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Eric E. Whitaker, M.D., M.P.H.
Director
Illinois Department of Public Health

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tobacco use leads to the deaths of more people in the United States than homicides, suicides, automobile crashes, AIDS, alcohol, drug abuse and fires combined. More than 440,000 deaths each year result from tobacco use. In addition to these staggering mortality figures, the national economic burden of tobacco use is more than $75 billion per year in direct medical costs.¹

The earlier tobacco use begins, the more likely it will develop into a lifestyle pattern. Approximately 80 percent of adults who smoke began smoking before the age of 18. Currently, estimates are that every day nearly 5,000 young people under the age of 18 try their first cigarette.¹ Among Illinois’ youth, nearly one in eight middle school students and more than one in three high school students currently use some form of tobacco product.

This report presents the findings from the Illinois Youth Tobacco Survey (IYTS) that was administered during spring 2002. The IYTS has provided Illinois with its first comprehensive look at youth tobacco use in the state and a baseline 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 and to evaluating their effects.

Overall, this report shows that in Illinois . . .

Prevalence

… 12.8 percent of middle school students and 35.7 percent of high school students currently use tobacco products.

… cigarettes are the most commonly used tobacco product, with 7.6 percent of middle school students and 29.2 percent of high school students currently smoking cigarettes.

… in middle school, rates of cigarette smoking among white (6.1 percent), black (9.1 percent) and Hispanic (12.2 percent) students are not statistically different.

… by high school, white students (32.8 percent) are statistically more likely than black students (12.3 percent) to currently smoke cigarettes; the rates of cigarette smoking among Hispanic students more than doubles from middle school (12.2 percent) to high school (27.5 percent).

… Marlboro® is the brand of cigarettes smoked most frequently by middle school (40.3 percent) and high school (44.8 percent) students.

… rates of cigar smoking among youth more than triple from middle school (4.4 percent) to high school (14.0 percent).

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tobacco Information and Prevention Source (TIPS). (http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/issue.htm)
2.4 percent of middle school students and 5.5 percent of high school students use smokeless tobacco products.

fewer than 5 percent of middle school and high school students currently smoke tobacco in a pipe.

approximately 4 percent of middle school students and 6 percent of high school students currently smoke bidis, small brown cigarettes from India made of tobacco wrapped in a leaf tied with a thread.

Access

about two-thirds of middle school and high school students get their cigarettes socially (i.e., from non-retail sources).

nearly three-quarters of middle school students and slightly more than half of high school students have not been asked to show identification when purchasing cigarettes in a store.

more than two-thirds of middle school students and almost half of high school students were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age.

School Property

high school students (10.0 percent) are over three times more likely to have smoked cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days than are middle school students (2.8 percent).

the percentage of students using smokeless tobacco on school property doubles from 2.1 percent in middle school to 4.5 percent in high school.

Cessation

approximately half of both middle and high school students who currently smoke cigarettes would like to stop smoking.

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, approximately half of middle school students and about two-thirds of high school students who currently smoke were unable to quit smoking for more than 30 days.
Knowledge and 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 of three students who currently smoke thinks it is safe to smoke for only one or two years, compared to one in 10 students who have never smoked.

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

... in middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (36.5 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively) are statistically more likely than students who have never smoked (9.0 percent and 14.8 percent, respectively) to believe that smokers have more friends.

... in middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (33.7 percent and 21.3 percent, respectively) are statistically more likely than students who have never smoked (7.0 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively) to believe that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.

... in middle school and high school, students who have never smoked (82.1 percent and 67.0 percent, respectively) are statistically more likely than students who currently smoke (21.5 percent and 25.0 percent, respectively) to think their friends would be upset if they smoked.

... in middle school, there are no statistical differences among students who currently smoke (65.9 percent) and those who have never smoked (70.9 percent) in the percentage who have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents in the past 12 months.

... by high school, students who currently smoke (72.7 percent) are statistically more likely than those who have never smoked (60.6 percent) to have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents in the past 12 months.

... regardless of smoking status, one of four middle school and high school students has been told by his or her doctor or dentist about the dangers of tobacco use during the past 12 months.

... middle school students (62.6 percent) were statistically more likely than high school students (39.5 percent) to have been taught about the dangers of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco.
Media Exposure

… more than eight of 10 middle school and high school students had seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days.

… about one-third of middle school and high school students who use the Internet have seen ads for tobacco products on the Internet.

… in middle school, there are no statistical differences among white (28.1 percent), black (38.4 percent) and Hispanic (37.5 percent) students in the percentage who saw tobacco ads on the Internet.

… by high school, black (47.6 percent) and Hispanic (40.8 percent) students are statistically more likely than white students (28.2 percent) to have seen tobacco advertisements on the Internet.

… approximately 40 percent of middle school students and 45 percent of high school students who currently smoke cigarettes bought or received an item with a tobacco company name or picture on it within the past 12 months, compared to approximately 12 percent of middle school and high school students who are non-smokers.

… approximately 60 percent of middle school students and 67 percent of high school students, regardless of their smoking status, have seen ads for tobacco products or seen tobacco logos when they have been in a gas station or convenience store.

