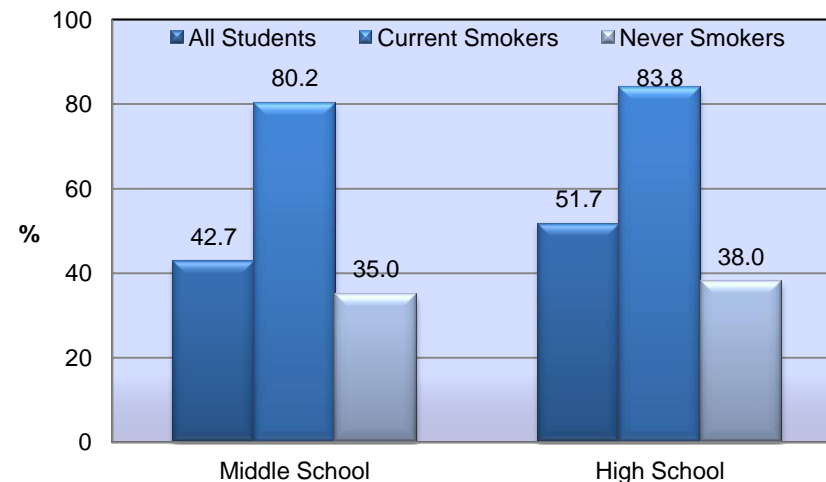
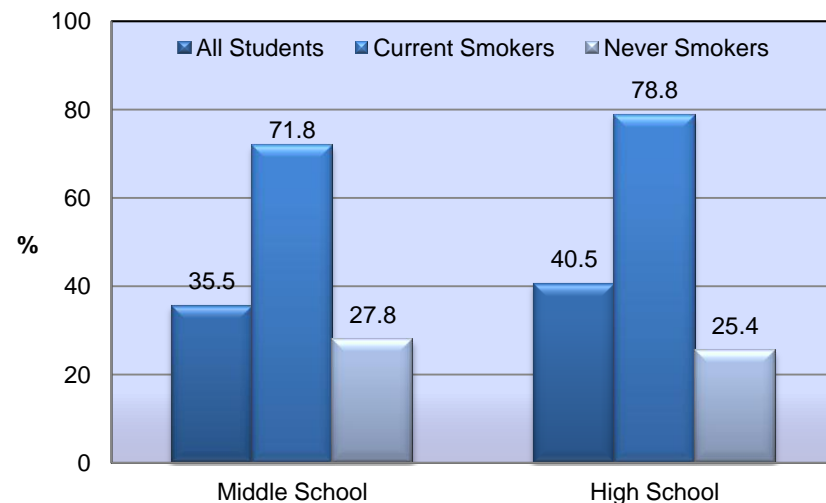


Figure 70. Students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 7 days



Smoking Policies at Home and in Cars

Students were asked about the rules regarding smoking in their homes or in the cars they drove or rode in the most. Results shown are for current and never smokers who reported living in houses or riding in cars where smoking was never allowed.

Middle School

- Overall, 73.5% of middle school students lived in a smoke-free home (Figure 71).
- The percentage of middle school students who lived in a smoke-free home was significantly lower for current smokers (42.3%) compared to never smokers (81.1%) (Figure 71).
- 71.1% of middle school students rode in or drove a smoke-free vehicle (Figure 72).
- The percentage of middle school students who rode in or drove a smoke-free vehicle was significantly lower for current smokers (32.0%) compared to never smokers (78.8%) (Figure 72).

High School

- Overall, 72.9% of high school students lived in a smoke-free home (Figure 71).
- The percentage of high school students who lived in a smoke-free home was significantly lower for current smokers (60.9%) compared to never smokers (80.4%) (Figure 71).
- 66.2% of high school students rode in or drove a smoke-free vehicle (Figure 72).
- The percentage of high school students who rode in or drove a smoke-free vehicle was significantly lower for current smokers (31.2%) compared to never smokers (79.4%) (Figure 72).

Figure 71. Never allowed to smoke inside the house where the student lives

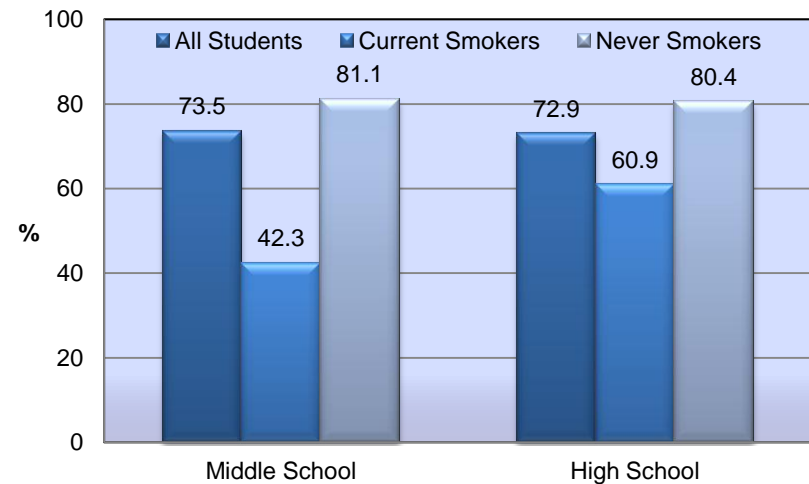
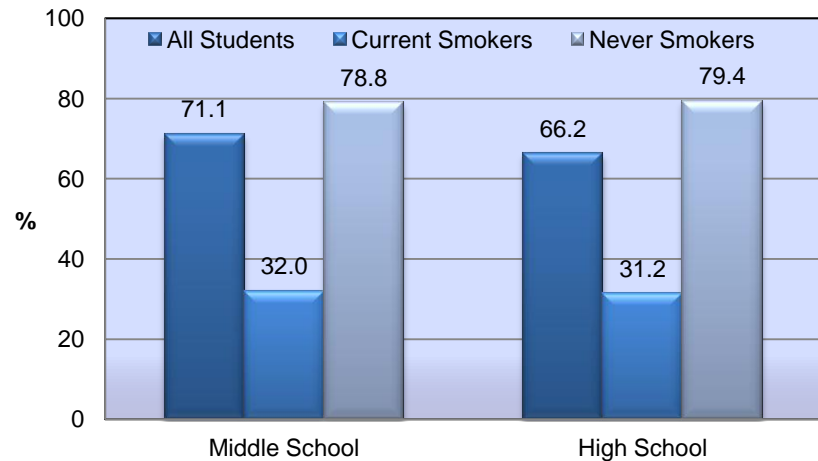


Figure 72. Never allowed to smoke inside the vehicle where the student rides or drives



Asthma Prevalence

To estimate the prevalence of asthma among students, they were asked if they had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack during the past 12 months preceding the survey.

