

2006 Mississippi Youth Tobacco Survey

Mississippi State Department of Health
Office of Tobacco Control
Office of Health Data and Research
P. O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215-1700
(601) 364-5790
www.healthyMS.com

F. E. Thompson, Jr., M.D., M.P.H.
State Health Officer

Foreword

The Youth Tobacco Survey is a tool to collect data related to the prevalence of tobacco use among young people as well as their tobacco-related knowledge and attitudes. This survey offers data on tobacco use – including cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, pipes, cigars, kreteks, bidis, or any combination of the above - for middle and high school students across the state. The data are used to design, implement, and evaluate comprehensive tobacco control programs that work to prevent young people from starting tobacco use and help those who have already started using tobacco to quit. The data gathered will help us to monitor youth tobacco use trends and assess the effectiveness of the tobacco control programs.

These findings provide the opportunity for educators, legislators, policy makers, community service planners, and parents to re-examine our intervention strategies in reducing youth tobacco use through education, awareness, and advocacy efforts and will be valuable in determining the most effective way to address this urgent health concern. We must seize this opportunity to bring the benefit of good health to the children of this state.



F. E. Thompson, Jr., M.D., M.P.H.
State Health Officer

Acknowledgements

The 2006 Youth Tobacco Survey was made possible with the support of the Mississippi Department of Education; superintendents, principals, teachers and students who allocated the time to administer the survey; The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Smoking and Health; and the Mississippi State University Social Science Research Center.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Sample Design and Methodology	2
Definitions	2
Prevalence	4
Statistically significant differences	4
Mississippi vs. U.S.	5
Current cigarette use	7
Ever cigarette use	9
Frequent cigarette use	11
Current cigar use	13
Ever cigar use	15
Frequent cigar use	17
Current smokeless tobacco use	18
Ever smokeless tobacco use	20
Frequent smokeless tobacco use	21
Other important results	22
Public school trends of tobacco use	25
Access	26
Environmental Tobacco Smoke	28
Awareness	29
Influence	31
Curriculum	33
Cessation	34
Susceptibility	35
Appendices	
Ever cigarette use trend 1999 – 2006	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Current cigarette use trend 1999 – 2006	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Frequent cigarette use trend 1999 – 2006	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sample Design and Methodology

The YTS uses a two-stage sample design:

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

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

Separate school and student response rates are calculated for each survey. The overall response rate is calculated as the product of the school and student response rate. The YTS uses a 60 percent overall response rate as the minimum criteria for being representative of a population. All of the public school surveys through year 2006 have reached the overall rate of 60 percent. Mississippi is the only state that has attempted a separate private high school YTS, which yielded representative data in years 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2003. In addition, a separate private middle school YTS also yielded representative data in years 2000 and 2003. The Partnership for a Healthy Mississippi conducted the *Mississippi Social Climate Survey for Adolescents* in the fall of 2002. The sample was conducted in the same manner as the YTS by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; many of the questions used were from the YTS while some were state specific. The following weight adjustments are made for the YTS:

$$W = W1 * W2 * f1 * f2 * f3$$

W1 = inverse of the probability of selecting the school;

W2 = inverse of the probability of selecting the classroom within the school;

f1 = a school-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by school size (small, medium, large);

f2 = a student-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by class; and

f3 = a post stratification adjustment factor calculated by gender within grade.

The weighted results can be used to make inferences for all Mississippi students in the respective populations (public high school and public middle school).

Definitions

95% Confidence Interval — the statistic calculated for 95 percent of samples of the same size taken in the same way would fall within this interval. For this survey, questions are forced into a binomial distribution by reducing the responses to two, a success and a failure. By doing this, the calculated confidence interval is the maximum possible width.

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

Bidis (or “Beedies”) — small brown cigarettes from India consisting of tobacco wrapped in a leaf, tied with a thread.

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

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

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

Kreteks — cigarettes containing tobacco and clover extract.

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

Smoking Uptake Continuum Susceptibility Index — the percentage of students that never smoked even a puff of a cigarette and meets ONE of the following three criteria:

- 1) Responded “Yes” to the question “Do you think you will try a cigarette soon?”
- 2) Responded “Definitely Yes” or “Probably Yes” or “Probably Not” to the question “Do you think you will smoke a cigarette at anytime during the next year?”
- 3) Responded “Definitely Yes” or “Probably Yes” or “Probably Not” to the question “If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?”

Statistically Significant Difference — the difference between two percents is considered Statistically Significant (also stated as “Significant” in this publication) if the 95% confidence intervals for the two percents do not overlap.

.

Prevalence

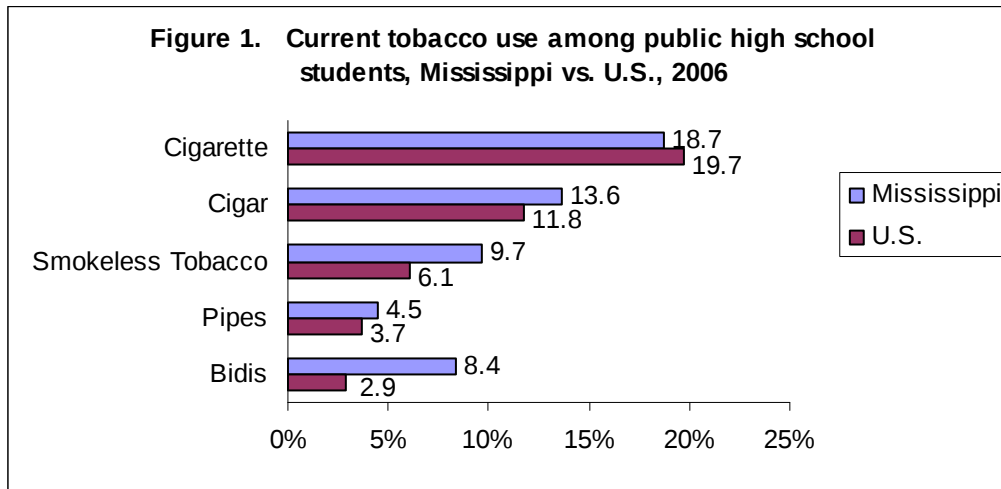
Statistically significant differences

The 2006 Mississippi YTS analysis found many significant changes when compared to the 2004 survey in high and middle schools. Some of these are listed below.

- The percentage of current cigarette smokers in middle schools has decreased from 12.0% in 2004 to 8.4% in 2006.
- The percentage of current cigar smokers in middle schools has decreased from 10.6% in 2004 to 6.1% in 2006.
- The percentage of frequent cigar smokers among high school students has decreased from 2.8% in 2004 to 1.6% in 2006.
- The percentage of high school students who believed people can get addicted to tobacco has decreased from 89.0% in 2004 to 84.6% in 2006.
- The percentage of never - smokers in middle schools who believed people can get addicted to tobacco has decreased from 90.6% in 2004 to 83.8% in 2006.
- The percentage of current cigarette smokers in high schools who have participated in a program to help stop using tobacco has increased from 8.5% in 2004 to 23.4% in 2006.
- The percentage of high school students who were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use has decreased from 45.8% in 2004 to 34.1% in 2006.
- The percentage of high school students who participated in a community event to discourage tobacco use has decreased from 25.8% in 2004 to 17.9% in 2006.
- The percentage of middle school students who participated in a community event to discourage tobacco use has decreased from 35.3% in 2004 to 19.0% in 2006.
- The percentage of middle school students who saw or heard anti-smoking commercials in the past 30 days has decreased from 73.6% in 2004 to 57.3% in 2006.
- The percentage of never - smokers in middle schools who were not susceptible to starting smoking has increased from 74.2% in 2004 to 81.1% in 2006.
- The percentage of never - smokers in high schools who were in the same room one or more times during the past 7 days with someone who was smoking has increased from 39.4% in 2004 to 48.4% in 2006.
- The percentage of current cigarette smokers who think smoking makes young people look cool was higher among middle school students (42.7%) compared to high school students (23.1%).

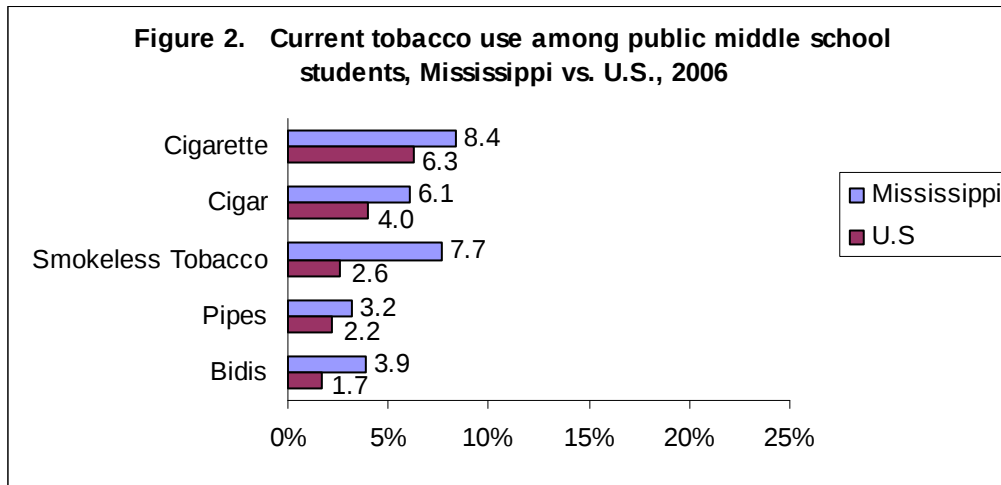
Mississippi vs. U.S.

Public High School:



- 18.7% of Mississippi public high school students are current cigarette smokers, compared to 19.7% nationally (Figure 1).
- 13.6% of Mississippi public high school students are current cigar smokers, compared to 11.8% nationally.
- 9.7% of Mississippi public high school students are current smokeless tobacco users, compared to 6.1% nationally.
- 4.5% of Mississippi public high school students are current pipe smokers, compared to 3.7% nationally.
- 8.4% of Mississippi public high school students are current bidi smokers, compared to 2.9% nationally.

Public Middle School:

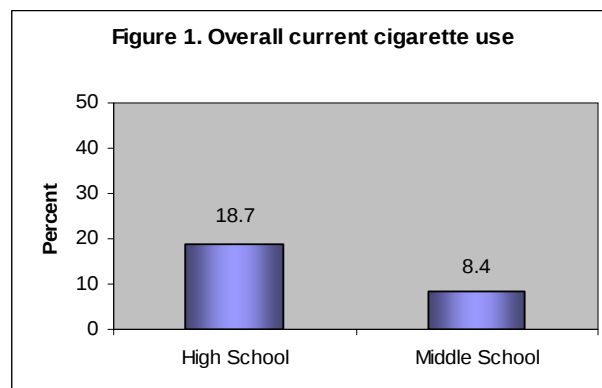


- 8.4% of Mississippi public middle school students are current cigarette smokers, compared to 6.3% nationally (Figure 2).
- 6.1% of Mississippi public middle school students are current cigar smokers, compared to 4.0% nationally.
- 7.7% of Mississippi public middle school students are current smokeless tobacco users, compared to 2.6% nationally.
- 3.2% of Mississippi public middle school students are current pipe smokers, compared to 2.2% nationally.
- 3.9% of Mississippi public middle school students are current bidi smokers, compared to 1.7% nationally.

