



State of Illinois
Illinois Department of Public Health

Illinois Youth Tobacco Survey

2010



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2010 Illinois Youth Tobacco Survey was a success due to the collaboration and cooperation among the partners. Primary among these partners are the 2,695 middle school and high school students who contributed their time and provided thoughtful responses to the survey. The teachers and principals in each of the participating schools receive our thanks for accepting the invitation to engage in this process. Their willingness to allow us into the schools enabled us to attain a high response rate, thereby achieving the threshold necessary to yield weighted data. Special thanks go to the district and regional superintendents who recognize the value of this effort and facilitated the school recruitment process.

Data collection and report publication were supported by Cooperative Agreement Number U58/CCU522815-04 from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the CDC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	iii
Definitions	vi
Introduction	1
Prevalence	2
Access	12
Tobacco Use on School Property	15
Cessation	17
Knowledge and Attitudes	20
Media	26
Secondhand Smoke.....	29
Methodology	31
Detailed Table.....	35

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tobacco use leads to the deaths of more people in the United States than do homicides, suicides, automobile accidents, AIDS, alcohol, drug abuse and fires combined. Approximately 400,000 deaths (one out of every five) each year in the United States are a result of tobacco use. In addition to these mortality figures, the national economic burden of tobacco use is more than \$50 billion in direct medical costs.¹

The earlier tobacco use begins, the more likely it will develop into an addictive lifestyle pattern. Approximately 80 percent of adults who smoke began smoking before the age of 18. It is currently estimated that every day nearly 3,000 young people under the age of 18 become regular smokers.¹ Among Illinois' youth, approximately one in 10 middle school students and one in four high school students currently use some form of tobacco product.

The Illinois Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) was conducted during 2002, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2010 by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH). The IYTS provided Illinois with a comprehensive look at youth tobacco use in the state through assessment of tobacco-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among middle and high school students. Such an assessment of youth tobacco use and knowledge is critical to improving the state's tobacco prevention and cessation activities. Ongoing surveillance through the IYTS enables IDPH to monitor tobacco-related issues.

This report presents the findings from the 2010 IYTS. The following are highlights from each section within this report.

Tobacco Use

Eleven percent of middle school students and 26.1 percent of high school students currently use tobacco products.

Cigars are the most commonly used tobacco product among middle school students (4.6%), whereas cigarettes are the most commonly used tobacco product among high school students (18.4%).

Between middle school and high school, there are significant increases in the rates of tobacco use among male (12.0% and 28.9%, respectively) and white students (8.0% and 30.7%, respectively).

Between middle school and high school, there are significant increases in the rates of current cigarette smoking among male (4.8% and 18.9%, respectively), female (4.8% and 16.7%, respectively), white (3.4% and 22.5%, respectively) and black students (3.1% and 11.8%, respectively).

Between grades six (3.9%) and 12 (31.6%), there is nearly a 10-fold increase in the rate of cigarette smoking.

At the middle school level, Newport® cigarettes (50.1%) are the brand of choice, whereas Marlboro® cigarettes (38.2%) are the preferred brand among high school students.

High school students (8.8%) are approximately three times more likely to report having smoked cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days than are middle school students (2.7%).

¹ U.S. Centers for Disease Control Prevention. *Tobacco Information and Prevention Source (TIPS)*. <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/issue.htm>

Between grades six (2.5%) and 12 (15.6%), there is a six-fold increase in the rate of cigar smoking.

Smokeless tobacco products are used by 3.4 percent of middle school students and 7.7 percent of high school students.

Access

Approximately one-half of middle school and nearly two-thirds of high school students who currently smoke obtain their cigarettes from social sources, rather than buying them directly from a store or vendor.

Nearly three-fourths of Illinois underage high school students (72.5%) who currently smoke report they were not asked to show proof of age when buying cigarettes in a store.

Approximately two-thirds of underage high school students (64.5%) who currently smoke report they were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age.

Cessation

Approximately one-half of middle school (47.8%) and one-third of high school students (35.7%) who currently smoke cigarettes want to quit.

Among students who currently smoke, 77.7 percent in middle school and 77.4 percent in high school are confident in their ability to quit smoking cigarettes.

Approximately one-half of middle school (57.4%) and high school students (47.4%) who currently smoke have tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months.

During their last quit attempt, nearly three-fourths of middle school students (72.7%) and two-thirds of high school students (60.9%) who currently smoke were unable to quit cigarettes for 30 days or more.

Knowledge and Attitudes

In both middle school (27.7%) and high school (24.8%), approximately one in four students who currently smoke think it is safe to smoke for a year or two.

Approximately one in five middle school (22.2%) and high school students (19.4%) believe that light (low-tar) cigarettes have less risk than regular (full-flavor) cigarettes.

High school students who currently smoke (38.4%) are significantly more likely than their peers who have never smoked (16.3%) to believe that smokers have more friends.

At the high school level, students who currently smoke (28.2%) are significantly more likely than never smokers (11.4%) to believe that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.

In both middle school and high school, students who have never smoked (75.9% and 69.5%, respectively) are significantly more likely than those who currently smoke cigarettes (16.4% and 26.1%, respectively) to think their friends would be upset if they smoked cigarettes.

In both middle school and high school, there is no significant difference between students who currently smoke (67.2% and 58.2%, respectively) and those who have never smoked (67.6% and 58.4%, respectively) in the percentage who have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents in the past 12 months.

Regardless of their smoking status, more than one-third of middle school (36.9%) and high school students (41.1%) have been advised by a doctor, dentist, nurse or other health professional not to smoke in the past 12 months.

Nearly two-thirds of middle school students (62.5%) and more than one-half of high school students (53.6%) report they were taught about the dangers of tobacco use during the current school year.

Media

More than one-half of middle school students (56.1%) and nearly two-thirds of high school students (62.8%) have been exposed to anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days.

Overall, approximately four of 10 middle school (37.9%) and high school students (44.1%) who use the Internet have seen advertisements for tobacco products on the Internet.

Regardless of smoking status, more than 90 percent of middle school and high school students have seen advertisements for tobacco products or tobacco logos in gas stations or convenience stores.

Secondhand Smoke

In both middle school and high school, approximately nine of 10 students believe secondhand smoke is harmful to them.

In middle school, white students (92.7%) are significantly more likely than black (79.9%) or Hispanic students (82.6%) to believe secondhand smoke is harmful. At the high school level, white students (93.3%) are significantly more likely than black students (84.2%) to believe secondhand smoke is harmful.

In both middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (75.3% and 59.1%, respectively) are significantly more likely than students who have never smoked (31.8% and 32.0%, respectively) to live with someone who smokes cigarettes.

In high school, students who currently smoke (85.3%) are significantly more likely than students who have never smoked (25.6%) to have recently been exposed to secondhand smoke in a car.

DEFINITIONS

Comparable: Two estimates are considered comparable if the difference between the two is neither statistically nor practically significant.

Confidence Interval: The confidence interval around a specific statistic (in this case, the percentage) represents the range of values within which the “true population” can be expected to be located, with 95 percent certainty, at a .05 level of precision. The width of the confidence interval depends on the sample size, the variation of data values, and other factors. The calculation of confidence intervals is based on the assumption that the variable is normally distributed in the population. For example, if a given percentage is 17.2 percent and the confidence interval is ± 6.9 , it is 95 percent certain that the true population percentage will fall between 10.3 percent and 24.1 percent. Overall, the narrower (or tighter) the confidence interval, the greater the certainty that the statistic represents the true population.

Current Smoker: Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days.

Frequent Smoker: Students were considered to be frequent cigarette smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

NOTE: *The proportion of frequent smokers is not mutually exclusive from the proportion of current smokers; rather, it is a subset of students who have used cigarettes within the past 30 day on 20 or more of those days.*

Never Smoker: Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

Statistically Significant: Statistical significance refers to the assurance that the differences between two estimates can be regarded as representing the “true population” with a definable level of certainty that the differences were not the result of chance. Typically, statistical significance is stated in terms of the 95 percent certainty, at a .05 level of precision. Throughout the report, when data are said to be significantly different, there is no overlap in the confidence intervals of the percentages being compared.

INTRODUCTION

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of disease, disability and death in Illinois and affects the everyday lives of smokers and non-smokers throughout the state. During 2000-2004, on average, 16 percent of all deaths per year in Illinois were attributable to smoking. This means an average of 16,601 Illinois residents died each year from smoking-attributable causes, including cancer, heart disease and respiratory diseases.

Tobacco use carries a huge economic burden. During 2001, cigarette smoking is estimated to have cost Illinois \$4.2 billion in costs due to lost productivity. During 2001, Illinois' estimated Medicaid expenditures for smoking-related causes totaled nearly \$1.4 billion. Illinois' share of the smoking-related Medicaid costs was approximately half, or almost \$690 million.

According to results contained in this 2010 IYTS report, 26.1 percent of the state's high school students and 11.4 percent of middle school students used some form of tobacco in the past 30 days. When tobacco use is initiated at a young age the more likely the individual is to continue using tobacco throughout his or her lifetime. This habit brings with it the increased risk for tobacco-related disease, disability and death. It is estimated that one of three smokers will die from tobacco-related diseases.

As the state's lead tobacco prevention and control agency, the Illinois Department of Public Health administers the Illinois Tobacco-Free Communities (ITFC) program. This comprehensive program, funded primarily through the Master Settlement Agreement, focuses on four goals: prevent initiation of tobacco use among young people, eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke, promote cessation among adults and youth, and identify and eliminate tobacco-related disparities among specific population groups.

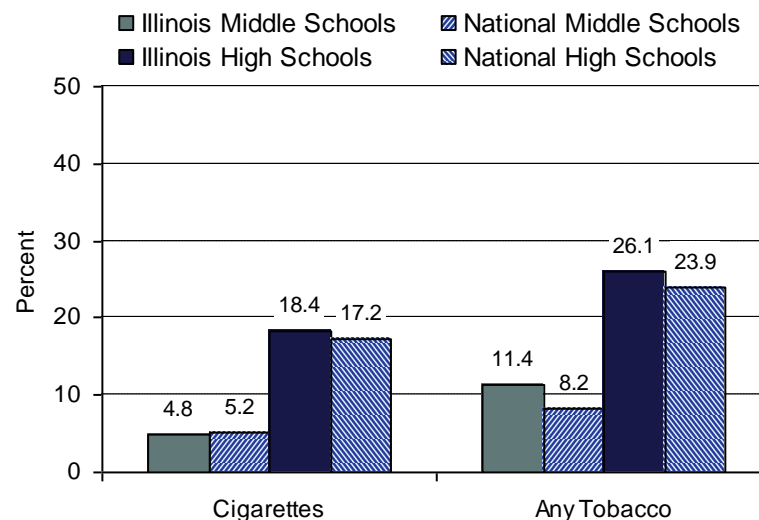
The 2010 IYTS provides Illinois with a comprehensive look at youth tobacco use in the state and an assessment of tobacco-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviors among middle school and high school students. The Youth Tobacco Surveillance and Evaluation system, which includes international, national and state school-based surveys of middle school and high school students, was developed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It was created to assist states in developing and maintaining comprehensive tobacco prevention and control programs. The IYTS, administered previously in spring 2002, 2005, 2006, and 2008 provides assessment of youth tobacco use and knowledge critical to improving the state's tobacco prevention and cessation activities. This report summarizes data from the 2010 IYTS that was administered during the spring of the 2010 school year.

Illinois Youth and National Youth

To compare the prevalence of tobacco use among Illinois youth to youth across the United States, tobacco use data from the 2010 Illinois Youth Tobacco Survey has been compared to data from the 2009 National Youth Tobacco Survey.²

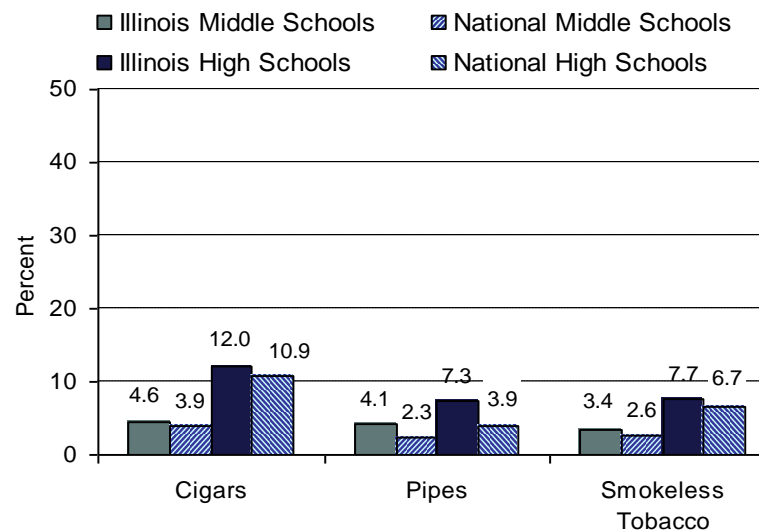
- There is no significant difference between Illinois middle school students (4.8%) and middle school students nationwide (5.2%) in the rate of current cigarette use.
- The rate of current cigarette use among Illinois high school students (18.4%) is comparable to the national average (17.2%).
- 11.4 percent of Illinois middle school students and 26.1 percent of Illinois high school students currently use one or more forms of tobacco, rates which are comparable to the national averages (8.2% and 23.9%, respectively).
- Illinois middle school and high school students' rates of cigar and smokeless tobacco use are not significantly different from the national middle school and high school rates of the same products. Illinois middle school and high school students (4.1% and 7.3%, respectively) are, however, significantly more likely than middle and high school students nationwide (2.3% and 3.9%, respectively) to use pipes.

Percent of Illinois and U.S. students who have used cigarettes or any form of tobacco* at least once in the past 30 days by SCHOOL TYPE



*Illinois defines tobacco use as the use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, or pipes on ≥ 1 of 30 days preceding the survey, whereas the NYTS definition also includes the use of bidis or kreteks.

Percent of Illinois and U.S. students who have smoked cigars or pipes or used smokeless tobacco at least once in the past 30 days by SCHOOL TYPE



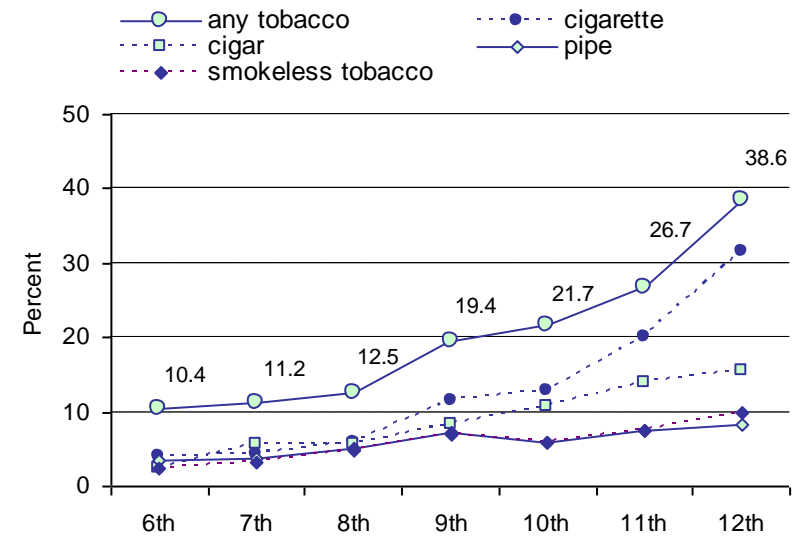
² National Youth Tobacco Survey data are from: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/surveys/nyts/.