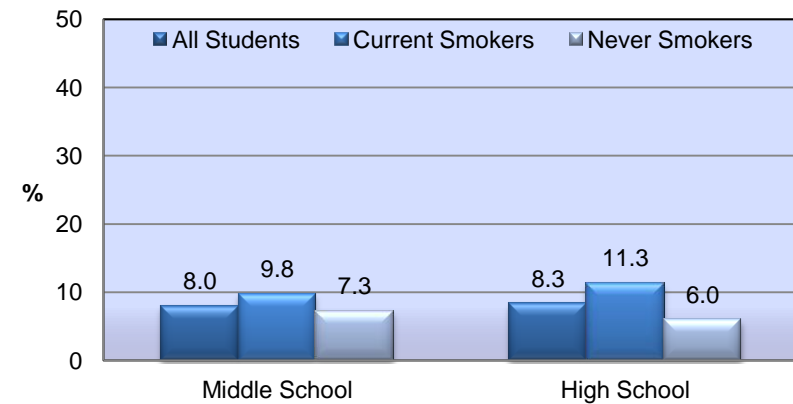
Middle School

- 8.0% of middle school students had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack during the past 12 months preceding the survey (Figure 73).
- The percentage of middle school students who had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack was 9.8% among current smokers and 7.3% among never smokers (Figure 73).

High School

- 8.3% of high school students had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack during the past 12 months preceding the survey (Figure 73).
- The percentage of high school students who had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack was 11.3% among current smokers and 6.0% among never smokers (Figure 73).

Figure 73. Students who had an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months

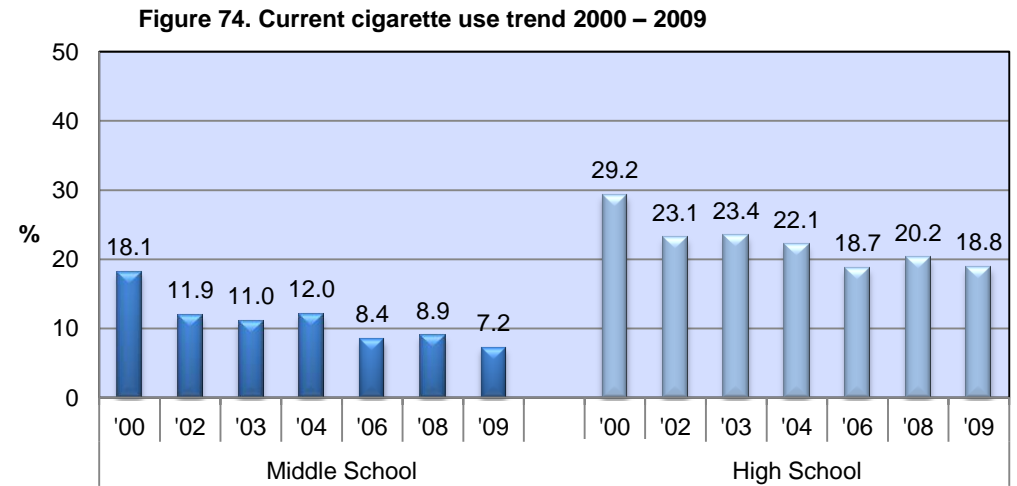


2000 to 2009 Trend Analysis

The trend analysis describes whether students behaviors related to tobacco use have increased, decreased, or stayed the same throughout the period of 2000 –2009.

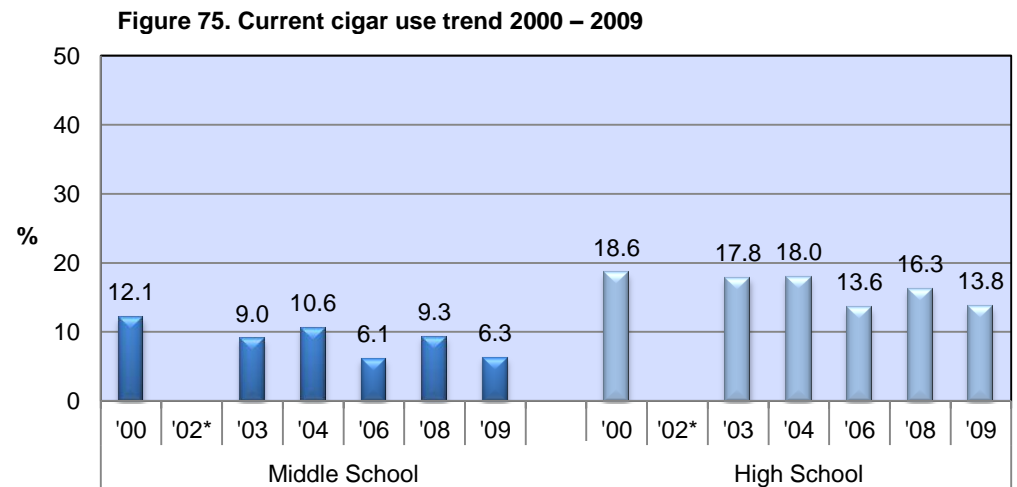
Current Cigarette Use

The prevalence of current cigarette smoking in middle and high school has significantly decreased in the period 2000 – 2009 (Figure 74).



Current Cigar Use

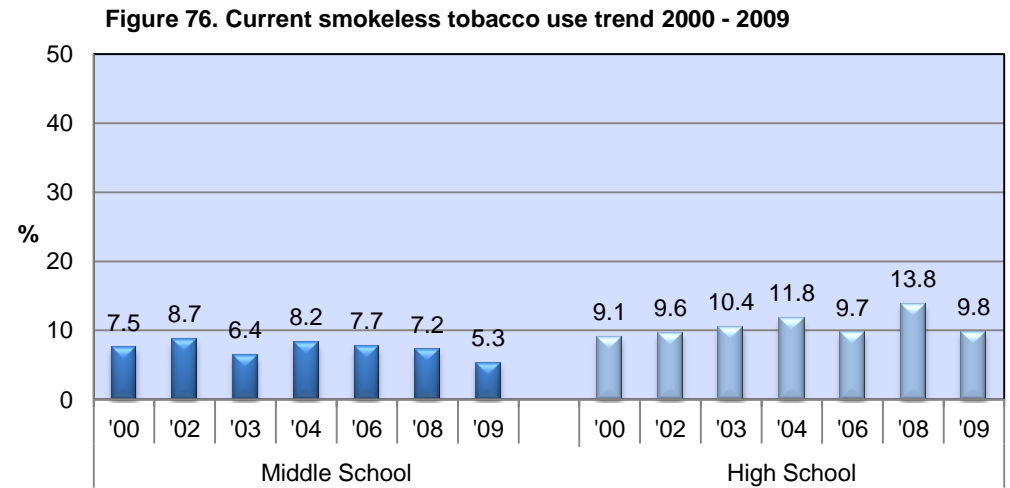
The prevalence of current cigar smoking in middle and high school has significantly decreased in the period 2000 – 2009 (Figure 75).