Current cigarette use

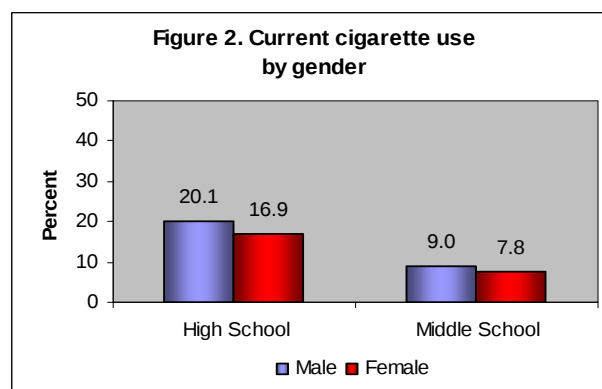
Overall

- The overall 2006 YTS results indicate that 18.7% of high school students and 8.4% of middle school students are current cigarette smokers (Figure 1).



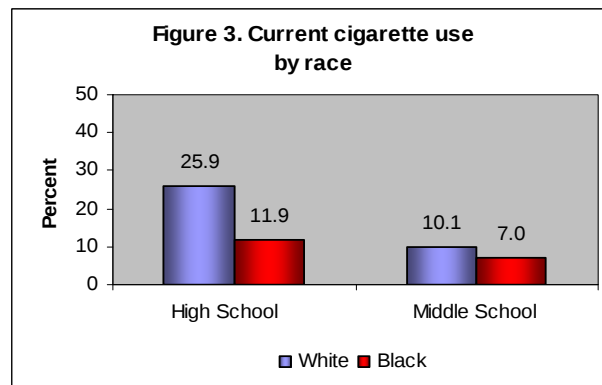
By Gender

- The percentage of high school students who are current cigarette smokers was higher among males (20.1%) compared to females (16.9%) (Figure 2).
- The percentage of middle school students who are current cigarette smokers was higher among males (9.0%) compared to females (7.8%).



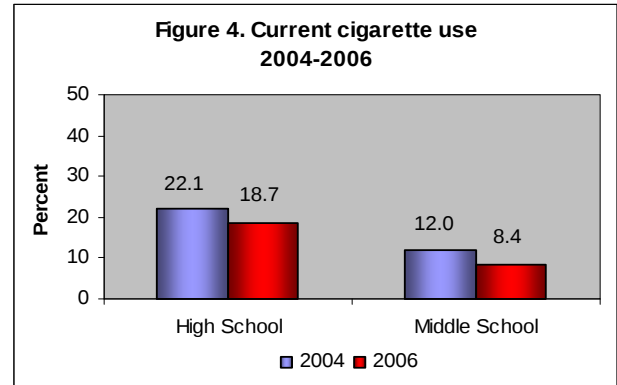
By Race

- The percentage of high school students who are current cigarette smokers was significantly higher among whites (25.9%) compared to blacks (11.9%) (Figure 3).
- The percentage of middle school students who are current cigarette smokers was higher among whites (10.1%) compared to blacks (7.0%).



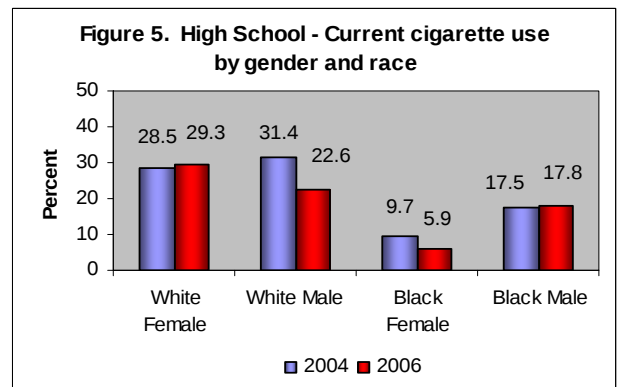
2004 – 2006 Comparison

- The percentage of current cigarette smokers in high school has decreased from 22.1% in 2004 to 18.7% in 2006 (Figure 4).
- The percentage of current cigarette smokers in middle school has significantly decreased from 12.0% in 2004 to 8.4% in 2006.

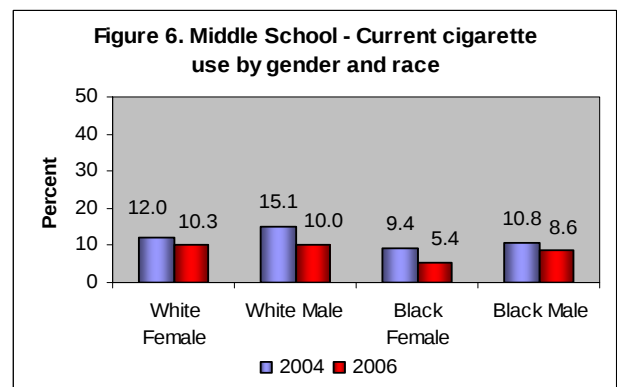


By Gender and Race

- The percentage of high school students who are current cigarette smokers was significantly lower among black females compared to other gender by race groups, both in 2004 and 2006 (Figure 5).



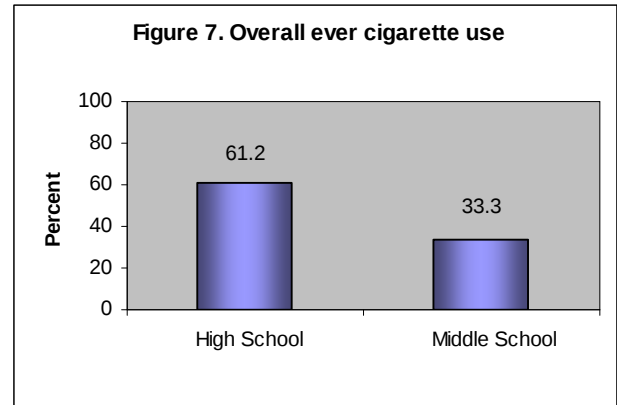
- The percentage of middle school students who are current cigarette smokers was lower in all gender by race combinations in 2006 compared to the results in 2004 (Figure 6).



Ever cigarette use

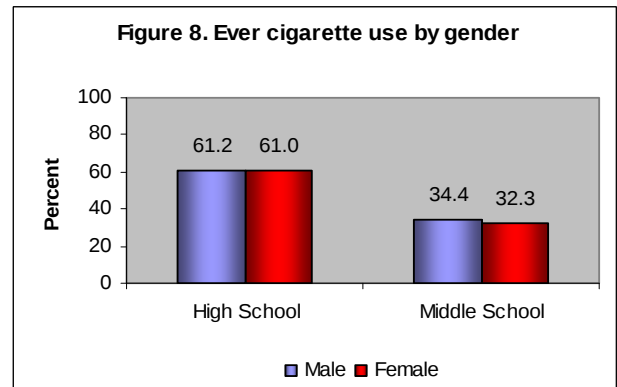
Overall

- The overall 2006 YTS results indicate that 61.2% of high school students and 33.3% of middle school students are ever cigarette smokers (Figure 7).



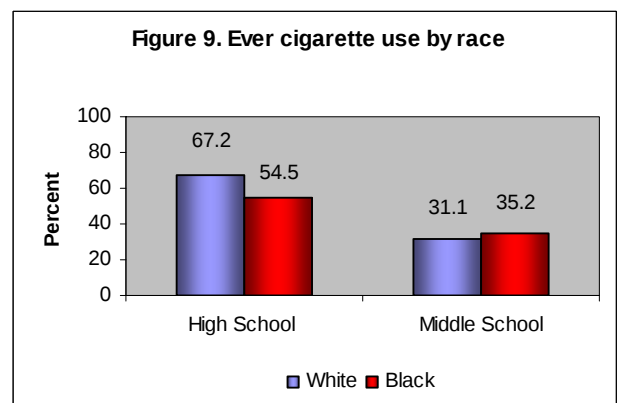
Gender

- The percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes was about the same among males (61.2%) compared to females (61.0%) (Figure 8).
- The percentage of middle school students who ever smoked cigarettes was higher among males (34.4%) compared to females (32.3%).



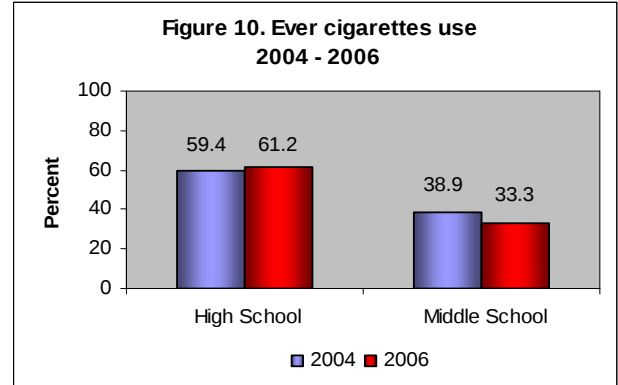
By Race

- The percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes was significantly higher among whites (67.2%) compared to blacks (54.5%) (Figure 9).
- The percentage of middle school students who ever smoked cigarettes was lower among whites (31.1%) compared to blacks (35.2%).



2004 – 2006 Comparison

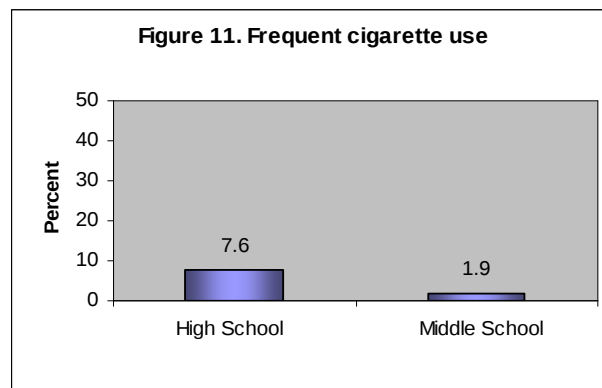
- The percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes has increased from 59.4% in 2004 to 61.2% in 2006 (Figure 10).
- The percentage of middle school students who ever smoked cigarettes has decreased from 38.9% in 2004 to 33.3% in 2006.



Frequent cigarette use

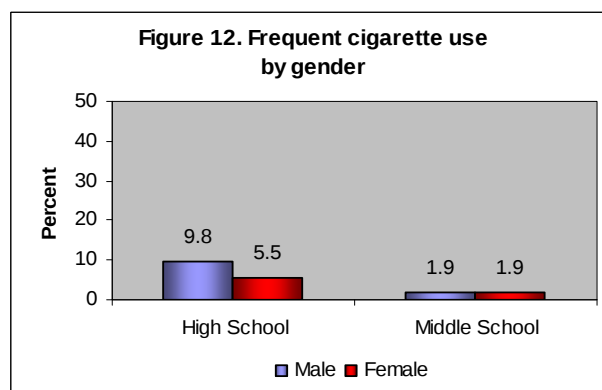
Overall

- The overall 2006 YTS results indicate that 7.6% of high school students and 1.9% of middle school students are frequent cigarette smokers (Figure 11).



