

2005

ILLINOIS YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2005 Illinois Youth Tobacco Survey was a success due to the collaboration and cooperation among the partners. Primary among these partners are the nearly 3,000 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 warmest thanks for accepting the invitation to engage in this process. Their willingness to allow us into the schools enabled us to achieve a high response rate, thereby achieving the threshold necessary to yield weighted data. Special thanks also go to the district and regional superintendents who recognize the value of this effort and facilitated the school recruitment process.

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Data collection and report publication were supported by Cooperative Agreement Number U58/CCU522815-03 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.....	vii
Introduction.....	1
Prevalence.....	2
Access.....	12
School Property	15
Cessation	17
Knowledge and Attitudes	20
Media Exposure.....	27
Secondhand Smoke Exposure.....	30
Methodology	33
Detailed Tables.....	37

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 (1 out of every 5) 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 seven middle school students and one in three high school students currently use some form of tobacco product.

The Illinois Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) was conducted during 2002 and 2005 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. The results of the 2002 and 2005 IYTS do not significantly differ. This suggests that youth tobacco-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviors between the two survey periods did not substantially change in either a positive or negative direction. On-going surveillance through the IYTS enables IDPH to monitor tobacco-related issues in the future.

This report presents the findings from the 2005 IYTS. The following are highlights from each section within this report.

Tobacco Use

Fourteen percent of middle school students and 32.6 percent of high school students currently use tobacco products.

Cigarettes are the most commonly used tobacco product, with 7.5 percent of middle school students and 24.8 percent of high school students currently smoking cigarettes.

In middle school and high school, there are no significant differences in the percentage of white (6.2% and 28.0%, respectively), black (9.5% and 17.7%, respectively), or Hispanic (11.2% and 20.0%, respectively) students who currently smoke cigarettes.

Marlboro cigarettes are the most usual brand of cigarette smoked by middle school (40.1%) and high school (43.5%) students.

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

High school students (10.7%) are approximately three times more likely to report smoking cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days than are middle school students (3.4%).

The percentage of students using smokeless tobacco on school property doubles from 2.7 percent in middle school to 6.2 percent in high school.

Rates of cigar smoking among youth roughly triple from middle school (5.5%) to high school (14.1%).

Smokeless tobacco products are used by 3.5 percent of middle school students and 7.6 percent of high school students.

Access

Almost three-fourths of middle school and high school students get their cigarettes socially (i.e., from non-retail sources).

Slightly more than three-fourths of middle school students and about two-thirds of high school students report they have not been asked to show identification when purchasing cigarettes in a store.

More than three-fourths of middle school students and slightly more than two-thirds of high school students report they were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age.

Cessation

About half of middle school (40.8%) and high school (50.6%) students who currently smoke cigarettes want to quit.

Approximately three-fourths of both middle and high school students who currently smoke are confident in their ability to quit smoking cigarettes.

Approximately half of middle school and high school students who currently smoke have attempted to quit smoking within the past 12 months.

During their last quit attempt, slightly more than half of middle school students and nearly three-fourths of high school students who currently smoke were unable to quit smoking for more than 30 days.

Knowledge & Attitudes

Approximately 90 percent of students in both middle school and high school who currently smoke think that people can become addicted to tobacco, just as they can become addicted to cocaine or heroin.

In both middle school and high school, one in three students who currently smoke think it is safe to smoke for one or two years.

In both middle school and high school, approximately one in five students believe that light (low-tar) cigarettes have less risk than regular (full-flavor) cigarettes.

In middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (49.0% and 36.7%, respectively) are significantly more likely than students who have never smoked (13.9 and 19.5%, respectively) to believe that smokers have more friends.

In middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (30.2% and 26.8%, respectively) are significantly more likely than students who have never smoked (9.6% and 9.2%, respectively) 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 cigarettes (79.3% and 70.1%, respectively) are significantly more likely than those who currently smoke cigarettes (23.4% and 26.8%, respectively) to think that their friends would be upset if they smoked.

In middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among students who currently smoke (60.6% and 67.2%, respectively) and those who have never smoked (70.7% and 58.1%, respectively) in the percent who have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents in the past 12 months.

Regardless of their smoking status, between one-third and one-fourth of middle school and high school students have been told by their doctor or dentist about the dangers of tobacco use during the past 12 months.

Middle school students (73.3%) were significantly more likely than high school students (48.8%) to have been taught about the dangers of tobacco use.

Media

Sixty-nine percent of middle school students and 77.5 percent of high school students have seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days.

Overall, about four out of 10 middle school and high school students who use the Internet have seen ads for tobacco products on the Internet.

In middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among white (40.5% and 45.1%, respectively), black (32.0% and 44.3%, respectively), or Hispanic (44.5% and 44.8%, respectively) students in the percent who have seen tobacco advertisements on the Internet.

Illinois middle school and high school students who have never used tobacco (12.8% and 13.3%, respectively) are significantly less likely to have bought or received items with a tobacco company name or picture on it in the past 12 months than are their counterparts who currently use tobacco (47.8% and 44.4%, respectively).

Approximately 95 percent of middle school and high school students have seen ads for tobacco products or seen tobacco logos when they have been in a gas station or convenience store.

Secondhand Smoke

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

There are no significant differences when comparing the percentages of white, black, or Hispanic middle school and high school students who think that secondhand smoke is harmful.

Approximately 50 percent of middle school and high school students live with someone who smokes cigarettes.

Middle school and high school students who have never smoked are significantly less likely than those who are current smokers to have recently ridden in a car with someone smoking cigarettes.

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 1997-2001, an average of 16 percent of all deaths per year in Illinois were attributable to smoking. This means an average of 16,939 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 2005 IYTS report, more than 32 percent of the state's high school students and 14 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 out of every 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.

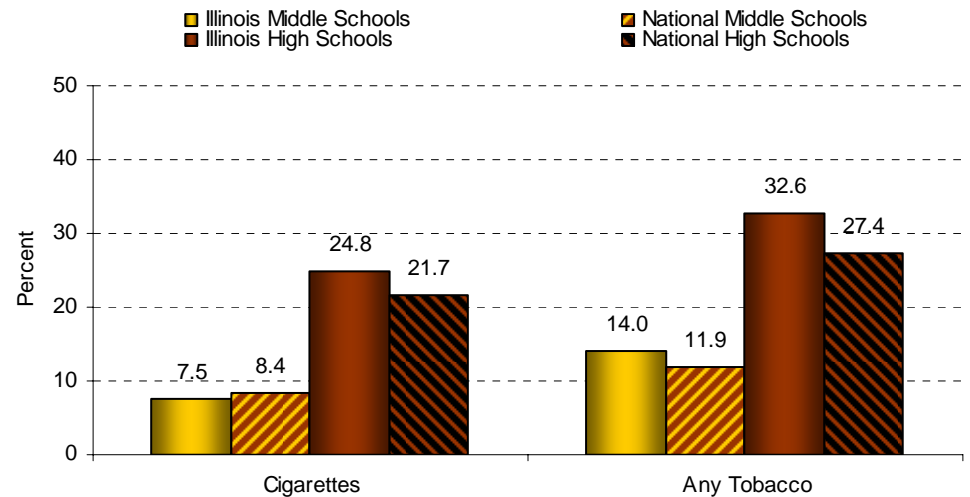
The 2005 IYTS provides Illinois with a comprehensive look at youth tobacco use in the state and an assessment of tobacco-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviors among middle school and high school students. The Youth Tobacco Surveillance and Evaluation system, which includes international, national 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 in spring 2002 and 2005, provides assessment of youth tobacco use and knowledge that is critical to improving the state's tobacco prevention and cessation activities. This report summarizes data from the 2005 IYTS.

Illinois Youth and National Youth

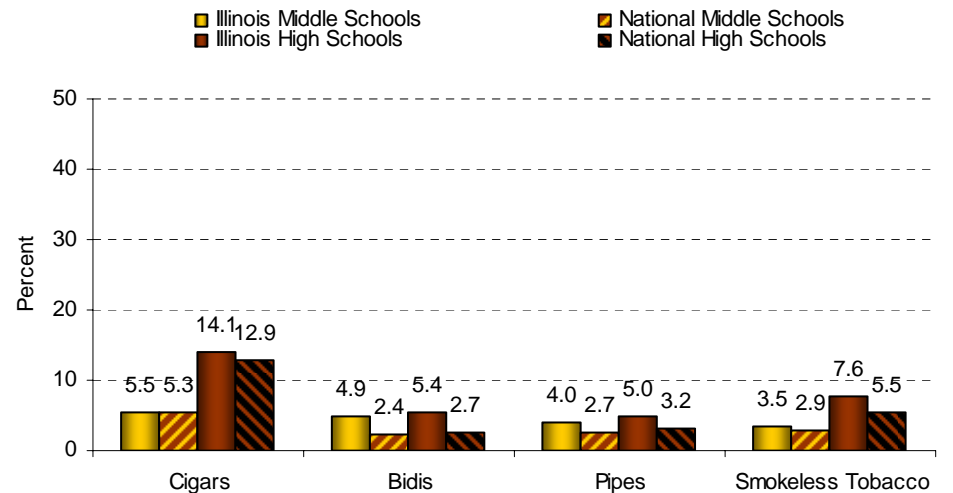
To compare the prevalence of tobacco use among Illinois youth to that of youth across the United States, tobacco use data from the 2005 Illinois Youth Tobacco Survey has been compared to data from the 2000 National Youth Tobacco Survey.²

- 14.0 percent of Illinois' middle school students and 32.6 percent of Illinois high school students currently use one or more forms of tobacco, which is comparable to the national middle school and high school averages of 11.9 percent and 27.4 percent, respectively.
- 7.5 percent of Illinois middle school students and 24.8 percent of Illinois high school students currently use cigarettes, which is comparable to the national averages (8.4% and 21.7%, respectively).
- 4.9 percent of Illinois middle school students currently use bidis (small brown cigarettes from India made of tobacco wrapped in a leaf and tied with a thread), which is significantly higher than the national middle school average of 2.4 percent. Illinois high school students (5.4%) use bidis at rates significantly higher than that of high school students, nationally (2.7%).
- Illinois' middle school and high school students' rates of cigar, pipe, and smokeless tobacco use are not significantly different from the national middle school and high school rates for the same products.

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



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



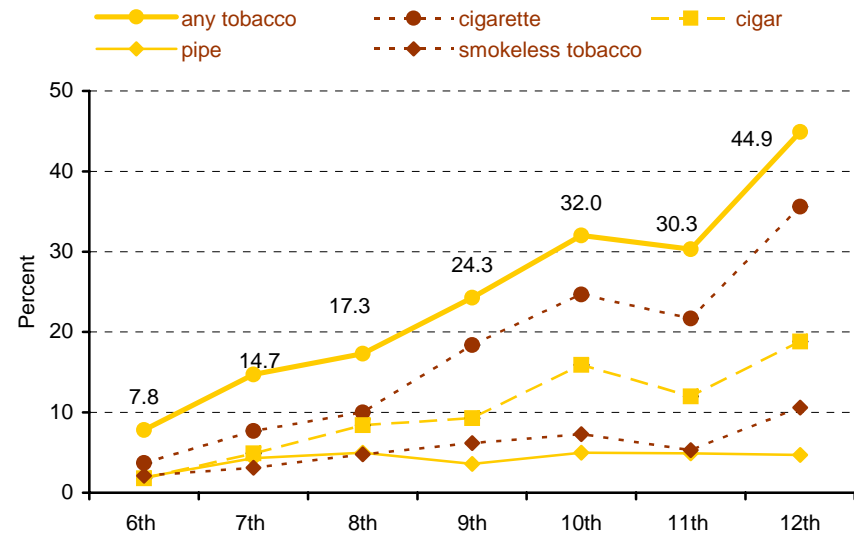
² National comparisons are from: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, April 2005. MMWR 2005;54 (No.12).*

Use of Tobacco Products

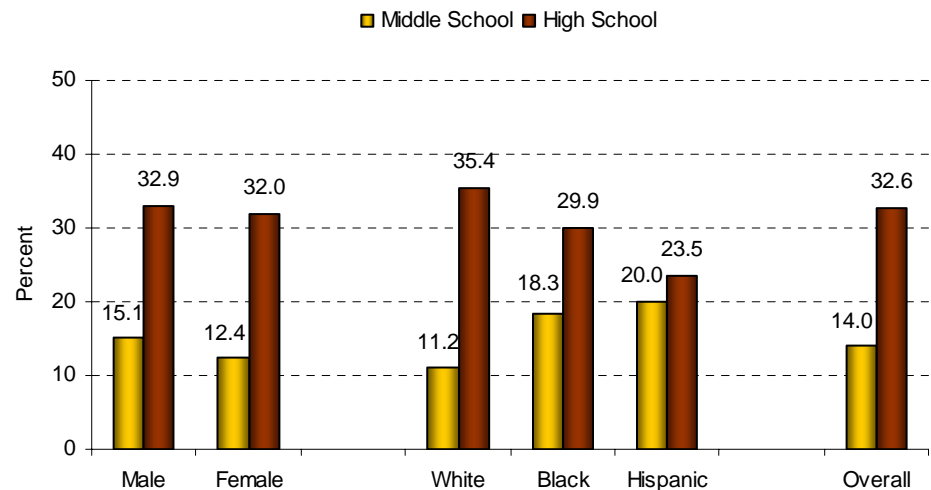
Students were asked about their use of different forms of tobacco including cigarettes, cigars, bidis, pipes and smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days. Students were considered to be current tobacco users if they reported using any of these products at least once within the past 30 days.

- 14.0 percent of middle school students and 32.6 percent of high school students in Illinois currently use one or more tobacco products.
- As grade level increases, so does the overall rate of current tobacco use, with nearly a six-fold increase from sixth grade (7.8%) to 12th grade (44.9%).
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among males (15.1% and 32.9%, respectively) and females (12.4% and 32.0%, respectively) in the rates at which they use tobacco products.
- In middle school and high school, there are no significant differences in the rates of tobacco use among white students (11.2% and 35.4%, respectively), black students (18.3% and 29.9%, respectively), and Hispanic students (20.0% and 23.5%, respectively).
- The percentage of white students in middle school who currently use tobacco products (11.2%) triples by high school (35.4%), while 1.6 times as many black high school students currently use tobacco products (29.9%) than those in middle school (18.3%). The percentage of Hispanic students using tobacco products in middle school (20.0%) and in high school (23.5%) is comparable.

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



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



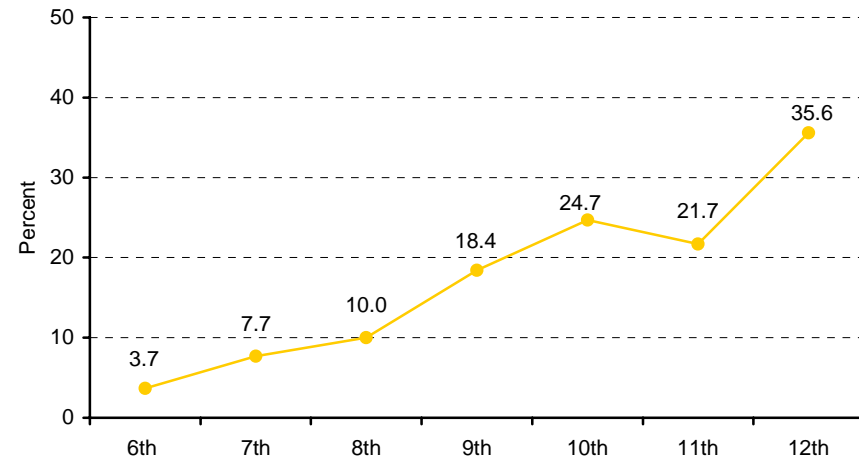
Cigarette Smoking

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

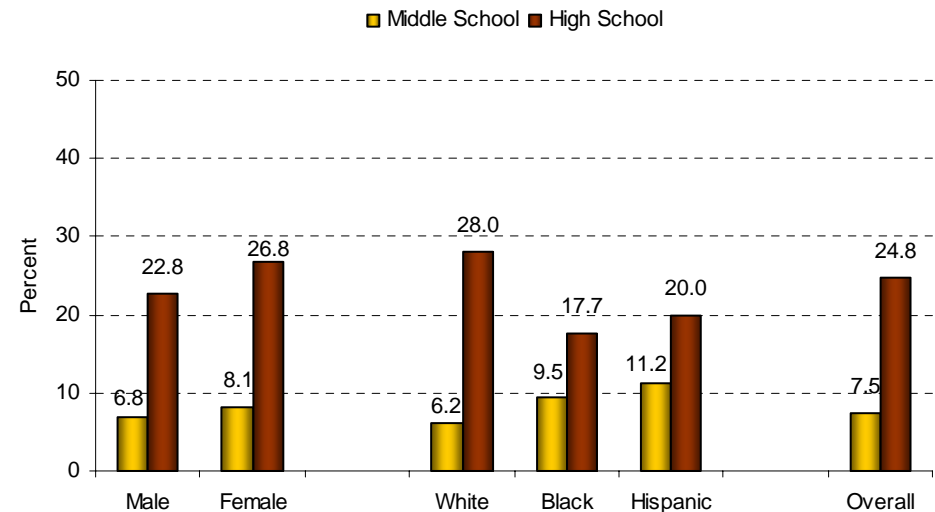
Students were asked about their use of cigarettes during the past 30 days. Students were considered to be current cigarette smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days.