Second-hand Smoke Exposure

… in both middle school and high school, nine of 10 students believe second-hand smoke is harmful.

… in middle school, white students (93.4 percent) are statistically more likely than Hispanic students (86.1 percent) to think second-hand smoke is harmful.

… by high school, there are no statistical differences among white (94.3 percent), black (87.3 percent) and Hispanic (89.9 percent) students in the percentage who think second-hand smoke is harmful.

… approximately 40 percent of middle school and high school students live with someone who smokes cigarettes.

… in both middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (58.0 percent and 59.4 percent, respectively) are almost twice as likely as students who have never smoked (30.3 percent and 24.7 percent, respectively) to live with someone who smokes cigarettes.
… from sixth grade to 12th grade, students who currently smoke cigarettes (76.7 percent to 86.3 percent, respectively) are statistically more likely to have recently ridden in a car with someone smoking cigarettes than students who have never smoked cigarettes (23.3 percent and 31.0 percent, respectively).
Definitions

**Comparable.** Two estimates are considered comparable if the difference between the two is not statistically 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:** Frequent smokers are a subset of current smokers. Frequent smokers are, therefore, not mutually exclusive from the proportion of current smokers.

**Never Smoker.** Students were considered to have never smoked if they had 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 statistically 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. Almost 18 percent of all deaths in Illinois during 1999 were attributable to smoking. In Illinois, 18,500 people died from smoking attributable causes, including cancer, heart disease and respiratory diseases in 1999.

Tobacco use carries a huge economic burden. In 1998, Illinois spent more than $3 billion on smoking attributed health care costs, amounting to nearly $300 spent for every man, woman, and child in the state. Illinois Medicaid smoking-related costs totaled close to $1.4 billion; of that, Illinois funds directly paid for $690 million.

According to results of the 2002 IYTS, almost 36 percent of the state’s high school students had used tobacco in the past 30 days. When tobacco use is initiated at a young age, the more likely the individual is to continue this habit throughout his or her lifetime. This begins the cycle of increased risk for tobacco-related disease, disability and death. It is estimated that one out of every three smokers will die from tobacco-related disease.

As the state’s lead tobacco prevention and control agency, the Illinois Department of Public Health administers the Illinois Tobacco-Free Communities program (ITFC). This comprehensive program, funded primarily through the Master Settlement Agreement, focuses on four goals: prevention of youth initiation, reduction of youth and adult tobacco use, elimination of second-hand smoke, and addressing the needs of disparate populations (i.e., those populations with higher rates of tobacco use).

The 2002 IYTS has provided Illinois with its first comprehensive look at youth tobacco use in the state and a baseline assessment of tobacco-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviors among middle 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, has provided an assessment of youth tobacco use and knowledge that is critical to improving the state’s tobacco prevention and cessation activities and to evaluating their effects. This report summarizes data from the 2002 IYTS.
Illinois Youth and National Youth

To compare the prevalence of tobacco use among Illinois youth to that of youth across the United States, data from the 2002 Illinois Youth Tobacco Survey has been compared to that from the 2000 National Youth Tobacco Survey.¹

- 12.8 percent of Illinois middle school students and 35.7 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 15.1 percent and 34.5 percent, respectively.

- 7.6 percent of Illinois middle school students and 29.2 percent of Illinois high school students currently use cigarettes, which is comparable to the national averages (11.0 percent and 28.0 percent, respectively).

- 4.3 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 statistically higher than the national middle school average of 2.4 percent. Illinois high school students (5.7 percent) use bidis at rates comparable to high school students nationally (4.1 percent).

- Illinois' middle school and high school students’ rates of cigar, pipe and smokeless tobacco use are not statistically different from the national middle school and high school rates for the same products.

¹ National comparisons are from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *CDC Surveillance Summaries, November 2, 2001. MMWR 2001;50(No.SS-4).*
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.

- Nearly 13.0 percent of middle school students and nearly 36.0 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 a five-fold increase from sixth grade (9.3 percent) to 12th grade (48.5 percent).

- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences among males (13.1 percent and 36.2 percent, respectively) and females (12.7 percent and 34.8 percent, respectively) in the rates of tobacco product use.

- In middle school, black students (20.1 percent) are statistically more likely to have used tobacco products in the past 30 days than are white (10.8 percent) or Hispanic (16.6 percent) students.

- By high school, white students (38.5 percent) are statistically more likely to have used tobacco products in the past 30 days than black (24.0 percent) students; Hispanic students (35.3 percent) are not statistically different than their white or black counterparts.

- The percentage of white students in middle school who currently use tobacco products (10.8 percent) nearly quadruples by high school (38.5 percent); the percentage of black students using tobacco products in middle school (20.1 percent) and in high school (24.0 percent) is comparable.
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.

- 7.6 percent of middle school students and 29.2 percent of high school students in Illinois currently smoke cigarettes.

- As grade level increases, so does the rate of cigarette smoking, with nearly a nine-fold increase from 4.9 percent in sixth grade to 41.4 percent in 12th grade.

- Regarding current cigarette smoking, in both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences among males (6.4 percent and 26.5 percent, respectively) and females (8.8 percent and 31.9 percent, respectively).

