Maryland Department of Health & Mental Hygiene
Cigarette Restitution Fund Program
Tobacco Use Prevention and Cessation Program

Report on Disparities in Tobacco Use Behaviors by Middle and High School Minority Youth in Maryland, 2006

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State of Maryland

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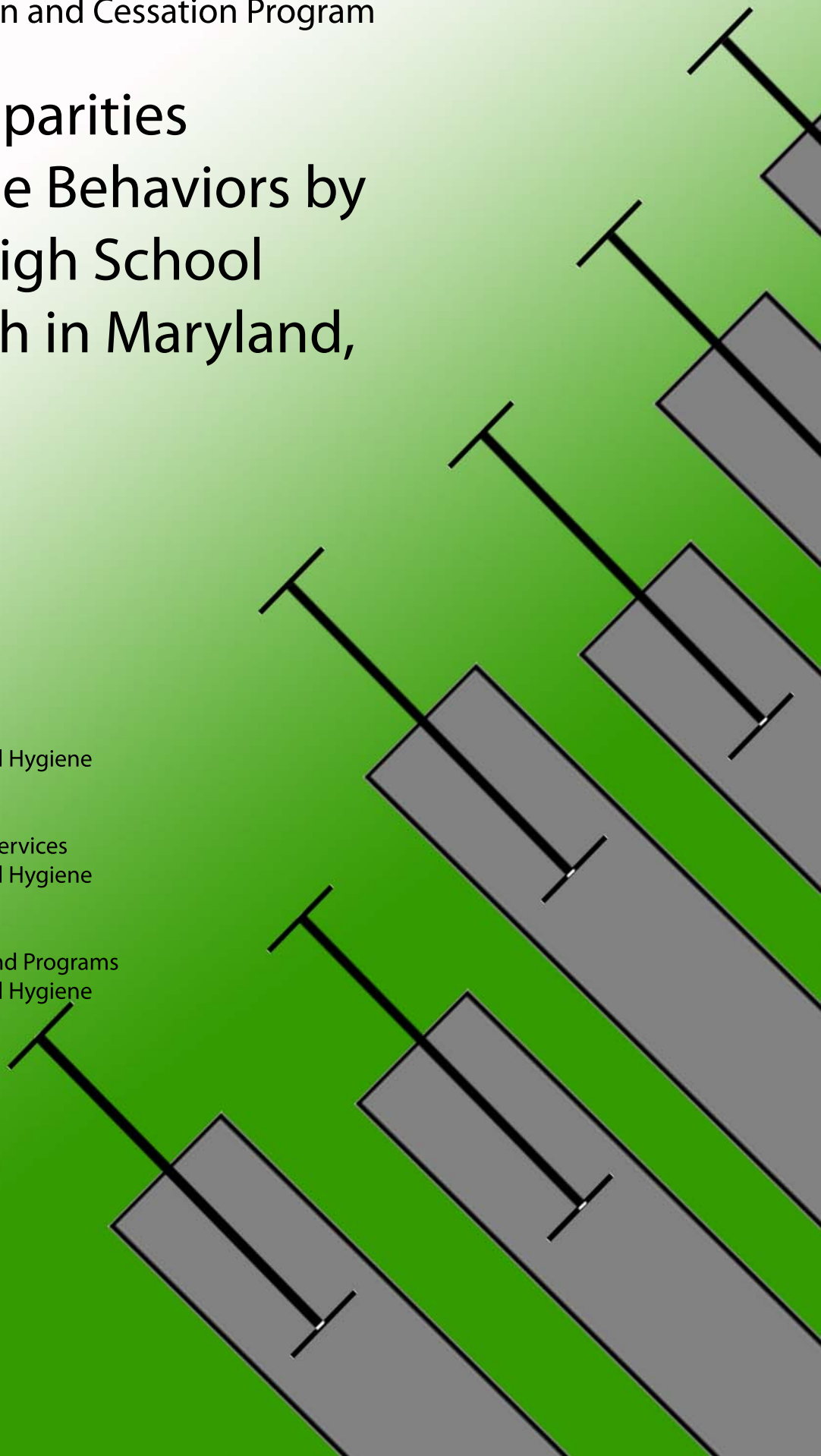
November 2008



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STATE OF MARYLAND
DHMH
Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
201 W. Preston Street. Baltimore, Maryland 21201
Martin O'Malley, Governor. John M. Colmers, Secretary

Dear Fellow Marylander:

I am pleased to present this publication as one of an on-going series of reports monitoring Maryland's progress in reducing the use of tobacco products. This report focuses on tobacco problems affecting our youth. Information from this report is crucial to understanding differences among certain youth groups in our state that remain at high risk and suffer disproportionately from tobacco-related illness and death in spite of the progress in reducing tobacco use. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimate that one-third of high school seniors less than 18 years of age who are current smokers will die prematurely as a result of their cigarette smoking. In order to address this problem, this document presents detailed information on the use of tobacco products among minority youth populations. The information provided is based on the latest available data source: *the 2006 Maryland Youth Tobacco Survey (MYTS).*

I would like to share our successes with you. Since 2000, Maryland has made substantial progress in reducing smoking and tobacco use among under-age youth (less than 18 years of age). *The 2000-2006 Maryland Tobacco Studies Report* shows a 27% decline in the current use of any tobacco product and a 36% decline in current cigarette smoking among youth. We are reducing cigarette use among all racial/ethnic youth populations. Between 2000 and 2006, there was a decline of current cigarette use of 36% among African American youth, 33% among American Indian youth, 28% among Hispanic/Latino youth, and 36% among White youth.

There is more work to be done. All Marylanders should cooperate to protect our youth from accessing tobacco and reduce their exposure to secondhand smoke. While significant progress has been made in reducing current youth smoking and tobacco use (or smoking and other tobacco use by the youth), access to tobacco products remains unacceptably high. The *2000-2006 Maryland Tobacco Studies Report* shows that this problem is particularly true among "frequent smokers," that is, youth who report that they smoked at least 20 days during the previous month. Various retail stores are the primary or usual source of cigarettes (60.6%), either by giving someone else the money for the purchase (31.5%) or by buying them themselves (29.1%). It is important to emphasize that the purchase of cigarettes over the Internet increased significantly by 167% (2.7% in 2000 to 7.2% in 2006). The Maryland's new Clean Indoor Air Law should be complemented with our citizens' participation to reduce youth indoor exposure in homes and automobiles. Almost 30% of under-age youth reported that they lived in a household that either does not prohibit smoking indoors, or has no rules about smoking. About four out of ten (43.6%) under-age youth reported that they were exposed to secondhand smoke indoors. Also 34.8% of under-age youth reported that they were exposed to secondhand smoke while riding in a car with someone who was smoking. As you can see, much more needs to be done to protect under-age youth from exposure to second hand smoke.

We encourage the use of this document to identify and address factors influencing a relatively higher tobacco use among certain youth minority populations and youth of low socio-economic status. In Maryland, we are committed to continue using a strategic approach and allowing for the revision and adjustment of our plans. We are confident that the data presented will significantly contribute to achieving our ultimate goals of reducing disparities in tobacco youth morbidity and mortality as well as eliminating disparities in tobacco behaviors among youth. As always, if you want additional information about

Maryland's efforts to reduce the use of tobacco, please feel free to call your local health department about activities in your community, or the Center for Health Promotion, Education and Tobacco Prevention (410-767-1362) for information on statewide initiatives.

Sincerely,

Carlessia A. Hussein, Dr. P.H.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Even though it is known that smoking is the leading preventable cause of disease and death, each day in the United States approximately 4,000 young people between the ages of 12 and 17 years initiate cigarette smoking, and an estimated 1,140 young people become daily cigarette smokers (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration 2005). A major concern is that one third of these young smokers are expected to die from a smoking-related disease (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1996). Smoking is also associated with other youth social problems. Research has shown that teen tobacco users are more likely to use alcohol and illegal drugs than are non-users (American Cancer Society 2007). Cigarette smokers are also more likely to participate in violent acts against others and themselves (e.g. initiate fights, carry weapons, attempt suicide) and suffer from mental health problems such as depression, and engage in high-risk sexual behaviors (American Cancer Society 2007).

Since 2000, Maryland has made substantial progress in reducing smoking and tobacco use among youth. Current tobacco use among minority under-age youth declined significantly between 2000 and 2006 (18.9% and 14.4%, respectively), representing a 24% decline (Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene 2007). During this period, there was also a significant decline in the percentage of minority under-age youth who are current smokers (11.5% and 7.9%, respectively), representing a 31% decline (Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene 2007). While standardized components of our smoking program work well in a variety of settings, it is important to find out if they deliver acceptable results for all youth. This report aims at expanding our understanding of disparities in youth tobacco use in Maryland. Addressing the diversity of our community in our tobacco youth strategies and programs is important for consistent and comprehensive tobacco control in Maryland.

We need to be aware that no single factor determines patterns of tobacco use among racial/ethnic minority groups. These patterns are the result of complex interactions of multiple factors. Factors associated with youth tobacco use include low socioeconomic status, use and approval of tobacco use by peers or siblings, smoking by parents or guardians, accessibility, availability and price of tobacco products, perception that tobacco use is normative, lack of parental support or involvement, low levels of academic achievement, lack of skills to resist influences to tobacco use, lower self-image or self-esteem, belief in functional benefits of tobacco use, and lack of self-efficacy to refuse offers of tobacco. An important contribution from this report is its potential to be used for identifying tobacco use patterns and factors for each racial/ethnic minority group.

In 2004, the Surgeon General concluded that smoking harms nearly every organ of the body and causes generally poorer health. Medical treatment of diseases and cancers caused by cigarette smoking costs the Maryland economy more than $2 billion annually (Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene 2007). An important way to reduce the human and economic costs of smoking and tobacco use on Marylanders and the economy is to reduce the use of tobacco through educational interventions, policies and research. Maryland's tobacco control program is comprised of activities reflecting our community's values, norms and behaviors, and no racial or ethnic group is ignored. Our four goals identify, recognize and respect the uniqueness and cultural diversity within and across groups in our community.

Goal #1 – Prevent Initiation of Tobacco Use.
This goal is to reduce initiation of smoking and tobacco use in Maryland among youth and adults.
Goal #2 – Reduce Disparities in Tobacco Use.
This goal is to reduce relatively higher tobacco use among certain youth and adult minority populations and adults of low socio-economic status.
Goal #3 – Reduce Exposure to Secondhand Smoke.
This goal is to reduce adult exposure to secondhand smoke in the workplace as well as to reduce under-age youth exposure to secondhand smoke.
Goal #4 – Increase Smoking Cessation.
This goal is to increase the number and proportion of adults who want to quit smoking, are trying to quit smoking, and who succeed in quitting smoking and use of other tobacco products.

This report includes data from the Maryland Youth Tobacco Survey (MYTS) conducted in the fall of 2006. This information is intended to serve as a tool for identifying and addressing determinants influencing a relatively higher tobacco use among certain youth minority populations and youth of low socio-economic status. Findings from this report together with our logic models are important sources for developing effective decision-oriented evaluations. Planners, implementers, and evaluators working at both the local and the state levels can use this report to monitor progress in achieving short-term, intermediate, and long-term outcomes. The following section highlights research findings.

Tobacco Use Behaviors

- Even though the number of younger Americans who smoke has been going down since the late 1990s (ACS 2007), the prevalence of current cigarette use among high school students in the nation has remained unchanged from 2003 to 2007 following an increase from 27.5% in 1991 to 36.4% in 1997, and subsequently a significant decline to 21.9% in 2003 (CDC 2008). The U.S. is facing a challenge to achieve the national disease

prevention and health promotion objectives for 2010 of reducing current cigarette use among high school students to 16% or less. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), this goal can be achieved only if the annual rate of decline observed during 1997–2003 resumes (CDC 2008). In Maryland, there was a significant decline in current tobacco use among middle school (12.1% and 7.5%, respectively) and high school under-age youth (29.4% and 21.6%, respectively) between 2000 and 2006 (Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene 2007). Tobacco use among middle school under-age youth declined 38% from 2000 to 2006, whereas the prevalence of tobacco use among high school under-age youth declined by 27%.

- Findings from this report show that the overall prevalence of current tobacco use was 15.4%. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (34.5%) and American Indians (22.7%) had higher tobacco use than Whites (16.7%), while Asians and Blacks had lower rates (13.3% and 12.8% respectively). Rates of tobacco use were higher for male youth than for female youth, both overall (17.9% and 12.8% respectively) and for Blacks, Whites, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, Asians and Hispanics. Current tobacco use rates for high school youth (21.5%) were higher than middle school youth (7.3%) regardless of race/ethnicity. In general, the higher the grade level, the greater the rate of tobacco use.

- Similar patterns in current cigarette use are seen as well with overall tobacco use. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth had the highest rates of current cigarette use (22.2%), and Asians (7.9%) and Blacks (6.5%) had the lowest rates. Black males were more likely to be current cigarette users than Black females. Among male youth, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth were more likely to use cigarettes than any other racial/ethnic group; Asian and Black males were the least likely. High school youth current cigarette use was higher (14.6%) than middle school youth (3.6%) regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Decreasing smoking initiation is very important because it has been proven that the younger the age of initiation smoking by the youth, the more likely the youth is to be an adult smoker (ACS 2007). Almost 90% of adult smokers started at or before the age 19. People who start smoking at younger ages are more likely to develop long-term nicotine addiction than people who start later in life (ACS 2007). Fifteen percent of underage youth initiated tobacco use in the past year with Asians being less likely to initiate than other racial/ethnic groups, and high school students being more likely to initiate tobacco use than middle school students. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, Hispanics and Whites were more likely than Asians and Blacks to report having initiated tobacco use in the past year. Males (15.7%) had similar initiation rates as females (14.3%), regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Overall, 9.2% of current smokers who smoked reported that they had initiated smoking in the past year. Asians were less likely than any other racial/ethnic group to report having initiated smoking during the past year. Initiation rates during the past year were not significantly higher for male current smokers than female current smokers, regardless of race/ethnicity. High school current smokers were more likely (12.5%) than middle school youth (4.8%) to have initiated smoking in the past year, regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school students, White and Hispanic current smokers were more likely to initiate smoking in the past year than Blacks or Asians.

- Youth who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days were considered frequent smokers. Among all current smokers, 37.4% were frequent smokers. Hispanic and Black current smokers were less likely to be frequent smokers than other racial/ethnic groups. Rates were similar for current smoking males and females. Frequent smoking was more common in high school (39.5% of smokers) than in middle school students (26.2% of smokers) overall, and among Whites and Blacks.

- Overall, 18.9% of youth had ever smoked a whole cigarette. Males had similar rates of smoking a whole cigarette to females. High school students were more likely (26.8%) than middle school students (8.4%) to have ever smoked a whole cigarette, regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Overall, the percent who had smoked 100 or more cigarettes was 5.0%. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth (12.2% were more likely than other youth to have ever smoked 100+ cigarettes, while Blacks (2.3%) were the least likely. Males were more likely to have smoked 100 or more cigarettes (5.6%) than females (4.4%). High school youth were substantially more likely to have smoked 100 or more cigarettes (8.0%) than middle school (1.1%) youth regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Overall, 31% of under-age youth reported ever having smoked cigarettes. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (47.1%), Hispanics (38.8%) and American Indians (34.9%) were more likely than Whites (29.3%), Blacks (32.3%) and Asians (22.3%) to ever smoked cigarettes. The rate of ever having smoked cigarettes was similar for males and females, regardless of race/ethnicity. High school youth were more likely to report that they had ever smoked (41.6%) than middle school youth (16.6%) regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Youth who drank alcohol were far more likely (31.6%) to use cigarettes than those who did not (2.8%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Black youth were less likely to use cigarettes regardless of drinking status. The prevalence of smoking was higher in higher-earning (more than $20 per

week) youth (17.1%) than lower-earning youth (5.7%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among youth earning more than $20 per week, Asians and Blacks were less likely to use cigarettes than Whites.

- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (32.9%), American Indian (24.5%) and Asian (23.4%) youth report were more likely than Hispanics, Blacks or Whites to smoke their first cigarette before age 11. White, Black and Hispanic males had higher rates of early experimentation than comparable females.

- In general, the more friends a youth had who smoked, the more likely they were to smoke. Rates ranged from 1.9% among youth who had no close friends who smoked to 53.3% among youth who had four friends who smoked. Rates for particular racial/ethnic groups ranged from 1.6% among Asian youth with no close friends who smoked to 70.6% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander with four friends who smoked.

- The proportion of youth who were current smokers was higher in youth who lived with an adult smoker (16.0%) than those who did not (6.3%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among youth who lived with an adult smoker, 10.4% of Blacks were current smokers compared to 32.4% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, 19.5% of Whites, 20.2% of Hispanics, and 19.0% of American Indians.

Flavored and Menthol Cigarettes, Cigars and Smokeless Tobacco Products

- The popularity of flavored cigarettes among young people in the United States has grown in recent years (ACS 2007). This type of cigarette is particularly attractive to younger smokers because they are sold in a variety of candy-like flavors such as chocolate, cherry, strawberry, and orange (ACS 2007). There is also the belief that these cigarettes are safer and more natural than regular cigarettes. Other attractions are their lower cost than regular cigarettes and the immediate buzz to the smoker (ACS 2007).

- Overall, 38.5% of current smokers had used flavored cigarettes in the past 12 months. Flavored cigarette use was higher for Asians (56.8%), Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders (55.5%) and American Indians (54.6%) compared to White (39.9%), Hispanic (39.5%) and Black (28.8%) current smokers, with overall males (42.2%) had higher rates than females (34.3%). The proportion of current smokers using flavored cigarettes was similar in high school (38.6%) and middle school (38.4%) students. Flavored cigarette use rates ranged from 28.8% in Black high school students to 71.0% in Asian middle school students.

- Menthol is the most commonly used flavoring for cigarettes. Menthol-flavored cigarettes can mask the harsh taste of tobacco and provide a cooling effect for smokers. More than half of current smokers (59.8%) usually smoked menthol cigarettes, ranging from 51.6% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders to 66.3% of American Indians. Overall, females were more likely (64.5%) than males (55.7%) to smoke mentholated cigarettes. High school current smokers were more likely than middle school current smokers to use menthol cigarettes overall, and among Black students.

- Tobacco companies are more strongly marketing their smokeless tobacco products as more discreet alternatives to cigarettes in places where smoking is not allowed (ACS 2007). Even though there is no proof that spit tobacco or oral tobacco products help smokers quit smoking, they have been promoted as a way to help quit smoking (ACS 2007).

- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (11.5%) and American Indian (7.9%) youth were the most likely to be smokeless tobacco users, with males (5.2%) more likely to use smokeless tobacco than females (1.7%). High school youth (4.8%) had higher smokeless tobacco use rate than middle school (1.8%). Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (15.9%) and American Indian (14.2%) high school youth were more likely to be smokeless tobacco users than other groups.

- Overall cigar use was 6.4% in Maryland. Current use of cigars was higher for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (16.6%) and American Indians (9.6%) than for Whites (7%), Blacks (5.2%) and Asians (5.4%). Cigar use was also higher among males (8.6%) and high school students (9.1%) compared to females and middle school students respectively.

- Racial and ethnic minority youth (4.8%-19.6%) were more likely to use tobacco in a pipe than Whites (3.3%). Males were more likely to use a pipe (6.3%) than females (2.7%) regardless of race/ethnicity. High school youth were more likely (6.0%) than middle school youth (2.6%) to use a pipe regardless of race/ethnicity. Current use of pipe tobacco was greater for higher grades.

- Bidi smokers have much higher risks of heart attacks, chronic bronchitis, and some cancers than non-smokers (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2006). Use of bidis was higher for all racial/ethnic minorities than Whites for both males and females. High school students were more likely (6.2%) than middle school students (2.7%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school students, racial and ethnic minorities were more likely to use bidis than Whites.

- The current use of kreteks was greater for racial/ethnic minorities (5.3%-21.5%) than Whites (3.4%). Males were more likely (6.9%) to use kreteks than females (3.0%) regardless of race/ethnicity. The use of kreteks was higher for racial/ethnic minorities than Whites, regardless of gender. High school youth were more likely to be current kretek users (6.5%) than middle school youth (3.1%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school students, Whites had the lowest use of kreteks of all racial/ethnic groups.

Access to Tobacco Products

- While significant progress has been made in reducing current youth smoking and tobacco use, their access to tobacco products remains unacceptably high. In general, gas stations were the most commonly reported retail source of cigarettes (43.0%). The Internet was a frequent retail source for many racial/ethnic groups; 36.8% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander frequent smokers purchased cigarettes over the Internet.

- The majority of youth (63.9%) reported being asked for their age and refused the sale of cigarettes ranging from 36.8% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders to 70.0% for Hispanics. High school youth were more likely (66.6%) to be asked for proof of age and refused sale than middle school youth (43.6%) overall, and among Blacks.

- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Hispanic and Black youth were more likely than Whites to report seeing commercials about ads for tobacco products when using the Internet. More female youth (40.3%) than male youth (37.6%) reported seeing advertisements for tobacco products while using the Internet overall, and among Whites. Overall, there was no difference between middle school (39.2%) and high school students (38.9%) in the percent who reported seeing ads for tobacco products on the Internet.

Secondhand Smoke and Smoking Restrictions

- Exposure to secondhand smoke is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality among nonsmokers, including children (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2006). Secondhand smoke is responsible for approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths annually in U.S. nonsmokers. Secondhand smoke includes the smoke exhaled by smokers and the side stream smoke from the end of a burning cigarette. Secondhand smoke contains more than 250 chemicals known to be toxic or carcinogenic (cancer-causing), including formaldehyde, benzene, vinyl chloride, arsenic, ammonia, and hydrogen cyanide (the Surgeon General Report 2007).

Children who are exposed to secondhand smoke are inhaling many of the same cancer-causing substances and poisons as smokers (the Surgeon General Report 2007).

- Half (49.9%) of youth were exposed to secondhand smoke, with rates ranging from 38.3% in Asian youth to 57.0% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth. Asians were less likely than any other racial ethnic youth to report having been exposed to secondhand smoke.

- Females (52.6%) were more likely to report exposure to second hand smoke than males (47.2%); high school youth (55.4%) were more likely than middle school youth (42.1%) overall.

- Overall, females (47.0%) were more likely to report exposure to secondhand smoke in a room than males (40.1%) and high school youth (49.0%) were more likely than middle school youth (35.8%) regardless of race/ethnicity.

- One third (34.8%) of underage youth were exposed to secondhand smoke while riding in a car, ranging from 26.1% in Asian youth to 46.0% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Whites were more likely to report being exposed to secondhand smoke while riding in a car than Asians, Hispanics and Blacks. Females reported higher car exposure (36.5%) than males (33.0%) overall, and among Whites and Blacks. High school students were more likely to report being exposed to secondhand smoke while riding in a car (38.8%) than middle school students (29.1%) regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Maryland has made substantial progress in the restriction of smoking in public places. However, based on these results, there is a need to more strictly enforce school based policies and strongly encourage families to adopt home based smoking restrictions.

- About one out of twenty (4.9%) youth reported smoking on school property. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (16.2%), American Indian (7.9%), and Hispanic (6.6%) youth were more likely than Whites (4.9%) and Blacks (4.1%) to smoke on school property. Male youth were more likely to report smoking on school property (5.9%) than female youth (4.0%) overall, and among Blacks. Among males, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders were more likely to report smoking on school property than other males. High school youth were more likely to report smoking on school property (7.3%) than middle school youth (1.8%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school youth, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders and American Indians were more likely to smoke on school property than other youth.

- Seven out of ten youth (71.0% percent) said that smoking was not allowed in their homes, regardless of race/ethnicity. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Blacks were less likely than Whites, Hispanics or Asians to report that smoking was not allowed in the home. Males and females were similar in reporting whether smoking was allowed in the home, regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Among youth who were current smokers, 43.0% of youth reported that their parents knew they smoked. High school smokers were more likely to report that their parents knew they smoked (45.0%) than middle school smokers (37.5%) overall, and among Blacks.

Attitudes and Knowledge

- Overall, 8.9% of nonsmoking youth reported they intended to smoke a cigarette in the next year. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, Hispanics and American Indians were more likely than Whites, Asians and Blacks to report they intended to smoke in the next year. Nonsmoking males were more likely (10.3%) than females (7.4%) to report that they intended to smoke a cigarette in the coming year overall, Blacks and Asians. The rate of intention to smoke among nonsmokers ranged from 5.1% among Asian females to 16.2% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander males. In general, high school youth (11.1%) were more likely to report the intention to smoke a cigarette in the coming year than middle school students (6.2%).

- Overall, close to half of current smokers (46.3%) intended to stop smoking, ranging from 35.5% among American Indian youth to 49.9% among Black youth. Female smokers were more likely to plan to quit (49.1%) than males (43.9%) overall, and among Whites. Intention to stop smoking was similar between high school students and middle school students regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Racial and ethnic minorities were less likely to perceive nicotine as addictive than Whites. In general, females (91.2%) were more likely than males (83.8%) to perceive nicotine as addictive. High school youth (87.1%) and middle school youth (87.9%) were similar in their perception of nicotine as addictive, regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Most youth (86.7% overall) reported thinking that secondhand smoke was harmful, however Whites were more likely than racial/ethnic minorities to perceive secondhand smoke was harmful. Females (90.0%) were more likely than males (83.5%) to think that secondhand smoke was harmful overall, and among Whites, Asians, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Blacks. Middle school (86.3%) and high school students (87.0%) were

similar in their view that secondhand smoke is harmful, regardless race/ethnicity.

- Racial/ethnic minorities were less likely than Whites to perceive that smoking 1-5 cigarettes a day is a risk. Females (91.8%) were more likely than males (86.2% overall) to perceive smoking 1-5 cigarettes/day as a risk overall, and among Whites, Hispanics and Blacks. High school students overall (89.2%) were as likely as middle school students (88.6%) to perceive a risk in smoking 1-5 cigarettes a day.

- Racial and ethnic minorities were more likely than Whites to believe that light cigarettes are safer than regular cigarettes. Male youth (40.7%) were more likely than female youth (31.8%) to believe that light cigarettes were safer than regular cigarettes, overall, and among Whites, Blacks and Hispanics. Over 1/3 of both high school (35.5%) and middle school (37.4%) youth believed that light cigarettes were safer than regular cigarettes, and the same pattern occurred within all ethnic groups with the exception of Blacks and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

- White youth were less likely to report that it was safe to smoke 1-2 years than Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Hispanics and Blacks. In general, male youth overall (23.3%) were more likely than female youth (14.4%) to believe that short-term smoking was safe. The same pattern is found among White, Black, Hispanic, Asian males and their counterpart. High school youth perceived short term smoking to be safe (20.9%) more often than middle school youth (16.0%) overall.

- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Hispanic and Black youth were less likely than Whites to believe that smokers had shorter lives. Female youth (87.8%) were more likely than male youth (83.4%) to believe that smokers had shorter lives than nonsmokers, overall, and among Whites, Blacks, Hispanics and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders. White and Asian middle school students were more likely than comparable high school students to believe that smokers had shorter lives.