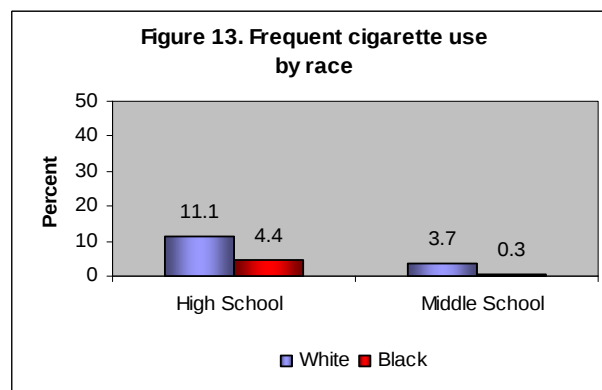
By Gender

- The percentage of high schools students who are frequent cigarette smokers was higher among males (9.8%) compared to females (5.5%) (Figure 12).
- The percentage of middle school students who are frequent cigarette smokers was 1.9% for males and females.



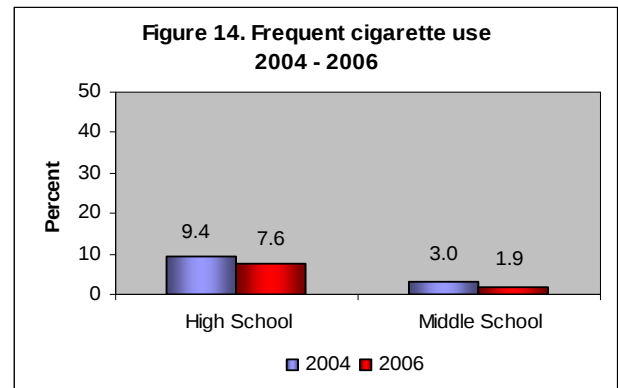
By Race

- The percentage of high school students who are frequent cigarette smokers was significantly higher among whites (11.1%) compared to blacks (4.4%) (Figure 13).
- The percentage of middle school students who are frequent cigarette smokers was significantly higher among whites (3.7%) compared to blacks (0.3%).



2004 – 2006 Comparison

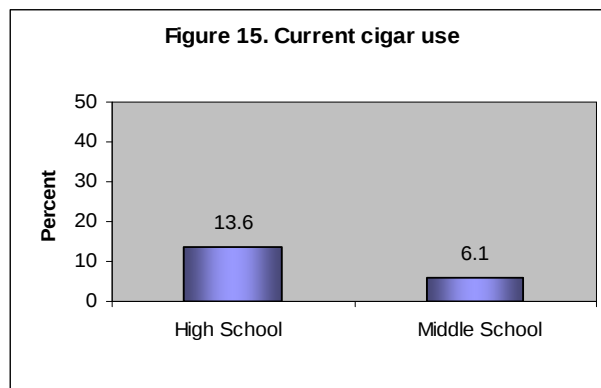
- The percentage of frequent cigarette smokers in high schools has decreased from 9.4% in 2004 to 7.6% in 2006 (Figure 14).
- The percentage of frequent cigarette smokers in middle schools has decreased from 3.0% in 2004 to 1.9% in 2006.



Current cigar use

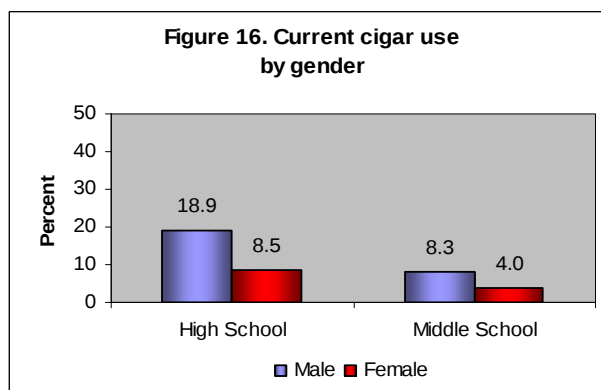
Total

- The 2006 YTS results indicate that 13.6% of high school students and 6.1% of middle school students are current cigar smokers (Figure 15).



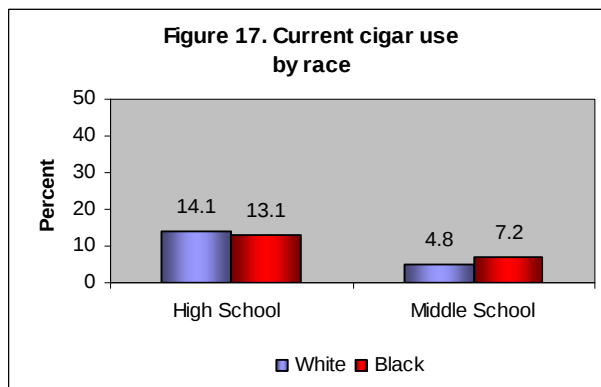
By Gender

- The percentage of high school students who are current cigar smokers was significantly higher among males (18.9%) compared to females (8.5%) (Figure 16).
- The percentage of middle school students who are current cigar smokers was significantly higher among males (8.3%) compared to females (4.0%).



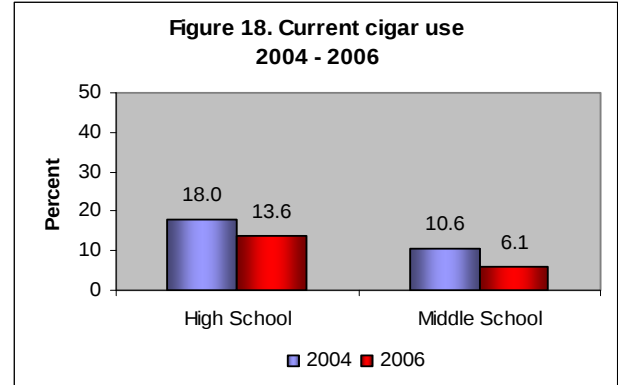
By Race

- The percentage of high school students who are current cigar smokers was higher among whites (14.1%) compared to blacks (13.1%) (Figure 17).
- The percentage of middle school students who are current cigar smokers was significantly lower among whites (4.8%) compared to blacks (7.2%).



2004 – 2006 Comparison

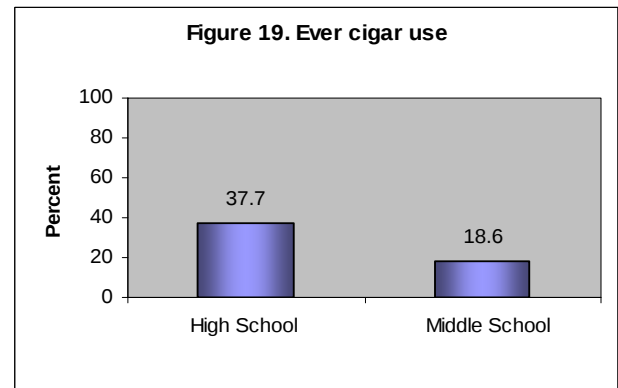
- The percentage of current cigar smokers in high schools has decreased from 18.0% in 2004 to 13.6% in 2006 (Figure 18).
- The percentage of current cigar smokers in middle schools has significantly decreased from 10.6% in 2004 to 6.1% in 2006.



Ever cigar use

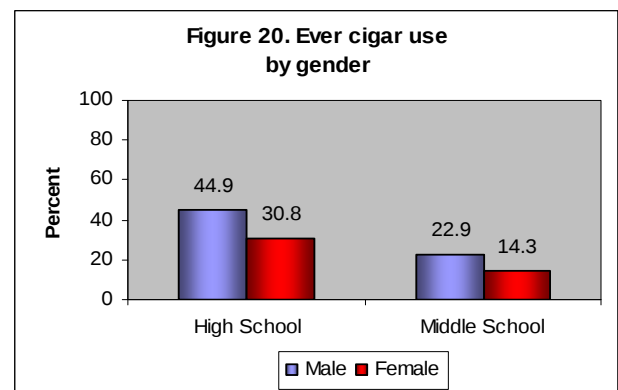
Overall

- The overall 2006 YTS results indicate that 37.7% of high school students and 18.6% of middle school students are ever cigar smokers (Figure 19).



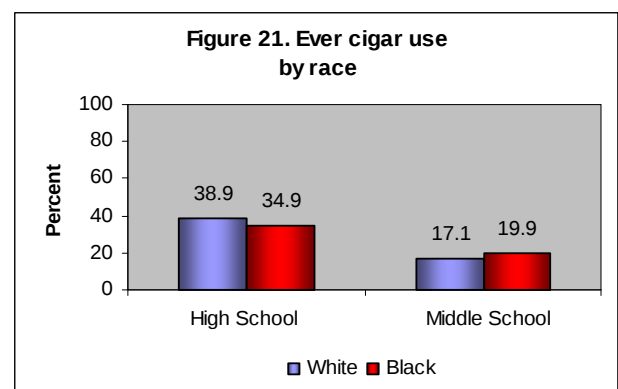
By Gender

- The percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigars was significantly higher among males (44.9%) compared to females (30.8%) (Figure 20).
- The percentage of middle school students who ever smoked cigars was significantly higher among males (22.9%) compared to females (14.3%).



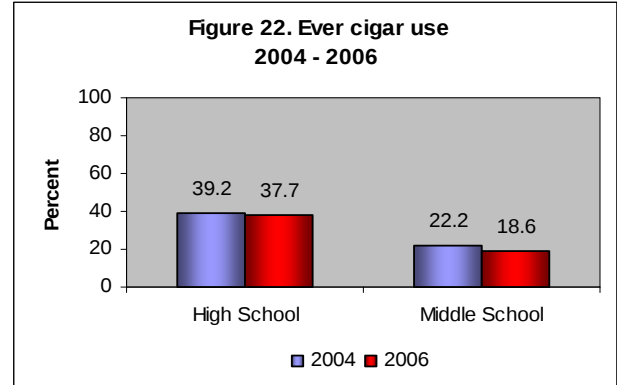
By Race

- The percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigars was higher among whites (38.9%) compared to blacks (34.9%) (Figure 21).
- The percentage of middle school students who ever smoked cigars was lower among whites (17.1%) compared to blacks (19.9%).



2004 – 2006 Comparison

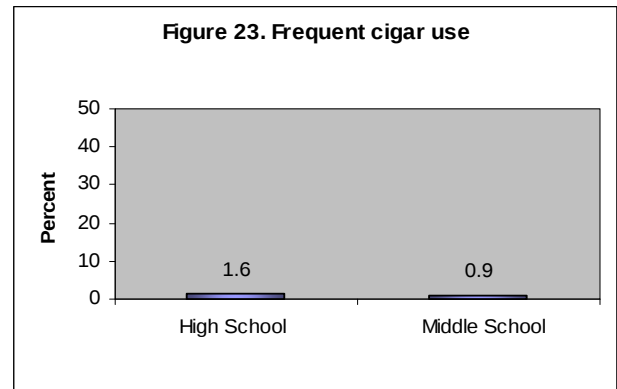
- The percentage of ever cigar smokers in high schools has decreased from 39.2% in 2004 to 37.7% in 2006 (Figure 22).
- The percentage of ever cigar smokers in middle schools has decreased from 22.2% in 2004 to 18.6% in 2006.



