December 2007

Results from the 2006 Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey

Final Comprehensive Report

Prepared for

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RTI International is a trade name of Research Triangle Institute.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Highlighting results from the 2006 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 Conclusions

Tobacco Control Environment in Indiana. Past levels of program funding, cigarette excise taxes, and smoke-free law coverage have lagged behind national averages. In addition, declines in program funding translate to less money being available for interventions that are proven to change youth attitudes toward tobacco and reduce youth tobacco use. However, recent increases in program funding, the state cigarette excise tax, and the percentage of Hoosiers covered by smoke-free laws indicate that the tobacco control environment in Indiana shows major signs of improvement.

Cigarette Use and Cessation. Data from the IYTS indicate that smoking rates have declined among Indiana youth, particularly among high school students. Between 2000 and 2006, smoking rates among high school students declined 25%, which outpaced the rate of decline in smoking rates observed in the nation as a whole. Smoking rates continue to be low among middle school students and comparable to what is observed nationally. Although progress has been made in reducing smoking rates among Indiana youth, rates of decline among middle school and high school students have stalled, as they have nationally.

Use of Other Tobacco Products. Experimentation with cigarettes and other tobacco products has decreased since 2000, particularly among high school students. However, trends in current use of other tobacco products among middle and high school students have remained relatively unchanged. Budget constraints do not allow ITPC to focus its efforts on reducing use of tobacco products other than cigarettes among youth.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure. Results from the IYTS indicate that each week, a significant number of Indiana youth are still exposed to secondhand smoke in rooms and cars. Secondhand smoke exposure has decreased since 2000, but those downward trends have slowed down recently.

Youth Access and Purchasing. One of ITPC's strategies to reduce youth smoking rates is to maintain and enhance compliance with laws prohibiting tobacco sales to minors. However, youth access to cigarettes from social and commercial sources remains unacceptably high. In 2006, middle school smokers mostly obtained their cigarettes from social sources (62.0%). Among high school smokers, 59.3% obtained cigarettes from social sources and 30.9% obtained cigarettes from commercial sources.

Attitudes and Beliefs. In general, nonsmokers have more negative attitudes and beliefs toward smoking than smokers, and there has been little change in these attitudes over time. Furthermore, youth nonsmokers and smokers in Indiana continue to overestimate peer smoking rates. In 2006, middle school nonsmokers estimated that 27 out of 100 students smoke cigarettes, which is more than three times the 2006 IYTS estimate of smoking rates among middle school students. Furthermore, middle school smokers estimated that 47 out of 100 students smoke cigarettes, which is nearly six times the 2006 IYTS estimate of smoking rates among middle school students. High school students had similar misconceptions about peer smoking rates. In 2006, high school smokers and nonsmokers estimated that between 40 and 50 out of 100 students currently smoke cigarettes, which is about two times the 2006 IYTS estimate of smoking rates among high school students.

Social Influences. Since 2002, awareness of and participation in antitobacco school or community organizations have remained unchanged. However, this may not reflect the extent to which Indiana youth are aware of or participate in VOICE, a youth-led initiative exposing the deceptive marketing tactics of the tobacco industry. In addition, most youth have seen actors smoking on television shows and in movies, and youth smokers are willing to wear gear that is associated with the tobacco industry. More needs to be done to counteract social influences on youth tobacco use, particularly influences from the media and promotional items.

ES.2 Recommendations

The following are recommendations to enhance programmatic efforts in areas where progress has not been observed:

- The tobacco control environment in Indiana (declining funds, below average taxes, small percentage of population covered by smoke-free laws) contributed to slowing progress in Indiana. Recent increases in funding, taxes, and smoke-free laws should help accelerate trends in the future.

- Use of tobacco products other than cigarettes has remained unchanged. Even if the program is optimally funded, program efforts should continue to focus primarily on reducing youth cigarette smoking rates.

- As with smoking prevalence, recent increases in the percentage of the population covered by smoke-free laws may encourage further reductions in secondhand smoke exposure. In addition, because parents are in control of regulating the household environment, interventions to reduce secondhand smoke among youth should address adult behavior. ITPC should continue to focus on highlighting the dangers of secondhand smoke, which has been a focus for mass media efforts and community mobilization.

- Further restricting youth access to tobacco is unlikely to have a significant effect on youth smoking rates. In order to be effective in reducing tobacco use initiation among youth, future program efforts would need to combine the implementation and enforcement of youth access laws with community mobilization.

- More funding for media campaigns is needed to address youth attitudes and beliefs toward tobacco and social influences on tobacco use. The requirement to spend 75% of funds on community programs inhibits spending on media campaigns, which, when combined with other interventions, are effective in reducing tobacco initiation among youth and changing youth attitudes toward tobacco.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report highlights results from the 2006 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.

To put the results into context, Section 3 of the report summarizes the 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).
- Section 6 summarizes trends in youth exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Section 7 summarizes trends in youth access to tobacco products and the ability to purchase tobacco products.
- 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 2006 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, tobacco-related attitudes and beliefs, social influences on tobacco use, and secondhand smoke exposure. 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 the students within a selected class are surveyed.

In 2006, 51 of 59 sampled middle schools participated in the IYTS. Among the schools that participated, 3,667 of the 4,239 students sampled completed usable questionnaires for an overall response rate of 74.8%.[1] In 2006, 47 of 60 sampled high schools participated in the IYTS. Among the schools that participated, 3,325 of the 4,057 students sampled completed usable questionnaires for an overall response rate of 64.2%.

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). Furthermore, we tested for significant trends over time using a two-step process. First, we estimated a likelihood ratio test to indicate whether adding a quadratic time term to a simple linear model adds predictive power to the model (in a sense testing the fit of the quadratic versus the linear model). The results of the likelihood ratio test guided the decision on which simple regression model to use in estimating the trend over time. A significant linear time trend suggests that the outcome of interest has increased/decreased over the time period of interest. A significant quadratic time trend indicates that the trend is either increasing or decreasing at a changing rate over time.

[1] Overall response rate = (% of sampled schools that participated) * (% of sampled students that completed usable questionnaires)

When examining subgroups, we tested for a quadratic or linear trend within each subgroup. The rationale for this approach was to examine changes in outcomes over time within, rather than across, subgroups.

We do not report p-values for the likelihood ratio tests or for tests of individual regression parameters. If a result is described as statistically significant, then it was significant at $p < .05$ and is noted in the graph.

For measures that are only available in the 2006 IYTS, we conducted a test of means or proportions between groups of interest (e.g., smokers versus nonsmokers). Similar to the trend analysis, if a result is described as statistically significant, then it was significant at $p < .05$ and is noted in the graph.

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 as part of accounting for the complex sample design, a final weight variable was created. 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%. As a result, for all years of data, we assigned the alternative weight variable to each survey participant for conducting the analysis. This may have affected the ability to detect statistical differences when conducting trend analyses.

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 the final unweighted sampled characteristics of the 2006 IYTS by age group, gender, race/ethnicity, grade, disposable weekly income, and whether there is a smoker in the home.

Table 2-1. 2006 IYTS Unweighted Sample Characteristics

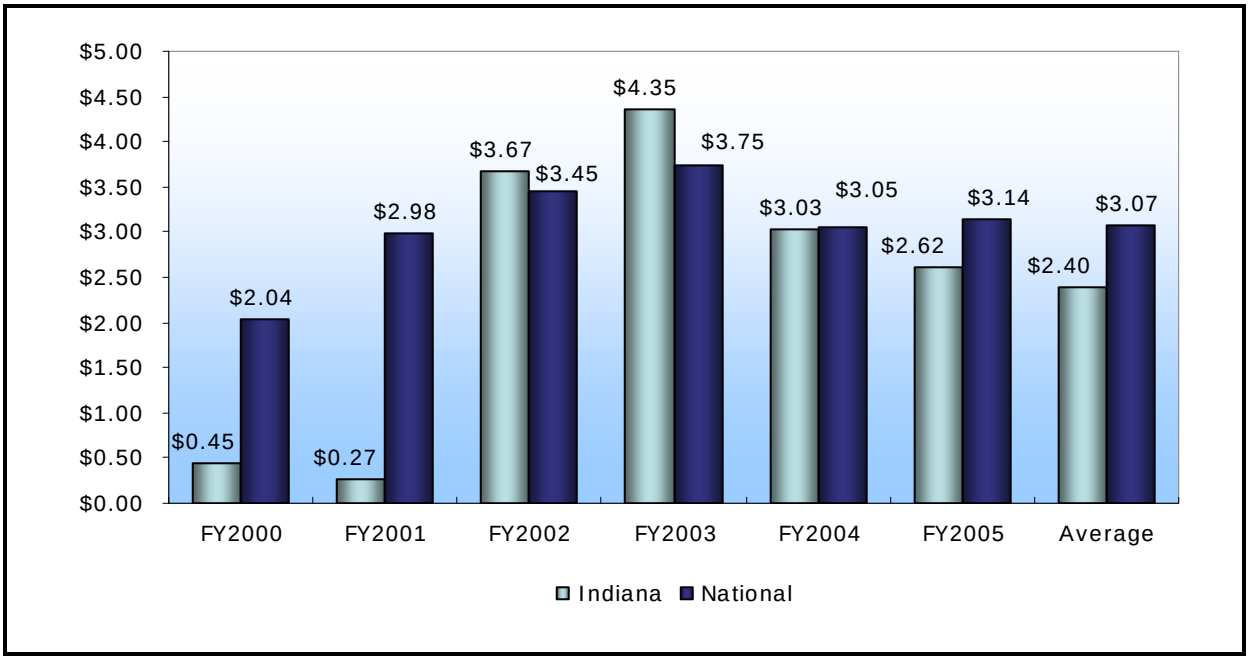
Demographic Group	Middle School	High School
Overall	3,667	3,325
Ages		
11 years or younger	413	3
12 years	1,118	0
13 years	1,215	7
14 years	802	364
15 years	103	973
16 years	9	885
17 years	0	684
18 years or older	4	409
Gender		
Female	1,790	1,629
Male	1,864	1,689
Race/Ethnicity		
White/Caucasian	2,368	2,078
Black/African American	754	716
Hispanic/Latino	343	412
Other	193	113
Grade		
6th grade	1,096	—
7th grade	1,387	—
8th grade	1,166	—
9th grade	—	1,066
10th grade	—	997
11th grade	—	630
12th grade	—	610
Ungraded or other grade	0	0
Disposable Weekly Income		
Less than $1	362	144
$1 to $5	460	219
$6 to $10	471	270
$11 to $20	741	674
$21 to $50	779	773
More than $50	809	1,214
Other Smokers in the Household		
Yes	1,746	1,565
No	1,748	1,616

3. TOBACCO CONTROL ENVIRONMENT IN INDIANA

It is important to understand the tobacco control environment in Indiana relative to the rest of the nation in order to put trends in key measures used to assess progress in the Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program's (ITPC's) priority areas into context. In this section, we describe the tobacco control environment in Indiana and the United States by presenting trends in tobacco control policies, including tobacco control funding, smoke-free laws, and cigarette excise taxes.

Figure 3-1 presents trends in per capita funding for tobacco control since fiscal year (FY) 2000 for Indiana and the United States. Because tobacco control funding in Indiana has been below national averages, we would expect trends in tobacco-related outcomes in Indiana to lag behind trends in the nation as a whole.

Figure 3-1. Per Capita Funding for Tobacco Control, Indiana versus the United States, FY2000–FY2006[a]

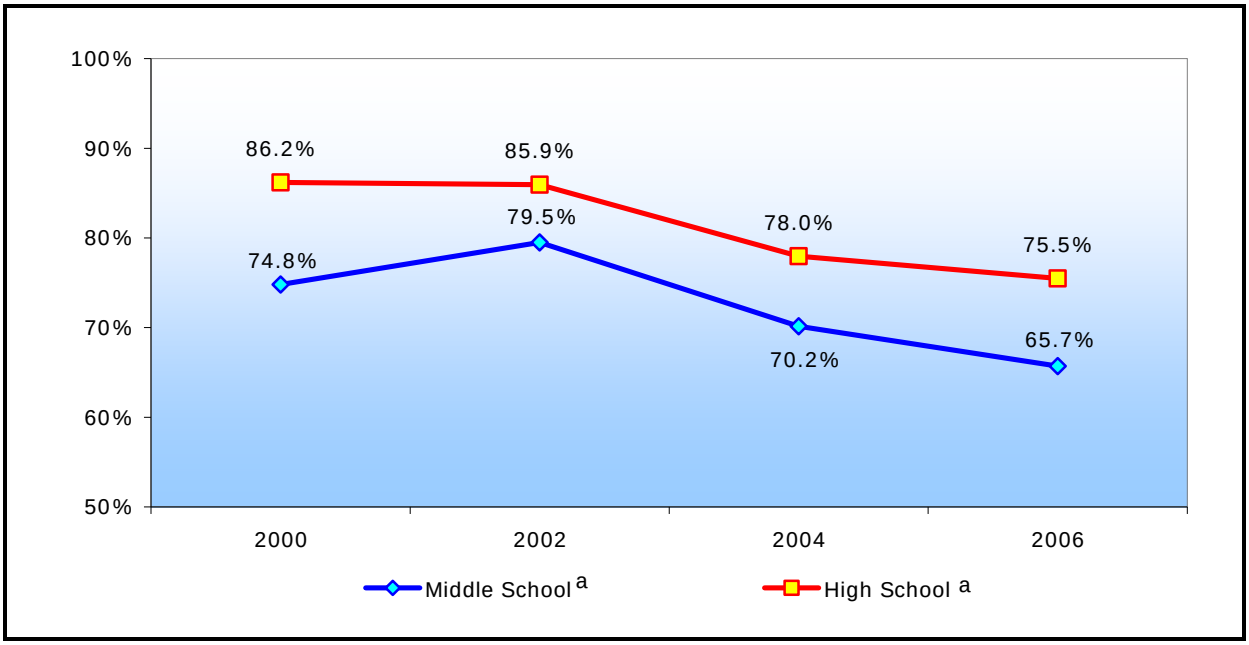


[a] Funding estimates adjusted for inflation (base year = 2005).

Declines in tobacco control funding translate to less money being available for interventions that are proven to change attitudes toward tobacco and reduce youth tobacco use, such as mass media campaigns (Hersey et al., 2003; Farrelly et al., 2002, 2005; Siegel, 1998). As a proxy of 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 on the dangers of smoking

at least one time during the past 30 days. Between 2000 and 2006, exposure to media highlighting the dangers of smoking significantly decreased from 74.8% to 65.7% among middle school students. Over the same period, exposure to media highlighting the dangers of smoking significantly decreased from 86.2% to 75.5% among high school students.

Figure 3-2. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Heard/Saw a Commercial on the Dangers of Smoking during the Past 30 Days, IYTS 2000–2006

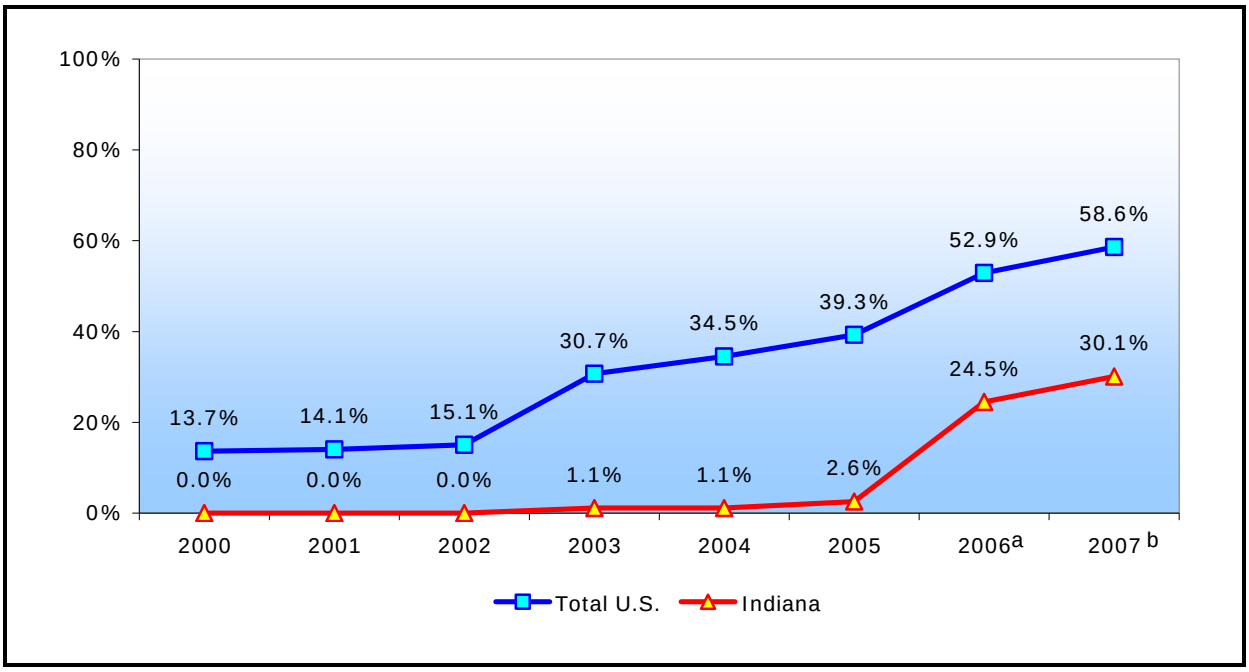


[a] Significant linear trend.

Figure 3-3 presents the extent to which Indiana residents were covered by smoke-free laws relative to the rest of the nation. Overall, the percentage of Indiana's population covered by smoke-free laws has increased over time. However, until recently, only a small percentage of Indiana residents were covered by smoke-free laws.

As presented in Figure 3-4, average cigarette excise taxes in Indiana have also been below the national averages. However, the recent increase of $0.44 in Indiana's state cigarette excise tax should have a noticeable impact on tobacco outcomes.

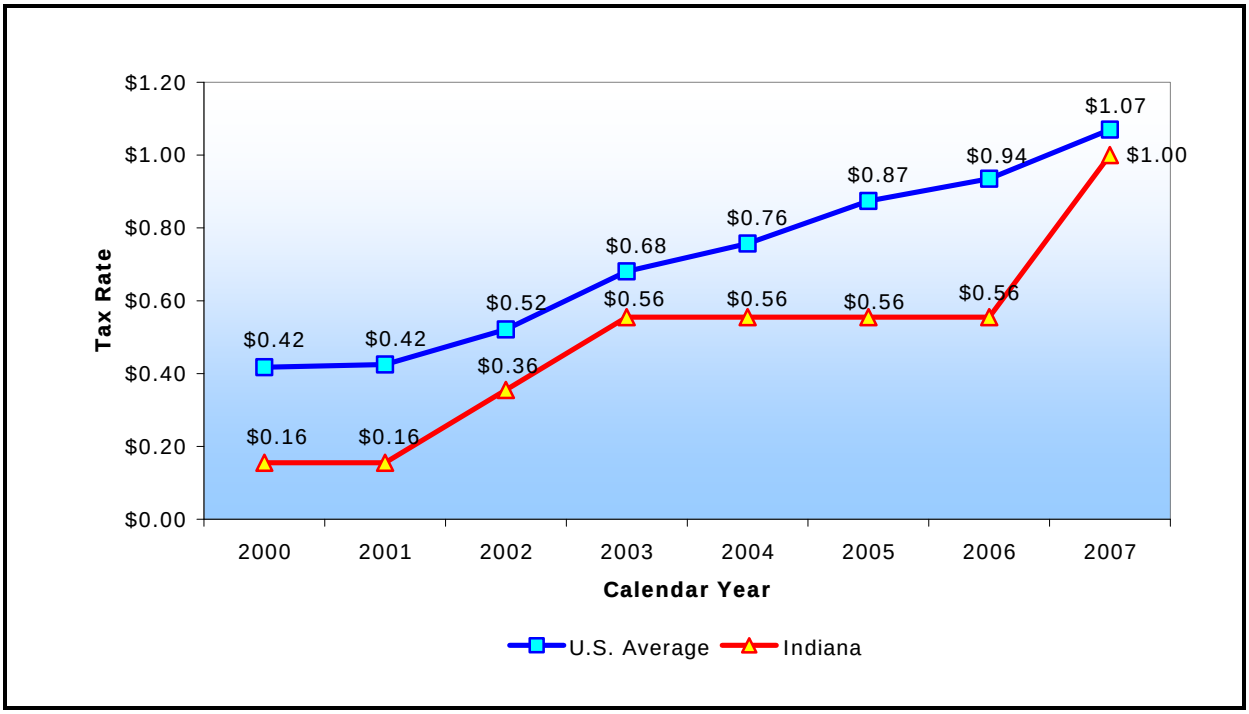
Figure 3-3. Population Coverage of Smoke-Free Laws, Indiana versus the United States, 2000–2007



[a] Reported by the ANRF as of January 12, 2007.

[b] Reported by the ANRF as of October 1, 2007.

Figure 3-4. Average Annual Cigarette Excise Taxes, Indiana versus the United States, 2000–2007



In summary, past levels of program funding, cigarette excise taxes, and smoke-free law coverage have lagged behind the national averages. As a result, we expect trends in program outcomes, such as smoking prevalence, to also lag behind the nation. In addition, declines in program funding have compromised ITPC's ability to implement interventions that are proven to change attitudes toward tobacco among youth and reduce youth tobacco use. However, recent increases in program funding, the state's cigarette excise tax, and the percentage of Hoosiers covered by smoke-free laws should help accelerate trends in program outcomes in the future.

4. CIGARETTE USE AND CESSATION

This section presents trends in lifetime and current smoking prevalence for Indiana middle and high school students overall and by gender, race/ethnicity, and grade level. We also present estimates of prevalence of lifetime use before age 11. 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 Cigarette Smoking Status

Measures of cigarette smoking status (ever-smokers, never-smokers, current smokers, and current nonsmokers) are determined by three questions:

- "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?,"
- "About how many cigarettes have you smoked in your entire life?," and
- "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Ever-smokers are those with an affirmative response to any of these three questions. Never-smokers are those with a negative response to all three questions. Among ever-smokers, students who have smoked at least 1 day in the past 30 days are current smokers. Nonsmokers include all students who are never-smokers and students who have tried cigarettes but have not smoked in the past 30 days. Students with contradicting responses were not categorized.

Among never-smokers, students who are *open to smoking* responded affirmatively to at least one 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?"

Students *not open to smoking* responded "definitely not" to all three questions. Ever-smokers may be broken down into three distinct categories: prior smoker, early smoker, and established smoker. Prior smokers are those who have not smoked in the past 30 days. Both early and established smokers have smoked in the past 30 days, but established smokers have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Students with contradicting responses were not categorized. Table 4-1 summarizes the various smoking status variables.

Table 4-1. Cigarette Smoking Status Definitions

Smoking Status	Definition
Never Smoker	Has never smoked a cigarette, not even one or two puffs
Not open to smoking	Will definitely not try a cigarette soon, not in the next 12 months, and not if one of their best friends offered them a cigarette
Open to smoking	May try a cigarette soon, in the next 12 months, or if one of their best friends offered them a cigarette
Ever Smoker	Has tried smoking a cigarette, even just one or two puffs
Prior smoker	Has not smoked a cigarette in the past 30 days
Early smoker	Has smoked in the past 30 days but has not smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime
Established smoker	Has smoked in the past 30 days and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime
Non-Current Smoker	Never smokers and prior smokers
Current Smoker	Early smokers and established smokers

Note: Not all students can be categorized based on missing responses or response contradictions.

4.2 Lifetime Cigarette Use

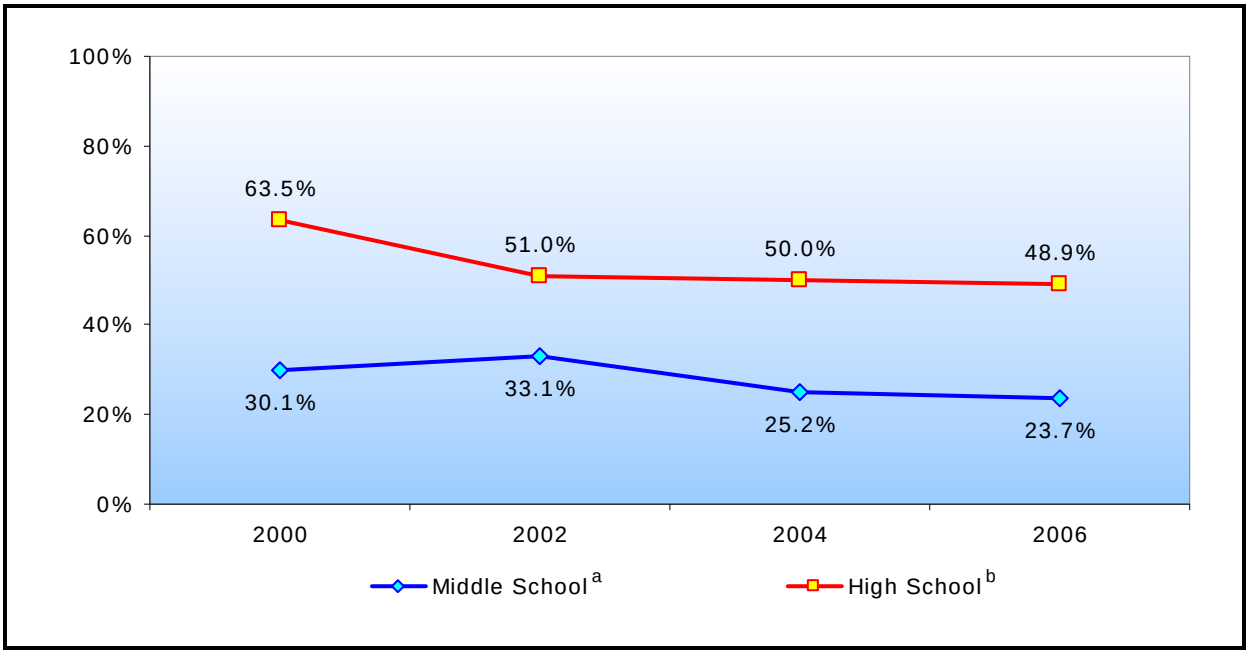
Figures 4-1 through 4-6 present the percentages of students who were ever-smokers overall and by gender, race/ethnicity, and grade.[2] Figure 4-1 presents the overall percentage of middle and high school students who have ever tried smoking a cigarette from 2000 to 2006. Since 2000, the trends in rates of ever smoking for middle and high school students significantly decreased over time. However, the results of the trend analysis for high school students indicate that the trend in rates of ever smoking significantly slowed down over time.

As shown in Figure 4-2, middle and high school males and high school females have significantly decreasing trends from 2000 to 2006. However, the trend for high school males has significantly slowed down.

Figures 4-3 and 4-4 present the percentage of ever-smokers by race/ethnicity for middle and high school students, respectively. African American and Hispanic middle school students have significantly decreasing trends over time. Similar to Hispanic middle school students, Hispanic high school students also have significantly decreasing trends; however, the declining trend observed between 2000 and 2004 has not been sustained. White high school students also show a significantly decreasing trend that has slowed down over time.

[2] Summaries of lifetime cigarette use by sociodemographic groups are presented in Appendix A.

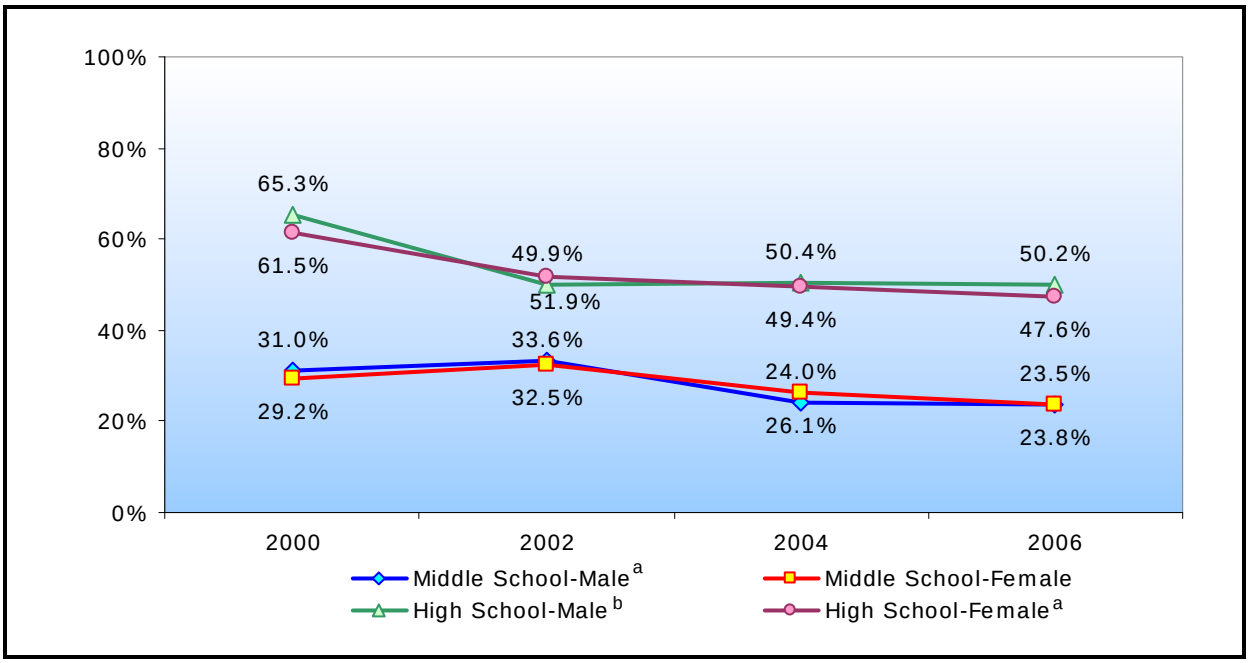
Figure 4-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Ever-Smokers, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant linear trend.

[b] Significant quadratic trend.

