

March 2010

# Results from the 2008 Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey

## Final Report

Prepared for

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Indianapolis, IN 46204

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**RTI International**  
3040 Cornwallis Road  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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# Contents

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<b>Section</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>ES-1</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1-1</b>
<b>2. Data and Methods</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1 Methodology and Sampling Procedures .....	2-1
2.2 Analysis Methods .....	2-1
2.3 Limitations .....	2-1
2.4 Sample Characteristics .....	2-2
<b>3. Tobacco Control Environment</b>	<b>3-1</b>
<b>4. Cigarette Use and Cessation</b>	<b>4-1</b>
4.1 Lifetime Cigarette Use .....	4-1
4.2 Current Cigarette Use .....	4-8
4.3 Cessation.....	4-19
4.4 Summary.....	4-20
<b>5. Use of Other Tobacco Products</b>	<b>5-1</b>
5.1 Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products .....	5-1
5.2 Current Use of Tobacco Products .....	5-15
5.3 Summary.....	5-29
<b>6. Secondhand Smoke Exposure</b>	<b>6-1</b>
6.1 Rules about Smoking in the Home .....	6-1
6.2 Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Room .....	6-3
6.3 Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Car .....	6-5
6.4 Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Workplace .....	6-9
6.5 Summary.....	6-15
<b>7. Youth Access and Purchasing</b>	<b>7-1</b>
7.1 Primary Sources of Obtaining Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, and Cigars .....	7-1

7.2	Purchasing of Cigarettes .....	7-5
7.3	Use of Tobacco on School Property .....	7-9
7.4	Summary.....	7-11
<b>8.</b>	<b>Attitudes and Beliefs</b>	<b>8-1</b>
8.1	Health Attitudes and Beliefs.....	8-1
8.2	Social Attitudes and Beliefs .....	8-4
8.3	Summary.....	8-10
<b>9.</b>	<b>Social Influences</b>	<b>9-1</b>
9.1	School and Community Program Participation .....	9-1
9.2	Peer Influence .....	9-5
9.3	Media and Promotional Materials .....	9-7
9.4	Tobacco Industry .....	9-9
9.5	Summary.....	9-12
<b>10.</b>	<b>Overall Recommendations</b>	<b>10-1</b>
10.1	Monitoring Trends in Youth Tobacco Use.....	10-1
10.2	Policy and Programmatic Changes Necessary to Address Priority Areas .....	10-2
	<b>References</b>	<b>R-1</b>
	<b>Appendix</b>	
A	Lifetime and Current Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008.....	A-1

# Figures

---

Number	Page
3-1. Per Capita Funding for Tobacco Control: Indiana Versus the United States, FY 2000–FY 2009 .....	3-1
3-2. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Heard/Saw a Commercial about the Dangers of Smoking in the Past 30 Days, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	3-2
3-3. Average Annual Cigarette Excise Taxes: Indiana Versus the United States, 2000–2009.....	3-3
3-4. Noncompliance Rates for Indiana Tobacco Retailers, Tobacco Retailer Inspection Program, FY 2002–FY 2009 .....	3-4
3-5. Average Annual Population Coverage by Smoke-Free Laws: Indiana Versus the United States, 2000–2009.....	3-5
4-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Ever Smokers, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-1
4-2. Percentage of Middle and High School Ever Smokers by Gender, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	4-2
4-3. Percentage of Middle School Ever Smokers by Race/Ethnicity, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	4-3
4-4. Percentage of High School Ever Smokers by Race/Ethnicity, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-4
4-5. Percentage of Middle School Ever Smokers by Grade, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-5
4-6. Percentage of High School Ever Smokers by Grade, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	4-6
4-7. Percentage of Middle and High School Ever Smokers Who First Tried Cigarettes during Their Early Youth (before Age 11), 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-7
4-8. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-8
4-9. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-9
4-10. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Gender, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-10
4-11. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	4-11
4-12. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	4-12
4-13. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Grade, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-13
4-14. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Grade, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-14
4-15. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes (among Current Smokers), 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-15

4-16.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Smoked Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days, 2008 IYTS .....	4-16
4-17.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Are Open to Smoking (among Never Smokers), 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-17
4-18.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Smoked 20 to 30 Days in the Past 30 Days (Current Frequent Smokers), 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-18
4-19.	Percentage of Current Smokers in Middle and High School Who Want to Quit Smoking, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-19
4-20.	Percentage of Current Smokers in Middle and High School Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past 12 Months, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	4-20
5-1.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Used/ Smoked Any Tobacco Product, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	5-1
5-2.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Used Smokeless Tobacco, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-2
5-3.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Used Smokeless Tobacco by Gender, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-3
5-4.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Smoked a Cigar, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-4
5-5.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Smoked a Cigar by Gender, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-5
5-6.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Tried Bidis or Kreteks, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-6
5-7.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Tried Snus, 2008 IYTS .....	5-7
5-8.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Tried Snus by Gender, 2008 IYTS .....	5-8
5-9.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Ever Tried Flavored Tobacco Products, 2006–2008 IYTS.....	5-9
5-10.	Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Flavored Tobacco Products, 2006–2008 IYTS.....	5-10
5-11.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Ever Tried Flavored Tobacco Products by Gender, 2008 IYTS .....	5-11
5-12.	Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Flavored Tobacco Products by Gender, 2008 IYTS .....	5-12
5-13.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Ever Tried Flavored Tobacco Products by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 IYTS .....	5-13
5-14.	Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Flavored Tobacco Products by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 IYTS .....	5-14
5-15.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Use/Smoke Any Tobacco Product, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-15
5-16.	Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Use/Smoke Any Tobacco Product, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-16
5-17.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-17

5-18.	Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-18
5-19.	Percentage of Male Students Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-19
5-20.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigars, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-20
5-21.	Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigars, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-21
5-22.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigars by Gender, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-22
5-23.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Pipes, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-23
5-24.	Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Pipes, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-24
5-25.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Bidis, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-25
5-26.	Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Bidis, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS .....	5-26
5-27.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Black and Mild Cigars, Swisher Sweets Cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts Cigars, 2008 IYTS .....	5-27
5-28.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Black and Mild Cigars, Swisher Sweets Cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts Cigars by Gender, 2008 IYTS .....	5-28
5-29.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Black and Mild Cigars, Swisher Sweets Cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts Cigars by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 IYTS .....	5-29
6-1.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Reported Living with Someone Who Smokes Cigarettes by Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	6-1
6-2.	Prevalence of Smoke-Free Homes among Middle and High School Students Who Live with a Smoker, 2002–2008 IYTS .....	6-2
6-3.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Were in the Same Room as Someone Who Smoked in the Past Week by Household Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	6-3
6-4.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Were in the Same Room as Someone Who Smoked on All 7 Days in the Past Week by Household Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	6-4
6-5.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Were in the Same Car as Someone Who Smoked in the Past Week by Household Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	6-5
6-6.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Were in the Same Car as Someone Who Smoked on All 7 Days in the Past Week by Household Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	6-6
6-7.	Percentage of Middle School Students with a Vehicle Smoking Ban by Household Smoking Status, 2006–2008 IYTS .....	6-7

6-8.	Percentage of High School Students with a Vehicle Smoking Ban by Household Smoking Status, 2006–2008 IYTS.....	6-8
6-9.	Percentage of Middle School Students Working in Smoke-Free Workplaces by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006–2008.....	6-9
6-10.	Percentage of High School Students Working in Smoke-Free Workplaces by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006–2008.....	6-10
6-11.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Work in the Past Week by Workplace Smoking Ban, IYTS 2006–2008 .....	6-11
6-12.	Percentage of High School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Work in the Past Week by Workplace Smoking Ban, IYTS 2006–2008 .....	6-12
6-13.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Work on All 7 Days in the Past Week by Workplace Smoking Ban, IYTS 2006–2008 .....	6-13
6-14.	Percentage of High School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Work on All 7 Days in the Past Week by Workplace Smoking Ban, IYTS 2006–2008 .....	6-14
7-1.	Percentage of Current Smokers Who Were Asked to Show Proof of Age When They Bought or Tried to Buy Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	7-5
7-2.	Percentage of Current Smokers Who Were Unable to Purchase Cigarettes Because of Their Age in the Past 30 Days, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	7-6
7-3.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Are Aware of Places That Sell Single Cigarettes or Cigars, 2008 IYTS .....	7-7
7-4.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Purchased Single Cigarettes or Cigars in the Past Year, 2008 IYTS .....	7-8
7-5.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on School Property in the Past 30 Days, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	7-9
7-6.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Used Smokeless Tobacco on School Property in the Past 30 Days, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	7-10
8-1.	Average Number of Students (Out of 100 in Their Grade Level) Who Middle and High School Students Believe Smoke Cigarettes by Smoking Status, IYTS 2002–2008.....	8-1
8-2.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Believe That It Is Unsafe to Smoke for 1–2 Years as Long as You Quit After That by Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2008 .....	8-2
8-3.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Believe That Smokeless Tobacco is Not Safer Than Cigarettes by Smoking Status, IYTS 2002–2008 .....	8-3
8-4.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Believe That Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Do Not Have More Friends by Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2008 .....	8-4
8-5.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Believe That Smoking Cigarettes Does Not Make You Look Cool or Fit In by Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2008.....	8-5

8-6.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Reported That People Should Never Be Allowed to Smoke in Public Indoor Places by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006–2008.....	8-6
8-7.	Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That People Should Never Be Allowed to Smoke in Public Indoor Places by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006–2008 .....	8-7
8-8.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Reported That Employers Should Never Allow Smoking in Places Where People Work by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006–2008.....	8-8
8-9.	Percentage of High School Students Who Reported that Employers Should Never Allow Smoking in Places Where People Work by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006–2008.....	8-9
9-1.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Participated in Any Community Activities to Discourage Tobacco Use among Youth in the Past 12 Months, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	9-2
9-2.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Want to Be Involved in Efforts to Get Rid of Smoking by Smoking Status, 2006–2008 IYTS.....	9-3
9-3.	Percentage of High School Students Who Want to Be Involved in Efforts to Get Rid of Smoking by Smoking Status, 2006–2008 IYTS .....	9-4
9-4.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Reported Having at Least One Friend Who Smokes Cigarettes by Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	9-5
9-5.	Average Number of Friends Who Smoked among Four Closest Friends by Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	9-6
9-6.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Seen Actors Using Tobacco When Watching Television/Movies, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	9-7
9-7.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Would Not Wear Something That Has a Tobacco Company Name or Picture on It by Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS.....	9-8
9-8.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Agree That Cigarette Companies Deny That Cigarettes Cause Disease by Smoking Status, 2006–2008 IYTS .....	9-9
9-9.	Percentage of High School Students Who Agree That Cigarette Companies Deny That Cigarettes Cause Disease by Smoking Status, 2006–2008 IYTS .....	9-10
9-10.	Percentage of Middle School Students Who Do Not Agree That Tobacco Companies Should Have the Same Rights as Other Industries by Smoking Status, 2002–2008 IYTS.....	9-11

# Tables

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<b>Number</b>		<b>Page</b>
2-1.	2008 IYTS Unweighted Sample Characteristics .....	2-2
7-1.	Primary Sources of Cigarettes for Current Smokers by School Level, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	7-1
7-2.	Primary Sources of Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users by School Level, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	7-2
7-3.	Primary Sources of Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers by School Level, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	7-3
7-4.	Where Current Smokers Bought Their Last Pack of Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days by School Level, 2000–2008 IYTS .....	7-4
9-1.	Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have an Antitobacco Organization in Their School or Community and the Percentage Who Are Members of an Antitobacco Organization, 2002–2008 IYTS.....	9-1

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Highlighting results from the 2008 Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS), this report summarizes progress that has been made to address the following 2010 priority areas identified by the Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (ITPC):

- Decrease Indiana youth smoking rates.
- Increase the proportion of Hoosiers not exposed to secondhand smoke.
- Increase antitobacco knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs that are necessary for smoking behavior change to occur.

### ES.1 Summary of Key Results

#### *ES.1.1 Cigarette Use and Cessation*

Since 2000, current smoking declined by nearly 60% among middle school students and by more than 40% among high school students. Furthermore, when comparing IYTS data with the most recent national data available, current smoking among Indiana youth was similar to what was observed nationally. ITPC has met their 2010 goals of decreasing smoking among middle school students to 5%–7% and decreasing smoking among high school students to 18%–19%. In 2008, 4.1% of middle school students (or approximately 14,300 middle school students) and 18.3% of high school students (or approximately 66,100 high school students) were current smokers.

#### *ES.1.2 Use of Other Tobacco Products*

Experimentation with cigarettes and other tobacco products continues to decline among Indiana youth. Furthermore, use of other tobacco products continues to be low and similar to national estimates in general. However, when comparing data from the IYTS with the most recent national data, cigar use among Indiana youth was higher than what was observed nationally. Central Indiana commonly serves as a test market for new tobacco products such as snus, which consists of tea bag-like pouches of smokeless tobacco that are placed between the cheek and gum and do not require users to spit. In 2008, 3.6% of middle school students and 6.9% of high school students reported that they ever tried snus.

#### *ES.1.3 Secondhand Smoke Exposure*

Since 2006, there has been significant improvement in protecting youth from secondhand smoke exposure in the home, particularly among youth who live with smokers. In addition, since 2006, the proportion of Indiana youth exposed to secondhand smoke has significantly declined.

### ***ES.1.4 Youth Access and Purchasing***

Middle and high school students still predominantly obtain tobacco products from social sources. In 2008, 51.7% of middle school smokers and 57.7% of high school smokers obtained their cigarettes from social sources. If students did not obtain tobacco products from social sources, they either obtained them from retail sources or found some other way to obtain tobacco products. In 2008, 43.5% of middle school smokers and 77.2% of high school smokers bought their last pack of cigarettes in a retail store (i.e., a gas station, convenience store, grocery store, drug store, or vending machine).

### ***ES.1.5 Attitudes and Beliefs***

Middle and high school students continue to overestimate the number of their peers who smoke cigarettes. In 2008, 4 out of 100 middle school students and 18 out of 100 high school students were current smokers. However, in 2008, nonsmokers in middle school believed that an average of 26 out of 100 students in their grade smoke cigarettes, whereas current smokers in middle school believed that an average of 46 out of 100 students in their grade smoke cigarettes. Furthermore, in 2008, nonsmokers in high school believed that an average of 39 out of 100 students in their grade smoke cigarettes, whereas current smokers in high school believed that an average of 52 out of 100 students smoke cigarettes in their grade.

### ***ES.1.6 Social Influences***

The percentage of youth reporting that they would not wear tobacco company gear has increased, particularly among smokers. Among current smokers, the percentage reporting that they would not wear tobacco company gear significantly increased between 2006 and 2008 by 40% among middle school students and by 33% among high school students. Currently, nearly 90% of nonsmokers in middle school and more than 75% of nonsmokers in high school would not wear tobacco company gear.

## **ES.2 Overall Recommendations**

### ***ES.2.1 Monitoring Trends in Youth Tobacco Use***

Although ITPC has met its 2010 goals for decreasing Indiana youth smoking rates, use of other tobacco products by Indiana youth may hinder maintaining low rates of cigarette use among middle school students and achieving further reductions in cigarette use among high school students. ITPC should continue to monitor trends in experimentation with and current use of other tobacco products among youth as youth may find that other tobacco products are cheaper and more accessible than cigarettes. Monitoring trends in use of other tobacco products should include monitoring trends in experimentation with and use of snus and flavored tobacco products. With Central Indiana commonly serving as a test market for new tobacco products such as snus, youth may find new tobacco products to be appealing

to try. Because snus produce no odor when consumed and do not require a user to spit, snus use by youth could go undetected by adults. Under the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act of 2009, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration banned candy- and fruit-flavored cigarettes. However, this ban does not include menthol cigarettes and other types of flavored tobacco products, such as smokeless tobacco or cigars. These flavors can mask the unpleasant taste and odor of tobacco, which could ultimately entice youth to use tobacco. Overall, it is important to monitor trends in youth tobacco use to understand the implications of use of other tobacco products on youth cigarette smoking rates.

### ***ES.2.2 Policy and Programmatic Changes Necessary to Address Priority Areas***

The current tobacco control environment in Indiana presents challenges in achieving the goals and objectives of ITPC's 2010 priority areas that will carry over to achieving the goals and objectives of Indiana's tobacco control 2015 strategic plan. Addressing 2015 priority areas will require continued financial investment for tobacco control in Indiana that is consistently above national averages of tobacco control funding.

To address short-term objectives for reducing youth tobacco use rates and increasing the proportion of Indiana youth not exposed to secondhand smoke, a greater emphasis on health communication interventions is needed. These interventions should rely on consistent, "high sensation value" messages to provoke behavior change and explicitly coordinate media messages and community-based activities. In addition, more consistent media messages are needed to address changing youth's tobacco-related attitudes and beliefs, as antitobacco attitudes and beliefs have generally not changed since 2000.

Increasing the unit price of cigarettes through cigarette excise tax increases is an effective youth smoking prevention strategy, which indicates that ITPC should continue to promote for increases in the state's cigarette excise tax. But there is also a need to promote for increases in the state's excise tax on other tobacco products because youth may view them as a cheaper alternative to cigarettes. Currently, all tobacco products other than cigarettes are taxed at 24% of wholesale price in Indiana.

Although progress has been made in increasing the proportion of Indiana youth not exposed to secondhand smoke, a significant percentage of Indiana youth are still exposed to secondhand smoke. At home, reducing youth exposure to secondhand smoke will require action from parents to create smoke-free environments for their children. More media messages are needed to further educate Hoosiers, particularly smokers, about the dangers of secondhand smoke exposure, which would encourage more supportive attitudes about smoke-free policies in the home and improve perceptions about the dangers of secondhand smoke exposure. At work, reducing youth exposure from secondhand smoke will require employers to implement workplace smoking bans. However, equal protection from

secondhand smoke among all workers in Indiana would be achieved by implementing a comprehensive statewide smoke-free air law.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

This report highlights results from the 2008 Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS). Focusing on tobacco-related issues among Indiana youth, the report summarizes progress that has been made to address the following 2010 priority areas identified by the Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (ITPC):

- Decrease Indiana youth smoking rates.
- Increase the proportion of Hoosiers not exposed to secondhand smoke.
- Increase antitobacco knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs that are necessary for smoking behavior change to occur.

Section 3 of the report provides an overview of the current tobacco control environment in Indiana. Sections 4 through 9 summarize findings from the IYTS in several key areas of tobacco control:

- Section 4 summarizes trends in cigarette use and cessation.
- Section 5 summarizes trends in use of other tobacco products (i.e., smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, bidis and kreteks, snus, and flavored tobacco products).
- Section 6 summarizes trends in youth exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Section 7 summarizes trends in youth access to tobacco products, the ability to purchase tobacco products, and use of tobacco products on school property.
- Section 8 summarizes trends in attitudes and beliefs concerning tobacco use, including health effects and social appeal.
- Section 9 summarizes social influences on tobacco use, including school and community programs, friends, the media, and the tobacco industry.

Within each section, we

- describe the IYTS measure that is being presented,
- present trends in the IYTS measure of interest,
- highlight trends observed in the graphics, and
- synthesize findings at the conclusion of the section.

The next section (Section 2) describes the methods that were used to collect 2008 IYTS data and the analytic strategies employed to provide precise estimates among Indiana youth.

## 2. DATA AND METHODS

### 2.1 Methodology and Sampling Procedures

The Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) is a school-based survey of middle school (grades 6 through 8) and high school (grades 9 through 12) students that captures information on various tobacco-related issues, such as tobacco use, smoking cessation, secondhand smoke exposure, tobacco-related attitudes and beliefs, and social influences on tobacco use. The survey instrument includes a standard set of questions that were developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) along with optional questions that can be added by the Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (ITPC) to measure progress toward program goals and objectives.

The IYTS consists of two samples (one for each school level) and, within the samples, is a two-staged cluster design. In the first stage, schools are selected randomly within the grade range specified with a probability proportional to enrollment size. In the second stage, classes are randomly selected from within the selected schools, and all of the students within a selected class are surveyed.

In 2008, 52 of 61 sampled middle schools participated in the IYTS. Among the schools that participated, 3,322 of the 3,893 students sampled completed usable questionnaires for an overall response rate of 72.7%.<sup>1</sup> In 2008, 47 of 60 sampled high schools participated in the IYTS. Among the schools that participated, 3,734 of the 4,598 students sampled completed usable questionnaires for an overall response rate of 63.6%.

### 2.2 Analysis Methods

For measures that were available for multiple years of IYTS data, we calculated point estimates as means or proportions using Stata Version 9 survey (svy) estimators, which account for the sample design and weights (StataCorp, 2005). Where possible, comparisons are made between the 2000 and 2008 IYTS and between the 2006 and 2008 IYTS.

Statistical significance across years and within groups was determined by tests of means. Statistically significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) are noted in graphics and discussed in the report.

### 2.3 Limitations

When sampling procedures result in an overall response rate of 60%, the IYTS produces state-representative samples of students in grades 6 through 8 and students in grades 9 through 12. When analyzing IYTS data, it is necessary to account for the complex sampling procedures. The response rates of the 2000 IYTS, 2004 IYTS, and 2006 IYTS were all above 60%, and a final weight variable was created to account for the complex survey design.

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<sup>1</sup> Overall response rate = (% of sampled schools that participated) \* (% of sampled students that completed usable questionnaires).

However, because the response rate of the 2002 IYTS was below 60%, an alternative weight variable was created. Note that the alternative weight variable is the same as the final weight variable when the overall response rate is over 60%.

Results from the IYTS can only be generalized to youth who are enrolled in public schools. The IYTS does not sample from private or parochial schools and does not capture the segment of the youth population that is not enrolled in school.

## 2.4 Sample Characteristics

Table 2-1 presents unweighted sample characteristics of the 2008 IYTS by age group, gender, race/ethnicity, grade, disposable weekly income, and whether there is a smoker in the home.

**Table 2-1. 2008 IYTS Unweighted Sample Characteristics<sup>a</sup>**

Demographic Group	Middle School (N)	High School (N)
Overall	3,322	3,734
Age		
11 years or younger	304	11
12 years	994	1
13 years	1,158	1
14 years	761	348
15 years	88	978
16 years	5	1,049
17 years	2	825
18 years or older	3	511
Gender		
Female	1,671	1,792
Male	1,639	1,924
Race/Ethnicity		
White/Caucasian	912	1,388
Black/African American	521	593
Hispanic/Latino	702	739
Other	1,174	991
Grade		
6th grade	811	—
7th grade	1,313	—
8th grade	1,188	—
9th grade	—	1,023
10th grade	—	1,148
11th grade	—	796
12th grade	—	758
Ungraded or other grade	0	0

(continued)

**Table 2-1. 2008 IYTS Unweighted Sample Characteristics (continued)**

<b>Demographic Group</b>	<b>Middle School (N)</b>	<b>High School (N)</b>
Disposable Weekly Income		
Less than \$1	133	108
\$1 to \$5	682	873
\$6 to \$10	270	347
\$11 to \$20	18	24
\$21 to \$50	2,170	2,389
Other Smokers in the Household		
Yes	1,483	1,695
No	1,724	1,911

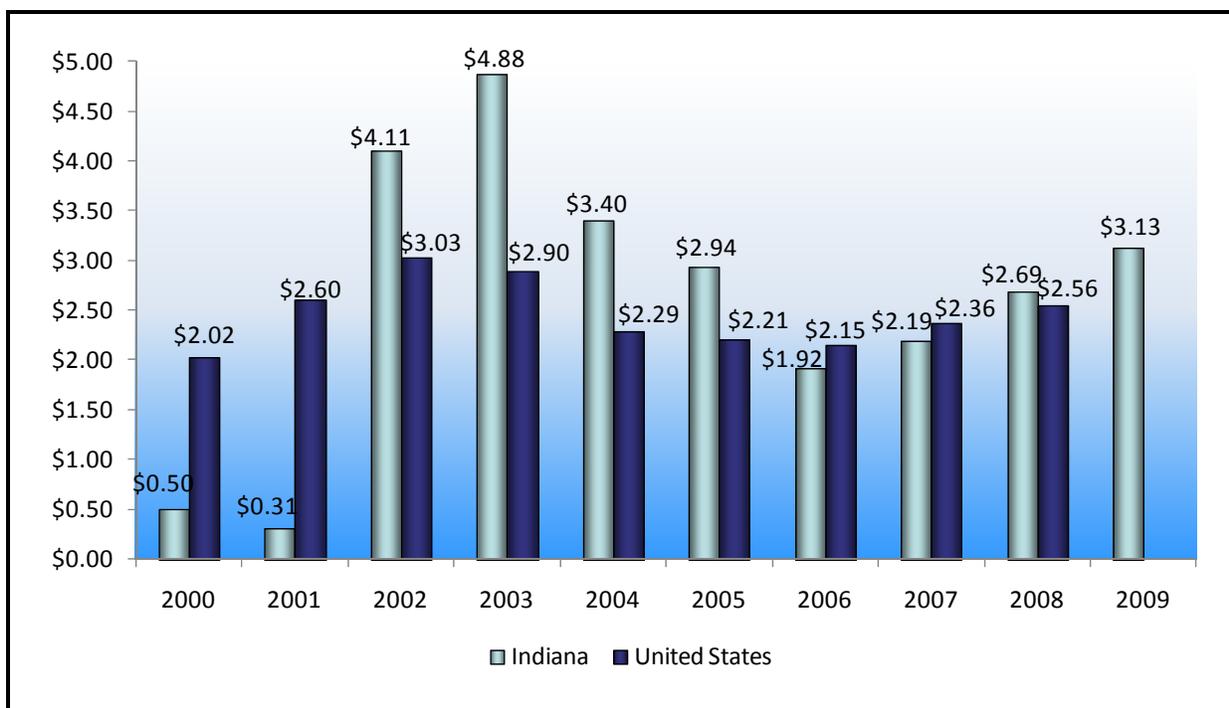
<sup>a</sup> Missing information is not included in the unweighted sample characteristics. Age is missing for 17 participants, gender is missing for 30 participants, race/ethnicity is missing for 36 participants, disposable income is missing for 122 participants, and household smoking status is missing for 243 participants.

### 3. TOBACCO CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

To put any progress in Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program's (ITPC's) priority areas that has been made into context, it is important to continuously review the tobacco control environment in Indiana. In this section, we compare the current tobacco control environment in Indiana with the rest of the nation. Specifically, we present trends in tobacco control program funding, awareness of commercials about the dangers of smoking, average annual cigarette excise taxes, compliance with youth access laws, and smoke-free law coverage.

Figure 3-1 presents per capita funding for tobacco control for Indiana compared with the rest of the United States since fiscal year (FY) 2000. Before FY 2002, tobacco control funding in Indiana was well below national averages. In FY 2003, tobacco control funding in Indiana was at its highest and well above national averages but then steadily declined to below national averages through FY 2006. Per capita funding for tobacco control in Indiana began to increase again in FY 2007. In FY 2008, per capita tobacco control funding in Indiana increased to \$2.69, which was above the national average of \$2.56. Between FY 2008 and FY 2009, per capita tobacco control funding in Indiana increased to \$3.13.

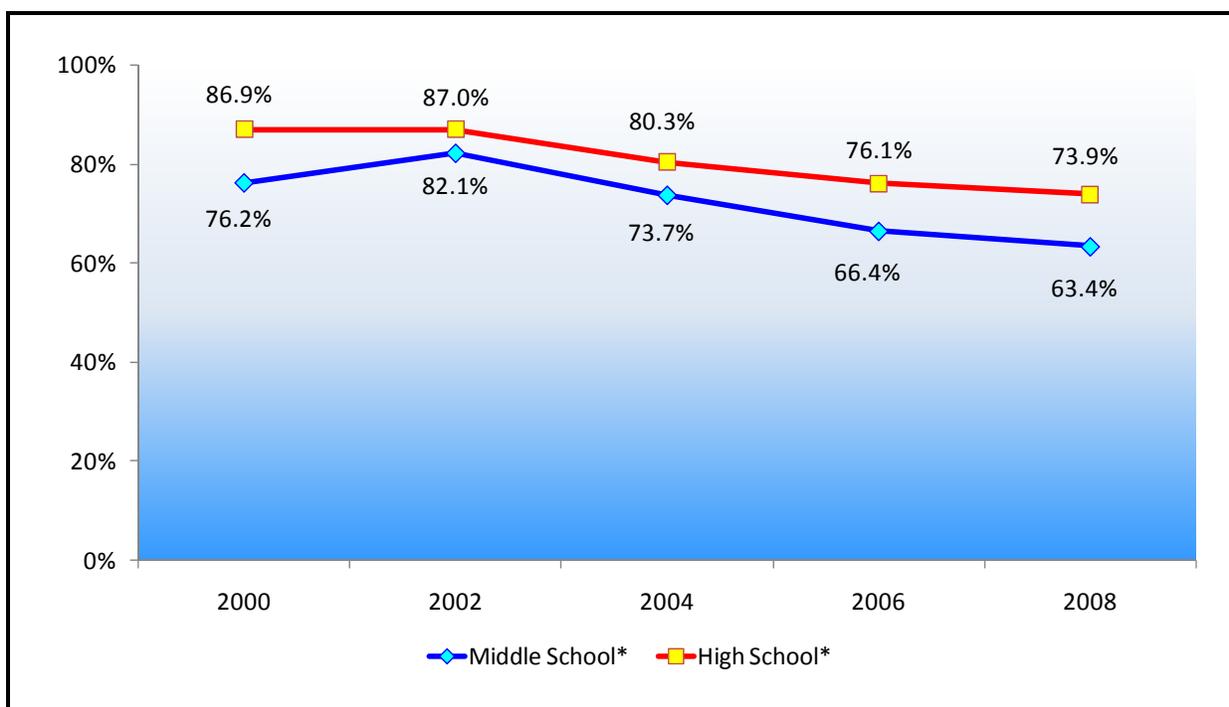
**Figure 3-1. Per Capita Funding for Tobacco Control: Indiana Versus the United States, FY 2000–FY 2009**



Note: Funding estimates adjusted for inflation (base year = 2009). Funding estimates for the United States reflect population-weighted averages.

As a proxy for exposure to antitobacco advertisements, the Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) asks, "During the past 30 days, have you seen or heard commercials on TV, the Internet, or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoking?" Figure 3-2 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who saw or heard a commercial about the dangers of smoking at least one time during the past 30 days. Between 2000 and 2008, exposure to media highlighting the dangers of smoking significantly declined from 76.2% to 63.4% among middle school students and from 86.9% to 73.9% among high school students.

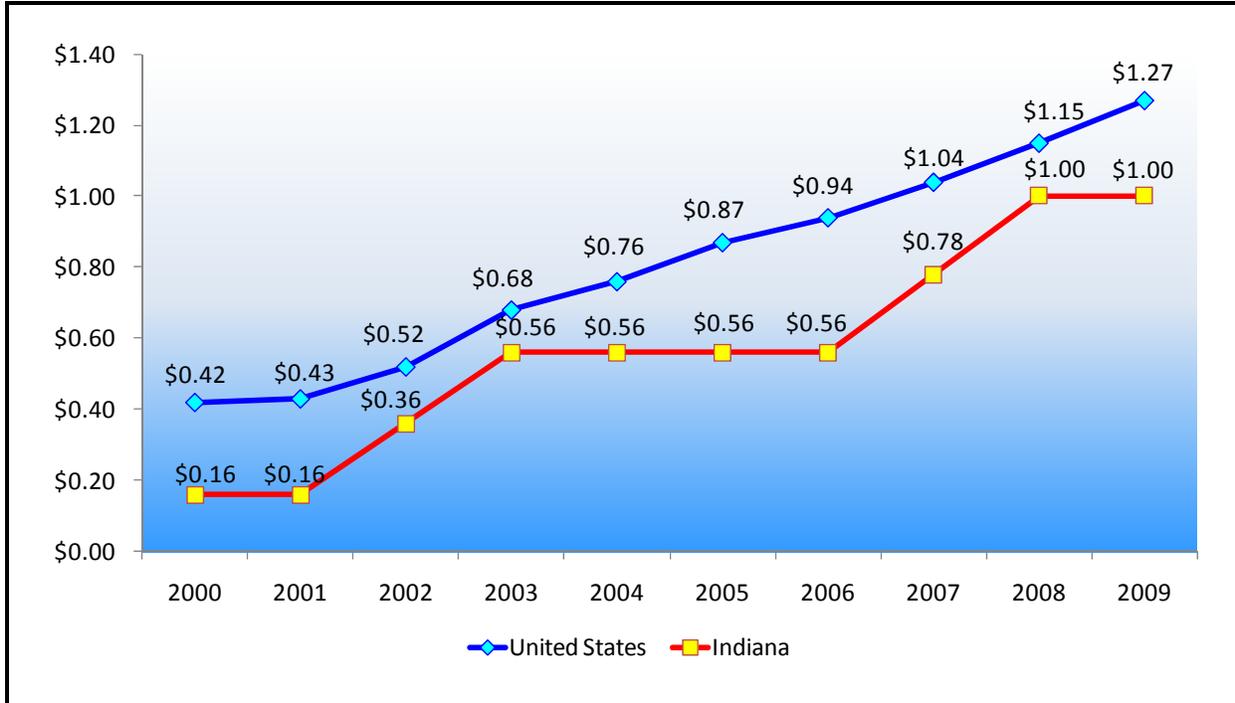
**Figure 3-2. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Heard/Saw a Commercial about the Dangers of Smoking in the Past 30 Days, 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

Figure 3-3 presents trends in average annual cigarette excise taxes for Indiana compared with the rest of the United States. Between 2006 and 2008, the state’s cigarette excise tax increased nearly 80% from \$0.56 to \$1.00, narrowing the gap between Indiana’s tax and the tax for the country as a whole. However, in 2009, Indiana’s cigarette excise tax remained at \$1.00, while the national average increased to \$1.27.

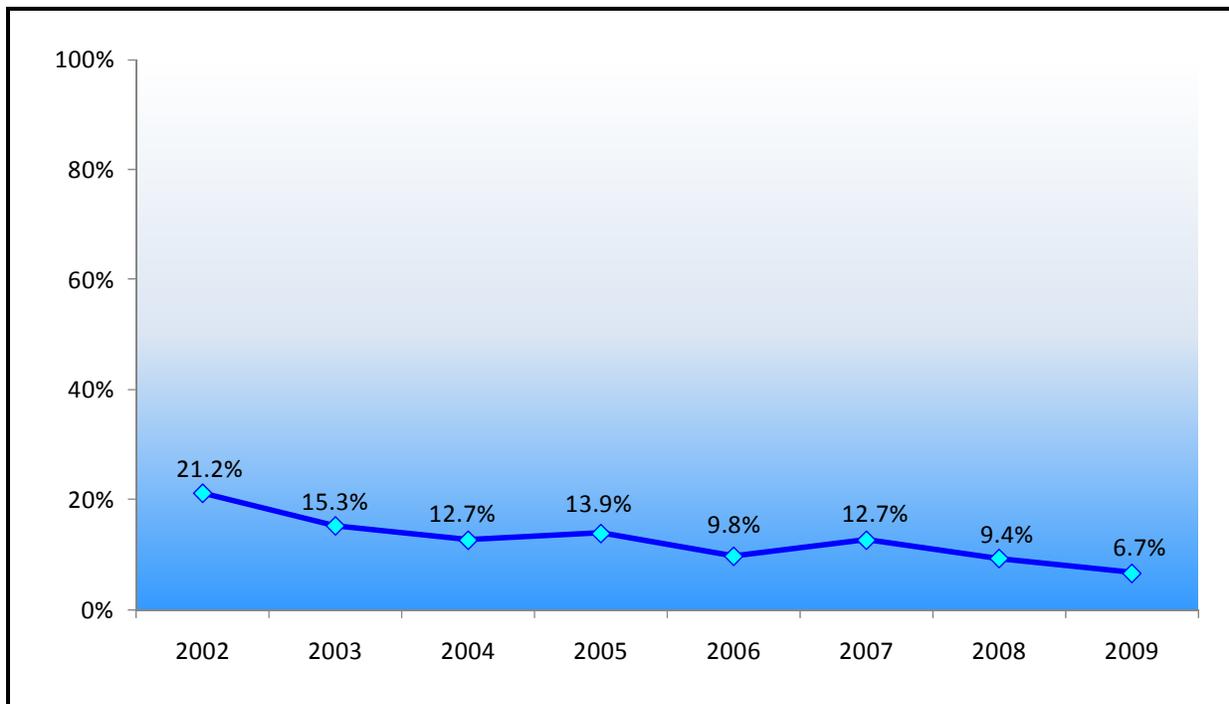
**Figure 3-3. Average Annual Cigarette Excise Taxes: Indiana Versus the United States, 2000–2009**



Note: Data are from the *Tax Burden on Tobacco* Volume 44 (Orzechowski and Walker, 2009).

Youth access laws are enforced by the Tobacco Retailer Inspection Program (TRIP), and the results are publicly reported on the state’s Alcohol and Tobacco Commission Web site. Figure 3-4 presents noncompliance rates of Indiana tobacco retailers between FY 2002 and FY 2009. Noncompliance rates steadily declined between FY 2002 and FY 2004 and then fluctuated between 9% and 14% from FY 2005 to FY 2008. Between FY 2008 and FY 2009, the noncompliance rate among tobacco retailers declined to 6.7%.

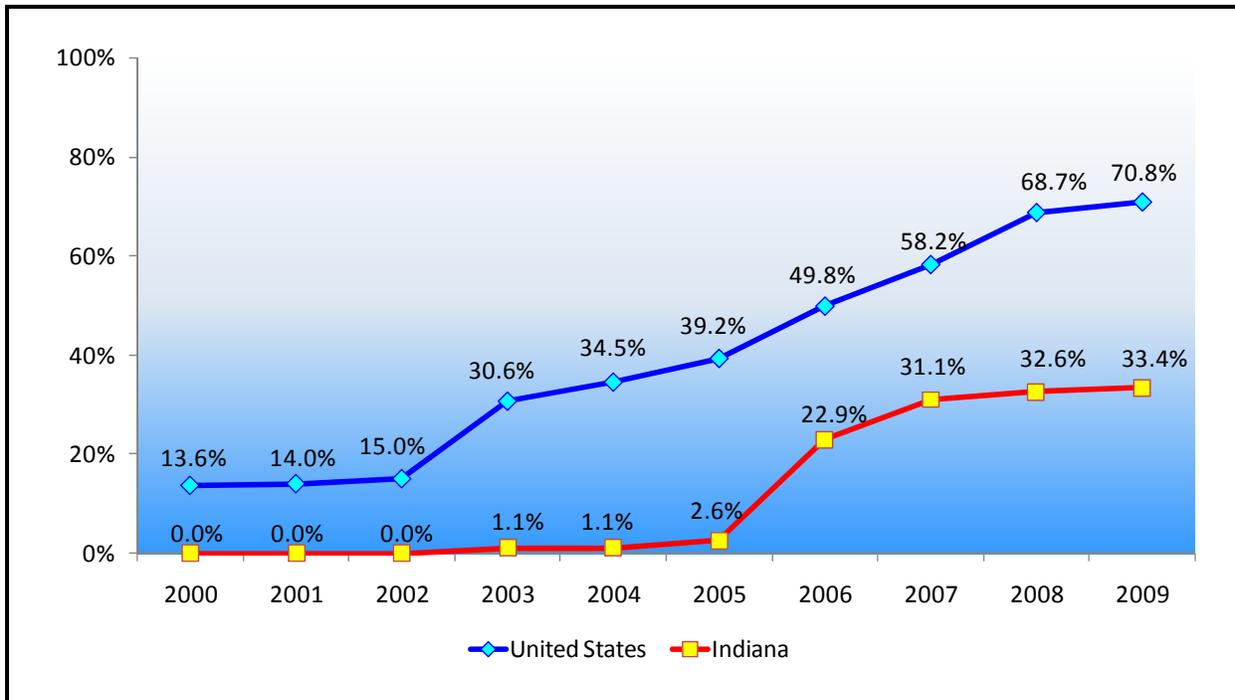
**Figure 3-4. Noncompliance Rates for Indiana Tobacco Retailers, Tobacco Retailer Inspection Program, FY 2002–FY 2009**



Note: Data from FY 2002 and FY 2003 are from the 2008 ITPC Annual Report (ITPC, 2008). Data for FY 2009 were provided by ITPC.

Figure 3-5 presents trends in the percentage of the population that is covered by smoke-free laws for Indiana compared with the rest of the United States. Although the percentage of Indiana's population covered by smoke-free laws has increased since 2006, the percentage continues to be markedly lower than in the United States as a whole. In 2009, 70.8% of the United States was covered by smoke-free laws, compared with 33.4% of the population in Indiana.

**Figure 3-5. Average Annual Population Coverage by Smoke-Free Laws: Indiana Versus the United States, 2000–2009**



Note: Data are from the American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation (ANRF, 2010).

Based on the 2007 IYTS report, it was suggested that the increases in funding, the percentage of Indiana's population covered by smoke-free laws, and state cigarette excise taxes that occurred in recent years would help accelerate trends in program outcomes (Thomas et al., 2007). However, the current tobacco control environment in Indiana presents challenges in changing program outcomes. In FY 2009, funding for tobacco control in Indiana was \$3.13 per capita, which is still lower than when funding was at its highest (FY 2003—\$4.88) and what the state should spend on tobacco control. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs, Indiana should annually spend \$12.46 per capita (or a total of \$78.8 million) on its tobacco control program (CDC, 2007). In FY 2009, funding levels for tobacco control in Indiana were approximately 25% of what CDC recommends. In 2010,

ITPC's budget was cut to \$10.9 million. Cuts in funding will slow progress in program outcomes.

Among Indiana youth, exposure to media highlighting the dangers of smoking continues to decline. ITPC has historically been limited in the amount of resources it can devote to implementing statewide media campaigns (75% of ITPC's budget must fund community organizations). When ITPC's funding was at its highest, spending on health communication interventions was more than \$1.00 per capita, but it then fell to \$0.31 per capita by 2008 (ITPC, 2009a). According to *The Guide for Community Preventive Services* (Task Force on Community Preventive Services [TFPCS], 2005), mass media campaigns—in combination with other interventions, such as tobacco price increases, school-based education, and other community education programs—are effective in reducing tobacco use initiation among adolescents (TFPCS, 2005). ITPC aims to increase per capita spending on health communication interventions to \$1.00 by 2010 and to \$1.83 by 2015 (ITPC, 2009a).

Between 2000 and 2008, considerable progress had been made in increasing Indiana's state cigarette excise tax, which has historically been below national averages. However, in 2009, the average annual cigarette excise tax in Indiana remained at \$1.00 while the national average increased to \$1.27. As a youth smoking prevention strategy, increasing the unit price of tobacco products, which can be achieved by increasing cigarette excise taxes, is an effective intervention to reduce tobacco use initiation (TFPCS, 2005).

Noncompliance rates of Indiana tobacco retailers have been below 20% since 2003. However, it is unclear what impact noncompliance rates have had on reducing youth tobacco use. To be an effective strategy in restricting youth access to tobacco products and reducing youth tobacco use, youth access laws should be implemented and enforced in conjunction with community mobilization efforts (TFPCS, 2005).

Although one-third of Hoosiers were protected from secondhand smoke through smoke-free air laws in 2009, the percentage of Indiana's population covered by smoke-free laws continues to lag behind the nation as a whole. ITPC aims to increase the proportion of Hoosiers that are protected from secondhand smoke by law to 35% by 2010 and to 100% by 2015 (ITPC, 2009a).

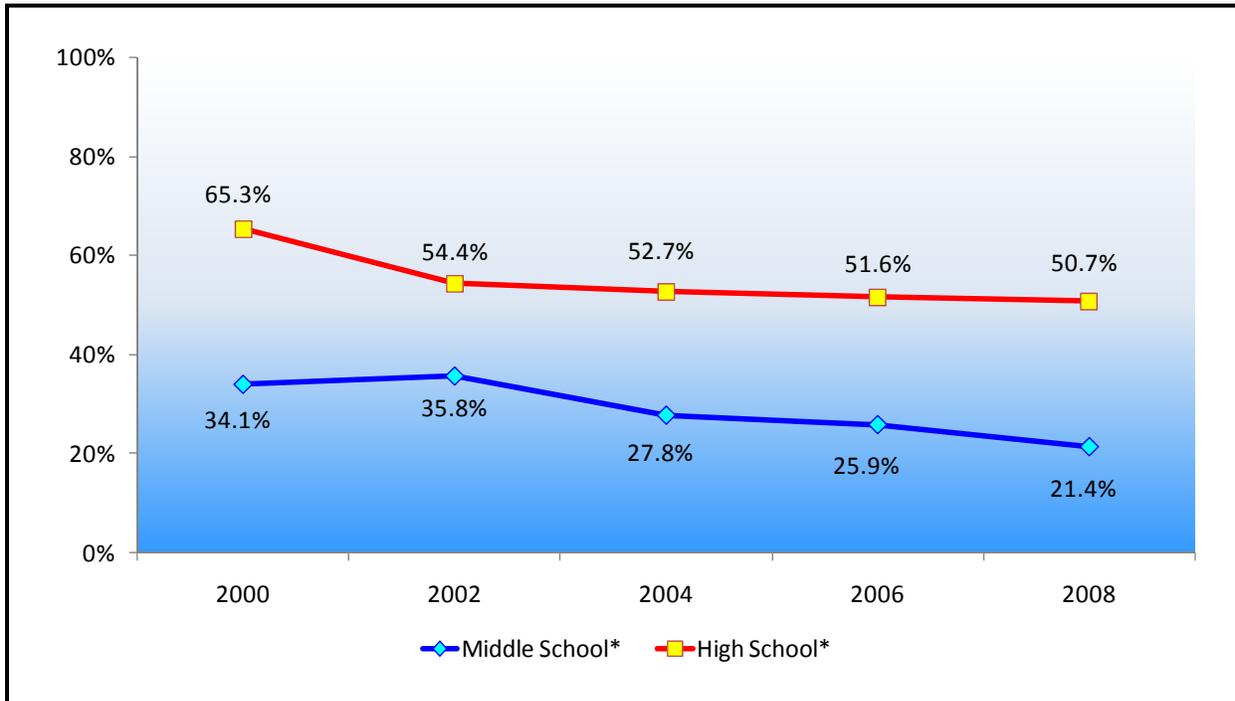
## 4. CIGARETTE USE AND CESSATION

This section presents trends in lifetime and current smoking prevalence for middle and high school students overall and by gender, race/ethnicity, and grade level.<sup>2</sup> We also present estimates of youth ever smokers who first tried cigarettes before age 11, the prevalence of never smokers who are open to smoking, and frequent use of cigarettes. Finally, we look at the percentage of current smokers who want to quit and the number of quit attempts made by current smokers over the past year.

### 4.1 Lifetime Cigarette Use

Figure 4-1 presents the percentage of ever smokers among middle and high school students. Students were defined as ever smokers if they responded yes to the question, "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?" Among middle school students, the percentage of ever smokers significantly declined from 34.1% in 2000 to 21.4% in 2008. Among high school students, the percentage of ever smokers significantly declined from 65.3% in 2000 to 50.7% in 2008.

**Figure 4-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Ever Smokers, 2000–2008 IYTS**

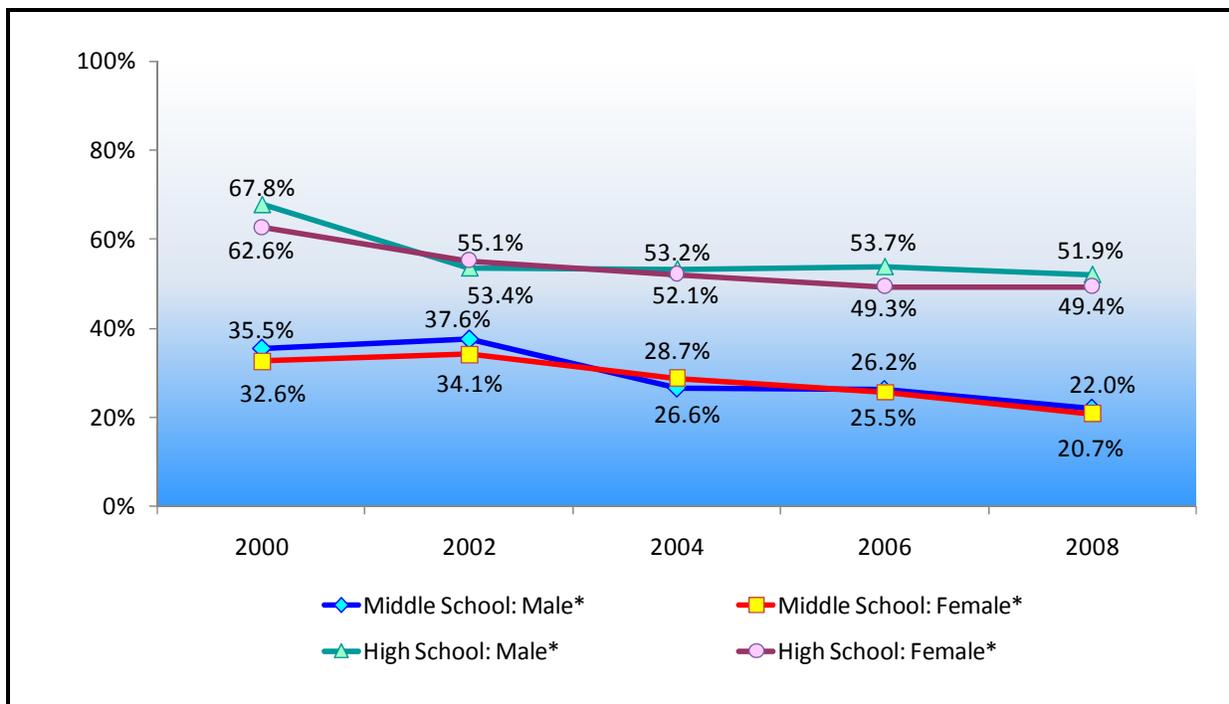


\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Summaries of lifetime and current cigarette use by sociodemographic groups are presented in Appendix A.

Figure 4-2 presents the percentage of middle and high school ever smokers by gender. Among middle school students, the percentage of ever smokers significantly declined between 2000 and 2008 among males (35.5% to 22.0%) and females (32.6% to 20.7%). Similarly, among high school students, the percentage of ever smokers significantly declined between 2000 and 2008 among males (67.8% to 51.9%) and females (62.6% to 49.4%).