Frequent cigar use

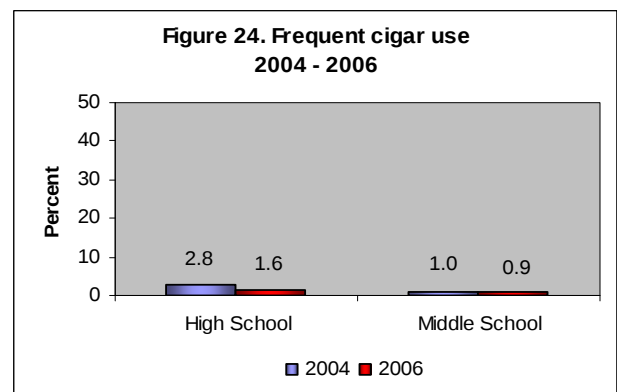
Overall

- The overall 2006 YTS results indicate that 1.6% of high school students and 0.9% of middle school students are frequent cigar smokers (Figure 23).



2004 – 2006 Comparison

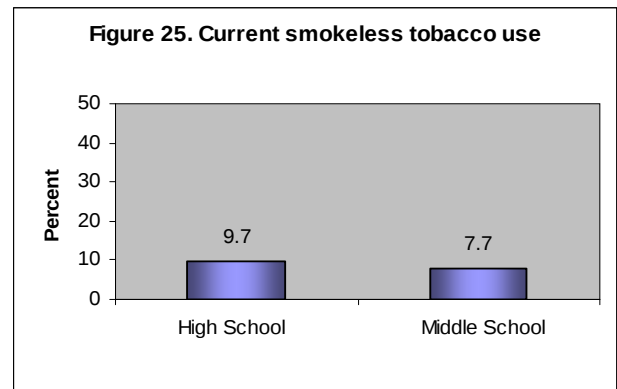
- The percentage of frequent cigar smokers among high school students has significantly decreased from 2.8% in 2004 to 1.6% in 2006 (Figure 24).
- The percentage of frequent cigar smokers among middle school students has decreased from 1.0% in 2004 to 0.9% in 2006.



Current smokeless tobacco use

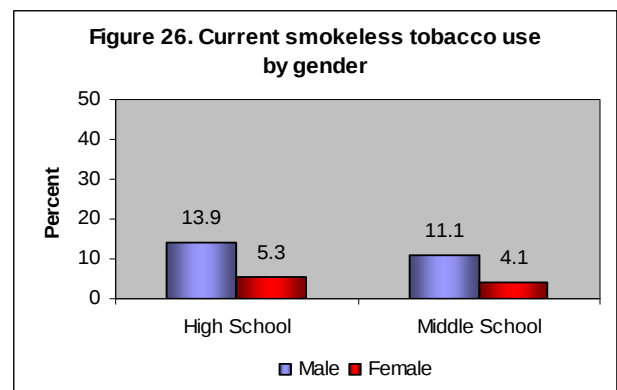
Overall

- The overall 2006 YTS results indicate that 9.7% of high school students and 7.7% of middle school students are current users of smokeless tobacco (Figure 25).



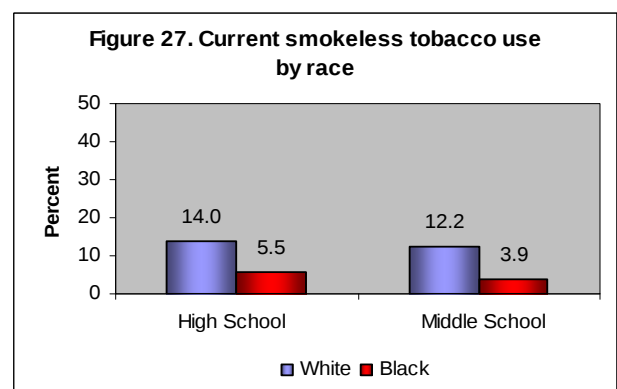
By Gender

- The percentage of high school students who are current users of smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among males (13.9%) compared to females (5.3%) (Figure 26).
- The percentage of middle school students who are current users of smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among males (11.1%) compared to females (4.1%).



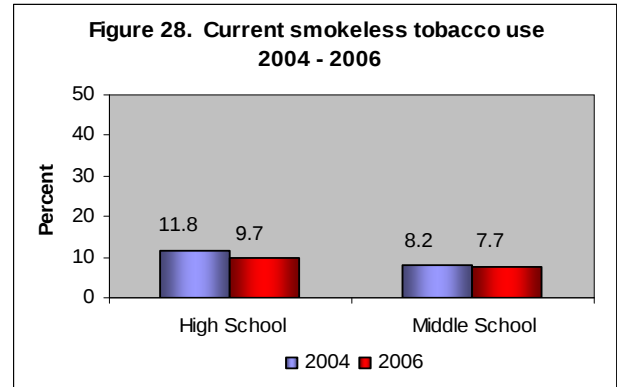
By Race

- The percentage of high schools students who are current users of smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among whites (14.0%) compared to blacks (5.5%) (Figure 27).
- The percentage of middle school students who are current users of smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among whites (12.2%) compared to blacks (3.9%).



2004 – 2006 Comparison

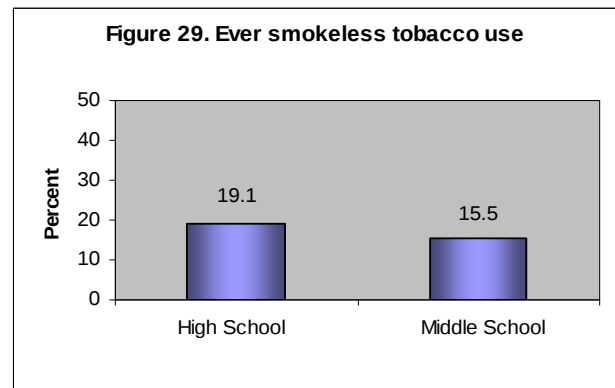
- The percentage of high school students who currently use smokeless tobacco has decreased from 11.8% in 2004 to 9.7% in 2006 (Figure 28).
- The percentage of middle school students who currently use smokeless tobacco has decreased from 8.2% in 2004 to 7.7% in 2006.



Ever smokeless tobacco use

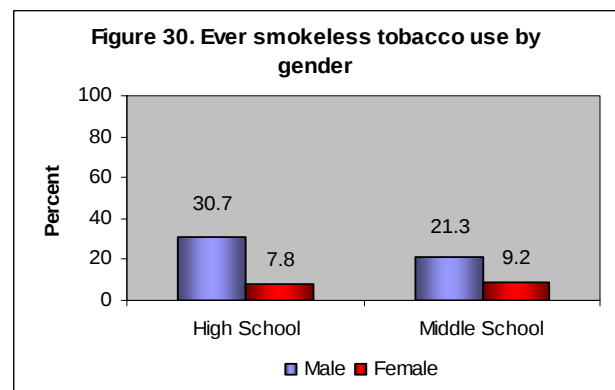
Overall

- The overall 2006 YTS results indicate that 19.1% of high school students and 15.5% of middle school students are ever users of smokeless tobacco (Figure 29).



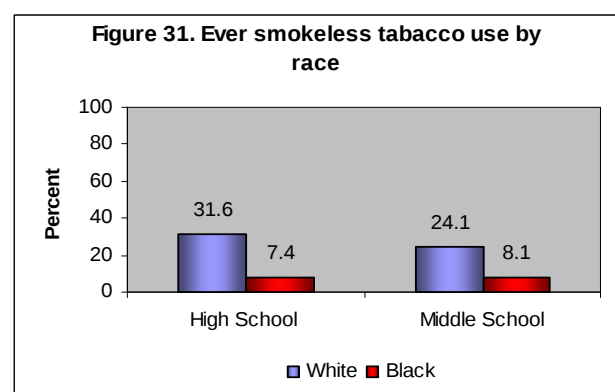
By Gender

- The percentage of high school students who ever used smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among males (30.7%) compared to females (7.8%) (Figure 30).
- The percentage of middle school students who ever used smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among males (21.3%) compared to females (9.2%).



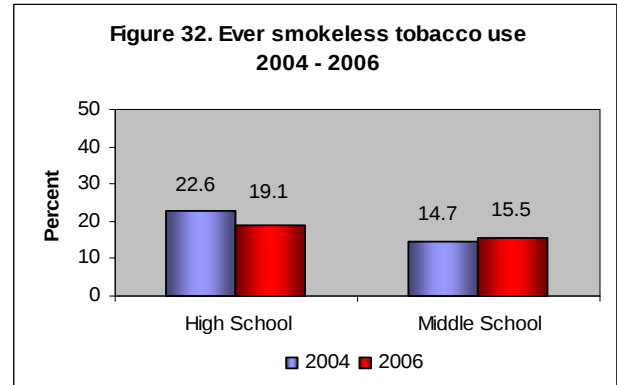
By Race

- The percentage of high school students who ever used smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among whites (31.6%) compared to blacks (7.4%) (Figure 31).
- The percentage of middle school students who ever used smokeless tobacco was significantly higher among whites (24.1%) compared to blacks (8.1%).



2004 – 2006 Comparison

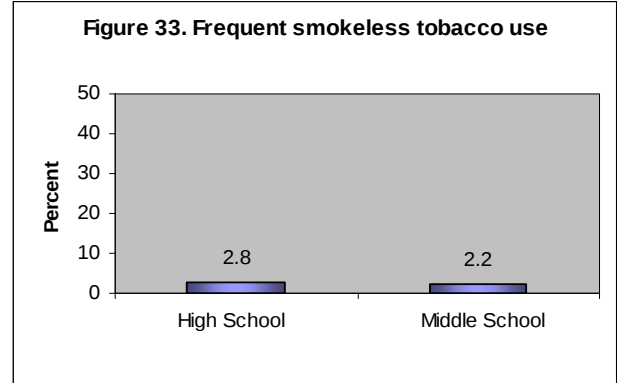
- The percentage of high school students who ever used smokeless tobacco has decreased from 22.6% in 2004 to 19.1% in 2006 (Figure 32).
- The percentage of middle school students who ever used smokeless tobacco has increased from 14.7% in 2004 to 15.5% in 2006.



Frequent smokeless tobacco use

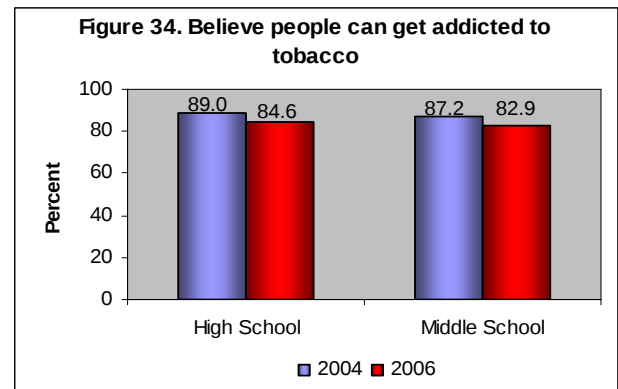
Overall

- The overall 2006 YTS results indicate that 2.8% of high school students and 2.2% of middle school students are frequent users of smokeless tobacco (Figure 33).