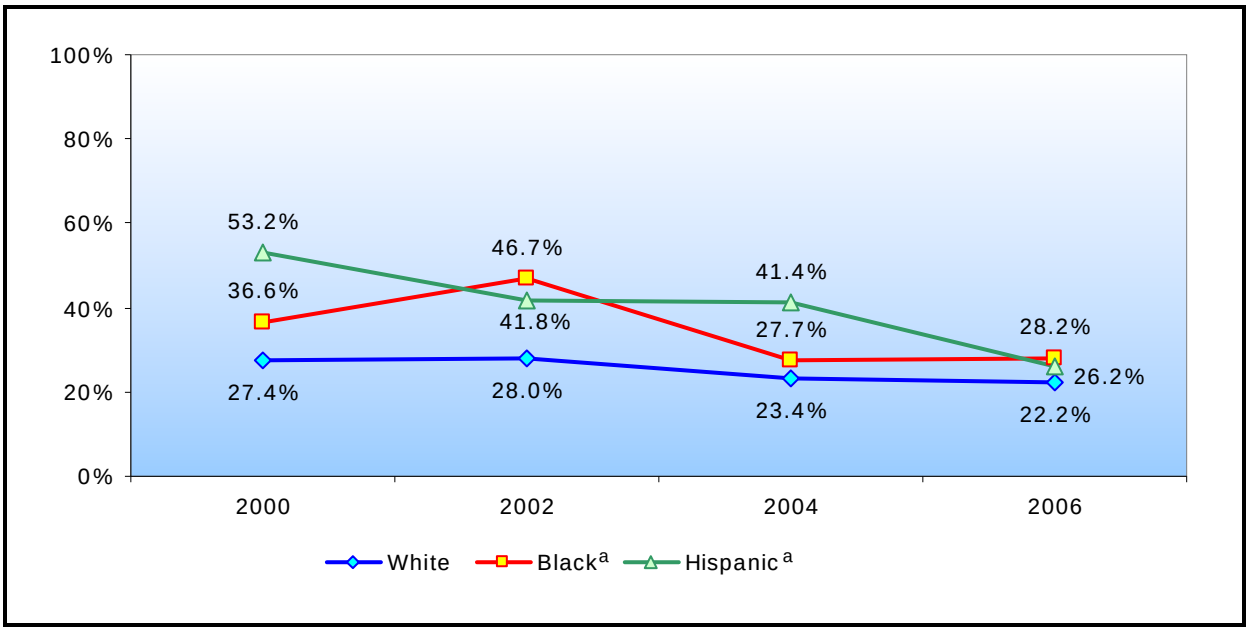
Figure 4-2. Percentage of Middle and High School Ever-Smokers by Gender, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant linear trend.

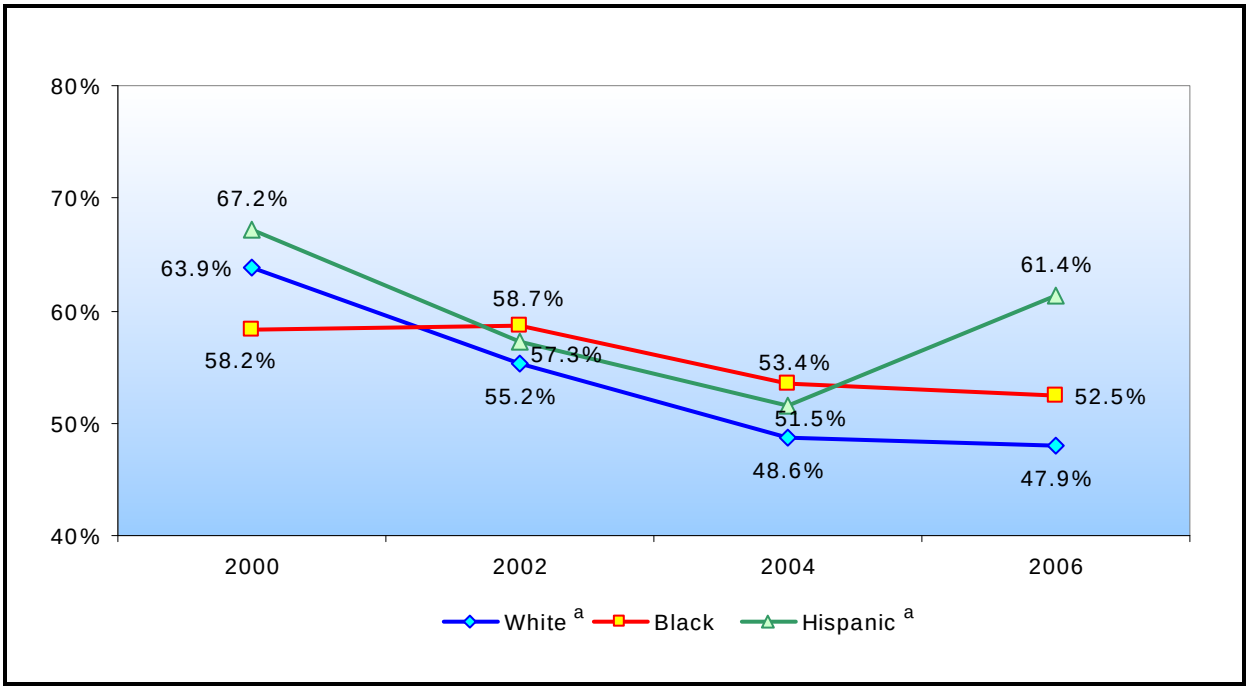
[b] Significant quadratic trend.

Figure 4-3. Percentage of Middle School Ever-Smokers by Race/Ethnicity, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant linear trend.

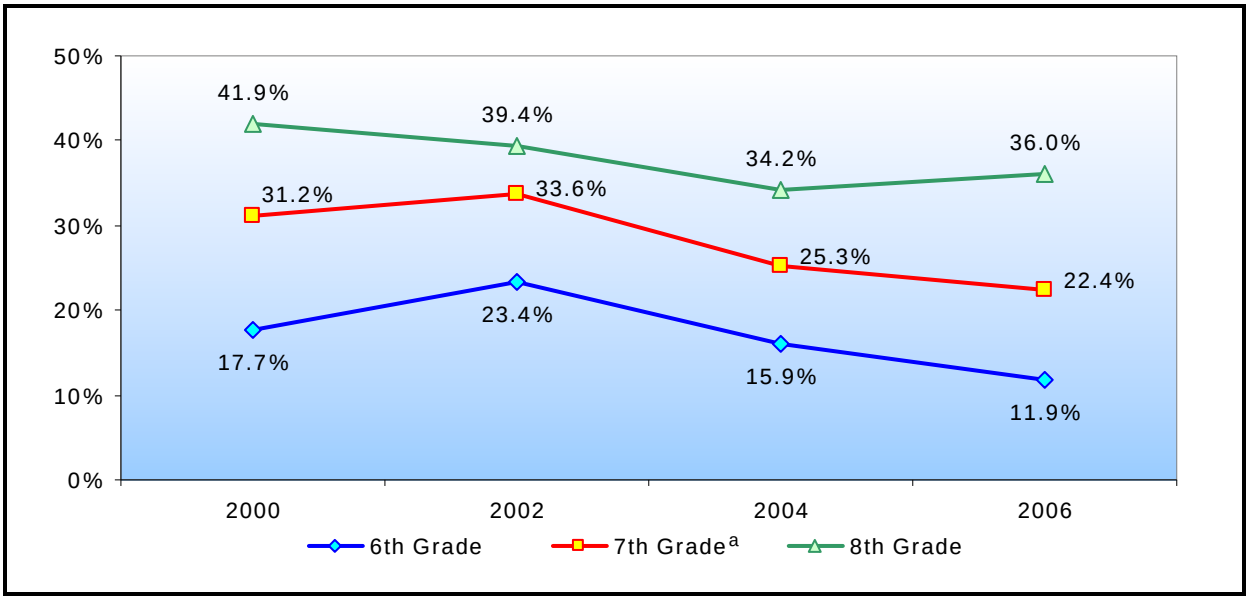
Figure 4-4. Percentage of High School Ever-Smokers by Race/Ethnicity, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant quadratic trend.

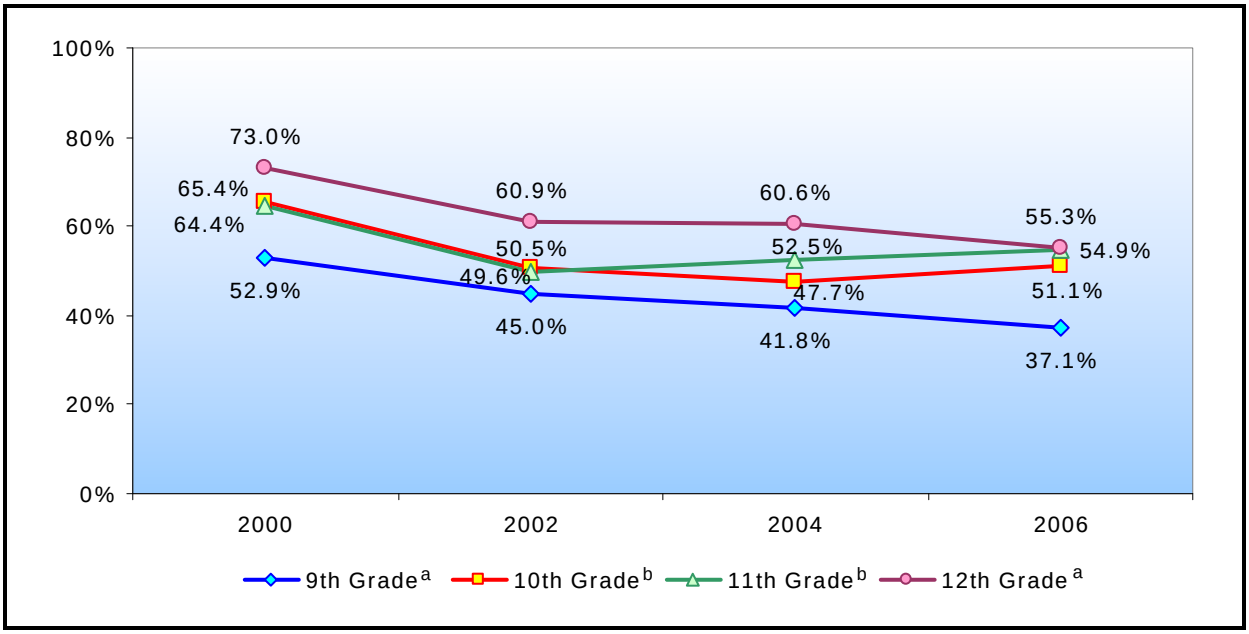
As shown in Figures 4-5 and 4-6, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th graders show significant decreasing trends over time for the percentage of students who have ever smoked cigarettes. However, trends among 10th and 11th graders have slowed down over time.

Figure 4-5. Percentage of Middle School Ever-Smokers by Grade, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant linear trend.

Figure 4-6. Percentage of High School Ever-Smokers by Grade, IYTS 2000–2006

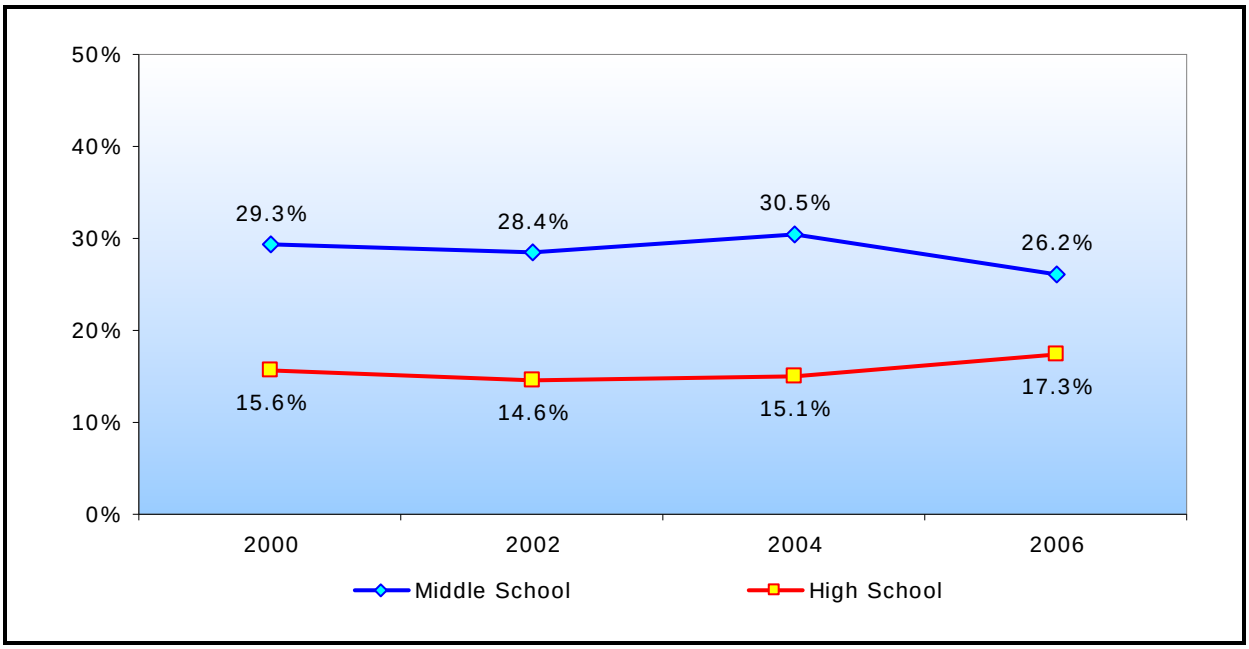


[a] Significant linear trend.

[b] Significant quadratic trend.

Figure 4-7 presents the percentage of ever-smokers who first tried cigarettes during their early youth (i.e., before age 11). Neither middle nor high school students show significant trends from 2000 to 2006.

Figure 4-7. Percentage of Middle and High School Ever-Smokers Who First Tried Cigarettes during their Early Youth (Before Age 11), IYTS 2000–2006



4.3 Current Cigarette Use

Figures 4-8 through 4-14 present the percentages of students who currently smoke cigarettes by the following: overall, gender, race/ethnicity, and grade.[3] Figures 4-8 and 4-9 compare IYTS and National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) estimates for the overall percentage of students who currently smoke cigarettes. Focusing on IYTS estimates, Figure 4-9 shows that the percentage of high school students who are current smokers has significantly decreased over time, but the rate of decrease has slowed over time.

Figure 4-10 presents the percentage of students who are current smokers by gender. Similar to students who have ever tried a cigarette, middle and high school males and high school females have significantly decreasing trends from 2000 to 2006. However, the trends for high school males and females have significantly slowed down over time.

[3] Summaries of current cigarette use by sociodemographic groups are presented in Appendix A.

Figure 4-8. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, IYTS 2000–2006 and NYTS 2000–2004

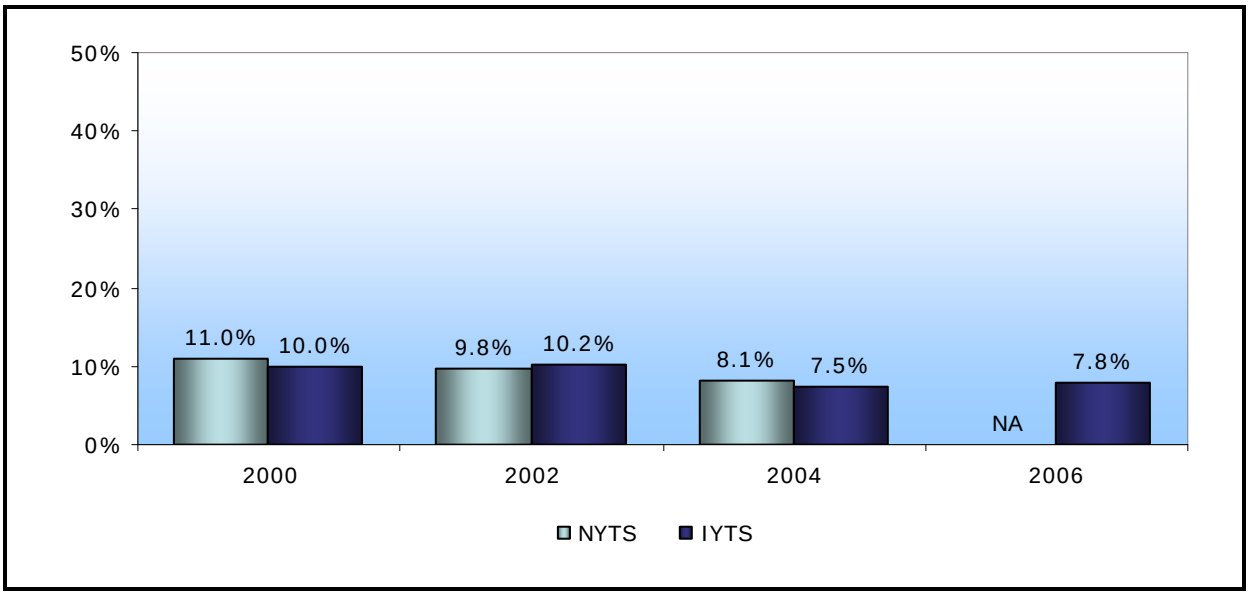
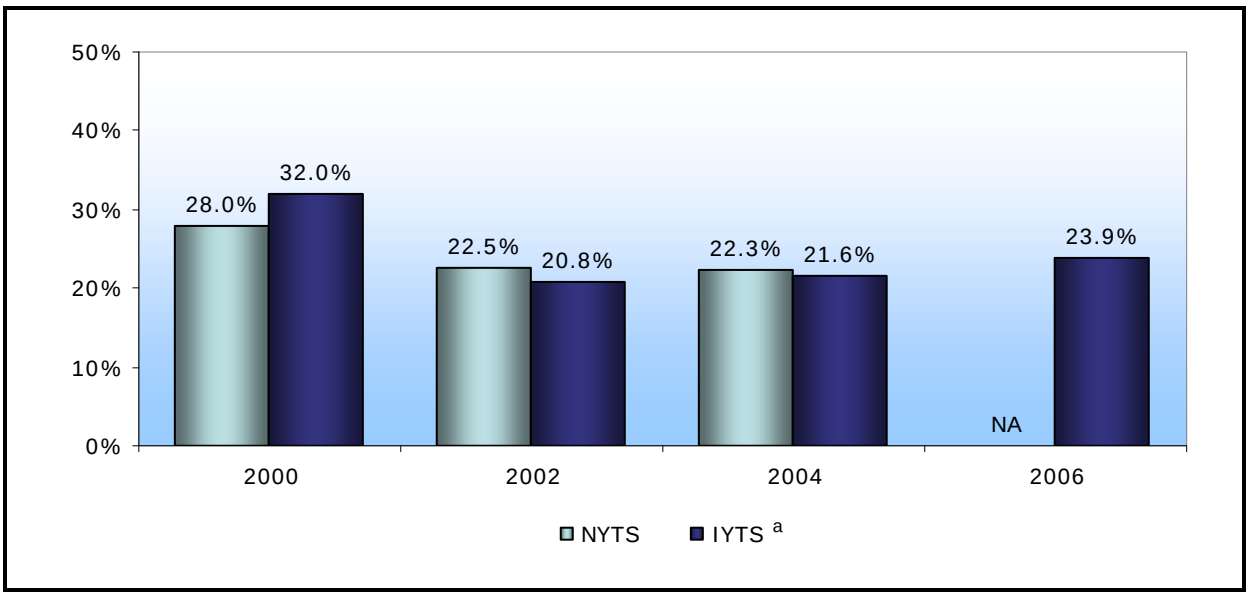
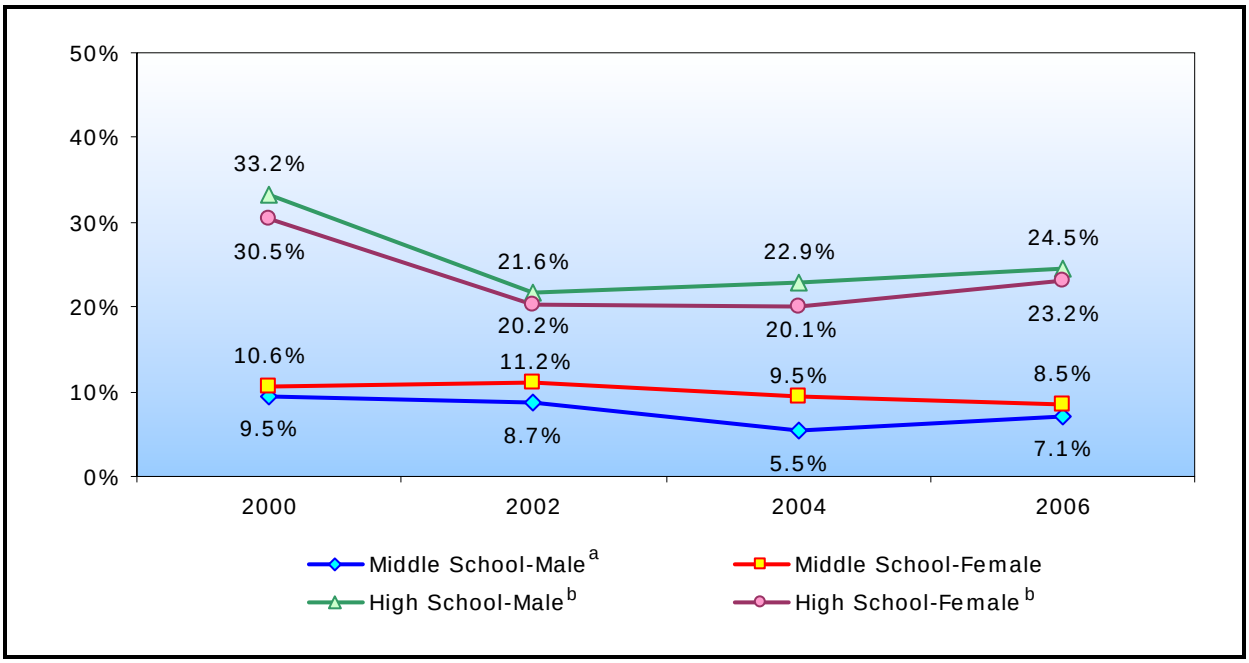


Figure 4-9. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, IYTS 2000–2006 and NYTS 2000–2004



[a] Significant quadratic trend.

Figure 4-10. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Gender, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant linear trend.

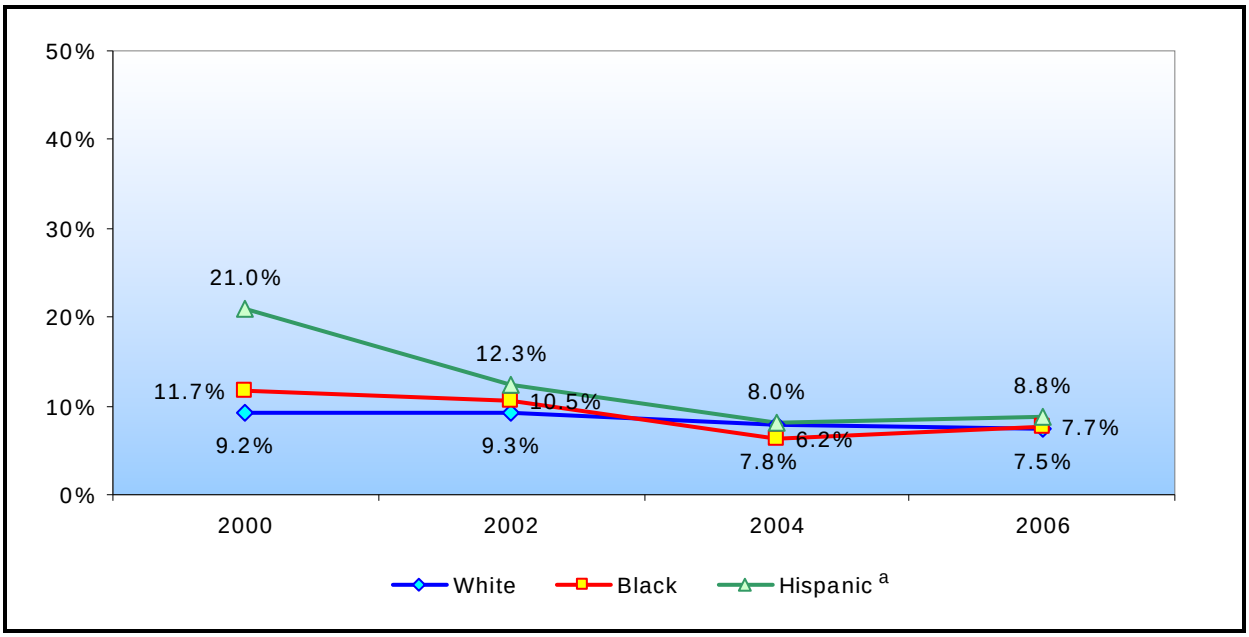
[b] Significant quadratic trend.

The percentage of Hispanic middle school students who are current smokers has significantly decreased over time, as shown in Figure 4-11. In addition, the percentage of white high school students who are current smokers (Figure 4-12) significantly decreased over time, but the rate of decrease has slowed over time.

Figures 4-13 and 4-14 present the percentage of middle and high school students who are current smokers by grade level. As shown in Figure 4-13, 8th graders have a significantly decreasing trend from 2000 to 2006. Additionally, 10th, 11th, and 12th graders have significantly decreasing trends that level off over time.

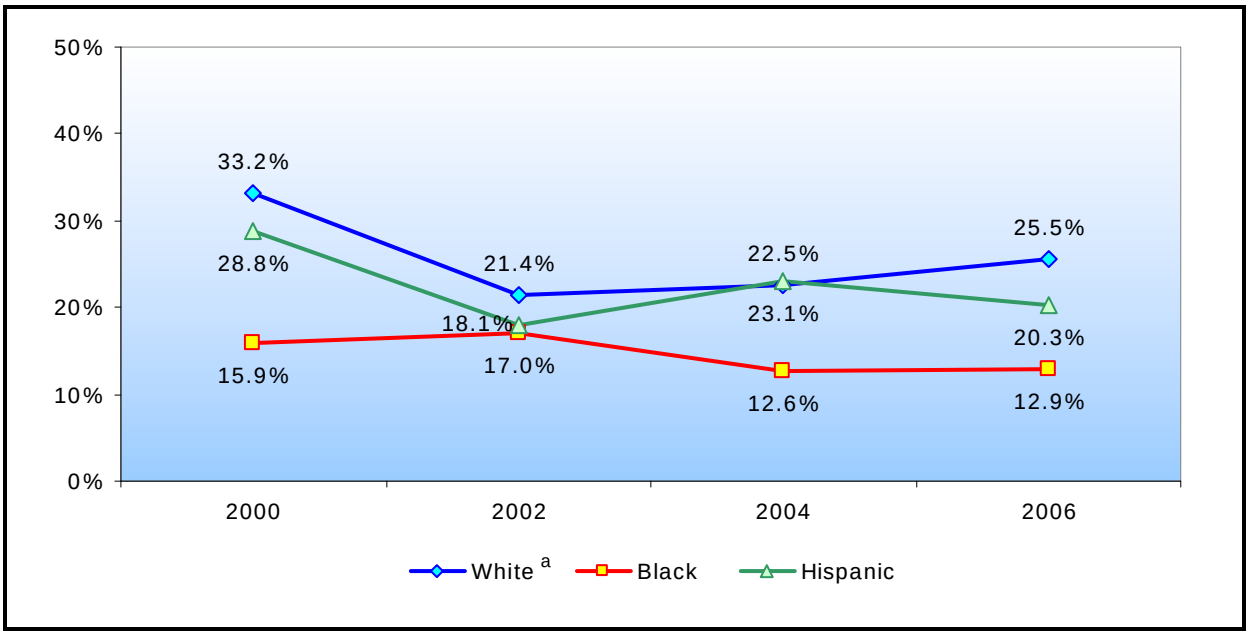
Figure 4-15 presents the percentage of middle school students in each of the five smoking uptake categories (i.e., not open, open, prior, early, established). The percentage of students who are prior smokers and the percentage of students who are early smokers have significantly decreasing trends over time.

Figure 4-11. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity, IYTS 2000–2006



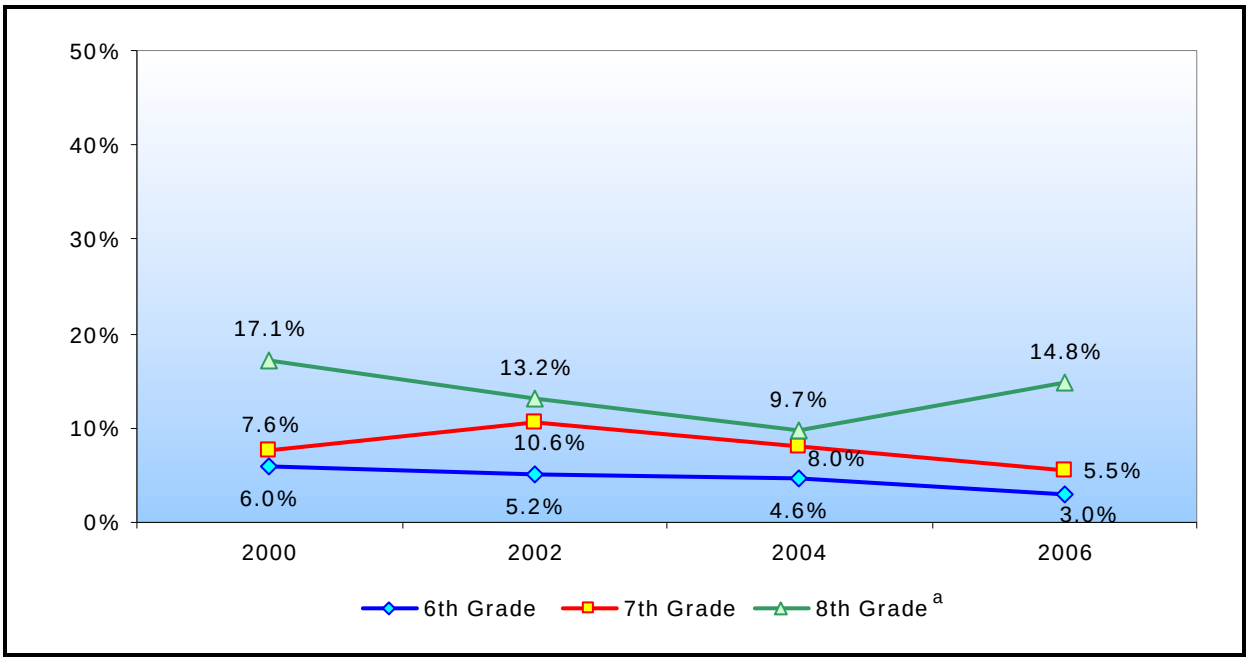
[a] Significant linear trend.