*Data not available

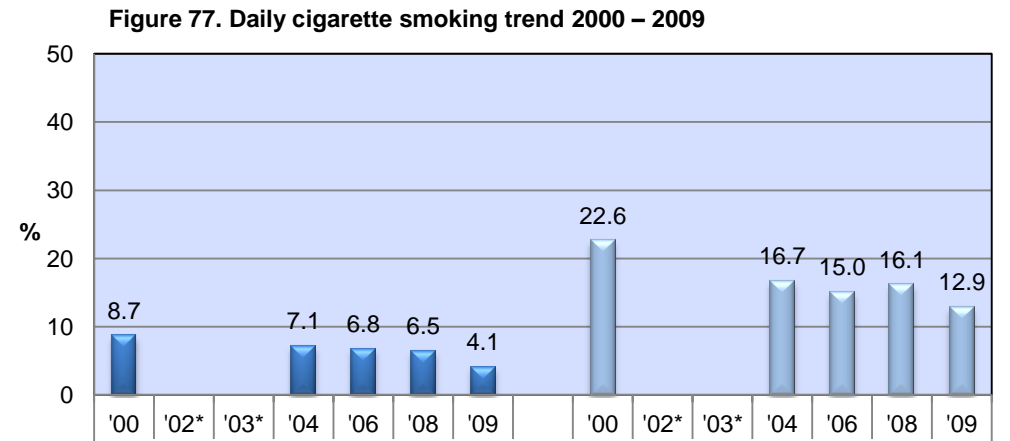
Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in high school had an overall significant increase in the period 2000 – 2009. The trend didn't show a significant change in middle school (Figure 76).



Daily Cigarette Smoking

The percentage of daily smokers in middle and high school has significantly decreased in the period 2000 – 2009 (Figure 77).

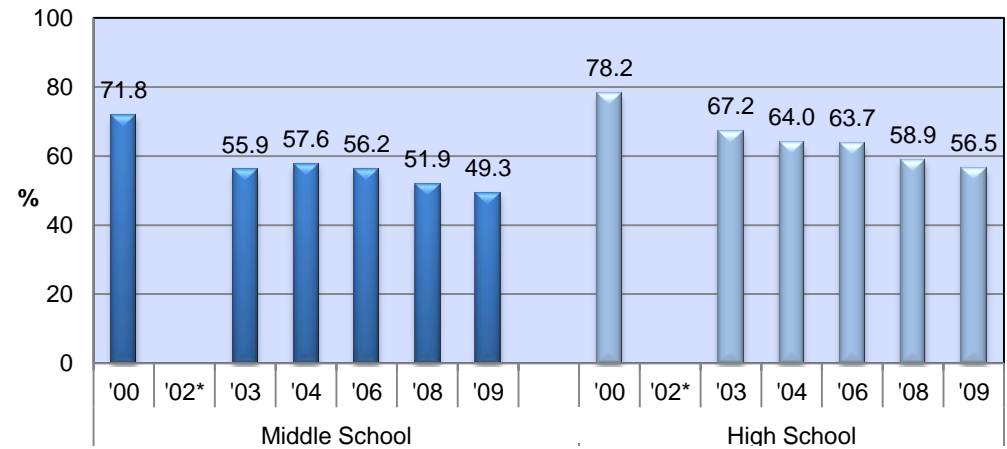


*Data not available

Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke

The percentage of students in middle and high school who have been exposed to secondhand smoke in a room or in a car has significantly decreased in the period 2000 – 2009 (Figure 78).

Figure 78. Exposure to ETS 2000 – 2009

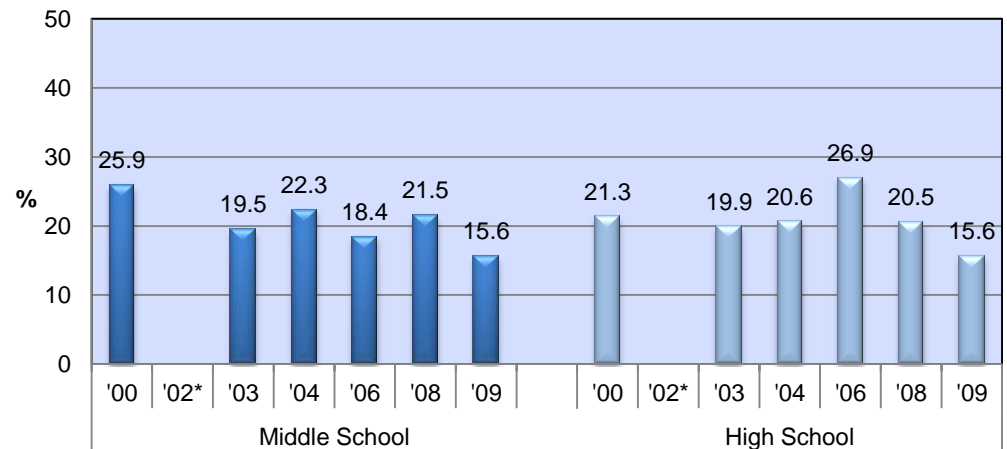


*Data not available

Susceptibility to Start Smoking

The percentage of never smokers in middle and high school who were susceptible to start smoking has significantly decreased in the period 2000 – 2009 (Figure 79).

Figure 79. Susceptibility to start smoking 2000 – 2009



*Data not available

Access

Table 1: Access to tobacco among middle school students

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes? (Choose only one answer)						
I bought them in a store such as a convenience store.						
6.1 (3.7-8.5)	8.8 (4.2-13.4)	6.2 (4.6-7.8)	9.1 (5.3-12.9)	7.1 (2.5-11.7)	14.6 [†] (6.2-23.0)	9.3 (1.7-16.9)
I bought them from a vending machine.						
1.8 (0.1-3.5)	3.5 (1.4-5.6)	2.1 (1.1-3.1)	3.5 (1.5-5.5)	1.6 (0.0-3.8)	6.8 [†] (2.3-11.2)	1.1 (0.0-3.3)
I gave someone else money to buy them for me.						
23.8 (17.9-29.7)	20.4 (15.7-25.1)	19.5 (16.1-22.9)	25.9 (19.8-32.0)	26.5 (16.7-36.3)	31.3 (22.3-40.3)	28.4 (20.2-36.6)
I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else.						
26.5 (20.8-32.2)	32.7 (26.0-39.4)	24.4 (21.5-27.3)	16.4* (11.8-21.0)	19.8 (12.8-26.8)	13.4 (6.0-20.7)	20.2 (15.8-24.6)
A person 18 years old or older gave them to me.						
10.9 (7.0-14.8)	19.2 (14.6-23.8)	12.6 (10.4-14.8)	11.6 (8.6-14.6)	12.6 (5.7-19.5)	NA	12.8 (6.9-18.8)
I took them from a store or family member.						
13.5 (9.0-18.0)	15.5 (10.7-20.3)	15.3 (12.7-17.9)	13.7 (8.2-19.2)	19.6 (11.4-27.8)	11.4 (5.1-17.7)	11.9 (6.5-17.4)
I got them some other way.						
17.4 (12.4-22.4)	NA	19.8 (17.1-22.5)	19.8 (15.2-24.4)	12.8 (5.6-20.0)	17.6 (10.9-24.4)	16.2 (8.6-23.9)
Current smokers who tried to buy cigarettes in the past 30 days who were refused cigarette sales because of their age.						
NA	34.5 (24.4-44.6)	32.5 (27.3-37.7)	34.7 (27.1-42.3)	37.9 (22.8-53.0)	35.9 (23.7-48.0)	30.6 (19.8-41.3)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data						
[†] In this year students were asked "During the past 30 days, where did you buy cigarettes? (You can choose one answer or more)"						