Use of Tobacco Products

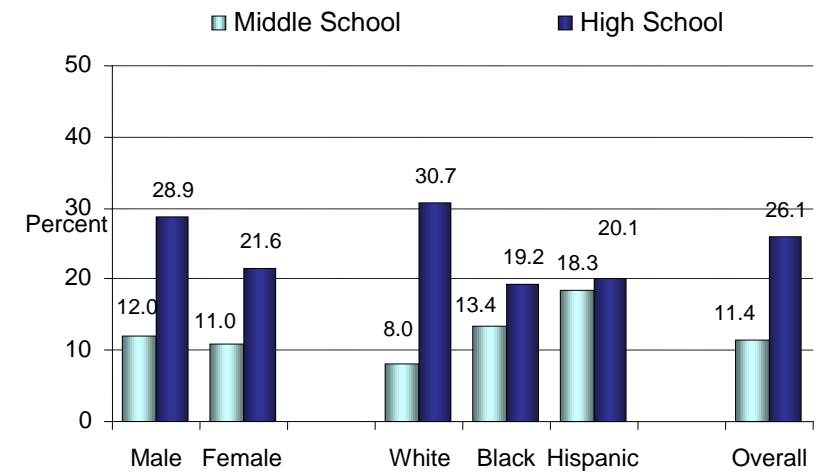
Students were asked about their use of different forms of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes and smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days. Students were considered to be current tobacco users if they reported using any of these products at least once within the past 30 days.

- 11.4 percent of middle school students and 26.1 percent of high school students in Illinois currently use one or more tobacco products.
- As grade increases, so does the overall rate of current tobacco use, with nearly a four-fold increase between sixth (10.4%) and 12th grade (38.6%).
- In both middle school and high school, there is no significant difference between males (12.0% and 28.9%, respectively) and females (11.0% and 21.6%, respectively) in the rates at which they use tobacco products.
- In middle school, there are no significant differences in the rates of tobacco use among white (8.0%), black (13.4%), and Hispanic students. In high school, however, white students (30.7%) are significantly more likely than black students (19.2%) to be current tobacco users.
- Between middle school and high school, there is a significant increase in the rates of tobacco use among male students (12.0% and 28.9%, respectively), but there is no significant change among female students (11.0% and 21.6%, respectively).
- Between middle school and high school, there are significant increases in the rates of tobacco use among white students (8.0% and 30.7%, respectively), but there are no significant changes among black (13.4% and 19.2%, respectively) or Hispanic students (18.3% and 20.1%, respectively).

Percent of students who used tobacco at least once in the past 30 days by SCHOOL GRADE and PRODUCT TYPE



Percent of students who used tobacco at least once in the past 30 days by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



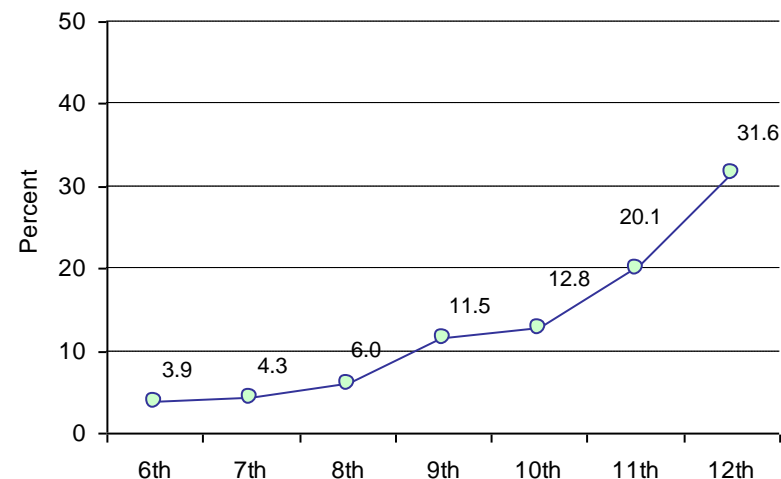
Cigarette Smoking

“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

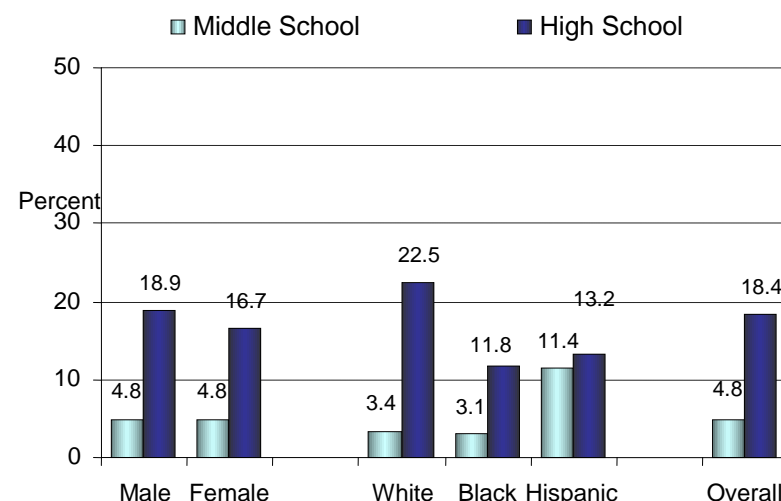
Students were asked about their use of cigarettes during the past 30 days. Students were considered to be current cigarette smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days.

- 4.8 percent of middle school students and 18.4 percent of high school students in Illinois currently smoke cigarettes.
- As grade increases, so does the rate of cigarette smoking, with nearly a 10-fold increase between grades six (3.9%) and 12 (31.6%). There is a significant increase in cigarette smoking between grades eight (6.9%) and nine (11.5%).
- In both middle school and high school, there is no significant difference between male (4.8% and 18.9%, respectively) and female students (4.8% and 16.7%, respectively) with respect to rates of cigarette smoking.
- At the middle school level, there are no significant differences among white (3.4%), black (3.1%) and Hispanic students (11.4%) with respect to their rates of cigarette smoking. At the high school level, however, white students (22.5%) are significantly more likely than black students (11.8%) to be current cigarette users.
- Between middle school and high school, there are significant increases in the rates of current cigarette smoking among male (4.8% and 18.9%, respectively) and female students (4.8% and 16.7%, respectively).
- Between middle school and high school, there are significant increases in current cigarette smoking among white (3.4% and 22.5%, respectively) and black students (3.1% and 11.8%, respectively).

Percent of students who smoked a cigarette at least once in the past 30 days by SCHOOL GRADE



Percent of students who smoked a cigarette at least once in the past 30 days by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



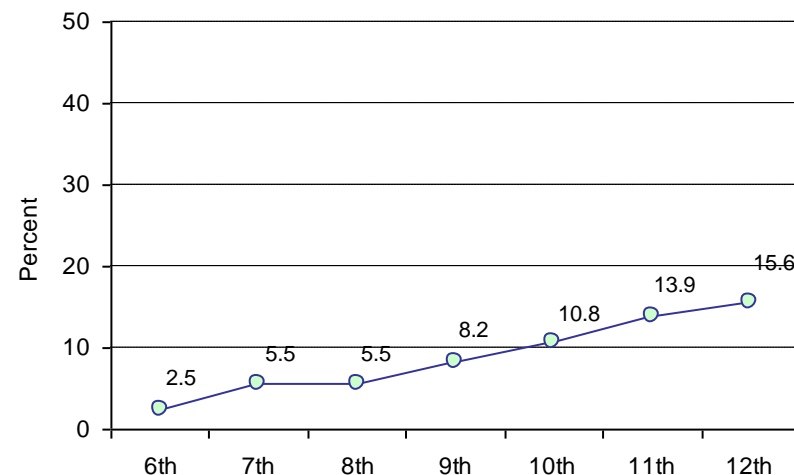
Cigar Smoking

“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos or little cigars?”

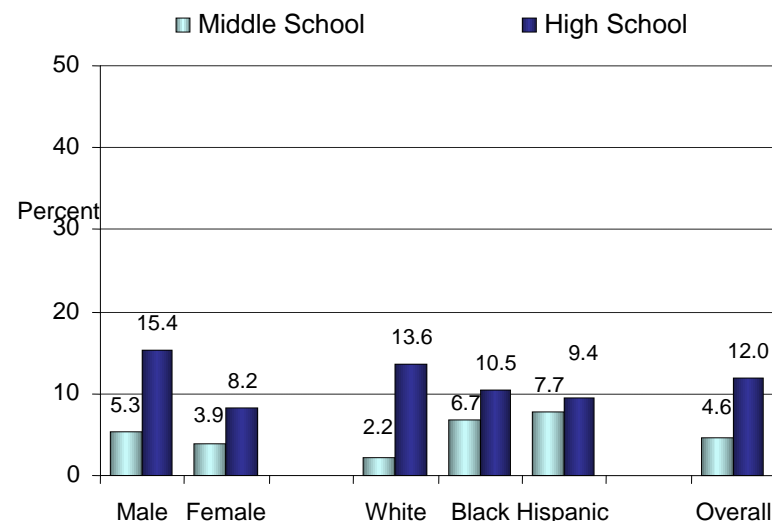
Students were asked about their use of cigars, cigarillos or little cigars during the past 30 days. Students were considered to be current cigar smokers if they had reported smoking a cigar at least once within the past 30 days.

- 4.6 percent of middle school students and 12.0 percent of high school students in Illinois currently smoke cigars.
- Between sixth (2.5%) and 12th grade (15.6%), there is a six-fold increase in the rate of cigar smoking.
- In both middle school and high school, there is no significant difference between male (5.3% and 15.4%, respectively) and female students (3.9% and 8.2%, respectively) with respect to their rates of cigar smoking.
- At the middle school level, Hispanic students (7.7%) are significantly more likely than white students (2.2%) to be current cigar smokers. At the high school level, however, there are no significant differences among white (13.6%), black (10.5%), and Hispanic (9.4%) students in their rates of cigar smoking.
- Between middle school and high school, there is a significant increase in the rate of cigar smoking among male students (5.3% and 15.4%, respectively), but there is no significant change among female students (3.9% and 8.2%, respectively).
- Between middle school and high school, there is a significant increase in the rate of cigar smoking among white students (2.2% and 13.6%, respectively), but there are no significant changes among black (6.7% and 10.5%, respectively) or Hispanic students (7.7% and 9.4%, respectively).

Percent of students who smoked a cigar at least once in the past 30 days by SCHOOL GRADE



Percent of students who smoked a cigar at least once in the past 30 days by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



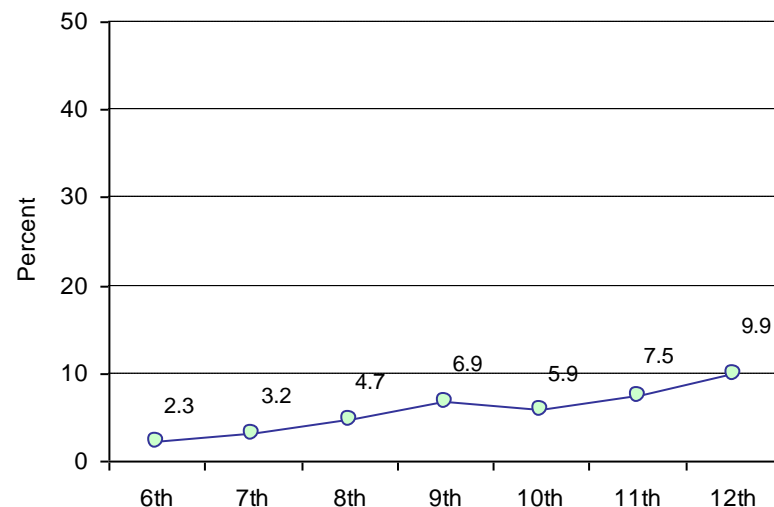
Smokeless Tobacco Use

“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?”

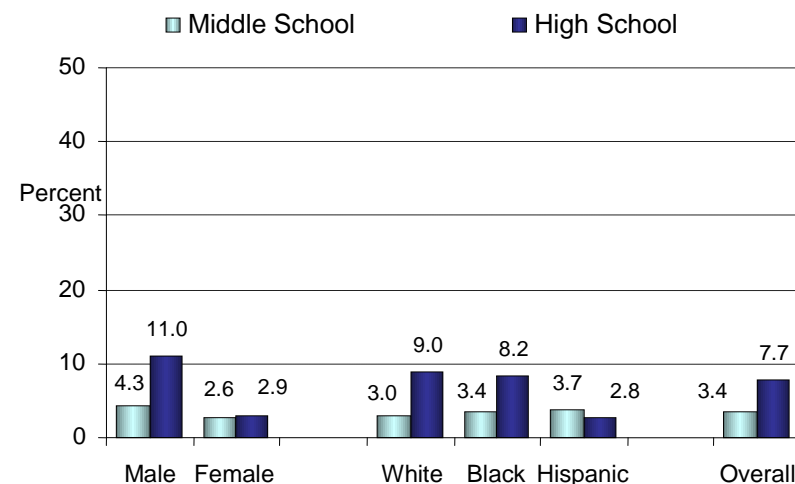
Students were asked about their use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip (Redman®, Levi Garrett®, Beechnut®, Skoal®, Skoal Bandits®, or Copenhagen®) during the past 30 days. Students were considered to be current smokeless tobacco users if they had used smokeless tobacco on at least one of the past 30 days.

- 3.4 percent of middle school students and 7.7 percent of high school students in Illinois currently use smokeless tobacco.
- Between grades six (2.3%) and 12 (9.9%), there is more than a four-fold increase in the rates of smokeless tobacco use.
- At the middle school level, there is no significant difference between male (4.3%) and female students (2.6%) in their rates of smokeless tobacco use. At the high school level, however, male students (11.0%) are significantly more likely than female students (2.9%) to currently use smokeless tobacco.
- At the middle school level, there are no significant differences among white (3.0%), black (3.4%) and Hispanic students (3.7%) in their rates of smokeless tobacco use. At the high school level, however, white students (9.0%) are significantly more likely than Hispanic students (2.8%) to currently use smokeless tobacco.
- Between middle school and high school, there is a significant increase in the rate of smokeless tobacco use among male students (4.3% and 11.0%, respectively), but there is no significant change in smokeless tobacco use among female students (2.6% and 2.9%, respectively).
- Between middle school and high school, there is a significant increase in the rate of smokeless tobacco use among white students (3.0% and 9.0%, respectively), but there is no significant change among black (3.4% and 8.2%, respectively) or Hispanic students (3.7% and 2.8%, respectively).

Percent of students who used smokeless tobacco at least once in the past 30 days by SCHOOL GRADE



Percent of students who used smokeless tobacco at least once in the past 30 days by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



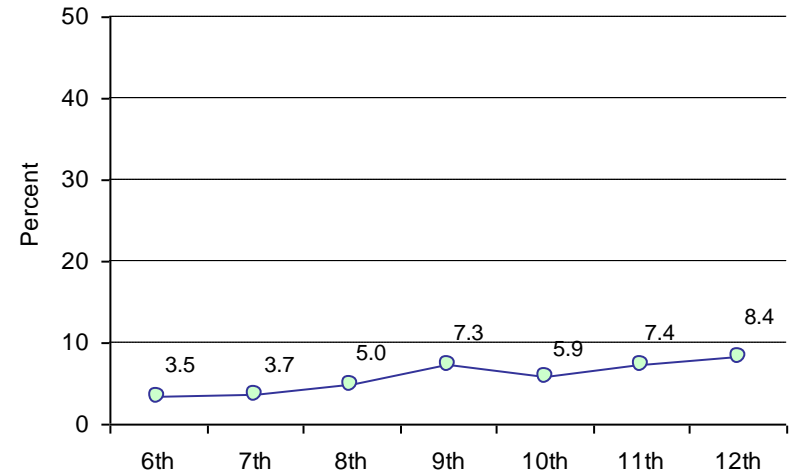
Pipe Smoking

“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke tobacco in a pipe?”