- Less than one-quarter of all youth thought smoking cigarettes helped make friends (23.1%), however racial and ethnic minorities were more likely than White youth to hold this belief. Male youth (26.0%) were more likely than females (20.0%) to believe that smoking helped make friends overall, and among Whites, Blacks and Asians. In general, high school youth (25.8%) were more likely than middle school youth (19.4%) to think that smoking cigarettes helped make friends. Among high school youth, racial and ethnic minorities were more likely than white youth to think that smoking cigarettes helped make friends.

- For all youth combined, 15.3% thought smoking cigarettes was cool or helped them fit in. Racial and ethnic minorities were more likely than Whites to think smoking was cool or helped them fit in. Males (18.9%) were more likely than females (11.5%) to believe that smoking cigarettes was cool and helped them fit in overall and among Blacks, Whites, Hispanics, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders. High school youth in overall (17.3%) were more likely than middle school youth (12.5%) to believe that smoking was cool and helped them fit in overall, and among Whites, Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians High and Middle school students.

- Few never-smoking youth (5.3%) said they would smoke if their best friend offered them a cigarette. White youth were least likely to say they would smoke under these circumstances (3.6%) and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth (15.2%) and American Indians (11.6%) were the most likely. Male youth (6.7%) were more likely than females (3.8%) to say that they would smoke if their best friend offered them a cigarette overall, and among Whites and Blacks. High school youth (6.8%) were more likely than middle school youth (3.8%) to say they would smoke if offered a cigarette by their best friend overall, and among Whites, Black, and Hispanics.

Smoking Cessation

- Overall, about half (52.5%) of youth who smoked said they had tried to quit smoking in the past year, ranging from 48.1% among Asian youth to 54.3% among Black youth. Currently-smoking female youth were more likely (56.0%) than male youth (49.4%) to have tried to quit smoking in the past year overall and among Whites. Rates of quit attempts ranged from 46.2% for American Indian males to 58.8% for Black females. Among current smokers, high school and middle school students were similar in having tried to quit smoking in the past year overall, and among all race/ethnicities.

- Among youth who tried to quit smoking in the past year, 40.4% were successful, ranging from 29.3% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders to 51.7% among Blacks. Hispanics and Blacks who attempted to quit were more likely than White, Asian, American Indian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students to be successful. Males and females had similar rates of trying to quit smoking in the past year overall, and among all race/ethnicities. More than half of all middle school youth who tried to quit in the past year succeeded (52.9%) but only 37.4% of high school youth succeeded. Success rates ranged from 23.7% for American Indian high school students to 59.4% of Black middle school students.

More white middle school students succeeded than their High school counterparts.

- Access to cessation resources has been a major focus of the Maryland tobacco control program. One out four students (24.4%) reported that there were special groups or classes in their school to help with quitting smoking. Black youth were least likely to report such resources (20.0%) than any other ethnic/racial group. Males (28.4%) were more likely than females (20.0%) to report that their school had special programs to help in quitting smoking overall, and among Blacks, Hispanics and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders. High school youth were more likely (28.6%) than middle school youth (18.5%) to report that they had groups or classes to quit smoking overall, and among Whites, Blacks, American Indians and Asians.

- About half (54.4%) of youth were taught about tobacco use in class. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders and Blacks were less likely to be taught in class about tobacco use than Asians and Whites. This rate was similar by gender overall, and among all race/ethnicities. Middle school youth (67.5%) were considerably more likely than high school youth (44.9%) to report being taught about tobacco regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Health care provider recommendation to quit is a strong influence for youth in making a quit attempt. Approximately one-third (33.9%) of the youth reported that their doctor had told them about the dangers of tobacco use. White and Asian youth were less likely than Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Hispanic or Black youth to have been told by their doctor about the dangers of tobacco use. Male youth (35.5%) were more likely than females (32.4% overall) to report a doctor telling them about the dangers of smoking, overall, and among Whites, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders. High school youth were more likely (36.6%) than middle school youth (30.2%) to report that a doctor had told them about the dangers of tobacco overall, and among Whites and Asians.

- One out of four youth (24.9%) had been told about the dangers of tobacco use by a dentist. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Hispanic and Black youth were more likely than White youth to have been told by their dentist about the dangers of tobacco use. Males were more likely (27.1%) than females (22.7%) to have been warned about tobacco use by a dentist overall, and among Whites and Hispanics. High school and middle school students reported similar rates of having a dentist tell them about the dangers of tobacco use overall, and among all ethnicity/races.

- Youth are easy targets for the tobacco industry and exposure to tobacco related advertising plays a major role in initiation (ACS 2007). More than

six out of ten youth (64.8%) reported seeing commercials about the dangers of smoking. Hispanics, American Indians, and Asians were less likely than Whites to have seen media commercials about the dangers of smoking cigarettes. Male youth (62.0%) were less likely than female youth (67.6% overall) to report seeing commercials about the dangers of smoking overall, and among Whites and Blacks. High school youth were more likely to report seeing commercials about the dangers of smoking (69.8%) than middle school youth (57.6%) overall, and among Whites, Blacks, Hispanics and Asians.

- In Maryland, help is available with free smoking cessation counseling through local health departments and the statewide 1-800-QUITNOW telephone cessation counseling service. One-quarter to one-third of youth had heard of the 1-800-QUIT-NOW telephone line. American Indians and Blacks were more likely than Whites to have heard about the toll-free line. Rates of having heard about the 1-800-QUIT-NOW telephone line were similar for males and females overall, and among all race/ethnicities. Middle school students (30.7%) were more likely than high school students (27.0%) to have heard about the quit line overall, and among White students.

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USING THIS REPORT

"Under-age" Youth in this Report
The Cigarette Restitution Fund's Tobacco Use Prevention and Cessation Program is required by Maryland statute to report on tobacco use and tobacco-use behaviors of youth younger than 18 years old to the Maryland General Assembly. Published data for the U.S. and other states on youth tobacco use behaviors are rarely restricted to under-age youth but instead reflect all youth attending public middle and high schools, including those who are 18 or older. Therefore, readers should be cautious when comparing data from this report with that reported for youth tobacco-use behaviors nationally or from other states.

Race/Ethnicity in this Report
Respondent race/ethnicity was based on the variable CR5 (Which one of these groups BEST describes you?). Racial categorization equaled the response provided in CR5. If this variable was missing, the respondent's race/ethnicity also was considered missing for the purposes of the data analyses.

Region in this Report
County residence of respondents was categorized into six regions:

- Baltimore Region (Anne Arundel, Harford, Baltimore County, Howard, Carroll, Baltimore City)
- Suburban Washington Region (Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's)
- Southern Maryland Region (Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's)
- Western Maryland Region (Allegany, Garrett, Washington)
- Upper Eastern Shore (Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot)
- Lower Eastern Shore (Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester)

Data Analyses
Data analyses for the Maryland Youth Tobacco Survey (MYTS) were performed on the cleaned and weighted data set using the statistical software package SAS version 9.1. Crosstabs and frequencies were calculated to produce the reported number and percent for each data item of interest.

Instructions for the Figures
The length of each bar corresponds to the percentage of persons having a characteristic as estimated from the 2006 Maryland Youth Tobacco Survey (MYTS). The number at the end of each bar is the point estimate. The line segments superimposed on each bar show the 95% confidence limits for each point estimate. Non-overlapping confidence intervals for disjoint groups (e.g., White and Black) mean that point estimates for different groups are statistically significantly different from each other.

Target Population Size (N)
The population of interest is shown in each table, indicated by "N" and is estimated by the sum of the weights for the persons in the table cell. For example, in table 1.3, the number of estimated current Under-age Youth smokers in the state of Maryland was 42,433 in 2006, which was 9.9% of the total Under-age Youth population.

95% Confidence Level (Interval) Was Used for all Analysis
All confidence intervals contained in this report were calculated at a 95% confidence level – meaning that if the survey was repeated many times, 95% of the confidence intervals constructed would contain the population value being estimated.

Determining Significance
In the tables, the point estimates are accompanied with 95% CI (±), i.e. with 1.96 times the standard error of the point estimate. One can determine whether the difference of two point estimates was significant by two methods. A) Construct the confidence intervals for the two point estimates by adding and subtracting the given 95% CI (±) to/from the point estimates in the tables, and check if the intervals are overlapping. B) Check the line segments superimposed on each bar in the figures. Non-overlapping line segments mean that point estimates for different groups are statistically significantly different from each other. Methods A) and B) are conservative procedures in the sense that the error rate is somewhat less than the nominal 5%.

Reliability Criteria
Any cell with sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented in the report. Also, an asterisk "*" was attached to the statistic where the relative standard error (RSE) was greater than 30%. The RSE of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate (SE(r)) by the estimate itself (r). This quantity is expressed as a percent of the estimate and is calculated as follows: RSE=100 x (SE(r)/r). Estimates with a RSE greater than 30% are considered unreliable by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

Asymmetric Confidence Intervals
Usually, the confidence interval (CI) of interest is symmetric around the estimate. The amount to be added and subtracted from a point estimate to form a confidence interval is shown in the tables on the line labeled 95% CI (±). However, in some cases in the report, confidence intervals for a percentage are asymmetric when either one of two conditions exists: 1) the lower bound of the usual confidence interval extends below 0% or 2) the upper bound reaches beyond 100%. In these cases the amounts to be subtracted and added to form the confidence interval are listed on two lines labeled 95% CI (-) and 95% CI (+). Also in these cases, a modified form of confidence interval was used that still has the 95% coverage rate property but has endpoints between 0 and 100%. The

method was to calculate a confidence interval on the log-odds, defined as $\ln\left(\frac{\hat{p}}{\hat{q}}\right)$ where $\hat{p}$ is the estimate of a proportion from the survey and $\hat{q} = 1 - \hat{p}$. The endpoints of this interval are then transformed to the percentage scale. The particular formulas used are:

$$\text{var}\left[\ln\left(\frac{\hat{p}}{\hat{q}}\right)\right] \cong \text{var}\left(\hat{p}\right) \Big/ \left(pq\right)^2$$

CI on log-odds: $\ln\left(\frac{\hat{p}}{\hat{q}}\right) \pm 1.96\sqrt{\text{var}\left(\hat{p}\right) \Big/ \left(pq\right)^2}$

Inverse transform to the percentage scale:

$$\left\{100*\left[1+\exp\left(-\text{lower bound}\right)\right]^{-1},\ 100*\left[1+\exp\left(-\text{upper bound}\right)\right]^{-1}\right\}.$$

Weighting Methods

Analysis weights were constructed to allow the data to be generalized to the under-age youth population of the state of Maryland as a whole, as well as by jurisdiction.

Taking Account of Stratification

The MYTS sampling design created 24 strata for Maryland's 24 political jurisdictions. Based on differences in the size of the youth population across jurisdictions, the sampling design had different targets for the number of completed interviews by jurisdiction. Furthermore, each political jurisdiction has a substratum of middle schools and a substratum of high schools. The report took account of the stratification that has been implemented in the survey, giving a total of these 48 strata in the analysis.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Maryland Youth Tobacco Survey

The Maryland Youth Tobacco Survey (MYTS) uses core and optional questions developed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) together with Maryland specific questions. The MYTS was administered using CDC protocols for administration of the Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) by the states, and data were analyzed utilizing CDC procedures, edits, and controls. A copy of the 2006 MYTS questionnaire is reproduced in Appendix B.

The survey was administered in October through December of 2006. Using CDC developed edits and protocols, responses were analyzed for inconsistencies in responses (for example, to eliminate responses from students who randomly completed the answer sheets) and to ensure that the student responses represented a good-faith effort to respond to the questionnaire (for example, a minimum of 25% completion was required to include the responses of a student in the analysis).

DHMH is required by statute to utilize the MYTS to develop separate estimates of tobacco use by under-age youth for the State as a whole and for each of Maryland's 23 counties and Baltimore City. Because the MYTS is administered in the classroom, sample frames had to be separately developed for both public middle and high schools, resulting in 48 distinct sample frames (two sample frames for each jurisdiction, one middle school frame and one high school frame).

MYTS Design

The number of schools and students needed to participate was guided by the goal of ensuring that estimates for key variables for each of the 24 jurisdictions had confidence intervals no greater than ±5% for middle school estimates and ± 3% for high school estimates, with a 95% confidence level. Schools and students were randomly selected using a two stage cluster design with a focus on developing estimates for a given jurisdiction.

Stage One – Random Selection of Schools

Each sampling frame consisted of all public schools that included the target grades. For middle school frames, the targeted grades were 6th, 7th, and 8th grades. For high school sampling frames, the targeted grades were 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades. Schools that districts identified as alternative schools, as serving predominately adults, or as serving only special education students were excluded from the sampling frames. Schools then were randomly selected within each frame, with the probability of a school being selected being proportional to their declared enrollment as compared to the stated enrollment for all eligible schools for the jurisdiction in which the school is located. In 20 jurisdictions, all high

schools within the sample frame were selected, and in 17 jurisdictions all middle schools were selected. By statute, all school districts and schools must participate in the MYTS if selected. Administration of the survey was scheduled on a date convenient to each individual school during the survey period.

Stage Two – Random Selection of Classrooms

Lists of all second period classrooms (or their equivalent) within selected schools were obtained and classes were randomly selected to participate in the survey. All classes had an equal chance of selection. All students were provided with a parental permission form to give them and their parents the opportunity to opt out of participating in the survey. All students with parental permission who voluntarily agreed to participate in the survey and were able to do so without individual assistance were considered eligible to participate.

Survey Administration

Student participation was wholly voluntary with opportunities having been provided in advance for parents to exclude their student from participating. Students also were afforded an opportunity to assent or not assent to survey participation. Even if a student agreed to participate, they were allowed to withdraw their assent at any time.

At the election of each school, the surveys were administered either in individual classrooms or in alternative locations (with classes sitting together, where two or more selected classes could be surveyed together). DHMH's survey contractor administered the survey while school personnel were present as directed by each individual school. The survey administrator followed a written script to ensure that survey conditions remained consistent. Students were reminded that the survey was confidential and that they were not to write their names or other identifying information on their answer sheets. Answer sheets were collected by classroom and maintained in that fashion for quality control purposes.

A total of 308 schools were selected for and participated in the 2006 MYTS (151 middle schools and 157 high schools). A total of 82,500 students from those schools submitted answer sheets that could be used for analysis (24,419 middle school students and 58,081 high school students).

Survey Processing and Analyses

All student answer sheets were individually reviewed to ensure that they had no stray marks or identifying information. Any stray marks or identifying information were erased. Damaged answer sheets were copied onto new answer sheets. Answer sheets were scanned in batches, by class and by school, using an NCS Opscan 10 scanner, supported by ScanTools Software. The software was programmed to ensure that only marks in valid response fields were read by the scanner.

After answer sheets were scanned and counts of scanned answer sheets were matched against the actual number of answer sheets, a consolidated data file was developed, and data were edited following CDC protocols. Data were analyzed following CDC protocols.

Results from the 2000, 2002, and 2006 MYTS can be compared to national prevalence rates developed from the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS). They also can be compared to results of youth tobacco surveys of other states. However, caution should be applied in making a direct comparison using the data from this report. By statute, DHMH is required to report much of the data developed for this report for under-age youth only, that is, youth who are less than 18 years old. National data, and data from other states may not be limited to under-age youth, including for example, those high school students who are 18 years old at the time they take the survey. Nonetheless, DHMH does separately develop estimates for all youth, regardless of age, and those data can be used when making direct comparisons. These data are available upon written request.

CHAPTER 1
Tobacco Use Behaviors

1 Tobacco Use Behaviors

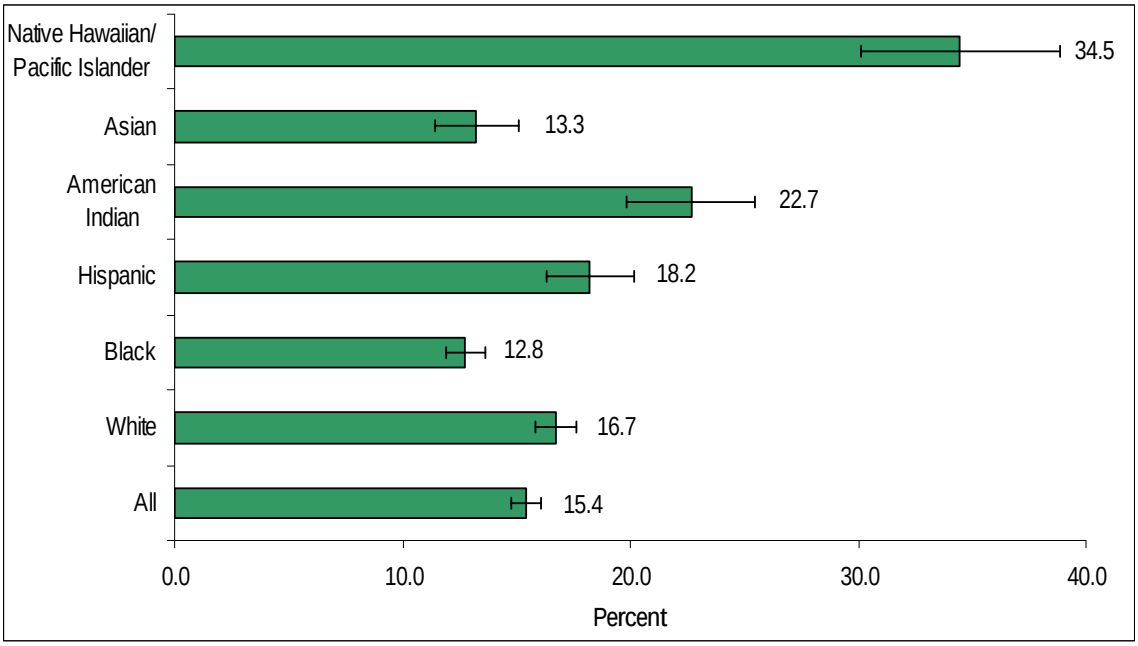
1.1. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use[1] Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity

The prevalence of current tobacco use for all racial/ethnic groups combined was 15.4%. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (34.5%) and American Indian (22.7%) youth had higher tobacco use than Whites (16.7%), while Asians (13.3%) and Blacks (12.8%) had lower rates.

Table 1.1. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	15.4	16.7	12.8	18.2	22.7	13.3	34.5
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.8	1.8	4.4
N	68,388	33,827	22,243	5,089	2,360	3,030	1,838

Figure 1.1. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity



[1] Includes use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, bidis, kreteks in the past 30 days.

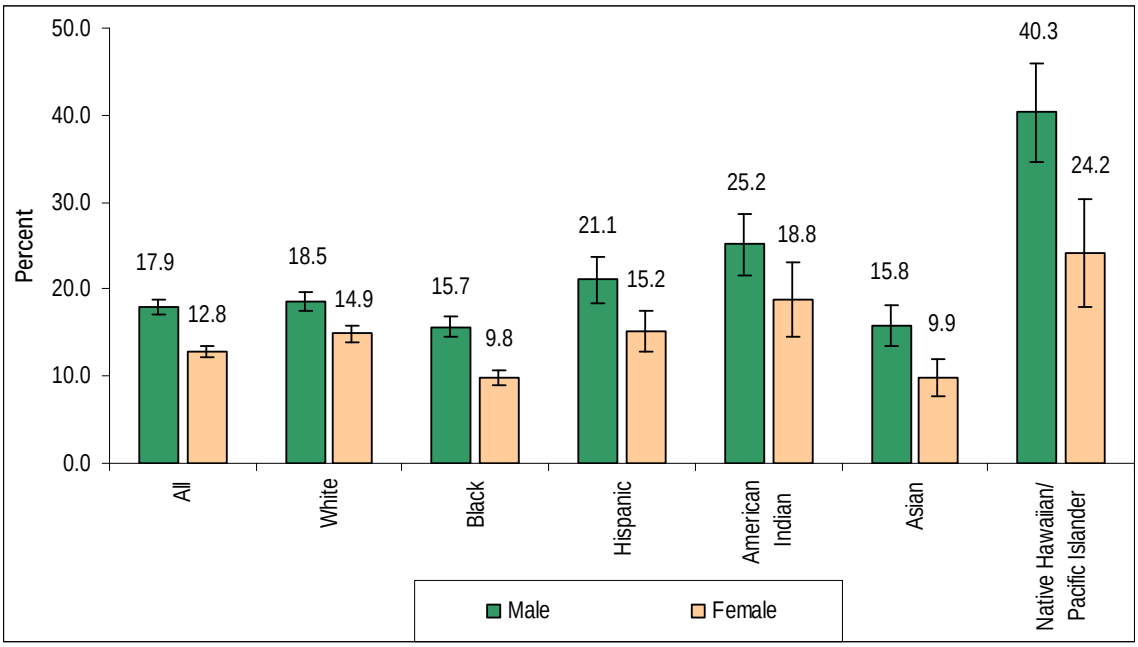
1.1.1. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use[2] Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Rates of tobacco use were higher for male youth than for female youth, both overall (17.9% and 12.8% respectively) and for Blacks, Whites, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Hispanics.

Table 1.1.1. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	17.9	18.5	15.7	21.1	25.2	15.8	40.3
95% CI(±)	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.7	3.5	2.4	5.7
N	40,177	18,825	13,682	2,981	1,457	1,906	1,326
Female	12.8	14.9	9.8	15.2	18.8	9.9	24.2
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.9	0.9	2.4	4.3	2.1	6.1
N	27,883	14,949	8,451	2,086	857	1,055	485

Figure 1.1.1. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



[2] Includes use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, bidis and kreteks in the past 30 days.

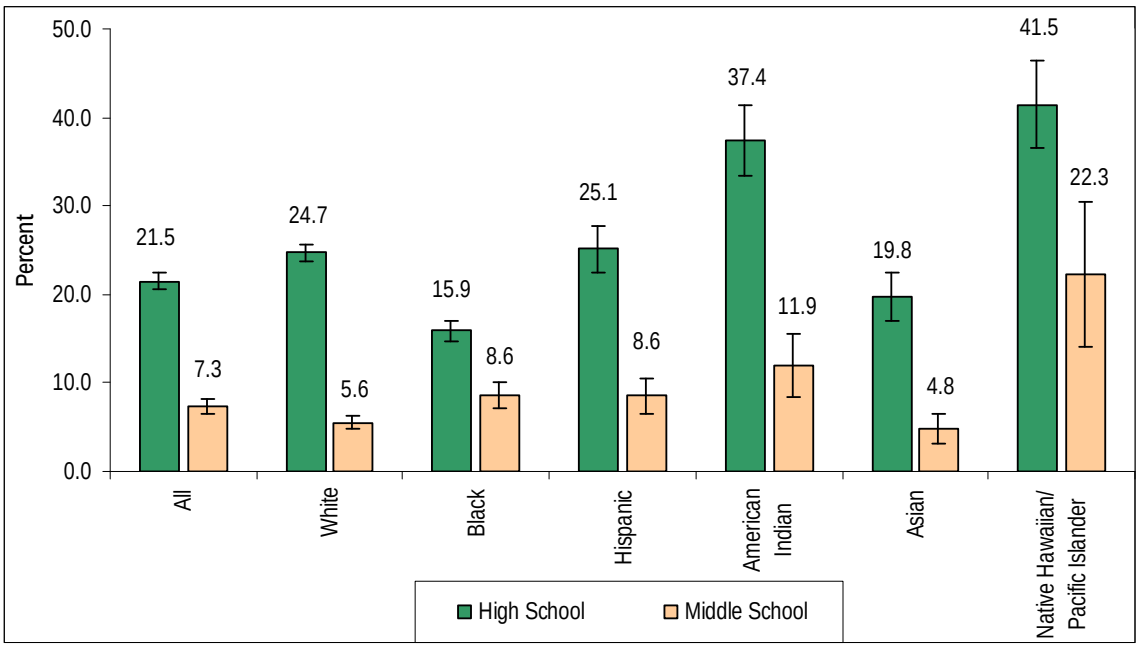
1.1.2. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use[3] Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school students were more likely to use tobacco (21.5%) than middle school students (7.3%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Current tobacco use among high school students ranged from 19.8% among Asian students to 41.5% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth.

Table 1.1.2. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	21.5	24.7	15.9	25.1	37.4	19.8	41.5
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.6	3.9	2.7	4.9
N	54,578	29,146	15,746	4,090	1,645	2,547	1,405
Middle School	7.3	5.6	8.6	8.6	11.9	4.8	22.3
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.0	3.6	1.7	8.2
N	13,809	4,681	6,497	999	716	483	433

Figure 1.1.2. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



[3] Includes use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, bidis and kreteks in the past 30 days.

1.1.3. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use[4] Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

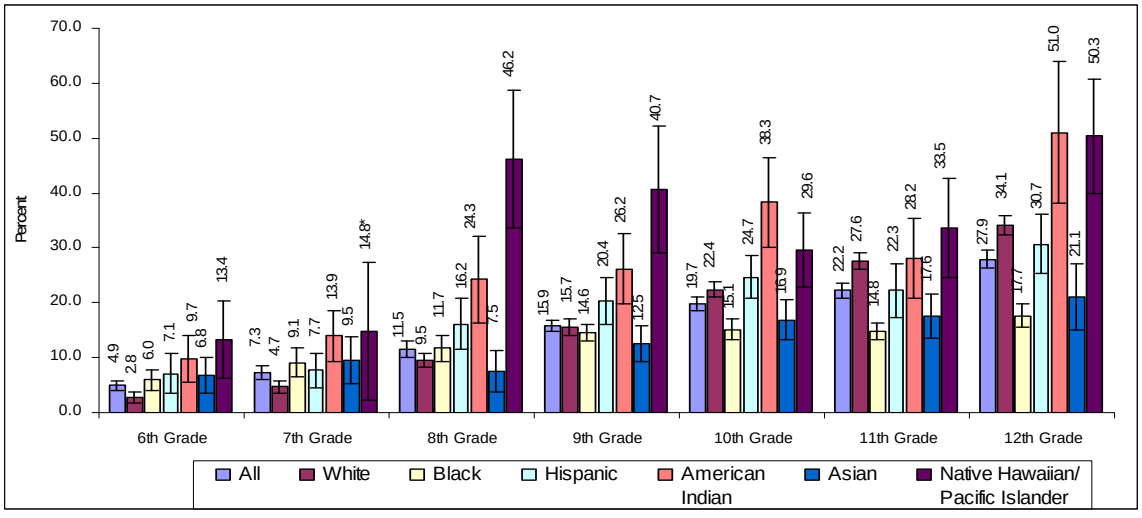
Generally, the higher the grade level, the greater rate of tobacco use. About half of American Indian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 12th graders were current tobacco users.

Table 1.1.3. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	4.9	2.8	6.0	7.1	9.7	6.8	13.4
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.9	1.9	3.6	4.3	3.3	7.0
N	3,059	770	1,404	275	278	247	85
7th Grade	7.3	4.7	9.1	7.7	13.9	9.5	14.8*
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.0	2.6	3.1	4.7	4.3	12.5
N	4,624	1,311	2,346	315	246	313	94
8th Grade	11.5	9.5	11.7	16.2	24.3	7.5	46.2
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.3	2.5	4.7	7.9	3.7	12.5
N	7,437	2,680	3,084	636	444	253	339
9th Grade	15.9	15.7	14.6	20.4	26.2	12.5	40.7
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.5	1.5	4.2	6.3	3.2	11.5
N	11,866	4,941	4,789	1,038	342	424	331
10th Grade	19.7	22.4	15.1	24.7	38.3	16.9	29.6
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.3	1.9	4.0	8.1	3.6	6.7
N	13,017	6,763	3,963	1,091	387	566	247
11th Grade	22.2	27.6	14.8	22.3	28.2	17.6	33.5
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.6	1.6	4.9	7.3	4.0	9.0
N	13,511	8,295	3,250	866	266	553	281
12th Grade	27.9	34.1	17.7	30.7	51.0	21.1	50.3
95% CI(±)	1.6	1.8	2.1	5.4	13.0	5.9	10.4
N	13,676	8,819	3,022	750	242	523	321

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.1.3. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



[4] Includes use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, bidis and kreteks in the past 30 days.