- In middle school, there are no statistical differences in the percentage of white (6.1 percent), black (9.1 percent) or Hispanic (12.2 percent) students who currently smoke cigarettes.

- In high school, white students (32.8 percent) are statistically more likely to currently smoke cigarettes than are black students (12.3 percent). The percentage of Hispanic students (27.5 percent) who currently smoke is not statistically different than that of white or black students.
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 reported smoking a cigar at least once within the past 30 days.

- 4.4 percent of middle school students and 13.9 percent of high school students currently smoke cigars.
- The rates of cigar smoking gradually increase as grade level increases, from 3.1 percent in sixth grade to 18.5 percent in 12th grade.
- In middle school, the rate of cigar smoking among males is 5.4 percent, which is not statistically different than middle school females, 3.4 percent. In high school, however, the rate of cigar smoking among males (18.9 percent) is statistically higher than among females (8.6 percent).
- In middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences among white (3.3 percent and 14.0 percent, respectively), black (9.8 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively) and Hispanic (5.9 percent and 16.1 percent, respectively) students in their rates of current cigar smoking.
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 (such as 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 used smokeless tobacco on at least one of the past 30 days.

- High school students are more than twice as likely to be current smokeless tobacco users compared to middle school students (5.5 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively); however, the rates are not statistically different.

- The rates of smokeless tobacco use increase from 2.4 percent in sixth grade to 7.2 percent in 12th grade; however, this increase is not statistically significant.

- In middle school, males and females use smokeless tobacco at comparable rates (2.9 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively). By high school, the rates of smokeless tobacco use among males nearly triples to 8.4 percent. High school males are statistically more likely than high school females (2.1 percent) to use smokeless tobacco.

- In middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences in the rates of smokeless tobacco use among white (1.6 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively), black (6.4 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively) and Hispanic (3.4 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively) students.
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 statistical differences in the percentage of middle school students (3.1 percent) and high school students (4.0 percent) who are current pipe smokers.

- The rates of pipe smoking generally increase as grade level increases, from 2.5 percent in sixth grade to 4.9 percent in 12th grade. This increase is not statistically significant.

- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences between males (4.0 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively) and females (2.3 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively) in their rates of pipe smoking.

- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences in current pipe smoking among white (1.8 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively), black (9.4 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively) and Hispanic (4.1 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively) students.
Bidi Smoking

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

Students were asked about smoking bidis (small brown cigarettes from India made of tobacco wrapped in a leaf tied with a thread) during the past 30 days. Students were considered to be current bidi smokers if they reported smoking bidis at least once within the past 30 days.

- There are no statistical differences between middle school (4.3 percent) and high school (5.7 percent) students in their current use of bidis.
- As grade level increases, the use of bidis generally increases from 3.3 percent in sixth grade to 7.7 percent in 12th grade; however, this increase is not statistically significant.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences between males (4.8 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively) and females (3.8 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively) in their rates of bidi smoking.
- In middle school, black students (15.7 percent) are statistically more likely to smoke bidis than are white (2.8 percent) or Hispanic (4.4 percent) students.
- In high school, there are no statistical differences in bidi smoking among white (4.4 percent), black (4.9 percent) and Hispanic (10.3 percent) students.

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According to 720 ILCS § 685/4 et seq., sales, barter, exchanges, deliveries or give-aways of bidis are codified as illegal.
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. This indicator of early use was assessed to determine the proportion of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

- 7.1 percent of Illinois middle school students and 8.7 percent of Illinois high school students smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 11, which is comparable to the national middle school and high school averages of 8.4 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively.

- 34.4 percent of high school males and 44.6 percent of high school females smoked their first whole cigarette between the ages of 11 and 16 years old.

- 25.5 percent of high school males and 32.2 percent of high school females smoked their first whole cigarette between the ages of 11 and 14 years old.
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.

- 1.2 percent of middle school students\(^3\) and 12.3 percent of high school students smoke cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more of the past 30 days).
- As grade level increases, the percentage of students who smoke cigarettes frequently also increases, with a statistical increase between seventh grade (0.3 percent) and eighth grade (2.4 percent), and again between ninth grade (9.2 percent) and 11\(^{th}\) grade (11.7 percent).
- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences in frequent cigarette smoking between males (1.0 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively) and females (1.5 percent and 13.5 percent, respectively).
- In middle school, there are no statistical differences in the rates of frequent smoking among white (1.1 percent), black (3.0 percent) and Hispanic (1.4 percent) students.
- In high school, white students (16.2 percent) are statistically more likely than Hispanic (6.6 percent) or black (0.0 percent) students to smoke cigarettes frequently.

\(^3\) Data regarding middle school students who smoke frequently should be interpreted with caution because of small sample size.
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.

- 4.8 percent of middle school students and 20.9 percent of high school students report they have been daily cigarette smokers at some point in their lifetimes.

- As grade level increases, the percentage of students who have ever been daily cigarette smokers also increases, with statistical increases between sixth (2.5 percent) and eighth (7.2 percent) grades and 10th (17.1 percent) and 12th (30.5 percent) grades.

- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences in the percentage of males (4.6 percent and 18.6 percent, respectively) and females (5.0 percent and 23.4 percent, respectively) who have ever smoked cigarettes daily.

- In middle school, there are no statistical differences in the rates of daily smoking among white (4.5 percent), black (7.2 percent) and Hispanic (5.1 percent) students.

- In high school, white (24.9 percent) and Hispanic (19.9 percent) students are statistically more likely to have ever smoked cigarettes daily than are black students (4.4 percent).
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 (e.g., no usual brand; Camel®; Marlboro®; Newport®; Virginia Slims®; GPS®, Basic® or Doral®; or some other brand).

- Marlboro® is the brand of cigarettes smoked most frequently by middle school (40.3 percent) and high school (44.8 percent) students.

- In middle school, statistically more students smoke Marlboro® cigarettes (40.3 percent) than Camel® cigarettes (7.1 percent), other brands of cigarettes (14.0 percent) or no usual brand of cigarettes (9.2 percent).

- In high school, statistically more students smoke Marlboro® cigarettes (44.8 percent) than Newport® (23.2 percent), Camels® (16.8 percent), other brands of cigarettes (11.3 percent) or no usual brand of cigarettes (4.0 percent).

- In middle school, there are no statistical differences in the percentage of males (44.1 percent) and females (37.5 percent), or white (45.6 percent), black (16.4 percent) and Hispanic (33.5 percent) students who usually smoke Marlboro® cigarettes.

- In high school, there are no statistical differences in the percentage of male (40.9 percent) and female (48.1 percent) students who usually smoke Marlboro® cigarettes.

- In high school, white students (50.5 percent) are statistically more likely than black students (7.4 percent) to usually smoke Marlboro® cigarettes.
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.

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

- Among middle school students who smoke, the most common ways to obtain cigarettes are by “bumming” them from someone else (24.7 percent) or giving money to someone else to buy them (23.1 percent).

- Among high school students who smoke, the most common ways to obtain cigarettes are by giving money to someone else to buy them (32.2 percent), followed by buying them from a store (24.1 percent) and “bumming” them from someone else (23.1 percent).

- Middle school students who smoke (10.9 percent) are statistically more likely than high school students who smoke (2.8 percent) to take their cigarettes from a store or family member.

- Gas stations and convenience stores are the most common places for middle school students who smoke (31.8 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively) and high school students who smoke (63.2 percent and 19.1 percent, respectively) to make cigarette purchases.

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4 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.
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 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 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 preceding 30 days.

- Nearly three-quarters of Illinois middle school youth (73.1 percent) reported they had 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 (69.4 percent).

- Slightly more than half of Illinois high school youth (54.7 percent) reported they had 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 (58.1 percent).

- More than two-thirds of Illinois middle school youth (68.7 percent) reported they were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age, which is comparable to that of national middle school students (62.4 percent).

- Almost half of Illinois high school youth (49.7 percent) reported they were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age, which is comparable to that of national high school students (58.1 percent).
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 (51.8 percent) are statistically more likely than high school students (14.1 percent) to perceive it as difficult to obtain cigarettes.

- Statistically, more middle school students who have never smoked perceive it is difficult to obtain cigarettes (60.5 percent) than do middle school students who currently smoke (19.5 percent).

- Statistically, more high school students who have never smoked perceive it is difficult to obtain cigarettes (21.9 percent) than do high school students who currently smoke (7.4 percent).

- Middle school students (70.1 percent) are statistically more likely than high school students (32.3 percent) to perceive it as difficult to buy cigarettes from a store in their community.

- Statistically, more middle school students who have never smoked perceive it as difficult to buy cigarettes from a store in their community (72.7 percent) than do middle school students who currently smoke (65.5 percent).

- Statistically, more high school students who have never smoked perceive it as difficult to buy cigarettes from a store in their community (40.4 percent) than do high school students who currently smoke (24.5 percent).
Cigarette Smoking on School Property

“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 reported smoking a cigarette on school grounds at least once within the past 30 days.

- Statistically, fewer middle school students (2.8 percent) than high school students (10.0 percent) had smoked cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days.
- The percentage of students who have smoked cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days, increases from 1.9 percent in the sixth grade to 14.0 percent in the 12th grade.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences among males (2.7 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively) and females (3.0 percent and 9.6 percent, respectively) in smoking cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences among white (1.3 percent and 10.8 percent, respectively), black (6.2 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively) and Hispanic (4.9 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively) students in their use of cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days.

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5 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 be current users of smokeless tobacco if they reported using smokeless tobacco at least once within the preceding 30 days.

- Overall, 2.1 percent of middle school students and 4.5 percent of high school students had used smokeless tobacco on school property within the past 30 days.

- The use of smokeless tobacco on school property increases from 1.7 percent in the sixth grade to 6.8 percent in the 12th grade; however, this increase is not statistically significant.

- Among middle school students, there is no statistical difference between males (2.6 percent) and females (1.6 percent) in the use of smokeless tobacco on school property. However, high school males (7.0 percent) are statistically more likely than high school females (1.4 percent) to use smokeless tobacco on school property.

- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences among white (0.9 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively), black (10.0 percent and 8.4 percent, respectively) and Hispanic (2.9 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively) students in the use of smokeless tobacco on school property in the past 30 days.
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. The proportion of frequent smokers is a subset of those who are considered current smokers. Frequent smokers are, therefore, not mutually exclusive from the proportion of current smokers.

- About half of middle school (53.3 percent) and high school (53.6 percent) students who currently smoke cigarettes want to quit (data not shown).

- The percentage of students who currently smoke but want to quit decreases from sixth grade (53.5 percent) to ninth grade (38.9 percent), then increases again by 12th grade (57.8 percent); however, these changes are not statistically significant.

- In middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences in the percentage of males (55.2 percent and 51.1 percent, respectively) and females (50.8 percent and 56.3 percent, respectively) who currently smoke but want to quit smoking (data not shown).

- In middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences among the percentages of white (51.5 percent and 56.4 percent, respectively), black (50.8 percent and 25.4 percent, respectively) and Hispanic (55.4 percent and 47.8 percent, respectively) students who currently smoke but want to quit smoking (data not shown).

- Only about half of middle school and high school students who smoke frequently think they can quit smoking cigarettes now if they wanted to, compared to 82.1 percent of middle school students and 72.9 percent high school students who currently smoke cigarettes.
Quit Attempts Among Current Smokers

“Are you seriously thinking about quitting smoking?”

“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 intentions to quit smoking and their attempts to do so. They were considered to be current smokers if they reported smoking cigarettes at least once within the past 30 days.

- Approximately one of three students who currently smoke, across all grades, is seriously thinking about quitting cigarette smoking.

- Approximately half of students in middle school (47.5 percent) and high school (55.9 percent) who currently smoke cigarettes have tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months (data not shown).

- In middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences between males (53.8 percent and 51.8 percent, respectively) and females (42.1 percent and 60.9 percent, respectively) who currently smoke in the percentage of those who tried to quit during the past 12 months (data not shown).

- In middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences among white (46.9 percent and 58.7 percent, respectively), black (26.4 percent and 57.2 percent, respectively) and Hispanic (48.3 percent and 48.6 percent, respectively) students who currently smoke and who have tried to quit during the past 12 months (data not shown).

- Eleventh-grade students who currently smoke (69.6 percent) are statistically more likely than ninth grade students who currently smoke (47.6 percent) to have tried to quit smoking at least once in the past 12 months (data not shown).

- There are no statistical differences between middle and high school students who currently smoke in the number of times they tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months, with one exception: middle school students (18.7 percent) were statistically more likely than high school students (10.4 percent) to report they tried to quit smoking cigarettes 10 or more times in the past 12 months.
Length of Last Quit Attempt

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

Students were asked about the length of time they quit smoking cigarettes during their last attempt 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, approximately half of middle school students who currently smoke and about two-thirds of high school students who currently smoke were unable to quit cigarettes for more than 30 days.

• Although they currently smoke, one of five middle school students and one of 13 high school students had been able to quit smoking for one year or more.

• Among frequent smokers, during their last quit attempt, more than 75 percent of middle school students and almost 90 percent of high school students were unable to stay off cigarettes for more than 30 days.
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 had 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 is likely to start smoking.
- As grade level increases, the percentage of students who have never smoked but are likely to start smoking stays stable, from 22.9 percent in sixth grade to 22.0 percent in 12th grade.
- In middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences between males (26.5 percent and 27.9 percent, respectively) and females (26.8 percent and 24.0 percent, respectively) in their likelihood of starting smoking.
- In middle school, there are no statistical differences among white (25.6 percent), black (23.7 percent) and Hispanic (32.0 percent) students in their likelihood of starting smoking.
- In high school, Hispanic students (44.8 percent) are statistically more likely to start smoking cigarettes than are white students (24.9 percent); there are no statistical differences among black students (19.1 percent) and their white and Hispanic counterparts in their likelihood to start smoking.
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 1-5 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 had never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- In both middle school and high school, 92.1 percent of all students believe tobacco is addictive.

- In high school, students who have never smoked are statistically more likely than students who smoke currently to believe tobacco is addictive (96.7 percent and 86.2 percent, respectively).

- In middle school, there are no statistical differences between students who currently smoke and those who have never smoked in their belief that young people who smoke between one and five cigarettes per day risk harming themselves (82.8 percent and 93.3 percent, respectively).

- In high school, students who have never smoked are statistically more likely than those who currently smoke to believe that young people who smoke between one and five cigarettes per day risk harming themselves (95.5 percent and 86.9 percent, respectively).
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 to 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 had never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- In both middle school and high school, one in three students who currently smoke thinks it is safe to smoke for only one or two years, compared to one in 10 students who have never smoked who believe this.

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

- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences between males (24.2 percent and 24.1 percent, respectively) and females (19.0 percent and 19.8 percent, respectively) in their belief that low-tar cigarettes are less harmful than regular cigarettes.

- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences among white (20.3 percent and 23.3 percent, respectively), black (18.0 percent and 21.0 percent, respectively) and Hispanic (25.1 percent and 19.7 percent, respectively) students in their belief that low-tar cigarettes are less harmful than regular cigarettes.
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 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 had never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- In both middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (36.5 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively) are statistically more likely than students who have never smoked (9.0 percent and 14.8 percent, respectively) to believe that smokers have more friends.

- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences among males (12.8 percent and 23.6 percent, respectively) and females (13.4 percent and 18.1 percent, respectively) in their belief that smokers have more friends (data not shown).

- In middle school, Hispanic students (23.1 percent) are statistically more likely than white students (9.6 percent) to believe that smokers have more friends; however, by high school, there are no statistical differences among white (17.7 percent), black (26.0 percent) and Hispanic (27.4 percent) students (data not shown).

- In middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (33.7 percent and 21.3 percent, respectively) are statistically more likely than students who have never smoked (7.0 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively) to believe that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.

- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences between males (11.5 percent and 18.5 percent, respectively) and females (9.3 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively) in their belief that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool (data not shown).

- In middle school, there are no statistical differences among white (9.8 percent), black (12.5 percent) and Hispanic (13.6 percent) students in their belief that smoking makes young people look cool. However, by high school, black students (21.1 percent) are statistically more likely than white students (12.3 percent) to believe smoking makes young people look cool (data not shown).
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 had never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- Middle school students are statistically more likely than high school students to think that only a few people their age smoke cigarettes once a month or more. For example, more than half (53.2 percent) of middle school students think fewer than three people out of every 10 people their age have smoked cigarettes once a month or more. However, only 15.9 percent of high school students think fewer than three people out of every 10 people their age have smoked cigarettes once a month or more.

- High school students are statistically more likely than middle school students to think many people their age smoke cigarettes once a month or more. For example, 60.4 percent of high school students think five or more out of every 10 people their age have smoked cigarettes once a month or more. However, only 24.6 percent of middle school students think that five or more out of every 10 people their age have smoked cigarettes once a month or more.

- In both middle school and high school, students who never smoked cigarettes (82.1 percent and 67.0 percent, respectively) are statistically more likely than those who currently smoke cigarettes (21.5 percent and 25.0 percent, respectively) to think that their friends would be upset if they smoked.

- Among students who never smoked cigarettes, middle school students (82.1 percent) are statistically more likely than high school students (67.0 percent) to think that their friends would be upset if they smoked cigarettes.
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 also were asked whether they discussed the dangers of tobacco use with a doctor, dentist or someone else in their doctor’s or dentist’s 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 had never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- Among middle school students, there are no statistical differences between students who currently smoke (65.9 percent) and those who never smoked (70.9 percent) 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, students who currently smoke (72.7 percent) are statistically more likely than those who never smoked (60.6 percent) to have discussed the dangers of tobacco with their parents in the past 12 months.

- Among students who never smoked, middle school students (70.9 percent) are statistically more likely than high school students (60.6 percent) to have discussed the dangers of tobacco with their parents in the past 12 months.

- Regardless of their smoking status, approximately one-fourth of middle school students and high school students have been told by their doctors or dentists about the dangers of tobacco use during the past 12 months.
School Education

“During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of cigarettes or chewing tobacco (snuff)?”

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

- Overall, middle school students (62.6 percent) were statistically more likely than high school students (39.5 percent) to have been taught about the dangers of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco during the current school year.

- As grade level increases, the percentage of students who report they have been taught about the dangers of cigarette and smokeless tobacco use decreases, dropping from nearly two-thirds of students in sixth grade to less than one-third of students in 12th grade.

- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences between males (62.1 percent and 40.8 percent, respectively) and females (63.4 percent and 38.7 percent, respectively) in the percentage who were taught about the dangers of cigarettes or chewing tobacco in their classes.

- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences among white (65.4 percent and 38.0 percent, respectively), black (66.0 percent and 36.0 percent, respectively) and Hispanic (53.8 percent and 40.4 percent, respectively) students in the percentage who were taught about the dangers of cigarettes or chewing tobacco in their classes.
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.

- More than eight of 10 Illinois middle school and high school students had seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days.

- The percentage of Illinois middle school students (83.2 percent) who had seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days is comparable to that of middle school students nationally (81.5 percent).

- Illinois high school students (88.5 percent) are statistically more likely than their national counterparts (84.2 percent) to have seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days.

- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences between males (81.2 percent and 87.1 percent, respectively) and females (85.1 percent and 90.6 percent, respectively) in the percentage who had seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days.

- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences among white (83.7 percent and 89.9 percent, respectively), black (82.0 percent and 84.0 percent, respectively) and Hispanic (84.3 percent and 86.1 percent, respectively) students in the percentage who had seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days.
Tobacco Ads on the Internet

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

Students were asked how often they see advertisements 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 had never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- Overall, approximately one-third of middle school and high school students who use the Internet saw ads for tobacco products on the Internet.

- Students in seventh, ninth and 10th grades who currently smoke cigarettes (53.4 percent, 55.3 percent and 48.1 percent, respectively) are statistically more likely than students in those same grades who have never smoked (25.7 percent, 31.7 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively) to have seen tobacco advertisements on the Internet.