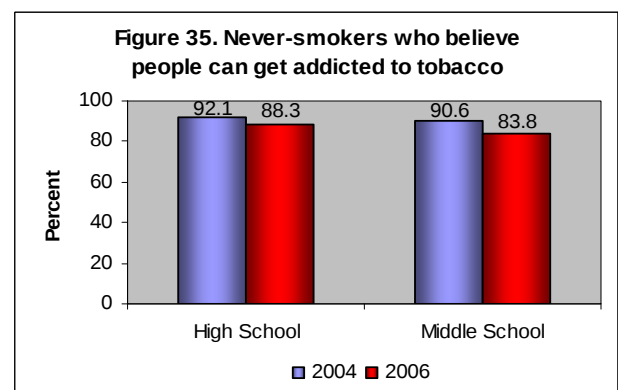


Other important results

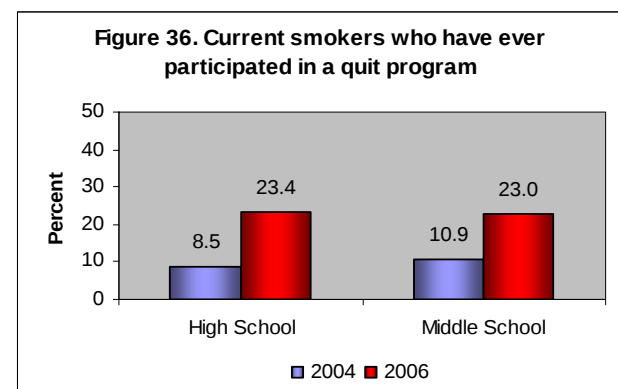
- The percentage of high school students who believed people can get addicted to tobacco has significantly decreased from 89.0% in 2004 to 84.6% in 2006 (Figure 34).
- The percentage of middle school students who believed people can get addicted to tobacco has decreased from 87.2% in 2004 to 82.9% in 2006



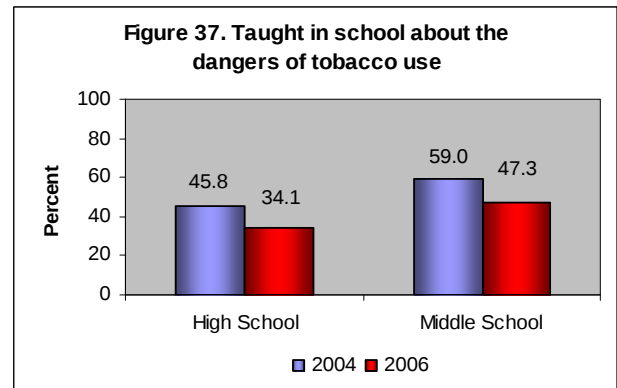
- The percentage of never-smokers in high schools who believed people can get addicted to tobacco has decreased from 92.1% in 2004 to 88.3% in 2006 (Figure 35).
- The percentage of never-smokers in middle schools who believed people can get addicted to tobacco has significantly decreased from 90.6% in 2004 to 83.8% in 2006.



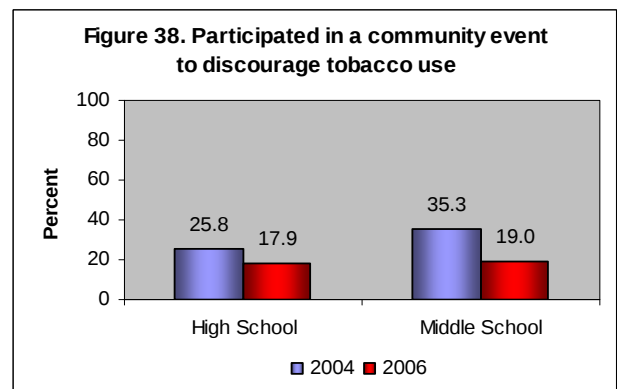
- The percentage of current cigarette smokers in high schools who have participated in a program to help stop using tobacco has significantly increased from 8.5% in 2004 to 23.4% in 2006 (Figure 36).
- The percentage of current cigarette smokers in middle schools who have participated in a program to help stop using tobacco has increased from 10.9% in 2004 to 23.0% in 2006.



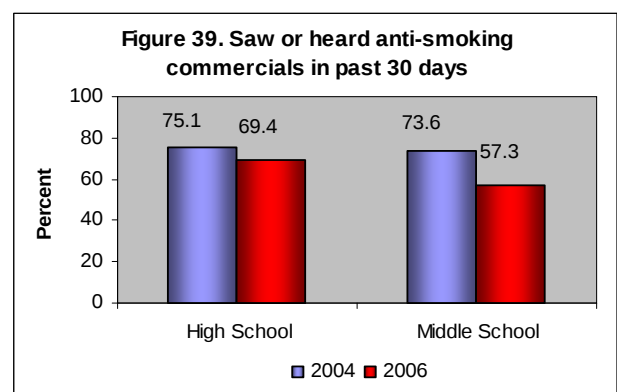
- The percentage of high school students who were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use has significantly decreased from 45.8% in 2004 to 34.1% in 2006 (Figure 37).
- The percentage of middle school students who were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use has significantly decreased from 59.0% in 2004 to 47.3% in 2006.



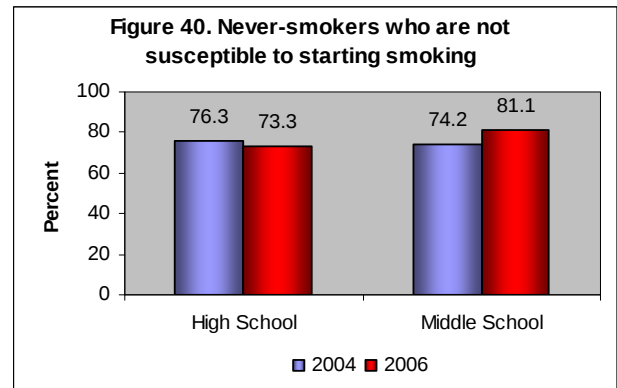
- The percentage of high school students who participated in a community event to discourage tobacco use has significantly decreased from 25.8% in 2004 to 17.9% in 2006 (Figure 38).
- The percentage of middle school students who participated in a community event to discourage tobacco use has significantly decreased from 35.3% in 2004 to 19.0% in 2006.



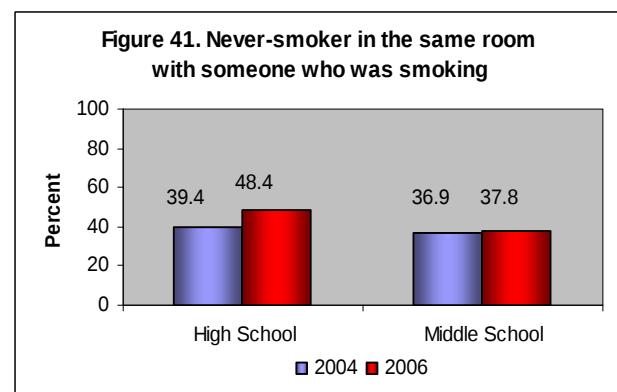
- The percentage of high school students who saw or heard anti-smoking commercials in the past 30 days has decreased from 75.1% in 2004 to 69.4% in 2006 (Figure 39).
- The percentage of middle students who saw or heard anti-smoking commercials in the past 30 days has significantly decreased from 73.6% in 2004 to 57.3% in 2006.



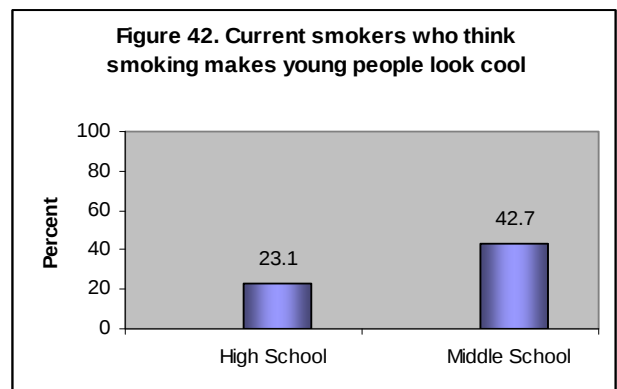
- The percentage of never - smokers in high schools who were not susceptible to starting smoking has decreased from 76.3% in 2004 to 73.3% in 2006 (Figure 40).
- The percentage of never - smokers in middle schools who were not susceptible to starting smoking has significantly increased from 74.2% in 2004 to 81.1% in 2006.



- The percentage of never - smokers in high schools who were in the same room one or more times during the past 7 days with someone who was smoking has significantly increased from 39.4% in 2004 to 48.4% in 2006 (Figure 41).
- The percentage of never - smokers in middle schools who were in the same room one or more times during the past 7 days with someone who was smoking has increased from 36.9% in 2004 to 37.8% in 2006.

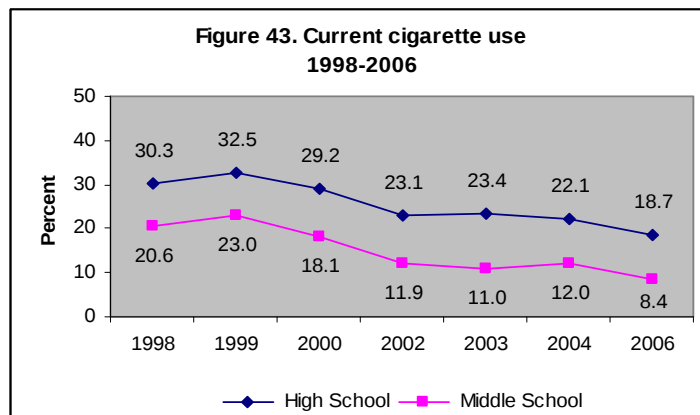


- The percentage of current cigarette smokers who think smoking makes young people look cool was significantly lower among high school students (23.1%) compared to middle school students (42.7%) (Figure 42).

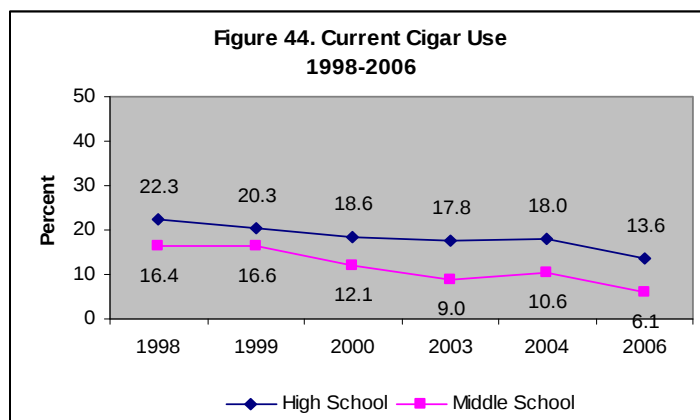


Public school trends of tobacco use

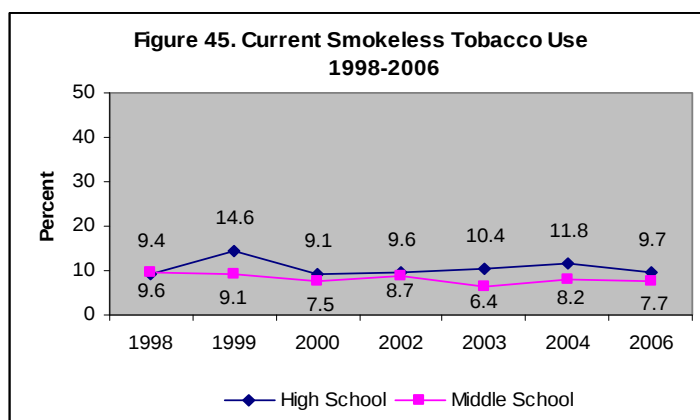
- Trends showing current cigarette use among middle and high school students continue to decline from a high reached in 1999 (Figure 43).