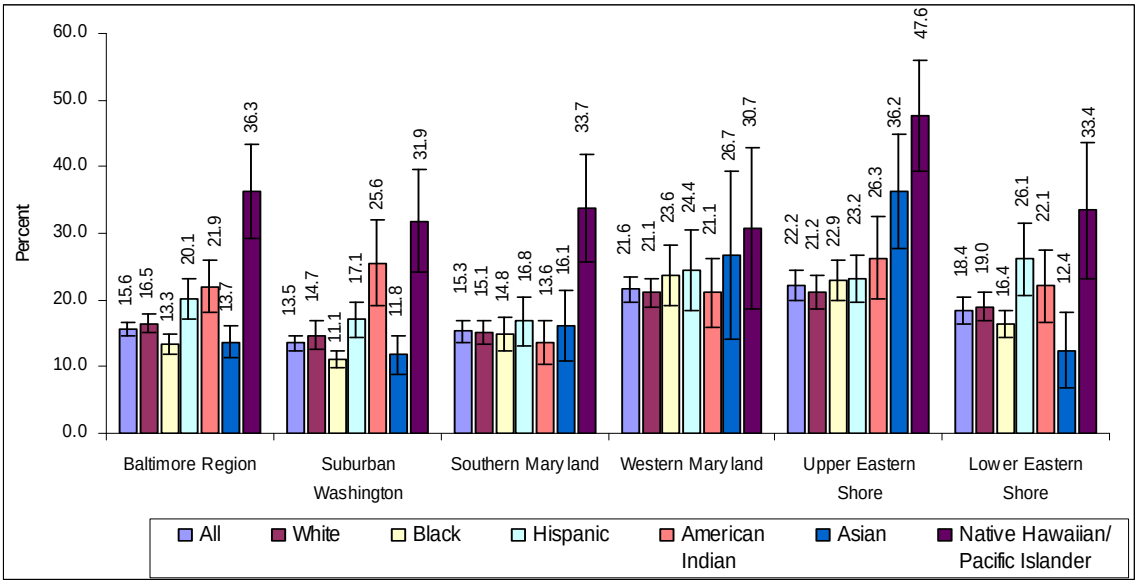
1.1.4. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use[5] Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, current tobacco use ranged from 13.5% in Suburban Washington to 21.6% in Western Maryland and 22.2% on the Upper Eastern Shore.

Table 1.1.4. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	15.6	16.5	13.3	20.1	21.9	13.7	36.3
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.3	1.5	3.1	3.9	2.4	7.0
N	30,584	15,931	10,345	1,327	938	1,261	783
Suburban Washington	13.5	14.7	11.1	17.1	25.6	11.8	31.9
95% CI(±)	1.2	2.1	1.2	2.6	6.5	2.9	7.6
N	21,839	7,218	8,459	3,143	927	1,386	705
Southern Maryland	15.3	15.1	14.8	16.8	13.6	16.1	33.7
95% CI(±)	1.6	1.8	2.6	3.7	3.3	5.3	8.0
N	5,019	2,806	1,611	197	119	146	140
Western Maryland	21.6	21.1	23.6	24.4	21.1	26.7	30.7
95% CI(±)	1.9	2.1	4.5	6.1	5.1	12.7	12.2
N	3,998	3,222	363	141	142	80	50
Upper Eastern Shore	22.2	21.2	22.9	23.2	26.3	36.2	47.6
95% CI(±)	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.6	6.2	8.6	8.3
N	4,277	3,140	619	146	152	113	107
Lower Eastern Shore	18.4	19.0	16.4	26.1	22.1	12.4	33.4
95% CI(±)	1.9	2.1	2.0	5.4	5.5	5.7	10.3
N	2,671	1,510	846	135	84	44	53

Figure 1.1.4. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Region



[5] Includes use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, bidis and kreteks in the past 30 days.

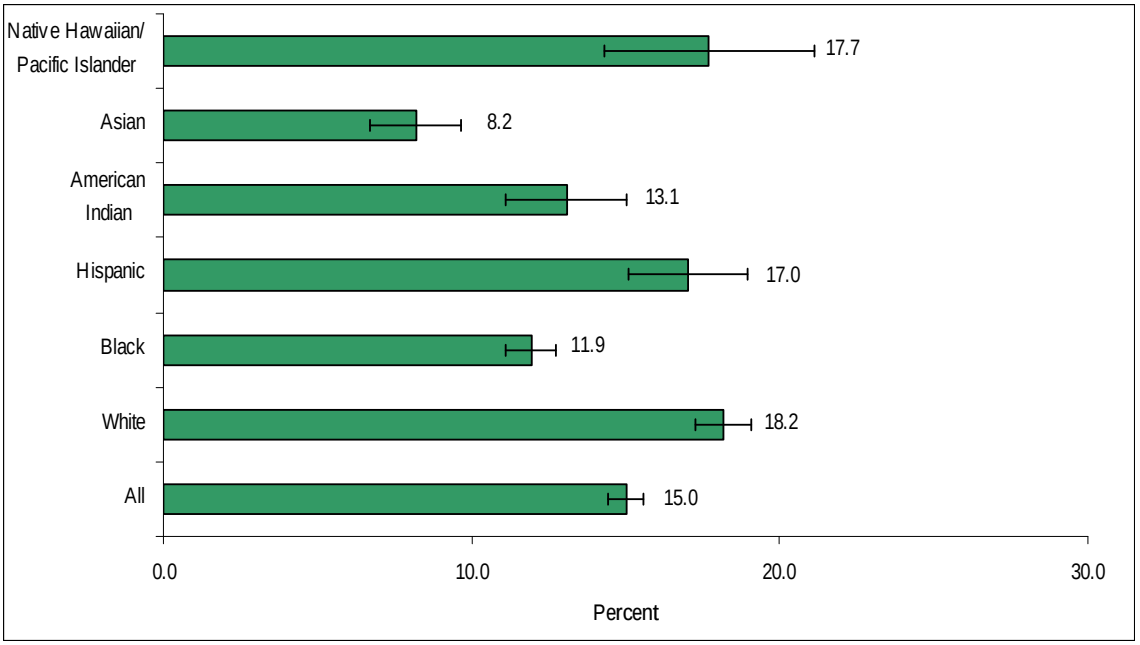
1.2. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use[6] in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, the percent of youth who had initiated tobacco use in the past year was 15.0%. Initiation rates ranged from 8.2% among Asian youth to 18.2% among White youth. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, Hispanics and Whites were more like that Asians and Blacks to report having initiated tobacco use in the past year.

Table 1.2. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	15.0	18.2	11.9	17.0	13.1	8.2	17.7
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.9	2.0	1.5	3.4
N	66,446	36,717	20,840	4,742	1,346	1,867	933

Figure 1.2. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity



[6] Includes use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, bidis and kreteks in the past 30 days.

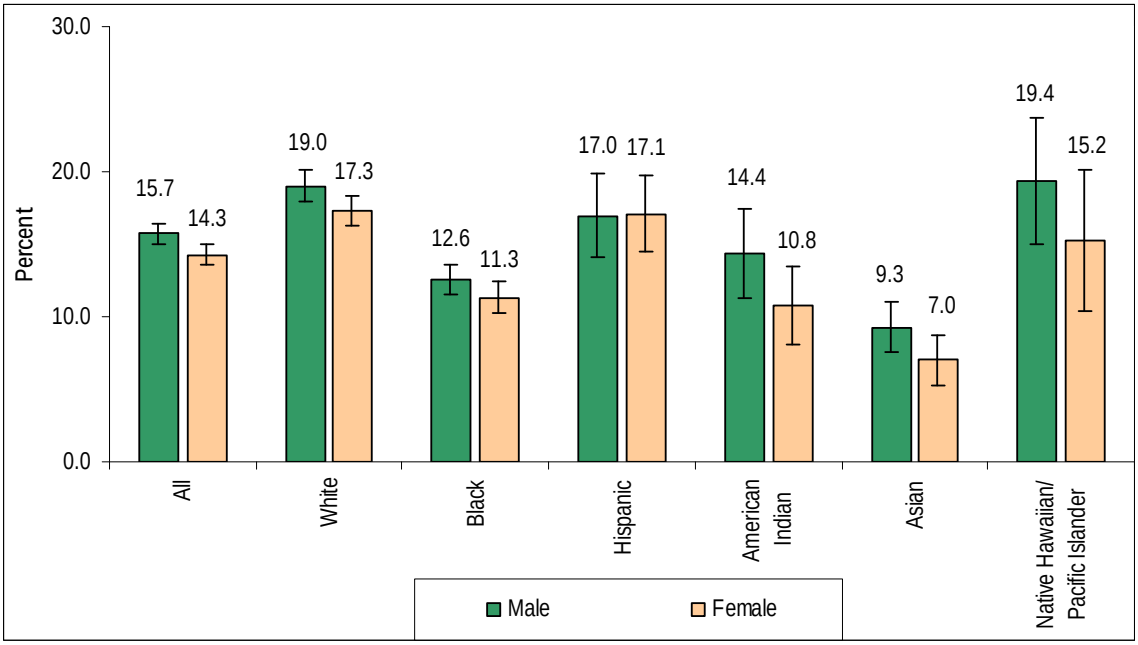
1.2.1. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use[7] in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males (15.7%) had similar tobacco initiation rates as females (14.3%), regardless of race/ethnicity.

Table 1.2.1. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	15.7	19.0	12.6	17.0	14.4	9.3	19.4
95% CI(±)	0.7	1.1	1.1	2.8	3.1	1.7	4.4
N	35,241	19,283	10,993	2,397	817	1,116	634
Female	14.3	17.3	11.3	17.1	10.8	7.0	15.2
95% CI(±)	0.7	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.6	1.7	4.9
N	31,092	17,395	9,819	2,345	491	744	299

Figure 1.2.1. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



[7] Includes use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, bidis and kreteks in the past 30 days.

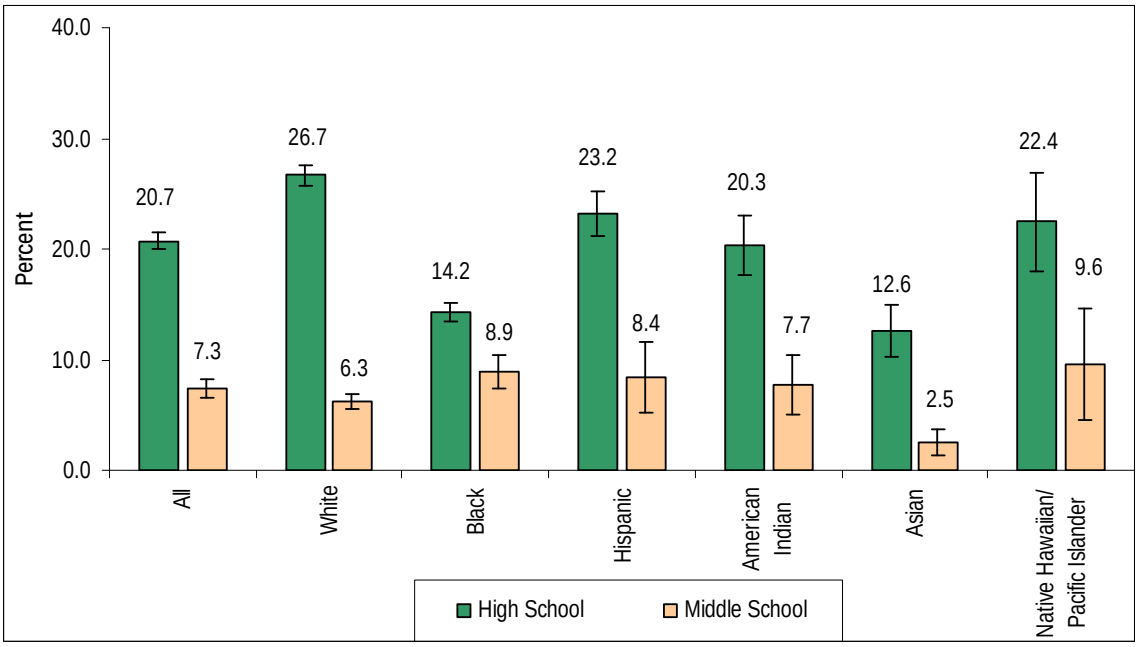
1.2.2. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use[8] in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school students were more likely to have initiated tobacco use in the past year (20.7%) than middle school students (7.3%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Initiation rates ranged from 2.5% in Asian middle school students to 26.7% in White high school students. Among high school students, Blacks and Asians were less likely to initiate smoking in the past year than other racial/ethnic groups.

Table 1.2.2. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	20.7	26.7	14.2	23.2	20.3	12.6	22.4
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.7	2.3	4.4
N	52,562	31,438	14,108	3,766	888	1,614	747
Middle School	7.3	6.3	8.9	8.4	7.7	2.5	9.6
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.7	1.5	3.2	2.6	1.2	5.1
N	13,884	5,279	6,733	976	458	253	186

Figure 1.2.2. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



[8] Includes use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, bidis and kreteks in the past 30 days.

1.2.3. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use[9] in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

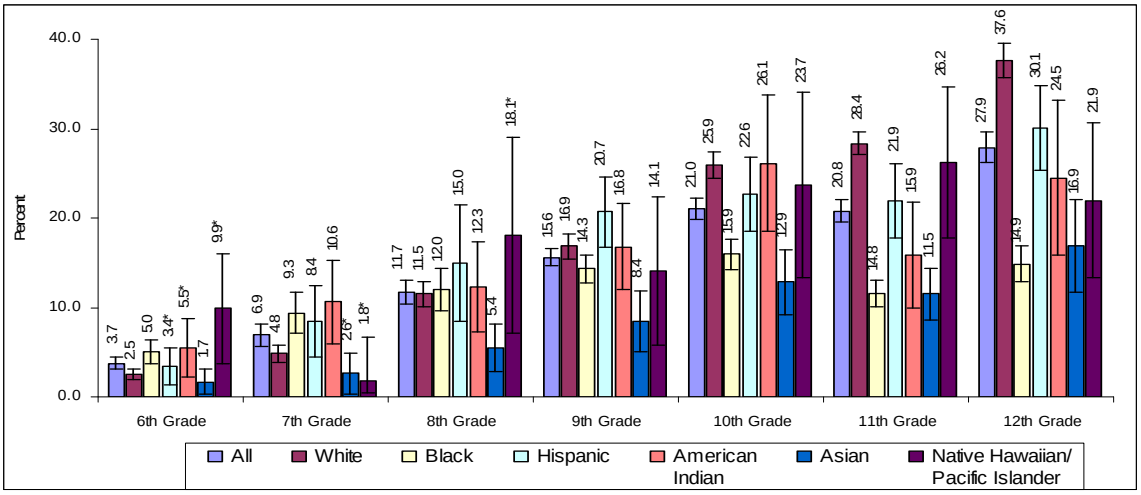
For all racial/ethnic groups combined, tobacco initiation rates were incrementally higher at each grade level, ranging from 3.7% in 6th grade to 27.9% in 12th grade. The pattern within racial/ethnic groups was, with a few minor exceptions, the same.

Table 1.2.3. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	3.7	2.5	5.0	3.4*	5.5*	1.7	9.9*
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.1	3.2	1.4	6.1
N	2,301	703	1,190	131	154	60	63
7th Grade	6.9	4.8	9.3	8.4	10.6	2.6*	1.8*
95% CI(-)	1.2	1.0	2.3	4.0	4.7	2.3	1.3
95% CI(+)	1.2	1.0	2.3	4.0	4.7	2.3	4.9
N	4,386	1,361	2,399	342	188	85	11
8th Grade	11.7	11.5	12.0	15.0	12.3	5.4	18.1*
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.4	2.4	6.5	5.1	2.7	11.0
N	7,521	3,238	3,162	585	221	183	131
9th Grade	15.6	16.9	14.3	20.7	16.8	8.4	14.1
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.4	1.5	3.9	4.8	3.4	8.3
N	11,678	5,322	4,688	1,049	219	285	115
10th Grade	21.0	25.9	15.9	22.6	26.1	12.9	23.7
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.5	1.7	4.2	7.6	3.6	10.3
N	13,863	7,796	4,180	1,002	263	429	193
11th Grade	20.8	28.4	11.5	21.9	15.9	11.5	26.2
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.3	1.5	4.1	5.9	2.9	8.4
N	12,630	8,519	2,528	853	149	361	220
12th Grade	27.9	37.6	14.9	30.1	24.5	16.9	21.9
95% CI(±)	1.7	1.9	2.0	4.8	8.7	5.2	8.7
N	13,649	9,699	2,541	734	115	419	139

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.2.3. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



[9] Includes use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, bidis and kreteks in the past 30 days.

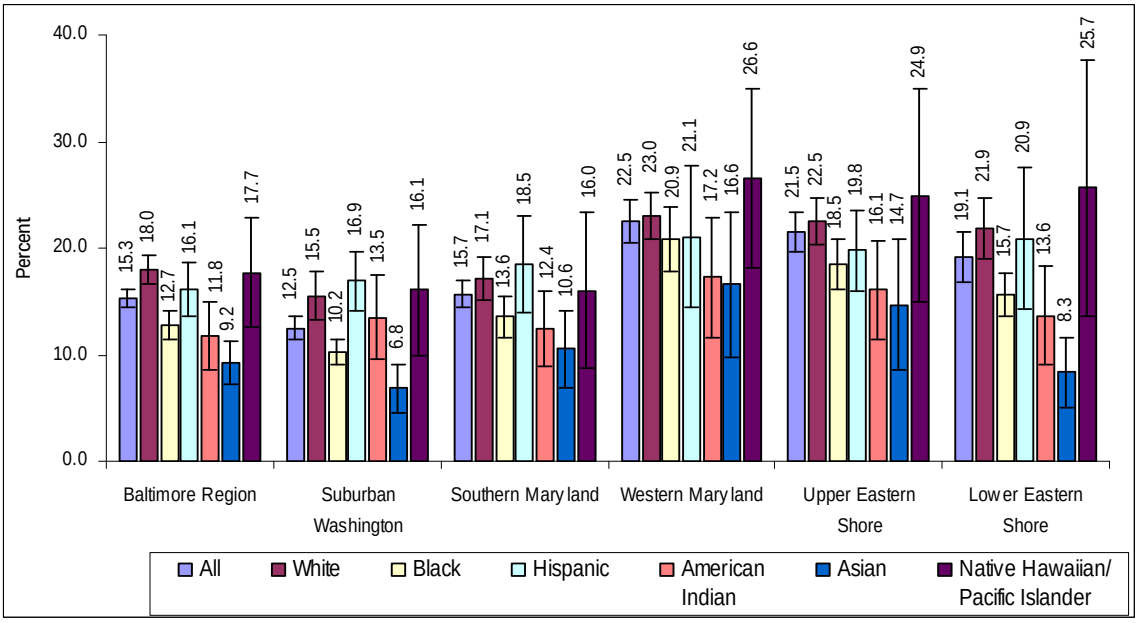
1.2.4. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use[10] in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, rates of past year initiation by region ranged from 12.5% in Suburban Washington to 22.5% in Western Maryland.

Table 1.2.4. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	15.3	18.0	12.7	16.1	11.8	9.2	17.7
95% CI(±)	0.8	1.3	1.4	2.5	3.2	2.0	5.1
N	30,055	17,337	9,927	1,066	500	848	377
Suburban Washington	12.5	15.5	10.2	16.9	13.5	6.8	16.1
95% CI(±)	1.1	2.2	1.2	2.8	4.0	2.3	6.1
N	20,160	7,618	7,809	3,106	477	799	352
Southern Maryland	15.7	17.1	13.6	18.5	12.4	10.6	16.0
95% CI(±)	1.3	2.0	2.0	4.5	3.6	3.6	7.3
N	5,143	3,180	1,475	217	109	96	67
Western Maryland	22.5	23.0	20.9	21.1	17.2	16.6	26.6
95% CI(±)	2.0	2.2	3.0	6.6	5.7	6.8	8.4
N	4,166	3,514	322	122	116	50	43
Upper Eastern Shore	21.5	22.5	18.5	19.8	16.1	14.7	24.9
95% CI(±)	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.8	4.6	6.1	10.0
N	4,142	3,329	496	124	93	46	55
Lower Eastern Shore	19.1	21.9	15.7	20.9	13.6	8.3	25.7
CI(+)	2.3	2.8	2.1	6.7	4.6	3.3	12.0
N	2,779	1,739	811	108	52	30	40

Figure 1.2.4. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Who Initiated Tobacco Use in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Region



[10] Includes use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, bidis and kreteks in the past 30 days.

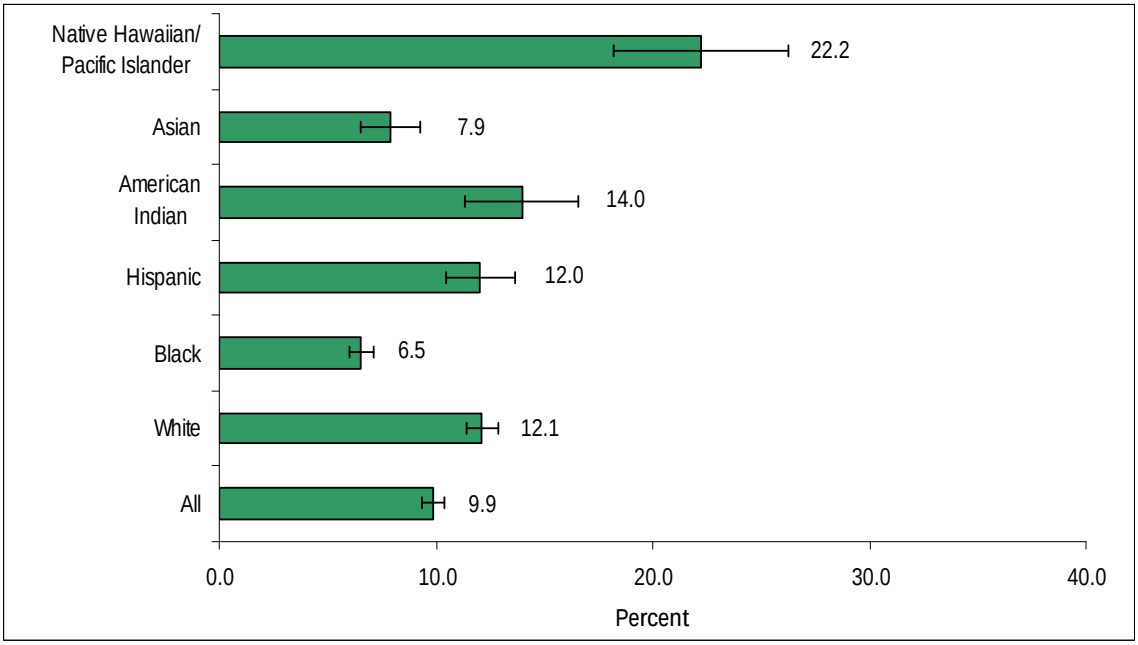
1.3. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, the frequency of current cigarette use was 9.9%. Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islander youth had the highest rates of current cigarette use (22.2%), and Asians (7.9%) and Blacks (6.5%) had the lowest rates.

Table 1.3. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	9.9	12.1	6.5	12.0	14.0	7.9	22.2
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.6	2.6	1.4	4.0
N	42,433	24,120	10,945	3,226	1,353	1,718	1,071

Figure 1.3. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity



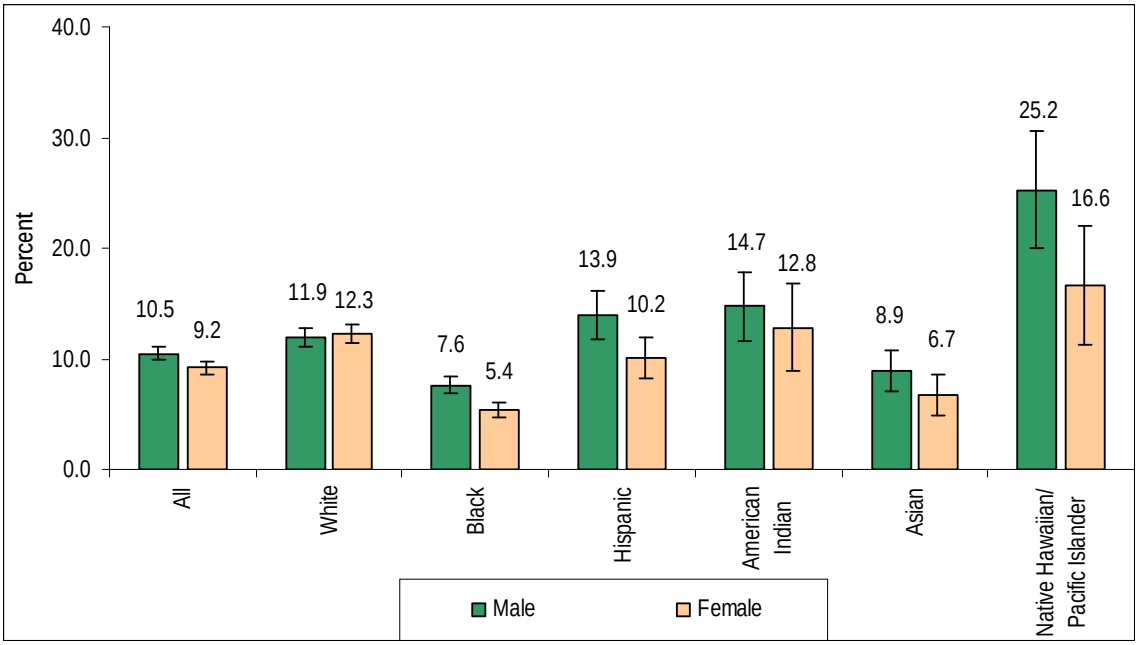
1.3.1. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Black males were more likely to be current cigarette users than Black females. Among male youth, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth were more likely to use cigarettes than any other racial/ethnic group; Asian and Black males were the least likely.