- Among students who currently smoke, the percentage who saw advertisements for tobacco on the Internet decreases as grade level increases, from 42.7 percent in sixth grade to 23.1 percent in 12th grade. Among students who have never smoked cigarettes, the percentage who saw advertisements for tobacco on the Internet stays fairly stable as grade level increases, from 23.2 percent in sixth grade to 22.5 percent in 12th grade.

- In middle school, there are no statistical differences among white (28.1 percent), black (38.4 percent) and Hispanic (37.5 percent) students in the percentage who have seen tobacco advertisements on the Internet. However, by high school, black (47.6 percent) and Hispanic (40.8 percent) students are statistically more likely than white students (28.2 percent) to have seen tobacco advertisements on the Internet.
Tobacco Advertising

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

“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 if they have received or bought items with tobacco company names or logos, as well as about their exposure to such items 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 had never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- 39.0 percent of Illinois middle school students who currently smoke have bought or received an item with a tobacco company name or picture on it in the past 12 months, which is comparable to middle school smokers nationally (45.5 percent).

- 45.2 percent of Illinois high school students who currently smoke have bought or received an item with a tobacco company name or picture on it in the past 12 months, which is statistically higher than high school smokers nationally (34.6 percent).

- Illinois middle school and high school students who have never smoked cigarettes (11.9 percent and 15.5 percent, respectively) are statistically less likely to have bought or received an item with a tobacco company name or picture on it in the past 12 months than are their counterparts who smoke (39.0 percent and 45.2 percent, respectively).

- 59.6 percent of middle school students and 67.4 percent of high school students, regardless of their smoking status, often see ads for tobacco products or see tobacco logos when they are in a gas station or convenience store.

- Among high school students, approximately 71 percent who currently smoke cigarettes and 66 percent who never smoked cigarettes often see ads for tobacco products or logos in gas stations or convenience stores.
Second-hand Smoke

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

Students were asked if they think second-hand 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 had never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- In both middle school and high school, nine of 10 students believe second-hand smoke is harmful to them.
- In middle school, there are no statistical differences in the percentage of students who think second-hand smoke is harmful between students who currently smoke (84.8 percent) and students who never smoked (94.1 percent).
- In high school, students who currently smoke cigarettes (88.7 percent) are statistically less likely than students who never smoked cigarettes (96.0 percent) to think second-hand smoke is harmful.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no statistical differences between males (90.5 percent and 90.3 percent, respectively) and females (92.1 percent and 95.5 percent, respectively) in the percentage of students who think second-hand smoke is harmful.
- Among middle school students, white students (93.4 percent) are statistically more likely than Hispanic students (86.1 percent) to think second-hand smoke is harmful; however, by high school, there are no statistical differences among white (94.3 percent), black (87.3 percent) and Hispanic (89.9 percent) students in the percentage who think second-hand smoke is harmful.
Exposure to Second-hand 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 had never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- Overall, 37.7 percent of middle school and 41.4 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 stays fairly steady across grade levels, from 52.5 percent in sixth grade to 50.4 percent in 12th grade; similarly, the percentage of students who have never smoked cigarettes and live with someone who smokes also stays steady across grade levels, from 27.4 percent in sixth grade to 17.3 percent in 12th grade.

- In both middle school and high school, students who currently smoke (58.0 percent and 59.4 percent, respectively) are almost twice as likely as students who have never smoked (30.3 percent and 24.7 percent, respectively) to live with someone who smokes cigarettes. This is a statistical difference, at both the middle and high school levels, between current smokers and those who have never smoked.
Recent Exposure to Second-hand Smoke in a Car

“During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?”

Students were asked if they rode 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 had never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