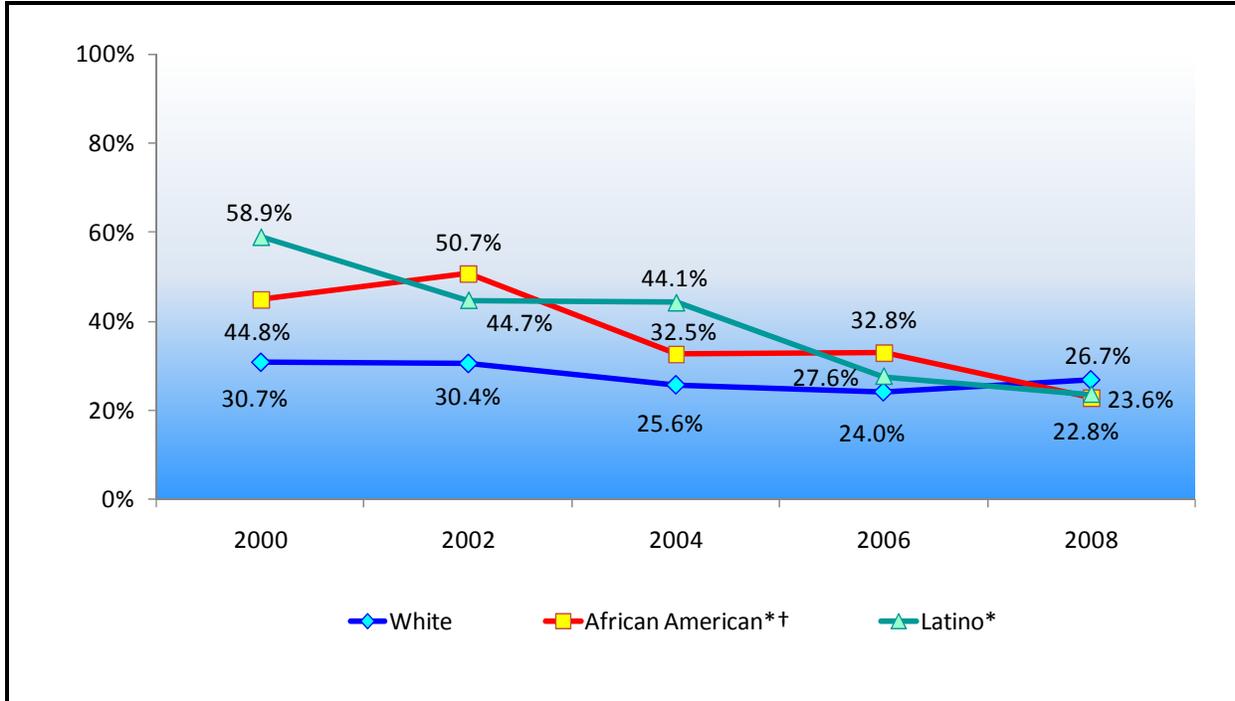
**Figure 4-2. Percentage of Middle and High School Ever Smokers by Gender, 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

Figure 4-3 presents the percentage of middle school ever smokers by race/ethnicity. Between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of African American middle school students who were ever smokers significantly declined from 32.8% to 22.8%. Between 2000 and 2008, the percentage of Latino middle school students who were ever smokers significantly declined from 58.9% to 23.6%.

**Figure 4-3. Percentage of Middle School Ever Smokers by Race/Ethnicity, 2000–2008 IYTS**

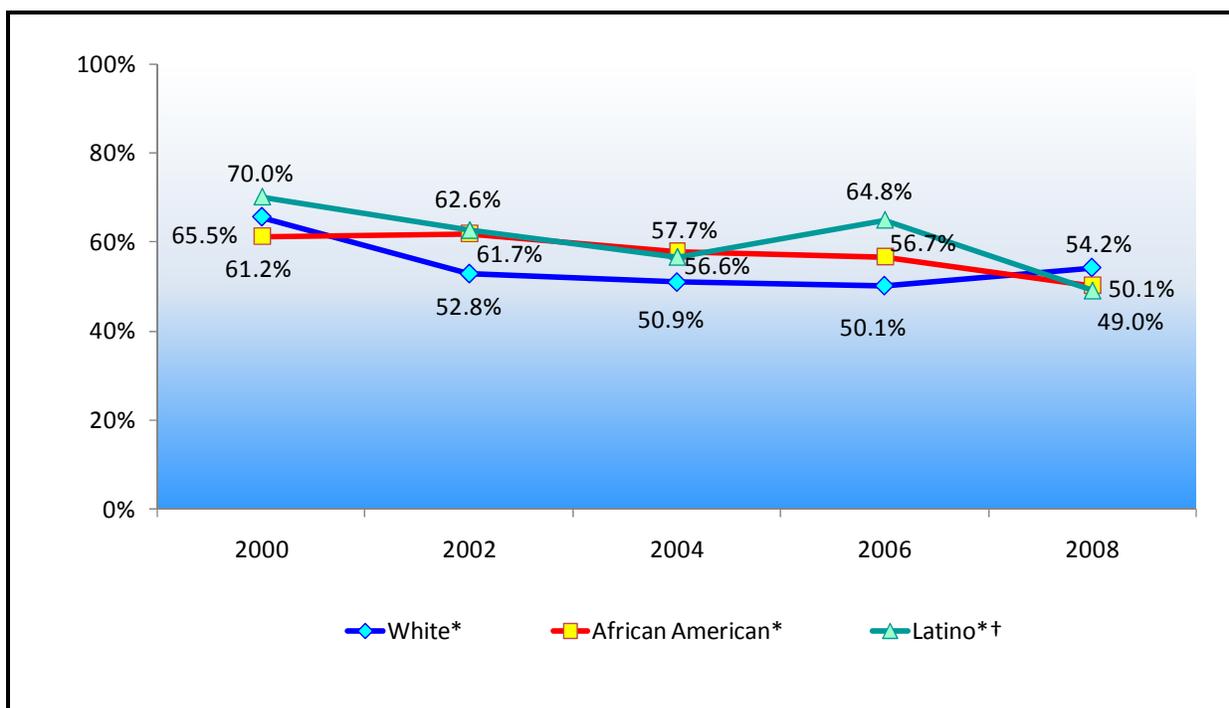


\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 4-4 presents the percentage of high school ever smokers by race/ethnicity. Between 2000 and 2008, the percentage of high school students who were ever smokers significantly declined among Whites, African Americans, and Latinos. Between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of Latino high school students who were ever smokers significantly declined from 64.8% to 49.0%. In 2008, approximately 50% of African American high school students were ever smokers, while 54.2% of White high school students were ever smokers.

**Figure 4-4. Percentage of High School Ever Smokers by Race/Ethnicity, 2000–2008 IYTS**

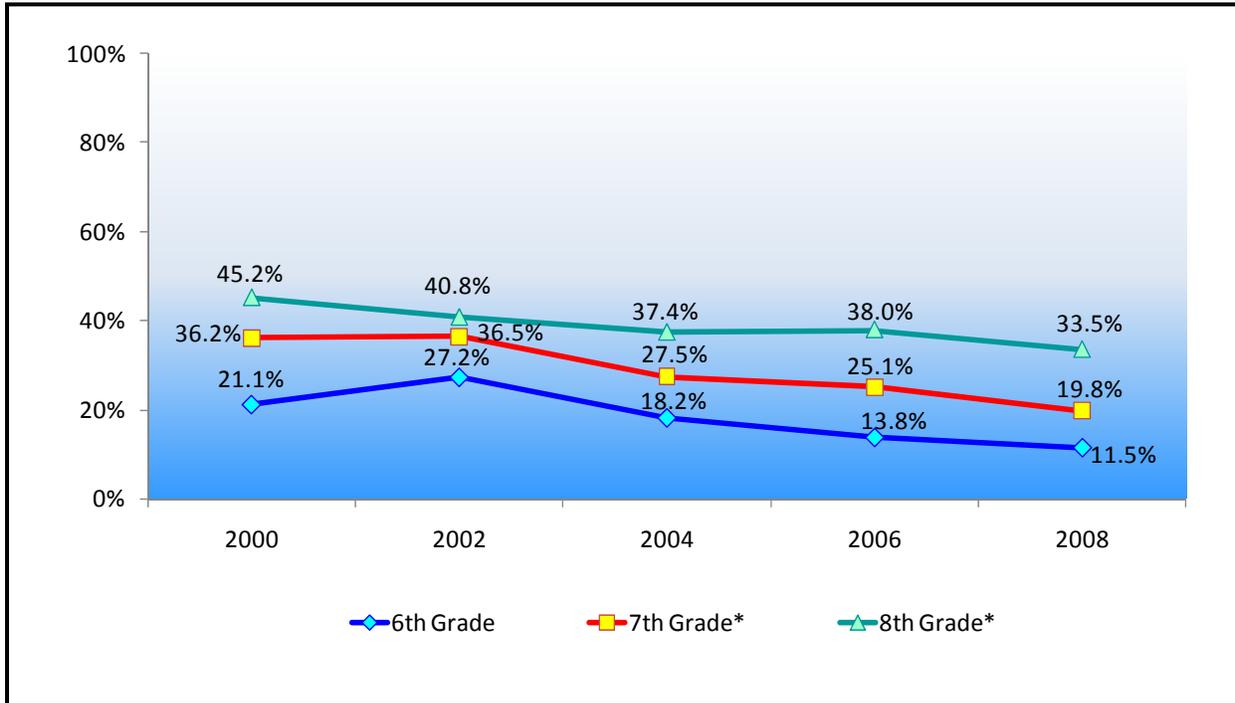


\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 4-5 presents the percentage of ever smokers among middle school students by grade. Among 7th grade students, the percentage of ever smokers significantly declined from 2000 (36.2%) to 2008 (19.8%). Similarly, among 8th grade students, the percentage of ever smokers significantly declined from 2000 (45.2%) to 2008 (33.5%).

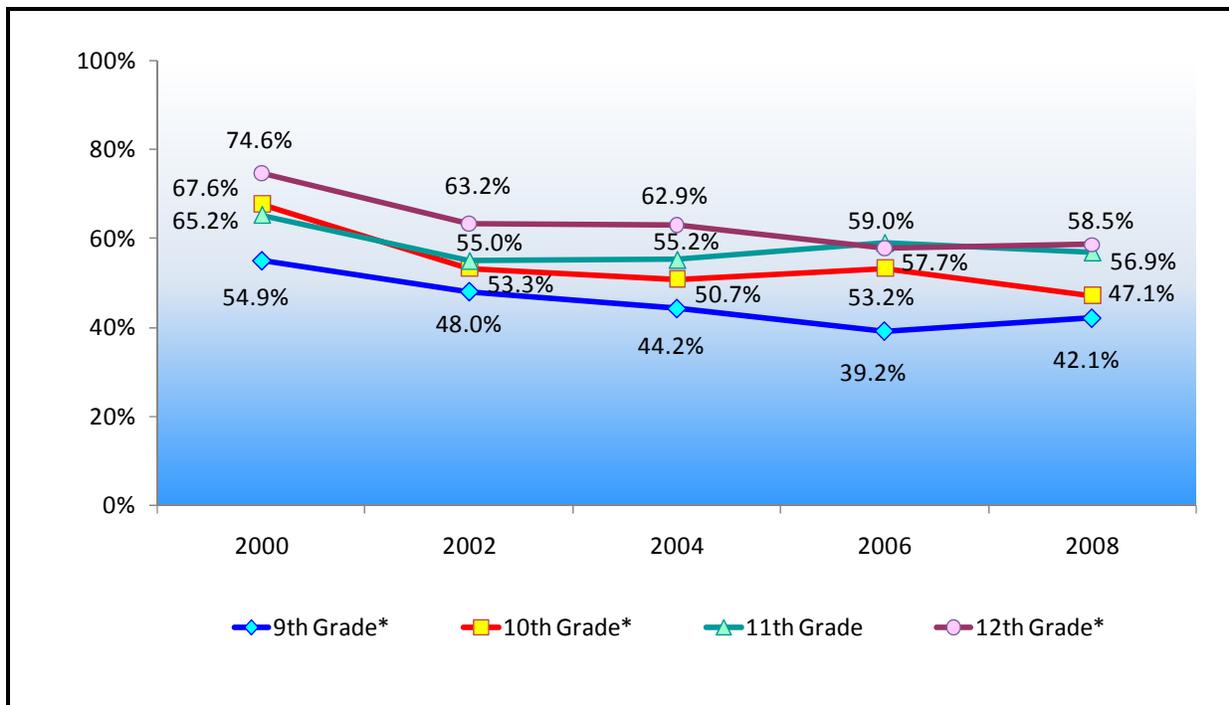
**Figure 4-5. Percentage of Middle School Ever Smokers by Grade, 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

Figure 4-6 presents the percentage of ever smokers among high school students by grade. Among 9th grade students, the percentage of ever smokers significantly declined from 54.9% in 2000 to 42.1% in 2008. Among 10th grade students, the percentage of ever smokers significantly declined from 67.6% in 2000 to 47.1% in 2008. Among 12th grade students, the percentage of ever smokers significantly declined from 74.6% in 2000 to 58.5% in 2008.

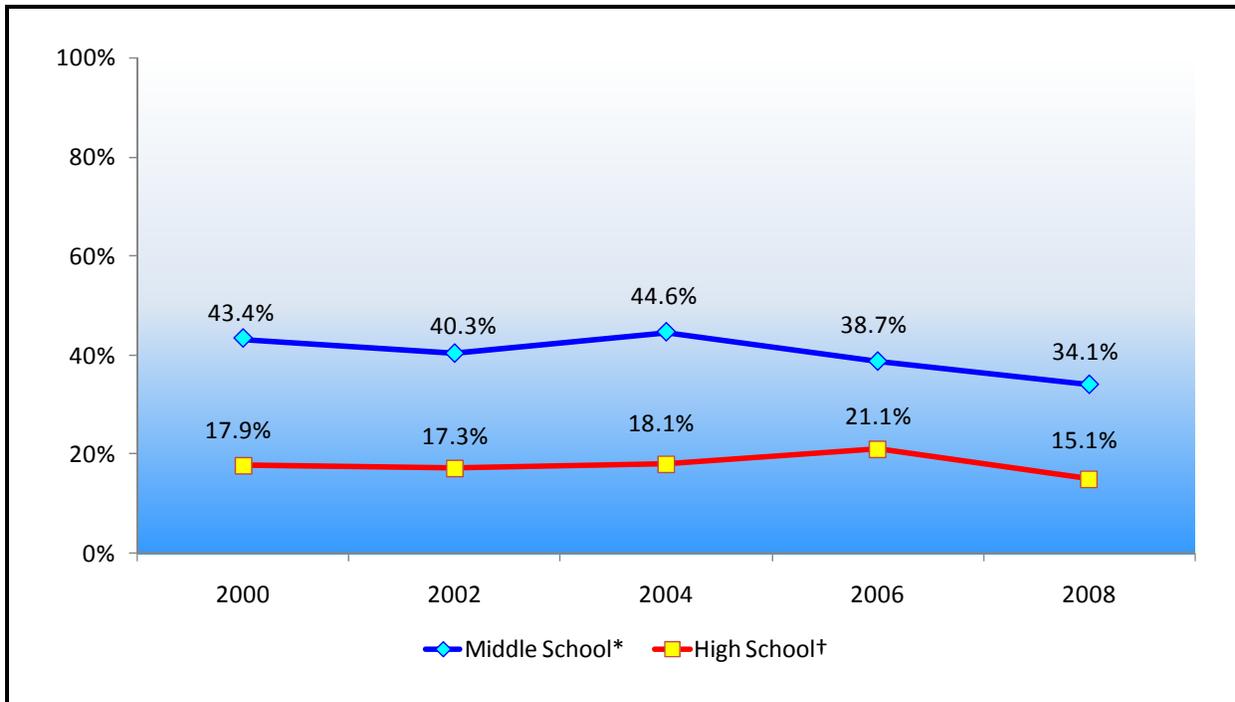
**Figure 4-6. Percentage of High School Ever Smokers by Grade, 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

Figure 4-7 presents the percentage of ever smokers who first tried cigarettes during their early youth (i.e., before age 11).<sup>3</sup> Among middle school students, the percentage of ever smokers who first tried cigarettes in their early youth significantly declined from 43.4% in 2000 to 34.1% in 2008. Among high school students, the percentage of ever smokers who first tried cigarettes in their early youth significantly declined from 21.1% in 2006 to 15.1% in 2008.

**Figure 4-7. Percentage of Middle and High School Ever Smokers Who First Tried Cigarettes during Their Early Youth (before Age 11), 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

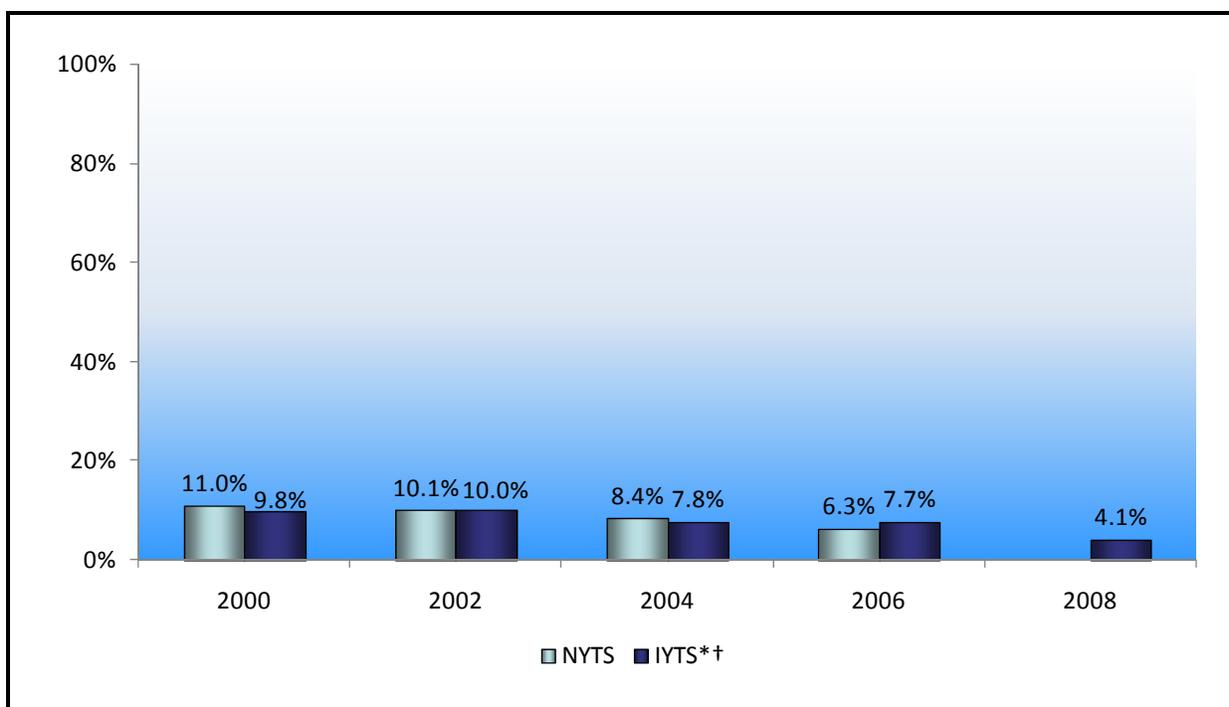
† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

<sup>3</sup> Measure is based on the question, "How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?" Students who responded "8 years or younger" or "9 or 10 years old" were considered to have tried cigarettes during their early youth. Students who responded "I have never smoked a whole cigarette" were excluded from analysis.

## 4.2 Current Cigarette Use

Current smoking status was determined from the question, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?" Students who smoked on at least 1 day in the past 30 days were classified as current smokers. Nonsmokers included all students who are never smokers and students who ever tried cigarettes but did not smoke in the past 30 days. Figure 4-8 presents the percentage of middle school students who currently smoke cigarettes according to data from the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) (CDC, 2003, 2005, 2010)<sup>4</sup> and the IYTS. Among middle school students in Indiana, current smoking significantly declined from 7.7% in 2006 to 4.1% in 2008.

**Figure 4-8. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS**



Note: There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) in 2008.

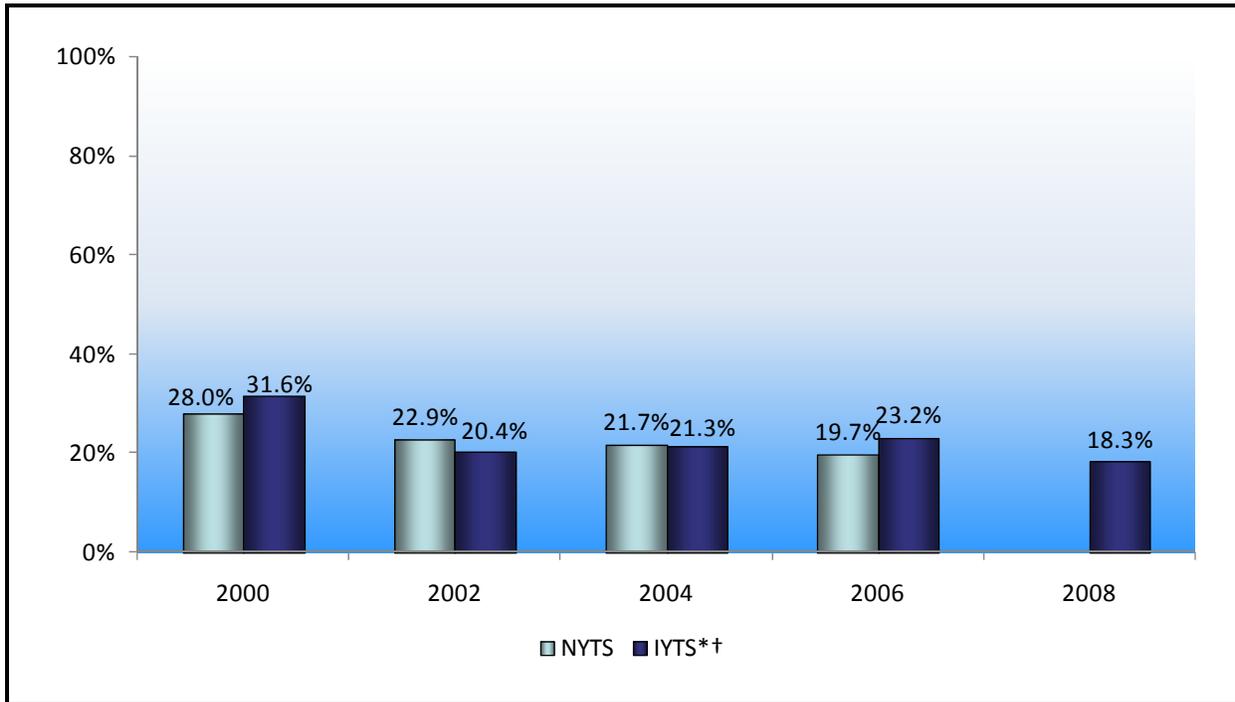
\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

<sup>4</sup> There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey in 2008.

Figure 4-9 presents the percentage of high school students who currently smoke cigarettes according to data from the NYTS and the IYTS. Among high school students in Indiana, current smoking significantly declined from 23.2% in 2006 to 18.3% in 2008.

**Figure 4-9. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS**



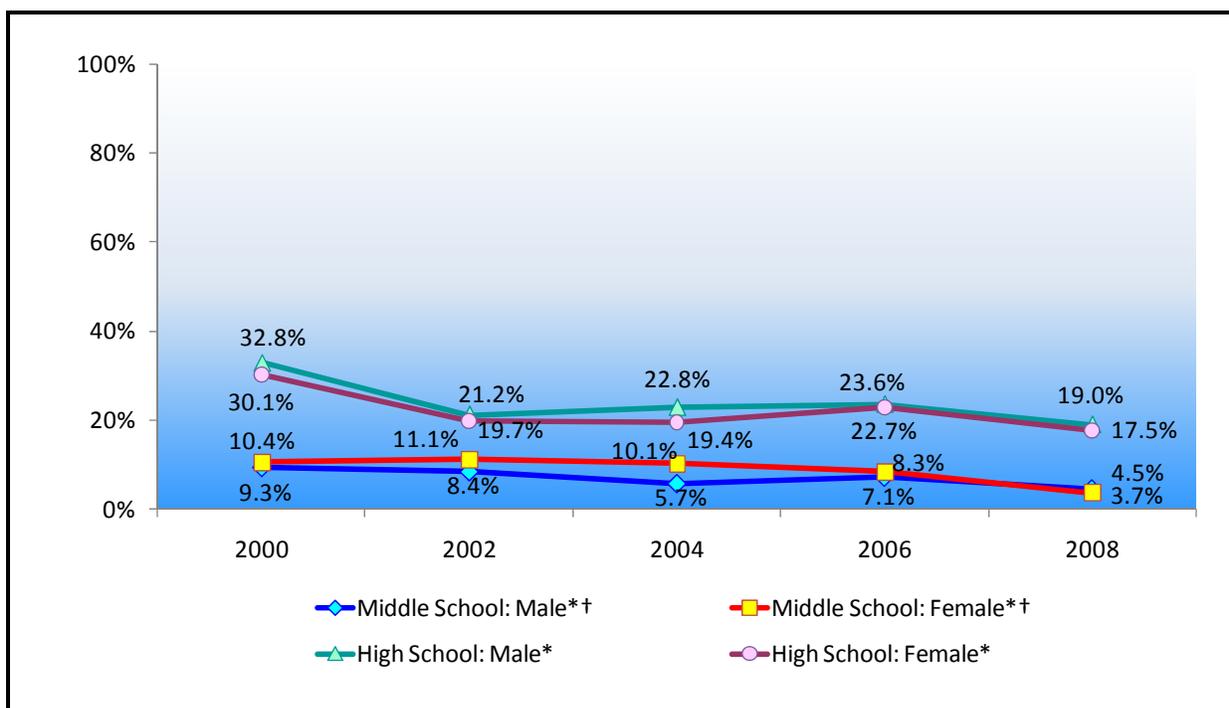
Note: There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) in 2008.

\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 4-10 presents trends in current smoking among middle and high school students by gender. Among male middle school students, current smoking significantly declined from 7.1% in 2006 to 4.5% in 2008. Among female middle school students, current smoking significantly declined from 8.3% in 2006 to 3.7% in 2008. Among male high school students, current smoking significantly declined from 32.8% in 2000 to 19.0% in 2008. Among female high school students, current smoking significantly declined from 22.7% in 2006 to 17.5% in 2008.

**Figure 4-10. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Gender, 2000–2008 IYTS**

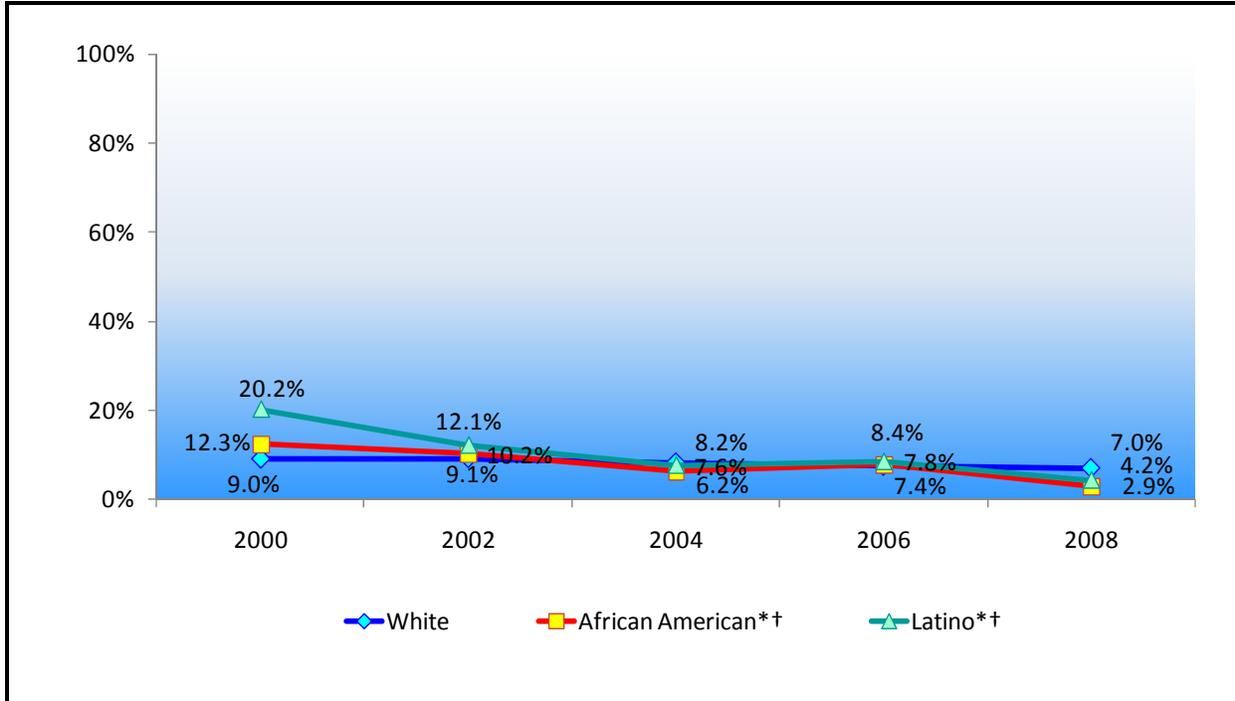


\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 4-11 presents trends in current smoking among middle school students by race/ethnicity. Among African American middle school students, current smoking significantly declined from 7.8% in 2006 to 2.9% in 2008. Among Hispanic middle school students, current smoking significantly declined from 8.4% in 2006 to 4.2% in 2008. In 2008, 7.0% of White middle school students were current smokers.

**Figure 4-11. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity, 2000–2008 IYTS**

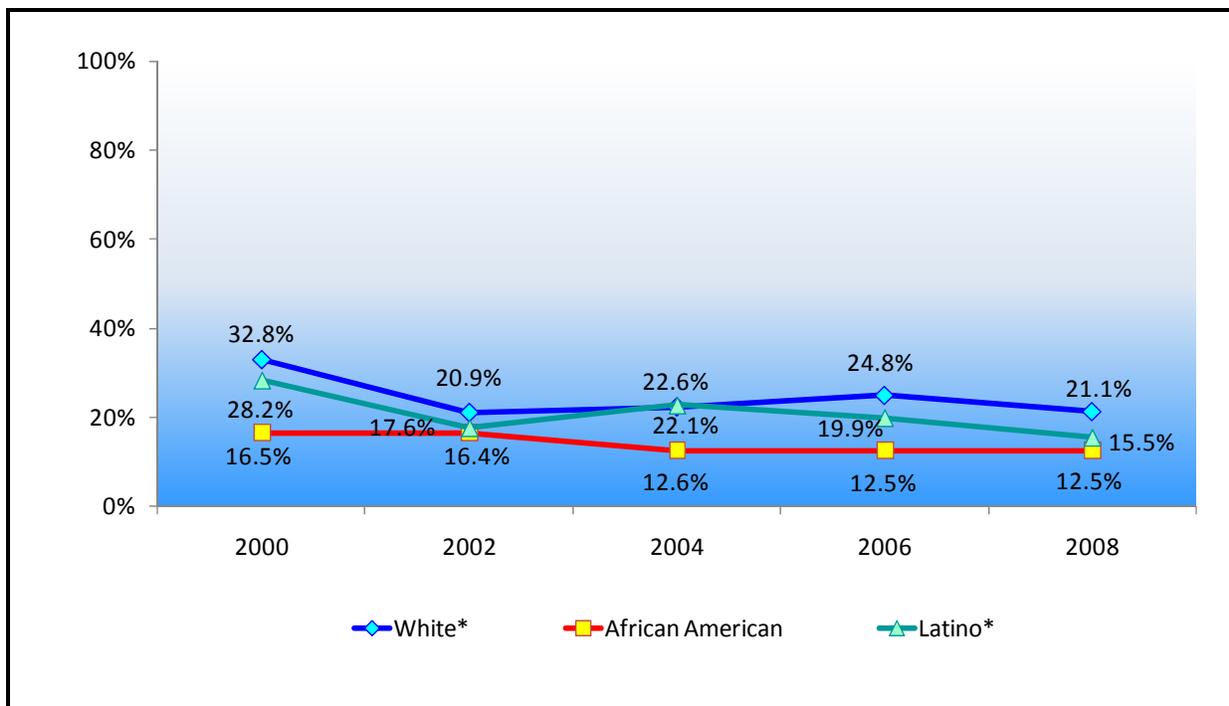


\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 4-12 presents trends in current smoking among high school students by race/ethnicity. Among White high school students, current smoking significantly declined from 32.8% in 2000 to 21.1% in 2008. Among Latino high school students, current smoking significantly declined from 28.2% in 2000 to 15.5% in 2008. In 2008, 12.5% of African American high school students were current smokers.

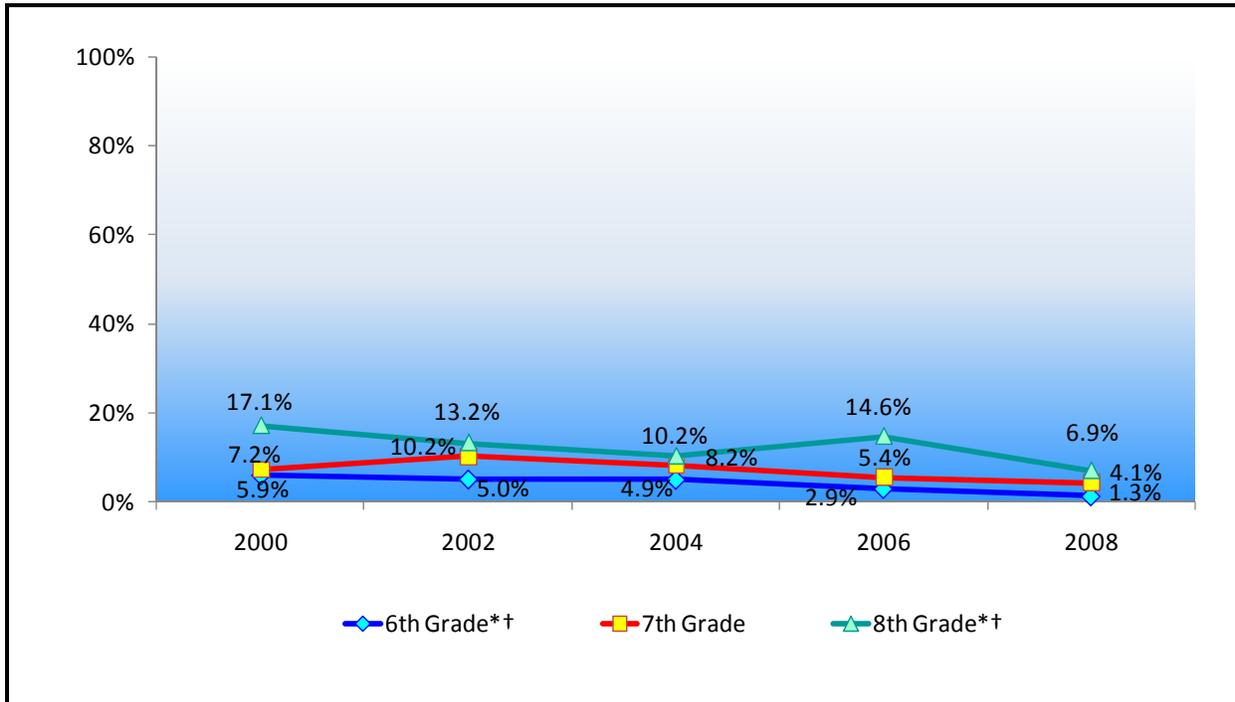
**Figure 4-12. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity, 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

Figure 4-13 presents trends in current smoking among middle school students by grade. Between 2006 and 2008, current smoking significantly decreased among 6th graders (from 2.9% to 1.3%) and 8th graders (from 14.6% to 6.9%). In 2008, 4.1% of 7th graders were current smokers.

**Figure 4-13. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Grade, 2000–2008 IYTS**

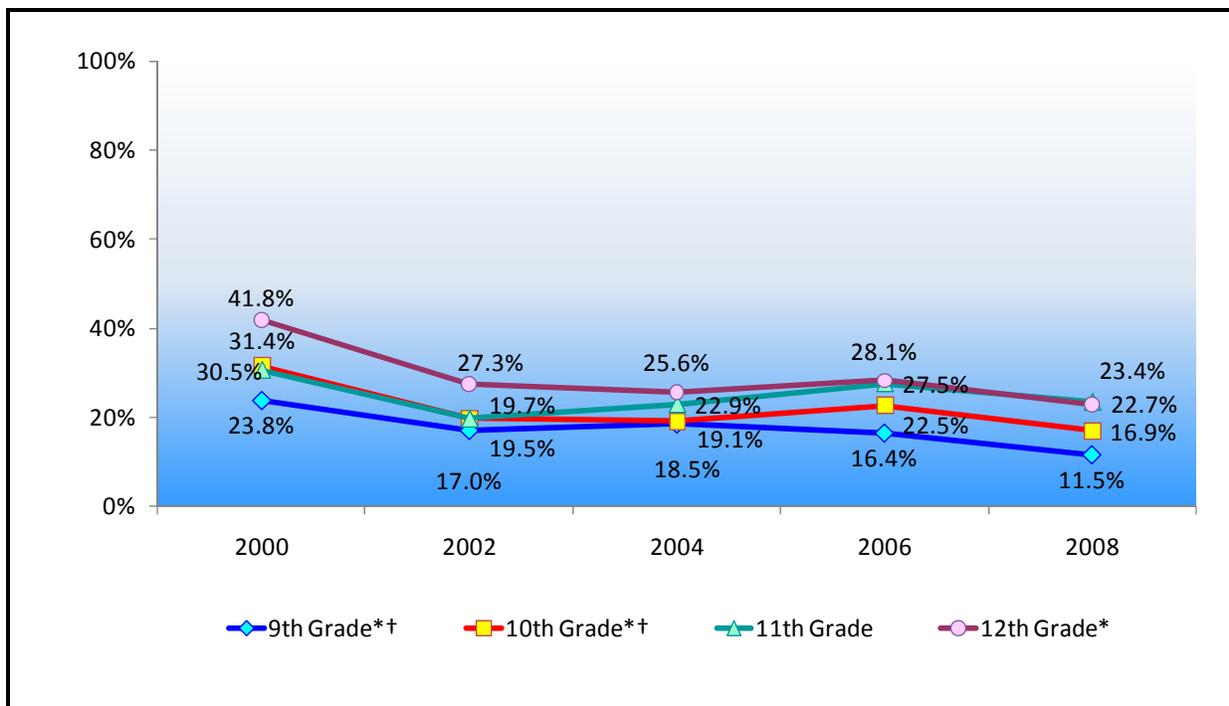


\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 4-14 presents trends in current smoking among high school students by grade. Between 2006 and 2008, current smoking significantly declined among 9th graders (from 16.4% to 11.5%) and 10th graders (from 22.5% to 16.9%). Between 2000 and 2008, current smoking significantly declined among 12th graders (from 41.8% to 22.7%). In 2008, 23.4% of 11th graders were current smokers.

**Figure 4-14. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Grade, 2000–2008 IYTS**

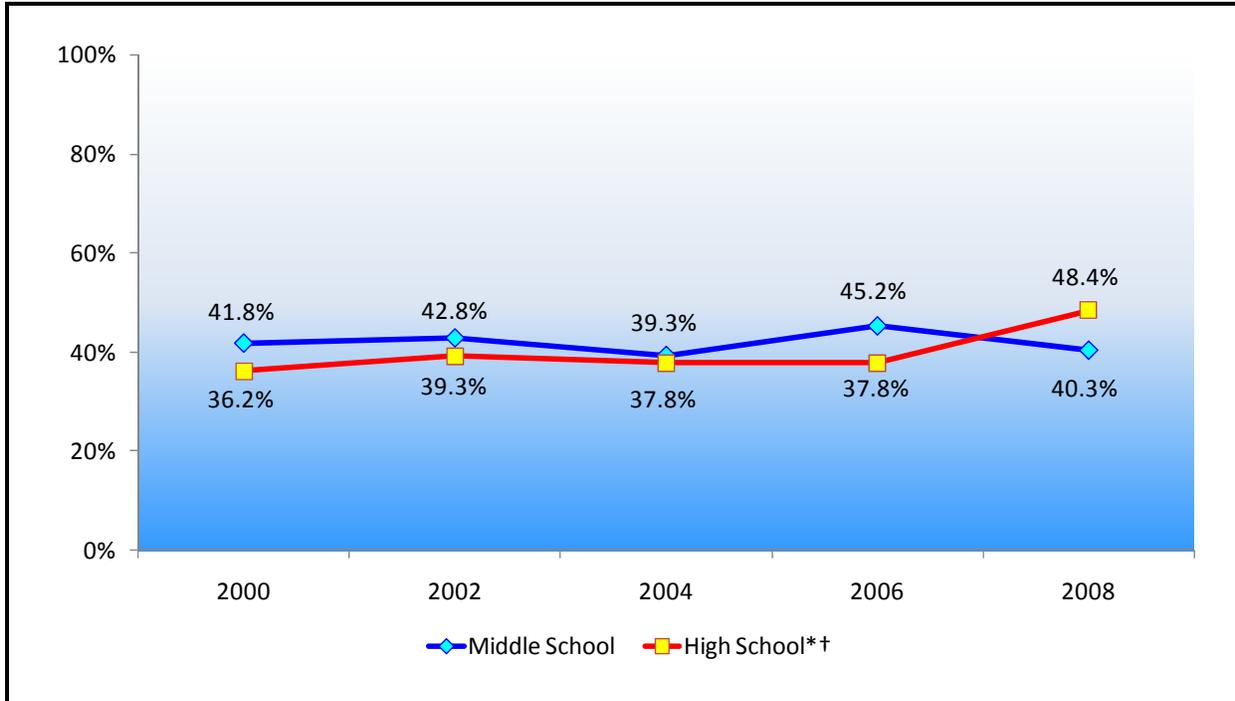


\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

The IYTS asks students about their use of flavored tobacco products, such as menthol cigarettes. Figure 4-15 presents the percentage of middle and high school current smokers who reported that they usually smoke menthol cigarettes. Among middle school smokers, use of menthol cigarettes fluctuated between 39% and 45% between 2000 and 2008. Among high school smokers, use of menthol cigarettes was relatively unchanged between 2000 and 2006 and then significantly increased from 37.8% in 2006 to 48.4% in 2008.

**Figure 4-15. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes (among Current Smokers), 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

The 2008 IYTS was the first time a question was included about current use of flavored cigarettes. Specifically, the 2008 IYTS asked, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes that are flavored, not including menthols, such as mocha, chocolate, lime, orange, mint, or other flavors?" Figure 4-16 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who smoked flavored cigarettes in the past 30 days. In 2008, 2.8% of middle school students and 7.4% of high school students reported smoking flavored cigarettes in the past 30 days.

**Figure 4-16. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Smoked Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days, 2008 IYTS**

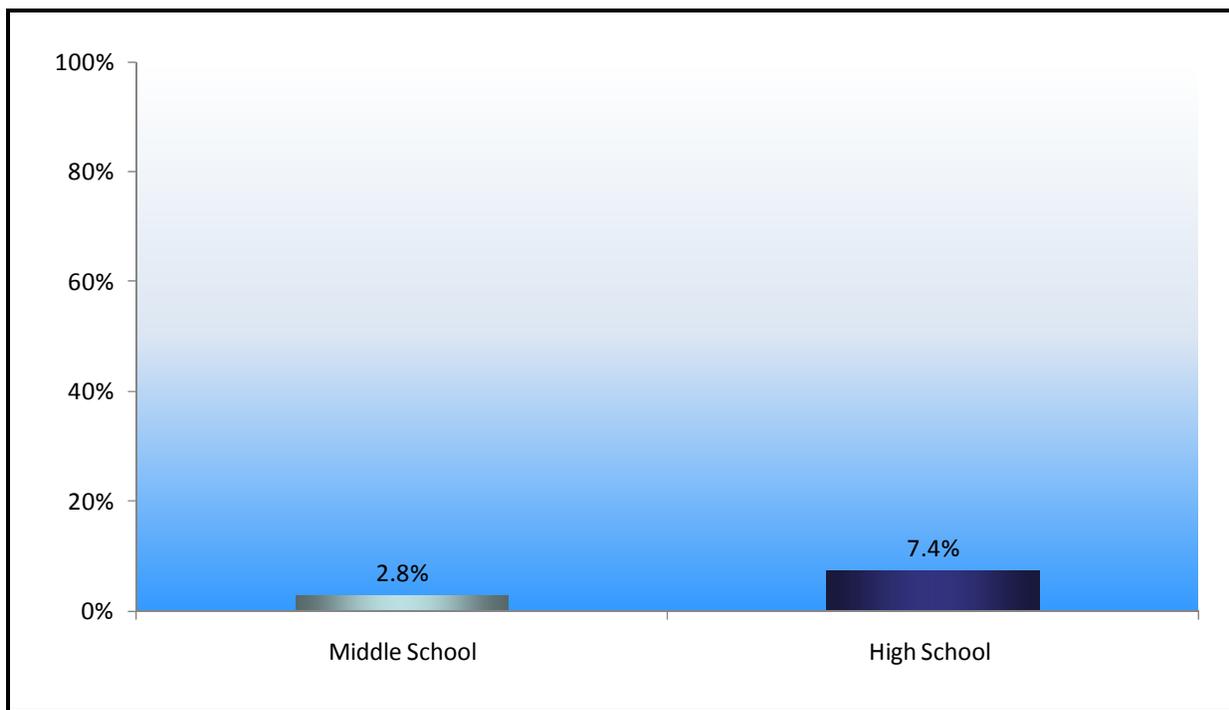
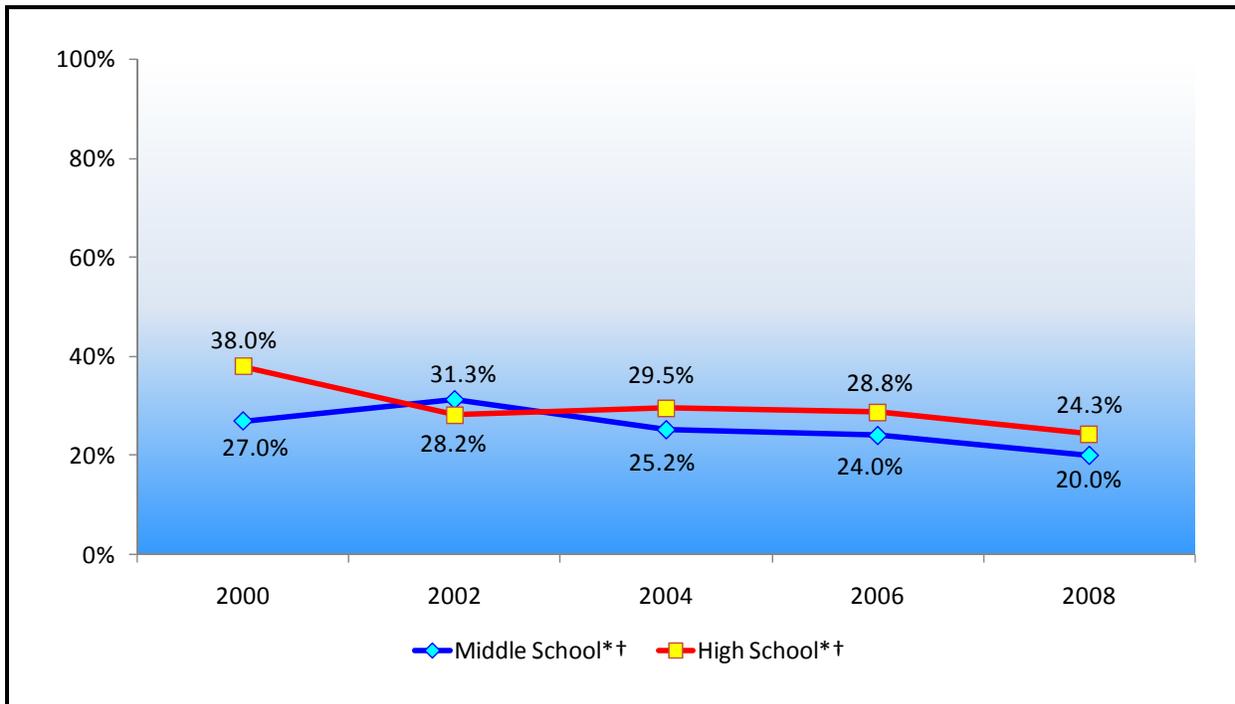


Figure 4-17 presents the percentage of never smokers in middle and high school who were open to smoking. Never smokers were considered to be open to smoking if they answered yes to any of the following three questions:

- “Do you think that you will try a cigarette soon?,”
- “Do you think you will smoke a cigarette at any time during the next year?,” or
- “If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?”

Among never smokers, this is a measure of susceptibility to initiating cigarette smoking in the next year. Among middle school students, the percentage of never smokers who were open to smoking significantly declined from 24.0% in 2006 to 20.0% in 2008. Among high school students, the percentage of never smokers who were open to smoking significantly declined from 28.8% in 2006 to 24.3% in 2008.

**Figure 4-17. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Are Open to Smoking (among Never Smokers), 2000–2008 IYTS**

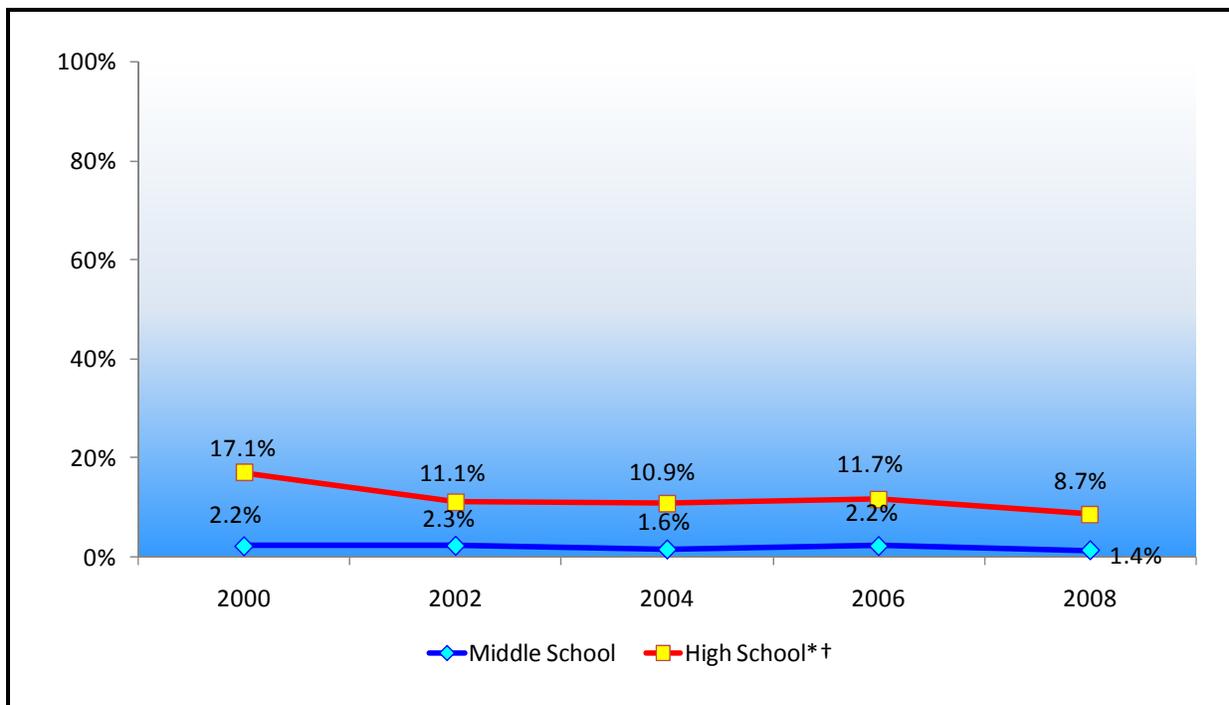


\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 4-18 presents trends in current frequent smoking among middle and high school students. Students were considered to be current frequent smokers if they reported smoking on 20 to 30 days in the past 30 days. In 2008, 1.4% of middle school students were current frequent smokers. Among high school students, current frequent smoking significantly declined by more than 25% from 11.7% in 2006 to 8.7% in 2008.