Table 2: Access to tobacco among high school students

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes? (Choose only one answer)						
I bought them in a store such as a convenience store.						
22.9 (17.8-28.0)	19.4 (15.1-23.7)	18.6 (16.6-20.6)	16.5 (12.3-20.7)	27.4 (17.6-37.2)	23.1 [†] (18.5-27.7)	20.9 (15.3-26.5)
I bought them from a vending machine.						
2.4 (0.7-4.1)	3.0 (0.4-5.6)	1.9 (1.1-2.7)	3.1 (1.4-4.8)	3.2 (0.7-5.7)	4.1 [†] (0.1-8.2)	1.8 (0.1-3.6)
I gave someone else money to buy them for me.						
30.9 (26.3-35.5)	30.3 (25.9-34.7)	28.2 (25.7-30.7)	31.3 (25.8-36.8)	23.9 (15.9-31.9)	24.2 (20.4-28.0)	31.1 (24.5-37.7)
I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else.						
21.2 (16.0-26.4)	32.5* (28.2-36.8)	25.0* (22.8-27.2)	23.1 (19.0-27.2)	18.1 (10.5-25.7)	18.1 (11.6-24.7)	20.6 (13.5-27.7)
A person 18 years old or older gave them to me.						
11.4 (7.5-15.3)	5.1* (3.0-7.2)	10.0* (8.0-12.0)	12.0 (9.5-12.5)	8.8 (4.5-13.1)	NA	9.1 (6.1-12.0)
I took them from a store or family member.						
3.7 (1.6-5.8)	9.6* (6.0-13.2)	5.9 (4.8-7.0)	4.1 (2.2-6.0)	9.1 (4.1-14.1)	3.2 (1.1-5.4)	5.7 (3.1-8.3)
I got them some other way.						
7.6 (5.5-9.7)	NA	10.4 (8.8-12.0)	10.0 (7.6-12.4)	9.5 (4.5-14.5)	7.7 (4.1-11.3)	10.8 (6.3-15.3)
Current smokers who tried to buy cigarettes in the past 30 days who were refused cigarette sales because of their age.						
37.6 (32.3-44.9)	32.6 (25.0-40.2)	30.0 (27.0-33.0)	28.8 (22.0-35.6)	29.1 (18.5-39.7)	43.5 (34.1-52.9)	56.9 (50.4-63.4)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data [†] In this year students were asked "During the past 30 days, where did you buy cigarettes? (You can choose one answer or more)"						

Environmental Tobacco Smoke

Table 3: Middle school environmental tobacco smoke

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
Students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past 7 days.						
62.7 (60.1-65.3)	NA	46.6* (44.6-48.6)	49.3 (44.6-54.0)	47.6 (43.3-51.9)	43.7 (39.7-47.6)	42.7 (39.2-46.3)
Students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past 7 days.						
55.4 (53.0-57.8)	NA	43.3* (41.6-45.0)	44.3 (41.2-47.4)	41.8 (37.4-46.2)	37.2 (33.2-41.2)	35.5 (32.1-39.0)
Students who live in a home where someone currently smokes.						
51.3 (48.1-54.5)	51.7 (49.4-54.0)	45.6* (44.0-47.2)	49.1 (45.7-52.5)	45.7 (42.9-48.5)	45.5 (41.9-49.1)	43.3 (39.9-46.8)
Students reporting that smoking is not allowed in any part of their home.						
NA	68.0 (65.9-70.1)	69.5 (67.6-71.4)	70.5 (67.8-73.2)	69.1 (66.3-71.9)	69.4 (65.6-73.1)	73.5 (70.4-76.7)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data						

Table 4: High school environmental tobacco smoke

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
Students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past 7 days.						
72.7 (69.5-75.9)	NA	59.0* (57.5-60.5)	56.7 (53.1-60.3)	59.6 (53.1-66.1)	52.8 (48.4-57.1)	51.7 (48.0-55.3)
Students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past 7 days.						
59.9 (56.3-63.5)	NA	51.8* (50.2-53.4)	48.9 (45.5-52.3)	44.4 (38.6-50.2)	43.1 (39.3-46.9)	40.5 (37.1-43.9)
Students who live in a home where someone currently smokes.						
48.9 (47.2-63.5)	48.9 (46.2-51.6)	45.8 (44.4-47.2)	45.0 (42.3-47.7)	45.3 (42.5-48.1)	40.3 (36.6-43.9)	41.0 (38.8-43.2)
Students reporting that smoking is not allowed in any part of their home.						
NA	70.5 (68.4-72.6)	66.6* (65.4-67.8)	69.7 (67.4-72.0)	66.6 (63.3-69.9)	69.8 (66.8-72.9)	72.9 (70.1-75.7)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data						

Awareness

Table 5: Middle school awareness

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
CURRENT smokers who believe people get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin.						
89.6 (85.2-94.0)	85.8 (82.6-89.0)	81.8 (78.6-85.0)	82.5 (76.6-88.4)	82.2 (74.9-89.5)	NA	82.7 (74.3-91.0)
NEVER smokers who believe people get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine and heroin.						
93.8 (90.8-96.8)	93.0 (91.2-94.8)	88.5* (87.0-90.0)	90.6 (88.2-93.0)	83.8* (79.6-88.0)	NA	83.3 (78.8-87.8)
CURRENT smokers who believe young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.						
45.9* (39.2-52.6)	54.7 (48.9-60.5)	50.9 (47.8-54.0)	56.6 (49.7-63.5)	61.0 (50.2-71.8)	56.9 (49.8-63.9)	50.1 (36.7-63.5)
NEVER smokers who believe young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.						
21.0 (16.9-25.1)	22.4 (20.3-24.5)	19.2 (17.3-21.1)	22.8 (20.0-25.6)	22.8 (17.1-28.5)	19.2 (16.1-22.3)	17.9 (14.6-21.2)
CURRENT smokers who believe smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.						
31.7 (25.3-38.1)	38.5 (34.9-42.1)	34.1 (30.3-37.9)	39.1 (32.1-46.1)	42.7 (33.5-51.9)	35.9 (27.6-44.3)	40.8 (31.1-50.6)
NEVER smokers who believe smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.						
9.7 (7.3-12.1)	11.4 (9.4-13.4)	8.5 (7.4-9.6)	11.0 (9.2-12.8)	9.5 (6.3-12.7)	8.0 (6.3-9.8)	7.4 (5.0-9.8)
Of ALL students surveyed, those who believe it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as they quit after that.						
17.4 (15.8-19.0)	18.6 (15.6-21.6)	11.6* (10.6-12.6)	17.3* (14.9-19.7)	14.2 (12.4-16.0)	NA	9.5* (7.7-11.3)
CURRENT smokers who believe it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as they quit after that.						
33.9 (31.1-36.7)	38.2 (31.8-44.6)	27.6* (24.4-30.8)	38.8* (32.3-45.3)	30.7 (19.9-41.5)	NA	29.0 (19.7-38.2)
CURRENT smokers who believe smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful.						
89.5 (87.0-92.0)	79.8* (75.3-84.3)	87.2* (85.9-88.5)	75.6* (69.7-81.5)	76.6 (65.2-88.0)	68.9 (58.9-79.0)	74.5 (66.6-82.3)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data						