- In each grade level, students who currently smoke cigarettes are statistically more likely to have recently ridden in a car with someone smoking cigarettes than sixth through 12th grade students who have never smoked cigarettes.
- Middle school students who currently smoke (76.5 percent) are almost three times more likely than middle school students who have never smoked (27.5 percent) to have recently ridden in a car with someone smoking cigarettes.
- High school students who currently smoke (85.6 percent) are over two and one-half times more likely than high school students who have never smoked (32.0 percent) to have recently ridden in a car with someone smoking cigarettes.
### TABLE 1. Prevalence of current* tobacco use among middle and high school students, by gender, race/ethnicity, grade and tobacco product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Any Tobacco Use</th>
<th>Cigarette Use</th>
<th>Cigar Use</th>
<th>Bidis Use</th>
<th>Pipe Use</th>
<th>Smokeless Use</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n***</td>
<td>% CI</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>% CI</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>% CI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>28,983</td>
<td>12.7 ±4.5</td>
<td>19,410</td>
<td>8.8 ±3.7</td>
<td>7,632</td>
<td>3.4 ±1.6</td>
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<td>Male</td>
<td>31,209</td>
<td>13.1 ±4.5</td>
<td>14,547</td>
<td>6.4 ±2.6</td>
<td>12,559</td>
<td>5.4 ±2.8</td>
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<td><strong>Race/Ethnicity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>29,921</td>
<td>10.8 ±3.7</td>
<td>16,607</td>
<td>6.1 ±2.9</td>
<td>9,249</td>
<td>3.3 ±1.4</td>
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<td>Black</td>
<td>7,123</td>
<td>20.1 ±9.9</td>
<td>3,203</td>
<td>9.1 ±8.1</td>
<td>3,166</td>
<td>9.8 ±9.1</td>
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<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>17,459</td>
<td>16.6 ±6.7</td>
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<td>12.2 ±4.8</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>4.9 ±2.3</td>
<td>1,124</td>
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<td>6th</td>
<td>14,799</td>
<td>9.3 ±4.4</td>
<td>7,683</td>
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<td>7th</td>
<td>20,488</td>
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<td>8th</td>
<td>22,567</td>
<td>15.2 ±4.4</td>
<td>14,924</td>
<td>10.5 ±4.2</td>
<td>8,120</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>60,477</td>
<td>12.8 ±3.8</td>
<td>34,243</td>
<td>7.6 ±2.9</td>
<td>20,191</td>
<td>4.4 ±1.9</td>
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<td>Female</td>
<td>96,034</td>
<td>34.8 ±5.8</td>
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<td>8.6 ±3.9</td>
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<td>108,223</td>
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<td>54,729</td>
<td>18.9 ±3.6</td>
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<td>White</td>
<td>144,154</td>
<td>38.5 ±6.4</td>
<td>117,615</td>
<td>32.8 ±6.2</td>
<td>51,534</td>
<td>14.0 ±3.5</td>
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<td>Black</td>
<td>13,621</td>
<td>24.0 ±10.8</td>
<td>6,610</td>
<td>12.3 ±6.2</td>
<td>6,952</td>
<td>12.1 ±5.4</td>
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<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>34,678</td>
<td>35.3 ±8.0</td>
<td>25,489</td>
<td>27.5 ±9.9</td>
<td>15,976</td>
<td>16.1 ±5.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>12,479</td>
<td>26.0 ±5.0</td>
<td>8,961</td>
<td>20.3 ±5.4</td>
<td>3,760</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grade</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>46,515</td>
<td>28.4 ±9.1</td>
<td>33,281</td>
<td>21.8 ±8.2</td>
<td>20,553</td>
<td>12.8 ±5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>47,224</td>
<td>31.9 ±5.7</td>
<td>34,873</td>
<td>24.7 ±6.1</td>
<td>16,866</td>
<td>11.0 ±2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>47,766</td>
<td>35.2 ±6.2</td>
<td>38,731</td>
<td>30.5 ±5.6</td>
<td>17,981</td>
<td>13.5 ±4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>62,544</td>
<td>48.5 ±8.7</td>
<td>51,348</td>
<td>41.4 ±8.5</td>
<td>23,149</td>
<td>18.5 ±5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>208,816</td>
<td>35.7 ±5.2</td>
<td>161,154</td>
<td>29.2 ±4.5</td>
<td>79,304</td>
<td>13.9 ±2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CI = Confidence Interval

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* Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey
** This is a composite variable that includes use of cigarettes or cigars or smokeless tobacco or pipes or bidis on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.
*** Number and percentages of sample shown are weighted.
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, following the CDC’s methodology for the Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS), administered a paper-and-pencil questionnaire.

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 the CDC and first implemented by a small number of states as early as 1998; these core questions have been adopted by the overwhelming majority of states in conducting their own YTS. The questionnaire covered eight topics: tobacco use (bidis, cigarettes, cigars, pipes and smokeless tobacco), exposure to second-hand 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% confidence limits of approximately ±5% around key smoking variables. The sampling frame consisted of all public schools with students enrolled in grades nine-12 for the high schools and grades six through eight for the middle schools. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of high school students and middle school students. 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 sixth, seventh or eighth grades for the middle schools and ninth, 10th, 11th or 12th grades 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. To ensure that students who were absent the day the survey was administered could choose to participate, make-up opportunities were made available.

Data Collection

Recruitment of Sampled Districts and Schools

District and school recruitment began in March 2002. Individual letters of invitation sent to the school districts were followed by phone calls to each superintendent to answer questions and to obtain permission to contact individual schools. School packets were included with the material sent to the district and the superintendents were asked to forward these on to the principals after receiving their approval.

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

Classroom-level Data Collection

The IYTS was administered between April 12 and May 31, 2002, by specially trained field staff recruited from local and state retired teachers’ associations, local universities and job fairs. Training included lectures, 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 nonresponse. The weight used for estimation is --

\[ W = W_1 \cdot W_2 \cdot f_1 \cdot f_2 \cdot f_3 \cdot f_4 \]

\( W_1 = \) the inverse of the probability of selecting the school

\( W_2 = \) the inverse of the probability of selecting the classroom within the school

\( f_1 = \) a school-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by school size category (small, medium, large)

\( f_2 = \) 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 2 outlines the IYTS response rates.

Table 2. IYTS Response Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Student</th>
<th></th>
<th>School</th>
<th></th>
<th>Combined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Selected</td>
<td>Participated</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Selected</td>
<td>Participated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>1,789</td>
<td>1,667</td>
<td>93.2%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>1,903</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>90.9%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,692</td>
<td>3,397</td>
<td>92.0%</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUDAAN was used to compute 95% 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% confidence intervals did not overlap.