**Figure 4-18. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Smoked 20 to 30 Days in the Past 30 Days (Current Frequent Smokers), 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

### 4.3 Cessation

Figure 4-19 presents the percentage of current smokers in middle and high school who want to quit smoking. Among middle and high school students, trends in current smokers reporting that they want to quit have remained virtually unchanged over time. In 2008, 53.2% of current smokers in middle school and 52.5% of current smokers in high school reported that they want to quit smoking.

**Figure 4-19. Percentage of Current Smokers in Middle and High School Who Want to Quit Smoking, 2000–2008 IYTS**

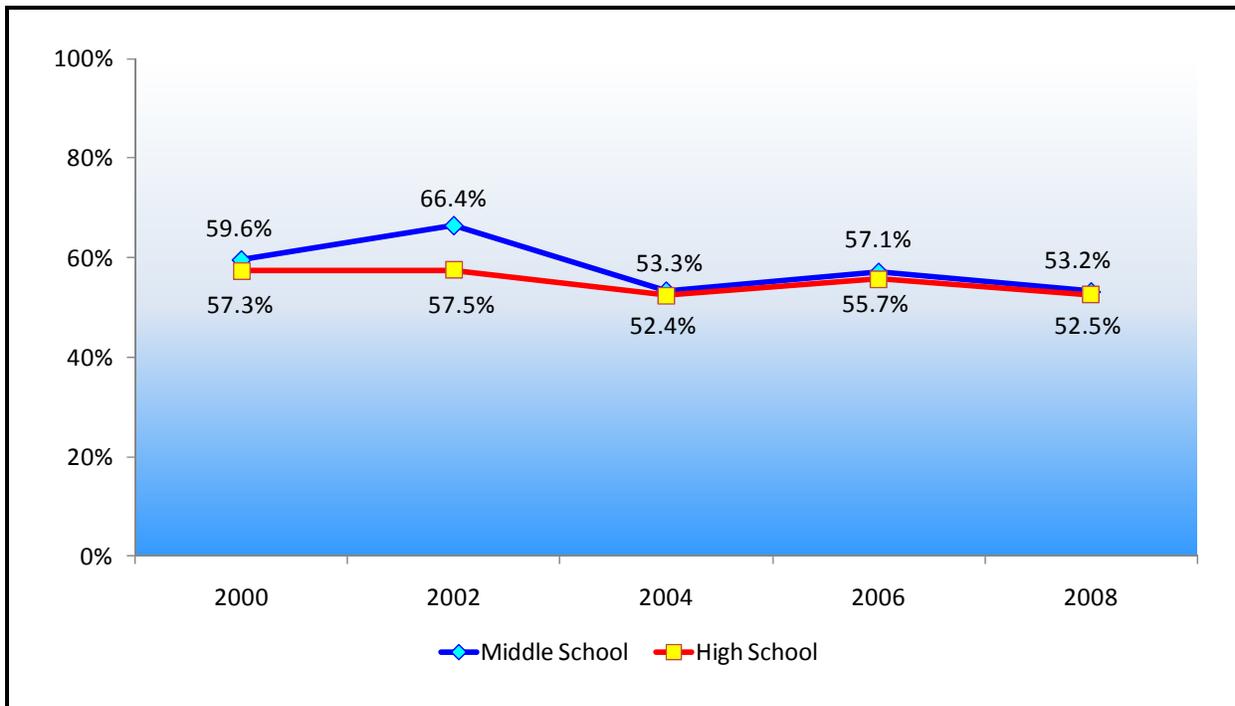
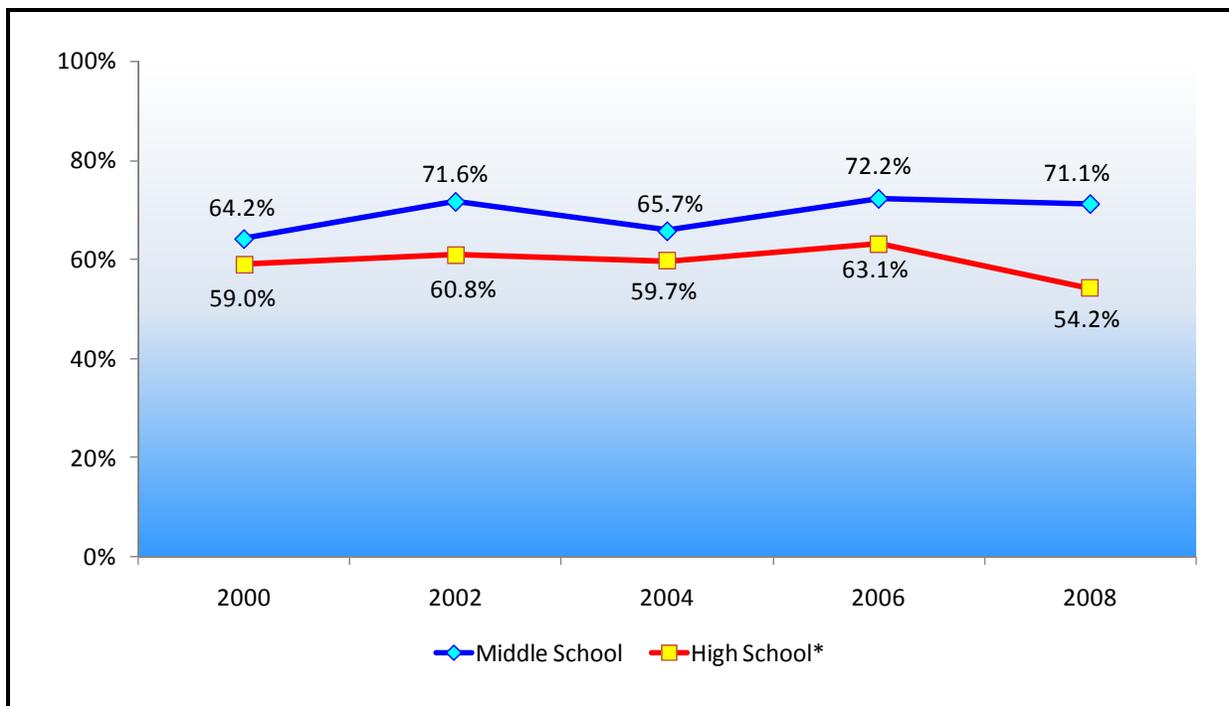


Figure 4-20 presents the percentage of current smokers who have made one or more quit attempts in the past 12 months. Among middle school students, 71.1% of current smokers reported that they made a quit attempt in the past year in 2008. Among high school students, the percentage of current smokers who reported that they made a quit attempt in the past year significantly declined from 63.1% in 2006 to 54.2% in 2008.

**Figure 4-20. Percentage of Current Smokers in Middle and High School Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past 12 Months, 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

#### 4.4 Summary

Since 2000, current smoking declined by nearly 60% among middle school students and by more than 40% among high school students. Furthermore, when comparing IYTS data with the most recent national data available, current smoking among Indiana youth was similar to what was observed nationally (CDC, 2010). ITPC has met its 2010 goals of decreasing smoking among middle school students to 5% to 7% and decreasing smoking among high school students to 18% to 19%. In 2008, 4.1% of middle school students (or approximately 14,300 middle school students) and 18.3% of high school students (or approximately 66,100 high school students) were current smokers. As outlined in Indiana’s tobacco control 2015 strategic plan, ITPC aims to maintain smoking among middle school students at no more than 5% and to decrease smoking among high school students to 17% (ITPC, 2009a). ITPC is also aiming to decrease the percentage of high school students who are current frequent smokers (smoked on 20 to 30 days in the past 30 days) to 5% (ITPC, 2009a). In

2008, 8.7% of high school students were current frequent smokers (or approximately 31,330 high school students).

Among middle school smokers, use of menthol cigarettes has remained relatively unchanged since 2000. Among high school smokers, use of menthol cigarettes tended to be slightly below what was observed among middle school smokers, but there was a significant increase in the use of menthol cigarettes by 28% between 2006 and 2008. In 2008, 48.4% of high school smokers (or approximately 32,000 high school smokers) reported that they usually smoke menthol cigarettes. The 2008 IYTS provided a benchmark measure of current use of cigarettes with flavors such as mocha, chocolate, lime, orange, mint, or other flavors. In 2008, 2.8% of middle school students (or approximately 9,900 middle school students) and 7.4% of high school students (or approximately 26,800 high school students) reported smoking flavored cigarettes in the past 30 days.

Among never smokers, trends in measures of susceptibility to initiating cigarette smoking in the next year continued to decline. Since 2000, the percentage of never smokers who are open to smoking significantly declined by more than 25% among middle school students and by more than 35% among high school students. In 2008, 20.0% of middle school never smokers (or approximately 54,800 middle school never smokers) and 24.3% of high school never smokers (or approximately 43,400 high school never smokers) were open to smoking.

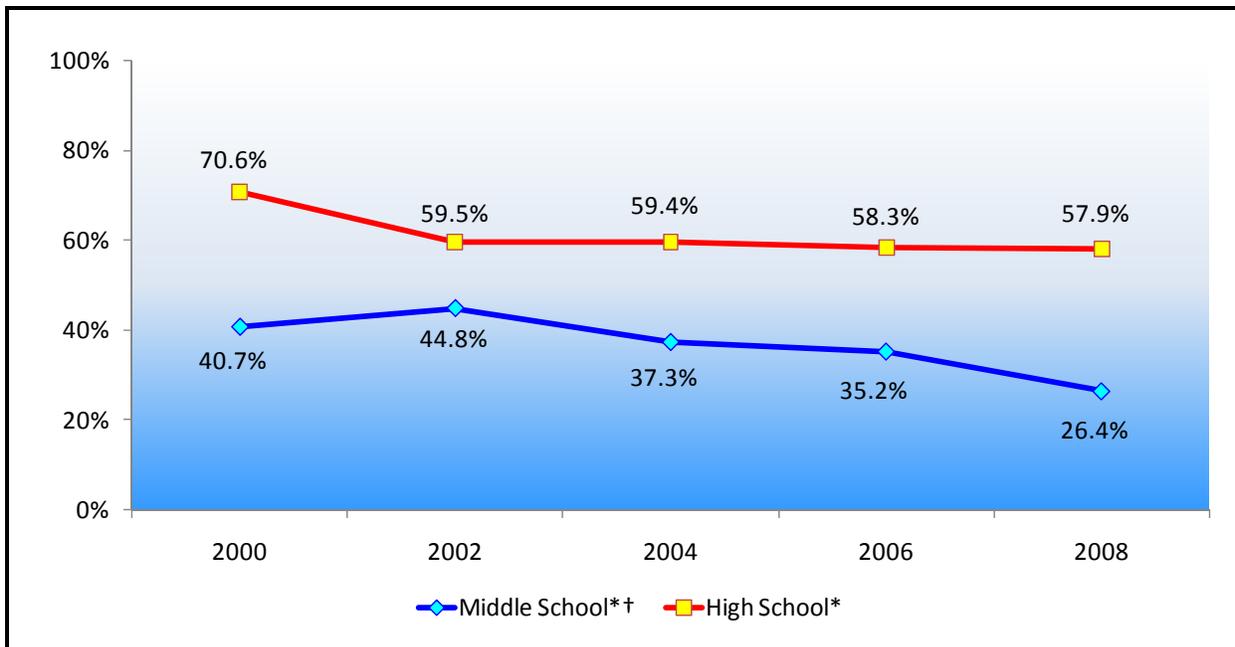
## 5. USE OF OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS

This section presents trends in lifetime and current use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, bidis, kreteks, snus, and flavored tobacco products for middle and high school students.<sup>5</sup> For lifetime and current use of smokeless tobacco and cigars and lifetime use of snus, we also examined differences by gender in 2008. For lifetime and current use of flavored tobacco products, we also examined differences by gender and race/ethnicity in 2008.

### 5.1 Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products

Figure 5-1 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who ever used/smoked a tobacco product in their lifetime. Tobacco products represented by this measure include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, bidis, kreteks, snus, and flavored tobacco products.<sup>6</sup> Pipe use was not included because the Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) does not include a question concerning lifetime pipe use. Among middle school students, lifetime use of any tobacco product significantly declined from 35.2% in 2006 to 26.4% in 2008, a decline of 25%. Furthermore, among high school students, lifetime use of any tobacco product significantly declined from 70.6% in 2000 to 57.9% in 2008, a decline of 18%.

**Figure 5-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Used/Smoked Any Tobacco Product, 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

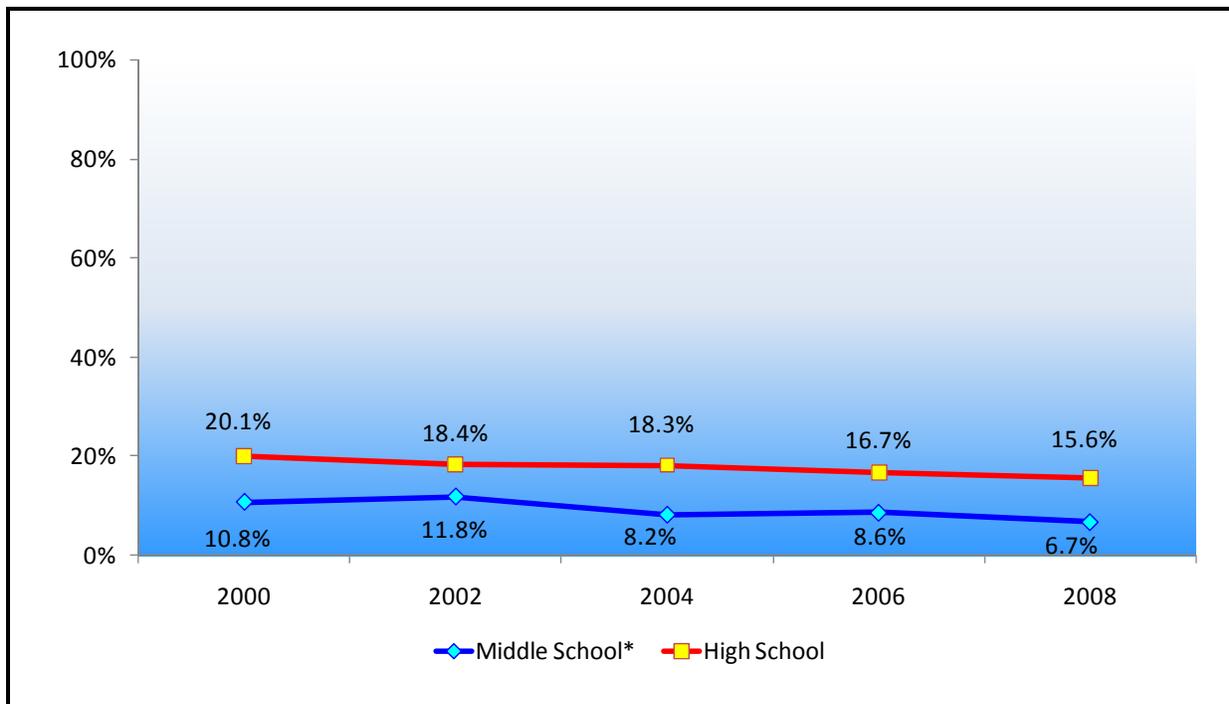
† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Summaries of lifetime and current use of tobacco products by sociodemographic groups are presented in Appendix A.

<sup>6</sup> Measure did not include ever using/smoking snus or flavored tobacco products until 2008.

Lifetime use of smokeless tobacco was determined from the question, "Have you ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?" Figure 5-2 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who ever used smokeless tobacco. Between 2000 and 2008, the percentage of middle school students who ever used smokeless tobacco significantly declined from 10.8% to 6.7%. In 2008, 15.6% of high school students reported ever using smokeless tobacco.

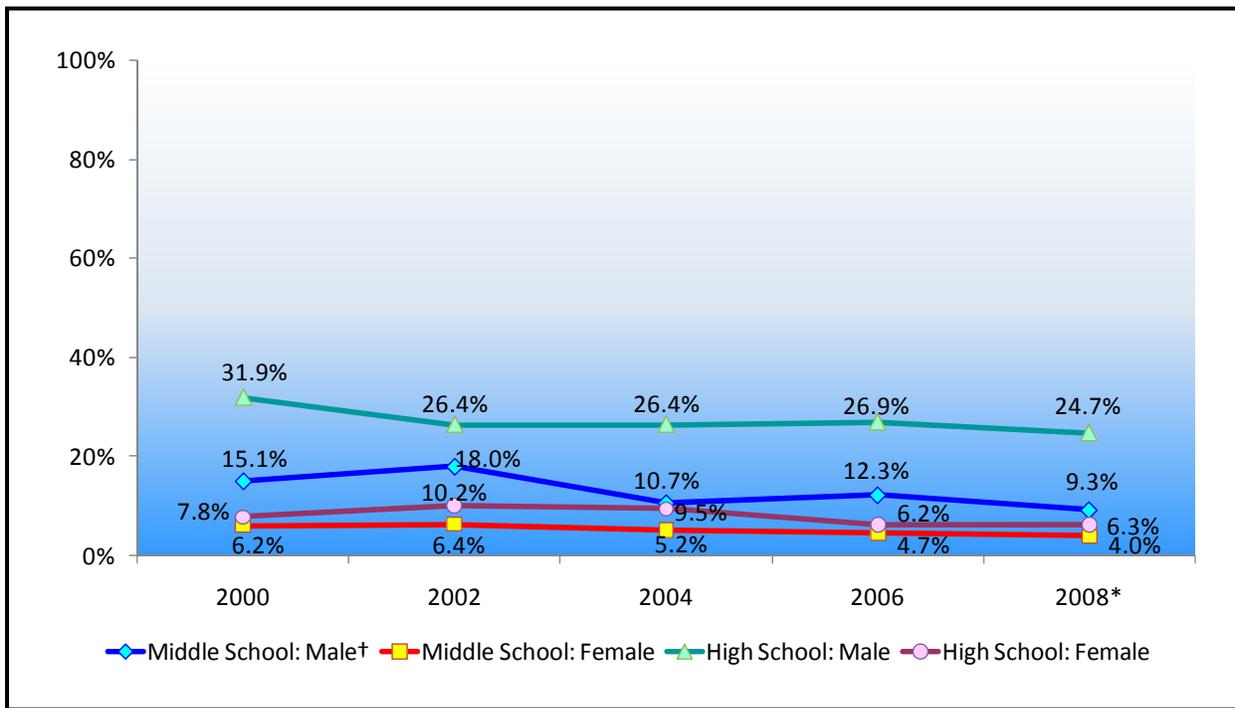
**Figure 5-2. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Used Smokeless Tobacco, 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

Figure 5-3 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who ever used smokeless tobacco by gender. Between 2000 and 2008, the percentage of middle school males reporting that they ever used smokeless tobacco significantly declined from 15.1% to 9.3%. In 2008, the percentage of middle school males who ever used smokeless tobacco was significantly higher (9.3%) compared with middle school females (4.0%). Among high school students, the percentage who ever used smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among males (24.7%) than among females (6.3%) in 2008.

**Figure 5-3. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Used Smokeless Tobacco by Gender, 2000–2008 IYTS**

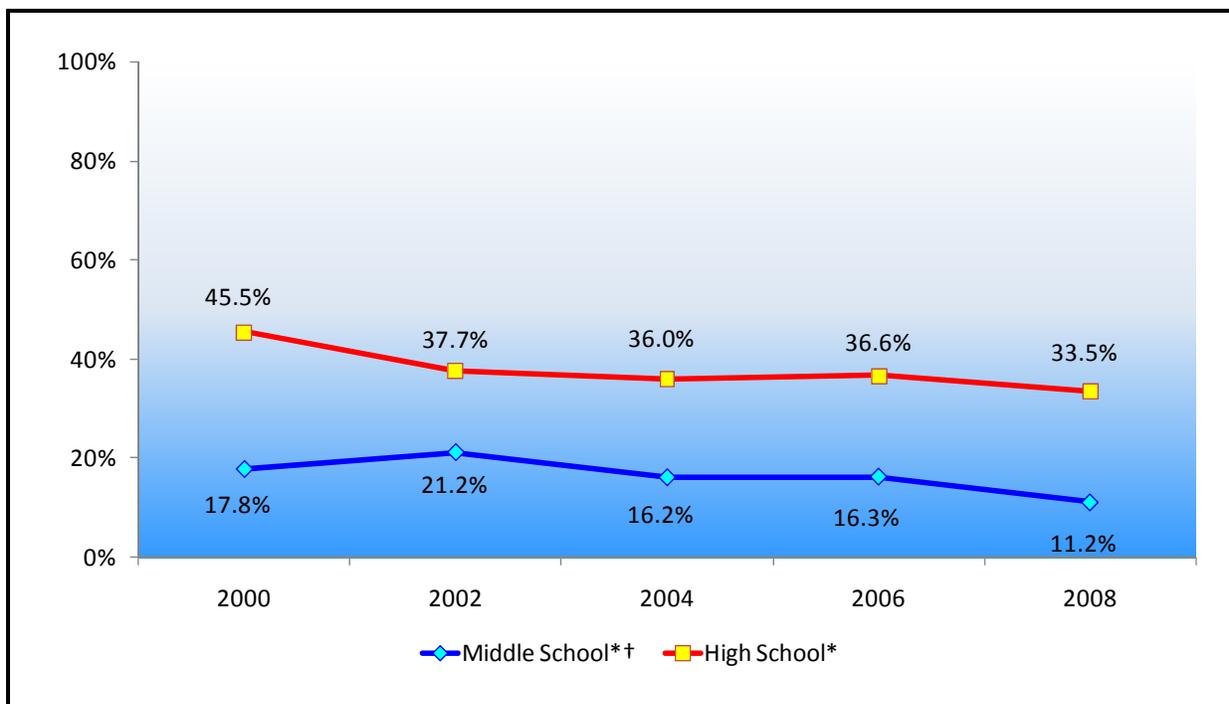


\* Statistically significant difference between males and females in 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

Lifetime use of cigars was determined from the question, "Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?" Figure 5-4 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who ever smoked a cigar. Between 2006 and 2008, lifetime use of cigars significantly declined from 16.3% to 11.2% among middle school students. Between 2000 and 2008, lifetime use of cigars significantly declined from 45.5% to 33.5% among high school students.

**Figure 5-4. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Smoked a Cigar, 2000–2008 IYTS**



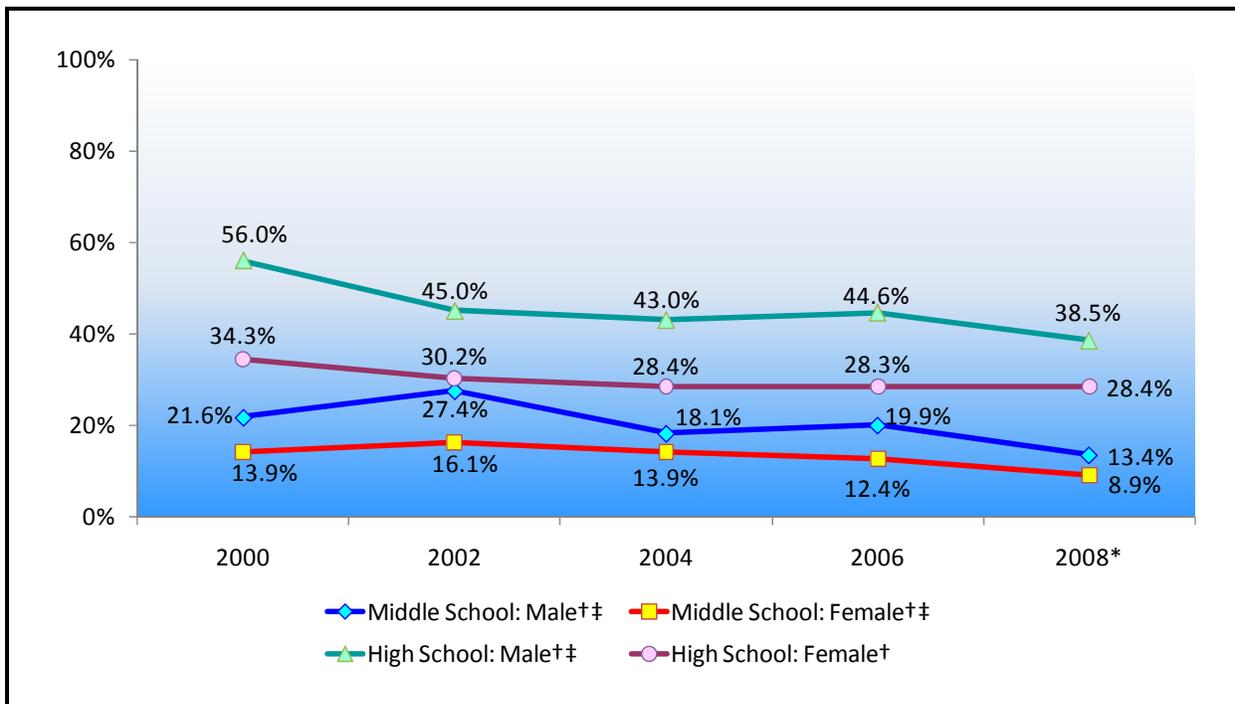
\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 5-5 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who ever smoked a cigar by gender. In 2008, the percentage of middle school students who ever smoked a cigar was significantly higher among males (13.4%) than among females (8.9%). Among middle school students, the percentage who ever smoked a cigar significantly declined between 2006 and 2008 among males (19.9% to 13.4%) and females (12.4% to 8.9%).

Among high school students, the percentage who ever smoked a cigar was significantly higher among males (38.5%) than among females (28.4%) in 2008. Among high school males, the percentage who ever smoked a cigar significantly declined from 44.6% in 2006 to 38.5% in 2008. Among high school females, the percentage who ever smoked a cigar significantly declined from 34.3% in 2000 to 28.4% in 2008.

**Figure 5-5. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Smoked a Cigar by Gender, 2000–2008 IYTS**



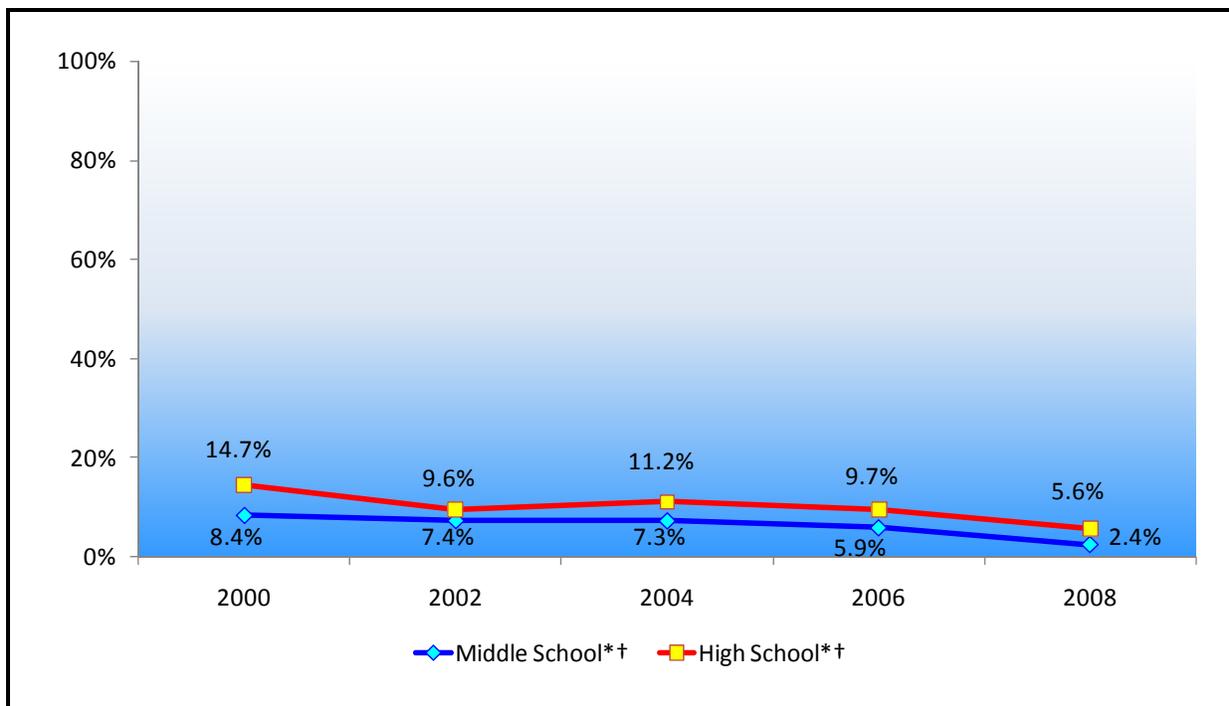
\* Statistically significant difference between males and females in 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

‡ Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 5-6 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who ever tried bidis or kreteks. Since 2000, lifetime use of bidis or kreteks significantly declined by more than 70% among middle school students and by more than 60% among high school students. Between 2006 and 2008, lifetime use of bidis or kreteks significantly declined from 5.9% to 2.4% among middle school students and from 9.7% to 5.6% among high school students.

**Figure 5-6. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Tried Bidis or Kreteks, 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

The 2008 IYTS was the first time a question was included about ever trying snus. Specifically, the 2008 IYTS asked, "Have you ever used Marlboro Snus, Camel Snus, Tourney Snus, or Grand Prix?" Figure 5-7 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who ever tried snus. In 2008, 3.6% of middle school students and 6.9% of high school students reported ever trying snus.

**Figure 5-7. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Tried Snus, 2008 IYTS**

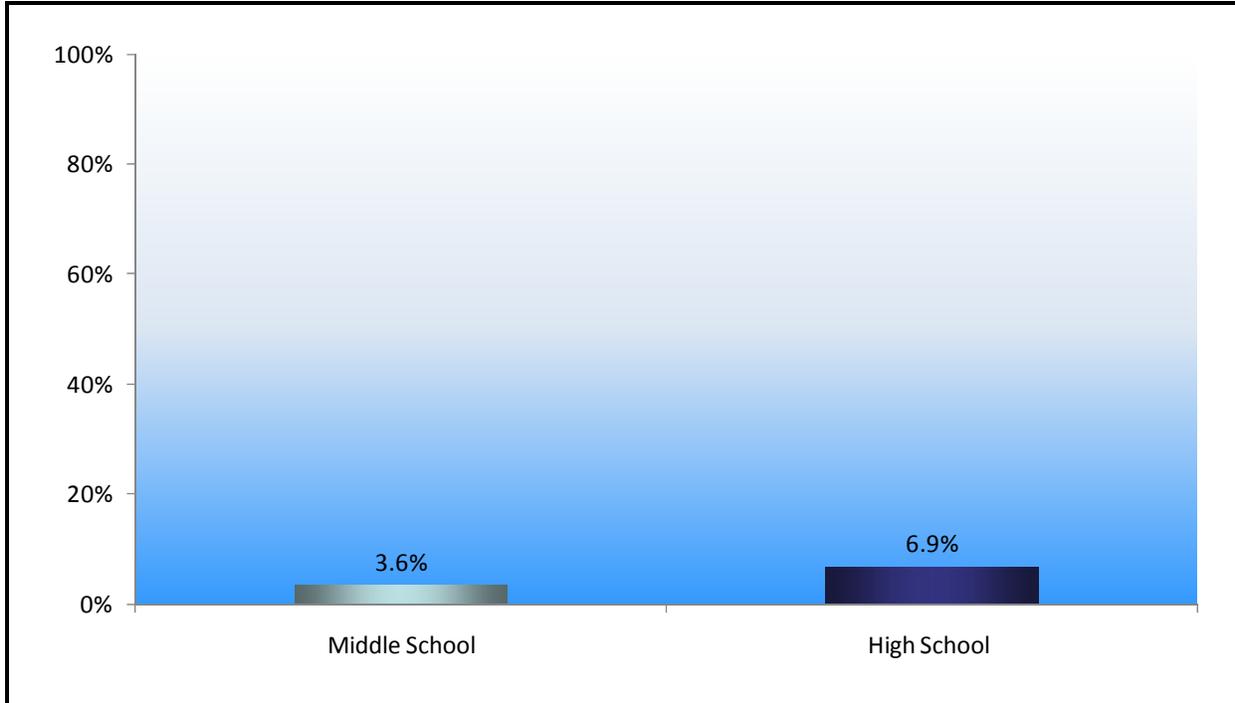
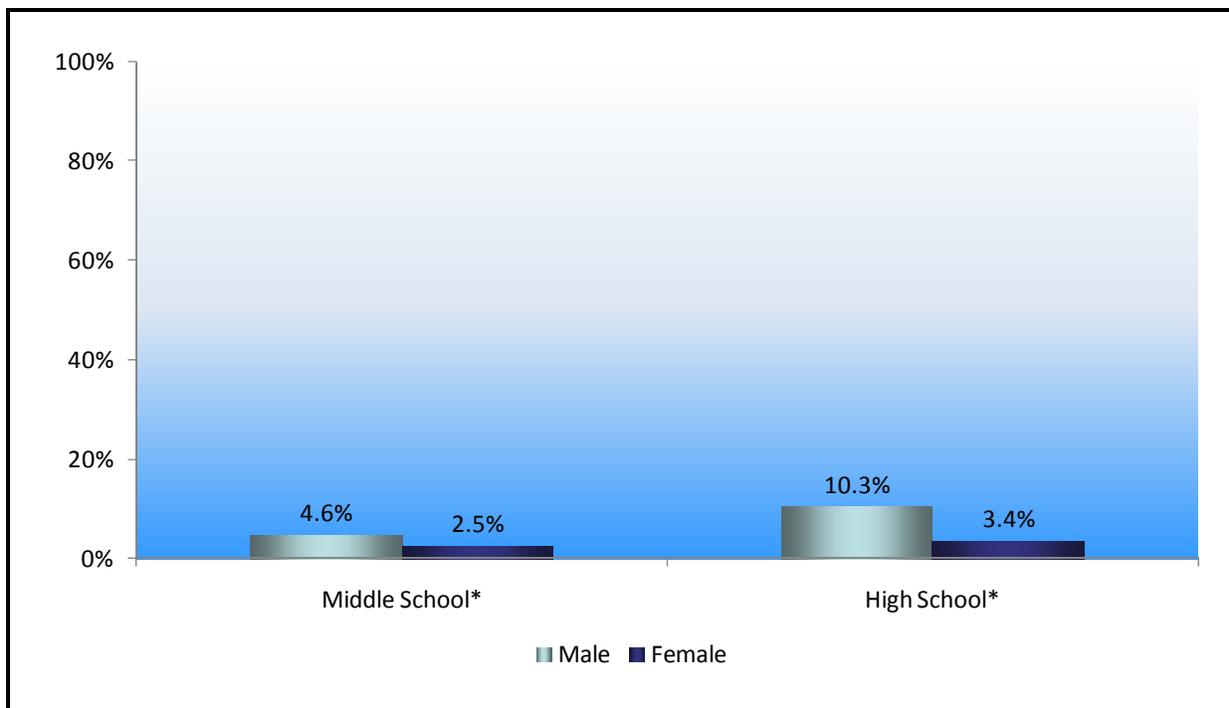


Figure 5-8 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who ever tried snus by gender. In 2008, the percentage of middle school students who ever tried snus was significantly higher among males (4.6%) than among females (2.5%). Among high school students, the percentage reporting that they ever tried snus was significantly higher among males (10.3%) than among females (3.4%) in 2008.

**Figure 5-8. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Ever Tried Snus by Gender, 2008 IYTS**



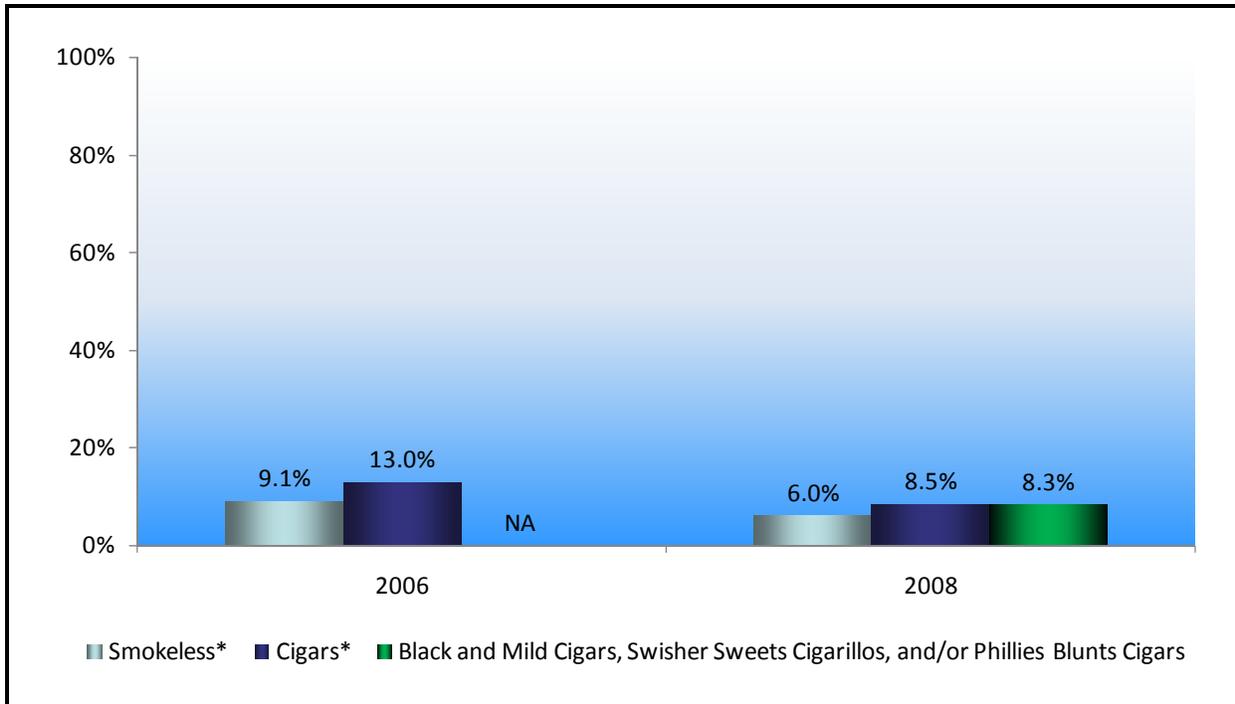
\* Statistically significant difference between males and females in 2008.

The IYTS asks students the following questions concerning lifetime use of flavored tobacco products:

- "Have you ever tried flavored chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as wintergreen, mint, cherry, berry, orange, peach, apple, or other flavors?"
- "Have you ever tried smoking flavored cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, such as vanilla, chocolate, rum, mocha, cinnamon, cherry, orange, or other flavors?"
- "Have you ever tried Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts?" (2008 IYTS only)

Figure 5-9 presents the percentage of middle school students who ever tried flavored tobacco products. Since 2006, lifetime use of flavored smokeless tobacco and lifetime use of flavored cigars both significantly declined by approximately 35%. In 2008, 8.3% of middle school students reported ever trying Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillie Blunts cigars.

**Figure 5-9. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Ever Tried Flavored Tobacco Products, 2006–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 5-10 presents the percentage of high school students who ever tried flavored tobacco products. Since 2006, there have been no significant changes in lifetime use of flavored smokeless tobacco or lifetime use of flavored cigars among high school students. In 2008, 31.7% of high school students reported ever trying Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts cigars.

**Figure 5-10. Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Flavored Tobacco Products, 2006–2008 IYTS**

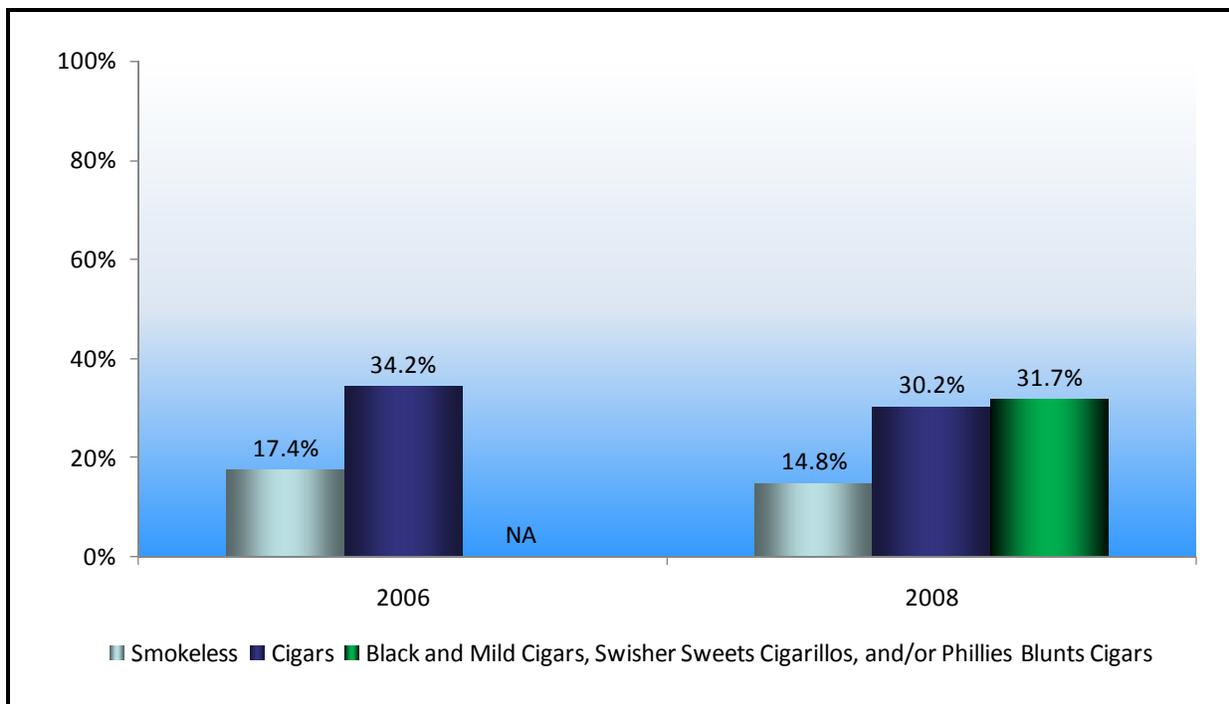
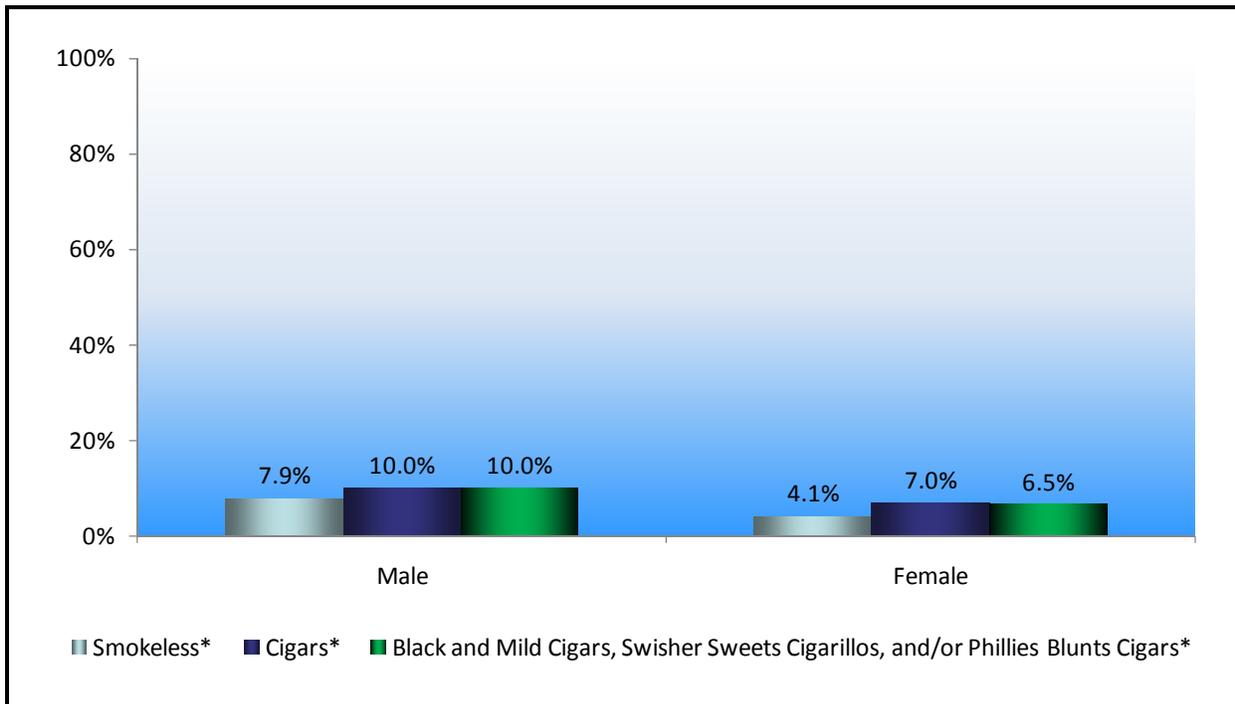


Figure 5-11 presents the percentage of middle school students who ever tried flavored tobacco products by gender. The percentage of middle school students reporting that they ever tried flavored smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among males (7.9%) than among females (4.1%). The percentage of middle school students reporting that they ever tried flavored cigars was significantly higher among males (10.0%) than among females (7.0%). The percentage of middle school students reporting that they ever tried Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunt cigars was significantly higher among males (10.0%) than among females (6.5%).

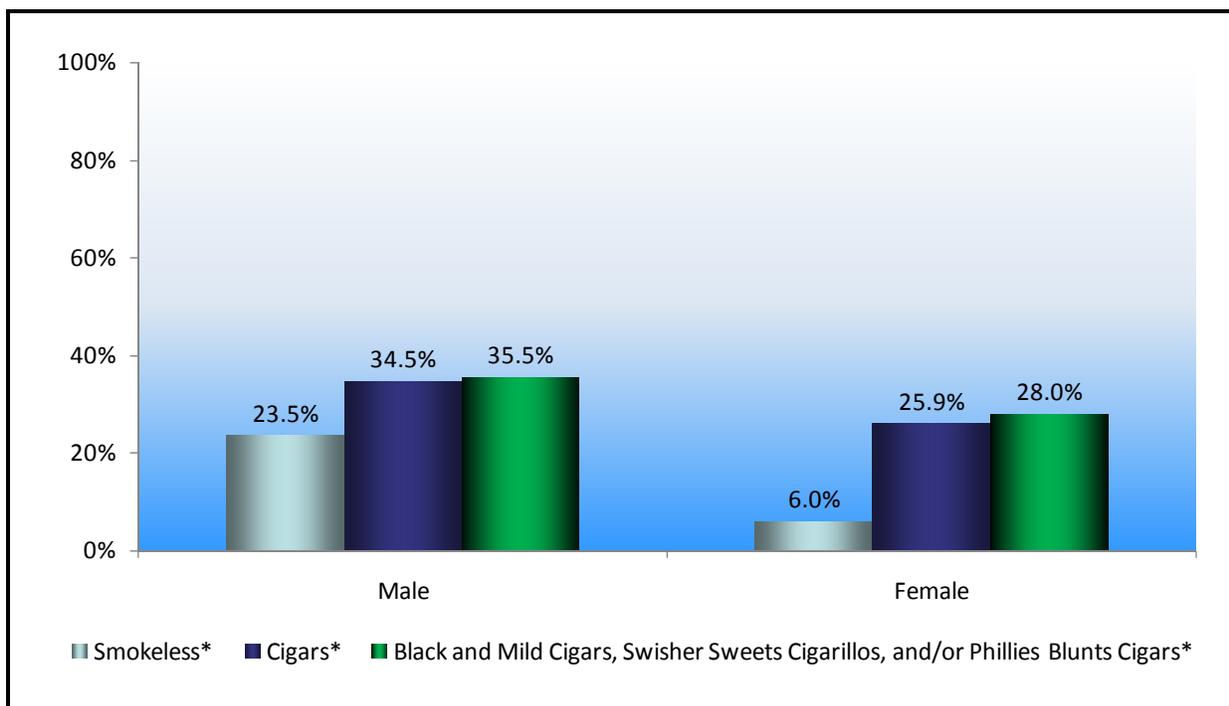
**Figure 5-11. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Ever Tried Flavored Tobacco Products by Gender, 2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between males and females.

Figure 5-12 presents the percentage of high school students who ever tried flavored tobacco products by gender. The percentage of high school students reporting that they ever tried flavored smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among males (23.5%) than among females (6.0%). The percentage of high school students reporting that they ever tried flavored cigars was significantly higher among males (34.5%) than among females (25.9%). The percentage of high school students reporting that they ever tried Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunt cigars was significantly higher among males (35.5%) than among females (28.0%).