- 7.5 percent of middle school students and 24.8 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 from 3.7 percent in sixth grade to 35.6 percent in 12th grade.
- Regarding current cigarette smoking, in both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among males (6.8% and 22.8%, respectively) and females (8.1% and 26.8%, respectively).
- In middle school, there are no significant differences in the percentage of white (6.2%), black (9.5%), or Hispanic (11.2%) students who currently smoke cigarettes.
- In high school, white students (28.0%) are significantly more likely to currently smoke cigarettes than are black students (17.7%). The percentage of Hispanic students (20.0%) who currently smoke cigarettes is not significantly different than that of white or black students.

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



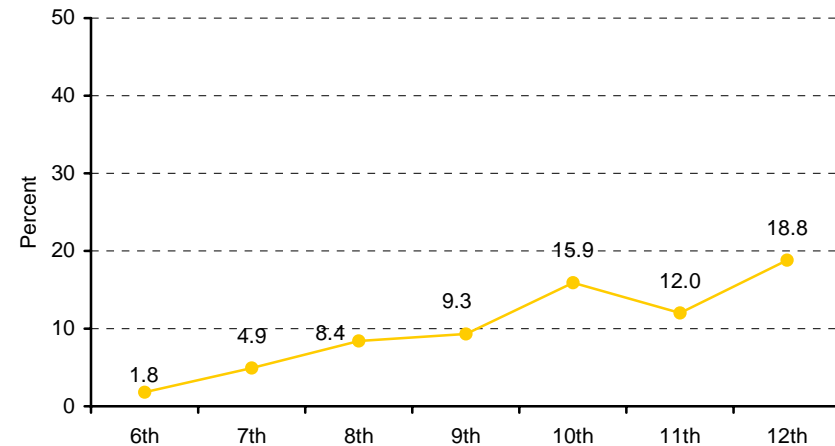
Cigar Smoking

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

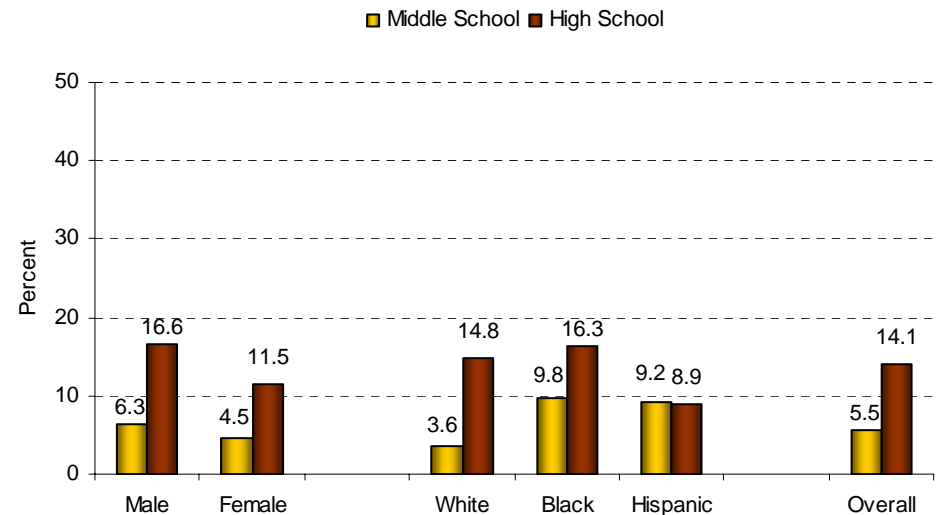
Students were asked about their use of cigars, cigarillos or little cigars during the past 30 days. Students were considered to be current cigar smokers if they had reported smoking a cigar at least once within the past 30 days.

- 5.5 percent of middle school students and 14.1 percent of high school students currently smoke cigars.
- Overall, the rates of cigar smoking gradually increase as grade level increases, from 1.8 percent in sixth grade to 18.8 percent in 12th grade.
- In middle school and high school, there are no significant differences in the rates of cigar smoking among males (6.3% and 16.6%, respectively) and females (4.5% and 11.5%, respectively).
- Among middle school students, black students (9.8%) are more likely to be current cigar users than white students (3.6%). The percentage of Hispanic students who currently smoke cigars (9.2%) is not significantly different than that of white or black students.
- In high school, there are no significant differences among white (14.8%), black (16.3%) and Hispanic (8.9%) students in their rates of current cigar smoking.

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



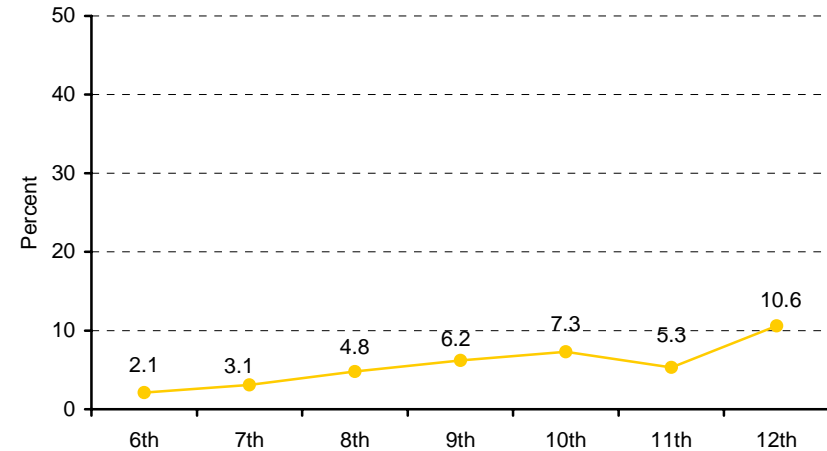
Smokeless Tobacco Use

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

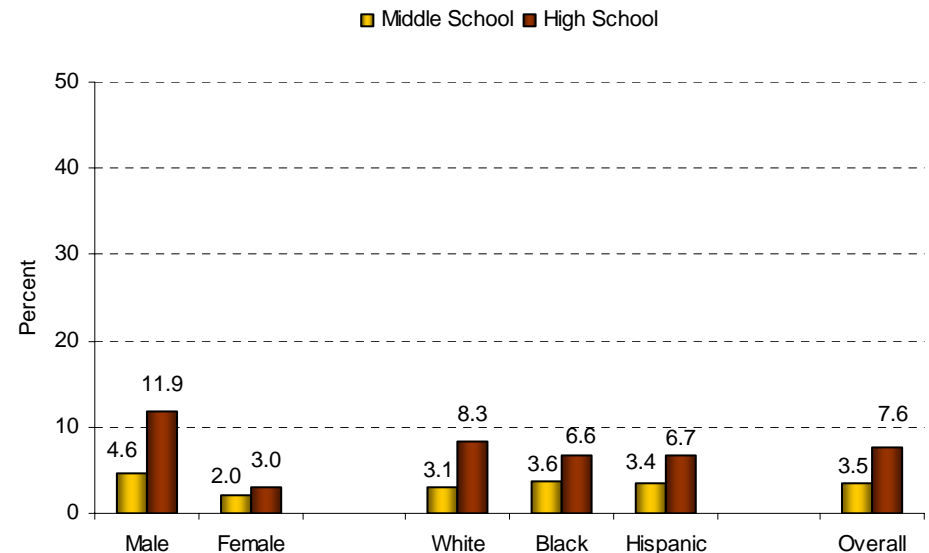
Students were asked about their use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip (e.g., Redman®, Levi Garrett®, Beechnut®, Skoal®, Skoal Bandits®, or Copenhagen®) during the past 30 days. Students were considered to be current smokeless tobacco users if they had used smokeless tobacco on at least one of the past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

- The rates of smokeless tobacco use increase significantly from 2.1 percent in sixth grade to 10.6 percent in 12th grade.
- The rate of smokeless tobacco use among high school students (7.6%) is significantly higher than that of middle school students (3.5%); representing a more than two-fold difference.
- In middle school, there are no significant differences in current use of smokeless tobacco between males and females (4.6% and 2.0%, respectively).
- There is a significant difference between high school male and female rates of current smokeless tobacco use. High school males (11.9%) were significantly more likely to use smokeless tobacco than high school females (3.0%).
- White high school students were significantly more likely to use smokeless tobacco than white middle school students (8.3% and 3.1%, respectively). There are no significant differences in the rates of smokeless tobacco use among black (3.6 % and 6.6%, respectively), or Hispanic (3.4% and 6.7%, respectively) middle and high school students.

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



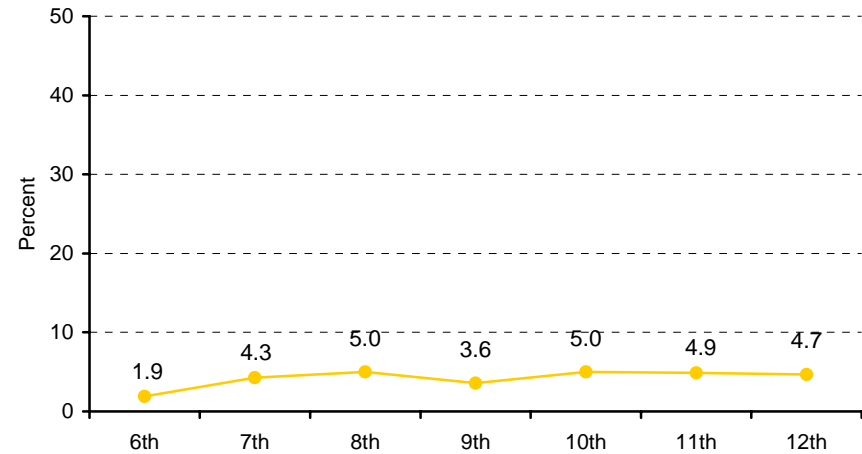
Pipe Smoking

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

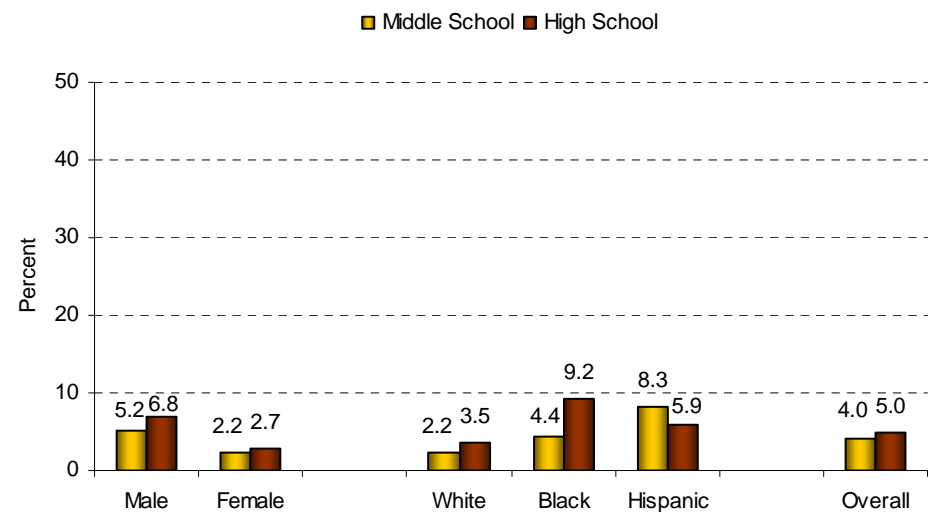
Students were asked about smoking tobacco in a pipe during the past 30 days. Students were considered to be current pipe tobacco users if they reported smoking a pipe at least once within the past 30 days.

- There are no significant differences in the percentage of middle school students (4.0%) and high school students (5.0%) currently smoking pipes.
- The rates of pipe smoking generally increase as grade level increases, with a significant increase between sixth grade (1.9%) and eighth grade (5.0%).
- When comparing the percent of middle school males (5.2%) and females (2.2%), there are no significant differences in the rates of pipe smoking. There are also no significant differences comparing the rate of current pipe use between high school males and females (6.8% and 2.7%, respectively).
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences in current pipe smoking among white (2.2% and 3.5%, respectively), black (4.4% and 9.2%, respectively), or Hispanic (8.3% and 5.9%, respectively) students.

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



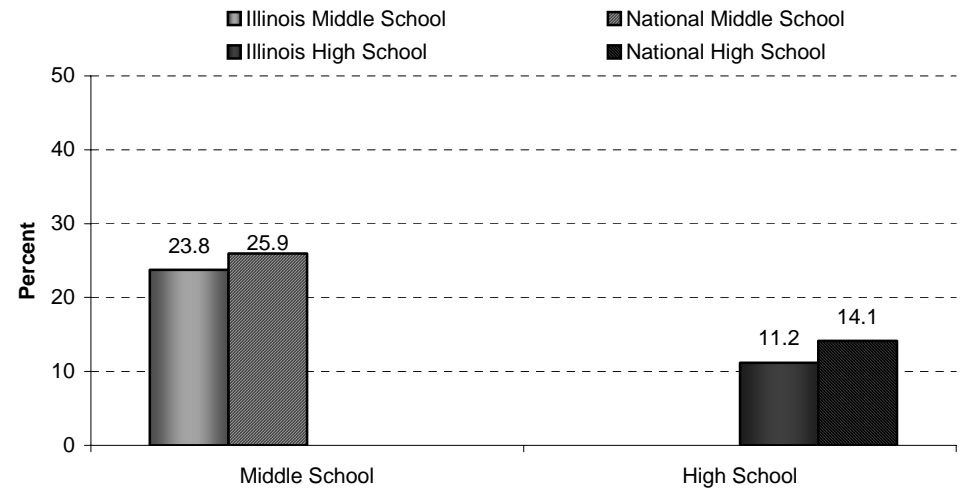
Age of Initiation³

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

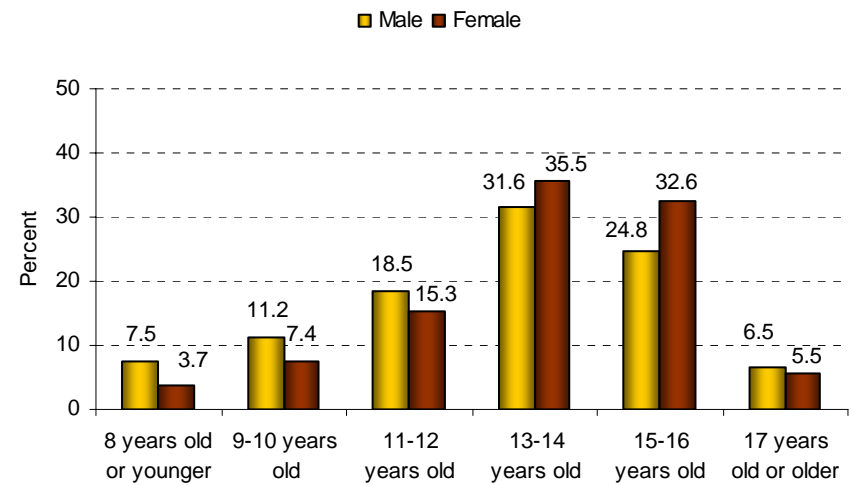
Students were asked how old they were when they smoked a whole cigarette for the first time. Two indicators of early use were assessed: the proportion of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 11, and the age at which high school students who have ever smoked reported smoking their first whole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

- 23.8 percent of Illinois middle school students and 11.2 percent of Illinois high school students report smoking a whole cigarette before the age of 11.⁴ These rates are comparable to the national rates of 25.9 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively.
- 74.8 percent of high school males and 83.4 percent of high school females smoked their first whole cigarette between the ages of 11 to 16 years old.
- 50.1 percent of male students and 50.7 percent of female students reported smoking their first whole cigarette in early adolescence (11 to 14 years old). Among both high school males and females, the greatest percent of students reported smoking their first cigarette between the age of 13 and 14 (31.6% and 35.5%, respectively).

Percent of Illinois and U.S. students who smoked a whole cigarette before 11 years of age by SCHOOL TYPE



Age high school students smoked their first whole cigarette by GENDER



³ For the 2005 definition of the “age of initiation” variable, students who have never smoked are not included in the denominator.