- Trends showing current cigar use among middle school and high school students continued to decline from 1998 (Figure 44).



- Trends of current smokeless tobacco use among high school students declined from a high reached in 1999 (Figure 45).
- Trends showing current smokeless tobacco use among middle school students declined modestly from 1998.



Access

Table 1: Access to tobacco among high school students

During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?	2000	2002 [†]	2003	2004	2006
	% (95% Confidence Interval)				
a. I bought them in a store such as a convenience store.	22.9 (17.8-28.0)	19.4 (15.1-23.7)	18.6 (16.6-20.6)	16.5 (12.3-20.7)	27.4 (17.6-37.2)
b. I bought them from a vending machine.	2.4 (0.7-4.1)	3.0 (0.4-5.6)	1.9 (1.1-2.7)	3.1 (1.4-4.8)	3.2 (0.7-5.7)
c. I gave someone else money to buy them for me.	30.9 (26.3-35.5)	30.3 (25.9-34.7)	28.2 (25.7-30.7)	31.3 (25.8-36.8)	23.9 (15.9-31.9)
d. I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else.	21.2 (16.0-26.4)	32.5 (28.2-36.8)	25.0 (22.8-27.2)*	23.1 (19.0-27.2)	18.1 (10.5-25.7)
e. A person 18 years old or older gave them to me.	11.4 (7.5-15.3)	5.1 (3.0-7.2)	10.0 (8.0-12.0)*	12.0 (9.5-12.5)	8.8 (4.5-13.1)
f. I took them from a store or family member.	3.7 (1.6-5.8)	9.6 (6.0-13.2)	5.9 (4.8-7.0)	4.1 (2.2-6.0)	9.1 (4.1-14.1)
g. I got them some other way.	7.6 (5.5-9.7)	NA	10.4 (8.8-12.0)	10.0 (7.6-12.4)	9.5 (4.5-14.5)
Current smokers who tried to buy cigarettes in the past 30 days who were refused cigarette sales because of their age.	37.6 (32.3-44.9)	32.6 (25.0-40.2)	30.0 (27.0-33.0)	28.8 (22.0-35.6)	29.1 (18.5-39.7)
*Significant change from the previous year of data					
[†] Use caution when comparing year 2002 with other years due to the incomplete answer set.					

Table 2: Access to tobacco among middle school students

	2000	2002 [†]	2003	2004	2006
During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?	% (95% Confidence Interval)				
a. I bought them in a store such as a convenience store.	6.1 (3.7-8.5)	8.8 (4.2-13.4)	6.2 (4.6-7.8)	9.1 (5.3-12.9)	7.1 (2.5-11.7)
b. I bought them from a vending machine.	1.8 (0.1-3.5)	3.5 (1.4-5.6)	2.1 (1.1-3.1)	3.5 (1.5-5.5)	1.6 (0.0-3.8)
c. I gave someone else money to buy them for me.	23.8 (17.9-29.7)	20.4 (15.7-25.1)	19.5 (16.1-22.9)	25.9 (19.8-32.0)	26.5 (16.7-36.3)
d. I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else.	26.5 (20.8-32.2)	32.7 (26.0-39.4)	24.4 (21.5-27.3)	16.4 (11.8-21.0)*	19.8 (12.8-26.8)
e. A person 18 years old or older gave them to me.	10.9 (7.0-14.8)	19.2 (14.6-23.8)	12.6 (10.4-14.8)	11.6 (8.6-14.6)	12.6 (5.7-19.5)
f. I took them from a store or family member.	13.5 (9.0-18.0)	15.5 (10.7-20.3)	15.3 (12.7-17.9)	13.7 (8.2-19.2)	19.6 (11.4-27.8)
g. I got them some other way.	17.4 (12.4-22.4)	NA	19.8 (17.1-22.5)	19.8 (15.2-24.4)	12.8 (5.6-20.0)
Current smokers who tried to buy cigarettes in the past 30 days who were refused cigarette sales because of their age.	NA	34.5 (24.4-44.6)	32.5 (27.3-37.7)	34.7 (27.1-42.3)	37.9 (22.8-53.0)
*Significant change from the previous year of data					
[†] Use caution when comparing year 2002 with other years due to the incomplete answer set.					

Environmental Tobacco Smoke

Table 3: High school environmental tobacco smoke

	2000	2002 [†]	2003	2004	2006
	% (95% Confidence Interval)				
Students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past 7 days.	72.7 (69.5-75.9)	NA	59.0 (57.5-60.5)*	56.7 (53.1-60.3)	59.6 (53.1-66.1)
Students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past 7 days.	59.9 (56.3-63.5)	NA	51.8 (50.2-53.4)*	48.9 (45.5-52.3)	44.4 (38.6-50.2)
Students who live in a home where someone currently smokes.	48.9 (47.2-63.5)	48.9 (46.2-51.6)	45.8 (44.4-47.2)	45.0 (42.3-47.7)	45.3 (42.5-48.1)
Students reporting that smoking is not allowed in any part of their home.	NA	70.5 (68.4-72.6)	66.6 (65.4-67.8)*	69.7 (67.4-72.0)	66.6 (63.3-69.9)
Students reporting that in their homes, smoking is never allowed in the presence of children.	NA	67.3 (64.6-70.0)	62.5 (61.1-63.9)*	67.9 (65.2-70.6)*	NA
Students reporting that people under 18 are never allowed to smoke cigarettes in their home.	NA	83.9 (82.4-85.4)	81.1 (79.9-82.3)*	83.1 (81.5-84.7)	NA
Of students who work in indoor areas with an official smoking policy, those who report that smoking is not allowed in any areas.	NA	NA	57.0 (54.7-59.3)	NA	NA
Of students working in a place with an official smoking policy, those that report that this policy is strictly enforced.	NA	36.0 (31.6-40.4)	39.4 (36.1-42.7)	NA	NA
*Significant change from the previous year of data					
[†] Use caution when comparing year 2002 with other years due to the incomplete answer set.					

Table 4: Middle school environmental tobacco smoke

	2000	2002 [†]	2003	2004	2006
	% (95% Confidence Interval)				
Students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past 7 days.	62.7 (60.1-65.3)	NA	46.6 (44.6-48.6)*	49.3 (44.6-54.0)	47.6 (43.3-51.9)
Students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past 7 days.	55.4 (53.0-57.8)	NA	43.3 (41.6-45.0)*	44.3 (41.2-47.4)	41.8 (37.4-46.2)
Students who live in a home where someone currently smokes.	51.3 (48.1-54.5)	51.7 (49.4-54.0)	45.6 (44.0-47.2)*	49.1 (45.7-52.5)	45.7 (42.9-48.5)
Students reporting that smoking is not allowed in any part of their home.	NA	68.0 (65.9-70.1)	69.5 (67.6-71.4)	70.5 (67.8-73.2)	69.1 (66.3-71.9)
Students reporting that in their homes, smoking is never allowed in the presence of children.	NA	69.5 (67.4-71.6)	70.9 (69.4-72.4)	71.7 (69.9-73.5)	NA
Students reporting that people under 18 are never allowed to smoke cigarettes in their home.	NA	85.0 (82.8-87.2)	85.2 (83.6-86.8)	86.0 (84.0-88.0)	NA
*Significant change from the previous year of data					
[†] Use caution when comparing year 2002 with other years due to the incomplete answer set.					

Awareness

Table 5: High school awareness

	2000	2002 [†]	2003	2004	2006
	% (95% Confidence Interval)				
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who believe people get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin.	89.3 (85.8-92.8)	81.0 (76.6-85.4)*	82.5 (80.1-84.9)	83.5 (80.0-87.0)	80.3 (74.2-86.4)
<u>NEVER</u> smokers who believe people get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine and heroin.	96.5 (95.2-97.8)	94.3 (91.7-96.9)	93.8 (90.1-97.5)	92.1 (89.5-94.7)	88.3 (85.4-91.2)
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who believe young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.	24.8 (21.1-28.5)	42.1 (35.8-48.4)*	28.6 (23.0-34.2)*	41.7 (37.0-46.4)	43.4 (33.9-52.9)
<u>NEVER</u> smokers who believe young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.	19.1 (15.2-23.0)	22.4 (18.3-26.5)	11.4 (7.5-15.3)*	24.0 (20.3-27.7)	17.4 (10.5-24.3)
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who believe smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.	22.3 (18.7-25.9)	24.4 (20.3-28.5)	21.1 (17.1-25.1)	24.9 (20.9-28.9)	23.1 (14.8-31.4)
<u>NEVER</u> smokers who believe smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.	12.3 (8.8-15.8)	9.9 (7.8-12.0)	8.3 (6.1-10.5)	11.4 (8.6-14.2)	8.2 (3.9-12.5)
Of <u>All</u> students surveyed, those who believe it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as they quit after that.	20.6 (17.6-23.6)	18.8 (16.3-21.3)	14.9 (12.1-17.7)	18.3 (16.7-19.9)	15.0 (12.2-17.8)
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who believe it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as they quit after that.	35.0 (29.6-40.4)	30.1 (24.7-35.5)	30.7 (24.6-36.8)	29.8 (25.5-34.1)	38.8 (23.3-54.3)
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who believe smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful.	91.1 (88.9-93.3)	81.8 (77.2-86.4)*	86.2 (82.3-90.1)	83.7 (79.1-88.3)	83.6 (77.6-89.6)
*Significant change from the previous year of data					
[†] Use caution when comparing year 2002 with other years due to the incomplete answer set.					

Table 6: Middle school awareness

	2000	2002 [†]	2003	2004	2006
	% (95% Confidence Interval)				
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who believe people get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin.	89.6 (85.2-94.0)	85.8 (82.6-89.0)	81.8 (78.6-85.0)	82.5 (76.6-88.4)	82.2 (74.9-89.5)
<u>NEVER</u> smokers who believe people get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine and heroin.	93.8 (90.8-96.8)	93.0 (91.2-94.8)	88.5 (87.0-90.0)*	90.6 (88.2-93.0)	83.8 (79.6-88.0)*
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who believe young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.	45.9 (39.2-52.6)*	54.7 (48.9-60.5)	50.9 (47.8-54.0)	56.6 (49.7-63.5)	61.0 (50.2-71.8)
<u>NEVER</u> smokers who believe young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.	21.0 (16.9-25.1)	22.4 (20.3-24.5)	19.2 (17.3-21.1)	22.8 (20.0-25.6)	22.8 (17.1-28.5)
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who believe smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.	31.7 (25.3-38.1)	38.5 (34.9-42.1)	34.1 (30.3-37.9)	39.1 (32.1-46.1)	42.7 (33.5-51.9)
<u>NEVER</u> smokers who believe smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.	9.7 (7.3-12.1)	11.4 (9.4-13.4)	8.5 (7.4-9.6)	11.0 (9.2-12.8)	9.5 (6.3-12.7)
Of All students surveyed, those who believe it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as they quit after that.	17.4 (15.8-19.0)	18.6 (15.6-21.6)	11.6 (10.6-12.6)*	17.3 (14.9-19.7)	14.2 (12.4-16.0)
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who believe it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as they quit after that.	33.9 (31.1-36.7)	38.2 (31.8-44.6)	27.6 (24.4-30.8)*	38.8 (32.3-45.3)	30.7 (19.9-41.5)
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who believe smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful.	89.5 (87.0-92.0)	79.8 (75.3-84.3)	87.2 (85.9-88.5)*	75.6 (69.7-81.5)	76.6 (65.2-88.0)
*Significant change from the previous year of data					
[†] Use caution when comparing year 2002 with other years due to the incomplete answer set.					