Figure 4-12. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity, IYTS 2000–2006



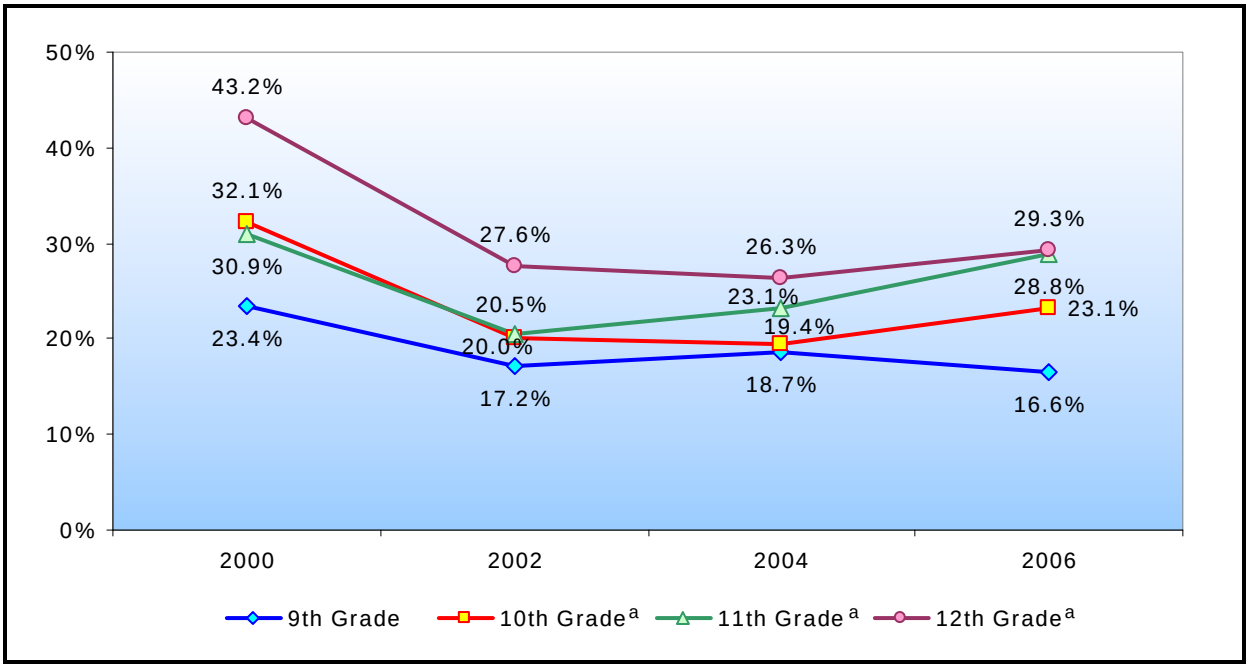
[a] Significant quadratic trend.

Figure 4-13. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Grade, IYTS 2000–2006



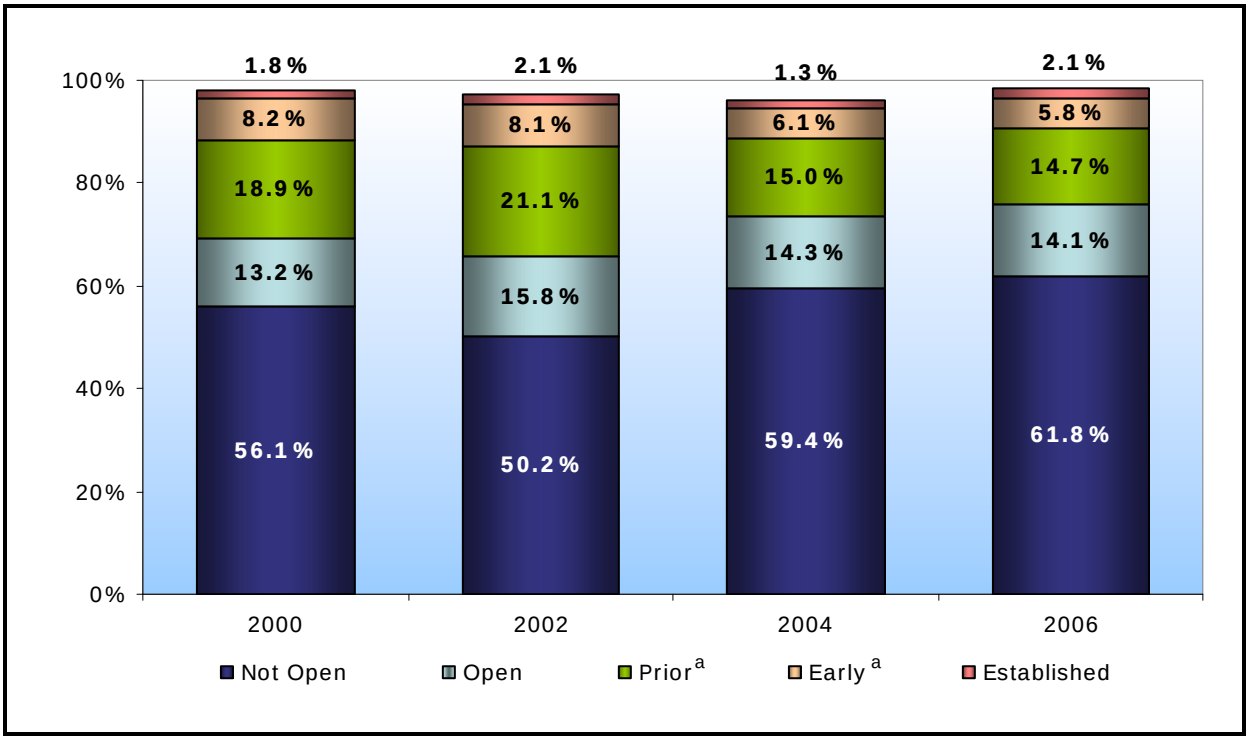
[a] Significant linear trend.

Figure 4-14. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Grade, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant quadratic trend.

Figure 4-15. Uptake Categories for Middle School Students, IYTS 2000–2006

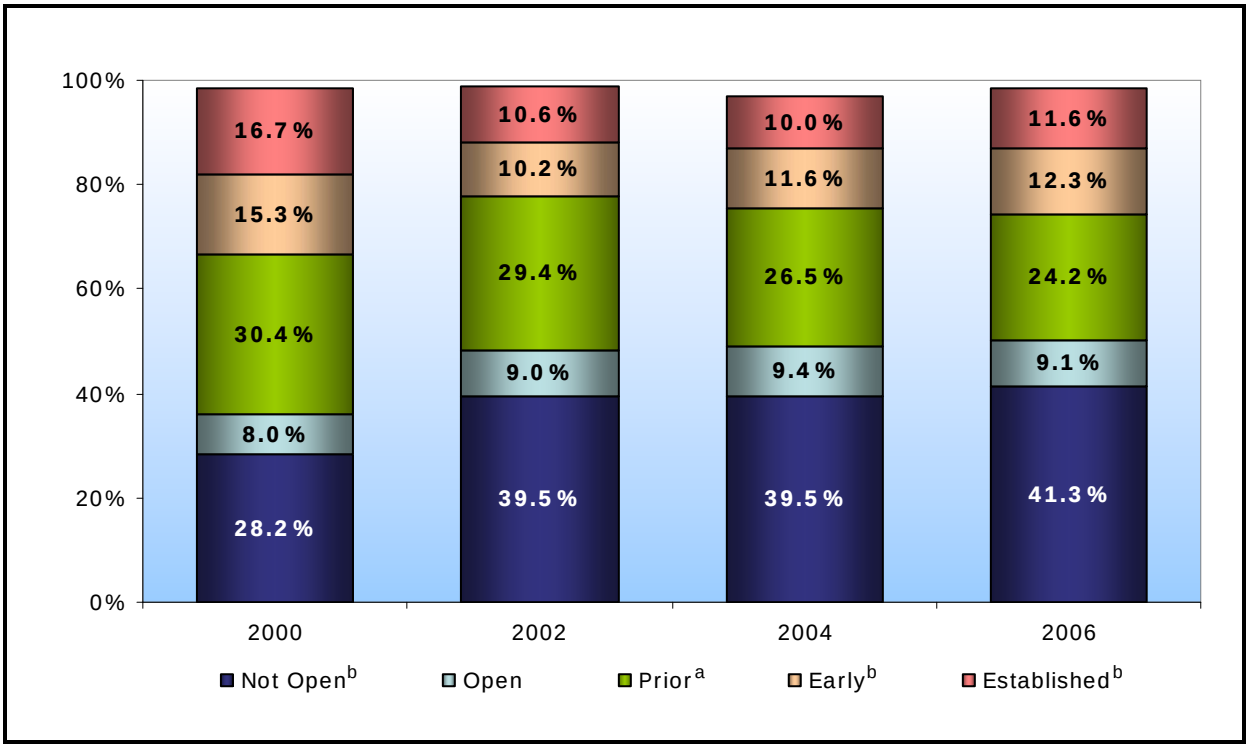


Note: Not all students can be categorized based on missing responses or response contradictions; therefore, the estimates do not add to 100%.

[a] Significant linear trend.

The percentage of high school students who are not open to smoking has increased significantly over time (Figure 4-16). Conversely, the percentage of students who are prior, early, and established smokers have significantly decreasing trends over time. However, trends for students not open to smoking, early smokers, and established smokers have leveled off over time.

Figure 4-16. Uptake Categories for High School Students, IYTS 2000–2006



Note: Not all students can be categorized based on missing responses or response contradictions; therefore, the estimates do not add to 100%.

[a] Significant linear trend.

[b] Significant quadratic trend.

4.4 Cessation

Figures 4-17 and 4-18 present the percentage of students who want to quit and the percentage of students who have made one or more quit attempt in the past 12 months, respectively. It is worth noting that students were given the option to select "I do not smoke now" and "I have not smoked in the past 12 months" in response to the questions, "Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes?" and "How many times during the past 12 months have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?," respectively. Students who are categorized as current smokers, as outlined in Section 4.1, and responded that they do not currently smoke or have not smoked in the past 12 months were excluded from the analysis for Figures 4-17 and 4-18.

As shown in Figure 4-17, there were no significant changes over the study period in the percentage of current smokers in middle or high school who want to quit smoking. Similarly, there were no significant changes in the percentage of current smokers in middle or high school who have made at least one quit attempt over the study period (Figure 4-18).

Figure 4-17. Percentage of Current Smokers in Middle and High School Who Want to Quit Smoking, IYTS 2000–2006

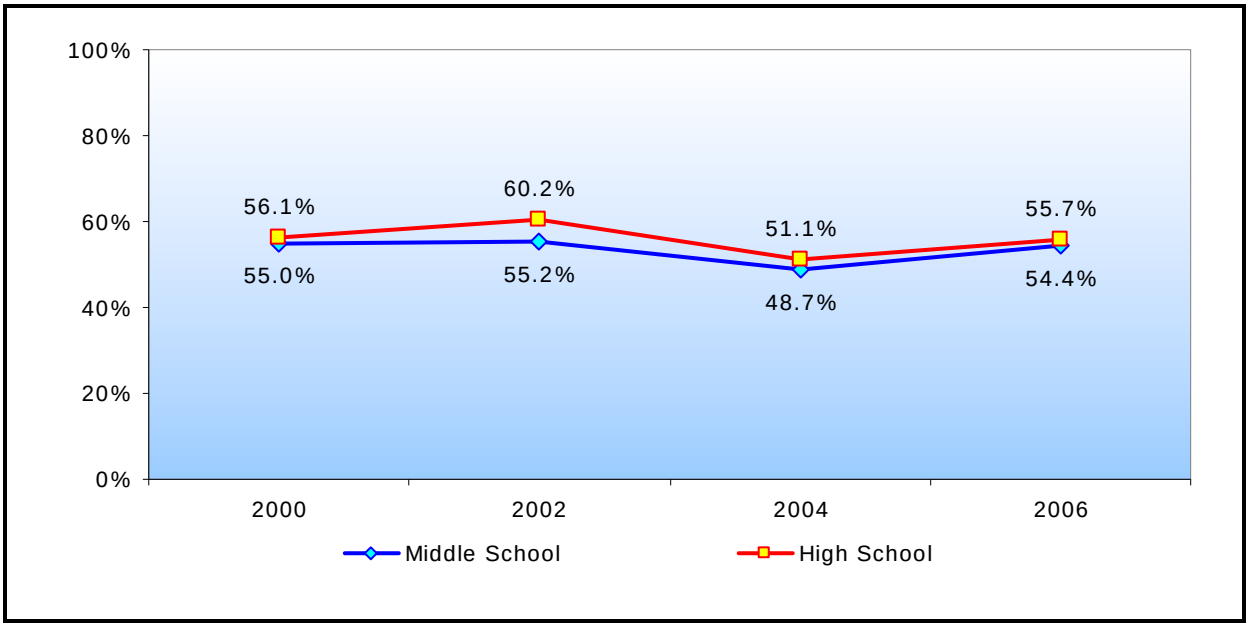
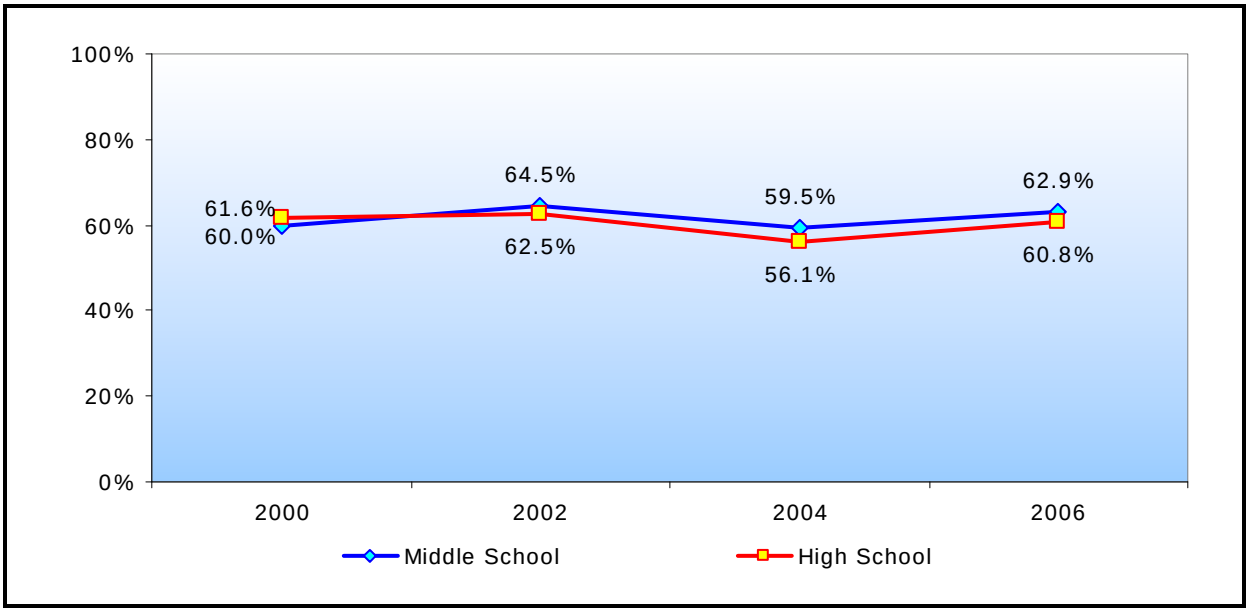


Figure 4-18. Percentage of Current Smokers in Middle and High School Who Have Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past 12 Months, IYTS 2000–2006



4.5 Summary

Data from the IYTS indicate that smoking rates have declined among Indiana youth, particularly among high school students. Between 2000 and 2006, smoking rates among high school students declined 25%, which outpaced the rate of decline in smoking rates observed in the nation as a whole. Furthermore, smoking rates continue to be low among middle school students and are similar to what is observed at the national level (CDC, 2003, 2005). In 2006, 7.8% of middle school students were current smokers, which is an indication that Indiana is likely to meet the 2008 goal of reducing smoking rates among middle school students to 5% to 7%. Although progress has been made in reducing smoking rates among Indiana youth, rates of decline among middle school and high school students have stalled, as they have nationally (CDC, 2003, 2005). In addition, in 2006, 23.9% of high school students were current smokers, which is an indication that Indiana is unlikely to meet the 2008 goal of reducing smoking rates among high school students to 18% to 19%.

By 2008, ITPC has the objective to increase the proportion of middle and high school students who are not open to smoking to 68.0% and 47.0%, respectively. Among middle school students, the prevalence of never smokers significantly increased from 69.9% in 2000 to 76.3% in 2006. Although IYTS data indicate that the percentage of middle school never smokers who are not open to smoking increased between 2000 and 2006, this increase is not significant. Among high school students, the prevalence of never smokers significantly increased from 36.5% to 51.1%, but this trend is slowing down. Similarly, the prevalence of high school never smokers who are not open to smoking significantly increased from 28.2% to 41.3%, but the trend is slowing down.

The slowing of progress made in reducing youth smoking rates and openness to smoking is not surprising given the nature of the tobacco control environment in Indiana between 2000 and 2006. Funding for tobacco control in Indiana has been declining since 2002 and has been below national averages. In addition, average taxes in Indiana have been below national averages, and, until recently, only a small percentage of Indiana residents were covered by smoke-free laws. Unfortunately, these policy conditions contributed to the slowing of progress made in Indiana. However, recent increases in funding and taxes, as well as in the percentage of Indiana's population that is covered by smoke-free laws, should help accelerate trends in the future.

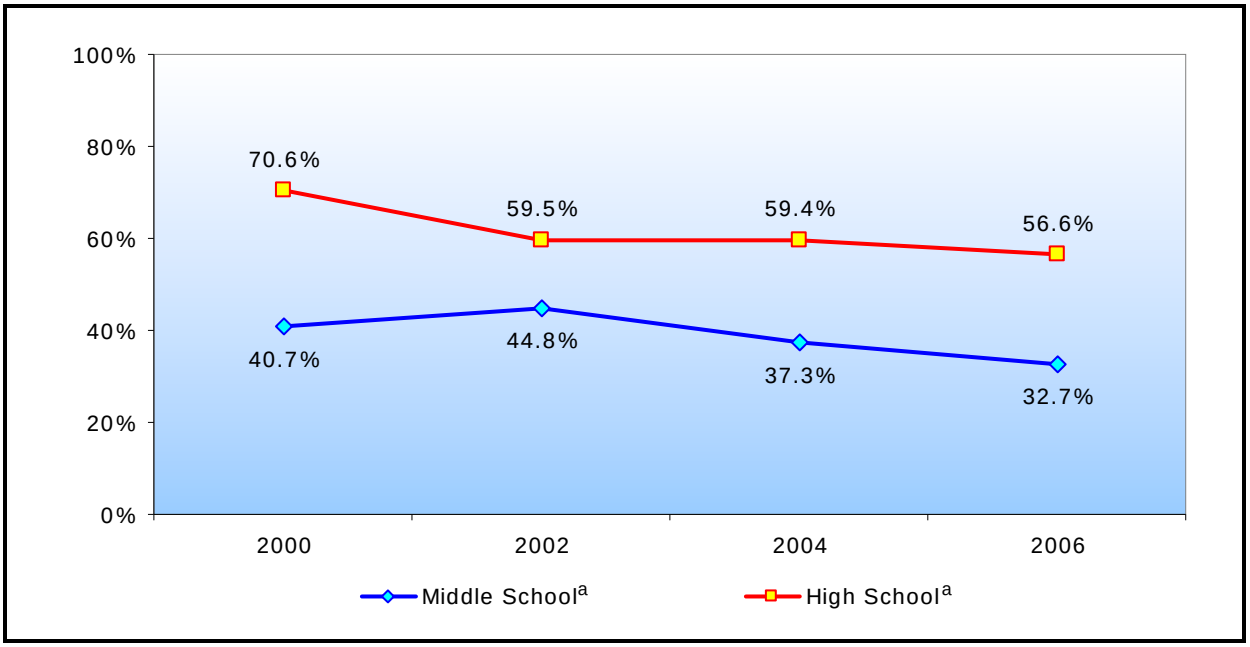
5. USE OF OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS

This section presents trends in lifetime and current use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, bidis, and kreteks for middle and high school students, overall and by gender, race/ethnicity, and grade level. Estimates should be interpreted with caution because of the relatively low percentage of students who are current users of tobacco products other than cigarettes (i.e., other tobacco products) (especially middle school students).

5.1 Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products

Figure 5-1 presents the percentage of students who have ever used/smoked a tobacco product in their lifetime.[4] This measure refers to cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, bidis, and kreteks. Pipe use is not included because the Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) does not include a question concerning lifetime pipe use, only current pipe use. As shown, both middle and high school students display a significantly decreasing trend over time.

Figure 5-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Used/Smoked Any Tobacco Product, IYTS 2000–2006



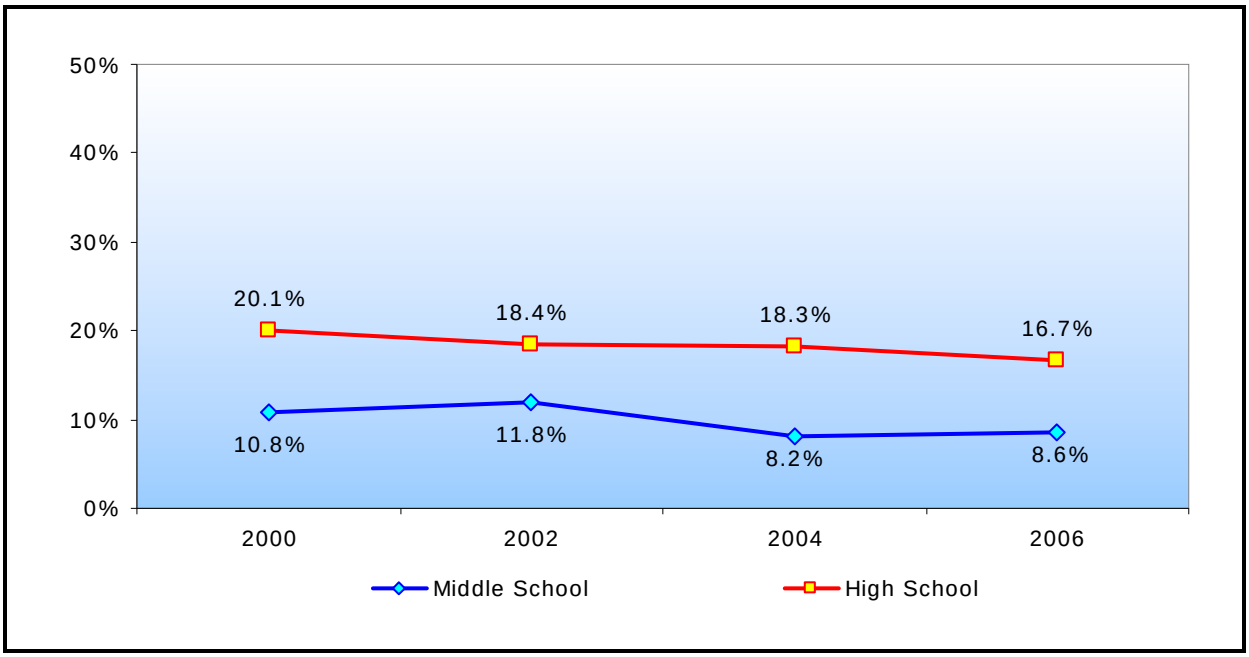
Note: Ever use of any tobacco product refers to cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, bidis, and kreteks.

[a] Significant linear trend.

[4] Summaries of lifetime use of tobacco products by sociodemographic groups are presented in Appendix A.

Figure 5-2 presents the percentage of students who have ever used smokeless tobacco, overall. As shown, there are no significant trends across the survey years for middle school or high school students.

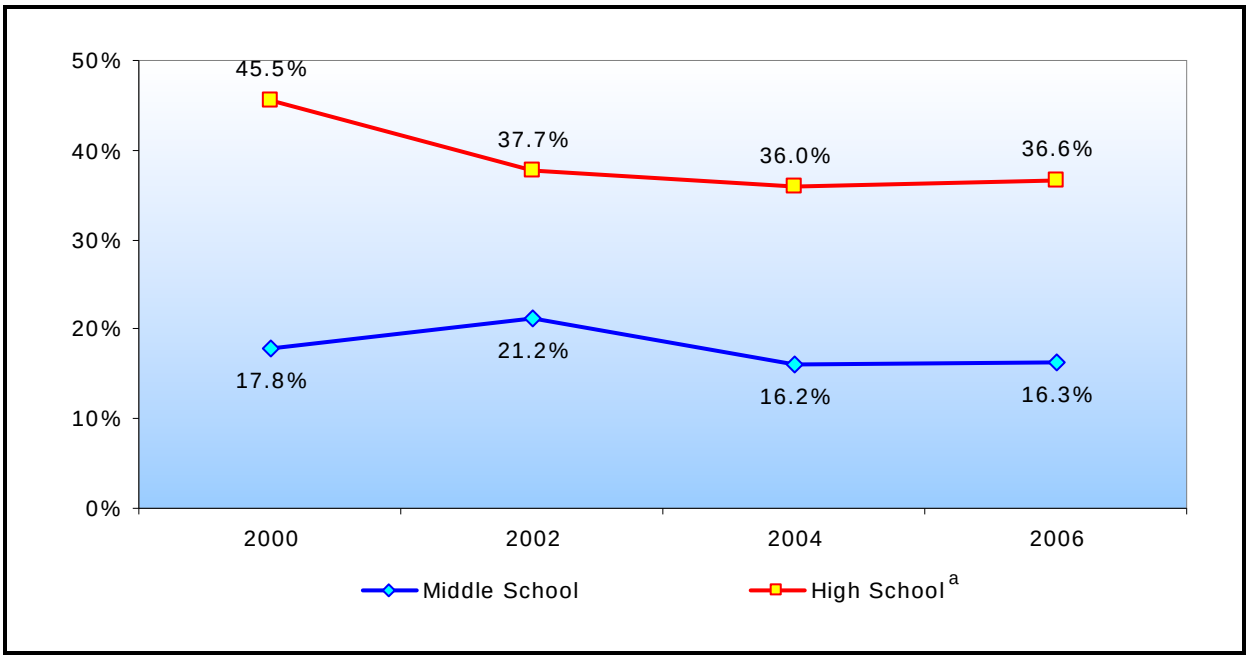
Figure 5-2. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Used Smokeless Tobacco, IYTS 2000–2006



As shown in Figure 5-3, there is a significantly decreasing trend in the percentage of high school students who have ever smoked a cigar. However, this trend has significantly slowed down over time.

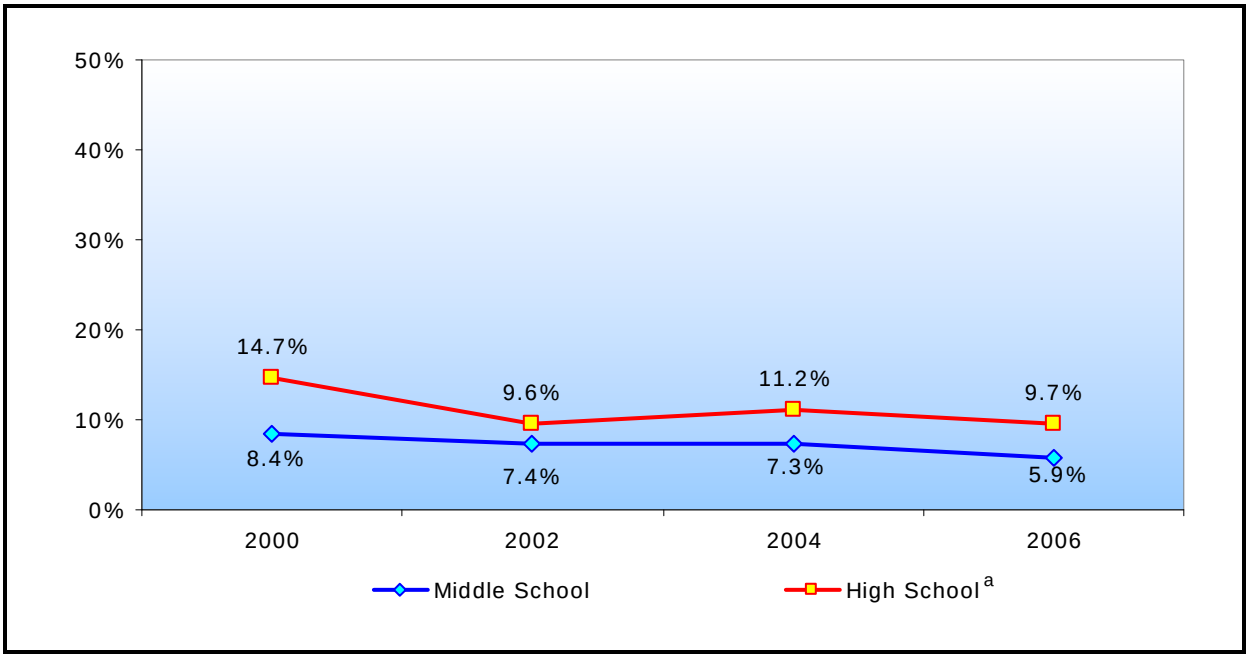
Figure 5-4 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who have ever tried bidis or kreteks. There is a significantly decreasing trend in the percentage of high school students who have ever tried bidis or kreteks. No significant trends were observed for middle school students.

Figure 5-3. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Smoked a Cigar, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant quadratic trend.