⁴ National Youth Tobacco Survey data are from: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/NYTS/nyts2004.htm>

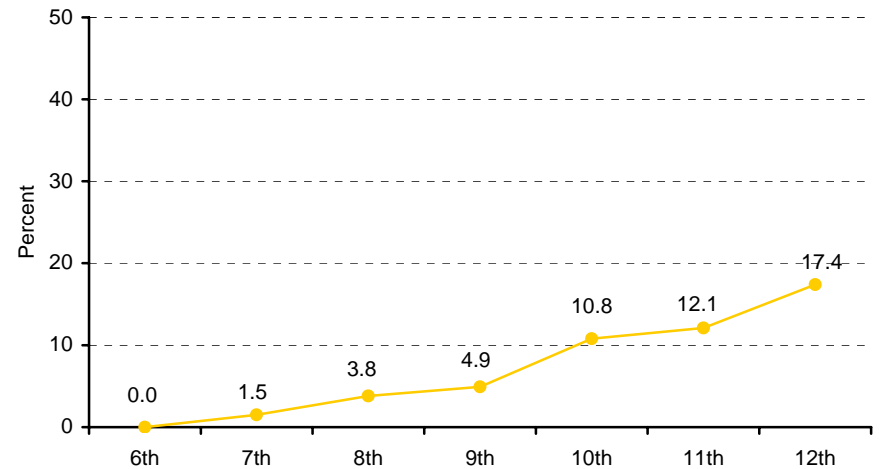
Frequent Cigarette Smoking

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

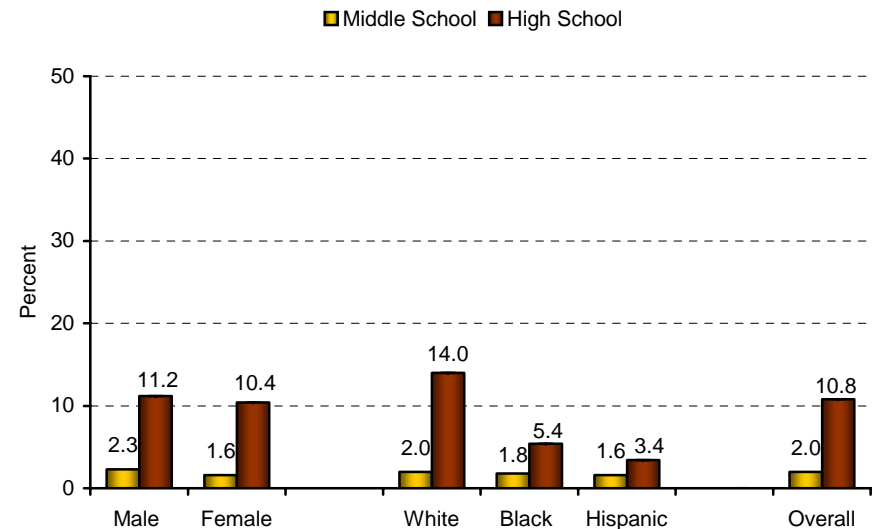
To determine how frequently students smoke cigarettes, they were asked about their frequency of smoking in the past 30 days. Students were considered to be frequent cigarette smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

- 2.0 percent of middle school students and 10.8 percent of high school students smoke cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more of the past 30 days).
- The percentage of students who smoke cigarettes frequently increases as grade level increases, with a statistically significant increase between sixth (0.0%) and seventh grade (1.5%), and again between ninth grade (4.9%) and 12th grade (17.4%).
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences in frequent cigarette smoking between males (2.3% and 11.2%, respectively) and females (1.6% and 10.4%, respectively).
- There are no significant differences in the rates of frequent smoking among middle school white (2.0%), black (1.8%), or Hispanic (1.6%) students.
- White high school students (14.0%) are significantly more likely than Hispanic (3.4%) students to smoke cigarettes frequently. There are no significant differences when comparing the rates of frequent smoking of black high school students (5.4%) to either white or Hispanic students.

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



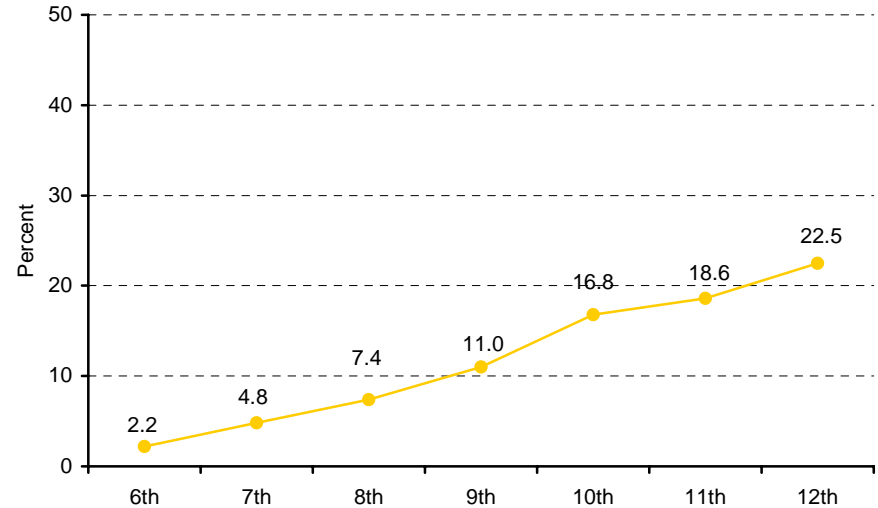
Daily Cigarette Smoking

“Have you ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?”

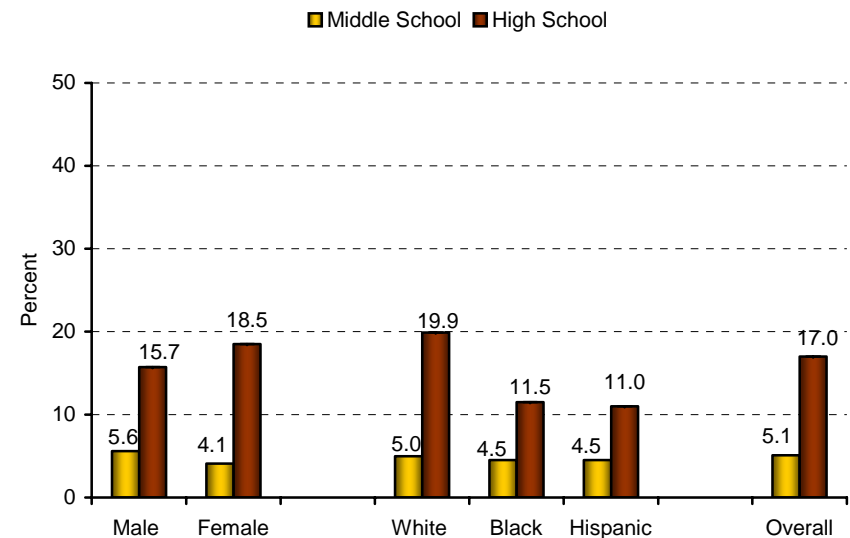
Another measure used to assess frequency of cigarette smoking is whether students ever smoked cigarettes daily. Students were considered to have ever smoked daily if they reported smoking at least one cigarette per day for 30 days at some point in their lives.

- 5.1 percent of middle school students and 17.0 percent of high school students report they have been daily cigarette smokers at some point in their lifetime.
- As grade increases, the percentage of students who have ever been daily cigarette smokers also increases, with statistically significant increases between sixth (2.2%) and eighth (7.4%) grades.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences in the percentage of males (5.6% and 15.7%, respectively) and females (4.1% and 18.5%, respectively) who have ever smoked cigarettes daily.
- In middle school and high school, there are no significant differences in the rates of daily smoking among white (5.0% and 19.9%, respectively), black (4.5% and 11.5%, respectively), or Hispanic (4.5% and 11.0%, respectively) students.

Percent of students who have ever smoked cigarettes daily by SCHOOL GRADE



Percent of students who have ever smoked cigarette daily by GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY, and SCHOOL TYPE



Cigarette Preferences

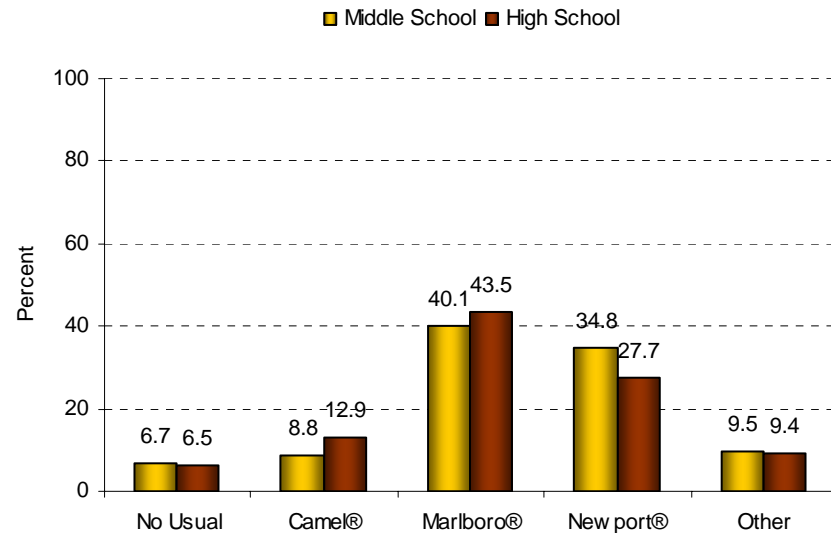
“During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarettes did you usually smoke?
(Choose only one answer)”

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®; GPS®, Basic® or Doral®; or some other brand).

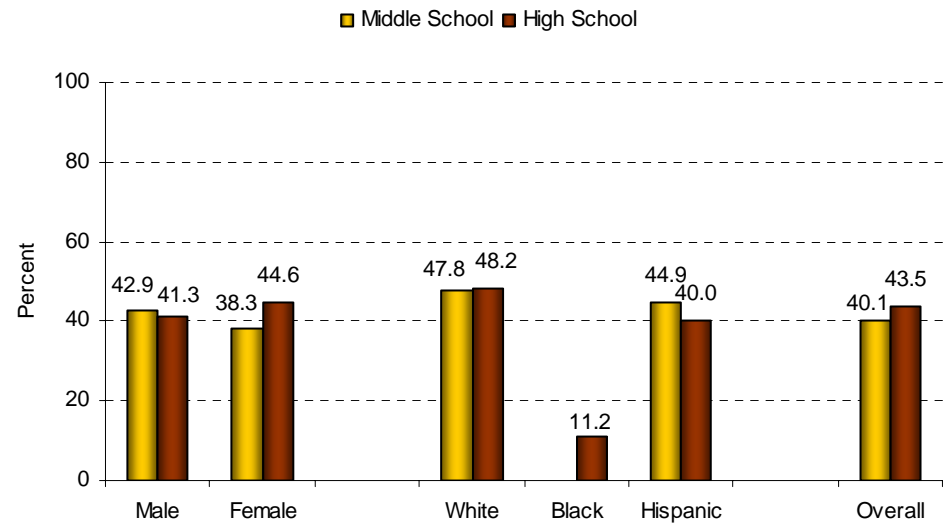
- Overall, Marlboro® is the brand of cigarette most usually smoked by both middle school (40.1%) and high school (43.5%) students.
- In middle school, significantly more students smoke Marlboro® cigarettes (40.1%) than Camel® cigarettes (8.8%), other brands of cigarettes (9.5%), or no usual brand of cigarettes (6.7%).
- In high school, significantly more students smoke Marlboro® cigarettes (43.5%) than Newport® (27.7%), Camel® (12.9%), other brands of cigarettes (9.4%), or no usual brand of cigarettes (6.5%).
- In middle school, there are no significant differences in the percentage of males (42.9%) and females (38.3%), or white (47.8%) or Hispanic (44.9%) students who usually smoke Marlboro® cigarettes.
- In high school, there are no significant differences in the percentage of male (41.3%) and female (44.6%) students who usually smoke Marlboro® cigarettes.
- In high school, white students (48.2%) are significantly more likely than black students (11.2%) to usually smoke Marlboro® cigarettes.

*Data not presented for Black middle school students, n < 35.

Cigarette brand 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



Usual Source & Place of Purchase

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

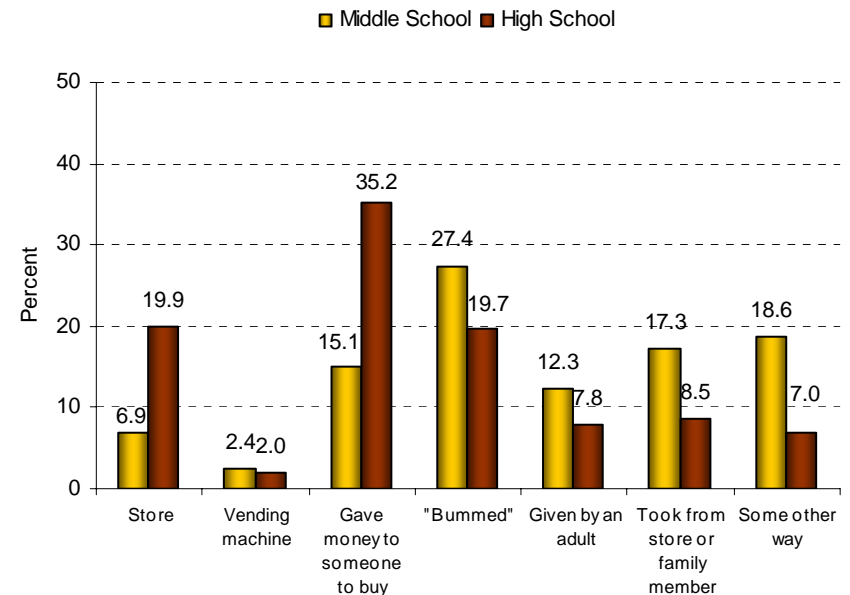
“During the past 30 days, where did you buy the last pack of cigarettes you bought? (Choose only one answer)”

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

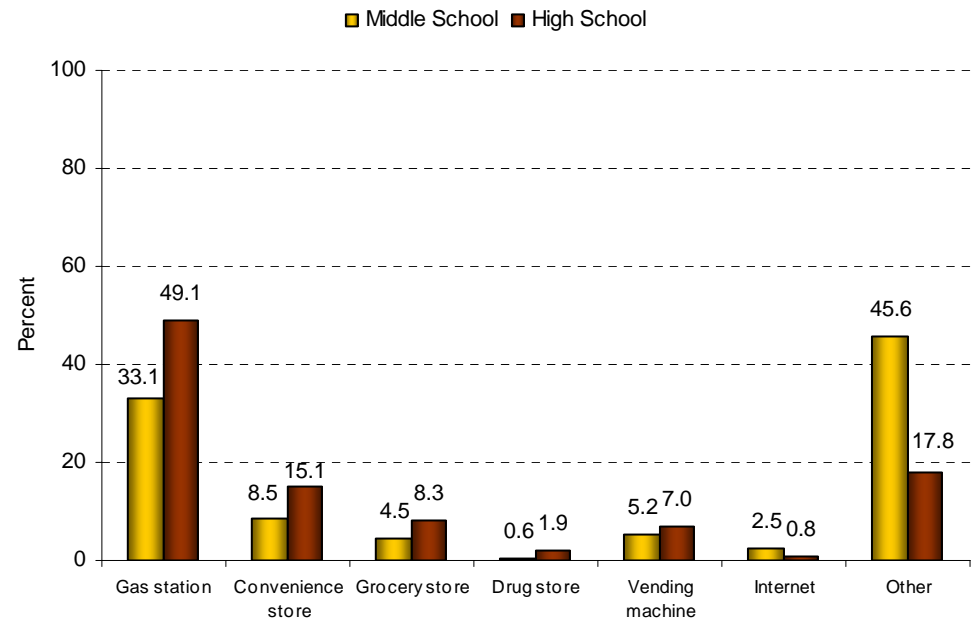
- Among middle school and high school students who smoke, 90.7 percent and 78.2 percent, respectively, obtain their cigarettes from social sources* rather than buying them directly from a store or vending machine.
- The most common ways to obtain cigarettes among middle school students who smoke is by “bumming” them from someone else (27.4%) or using some other way (18.6%).
- High school students who smoke most commonly obtain cigarettes by giving money to someone else to buy them (35.2%), followed by buying them from a store (19.9%), and “bumming” them from someone else (19.7%).
- Middle school students who smoke are significantly more likely than high school students who smoke to use some other way to obtain their cigarettes (18.6% compared to 7.0%).
- Excluding “Other” places of purchase, gas stations and convenience stores are the most common places for middle school students who smoke (33.1% and 8.5%, respectively) and high school students who smoke (49.1% and 15.1%, respectively) to make cigarette purchases.

* 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 & 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?”