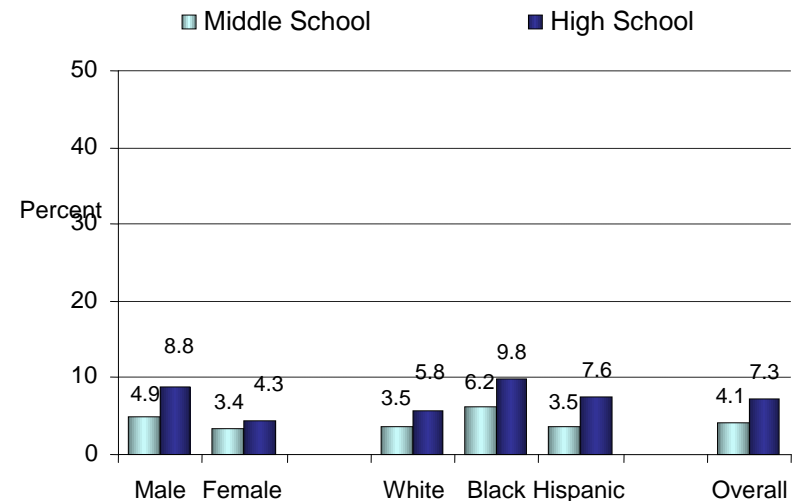
Students were asked about smoking tobacco in a pipe during the past 30 days. Students were considered to be current pipe tobacco users if they reported smoking a pipe at least once within the past 30 days.

- 4.1 percent of middle school students and 7.3 percent of high school students in Illinois currently smoke pipes.
- Between grades six and 12, there is no significant change in the rates of current pipe smoking.
- At the middle school level, there is no significant difference between male (4.9%) and female students (3.4%) in their rates of pipe smoking. In high school, however, male students (8.8%) are significantly more likely than female students (4.3%) to be current pipe smokers.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among white (3.5% and 5.8%, respectively), black (6.2% and 9.8%, respectively) and Hispanic students (3.5% and 7.6%, respectively) in their rates of current pipe smoking.
- Between middle school and high school, there is no significant change in the rate of pipe smoking among female students (3.4% and 4.3%, respectively), but there is a significant increase in pipe smoking among male students (4.9% and 8.8%, respectively).
- Between middle school and high school, there is no significant change in the rate of pipe smoking among white (3.5% and 5.8%, respectively), black (6.2% and 9.8%, respectively) or Hispanic students (3.5% and 7.6%, respectively).

Percent of students who smoked a pipe at least once in the past 30 days by SCHOOL GRADE



Percent of students who smoked a pipe at least once in the past 30 days by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



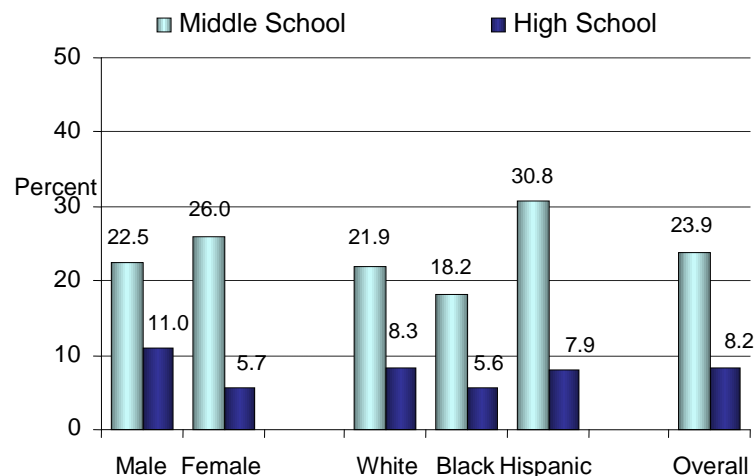
Age of Initiation

“How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?”

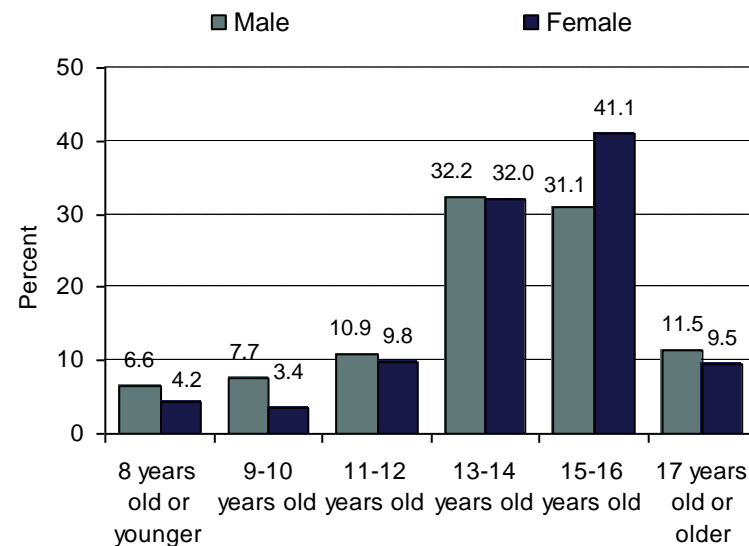
Students were asked how old they were when they smoked a whole cigarette for the first time. Two indicators of early use were assessed: the proportion of students who have ever smoked a whole cigarette before age 11, and the age at which high school students who have ever smoked reported smoking their first whole cigarette.

- In both middle school and high school, there is no significant difference among male (22.5% and 11.0%, respectively), female (26.0% and 5.7%, respectively), white (21.9% and 8.3%, respectively), black (18.2% and 5.6%, respectively) and Hispanic students (30.8% and 7.9%, respectively) in the percent reporting smoking a whole cigarette for the first time before age 11.
- 39.5 percent of male high school students and 44.2 percent of female high school students report smoking their first whole cigarette in early adolescence (11 to 14 years of age). The greatest proportion of male and female high school students report smoking their first whole cigarette between the ages of 15 and 16.

Percent of students who have ever smoked who smoked their first whole cigarette before age 11 by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



Age high school ever smokers smoked their first whole cigarette by GENDER



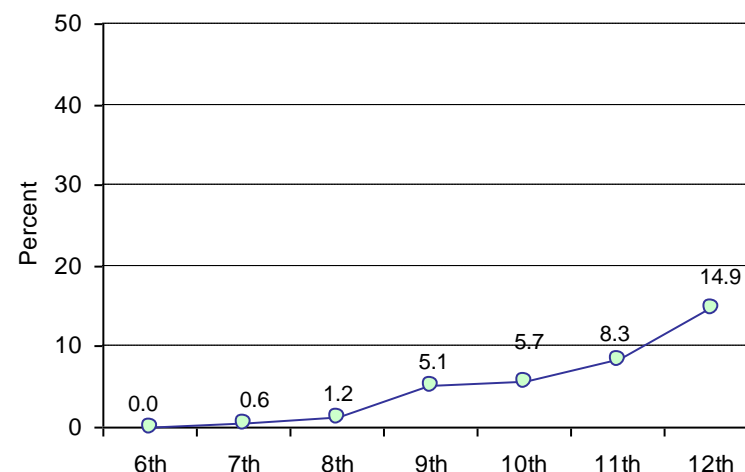
Frequent Cigarette Smoking

“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

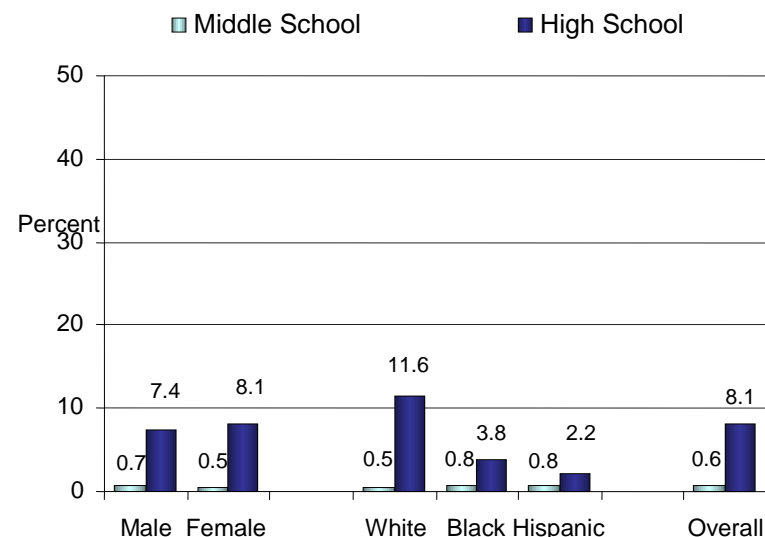
To determine how frequently students smoke cigarettes, they were asked about their frequency of smoking in the past 30 days. Students were considered to be frequent cigarette smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

- 0.6 percent of middle school students and 8.1 percent of high school students in Illinois smoke cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more of the past 30 days).
- Rates of frequent cigarette smoking increase steadily between grades six and 12, with a significant increase between grades seven (0.6%) and nine (5.1%).
- In both middle school and high school, there is no significant difference between male (0.7% and 7.4%, respectively) and female students (0.5% and 8.1%, respectively) in their rates of frequent cigarette smoking.
- In middle school, there are no significant differences among white (0.5%), black (0.8%), and Hispanic students (0.8%) in their rates of frequent cigarette smoking. At the high school level, however, white students (11.6%) are significantly more likely than Hispanic students (2.2%) to be frequent cigarette smokers.
- Between middle school and high school, there are significant increases in the rates of frequent cigarette smoking among male students (0.7% and 7.4%, respectively) and female students (0.5% and 8.1%, respectively).
- Between middle school and high school, there is a significant increase in the rates of frequent cigarette smoking among white (0.5% and 11.6%, respectively), but there are no significant changes in the rates of frequent cigarette smoking among black (0.8% and 3.8%, respectively) or Hispanic students (0.8% and 2.2%, respectively).

Percent of students who smoked cigarettes frequently in the past 30 days by SCHOOL GRADE



Percent of students who smoked cigarettes frequently in the past 30 days by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



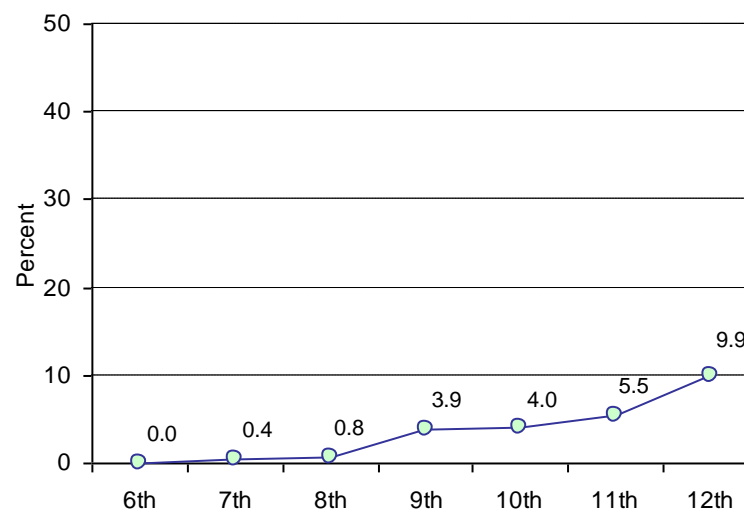
Daily Cigarette Smoking

“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

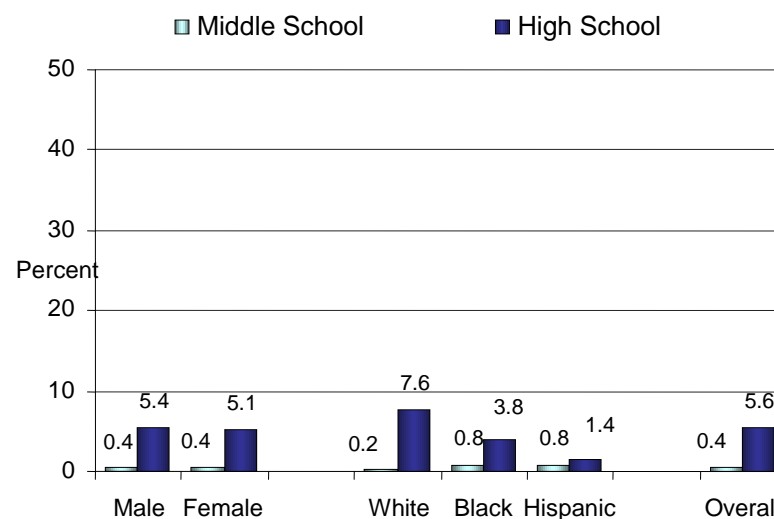
Another measure used to assess frequency of cigarette smoking is daily cigarette smoking. Students were considered to be daily cigarette smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes each of the past 30 days.

- 0.4 percent of middle school students and 5.6 percent of high school students in Illinois report they smoked cigarettes each of the past 30 days.
- Between grades eight (0.8%) and 11 (5.5%), there is a significant increase in the percentage of students who report having smoked cigarettes each of the past 30 days.
- In both middle school and high school, there is no significant difference in the percentage of male (0.4% and 5.4%, respectively) and female students (0.4% and 5.1%, respectively) who smoked cigarettes each of the past 30 days.
- In middle school, there are no significant differences in the rates of daily smoking among white (0.2%), black (0.8%), and Hispanic students (0.8%). At the high school level, however, white students (7.6%) are significantly more likely than Hispanic students (1.4%) to smoke cigarettes daily.
- Between middle school and high school, there are significant increases in the rates of daily cigarette smoking among male (0.4% and 5.4%, respectively) and female students (0.4% and 5.1%, respectively).
- Between middle school and high school, there are no significant changes in the rates of daily smoking among black students (0.8% and 3.8%, respectively) and Hispanic students (0.8% and 1.4%, respectively), but there is a significant increase in the rate among white students (0.2% and 7.6%, respectively).