Table 6: High school awareness

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
CURRENT smokers who believe people get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin.						
89.3 (85.8-92.8)	81.0* (76.6-85.4)	82.5 (80.1-84.9)	83.5 (80.0-87.0)	80.3 (74.2-86.4)	NA	81.8 (76.0-87.6)
NEVER smokers who believe people get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine and heroin.						
96.5 (95.2-97.8)	94.3 (91.7-96.9)	93.8 (90.1-97.5)	92.1 (89.5-94.7)	88.3 (85.4-91.2)	NA	85.1 (82.0-88.3)
CURRENT smokers who believe young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.						
24.8 (21.1-28.5)	42.1* (35.8-48.4)	28.6* (23.0-34.2)	41.7* (37.0-46.4)	43.4 (33.9-52.9)	37.7 (31.8-43.6)	39.4 (32.4-46.3)
NEVER smokers who believe young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.						
19.1 (15.2-23.0)	22.4 (18.3-26.5)	11.4* (7.5-15.3)	24.0* (20.3-27.7)	17.4 (10.5-24.3)	19.6 (15.2-24.0)	19.0 (15.2-22.7)
CURRENT smokers who believe smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.						
22.3 (18.7-25.9)	24.4 (20.3-28.5)	21.1 (17.1-25.1)	24.9 (20.9-28.9)	23.1 (14.8-31.4)	23.3 (18.4-28.2)	23.8 (19.3-28.2)
NEVER smokers who believe smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.						
12.3 (8.8-15.8)	9.9 (7.8-12.0)	8.3 (6.1-10.5)	11.4 (8.6-14.2)	8.2 (3.9-12.5)	6.3 (4.2-8.4)	8.6 (5.9-11.3)
Of ALL students surveyed, those who believe it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as they quit after that.						
20.6 (17.6-23.6)	18.8 (16.3-21.3)	14.9 (12.1-17.7)	18.3 (16.7-19.9)	15.0 (12.2-17.8)	NA	12.4 (10.6-14.3)
CURRENT smokers who believe it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as they quit after that.						
35.0 (29.6-40.4)	30.1 (24.7-35.5)	30.7 (24.6-36.8)	29.8 (25.5-34.1)	38.8 (23.3-54.3)	NA	30.0 (25.5-34.6)
CURRENT smokers who believe smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful.						
91.1 (88.9-93.3)	81.8* (77.2-86.4)	86.2 (82.3-90.1)	83.7 (79.1-88.3)	83.6 (77.6-89.6)	81.9 (76.4-87.4)	78.3 (71.4-85.2)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data						

Influence

Table 7: Middle school influence

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
Of ALL surveyed, those whose parents or guardians discussed the dangers of tobacco use with them.						
71.9 (69.9-73.9)	73.1 (71.4-74.8)	73.1 (72.0-74.2)	63.1* (60.4-65.8)	65.9 (62.4-69.4)	62.5 (59.6-65.3)	63.9 (60.6-67.1)
Of ALL surveyed, those who have one or more of their four closest friends who smoke cigarettes						
52.8 (48.9-56.7)	29.7* (27.2-32.2)	25.7 (23.8-27.6)	29.4 (26.4-32.4)	21.0* (18.4-23.6)	27.8* (24.3-31.4)	20.9 (17.5-24.4)
NEVER smokers who would smoke if one of their best friends offered them a cigarette.						
3.9 (2.5-5.3)	3.0 (1.8-4.2)	2.2 (1.8-2.6)	3.1 (2.0-4.2)	3.3 (1.8-4.8)	4.4 (2.8-6.1)	2.2 (1.0-3.4)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data						

Table 8: High school influence

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
Of ALL surveyed, those whose parents or guardians discussed the dangers of tobacco use with them.						
68.8 (66.6-71.0)	67.2 (64.7-69.7)	70.2 (69.1-71.3)	57.5* (54.9-60.1)	63.8 (56.9-70.7)	60.6 (56.7-64.5)	58.1 (55.0-61.2)
Of ALL surveyed, those who have one or more of their four closest friends who smoke cigarettes						
59.6* (56.2-63.0)	55.2 (52.9-57.5)	56.9 (55.5-58.3)	43.0* (40.4-45.6)	40.9 (34.8-47.0)	47.7 (44.0-51.3)	42.9 (37.7-48.0)
NEVER smokers who would smoke if one of their best friends offered them a cigarette.						
1.6 (0.4-2.8)	2.9 (1.9-3.9)	2.8 (2.2-3.4)	2.7 (1.3-4.1)	5.3 (1.1-9.5)	4.5 (3.0-6.1)	2.9 (1.6-4.1)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data						

Curriculum

Table 9: Middle school curriculum

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
Students who report smoking cigarettes on school property during the past 30 days.						
4.7 (3.5-5.9)	3.9 (2.1-5.7)	3.2 (2.5-3.9)	3.5 (2.7-4.3)	2.4 (1.4-3.4)	NA	1.9 (1.2-2.6)
During the school year, students who were taught in any classes about the dangers of tobacco use.						
61.9 (55.1-68.7)	NA	50.3* (46.5-54.1)	59.0 (53.6-64.4)	47.3 (40.8-53.8)	57.5 (53.7-61.4)	51.9 (45.3-58.6)
During this school year, students who practiced ways to say NO to tobacco in classes.						
40.6 (37.0-44.2)	NA	33.1* (29.8-36.4)	NA	31.6 (28.2-35.0)	NA	35.7 (31.2-40.2)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data						