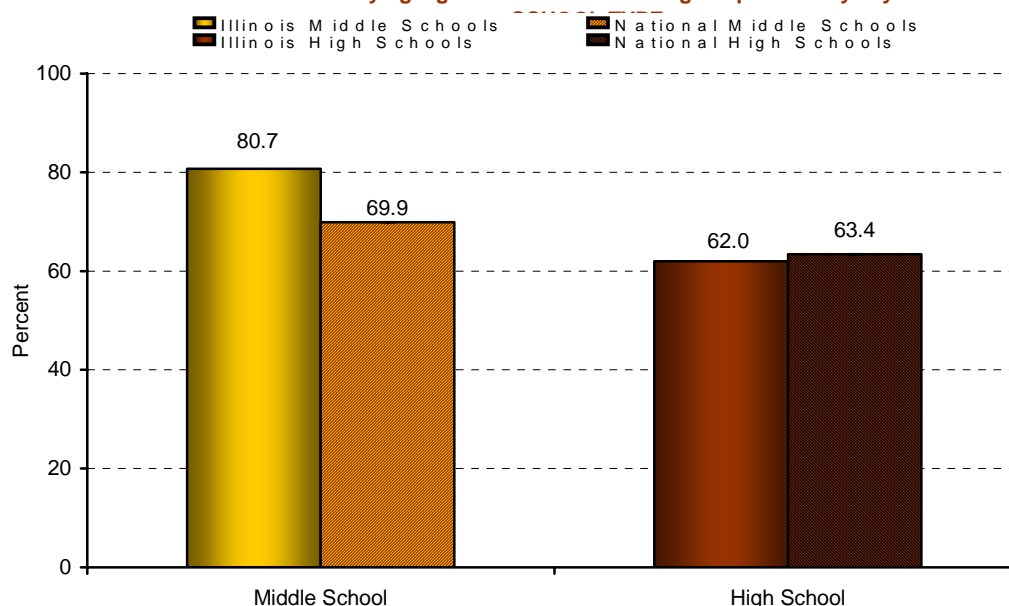
“During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?”

In the state of Illinois, it is illegal to sell cigarettes to any person 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 were also 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.

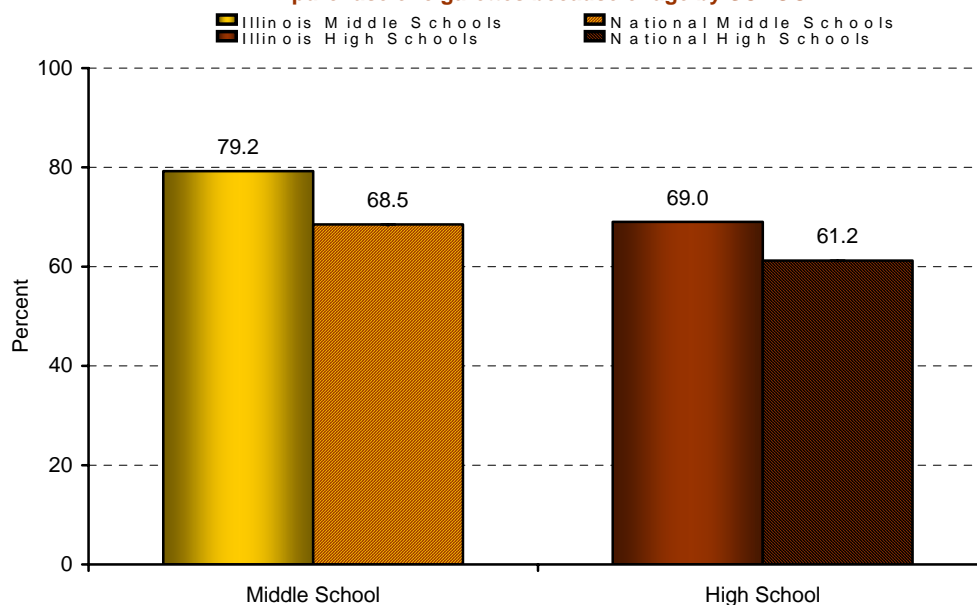
- Slightly more than three-quarters of Illinois middle school youth (80.7%) reported they have not been asked to show ID when purchasing cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, which is comparable to that of national middle school students (69.9%).⁵
- Almost two-thirds of Illinois high school youth (62.0%) reported they have not been asked to show ID when purchasing cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, which is comparable to that of national high school students (63.4%).
- More than three-fourths of Illinois middle school youth (79.2%) reported they were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age, which is comparable to that of national middle school students (68.5%).
- Almost two-thirds of Illinois high school youth (69.0%) reported they were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age, which is comparable to that of national high school students (61.2%).

⁵ National Youth Tobacco Survey data are from: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/NYTS/nyts2004.htm>

Percent of Illinois and U.S. underage current smokers who were not asked for ID when buying cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days by



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

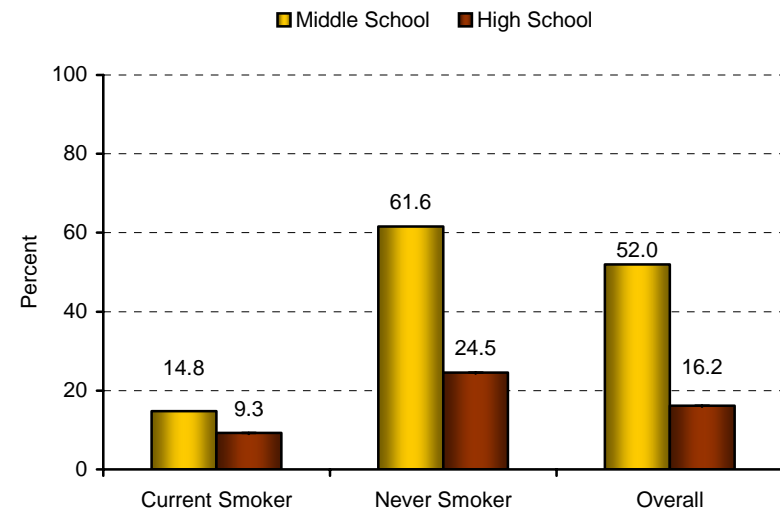
“Do you think it would be easy or hard for you to get cigarettes if you wanted some?”

“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?”

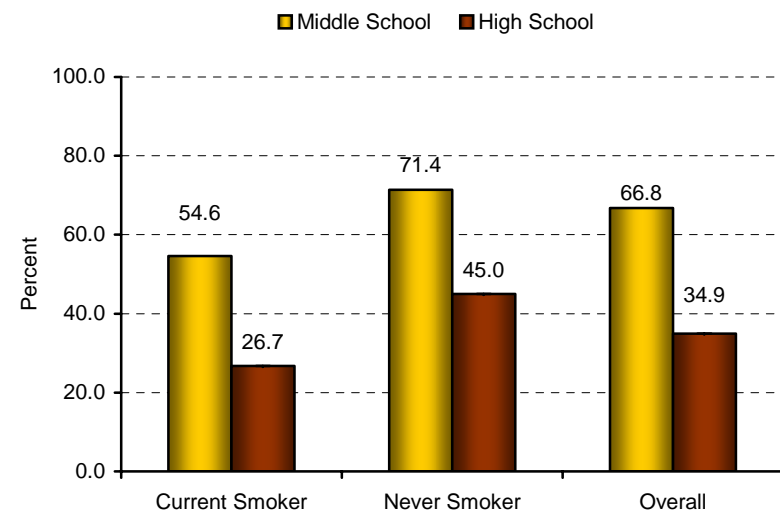
Students were asked questions about their perceptions regarding the ease of obtaining cigarettes in their communities. Students were considered to be current cigarette smokers if they reported smoking at least one cigarette within the past 30 days.

- Middle school students (52.0%) are significantly more likely than high school students (16.2%) to perceive it to be difficult to obtain cigarettes.
- Among current smokers, there is no significant difference between middle school (14.8%) and high school (9.3%) students in their perception that it is difficult to obtain cigarettes. However, middle school students who have never smoked (61.6%) are significantly more likely than high school students who have never smoked (24.5%) to perceive it to be difficult to obtain cigarettes.
- Students who have never smoked in middle school and high school (61.6% and 24.5%, respectively) are at least three times more likely than students who currently smoke in middle school and high school (14.8% and 9.3%, respectively) to think it is difficult to obtain cigarettes.
- Whether they currently smoke or have never smoked (54.6% and 71.4%, respectively), middle school students are significantly more likely than high school students who currently smoke or have never smoked (26.7% and 45.0%, respectively) to think it is difficult to buy cigarettes from a store in their community.
- Middle school and high schools students who have never smoked (71.4% and 45.0%, respectively) are significantly more likely than middle school and high school students who currently smoke (54.6% and 26.7%, respectively) to perceive it to be difficult to buy cigarettes 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



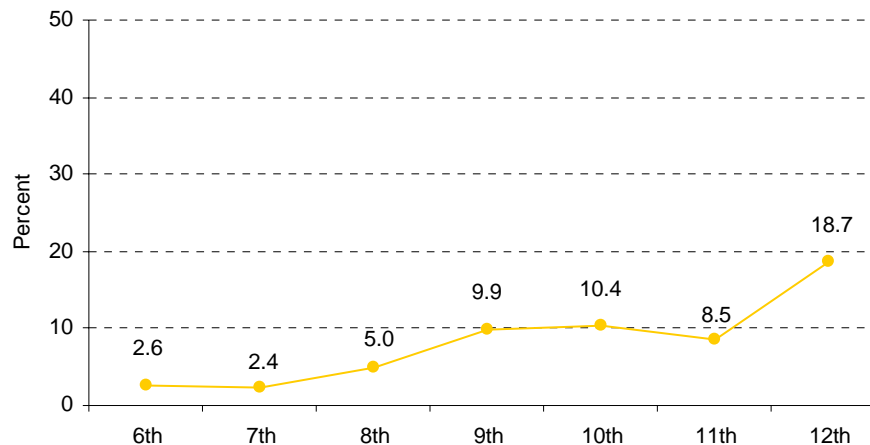
Cigarette Smoking on School Property⁶

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

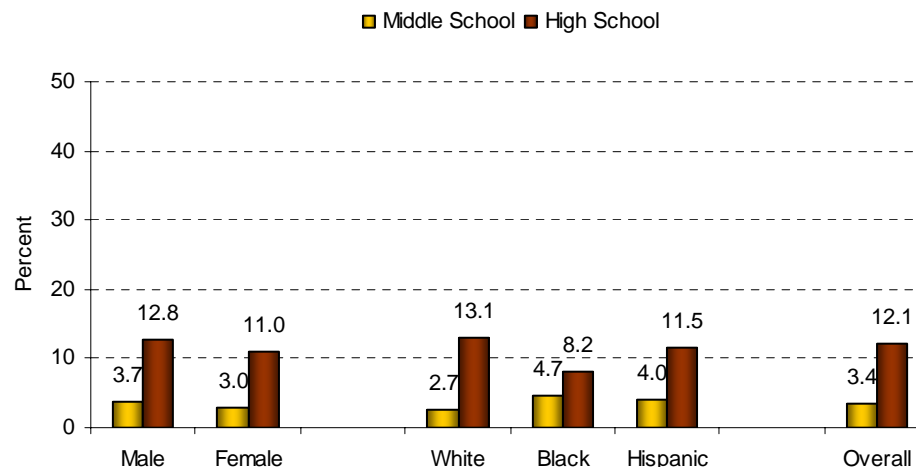
Students were asked about smoking cigarettes on school property. Students were considered to have currently smoked cigarettes on school property if they had reported smoking a cigarette on school grounds at least once within the past 30 days.

- Significantly fewer middle school students (3.4%) than high school students (12.1%) have smoked cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days.
- As grade increases, so does the percentage of students who have smoked cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days, increasing from 2.6 percent in the sixth grade to 18.7 percent in the 12th grade.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among males (3.7% and 12.8%, respectively) and females (3.0% and 11.0%, respectively) in their smoking cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among white (2.7% and 13.1%, respectively), black (4.7% and 8.2%, respectively), or Hispanic (4.0% and 11.5%, respectively) students in their use of cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days.

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



⁶ According to 105 ILCS 5/10-20.5b, tobacco use on school property by school personnel, students or other persons is prohibited.

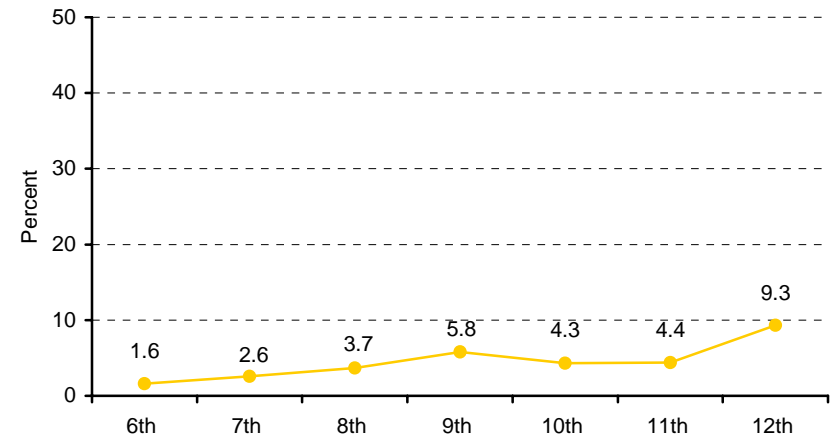
Smokeless Tobacco Use on School Property

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

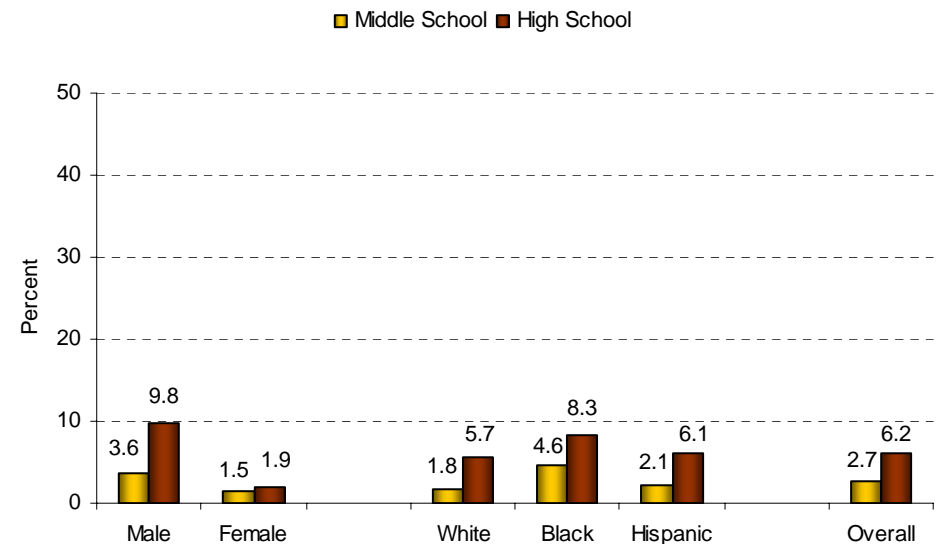
Students were asked about their use of smokeless tobacco on school property. Students were considered to have currently used smokeless tobacco on school property if they had reported using smokeless tobacco on school grounds at least once within the past 30 days.

- Overall, 2.7 percent of middle school students and 6.2 percent of high school students have used smokeless tobacco on school property within the past 30 days.
- The use of smokeless tobacco on school property increases significantly from 1.6 percent in the sixth grade to 9.3 percent in the 12th grade.
- Among middle school students, there is no significant difference between males (3.6%) and females (1.5%) in the use of smokeless tobacco on school property. However, high school males (9.8%) are significantly more likely than high school females (1.9%) to use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among white (1.8% and 5.7%, respectively), black (4.6% and 8.3%, respectively), or Hispanic (2.1% and 6.1%, respectively) students in the use of smokeless tobacco on school property in the past 30 days.

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?”

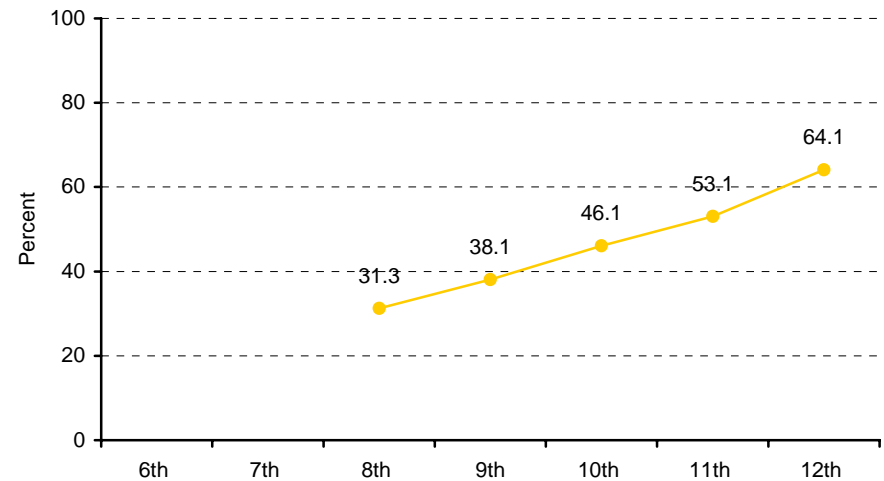
Students were asked if they want to and believe they can quit smoking cigarettes. They were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to be frequent smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes on 20 or more of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

- About half of middle school (40.8%) and high school (50.6%) students who currently smoke cigarettes want to quit. –*data not presented in chart*
- As grade increases, the percentage of students who currently smoke but want to quit also increases, from 31.3 percent in eighth grade to 64.1 percent in 12th grade; however, these changes are not statistically significant.
- In middle school and high school, there are no significant differences in the percentage of males (34.0% and 41.8%, respectively) and females (46.7% and 58.2%, respectively) who currently smoke but want to quit smoking. –*data not presented in chart*
- Among students who currently smoke, 75.5 percent in middle school and 72.5 percent in high school think they can quit smoking cigarettes now if they wanted to.
- Slightly more than half of students in high school who smoke frequently think they can quit smoking cigarettes now if they wanted to. Frequent smokers in high school are significantly less likely to think than can quit smoking than current smokers.