Table 1.3.1. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	10.5	11.9	7.6	13.9	14.7	8.9	25.2
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	5.3
N	22,614	11,891	6,327	1,867	778	1,014	737
Female	9.2	12.3	5.4	10.2	12.8	6.7	16.6
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.9	3.9	1.8	5.4
N	19,674	12,216	4,539	1,352	559	695	311

Figure 1.3.1. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



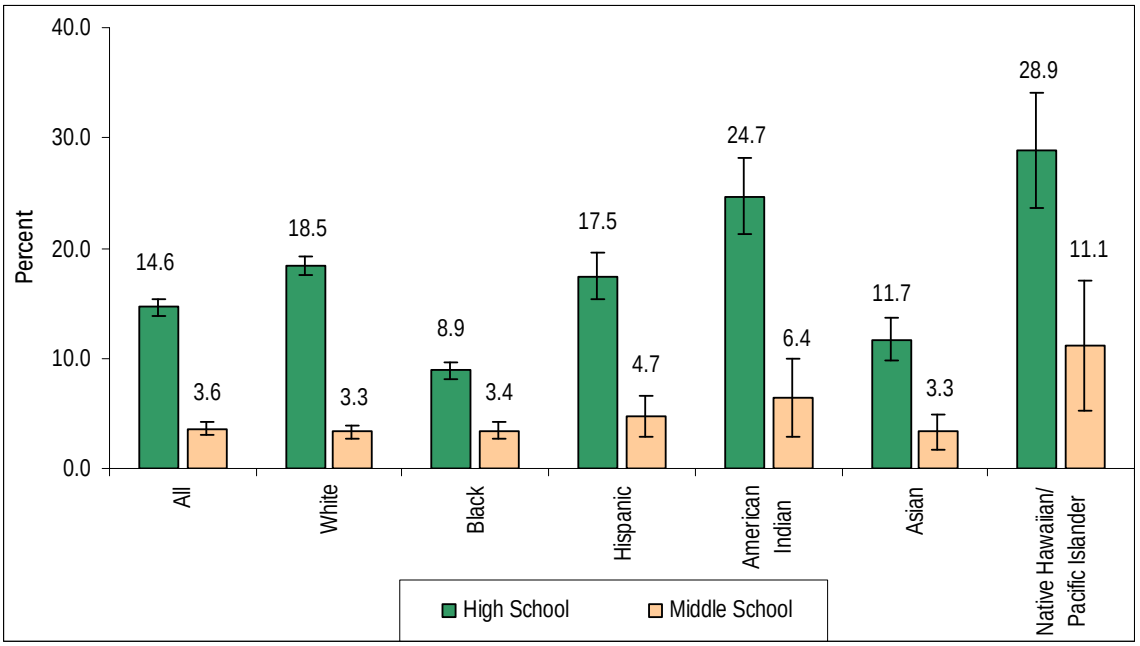
1.3.2. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

Current cigarette use was more frequent in high school students (14.6%) than in middle school students (3.6%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school males, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (28.9%) and American Indians (24.7%) were the most likely to be current cigarette users than any other racial/ethnic group.

Table 1.3.2. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	14.6	18.5	8.9	17.5	24.7	11.7	28.9
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.2	3.5	2.0	5.2
N	35,753	21,363	8,450	2,693	987	1,391	870
Middle School	3.6	3.3	3.4	4.7	6.4	3.3	11.1
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.8	3.6	1.6	5.9
N	6,680	2,756	2,495	533	366	328	202

Figure 1.3.2. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



1.3.3. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

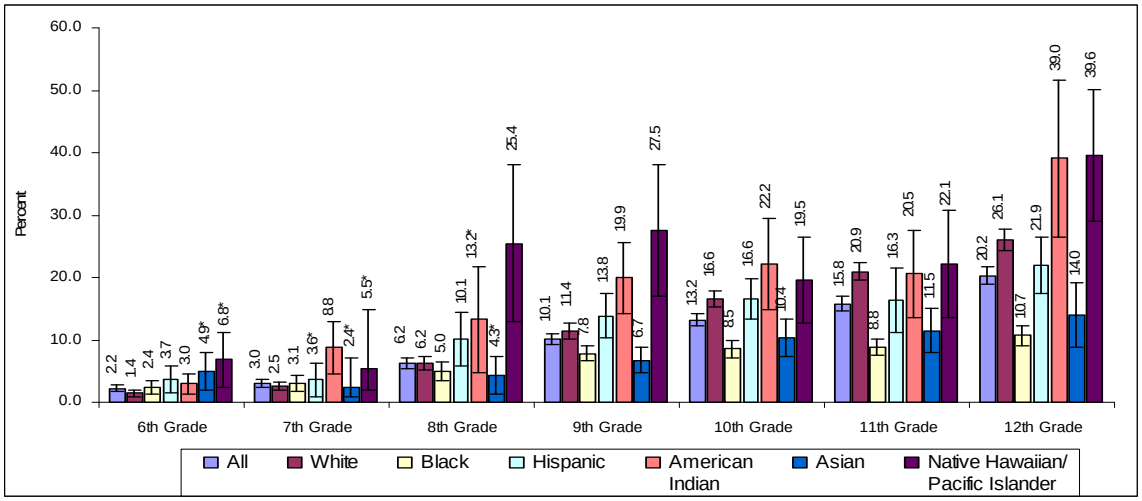
In general, the higher the grade level, the more frequent the current use of cigarettes, with rates ranging from 2.2% in 6th grade to 20.2% in 12th grade. This pattern was also found, for the most part, within each racial/ethnic group.

Table 1.3.3. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	2.2	1.4	2.4	3.7	3.0	4.9*	6.8*
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.1	1.6	3.0	4.4
N	1,350	385	533	139	79	172	41
7th Grade	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.6*	8.8	2.4*	5.5*
95% CI(-)	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.6	4.2	1.6	3.6
95% CI(+)	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.6	4.2	4.6	9.3
N	1,849	697	757	142	146	73	33
8th Grade	6.2	6.2	5.0	10.1	13.2*	4.3*	25.4
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.1	1.5	4.2	8.5	3.0	12.6
N	3,881	1,732	1,256	378	221	140	156
9th Grade	10.1	11.4	7.8	13.8	19.9	6.7	27.5
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.4	1.2	3.6	5.6	2.0	10.5
N	7,277	3,535	2,421	665	246	214	197
10th Grade	13.2	16.6	8.5	16.6	22.2	10.4	19.5
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.2	1.4	3.2	7.3	3.0	6.9
N	8,435	4,906	2,156	695	202	329	146
11th Grade	15.8	20.9	8.8	16.3	20.5	11.5	22.1
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.4	1.2	5.1	7.0	3.6	8.6
N	9,338	6,143	1,881	618	182	344	171
12th Grade	20.2	26.1	10.7	21.9	39.0	14.0	39.6
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.6	1.6	4.4	12.6	5.1	10.5
N	9,617	6,602	1,759	505	181	335	235

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.3.3. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



1.3.4. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

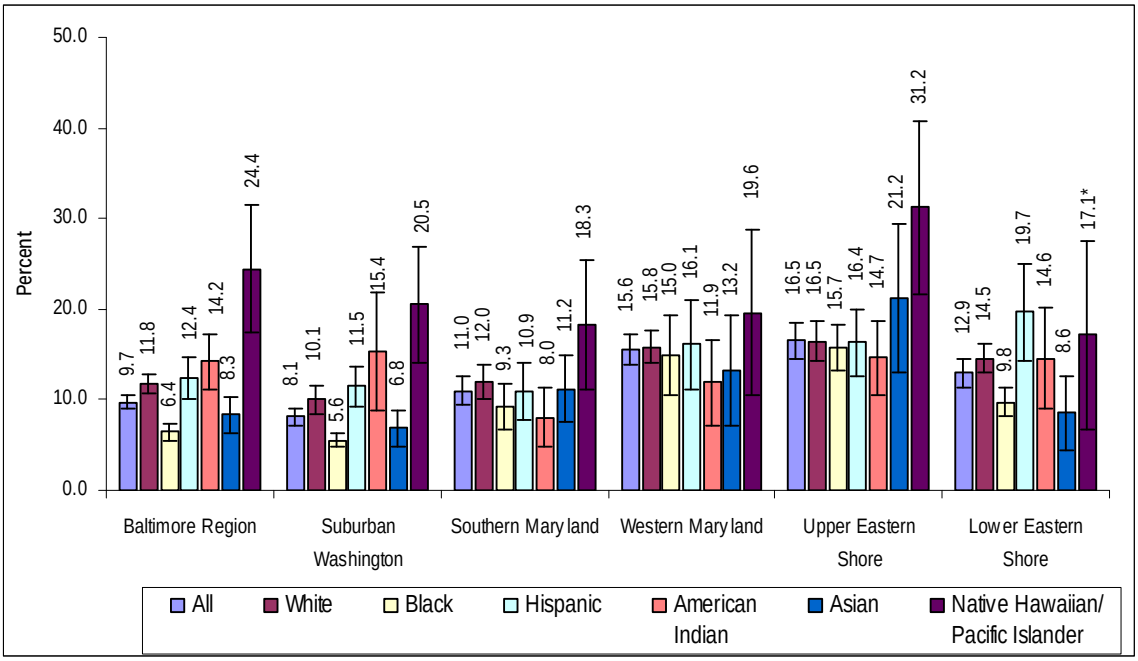
Overall, rates of current cigarette use varied from 8.1% in Suburban Washington to 16.5% on the Upper Eastern Shore, with substantial variation among and within racial/ethnic groups.

Table 1.3.4. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	9.7	11.8	6.4	12.4	14.2	8.3	24.4
95% CI(±)	0.7	1.1	0.9	2.3	3.0	2.0	7.1
N	18,510	11,182	4,788	770	562	732	476
Suburban Washington	8.1	10.1	5.6	11.5	15.4	6.8	20.5
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.6	0.8	2.2	6.5	2.0	6.4
N	12,687	4,854	4,079	2,052	517	769	416
Southern Maryland	11.0	12.0	9.3	10.9	8.0	11.2	18.3
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7	7.1
N	3,519	2,188	977	123	67	97	68
Western Maryland	15.6	15.8	15.0	16.1	11.9	13.2	19.6
95% CI(±)	1.6	1.8	4.4	4.9	4.7	6.1	9.1
N	2,816	2,370	217	88	76	35	30
Upper Eastern Shore	16.5	16.5	15.7	16.4	14.7	21.2	31.2
95% CI(±)	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.7	4.1	8.1	9.6
N	3,084	2,390	402	98	78	58	58
Lower Eastern Shore	12.9	14.5	9.8	19.7	14.6	8.6	17.1*
95% CI(±)	1.7	1.6	1.5	5.4	5.5	4.1	10.5
N	1,816	1,135	481	95	52	29	23

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.3.4. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region



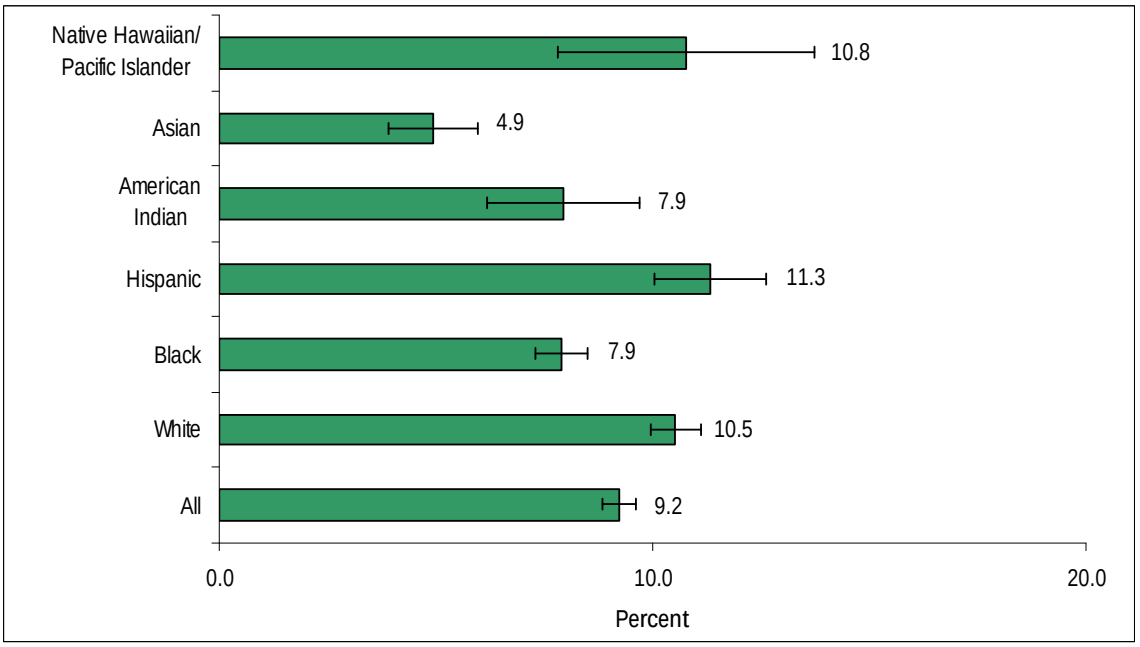
1.4. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, 9.2% of current smokers who smoked reported that they had initiated smoking in the past year. Asians were less likely than any other racial/ethnic group to report having initiated smoking during the past year.

Table 1.4. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	9.2	10.5	7.9	11.3	7.9	4.9	10.8
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.8	1.0	3.0
N	39,730	20,993	13,313	3,048	775	1,086	515

Figure 1.4. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity



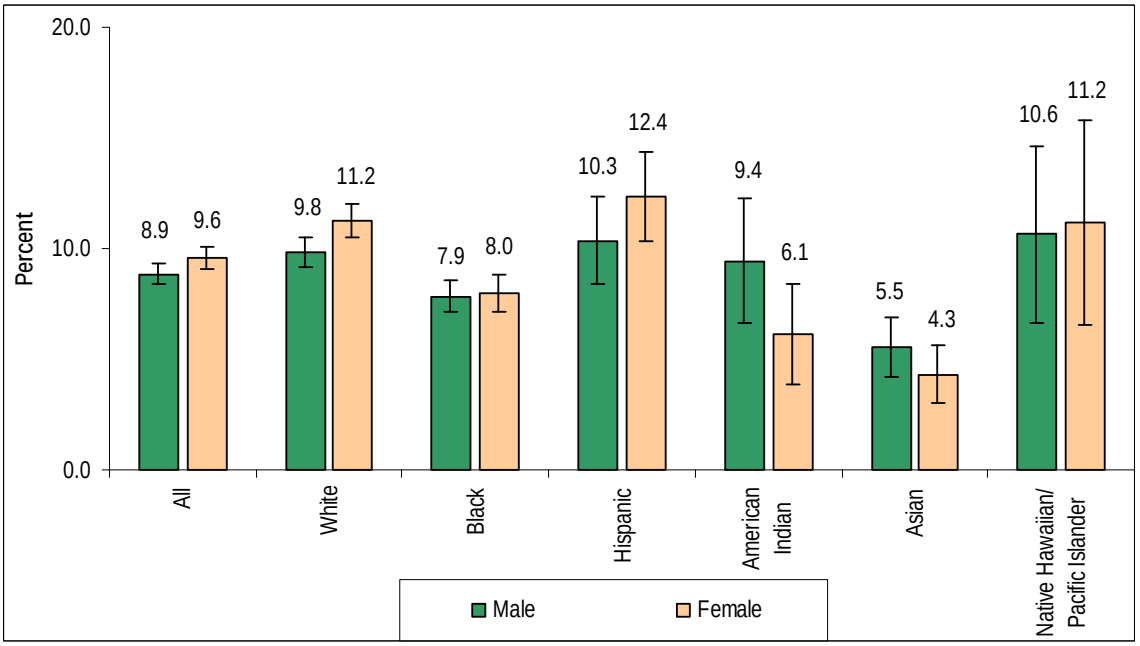
1.4.1. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Initiation rates during the past year were not significantly higher for male current smokers than female current smokers, regardless of race/ethnicity.

Table 1.4.1. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	8.9	9.8	7.9	10.3	9.4	5.5	10.6
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.8	1.4	4.0
N	19,159	9,750	6,562	1,397	507	635	309
Female	9.6	11.2	8.0	12.4	6.1	4.3	11.2
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.7	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.3	4.7
N	20,514	11,215	6,724	1,651	267	451	206

Figure 1.4.1. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



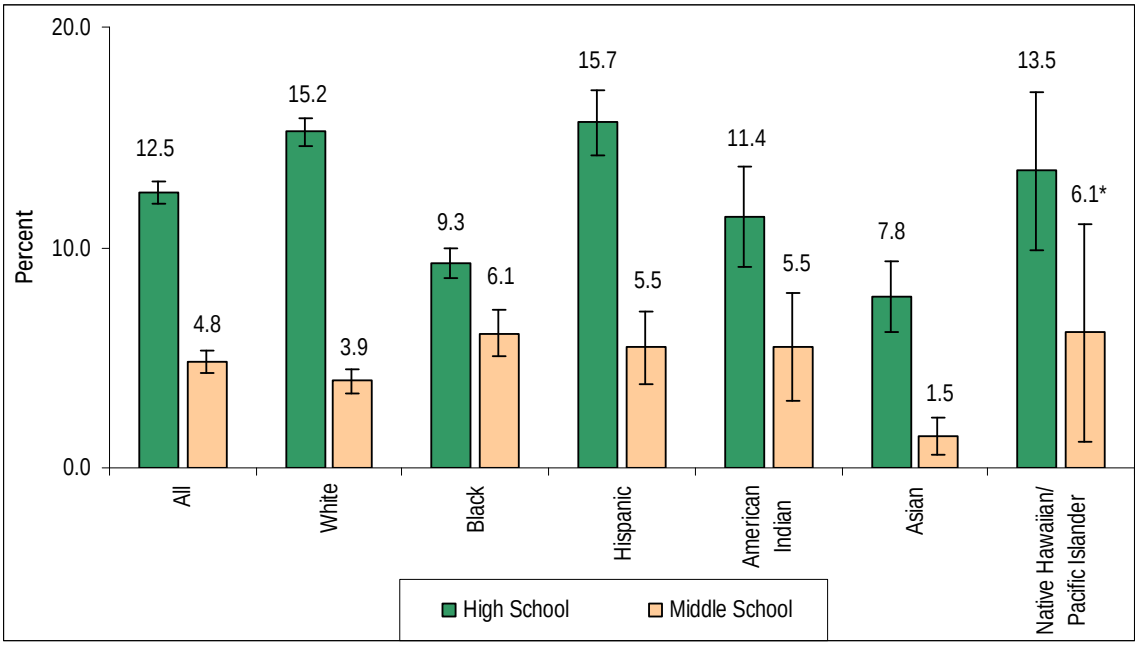
1.4.2. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school current smokers were more likely (12.5%) than middle school youth (4.8%) to have initiated smoking in the past year, regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school students, Whites and Hispanics current smokers were more likely to initiate smoking in the past year than Blacks or Asians.

Table 1.4.2. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	12.5	15.2	9.3	15.7	11.4	7.8	13.5
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.5	2.3	1.6	3.6
N	30,832	17,736	8,859	2,429	459	943	407
Middle School	4.8	3.9	6.1	5.5	5.5	1.5	6.1*
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.5	0.8	5.0
N	8,897	3,258	4,454	619	316	143	108

Figure 1.4.2. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



1.4.3. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

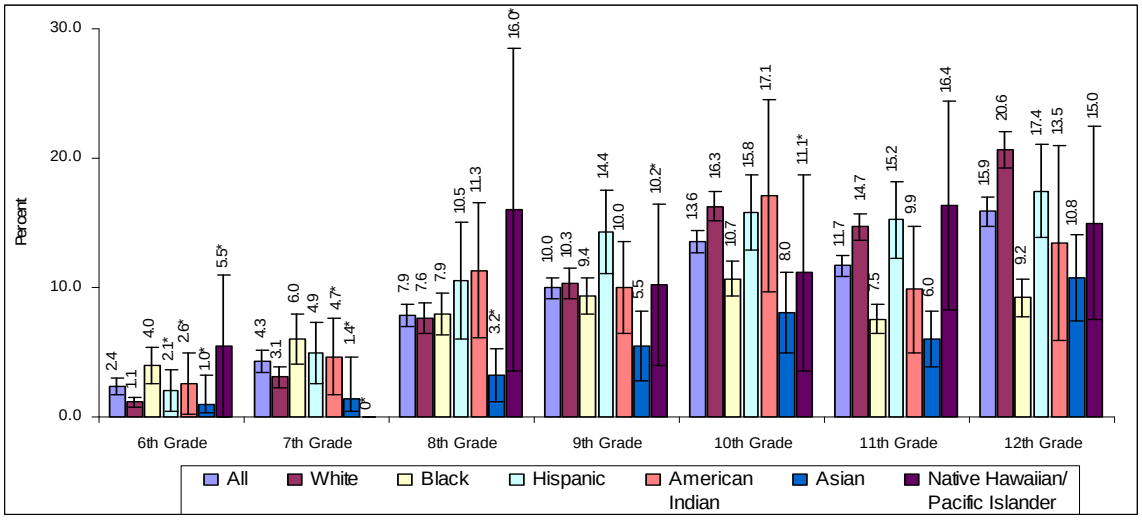
In general, the higher the grade level the greater the rate of initiation of smoking in the past year among current smokers.

Table 1.4.3. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	2.4	1.1	4.0	2.1*	2.6*	1.0*	5.5*
95% CI(-)	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.7	2.4	0.7	5.4
95% CI(+)	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.2	5.4
N	1,423	308	899	78	70	35	33
7th Grade	4.3	3.1	6.0	4.9	4.7*	1.4*	0.0*
95% CI(-)	0.9	0.8	1.9	2.4	3.0	1.0	0.0
95% CI(+)	0.9	0.8	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.2	0.0
N	2,664	858	1,489	195	78	43	0
8th Grade	7.9	7.6	7.9	10.5	11.3	3.2*	16.0*
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.2	1.6	4.5	5.2	2.1	12.5
N	4,927	2,117	2,029	390	191	105	96
9th Grade	10.0	10.3	9.4	14.4	10.0	5.5	10.2*
95% CI(±)	0.8	1.2	1.4	3.2	3.6	2.7	6.3
N	7,231	3,229	2,933	694	125	176	74
10th Grade	13.6	16.3	10.7	15.8	17.1	8.0	11.1*
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.1	1.3	2.9	7.4	3.1	7.5
N	8,718	4,825	2,717	674	161	256	85
11th Grade	11.7	14.7	7.5	15.2	9.9	6.0	16.4
95% CI(±)	0.8	1.1	1.1	2.9	4.9	2.1	8.1
N	6,936	4,355	1,605	577	86	183	129
12th Grade	15.9	20.6	9.2	17.4	13.5	10.8	15.0
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.4	1.5	3.6	7.5	3.4	7.5
N	7,611	5,258	1,531	410	63	262	87

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.4.3. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



1.4.4. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

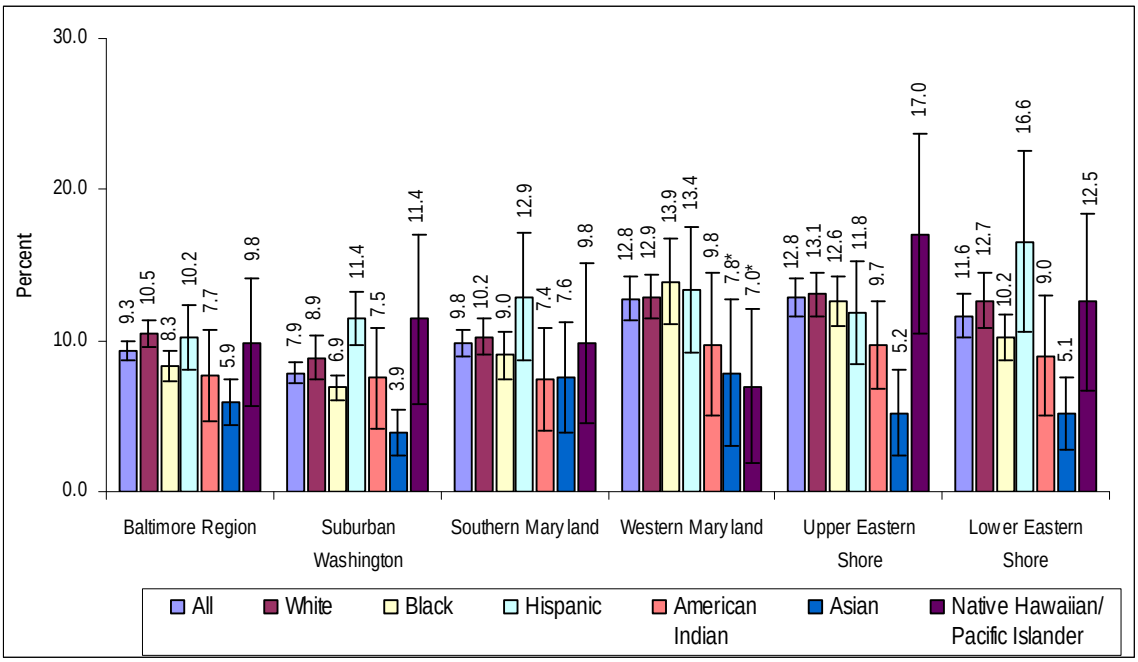
Overall, rates of past year smoking initiation among current smokers ranged from 7.9% in Suburban Washington to 12.8% in Western Maryland and in the Upper Eastern Shore with variations among and within racial/ethnic groups.

Table 1.4.4. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	9.3	10.5	8.3	10.2	7.7	5.9	9.8
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.9	1.1	2.1	3.0	1.5	4.2
N	17,892	9,982	6,256	628	313	524	190
Suburban Washington	7.9	8.9	6.9	11.4	7.5	3.9	11.4
95% CI(±)	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.8	3.3	1.5	5.6
N	12,340	4,292	5,074	2,048	253	443	230
Southern Maryland	9.8	10.2	9.0	12.9	7.4	7.6	9.8
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.2	1.6	4.2	3.4	3.6	5.3
N	3,138	1,876	952	147	62	66	36
Western Maryland	12.8	12.9	13.9	13.4	9.8	7.8*	7.0*
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.4	2.8	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.1
N	2,315	1,943	204	74	62	21	10
Upper Eastern Shore	12.8	13.1	12.6	11.8	9.7	5.2	17.0
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.5	1.6	3.4	2.8	2.8	6.6
N	2,402	1,910	324	71	51	14	32
Lower Eastern Shore	11.6	12.7	10.2	16.6	9.0	5.1	12.5
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.8	1.5	6.0	4.0	2.4	5.9
N	1,643	991	504	80	33	18	17

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.4.4. Under-age Youth Current Smokers Who Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



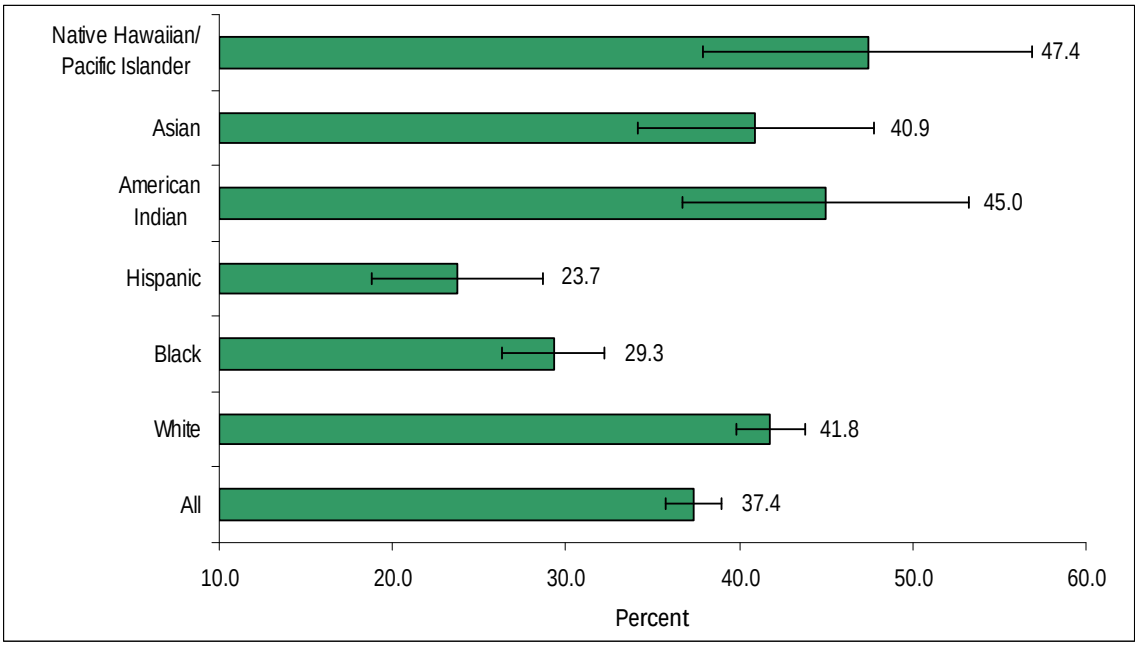
1.5. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity

Youth who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days were considered frequent smokers. Among all current smokers, 37.4% were frequent smokers. Hispanic and Black current smokers were less likely to be frequent smokers than other racial/ethnic groups.