Table 10: High school curriculum

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
Students who report smoking cigarettes on school property during the past 30 days.						
9.9 (7.8-12.0)	8.4 (6.9-9.9)	7.3 (6.3-8.3)	8.4 (6.9-9.9)	5.8 (3.1-8.5)	NA	5.3 (4.0-6.6)
During the school year, students who were taught in any classes about the dangers of tobacco use.						
46.2 (39.8-52.6)	NA	38.8 (36.7-40.9)	45.8* (42.4-49.2)	34.1* (30.9-37.3)	48.8* (43.7-53.8)	39.7 (34.5-44.8)
During this school year, students who practiced ways to say NO to tobacco in classes.						
23.6 (19.1-28.1)	NA	18.9 (17.5-20.3)	NA	23.8 (12.8-34.8)	NA	19.7 (16.3-23.0)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data						

Cessation

Table 11: Middle school tobacco cessation

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
CURRENT smokers who report wanting to stop smoking cigarettes.						
52.4 (43.4-61.4)	60.4 (56.8-64.0)	51.7* (49.1-54.3)	49.5 (43.9-55.1)	55.2 (45.2-65.2)	57.1 (50.8-63.4)	52.6 (48.1-57.1)
CURRENT smokers who, during the past 12 months, tried to quit smoking cigarettes.						
51.3 (43.5-59.1)	NA	47.2 (42.7-51.7)	NA	63.0* (53.1-72.9)	55.3 (47.6-63.0)	49.9 (44.9-55.0)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data						

Table 12: High school tobacco cessation

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
CURRENT smokers who report wanting to stop smoking cigarettes.						
60.5 (50.9-70.1)	49.1 (41.8-56.4)	50.1 (45.2-55.0)	54.3 (44.9-63.7)	55.2 (45.2-65.2)	48.9 (39.3-58.4)	52.3 (43.7-60.9)
CURRENT smokers who, during the past 12 months, tried to quit smoking cigarettes.						
64.6 (58.8-70.4)	NA	66.9 (64.4-69.4)	NA	63.0 (53.1-72.9)	62.6 (54.9-70.2)	49.6 (38.1-61.0)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data						

Trends

Table 13: Middle school trend

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
Students who are current cigarette smokers.						
18.1 (15.6-20.6)	11.9* (10.2-13.5)	11.0 (9.8-12.2)	12.0 (9.9-14.2)	8.4 (6.7-10.1)	8.9 (6.8-11.1)	7.2 (5.4-9.0)
Students who are current cigar smokers.						
12.1 (9.8-14.5)	NA	9.0 (7.9-10.1)	10.6 (8.6-12.6)	6.1* (4.3-8.0)	9.3 (7.0-11.7)	6.3 (4.8-7.8)
Students who are current users of smokeless tobacco.						
7.5 (5.4-9.6)	8.7 (7.7-9.8)	6.4* (5.4-7.4)	8.2 (6.8-9.6)	7.7 (5.4-10.0)	7.2 (5.5-8.9)	5.3 (3.3-7.3)
Students who have ever smoked cigarettes daily.						
8.7 (6.4-10.9)	NA	NA	7.1 (5.6-8.7)	6.8 (5.6-8.0)	6.5 (5.2-7.8)	4.1 (2.7-5.5)
Students who have been exposed to secondhand smoke.						
71.8 (69.2-74.4)	NA	55.9* (54.1-57.7)	57.6 (53.0-62.2)	56.2 (51.3-61.0)	51.9 (47.6-56.2)	49.3 (45.8-52.8)
NEVER smokers susceptible to start smoking.						
25.9 (21.8-30.1)	NA	19.5* (18.3-20.8)	22.3 (19.9-24.7)	18.4 (15.9-20.8)	21.5 (19.1-23.9)	15.6* (12.6-18.5)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data						

Table 14: High school trend

2000	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percent (95% Confidence Interval)						
Students who are current cigarette smokers.						
29.2 (25.4-33.1)	23.1 (20.4-25.7)	23.4 (21.8-24.9)	22.1 (19.4-24.8)	18.7 (13.3-24.1)	20.2 (16.1-24.3)	18.8 (16.4-21.1)
Students who are current cigar smokers.						
18.6 (15.5-21.7)	NA	17.8 (16.6-19.1)	18.0 (16.1-19.8)	13.6 (9.3-17.9)	16.3 (12.5-20.0)	13.8 (11.4-16.1)
Students who are current users of smokeless tobacco.						
9.1 (6.5-11.6)	9.6 (7.9-11.3)	10.4 (9.1-11.8)	11.8 (9.3-14.2)	9.7 (7.2-12.1)	13.8 (10.3-17.2)	9.8 (7.3-12.3)
Students who have ever smoked cigarettes daily.						
22.6 (18.6-26.6)	NA	NA	16.7 (14.2-19.1)	15.0 (13.1-17.0)	16.1 (13.2-19.0)	12.9 (10.9-14.8)
Students who have been exposed to secondhand smoke.						
78.2 (75.7-80.8)	NA	67.2* (65.9-68.6)	64.0 (60.3-67.7)	63.7 (55.4-72.0)	58.9 (54.8-63.0)	56.5 (52.9-60.1)
NEVER smokers susceptible to start smoking.						
21.3 (16.4-26.1)	NA	19.9 (18.6-21.2)	20.6 (18.4-22.8)	26.9 (12.7-41.0)	20.5 (17.9-23.1)	15.6 (12.7-18.5)
*Significant difference from the previous year of data						

Susceptible to Start Smoking*

Table 15: High school and middle school susceptibility

Never smokers that are susceptible to start smoking based on question response.	Middle School	High School
	Percentage (95% Confidence Interval)	
Total	15.6 (12.6 – 18.5)	15.6 (12.7 – 18.5)
Sex		
Female	14.2 (10.8 – 17.6)	15.2 (12.0 – 18.5)
Male	17.0 (14.1 – 19.9)	15.9 (10.5 - 21.3)
Race		
White	15.1 (10.6 – 19.6)	16.2 (11.9 – 20.4)
Black	16.2 (12.6 – 19.8)	15.7 (9.6 – 21.8)
Grade		
6th	10.9 (7.1 – 14.7)	
7th	15.1 (11.2 – 18.9)	
8th	22.0 (16.6 – 27.4)	
9th		17.7 (13.7 – 21.6)
10th		14.4 (9.8 – 19.0)
11th		16.6 (8.9 – 24.3)
12th		11.8 (6.1 – 17.6)

* Never smokers who answered that they may try a cigarette soon or in the next year, and/or who would smoke a cigarette if offered by a best friend were considered susceptible to start smoking