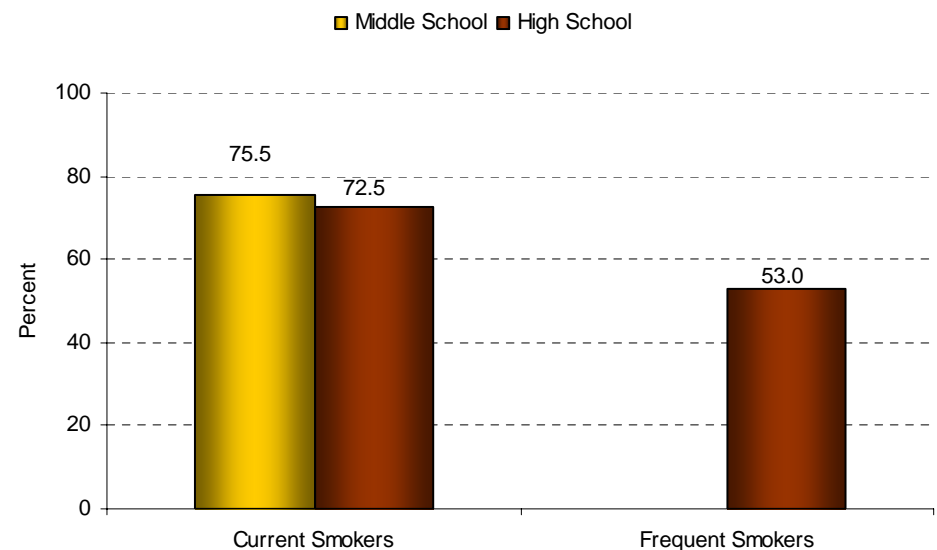
* Data not presented for sixth and seventh grade, n < 35.

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

Percent of students who currently smoke who want to quit smoking cigarettes by SCHOOL GRADE*



Percent of students who think they can quit smoking cigarettes 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?”

“Are you seriously thinking about quitting smoking?”⁷

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

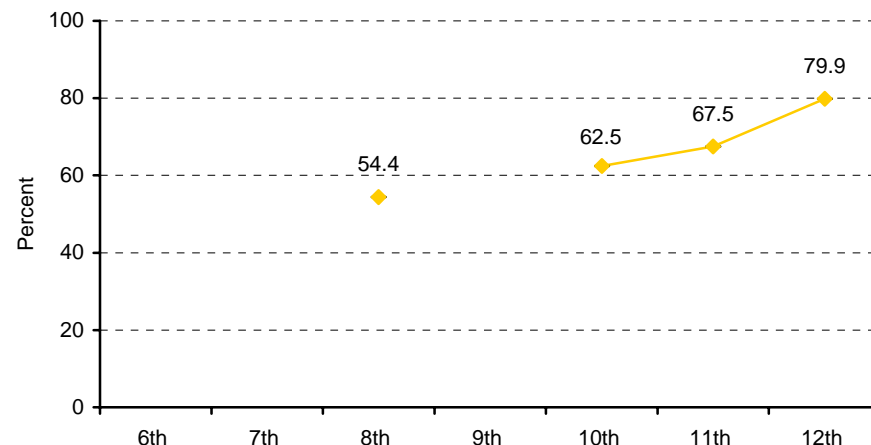
- Approximately half of students in middle school (46.0%) and high school (49.7%) who currently smoke cigarettes have tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months. *—data not presented in chart*
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences between males (44.5% and 45.5%, respectively) and females (46.5% and 53.6%, respectively) who currently smoke in the percent who have tried to quit during the past 12 months. *—data not presented in chart*
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among white (56.0% and 51.3%, respectively) or Hispanic (33.3% and 41.8%, respectively) students who currently smoke in the percent who have tried to quit during the past 12 months. *—data not presented in chart*
- There are no significant differences between middle school and high school students who currently smoke in the number of times they have tried to quit smoking over the past 12 months

¹ Data not presented for sixth, seventh, and ninth grade, n < 35.

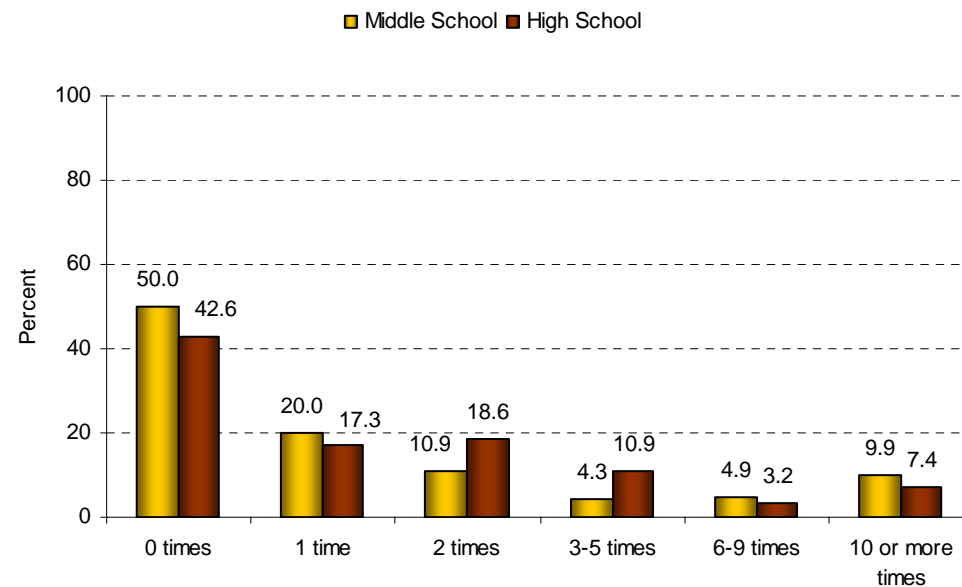
² Data not presented for black middle school and high school students, n < 35.

⁷ For the 2005 definition of the “seriously thinking about quitting” variable, students who responded “not sure” or “I don’t smoke” are not included in the denominator.

Percent of students who currently smoke who are seriously thinking about quitting cigarettes by SCHOOL GRADE*



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



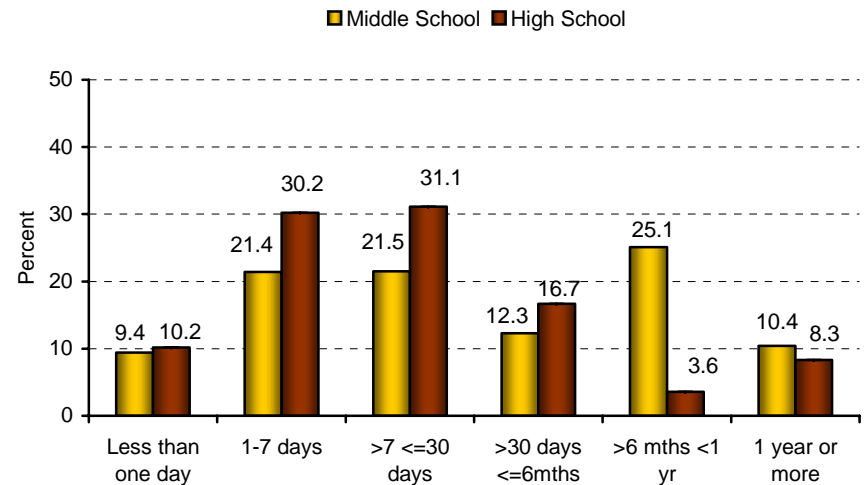
Length of Last Quit Attempt

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

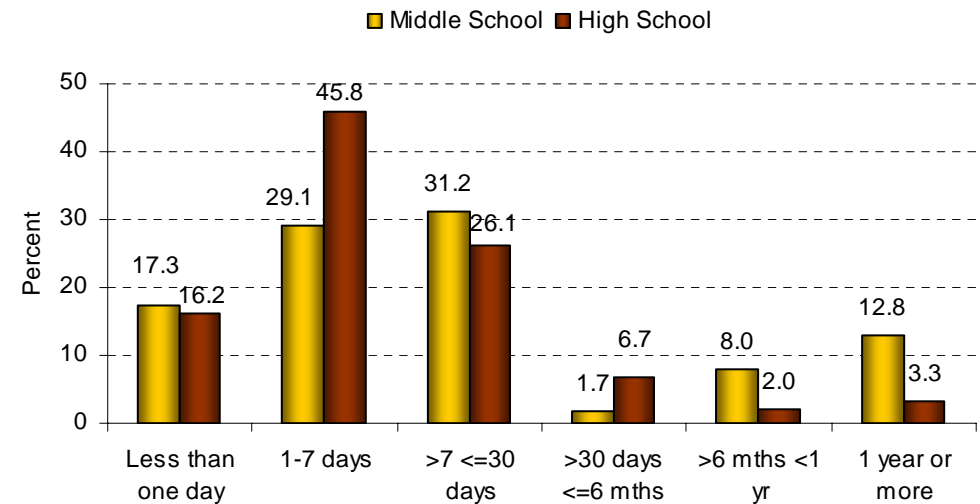
Students were asked about the amount of time that they quit smoking cigarettes during the last time they tried to quit. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to be frequent smokers if they reported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

- During their last quit attempt, slightly more than half of middle school students who currently smoke and nearly three-fourths of high school students who currently smoke were unable to quit cigarettes for more than 30 days.
- Although they currently smoke, 12.8 percent of middle school students and 3.3 percent of high school students were able to quit smoking for one year or more.
- During their last quit attempt, slightly more than 75 percent of middle school students who smoke frequently and almost 90 percent of high school students who smoke frequently were unable to stay off cigarettes for more than 30 days.

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



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



Likelihood of Starting to Smoke

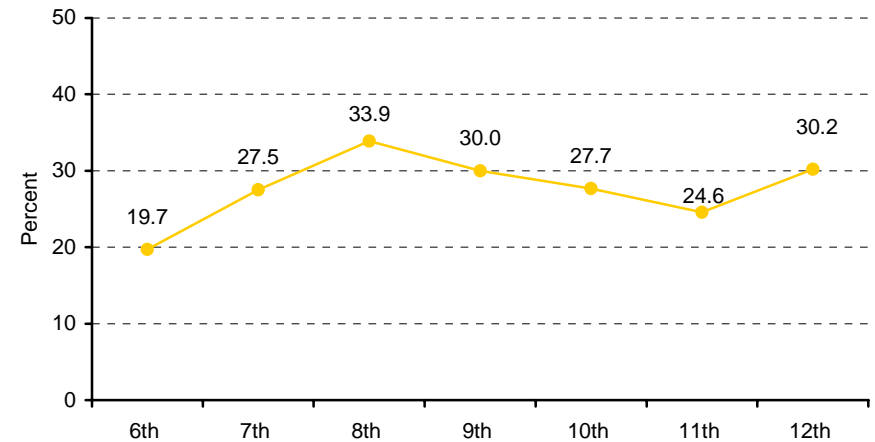
“Do you think you will smoke a cigarette at any time during the next year?”

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

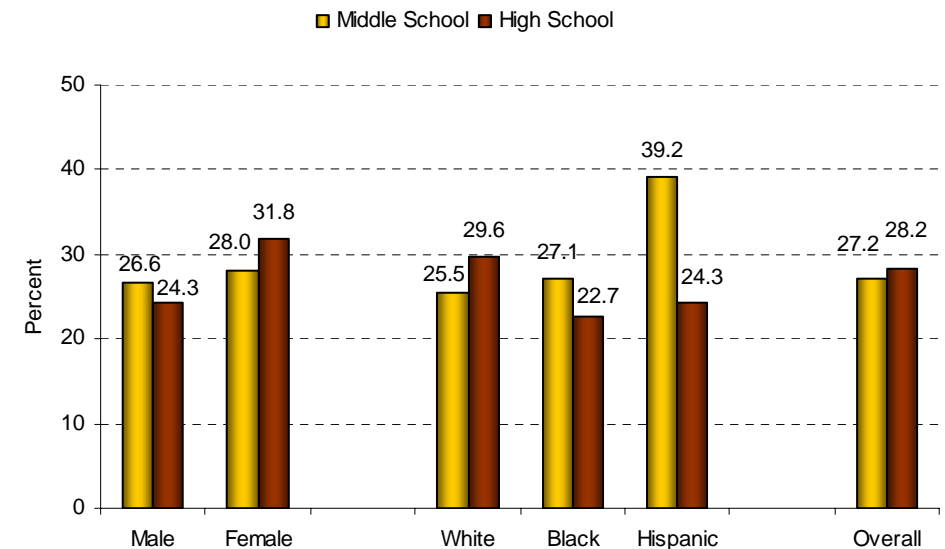
This is a calculated variable to analyze if students who have never smoked cigarettes are likely to begin. Students who think that they may try cigarettes within the next year and who would smoke a cigarette if offered one by a best friend are likely to start smoking. Students were considered to have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

- Approximately one out of every four middle school and high school students who have never smoked are likely to start smoking.
- There is a significant increase between sixth (19.7%) and eighth grade (33.9%) in the percentage of students who have never smoked that are likely to start smoking. The rates of never smokers' susceptibility to starting smoking then stabilizes between eighth and 12th grade (30.2%).
- In middle school and high school, there are no significant differences in the likelihood of starting smoking between males (26.6% and 24.3%, respectively) and females (28.0% and 31.8%, respectively).
- In middle school and high school, there are no significant differences in the likelihood of starting smoking among white (25.5% and 29.6%), black (27.1% and 22.7%, respectively), or Hispanic students (39.2% and 24.3%, 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



Health Beliefs about Tobacco Use

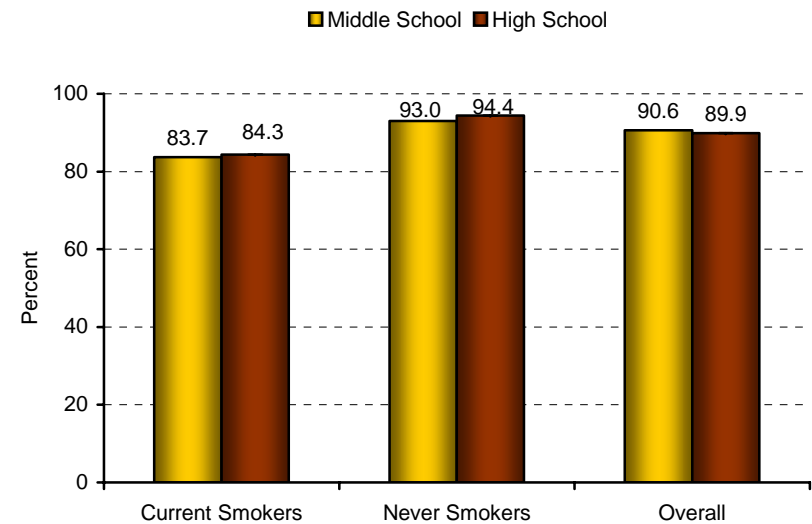
“People can get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin.”

“Young people who smoke one to five cigarettes a day risk harming themselves.”