Table 1.5. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	37.4	41.8	29.3	23.7	45.0	40.9	47.4
95% CI(±)	1.6	2.0	2.9	4.9	8.3	6.8	9.5
N	15,871	10,083	3,203	765	609	703	508

Figure 1.5. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity



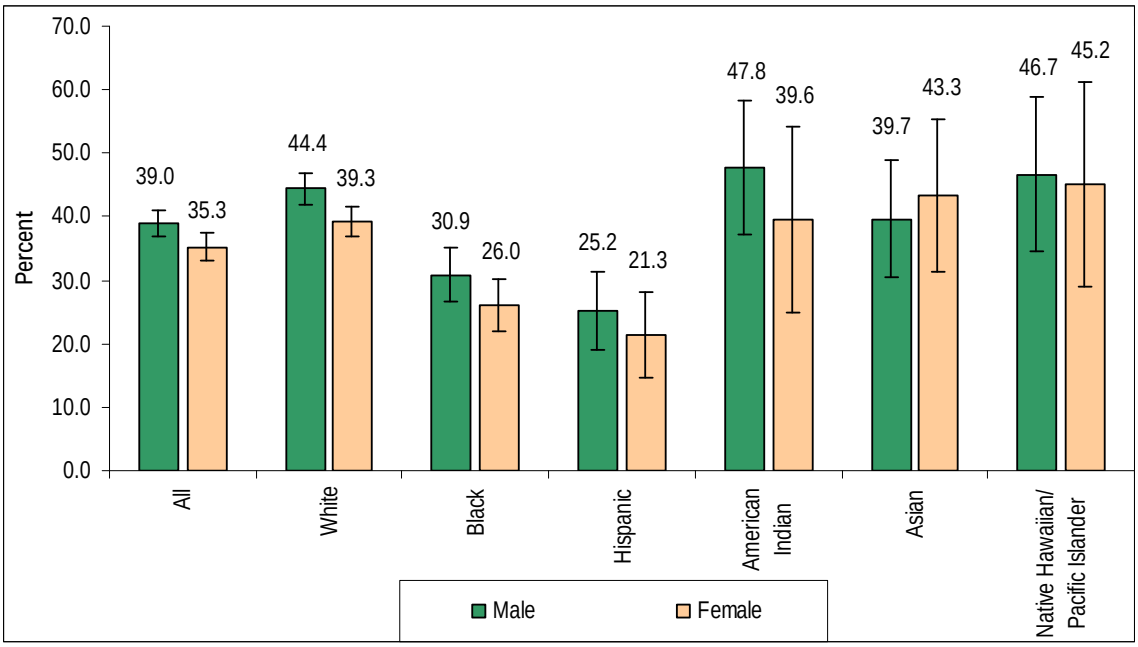
1.5.1. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Rates of frequent smoking were similar for current smoking males and females, regardless of race/ethnicity. Among current smoking males, the rate of frequent smoking ranged from 25.2% for Hispanics to 47.8% for American Indians.

Table 1.5.1. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	39.0	44.4	30.9	25.2	47.8	39.7	46.7
95% CI(±)	2.1	2.5	4.2	6.2	10.5	9.1	12.0
N	8,823	5,280	1,955	471	371	402	344
Female	35.3	39.3	26.0	21.3	39.6	43.3	45.2
95% CI(±)	2.1	2.4	4.1	6.7	14.7	11.9	16.1
N	6,935	4,801	1,182	289	221	301	141

Figure 1.5.1. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



1.5.2. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

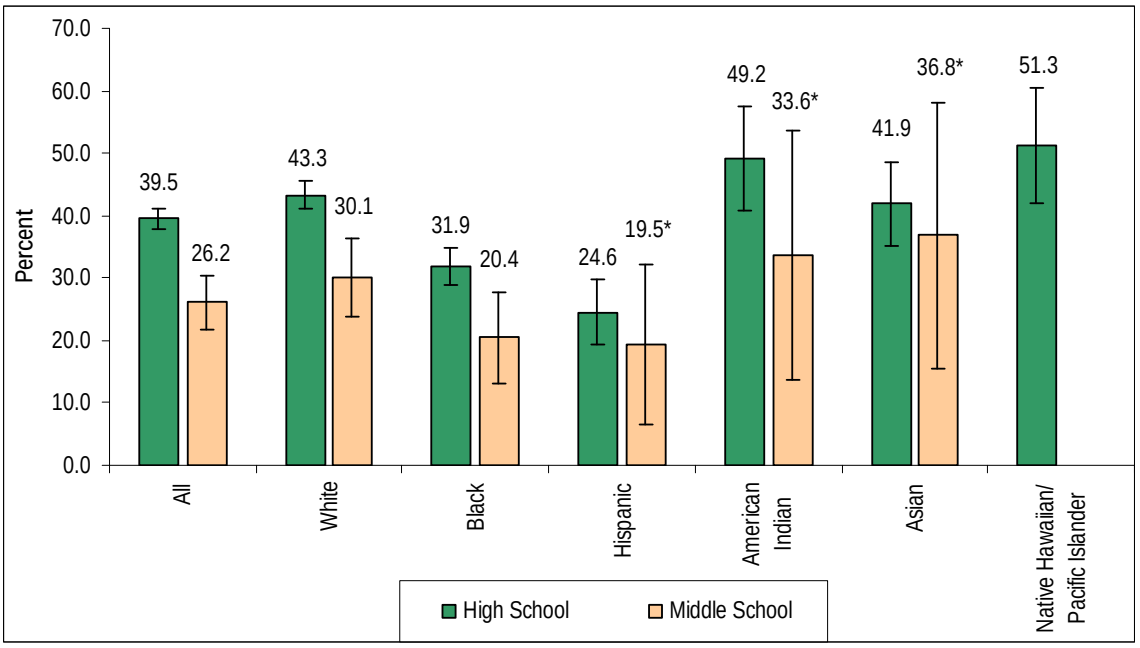
Frequent smoking was more common in high school (39.5% of smokers) than in middle school students (26.2% of smokers) overall, and among Whites and Blacks. Among high school current smokers, the rate of frequent smoking ranged from 24.6% for Hispanics to 51.3% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Table 1.5.2. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	39.5	43.3	31.9	24.6	49.2	41.9	51.3
95% CI(±)	1.7	2.1	3.1	5.3	8.4	6.6	9.2
N	14,122	9,252	2,693	661	486	583	446
Middle School	26.2	30.1	20.4	19.5*	33.6*	36.8*	–
95% CI(±)	4.3	6.3	7.3	12.8	19.9	21.4	–
N	1,749	831	509	104	123	121	–

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 1.5.2. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



1.5.3. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

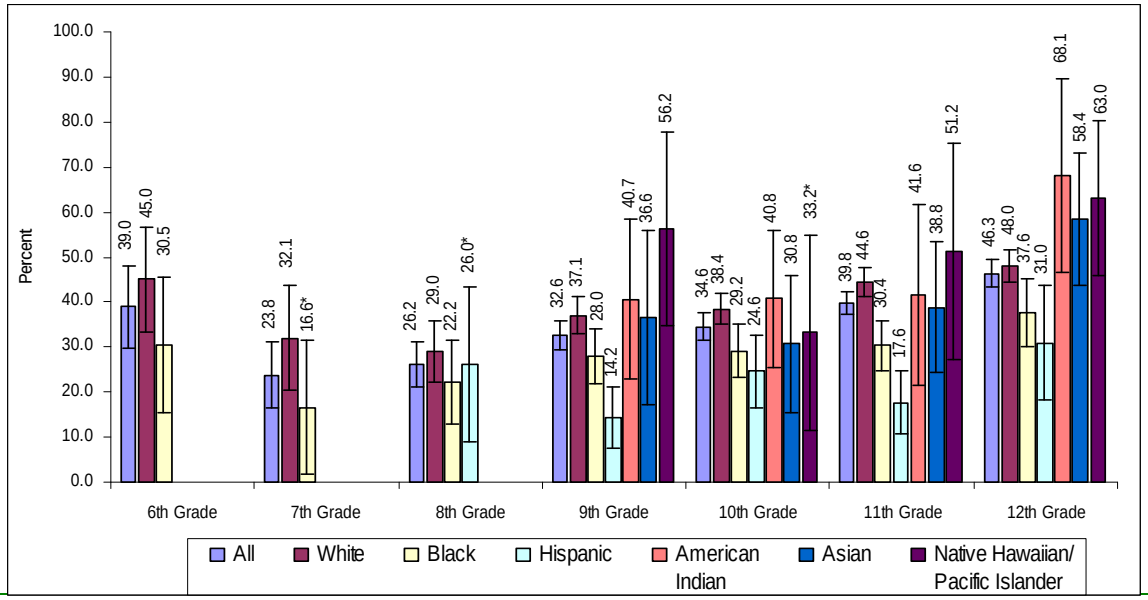
Rates of frequent smoking were generally greater in higher grades than in lower grades, with the exception of 6th grade. Among 12th grade current smokers, the rate of frequent smoking ranged from 31.0% for Hispanics to 68.1% for American Indians.

Table 1.5.3. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	39.0	45.0	30.5	–	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	9.1	11.6	15.0	–	–	–	–
N	526	173	162	–	–	–	–
7th Grade	23.8	32.1	16.6*	–	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	7.2	11.6	14.9	–	–	–	–
N	440	224	125	–	–	–	–
8th Grade	26.2	29.0	22.2	26.0*	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	5.0	6.9	9.3	17.2	–	–	–
N	1,017	502	279	98	–	–	–
9th Grade	32.6	37.1	28.0	14.2	40.7	36.6	56.2
95% CI(±)	3.3	4.1	6.0	6.9	17.8	19.3	21.4
N	2,373	1,311	678	95	100	78	111
10th Grade	34.6	38.4	29.2	24.6	40.8	30.8	33.2*
95% CI(±)	3.0	3.4	6.0	7.9	15.2	15.2	21.7
N	2,915	1,882	629	171	83	101	49
11th Grade	39.8	44.6	30.4	17.6	41.6	38.8	51.2
95% CI(±)	2.6	3.2	5.5	7.0	20.1	14.5	23.9
N	3,714	2,737	572	109	76	133	87
12th Grade	46.3	48.0	37.6	31.0	68.1	58.4	63.0
95% CI(±)	3.1	3.5	7.6	12.8	21.4	14.8	17.2
N	4,453	3,168	661	157	124	196	148

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 1.5.3. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



1.5.4. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity and Region

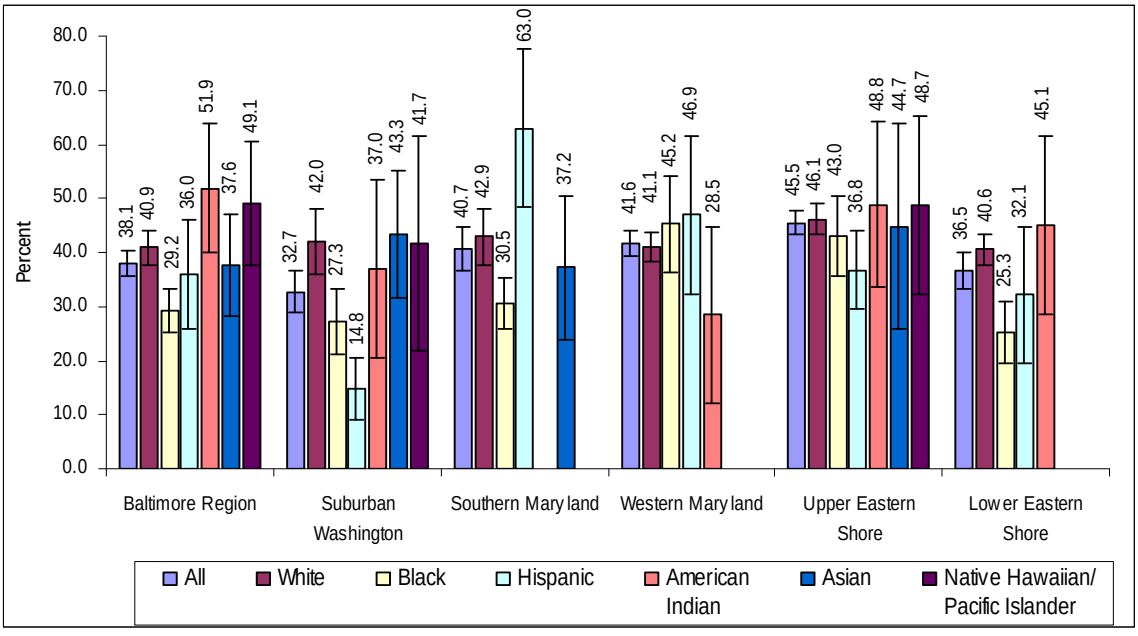
Frequent smoking varied among and within racial/ethnic groups by region; from 14.8% among Hispanic youth in the Suburban Washington to 63.0% among Hispanic youth in Southern Maryland.

Table 1.5.4. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	38.1	40.9	29.2	36.0	51.9	37.6	49.1
95% CI(±)	2.4	3.2	4.2	10.0	12.0	9.5	11.3
N	7,047	4,570	1,400	277	291	275	234
Suburban Washington	32.7	42.0	27.3	14.8	37.0	43.3	41.7
95% CI(±)	3.8	6.0	6.0	5.6	16.5	11.9	19.8
N	4,152	2,038	1,112	303	192	333	174
Southern Maryland	40.7	42.9	30.5	63.0	–	37.2	–
95% CI(±)	3.9	5.1	4.7	14.6	–	13.3	–
N	1,434	938	298	77	–	36	–
Western Maryland	41.6	41.1	45.2	46.9	28.5	–	–
95% CI(±)	2.4	2.7	9.0	14.5	16.3	–	–
N	1,173	974	98	41	22	–	–
Upper Eastern Shore	45.5	46.1	43.0	36.8	48.8	44.7	48.7
95% CI(±)	2.1	2.9	7.4	7.4	15.2	19.0	16.5
N	1,403	1,102	173	36	38	26	28
Lower Eastern Shore	36.5	40.6	25.3	32.1	45.1	–	–
95% CI(±)	3.4	2.9	5.8	12.5	16.5	–	–
N	663	461	122	31	24	–	–

– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 1.5.4. Frequent Smokers Among All Current Under-age Youth Smokers by Race/Ethnicity and Region



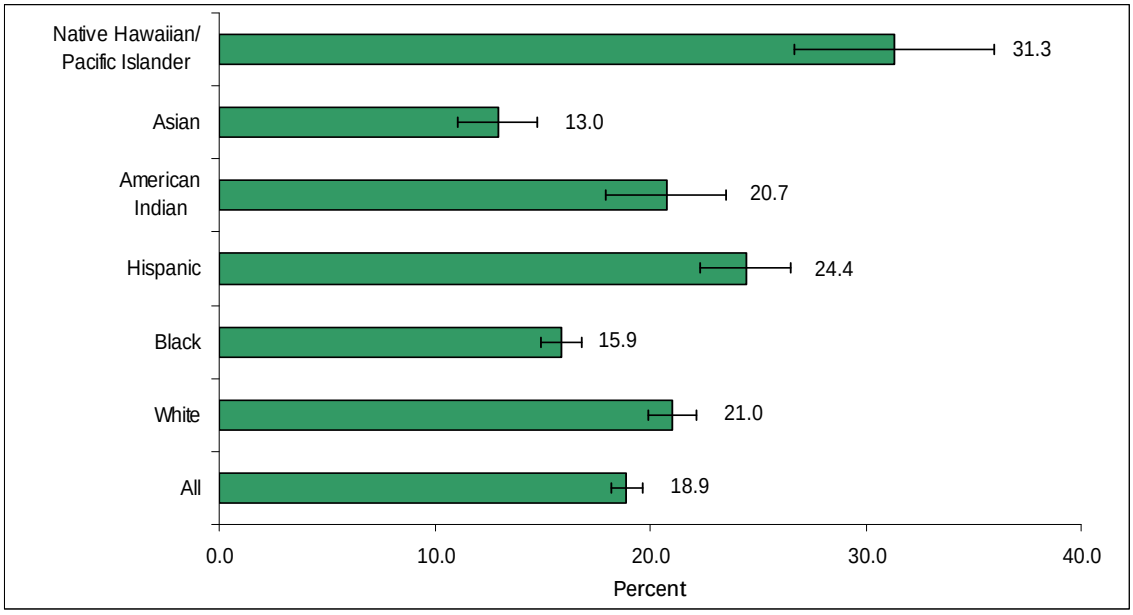
1.6. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, 18.9% of youth had ever smoked a whole cigarette. Rates ranged from 13.0% in Asian youth to 31.3% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth.

Table 1.6. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	18.9	21.0	15.9	24.4	20.7	13.0	31.3
95% CI(±)	0.7	1.1	0.9	2.1	2.8	1.8	4.6
N	81,561	41,898	26,730	6,564	2,025	2,847	1,497

Figure 1.6. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity



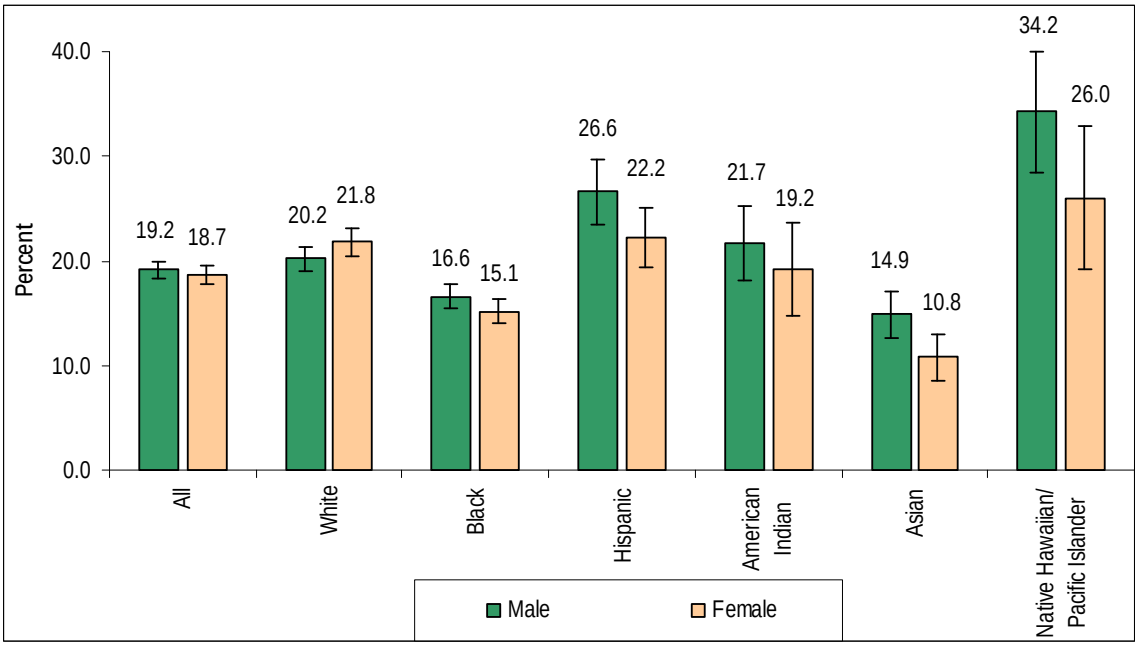
1.6.1. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males had similar rates of smoking a whole cigarette to females, regardless of race/ethnicity. Among males, the rate of smoking a whole cigarette ranged from 14.9% for Asians to 34.2% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Table 1.6.1. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	19.2	20.2	16.6	26.6	21.7	14.9	34.2
95% CI(±)	0.8	1.2	1.2	3.2	3.5	2.2	5.8
N	41,433	20,105	13,869	3,592	1,164	1,709	993
Female	18.7	21.8	15.1	22.2	19.2	10.8	26.0
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.3	1.2	2.9	4.5	2.2	6.8
N	39,955	21,750	12,792	2,966	838	1,127	481

Figure 1.6.1. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



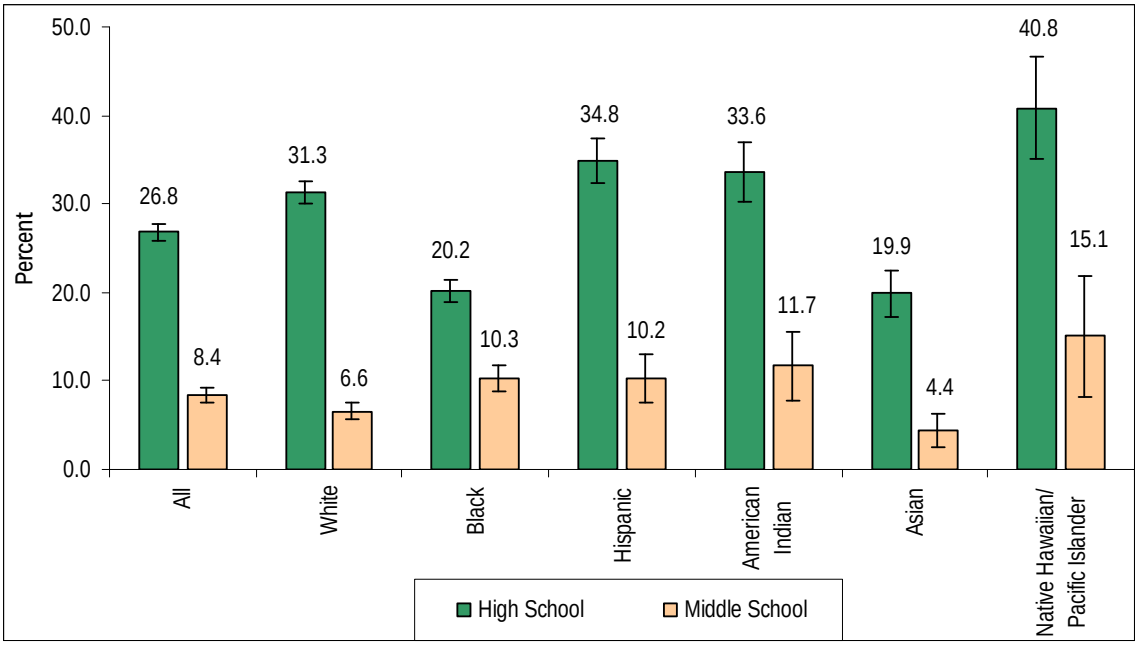
1.6.2. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school students were more likely (26.8%) than middle school students (8.4%) to have ever smoked a whole cigarette, regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school students, the rate of smoking a whole cigarette ranged from 19.9% for Asians to 40.8% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Table 1.6.2. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	26.8	31.3	20.2	34.8	33.6	19.9	40.8
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.5	3.3	2.6	5.8
N	66,106	36,455	19,250	5,403	1,353	2,414	1,231
Middle School	8.4	6.6	10.3	10.2	11.7	4.4	15.1
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.8	3.9	1.8	6.9
N	15,454	5,443	7,479	1,161	672	433	266

Figure 1.6.2. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



1.6.3. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

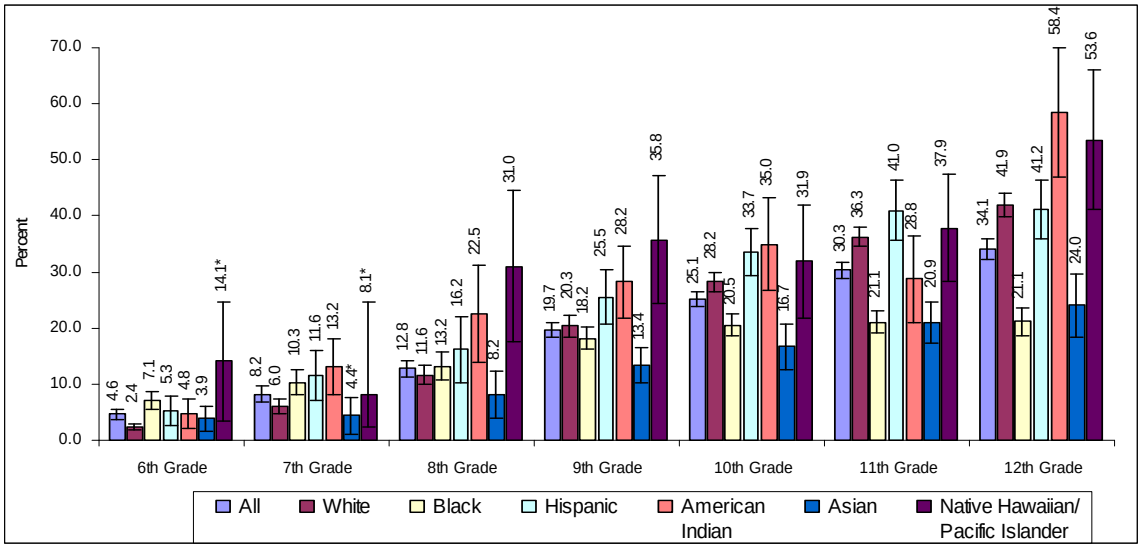
Overall, the higher the grade, the greater the frequency of ever having smoked a whole cigarette. Over rates ranged from 2.4% in 6th graders to 34.1% in 12th graders. More than half of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (53.6%) and American Indian (58.4%) 12th graders had ever smoked a whole cigarette.