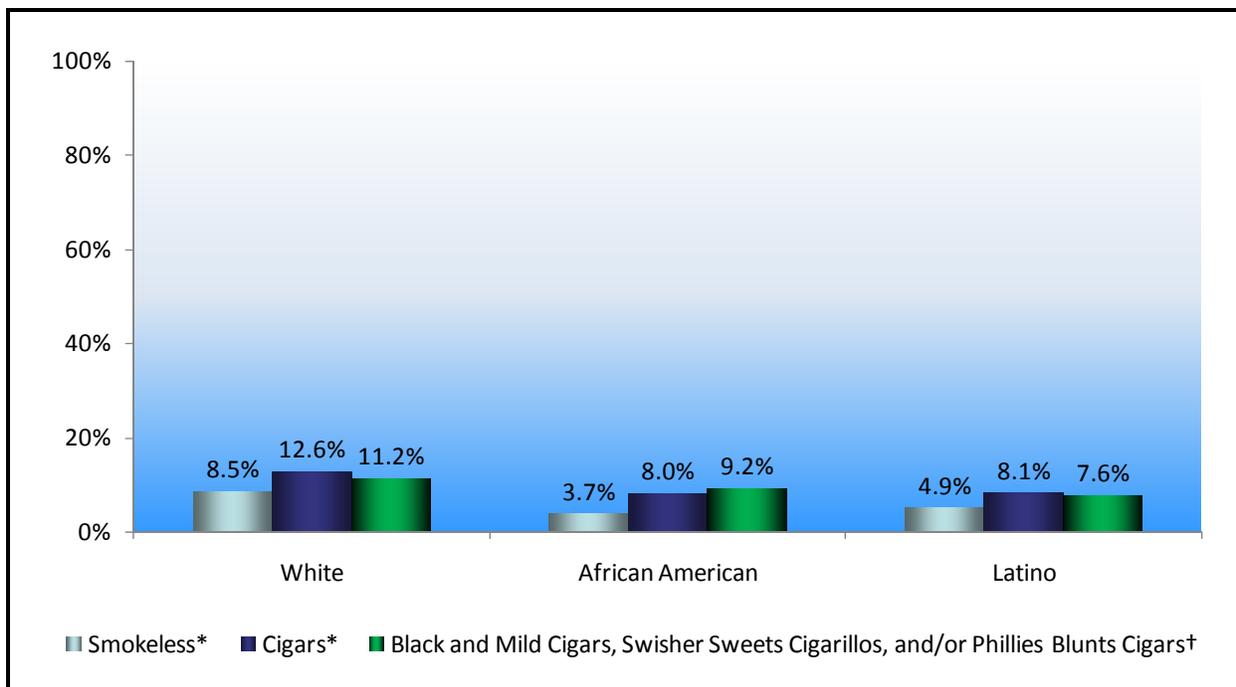
**Figure 5-12. Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Flavored Tobacco Products by Gender, 2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between males and females.

Figure 5-13 presents the percentage of middle school students who ever tried flavored tobacco products by race/ethnicity. The percentage of middle school students reporting that they ever tried flavored smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among Whites (8.5%) than among African Americans (3.7%) and Latinos (4.9%). The percentage of middle school students reporting that they ever tried flavored cigars was significantly higher among Whites (12.6%) than among African Americans (8.0%) and Latinos (8.1%). The percentage of middle school students reporting that they ever tried Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunt cigars was significantly higher among Whites (11.2%) than among Latinos (7.6%).

**Figure 5-13. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Ever Tried Flavored Tobacco Products by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 IYTS**

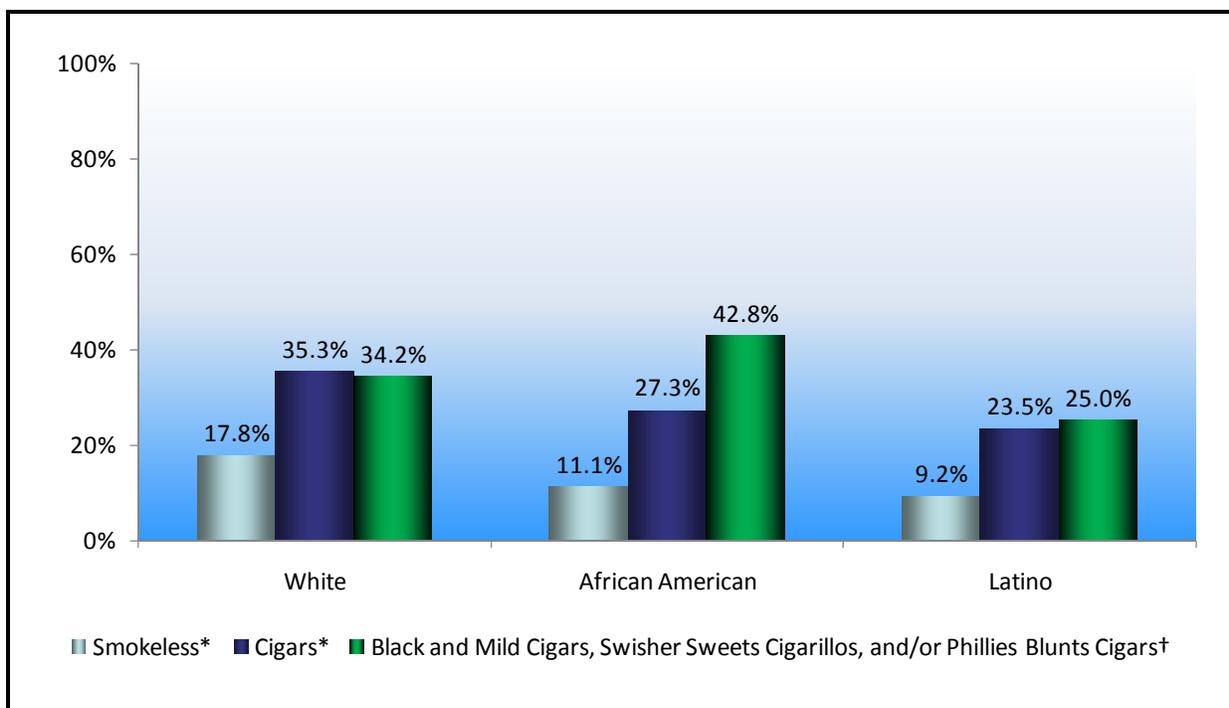


\* Statistically significant difference between Whites and African Americans and Whites and Latinos.

† Statistically significant difference between Whites and Latinos.

Figure 5-14 presents the percentage of high school students who ever tried flavored tobacco products by race/ethnicity. The percentage of high school students reporting that they ever tried flavored smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among Whites (17.8%) than among African Americans (11.1%) and Latinos (9.2%). The percentage of high school students reporting that they ever tried flavored cigars was significantly higher among Whites (35.3%) than among African Americans (27.3%) and Latinos (23.5%). The percentage of high school students reporting that they ever tried Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunt cigars was significantly higher among African Americans (42.8%) than among Whites (34.2%) and Latinos (25.0%) and significantly higher among Whites than among Latinos.

**Figure 5-14. Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Flavored Tobacco Products by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between Whites and African Americans and Whites and Latinos.

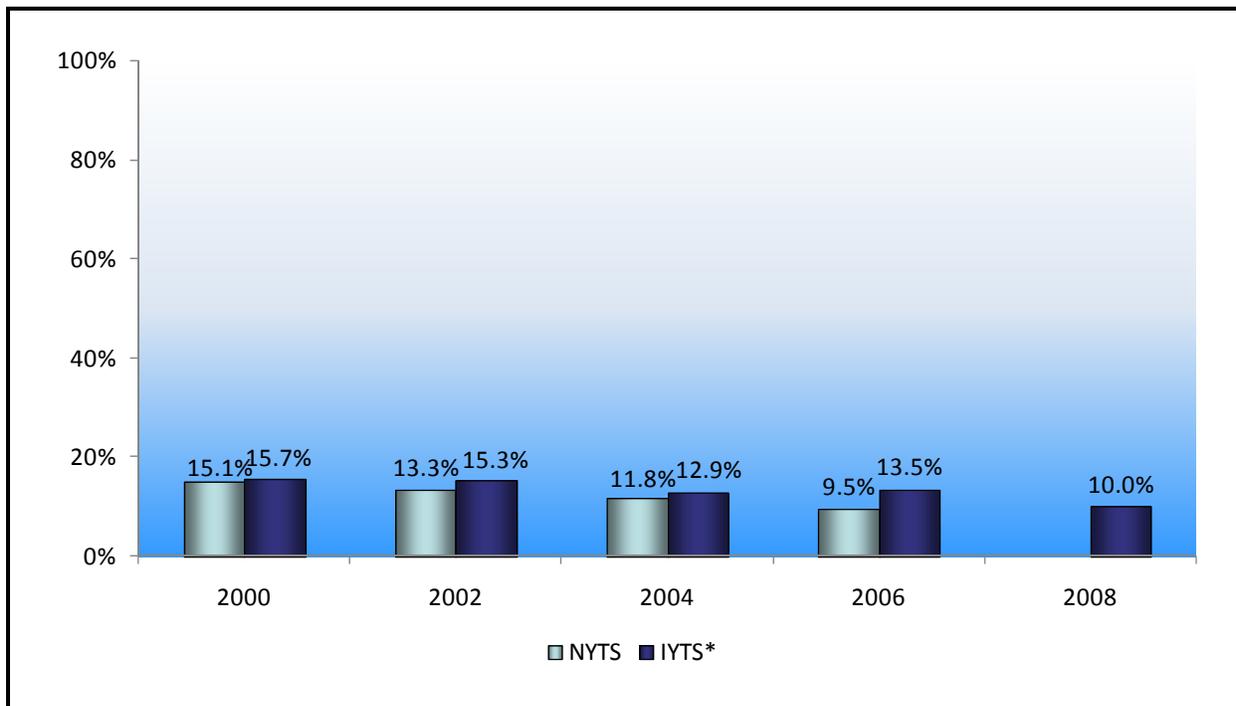
† Statistically significant difference between Whites and African Americans, Whites and Latinos, and African Americans and Latinos.

## 5.2 Current Use of Tobacco Products

For most tobacco products, the IYTS asks students if they had used/smoked the product in the past 30 days. A student is considered to currently use/smoke the tobacco product if he or she used the product in question on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. Students were not asked about current kretek use; therefore, the measure of current use of any tobacco product only includes cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, and bidis. In addition, in 2008, current use of any tobacco product also includes current use of Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts cigars. When possible, national estimates of current use of other tobacco products are also presented using data from the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS).<sup>7</sup>

Figure 5-15 presents the percentage of middle school students who currently use/smoke any tobacco product according to data from the NYTS and the IYTS. Among middle school students, current use of any tobacco product significantly declined from 15.7% in 2000 to 10.0% in 2008.

**Figure 5-15. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Use/Smoke Any Tobacco Product, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS**



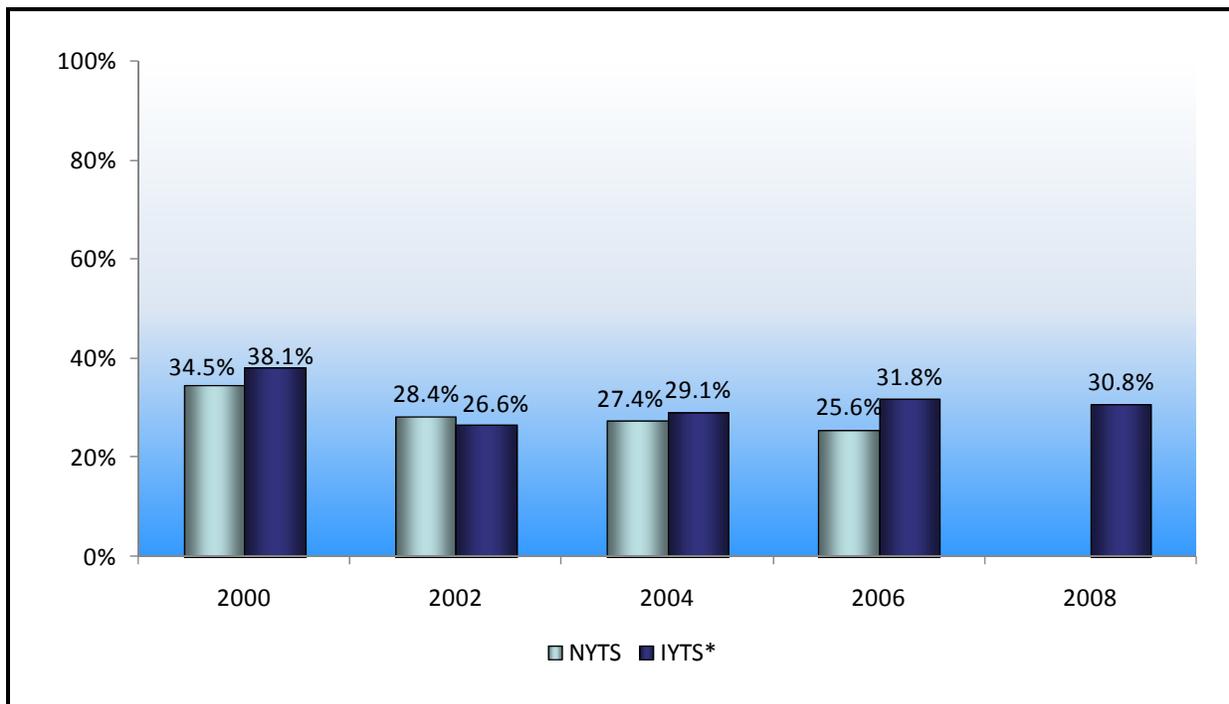
Note: There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) in 2008.

\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

<sup>7</sup> There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey in 2008.

Figure 5-16 presents the percentage of high school students who currently use/smoke any tobacco product according to data from the NYTS and the IYTS. Among high school students, current use of any tobacco product significantly declined from 38.1% in 2000 to 30.8% in 2008.

**Figure 5-16. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Use/Smoke Any Tobacco Product, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS**

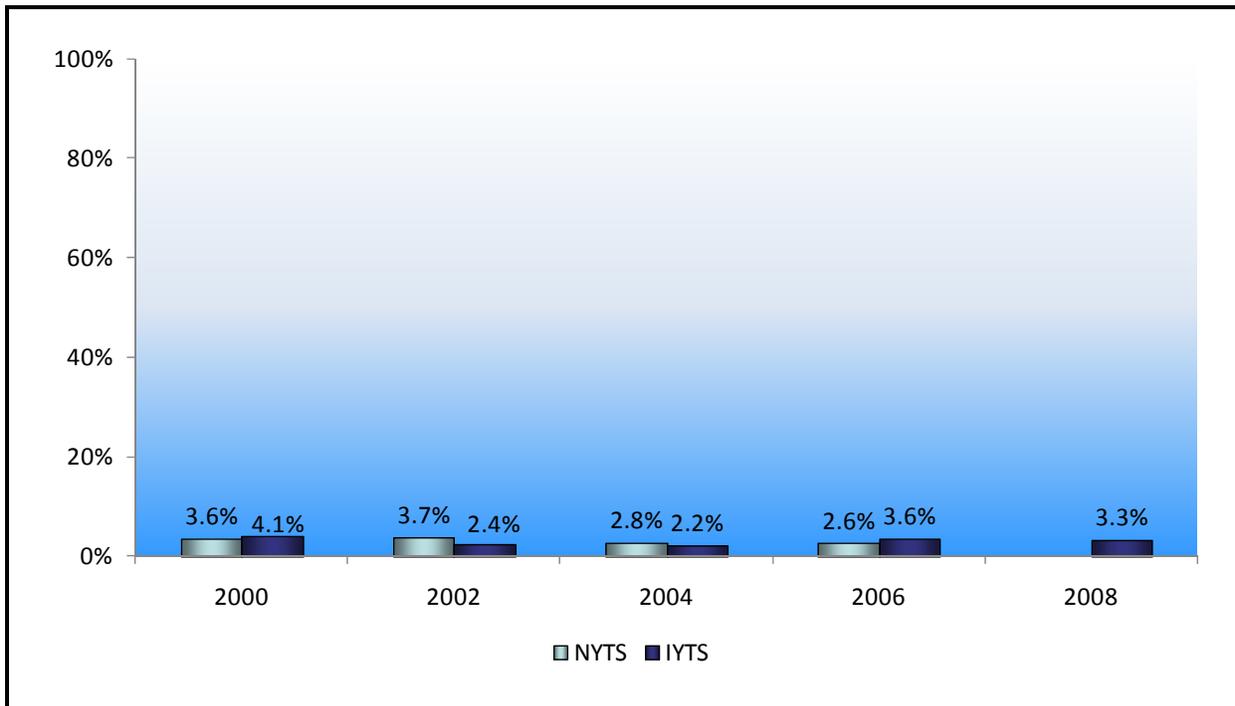


Note: There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) in 2008.

\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

Figure 5-17 presents the percentage of middle school students who currently use smokeless tobacco according to data from the NYTS and IYTS. No significant changes in current use of smokeless tobacco have occurred over time among middle school students in Indiana. In 2008, 3.3% of middle school students were current users of smokeless tobacco.

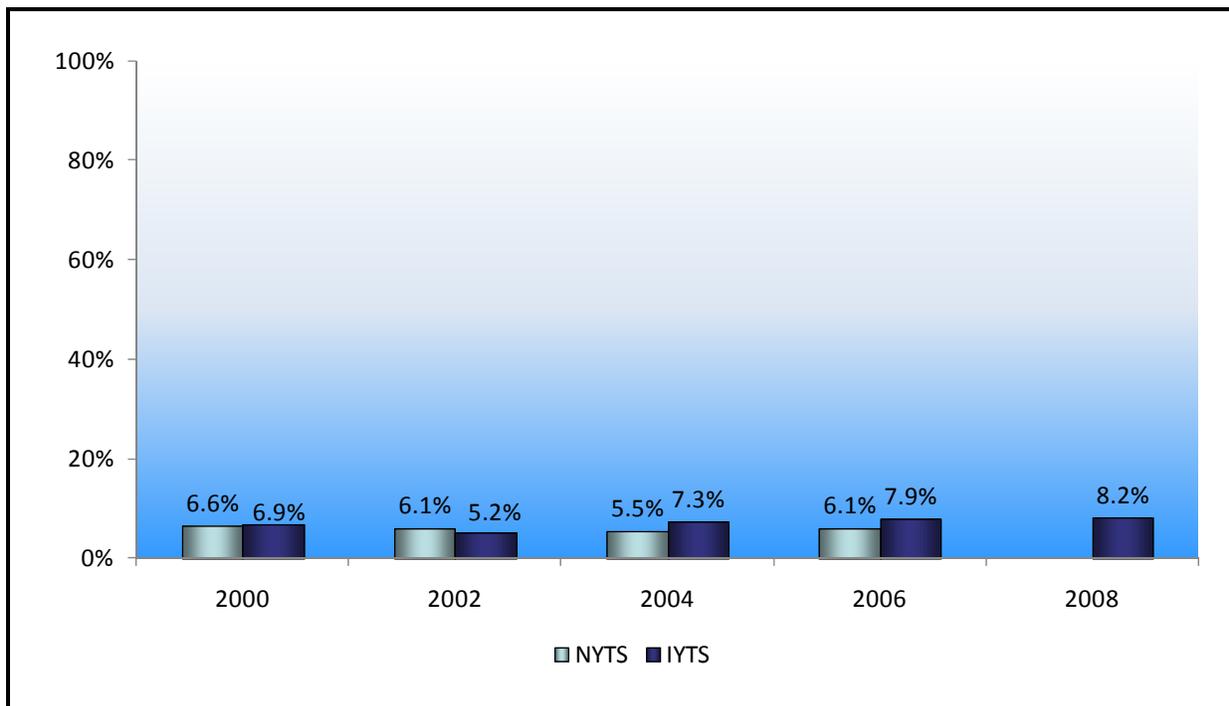
**Figure 5-17. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS**



Note: There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) in 2008.

Figure 5-18 presents the percentage of high school students who currently use smokeless tobacco. No significant changes in current use of smokeless tobacco have occurred over time among high school students in Indiana. In 2008, 8.2% of high school students were current users of smokeless tobacco.

**Figure 5-18. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS**



Note: There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) in 2008.

Figure 5-19 presents the percentage of male students who currently use smokeless tobacco. In 2008, current use of smokeless tobacco was 4.3% among middle school males and 13.9% among high school males. In 2008, current use of smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among middle school males (4.3%) than among middle school females (2.2%) and significantly higher among high school males (13.9%) than among high school females (2.4%) (data not shown).

**Figure 5-19. Percentage of Male Students Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2000–2008 IYTS**

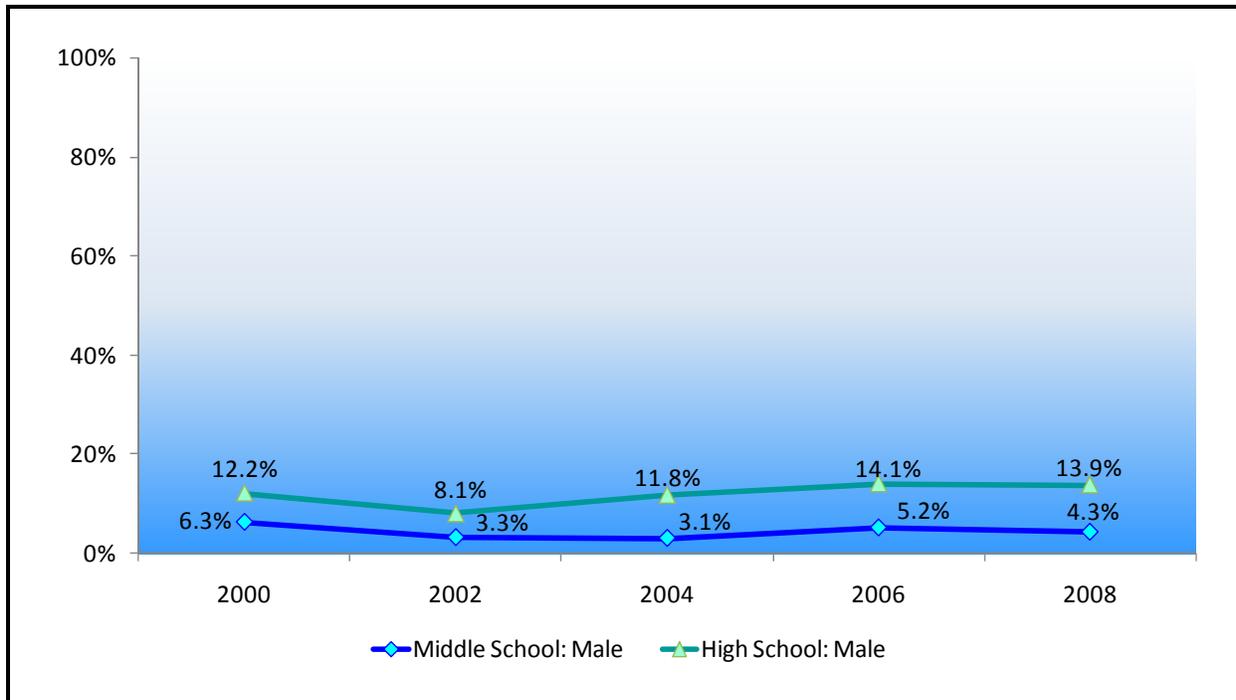
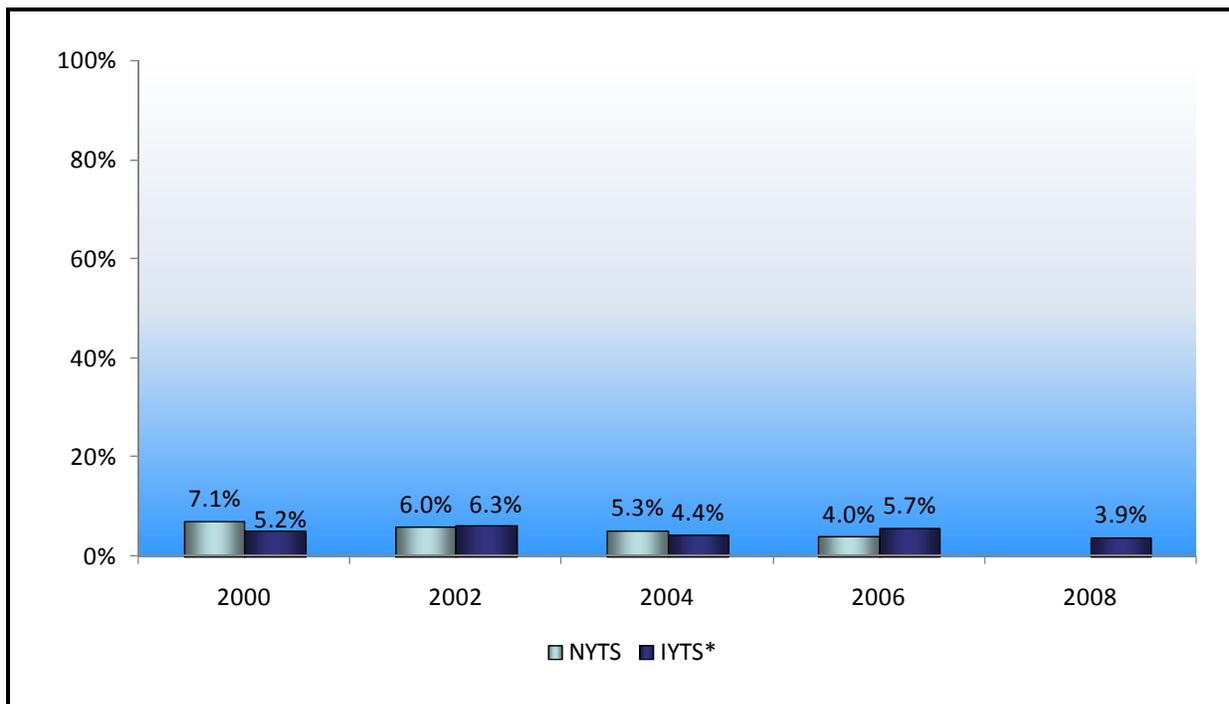


Figure 5-20 presents the percentage of middle school students who currently smoke cigars according to data from the NYTS and IYTS. Among middle school students in Indiana, current use of cigars significantly declined from 5.7% in 2006 to 3.9% in 2008.

**Figure 5-20. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigars, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS**

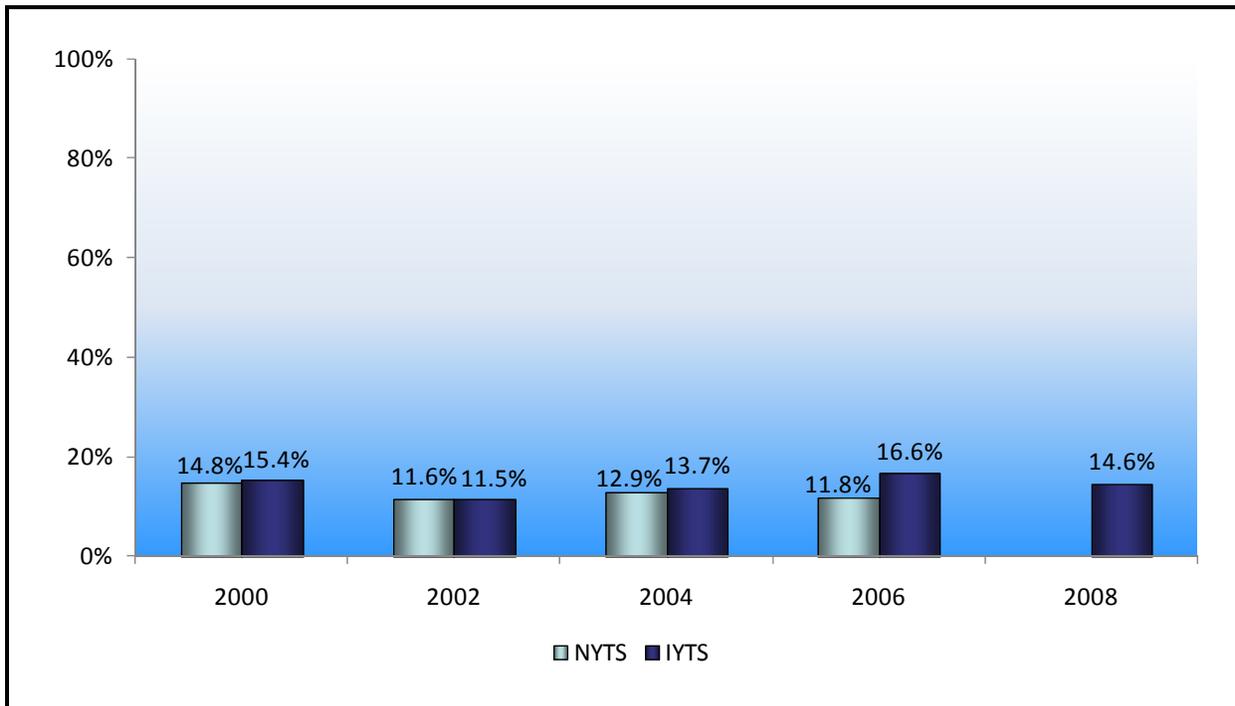


Note: There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) in 2008.

\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 5-21 presents the percentage of high school students who currently smoke cigars, according to data from the NYTS and IYTS. No significant changes in current cigar use occurred among high school students in Indiana. In 2008, 14.6% of high school students were current cigar smokers.

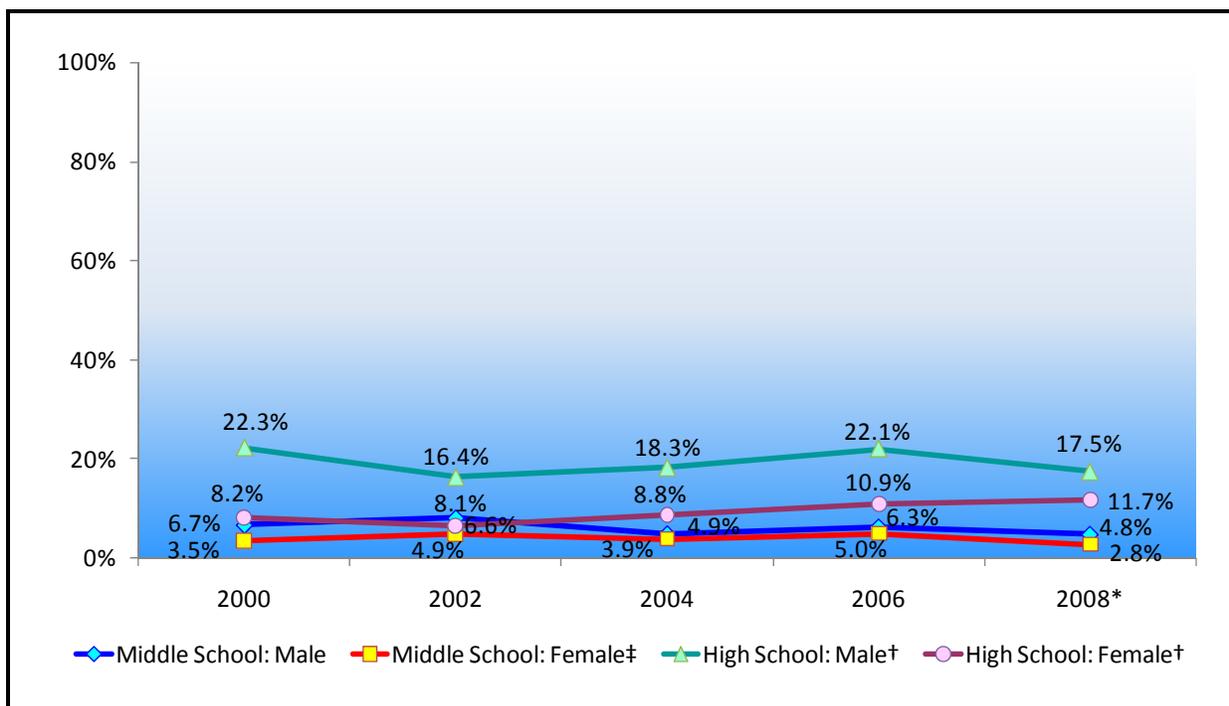
**Figure 5-21. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigars, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS**



Note: There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) in 2008.

Figure 5-22 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who currently smoke cigars by gender. In 2008, current cigar use was significantly higher among middle school males (4.8%) than among middle school females (2.8%). Between 2006 and 2008, current cigar use significantly declined from 5.0% to 2.8% among middle school females. Among high school students, current cigar use was significantly higher among males (17.5%) than among females (11.7%). Between 2000 and 2008, current cigar use among high school males significantly declined from 22.3% to 17.5%, while current cigar use among high school females significantly increased from 8.2% to 11.7%.

**Figure 5-22. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigars by Gender, 2000–2008 IYTS**



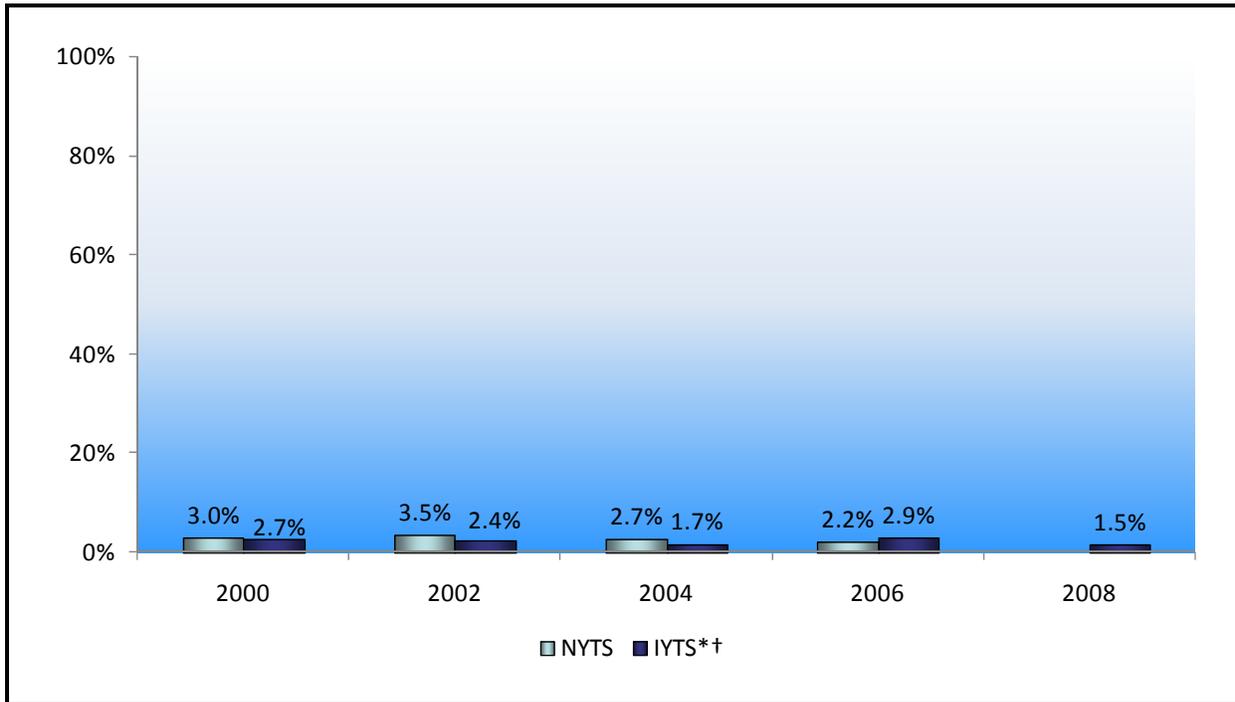
\* Statistically significant difference between males and females in 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

‡ Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 5-23 presents the percentage of middle school students who currently smoke pipes according to data from the NYTS and IYTS. Between 2006 and 2008, current use of pipes significantly declined from 2.9% to 1.5% among middle school students in Indiana.

**Figure 5-23. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Pipes, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS**



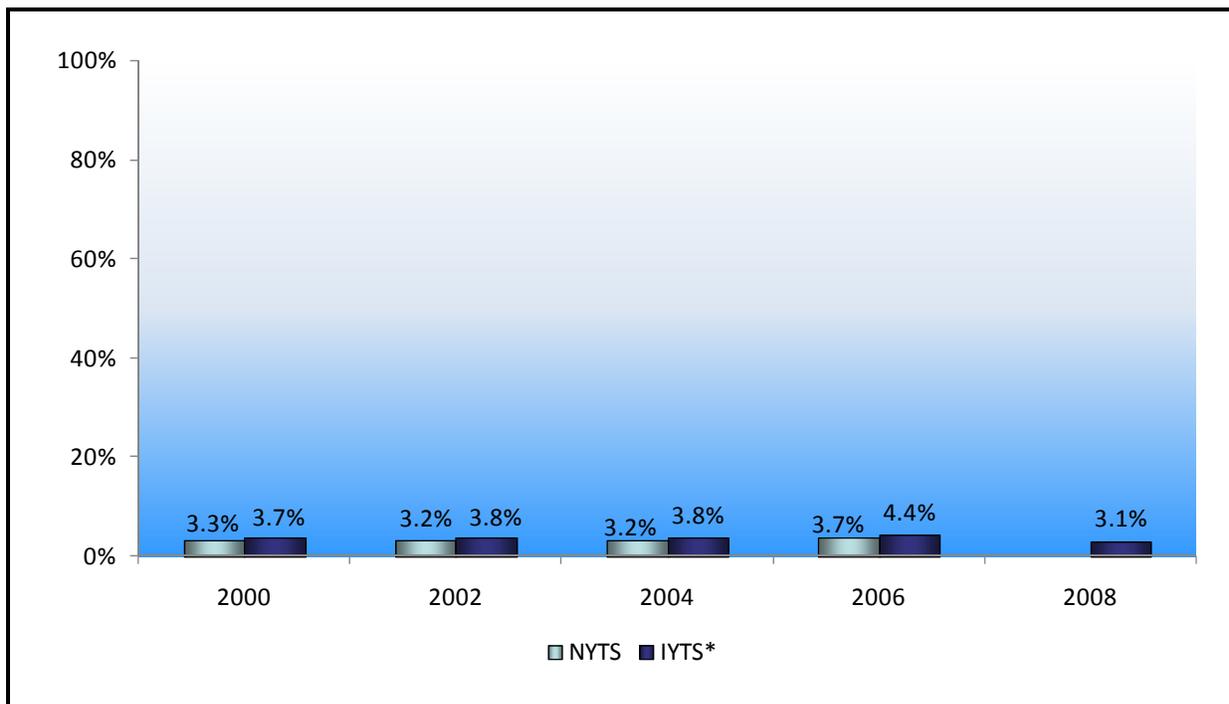
Note: There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) in 2008.

\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 5-24 presents the percentage of high school students who currently smoke pipes according to data from the NYTS and IYTS. Between 2006 and 2008, current use of pipes significantly declined from 4.4% to 3.1% among high school students in Indiana.

**Figure 5-24. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Pipes, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS**

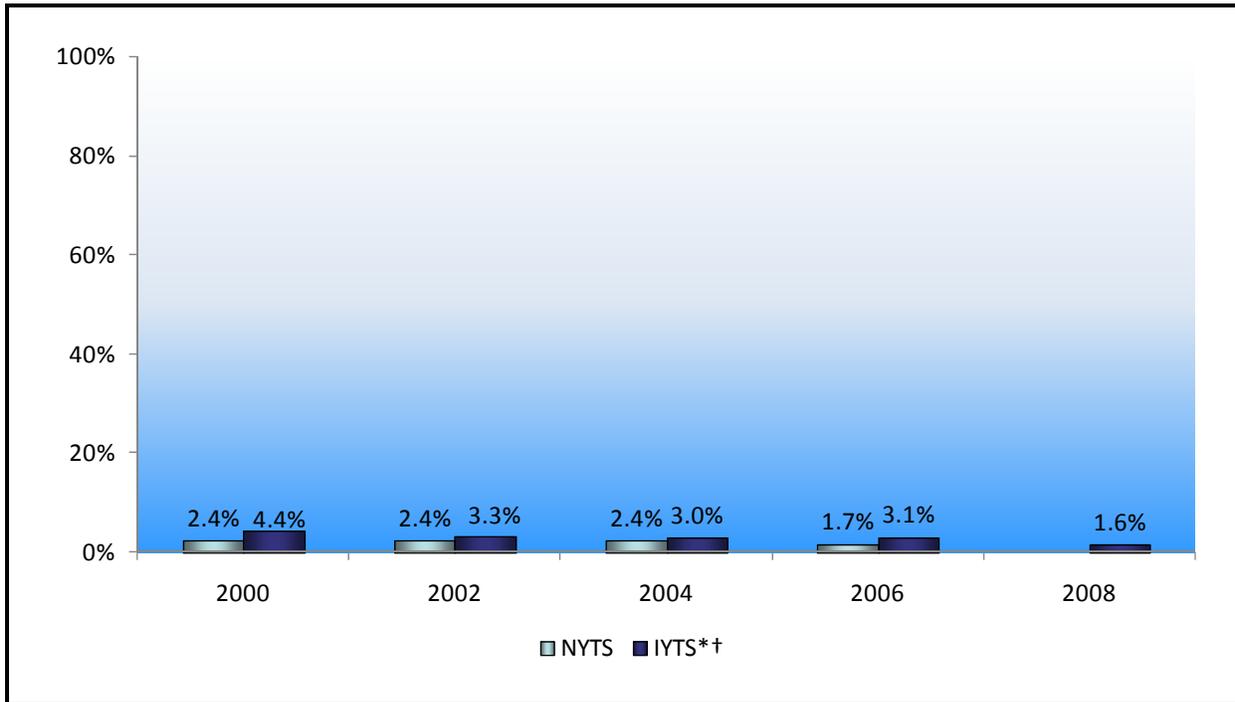


Note: There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) in 2008.

\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 5-25 presents the percentage of middle school students who currently smoke bidis according to data from the NYTS and IYTS. Between 2006 and 2008, current use of bidis significantly declined from 3.1% to 1.6% among middle school students in Indiana.

**Figure 5-25. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Bidis, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS**



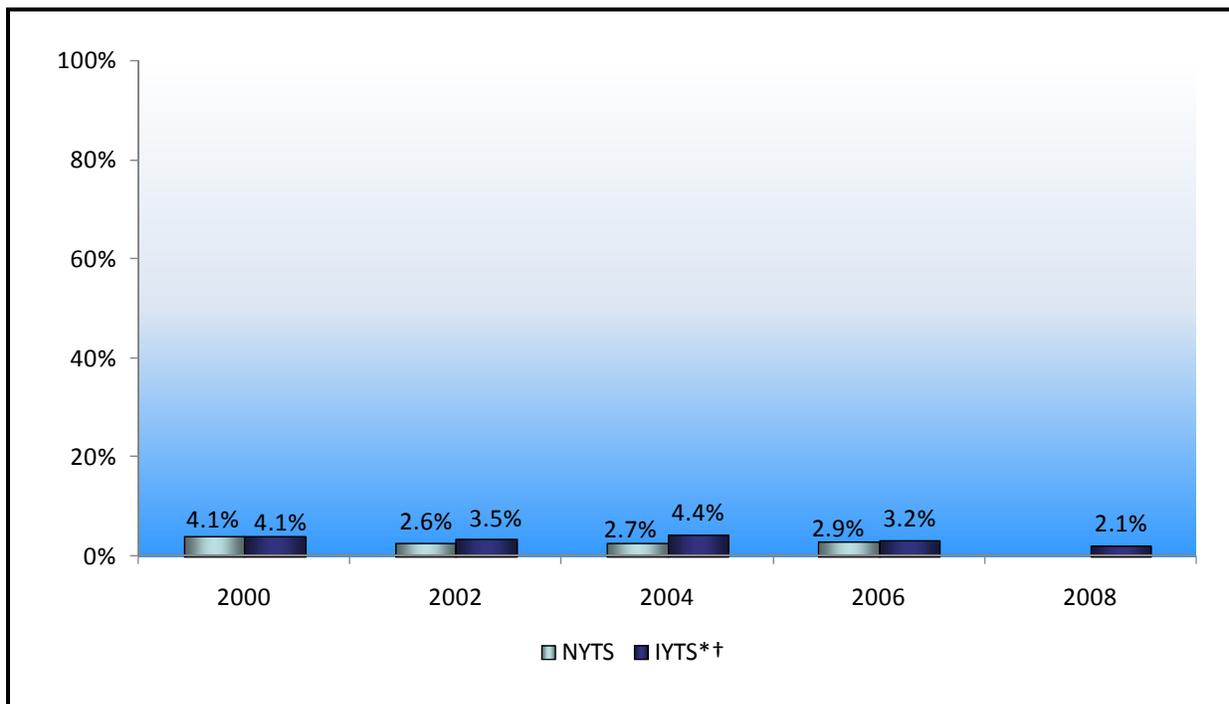
Note: There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) in 2008.

\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 5-26 presents the percentage of high school students who currently smoke bidis according to data from the NYTS and IYTS. Between 2006 and 2008, current use of bidis significantly declined from 3.2% to 2.1% among high school students in Indiana.

**Figure 5-26. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Bidis, 2000–2006 NYTS and 2000–2008 IYTS**



Note: There was no data collection for the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) in 2008.

\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

The 2008 IYTS was the first time a question was included about whether students currently smoked Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts cigars in the past 30 days. Figure 5-27 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who currently smoke one or more of these flavored products (i.e., used on at least 1 day in the past 30 days). In 2008, 4.2% of middle school students and 16.6% of high school students currently smoked Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts cigars.

**Figure 5-27. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Black and Mild Cigars, Swisher Sweets Cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts Cigars, 2008 IYTS**

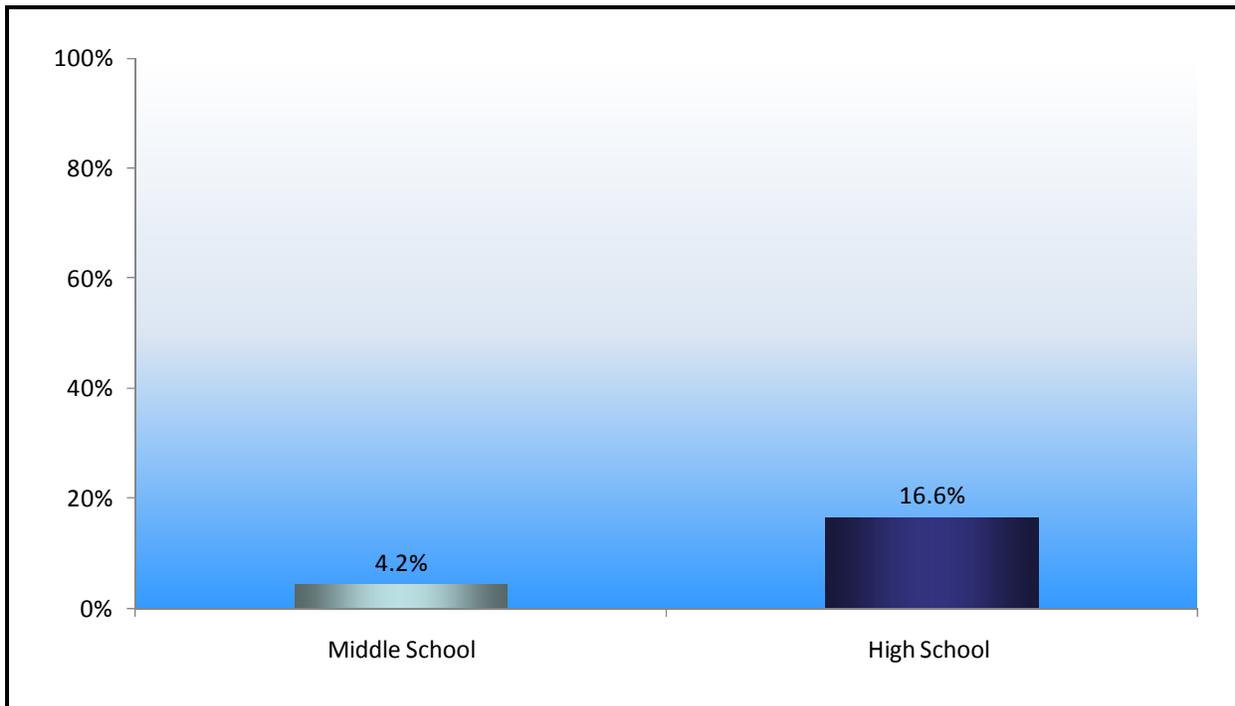
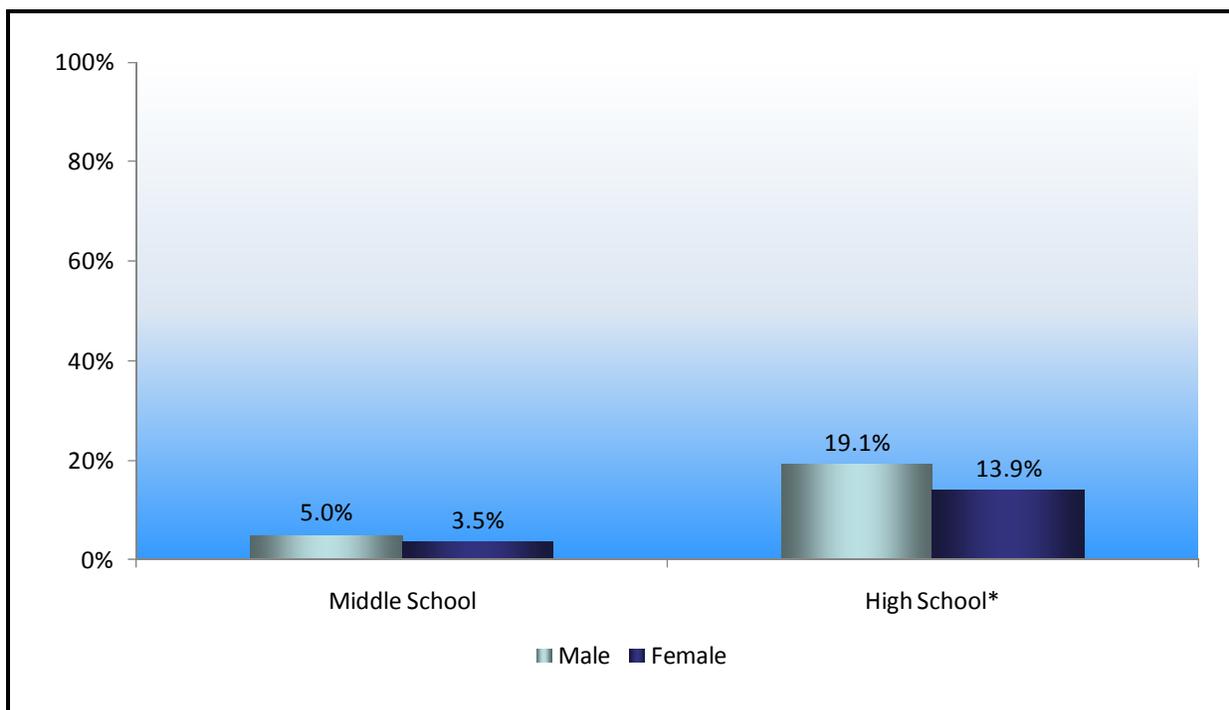


Figure 5-28 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who currently smoke Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts cigars by gender. In 2008, current use of Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts cigars was 5.0% among middle school males and 3.5% among middle school females. Among high school students, current use of Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts cigars was significantly higher among males (19.1%) than among females (13.9%).