Influence

Table 7: High school influence

	2000	2002[†]	2003	2004	2006
	% (95% Confidence Interval)				
Current smokers whose parents know they smoke.	52.7 (48.1-57.3)	51.1 (45.7-56.5)	47.4 (44.8-50.0)	53.5 (48.1-58.9)	NA
Current smokers whose parents ever told them not to smoke cigarettes.	82.5 (80.5-84.5)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Students whose parents or guardians discussed the dangers of tobacco use with them.	68.8 (66.6-71.0)	67.2 (64.7-69.7)	70.2 (69.1-71.3)	57.5 (54.9-60.1)*	63.8 (56.9-70.7)
Of students who have visited a doctor in the past 12 months, those whose doctor or someone in a doctor's office talked to them about the dangers of tobacco use.	19.1 (16.1-22.1)	NA	20.1 (18.8-21.4)	NA	NA
Of students who have visited a dentist in the past 12 months, those whose dentist or someone in a dentist's office talked to them about the dangers of tobacco use	19.0 (16.1-21.9)	NA	16.7 (15.6-17.8)	NA	NA
Of all surveyed, those who have one or more of their four closest friends who smoke cigarettes	59.6 (56.2-63.0)*	55.2 (52.9-57.5)	56.9 (55.5-58.3)	43.0 (40.4-45.6)*	40.9 (34.8-47.0)
Never smokers who would smoke if one of their best friends offered them a cigarette.	1.6 (0.4-2.8)	2.9 (1.9-3.9)	2.8 (2.2-3.4)	2.7 (1.3-4.1)	5.3 (1.1-9.5)
*Significant change from the previous year of data					
[†] Use caution when comparing year 2002 with other years due to the incomplete answer set.					

Table 8: Middle school influence

	2000	2002[†]	2003	2004	2006
	% (95% Confidence Interval)				
Current smokers whose parents know they smoke.	31.7 (27.0-36.4)	31.3 (24.7-37.9)	28.3 (25.1-31.5)	32.8 (27.0-38.6)	NA
Current smokers whose parents ever told them not to smoke cigarettes.	84.6 (80.4-88.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Students whose parents or guardians discussed the dangers of tobacco use with them.	71.9 (69.9-73.9)	73.1 (71.4-74.8)	73.1 (72.0-74.2)	63.1 (60.4-65.8)*	65.9 (62.4-69.4)
Of students who have visited a doctor in the past 12 months, those whose doctor or someone in a doctor's office talked to them about the dangers of tobacco use.	29.5 (26.0-33.0)	NA	24.6 (22.7-26.5)	NA	NA
Of students who have visited a dentist in the past 12 months, those whose dentist or someone in a dentist's office talked to them about the dangers of tobacco use	NA	NA	21.9 (20.1-23.7)	NA	NA
Of all surveyed, those who have one or more of their four closest friends who smoke cigarettes	52.8 (48.9-56.7)	29.7 (27.2-32.2)*	25.7 (23.8-27.6)	29.4 (26.4-32.4)	21.0 (18.4-23.6)*
Never smokers who would smoke if one of their best friends offered them a cigarette.	3.9 (2.5-5.3)	3.0 (1.8-4.2)	2.2 (1.8-2.6)	3.1 (2.0-4.2)	3.3 (1.8-4.8)
*Significant change from the previous year of data					
[†] Use caution when comparing year 2002 with other years due to the incomplete answer set.					

Curriculum

Table 9: High school curriculum

	2000	2002 [†]	2003	2004	2006
	% (95% Confidence Interval)				
Students who report smoking cigarettes on school property during the past 30 days.	9.9 (7.8-12.0)	8.4 (6.9-9.9)	7.3 (6.3-8.3)	8.4 (6.9-9.9)	5.8 (3.1-8.5)
During the school year, students who were taught in any classes about tobacco use.	46.2 (39.8-52.6)	NA	38.8 (36.7-40.9)	45.8 (42.4-49.2)*	34.1 (30.9-37.3)*
During this school year, students who practiced ways to say NO to tobacco in classes.	23.6 (19.1-28.1)	NA	18.9 (17.5-20.3)	NA	23.8 (12.8-34.8)
*Significant change from the previous year of data					
[†] Use caution when comparing year 2002 with other years due to the incomplete answer set.					

Table 10: Middle school curriculum

	2000	2002 [†]	2003	2004	2006
	% (95% Confidence Interval)				
Students who report smoking cigarettes on school property during the past 30 days.	4.7 (3.5-5.9)	3.9 (2.1-5.7)	3.2 (2.5-3.9)	3.5 (2.7-4.3)	2.4 (1.4-3.4)
During the school year, students who were taught in any classes about tobacco use.	61.9 (55.1-68.7)	NA	50.3 (46.5-54.1)*	59.0 (53.6-64.4)	47.3 (40.8-53.8)
During this school year, students who practiced ways to say NO to tobacco in classes.	40.6 (37.0-44.2)	NA	33.1 (29.8-36.4)	NA	31.6 (28.2-35.0)
*Significant change from the previous year of data					
[†] Use caution when comparing year 2002 with other years due to the incomplete answer set.					

Cessation

Table 11: High school cessation

	2000	2002 [†]	2003	2004	2006
	% (95% Confidence Interval)				
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who report wanting to stop smoking cigarettes.	52.4 (43.4-61.4)	60.4 (56.8-64.0)	51.7 (49.1-54.3)*	49.5 (43.9-55.1)	55.2 (45.2-65.2)
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who, during the past 12 months, tried to quit smoking cigarettes.	51.3 (43.5-59.1)	NA	47.2 (42.7-51.7)	NA	63.0 (53.1-72.9)*
*Significant change from the previous year of data					
[†] Use caution when comparing year 2002 with other years due to the incomplete answer set.					

Table 12: Middle school cessation

	2000	2002 [†]	2003	2004	2006
	% (95% Confidence Interval)				
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who report wanting to stop smoking cigarettes.	60.5 (50.9-70.1)	49.1 (41.8-56.4)	50.1 (45.2-55.0)	54.3 (44.9-63.7)	55.2 (45.2-65.2)
<u>CURRENT</u> smokers who, during the past 12 months, tried to quit smoking cigarettes.	64.6 (58.8-70.4)	NA	66.9 (64.4-69.4)	NA	63.0 (53.1-72.9)
*Significant change from the previous year of data					
[†] Use caution when comparing year 2002 with other years due to the incomplete answer set.					

Susceptibility

Table 13: High school and middle school susceptibility

Percent of students who reported Never Smoked that are susceptible to start smoking based on question response.	High School	Middle School
	Percentage (95% Confidence Interval)	
Overall Total	26.5 (12.7-40.3)	18.0 (15.8-20.2)
Sex		
Female	14.0 (9.4-18.6)	17.4 (14.5-20.3)
Male	39.9 (11.1-68.7)	18.5 (15.3-21.7)
Race		
White	14.9 (11.0-18.8)	17.5 (15.0-20.0)
Black	34.7 (14.2-55.2)	19.1 (14.7-23.5)
Other	34.3 (20.3-48.3)	13.4 (6.9-19.9)
Grade		
6th		18.1 (14.0-22.2)
7th		14.7 (10.8-18.6)
8th		21.7 (17.4-26.0)
9th	28.1 (12.0-44.2)	
10th	42.0 (17.7-66.3)	
11th	14.1 (6.7-21.5)	
12th	13.0 (8.7-17.3)	

Table 14: Susceptibility to smoking index

Classification of Smoking Status	Criteria
Never smoker/Non-susceptible	Has never smoked even a puff of a cigarette and meets all three of the following criteria: 1) Responded 'no' to the question- Do you think you will try a cigarette soon? 2) Responded 'definitely not' to the question 'Do you think you will smoke a cigarette at anytime during the next year?' 3) Responded 'definitely not' to the question 'If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?'
Never smoker/Susceptible	Has never smoked even a puff of a cigarette and meets ONE of the following three criteria: 1) Responded 'yes' to the question- 'Do you think you will try a cigarette soon?' 2) Responded 'definitely yes' or 'probably yes' or 'probably not' to the question 'Do you think you will smoke a cigarette at anytime during the next year?' 3) Responded 'definitely yes' or 'probably yes' or 'probably not' to the question 'If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?'
Experimenter	Has smoked at least a puff but less than 100 cigarettes in entire life
Established Smoker	Has smoked 100 cigarettes or more in entire life