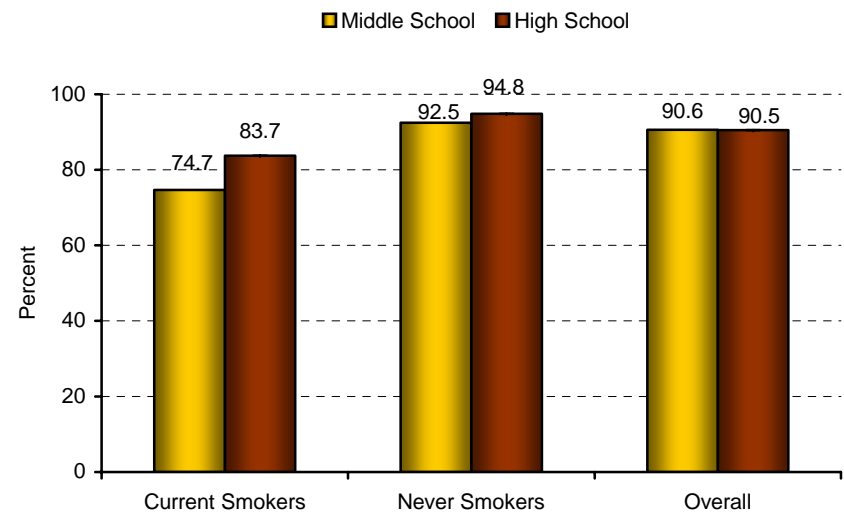
Students were asked to rate several questions to determine their perceptions about health risks associated with tobacco use. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- In both middle school and high school, about 90 percent of all students believe tobacco is addictive.
- High school students who have never smoked (94.4%) are significantly more likely to believe tobacco is addictive than high school students who currently smoke (84.3%).
- Among middle school students, those who have never smoked (92.5%) are significantly more likely to believe that young people who smoke between one and five cigarettes per day risk harming themselves compared to current smokers (74.7%).
- Among high school students, those who have never smoked (94.8%) are significantly more likely than those who currently smoke (83.7%) to believe that young people who smoke between one and five cigarettes per day risk harming themselves.

Percent of students who believe tobacco is addictive by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



Percent of students who think that young people risk harming themselves if they smoke between one and five cigarettes per day by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



Smoking Beliefs and Short Term Risks

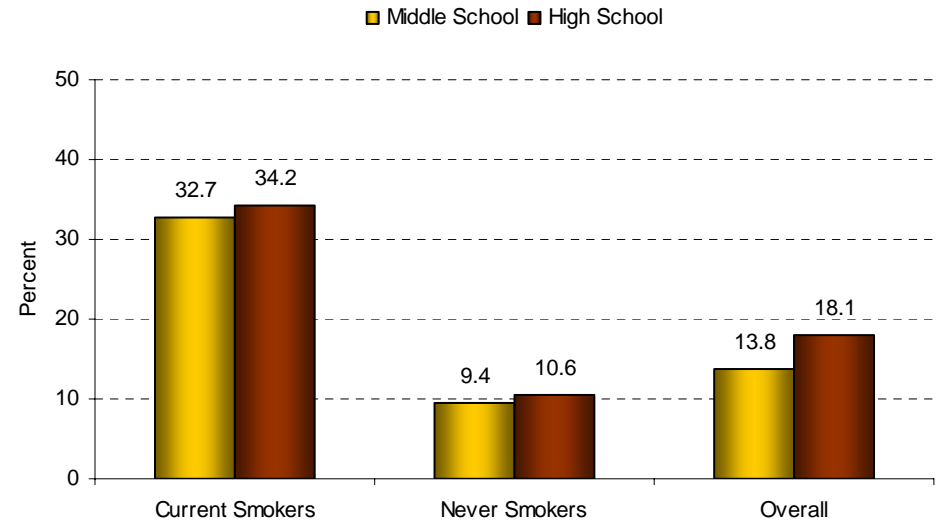
“It is safe for a person to smoke for only a year or two as long as they quit after that.”

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

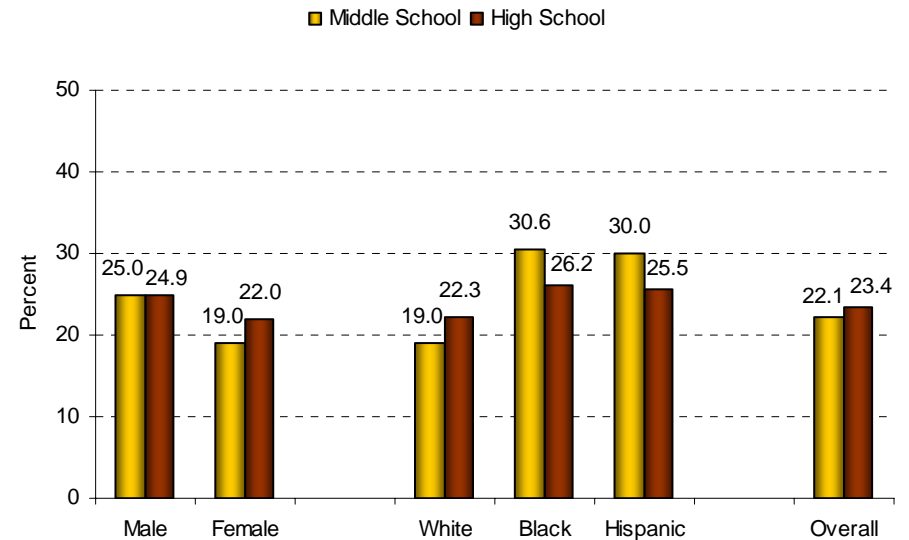
Students were asked about their beliefs regarding the health risks related to smoking light (low-tar) cigarettes and short-term smoking. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never smoked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

- In both middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (32.7% and 34.2%, respectively) are significantly more likely than their never smoking peers (9.4% and 10.6%, respectively) to think it is safe to smoke for only one or two years.
- Overall, among middle school and high school students, approximately one in five believe that light (low-tar) cigarettes have less risk than regular (full-flavor) cigarettes.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences between males (25.0% and 24.9%, respectively) and females (19.0% and 22.0%, respectively) in their beliefs that low-tar cigarettes are less harmful than regular cigarettes.
- In middle school, black students (30.6%) are significantly more likely than white students (19.0%) to believe that low-tar cigarettes are less harmful than regular cigarettes. In high school, there are no significant differences among white (22.3%), black (26.2%), or Hispanic (25.5%) students in their beliefs that low-tar cigarettes are less harmful than regular cigarettes.

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



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



Social Beliefs about Smoking

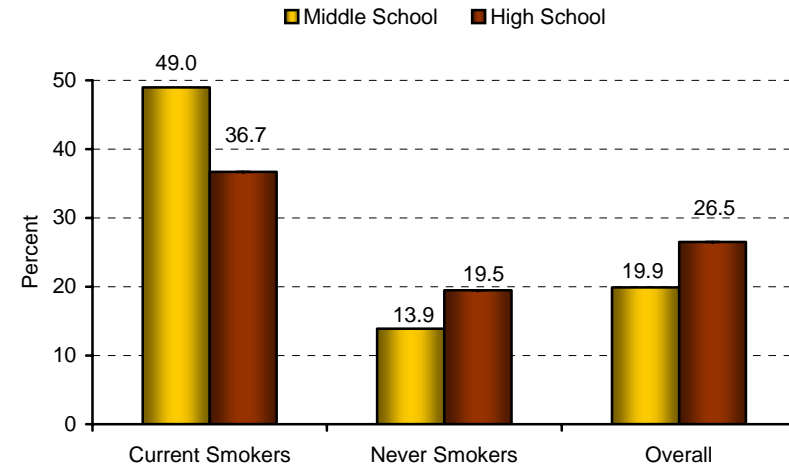
“People who smoke have more friends.”

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

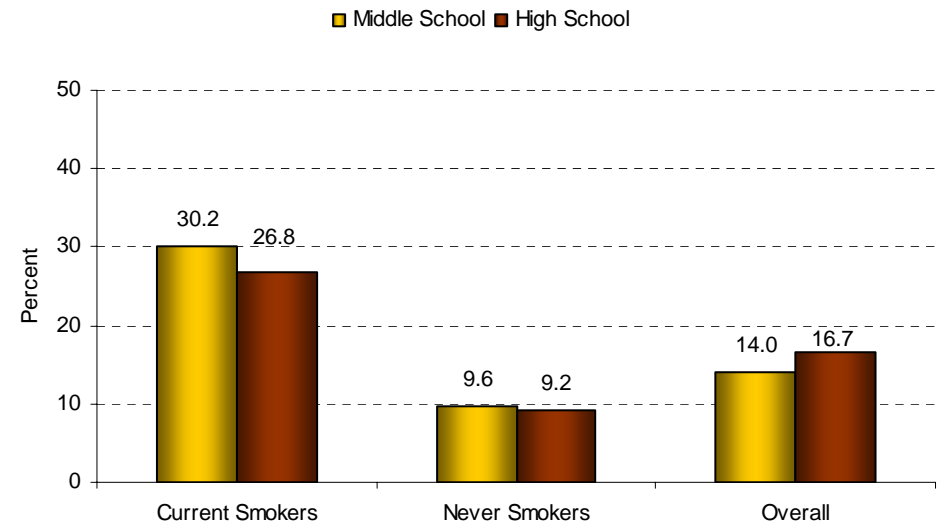
Students were asked to rate a series of statements about the perceived social benefits of smoking. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette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

- In middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (49.0% and 36.7%, respectively) are significantly more likely than students who have never smoked (13.9% and 19.5%, respectively) to believe that smokers have more friends.
- Both middle school and high school males and females who are current smokers are significantly more likely than their never smoking peers to believe that smokers have more friends. *—data not presented in chart*
- In middle school, black (31.0%) and Hispanic (34.5%) students are significantly more likely than white students (14.9%) to believe that students who smoke have more friends. In high school, black students (41.4%) are significantly more likely than white students (21.1%) to believe that smokers have more friends. *—data not presented in chart*
- In middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (30.2% and 26.8%, respectively) are significantly more likely than students who have never smoked (9.6% and 9.2%, respectively) to believe that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences between males (17.3% and 20.5%, respectively) and females (10.5% and 12.6%, respectively) in their belief that smoking cigarettes make young people look cool. *—data not presented in chart*
- In middle school, black students (20.4%) and Hispanic students (24.9%) were significantly more likely than white students (10.5%) to think that smoking makes young people look cool. Among high school students, black students (22.9%) also are significantly more likely than white students (14.6%) to believe smoking makes young people look cool. *—data not presented in chart*

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



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



Smoking among Peers

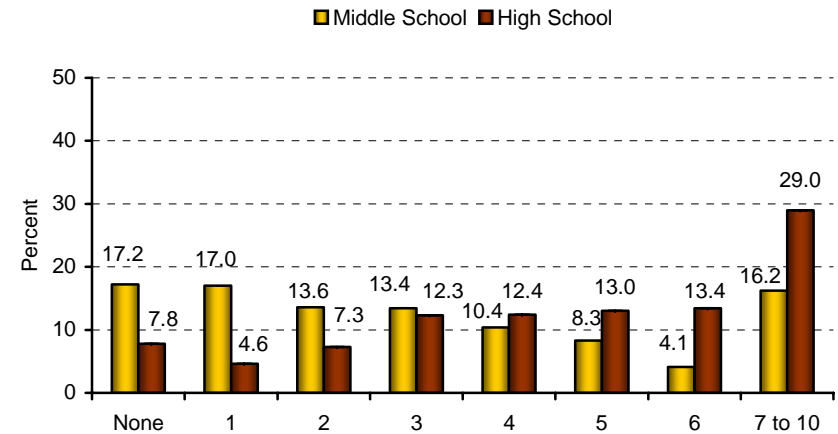
“Out of every 10 students your age, how many do you think smoke cigarettes once a month or more?”

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

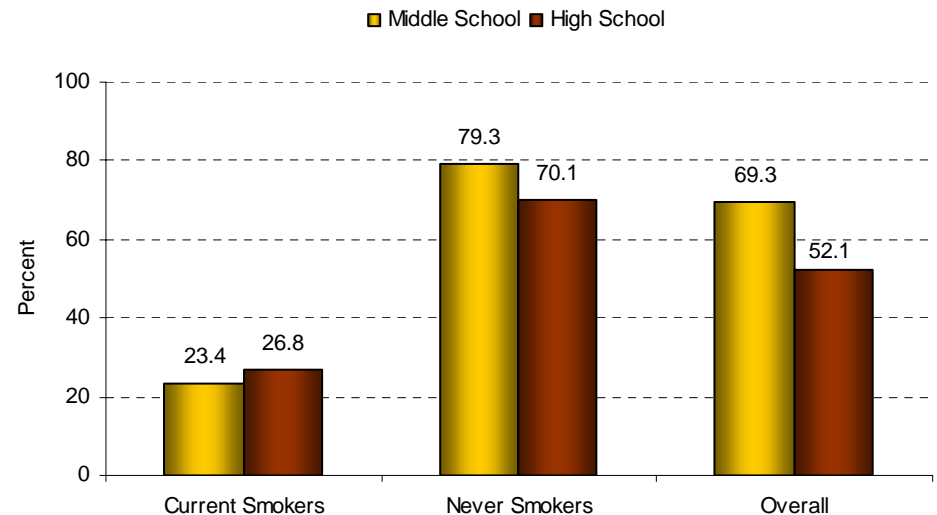
Students were asked to estimate the number of students their age who smoke cigarettes. They were also asked about their friends’ feelings about smoking. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to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

- Among middle school students, almost two-thirds think that only a few people their own age smoke cigarettes once a month or more. Among these students, 61.2 percent think that three people or fewer of every 10 people their age have smoked cigarettes once a month or more, compared to 32.0 percent of high school students.
- High school students are significantly more likely than middle school students to think many people their age smoke cigarettes once a month or more. For example, slightly more than one-fourth of high school students believe that seven out of 10 students their age smoke cigarettes once a month or more.
- In both middle school and high school, students who have never smoked cigarettes (79.3% and 70.1%, respectively) are significantly more likely than those who currently smoke cigarettes (23.4% and 26.8%, respectively) to think that their friends would be upset if they smoked.

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

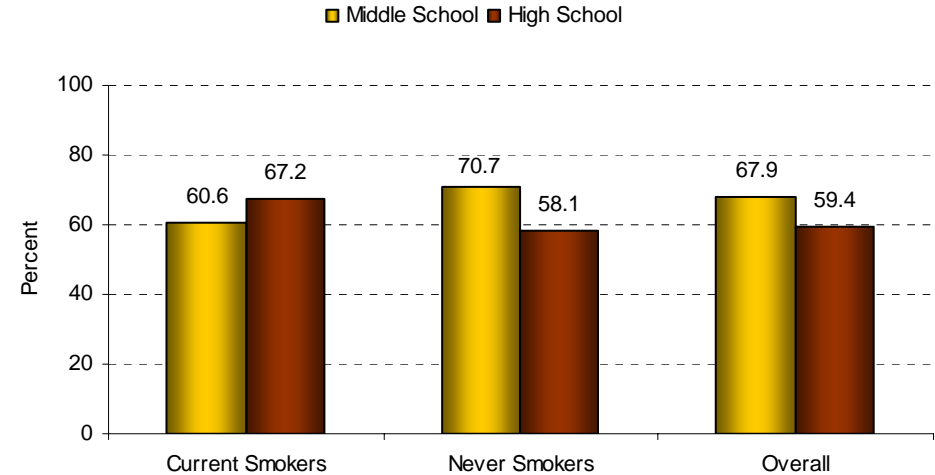
“In the past 12 months, how often have your parents or guardians discussed the dangers of tobacco use with you?”

“In the past 12 months, has a doctor or dentist, or someone in their office, talked to you about the danger of tobacco use?”