Figure 5-4. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Ever Tried Bidis or Kreteks, IYTS 2000–2006



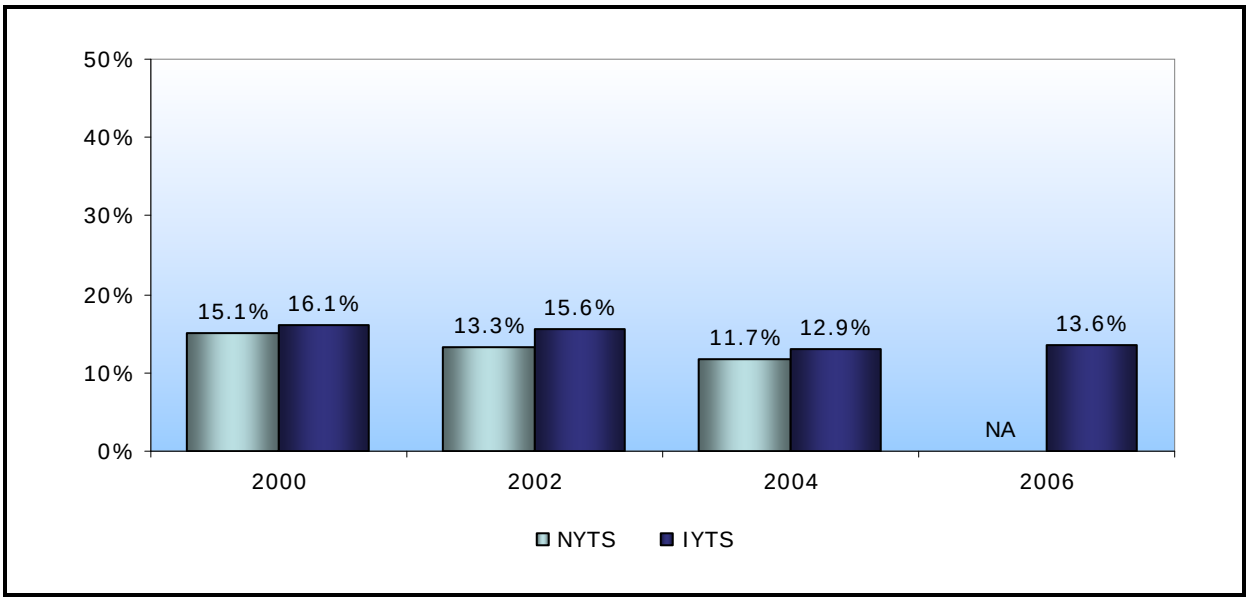
[a] Significant linear trend.

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. Students were not asked about current kretek use; therefore, the current use of any tobacco product measure only includes cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, and bidis. Figures 5-5 through 5-14 present the percentage of middle and high school students who currently use any tobacco product, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, and bidis, respectively. Both IYTS and National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) estimates are presented, and trend analysis among Indiana middle and high school students was performed.

Figures 5-5 and 5-6 present the percentage of middle and high school students, respectively, who currently use any tobacco product.[5] It is of note that the NYTS measure of any tobacco use includes current kretek use, whereas the IYTS measure does not. There is not a significant trend among middle school students. However, there is a significant decreasing trend that has slowed down over time in the percentage of high school students who currently use/smoke any tobacco product (see Figure 5-6).

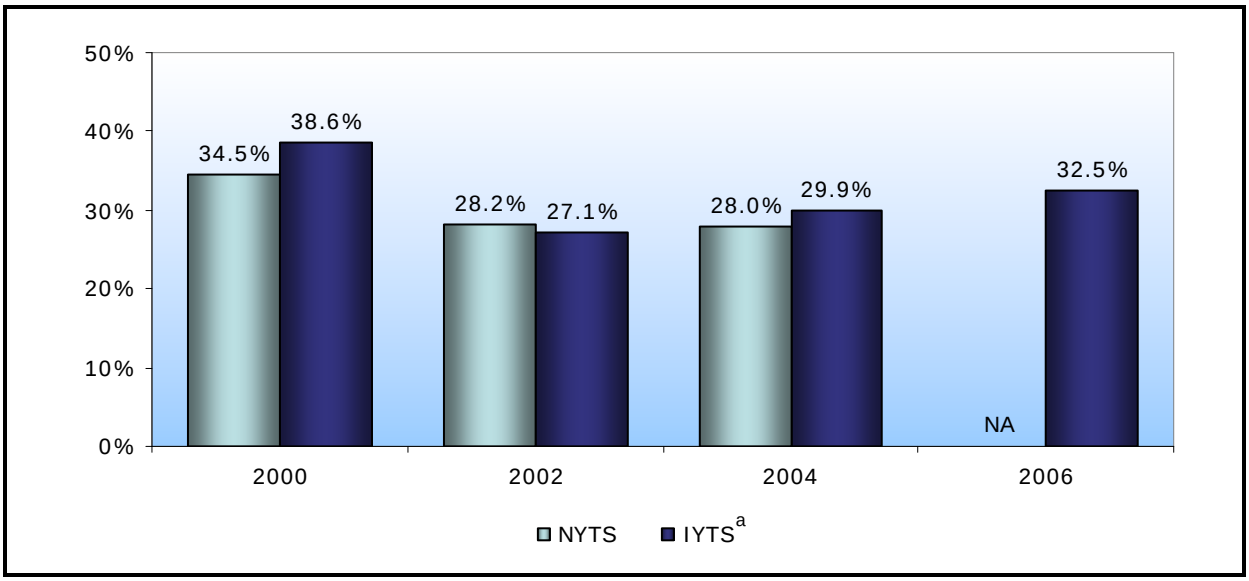
Figure 5-5. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Use/Smoke Any Tobacco Product, IYTS 2000–2006 and NYTS 2000–2004



Note: Current use of any tobacco product refers to cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, and bidis. NYTS estimates also include kretek use.

[5] Summaries of current use of tobacco products by sociodemographic groups are presented in Appendix A.

Figure 5-6. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Use/Smoke Any Tobacco Product, IYTS 2000–2006 and NYTS 2000–2004

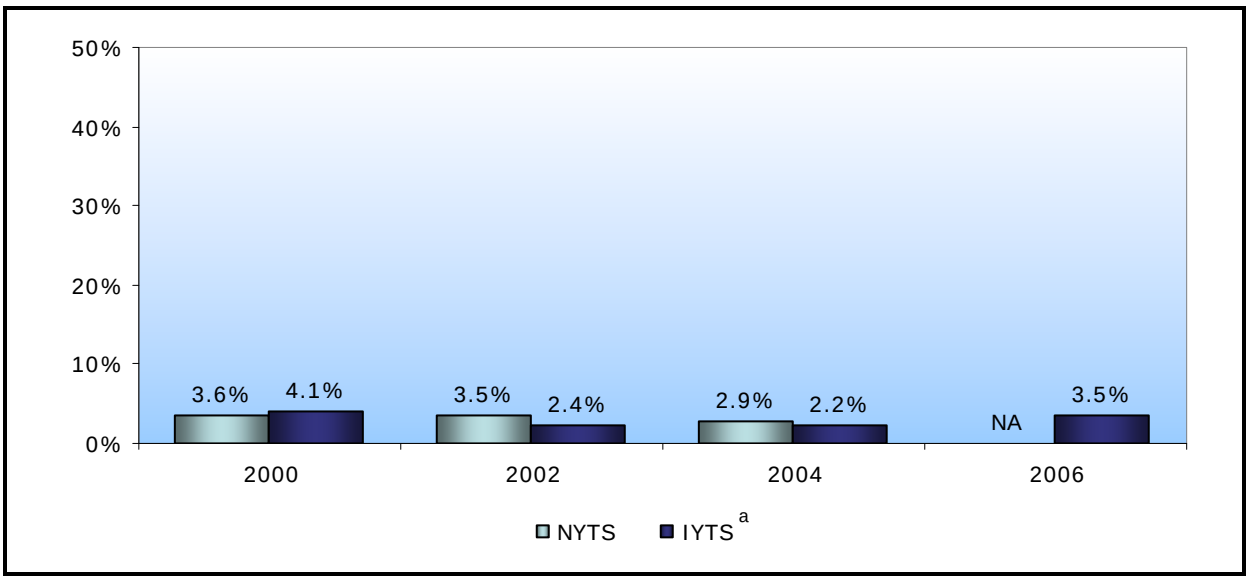


Note: Current use of any tobacco product refers to cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, and bidis. NYTS estimates also include kretek use.

[a] Significant quadratic trend.

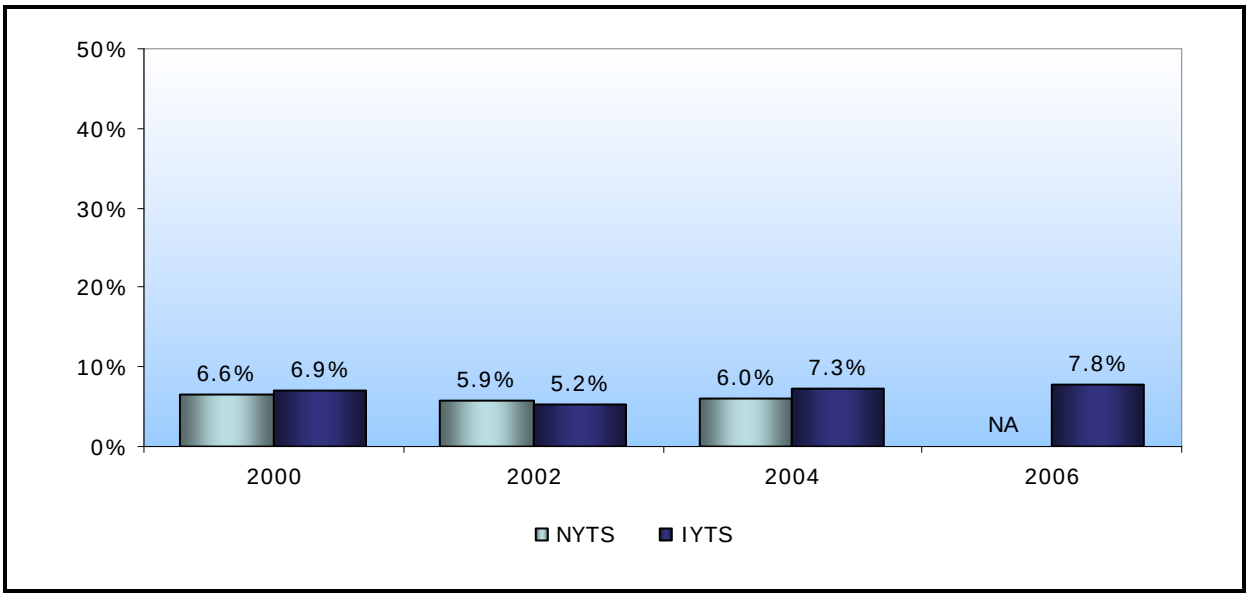
The percentage of middle and high school students who currently use smokeless tobacco is shown in Figures 5-7 and 5-8, respectively. There is a significant decreasing trend that levels off over time among middle school students. There is no significant trend in the percentage of high school students who currently use smokeless tobacco.

Figure 5-7. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco, IYTS 2000–2006 and NYTS 2000–2004



[a] Significant quadratic trend.

Figure 5-8. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco, IYTS 2000–2006 and NYTS 2000–2004



Figures 5-9 and 5-10 present the percentage of middle and high school students, respectively, who currently smoke cigars. There is no significant trend among middle school students (see Figure 5-9). Among high school students, there has been relatively no change in current cigar use between 2000 and 2006 (see Figure 5-10).

Figure 5-9. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigars, IYTS 2000–2006 and NYTS 2000–2004

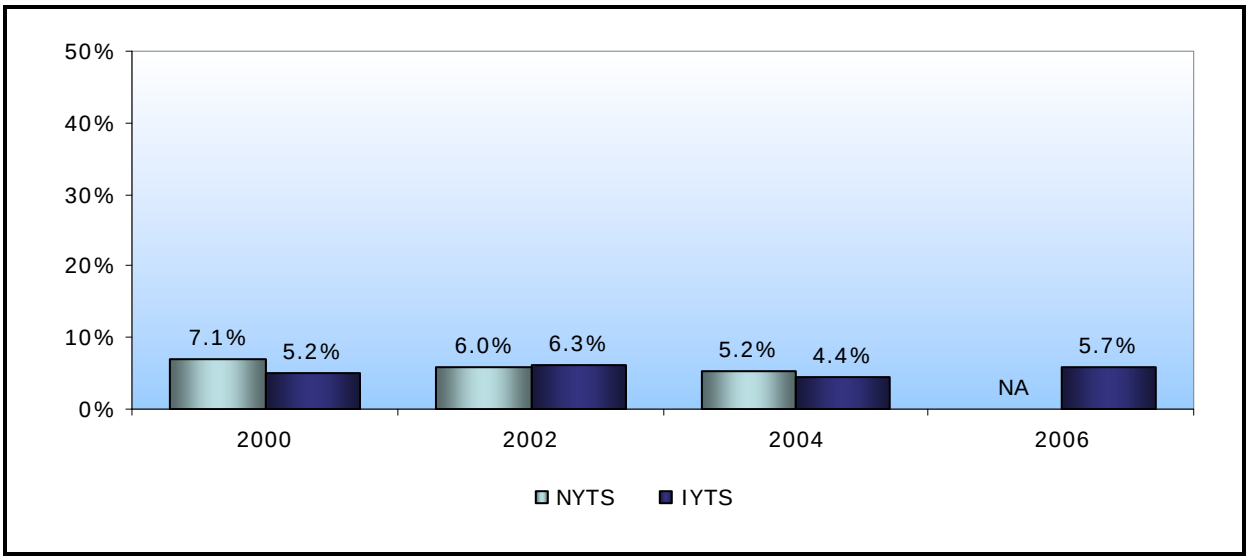
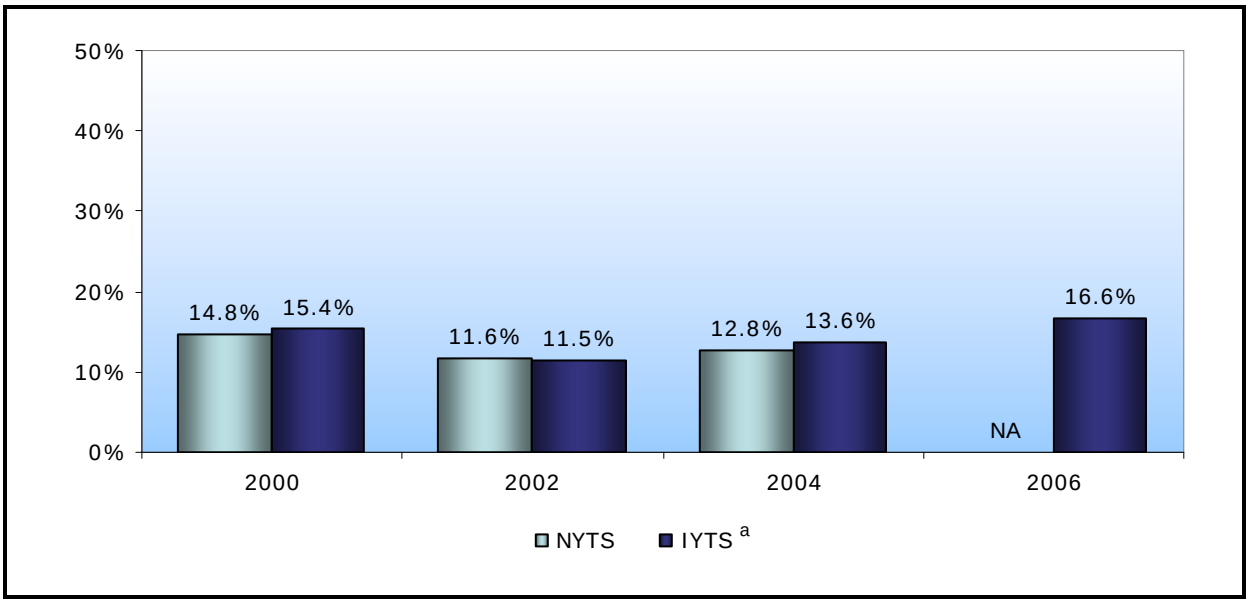


Figure 5-10. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigars, IYTS 2000–2006 and NYTS 2000–2004



[a] Significant quadratic trend.

The percentage of middle and high school students who currently smoke pipes is shown in Figures 5-11 and 5-12, respectively. There are no significant trends in the percentage of students who currently smoke pipes among middle or high school students.

Figure 5-11. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Pipes, IYTS 2000–2006 and NYTS 2000–2004

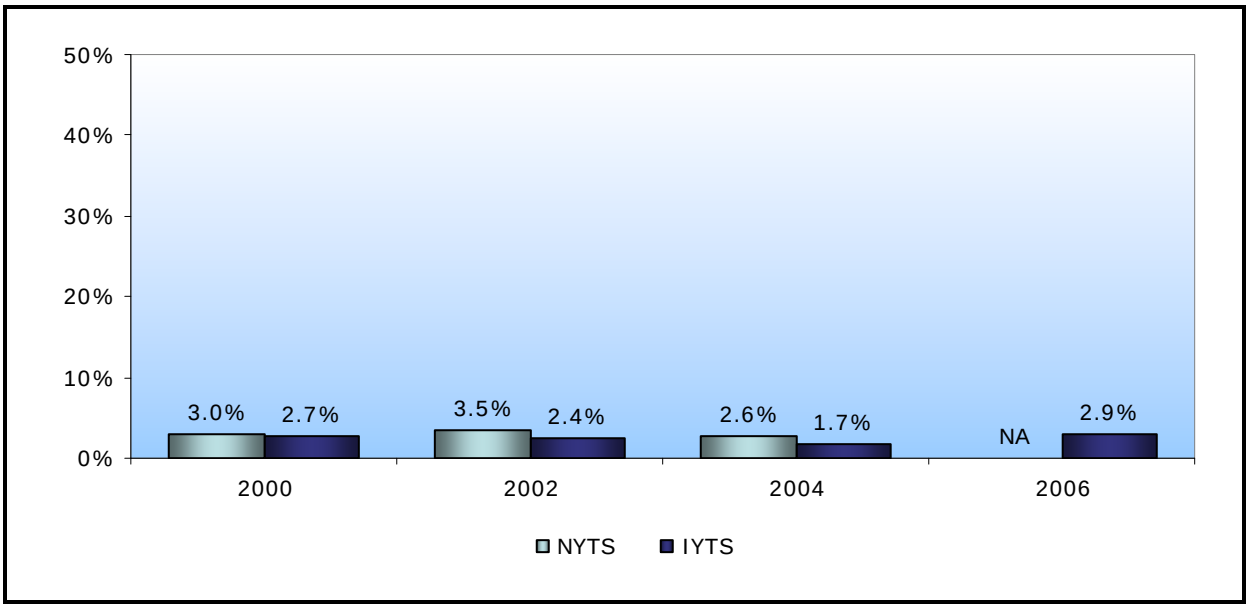
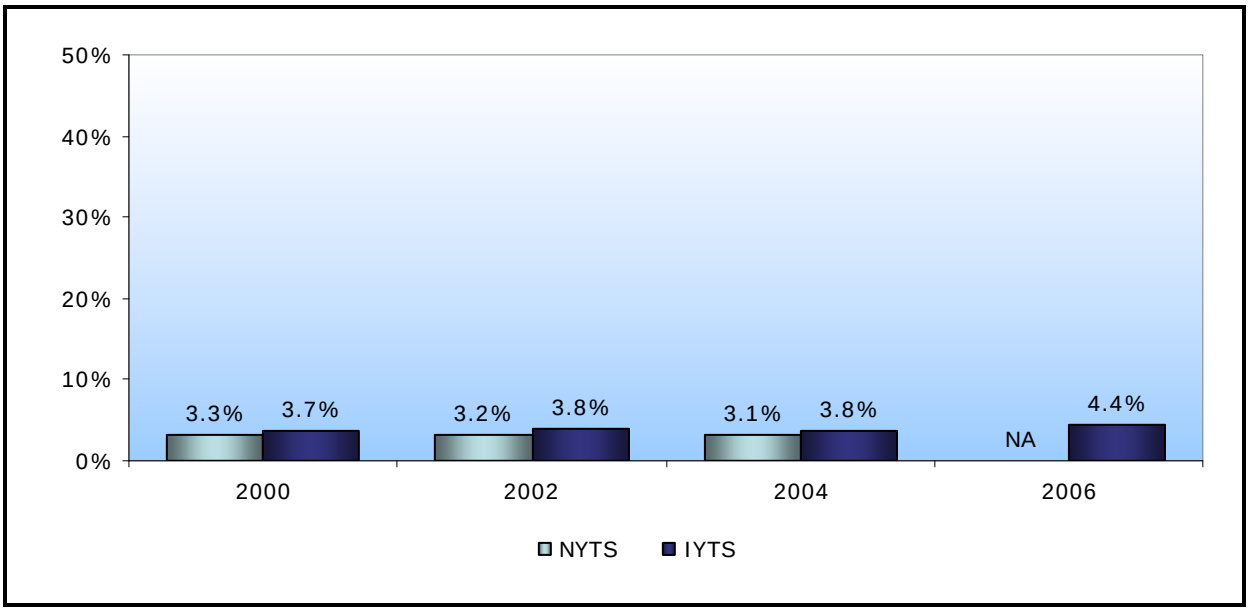
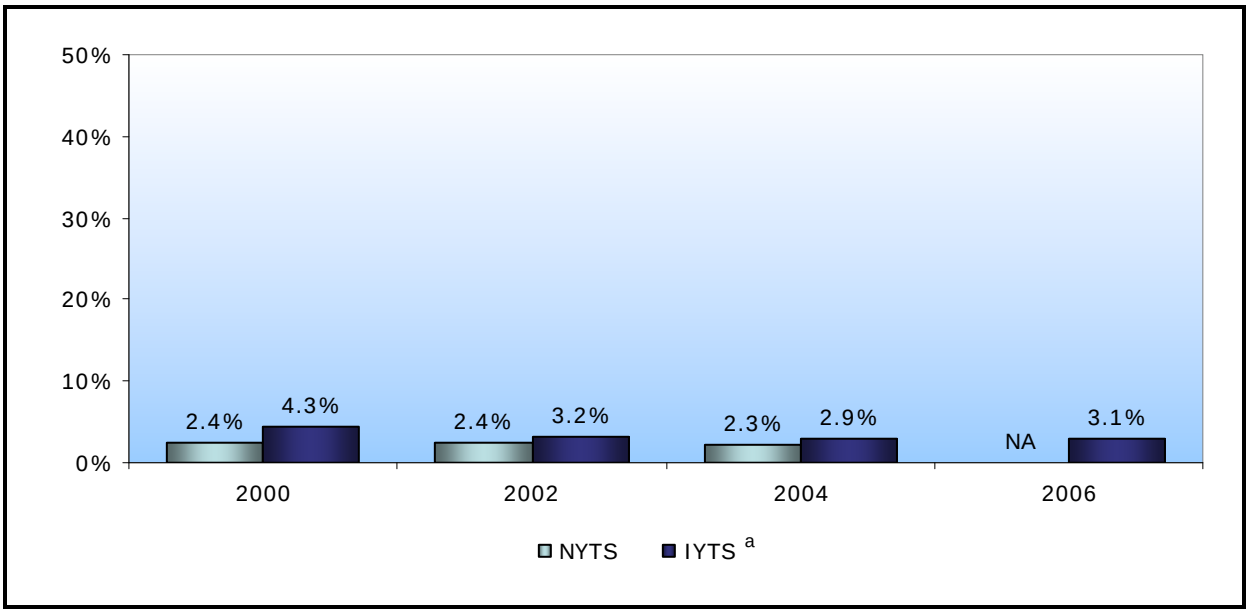


Figure 5-12. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Pipes, IYTS 2000–2006 and NYTS 2000–2004



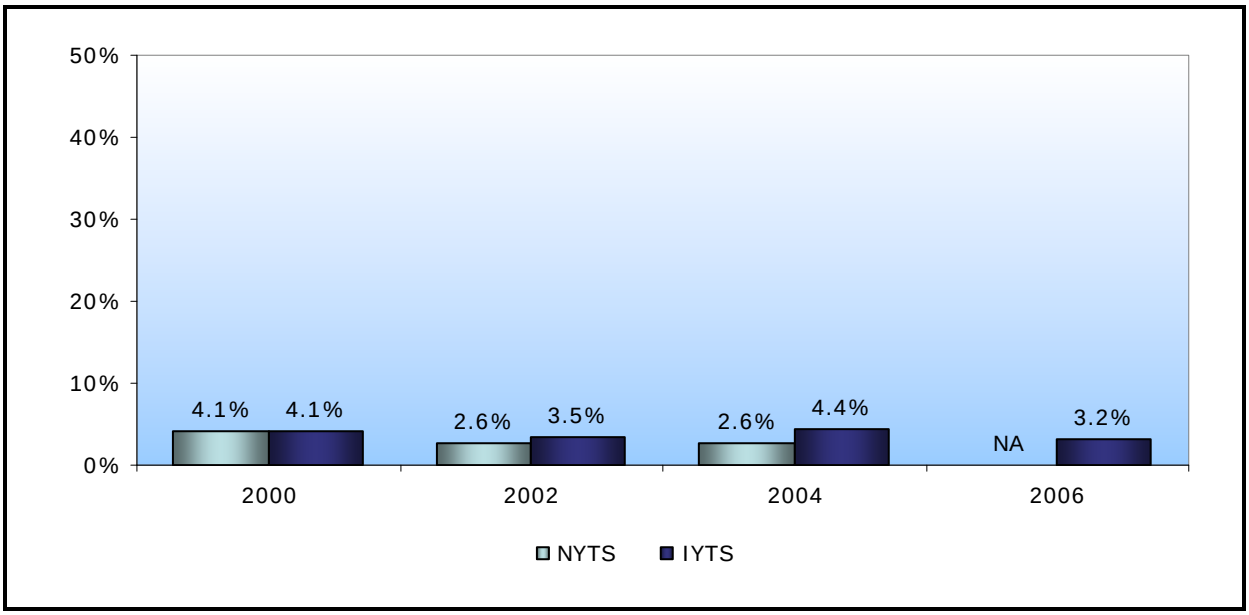
Although we were able to present lifetime use of bidis or kreteks in the previous section, we are unable to present current use of bidis or kreteks because the IYTS does not include a question about current kretek use. Therefore, Figures 5-13 and 5-14 present the percentage of middle and high school students, respectively, who currently smoke bidis. There is a significant decreasing trend among middle school students, as shown in Figure 5-13. In contrast, there is no significant trend in the percentage of high school students who currently smoke bidis (see Figure 5-14).

Figure 5-13. Percentage of Middle School Students Who Currently Smoke Bidis, IYTS 2000–2006 and NYTS 2000–2004



[a] Significant linear trend.

Figure 5-14. Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoke Bidis, IYTS 2000–2006 and NYTS 2000–2004



5.3 Summary

Overall, experimentation with cigarettes and other tobacco products has decreased since 2000, particularly among high school students. However, trends in current use of other tobacco products among middle and high school students have remained relatively unchanged and mirror what has been observed nationally. It is not surprising that the trends have not changed given that budget constraints do not allow ITPC efforts to focus on addressing use of tobacco products other than cigarettes. However, even if ITPC is funded at optimal levels, program efforts targeting youth in Indiana should continue to be focused primarily on reducing youth cigarette smoking rates.

6. SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

In this section, we present the trends for measures that illustrate household smoking status, restrictions on smoking at home, and exposure to secondhand smoke in a room by household smoking status. In addition, we examine exposure to secondhand smoke in the car by household smoking status and exposure to secondhand smoke in the workplace by smoking restrictions at one's place of employment. Results are reported across all survey years in which measures were included.

6.1 Rules about Smoking in the Home

The Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) includes questions to indicate the household smoking status and smoking restrictions at home. Specifically, the IYTS asks the following two questions:

- "Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?"
- "Which of these best describes the rules about smoking inside the house where you live?"[6] Response options included "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."[7]

Figure 6-1 presents the percentage of middle and high school current smokers and nonsmokers who live with a cigarette smoker. There was no significant change over time in the percentage of students who live with smokers. However, compared with nonsmoking youth, a significantly higher percentage of current smokers live in a household with a smoker.

Figure 6-2 shows the percentage of middle and high school students who live in a smoke-free home among those who live in a household with a smoker. A smoke-free home is based on a student reporting that smoking is never allowed inside their home. There were no significant changes over time.

[6] Included in the 2002, 2004, and 2006 IYTS.

[7] The 2002 and 2004 surveys had the first four response options to choose from, whereas the 2006 IYTS did not include the last option. Thus, students who indicated that there was no smoking rule in the home were considered to live in a home without a smoking ban.