Table 1.6.3. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	4.6	2.4	7.1	5.3	4.8	3.9	14.1*
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.6	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	10.6
N	2,794	650	1,596	199	129	135	85
7th Grade	8.2	6.0	10.3	11.6	13.2	4.4*	8.1*
95% CI(-)	1.3	1.3	2.3	4.5	5.1	3.3	5.8
95% CI(+)	1.3	1.3	2.3	4.5	5.1	3.3	16.4
N	5,102	1,678	2,559	460	220	138	46
8th Grade	12.8	11.6	13.2	16.2	22.5	8.2	31.0
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.7	2.6	5.8	8.6	4.1	13.5
N	8,014	3,215	3,370	597	378	268	186
9th Grade	19.7	20.3	18.2	25.5	28.2	13.4	35.8
95% CI(±)	1.4	2.0	1.9	4.8	6.4	3.2	11.3
N	14,313	6,355	5,684	1,232	352	431	260
10th Grade	25.1	28.2	20.5	33.7	35.0	16.7	31.9
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.7	2.0	4.2	8.2	4.1	10.1
N	16,150	8,376	5,237	1,434	329	531	243
11th Grade	30.3	36.3	21.1	41.0	28.8	20.9	37.9
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.6	2.0	5.3	7.7	3.6	9.6
N	17,997	10,771	4,485	1,555	252	635	299
12th Grade	34.1	41.9	21.1	41.2	58.4	24.0	53.6
95% CI(±)	1.8	2.2	2.5	5.2	11.6	5.6	12.5
N	16,341	10,688	3,516	969	271	585	312

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.6.3. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



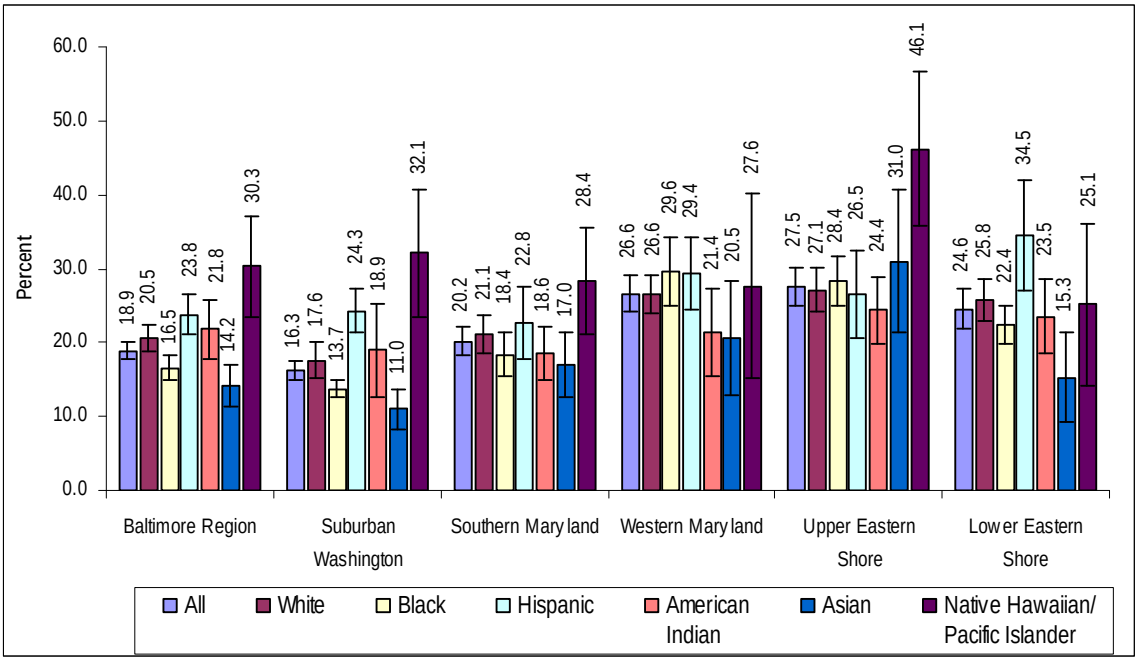
1.6.4. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Ever smoking varied among and within racial/ethnic groups by region, with frequencies ranging from 11.0% among Asians in Suburban Washington to 46.1% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth on the Upper Eastern Shore.

Table 1.6.4. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	18.9	20.5	16.5	23.8	21.8	14.2	30.3
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.8	1.7	2.8	4.0	2.8	6.8
N	36,174	19,568	12,413	1,466	881	1,261	585
Suburban Washington	16.3	17.6	13.7	24.3	18.9	11.0	32.1
95% CI(±)	1.2	2.5	1.1	3.0	6.4	2.7	8.7
N	25,466	8,486	10,100	4,351	635	1,246	648
Southern Maryland	20.2	21.1	18.4	22.8	18.6	17.0	28.4
95% CI(±)	2.0	2.7	2.9	4.9	3.6	4.3	7.3
N	6,473	3,867	1,938	259	157	148	104
Western Maryland	26.6	26.6	29.6	29.4	21.4	20.5	27.6
95% CI(±)	2.5	2.6	4.6	4.9	5.9	7.7	12.5
N	4,830	4,000	435	163	137	55	41
Upper Eastern Shore	27.5	27.1	28.4	26.5	24.4	31.0	46.1
95% CI(±)	2.6	2.9	3.3	5.9	4.4	9.6	10.4
N	5,146	3,958	730	159	128	85	86
Lower Eastern Shore	24.6	25.8	22.4	34.5	23.5	15.3	25.1
95% CI(±)	2.6	2.9	2.6	7.5	5.0	6.0	10.9
N	3,473	2,019	1,114	168	87	52	33

Figure 1.6.4. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Region



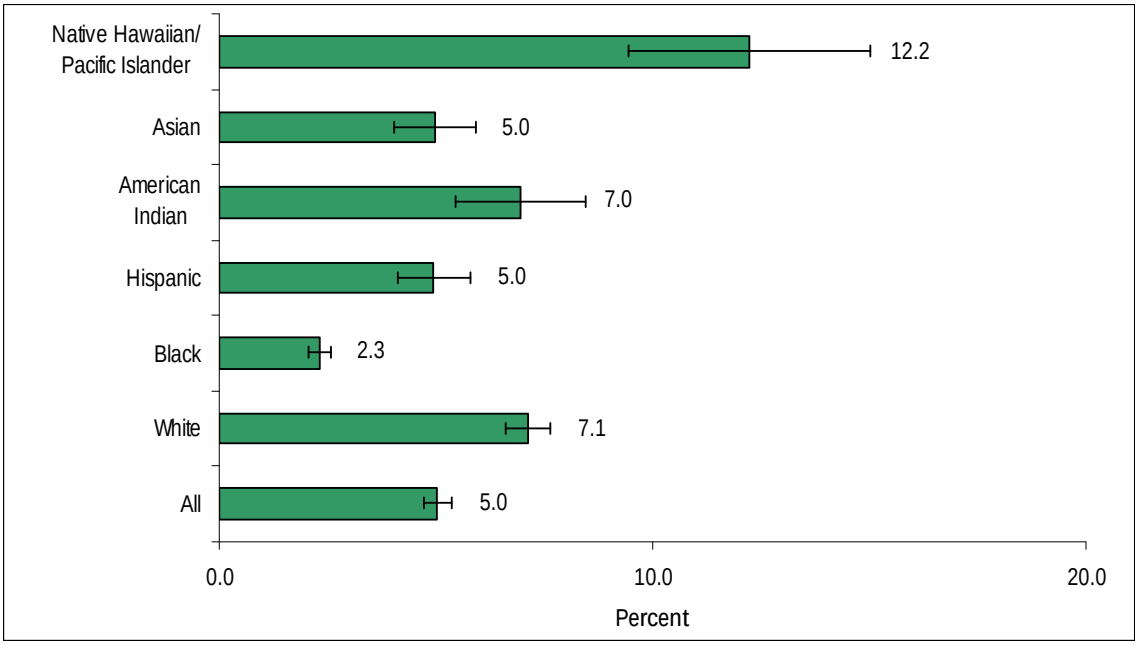
1.7. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, the percent who had smoked 100 or more cigarettes was 5.0%. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth were more likely than other youth to have ever smoked 100+ cigarettes, while Blacks were the least likely.

Table 1.7. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	5.0	7.1	2.3	5.0	7.0	5.0	12.2
95% CI(±)	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.0	2.8
N	21,939	14,246	3,938	1,345	696	1,107	607

Figure 1.7. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity



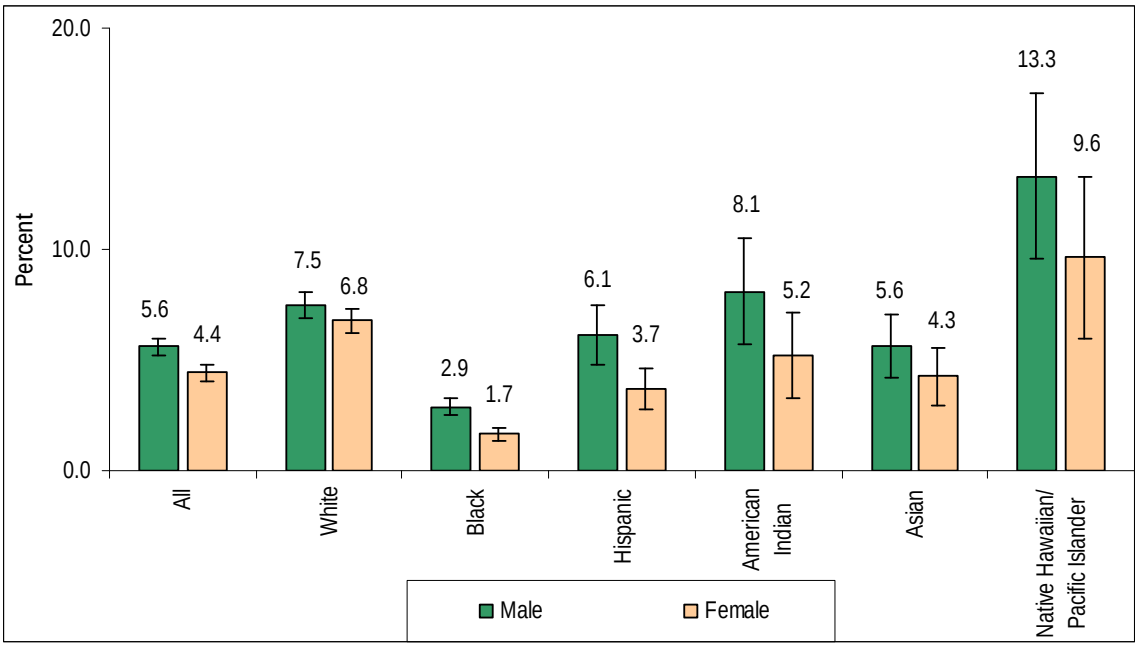
1.7.1. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males were more likely to have smoked 100 or more cigarettes (5.6%) than females (4.4%). Compared to white males, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders were more likely to have ever smoked 100+ cigarettes in their lifetime and Blacks were less likely.

Table 1.7.1. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	5.6	7.5	2.9	6.1	8.1	5.6	13.3
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.4	2.4	1.4	3.7
N	12,259	7,474	2,442	842	442	656	403
Female	4.4	6.8	1.7	3.7	5.2	4.3	9.6
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.9	1.3	3.6
N	9,558	6,768	1,428	497	234	448	183

Figure 1.7.1. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



1.7.2. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

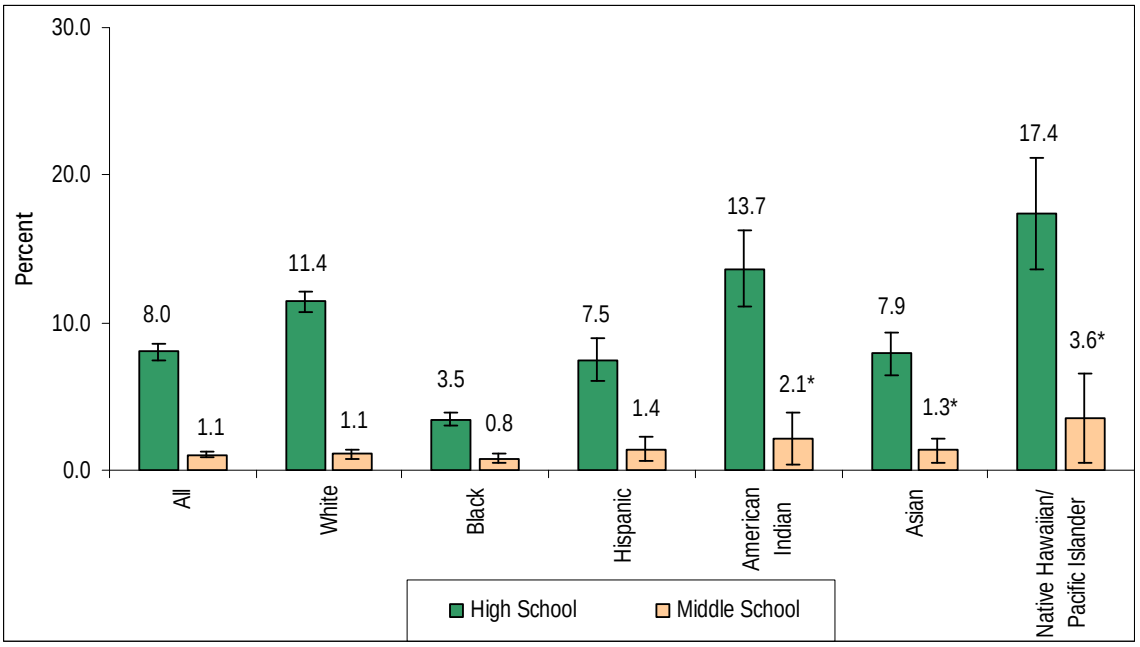
High school youth were substantially more likely to have smoked 100 or more cigarettes (8.0%) than middle school (1.1%) youth regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school youth, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders were more likely than Whites, Blacks, Hispanics and Asians to have ever smoked 100+ cigarettes in their lifetime.

Table 1.7.2. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	8.0	11.4	3.5	7.5	13.7	7.9	17.4
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.4	2.6	1.5	3.8
N	19,964	13,343	3,350	1,183	573	974	541
Middle School	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4	2.1*	1.3*	3.6*
95% CI(±)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.8	0.9	3.0
N	1,976	903	588	162	124	132	66

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.7.2. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



1.7.3. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

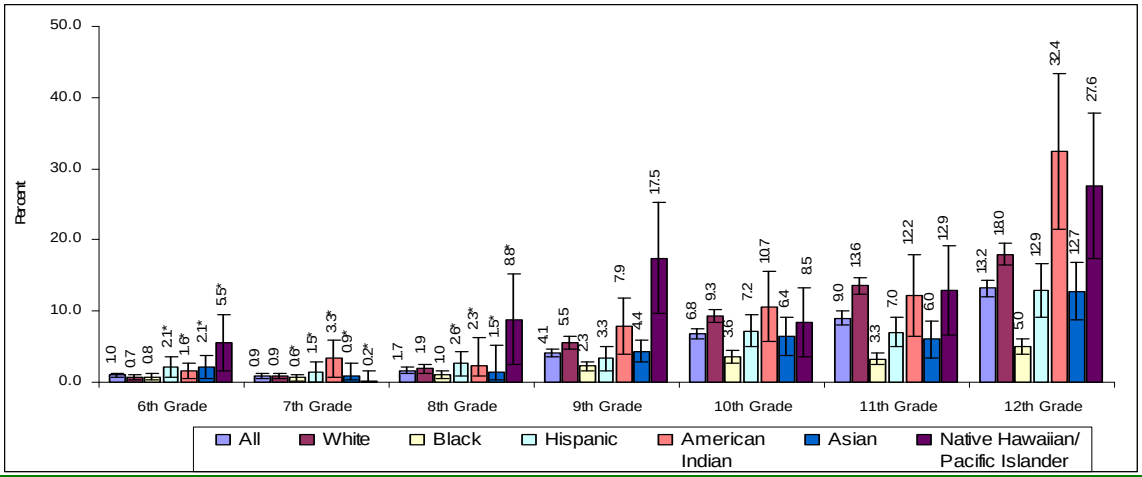
In general, smoking 100+ cigarettes was more frequent the higher the grade level, ranging from 0.9% in 7th grade to 13.2% in 12th grade. Among 12th graders, 27.6% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and 32.4% of American Indian youth had ever smoked 100+ cigarettes in their lifetime.

Table 1.7.3. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.1*	1.6*	2.1*	5.5*
95% CI(±)	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.1	1.6	4.0
N	618	201	183	79	46	75	34
7th Grade	0.9	0.9	0.6*	1.5*	3.3*	0.9*	0.2*
95% CI(-)	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.7	0.6	0.2
95% CI(+)	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.7	1.8	1.4
N	567	262	162	57	57	29	1
8th Grade	1.7	1.9	1.0	2.6*	2.3*	1.5*	8.8*
95% CI(-)	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.1	6.4
95% CI(+)	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.6	4.0	3.7	6.4
N	1,058	542	271	99	39	49	57
9th Grade	4.1	5.5	2.3	3.3	7.9	4.4	17.5
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.7	3.9	1.5	7.8
N	2,989	1,732	722	165	100	141	129
10th Grade	6.8	9.3	3.6	7.2	10.7	6.4	8.5
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.9	0.9	2.2	4.9	2.7	4.9
N	4,402	2,780	934	310	105	207	66
11th Grade	9.0	13.6	3.3	7.0	12.2	6.0	12.9
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.2	0.8	2.1	5.6	2.5	6.3
N	5,416	4,046	705	270	108	185	103
12th Grade	13.2	18.0	5.0	12.9	32.4	12.7	27.6
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.5	1.1	3.7	10.9	4.0	10.2
N	6,367	4,594	833	308	153	313	166

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.7.3. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



1.7.4. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity and Region

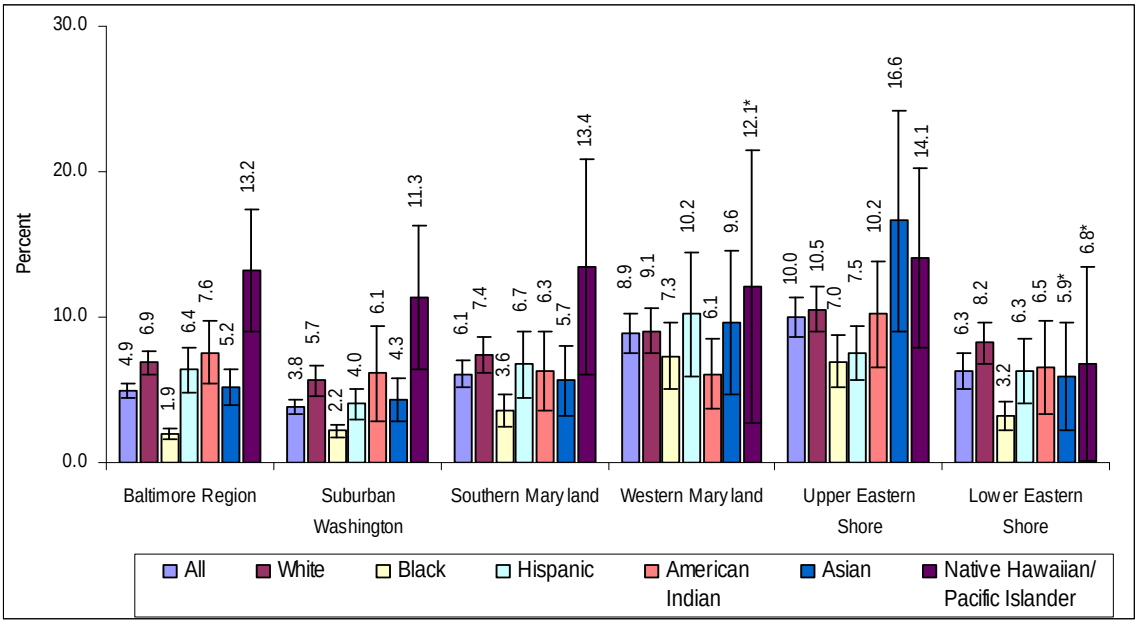
Overall, rates of smoking 100+ cigarettes ranged from 3.8% in Suburban Washington to 10.0% on the Upper Eastern shore. Within racial/ethnic groups, rates ranged from 1.9% among Black youth in Baltimore region to 16.6% among Asian youth on the Upper Eastern Shore.

Table 1.7.4. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	4.9	6.9	1.9	6.4	7.6	5.2	13.2
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.5	2.2	1.2	4.2
N	9,493	6,575	1,471	407	311	467	262
Suburban Washington	3.8	5.7	2.2	4.0	6.1	4.3	11.3
95% CI(±)	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.1	3.3	1.5	4.9
N	6,045	2,747	1,628	726	213	495	235
Southern Maryland	6.1	7.4	3.6	6.7	6.3	5.7	13.4
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.7	2.4	7.4
N	1,974	1,356	383	77	53	50	53
Western Maryland	8.9	9.1	7.3	10.2	6.1	9.6	12.1*
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.5	2.3	4.3	2.5	4.9	9.4
N	1,630	1,376	111	58	40	26	19
Upper Eastern Shore	10.0	10.5	7.0	7.5	10.2	16.6	14.1
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	3.6	7.6	6.2
N	1,899	1,541	183	46	55	48	27
Lower Eastern Shore	6.3	8.2	3.2	6.3	6.5	5.9*	6.8*
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.4	1.0	2.2	3.2	3.6	6.7
N	899	651	163	31	24	20	10

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.7.4. Under-age Youth Who Ever Smoked 100+ Cigarettes in Lifetime by Race/Ethnicity and Region



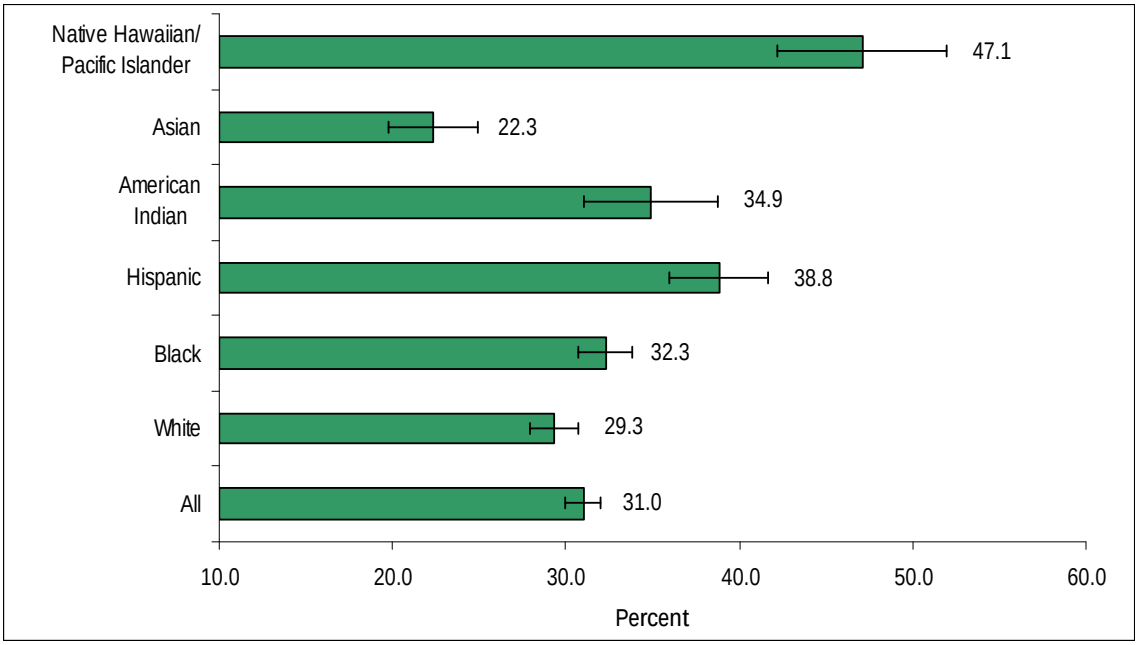
1.8. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, 31.0% of under-age youth reported ever having smoked cigarettes. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (47.1%) and Hispanic (38.8%) youth were more likely than Whites (29.3%), Blacks (32.3%) and Asians (22.3%) to ever smoked cigarettes.