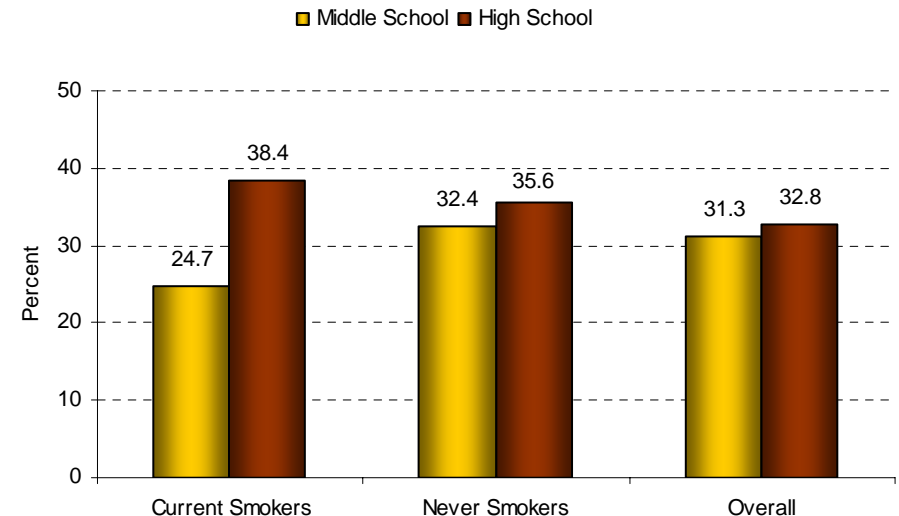
Students were asked if they had received warnings from their parents about the dangers of tobacco use within the past 12 months. They were also asked whether they discussed the dangers of tobacco use with a doctor, dentist, or someone else in their office within the past 12 months. Students were considered 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 students, there are no significant differences between students who currently smoke (60.6%) and those who have never smoked (70.7%) in the percentage who have discussed the dangers of tobacco with their parents in the course of the past 12 months.
- Among high school students, there are no significant differences between students who currently smoke (67.2%) and those who have never smoked (58.1%) in regards to discussing the dangers of tobacco with their parents in the past 12 months.
- Among students who have never smoked, middle school students (70.7%) are significantly more likely than high school students (58.1%) to have discussed the dangers of tobacco with their parents in the past 12 months.
- Regardless of their smoking status, between one-fourth and one-third of middle school and high school students have been told by their doctors or dentists about the dangers of tobacco use during 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 warned by their doctor or dentist about the dangers of tobacco by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



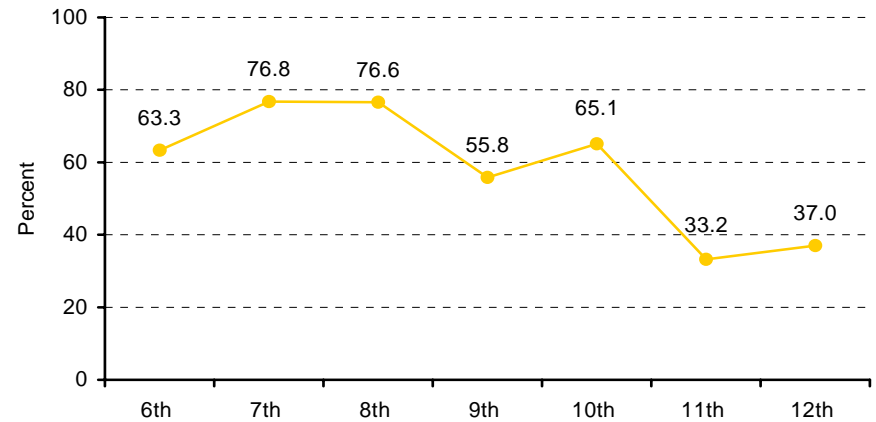
School Education⁸

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

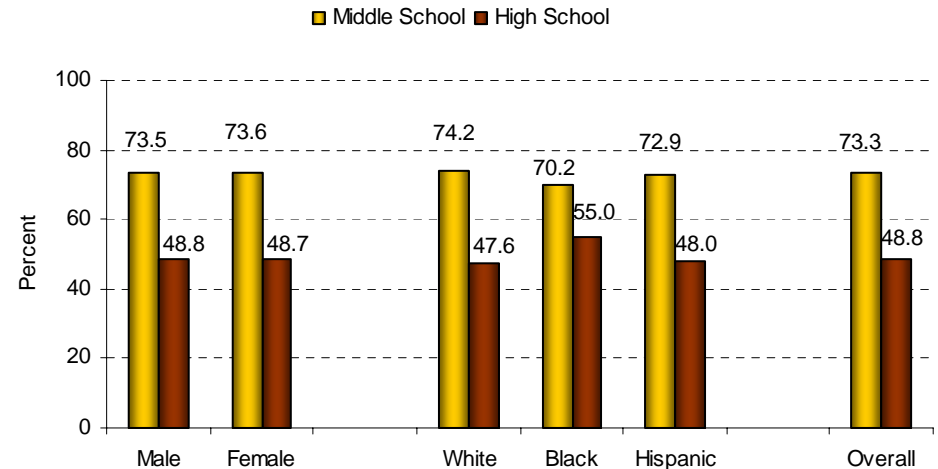
Students were asked about the education they received during the current school year regarding the dangers of tobacco use.

- Middle school students (73.3%) were significantly more likely than high school students (48.8%) to have been taught about the dangers of tobacco use.
- As grade increases, the percentage of students who report they have been taught about the dangers of tobacco use decreases, dropping from two-thirds of students in sixth grade, to one-third of students in 11th grade, and slightly rebounding to 37.0 percent of 12th grade students.
- There is a significant decline in the number of students reporting that they had been taught about the dangers of tobacco use between the 10th (65.1%) and 11th grade (33.2%).
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences when comparing males (73.5% and 48.8%, respectively) and females (73.6% and 48.7%, respectively) in the percent of students that have been taught about the dangers of tobacco use in their classes.
- There are no significant differences among middle and high school students who are white (74.2% and 47.6%, respectively), black (70.2% and 55.0%, respectively), or Hispanic (72.9% and 48.0%, respectively) in the percent of those who have been taught about the dangers of tobacco use in their classes.

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



⁸ For the 2005 report, data are presented for students were taught about the dangers of tobacco use, rather than just the dangers of cigarette and smokeless tobacco use.

Tobacco Influences in the Media

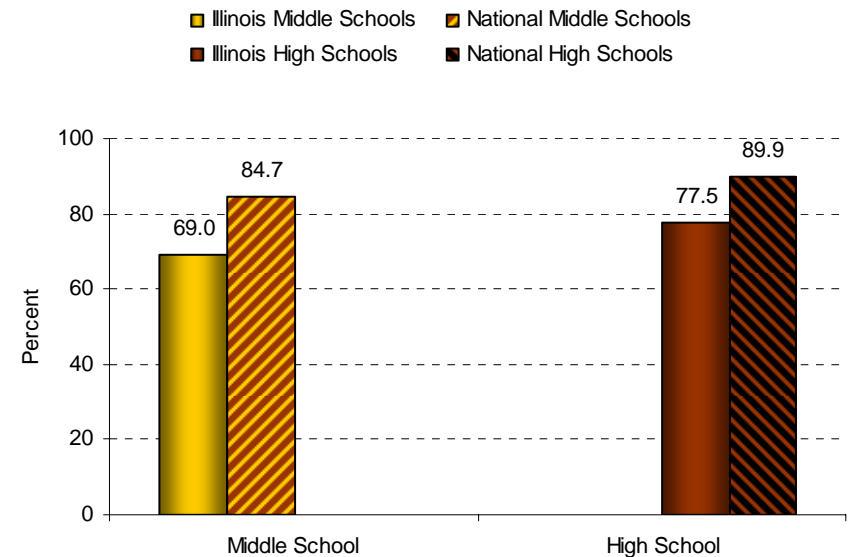
“During the past 30 days, about how often have you seen or heard commercials on TV, the Internet, or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoking?”

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

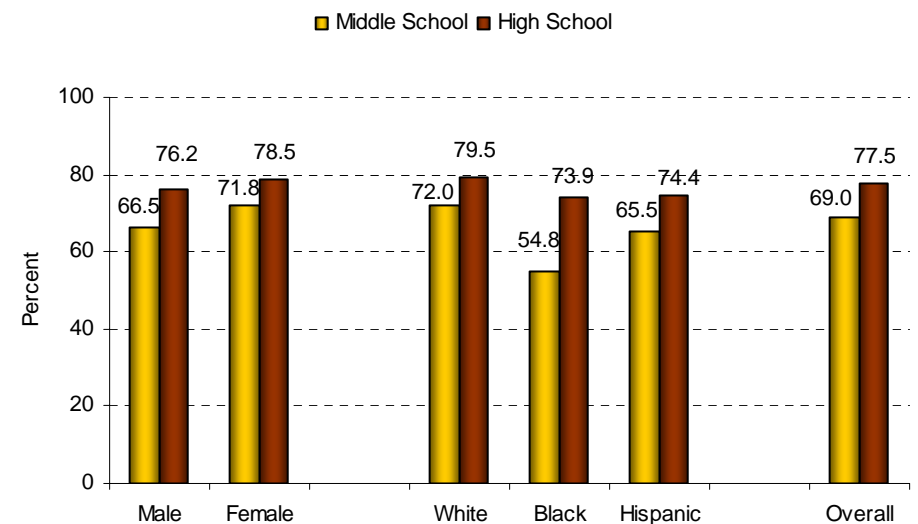
- Illinois middle school and high school students (69.0% and 77.5%, respectively) are significantly less likely to have seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days than middle and high school students nationally (84.7% and 89.9%, respectively).⁹
- Among middle school and high school students, there are no significant differences when comparing males (66.5% and 76.2%, respectively) and females (71.8% and 78.5%, respectively) in the percent who have seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days.
- In middle school, black students (54.8%) are significantly less likely than their white peers (72.0%) to have seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days.
- In high school, there are no significant differences among white (79.5%), black (73.9%), and Hispanic (74.4%) students when comparing the percentages of those who have seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days.
- When comparing middle school and high school students' exposure to anti-tobacco advertisements by race/ethnicity, there are no significant differences between white students (72.0% and 79.5%, respectively) and Hispanic students (65.5% and 74.4%, respectively).
- However, black middle school students (54.8%) are significantly less likely to have seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days when compared to black high school students (73.9%).

⁹ National Youth Tobacco Survey data are from: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/NYTS/nyts2004.htm>.

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



Tobacco Ads on the Internet

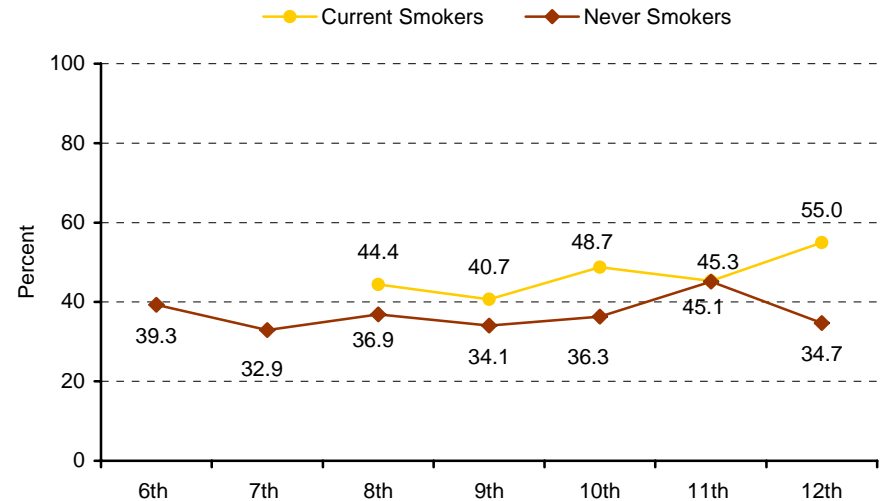
“When you are using the Internet, how often do you see ads for tobacco products?”

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.

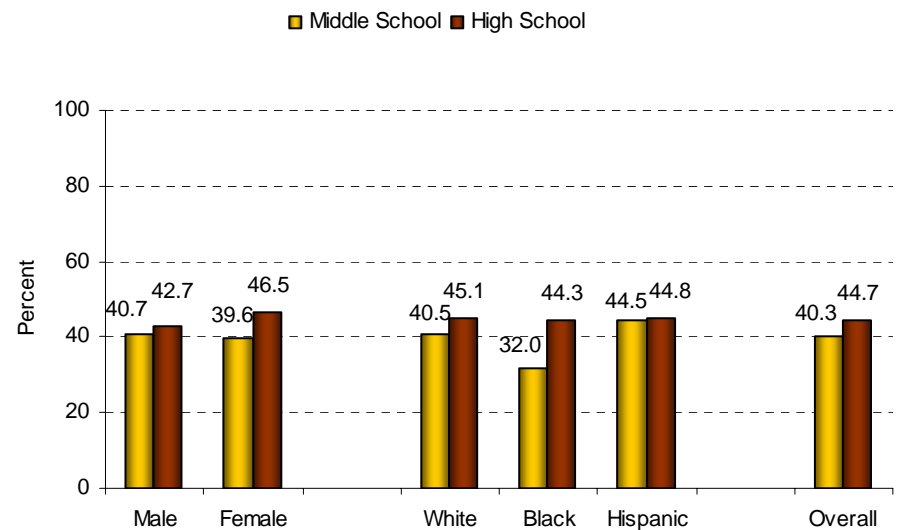
- Overall, about four out of 10 middle school and high school students who use the Internet have seen ads for tobacco products on the Internet.
- Among both middle school and high school students, there were no significance differences in the percentages of those reporting having seen tobacco advertisements on the Internet when comparing current smokers and those who have never smoked.
- Among students who have never smoked cigarettes, the percent who have seen advertisements for tobacco on the Internet stays fairly stable as grade increases, from 39.3% in 6th grade to 34.7% in 12th grade.
- Among middle school and high school students, there are no significant differences when comparing males (40.7% and 42.7%, respectively) and females (39.6% and 46.5%, respectively) in the percent who have seen tobacco advertisements on the Internet.
- In middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among White (40.5% and 45.1%, respectively), Black (32.0% and 44.3%, respectively), or Hispanic (44.5% and 44.8%, respectively) students in the percent who have seen tobacco advertisements on the Internet.

* Data not presented for sixth- and seventh-grade current smokers, n < 35.

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



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



Tobacco Advertising

“During the past 12 months, did you buy or receive anything that has a tobacco company name or picture on it?”¹⁰

“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?”¹¹

Students were asked if they have received or bought items with tobacco company names or logos, as well as their exposure to such items in convenience stores and gas stations. Students were considered to be current tobacco users if they reported used tobacco at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never used tobacco if they have never tried any type of tobacco product (e.g., cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco).

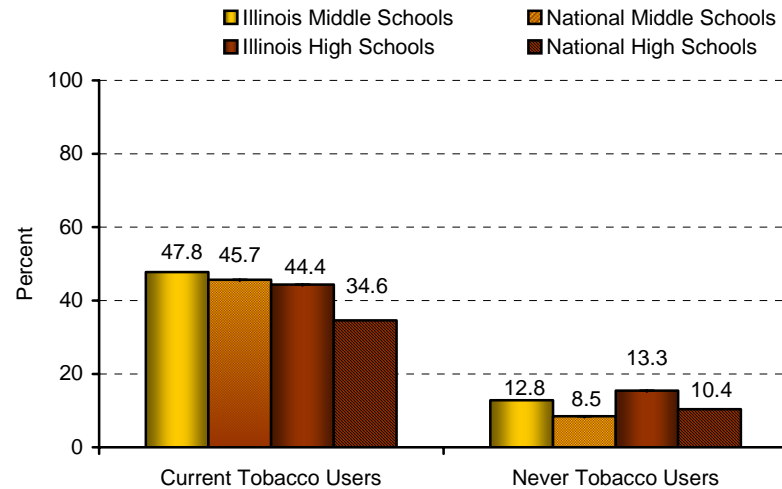
- 47.8 percent of Illinois middle school students who currently use tobacco have bought or received items with a tobacco company name or picture on it in the past 12 months, which is comparable to middle school tobacco users nationally (45.7%). 44.4 percent of Illinois high school students who currently use tobacco have bought or received items with a tobacco company name or picture on it in the past 12 months, which is significantly higher than high school tobacco users nationally (34.6%).¹²
- Illinois middle and high school students who never used tobacco (12.8% and 13.3%, respectively) are significantly less likely to have bought or received items with a tobacco company name or picture on it in the past 12 months than are their counterparts who use tobacco (47.8% and 44.4%, respectively).
- 94.7 percent of middle school students and 94.9 percent of high school students, regardless of their smoking status, see ads for tobacco products or see tobacco logos when they are in a gas station or convenience store.
- 88.4 percent of middle school students who currently smoke cigarettes and 94.0 percent of high school students who currently smoke cigarettes see ads for tobacco products or logos in gas stations or convenience store.

¹⁰ For the 2005 report, data are presented for current tobacco users and never tobacco users, rather than current smokers and never smokers.

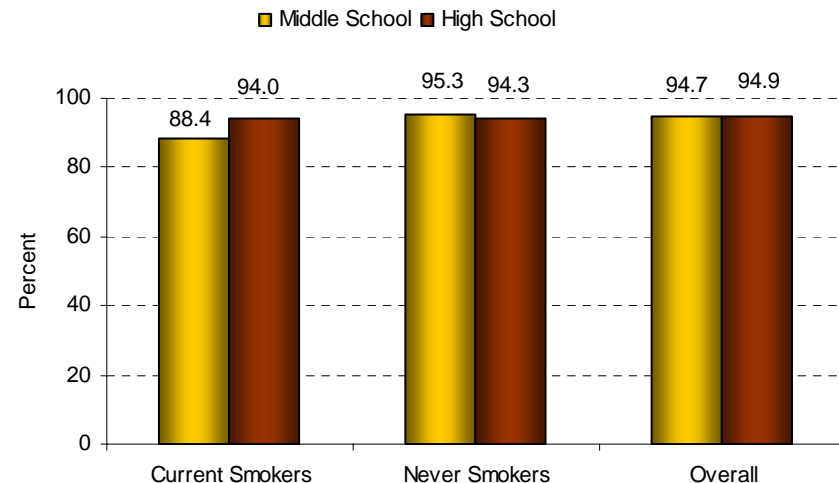
¹¹ For the 2005 definition of this variable, students who indicated they see ads for tobacco products or tobacco logos “a lot” or “sometimes” are included in the numerator and students who indicated they do not go to gas stations or convenience stores are excluded from the denominator.