Percent of students who smoked cigarettes daily in the past 30 days by SCHOOL GRADE



Percent of students who smoked cigarettes daily in the past 30 days by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



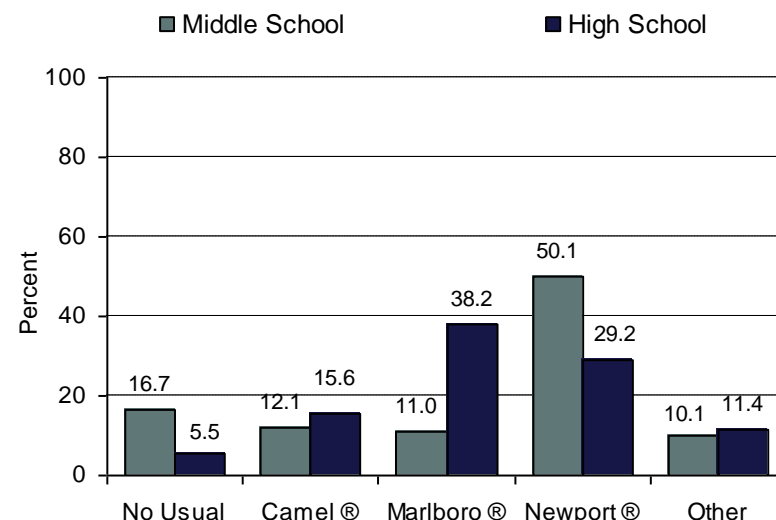
Cigarette Preferences

“During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarettes did you usually smoke? (Choose only one answer)”

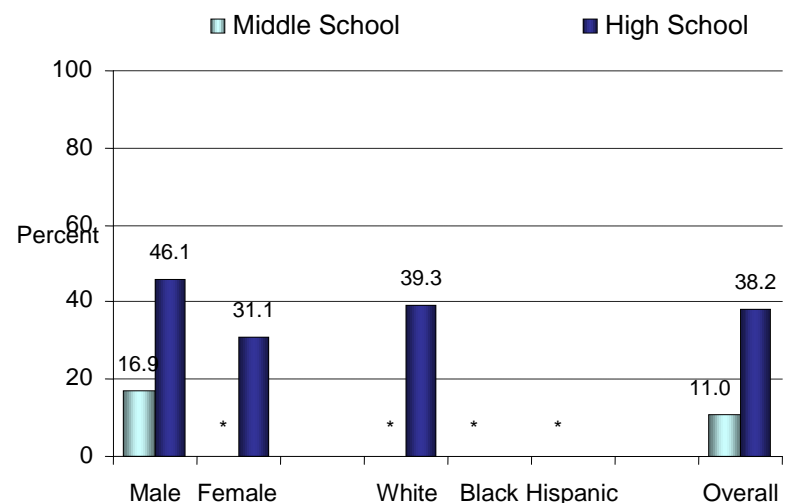
Students who are current smokers (had smoked a cigarette on at least one of the past 30 days) were asked which brand of cigarettes they usually smoked in the past 30 days (i.e., no usual brand; Camel®; Marlboro®; Newport®; Virginia Slims®; GPC®, Basic®, or Doral®; or some other brand).

- In middle school, Newport® cigarettes (50.1%) are the brand of choice, whereas Marlboro® cigarettes (38.2%) are the preferred brand among high school students.
- In middle school, significantly more students smoke Newport® cigarettes (50.1%) than Camel® (12.1%) or Marlboro® cigarettes (11.0%). In high school, however, significantly more students smoke Marlboro® cigarettes (38.2%) than Camel® cigarettes (15.6%), no usual brand of cigarettes (5.5%) or some other brand of cigarettes (11.4%).
- In high school, there is no significant difference in the percentage of male (46.1%) and female students (31.1%) who smoke Marlboro® cigarettes.

Cigarette preferences during the past 30 days among current smokers by SCHOOL TYPE



Percent of students who usually smoke Marlboro® cigarettes by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



* Data not presented for female, white, black, or Hispanic middle school students or black or Hispanic high school students, n < 35.

Usual Source and Place of Purchase

“During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?”

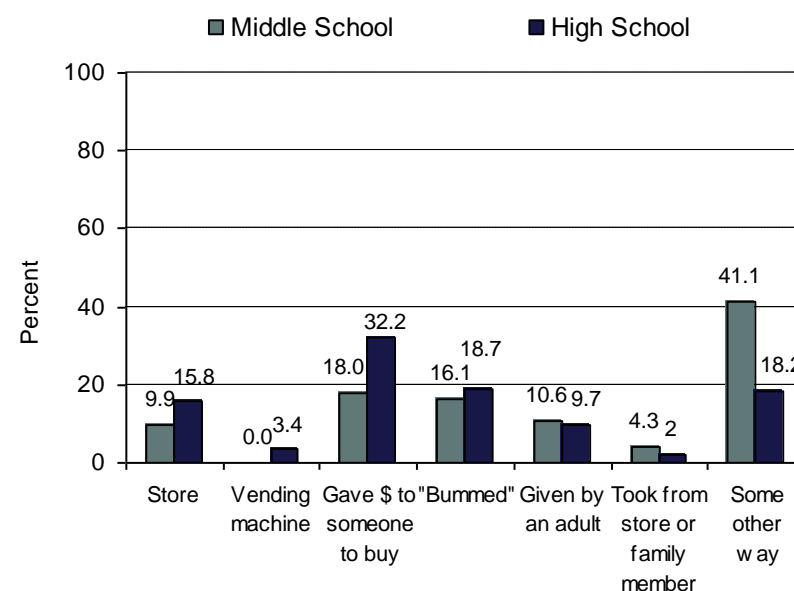
“During the past 30 days, where did you buy the last pack of cigarettes you bought? (Choose only one answer)”

Students were asked about their usual source of cigarettes in the past 30 days. Students also were asked about where they purchased their last pack of cigarettes within the past 30 days.

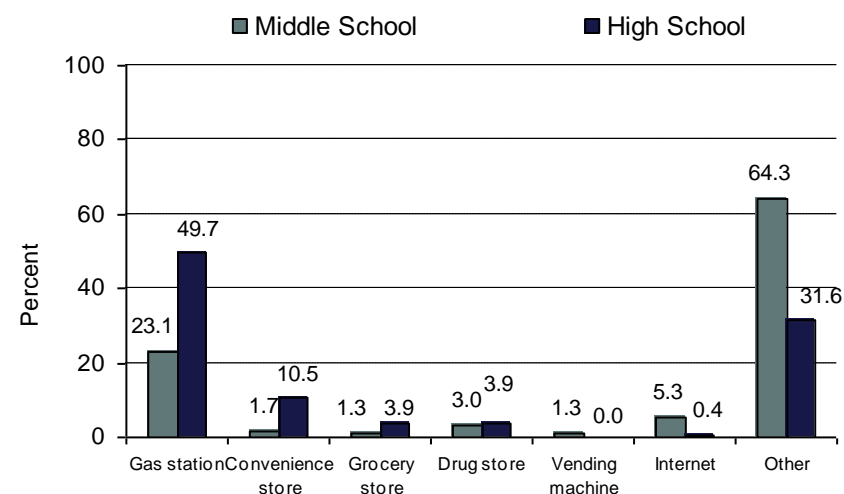
- Approximately one-half of middle school students and nearly two-thirds of high school students who currently smoke obtain their cigarettes from social sources³, rather than buying them directly from a store or vendor.
- The most common ways to obtain cigarettes among middle school students who smoke are by giving money to someone else to purchase them (18.0%) or some other means (41.1%).
- High school students who smoke most commonly obtain cigarettes by giving money to someone else to buy them (32.2%) or by “bumming” them from someone else (18.2%).
- There is no significant difference between middle school and high school students with respect to their usual sources of cigarettes.
- High school students (10.5%) are significantly more likely than middle school students (1.7%) to purchase cigarettes from a convenience store.
- Gas stations and other retail sources are the most common places of purchase for middle school (23.1% and 64.3%, respectively) and high school students who currently smoke (49.7% and 31.6%, respectively).

³ Social sources include giving money to other people to purchase cigarettes, “bumming” them from someone else, being given cigarettes by an adult, or taking them from a store or family member.

Usual source of cigarettes during the past 30 days among underage current smokers by SCHOOL TYPE



Place of purchase of last pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days among underage current smokers by SCHOOL TYPE



ID Request and Sale Refusal to Minors

“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?”

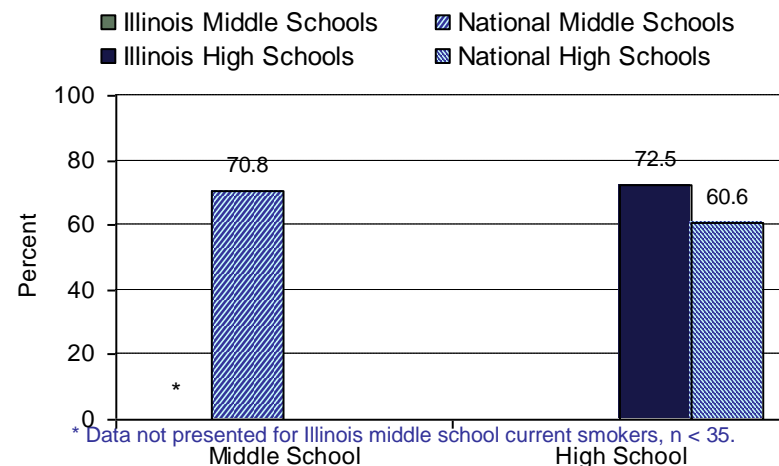
“During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?”

In Illinois, it is illegal to sell cigarettes to persons under the age of 18. Students who tried to purchase cigarettes in a store within the past 30 days were asked if they ever had to show proof of age. Students also were asked if, during the past 30 days, anyone refused to sell them cigarettes because of their age. The results are for students who were less than 18 years old and who tried to buy cigarettes at a store within the past 30 days.

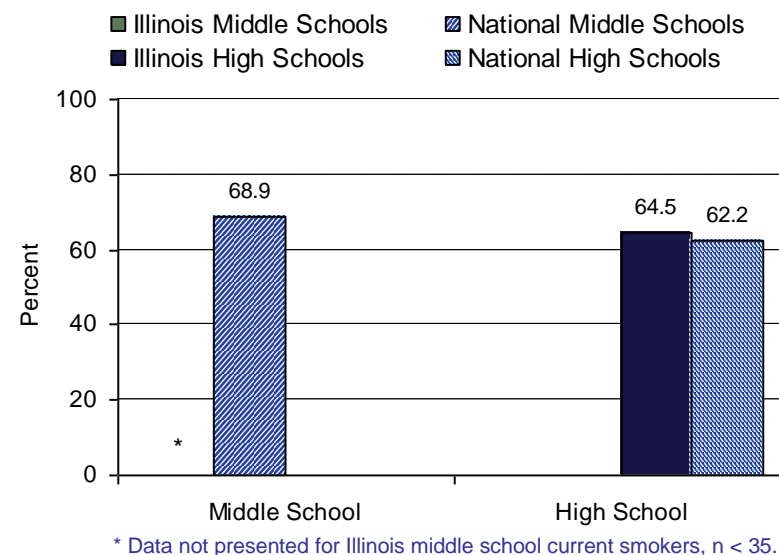
- Nearly three-fourths of Illinois underage high school students (72.5%) who purchased cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days were not asked to show ID, which is comparable to data from high school students nationwide (60.6%).⁴
- Nearly two-thirds (64.5%) of Illinois underage high school students reported they were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age, which is comparable to the national average for high school students (62.2%).

⁴ National Youth Tobacco Survey data are from: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/surveys/nyts/.

Percent of Illinois and U.S. underage current smokers who were not asked for ID when buying cigarettes in a store by SCHOOL TYPE



Percent of Illinois and U.S. underage current smokers who were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of age by SCHOOL TYPE



Ease of Access

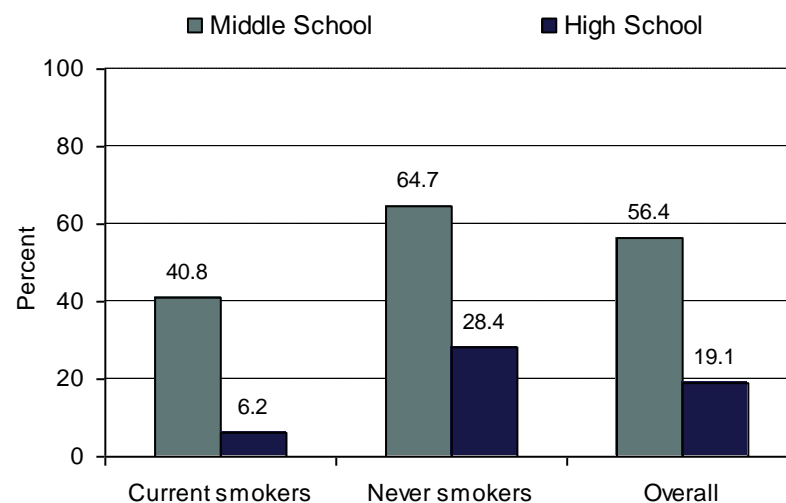
“Do you think it would be easy or hard for you to get cigarettes if you wanted some?”

“If you wanted to BUY cigarettes, do you think it would be easy or hard for you to find a store in your community that would sell you cigarettes?”

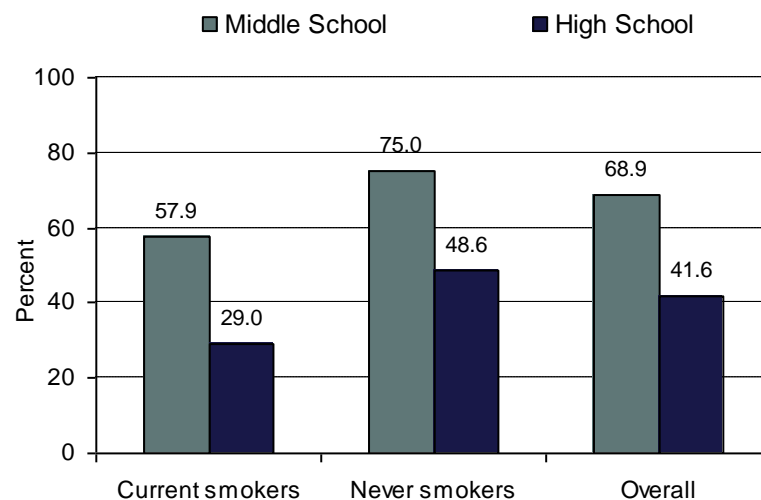
Students were asked questions about their perceptions regarding the ease of obtaining cigarettes in their communities. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days.

- Middle school students (56.4%) are significantly more likely than high school students (19.1%) to perceive it to be difficult to obtain cigarettes.
- Among students who currently smoke cigarettes, middle school students (40.8%) are significantly more likely than high school students (6.2%) to believe it would be difficult to obtain cigarettes. Further, among students who have never smoked, middle school students (64.7%) are significantly more likely than high school students (28.4%) to believe it would be difficult to obtain cigarettes.
- Among high school students, students who currently smoke (6.2%) are significantly less likely than students who have never smoked (28.4%) to believe it would be difficult to obtain cigarettes.
- Overall, middle school students (68.9%) are significantly more likely than high school students (41.6%) to believe it would be difficult to buy cigarettes from a store in their community.
- At the high school level, students who currently smoke (29.0%) are significantly less likely than students who have never smoked (48.6%) to believe it would be difficult to buy cigarettes from a store in their community.

Students' perception that it is difficult to obtain cigarettes by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



Students' perception that it is difficult to buy cigarettes in their community by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



Cigarette Smoking on School Property⁵

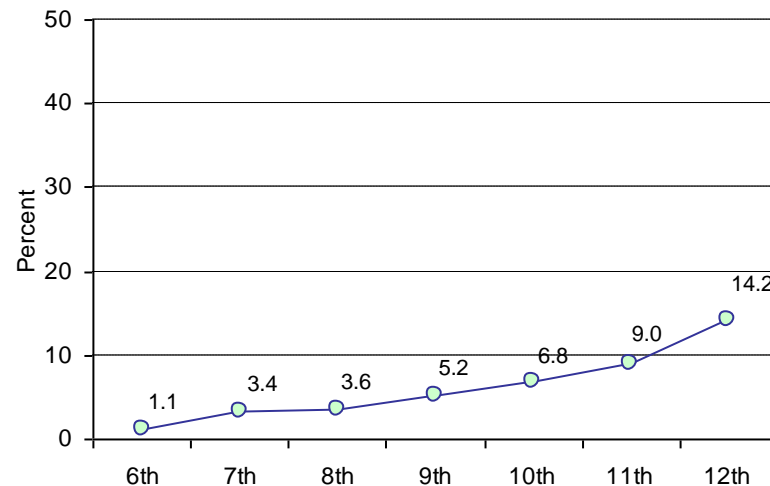
“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?”