Figure 6-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Reported Living with Someone Who Smokes Cigarettes by Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2006

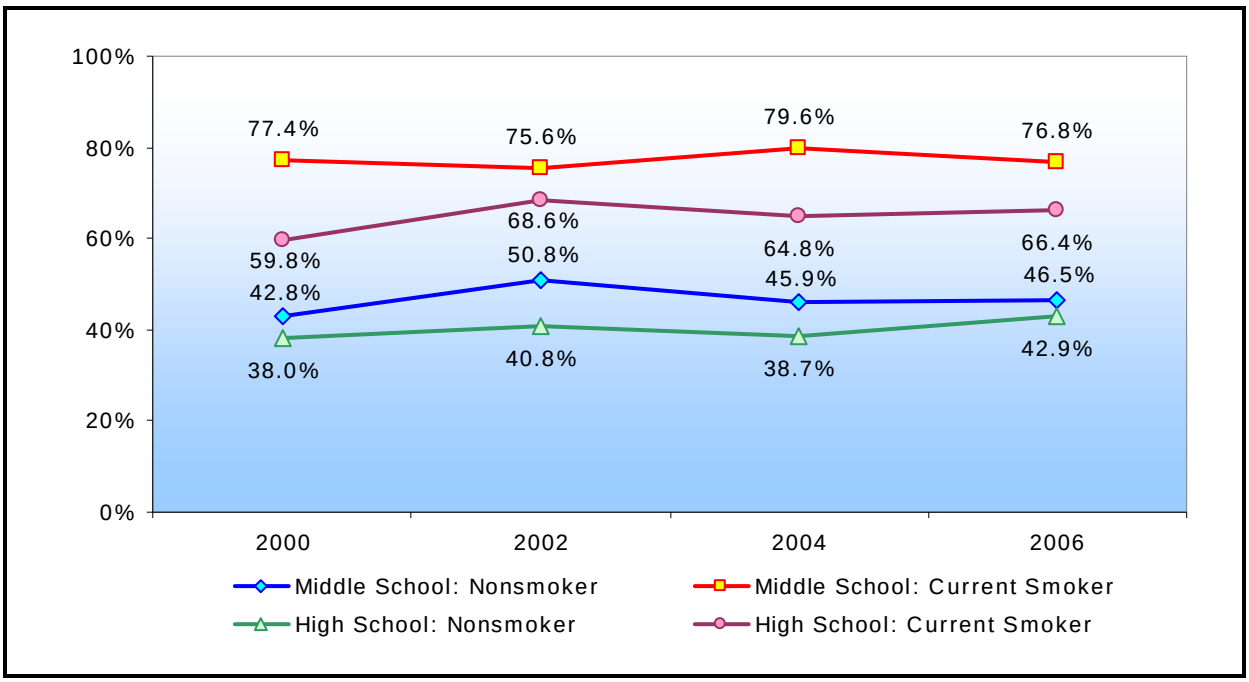
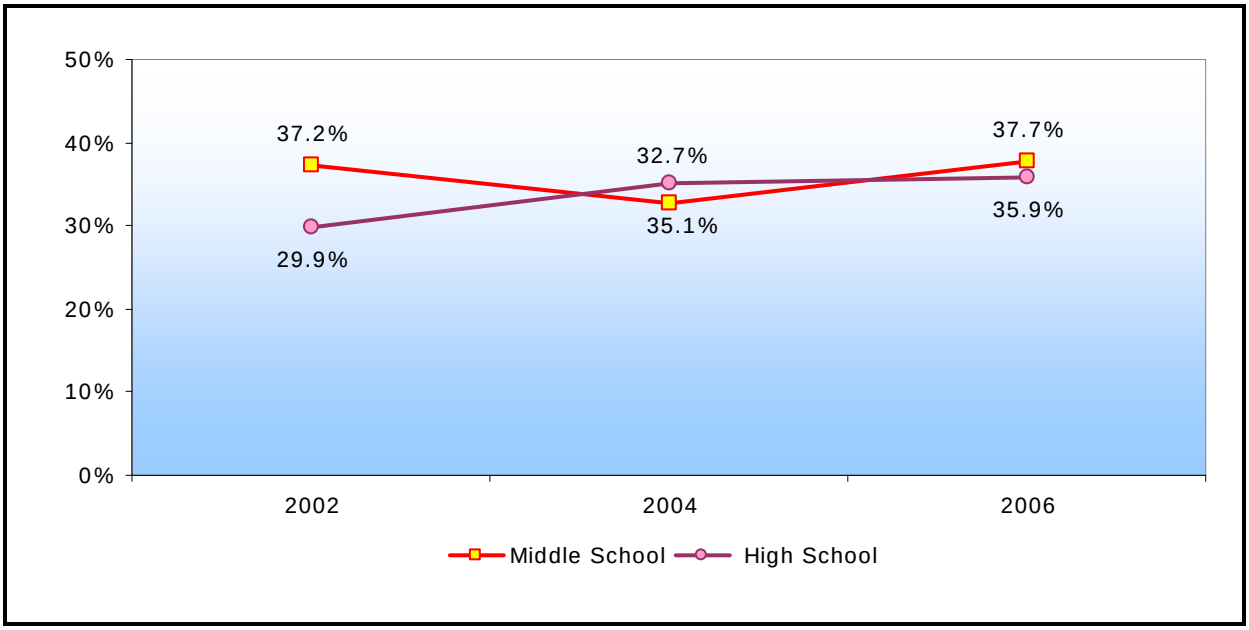


Figure 6-2. Prevalence of Smoke-Free Homes among Middle and High School Students Who Live with a Smoker, IYTS 2002–2006

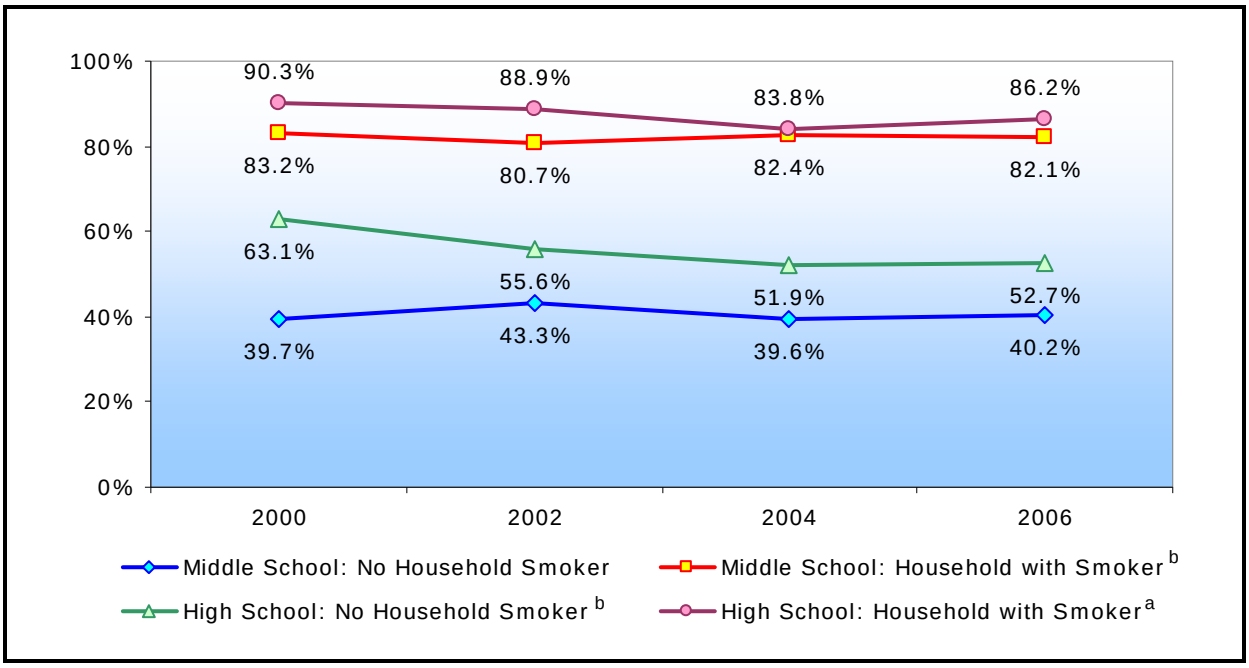


6.2 Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Room

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?" Figures 6-3 and 6-4 show the percentage of students exposed to secondhand smoke in the past week by being in the same room with someone who smoked, by household smoking status.

Figure 6-3 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke in a room for at least 1 day over the past 7 days, by household smoking status. Among middle school students, trends remained relatively unchanged. Among high school students who live with smokers, exposure to secondhand smoke in a room on one of the past 7 days significantly declined. Among high school students who do not live with smokers, exposure to secondhand smoke in a room on 1 of the past 7 days also significantly declined, but the trend has slowed down over time.

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, IYTS 2002–2006

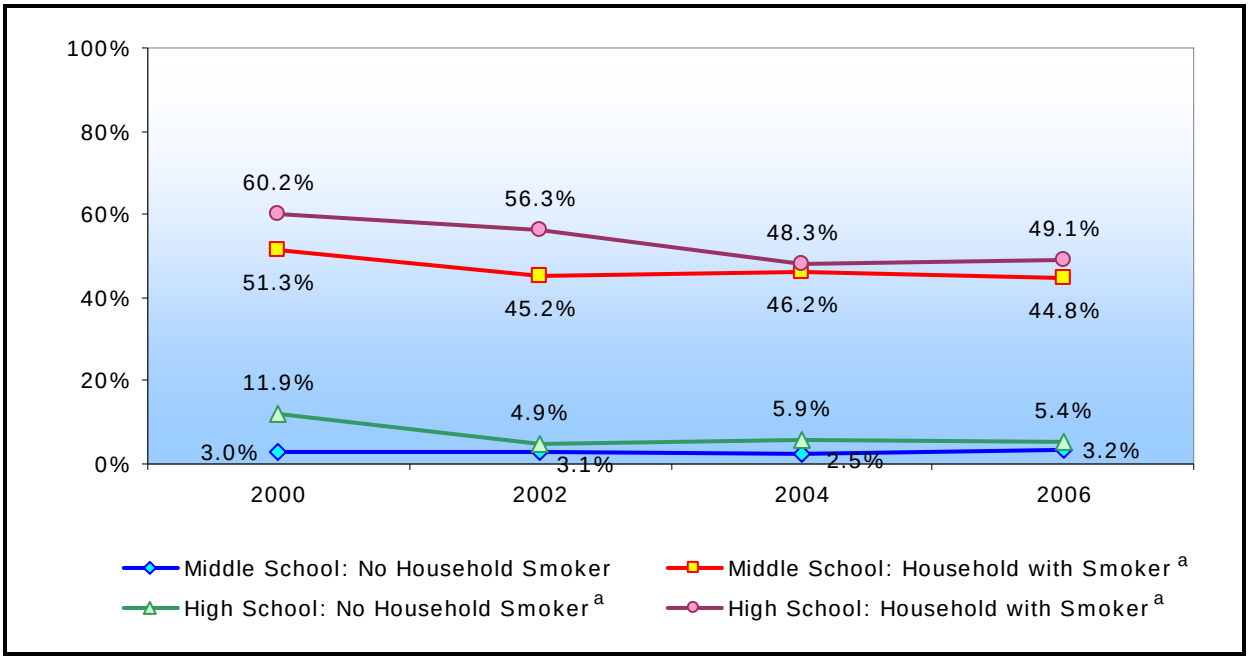


[a] Significant linear trend.

[b] Significant quadratic trend.

Figure 6-4 shows the percentage of students' exposure to secondhand smoke for all 7 days in the past week. Between 2000 and 2006, exposure to secondhand smoke decreased significantly among middle and high school students who live with smokers and among high school students who do not live with smokers.

Figure 6-4. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Were in the Same Room as Someone Who Smoked on All Seven Days in the Past Week by Household Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant linear trend.

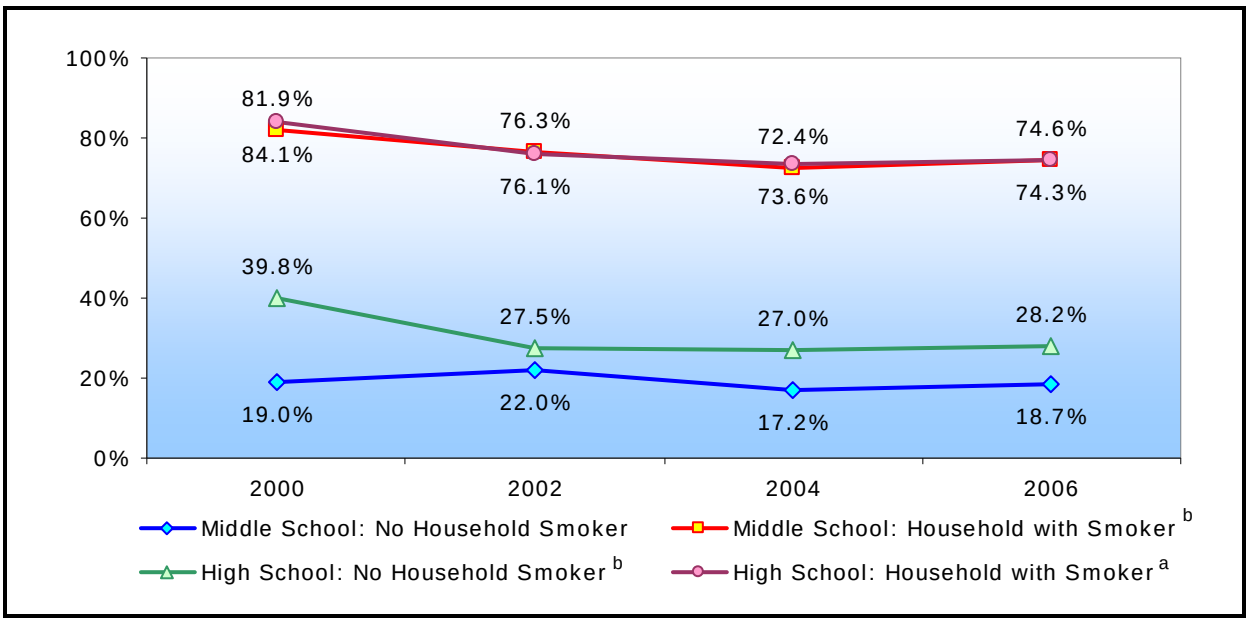
6.3 Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Car

Figure 6-5 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke by being in a car with a smoker on at least 1 day over the past 7 days. Among middle school students who live with smokers, exposure to secondhand smoke in the car on at least 1 day in the past week has decreased significantly. However, the decrease has leveled off over time.

Among high school students who live with smokers and high school students who do not live with smokers, the percentage of exposure to secondhand smoke in a car showed a significant decreasing trend. However, this trend leveled off significantly among those who do not live with smokers.

Figure 6-6 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke in the car by being in the same car with someone who was smoking every day in the past week. Over the survey years, the percentage of exposure to secondhand smoke in the car has a significant decreasing trend among middle school students who live with smokers. In addition, the percentage of high school students exposed to secondhand smoke in a car every day in the past week decreased significantly regardless of household smoking status, although the rate of decrease has slowed over time.

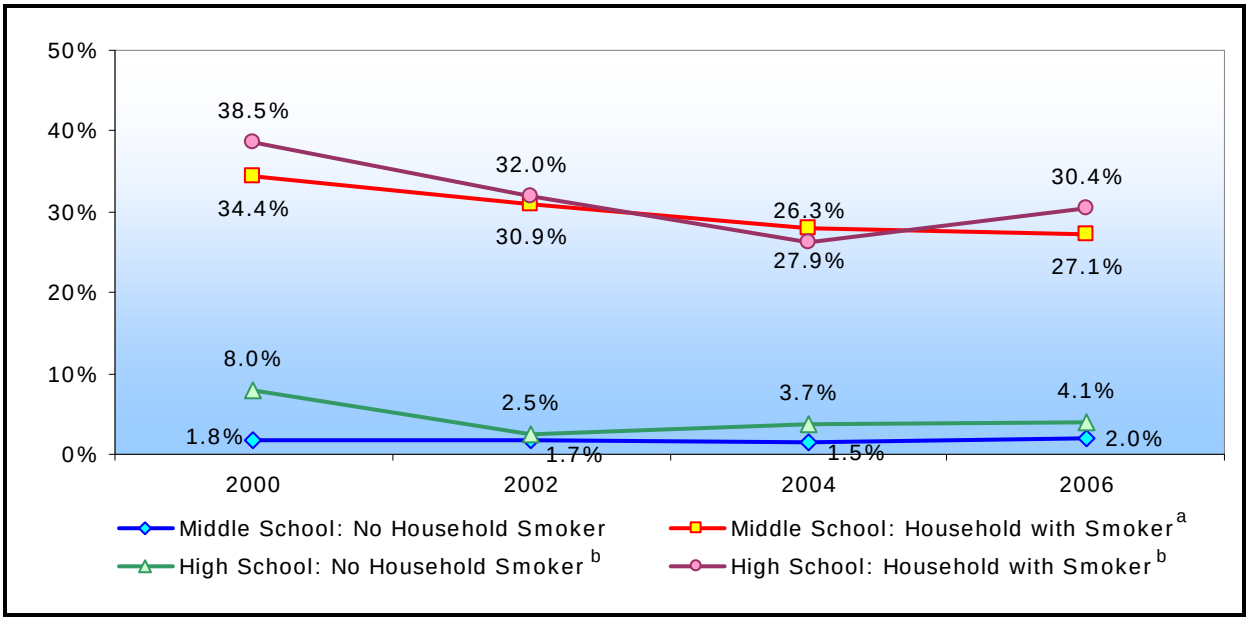
Figure 6-5. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Were in the Same Car as Someone Who Smoked in the Past Week by Household Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant linear trend.

[b] Significant quadratic trend.

Figure 6-6. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Were in the Same Car as Someone Who Smoked on All Seven Days in the Past Week by Household Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2006

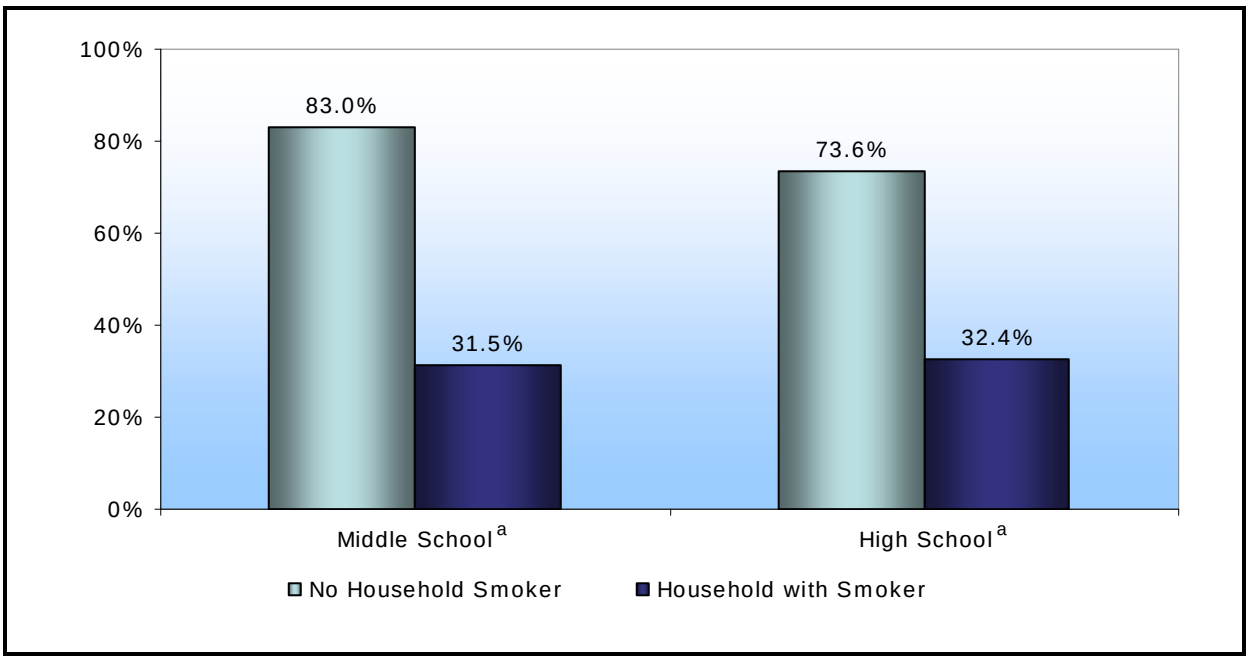


[a] Significant linear trend.

[b] Significant quadratic trend.

Figure 6-7 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who ride or drive in smoke-free vehicles. Specifically, the 2006 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. Among middle school students, 83.0% of students who do not live with smokers have reported riding or driving in smoke-free cars, compared to 31.5% of students who live with smokers, a statistically significant difference. Similar differences were found between high school students who do not live with smokers (73.6%) and those who do (32.4%).

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

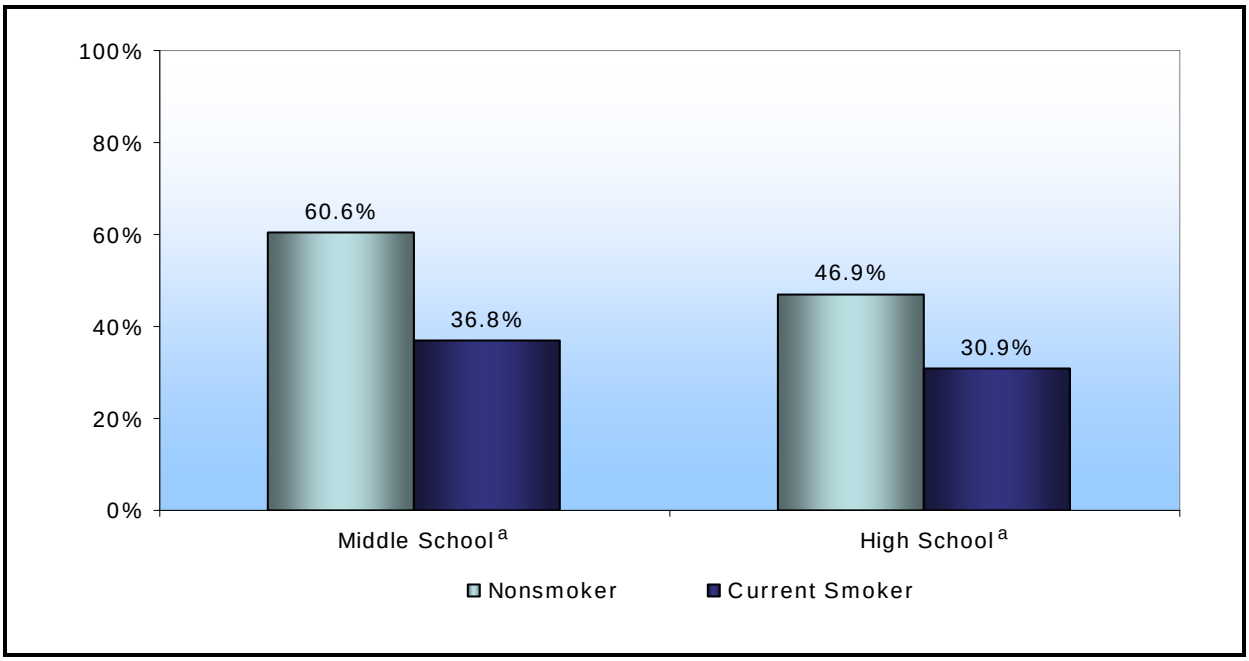


[a] Statistically significant difference between households with smokers and households with no smokers.

6.4 Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Workplace

To assess the extent of secondhand smoke exposure in the workplace, the 2006 IYTS asks about smoking policy at work. Specifically, the 2006 IYTS asks, "Which of these best describes smoking where you work?" Students who reported that smoking is never allowed where they work were considered to be working in a smoke-free workplace (Figure 6-8). 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 that are reported in this section should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 6-8. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Working in Smoke-Free Workplaces by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006



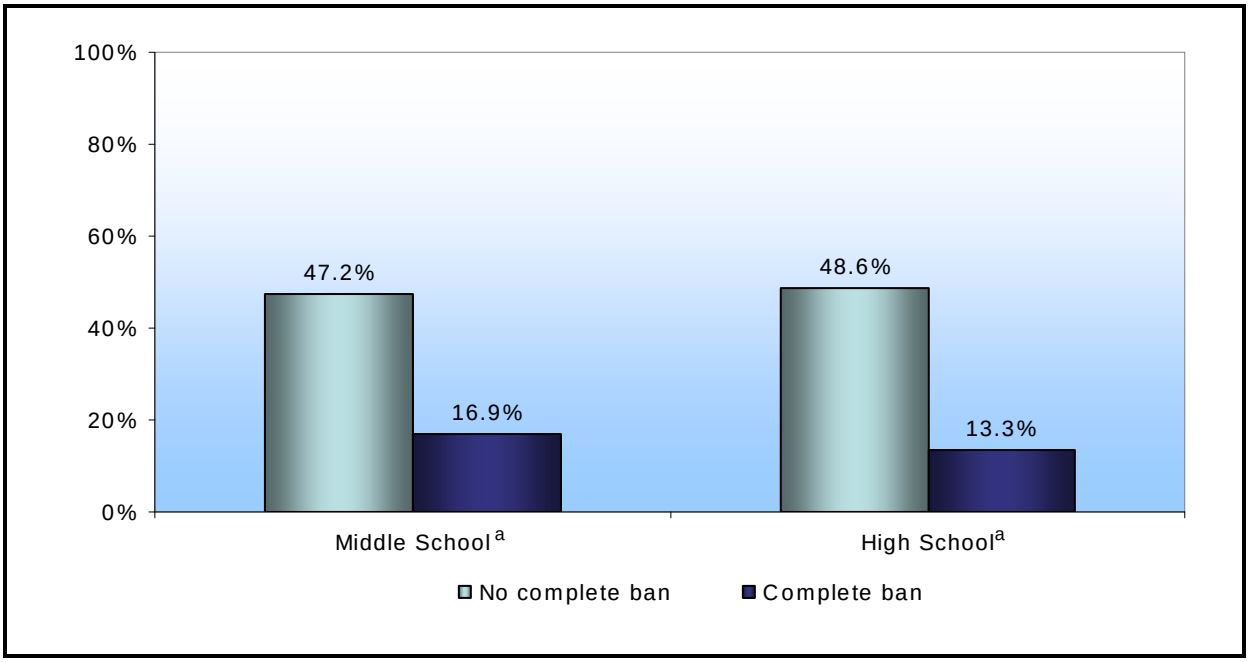
[a] Significant difference between nonsmokers and current smokers.

In addition, the 2006 IYTS asks, "On how many of the past seven days did you breathe the smoke from someone who was smoking in the place where you work?" Figures 6-9 and 6-10 show the percentage of students exposed to secondhand smoke for at least 1 day and for 7 days, respectively, by breathing smoke from someone who was smoking in the workplace within the past week. Students who reported having a job but did not actually work in the past week were considered exposed to secondhand smoke for 0 days. When conducting the measures for secondhand exposure in the workplace, we excluded students who reported that they do not have jobs from the analysis.

Figure 6-8 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who work in a smoke-free workplace by smoking status. Among middle school students, 60.6% of nonsmokers and 36.8% of current smokers reported working in a smoke-free workplace. Results were similar among high school students, with 46.9% of nonsmokers and 30.9% of current smokers working in a smoke-free workplace. Both differences were statistically significant.

Figure 6-9 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke at work for at least 1 day during the past week. Among middle school students, the percentage of exposure was significantly lower among those who work in smoke-free workplaces than among those who work in places with some or no smoking bans (16.9% versus 47.2%, respectively). Similar results were found among high school students (13.3% versus 48.6%).

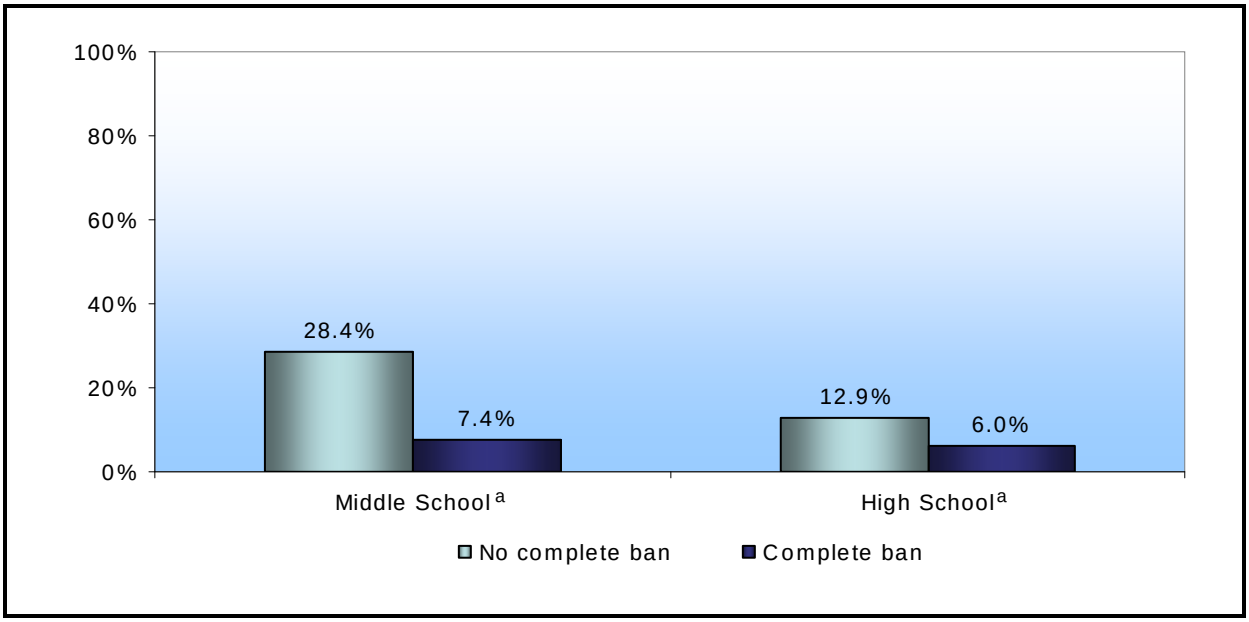
Figure 6-9. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Work during the Past Week by Workplace Smoking Ban, IYTS 2006



[a] Significant difference between complete ban and no complete ban.

Figure 6-10 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke during all 7 days of the past week. Among middle school students, a lower percentage of students who work in smoke-free workplaces were exposed to secondhand smoke at work for the entire week compared with students who work in places with some or no smoking restrictions (7.4% versus 28.4%, respectively), a statistically significant difference. Similar results were found among high school students (6.0% versus 12.9%).

Figure 6-10. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Work on All Seven Days in the Past Week by Workplace Smoking Ban, IYTS 2006



[a] Significant difference between complete ban and no complete ban.

6.5 Summary

Results from the IYTS indicate that, each week, a significant number of Indiana youth are still exposed to secondhand smoke in rooms and cars. Secondhand smoke exposure has decreased since 2000, but those downward trends have recently slowed down. In 2006, more than 80% of middle and high school students who live with smokers reported being exposed to secondhand smoke in a room on at least 1 day in the past week. Furthermore, in 2006, approximately 75% of middle and high school students who live with smokers reported being exposed to secondhand smoke in a car on at least 1 day in the past week.

Among youth who live with smokers, there were no changes in the prevalence of smoke-free homes since 2002. These findings conflict with the results from the Indiana Adult Tobacco Survey (IN ATS), which found that the prevalence of smoke-free homes among households with smokers increased nearly 50% between 2002 and 2006 (Thomas et al., 2007). The discrepancy may be explained by differences in how youth and adults are interpreting the survey questions used to measure progress in implementing smoking bans in the home. Furthermore, it is possible that adults are overreporting the extent that smoking bans are implemented in their homes, particularly among households with smokers. The results from a study conducted by Mumford, Levy, and Romano (2004) indicated that self-reported information on home smoking bans should be interpreted with caution, especially in households with smokers and children.

As with smoking prevalence, recent increases in the percentage of the population covered by smoke-free laws may encourage further reductions in secondhand smoke exposure. In addition, because parents are in control of regulating the household environment, interventions to reduce secondhand smoke among youth should address adult behavior. ITPC should continue to focus on highlighting the dangers of secondhand smoke, which has been a focus for mass media efforts and community mobilization. In particular, the gaps in knowledge about the health effects of secondhand smoke between smokers and nonsmokers suggest that sustained mass media messages specifically targeted to smokers are needed (Thomas et al., 2007).