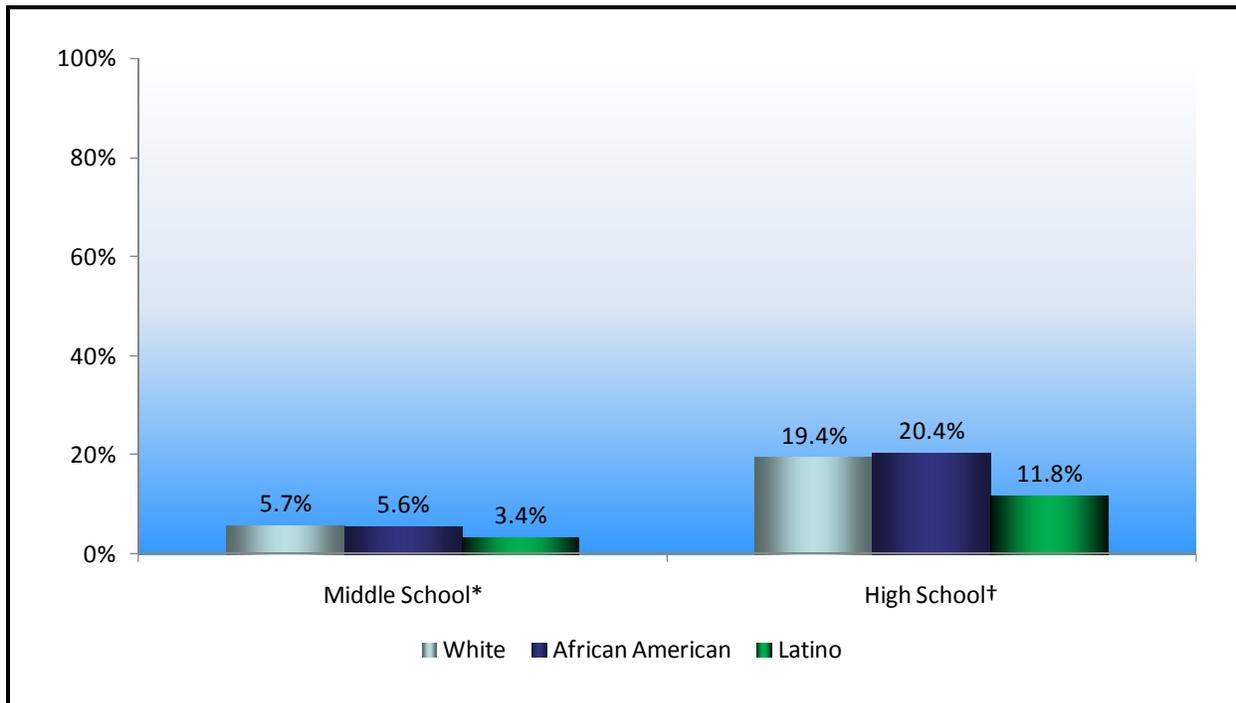
**Figure 5-28. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Black and Mild Cigars, Swisher Sweets Cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts Cigars by Gender, 2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between males and females.

Figure 5-29 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who currently smoke Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts cigars by race/ethnicity. Among middle school students, current use of Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunt cigars was significantly higher among Whites (5.7%) than among Latinos (3.4%) in 2008. Among high school students, current use of Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts cigars was significantly higher among African Americans (20.4%) and Whites (19.4%) than among Latinos (11.8%).

**Figure 5-29. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Black and Mild Cigars, Swisher Sweets Cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts Cigars by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between Whites and Latinos in 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between Whites and Latinos and African Americans and Latinos in 2008.

### 5.3 Summary

Experimentation with cigarettes and other tobacco products continues to decline among Indiana youth. Furthermore, use of other tobacco products continues to be low and similar to national estimates in general. However, when comparing data from the IYTS with the most recent national data, cigar use among Indiana youth was higher than what was observed nationally.

Experimentation with and use of smokeless tobacco products and cigars significantly differs by gender. Among middle school students, current use of smokeless tobacco was

approximately 2 times higher among males than among females and current use of cigars was more than 70% higher among males than among females in 2008. Among high school students, current smokeless tobacco use was over 5 times higher among males than among females and current use of cigars was 50% higher among males than among females in 2008. While current cigar use has generally declined since 2000, current cigar use significantly increased between 2000 and 2008 among high school females.

Central Indiana commonly serves as a test market for new tobacco products such as snus. The 2008 IYTS provided a benchmark measure of experimenting with snus, which consists of tea bag-like pouches of smokeless tobacco that are placed between the cheek and gum and do not require users to spit. In 2008, 3.6% of middle school students and 6.9% of high school students reported that they ever tried snus. Furthermore, experimentation with snus was significantly higher among males than among females in 2008.

Experimentation with flavored tobacco products was significantly higher among males than among females. Among middle school students, experimentation with flavored tobacco products was significantly higher among Whites than among African Americans and Latinos. Among high school students, experimentation with flavored smokeless tobacco and flavored cigars was significantly higher among Whites than among African Americans and Latinos, while experimentation with Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts cigars was significantly higher among African Americans than among Whites and Latinos.

The 2008 IYTS provided a benchmark measure of current use of Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunt cigars. In 2008, 4.2% of middle school students and 16.6% of high school students currently smoked Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts cigars. Current use of Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunt cigars was significantly higher among males than among females in middle school and high school. Among middle school students, current use of Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunt cigars was significantly higher among Whites than among Latinos. Among high school students, current use of Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts cigars was significantly higher among African Americans and Whites than among Latinos.

## 6. SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

In this section, we present the trends in students who live with smokers, restrictions on smoking in the home, and exposure to secondhand smoke in a room. In addition, we present trends in exposure to secondhand smoke in the car and exposure to secondhand smoke in the workplace.

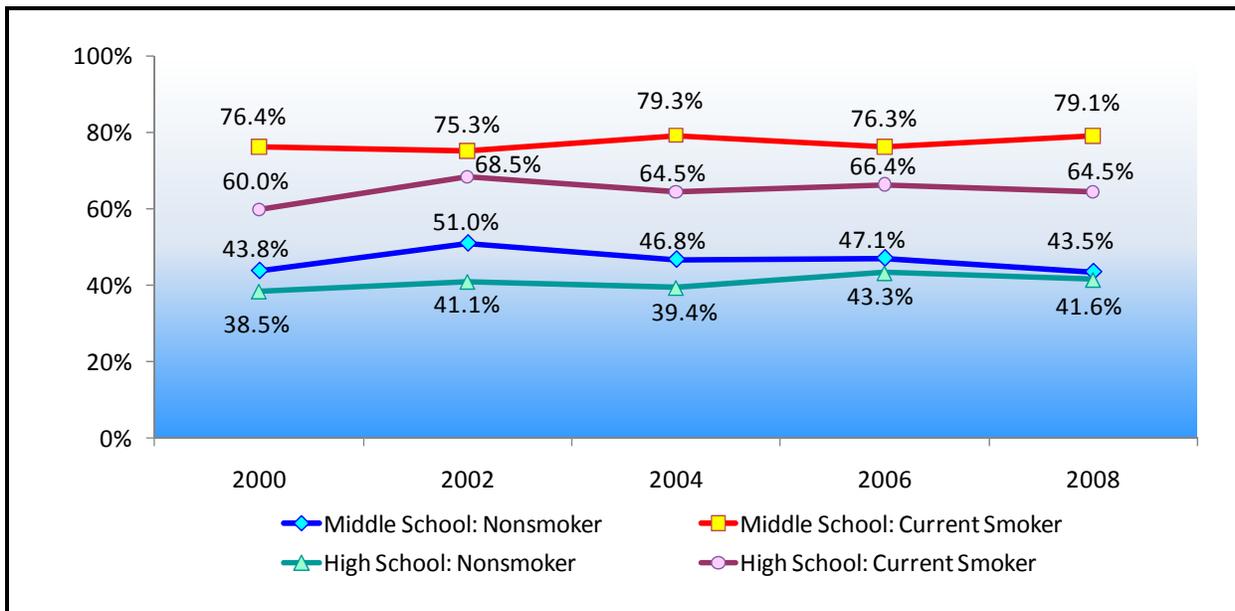
### 6.1 Rules about Smoking in the Home

The Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) includes questions to determine if students currently live with smokers and the extent of smoking restrictions in the home. Specifically, the IYTS asks

- "Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?" and
- "Which of these best describes the rules about smoking inside the house where you live?"<sup>8</sup>

Figure 6-1 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who reported living with someone who smokes cigarettes by smoking status. In 2008, 79.1% of middle school smokers and 43.5% of middle school nonsmokers reported living with someone who smokes cigarettes. Furthermore, in 2008, 64.5% of high school smokers and 41.6% of high school nonsmokers reported living with someone who smokes cigarettes.

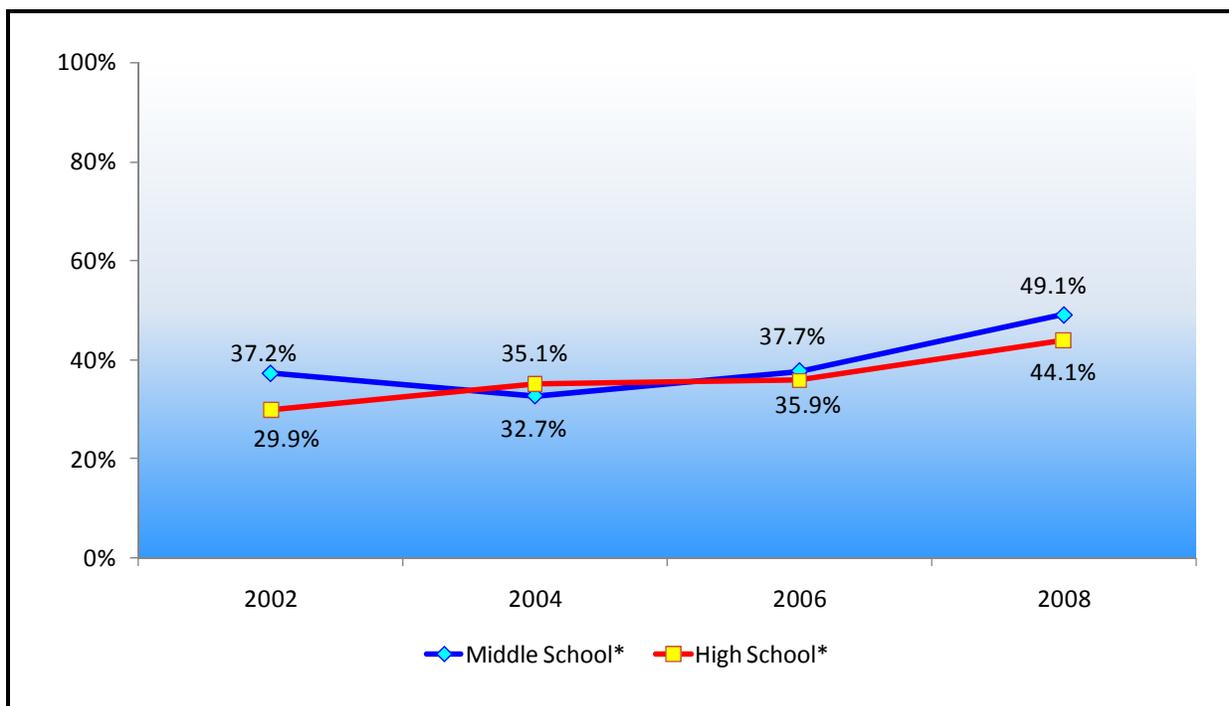
**Figure 6-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Reported Living with Someone Who Smokes Cigarettes by Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS**



<sup>8</sup> This question has been part of the IYTS since 2002. Response options include "Never allowed inside my home," "Allowed only at some times or in some places," "Always allowed inside my home," or "There are no rules about smoking inside my home."

Figure 6-2 presents the prevalence of smoke-free homes among middle and high school students who live with a smoker. Students who reported that smoking is never allowed inside their home were considered to be living in a smoke-free home. Among middle school students who live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that their homes were smoke-free significantly increased from 37.7% in 2006 to 49.1% in 2008, an increase of 30%. Among high school students who live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that their homes were smoke-free significantly increased from 35.9% in 2006 to 44.1% in 2008, an increase of 23%.

**Figure 6-2. Prevalence of Smoke-Free Homes among Middle and High School Students Who Live with a Smoker, 2002–2008 IYTS**



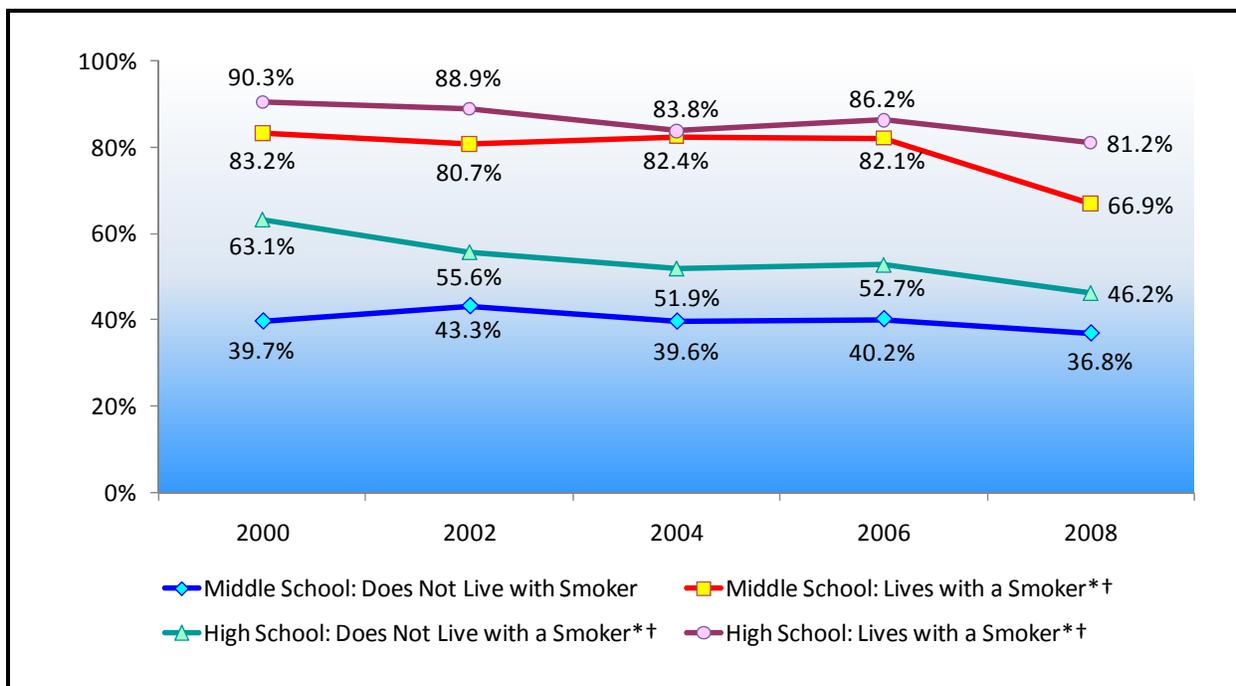
\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

## 6.2 Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Room

To assess secondhand smoke exposure in a room, the IYTS asks, “During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes?” Figure 6-3 presents the percentage of students exposed to secondhand smoke on at least 1 day in the past week by being in the same room with someone who smoked, by household smoking status. Among middle school students who live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were in the same room as someone who smoked on at least 1 day in the past week remained relatively steady between 2000 and 2006 and then significantly declined from 82.1% in 2006 to 66.9% in 2008. Among middle school students who do not live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were in the same room as someone who smoked on at least 1 day in the past week was 36.8% in 2008.

Among high school students who live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were in the same room as someone who smoked on at least 1 day in the past week significantly declined from 86.2% in 2006 to 81.2% in 2008. Among high school students who do not live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were in the same room as someone who smoked on at least 1 day in the past week significantly declined from 52.7% in 2006 to 46.2% in 2008.

**Figure 6-3. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Were in the Same Room as Someone Who Smoked in the Past Week by Household Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS**



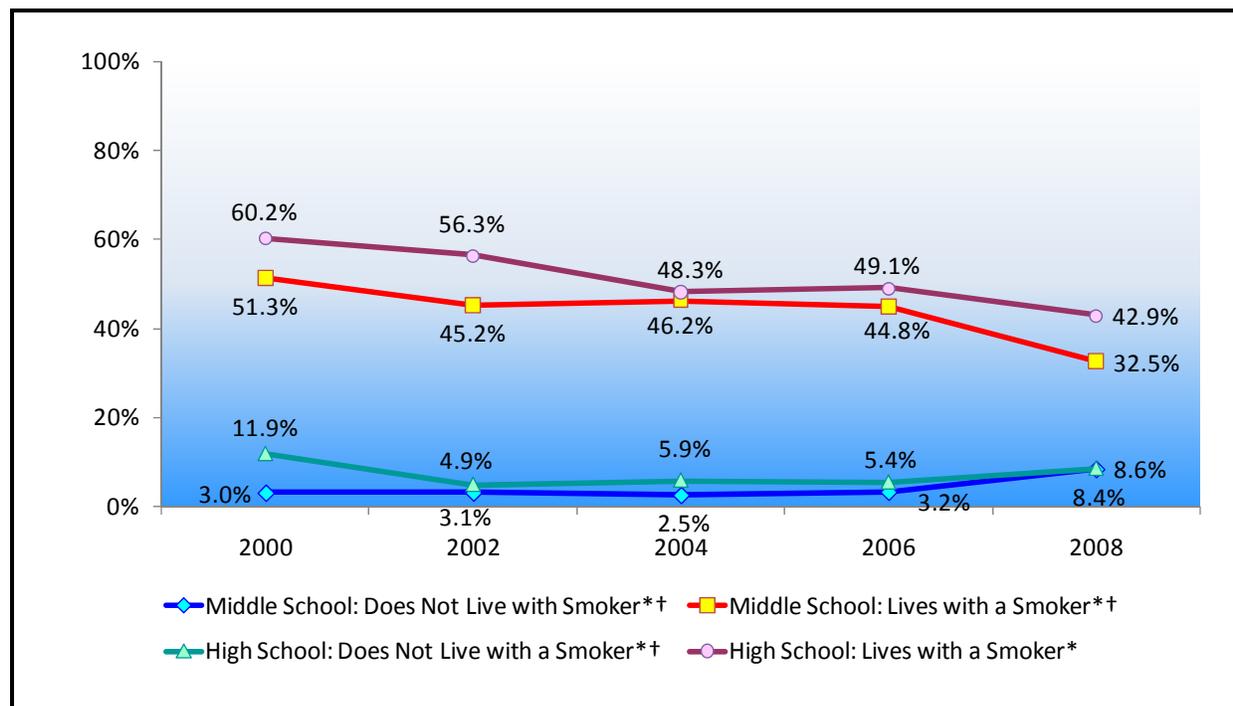
\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 6-4 presents the percentage of students exposed to secondhand smoke on all 7 days in the past week by being in the same room with someone who smoked, by household smoking status. Among middle school students who live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were in the same room as someone who smoked on all 7 days in the past week significantly declined from 44.8% in 2006 to 32.5% in 2008. Among middle school students who do not live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were in the same room as someone who smoked on all 7 days in the past week significantly increased from 3.2% in 2006 to 8.4% in 2008.

Among high school students who live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were in the same room as someone who smoked on all 7 days in the past week steadily and significantly declined from 60.2% in 2000 to 42.9% in 2008. Among high school students who do not live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were in the same room as someone who smoked on all 7 days in the past week significantly increased from 5.4% in 2006 to 8.6% in 2008.

**Figure 6-4. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Were in the Same Room as Someone Who Smoked on All 7 Days in the Past Week by Household Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

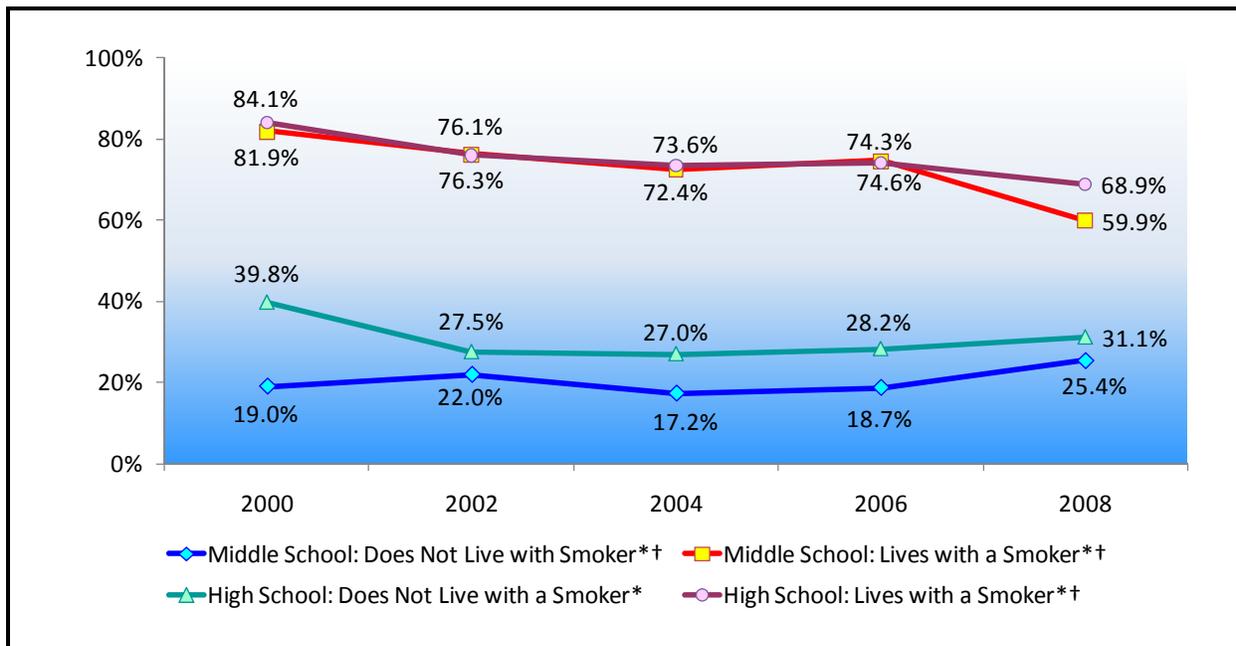
### 6.3 Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Car

To assess secondhand smoke exposure in a car, the IYTS asks, “During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?”

Figure 6-5 presents the percentage of students exposed to secondhand smoke on at least 1 day in the past week by being in the same car with someone who smoked, by household smoking status. Among middle school students who live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were in the same car as someone who smoked on at least 1 day in the past week steadily declined between 2000 and 2006 and then significantly decreased from 74.6% in 2006 to 59.9% in 2008. Among middle school students who do not live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were in the same car as someone who smoked on at least 1 day in the past week significantly increased from 18.7% in 2006 to 25.4% in 2008.

Among high school students who live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were in the same car as someone who smoked on at least 1 day in the past week steadily declined between 2000 and 2006 and then significantly declined from 74.3% in 2006 to 68.9% in 2008. Among high school students who do not live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were in the same car as someone who smoked on at least 1 day in the past week significantly declined from 39.8% in 2000 to 31.1% in 2008.

**Figure 6-5. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Were in the Same Car as Someone Who Smoked in the Past Week by Household Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS**



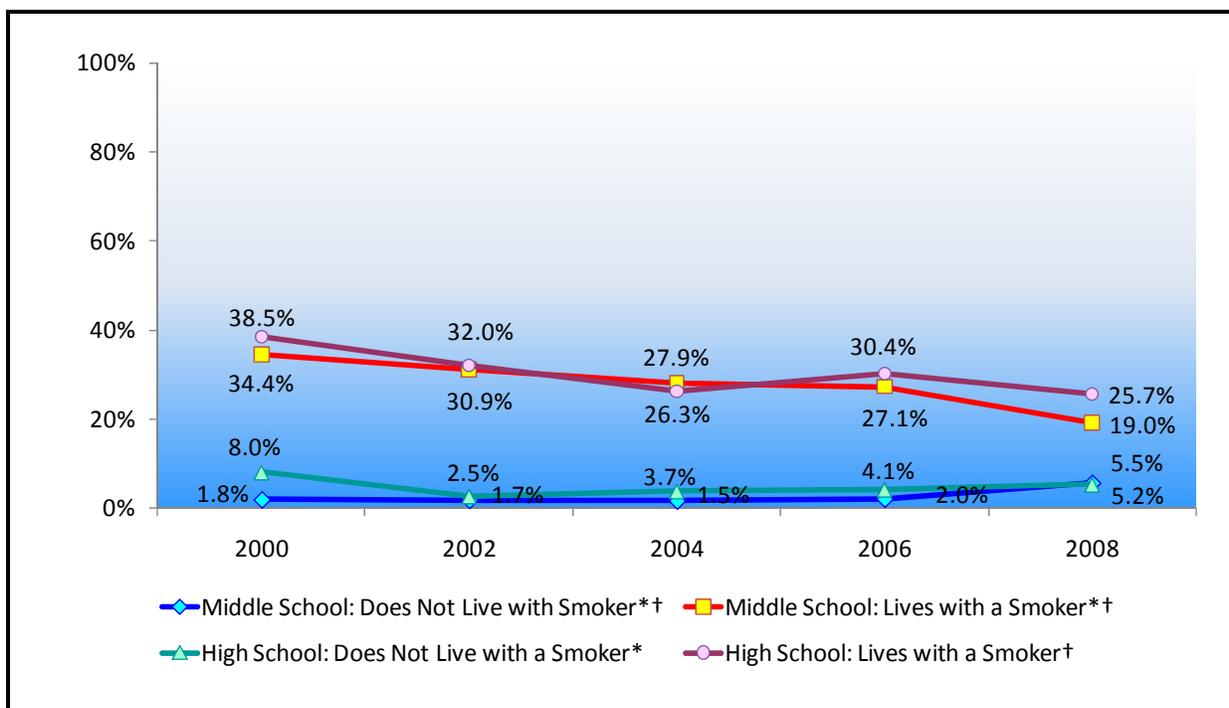
\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 6-6 presents the percentage of students exposed to secondhand smoke on all 7 days in the past week by being in the same car with someone who smoked, by household smoking status. Among middle school students who live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were exposed to secondhand smoke in a car on every day in the past week steadily declined between 2000 and 2006 and then significantly declined from 27.1% in 2006 to 19.0% in 2008. Among middle school students who do not live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that they were exposed to secondhand smoke in a car on every day in the past week significantly increased from 2.0% in 2006 to 5.5% in 2008.

Among high school students who live with a smoker, the percentage exposed to secondhand smoke in a car on every day in the past week significantly declined from 38.5% in 2000 to 25.7% in 2008. Among high school students who do not live with a smoker, the percentage exposed to secondhand smoke in a car on every day in the past week significantly declined from 8.0% in 2000 to 5.2% in 2008.

**Figure 6-6. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Were in the Same Car as Someone Who Smoked on All 7 Days in the Past Week by Household Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS**

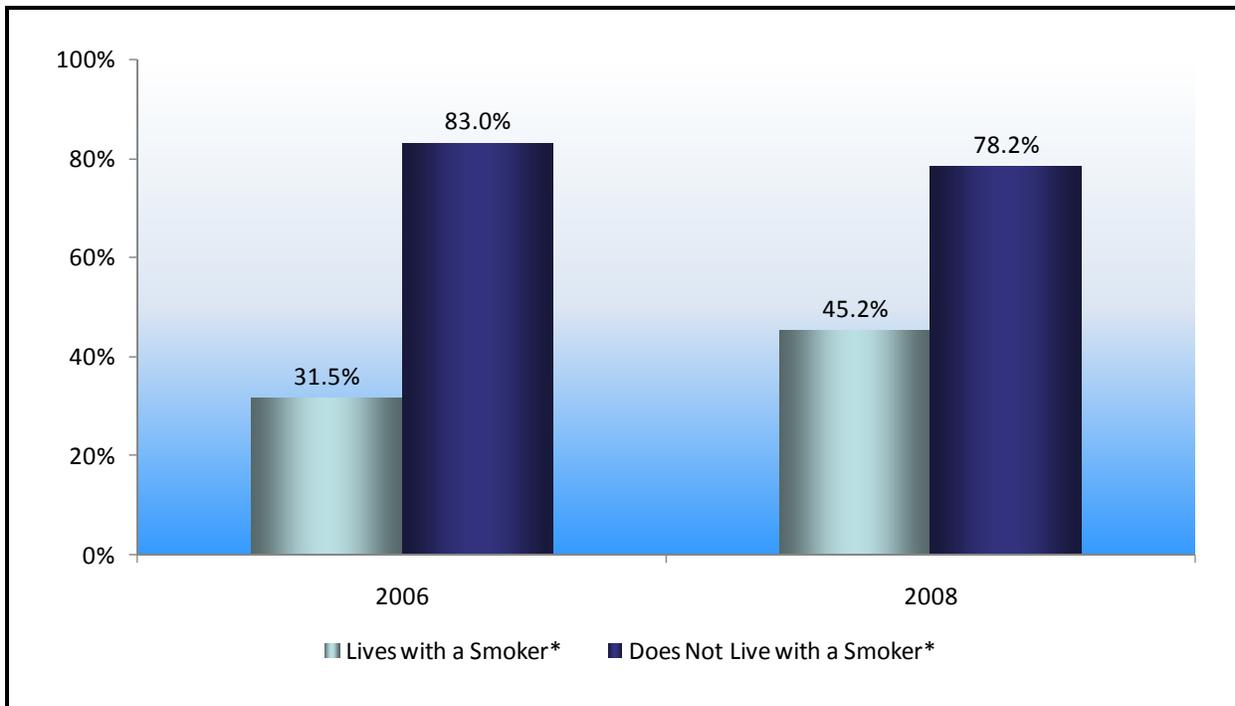


\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

To determine if students are subject to smoking vehicle bans, the IYTS asks, "Which of the following best describes the rules about smoking in the vehicle you drive or ride in the most?" Students who reported that smoking is never allowed inside the vehicle were considered to be riding or driving in a smoke-free vehicle. Figure 6-7 presents the percentage of middle school students who reported driving or riding in smoke-free vehicles. Among middle school students who live with a smoker, the percentage who reported driving or riding in smoke-free vehicles significantly increased from 31.5% in 2006 to 45.2% in 2008. Among middle school students who do not live with a smoker, the percentage who reported driving or riding in smoke-free vehicles significantly decreased from 83.0% in 2006 to 78.2% in 2008.

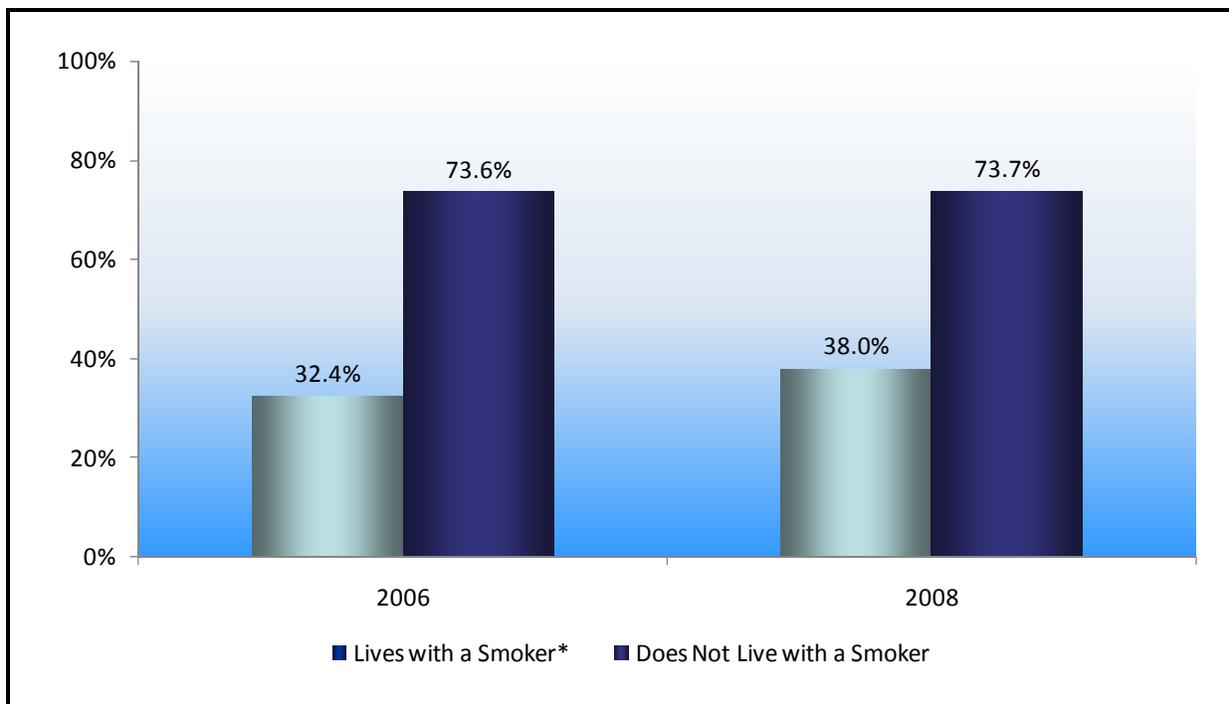
**Figure 6-7. Percentage of Middle School Students with a Vehicle Smoking Ban by Household Smoking Status, 2006–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figures 6-8 presents the percentage of high school students who reported driving or riding in smoke-free vehicles. Among high school students who live with a smoker, the percentage who reported driving or riding in smoke-free vehicles significantly increased from 32.4% in 2006 to 38.0% in 2008. Among high school students who do not live with a smoker, the percentage who reported driving or riding in smoke-free vehicles was 73.7% in 2008.

**Figure 6-8. Percentage of High School Students with a Vehicle Smoking Ban by Household Smoking Status, 2006–2008 IYTS**



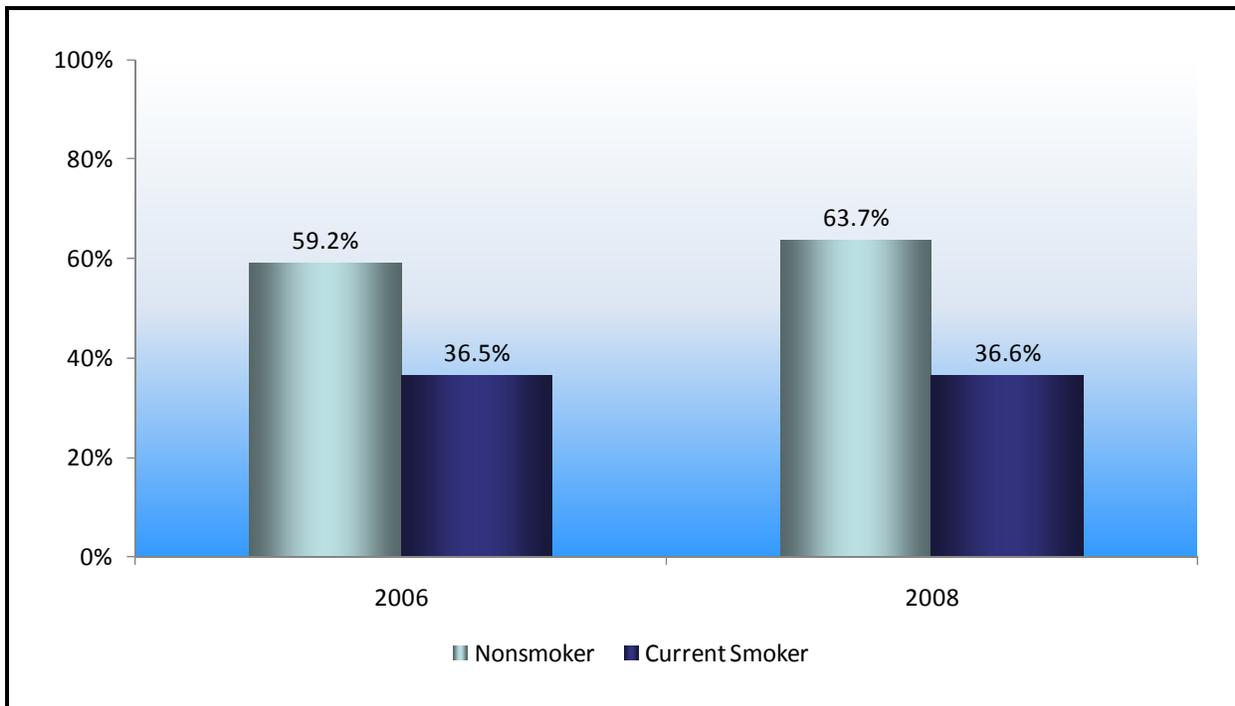
\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

## 6.4 Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Workplace

To assess the extent to which Indiana youth are protected from secondhand smoke exposure in the workplace, the IYTS asks, “Which of these best describes smoking where you work?”<sup>9</sup> Students who reported that smoking is never allowed where they work were considered to be working in a smoke-free workplace. Students who reported that they do not have a job were excluded from analysis. It is important to note that the IYTS does not assess the type of job a student has (e.g., retail clerk, waiter/waitress, baby sitter), which determines whether workplace smoking bans truly apply. Consequently, results reported in this section should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 6-9 presents the percentage of middle school students who reported working in smoke-free workplaces by smoking status. In 2008, 36.6% of middle school smokers and 63.7% of middle school nonsmokers reported working in a smoke-free workplace.

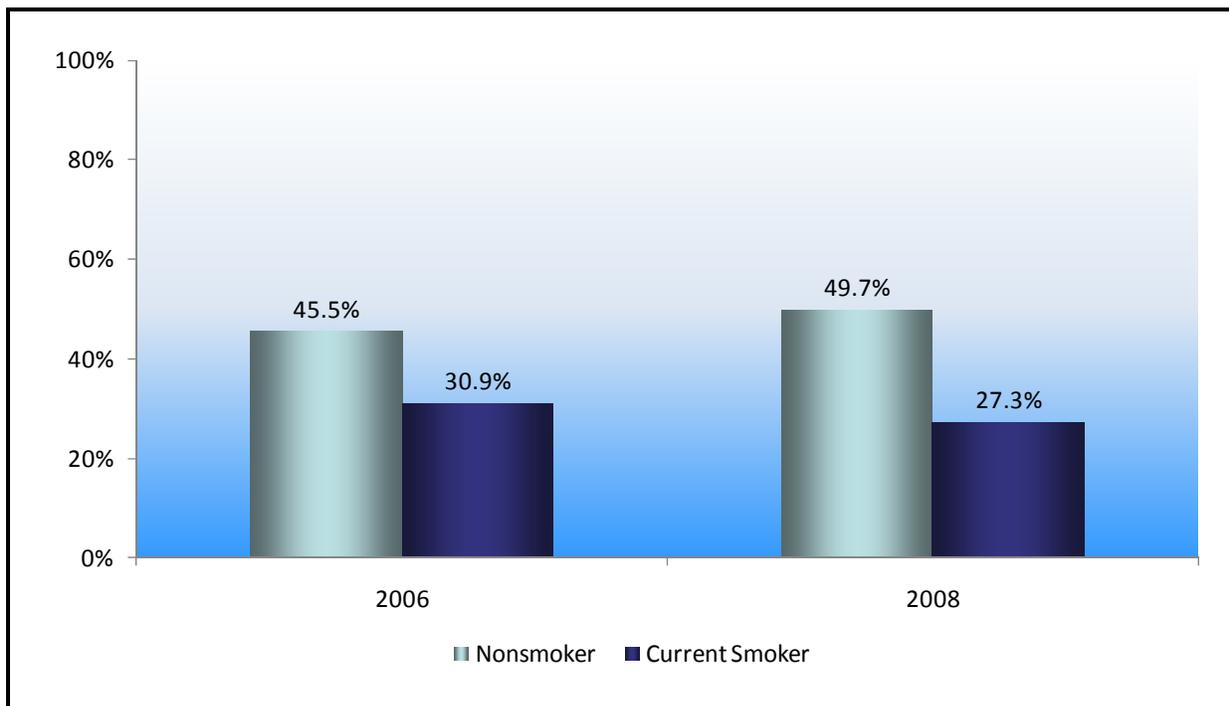
**Figure 6-9. Percentage of Middle School Students Working in Smoke-Free Workplaces by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006–2008**



<sup>9</sup> Response options include “Never allowed where I work,” “Allowed but only at some times and in some places,” “Always allowed where I work,” and “I do not have a job.”

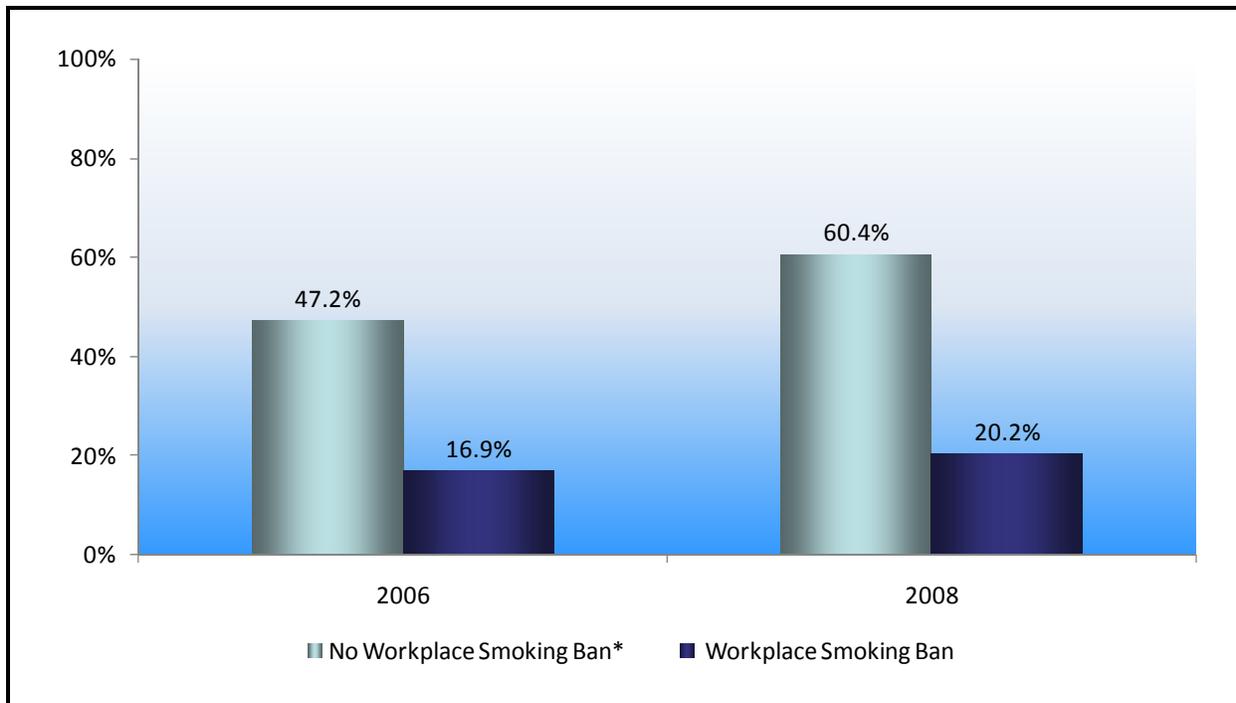
Figure 6-10 presents the percentage of high school students who reported working in smoke-free workplaces by smoking status. In 2008, 27.3% of high school smokers and 49.7% of high school nonsmokers reported working in a smoke-free workplace.

**Figure 6-10. Percentage of High School Students Working in Smoke-Free Workplaces by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006–2008**



The IYTS asks Indiana youth about workplace secondhand smoke exposure with the question, “On how many of the past seven days did you breathe the smoke from someone who was smoking in the place where you work?” Figure 6-11 presents the percentage of middle school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke at work on at least 1 day in the past week by smoke-free workplace status. Among middle school students covered by a workplace smoking ban, 20.2% were exposed to secondhand smoke at work on at least 1 day during the past week in 2008. Among middle school students not covered by a workplace smoking ban, exposure to secondhand smoke at work on at least 1 day during the past week significantly increased from 47.2% in 2006 to 60.4% in 2008.

**Figure 6-11. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Work in the Past Week by Workplace Smoking Ban, IYTS 2006–2008**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 6-12 presents the percentage of high school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke at work on at least 1 day in the past week by smoke-free workplace status. Among high school students covered by a workplace smoking ban, 12.8% were exposed to secondhand smoke at work on at least 1 day during the past week in 2008. Among high school students not covered by a workplace smoking ban, 47.8% were exposed to secondhand smoke at work on at least 1 day during the past week in 2008.

**Figure 6-12. Percentage of High School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Work in the Past Week by Workplace Smoking Ban, IYTS 2006–2008**

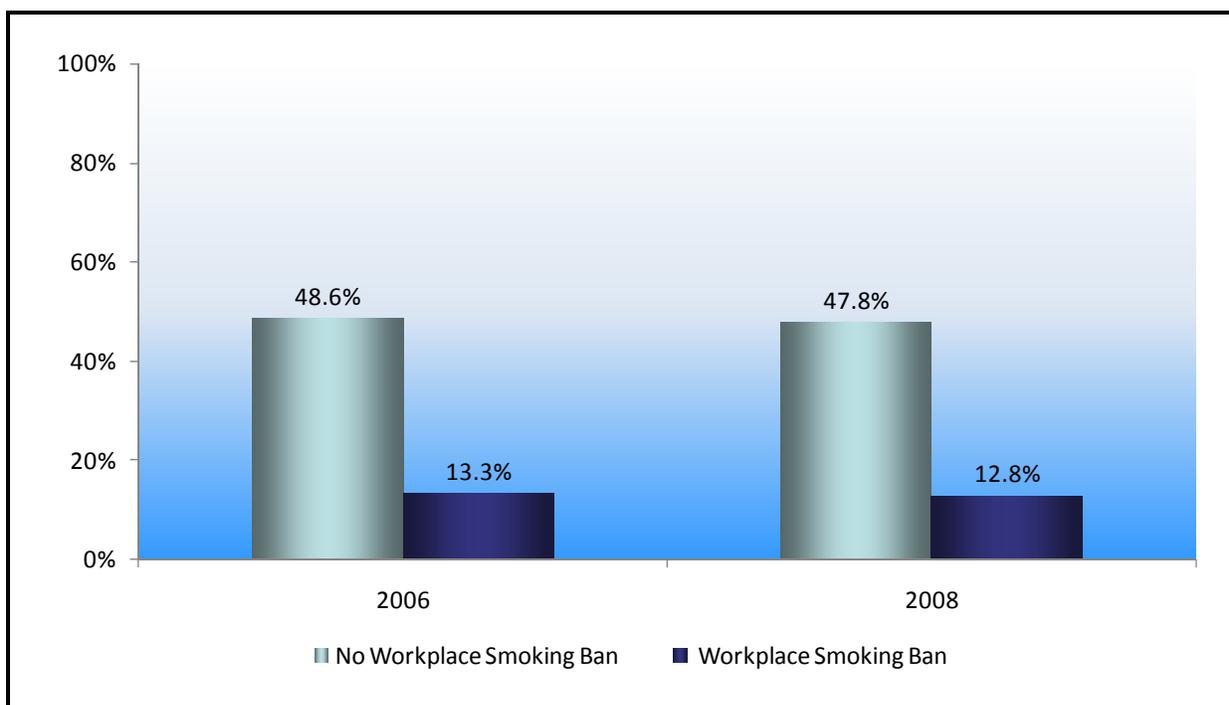


Figure 6-13 presents the percentage of middle school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke on all 7 days of the past week by smoke-free workplace status. In 2008, 9.4% of middle school students covered by a workplace smoking ban and 34.3% of middle school students not covered by a workplace smoking ban were exposed to secondhand smoke at work on all 7 days in the past week.