Students were asked about smoking cigarettes on school property. Students were considered to have currently smoked cigarettes on school property if they had reported smoking a cigarette on school grounds at least once within the past 30 days.

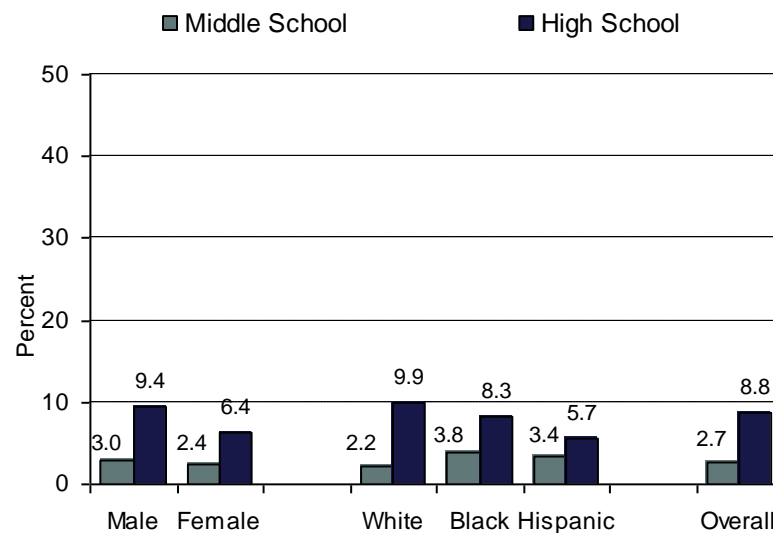
- 2.7 percent of middle school students and 8.8 percent of high school students reported smoking cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days.
- Between grades nine (5.2%) and 12 (14.2%), there is a significant increase in the percentage of students who reported smoking cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days.
- In both middle school and high school, there is no significant difference between male (3.0% and 9.4%, respectively) and female students (2.4% and 6.4%, respectively) in their use of cigarettes on school property in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among white (2.2% and 9.9%, respectively), black (3.8% and 8.3%, respectively), and Hispanic students (3.4% and 5.7%, respectively) in their use of cigarettes on school property in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Between middle school and high school, there are significant increases in the use of cigarettes on school property among male (3.0% and 9.4%, respectively) students.
- Between middle school and high school, there are significant increases in cigarette use on school property among white students (2.2% and 9.9%, respectively).

⁵ According to 105 ILCS 5/10-20.5b, tobacco use on school property by school personnel, students or other persons is prohibited.

Percent of students who smoked cigarettes on school property at least once in the past 30 days by SCHOOL GRADE



Percent of students who smoked cigarettes on school property at least once in the past 30 days by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY, and SCHOOL TYPE



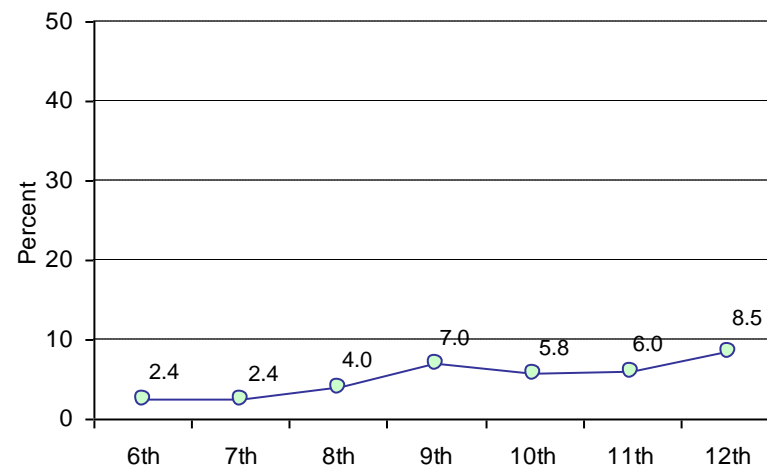
Smokeless Tobacco Use on School Property

“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on school property?”

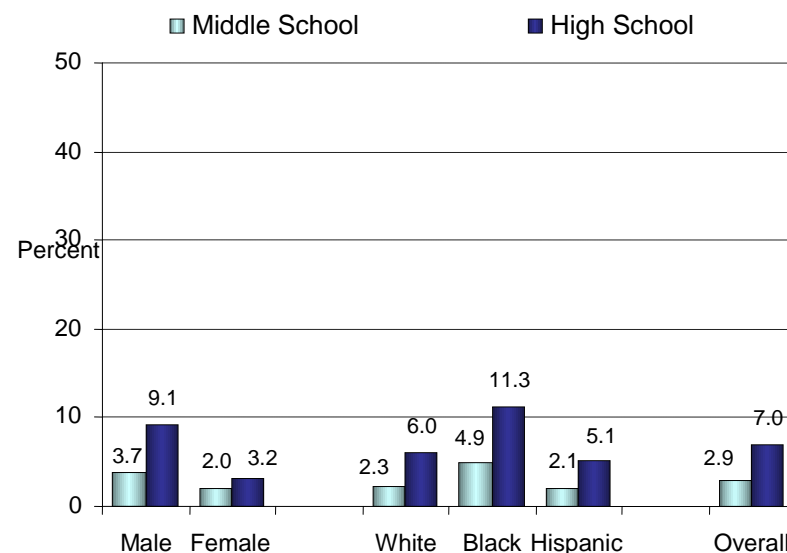
Students were asked about their use of smokeless tobacco on school property. Students were considered to have currently used smokeless tobacco on school property if they had reported using smokeless tobacco on school grounds at least once within the past 30 days.

- 2.9 percent of middle school students and 7.0 percent of high school students reported using smokeless tobacco on school property in the past 30 days.
- Smokeless tobacco use on school property peaks in grade 12 (8.5%).
- In middle school, there is no significant difference between male (3.7%) and female students (2.0%) in their use of smokeless tobacco on school property. At the high school level, however, male students (9.1%) are significantly more likely than female students (3.2%) to report using smokeless tobacco on school property.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among white (2.3% and 6.0%, respectively), black (4.9% and 11.3%, respectively) and Hispanic students (2.1% and 5.1%, respectively) in their use of smokeless tobacco on school property.
- Between middle school and high school, there is a significant increase in the use of smokeless tobacco on school property among male students (3.7% and 9.1%, respectively).
- Between middle school and high school, there is no significant change in the use of smokeless tobacco on school property among white (2.3% and 6.0%, respectively) or black students (4.9% and 11.3%, respectively), but there is a significant increase among Hispanic students (2.1% and 5.1%, respectively).

Percent of students who used smokeless tobacco on school property at least once in the past 30 days by SCHOOL GRADE



Percent of students who used smokeless tobacco on school property at least once in the past 30 days by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



Attitudes toward Cessation

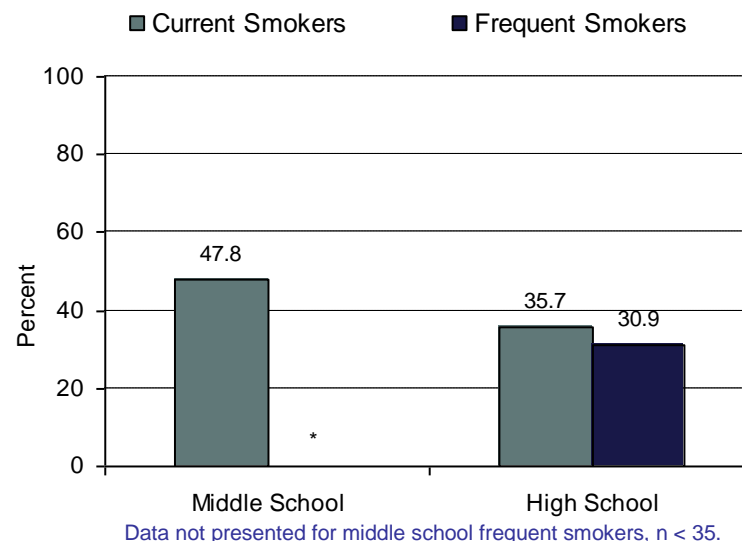
“Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes?”

“Do you think you would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if you wanted to?”

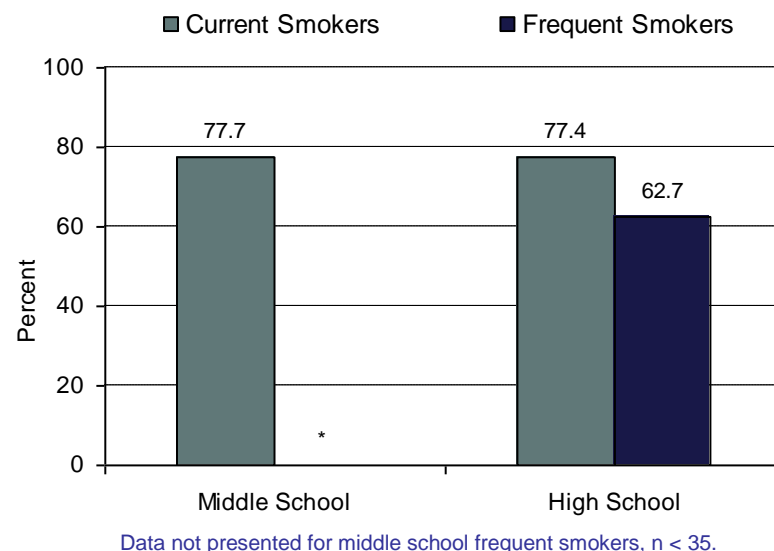
Students were asked if they want to and believe they can quit smoking cigarettes. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to be frequent smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

- Approximately one-half of middle school (47.8%) and one-third of high school students (35.7%) who currently smoke cigarettes want to quit.
- Among high school students, there is no significant difference between those who currently smoke (35.7%) and those who smoke frequently (30.9%) in their desire to quit smoking.
- Among students who currently smoke, 77.7 percent in middle school and 77.4 percent in high school think they can quit smoking cigarettes now if they wanted to.
- Nearly two-thirds (62.7%) of high school students who smoke frequently believe they can quit smoking now if they wanted to.
- There is no significant difference between high school current smokers (77.4%) and high school frequent smokers (62.7%) in their belief that they could quit smoking now if they wanted to.

Percent of students who want to quit by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



Percent of students who think they can quit smoking now if they wanted to by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



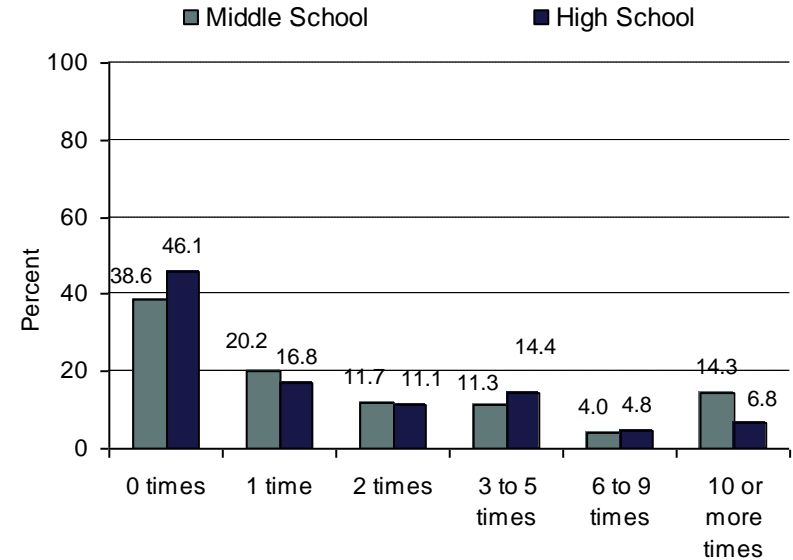
Quit Attempts Among Current Smokers

“How many times during the past 12 months have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?”

Students were asked about their attempts to quit smoking. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days.

- Approximately one-half of middle school and high school students (57.4% and 47.4%, respectively) who currently smoke have tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months. *—data not shown*
- There is no significant difference among middle school and high school students in the number of times they have tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months.

Number of times students who currently smoke have tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months by SCHOOL TYPE



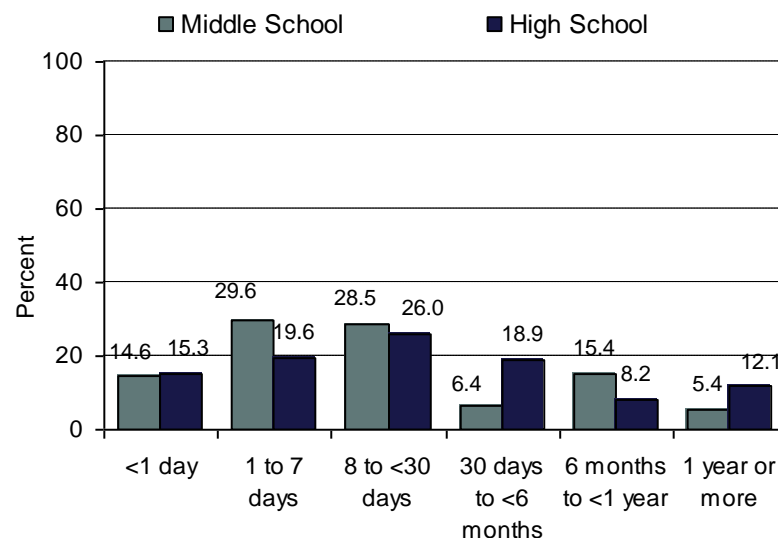
Length of Last Quit Attempt

“When you last tried to quit, how long did you stay off cigarettes?”

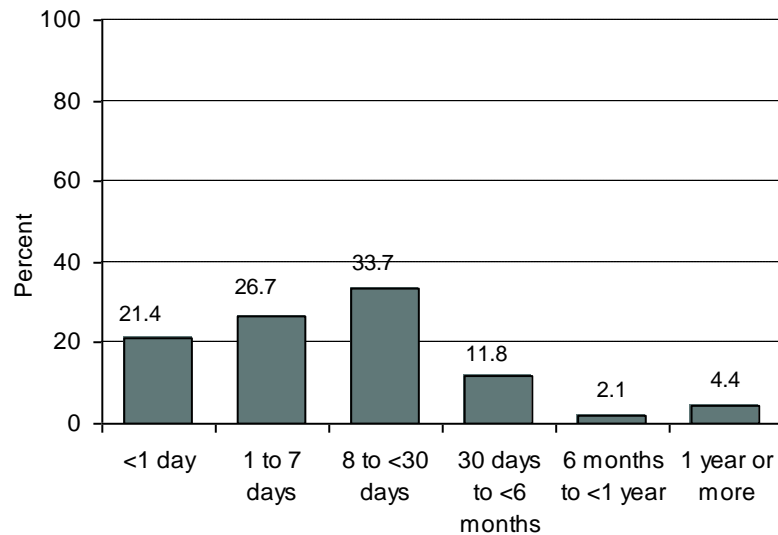
Students were asked about the amount of time they quit smoking cigarettes during the last time they tried to quit. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to be frequent smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

- During their last quit attempt, nearly three-fourths of middle school (72.7%) and two-thirds of high school students (60.9%) who currently smoke were unable to quit cigarettes for 30 days or more.
- Although they currently smoke, about one in 20 middle school and one in 10 high school students were able to quit smoking for one year or more.
- During their last quit attempt, 81.8 percent of high school students who smoke frequently were unable to quit cigarettes for 30 days or more.

Length of last quit attempt among students who currently smoke by SCHOOL TYPE



Length of last quit attempt among high school students who smoke frequently*



* Data not presented for middle school frequent smokers, n < 35.