Table 1.8. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	31.0	29.3	32.3	38.8	34.9	22.3	47.1
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.8	3.9	2.6	4.8
N	128,117	56,641	51,593	9,856	3,184	4,647	2,197

Figure 1.8. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity



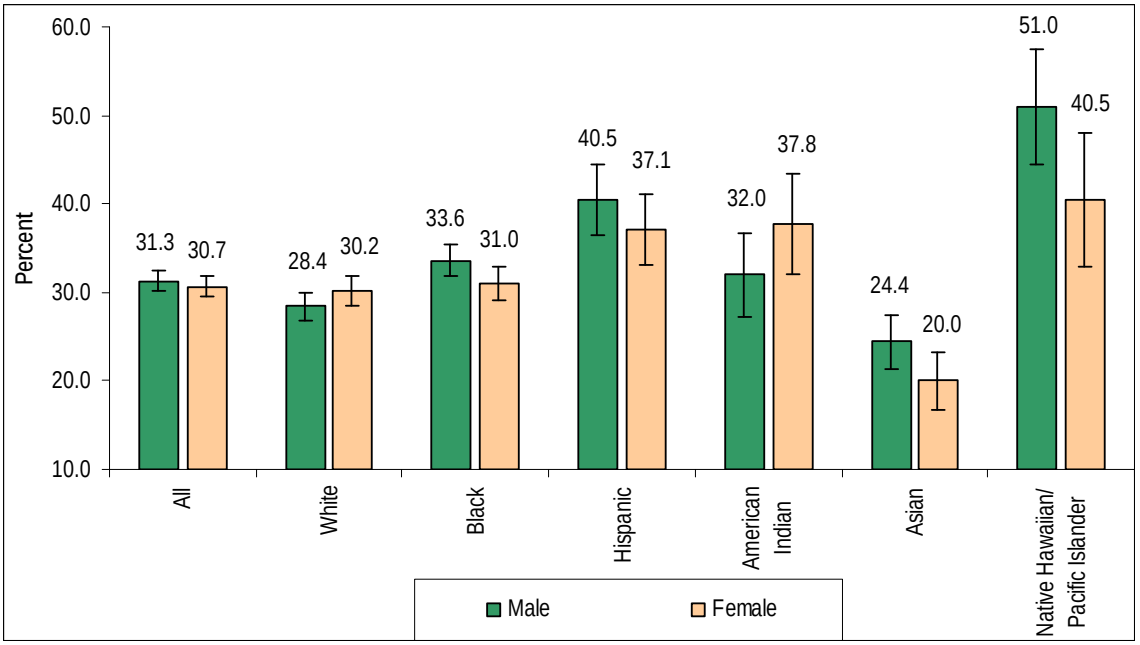
1.8.1. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

The rate of ever having smoked cigarettes was similar for males and females, regardless of race/ethnicity. Among males, the rates of ever having smoked ranged from 24.4% for Asians to 51.0% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Table 1.8.1. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	31.3	28.4	33.6	40.5	32.0	24.4	51.0
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.5	1.9	3.9	4.7	3.0	6.5
N	64,461	27,285	26,326	5,175	1,596	2,654	1,426
Female	30.7	30.2	31.0	37.1	37.8	20.0	40.5
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.7	1.9	4.0	5.6	3.3	7.5
N	63,390	29,301	25,159	4,658	1,549	1,981	743

Figure 1.8.1. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



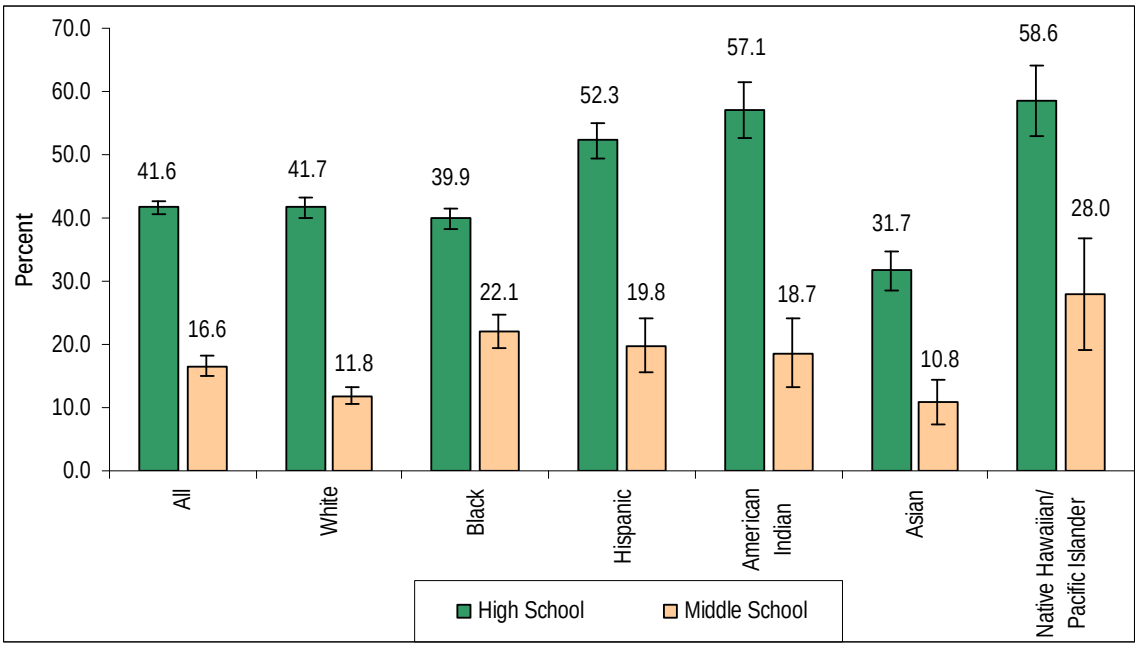
1.8.2. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school youth were more likely to report that they had ever smoked (41.6%) than middle school youth (16.6%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school youth, the rate of ever smoking cigarettes ranged from 31.7% for Asians to 58.6% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Table 1.8.2. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	41.6	41.7	39.9	52.3	57.1	31.7	58.6
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.8	4.5	3.1	5.6
N	99,018	47,162	36,527	7,786	2,199	3,636	1,708
Middle School	16.6	11.8	22.1	19.8	18.7	10.8	28.0
95% CI(±)	1.6	1.3	2.7	4.3	5.3	3.5	8.9
N	29,099	9,479	15,066	2,069	985	1,011	489

Figure 1.8.2. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



1.8.3. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

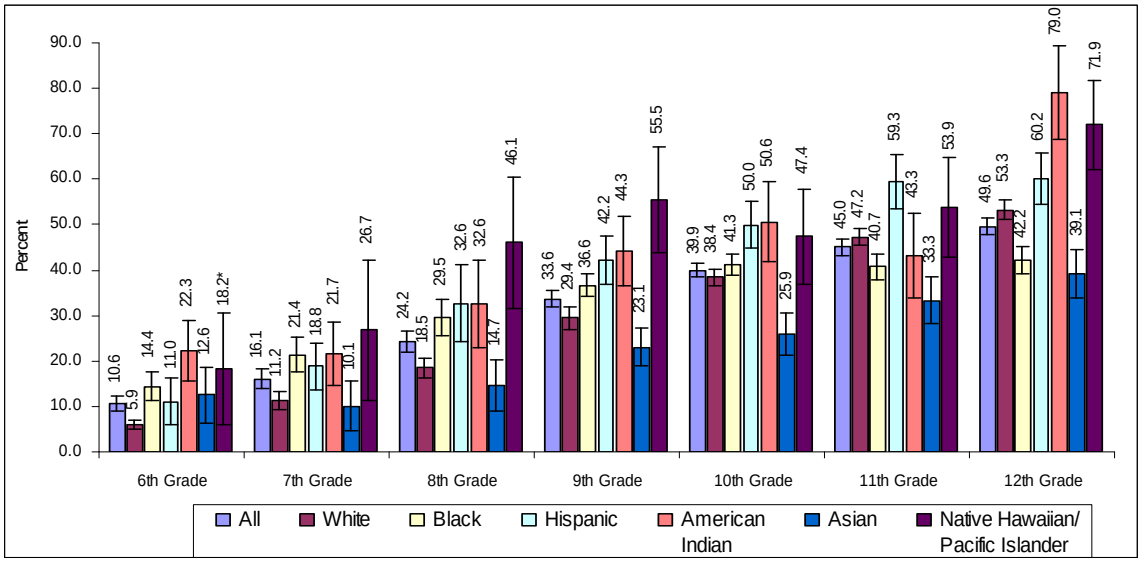
Rates of ever smoking were greater the higher the grade level regardless of race/ethnicity. Among 12th graders, more than half of Whites, Hispanics, American Indians and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders had ever smoked.

Table 1.8.3. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	10.6	5.9	14.4	11.0	22.3	12.6	18.2*
95% CI(±)	1.7	1.1	3.1	5.2	6.6	6.2	12.3
N	6,062	1,548	3,021	389	581	422	101
7th Grade	16.1	11.2	21.4	18.8	21.7	10.1	26.7
95% CI(±)	2.2	2.1	3.8	5.1	6.9	5.5	15.4
N	9,484	3,029	5,001	676	328	294	157
8th Grade	24.2	18.5	29.5	32.6	32.6	14.7	46.1
95% CI(±)	2.3	2.0	4.1	8.5	9.7	5.7	14.4
N	14,405	4,968	7,078	1,126	502	458	273
9th Grade	33.6	29.4	36.6	42.2	44.3	23.1	55.5
95% CI(±)	1.8	2.6	2.5	5.3	7.6	4.2	11.7
N	23,424	8,868	11,017	1,954	516	691	378
10th Grade	39.9	38.4	41.3	50.0	50.6	25.9	47.4
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.9	2.3	5.3	8.9	4.6	10.5
N	24,635	11,038	10,003	2,002	455	792	345
11th Grade	45.0	47.2	40.7	59.3	43.3	33.3	53.9
95% CI(±)	1.8	1.8	2.9	6.0	9.3	5.1	10.9
N	25,948	13,709	8,356	2,162	364	947	411
12th Grade	49.6	53.3	42.2	60.2	79.0	39.1	71.9
95% CI(±)	1.9	2.2	3.1	5.6	10.3	5.2	9.9
N	22,994	13,257	6,664	1,409	332	908	425

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.8.3. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



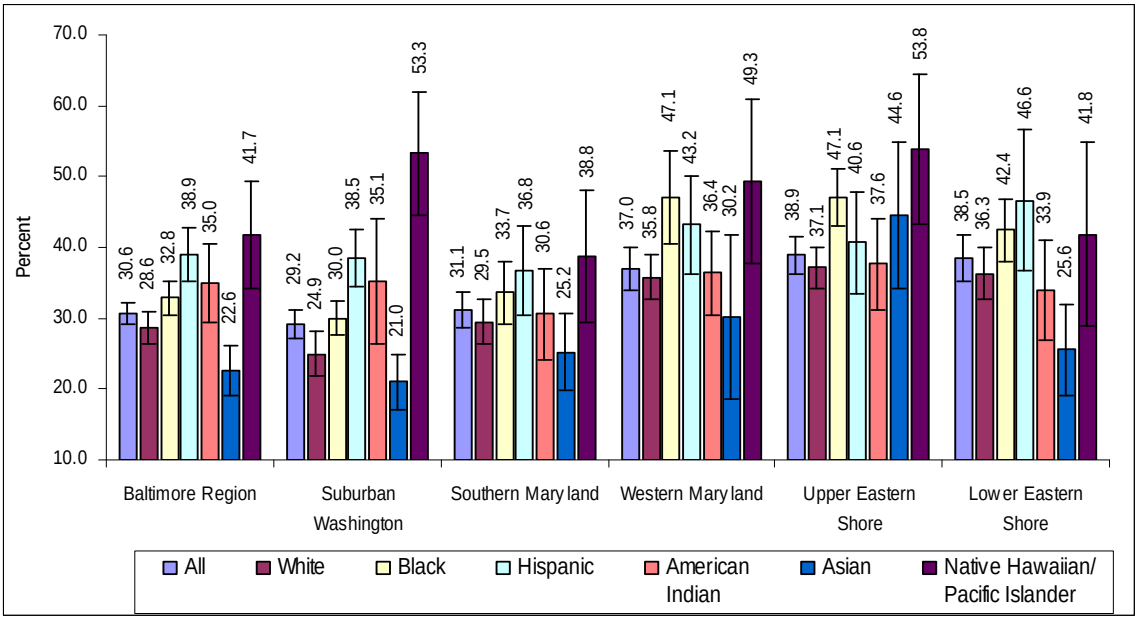
1.8.4. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Rates of ever smoking for racial/ethnic groups ranged from 21.0% in Asian youth in Suburban Washington to 53.8% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders on the Upper Eastern Shore.

Table 1.8.4. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	30.6	28.6	32.8	38.9	35.0	22.6	41.7
95% CI(±)	1.5	2.3	2.4	3.8	5.6	3.6	7.6
N	56,128	26,443	23,329	2,320	1,330	1,917	790
Suburban Washington	29.2	24.9	30.0	38.5	35.1	21.0	53.3
95% CI(±)	1.9	3.1	2.3	4.0	8.8	4.0	8.7
N	43,465	11,627	21,001	6,456	1,092	2,235	1,053
Southern Maryland	31.1	29.5	33.7	36.8	30.6	25.2	38.8
95% CI(±)	2.6	3.1	4.4	6.3	6.4	5.3	9.3
N	9,646	5,246	3,414	400	239	212	135
Western Maryland	37.0	35.8	47.1	43.2	36.4	30.2	49.3
95% CI(±)	3.1	3.1	6.6	7.0	5.9	11.7	11.6
N	6,549	5,276	674	230	220	78	72
Upper Eastern Shore	38.9	37.1	47.1	40.6	37.6	44.6	53.8
95% CI(±)	2.6	2.9	3.9	7.1	6.4	10.3	10.6
N	7,052	5,265	1,157	231	188	119	93
Lower Eastern Shore	38.5	36.3	42.4	46.6	33.9	25.6	41.8
95% CI(±)	3.3	3.7	4.4	9.9	7.0	6.4	13.0
N	5,276	2,784	2,017	219	116	86	54

Figure 1.8.4. Ever Smoked Cigarettes Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region



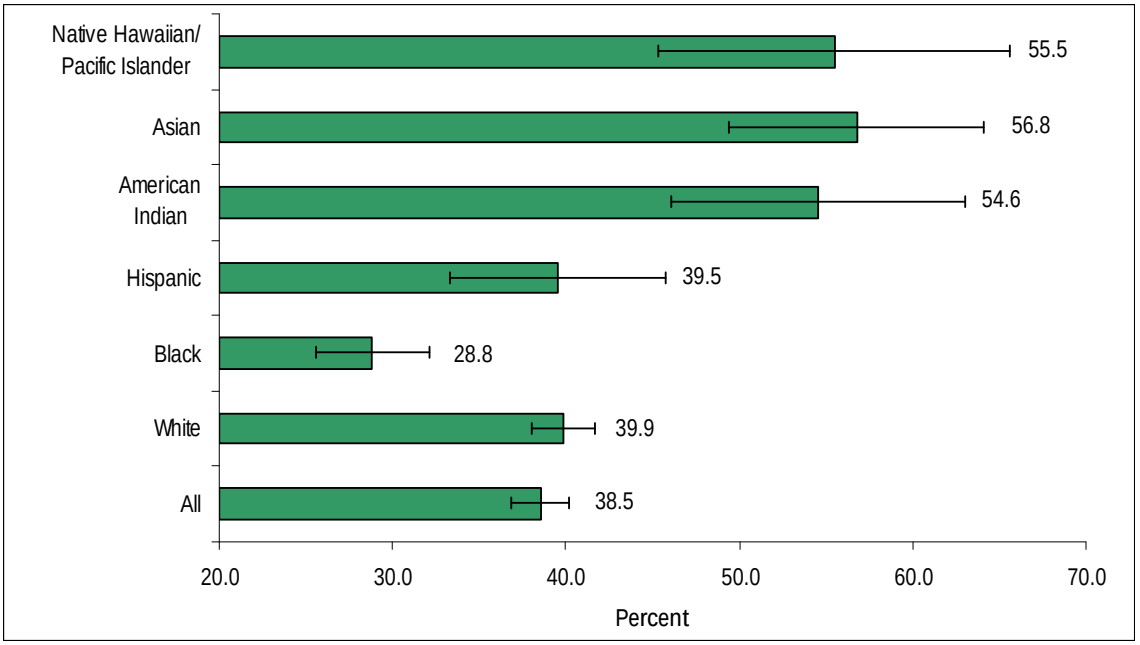
1.9. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, 38.5% of current smokers had used flavored cigarettes in the past 12 months. Flavored cigarette use was higher for Asians (56.8%), Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders (55.5%) and American Indians (54.6%) compared to White (39.9%) and Black (28.8%) current smokers.

Table 1.9. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	38.5	39.9	28.8	39.5	54.6	56.8	55.5
95% CI(±)	1.7	1.8	3.2	6.2	8.4	7.3	10.1
N	16,243	9,575	3,134	1,261	734	970	569

Figure 1.9. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity



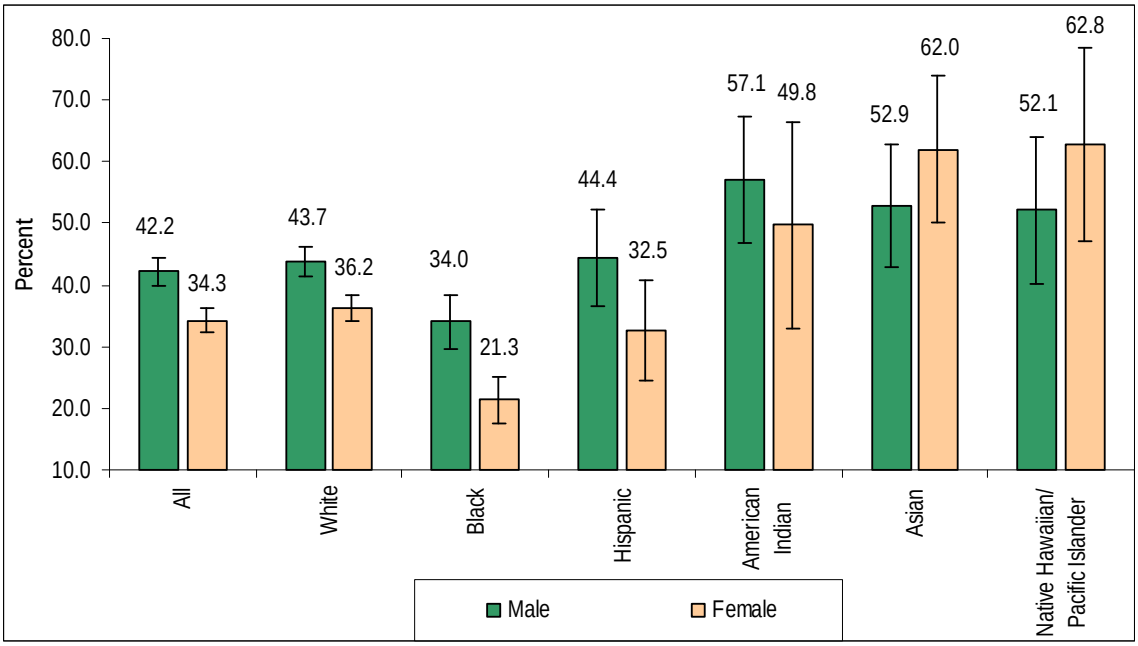
1.9.1. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Flavored cigarette use was higher in males (42.2%) than females (34.3%) overall, and among Whites and Blacks.

Table 1.9.1. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	42.2	43.7	34.0	44.4	57.1	52.9	52.1
95% CI(±)	2.2	2.4	4.5	7.7	10.2	10.0	12.0
N	9,455	5,158	2,130	822	440	534	371
Female	34.3	36.2	21.3	32.5	49.8	62.0	62.8
95% CI(±)	1.9	2.2	3.9	8.1	16.8	12.0	15.6
N	6,714	4,416	965	434	278	427	195

Figure 1.9.1. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



1.9.2. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

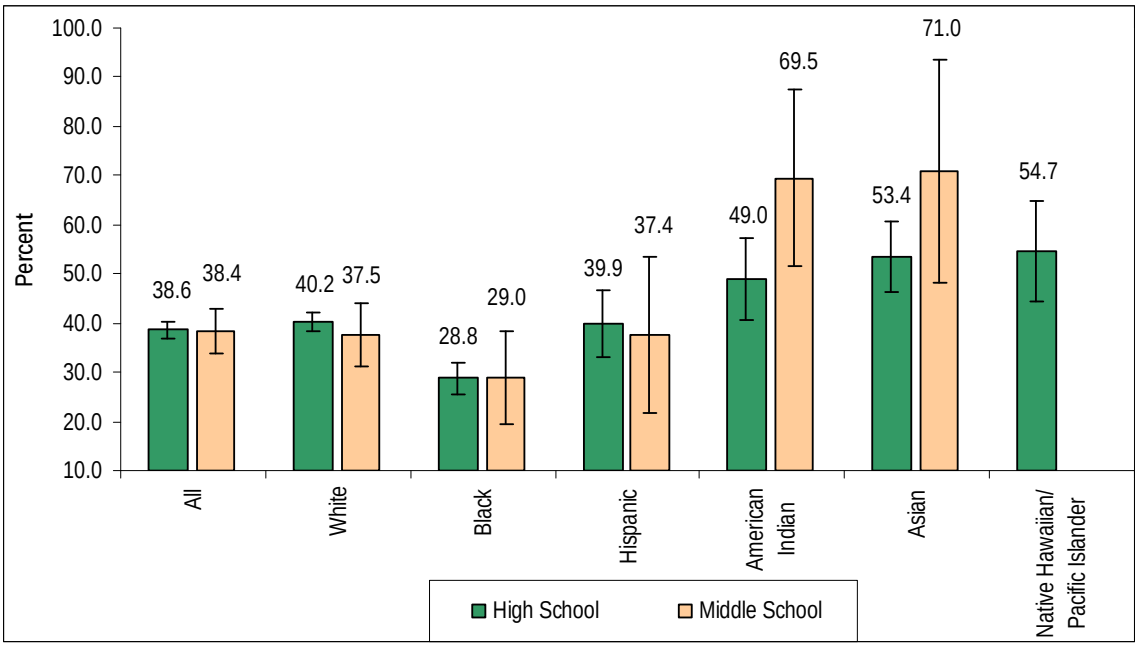
The proportion of current smokers using flavored cigarettes was similar in high school (38.6%) and middle school (38.4%) students, regardless of race/ethnicity.

Table 1.9.2. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	38.6	40.2	28.8	39.9	49.0	53.4	54.7
95% CI(±)	1.8	1.9	3.2	6.8	8.4	7.1	10.1
N	13,709	8,546	2,421	1,062	481	737	462
Middle School	38.4	37.5	29.0	37.4	69.5	71.0	–
95% CI(±)	4.7	6.3	9.3	15.9	18.0	22.6	–
N	2,534	1,030	712	199	253	232	–

– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 1.9.2. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



1.9.3. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

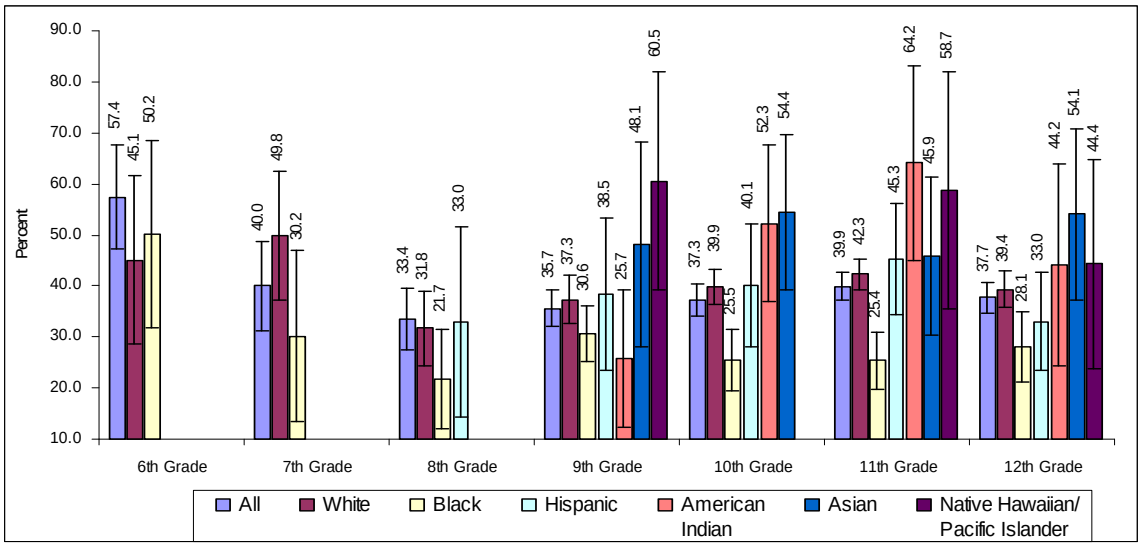
Generally, flavored cigarette use was less for higher grades potentially suggesting this is a gateway, entry level choice for younger youth that are experimenting with tobacco products. For example among Blacks, 50.2% of 6th graders used flavored cigarettes compared to 28.1% of 12th graders.

Table 1.9.3. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	57.4	45.1	50.2	–	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	10.2	16.5	18.3	–	–	–	–
N	772	174	268	–	–	–	–
7th Grade	40.0	49.8	30.2	–	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	8.6	12.6	16.8	–	–	–	–
N	726	345	220	–	–	–	–
8th Grade	33.4	31.8	21.7	33.0	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	6.0	7.3	9.7	18.6	–	–	–
N	1,294	550	270	125	–	–	–
9th Grade	35.7	37.3	30.6	38.5	25.7	48.1	60.5
95% CI(±)	3.5	4.7	5.4	14.9	13.5	20.0	21.3
N	2,568	1,312	735	250	63	101	108
10th Grade	37.3	39.9	25.5	40.1	52.3	54.4	–
95% CI(±)	3.1	3.5	5.9	12.1	15.4	15.2	–
N	3,131	1,949	548	276	106	176	–
11th Grade	39.9	42.3	25.4	45.3	64.2	45.9	58.7
95% CI(±)	2.8	3.0	5.7	10.9	19.1	15.6	23.2
N	3,705	2,581	474	279	113	158	100
12th Grade	37.7	39.4	28.1	33.0	44.2	54.1	44.4
95% CI(±)	3.0	3.5	6.8	9.6	19.8	16.8	20.5
N	3,603	2,589	493	164	80	181	95

– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 1.9.3. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



1.9.4. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Region

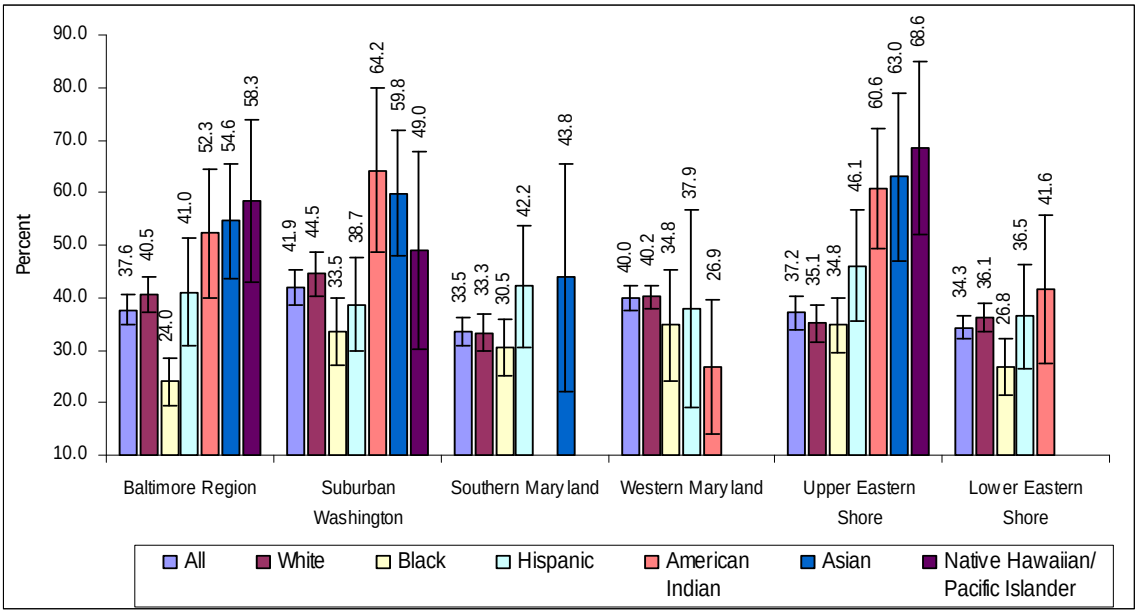
The use flavored cigarettes among current smokers varied by both region and race/ethnicity, ranging from 24.0% among Blacks in Baltimore region to 68.6% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders in the Upper Eastern Shore.