**Figure 6-13. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Work on All 7 Days in the Past Week by Workplace Smoking Ban, IYTS 2006–2008**

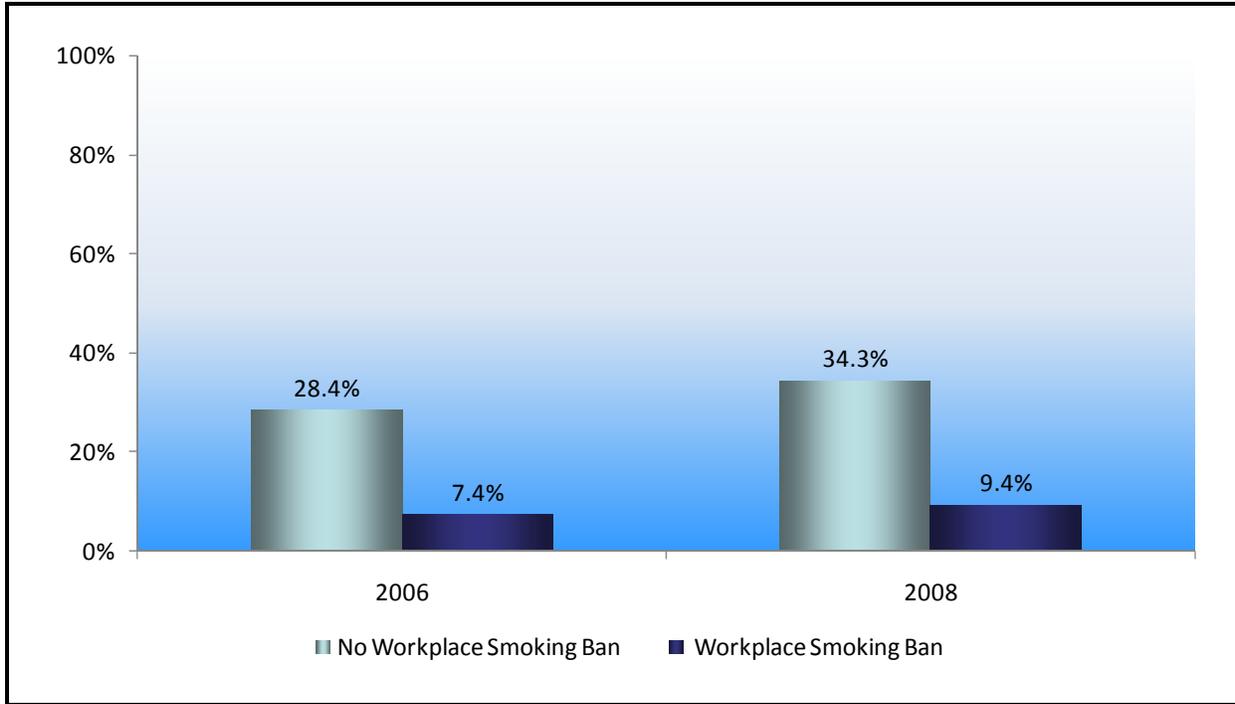
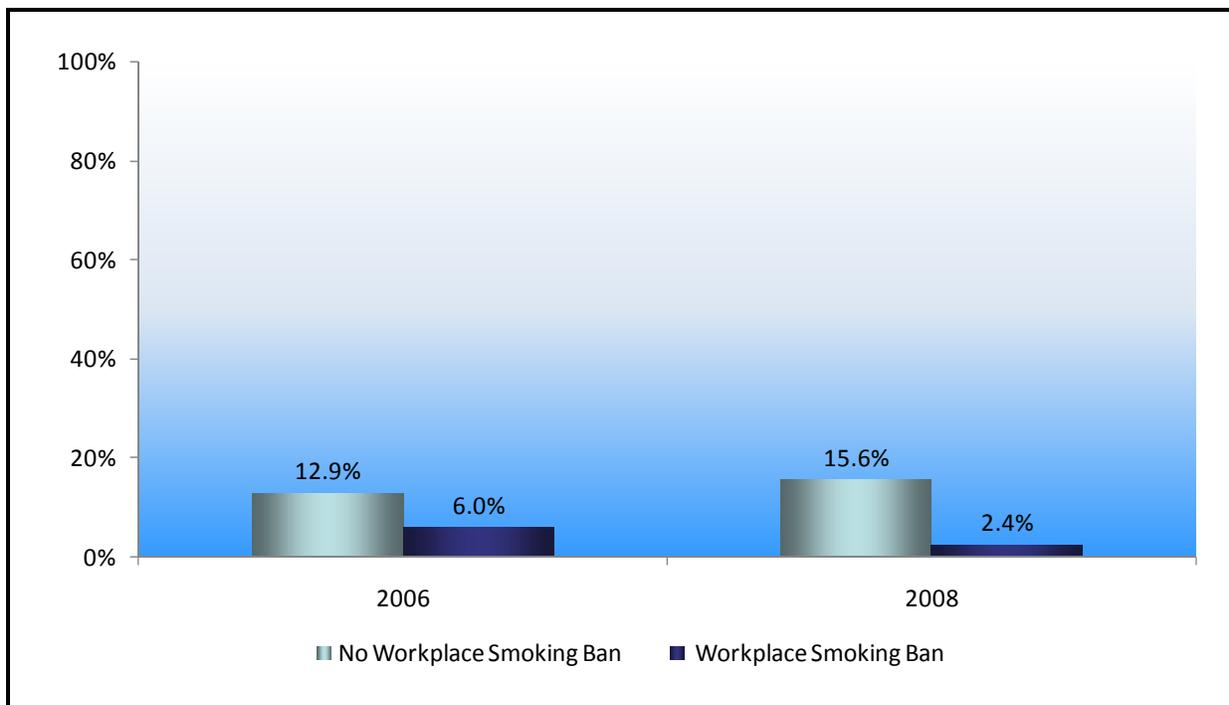


Figure 6-14 presents the percentage of high school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke on all 7 days of the past week by smoke-free workplace status. In 2008, 2.4% of high school students covered by a workplace smoking ban and 15.6% of high school students not covered by a workplace smoking ban were exposed to secondhand smoke at work on all 7 days in the past week.

**Figure 6-14. Percentage of High School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Work on All 7 Days in the Past Week by Workplace Smoking Ban, IYTS 2006–2008**



## 6.5 Summary

Since 2006, the percentage of Indiana youth exposed to secondhand smoke has significantly declined. Although progress has been made in reducing youth exposure to secondhand smoke, a significant percentage of Indiana youth are still exposed to secondhand smoke. The percentage of middle and high school students who live with a smoker reporting that they were in the same room as someone who smoked in the past week significantly declined between 2006 and 2008. However, in 2008, 66.9% of middle school students who live with a smoker and 81.2% of high school students who live with a smoker reported being exposed to secondhand smoke in a room on at least 1 day in the past week. For 2015, ITPC aims to increase the proportion of middle and high school students not exposed to secondhand smoke indoors to 48% and 40%, respectively (ITPC, 2009a). In 2008, 50% of middle school students and 38% of high school students were not exposed to secondhand smoke indoors (ITPC, 2009b). ITPC has met its 2015 goal of increasing the percentage of middle school students not exposed to secondhand smoke indoors to 48% and is close to meeting its 2015 goal of increasing the percentage of high school students not exposed to secondhand smoke indoors to 40%.

The percentage of youth reporting that they live in smoke-free homes continues to increase. Among middle school students who live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that their home is smoke-free significantly increased by 30% between 2006 and 2008. Among high school students who live with a smoker, the percentage reporting that their home is smoke-free significantly increased by 23% between 2006 and 2008.

Reducing secondhand smoke exposure among Indiana youth involves not only protecting youth from secondhand smoke at home, but also in places outside the home, such as places they work. In 2008, 63.7% of nonsmokers and 36.6% of smokers in middle school reported working in smoke-free workplaces. Among high school students, 49.7% of nonsmokers and 27.3% of smokers reported working in smoke-free workplaces in 2008. In 2008, 20.2% of middle school students and 12.8% of high school students who worked in smoke-free workplaces reported being exposed to secondhand smoke in the workplace in the past week. In contrast, among students who did not work in smoke-free workplaces in 2008, 60.4% of middle school students and 47.8% of high school students reported that they were exposed to secondhand smoke in the workplace in the past week.

It is possible that a large proportion of Indiana youth work at places that are less likely to have smoking bans. Gerlach et al. (1997) found that the prevalence of smoke-free workplaces was lowest among workers aged 15 to 19, which was likely explained by the fact that more than 40% of teenagers in the study reported that they worked in service sector jobs that had relatively weak workplace smoking policies. According to a study conducted by Shopland et al. (2004), workers in food preparation and service occupations are significantly less protected by workplace smoking bans than workers in other occupations.

## 7. YOUTH ACCESS AND PURCHASING

In this section, we present trends in primary sources of obtaining cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and cigars among current tobacco users. We also present trends in where current smokers purchased their last pack of cigarettes, the prevalence of current smokers who were asked to show identification/proof of age when they bought cigarettes, and trends in the prevalence of current smokers who were unable to purchase cigarettes because of their age. Finally, we examine the extent to which students use cigarettes and smokeless tobacco on school property.

### 7.1 Primary Sources of Obtaining Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, and Cigars

Table 7-1 presents the primary sources from which smokers in middle school and high school obtained cigarettes. In 2008, most middle school and high school students obtained cigarettes from social sources (51.7% and 57.7%, respectively). Between 2000 and 2008, the percentage of middle school smokers who took or stole cigarettes significantly increased from 11.6% to 19.1%.

**Table 7-1. Primary Sources of Cigarettes for Current Smokers by School Level, 2000–2008 IYTS**

	Retail	Social Source	Took or Stole <sup>a</sup>	Other
Middle School				
2000	12.7%	61.9%	11.6%	13.8%
2002	9.5%	54.1%	16.3%	20.0%
2004	9.3%	50.9%	21.8%	17.9%
2006	9.7%	57.2%	15.3%	17.8%
2008	8.1%	51.7%	19.1%	21.1%
High School				
2000	30.5%	58.1%	4.6%	6.8%
2002	32.2%	55.2%	3.7%	8.9%
2004	30.7%	56.4%	4.7%	8.3%
2006	30.5%	59.1%	2.6%	7.8%
2008	31.3%	57.7%	3.5%	7.5%

<sup>a</sup> Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008 among middle school students.

Table 7-2 presents the primary sources from which current smokeless tobacco users in middle school and high school obtained smokeless tobacco. In 2008, most middle school and high school students obtained smokeless tobacco from social sources (57.8% and 51.2%, respectively).

**Table 7-2. Primary Sources of Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users by School Level, 2000–2008 IYTS**

	Retail	Social Source	Took or Stole	Other
Middle School				
2000	15.1%	58.8%	15.1%	11.0%
2002	35.2%	46.7%	7.7%	10.3%
2004	22.0%	57.8%	11.5%	8.7%
2006	NA	NA	NA	NA
2008	7.5%	57.8%	13.6%	21.2%
High School				
2000	30.2%	54.0%	4.5%	11.3%
2002	46.1%	43.1%	5.6%	5.2%
2004	34.0%	54.5%	6.4%	5.1%
2006	NA	NA	NA	NA
2008	35.2%	51.2%	4.4%	9.1%

Table 7-3 presents the primary sources from which current cigar smokers in middle school and high school obtained cigars. In 2008, most middle school and high school students obtained cigars from social sources (58.7% and 50.1%, respectively).

**Table 7-3. Primary Sources of Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers by School Level, 2000–2008 IYTS**

	Retail	Social Source	Took or Stole	Other
Middle School				
2000	12.1%	54.7%	17.3%	15.8%
2002	11.7%	51.1%	13.6%	23.6%
2004	12.7%	60.0%	12.3%	14.9%
2006	NA	NA	NA	NA
2008	7.6%	58.7%	18.5%	15.2%
High School				
2000	31.3%	54.3%	4.5%	9.9%
2002	32.5%	51.5%	6.4%	9.5%
2004	35.7%	51.0%	4.5%	8.9%
2006	NA	NA	NA	NA
2008	38.6%	50.1%	3.9%	7.4%

The IYTS also asks where students bought their last pack of cigarettes in the past 30 days. Table 7-4 presents where current smokers bought their last pack of cigarettes in the past 30 days. Among middle school smokers, the percentage who bought their last pack of cigarettes at retail stores significantly decreased from 59.6% in 2000 to 43.5% in 2008. Furthermore, the percentage of middle school smokers who bought their last pack of cigarettes from the Internet significantly increased from 0.0% in 2000 to 4.0% in 2008. In 2008, 77.2% of high school smokers reported that they bought their last pack of cigarettes at retail stores.

**Table 7-4. Where Current Smokers Bought Their Last Pack of Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days by School Level, 2000–2008 IYTS**

	Retail <sup>a,b</sup>	Internet <sup>a</sup>	Other
Middle School			
2000	59.6%	0.0%	40.4%
2002	33.4%	3.3%	63.2%
2004	40.6%	0.8%	58.6%
2006	41.7%	2.7%	55.6%
2008	43.5%	4.0%	52.5%
High School			
2000	82.4%	1.0%	16.6%
2002	79.2%	2.1%	18.7%
2004	79.9%	1.4%	18.7%
2006	81.3%	2.1%	16.6%
2008	77.2%	2.3%	20.4%

<sup>a</sup> Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008 among middle school students.

<sup>b</sup> Smokers who reported that they bought their last pack of cigarettes in a gas station, convenience store, grocery store, drug store, or vending machine were considered to have bought cigarettes from a retail store.

## 7.2 Purchasing of Cigarettes

Figure 7-1 presents the percentage of current smokers who were asked to show proof of age when they bought or attempted to buy cigarettes. Since 2000, the percentage of current smokers who were asked to show proof of age has remained relatively unchanged. In 2008, 44.7% of current smokers reported that they were asked to show proof of age when buying cigarettes.

**Figure 7-1. Percentage of Current Smokers Who Were Asked to Show Proof of Age When They Bought or Tried to Buy Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days, 2000–2008 IYTS**

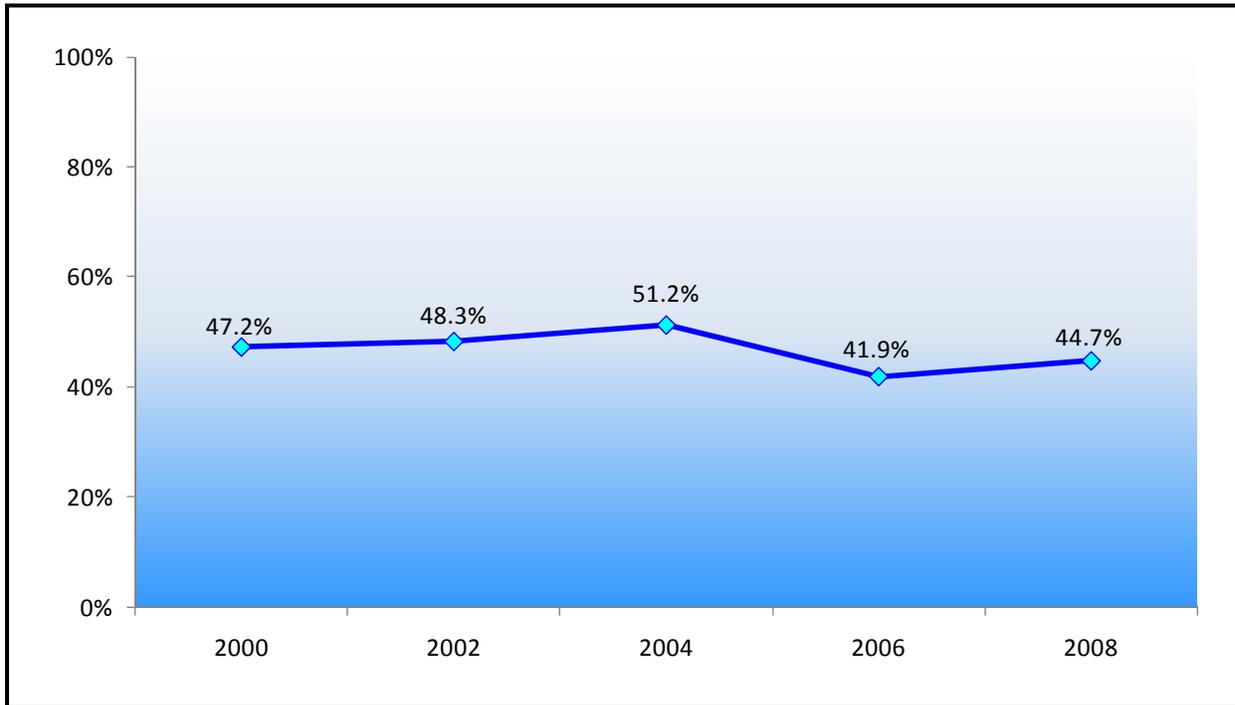
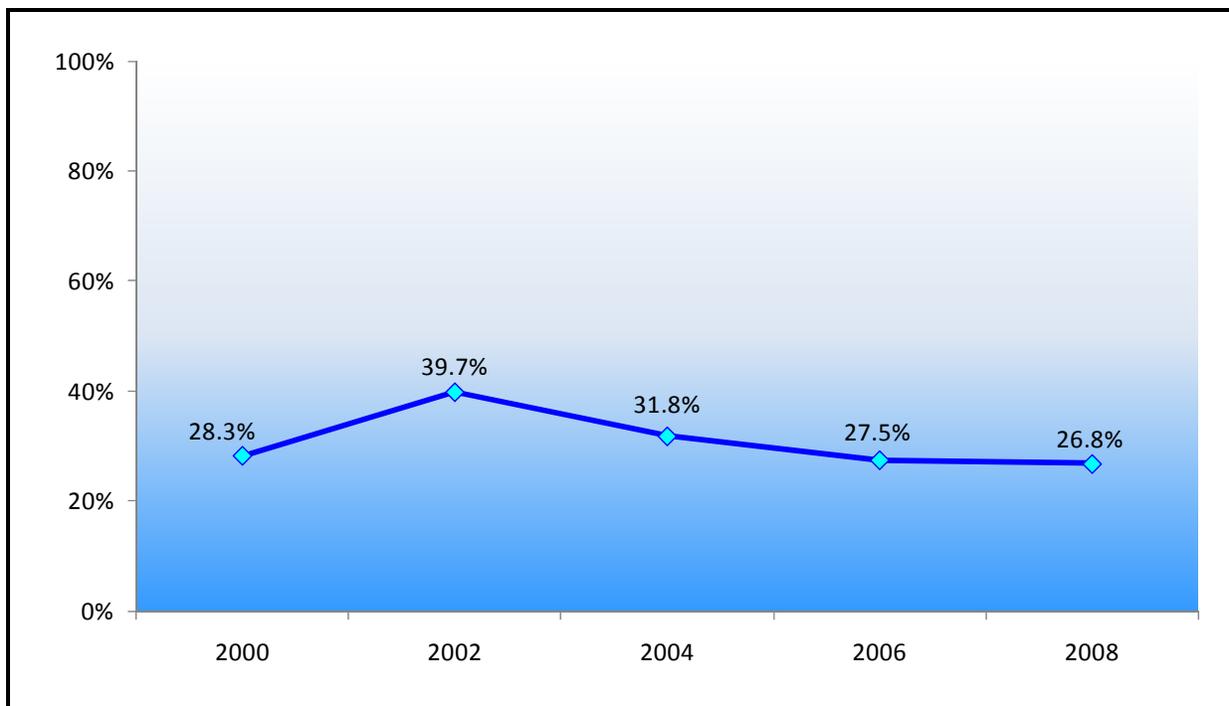


Figure 7-2 presents the percentage of current smokers who were unable to purchase cigarettes because of their age. Since 2000, the percentage of current smokers who were unable to purchase cigarettes because of their age peaked at 39.7% in 2002 and then steadily declined. In 2008, 26.8% of current smokers reported that they were unable to purchase cigarettes because of their age.

**Figure 7-2. Percentage of Current Smokers Who Were Unable to Purchase Cigarettes Because of Their Age in the Past 30 Days, 2000–2008 IYTS**



The 2008 IYTS was the first time a question was included about whether students were aware of places that sell single or loose cigarettes and if students purchased single/individual cigarettes in the past year. Specifically, the IYTS asked,

- "In the area where you live, do you know of any places that sell single or loose cigarettes?"
- "Have you purchased single/individual cigarettes in the past year?"

The 2008 IYTS was also the first time a question was included about whether students were aware of places that sell single or loose cigars and if students purchased single/individual cigars in the past year. Specifically, the IYTS asked,

- "In the area where you live, do you know of any places that sell single or loose cigars?"
- "Have you purchased single/individual cigars in the past year?"

Figure 7-3 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who were aware of places that sell single or loose cigarettes or cigars. In 2008, nearly one-quarter of middle and high school students were aware of places that sell single or loose cigarettes. Furthermore, in 2008, 24.1% of middle school students and 42.3% of high school students were aware of places that sell single or loose cigars.

**Figure 7-3. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Are Aware of Places That Sell Single Cigarettes or Cigars, 2008 IYTS**

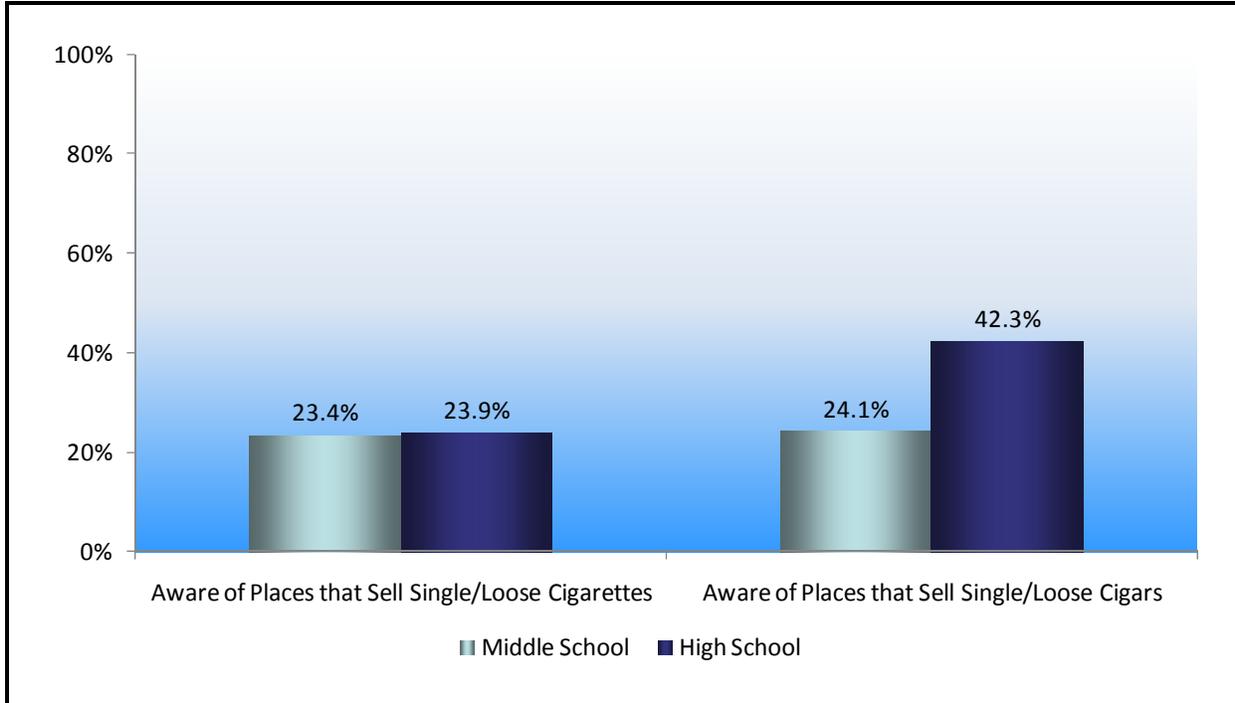
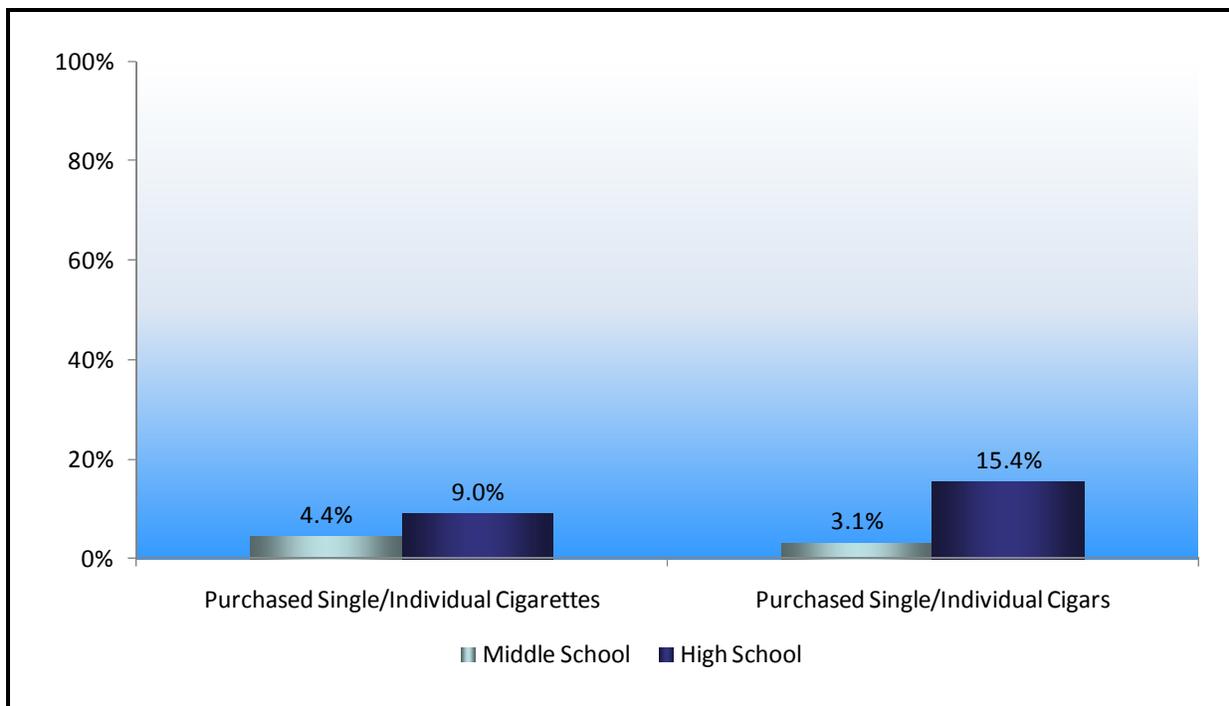


Figure 7-4 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who purchased single/individual cigarettes or single/individual cigars in the past year. In 2008, 4.4% of middle school students and 9.0% of high school students purchased single/individual cigarettes. Furthermore, in 2008, 3.1% of middle school students and 15.4% of high school students purchased single/individual cigars.

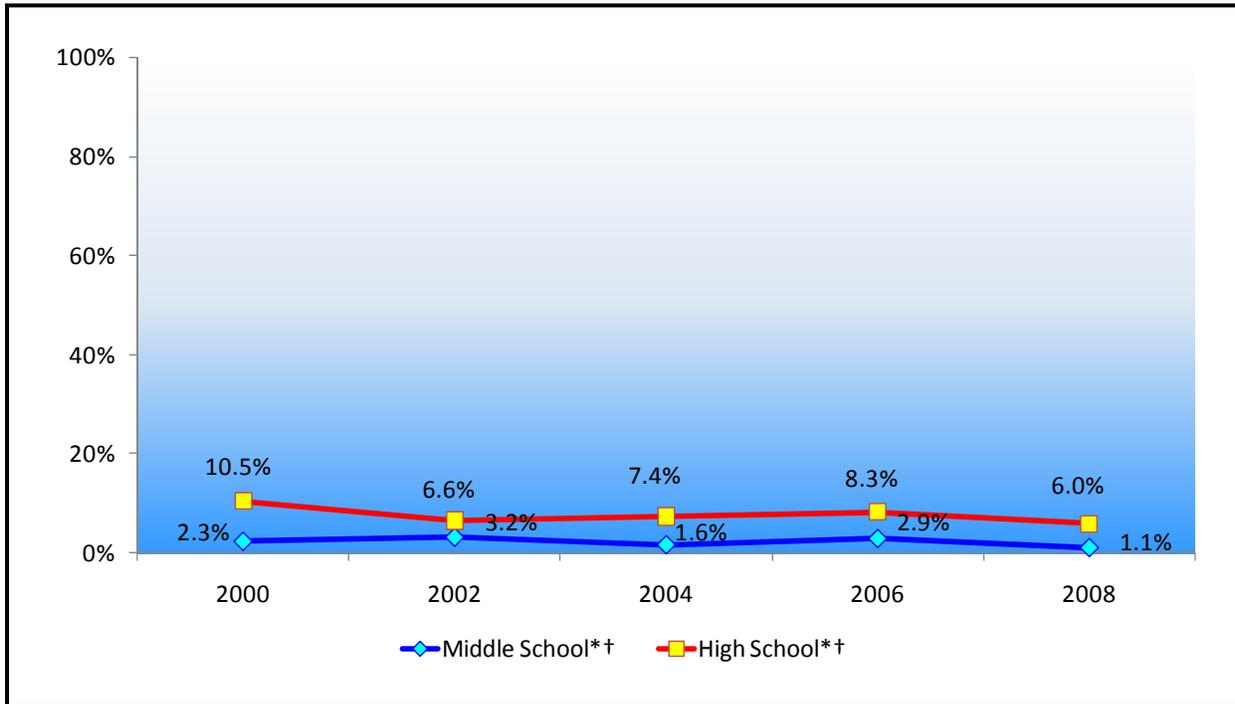
**Figure 7-4. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Purchased Single Cigarettes or Cigars in the Past Year, 2008 IYTS**



### 7.3 Use of Tobacco on School Property

Figure 7-5 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who smoked cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days. Between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of middle school students reporting that they smoked cigarettes on school property significantly declined from 2.9% to 1.1%. Between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of high school students reporting that they smoked cigarettes on school property significantly declined from 8.3% to 6.0%.

**Figure 7-5. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on School Property in the Past 30 Days, 2000–2008 IYTS**

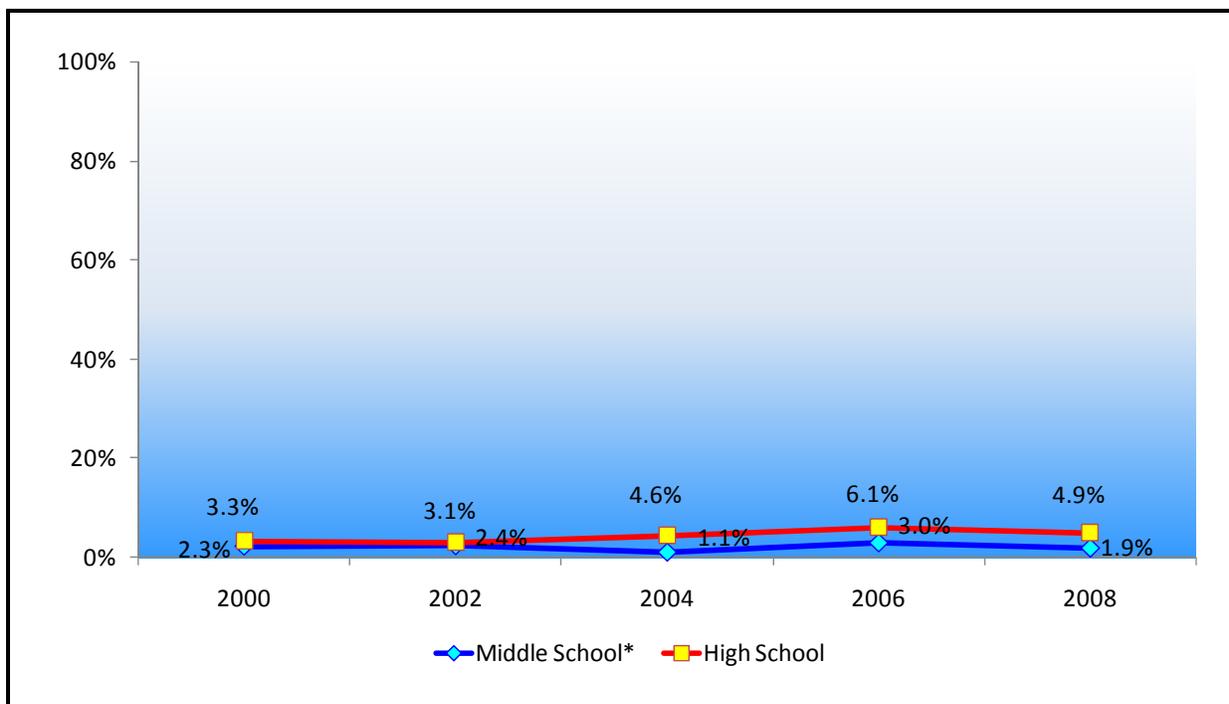


\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 7-6 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who used smokeless tobacco on school property in the past 30 days. Between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of middle school students reporting that they used smokeless tobacco on school property significantly declined from 3.0% to 1.9%. No significant changes occurred among high school students. In 2008, 4.9% of high school students reported that they used smokeless tobacco on school property in the past 30 days.

**Figure 7-6. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Used Smokeless Tobacco on School Property in the Past 30 Days, 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

## 7.4 Summary

Middle and high school students still predominantly obtain tobacco products from social sources. In 2008, 51.7% of middle school smokers and 57.7% of high school smokers obtained their cigarettes from social sources. If students did not obtain tobacco products from social sources, they either obtained them from retail sources or found some other way to obtain them. In 2008, 43.5% of middle school smokers and 77.2% of high school smokers bought their last pack of cigarettes in a retail store. As reported in the 2007 IYTS report, until peer approval of smoking and sharing cigarettes and adult facilitation of adolescent smoking is reduced, it will be difficult to significantly reduce youth access to cigarettes (White et al., 2005).

Issues surrounding compliance with youth access laws have not changed. Data from the Tobacco Retailer Inspection Program indicate that retailer noncompliance in 2008 was less than 10%. According to data from the IYTS, in 2008, 44.7% of current smokers in middle and high school reported that they were asked to show proof of age when attempting to buy cigarettes. Furthermore, in 2008, 26.8% of current smokers in middle and high school reported that they were unable to purchase cigarettes because of their age.

Awareness and accessibility of single cigarettes and cigars presents challenges in reducing rates of youth tobacco use. Indiana law prohibits the sale of single cigarettes, but it is evident that youth are aware of places that sell them. In 2008, nearly one-quarter of middle and high school students were aware of places that sell single or loose cigarettes. Furthermore, 4.4% of middle school students and 9.0% of high school students bought single cigarettes in the past year. In contrast, Indiana law allows the sale of single cigars, although the sale of cigars to youth is prohibited. In 2008, 24.1% of middle school students and 42.3% of high school students were aware of places that sell single cigars. Over the course of the year, 3.1% of middle school students and 15.4% of high school students bought single cigars.

Use of tobacco products on school property was low among middle and high school students. Among middle school students, cigarette smoking and use of smokeless tobacco on school property ranged from 1% to 3% between 2000 and 2008. Among high school students, cigarette smoking on school property ranged from 6% to 11% and use of smokeless tobacco on school property ranged from 3% to 6% between 2000 and 2008.

## 8. ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS

In this section, we present trends in attitudes and beliefs related to tobacco. The Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) assesses two major areas of tobacco-related attitudes and beliefs: health effects and social appeal of tobacco use. The response categories for these questions were “definitely yes,” “probably yes,” “probably not,” and “definitely not.” Each attitude item was coded to support antitobacco attitudes and beliefs.

### 8.1 Health Attitudes and Beliefs

Perceptions of peer smoking rates were assessed by the question, “Out of every 100 students in your grade level, how many do you think smoke cigarettes?” Figure 8-1 presents perceptions of peer smoking rates among middle and high school students. In 2008, current smokers in middle school believed that approximately 46 out of 100 students in their grade level smoke cigarettes. In contrast, current nonsmokers in middle school believed that approximately 26 of their peers smoke cigarettes. In 2008, current smokers in high school believed that approximately 52 out of 100 students in their grade level smoke cigarettes. In contrast, current nonsmokers in high school believed that approximately 39 of their peers smoke cigarettes.

**Figure 8-1. Average Number of Students (Out of 100 in Their Grade Level) Who Middle and High School Students Believe Smoke Cigarettes by Smoking Status, IYTS 2002–2008**

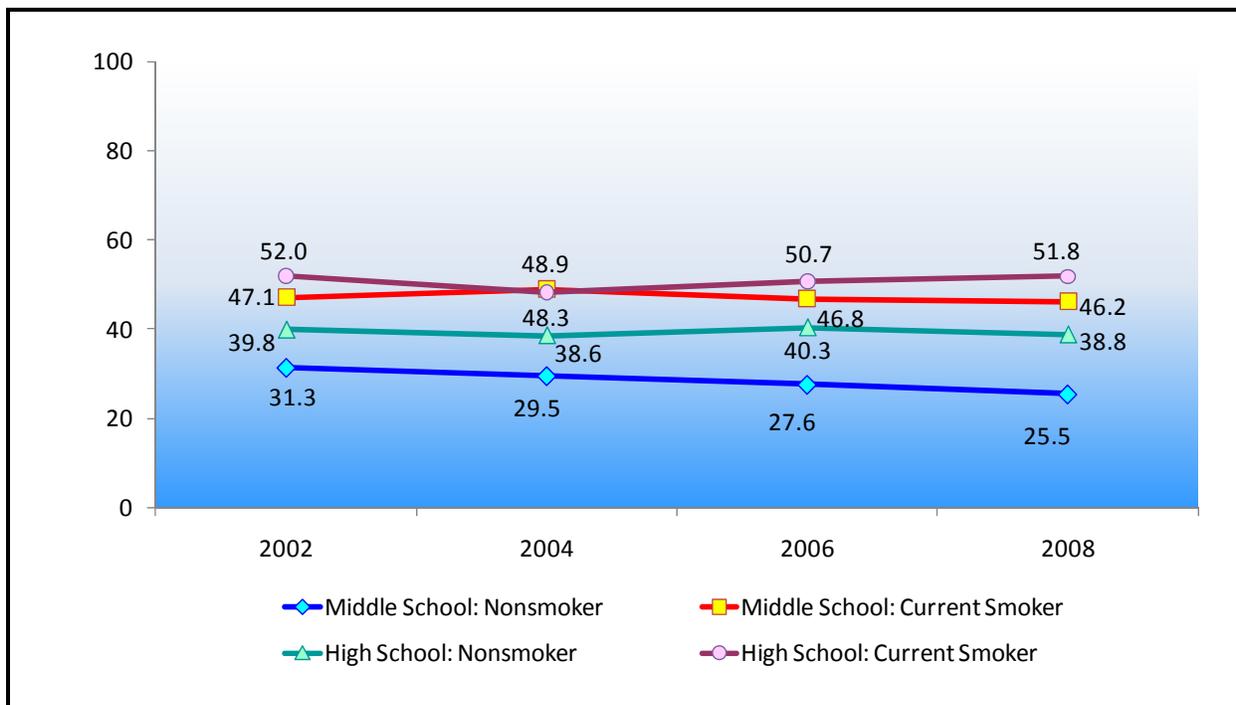
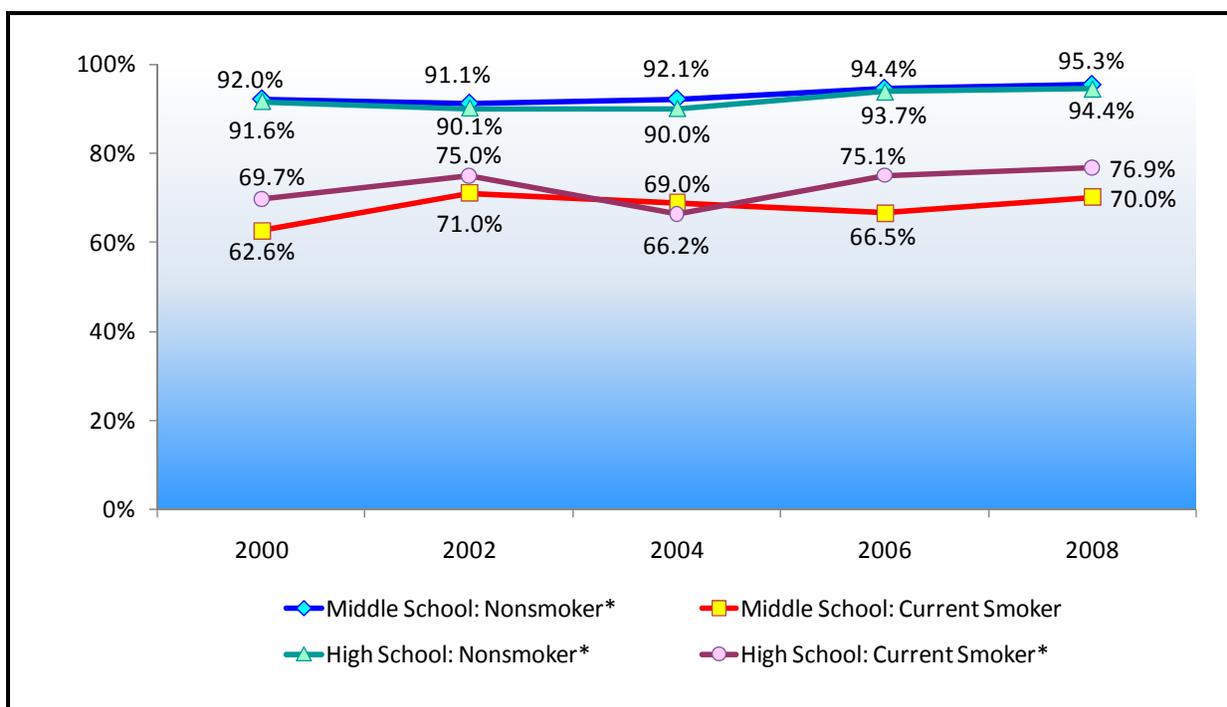


Figure 8-2 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who responded either “definitely not” or “probably not” to the question, “Do you think it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as you quit after that?” This was interpreted as the percentage of students who believe that it is unsafe to smoke for only 1 or 2 years as long as you quit after that. Between 2000 and 2008, the percentage of nonsmokers in middle school who believed that it is unsafe to smoke for a year or two and then quit significantly increased from 92.0% to 95.3%. In 2008, 70.0% of smokers in middle school believed that it is unsafe to smoke for a year or two and then quit. Between 2000 and 2008, the percentage of nonsmokers in high school who believed that it is unsafe to smoke for a year or two and then quit significantly increased from 91.6% to 94.4%. Between 2000 and 2008, the percentage of smokers in high school who believed that it is unsafe to smoke for a year or two and then quit significantly increased from 69.7% to 76.9%.

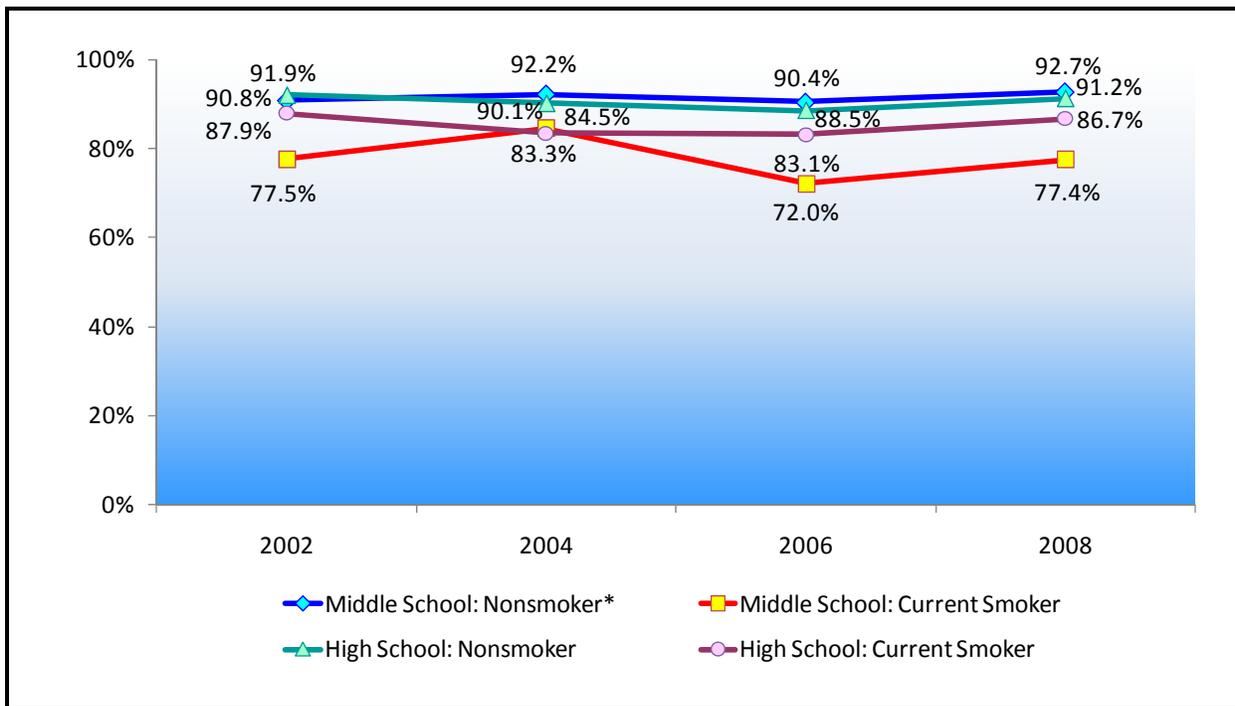
**Figure 8-2. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Believe That It Is Unsafe to Smoke for 1–2 Years as Long as You Quit After That by Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2008**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

Figure 8-3 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who responded either “definitely not” or “probably not” to the question, “Do you think that chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip are safer than cigarettes?” This was interpreted as the percentage of students who believe that smokeless tobacco is not safer than cigarettes. Between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of nonsmokers in middle school who believed that smokeless tobacco is not safer than cigarettes significantly increased from 90.4% to 92.7%. Between 2002 and 2008, the percentage of nonsmokers in middle school who believed that smokeless tobacco is not safer than cigarettes significantly increased from 90.4% to 92.7%. Between 2002 and 2008, the percentage of smokers in middle school who believed that smokeless tobacco is not safer than cigarettes fluctuated between 72% and 83%. There have been no significant changes among high school students since 2002. In 2008, 86.7% of smokers and 91.2% of nonsmokers in high school believed that smokeless tobacco is not safer than cigarettes.

**Figure 8-3. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Believe That Smokeless Tobacco is Not Safer Than Cigarettes by Smoking Status, IYTS 2002–2008**

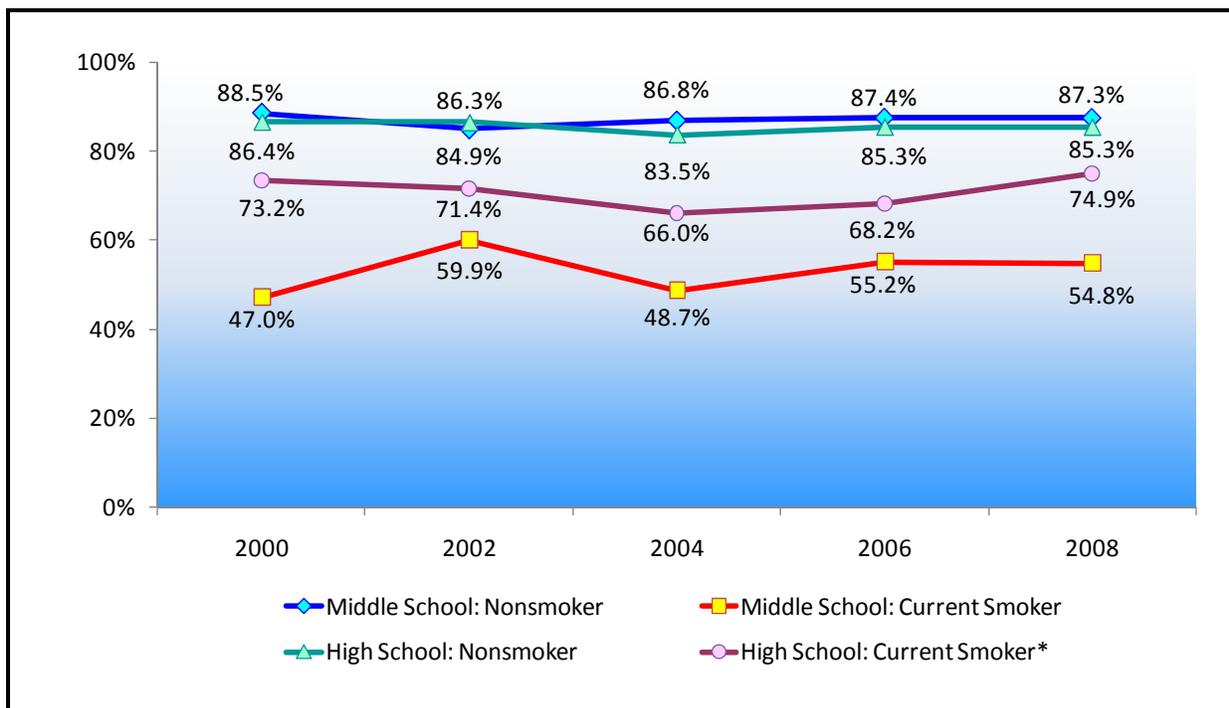


\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

## 8.2 Social Attitudes and Beliefs

Figure 8-4 presents the percentage of middle and high students who responded either “definitely not” or “probably not” to the question, “Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?” This was interpreted as the percentage of students who believe that young people who smoke cigarettes do not have more friends. Among middle school students, there have been no significant changes since 2000. In 2008, 54.8% of smokers and 87.3% of nonsmokers in middle school believed that young people who smoke cigarettes do not have more friends. Among high school students, 85.3% of nonsmokers believed that young people who smoke do not have more friends in 2008. Among smokers in high school, the percentage who believed that young people who smoke cigarettes do not have more friends significantly increased from 68.2% in 2006 to 74.9% in 2008.

**Figure 8-4. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Believe That Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Do Not Have More Friends by Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2008**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 8-5 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who responded either “definitely not” or “probably not” to the question, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?” No significant changes occurred since 2000 among middle or high school students. In 2008, 69.2% of smokers in middle school and 92.5% of nonsmokers in middle school believed that smoking cigarettes does not make you look cool or fit in. In 2008, 83.2% of smokers in high school and 91.7% of nonsmokers in high school believed that smoking cigarettes does not make you look cool or fit in.