Likelihood of Starting to Smoke

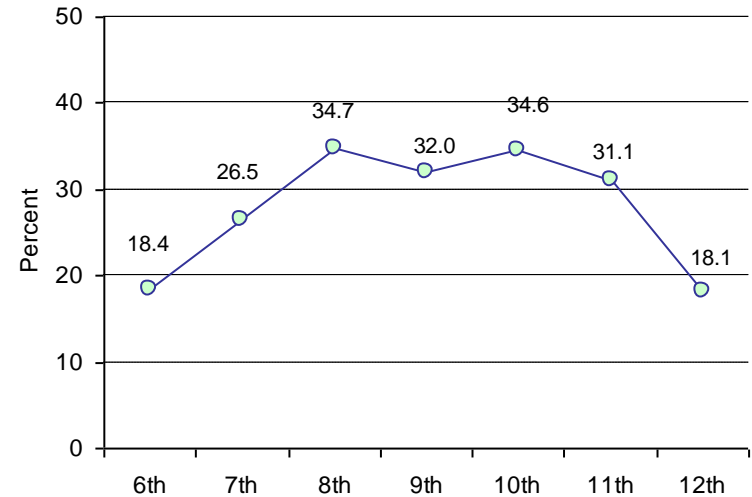
“Do you think you will smoke a cigarette at any time during the next year?”

“If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?”

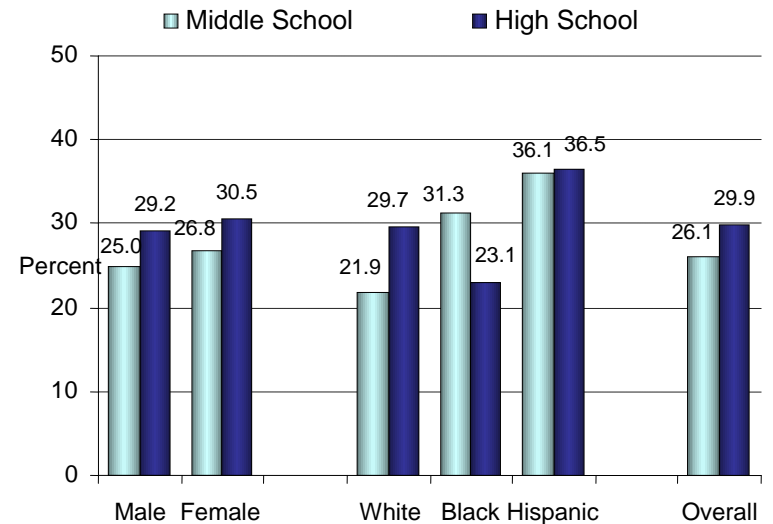
This is a calculated variable to analyze if students who have never smoked cigarettes are likely to begin. Students who think they may try cigarettes within the next year and who would smoke a cigarette if offered by a best friend are likely to start smoking. Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- Approximately one-quarter of middle school (26.1%) and high school students (29.9%) who have never smoked are likely to start smoking.
- The rates of never smokers’ susceptibility to starting smoking peaks in grades eight (34.7%) and 10 (34.6%), but then decreases in grade 12 (18.1%).
- In middle school and high school, there is no significant difference between male (25.0% and 29.2%, respectively) and female never smokers (26.8% and 30.5%, respectively) in their susceptibility to starting smoking.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among white (21.9% and 29.7%, respectively), black (31.3% and 23.1%, respectively), and Hispanic never smokers (36.1% and 36.5%, respectively) in their susceptibility to starting smoking.
- Between middle school and high school, there is no significant change in the likelihood of starting smoking among male (25.0% and 29.2%, respectively) and female never smokers (26.8% and 30.5%, respectively).
- Between middle school and high school, there is no significant change in the likelihood of starting smoking among white (21.9% and 29.7%, respectively), black (31.3% and 23.1%, respectively) and Hispanic never smokers (36.1% and 36.5%, respectively).

Percent of students who have never smoked who are likely to start smoking by SCHOOL GRADE



Percent of students who have never smoked who are likely to start smoking by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



Smoking Beliefs and Short-Term Risks

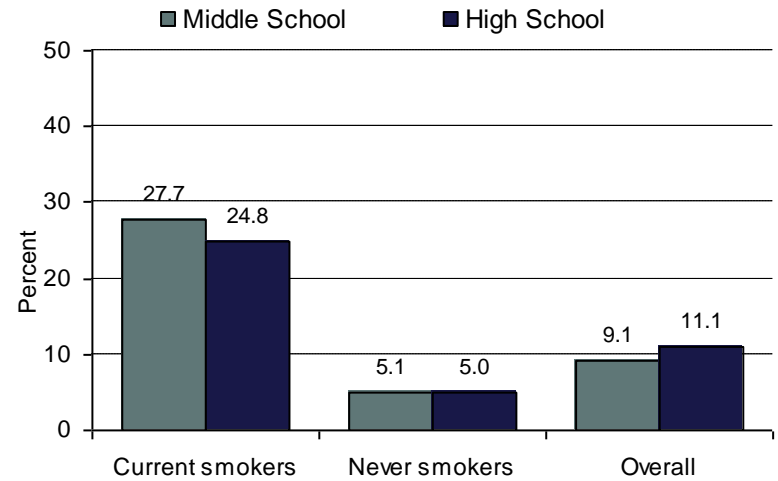
“It is safe for a person to smoke for only a year or two as long as they quit after that.”

“Do you believe that light (low-tar) cigarettes have less, the same or more risk than regular (full-flavor) cigarettes?”

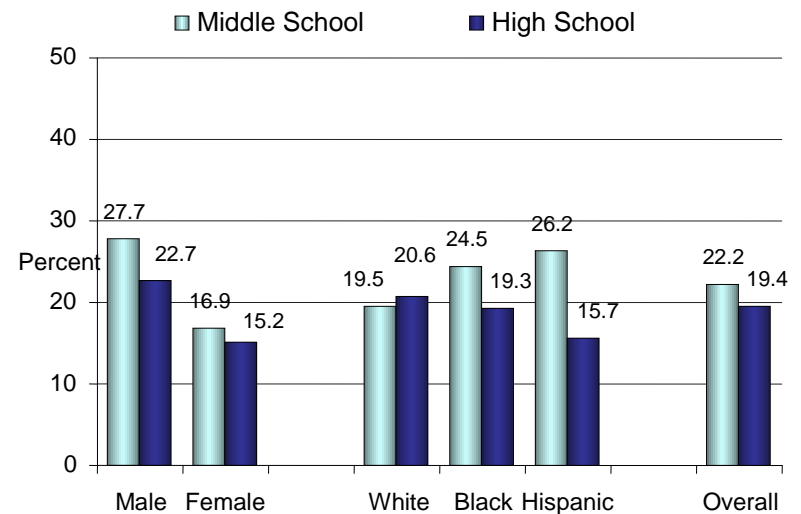
Students were asked about their beliefs regarding the risk risks related to short-term smoking and smoking light (low-tar) cigarettes. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- In both middle school and high school, current smokers (27.7% and 24.8%, respectively) are significantly more likely than never smokers (5.1% and 5.0%, respectively) to believe it is safe to smoke for a year or two.
- Overall, approximately one in five middle school (22.2%) and high school students (19.4%) believe light (low-tar) cigarettes have less risk than regular (full-flavor) cigarettes.
- In both middle school and high school, male students (27.7% and 22.7%, respectively) are significantly more likely than female students (16.9% and 15.2%, respectively) to believe low-tar cigarettes are less harmful than regular cigarettes.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among white (19.5% and 20.6%, respectively), black (24.5% and 19.3%, respectively), and Hispanic students (26.2% and 15.7%, respectively) in their beliefs low-tar cigarettes are less harmful than regular cigarettes.

Percent of students who think it is safe to smoke for a year or two, as long as you quit after that by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



Percent of students who believe light (low-tar) cigarettes have less risk than regular (full-flavor) cigarettes by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



Social Beliefs about Smoking

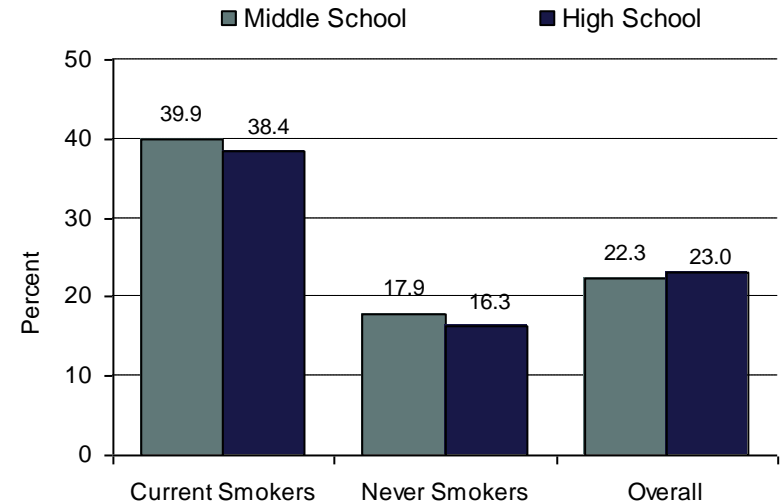
“People who smoke have more friends.”

“Smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.”

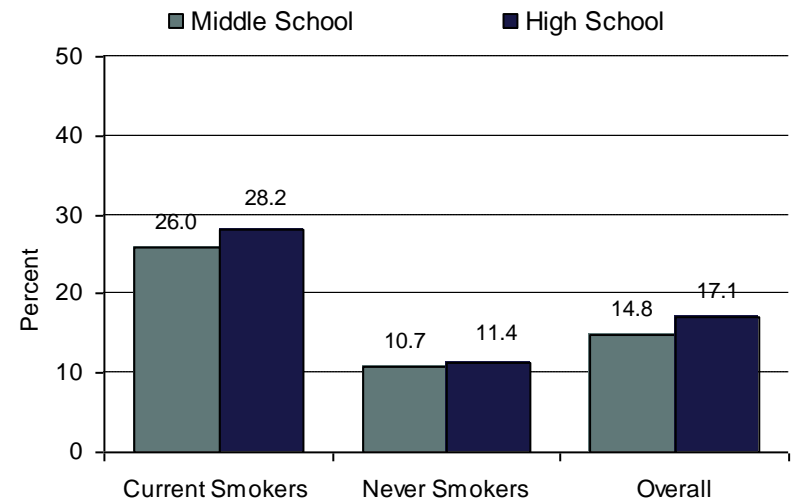
Students were asked to rate a series of statements about the perceived social benefits of smoking. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- In middle school, there is no significant difference between students who current smoke (39.9%) and those who have never smoked (17.9%) in their belief students who smoke cigarettes have more friends. In high school, however, current smokers (38.4%) are significantly more likely than never smokers (16.3%) to believe smokers have more friends.
- Similarly, in middle school there is no significant difference between current smokers (26.0%) and never smokers (10.7%) in their belief smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in; whereas in high school current smokers (28.2%) are significantly more likely than never smokers (11.4%) to believe as such.

Percent of students who believe that smokers have more friends by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



Percent of students who believe that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



Smoking Among Peers

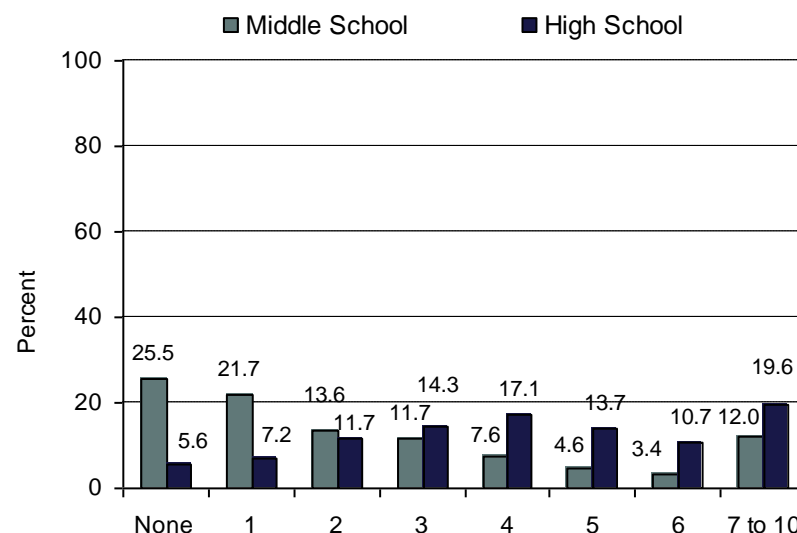
“Out of every 10 students your age, how many do you think smoke cigarettes once a month or more?”

“Do you think your friends would be upset if you smoked?”

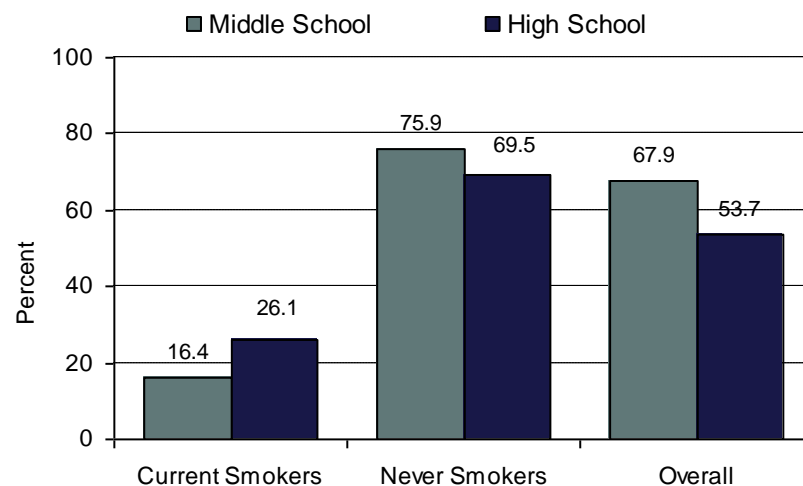
Students were asked to estimate the number of students their age who smoke cigarettes. They also were asked about their friends’ feelings about smoking. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- Nearly one-half of middle school students (47.2%) think fewer than two out of 10 of their peers smoke cigarettes once a month or more; whereas approximately one-eighth of high school students (12.8%) believe the same.
- Middle school students (25.5%) are significantly more likely than high school students (5.6%) to think none of their peers smoke cigarettes once a month or more.
- In both middle school and high school, students who have never smoked (75.9% and 69.5%, respectively) are significantly more likely than those who currently smoke cigarettes (16.4% and 26.1%, respectively) to think their friends would be upset if they smoked cigarettes.

Students' perception of the number of people, out of every 10 people their age, who smoke cigarettes once a month or more by SCHOOL TYPE



Percent of students who think that their friends would be upset if they smoked cigarettes by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



Tobacco Use Discussions with Adults

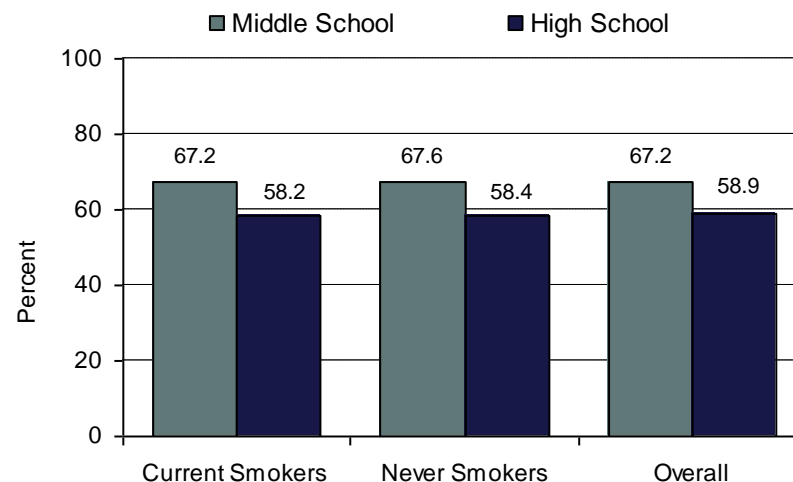
“In the past 12 months, how often have your parents or guardians discussed the dangers of tobacco use with you?”