7. YOUTH ACCESS AND PURCHASING

In this section, we present trends in primary sources of obtaining cigarettes among current smokers, as listed in the Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS). We also present trends in 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.

7.1 Primary Sources for Obtaining Cigarettes

The IYTS asks youth about their primary source for getting cigarettes. Specifically, the IYTS includes the following two questions:

- "During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?"
- "During the past 30 days, where did you buy the last pack of cigarettes you bought?"

The percentages of the primary sources for each question are reported in Tables 7-1 and 7-2, respectively.

Table 7-1. Primary Sources of Cigarettes for Current Smokers by School Level, IYTS 2000–2006

	2000	2002	2004	2006
Middle School				
I bought them in a store	9.8%	3.5%	7.4%	5.6%
I bought them from a vending machine	2.6%	3.9%	0.7%	2.3%
I gave someone else money	25.7%	16.7%	16.1%	30.3%
I borrowed (or bummed) them	30.7%	31.7%	20.8%	26.6%
A person 18 years old or older gave them to me	7.6%	7.8%	14.5%	5.1%
I took them from a store or family member	10.3%	15.7%	20.5%	13.2%
I got them some other way	13.4%	20.8%	20.1%	16.9%
High School				
I bought them in a store	29.3%	30.9%	30.0%	28.5%
I bought them from a vending machine	0.5%	1.7%	0.9%	2.4%
I gave someone else money	30.6%	31.3%	30.8%	32.9%
I borrowed (or bummed) them	21.3%	15.6%	18.6%	19.6%
A person 18 years old or older gave them to me	7.9%	9.0%	8.2%	6.8%
I took them from a store or family member	3.8%	3.4%	3.5%	2.8%
I got them some other way	6.7%	8.1%	8.0%	7.1%

Table 7-2. Where Current Cigarette Smokers Bought their Last Pack of Cigarettes during the Past 30 Days, by School Level, IYTS 2000–2006

	2000	2002	2004	2006
Middle School				
A gas station	33.8%	20.3%	29.0%	29.9%
A convenience store	8.6%	3.7%	0.3%	5.5%
A grocery store	6.5%	1.9%	3.9%	1.6%
A drugstore	4.2%	2.9%	1.0%	2.2%
A vending machine	6.9%	3.0%	5.1%	2.3%
I bought them over the Internet	0.0%	1.8%	0.8%	2.9%
Other	40.0%	66.5%	59.9%	55.5%
High School				
A gas station	61.1%	61.3%	62.1%	68.7%
A convenience store	12.6%	11.8%	10.8%	7.3%
A grocery store	6.7%	5.3%	3.1%	2.4%
A drugstore	2.3%	1.5%	2.2%	1.4%
A vending machine	0.0%	0.9%	1.4%	1.6%
I bought them over the Internet	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	1.6%
Other	16.5%	18.6%	19.3%	17.0%

Table 7-1 lists the primary sources for current middle and high school smokers for getting their cigarettes. Because of the small number of current smokers who responded to this question, we did not perform trend analysis for these measures. In 2006, most middle and high school students obtained cigarettes from social sources (62.0% and 59.3%, respectively), which include giving someone else money, borrowing/bumming cigarettes, or obtaining cigarettes from a person aged 18 or older.

Table 7-2 lists the sources for current smokers' last purchased pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days. Because of the small number of current smokers who responded to this question, we did not perform trend analysis for these measures. In 2006, among the specific retail outlets listed in Table 7-2, most middle school and high school students bought their last pack of cigarettes from a gas station (29.9% and 68.7%, respectively).

7.2 Purchasing of Cigarettes

The IYTS asks if students had to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes. Specifically, the IYTS asks, "When you bought or tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, were you ever asked to show proof of age?"

In addition, the IYTS asks students if they were unable to purchase cigarettes because of their age: "During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?" It is worth noting that responses to the last two questions were not restricted to

those who reported buying their cigarettes from a primary source that might require checking proof of age (such as a gas station or grocery store).

Figure 7-1 presents the percentage of current middle and high school smokers combined who were asked to show proof of age in the past 30 days when they bought cigarettes. The observed decline between 2000 and 2006 is not statistically significant.

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, IYTS 2000–2006

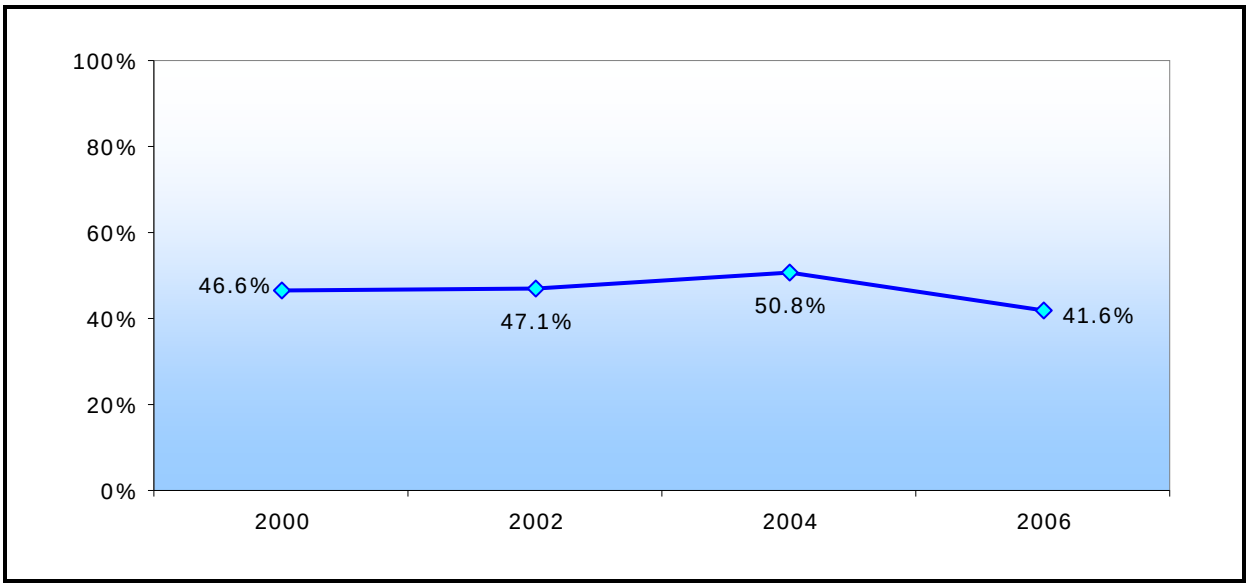


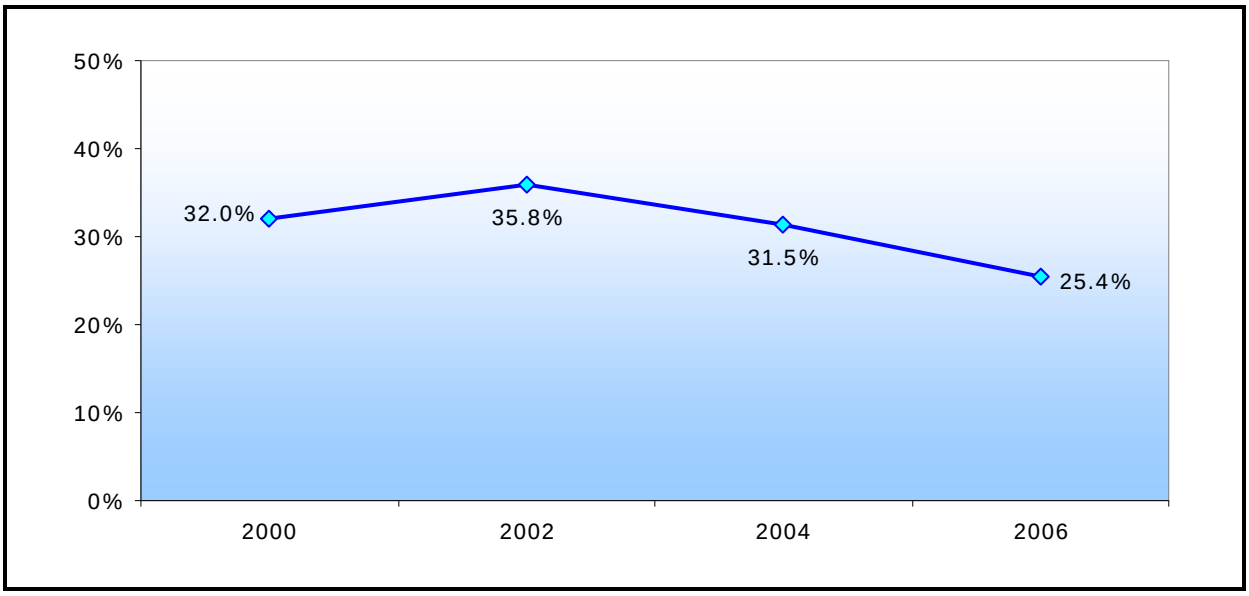
Figure 7-2 presents the percentage of current smokers in middle and high school combined who were unable to purchase cigarettes in the past 30 days because of their age. The observed decline between 2000 and 2006 is not statistically significant.

7.3 Summary

Youth access to cigarettes from social and commercial sources remains unacceptably high. In 2006, middle school smokers mostly obtained their cigarettes from social sources (62.0%). Among high school smokers, 59.3% obtained cigarettes from social sources and 30.9% obtained cigarettes from commercial sources. 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).

One of ITPC's strategies to reduce youth smoking rates is to maintain and enhance compliance with laws prohibiting tobacco sales to minors. To deter youth from trying to obtain tobacco products and retailers from illegally selling tobacco products to youth,

Figure 7-2. Percentage of Current Smokers Who Were Unable to Purchase Cigarettes Because of their Age in the Past 30 Days, IYTS 2000–2006



enforcement of youth access laws is conducted by the Tobacco Retailer Inspection Program (TRIP), with results being publicly reported on the state's Alcohol and Tobacco Commission Web site. Between state fiscal year (SFY) 2003 and SFY 2007, the noncompliance rate of Indiana's tobacco retailers consistently remained below 20% (ITPC, 2007). However, according to data from the 2006 IYTS, only 13.6% of middle school smokers and 43.8% of high school smokers reported being asked to show proof of their age when buying or attempting to buy cigarettes. Furthermore, according to data from the 2006 IYTS, only 25.4% of middle and high school smokers who attempted to purchase cigarettes in a store reported that someone refused to sell them cigarettes because of their age.

There is insufficient evidence that when conducted alone, the implementation of youth access laws and active enforcement of those laws reduce tobacco use initiation among youth (TFCPS, 2005). However, when combined with community mobilization efforts, the implementation and enforcement of youth access laws have been shown to be effective in reducing tobacco use initiation among youth. Community mobilization efforts should include strategies to educate the public on the issue of youth access and generate community support for additional efforts to reduce youth access. Examples include disseminating enforcement results through mass media events and news coverage and contacting local governments through petitions and letters.

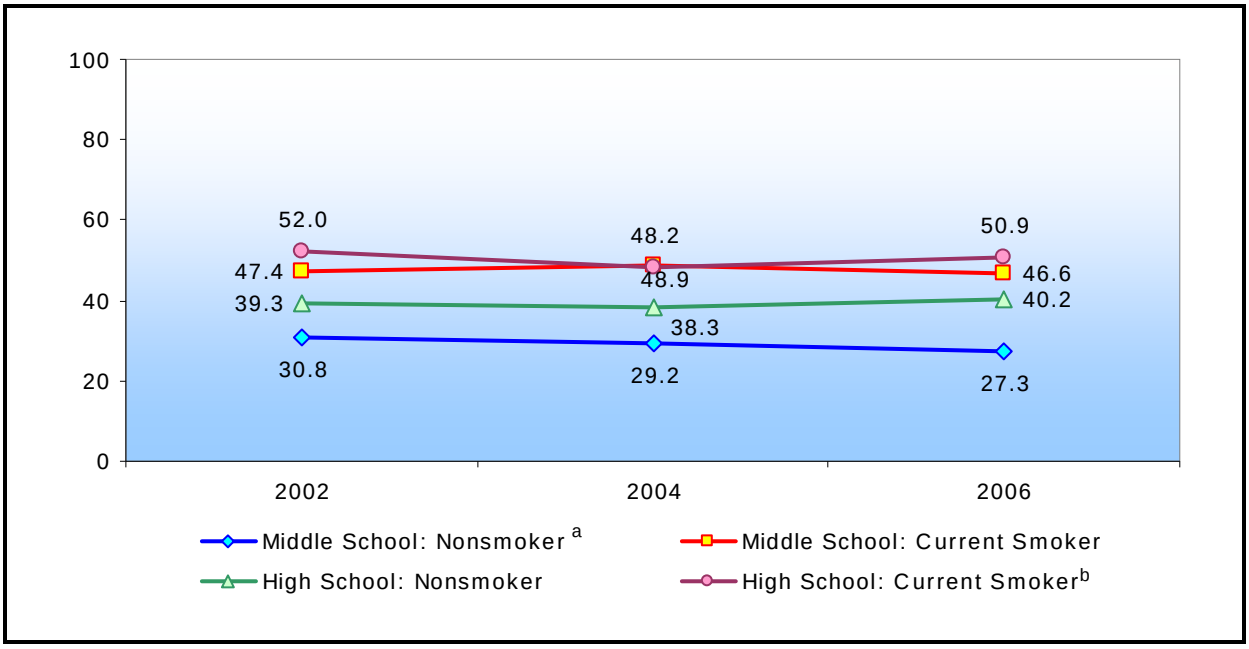
8. ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS

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 to tobacco use. The response categories for these questions are organized on a 4-point agreement scale, ranging from "definitely yes" to "definitely not," and each attitude item is coded to support antitobacco attitudes and beliefs. Results are reported for middle school and high school students by smoking status (current versus nonsmoker), across all survey years in which the measure was included.

8.1 Health Attitudes and Beliefs

Figure 8-1 presents perceptions of peer smoking rates among Indiana youth, which are assessed by the question, "Out of every 100 students in your grade level, how many do you think smoke cigarettes?"[8] Among middle school nonsmokers and high school current smokers, the trend significantly decreased over time; however, the rate of decrease slowed down among high school smokers.

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 2000–2006



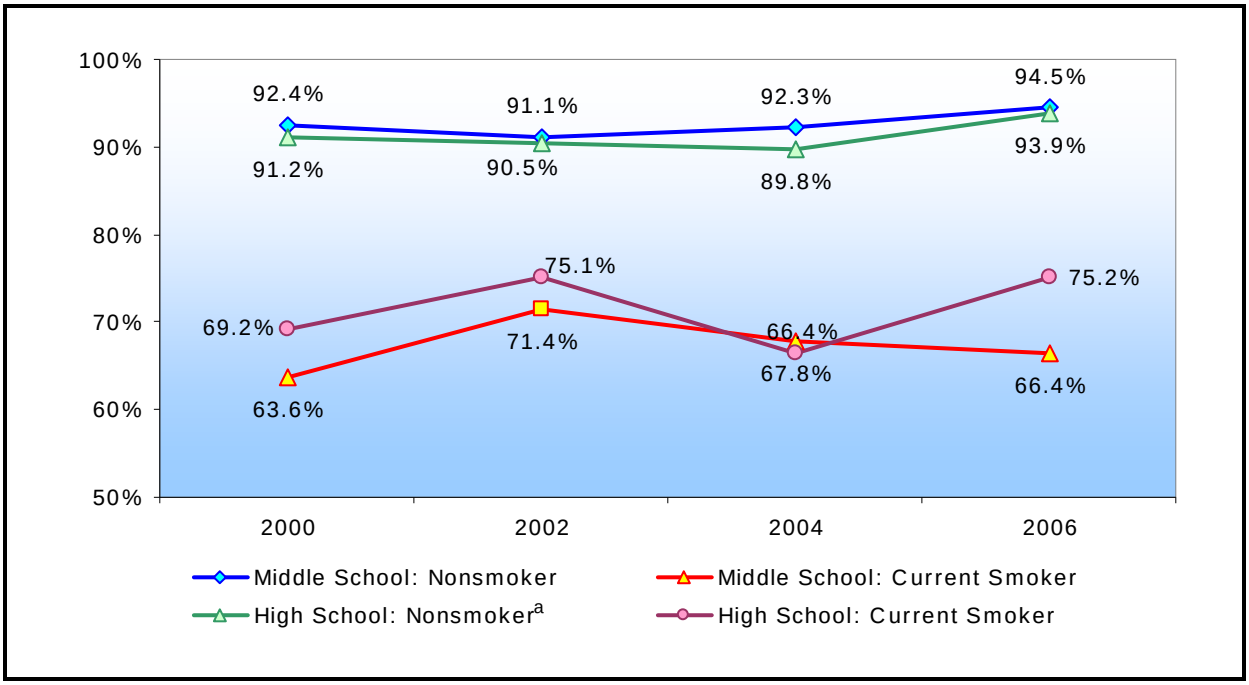
[a] Significant linear trend.

[b] Significant quadratic trend.

[8] Included in the 2002, 2004, and 2006 IYTS.

Figure 8-2 presents the percentage of 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?" We interpreted this as the percentage of youth who believe that it is *unsafe* to smoke for a few years and then quit. Among high school nonsmokers, the trend have significantly increased between 2000 and 2006. Compared with nonsmokers, a lower percentage of current smokers continue to believe that it is unsafe to smoke for 1 to 2 years and then quit.

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 2000–2006



[a] Significant quadratic trend.

8.2 Social Attitudes and Beliefs

Figure 8-3 presents the percentage of students who responded either "definitely not" or "probably not" to the question, "Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?" This is interpreted as the percentage of students who believe that young people who smoke cigarettes *do not* have more friends. There were no significant changes over time among middle or high school students, but a lower percentage of smokers than nonsmokers believe that smokers do not have more friends.

Figure 8-3. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Believe that Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Do Not Have More Friends, by Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2006

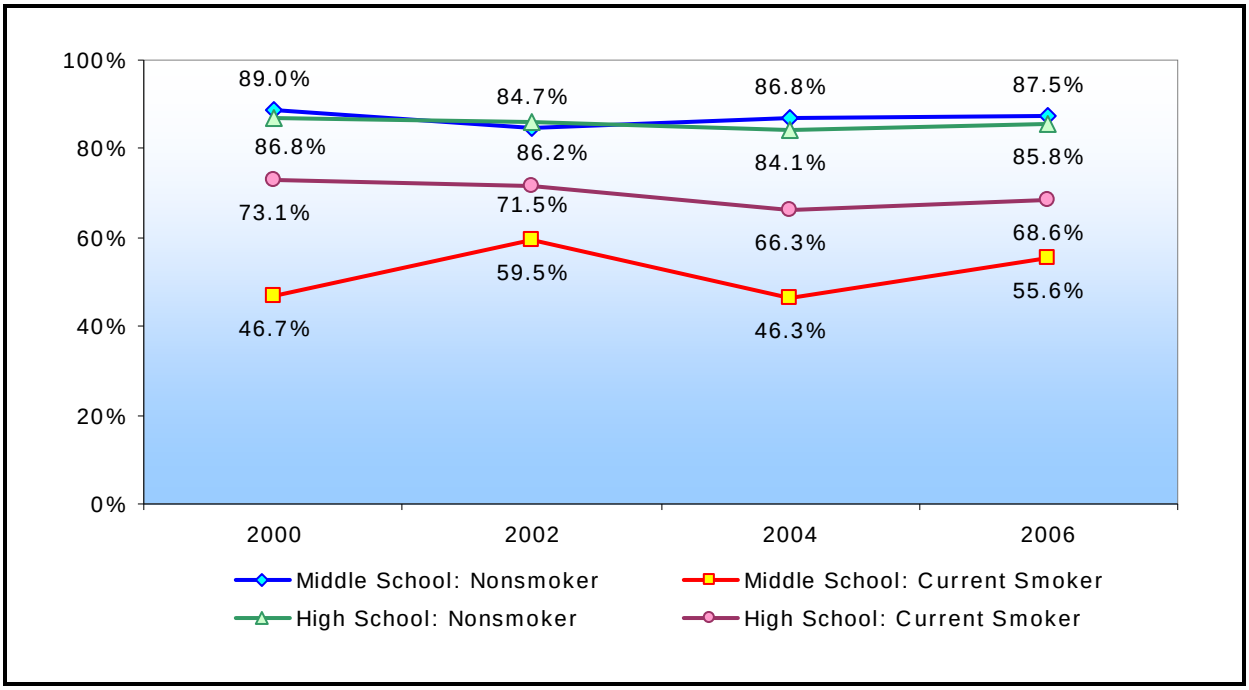


Figure 8-4 presents the percentage of students who responded either “definitely not” or “probably not” to the question, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?” There were no significant changes over time among middle or high school students, but a lower percentage of current smokers than nonsmokers believe that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 8-5 presents the percentage of students who reported that people should never be allowed to smoke in public indoor places such as malls, clubs, or restaurants. Among middle school students, the percentage of nonsmokers who agreed was significantly higher than the percentage of current smokers (80.7% versus 37.7%, respectively). Similar results were found among high school students (80.6% of nonsmokers versus 43.4% of current smokers).

Figure 8-4. 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 2000–2006

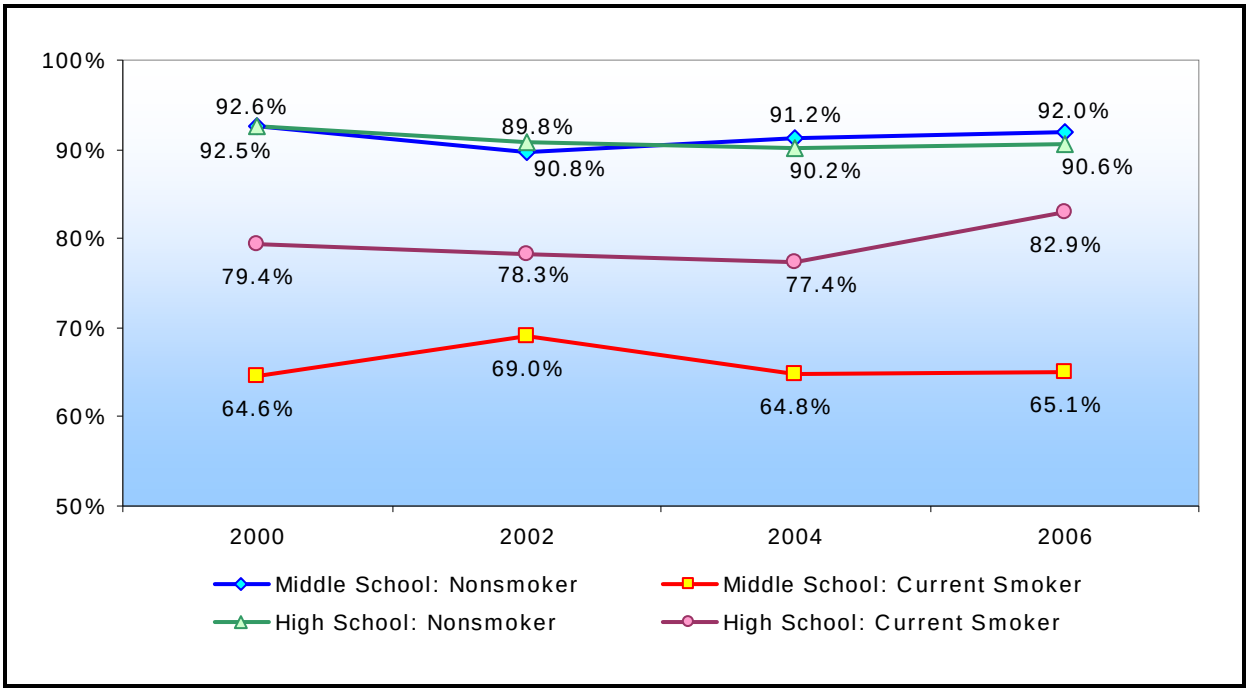
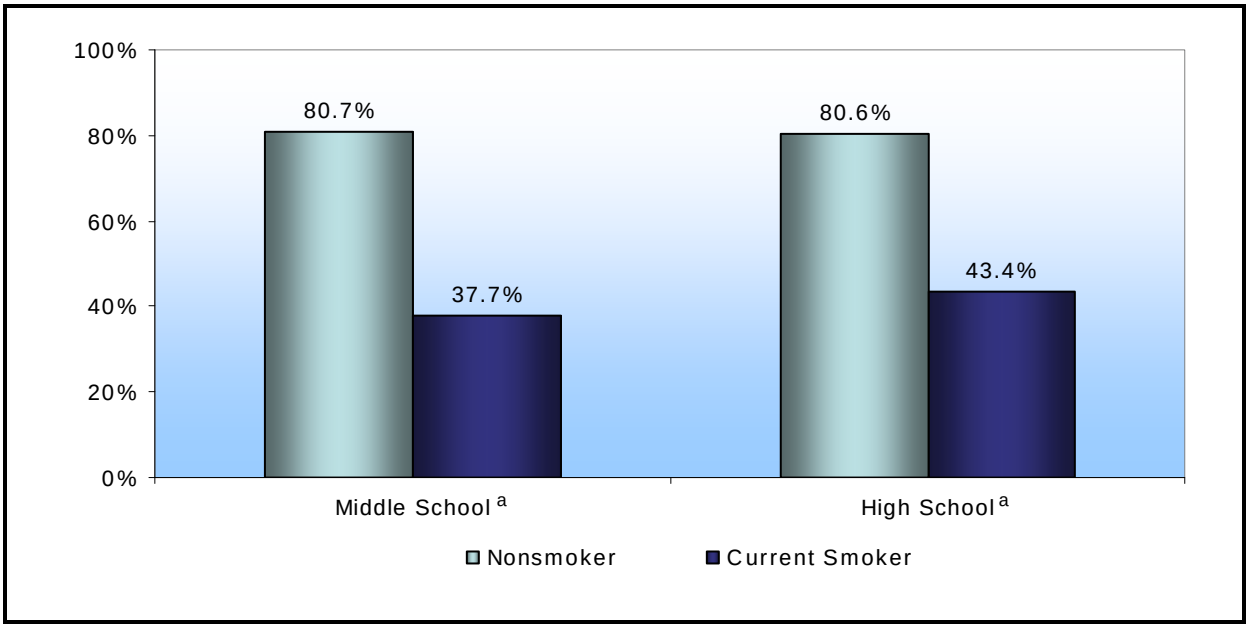


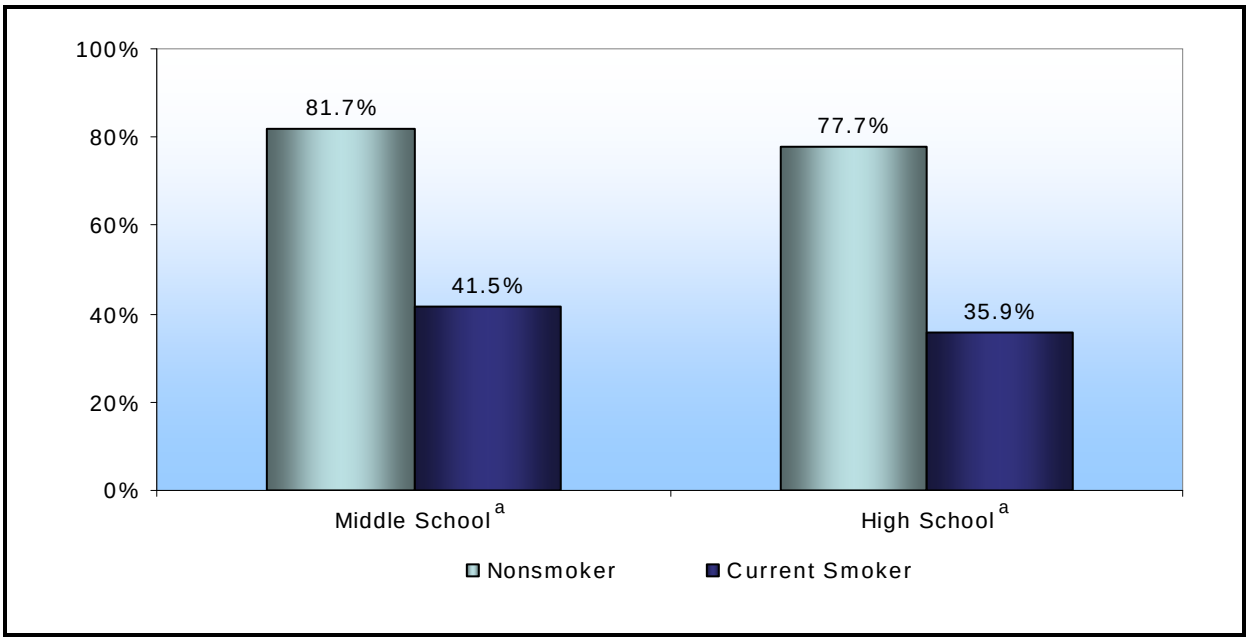
Figure 8-5. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Agree that People Should Never Be Allowed to Smoke in Public Indoor Places, by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006



[a] Significant difference between nonsmokers and current smokers.

Figure 8-6 presents the percentage of students who reported that employers should never allow smoking in places where people work. Among middle school students, there was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of nonsmokers (81.7%) and current smokers (41.5%) who agree that employers should never allow smoking in indoor areas. Similar differences were found between high school nonsmokers (77.7%) and current smokers (35.9%).

Figure 8-6. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Agree that Employers Should Never Allow Smoking in Places Where People Work by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006



[a] Significant difference between nonsmokers and current smokers.

8.3 Summary

Youth nonsmokers and smokers in Indiana continue to overestimate peer smoking rates. In 2006, middle school nonsmokers estimated that 27 out of 100 students smoke cigarettes, which is more than three times the 2006 IYTS estimate of smoking rates among middle school students. Furthermore, middle school smokers estimated that 47 out of 100 students smoke cigarettes, which is nearly six times the 2006 IYTS estimate of smoking rates among middle school students. High school students had similar misconceptions about peer smoking rates. In 2006, high school smokers and nonsmokers estimated that between 4o and 50 out of 100 students currently smoke cigarettes, which is about two times the 2006 IYTS estimate of smoking rates among high school students. The relationship between perceived smoking prevalence and smoking initiation is well documented (Davis, Nonnemaker, and Farrelly, 2007; Fishbein, 1977; Sherman et al., 1983; Leventhal, Glynn, and Fleming, 1987; Sussman et al., 1988; Tyas and Pederson, 1998; Lynch and Bonnie,

1994), and there is evidence that mass media campaigns can potentially impact perceived smoking prevalence (Davis, Nonnemaker, and Farrelly, 2007).