**Figure 8-5. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Believe That Smoking Cigarettes Does Not Make You Look Cool or Fit In by Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2008**

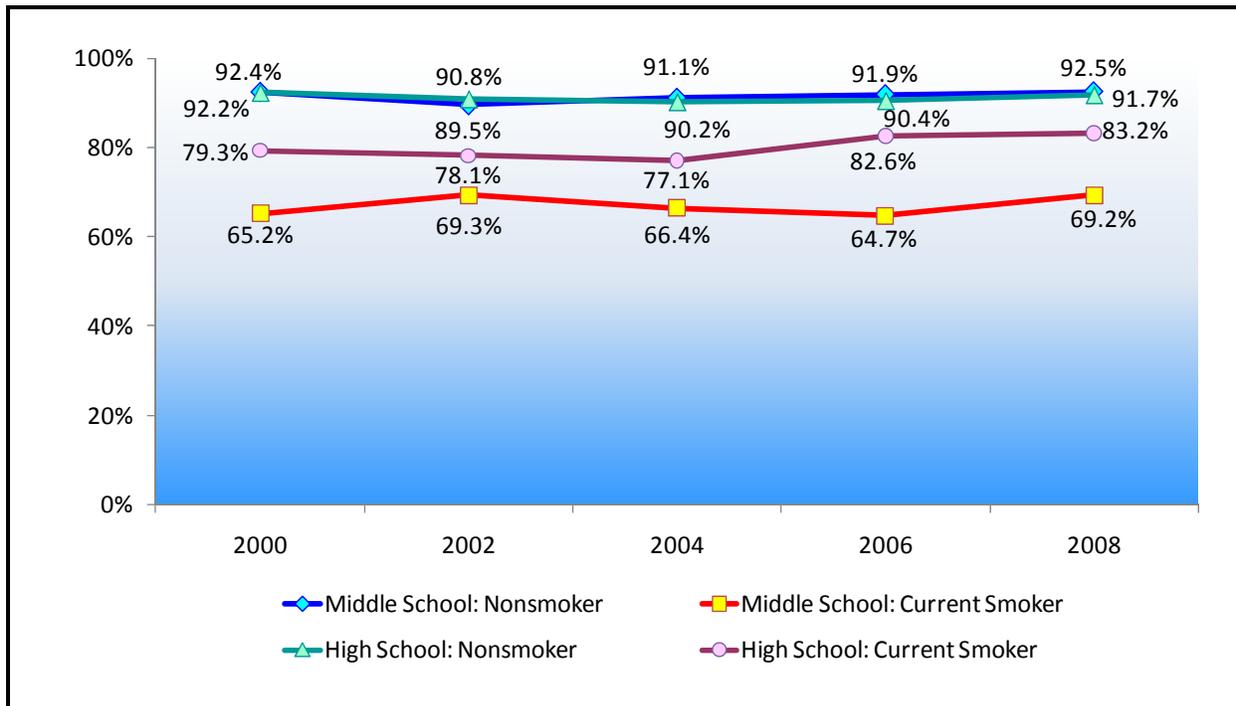
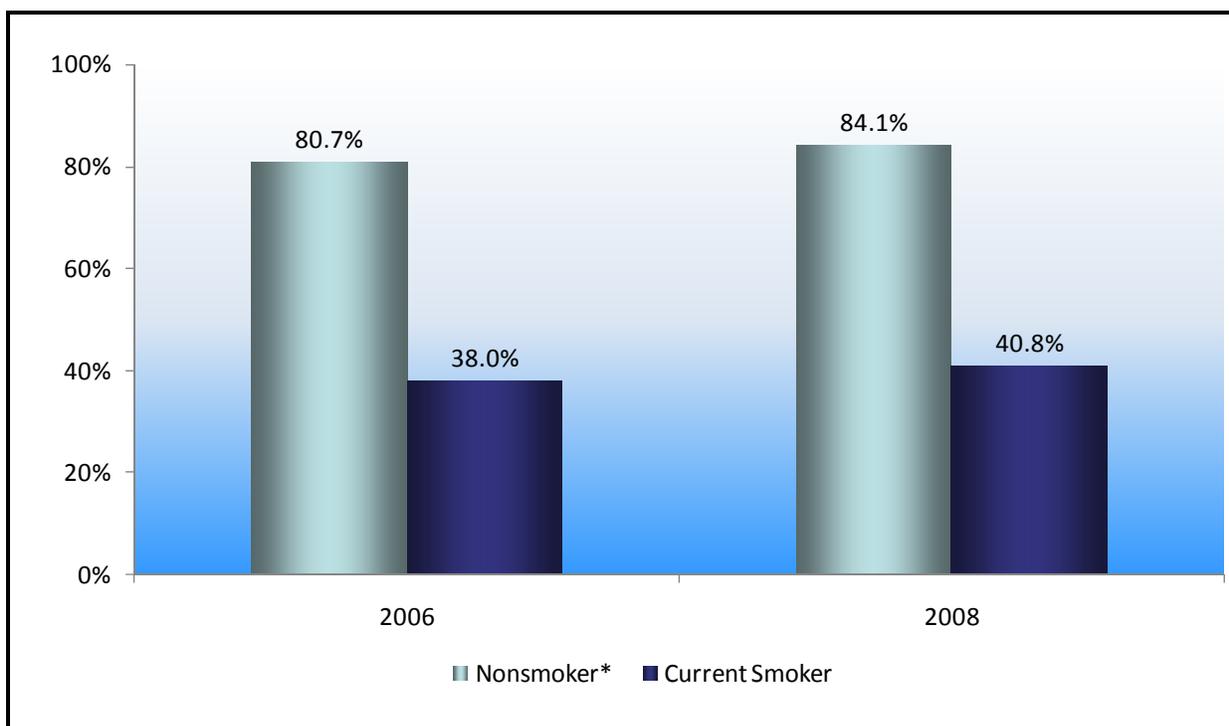


Figure 8-6 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who reported that people should never be allowed to smoke in public indoor places, such as malls, clubs, or restaurants. In 2008, 40.8% of smokers in middle school reported that people should never be allowed to smoke in public indoor places. Among nonsmokers in middle school, the percentage who reported that people should never be allowed to smoke in public indoor places significantly increased from 80.7% in 2006 to 84.1% in 2008.

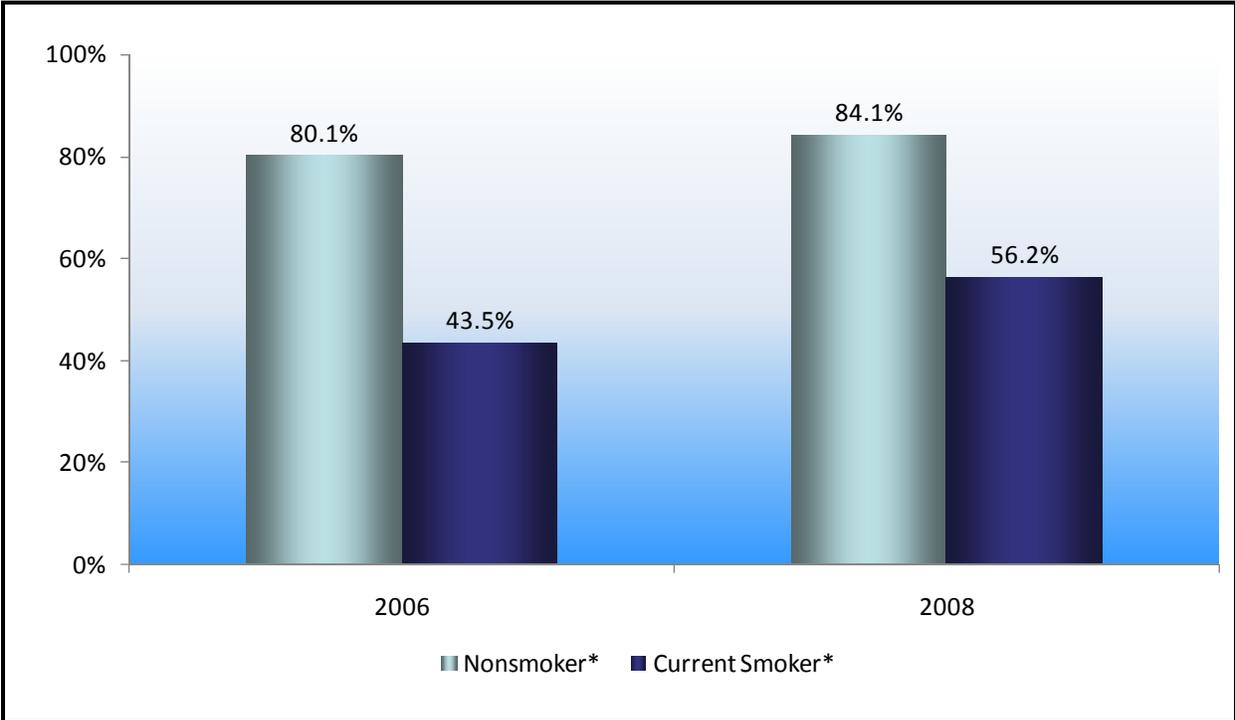
**Figure 8-6. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Reported That People Should Never Be Allowed to Smoke in Public Indoor Places by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006–2008**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 8-7 presents the percentage of high school students who reported that people should never be allowed to smoke in public indoor places. Among smokers in high school, the percentage who reported that people should never be allowed to smoke in public indoor places significantly increased from 43.5% in 2006 to 56.2% in 2008. Among nonsmokers in high school, the percentage who reported that people should never be allowed to smoke in public indoor places significantly increased from 80.1% in 2006 to 84.1% in 2008.

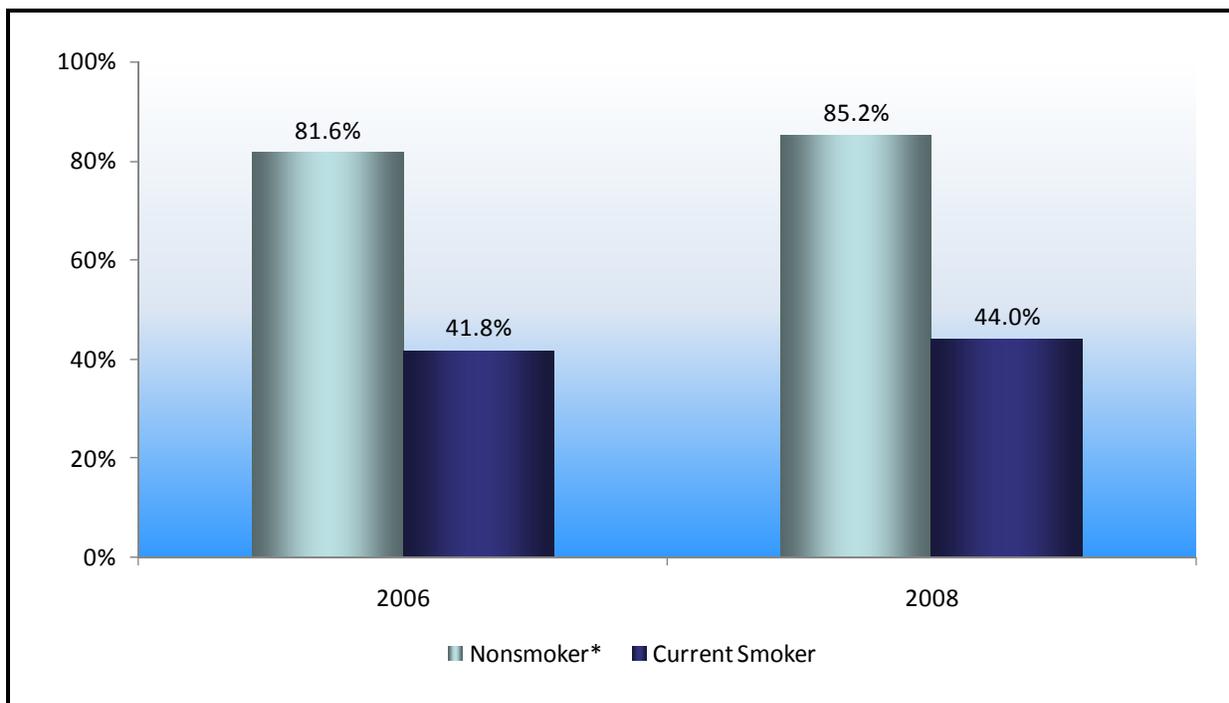
**Figure 8-7. Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That People Should Never Be Allowed to Smoke in Public Indoor Places by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006–2008**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 8-8 presents the percentage of middle school students who reported that employers should never allow smoking in places where people work. In 2008, 44.0% of smokers in middle school agreed that employers should never allow smoking in places where people work. Among nonsmokers in middle school, the percentage who agreed that employers should never allow smoking in places where people work significantly increased from 81.6% in 2006 to 85.2% in 2008.

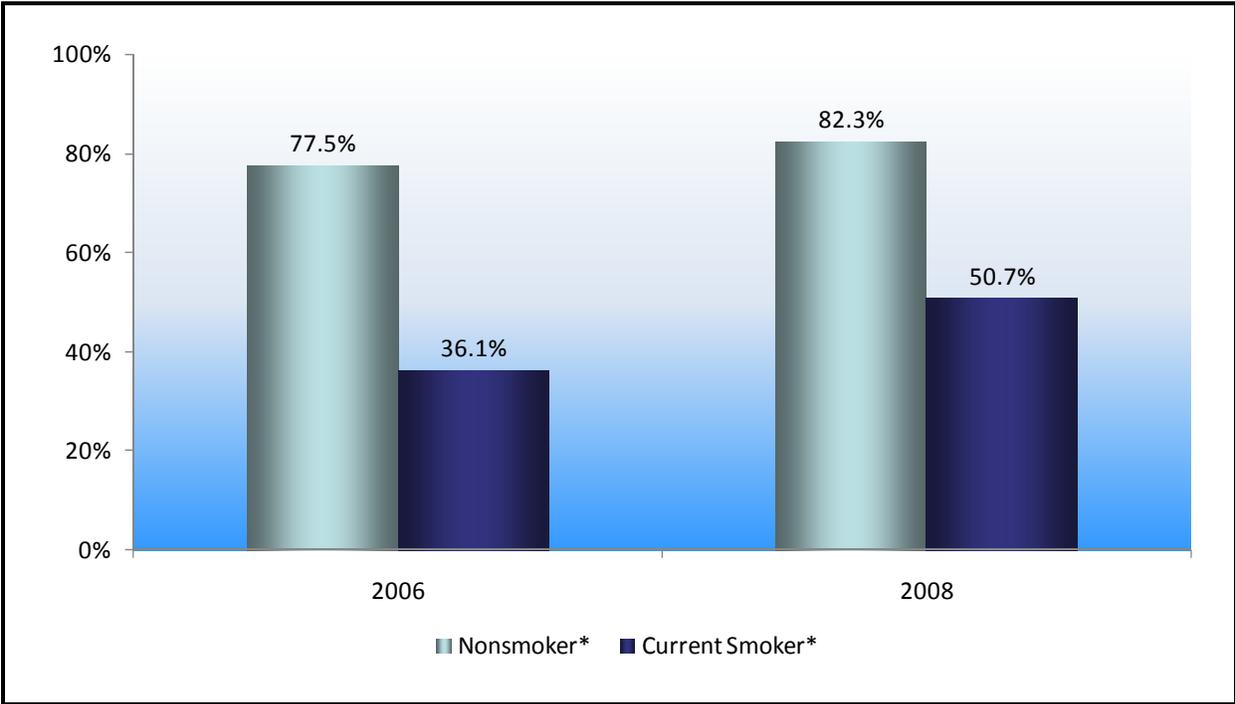
**Figure 8-8. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Reported That Employers Should Never Allow Smoking in Places Where People Work by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006–2008**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 8-9 presents the percentage of high school students who reported that employers should never allow smoking in places where people work. Among smokers in high school, the percentage who reported that employers should never allow smoking in places where people work significantly increased from 36.1% in 2006 to 50.7% in 2008. Among nonsmokers in high school, the percentage who reported that employers should never allow smoking in places where people work significantly increased from 77.5% in 2006 to 82.3% in 2008.

**Figure 8-9. Percentage of High School Students Who Reported that Employers Should Never Allow Smoking in Places Where People Work by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006–2008**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

### **8.3 Summary**

Middle and high school students continue to overestimate the extent their peers smoke cigarettes. In 2008, nonsmokers in middle school believed that an average of 26 out of 100 students in their grade smoke cigarettes, while current smokers in middle school believed that an average of 46 out of 100 students in their grade smoke cigarettes. However, in 2008, 4.1% (4 out of 100) of middle school students were current smokers. In 2008, nonsmokers in high school believed that an average of 39 out of 100 students in their grade smoke cigarettes, and current smokers in high school believed that an average of 52 out of 100 students in their grade smoke cigarettes. However, in 2008, 18.3% (18 out of 100) of high school students were current smokers.

In general, antitobacco attitudes and beliefs among students have not changed since 2000. Over time, most nonsmokers already had strong antitobacco sentiments, with measures of attitudes and beliefs above 90%. Among smokers, it appears that some antitobacco attitudes and beliefs have increased since 2000, but the changes were not statistically significant. For 2010, ITPC aims to increase the proportion of students who believe that smoking cigarettes does not make you look cool or fit in to 91%. In 2008, more than 91% of nonsmokers in middle school and high school believed that smoking does not make you look cool or fit in. However, the percentage of middle and high school smokers who believed that smoking does not make you look cool or fit in was well below 91% (69.2% and 83.2%, respectively). For 2015, ITPC aims to increase the proportion of students who believe that smoking cigarettes does not make you look cool or fit in to 93% (ITPC, 2009a).

Students are supportive of protecting people from secondhand smoke exposure. The percentage of middle and high school students reporting that smoking should not be allowed in public places has significantly increased since 2006. Furthermore, the percentage of middle and high school students reporting that employers should not allow smoking in places where people work significantly increased since 2006.

## 9. SOCIAL INFLUENCES

In this section, we present trends in measures of social influences on tobacco use, including participation in school and community programs, peer influence, media and promotional materials, and the tobacco industry. Measures of school and community program influences include awareness of and participation in school and community antitobacco programs and the desire to be involved in antitobacco efforts. As a proxy for peer influence, we present trends in youth reports of the number of friends they have who smoke. We present trends in media and promotional influences, such as youth seeing actors using tobacco on television or in the movies and youth’s willingness to wear something that has a tobacco company name or picture on it. Finally, we examine tobacco industry influences through measures of students’ agreement levels with two statements: “Cigarette companies deny that cigarettes cause disease,” and “Tobacco companies should have the same rights as other industries.”

### 9.1 School and Community Program Participation

Table 9-1 presents the percentage of Indiana students who were aware of antitobacco organizations in schools or within their community and the percentage who were members of these organizations. Between 2002 and 2008, there have been no significant changes in awareness of antitobacco school or community organizations. Among high school students, the percentage who were members of an antitobacco organization significantly declined between 2006 (8.2%) and 2008 (5.5%).

**Table 9-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have an Antitobacco Organization in Their School or Community and the Percentage Who Are Members of an Antitobacco Organization, 2002–2008 IYTS**

	Aware of an Antitobacco Organization	Member of an Antitobacco Organization <sup>a</sup>
Middle School		
2002	36.0%	7.6%
2004	36.1%	12.7%
2006	31.6%	8.5%
2008	31.8%	6.2%
High School		
2002	38.2%	8.0%
2004	35.9%	11.8%
2006	34.6%	8.2%
2008	39.4%	5.5%

<sup>a</sup> Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008 among high school students.

Figure 9-1 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who participated in any community activities to discourage youth from using tobacco products in the past 12 months. No significant changes have occurred since 2000. In 2008, 13.3% of middle school students and 9.2% of high school students reported that they participated in community activities to discourage tobacco use.

**Figure 9-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Participated in Any Community Activities to Discourage Tobacco Use among Youth in the Past 12 Months, 2000–2008 IYTS**

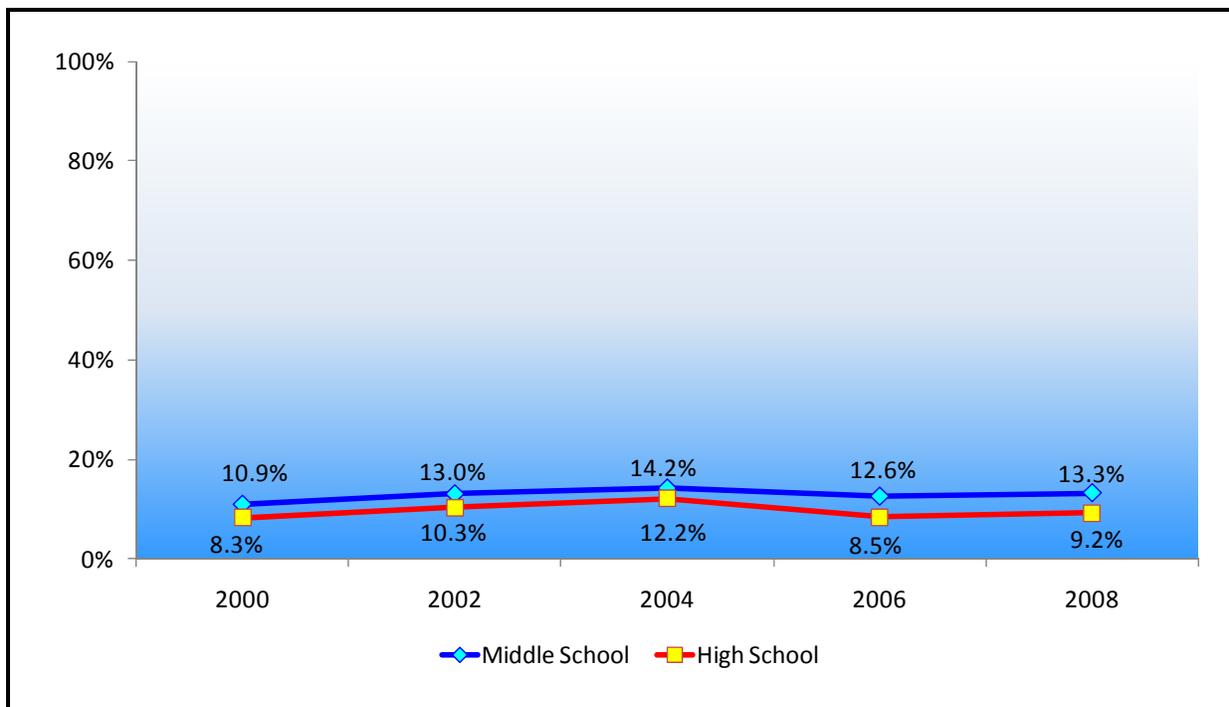
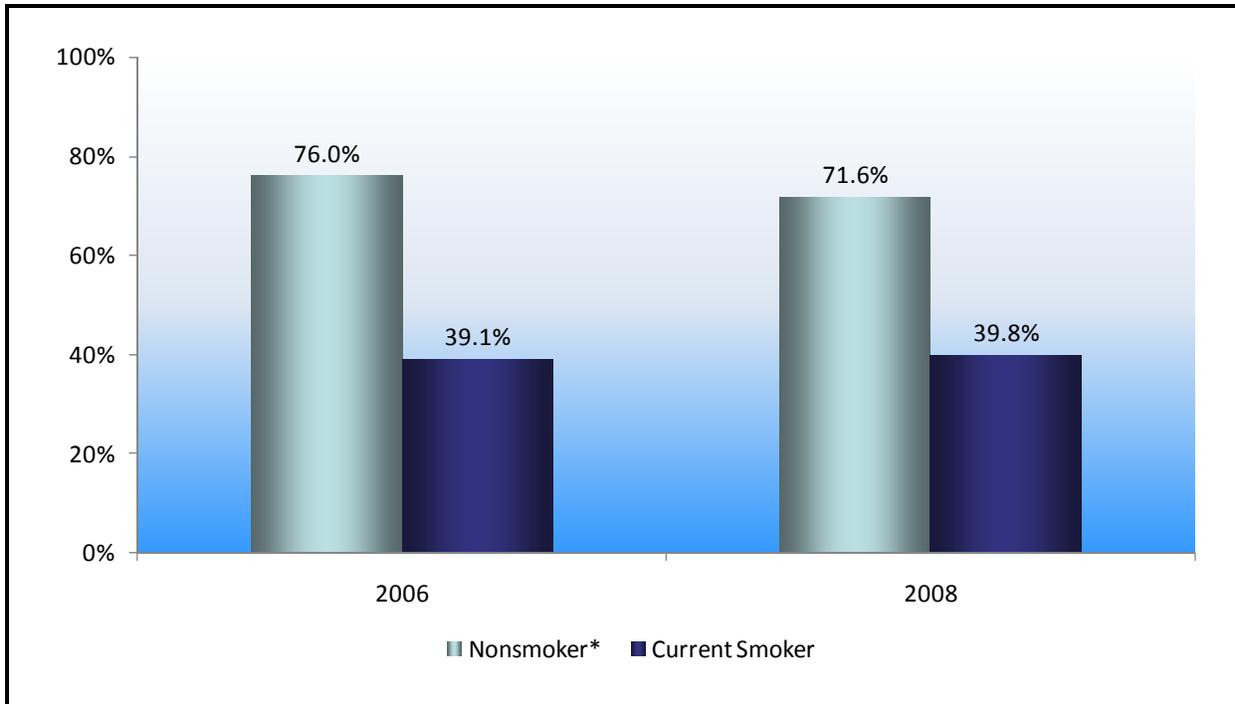


Figure 9-2 presents the percentage of middle school students who want to be involved in efforts to get rid of smoking. Among nonsmokers in middle school, the percentage reporting that they want to be involved in efforts to get rid of smoking significantly declined from 76.0% in 2006 to 71.6% in 2008. Among smokers in middle school, 39.8% wanted to be involved in efforts to get rid of smoking in 2008.

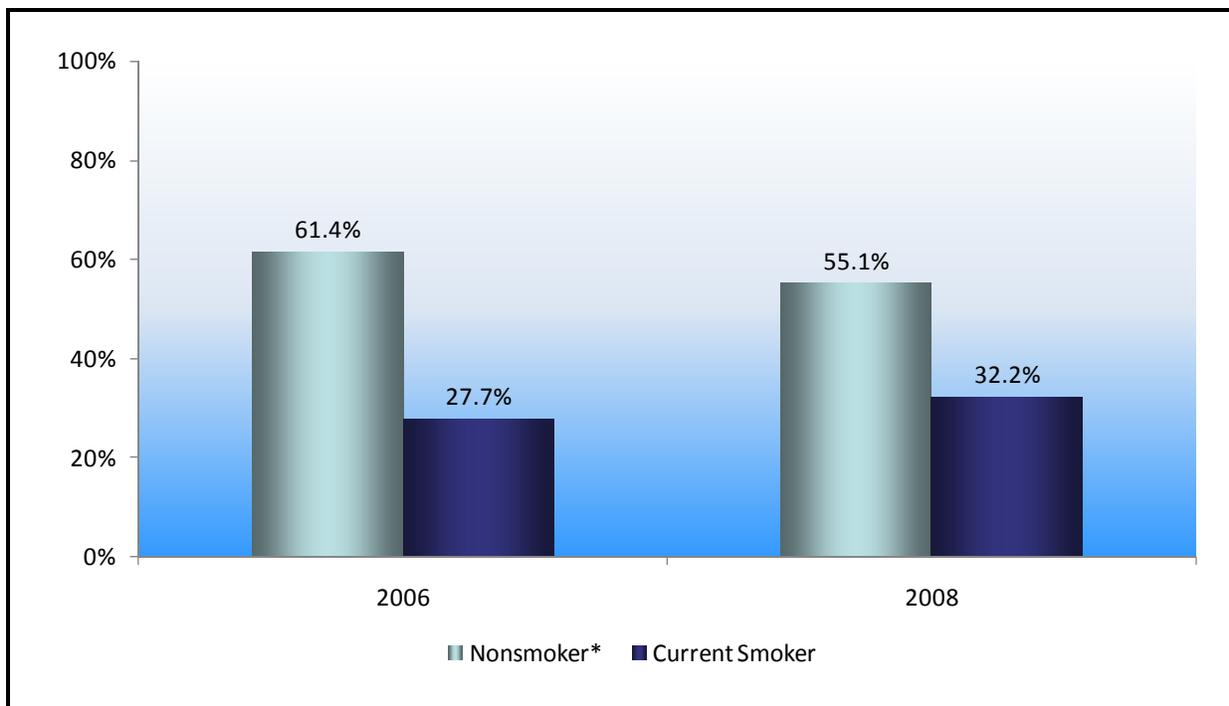
**Figure 9-2. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Want to Be Involved in Efforts to Get Rid of Smoking by Smoking Status, 2006–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 9-3 presents the percentage of high school students who want to be involved in efforts to get rid of smoking. Among nonsmokers in high school, the percentage reporting that they want to be involved in efforts to get rid of smoking significantly declined from 61.4% in 2006 to 55.1% in 2008. Among smokers in high school, 32.2% wanted to be involved in efforts to get rid of smoking in 2008.

**Figure 9-3. Percentage of High School Students Who Want to Be Involved in Efforts to Get Rid of Smoking by Smoking Status, 2006–2008 IYTS**

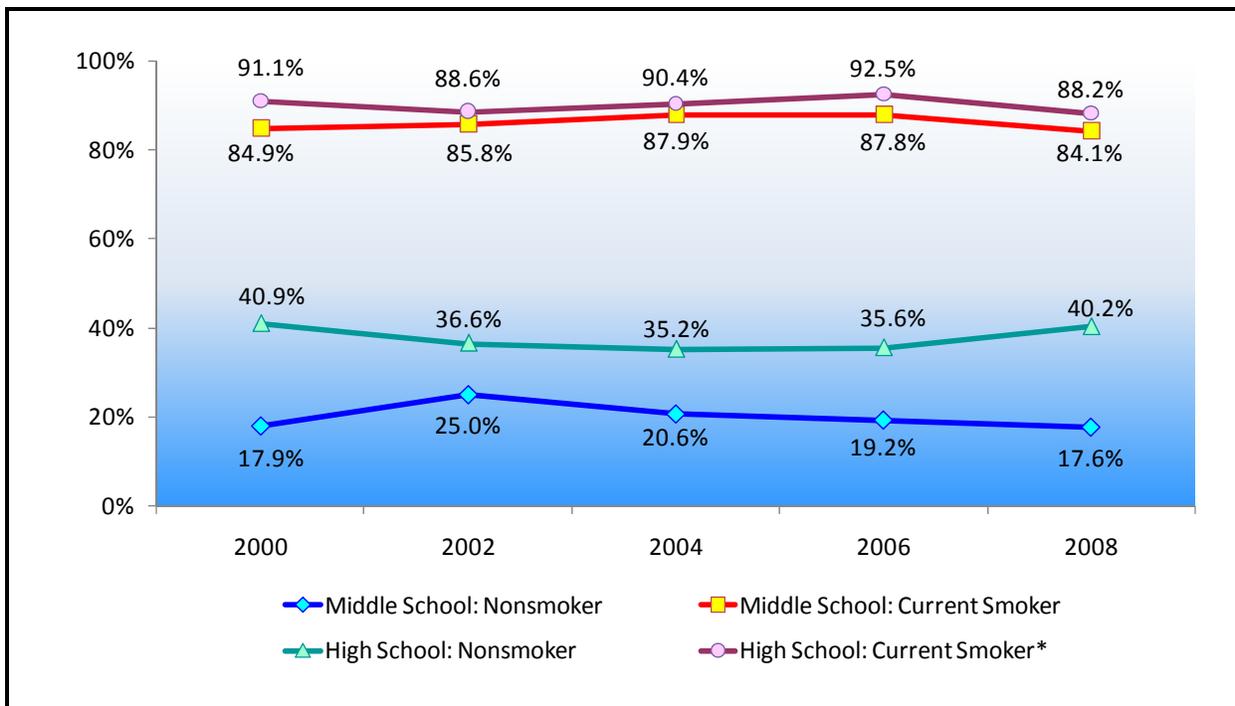


\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

## 9.2 Peer Influence

Figure 9-4 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who reported that they have at least one friend who smokes cigarettes. In 2008, 84.1% of smokers in middle school and 17.6% of nonsmokers in middle school reported that at least one of their friends smokes cigarettes. Among high school students, 40.2% of nonsmokers reported having at least one friend who smokes cigarettes in 2008. Among smokers in high school, the percentage who reported having at least one friend who smokes cigarettes significantly decreased from 92.5% in 2006 to 88.2% in 2008.

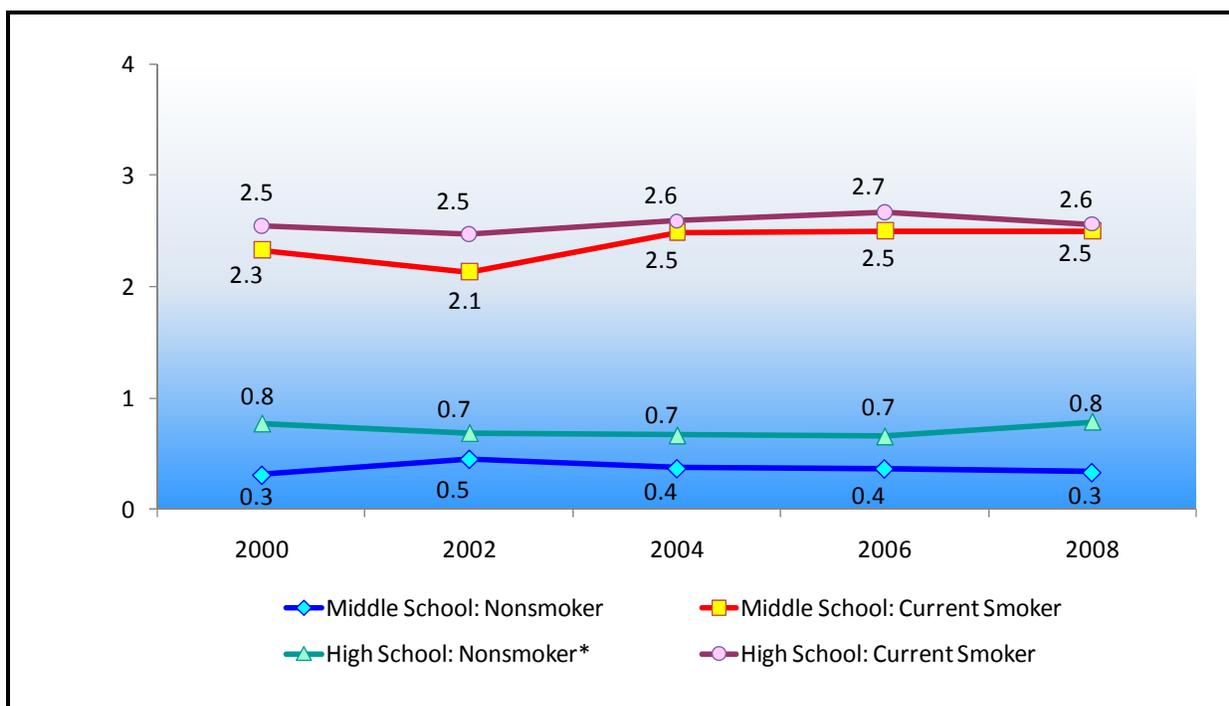
**Figure 9-4. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Reported Having at Least One Friend Who Smokes Cigarettes by Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 9-5 presents the average number of the students' four closest friends who smoke among middle and high school students. Between 2006 and 2008, the average number of friends who smoke reported among high school smokers significantly increased from 0.7 to 0.8. In 2008, among middle school students, smokers had a higher average number of friends who smoke (2.5) compared with nonsmokers (0.3). In 2008, among high school students, smokers had a higher average number of friends who smoke (2.6) compared with nonsmokers (0.8).

**Figure 9-5. Average Number of Friends Who Smoked among Four Closest Friends by Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS**

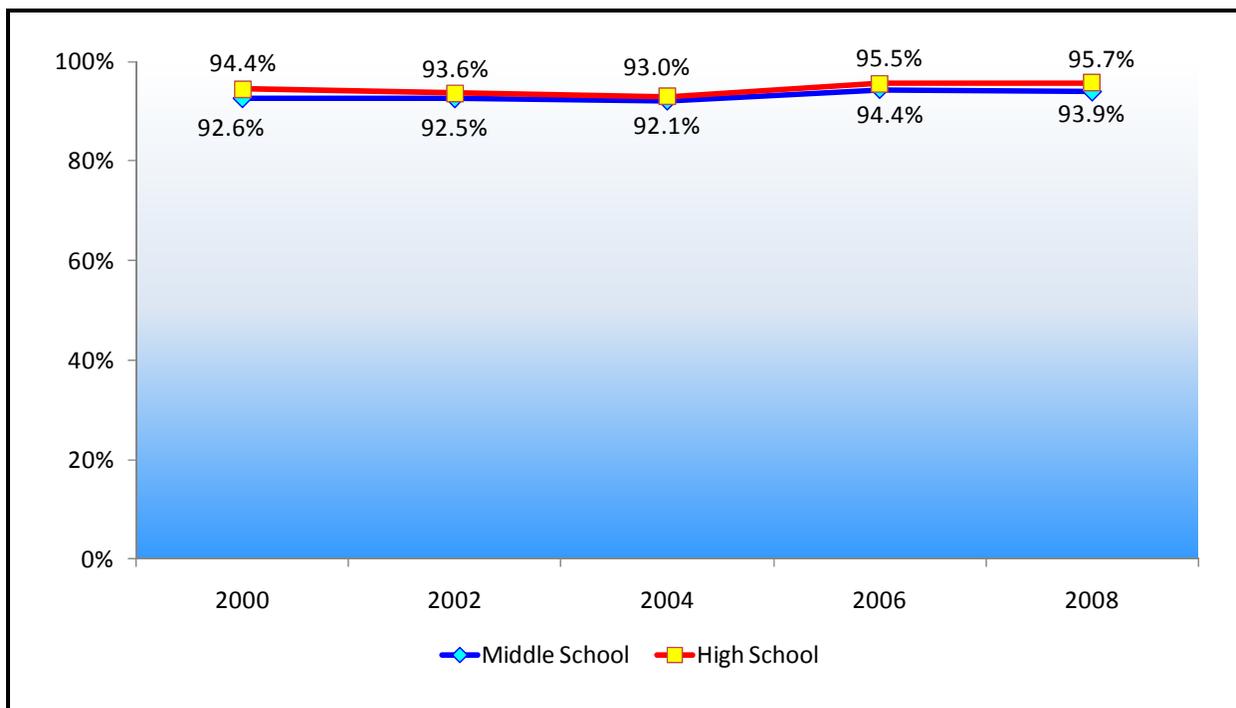


\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

### 9.3 Media and Promotional Materials

The frequency of seeing actors using tobacco on television or in movies was assessed by the question, "When you watch TV or go to movies, how often do you see actors using tobacco?"<sup>10</sup> Students who reported "most of the time," "some of the time," or "hardly ever" were considered to have seen actors using tobacco when watching television or movies. Students who reported not watching television or going to the movies were excluded from analysis. Figure 9-6 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who have seen actors using tobacco when watching television/movies. In 2008, 93.9% of middle school students and 95.7% of high school students saw actors using tobacco when watching television/movies.

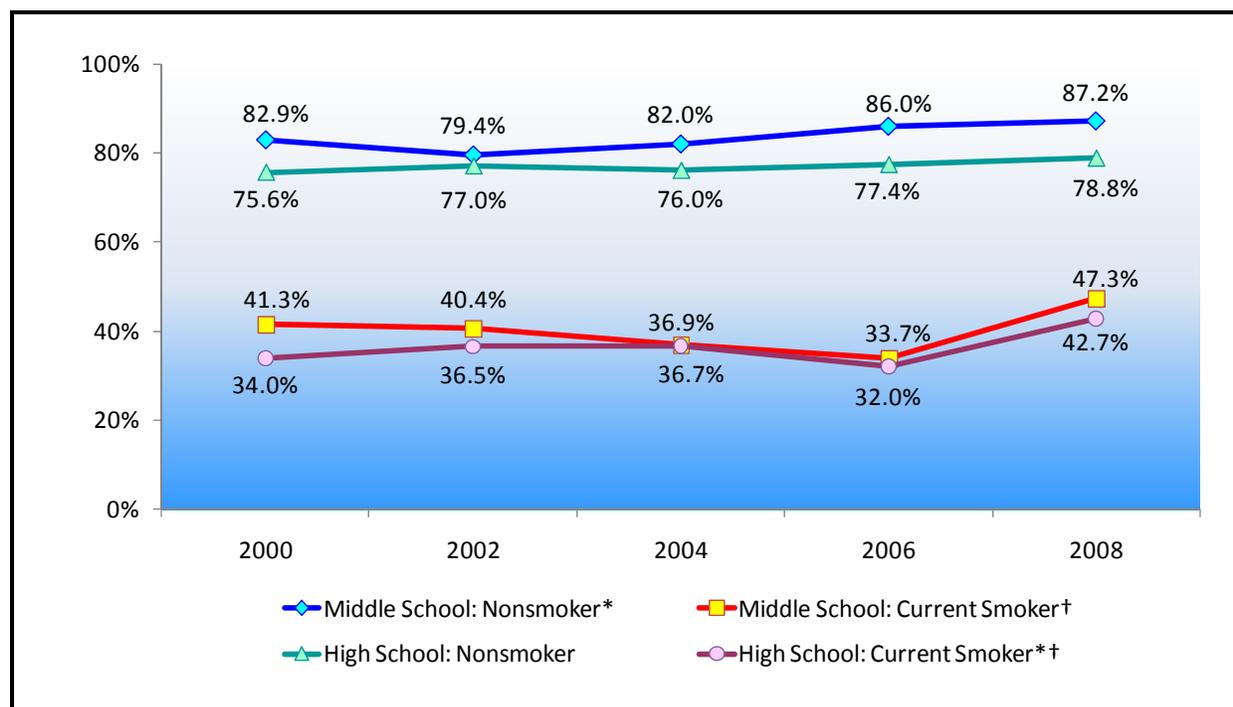
**Figure 9-6. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Seen Actors Using Tobacco When Watching Television/Movies, 2000–2008 IYTS**



<sup>10</sup> Response options are as follows: "I don't watch TV or go to movies," "most of the time," "some of the time," "hardly ever," or "never."

Figure 9-7 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who responded “probably not” or “definitely not” to the question, “Would you ever use or wear something that has a tobacco company name or picture on it such as a lighter, T-shirt, hat, or sunglasses?” (i.e., would not wear tobacco company gear). Between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of smokers in middle school reporting that they would not wear tobacco company gear significantly increased from 33.7% to 47.3%. Among nonsmokers in middle school, the percentage who would not wear tobacco company gear significantly increased from 82.9% in 2000 to 87.2% in 2008. Between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of smokers in high school reporting that they would not wear tobacco company gear significantly increased from 32.0% to 42.7%. In 2008, 78.8% of nonsmokers in high school reported that they would not wear tobacco company gear.

**Figure 9-7. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Would Not Wear Something That Has a Tobacco Company Name or Picture on It by Smoking Status, 2000–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2000 and 2008.

† Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

## 9.4 Tobacco Industry

Figure 9-8 presents the percentage of middle school students who reported “definitely yes” or “probably yes” to the question, “Do cigarette companies deny that cigarettes cause disease?” In 2008, 56.1% of smokers in middle school and 59.7% of nonsmokers in middle school agreed that cigarette companies deny that cigarettes cause disease.

**Figure 9-8. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Agree That Cigarette Companies Deny That Cigarettes Cause Disease by Smoking Status, 2006–2008 IYTS**

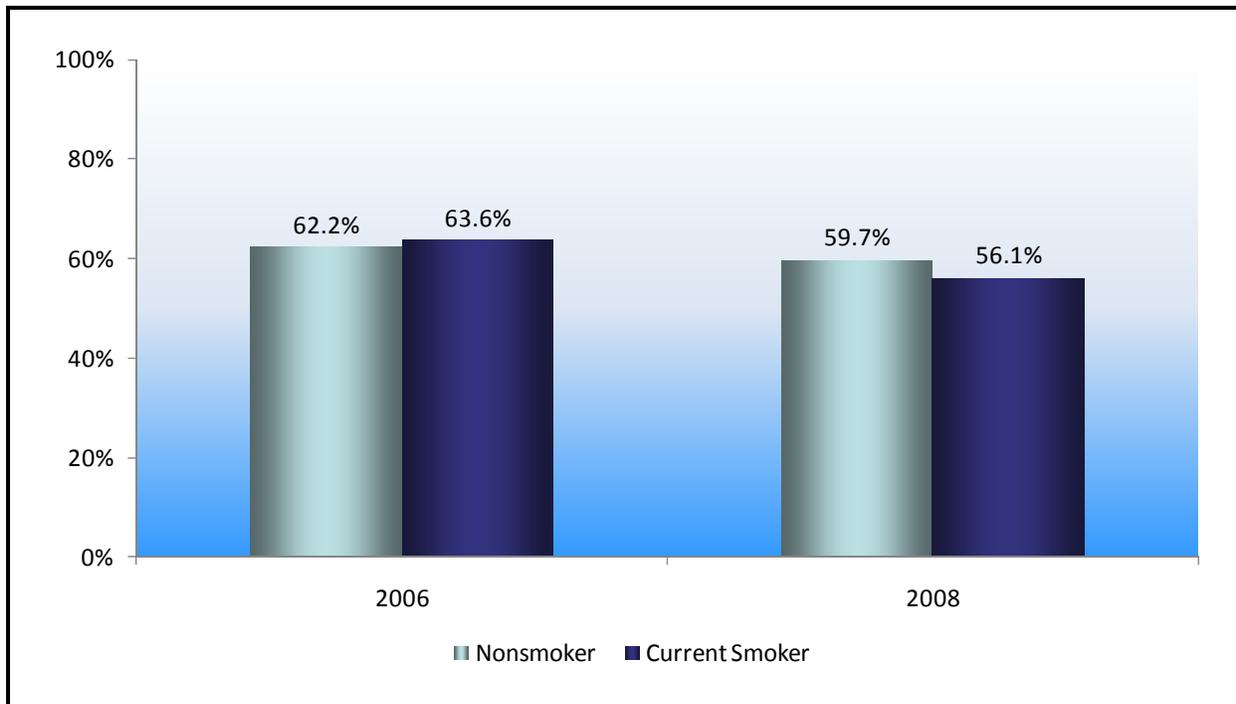
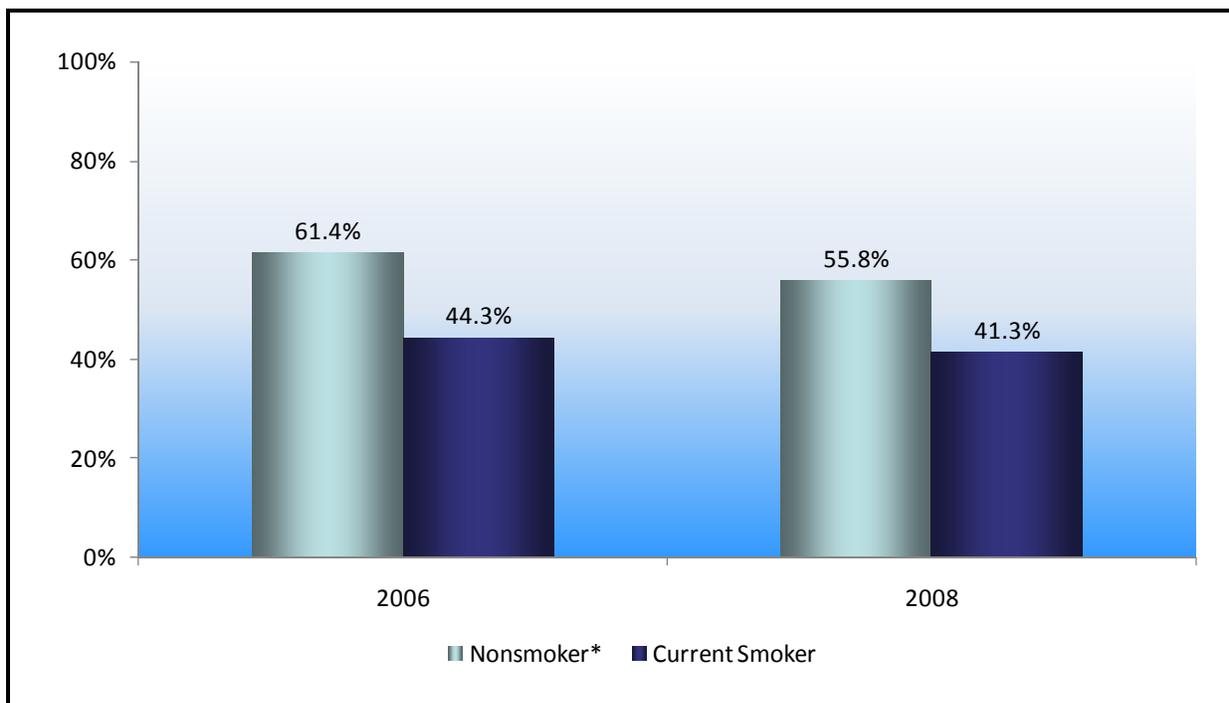


Figure 9-9 presents the percentage of high school students who reported “definitely yes” or “probably yes” to the question, “Do cigarette companies deny that cigarettes cause disease?” Between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of nonsmokers in high school who agreed that cigarette companies deny that cigarettes cause disease significantly declined from 61.4% to 55.8%. In 2008, 41.3% of smokers in high school agreed that cigarette companies deny that cigarettes cause disease.

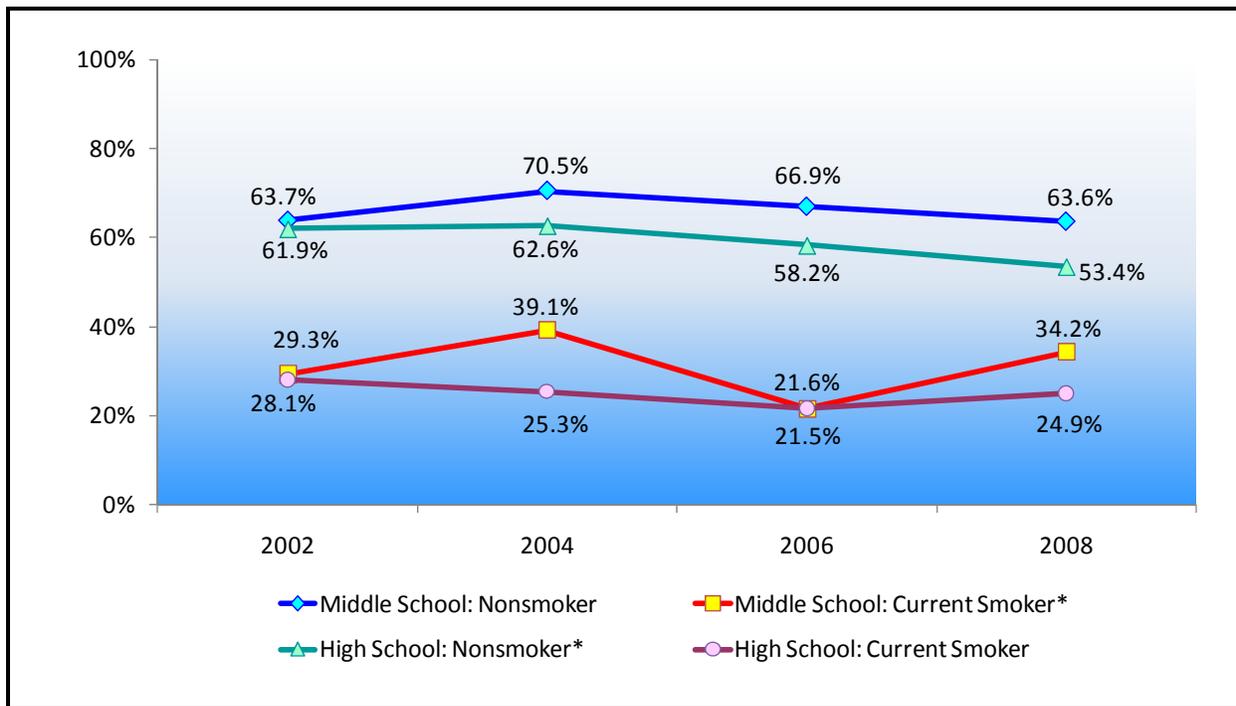
**Figure 9-9. Percentage of High School Students Who Agree That Cigarette Companies Deny That Cigarettes Cause Disease by Smoking Status, 2006–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

Figure 9-10 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who responded “probably disagree” or “definitely disagree” to the question, “Do you believe that tobacco companies should have the same rights as any other industry to sell their products?” Between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of smokers in middle school who did not agree that tobacco companies should have the same rights as other industries significantly increased from 21.6% to 34.2%. Furthermore, between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of nonsmokers in high school who did not agree that tobacco companies should have the same rights as other industries significantly decreased from 58.2% to 53.4%. In 2008, 63.6% of nonsmokers in middle school and 24.9% of smokers in high school did not agree that tobacco companies should have the same rights as other industries.

**Figure 9-10. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Do Not Agree That Tobacco Companies Should Have the Same Rights as Other Industries by Smoking Status, 2002–2008 IYTS**



\* Statistically significant difference between 2006 and 2008.

## 9.5 Summary

Participation in antitobacco school or community organizations remains low among middle school (6.2%) and high school students (5.5%). In 2008, 13.3% of middle school students and 9.2% of high school students participated in community activities to discourage tobacco use among youth. A higher percentage of nonsmokers reported that they wanted to be involved in efforts to get rid of smoking compared with smokers. Among middle school students, 71.6% of nonsmokers and 39.8% of smokers wanted to be involved in efforts to get rid of smoking in 2008. Among high school students, 55.1% of nonsmokers and 32.2% of smokers wanted to be involved in efforts to get rid of smoking.