“During the past 12 months, did any doctor, dentist, nurse or other health professional advise you not to smoke?”

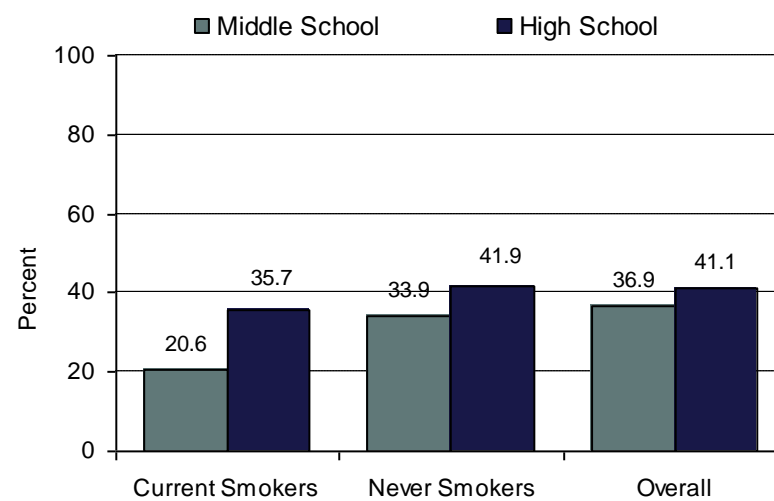
Students were asked if they had received warnings from their parents about the dangers of tobacco use within the past twelve months. They also were asked whether a doctor, dentist, nurse, or other health professional had advised them not to smoke within the past 12 months. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- Among middle school and high school students, there is no significant difference between students who currently smoke (67.2% and 58.2%, respectively) and those who have never smoked (67.6% and 58.4%, respectively) in the percentage who have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents in the past 12 months.
- Among middle school and high school students, there is no significant difference between current smokers (20.6% and 35.7%, respectively) and those who have never smoked (33.9% and 41.9%, respectively) in the percentage who have been advised by a doctor, dentist, nurse or other health professional not to smoke in the past 12 months.

Percent of students who have had discussions regarding tobacco dangers with parents by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



Percent of students who were advised not to smoke by a doctor, dentist, nurse or other health professional by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



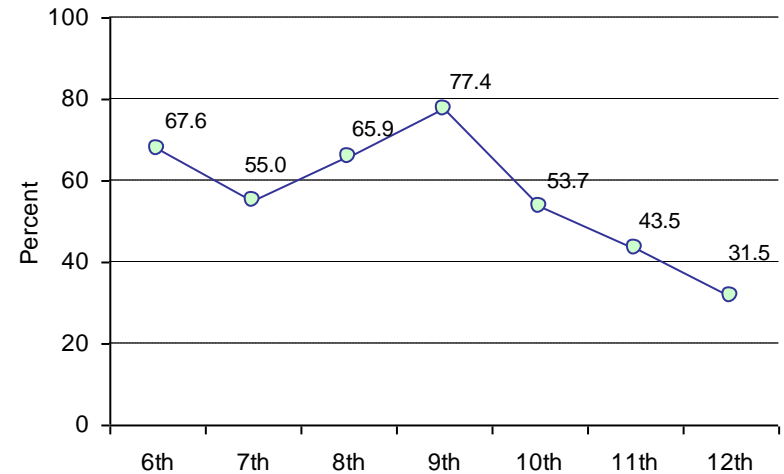
School Education

“During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?”

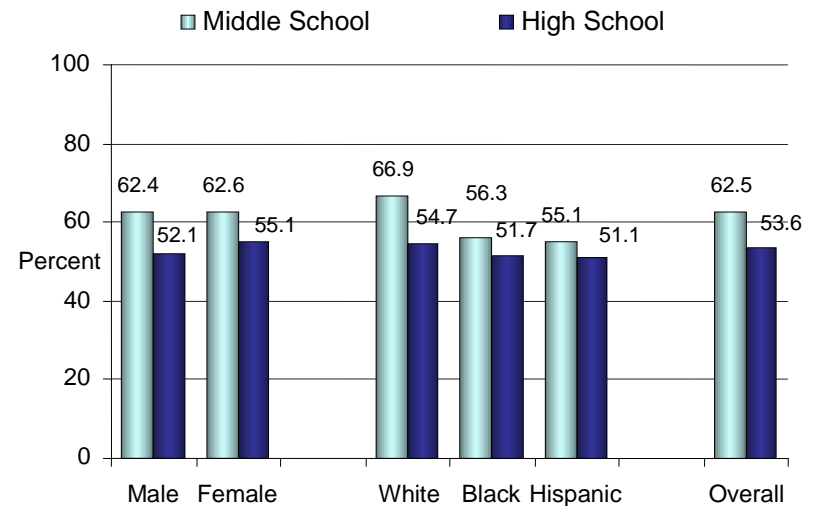
Students were asked about the education they received during the current school year regarding the dangers of tobacco use.

- Approximately two-thirds of middle school students (62.5%) and one-half of high school students (53.6%) report they were taught about the dangers of tobacco use during the current school year.
- After grade nine, as grade increases, the percentage of students who report they were taught about the dangers of tobacco use in school decreases; dropping from three-fourths of students in ninth grade (77.4%) to approximately one-third in 12th grade (31.5%).
- Between grades nine (77.4%) and 11 (43.5%), there is a significant decline in the percentage of students taught about the dangers of tobacco use in school.
- In both middle school and high school, there is no significant difference between male (62.4% and 52.1%, respectively) and female students (62.6% and 55.1%, respectively) with regard to their school education about the dangers of tobacco use.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among white (66.9% and 54.7%, respectively), black (56.3% and 51.7%, respectively) and Hispanic students (55.1% and 51.1%, respectively) in the percentage who were taught about the dangers of tobacco use during the current school year.

Percent of students who were taught during the current school year about the dangers of tobacco use by SCHOOL GRADE



Percent of students who were taught during the current school year about the dangers of tobacco use by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



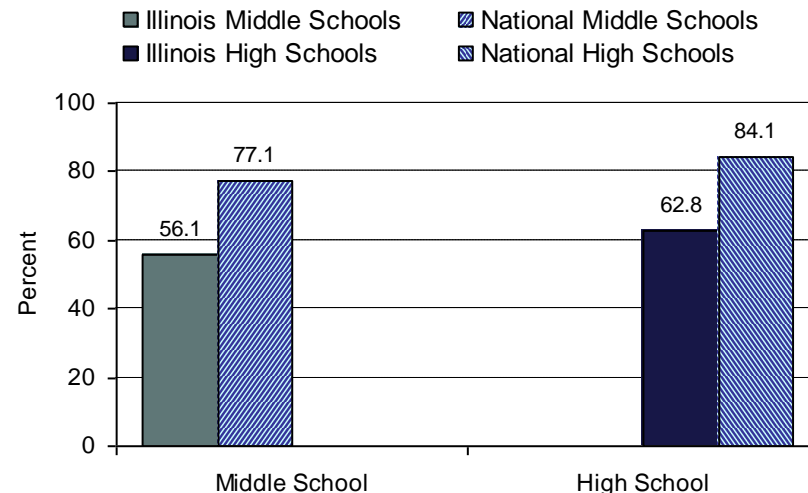
Tobacco Influences in the Media

“During the past 30 days, about how often have you seen or heard commercials on TV, the Internet or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoking?”

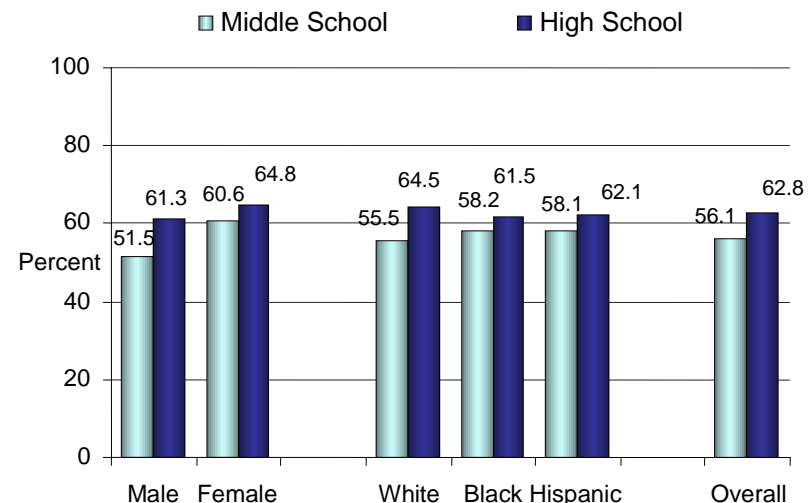
Students were asked about their exposure to anti-tobacco messages in the media in the past 30 days.

- Illinois middle school and high school students (56.1% and 62.8%, respectively) are significantly less likely to have seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days than middle and high school students nationally (77.1% and 84.1%, respectively).⁶
- In middle school and high school, there is no significant difference between male (51.5% and 61.3%, respectively) and female students (60.6% and 64.8%, respectively) in the rates of exposure to anti-tobacco messages in the media.
- In middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among white (55.5% and 64.5%, respectively), black (58.2% and 61.5%, respectively) and Hispanic students (58.1% and 62.1%, respectively) in the rates of exposure to anti-tobacco messages.
- Between middle school and high school, there are significant increases in students’ exposure to anti-tobacco messages in the media among male (51.5% and 61.3%, respectively) and white students (55.5% and 64.5%, respectively).

Percent of Illinois and U.S. students who saw or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days by SCHOOL TYPE



Percent of students who saw or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



⁶ National Youth Tobacco Survey data are from: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/surveys/nyts/.

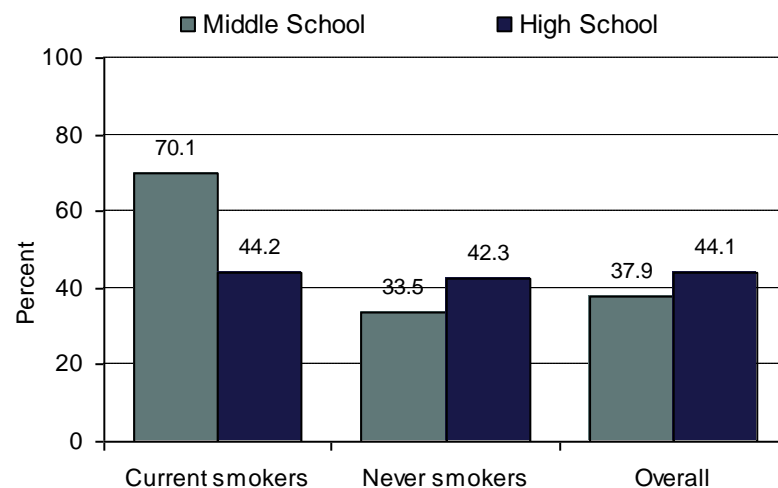
Tobacco Ads on the Internet

“When you are using the Internet, how often do you see ads for tobacco products?”

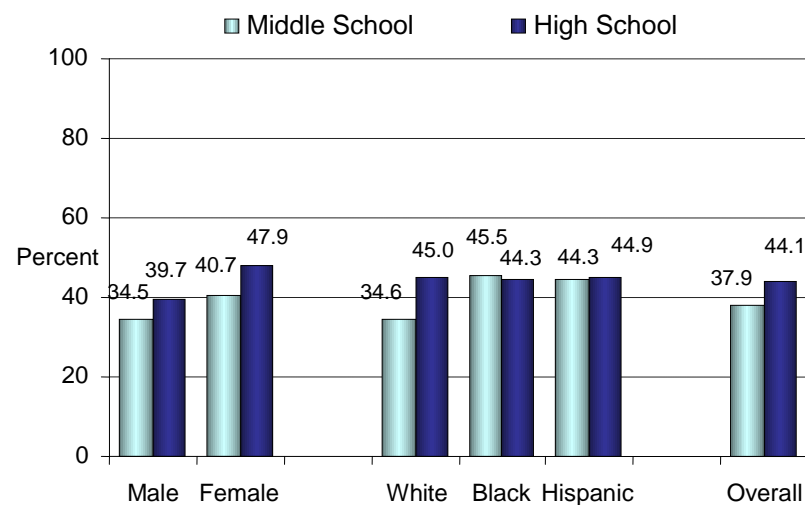
To assess exposure to tobacco advertisements on the Internet, students were asked how often they see ads for tobacco products when they use the Internet. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- Overall, approximately four out of 10 middle school and high school students who use the Internet have seen ads for tobacco products on the Internet.
- Middle school students who currently smoke (70.1%) are significantly more likely than middle school students who have never smoked (33.5%) to see advertisements for tobacco products on the Internet.
- Rates of exposure to tobacco advertisements on the Internet are comparable for high school current smokers (44.2%) and high school students who have never smoked (42.3%).
- In middle school and high school, there is no significant difference between male (34.5% and 39.7%, respectively) and female students (40.7% and 47.9%, respectively) with respect to exposure to tobacco advertisements on the Internet.
- In middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among white (34.6% and 45.0%, respectively), black (45.5% and 44.3%, respectively) and Hispanic students (44.3% and 44.9%, respectively) in their exposure to tobacco advertisements on the Internet.

Percent of students have seen advertisements for tobacco products on the Internet by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



Percent of students who have seen advertisements for tobacco products on the Internet by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



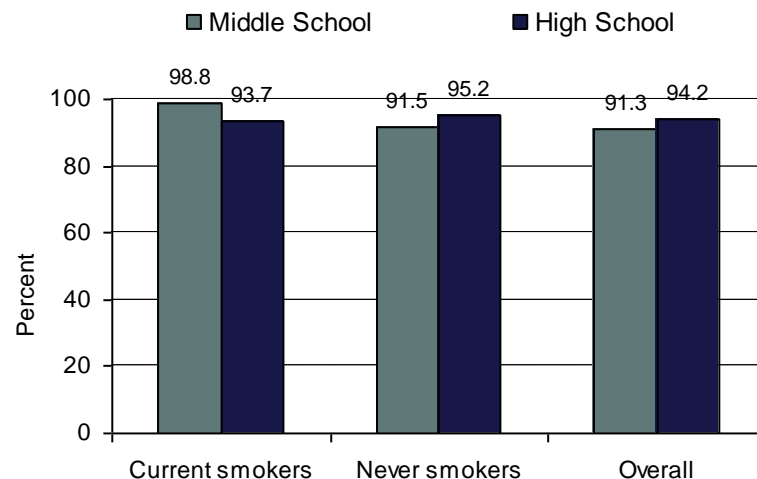
Tobacco Advertising

“When you go to a convenience store or gas station, how often do you see ads for cigarettes and other tobacco products or items that have tobacco company names or pictures on them?”