In general, nonsmokers have more negative attitudes and beliefs toward smoking than smokers, and there has been little change in these attitudes over time. Currently, one of ITPC's strategies for increasing antitobacco knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs necessary for smoking behavior change is to implement a statewide public education campaign. The statewide media campaign is a combination of paid and earned media messages designed to counter pro-tobacco influences and increase pro-health messages and influences throughout the state (ITPC, 2007). The primary goal of the media campaign has been to educate the public on the risks associated with secondhand smoke exposure, and these efforts are likely responsible for the changes in secondhand smoke exposure indicators that were observed among Indiana adults (Thomas et al., 2007). However, ITPC needs to incorporate media messages that specifically address youth attitudes toward tobacco.

Media campaigns that counter tobacco industry messages show promise in reducing smoking behavior among teens and young adults by changing beliefs about industry practices (Hersey et al., 2003). In the past, the gap in media messages addressing youth attitudes toward tobacco may have been filled by the American Legacy Foundation's national "truth" campaign, which has been shown to be effective in positively changing youth attitudes toward tobacco (Farrelly et al., 2002). However, funding for the campaign has declined, which translates to less youth exposure to the campaign's effective media messages. This further highlights the need for increased funding for media campaigns to include messages that are proven to increase antitobacco knowledge, attitudes, and behavior among Indiana youth.

9. SOCIAL INFLUENCES

In this section, we present trends in measures regarding the influence of school and community programs, peer influence, media and promotional materials, and tobacco industry on smoking status. School and community program influences are investigated by estimating exposure to antitobacco school and community programs, membership, participation, and desire to be involved in antitobacco efforts. We use the Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) question asking youth about the number of friends they have who smoke to serve as a proxy for peer influence. Also, we shed light on media influences by studying the prevalence of seeing actors using tobacco on television or in the movies, the messages youth receive from the actors, and the prevalence of agreement to wear something that has a tobacco company name or picture on it. Finally, we investigate tobacco industry influence through the students' agreement level 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 percentages of Indiana students who are aware of antitobacco organizations in schools or within their community and who are members of these organizations[9]. Between 2002 and 2006, there have been relatively no changes in awareness of or participation in antitobacco school or community organizations.

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, IYTS 2002–2006

	Aware of an Antitobacco Organization	Member of an Antitobacco Organization[a]
Middle School		
2002	35.2%	6.6%
2004	36.2%	8.6%
2006	31.3%	6.1%
High School		
2002	34.8%	6.0%
2004	36.3%	7.1%
2006	34.6%	5.4%

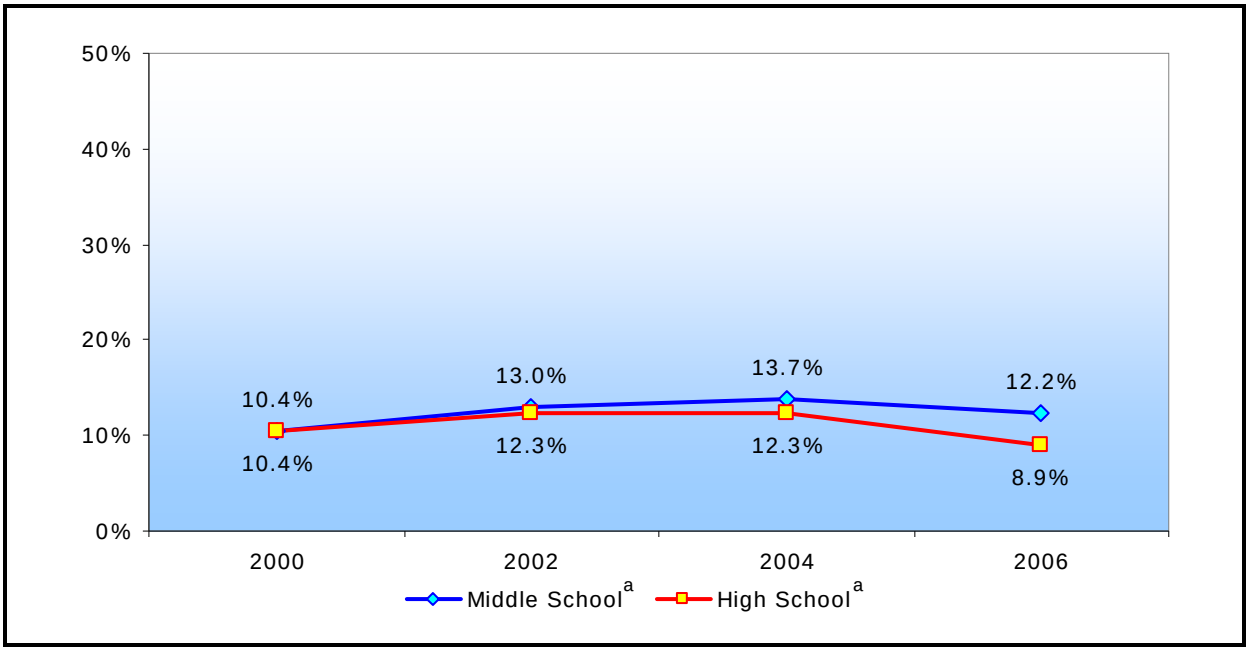
Note: Responses with contradicting information were excluded from the analysis.

[a] Significant quadratic trend among middle school students.

[9] The questions used to assess awareness of and participation in antitobacco organizations were included in the 2002, 2004, and 2006 IYTS only.

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 over a 12-month period by school level. Among middle and high school students, the increases in participation that were observed between 2000 and 2004 were not sustained into 2006.

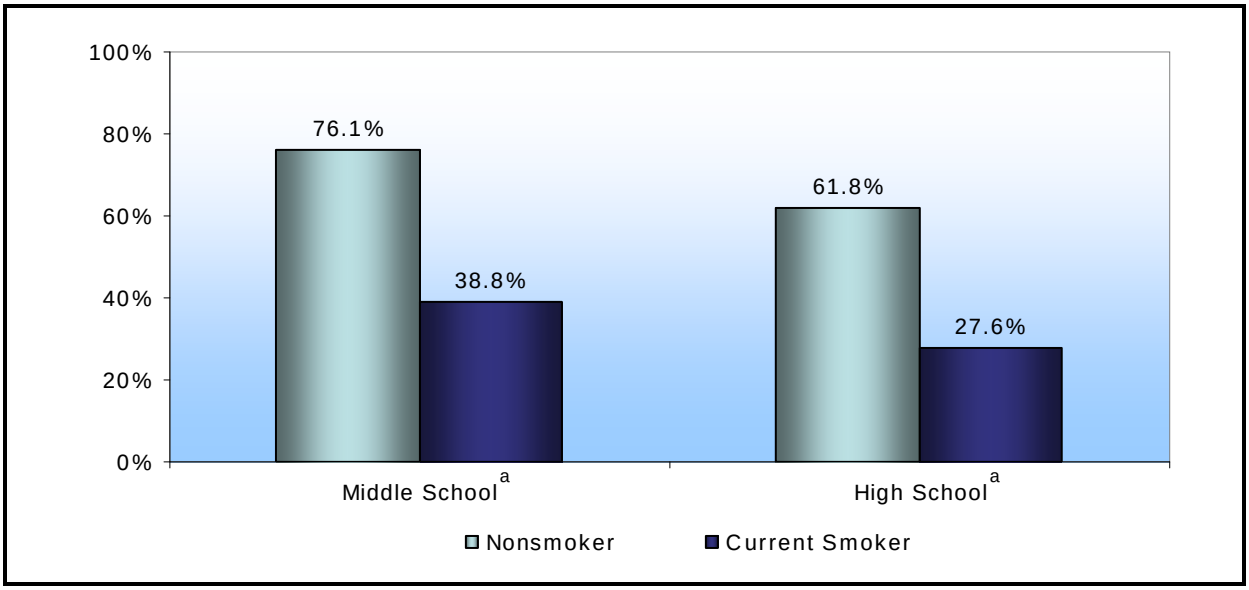
Figure 9-1. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Participated in Any Community Activities to Discourage Tobacco Use among Youth in the Past 12 Months, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant quadratic trend.

The 2006 IYTS asks, "Do you want to be involved in efforts to get rid of smoking?" Figure 9-2 presents the percentage of youth who responded "definitely yes" or "probably yes," by school level and by smoking status (i.e., current versus nonsmoker). Among middle school students, a significantly higher percentage of nonsmokers agreed to be involved than current smokers (76.1% versus 38.8%, respectively). Similar results were found among high school students (61.8% of nonsmokers versus 27.6% of current smokers).

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



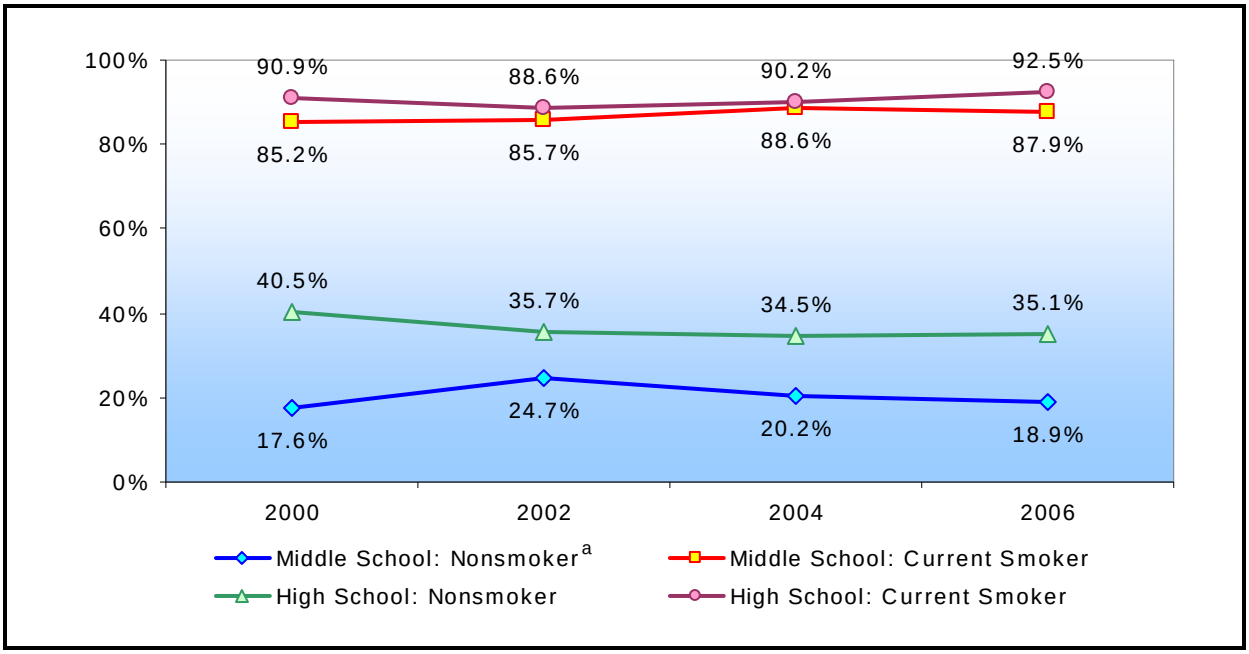
[a] Significant difference between nonsmokers and current smokers.

9.2 Peer Influence

To assess the influence of friends on smoking status, the IYTS asks, "How many of your four closest friends smoke cigarettes?" Figure 9-3 illustrates the percentage of middle and high school students who have at least one friend who smokes. Among middle school nonsmokers, there is an increasing trend, but the rate of increase is decreasing significantly over time. The percentage of smokers with at least one friend who smokes is significantly higher than the percentage of nonsmokers with at least one friend who smokes.

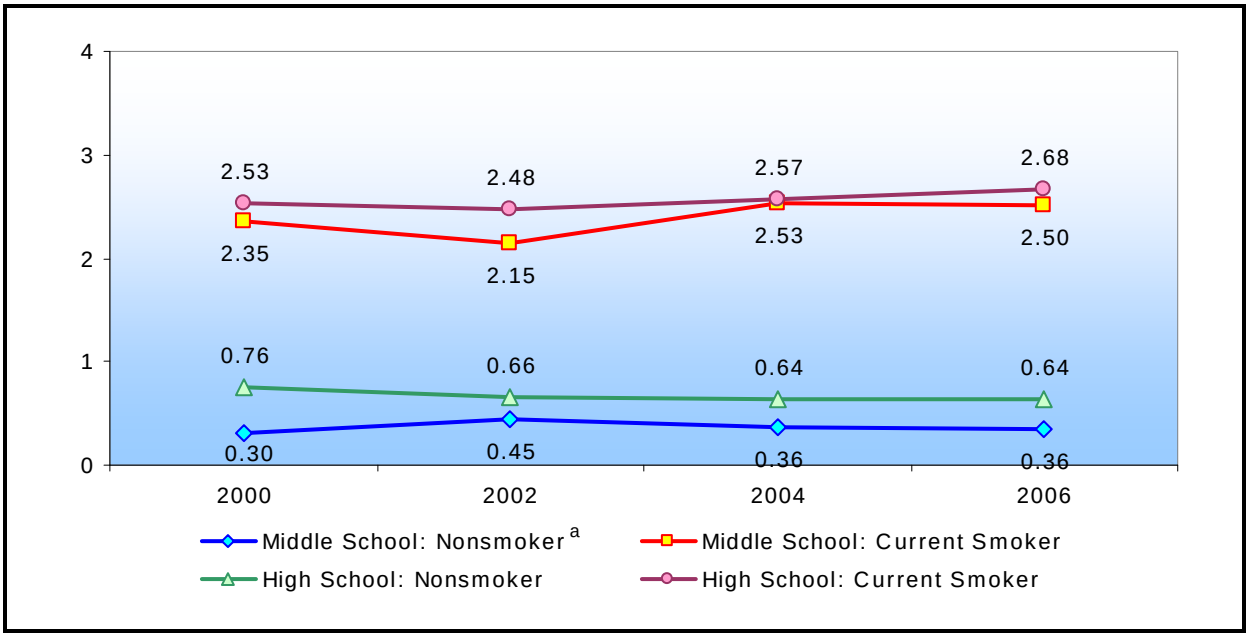
Figure 9-4 presents the average number of the students' four closest friends who smoke by school level and smoking status. There were no significant changes over time, but current smokers report a significantly higher average number of friends who smoke compared with nonsmokers.

Figure 9-3. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Report Having at Least One Friend Who Smokes Cigarettes by Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant quadratic trend.

Figure 9-4. Average Number of Friends Who Smoke, among Four Closest Friends, by Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2006



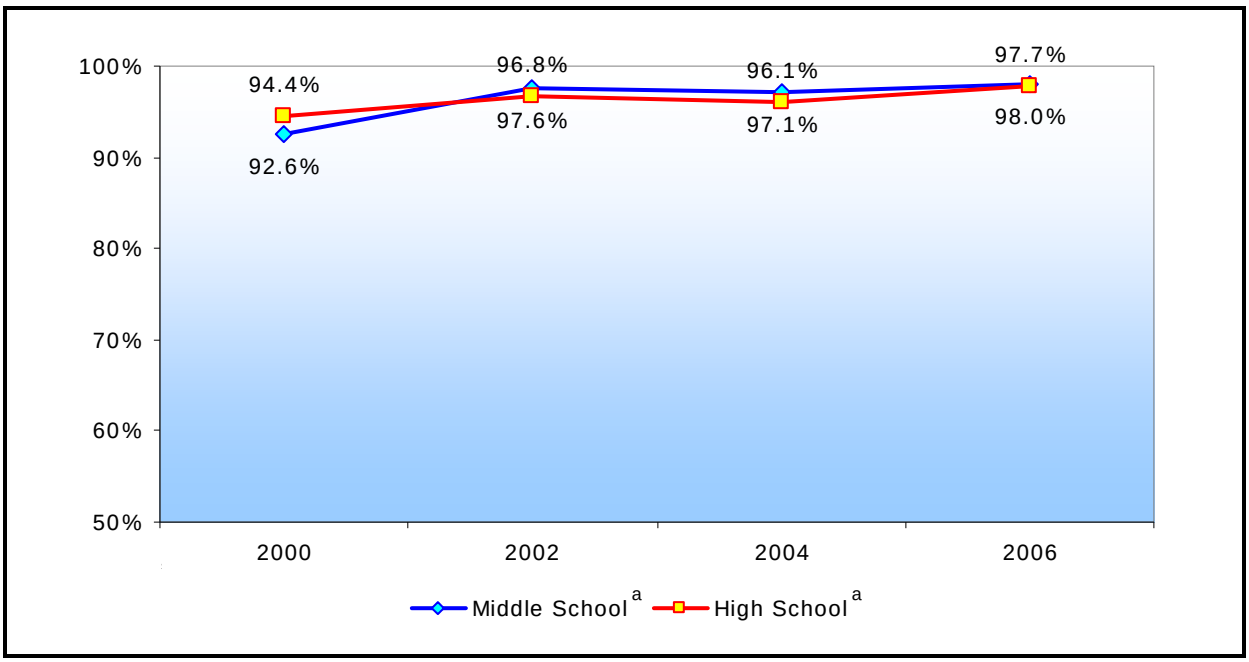
[a] Significant quadratic trend, insignificant linear trend.

9.3 Media and Promotional Materials

The IYTS includes a question to indicate the frequency of seeing actors using tobacco on television or in movies. Specifically, the IYTS asks, "When you watch TV or go to movies, how often do you see actors using tobacco?" 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." In addition, the IYTS asks about the messages that students saw portrayed by the actor by asking, "When you watch TV or go to movies and see actors using tobacco, what is the message that you see portrayed most often?" Students who reported not watching television or going to the movies were excluded from the media influence analysis.

Figure 9-5 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who have ever seen an actor on television or movies using tobacco. Students who reported seeing an actor smoking most of the time, some of the time, or hardly ever were considered to have seen an actor smoking. Over the study period, there was a significant increase in the percentage of middle school students who have seen an actor using tobacco on television or in movies. Similar results were found among high school students.

Figure 9-5. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Have Seen Actors Using Tobacco when Watching Television/Movies, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant linear trend.

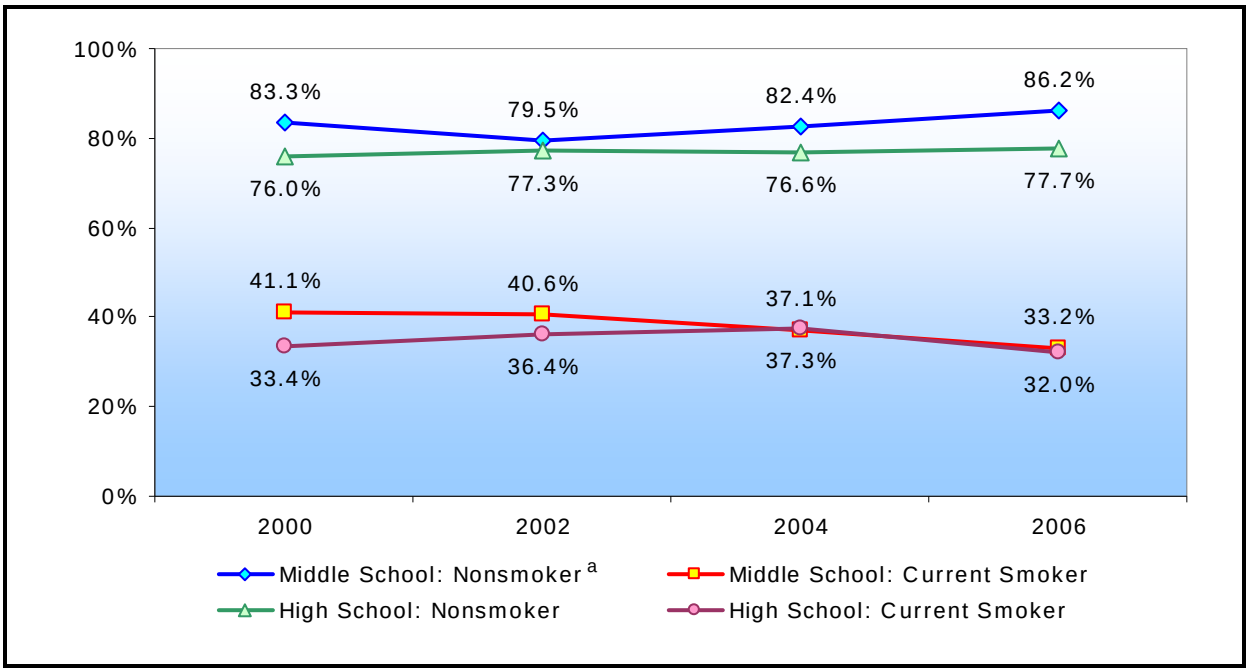
Table 9-2 lists the percentages of middle and high school students who have seen certain messages portrayed when they saw an actor using tobacco on television or in the movies. It is important to note that, in the 2002 and 2004 IYTS, students were asked to select only one message. In contrast, the 2006 IYTS allows for multiple message selection. Thus, we did not perform trend analyses for these measures.

Table 9-2. Messages Received from Actors Who Use Tobacco in Television/Movies among All Students Who Have Seen Actors Using Tobacco when Watching Television/Movies, IYTS 2002–2006

Message		Middle School	High School
Tobacco use can be harmful to your health	2002	26.0%	10.6%
	2004	28.1%	15.1%
	2006	36.2%	18.2%
Tobacco use makes you an "outsider"	2002	5.0%	4.9%
	2004	2.6%	3.5%
	2006	8.3%	6.0%
Tobacco use is something that most people do	2002	19.2%	27.5%
	2004	19.0%	24.6%
	2006	24.3%	30.8%
Tobacco use makes you look cool	2002	20.4%	17.3%
	2004	16.6%	16.4%
	2006	21.7%	23.9%
Tobacco use makes you a rebel	2002	5.8%	6.1%
	2004	5.5%	7.5%
	2006	9.7%	18.5%
Something else	2002	23.7%	33.7%
	2004	28.2%	32.9%
	2006	26.7%	32.6%

Figure 9-6 presents the percentage of middle and high school students who responded "probably not" or "definitely not" to the IYTS 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?" Over the study period, the percentage of middle school nonsmokers decreased significantly; however, this trend has significantly slowed over time.

Figure 9-6. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Would Not Wear Something that Has a Tobacco Company Name or Picture on It Such as a Lighter, T-Shirt, Hat, or Sunglasses, by Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2006



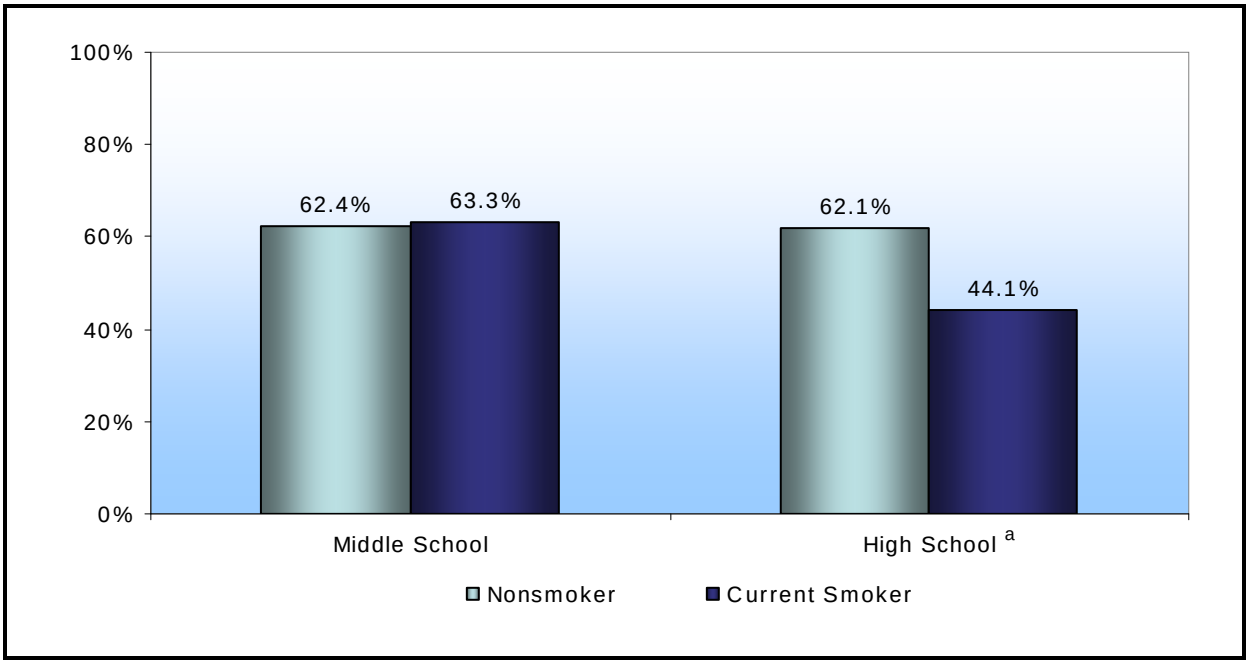
[a] Significant quadratic trend

9.4 Industry

Figure 9-7 presents the percentage of middle and high school students, by smoking status, who reported “definitely yes” or “probably yes” to the 2006 IYTS question, “Do cigarette companies deny that cigarettes cause disease?” Among high school students, a significantly higher percentage of nonsmokers (62.1%) than current smokers (44.1%) agreed that cigarette companies deny that cigarettes cause disease. There was no significant difference between smokers and nonsmokers in middle school.

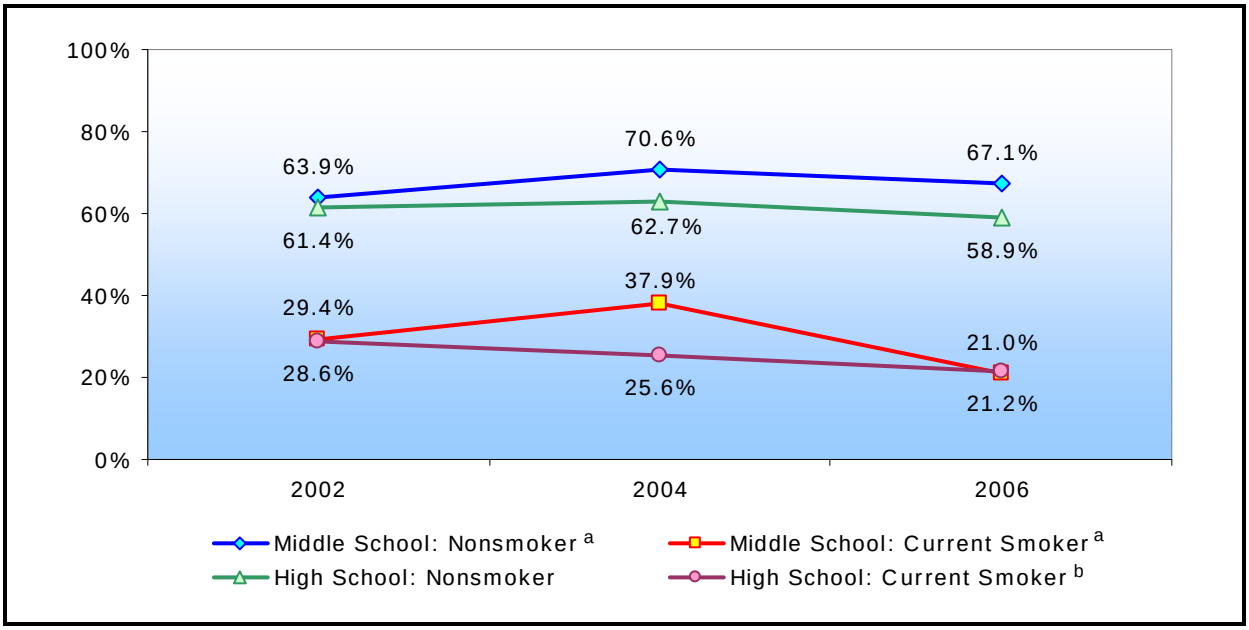
Figure 9-8 presents the percentage of middle and high school students, by smoking status, who responded “probably disagree” or “definitely disagree” to the IYTS question, “Do you believe that tobacco companies should have the same rights as any other industry to sell their products?” Between 2002 and 2006, middle school nonsmokers and current smokers had significantly increasing trends that leveled off over time. In contrast, current high school smokers had a significant decreasing trend over time.

Figure 9-7. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Agree that Cigarette Companies Deny that Cigarettes Cause Disease, by Smoking Status, IYTS 2006



[a] Significant difference between nonsmokers and current smokers.

Figure 9-8. Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Do Not Agree that Tobacco Companies Should Have the Same Rights as Other Industries, by Smoking Status, IYTS 2000–2006



[a] Significant quadratic trend.

[b] Significant linear trend.

9.5 Summary

Since 2002, youth awareness of and participation in antitobacco school or community organizations has remained unchanged. However, the IYTS asks about awareness of/participation in antitobacco school or community organizations in general, and it may not be capturing the extent to which Indiana youth are aware of or participate in VOICE, a youth-led initiative exposing the deceptive marketing tactics of the tobacco industry. Through VOICE, youth can communicate with their peers and work to fight back against the tobacco industry, thus mobilizing their peers to reject tobacco (ITPC, 2007).

More needs to be done to counteract social influences on youth tobacco use, particularly influences from the media and promotional items. For instance, a majority of youth have seen actors using tobacco on television or in the movies. In addition, a significantly lower percentage of smokers than nonsmokers will not wear gear associated with tobacco companies. Such influences send mixed messages about the social acceptability of tobacco use (Blair et al., 2005). Currently, ITPC's predominant strategy to address social influences on tobacco use is community mobilization (ITPC is required to spend 75% of its budget on community programs). However, to meet ITPC's objectives, community mobilization efforts need to be combined with other tobacco control strategies, particularly mass media campaigns.

Since SFY 2003, funding for the statewide media campaign has been reduced dramatically. Consequently, confirmed awareness of any part of ITPC's public education campaign has dropped well below ITPC's 2010 goal of 85% (ITPC, 2007). The effect of reduced funding for the statewide media campaign is also demonstrated by the significant decline in exposure to media promoting the dangers of cigarette smoking among Indiana youth, as shown in Figure 3-2. Without adequate funding for the statewide media campaign, the success of community mobilization efforts will be compromised.

10. OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

Highlighting results from the 2006 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.

Overall, ITPC has made progress in decreasing youth smoking rates:

- Declines in smoking among high school youth have outpaced declines in the nation as a whole.
- Declines in smoking among middle school youth are comparable to national declines. Furthermore, Indiana is likely to meet the 2008 goal of reducing smoking rates among middle school students to 5% to 7%.

However, declines in Indiana and national youth smoking rates are slowing down considerably. In addition, although progress has been made in reducing youth exposure to secondhand smoke, too many youth living in households with smokers are still regularly exposed. Finally, little progress has been made in increasing antitobacco knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs. The following are recommendations to enhance programmatic efforts in areas where progress has not been observed:

- The tobacco control environment in Indiana (declining funds, below average taxes, small percentage of population covered by smoke-free laws) contributed to slowing progress in Indiana. Recent increases in funding, taxes, and smoke-free laws should help accelerate trends in the future.
- Use of tobacco products other than cigarettes has remained unchanged. Even if the program is optimally funded, program efforts should continue to focus primarily on reducing youth cigarette smoking rates.
- As with smoking prevalence, recent increases in the percentage of the population covered by smoke-free laws may encourage further reductions in secondhand smoke exposure. In addition, because parents are in control of regulating the household environment, interventions to reduce secondhand smoke among youth should address adult behavior. ITPC should continue to focus on highlighting the dangers of secondhand smoke, which has been a focus for mass media efforts and community mobilization.
- Further restricting youth access to tobacco is unlikely to have a significant effect on youth smoking rates. To be effective in reducing tobacco use initiation among youth, future program efforts would need to combine the implementation and enforcement of youth access laws with community mobilization.

- More funding for media campaigns is needed to address youth attitudes and beliefs toward tobacco and social influences on tobacco use. The requirement to spend 75% of funds on community programs inhibits spending on media campaigns, which, when combined with other interventions, are effective in reducing tobacco initiation among youth and changing youth attitudes toward tobacco.

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APPENDIX A:
LIFETIME AND CURRENT USE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS AMONG MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, IYTS 2000–2006

Table A-1. Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2006

	Any Tobacco Products							
	2000		2002		2004		2006	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
MIDDLE SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	43.8	[36.6, 50.9]	49.4	[43.1, 55.7]	37.4	[32.5, 42.3]	34.7	[30.0, 39.5]
Female	37.5	[30.8, 44.1]	40.9	[35.2, 46.5]	36.6	[29.0, 44.3]	30.5	[26.5, 34.5]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	37.6	[30.9, 44.3]	38.7	[33.6, 43.8]	33.8	[28.6, 39.1]	29.7	[25.6, 33.8]
Black	50.8	[42.5, 59.1]	61.5	[56.8, 66.2]	49.1	[42.5, 55.6]	43.4	[37.9, 49.0]
Hispanic	63.6	[56.9, 70.3]	55.0	[45.0, 65.0]	53.9	[47.6, 60.2]	38.4	[30.7, 46.1]
Grade								
6th	29.3	[20.2, 38.4]	38.8	[30.7, 46.8]	30.0	[20.3, 39.7]	19.9	[16.3, 23.4]
7th	40.6	[32.5, 48.7]	43.4	[35.6, 51.1]	37.0	[32.7, 41.2]	32.2	[28.4, 36.1]
8th	52.3	[44.8, 59.8]	50.8	[43.0, 58.6]	44.3	[36.8, 51.8]	45.2	[39.6, 50.7]
Total	40.7	[34.5, 46.8]	44.8	[40.0, 49.6]	37.3	[32.5, 42.1]	32.7	[28.9, 36.5]
HIGH SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	73.8	[69.0, 78.6]	60.7	[55.1, 66.4]	62.3	[59.1, 65.5]	60.6	[55.6, 65.6]
Female	67.1	[63.1, 71.0]	58.0	[52.9, 63.0]	56.3	[52.4, 60.2]	52.4	[45.4, 59.4]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	70.8	[66.8, 74.8]	58.0	[52.3, 63.7]	56.8	[53.4, 60.3]	54.9	[48.3, 61.4]
Black	68.6	[59.2, 78.0]	70.9	[63.6, 78.1]	66.3	[60.9, 71.7]	63.4	[59.0, 67.7]
Hispanic	74.2	[62.2, 86.3]	62.1	[50.2, 74.1]	66.2	[60.2, 72.2]	70.5	[65.5, 75.5]
Grade								
9th	59.4	[52.0, 66.8]	54.1	[46.6, 61.6]	52.4	[48.8, 56.0]	45.2	[39.1, 51.3]
10th	72.9	[67.3, 78.6]	57.6	[49.1, 66.1]	56.4	[52.4, 60.3]	58.4	[51.1, 65.8]
11th	72.4	[66.2, 78.6]	60.0	[51.5, 68.5]	62.9	[57.7, 68.1]	61.4	[53.9, 68.8]
12th	79.3	[73.7, 84.9]	68.3	[59.6, 77.0]	68.1	[62.5, 73.7]	64.0	[55.7, 72.4]
Total	70.6	[66.8, 74.4]	59.5	[54.8, 64.2]	59.4	[56.4, 62.4]	56.6	[51.0, 62.2]

(continued)

Table A-1. Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2006 (continued)

	Cigarettes							
	2000		2002		2004		2006	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
MIDDLE SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	31.0	[24.3, 37.7]	33.6	[27.0, 40.1]	24.0	[20.1, 27.8]	23.5	[19.3, 27.8]
Female	29.2	[22.2, 36.3]	32.5	[27.6, 37.5]	26.1	[20.3, 32.0]	23.8	[20.1, 27.5]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	27.4	[20.9, 34.0]	28.0	[23.0, 33.1]	23.4	[19.1, 27.8]	22.2	[18.1, 26.4]
Black	36.6	[28.1, 45.1]	46.7	[41.0, 52.4]	27.7	[21.8, 33.6]	28.2	[22.7, 33.7]
Hispanic	53.2	[44.5, 61.9]	41.8	[30.1, 53.4]	41.4	[32.0, 50.8]	26.2	[19.2, 33.3]
Grade								
6th	17.7	[8.5, 27.0]	23.4	[17.5, 29.4]	15.9	[9.2, 22.6]	11.9	[8.8, 15.0]
7th	31.2	[23.5, 39.0]	33.6	[25.3, 42.0]	25.3	[21.4, 29.3]	22.4	[18.8, 26.0]
8th	41.9	[34.3, 49.5]	39.4	[30.9, 47.8]	34.2	[27.3, 41.2]	36.0	[29.8, 42.2]
Total	30.1	[23.9, 36.4]	33.1	[28.5, 37.8]	25.2	[21.4, 29.0]	23.7	[19.9, 27.4]
HIGH SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	65.3	[60.3, 70.3]	49.9	[44.3, 55.4]	50.4	[47.1, 53.7]	50.2	[44.3, 56.0]
Female	61.5	[56.9, 66.1]	51.9	[46.0, 57.8]	49.4	[45.6, 53.3]	47.6	[40.3, 54.8]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	63.9	[59.2, 68.5]	49.6	[43.4, 55.9]	48.6	[45.1, 52.1]	47.9	[40.9, 54.9]
Black	58.2	[52.0, 64.4]	58.7	[51.9, 65.5]	53.4	[47.0, 59.8]	52.5	[47.5, 57.4]
Hispanic	67.2	[54.2, 80.2]	57.3	[43.8, 70.7]	51.5	[45.8, 57.3]	61.4	[55.5, 67.3]
Grade								
9th	52.9	[44.7, 61.0]	45.0	[36.8, 53.2]	41.8	[37.6, 46.0]	37.1	[31.6, 42.6]
10th	65.4	[58.9, 72.0]	50.5	[42.1, 58.9]	47.7	[43.6, 51.8]	51.1	[43.4, 58.8]
11th	64.4	[57.5, 71.3]	49.6	[40.6, 58.7]	52.5	[47.4, 57.6]	54.9	[47.7, 62.1]
12th	73.0	[65.3, 80.7]	60.9	[51.1, 70.7]	60.6	[54.9, 66.4]	55.3	[43.9, 66.7]
Total	63.5	[59.4, 67.7]	51.0	[46.0, 56.1]	50.0	[47.0, 53.0]	48.9	[42.7, 55.1]

(continued)

Table A-1. Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2006 (continued)

	Cigars							
	2000		2002		2004		2006	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
MIDDLE SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	21.6	[16.5, 26.7]	27.4	[22.7, 32.1]	18.1	[15.2, 21.1]	19.9	[17.0, 22.9]
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]
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]
Black	25.3	[16.1, 34.4]	34.8	[30.0, 39.7]	23.9	[19.6, 28.1]	26.2	[21.5, 30.9]
Hispanic	27.1	[15.7, 38.5]	27.3	[20.0, 34.6]	20.1	[14.0, 26.3]	20.6	[15.4, 25.9]
Grade								
6th	11.9	[6.3, 17.6]	15.0	[10.9, 19.2]	10.4	[6.6, 14.3]	8.5	[6.3, 10.7]
7th	16.1	[12.1, 20.1]	21.0	[14.2, 27.7]	15.7	[12.4, 18.9]	16.9	[14.0, 19.8]
8th	25.8	[20.5, 31.1]	25.8	[22.3, 29.3]	22.0	[17.3, 26.7]	22.9	[19.6, 26.3]
Total	17.8	[14.5, 21.2]	21.2	[18.5, 23.9]	16.2	[13.6, 18.8]	16.3	[14.0, 18.6]
HIGH SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	56.0	[49.5, 62.5]	45.0	[40.1, 49.9]	43.0	[39.6, 46.5]	44.6	[40.2, 49.1]
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]
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]
Black	34.5	[26.1, 42.9]	39.7	[32.1, 47.4]	35.5	[30.5, 40.5]	34.6	[30.3, 38.9]
Hispanic	49.3	[37.0, 61.6]	34.5	[25.6, 43.4]	40.0	[34.5, 45.5]	36.4	[28.5, 44.4]
Grade								
9th	31.1	[24.2, 38.1]	30.2	[25.4, 35.0]	28.8	[25.0, 32.6]	24.8	[20.8, 28.8]
10th	44.9	[40.1, 49.7]	36.6	[29.2, 44.1]	32.2	[28.4, 36.1]	38.4	[32.0, 44.7]
11th	48.8	[42.5, 55.0]	40.0	[32.7, 47.3]	38.9	[33.8, 44.0]	39.1	[33.2, 45.0]
12th	60.3	[52.0, 68.6]	45.6	[38.9, 52.2]	45.9	[39.7, 52.0]	47.6	[42.2, 53.0]
Total	45.5	[41.0, 50.0]	37.7	[34.4, 40.9]	36.0	[33.2, 38.7]	36.6	[32.7, 40.6]

(continued)

Table A-1. Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2006 (continued)

	Smokeless Tobacco							
	2000		2002		2004		2006	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
MIDDLE SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	15.1	[11.0, 19.2]	18.0	[13.2, 22.9]	10.7	[7.7, 13.7]	12.3	[9.0, 15.6]
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]
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]
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]
Hispanic	19.6	[7.7, 31.6]	11.8	[5.7, 17.9]	9.4	[4.2, 14.7]	6.1	[2.9, 9.3]
Grade								
6th	10.3	[5.3, 15.4]	11.2	[8.5, 13.8]	8.5	[4.9, 12.2]	5.0	[3.6, 6.5]
7th	9.7	[7.2, 12.3]	11.1	[6.2, 16.1]	7.1	[4.6, 9.5]	7.5	[5.7, 9.2]
8th	12.1	[7.4, 16.8]	13.3	[10.3, 16.2]	8.8	[7.0, 10.5]	13.0	[7.9, 18.1]
Total	10.8	[8.3, 13.3]	11.8	[9.4, 14.2]	8.2	[6.5, 9.9]	8.6	[6.5, 10.7]
HIGH SCHOOL								
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]
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]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	22.2	[17.4, 26.9]	19.5	[16.2, 22.7]	19.0	[16.2, 21.8]	18.2	[14.0, 22.4]
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]
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]
Grade								
9th	14.1	[5.4, 22.8]	15.5	[11.8, 19.3]	14.3	[12.1, 16.5]	13.0	[9.5, 16.4]
10th	21.2	[17.2, 25.1]	18.1	[12.7, 23.4]	18.6	[15.8, 21.5]	16.9	[11.6, 22.2]
11th	20.4	[14.1, 26.6]	20.4	[11.5, 29.2]	19.6	[14.9, 24.3]	18.1	[10.8, 25.3]
12th	26.0	[16.6, 35.5]	20.2	[13.0, 27.3]	20.8	[16.6, 25.0]	19.9	[15.5, 24.3]
Total	20.1	[15.3, 24.9]	18.4	[15.2, 21.6]	18.3	[15.8, 20.7]	16.7	[12.9, 20.5]

(continued)

Table A-1. Lifetime Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2006 (continued)

	Bidis/Kreteks							
	2000		2002		2004		2006	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
MIDDLE SCHOOL								
Gender	10.2	[7.6, 12.8]	9.9	[7.3, 12.5]	8.1	[5.8, 10.5]	6.9	[5.4, 8.4]
Male	6.6	[4.1, 9.0]	5.3	[3.6, 7.0]	6.2	[3.5, 8.9]	4.7	[3.7, 5.8]
Female								
Race/Ethnicity	7.2	[5.1, 9.4]	5.2	[3.8, 6.5]	5.9	[4.8, 7.1]	4.6	[3.6, 5.6]
White	16.0	[7.1, 24.9]	14.5	[10.4, 18.6]	12.1	[8.3, 15.8]	10.5	[7.8, 13.3]
Black	7.9	[4.7, 11.1]	11.2	[2.8, 19.7]	7.3	[3.6, 10.9]	8.0	[4.9, 11.0]
Hispanic								
Grade	8.3	[3.6, 13.1]	7.3	[4.1, 10.5]	8.6	[5.5, 11.8]	3.6	[2.4, 4.9]
6th	7.6	[4.1, 11.1]	7.0	[4.2, 9.8]	5.8	[3.9, 7.7]	6.5	[5.2, 7.9]
7th	9.4	[7.4, 11.4]	7.5	[4.9, 10.1]	7.1	[4.8, 9.4]	7.2	[5.4, 8.9]
8th	8.4	[6.3, 10.6]	7.4	[5.7, 9.0]	7.3	[6.0, 8.6]	5.9	[4.8, 6.9]
Total								
HIGH SCHOOL								
Gender	17.2	[13.8, 20.6]	13.4	[10.3, 16.5]	14.5	[12.5, 16.5]	12.1	[9.8, 14.5]
Male	11.7	[8.9, 14.5]	5.5	[3.9, 7.1]	7.2	[6.0, 8.4]	7.1	[5.0, 9.2]
Female								
Race/Ethnicity	14.4	[12.3, 16.5]	8.7	[6.9, 10.6]	9.4	[8.0, 10.7]	9.3	[7.0, 11.6]
White	14.5	[7.8, 21.3]	19.8	[13.1, 26.4]	13.6	[10.7, 16.5]	7.0	[4.1, 9.9]
Black	15.8	[8.3, 23.2]	6.2	[0.7, 11.8]	18.6	[12.7, 24.4]	15.1	[9.0, 21.2]
Hispanic								
Grade	9.3	[5.3, 13.3]	9.8	[4.1, 15.6]	10.8	[8.4, 13.2]	7.9	[6.4, 9.4]
9th	14.9	[10.9, 18.9]	7.4	[3.2, 11.7]	9.7	[7.5, 11.9]	8.6	[5.7, 11.5]
10th	14.7	[10.3, 19.1]	8.9	[5.5, 12.3]	10.9	[8.3, 13.6]	10.1	[6.7, 13.6]
11th	21.2	[16.8, 25.6]	13.2	[8.8, 17.6]	13.1	[9.4, 16.9]	12.8	[8.3, 17.3]
12th	14.7	[12.5, 16.8]	9.6	[7.8, 11.3]	11.2	[9.8, 12.5]	9.7	[7.8, 11.5]
Total								

Table A-2. Current Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2006

	Any Tobacco Products							
	2000		2002		2004		2006	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
MIDDLE SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	17.3	[13.3, 21.4]	16.6	[13.0, 20.2]	11.7	[9.2, 14.2]	13.8	[10.4, 17.2]
Female	14.9	[10.3, 19.4]	14.7	[10.9, 18.6]	14.1	[10.6, 17.7]	13.3	[10.6, 16.0]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	14.6	[10.7, 18.5]	12.5	[9.2, 15.8]	12.2	[9.4, 15.1]	12.2	[9.3, 15.1]
Black	22.4	[13.1, 31.7]	22.4	[17.3, 27.6]	16.1	[10.6, 21.6]	19.9	[15.1, 24.6]
Hispanic	27.1	[15.7, 38.5]	20.9	[12.3, 29.6]	15.1	[8.4, 21.9]	14.5	[10.3, 18.7]
Grade								
6th	10.9	[5.2, 16.5]	11.4	[6.4, 16.4]	8.8	[4.9, 12.6]	6.4	[4.5, 8.3]
7th	12.6	[8.3, 16.8]	15.0	[11.0, 19.0]	11.4	[8.6, 14.2]	11.5	[9.0, 14.0]
8th	25.1	[19.6, 30.6]	19.3	[13.1, 25.4]	17.8	[13.3, 22.4]	22.3	[17.0, 27.6]
Total	16.1	[12.6, 19.6]	15.6	[12.7, 18.5]	12.9	[10.5, 15.3]	13.6	[10.9, 16.2]
HIGH SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	42.9	[37.3, 48.6]	30.5	[26.0, 34.9]	34.7	[31.6, 37.8]	37.0	[32.3, 41.8]
Female	33.7	[29.8, 37.5]	23.5	[18.6, 28.3]	24.7	[21.8, 27.5]	27.8	[22.7, 32.9]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	39.5	[35.3, 43.6]	27.6	[23.6, 31.6]	29.6	[26.4, 32.8]	33.2	[28.0, 38.5]
Black	25.0	[19.3, 30.7]	27.3	[21.2, 33.4]	25.2	[19.8, 30.7]	25.7	[19.5, 32.0]
Hispanic	37.4	[26.0, 48.9]	23.0	[14.4, 31.5]	35.3	[28.5, 42.2]	33.0	[27.9, 38.2]
Grade								
9th	29.0	[21.9, 36.0]	23.9	[18.0, 29.8]	26.0	[22.9, 29.1]	24.8	[20.5, 29.0]
10th	40.0	[34.9, 45.0]	25.2	[18.5, 31.8]	26.1	[22.9, 29.4]	31.7	[25.8, 37.5]
11th	36.9	[28.4, 45.4]	28.2	[19.4, 37.1]	32.2	[27.5, 37.0]	37.0	[30.5, 43.4]
12th	49.5	[39.0, 60.1]	32.6	[24.9, 40.2]	36.6	[30.5, 42.8]	39.0	[31.7, 46.2]
Total	38.6	[34.6, 42.5]	27.1	[23.5, 30.8]	29.9	[27.2, 32.6]	32.5	[28.1, 36.9]

(continued)

Table A-2. Current Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2006 (continued)

	Cigarettes							
	2000		2002		2004		2006	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
MIDDLE SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	9.5	[6.9, 12.2]	8.7	[5.8, 11.6]	5.5	[3.2, 7.8]	7.1	[5.2, 9.1]
Female	10.6	[6.7, 14.5]	11.2	[7.4, 15.0]	9.5	[6.9, 12.1]	8.5	[6.3, 10.7]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	9.2	[6.1, 12.4]	9.3	[6.2, 12.5]	7.8	[5.2, 10.4]	7.5	[5.5, 9.6]
Black	11.7	[4.7, 18.7]	10.5	[7.4, 13.7]	6.2	[2.8, 9.7]	7.7	[4.2, 11.1]
Hispanic	21.0	[10.7, 31.3]	12.3	[5.4, 19.2]	8.0	[3.0, 13.0]	8.8	[5.4, 12.1]
Grade								
6th	6.0	[2.0, 10.0]	5.2	[1.6, 8.8]	4.6	[0.8, 8.4]	3.0	[1.7, 4.2]
7th	7.6	[4.3, 10.9]	10.6	[7.2, 14.1]	8.0	[5.9, 10.2]	5.5	[3.8, 7.2]
8th	17.1	[11.7, 22.5]	13.2	[8.0, 18.5]	9.7	[6.5, 12.8]	14.8	[10.9, 18.8]
Total	10.0	[7.2, 12.9]	10.2	[7.7, 12.8]	7.5	[5.4, 9.5]	7.8	[5.9, 9.7]
HIGH SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	33.2	[28.1, 38.3]	21.6	[18.2, 25.1]	22.9	[20.2, 25.6]	24.5	[20.7, 28.2]
Female	30.5	[26.2, 34.8]	20.2	[15.5, 24.8]	20.1	[17.7, 22.6]	23.2	[18.3, 28.1]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	33.2	[29.7, 36.7]	21.4	[17.5, 25.3]	22.5	[19.8, 25.2]	25.5	[21.1, 29.9]
Black	15.9	[10.1, 21.7]	17.0	[11.8, 22.2]	12.6	[8.9, 16.3]	12.9	[8.4, 17.5]
Hispanic	28.8	[16.7, 40.9]	18.1	[7.7, 28.4]	23.1	[17.6, 28.6]	20.3	[14.5, 26.1]
Grade								
9th	23.4	[16.5, 30.4]	17.2	[11.6, 22.7]	18.7	[15.8, 21.7]	16.6	[13.6, 19.5]
10th	32.1	[27.5, 36.8]	20.0	[14.3, 25.8]	19.4	[16.8, 22.0]	23.1	[18.5, 27.8]
11th	30.9	[24.7, 37.1]	20.5	[13.5, 27.4]	23.1	[18.7, 27.6]	28.8	[23.0, 34.6]
12th	43.2	[32.3, 54.0]	27.6	[20.4, 34.7]	26.3	[21.0, 31.7]	29.3	[21.5, 37.1]
Total	32.0	[28.5, 35.5]	20.8	[17.3, 24.4]	21.6	[19.4, 23.8]	23.9	[20.0, 27.7]

(continued)

Table A-2. Current Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2006 (continued)

	Cigars							
	2000		2002		2004		2006	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
MIDDLE SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	6.7	[4.5, 9.0]	8.1	[5.1, 11.0]	4.9	[3.2, 6.5]	6.3	[4.7, 7.9]
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]
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]
Black	6.4	[3.3, 9.5]	12.0	[7.9, 16.1]	6.5	[3.7, 9.3]	12.7	[8.9, 16.4]
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]
Grade								
6th	3.9	[1.2, 6.6]	6.0	[2.1, 9.9]	2.7	[1.3, 4.0]	2.7	[1.5, 3.9]
7th	4.5	[2.6, 6.3]	6.0	[3.2, 8.9]	3.3	[1.8, 4.8]	5.8	[3.9, 7.6]
8th	7.4	[4.8, 9.9]	6.5	[3.7, 9.3]	6.8	[4.5, 9.2]	8.6	[6.6, 10.6]
Total	5.2	[3.8, 6.6]	6.3	[4.4, 8.1]	4.4	[3.3, 5.5]	5.7	[4.5, 7.0]
HIGH SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	22.2	[18.6, 25.9]	16.3	[13.5, 19.1]	18.1	[15.5, 20.7]	22.1	[18.1, 26.0]
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]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	15.6	[13.3, 17.9]	11.6	[9.8, 13.5]	13.3	[11.0, 15.5]	16.9	[13.5, 20.3]
Black	11.4	[5.4, 17.4]	13.8	[9.0, 18.7]	12.3	[8.4, 16.2]	14.5	[10.4, 18.6]
Hispanic	15.0	[5.4, 24.7]	11.9	[6.7, 17.1]	16.8	[11.5, 22.0]	15.8	[11.6, 20.1]
Grade								
9th	11.1	[6.5, 15.7]	8.4	[5.1, 11.6]	9.4	[7.2, 11.6]	10.3	[7.0, 13.5]
10th	14.7	[10.5, 18.9]	10.6	[7.6, 13.5]	12.3	[9.7, 14.9]	15.4	[12.0, 18.8]
11th	15.3	[10.4, 20.3]	12.3	[7.9, 16.6]	15.2	[11.9, 18.6]	19.2	[14.8, 23.5]
12th	21.6	[15.6, 27.6]	15.6	[7.7, 23.5]	18.9	[14.6, 23.2]	23.5	[19.1, 27.9]
Total	15.4	[13.2, 17.5]	11.5	[9.7, 13.2]	13.6	[11.8, 15.4]	16.6	[13.7, 19.4]

(continued)

Table A-2. Current Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2006 (continued)

	Smokeless Tobacco							
	2000		2002		2004		2006	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
MIDDLE SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	6.3	[3.8, 8.8]	3.3	[1.7, 4.9]	3.1	[1.5, 4.7]	5.1	[3.0, 7.2]
Female	1.8	[0.7, 3.0]	1.7	[0.7, 2.7]	1.1	[0.3, 2.0]	1.9	[1.1, 2.8]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	3.8	[2.3, 5.2]	2.5	[1.4, 3.6]	2.3	[1.2, 3.4]	3.3	[1.9, 4.8]
Black	3.8	[-0.5, 8.1]	2.0	[0.8, 3.2]	3.0	[0.7, 5.3]	3.7	[1.3, 6.1]
Hispanic	7.4	[0.6, 14.1]	1.3	[-0.3, 3.0]	0.6	[-0.2, 1.4]	2.7	[0.8, 4.5]
Grade								
6th	4.2	[1.0, 7.4]	1.6	[0.3, 2.9]	1.9	[0.2, 3.5]	1.4	[0.6, 2.3]
7th	2.8	[0.9, 4.7]	2.2	[0.6, 3.8]	1.6	[0.6, 2.6]	3.1	[1.8, 4.4]
8th	5.4	[2.1, 8.6]	3.1	[1.5, 4.7]	2.6	[1.1, 4.1]	5.9	[2.8, 9.1]
Total	4.1	[2.7, 5.6]	2.4	[1.6, 3.2]	2.2	[1.2, 3.1]	3.5	[2.3, 4.8]
HIGH SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	12.2	[8.5, 16.0]	8.1	[4.4, 11.8]	11.8	[9.4, 14.1]	13.8	[9.9, 17.7]
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]
Race/Ethnicity								
White	7.7	[5.3, 10.1]	5.9	[3.6, 8.2]	7.8	[6.2, 9.5]	8.7	[6.2, 11.2]
Black	1.2	[-0.4, 2.8]	3.7	[-1.1, 8.5]	2.6	[1.0, 4.1]	2.4	[0.9, 4.0]
Hispanic	0.0	NA	0.5	[-0.1, 1.2]	7.6	[4.3, 11.0]	7.0	[3.2, 10.8]
Grade								
9th	5.4	[2.0, 8.8]	3.9	[2.1, 5.7]	6.2	[5.0, 7.5]	6.9	[4.3, 9.4]
10th	6.7	[4.4, 9.1]	5.6	[3.2, 7.9]	7.3	[5.3, 9.4]	6.9	[3.5, 10.4]
11th	6.8	[2.4, 11.3]	6.5	[0.3, 12.6]	7.8	[5.0, 10.6]	7.1	[3.4, 10.7]
12th	8.9	[2.3, 15.6]	5.2	[1.8, 8.6]	8.0	[5.5, 10.5]	10.8	[6.8, 14.7]
Total	6.9	[4.7, 9.2]	5.2	[3.1, 7.4]	7.3	[5.9, 8.8]	7.8	[5.6, 10.0]

(continued)

Table A-2. Current Use of Tobacco Products among Middle and High School Students, IYTS 2000–2006 (continued)

	Bidis							
	2000		2002		2004		2006	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
MIDDLE SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	5.5	[4.4, 6.6]	4.7	[3.2, 6.1]	2.9	[2.0, 3.8]	3.7	[2.7, 4.6]
Female	3.1	[1.7, 4.4]	2.1	[1.1, 3.1]	2.9	[1.1, 4.7]	2.4	[1.8, 3.1]
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]
Black	8.5	[3.8, 13.1]	7.0	[4.2, 9.8]	5.4	[2.9, 7.8]	5.6	[3.4, 7.8]
Hispanic	4.3	[0.6, 8.0]	3.3	[0.3, 6.4]	2.6	[-0.6, 5.8]	4.8	[1.9, 7.7]
Grade								
6th	4.7	[2.0, 7.4]	2.5	[0.3, 4.8]	2.6	[0.7, 4.5]	2.4	[1.4, 3.4]
7th	2.8	[1.1, 4.6]	3.2	[1.7, 4.6]	2.3	[1.2, 3.4]	3.4	[2.6, 4.3]
8th	5.4	[3.8, 7.0]	3.8	[2.3, 5.4]	3.4	[2.0, 4.8]	3.2	[2.1, 4.3]
Total	4.3	[3.4, 5.3]	3.2	[2.3, 4.1]	2.9	[2.0, 3.9]	3.1	[2.5, 3.7]
HIGH SCHOOL								
Gender								
Male	5.3	[3.5, 7.0]	4.1	[2.1, 6.1]	6.1	[4.7, 7.4]	4.0	[3.0, 5.0]
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]
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]
Black	5.2	[1.2, 9.3]	8.1	[4.0, 12.3]	5.4	[3.1, 7.6]	2.6	[1.2, 4.0]
Hispanic	5.4	[-0.3, 11.2]	0.3	[-0.2, 0.8]	10.2	[5.3, 15.0]	7.9	[4.7, 11.0]
Grade								
9th	4.3	[1.2, 7.3]	5.2	[1.4, 9.0]	5.1	[3.4, 6.9]	3.2	[2.0, 4.4]
10th	4.8	[1.9, 7.6]	2.3	[0.3, 4.3]	3.6	[2.1, 5.0]	3.2	[2.0, 4.4]
11th	3.6	[1.5, 5.6]	3.1	[0.9, 5.3]	3.6	[2.3, 5.0]	3.1	[1.8, 4.4]
12th	3.9	[2.1, 5.7]	3.5	[1.1, 5.9]	4.9	[3.0, 6.7]	3.4	[2.2, 4.6]
Total	4.1	[2.9, 5.4]	3.5	[2.2, 4.8]	4.4	[3.5, 5.2]	3.2	[2.6, 3.9]