Appendices

Ever cigarette use trend 1999-2006														
	Public High School						Public Middle School							
	1999 %	2000 %	2001* %	2002 %	2003 %	2004 %	2006 %	1999 %	2000 %	2002 %	2003 %	2004 %	2006 %	
	(95%C.I.)	(95%C.I.)	(95%C.I.)	(95%C.I.)	(95%C.I.)	(95%C.I.)	(95%C.I.)	(95%C.I.)	(95%C.I.)	(95%C.I.)	(95%C.I.)	(95%C.I.)	(95%C.I.)	
Total	77.2 (74.8-79.6)	71.5 (69.3-73.7)	67.8 (65.8-69.8)	61.5 (59.0-64.0)	60.7 (59.0-62.4)	59.4 (56.9-61.9)	61.2 (57.3-65.1)	57.2 (53.0-61.4)	53.4 (50.1-56.7)	40.9 (37.4-44.4)	36.3 (33.8-38.8)	38.9 (35.0-42.8)	33.3 (28.2-38.4)	
Sex														
Female	73.6 (69.7-77.5)	70.0 (66.0-74.0)	67.4 (64.2-70.6)	59.3 (56.4-62.2)	57.4 (54.8-60.0)	54.8 (51.3-58.3)	61.0 (54.1-67.9)	53.7 (48.6-58.8)	48.6 (45.2-52.0)	38.5 (33.9-43.1)	33.6 (30.9-36.3)	36.4 (32.5-40.3)	32.3 (26.1-38.5)	
Male	80.9 (77.8-84.0)	73.1 (70.2-76.0)	68.2 (65.2-71.2)	64.0 (60.3-67.7)	64.2 (62.4-66.0)	63.9 (60.6-67.2)	61.2 (57.0-65.4)	60.3 (55.4-65.2)	58.1 (53.3-62.9)	43.5 (40.3-46.7)	39.0 (36.1-41.9)	41.5 (36.5-46.5)	34.4 (28.3-40.5)	
Race														
White	81.0 (77.8-84.2)	75.5 (70.9-80.4)	71.3 (68.0-74.6)	61.4 (57.9-64.9)	63.1 (61.0-65.2)	64.3 (60.7-67.9)	67.2 (58.6-75.8)	55.7 (52.5-58.9)	50.1 (45.5-54.7)	39.4 (35.8-43.0)	33.3 (30.3-36.3)	36.2 (30.4-42.0)	31.1 (24.3-37.9)	
Black	72.3 (67.9-76.7)	65.9 (62.1-69.7)	64.0 (59.4-68.6)	61.1 (57.3-64.9)	57.5 (54.8-60.2)	54.2 (50.0-58.4)	54.5 (51.0-58.0)	58.3 (50.7-65.9)	56.7 (48.8-64.6)	41.8 (36.0-47.6)	39.3 (36.6-42.0)	41.5 (38.6-44.4)	35.2 (28.6-41.8)	
Grade														
6								45.1 (39.9-50.3)	40.5 (33.2-47.8)	32.8 (27.9-37.7)	25.5 (22.4-28.6)	29.1 (23.6-34.6)	19.3 (14.6-24.0)	
7								59.4 (53.7-65.1)	57.9 (52.1-63.7)	46.9 (41.8-52.0)	37.0 (33.5-40.5)	41.5 (36.2-46.8)	36.3 (29.4-43.2)	
8								66.3 (60.1-72.5)	61.4 (56.0-66.8)	50.7 (46.2-55.2)	46.8 (44.2-49.4)	45.9 (40.8-51.0)	43.2 (35.9-50.5)	
9														
10	75.2 (72.1-78.3)	69.3 (65.8-72.8)	63.1 (57.7-68.5)	54.5 (49.6-59.4)	57.9 (54.8-61.0)	56.3 (51.5-61.1)	59.8 (52.9-66.7)							
	77.7 (70.9-84.5)	69.3 (64.8-73.8)	69.8 (63.7-75.9)	62.4 (58.7-66.1)	59.6 (57.0-62.2)	58.7 (53.3-64.1)	57.2 (51.6-62.8)							
11	75.8 (68.9-82.7)	72.7 (64.4-81.0)	67.0 (62.1-71.9)	65.0 (59.8-70.2)	62.3 (59.4-65.2)	58.4 (51.6-65.2)	65.8 (55.3-76.3)							
12	80.8 (76.2-85.4)	75.9 (69.1-82.7)	72.9 (68.5-77.3)	66.5 (62.4-70.6)	65.5 (61.9-67.1)	67.1 (62.2-72.0)	63.9 (56.7-71.1)							

*The 2001 estimates for public high school students are from the YRBS

Current cigarette use trend 1999-2006												
	Public High School						Public Middle School					
	1999 %	2000 %	2001* %	2002 %	2003 %	2004 %	2006 %	1999 %	2000 %	2002 %	2003 %	2006 %
	(95% C.I.)	(95% C.I.)	(95% C.I.)	(95% C.I.)	(95% C.I.)	(95% C.I.)	(95% C.I.)	(95% C.I.)	(95% C.I.)	(95% C.I.)	(95% C.I.)	(95% C.I.)
Total	32.5 (29.2-35.8)	29.2 (25.6-32.8)	23.6 (20.1-27.1)	23.1 (20.5-25.7)	23.4 (21.9-24.9)	22.1 (19.5-24.7)	18.7 (13.6-23.8)	23.0 (19.8-26.2)	18.1 (15.8-20.4)	11.9 (10.3-13.5)	11.0 (9.8-12.2)	8.4 (6.8-10.0)
Sex												
Female	30.7 (25.5-35.9)	26.2 (20.3-32.1)	24.6 (18.7-30.5)	21.1 (17.5-24.7)	20.6 (18.6-22.6)	19.7 (16.8-22.6)	16.9 (11.4-22.4)	19.4 (16.8-22.0)	16.9 (14.3-19.5)	11.5 (9.5-13.5)	9.8 (8.5-11.1)	7.8 (5.4-10.2)
Male	34.4 (30.0-38.6)	32.3 (27.7-36.9)	22.4 (18.6-26.2)	25.1 (22.0-28.2)	26.0 (24.1-27.9)	24.3 (21.2-27.4)	20.1 (14.6-25.6)	26.1 (21.3-30.9)	19.2 (15.7-22.7)	12.1 (10.3-13.9)	12.0 (10.6-13.4)	9.0 (6.4-11.6)
Race												
White	42.7 (37.9-47.5)	41.7 (35.8-47.6)	33.8 (30.4-37.2)	29.3 (26.6-32.0)	31.0 (28.7-33.3)	29.9 (26.1-33.7)	25.9 (21.2-30.6)	23.4 (19.7-27.1)	20.9 (17.3-24.5)	13.3 (11.3-15.3)	10.7 (9.2-12.2)	10.1 (7.4-12.8)
Black	16.6 (13.4-19.8)	13.3 (10.3-16.3)	12.6 (9.8-15.4)	16.7 (12.7-20.7)	14.1 (12.7-15.5)	14.1 (11.3-16.9)	11.9 (8.5-15.3)	21.8 (16.8-26.8)	15.0 (11.5-18.5)	8.8 (5.9-11.7)	10.8 (9.4-12.2)	7.0 (4.7-9.3)
Grade												
6								17.7 (13.2-22.2)	13.6 (9.4-17.8)	8.8 (6.7-10.9)	7.1 (5.8-8.4)	4.0 (1.9-6.1)
7								21.8 (17.7-25.9)	22.0 (19.3-24.7)	14.9 (12.2-17.6)	10.8 (9.0-12.6)	7.2 (5.0-9.4)
8								29.0 (23.8-34.2)	18.5 (14.4-22.6)	14.7 (11.0-18.4)	14.9 (13.1-16.7)	13.5 (10.9-16.1)
9	28.2 (24.1-32.3)	25.3 (20.0-30.6)	21.8 (17.0-26.6)	20.0 (15.6-24.4)	22.4 (19.8-25.0)	19.8 (15.5-24.1)	17.0 (12.7-21.3)					
10	30.3 (24.7-35.9)	27.6 (22.1-33.1)	21.5 (15.6-27.4)	19.7 (17.0-22.4)	21.8 (19.4-24.2)	22.9 (18.6-27.2)	12.9 (5.5-20.3)					
11	38.3 (30.0-46.6)	32.9 (24.4-41.4)	23.2 (18.5-27.9)	27.1 (21.2-33.0)	24.2 (21.4-27.0)	22.7 (18.1-27.3)	20.1 (14.2-26.0)					
12	35.1 (28.4-41.8)	32.6 (23.7-41.5)	29.0 (24.7-33.3)	26.6 (20.8-32.4)	25.5 (23.1-27.9)	24.6 (18.2-31.0)	27.5 (21.4-33.6)					

*The 2001 estimates for public high school students are from the YRBS

Frequent cigarette use trend 1999-2006

	Public High School							Public Middle School						
	1999 % (95%C.I.)	2000 % (95%C.I.)	2001* % (95%C.I.)	2002 % (95%C.I.)	2003 % (95%C.I.)	2004 % (95%C.I.)	2006 % (95%C.I.)	1999 % (95%C.I.)	2000 % (95%C.I.)	2002 % (95%C.I.)	2003 % (95%C.I.)	2004 % (95%C.I.)	2006 % (95%C.I.)	
Total	16.6 (13.6-19.6)	13.8 (10.8-16.8)	11.5 (9-14)	9.0 (7.4-10.6)	10.1 (9.1-11.1)	9.4 (7.7-11.1)	7.6 (5.7-9.5)	4.8 (3.6-6.0)	3.8 (2.7-4.9)	2.7 (1.8-3.6)	2.3 (1.9-2.7)	3.0 (2.3-3.7)	1.9 (1.0-2.8)	
Sex														
Female	16.9 (12.7-21.1)	12.5 (8.9-16.1)	12.5 (8.3-16.7)	7.8 (5.9-9.7)	9.1 (7.9-10.3)	7.7 (5.6-9.8)	5.5 (2.6-8.4)	3.6 (2.6-4.6)	3.6 (2.4-4.8)	2.2 (1.4-3.0)	1.6 (1.1-2.1)	2.6 (1.4-3.8)	1.9 (0.9-2.9)	
Male	16.1 (12.5-19.7)	15.1 (11.8-18.4)	10.3 (7.6-13.0)	10.4 (7.9-12.9)	11.0 (9.6-12.4)	11.1 (8.6-13.6)	9.8 (7.6-12.0)	5.9 (4.0-7.8)	4.1 (2.8-5.4)	3.2 (2.0-4.4)	2.9 (2.3-3.5)	3.2 (2.4-4.0)	1.9 (0.7-3.1)	
Race														
White	24.8 (20.5-29.1)	21.6 (17.2-26.0)	17.9 (15.1-20.7)	13.9 (11.7-16.1)	14.9 (13.2-16.6)	13.9 (11.1-16.7)	11.1 (7.3-14.9)	6.9 (5.3-8.5)	5.9 (4.0-7.8)	3.8 (2.2-5.4)	2.8 (2.1-3.5)	4.1 (2.5-5.7)	3.7 (2.3-5.1)	
Black	4.1 (2.9-5.3)	4.3 (2.2-6.4)	4.2 (2.4-6.0)	4.4 (2.7-6.1)	4.1 (3.3-4.9)	4.7 (3.2-6.2)	4.4 (1.9-6.9)	1.7 (0.5-2.9)	1.7 (0.8-2.6)	1.4 (0.6-2.2)	1.6 (1.1-2.1)	1.8 (1.3-2.3)	0.3 (0.0-0.7)	
Grade														
6								2.7 (1.2-4.2)	2.8 (0.7-4.9)	1.3 (0.5-2.1)	1.3 (0.9-1.7)	1.1 (0.2-2.0)	0.7 (0.0-1.4)	
7								4.1 (2.2-6.0)	4.0 (2.2-5.8)	3.4 (2.4-4.4)	1.8 (1.4-2.2)	3.0 (1.8-4.2)	1.2 (0.4-2.0)	
8								7.5 (5.4-9.6)	4.8 (3.3-6.3)	5.2 (3.0-7.4)	3.8 (3.1-4.5)	4.7 (2.7-6.7)	3.5 (1.6-5.4)	
9														
10	12.0 (8.2-15.8)	11.1 (6.0-16.2)	7.7 (5.1-10.3)	7.7 (5.0-10.4)	7.5 (6.0-9.0)	7.8 (5.7-9.9)	7.1 (5.0-9.2)							
	14.8 (10.8-18.8)	14.3 (9.5-19.1)	9.2 (5.3-13.1)	7.8 (5.9-9.7)	8.6 (7.3-9.9)	9.5 (6.7-12.3)	5.5 (1.0-10.0)							
11	20.2 (11.2-29.2)	17.0 (10.7-23.3)	12.4 (8.5-16.3)	7.9 (4.6-11.2)	11.2 (9.3-13.1)	9.5 (6.6-12.4)	7.0 (4.3-9.7)							
12	21.8 (14.8-28.8)	13.9 (8.0-19.8)	18.4 (15.0-21.8)	12.8 (9.0-16.6)	14.5 (12.4-16.6)	12.2 (7.9-16.5)	12.2 (8.8-15.6)							

*The 2001 estimates for public high school students are from the YRBS