Appendices

Prevalence of ever cigarette use 2000-2009*

	Public Middle School							Public High School						
	2000 % (95%C.I.)	2002 % (95%C.I.)	2003 % (95%C.I.)	2004 % (95%C.I.)	2006 % (95%C.I.)	2008 % (95%C.I.)	2009 % (95%C.I.)	2000 % (95%C.I.)	2002 % (95%C.I.)	2003 % (95%C.I.)	2004 % (95%C.I.)	2006 % (95%C.I.)	2008 % (95%C.I.)	2009 % (95%C.I.)
Total	53.4 (50.1-56.7)	40.9 (37.4-44.4)	36.3 (33.8-38.8)	38.9 (35.0-42.8)	33.3 (28.2-38.4)	34.8 (29.7-39.8)	25.9 (22.2-29.6)	71.5 (69.3-73.7)	61.5 (59.0-64.0)	60.7 (59.0-62.4)	59.4 (56.9-61.9)	61.2 (57.3-65.1)	54.0 (49.4-58.6)	48.0 (44.7-51.3)
Sex														
Female	48.6 (45.2-52.0)	38.5 (33.9-43.1)	33.6 (30.9-36.3)	36.4 (32.5-40.3)	32.3 (26.1-38.5)	29.9 (24.1-35.8)	23.8 (19.0-28.5)	70.0 (66.0-74.0)	59.3 (56.4-62.2)	57.4 (54.8-60.0)	54.8 (51.3-58.3)	61.0 (54.1-67.9)	48.2 (44.0-52.4)	43.5 (39.1-47.9)
Male	58.1 (53.3-62.9)	43.5 (40.3-46.7)	39.0 (36.1-41.9)	41.5 (36.5-46.5)	34.4 (28.3-40.5)	39.4 (34.3-44.5)	27.9 (23.8-32.0)	73.1 (70.2-76.0)	64.0 (60.3-67.7)	64.2 (62.4-66.0)	63.9 (60.6-67.2)	61.2 (57.0-65.4)	59.7 (53.2-66.2)	53.1 (49.4-56.9)
Race														
White	50.1 (45.5-54.7)	39.4 (35.8-43.0)	33.3 (30.3-36.3)	36.2 (30.4-42.0)	31.1 (24.3-37.9)	31.3 (24.7-37.9)	23.8 (18.6-29.0)	75.5 (70.9-80.4)	61.4 (57.9-64.9)	63.1 (61.0-65.2)	64.3 (60.7-67.9)	67.2 (58.6-75.8)	56.8 (50.4-63.3)	53.1 (47.6-58.5)
Black	56.7 (48.8-64.6)	41.8 (36.0-47.6)	39.3 (36.6-42.0)	41.5 (38.6-44.4)	35.2 (28.6-41.8)	37.0 (31.8-42.2)	26.6 (22.0-31.1)	65.9 (62.1-69.7)	61.1 (57.3-64.9)	57.5 (54.8-60.2)	54.2 (50.0-58.4)	54.5 (51.0-58.0)	50.6 (43.9-57.3)	42.4 (38.0-46.8)
Grade														
6	40.5 (33.2-47.8)	32.8 (27.9-37.7)	25.5 (22.4-28.6)	29.1 (23.6-34.6)	19.3 (14.6-24.0)	22.5 (15.4-29.5)	18.2 (13.9-22.5)							
7	57.9 (52.1-63.7)	46.9 (41.8-52.0)	37.0 (33.5-40.5)	41.5 (36.2-46.8)	36.3 (29.4-43.2)	36.6 (30.7-42.5)	25.0 (18.4-31.5)							
8	61.4 (56.0-66.8)	50.7 (46.2-55.2)	46.8 (44.2-49.4)	45.9 (40.8-51.0)	43.2 (35.9-50.5)	45.5 (38.4-52.6)	34.3 (28.6-40.0)							
9								69.3 (65.8-72.8)	54.5 (49.6-59.4)	57.9 (54.8-61.0)	56.3 (51.5-61.1)	59.8 (52.9-66.7)	51.0 (41.5-60.5)	42.3 (37.2-47.4)
10								69.3 (64.8-73.8)	62.4 (58.7-66.1)	59.6 (57.0-62.2)	58.7 (53.3-64.1)	57.2 (51.6-62.8)	52.1 (45.1-59.0)	50.4 (45.8-55.0)
11								72.7 (64.4-81.0)	65.0 (59.8-70.2)	62.3 (59.4-65.2)	58.4 (51.6-65.2)	65.8 (55.3-76.3)	48.9 (40.6-57.3)	48.0 (40.5-55.6)
12								75.9 (69.1-82.7)	66.5 (62.4-70.6)	65.5 (61.9-67.1)	67.1 (62.2-72.0)	63.9 (56.7-71.1)	66.7 (59.1-74.3)	53.3 (46.4-60.3)

*Ever smoker was ascertained by the question:
Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs? a) Yes, b) No

Prevalence of current cigarette use 2000-2009*

	Public Middle School							Public High School						
	2000 % (95%C.I.)	2002 % (95%C.I.)	2003 % (95%C.I.)	2004 % (95%C.I.)	2006 % (95%C.I.)	2008 % (95%C.I.)	2009 % (95%C.I.)	2000 % (95%C.I.)	2002 % (95%C.I.)	2003 % (95%C.I.)	2004 % (95%C.I.)	2006 % (95%C.I.)	2008 % (95%C.I.)	2009 % (95%C.I.)
Total	18.1 (15.8-20.4)	11.9 (10.3-13.5)	11.0 (9.8-12.2)	12.0 (10.0-14.0)	8.4 (6.8-10.0)	8.9 (6.8-11.1)	7.2 (5.4-9.0)	29.2 (25.6-32.8)	23.1 (20.5-25.7)	23.4 (21.9-24.9)	22.1 (19.5-24.7)	18.7 (13.6-23.8)	20.2 (16.1-24.3)	18.8 (16.4-21.1)
Sex														
Female	16.9 (14.3-19.5)	11.5 (9.5-13.5)	9.8 (8.5-11.1)	11.0 (8.5-13.5)	7.8 (5.4-10.2)	6.9 (4.0-9.8)	6.2 (4.3-8.2)	26.2 (20.3-32.1)	21.1 (17.5-24.7)	20.6 (18.6-22.6)	19.7 (16.8-22.6)	16.9 (11.4-22.4)	15.7 (12.1-19.2)	15.6 (12.4-18.7)
Male	19.2 (15.7-22.7)	12.1 (10.3-13.9)	12.0 (10.6-13.4)	12.8 (10.0-15.6)	9.0 (6.4-11.6)	11.0 (8.6-13.4)	8.0 (5.3-10.7)	32.3 (27.7-36.9)	25.1 (22.0-28.2)	26.0 (24.1-27.9)	24.3 (21.2-27.4)	20.1 (14.6-25.6)	24.8 (19.5-30.2)	22.2 (18.9-25.6)
Race														
White	20.9 (17.3-24.5)	13.3 (11.3-15.3)	10.7 (9.2-12.2)	13.5 (10.1-16.9)	10.1 (7.4-12.8)	11.4 (8.0-14.7)	8.5 (5.1-11.9)	41.7 (35.8-47.6)	29.3 (26.6-32.0)	31.0 (28.7-33.3)	29.9 (26.1-33.7)	25.9 (21.2-30.6)	29.1 (23.9-34.3)	27.9 (24.1-31.7)
Black	15.0 (11.5-18.5)	8.8 (5.9-11.7)	10.8 (9.4-12.2)	10.2 (8.1-12.3)	7.0 (4.7-9.3)	7.0 (5.0-9.0)	5.6 (3.5-7.7)	13.3 (10.3-16.3)	16.7 (12.7-20.7)	14.1 (12.7-15.5)	14.1 (11.3-16.9)	11.9 (8.5-15.3)	10.9 (6.1-15.7)	9.9 (7.2-12.5)
Grade														
6	13.6 (9.4-17.8)	8.8 (6.7-10.9)	7.1 (5.8-8.4)	6.8 (4.9-8.7)	4.0 (1.9-6.1)	4.4 (1.5-7.3)	3.6 (1.5-5.7)							
7	22.0 (19.3-24.7)	14.9 (12.2-17.6)	10.8 (9.0-12.6)	13.6 (10.1-17.1)	7.2 (5.0-9.4)	10.1 (6.8-13.4)	6.7 (3.8-9.6)							
8	18.5 (14.4-22.6)	14.7 (11.0-18.4)	14.9 (13.1-16.7)	15.1 (10.6-19.6)	13.5 (10.9-16.1)	12.5 (8.5-16.4)	11.1 (7.3-15.0)							
9								25.3 (20.0-30.6)	20.0 (15.6-24.4)	22.4 (19.8-25.0)	19.8 (15.5-24.1)	17.0 (12.7-21.3)	17.7 (11.3-24.2)	14.4 (10.7-18.1)
10								27.6 (22.1-33.1)	19.7 (17.0-22.4)	21.8 (19.4-24.2)	22.9 (18.6-27.2)	12.9 (5.5-20.3)	19.0 (13.6-24.5)	20.0 (16.5-23.5)
11								32.9 (24.4-41.4)	27.1 (21.2-33.0)	24.2 (21.4-27.0)	22.7 (18.1-27.3)	20.1 (14.2-26.0)	15.5 (9.1-21.9)	19.8 (16.5-23.1)
12								32.6 (23.7-41.5)	26.6 (20.8-32.4)	25.5 (23.1-27.9)	24.6 (18.2-31.0)	27.5 (21.4-33.6)	29.9 (22.1-37.6)	22.8 (16.1-29.4)