In general, there have been few statistically significant changes in measures of peer influence on tobacco use since 2000. However, there is one positive exception. Among smokers in high school, the percentage reporting that at least one of their friends smokes cigarettes significantly decreased from 92.5% in 2006 to 87.8% in 2008.

Regarding media and promotional influences on tobacco use, more than 90% of middle and high school students continue to see actors use tobacco in television shows and movies. However, there have been changes in the extent to which youth would wear tobacco company gear. Between 2000 and 2008, the percentage of nonsmokers in middle school reporting that they would not wear tobacco company gear significantly increased from 82.9% to 87.2%. Among nonsmokers in high school, the percentage reporting that they would not wear tobacco company gear increased as well, although the change was not statistically significant. Currently, more than 75% of nonsmokers in high school would not wear tobacco company gear. Among current smokers in middle school, the percentage reporting that they would not wear tobacco company gear significantly increased by 40% between 2006 and 2008. Among current smokers in high school, the percentage reporting that they would not wear tobacco company gear significantly increased by 33% between 2006 and 2008.

## 10. OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

Highlighting results from the 2008 Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS), this report summarizes progress that has been made to address the following 2010 priority areas identified by the Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (ITPC):

- Decrease Indiana youth smoking rates.
- Increase the proportion of Hoosiers not exposed to secondhand smoke.
- Increase antitobacco knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs that are necessary for smoking behavior change to occur.

The following results highlight continuing progress in two priority areas:

- ITPC has met its 2010 goals of decreasing smoking among middle school students to 5%–7% and decreasing smoking among high school students to 18%–19%.
- Since 2006, the percentage of Indiana youth reporting that they live in smoke-free homes has significantly increased. In addition, the proportion of Indiana youth exposed to secondhand smoke has significantly declined.

Although ITPC has met its 2010 goals for decreasing Indiana youth smoking rates, use of other tobacco products by Indiana youth may hinder maintaining low rates of cigarette use among middle school students and achieving further reductions in cigarette use among high school students. In the remainder of this section, we first discuss the need to continue monitoring trends in youth tobacco use to understand the implications of use of other tobacco products on youth cigarette smoking rates. We then discuss the policy and programmatic changes that are necessary for continued success and to facilitate change in program outcomes where progress has not been made for all priority areas.

### 10.1 Monitoring Trends in Youth Tobacco Use

Despite the progress that has been made in reducing cigarette smoking rates among Indiana youth, use of other tobacco products by Indiana youth may be of concern. ITPC should continue to monitor trends in experimentation with and current use of other tobacco products among youth as youth may find that other tobacco products are cheaper and more accessible than cigarettes. Currently, rates of current cigar use are similar to rates of current cigarette use among middle and high school students. With Central Indiana commonly serving as a test market for new tobacco products such as snus, youth may find new tobacco products to be appealing to try. Because snus produce no odor when consumed and do not require a user to spit, snus use by youth could go undetected by adults.

Monitoring trends in use of other tobacco products should include monitoring trends in experimentation with and use of flavored tobacco products. Under the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act of 2009, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

banned candy- and fruit-flavored cigarettes. However, this ban does not include menthol cigarettes and other types of flavored tobacco products, such as smokeless tobacco or cigars. Tobacco industry documents revealed strategies to add flavors to tobacco products that are appealing to youth (Carpenter et al., 2005). These flavors can mask the unpleasant taste and odor of tobacco, which could ultimately entice youth to use tobacco. In 2008, estimates of current use of Black and Mild cigars, Swisher Sweets cigarillos, and/or Phillis Blunts cigars were similar to estimates of current cigarette use. Furthermore, among high school smokers in Indiana, the use of menthol cigarettes significantly increased between 2006 and 2008. Results from a study conducted by Hersey et al. (2006) suggest that menthol cigarettes are a starter product that may be associated with smoking uptake among youth.

## **10.2 Policy and Programmatic Changes Necessary to Address Priority Areas**

The current tobacco control environment in Indiana presents challenges in achieving the goals and objectives of ITPC's 2010 priority areas that will carry over to achieving the goals and objectives of Indiana's tobacco control 2015 strategic plan. Addressing 2015 priority areas will require continued financial investment for tobacco control in Indiana that is consistently above national averages of tobacco control funding. Research conducted by Tauras et al. (2005) suggests that per capita expenditures on tobacco control had a significant impact on reducing youth smoking prevalence. In addition, research shows that state tobacco control expenditures are independently associated with overall reductions in adult smoking prevalence (Farrelly et al., 2008).

To address short-term objectives for reducing youth tobacco use rates and increasing the proportion of Indiana youth not exposed to secondhand smoke, a greater emphasis on health communication interventions is needed. These interventions should rely on consistent, "high sensation value" messages to provoke behavior change and explicitly coordinate media messages and community-based activities (Arnold et al., 2009; Ray et al., 2009). In addition, more consistent media messages are needed to address changing youth's tobacco-related attitudes and beliefs, as antitobacco attitudes and beliefs have generally not changed since 2000. Well executed antismoking media campaigns can positively and consistently change youth's tobacco-related attitudes and beliefs (Farrelly et al., 2009).

Increasing the unit price of cigarettes through cigarette excise tax increases is an effective youth smoking prevention strategy, which indicates that ITPC should continue to promote for increases in the state's cigarette excise tax. But there is also a need to promote for increases in the state's excise tax on other tobacco products because youth may view them as a cheaper alternative to cigarettes. Currently, all tobacco products other than cigarettes are taxed at 24% of wholesale price in Indiana. Research conducted by Chaloupka et al.

(1997) suggests that higher smokeless tobacco taxes would significantly reduce the number of young men who use smokeless tobacco and the frequency of smokeless tobacco use. Furthermore, research conducted by Ringel, Wasserman, and Andreyeva (2005) suggests that raising excise taxes on cigars could reduce cigar use among youth.

Although progress has been made in increasing the proportion of Indiana youth not exposed to secondhand smoke, a significant percentage of Indiana youth are still exposed to secondhand smoke. At home, reducing youth exposure to secondhand smoke will require action from parents to create smoke-free environments for their children. More media messages are needed to further educate Hoosiers, particularly smokers, about the dangers of secondhand smoke exposure, which would encourage more supportive attitudes about smoke-free policies in the home and improve perceptions about the dangers of secondhand smoke exposure (Arnold et al., 2009). At work, reducing youth exposure from secondhand smoke will require employers to implement workplace smoking bans. However, equal protection from secondhand smoke among all workers in Indiana would be achieved by implementing a comprehensive statewide smoke-free air law.

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**APPENDIX A:  
LIFETIME AND CURRENT USE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS AMONG  
MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, IYTS 2000–2008**

**Table A-1. Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008**

	Any Tobacco Product									
	2000		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Middle School</b>										
Gender										
Male	43.8	[36.6, 50.9]	49.4	[43.1, 55.7]	37.4	[32.5, 42.3]	37.2	[32.6, 41.9]	28.9	[24.3, 33.6]
Female	37.5	[30.8, 44.1]	40.9	[35.2, 46.5]	36.6	[29.0, 44.3]	32.9	[28.9, 36.9]	23.6	[18.9, 28.3]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	37.6	[30.9, 44.2]	38.7	[33.6, 43.8]	33.8	[28.6, 39.1]	31.9	[27.9, 36.0]	33.3	[27.6, 39.1]
Black	50.8	[42.5, 59.1]	61.5	[56.8, 66.2]	49.1	[42.6, 55.6]	46.1	[40.1, 52.0]	25.3	[18.9, 31.7]
Hispanic	63.6	[56.9, 70.3]	55.0	[45.0, 64.9]	53.9	[47.6, 60.2]	41.2	[33.9, 48.6]	29.1	[23.3, 34.8]
Grade										
6	29.3	[20.2, 38.4]	38.8	[30.7, 46.8]	30.0	[20.3, 39.7]	21.9	[17.8, 26.1]	14.0	[9.5, 18.5]
7	40.6	[32.5, 48.7]	43.4	[35.7, 51.1]	37.0	[32.7, 41.2]	35.6	[32.0, 39.3]	24.4	[19.5, 29.4]
8	52.3	[44.8, 59.8]	50.8	[43.0, 58.6]	44.3	[36.8, 51.8]	47.1	[41.6, 52.7]	41.1	[34.9, 47.4]
<b>Total</b>	40.7	[34.5, 46.8]	44.8	[40.0, 49.6]	37.3	[32.5, 42.1]	35.2	[31.4, 39.0]	26.4	[22.3, 30.6]
<b>High School</b>										
Gender										
Male	73.8	[69.0, 78.6]	60.7	[55.1, 66.4]	62.3	[59.1, 65.5]	62.0	[57.3, 66.7]	61.3	[57.0, 65.7]
Female	67.1	[63.1, 71.0]	58.0	[52.9, 63.0]	56.3	[52.4, 60.2]	54.5	[47.9, 61.0]	54.4	[49.3, 59.6]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	70.8	[66.8, 74.8]	58.0	[52.3, 63.7]	56.8	[53.4, 60.3]	56.4	[50.1, 62.6]	61.9	[57.0, 66.7]
Black	68.6	[59.3, 78.0]	70.9	[63.6, 78.1]	66.3	[60.9, 71.7]	66.1	[61.8, 70.4]	63.5	[56.9, 70.1]
Hispanic	74.2	[62.2, 86.3]	62.1	[50.2, 74.1]	66.2	[60.2, 72.2]	71.6	[66.8, 76.4]	53.1	[46.8, 59.4]
Grade										
9	59.4	[52.0, 66.8]	54.1	[46.6, 61.6]	52.4	[48.8, 55.9]	47.5	[41.6, 53.4]	49.5	[43.3, 55.7]
10	72.9	[67.3, 78.6]	57.6	[49.2, 66.0]	56.4	[52.4, 60.3]	59.3	[51.9, 66.6]	54.2	[46.9, 61.5]
11	72.4	[66.2, 78.6]	60.0	[51.5, 68.5]	62.9	[57.7, 68.1]	63.0	[55.6, 70.4]	64.8	[58.2, 71.3]
12	79.3	[73.7, 84.9]	68.3	[59.6, 77.0]	68.1	[62.5, 73.7]	66.4	[59.3, 73.4]	65.4	[58.7, 72.2]
<b>Total</b>	70.6	[66.8, 74.4]	59.5	[54.8, 64.2]	59.4	[56.4, 62.4]	58.3	[53.1, 63.6]	57.9	[53.8, 62.1]

(continued)

Table A-1. Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008 (continued)

	Cigarettes									
	2000		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Middle School</b>										
Gender										
Male	35.5	[28.9, 42.1]	37.6	[31.0, 44.1]	26.6	[22.3, 30.9]	26.2	[21.9, 30.4]	22.0	[17.7, 26.2]
Female	32.6	[25.2, 40.0]	34.1	[28.9, 39.2]	28.7	[22.8, 34.6]	25.5	[21.7, 29.4]	20.7	[16.4, 25.1]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	30.7	[24.1, 37.3]	30.4	[25.4, 35.4]	25.6	[21.1, 30.1]	24.0	[19.9, 28.2]	26.7	[21.6, 31.9]
Black	44.8	[34.0, 55.6]	50.7	[45.4, 56.0]	32.5	[26.6, 38.4]	32.8	[26.8, 38.8]	22.8	[16.6, 29.0]
Hispanic	58.9	[50.1, 67.7]	44.7	[33.3, 56.1]	44.1	[35.3, 52.9]	27.6	[19.6, 35.6]	23.6	[18.8, 28.3]
Grade										
6	21.1	[11.7, 30.5]	27.2	[20.6, 33.8]	18.2	[11.2, 25.1]	13.8	[10.6, 17.0]	11.5	[8.0, 15.1]
7	36.2	[28.4, 44.1]	36.5	[28.8, 44.2]	27.5	[23.0, 32.0]	25.1	[21.2, 29.0]	19.8	[16.1, 23.4]
8	45.2	[37.3, 53.1]	40.8	[32.2, 49.3]	37.4	[29.6, 45.2]	38.0	[31.6, 44.3]	33.5	[27.5, 39.6]
<b>Total</b>	34.1	[27.8, 40.3]	35.8	[31.1, 40.4]	27.8	[23.7, 31.9]	25.9	[22.1, 29.7]	21.4	[17.8, 24.9]
<b>High School</b>										
Gender										
Male	67.8	[63.3, 72.3]	53.4	[48.0, 58.9]	53.2	[49.9, 56.4]	53.7	[47.8, 59.6]	51.9	[47.2, 56.7]
Female	62.6	[57.7, 67.5]	55.1	[49.8, 60.4]	52.1	[48.2, 56.1]	49.3	[42.0, 56.6]	49.4	[44.5, 54.3]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	65.5	[61.1, 70.0]	52.8	[46.9, 58.8]	50.9	[47.4, 54.5]	50.1	[43.2, 57.0]	54.2	[48.9, 59.4]
Black	61.2	[53.3, 69.1]	61.7	[55.6, 67.9]	57.7	[51.4, 64.0]	56.7	[51.9, 61.5]	50.1	[43.7, 56.5]
Hispanic	70.0	[55.7, 84.4]	62.6	[50.8, 74.3]	56.6	[50.3, 62.8]	64.8	[58.8, 70.9]	49.0	[42.8, 55.2]
Grade										
9	54.9	[47.1, 62.7]	48.0	[39.8, 56.2]	44.2	[40.1, 48.4]	39.2	[33.4, 45.0]	42.1	[35.7, 48.4]
10	67.6	[61.4, 73.7]	53.3	[45.1, 61.5]	50.7	[46.5, 55.0]	53.2	[45.2, 61.3]	47.1	[40.0, 54.2]
11	65.2	[58.0, 72.4]	55.0	[46.5, 63.4]	55.2	[50.3, 60.1]	59.0	[51.6, 66.3]	56.9	[50.1, 63.6]
12	74.6	[67.0, 82.2]	63.2	[53.3, 73.0]	62.9	[57.3, 68.5]	57.7	[47.3, 68.2]	58.5	[51.4, 65.6]
<b>Total</b>	65.3	[61.2, 69.4]	54.4	[49.6, 59.2]	52.7	[49.6, 55.7]	51.6	[45.5, 57.6]	50.7	[46.6, 54.7]

(continued)

**Table A-1. Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008 (continued)**

	Cigars									
	2000		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Middle School</b>										
Gender										
Male	21.6	[16.5, 26.7]	27.4	[22.7, 32.0]	18.1	[15.2, 21.1]	19.9	[17.0, 22.9]	13.4	[10.7, 16.1]
Female	13.9	[11.1, 16.7]	16.1	[12.5, 19.6]	13.9	[10.3, 17.5]	12.4	[9.8, 15.0]	8.9	[6.7, 11.0]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	15.8	[12.3, 19.3]	17.0	[14.1, 19.9]	14.5	[11.9, 17.2]	13.7	[11.5, 15.9]	15.2	[11.9, 18.5]
Black	25.3	[16.2, 34.4]	34.8	[30.0, 39.7]	23.9	[19.6, 28.1]	26.2	[21.5, 30.9]	10.5	[7.1, 13.9]
Hispanic	27.1	[15.8, 38.4]	27.3	[20.0, 34.6]	20.1	[14.0, 26.3]	20.6	[15.4, 25.9]	12.4	[9.0, 15.8]
Grade										
6	11.9	[6.3, 17.6]	15.0	[10.9, 19.2]	10.4	[6.6, 14.3]	8.5	[6.3, 10.7]	6.7	[4.1, 9.3]
7	16.1	[12.1, 20.0]	21.0	[14.2, 27.7]	15.7	[12.4, 18.9]	16.9	[14.0, 19.8]	9.7	[7.6, 11.7]
8	25.8	[20.5, 31.1]	25.8	[22.3, 29.3]	22.0	[17.3, 26.7]	22.9	[19.6, 26.3]	17.1	[13.9, 20.2]
<b>Total</b>	17.8	[14.5, 21.2]	21.2	[18.5, 23.9]	16.2	[13.6, 18.8]	16.3	[14.0, 18.6]	11.2	[9.3, 13.0]
<b>High School</b>										
Gender										
Male	56.0	[49.6, 62.5]	45.0	[40.1, 49.9]	43.0	[39.6, 46.5]	44.6	[40.2, 49.1]	38.5	[35.1, 41.9]
Female	34.3	[31.2, 37.4]	30.2	[26.0, 34.3]	28.4	[25.6, 31.3]	28.3	[23.8, 32.8]	28.4	[24.5, 32.2]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	46.2	[41.4, 51.0]	38.2	[34.7, 41.7]	35.1	[31.9, 38.2]	37.1	[32.6, 41.7]	38.5	[34.7, 42.3]
Black	34.5	[26.1, 42.9]	39.7	[32.1, 47.3]	35.5	[30.5, 40.5]	34.6	[30.3, 38.9]	32.8	[28.2, 37.5]
Hispanic	49.3	[37.1, 61.6]	34.5	[25.6, 43.4]	40.0	[34.5, 45.5]	36.4	[28.5, 44.4]	25.7	[20.8, 30.5]
Grade										
9	31.1	[24.2, 38.1]	30.2	[25.4, 34.9]	28.8	[25.0, 32.5]	24.8	[20.8, 28.8]	24.7	[20.1, 29.3]
10	44.9	[40.1, 49.7]	36.6	[29.2, 44.0]	32.2	[28.4, 36.1]	38.4	[32.1, 44.7]	30.5	[26.1, 34.9]
11	48.8	[42.5, 55.0]	40.0	[32.7, 47.3]	38.9	[33.8, 44.0]	39.1	[33.2, 45.0]	40.5	[34.6, 46.4]
12	60.3	[52.1, 68.6]	45.6	[38.9, 52.2]	45.9	[39.8, 52.0]	47.6	[42.2, 53.0]	40.4	[34.2, 46.5]
<b>Total</b>	45.5	[41.0, 50.0]	37.7	[34.4, 40.9]	36.0	[33.2, 38.7]	36.6	[32.7, 40.6]	33.5	[30.5, 36.4]

(continued)

Table A-1. Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008 (continued)

	Smokeless Tobacco									
	2000		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Middle School</b>										
Gender										
Male	15.1	[11.0, 19.2]	18.0	[13.2, 22.8]	10.7	[7.7, 13.7]	12.3	[9.0, 15.6]	9.3	[6.2, 12.5]
Female	6.2	[4.1, 8.3]	6.4	[3.9, 8.9]	5.2	[3.2, 7.2]	4.7	[3.0, 6.3]	4.0	[2.2, 5.7]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	9.9	[7.3, 12.5]	11.8	[9.0, 14.6]	6.9	[4.7, 9.0]	8.6	[6.2, 11.0]	9.3	[5.7, 12.8]
Black	10.3	[1.6, 19.1]	10.7	[7.7, 13.6]	14.6	[10.3, 19.0]	7.5	[4.7, 10.2]	5.1	[2.4, 7.8]
Hispanic	19.6	[7.7, 31.6]	11.8	[5.7, 17.9]	9.4	[4.2, 14.6]	6.1	[2.9, 9.3]	5.9	[3.3, 8.5]
Grade										
6	10.3	[5.3, 15.4]	11.2	[8.5, 13.8]	8.5	[4.9, 12.2]	5.0	[3.6, 6.5]	2.3	[0.8, 3.8]
7	9.7	[7.2, 12.3]	11.1	[6.2, 16.1]	7.1	[4.7, 9.5]	7.5	[5.7, 9.2]	5.9	[3.2, 8.6]
8	12.1	[7.4, 16.8]	13.3	[10.3, 16.2]	8.8	[7.0, 10.5]	13.0	[7.9, 18.1]	11.8	[7.2, 16.4]
<b>Total</b>	10.8	[8.3, 13.3]	11.8	[9.4, 14.2]	8.2	[6.5, 9.9]	8.6	[6.5, 10.7]	6.7	[4.4, 9.0]
<b>High School</b>										
Gender										
Male	31.9	[24.8, 38.9]	26.4	[21.4, 31.4]	26.4	[23.1, 29.8]	26.9	[21.3, 32.4]	24.7	[20.9, 28.5]
Female	7.8	[5.3, 10.2]	10.2	[7.2, 13.2]	9.5	[7.7, 11.3]	6.2	[3.9, 8.5]	6.3	[4.4, 8.2]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	22.2	[17.5, 26.9]	19.5	[16.2, 22.7]	19.0	[16.2, 21.8]	18.2	[14.0, 22.4]	19.0	[15.3, 22.6]
Black	6.1	[2.3, 10.0]	17.1	[11.7, 22.6]	11.2	[8.4, 14.0]	7.0	[4.2, 9.9]	10.6	[6.9, 14.3]
Hispanic	9.7	[2.8, 16.6]	9.9	[2.0, 17.8]	20.1	[14.9, 25.3]	13.2	[8.3, 18.0]	11.1	[7.9, 14.4]
Grade										
9	14.1	[5.4, 22.8]	15.5	[11.8, 19.3]	14.3	[12.1, 16.5]	13.0	[9.5, 16.4]	11.1	[8.6, 13.6]
10	21.2	[17.2, 25.1]	18.1	[12.7, 23.4]	18.6	[15.8, 21.5]	16.9	[11.6, 22.2]	15.3	[11.9, 18.7]
11	20.4	[14.1, 26.6]	20.4	[11.6, 29.2]	19.6	[15.0, 24.3]	18.1	[10.8, 25.3]	18.8	[12.8, 24.8]
12	26.0	[16.6, 35.5]	20.2	[13.0, 27.3]	20.8	[16.6, 24.9]	19.9	[15.5, 24.3]	18.2	[14.2, 22.2]
<b>Total</b>	20.1	[15.3, 24.9]	18.4	[15.2, 21.6]	18.3	[15.8, 20.7]	16.7	[12.9, 20.5]	15.6	[13.1, 18.2]

(continued)

**Table A-1. Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008 (continued)**

	Bidis/Kreteks									
	2000		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Middle School</b>										
Gender										
Male	10.2	[7.6, 12.8]	9.9	[7.3, 12.5]	8.1	[5.8, 10.5]	6.9	[5.4, 8.4]	3.2	[1.9, 4.4]
Female	6.6	[4.1, 9.0]	5.3	[3.6, 7.0]	6.2	[3.5, 8.9]	4.7	[3.7, 5.8]	1.7	[0.9, 2.4]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	7.2	[5.1, 9.4]	5.2	[3.8, 6.5]	5.9	[4.8, 7.1]	4.6	[3.6, 5.6]	3.5	[1.8, 5.3]
Black	16.0	[7.1, 24.9]	14.5	[10.5, 18.6]	12.1	[8.3, 15.8]	10.5	[7.8, 13.3]	1.8	[0.4, 3.1]
Hispanic	7.9	[4.7, 11.1]	11.2	[2.8, 19.7]	7.3	[3.6, 10.9]	8.0	[4.9, 11.0]	2.4	[1.0, 3.9]
Grade										
6	8.3	[3.6, 13.1]	7.3	[4.2, 10.5]	8.6	[5.5, 11.8]	3.6	[2.4, 4.9]	0.6	[0.1, 1.1]
7	7.6	[4.1, 11.1]	7.0	[4.2, 9.8]	5.8	[3.9, 7.7]	6.5	[5.2, 7.9]	2.4	[1.5, 3.2]
8	9.4	[7.4, 11.4]	7.5	[4.9, 10.1]	7.1	[4.8, 9.3]	7.2	[5.4, 8.9]	4.3	[2.8, 5.9]
<b>Total</b>	8.4	[6.3, 10.6]	7.4	[5.7, 9.0]	7.3	[6.0, 8.6]	5.9	[4.8, 6.9]	2.4	[1.7, 3.2]
<b>High School</b>										
Gender										
Male	17.2	[13.8, 20.6]	13.4	[10.3, 16.5]	14.5	[12.5, 16.5]	12.1	[9.8, 14.5]	6.8	[5.4, 8.3]
Female	11.7	[9.0, 14.5]	5.5	[3.9, 7.0]	7.2	[6.0, 8.4]	7.1	[5.0, 9.2]	4.4	[3.1, 5.6]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	14.4	[12.3, 16.5]	8.7	[6.9, 10.6]	9.4	[8.0, 10.7]	9.3	[7.0, 11.6]	5.9	[4.4, 7.4]
Black	14.5	[7.8, 21.3]	19.8	[13.1, 26.4]	13.6	[10.7, 16.4]	7.0	[4.1, 9.9]	3.6	[1.9, 5.3]
Hispanic	15.8	[8.3, 23.2]	6.2	[0.7, 11.8]	18.6	[12.7, 24.4]	15.1	[9.0, 21.2]	4.9	[3.4, 6.4]
Grade										
9	9.3	[5.3, 13.3]	9.8	[4.1, 15.6]	10.8	[8.4, 13.2]	7.9	[6.4, 9.4]	4.3	[3.0, 5.6]
10	14.9	[10.9, 18.9]	7.4	[3.2, 11.7]	9.7	[7.5, 11.9]	8.6	[5.7, 11.5]	4.5	[2.7, 6.2]
11	14.7	[10.3, 19.1]	8.9	[5.5, 12.3]	10.9	[8.3, 13.6]	10.1	[6.7, 13.6]	6.9	[3.9, 9.9]
12	21.2	[16.8, 25.6]	13.2	[8.8, 17.6]	13.1	[9.4, 16.9]	12.8	[8.3, 17.3]	7.3	[5.8, 8.8]
<b>Total</b>	14.7	[12.5, 16.8]	9.6	[7.8, 11.3]	11.2	[9.8, 12.5]	9.7	[7.8, 11.5]	5.6	[4.5, 6.8]

(continued)

Table A-1. Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008 (continued)

	Snus		Flavored Smokeless Tobacco				Flavored Cigars			
	2008		2006		2008		2006		2008	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Middle School</b>										
Gender										
Male	4.6	[2.5, 6.8]	12.3	[9.3, 15.3]	7.9	[4.9, 10.8]	15.9	[13.5, 18.3]	10.0	[7.6, 12.4]
Female	2.5	[1.3, 3.7]	5.5	[4.0, 7.1]	4.1	[2.5, 5.8]	9.9	[7.7, 12.0]	7.0	[5.5, 8.5]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	5.9	[3.0, 8.8]	8.6	[6.4, 10.8]	8.5	[5.2, 11.8]	11.0	[9.2, 12.9]	12.6	[9.6, 15.7]
Black	2.2	[0.4, 4.0]	9.7	[6.9, 12.5]	3.7	[1.6, 5.8]	19.6	[15.2, 24.0]	8.0	[4.7, 11.3]
Hispanic	4.0	[2.0, 6.0]	8.9	[5.5, 12.2]	4.9	[2.8, 7.0]	17.0	[12.0, 21.9]	8.1	[5.9, 10.3]
Grade										
6	1.5	[0.4, 2.6]	5.3	[3.7, 7.0]	1.6	[0.5, 2.7]	6.4	[4.4, 8.4]	3.2	[1.8, 4.6]
7	2.7	[1.4, 4.0]	7.8	[6.1, 9.5]	5.2	[2.7, 7.7]	13.3	[10.3, 16.2]	7.7	[6.1, 9.4]
8	6.5	[3.5, 9.5]	13.9	[9.2, 18.7]	11.2	[6.9, 15.4]	18.8	[15.9, 21.7]	14.6	[11.7, 17.4]
<b>Total</b>	3.6	[2.2, 5.1]	9.1	[7.2, 11.0]	6.0	[3.9, 8.1]	13.0	[11.1, 14.9]	8.5	[6.9, 10.2]
<b>High School</b>										
Gender										
Male	10.3	[7.5, 13.0]	25.8	[20.2, 31.5]	23.5	[19.7, 27.3]	41.2	[36.9, 45.5]	34.5	[31.2, 37.9]
Female	3.4	[2.2, 4.7]	8.8	[6.5, 11.2]	6.0	[4.2, 7.7]	27.0	[22.8, 31.1]	25.9	[22.4, 29.4]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	8.6	[6.1, 11.0]	18.5	[14.5, 22.5]	17.8	[14.1, 21.4]	34.7	[30.5, 38.9]	35.3	[31.4, 39.2]
Black	3.5	[1.9, 5.0]	9.4	[5.9, 13.0]	11.1	[7.5, 14.7]	33.5	[28.7, 38.3]	27.3	[23.1, 31.5]
Hispanic	7.0	[4.2, 9.8]	14.0	[9.8, 18.3]	9.2	[6.1, 12.4]	34.0	[24.9, 43.1]	23.5	[18.8, 28.1]
Grade										
9	4.9	[3.1, 6.6]	14.2	[10.4, 17.9]	9.7	[7.2, 12.3]	23.0	[19.3, 26.7]	21.7	[17.4, 26.0]
10	6.6	[4.4, 8.8]	17.0	[12.3, 21.7]	14.7	[11.4, 18.0]	34.0	[28.4, 39.7]	27.3	[23.0, 31.7]
11	8.8	[4.5, 13.1]	19.4	[12.2, 26.6]	19.0	[12.6, 25.3]	37.6	[31.7, 43.4]	37.2	[31.2, 43.2]
12	7.8	[4.9, 10.7]	20.1	[15.0, 25.1]	16.8	[12.7, 20.9]	45.6	[40.5, 50.8]	36.9	[31.2, 42.5]
<b>Total</b>	6.9	[5.3, 8.5]	17.4	[13.8, 21.1]	14.8	[12.2, 17.5]	34.2	[30.6, 37.9]	30.2	[27.4, 33.0]

(continued)

**Table A-1. Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008 (continued)**

	Black and Mild Cigars, Swisher Sweet Cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts Cigars	
	2008	
	%	95% CI
<b>Middle School</b>		
Gender		
Male	10.0	[7.0, 13.0]
Female	6.5	[4.8, 8.3]
Race/Ethnicity		
White	11.2	[7.9, 14.4]
Black	9.2	[5.6, 12.8]
Hispanic	7.6	[5.2, 10.1]
Grade		
6	3.1	[1.3, 4.9]
7	7.8	[5.3, 10.3]
8	14.0	[10.7, 17.3]
<b>Total</b>	8.3	[6.4, 10.2]
<b>High School</b>		
Gender		
Male	35.5	[31.6, 39.3]
Female	28.0	[23.7, 32.3]
Race/Ethnicity		
White	34.2	[29.7, 38.6]
Black	42.8	[35.7, 49.9]
Hispanic	25.0	[20.1, 30.0]
Grade		
9	23.7	[17.9, 29.6]
10	28.0	[22.9, 33.1]
11	39.1	[34.5, 43.6]
12	38.3	[32.4, 44.3]
<b>Total</b>	31.7	[28.3, 35.2]

Table A-2. Current Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008

	Any Tobacco Product									
	2000		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Middle School</b>										
Gender										
Male	16.8	[12.9, 20.8]	15.9	[12.5, 19.3]	11.3	[8.9, 13.7]	13.8	[10.4, 17.2]	11.5	[8.3, 14.7]
Female	14.6	[10.1, 19.0]	14.6	[10.8, 18.4]	14.6	[11.3, 18.0]	13.2	[10.5, 15.8]	8.3	[6.2, 10.5]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	14.3	[10.5, 18.1]	12.2	[9.0, 15.5]	12.5	[9.6, 15.3]	12.2	[9.3, 15.0]	13.5	[9.4, 17.6]
Black	22.1	[13.2, 30.9]	21.7	[17.0, 26.5]	15.9	[10.6, 21.3]	19.8	[15.0, 24.5]	9.8	[6.4, 13.3]
Hispanic	26.0	[14.9, 37.2]	20.3	[12.0, 28.7]	14.4	[8.0, 20.7]	14.2	[10.1, 18.2]	9.3	[6.4, 12.3]
Grade										
6	10.7	[5.3, 16.1]	11.1	[6.2, 16.0]	8.9	[4.5, 13.4]	6.4	[4.5, 8.2]	3.2	[1.5, 5.0]
7	12.0	[7.9, 16.1]	14.5	[10.8, 18.3]	11.5	[8.8, 14.3]	11.4	[8.9, 13.8]	9.5	[6.9, 12.0]
8	24.9	[19.6, 30.1]	19.0	[13.0, 25.0]	17.7	[13.4, 22.0]	22.3	[17.0, 27.5]	17.0	[12.4, 21.6]
<b>Total</b>	15.7	[12.3, 19.2]	15.3	[12.5, 18.1]	12.9	[10.6, 15.3]	13.5	[10.9, 16.2]	10.0	[7.5, 12.4]
<b>High School</b>										
Gender										
Male	42.5	[36.9, 48.0]	30.0	[25.7, 34.3]	33.9	[30.9, 37.0]	36.0	[31.3, 40.7]	34.5	[30.7, 38.4]
Female	33.2	[29.5, 37.0]	23.0	[18.4, 27.7]	24.0	[21.2, 26.7]	27.4	[22.4, 32.3]	26.9	[23.6, 30.3]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	39.1	[35.1, 43.2]	27.0	[23.1, 30.9]	28.9	[25.8, 32.0]	32.6	[27.6, 37.7]	34.7	[30.4, 39.1]
Black	24.7	[18.8, 30.7]	26.4	[20.5, 32.3]	24.1	[18.8, 29.5]	24.8	[18.8, 30.9]	29.6	[24.7, 34.6]
Hispanic	36.7	[25.7, 47.7]	22.8	[14.9, 30.7]	34.4	[27.5, 41.4]	32.0	[27.4, 36.6]	25.5	[20.9, 30.0]
Grade										
9	29.5	[22.4, 36.5]	23.4	[17.5, 29.2]	25.3	[22.4, 28.3]	24.3	[20.1, 28.5]	22.1	[18.0, 26.3]
10	39.0	[34.0, 44.0]	24.9	[18.7, 31.0]	25.5	[22.3, 28.6]	31.1	[25.4, 36.8]	28.7	[23.7, 33.6]
11	36.5	[28.3, 44.7]	27.4	[18.6, 36.1]	31.7	[26.9, 36.5]	36.4	[30.2, 42.5]	36.9	[31.3, 42.6]
12	48.2	[37.9, 58.5]	32.4	[25.0, 39.7]	35.2	[29.3, 41.1]	37.6	[30.4, 44.8]	37.5	[31.6, 43.4]
<b>Total</b>	38.1	[34.3, 41.9]	26.6	[23.1, 30.2]	29.1	[26.5, 31.7]	31.8	[27.6, 36.0]	30.8	[27.8, 33.9]

(continued)

**Table A-2. Current Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008 (continued)**

	Cigarettes									
	2000		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Middle School</b>										
Gender										
Male	9.3	[6.8, 11.9]	8.4	[5.6, 11.1]	5.7	[3.7, 7.6]	7.1	[5.2, 9.1]	4.5	[2.9, 6.0]
Female	10.4	[6.7, 14.2]	11.1	[7.4, 14.8]	10.1	[7.5, 12.6]	8.3	[6.2, 10.5]	3.7	[2.4, 4.9]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	9.0	[5.9, 12.1]	9.1	[6.1, 12.1]	8.2	[5.6, 10.7]	7.4	[5.5, 9.4]	7.0	[4.8, 9.1]
Black	12.3	[6.0, 18.6]	10.2	[7.2, 13.1]	6.2	[2.9, 9.6]	7.8	[4.5, 11.1]	2.9	[1.3, 4.5]
Hispanic	20.2	[10.3, 30.1]	12.1	[5.6, 18.6]	7.6	[2.9, 12.3]	8.4	[5.3, 11.5]	4.2	[2.5, 6.0]
Grade										
6	5.9	[2.1, 9.7]	5.0	[1.6, 8.4]	4.9	[0.6, 9.2]	2.9	[1.7, 4.1]	1.3	[0.3, 2.2]
7	7.2	[4.1, 10.4]	10.2	[6.9, 13.5]	8.2	[6.2, 10.2]	5.4	[3.8, 7.0]	4.1	[2.6, 5.7]
8	17.1	[11.8, 22.3]	13.2	[8.3, 18.1]	10.2	[7.1, 13.3]	14.6	[10.8, 18.5]	6.9	[4.6, 9.3]
<b>Total</b>	9.8	[7.1, 12.6]	10.0	[7.6, 12.4]	7.8	[5.9, 9.7]	7.7	[5.9, 9.6]	4.1	[2.9, 5.3]
<b>High School</b>										
Gender										
Male	32.8	[27.9, 37.7]	21.2	[17.9, 24.5]	22.8	[20.1, 25.6]	23.6	[20.0, 27.1]	19.0	[16.0, 21.9]
Female	30.1	[26.0, 34.2]	19.7	[15.3, 24.2]	19.4	[17.1, 21.8]	22.7	[18.0, 27.4]	17.5	[15.1, 20.0]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	32.8	[29.4, 36.3]	20.9	[17.1, 24.7]	22.1	[19.4, 24.9]	24.8	[20.6, 28.9]	21.1	[17.6, 24.6]
Black	16.5	[11.5, 21.6]	16.4	[11.4, 21.5]	12.6	[8.9, 16.3]	12.5	[8.3, 16.8]	12.5	[9.3, 15.7]
Hispanic	28.2	[16.3, 40.1]	17.6	[7.8, 27.4]	22.6	[17.3, 27.9]	19.9	[14.6, 25.1]	15.5	[12.4, 18.5]
Grade										
9	23.8	[17.1, 30.5]	17.0	[11.6, 22.5]	18.5	[15.5, 21.5]	16.4	[13.5, 19.4]	11.5	[8.5, 14.5]
10	31.4	[26.9, 35.9]	19.5	[14.1, 25.0]	19.1	[16.6, 21.6]	22.5	[18.1, 27.0]	16.9	[13.4, 20.3]
11	30.5	[24.5, 36.5]	19.7	[13.1, 26.3]	22.9	[18.4, 27.3]	27.5	[22.1, 32.9]	23.4	[18.2, 28.6]
12	41.8	[31.7, 52.0]	27.3	[20.5, 34.1]	25.6	[20.4, 30.8]	28.1	[20.6, 35.7]	22.7	[18.5, 26.9]
<b>Total</b>	31.6	[28.3, 34.9]	20.4	[17.0, 23.8]	21.3	[19.1, 23.5]	23.2	[19.5, 26.8]	18.3	[16.0, 20.5]

(continued)

Table A-2. Current Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008 (continued)

	Cigars									
	2000		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Middle School</b>										
Gender										
Male	6.7	[4.5, 9.0]	8.1	[5.1, 11.1]	4.9	[3.3, 6.6]	6.3	[4.7, 7.9]	4.8	[3.3, 6.4]
Female	3.5	[1.9, 5.1]	4.9	[3.0, 6.7]	3.9	[2.2, 5.6]	5.0	[3.5, 6.6]	2.8	[1.9, 3.8]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	4.6	[3.1, 6.1]	4.0	[2.7, 5.3]	3.9	[2.7, 5.1]	4.1	[3.0, 5.1]	5.6	[3.9, 7.4]
Black	6.4	[3.3, 9.5]	12.1	[8.0, 16.2]	6.6	[3.8, 9.4]	12.7	[8.9, 16.4]	4.5	[2.3, 6.8]
Hispanic	9.1	[0.7, 17.4]	10.7	[4.5, 16.9]	6.6	[1.9, 11.2]	8.8	[5.5, 12.0]	2.8	[1.5, 4.1]
Grade										
6	3.9	[1.2, 6.6]	6.0	[2.1, 9.9]	2.7	[1.3, 4.0]	2.7	[1.5, 3.9]	1.5	[0.6, 2.4]
7	4.5	[2.6, 6.3]	6.0	[3.2, 8.9]	3.3	[1.8, 4.9]	5.8	[3.9, 7.6]	3.4	[2.4, 4.3]
8	7.4	[4.8, 9.9]	6.5	[3.7, 9.4]	6.9	[4.5, 9.2]	8.6	[6.6, 10.6]	6.7	[4.5, 8.9]
<b>Total</b>	5.2	[3.8, 6.6]	6.3	[4.4, 8.1]	4.4	[3.3, 5.5]	5.7	[4.5, 7.0]	3.9	[2.8, 4.9]
<b>High School</b>										
Gender										
Male	22.3	[18.6, 25.9]	16.4	[13.6, 19.1]	18.3	[15.7, 20.9]	22.1	[18.1, 26.0]	17.5	[15.0, 20.0]
Female	8.2	[5.6, 10.7]	6.6	[4.5, 8.6]	8.8	[7.0, 10.7]	10.9	[7.6, 14.2]	11.7	[9.3, 14.0]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	15.6	[13.4, 17.9]	11.6	[9.8, 13.5]	13.3	[11.1, 15.6]	16.9	[13.5, 20.3]	17.9	[14.6, 21.2]
Black	11.5	[5.5, 17.5]	13.9	[9.0, 18.8]	12.4	[8.5, 16.3]	14.5	[10.5, 18.6]	12.7	[10.0, 15.5]
Hispanic	15.0	[5.4, 24.7]	12.0	[6.7, 17.3]	17.0	[11.7, 22.3]	15.8	[11.6, 20.1]	10.1	[6.9, 13.4]
Grade										
9	11.1	[6.5, 15.7]	8.4	[5.1, 11.7]	9.5	[7.3, 11.7]	10.3	[7.0, 13.5]	9.6	[6.8, 12.4]
10	14.7	[10.5, 18.9]	10.6	[7.6, 13.5]	12.4	[9.8, 15.0]	15.4	[12.0, 18.8]	12.0	[8.8, 15.1]
11	15.4	[10.4, 20.4]	12.3	[8.0, 16.6]	15.4	[12.0, 18.8]	19.2	[14.9, 23.6]	20.2	[16.5, 24.0]
12	21.6	[15.6, 27.5]	15.6	[7.7, 23.5]	18.9	[14.6, 23.3]	23.5	[19.1, 27.9]	18.1	[13.9, 22.2]
<b>Total</b>	15.4	[13.2, 17.6]	11.5	[9.8, 13.3]	13.7	[11.8, 15.5]	16.6	[13.7, 19.4]	14.6	[12.6, 16.7]

(continued)

**Table A-2. Current Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008 (continued)**

	Smokeless Tobacco									
	2000		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Middle School</b>										
Gender										
Male	6.3	[3.8, 8.8]	3.3	[1.7, 4.9]	3.1	[1.5, 4.7]	5.2	[3.1, 7.3]	4.3	[2.7, 5.9]
Female	1.8	[0.7, 3.0]	1.7	[0.7, 2.7]	1.1	[0.3, 2.0]	2.0	[1.1, 2.8]	2.2	[1.0, 3.4]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	3.8	[2.3, 5.2]	2.5	[1.4, 3.6]	2.3	[1.2, 3.4]	3.4	[1.9, 4.9]	4.1	[2.0, 6.2]
Black	3.8	[-0.5, 8.1]	2.0	[0.8, 3.2]	3.0	[0.7, 5.3]	3.9	[1.4, 6.3]	2.6	[1.1, 4.1]
Hispanic	7.4	[0.6, 14.1]	1.3	[-0.3, 3.0]	0.6	[-0.2, 1.4]	2.7	[0.8, 4.6]	2.7	[1.1, 4.2]
Grade										
6	4.2	[1.0, 7.4]	1.6	[0.3, 3.0]	1.9	[0.2, 3.5]	1.5	[0.6, 2.3]	0.9	[0.1, 1.8]
7	2.8	[0.9, 4.7]	2.2	[0.6, 3.8]	1.6	[0.6, 2.6]	3.2	[1.8, 4.5]	2.9	[1.6, 4.1]
8	5.4	[2.1, 8.6]	3.1	[1.5, 4.7]	2.6	[1.1, 4.1]	6.1	[2.9, 9.3]	6.1	[3.4, 8.8]
<b>Total</b>	4.1	[2.7, 5.6]	2.4	[1.6, 3.2]	2.2	[1.2, 3.1]	3.6	[2.4, 4.9]	3.3	[2.0, 4.6]
<b>High School</b>										
Gender										
Male	12.2	[8.5, 16.0]	8.1	[4.4, 11.8]	11.8	[9.4, 14.1]	14.1	[10.1, 18.1]	13.9	[10.5, 17.2]
Female	1.4	[0.6, 2.1]	2.1	[0.8, 3.5]	2.5	[1.6, 3.3]	1.6	[0.7, 2.5]	2.4	[1.5, 3.4]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	7.7	[5.3, 10.1]	5.9	[3.6, 8.2]	7.8	[6.2, 9.5]	8.9	[6.3, 11.4]	10.3	[7.3, 13.3]
Black	1.2	[-0.4, 2.8]	3.7	[-1.1, 8.5]	2.6	[1.0, 4.1]	2.5	[0.9, 4.0]	5.5	[3.0, 8.1]
Hispanic	0.0	NA	0.5	[-0.1, 1.2]	7.6	[4.3, 11.0]	7.1	[3.3, 10.9]	4.5	[2.5, 6.6]
Grade										
9	5.4	[2.0, 8.8]	3.9	[2.1, 5.7]	6.2	[5.0, 7.5]	6.9	[4.3, 9.4]	4.6	[3.2, 6.0]
10	6.7	[4.4, 9.0]	5.6	[3.2, 7.9]	7.3	[5.3, 9.4]	7.0	[3.5, 10.5]	8.5	[5.6, 11.4]
11	6.8	[2.4, 11.3]	6.5	[0.3, 12.6]	7.8	[5.0, 10.6]	7.3	[3.6, 11.1]	10.9	[5.9, 15.9]
12	8.9	[2.3, 15.6]	5.2	[1.8, 8.6]	8.0	[5.5, 10.5]	10.9	[6.9, 14.9]	9.4	[6.5, 12.4]
<b>Total</b>	6.9	[4.7, 9.2]	5.2	[3.1, 7.4]	7.3	[5.9, 8.8]	7.9	[5.7, 10.1]	8.2	[6.1, 10.2]

(continued)

Table A-2. Current Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008 (continued)

	Bidis									
	2000		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Middle School</b>										
Gender										
Male	5.5	[4.4, 6.6]	4.7	[3.3, 6.2]	2.9	[2.0, 3.8]	3.7	[2.7, 4.6]	2.1	[1.2, 3.1]
Female	3.1	[1.7, 4.5]	2.1	[1.1, 3.1]	2.9	[1.1, 4.8]	2.4	[1.8, 3.1]	1.1	[0.5, 1.7]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	3.5	[2.4, 4.6]	2.2	[1.4, 3.1]	2.2	[1.3, 3.1]	2.4	[1.7, 3.0]	2.5	[1.0, 4.0]
Black	8.6	[3.9, 13.2]	7.1	[4.3, 9.9]	5.4	[2.9, 7.8]	5.6	[3.4, 7.8]	1.5	[0.3, 2.7]
Hispanic	4.3	[0.6, 8.0]	3.4	[0.3, 6.4]	2.6	[-0.6, 5.8]	4.8	[1.9, 7.7]	1.8	[0.6, 3.1]
Grade										
6	4.7	[2.0, 7.5]	2.6	[0.3, 4.8]	2.6	[0.7, 4.5]	2.4	[1.4, 3.4]	0.4	[0.0, 0.9]
7	2.8	[1.1, 4.6]	3.2	[1.7, 4.7]	2.3	[1.2, 3.4]	3.5	[2.6, 4.3]	1.6	[0.9, 2.4]
8	5.4	[3.8, 7.0]	3.9	[2.3, 5.4]	3.4	[2.0, 4.8]	3.2	[2.1, 4.3]	2.9	[1.7, 4.1]
<b>Total</b>	4.4	[3.4, 5.3]	3.3	[2.4, 4.2]	3.0	[2.0, 3.9]	3.1	[2.5, 3.7]	1.6	[1.1, 2.2]
<b>High School</b>										
Gender										
Male	5.3	[3.6, 7.0]	4.1	[2.1, 6.2]	6.1	[4.7, 7.4]	4.0	[3.0, 5.0]	3.0	[1.9, 4.1]
Female	2.6	[1.3, 3.9]	2.5	[1.3, 3.8]	2.4	[1.7, 3.2]	2.5	[1.7, 3.3]	1.2	[0.6, 1.8]
Race/Ethnicity										
White	3.7	[2.5, 4.9]	3.3	[2.0, 4.7]	3.3	[2.6, 4.0]	2.8	[2.0, 3.6]	2.0	[0.9, 3.0]
Black	5.4	[1.3, 9.4]	8.2	[4.1, 12.3]	5.4	[3.2, 7.7]	2.6	[1.2, 4.0]	1.2	[0.0, 2.4]
Hispanic	5.5	[-0.3, 11.3]	0.3	[-0.2, 0.9]	10.2	[5.4, 15.1]	7.9	[4.7, 11.0]	2.2	[1.2, 3.1]
Grade										
9	4.3	[1.3, 7.3]	5.2	[1.4, 9.0]	5.2	[3.4, 6.9]	3.2	[2.0, 4.4]	1.9	[1.0, 2.8]
10	4.8	[1.9, 7.6]	2.3	[0.3, 4.3]	3.6	[2.1, 5.0]	3.2	[2.0, 4.4]	1.7	[0.7, 2.7]
11	3.6	[1.5, 5.6]	3.1	[0.9, 5.3]	3.6	[2.3, 5.0]	3.1	[1.8, 4.4]	2.9	[1.0, 4.7]
12	3.9	[2.1, 5.7]	3.5	[1.1, 5.9]	4.9	[3.0, 6.7]	3.4	[2.2, 4.6]	2.1	[0.9, 3.3]
<b>Total</b>	4.1	[2.9, 5.4]	3.5	[2.2, 4.8]	4.4	[3.6, 5.2]	3.2	[2.6, 3.9]	2.1	[1.4, 2.9]

(continued)

**Table A-2. Current Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2008 (continued)**

	Black and Mild Cigars, Swisher Sweet Cigarillos, and/or Phillies Blunts Cigars	
	2008	
	%	95% CI
<b>Middle School</b>		
Gender		
Male	5.0	[3.2, 6.7]
Female	3.5	[2.5, 4.5]
Race/Ethnicity		
White	5.7	[3.6, 7.9]
Black	5.6	[2.7, 8.4]
Hispanic	3.4	[1.8, 4.9]
Grade		
6	1.7	[0.5, 2.8]
7	3.7	[2.4, 5.1]
8	7.2	[5.0, 9.5]
<b>Total</b>	4.2	[3.1, 5.4]
<b>High School</b>		
Gender		
Male	19.1	[16.7, 21.5]
Female	13.9	[11.2, 16.6]
Race/Ethnicity		
White	19.4	[15.9, 22.9]
Black	20.4	[16.3, 24.4]
Hispanic	11.8	[8.6, 15.0]
Grade		
9	11.9	[8.8, 14.9]
10	14.0	[10.6, 17.4]
11	21.6	[17.7, 25.5]
12	20.0	[15.7, 24.2]
<b>Total</b>	16.6	[14.3, 18.9]