Students were asked about their exposure to tobacco advertisements or items with tobacco company names or logos in convenience stores and gas stations. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- More than 90 percent of middle school (91.3%) and high school students (94.2%), regardless of their smoking status, see ads for tobacco products or tobacco logos when they are in gas stations or convenience stores.
- At the middle school level, students who currently smoke (98.8%) are significantly more likely than students who have never smoked (91.5%) to see advertisements for tobacco products or see items with tobacco company names or logos when in convenience stores or gas stations.

Percent of students who see ads for tobacco products or see tobacco logos when at a gas station or convenience store by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



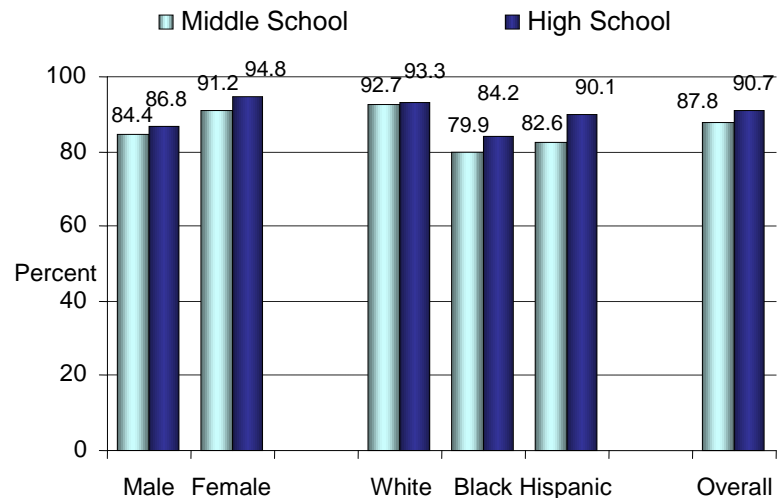
Secondhand Smoke

“Do you think the smoke from other people’s cigarettes is harmful to you?”

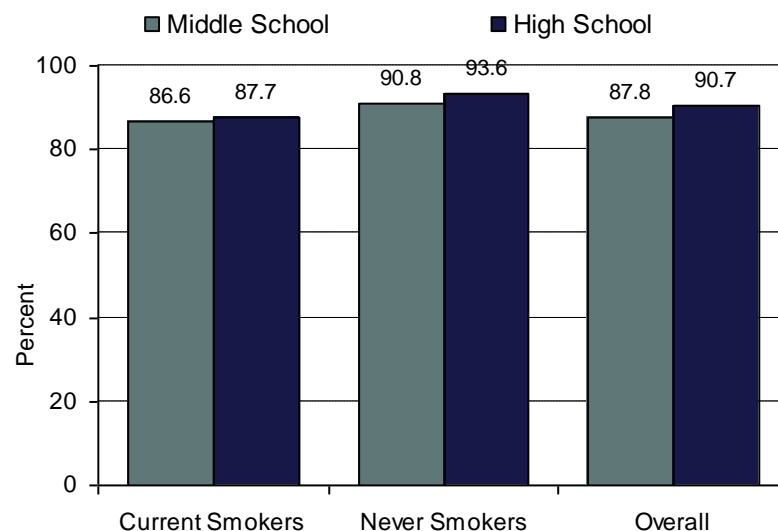
Students were asked if they think secondhand smoke is harmful. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- Overall, in both middle school and high school, approximately nine out of 10 students believe secondhand smoke is harmful to them.
- In both middle school and high school, female students (91.2% and 94.8%, respectively) are significantly more likely than male students (84.4% and 86.8%, respectively) to believe secondhand smoke is harmful.
- In middle school, white students (92.7%) are significantly more likely than black (79.9%) or Hispanic students (82.6%) to believe secondhand smoke is harmful.
- In high school, white students (93.3%) are significantly more likely than black students (84.2%) to believe secondhand smoke is harmful.
- In both middle school and high school, there is no significant difference between students who currently smoke (86.6% and 87.7%, respectively) and those who have never smoked (90.8% and 93.6%, respectively) in their beliefs about the harmfulness of secondhand smoke.

Percent of students who think secondhand smoke is harmful by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY and SCHOOL TYPE



Percent of students who think secondhand smoke is harmful by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

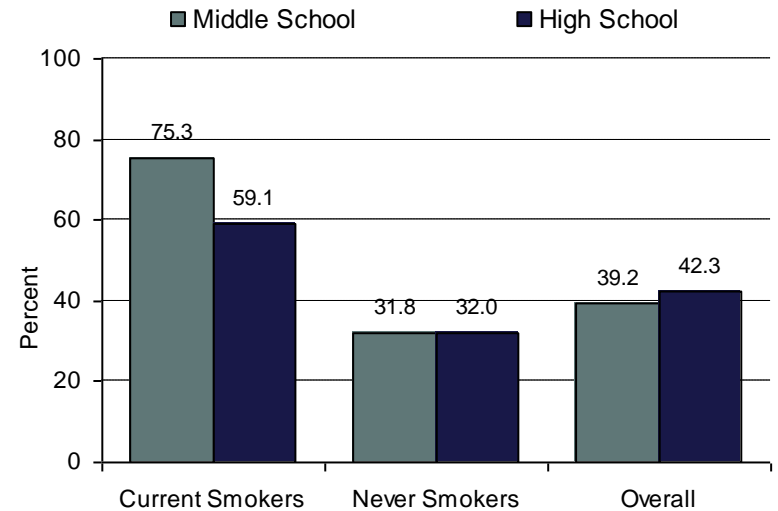
“Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?”

“During the past seven days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?”

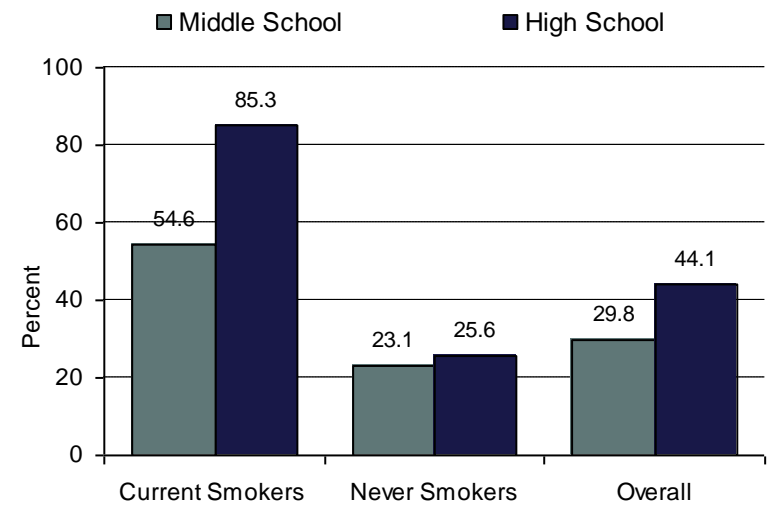
To assess how many students are being exposed to cigarette smoke at home and in cars, students were asked if they live with someone who smokes cigarettes and whether, during the past seven days, they had ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- Overall, 39.2 percent of middle school students and 42.3 percent of high school students live with someone who smokes cigarettes.
- In both middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (75.3% and 59.1%, respectively) are significantly more likely than students who have never smoked (31.8% and 32.0%, respectively) to live with someone who smokes cigarettes.
- In high school, students who currently smoke (85.3%) are significantly more likely than students who have never smoked (25.6%) to have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes in the seven days preceding the survey.

Percent of students who live with someone who smokes cigarettes by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



Percent of students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes during the past seven days by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the Illinois Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) was to gather attitude, usage and exposure information regarding tobacco products statewide. To accomplish this, the IYTS used a paper-and-pencil questionnaire administered following Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) methodology for the Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS).

Questionnaire Development

The questionnaire was developed by the Illinois Department of Public Health, in collaboration with the CDC Office on Smoking and Health. The IYTS included a core set of YTS questions developed by CDC, first implemented by a small number of states as early as 1998, and now adopted by the majority of states in conducting their own YTS. The questionnaire covered eight topics: tobacco use (cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and smokeless tobacco), exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking cessation, school curriculum, minors' ability to purchase or obtain tobacco products, knowledge and attitudes about tobacco, familiarity with pro-tobacco and anti-tobacco media messages, and demographics. The questionnaire contained 73 items.

Sampling

Sample Design

Separate high school and middle school samples were selected, with an objective of having 95 percent confidence limits of approximately ± 5 percent around key smoking variables. The sampling frame consisted of all public schools containing students enrolled in grades nine through 12 for the high schools and six through eight for the middle schools. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of high school students in grades nine through 12 and middle school students in grades six through eight. The sampling program PC-Sample was used to draw both the high school and middle school sample.

Sampling Procedures

School Level – The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all public schools containing any of the grades six through eight for the middle schools and nine through 12 for the high schools. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size (PPS).

Class Level – The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each middle school and high school that participated in the survey. All second period classes or all sections of a required course in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame.

Student Level – All students in a selected class were eligible to participate in the survey. Students who were absent the day of the survey also were given the opportunity to take it at a later date.

Data Collection

Recruitment of Sampled Districts and Schools

District and school recruitment began in March 2010. Tailored letters of invitation were sent out to the school districts and these letters were followed by phone calls directly to the superintendent to answer questions and obtain permission to contact the school. School packets were included with the district invitation packet and the superintendents were asked to forward these on to the principal after their approval was received. The recruitment process sometimes included the completion of special research proposals, attendance at board meetings and principal meetings, and other clearance procedures.

As soon as notification was received that a school packet had been sent to the principal, the principal was called, a contact person was assigned, classes selected, and a date for data collection was scheduled.

Classroom-level Data Collection

The IYTS was administered between April 2010 and May 2010, by five specially trained field staff. The data collectors were recruited from a variety of sources including recommendations from other data collectors, postings in local colleges and universities and employment websites. They completed training that included lectures, simulations, group role-plays, and discussions. Detailed arrangements and survey schedules were set prior to each school visit.

Weighting

A weight has been associated with each questionnaire to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of non-response. The weight used for estimation is given by:

$$W = W1 * W2 * f1 * f2 * f3 * f4$$

W1 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the school

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

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

f2 = a class adjustment factor calculated by school

f3 = a student-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by class

f4 = a post stratification adjustment factor calculated by gender and grade

The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning tobacco use risk behaviors of all regular public school students in grades six through 12 in the state of Illinois.

Table 1 outlines the IYTS response rates.

Table 1. 2010 IYTS Response Rates

	Student			School			Combined
	Selected	Participated	%	Selected	Participated	%	%
Middle	1,469	1,405	95.6	26	24	92.3	88.2
High	1,472	1,290	87.6	26	24	92.3	80.9
Total	2,941	2,695	91.6	52	48	92.3	84.6

SUDAAN was used to compute 95 percent confidence intervals, which were used to determine the differences between subgroups at the $p < 0.05$. Difference between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the 95 percent confidence intervals did not overlap.

Table 2. Demographic characteristics of respondents

Category	Middle School		High School	
	n ⁷	%	n	%
Gender				
Female	691	49.9	659	49.2
Male	706	50.1	619	50.8
Race/Ethnicity				
White	681	54.2	766	57.0
Black	262	19.7	199	18.9
Hispanic	309	19.1	231	18.5
Other	142	7.0	87	5.6
Grade				
6 th	334	32.0	---	---
7 th	541	34.1	---	---
8 th	513	33.9	---	---
9 th	---	---	445	28.2
10 th	---	---	305	26.2
11 th	---	---	263	23.1
12 th	---	---	258	22.5

⁷ Figures represent the unweighted sample size and weighted percent

DETAILED TABLE

TABLE 1. Prevalence of current* tobacco use among middle school and high school students, by gender, race/ethnicity, grade, and tobacco product

Category	Any ^{**} Tobacco Use			Cigarette Use			Cigar Use			Pipe Use			Smokeless Tobacco Use		
	n ^{***}	%	CI	n	%	CI	n	%	CI	n	%	CI	n	%	CI
Middle School															
Gender															
Female	24,671	11.0	+4.0	10,624	4.8	+4.1	8,679	3.9	+1.6	7,495	3.4	+1.5	5,835	2.6	+1.4
Male	26,880	12.0	+3.3	10,524	4.8	+1.7	11,584	5.3	+1.9	10,834	4.9	+1.9	9,414	4.3	+1.8
Race/Ethnicity															
White	19,263	8.0	+2.1	8,187	3.4	+1.2	5,200	2.2	+1.1	8,359	3.5	+1.6	7,155	3.0	+1.4
Black	11,818	13.4	+5.8	2,649	3.1	+1.9	5,623	6.7	+3.8	5,239	6.2	+3.4	2,897	3.4	+1.8
Hispanic	15,695	18.3	+10.5	9,502	11.4	+11.4	6,594	7.7	+3.9	2,981	3.5	+1.4	3,164	3.7	+2.1
Other	4,775	15.1	+9.0	810	2.6	+3.2	2,847	9.4	+7.5	1,750	5.7	+4.2	2,033	6.6	+7.3
Grade															
6 th	14,852	10.4	+5.5	5,479	3.9	+6.2	3,523	2.5	+1.5	4,980	3.5	+2.8	3,276	2.3	+1.7
7 th	17,050	11.2	+3.1	6,345	4.3	+2.0	8,311	5.5	+2.5	5,607	3.7	+1.0	4,834	3.2	+2.2
8 th	18,928	12.5	+4.2	8,909	6.0	+2.0	8,222	5.5	+2.0	7,535	5.0	+3.1	7,040	4.7	+2.4
Total	51,551	11.4	+2.8	21,148	4.8	+2.0	20,263	4.6	+1.5	18,329	4.1	+1.2	15,249	3.4	+1.3
High School															
Gender															
Female	64,810	21.6	+6.9	49,289	16.7	+6.4	24,575	8.2	+3.2	12,906	4.3	+2.4	8,650	2.9	+1.7
Male	89,364	28.9	+4.8	56,394	18.9	+3.3	46,490	15.4	+4.6	26,961	8.8	+1.4	33,434	11.0	+3.5
Race/Ethnicity															
White	107,455	30.7	+6.1	77,716	22.5	+5.3	47,369	13.6	+3.4	20,235	5.8	+1.2	31,534	9.0	+3.2
Black	22,270	19.2	+4.8	12,994	11.8	+4.2	11,964	10.5	+6.5	11,390	9.8	+5.7	9,293	8.2	+5.8
Hispanic	22,915	20.1	+7.8	14,487	13.2	+5.8	10,498	9.4	+7.4	8,592	7.6	+3.4	3,140	2.8	+1.8
Other	8,619	25.2	+9.5	5,003	15.5	+7.6	3,304	10.0	+7.1	4,611	13.7	+7.8	2,793	8.4	+5.3
Grade															
9 th	33,382	19.4	+2.7	19,360	11.5	+3.0	13,732	8.2	+2.6	12,426	7.3	+3.9	11,779	6.9	+3.2
10 th	34,678	21.7	+5.6	19,604	12.8	+6.4	17,236	10.8	+4.9	9,467	5.9	+3.1	9,240	5.9	+3.1
11 th	37,484	26.7	+12.4	27,948	20.1	+8.9	19,119	13.9	+8.0	10,264	7.4	+4.3	10,429	7.5	+4.8
12 th	52,621	38.6	+8.0	41,995	31.6	+8.7	21,110	15.6	+5.2	11,379	8.4	+4.0	13,403	9.9	+3.8
Total	161,260	26.1	+4.3	110,200	18.4	+3.5	73,134	12.0	+3.4	44,828	7.3	+1.5	46,760	7.7	+1.9

* Used tobacco on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

** Composite variable: includes use of cigarettes or cigars or smokeless tobacco or pipes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

*** n and percentages shown are weighted