*Current use is defined as use of the tobacco product on one or more of the past 30 days.

Prevalence of frequent cigarette use 2000-2009*

	Public Middle School							Public High School						
	2000 % (95%C.I.)	2002 % (95%C.I.)	2003 % (95%C.I.)	2004 % (95%C.I.)	2006 % (95%C.I.)	2008 % (95%C.I.)	2009 % (95%C.I.)	2000 % (95%C.I.)	2002 % (95%C.I.)	2003 % (95%C.I.)	2004 % (95%C.I.)	2006 % (95%C.I.)	2008 % (95%C.I.)	2009 % (95%C.I.)
Total	3.8 (2.7-4.9)	2.7 (1.8-3.6)	2.3 (1.9-2.7)	3.0 (2.3-3.7)	1.9 (1.0-2.8)	1.5 (0.8-2.2)	1.9 (1.1-2.8)	13.8 (10.8-16.8)	9.0 (7.4-10.6)	10.1 (9.1-11.1)	9.4 (7.7-11.1)	7.6 (5.7-9.5)	7.8 (5.3-10.4)	7.8 (5.8-9.8)
Sex														
Female	3.6 (2.4-4.8)	2.2 (1.4-3.0)	1.6 (1.1-2.1)	2.6 (1.4-3.8)	1.9 (0.9-2.9)	0.6 (0.1-1.2)	1.8 (1.0-2.6)	12.5 (8.9-16.1)	7.8 (5.9-9.7)	9.1 (7.9-10.3)	7.7 (5.6-9.8)	5.5 (2.6-8.4)	6.9 (4.1-9.6)	7.4 (4.8-10.1)
Male	4.1 (2.8-5.4)	3.2 (2.0-4.4)	2.9 (2.3-3.5)	3.2 (2.4-4.0)	1.9 (0.7-3.1)	2.4 (1.2-3.6)	2.0 (0.8-3.3)	15.1 (11.8-18.4)	10.4 (7.9-12.9)	11.0 (9.6-12.4)	11.1 (8.6-13.6)	9.8 (7.6-12.0)	9.0 (5.7-12.2)	8.2 (5.6-10.8)
Race														
White	5.9 (4.0-7.8)	3.8 (2.2-5.4)	2.8 (2.1-3.5)	4.1 (2.5-5.7)	3.7 (2.3-5.1)	2.1 (0.8-3.4)	3.3 (1.5-5.1)	21.6 (17.2-26.0)	13.9 (11.7-16.1)	14.9 (13.2-16.6)	13.9 (11.1-16.7)	11.1 (7.3-14.9)	13.2 (8.8-17.6)	13.2 (10.1-16.3)
Black	1.7 (0.8-2.6)	1.4 (0.6-2.2)	1.6 (1.1-2.1)	1.8 (1.3-2.3)	0.3 (0.0-0.7)	0.7 (0.1-1.4)	0.7 (0.0-1.6)	4.3 (2.2-6.4)	4.4 (2.7-6.1)	4.1 (3.3-4.9)	4.7 (3.2-6.2)	4.4 (1.9-6.9)	2.4 (0.8-3.9)	2.6 (1.0-4.3)
Grade														
6	2.8 (0.7-4.9)	1.3 (0.5-2.1)	1.3 (0.9-1.7)	1.1 (0.2-2.0)	0.7 (0.0-1.4)	0.6 (0.0-1.2)	0.7 (0.0-1.4)							
7	4.0 (2.2-5.8)	3.4 (2.4-4.4)	1.8 (1.4-2.2)	3.0 (1.8-4.2)	1.2 (0.4-2.0)	1.2 (0.4-2.1)	2.1 (0.9-3.3)							
8	4.8 (3.3-6.3)	5.2 (3.0-7.4)	3.8 (3.1-4.5)	4.7 (2.7-6.7)	3.5 (1.6-5.4)	2.7 (1.0-4.3)	3.0 (1.3-4.7)							
9														
10								14.3 (9.5-19.1)	7.8 (5.9-9.7)	8.6 (7.3-9.9)	9.5 (6.7-12.3)	5.5 (1.0-10.0)	6.2 (3.0-9.4)	7.6 (4.3-10.8)
11								17.0 (10.7-23.3)	7.9 (4.6-11.2)	11.2 (9.3-13.1)	9.5 (6.6-12.4)	7.0 (4.3-9.7)	6.6 (1.8-11.4)	8.2 (4.5-12.0)
12								13.9 (8.0-19.8)	12.8 (9.0-16.6)	14.5 (12.4-16.6)	12.2 (7.9-16.5)	12.2 (8.8-15.6)	14.9 (10.4-19.3)	11.3 (7.7-15.0)

*Frequent use is defined as use of the tobacco product on 20 or more of the past 30 days.