¹² National Youth Tobacco Survey data are from: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/NYTS/nyts2004.htm>.

Percent of Illinois and U.S. current tobacco users who bought or received anything with a tobacco company name or picture on it in the past 12 months by SCHOOL TYPE and SMOKING STATUS



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



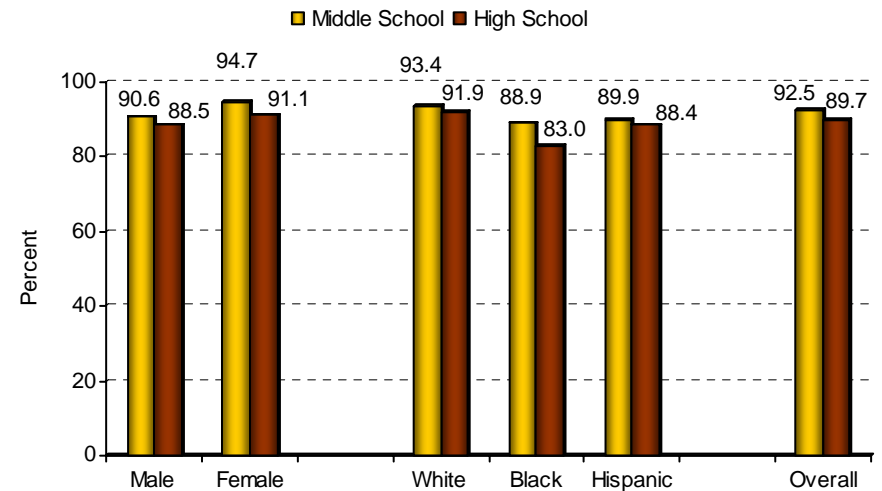
Secondhand Smoke

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

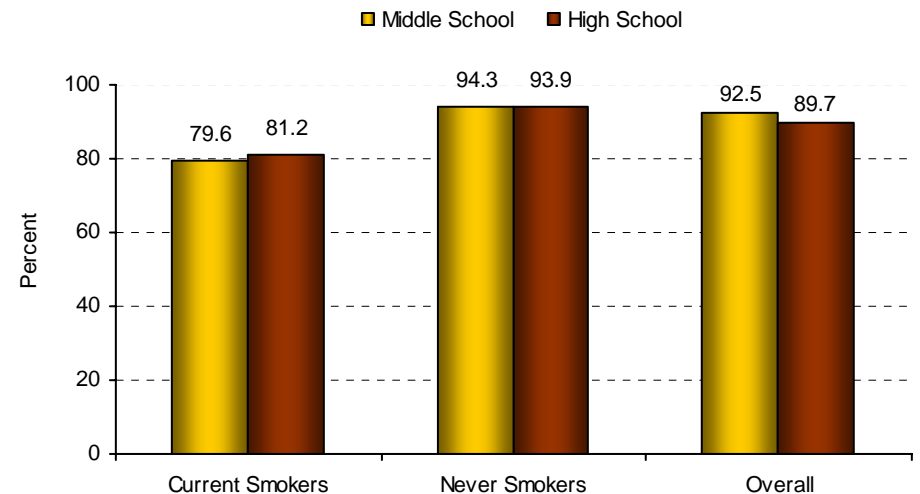
Students were asked if they think secondhand smoke is harmful. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- 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, there are no significant differences when comparing males (90.6% and 88.5%, respectively) and females (94.7% and 91.1%, respectively) in the percentage of students who think secondhand smoke is harmful.
- There are no significant differences when comparing the percentages of white, black, or Hispanic middle school and high school students who think that secondhand smoke is harmful.
- Among middle school students, those who have never smoked (94.3%) are significantly more likely to think secondhand smoke is harmful than their peers who currently smoke (79.6%).
- In high school, students who currently smoke cigarettes (81.2%) are significantly less likely than students who have never smoked cigarettes (93.9%) to think secondhand smoke is harmful.

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 in the Home

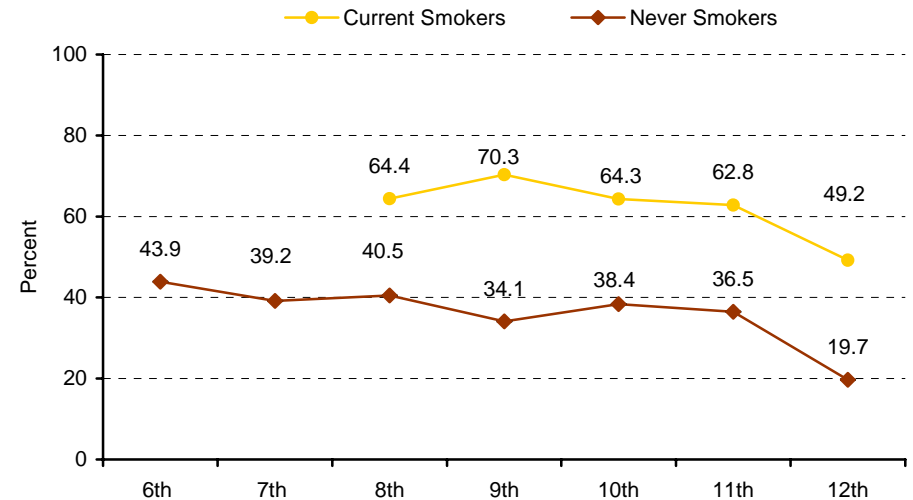
“Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?”

To assess how many students are being exposed to cigarette smoke at home, students were asked if they lived with someone who smokes 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.

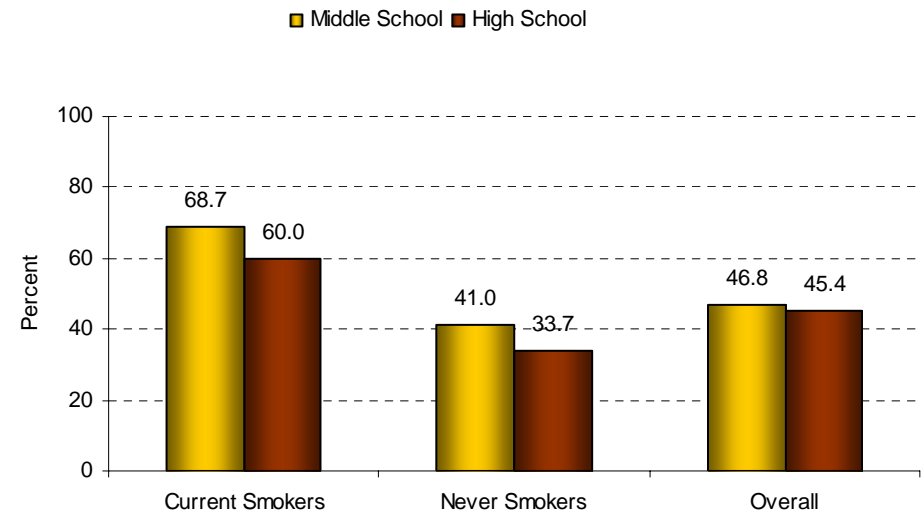
- Overall, 46.8 percent of middle school and 45.4 percent of high school students live with someone who smokes cigarettes.
- The percentage of students who currently smoke cigarettes and live with someone who smokes fluctuates between nearly two-thirds of students in eighth grade (64.4%) and one-half of students in 12th grade (49.2%). The percentage of students who have never smoked cigarettes and live with someone who smokes also fluctuates across grades, from nearly one-half in sixth grade (43.9%) to one-fifth in 12th grade (19.7%).
- In both middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (68.7% and 60.0%, respectively) are significantly more likely than students who have never smoked (41.0% and 33.7%, respectively) to live with someone who smokes cigarettes.

* Data not presented for sixth- and seventh-grade current smokers, n < 35.

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



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



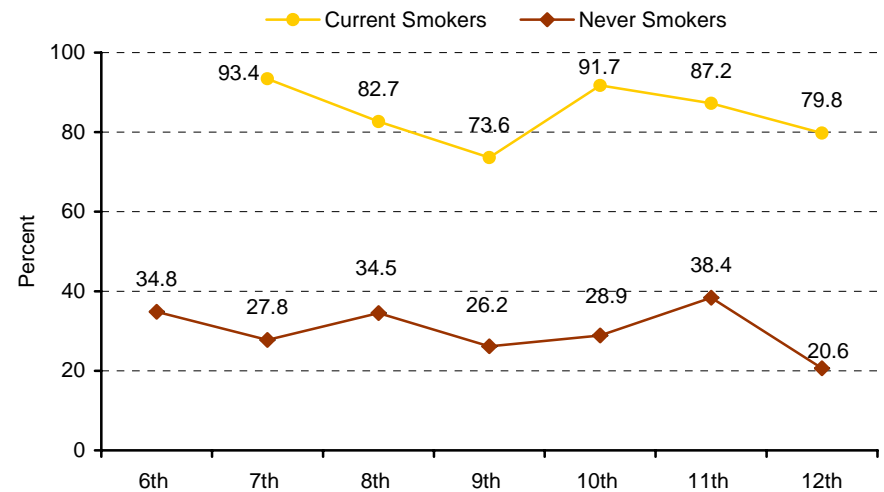
Recent Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in a Car

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

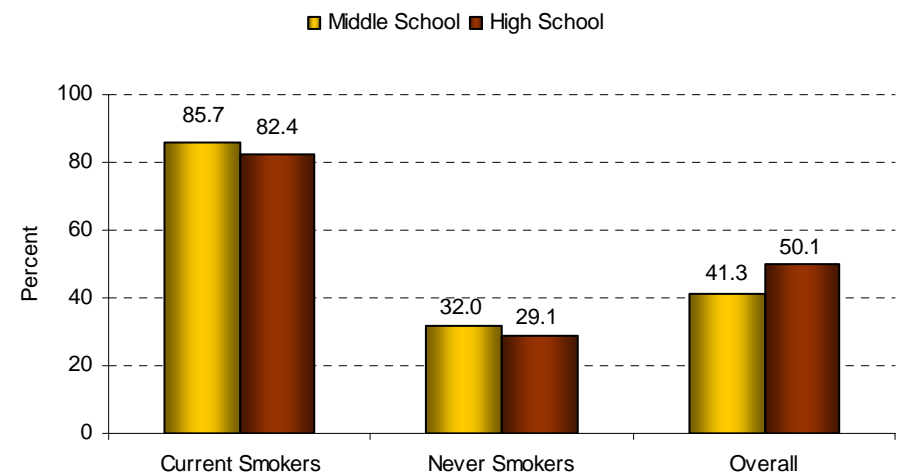
Students were asked if they had ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past seven days. Students were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days. Students were considered to have never smoked if they have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- Across grade levels, middle school and high school students who have never smoked are significantly less likely than those who are current smokers to have recently ridden in a car with someone smoking cigarettes.
- From sixth to 12th grade, between one-third and one-fourth of those students who have never smoked indicated that they have recently ridden in a car with someone smoking cigarettes, with a high of 38.4 percent in the 11th grade reporting so.
- Over 80 percent of middle school and high school students who currently smoke have recently ridden in a car with someone smoking cigarettes (85.7% and 82.4%, respectively). Both middle school and high school students who currently smoke are significantly more likely than their peers who never smoked to have recently ridden in a car with someone smoking cigarettes, by a nearly three-fold difference.

Percent of students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes during the past seven days by SCHOOL GRADE and SMOKING STATUS⁹



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 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 overwhelming majority of states in conducting their own YTS. The questionnaire covered eight topics: tobacco use (bidis, cigarettes, cigars, kreteks, 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 80 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 samples.

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 2005. Prior to beginning district and school recruitment, letters were sent to the regional tobacco coordinators representing those districts to obtain additional names of supportive contacts, document helpful background information, and ask if the regional contacts would be willing to make pre-contact calls to encourage participation.

Once these contacts were made, tailored letters of invitation were sent out to the school districts. 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 11 and May 31, 2005, by four specially trained field staff. The data collectors were recruited from a variety of sources including local and state retired teacher's associations, local universities, and job fairs. They completed an intensive 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 nonresponse adjustment factor calculated by school size category (small, medium, large).

f2= a class adjustment factor calculated by school

f3 = a student-level nonresponse 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. 2005 IYTS Response Rates

	Student			School			Combined
	Selected	Participated	%	Selected	Participated	%	%
Middle	1,529	1,447	94.6%	25	22	88.0%	83.3%
High	1,549	1,354	87.4%	26	22	84.6%	74.0%
Total	3,078	2,801	91.0%	51	44	86.3%	78.6%

SUDAAN was used to compute 95 percent confidence intervals, which were used to determine the differences between subgroups at the p<0.05 level. 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 ¹⁰	%	n	%
Gender				
Female	733	48.6	658	49.0
Male	707	51.4	688	51.0
Race/Ethnicity				
White	746	70.4	797	63.6
Black	272	14.3	275	20.3
Hispanic	288	9.7	185	11.6
Other	115	5.6	80	4.5
Grade				
6 th	289	25.6	---	---
7 th	486	36.9	---	---
8 th	667	37.5	---	---
9 th	---	---	303	29.2
10 th	---	---	418	25.8
11 th	---	---	344	23.1
12 th	---	---	268	22.0

¹⁰ 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	18,009	12.4	±2.0	11,372	8.1	±2.8	6,385	4.5	±1.9	3,215	2.2	±1.1	2,911	2.0	±1.3
Male	23,353	15.1	±3.2	10,128	6.8	±2.2	9,479	6.3	±1.6	7,959	5.2	±2.5	6,966	4.6	±1.7
Race/Ethnicity															
White	23,791	11.2	±2.6	12,996	6.2	±2.2	7,474	3.6	±1.4	4,738	2.2	±1.2	6,446	3.1	±1.4
Black	7,529	18.3	±7.3	3,679	9.5	±8.1	4,033	9.8	±4.4	1,803	4.4	±2.2	1,462	3.6	±1.9
Hispanic	6,629	20.0	±6.4	3,375	11.2	±4.4	2,965	9.2	±5.3	2,729	8.3	±6.5	1,116	3.4	±1.4
Other	3,535	29.8	±10.7	1,621	15.3	±9.0	1,229	10.7	±8.2	2,128	18.1	±13.4	1,301	11.7	±6.8
Grade															
6 th	5,986	7.8	±3.7	2,818	3.7	±3.2	1,358	1.8	±2.0	1,462	1.9	±1.3	1,553	2.1	±0.8
7 th	16,316	14.7	±3.0	8,160	7.7	±2.3	5,343	4.9	±2.1	4,737	4.3	±2.5	3,408	3.1	±1.1
8 th	19,530	17.3	±3.4	10,796	10.0	±3.1	9,265	8.4	±2.6	5,616	5.0	±1.5	5,384	4.8	±2.6
Total	42,124	14.0	±2.0	21,774	7.5	±2.2	16,138	5.5	±1.3	11,936	4.0	±1.5	10,325	3.5	±1.1
High School															
Gender															
Female	91,171	32.0	±4.5	74,564	26.8	±4.3	32,550	11.5	±2.5	7,797	2.7	±2.1	8,563	3.0	±2.3
Male	97,527	32.9	±4.6	65,993	22.8	±3.8	47,624	16.6	±4.1	19,987	6.8	±3.4	34,251	11.9	±4.9
Race/Ethnicity															
White	131,683	35.4	±6.3	105,512	28.0	±5.5	54,664	14.8	±3.4	12,992	3.5	±2.0	30,704	8.3	±2.9
Black	31,904	29.9	±11.9	17,643	17.7	±9.2	16,778	16.3	±8.6	9,438	9.2	±8.7	6,738	6.6	±6.8
Hispanic	19,267	23.5	±7.2	16,206	20.0	±3.5	6,966	8.9	±3.0	4,790	5.9	±4.2	5,451	6.7	±3.4
Other	6,992	30.0	±10.8	4,761	20.8	±13.3	2,139	9.2	±5.2	1,538	6.6	±4.1	633	2.8	±3.6
Grade															
9 th	40,879	24.3	±5.8	30,283	18.4	±5.2	15,408	9.3	±5.1	5,900	3.6	±3.9	10,374	6.2	±4.1
10 th	47,608	32.0	±4.7	36,201	24.7	±4.4	23,155	15.9	±2.7	7,406	5.0	±3.4	10,625	7.3	±5.1
11 th	40,390	30.3	±7.8	27,834	21.7	±7.0	15,621	12.0	±5.9	6,447	4.9	±2.1	6,956	5.3	±3.1
12 th	56,981	44.9	±5.4	44,129	35.6	±7.6	23,490	18.8	±4.8	5,972	4.7	±3.9	13,172	10.6	±2.8
Total	190,541	32.6	±3.3	141,628	24.8	±3.3	80,734	14.1	±2.5	28,758	5.0	±2.2	43,527	7.6	±2.6

* Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

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

*** Sample n and percentages shown are weighted