Table 1.9.4. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	37.6	40.5	24.0	41.0	52.3	54.6	58.3
95% CI(±)	2.9	3.3	4.7	10.2	12.3	11.0	15.4
N	6,919	4,511	1,141	311	294	400	263
Suburban Washington	41.9	44.5	33.5	38.7	64.2	59.8	49.0
95% CI(±)	3.3	4.3	6.4	8.9	15.6	12.0	18.9
N	5,282	2,148	1,361	789	332	458	195
Southern Maryland	33.5	33.3	30.5	42.2	–	43.8	–
95% CI(±)	2.6	3.5	5.4	11.7	–	21.8	–
N	1,168	724	295	52	–	40	–
Western Maryland	40.0	40.2	34.8	37.9	26.9	–	–
95% CI(±)	2.4	2.3	10.6	18.9	12.8	–	–
N	1,122	951	74	31	21	–	–
Upper Eastern Shore	37.2	35.1	34.8	46.1	60.6	63.0	68.6
95% CI(±)	3.2	3.5	5.2	10.5	11.4	16.0	16.5
N	1,135	833	136	44	47	35	39
Lower Eastern Shore	34.3	36.1	26.8	36.5	41.6	–	–
95% CI(±)	2.1	2.7	5.5	10.0	14.1	–	–
N	618	409	127	34	21	–	–

– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 1.9.4. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Region



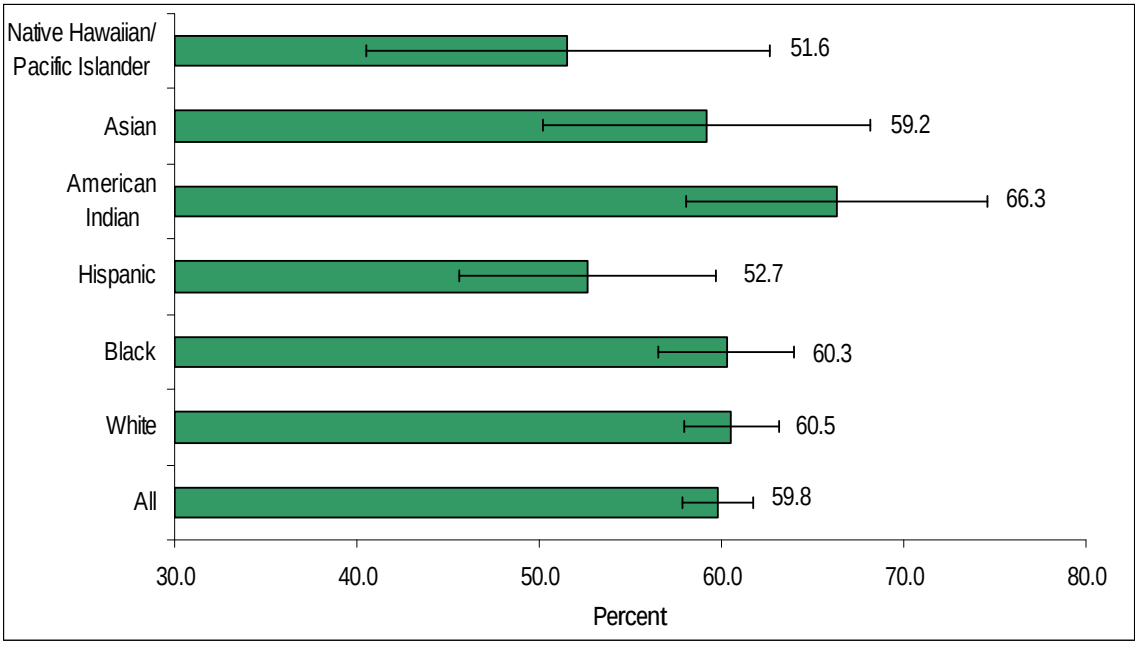
1.10. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity

More than half of current smokers usually smoke menthol cigarettes, ranging from 51.6% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders to 66.3% of American Indians.

Table 1.10. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	59.8	60.5	60.3	52.7	66.3	59.2	51.6
95% CI(±)	2.0	2.6	3.7	7.1	8.3	8.9	11.1
N	21,887	13,069	5,418	1,399	730	829	443

Figure 1.10. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity



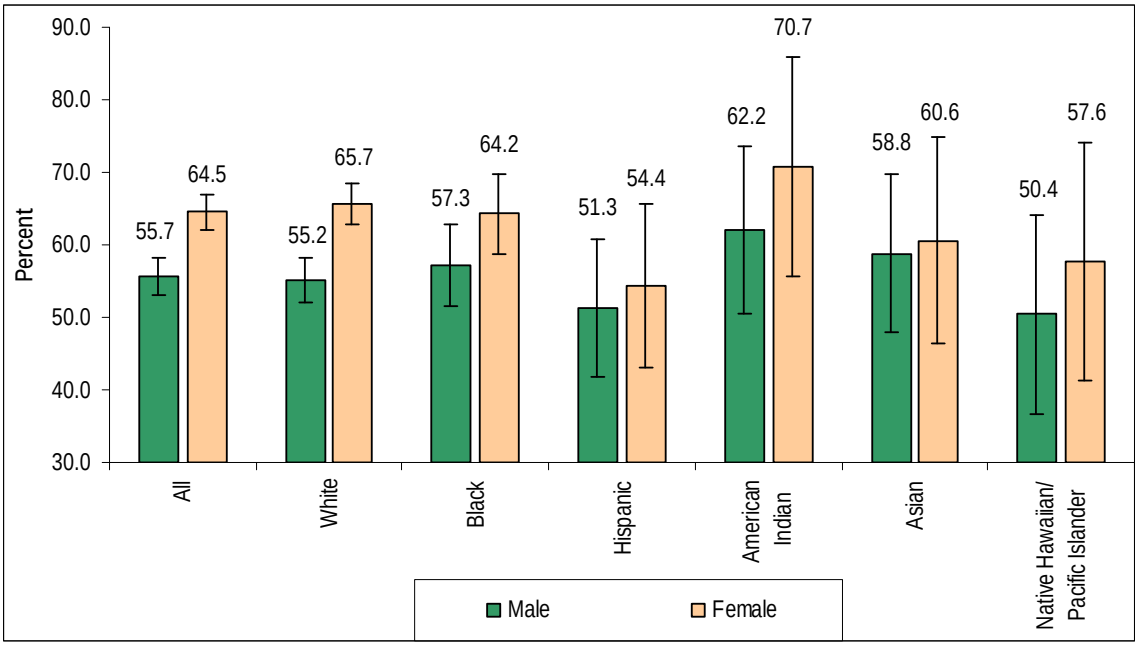
1.10.1. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Among current smokers, females were more likely (64.5%) than males (55.7%) to smoke mentholated cigarettes. Use of menthol cigarettes ranged from 50.4% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander male current smokers to 70.7% in American Indian females.

Table 1.10.1. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	55.7	55.2	57.3	51.3	62.2	58.8	50.4
95% CI(±)	2.5	3.1	5.6	9.4	11.6	10.8	13.7
N	10,776	5,872	2,960	788	384	473	299
Female	64.5	65.7	64.2	54.4	70.7	60.6	57.6
95% CI(±)	2.4	2.8	5.4	11.3	15.1	14.3	16.4
N	11,036	7,195	2,410	605	330	356	141

Figure 1.10.1. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



1.10.2. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

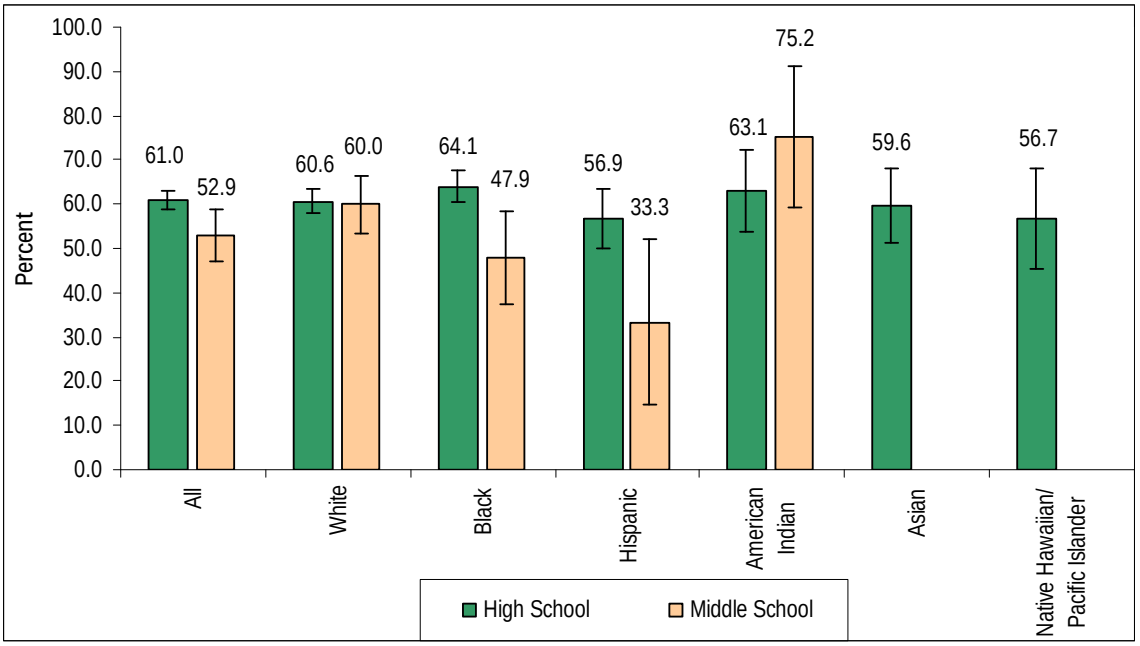
High school current smokers were more likely than middle school current smokers to use menthol cigarettes overall, and among Black students.

Table 1.10.2. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	61.0	60.6	64.1	56.9	63.1	59.6	56.7
95% CI(±)	2.1	2.8	3.5	6.7	9.2	8.3	11.3
N	18,936	11,691	4,404	1,241	509	686	405
Middle School	52.9	60.0	47.9	33.3	75.2	–	–
95% CI(±)	5.7	6.5	10.6	18.7	15.9	–	–
N	2,951	1,378	1,013	158	221	–	–

– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 1.10.2. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



1.10.3. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

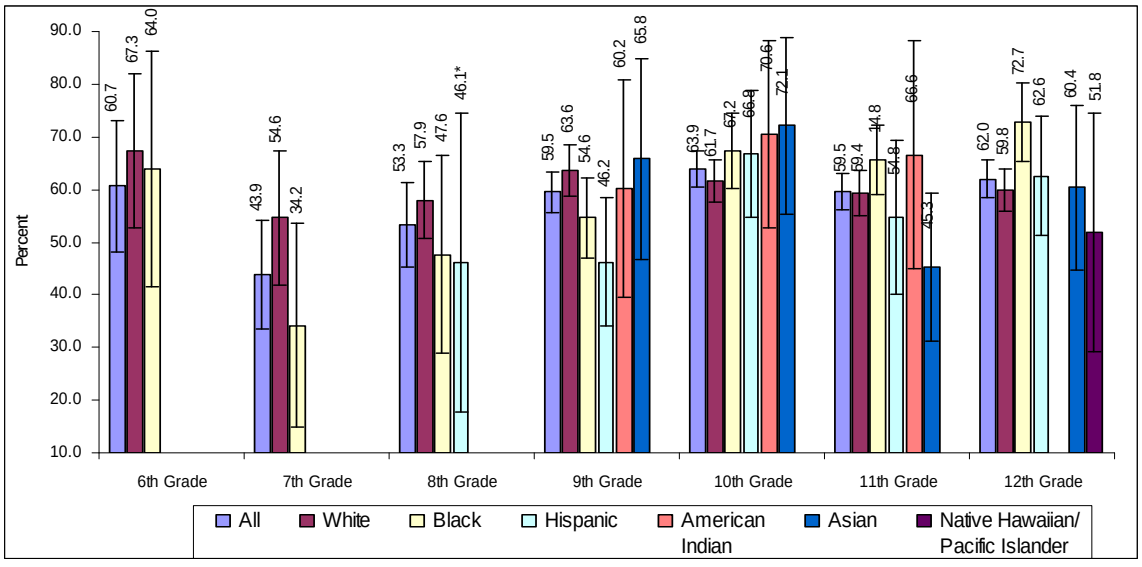
Use of menthol cigarettes varied among youth smokers, from 34.2% among Black 7th graders to 72.7% among Black 12th graders.

Table 1.10.3. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	60.7	67.3	64.0	–	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	12.5	14.7	22.4	–	–	–	–
N	651	197	299	–	–	–	–
7th Grade	43.9	54.6	34.2	–	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	10.4	12.7	19.2	–	–	–	–
N	690	345	208	–	–	–	–
8th Grade	53.3	57.9	47.6	46.1*	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	8.1	7.3	18.8	28.4	–	–	–
N	1,681	811	508	146	–	–	–
9th Grade	59.5	63.6	54.6	46.2	60.2	65.8	–
95% CI(±)	3.8	4.8	7.6	12.1	20.8	19.1	–
N	3,650	1,984	1,041	242	125	129	–
10th Grade	63.9	61.7	67.2	66.8	70.6	72.1	–
95% CI(±)	3.4	4.1	7.2	12.1	17.7	16.8	–
N	4,685	2,729	1,210	375	115	189	–
11th Grade	59.5	59.4	65.6	54.8	66.6	45.3	–
95% CI(±)	3.4	4.3	6.6	14.6	21.7	14.1	–
N	4,931	3,316	1,042	278	113	137	–
12th Grade	62.0	59.8	72.7	62.6	–	60.4	51.8
95% CI(±)	3.6	3.9	7.5	11.3	–	15.6	22.7
N	5,288	3,613	1,019	274	–	187	100

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 1.10.3. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



1.10.4. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Region

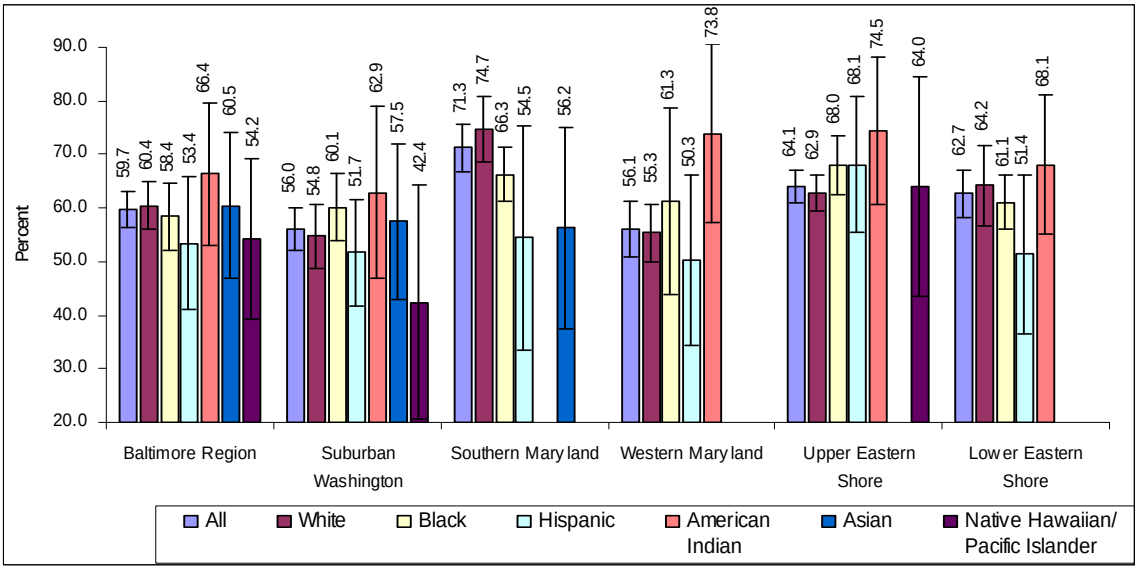
Use of menthol cigarettes varied among current smokers from 42.4% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders in Suburban Washington to 74.7% of Whites in Southern Maryland.

Table 1.10.4. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	59.7	60.4	58.4	53.4	66.4	60.5	54.2
95% CI(±)	3.3	4.4	6.4	12.4	13.3	13.6	14.9
N	9,548	6,024	2,360	341	287	341	194
Suburban Washington	56.0	54.8	60.1	51.7	62.9	57.5	42.4
95% CI(±)	3.9	6.0	6.3	10.0	16.0	14.6	21.8
N	5,941	2,339	1,930	867	281	378	145
Southern Maryland	71.3	74.7	66.3	54.5	–	56.2	–
95% CI(±)	4.5	6.0	5.1	21.0	–	18.7	–
N	2,186	1,465	536	54	–	50	–
Western Maryland	56.1	55.3	61.3	50.3	73.8	–	–
95% CI(±)	5.2	5.2	17.4	15.9	16.6	–	–
N	1,428	1,206	110	36	45	–	–
Upper Eastern Shore	64.1	62.9	68.0	68.1	74.5	–	64.0
95% CI(±)	3.1	3.4	5.5	12.6	13.8	–	20.5
N	1,762	1,361	228	56	49	–	34
Lower Eastern Shore	62.7	64.2	61.1	51.4	68.1	–	–
95% CI(±)	4.4	7.4	5.0	14.8	13.1	–	–
N	1,022	673	253	44	30	–	–

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 1.10.4. Current Youth Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Region



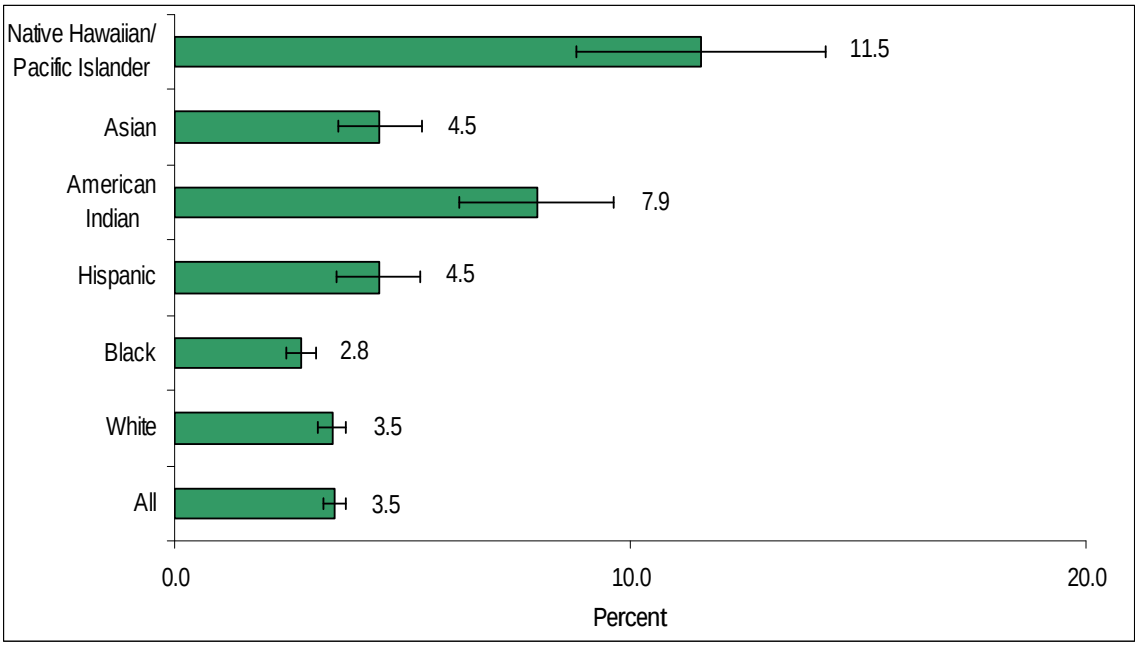
1.11. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Relatively few youth used smokeless tobacco (3.5% overall), ranging from 2.8% among Black youth to 11.5% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and American Indian youth were the most likely to be smokeless tobacco users.

Table 1.11. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	3.5	3.5	2.8	4.5	7.9	4.5	11.5
95% CI(±)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.7	0.9	2.7
N	15,021	6,862	4,644	1,200	783	991	541

Figure 1.11. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity



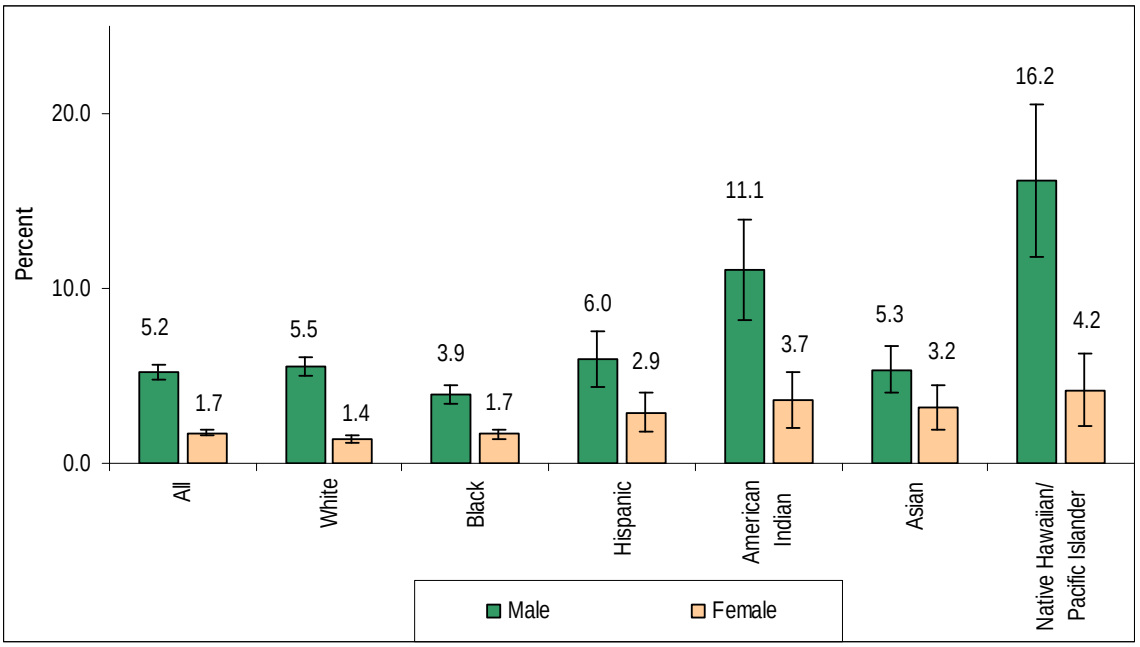
1.11.1. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Overall, males (5.2%) were more likely to use smokeless tobacco than females (1.7%). Among males, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (16.2%) and American Indians (11.1%) were more likely to use smokeless tobacco than other males.

Table 1.11.1. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	5.2	5.5	3.9	6.0	11.1	5.3	16.2
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.6	2.9	1.3	4.4
N	11,142	5,444	3,216	800	604	615	463
Female	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.9	3.7	3.2	4.2
95% CI(±)	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	2.1
N	3,744	1,387	1,400	390	159	334	75

Figure 1.11.1. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



1.11.2. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

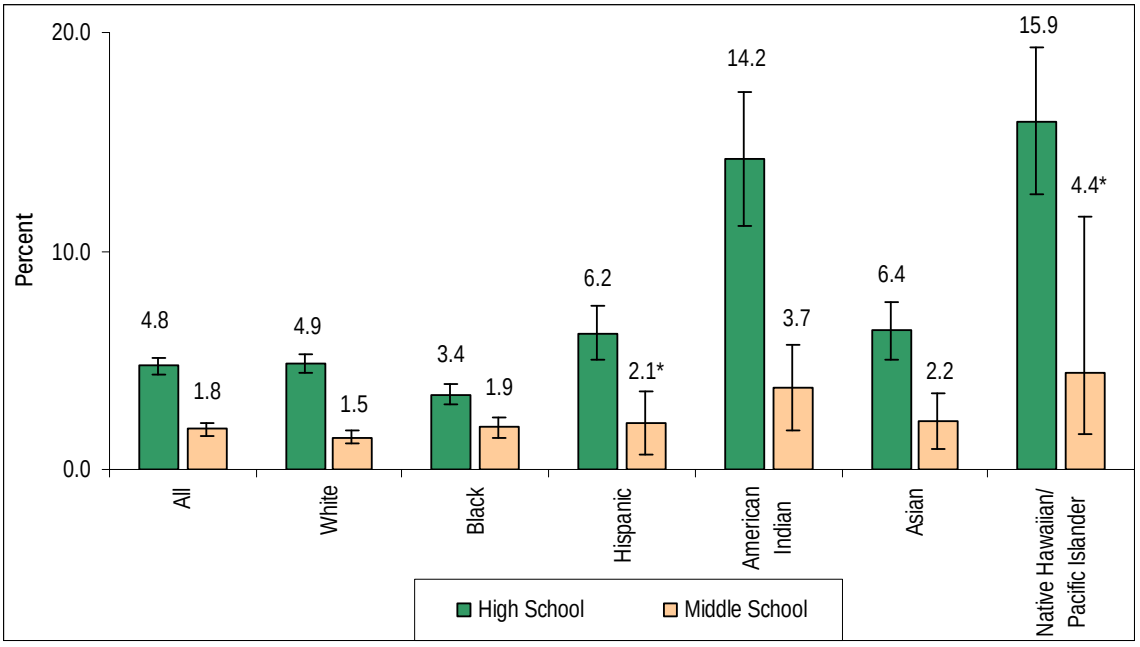
High school youth were more likely (4.8%) than middle school youth (1.8%) to use smokeless tobacco. Among high school students, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (15.9%) and American Indians (14.2%) were more likely to use smokeless tobacco.

Table 1.11.2. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	4.8	4.9	3.4	6.2	14.2	6.4	15.9
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	3.1	1.3	3.3
N	11,622	5,627	3,238	959	562	774	462
Middle School	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.1*	3.7	2.2	4.4*
95% CI(-)	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.3	2.8
95% CI(+)	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.3	7.2
N	3,399	1,235	1,405	241	222	217	79

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.11.2. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



1.11.3. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

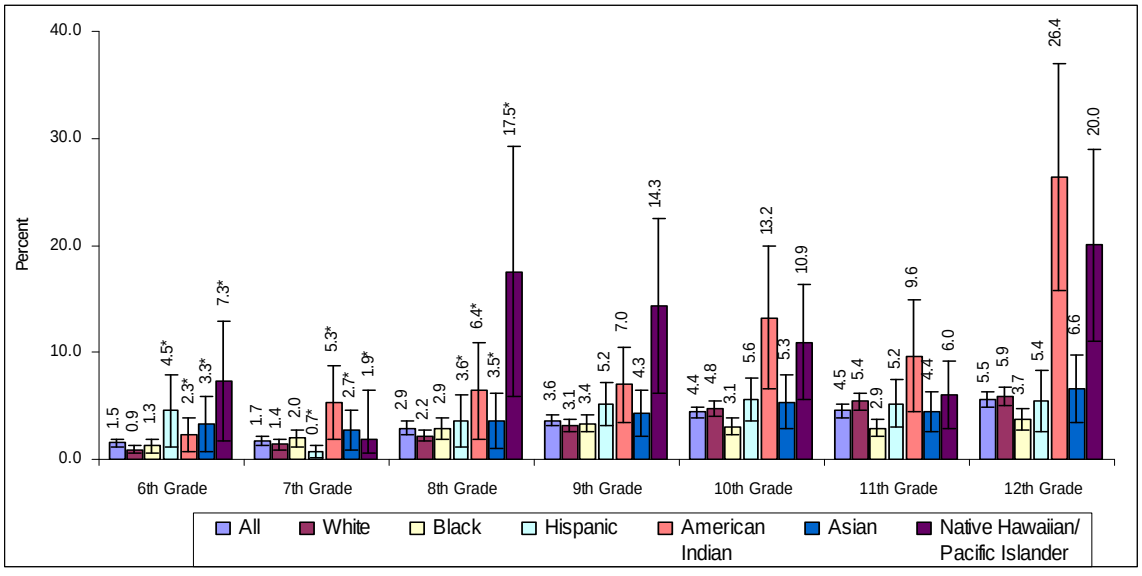
In general, rates of smokeless tobacco use were greater for higher grades. Among 12th graders, the use of smokeless tobacco ranged from 3.7% among Blacks to 26.4% among American Indians.

Table 1.11.3. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	1.5	0.9	1.3	4.5*	2.3*	3.3*	7.3*
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.4	0.7	3.4	1.6	2.6	5.6
N	933	251	289	172	62	115	44
7th Grade	1.7	1.4	2.0	0.7*	5.3*	2.7*	1.9*
95% CI(-)	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	3.4	1.9	1.4
95% CI(+)	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	3.4	1.9	4.5
N	1,078	388	476	28	90	85	12
8th Grade	2.9	2.2	2.9	3.6*	6.4*	3.5*	17.5*
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.5	1.0	2.5	4.6	2.6	11.7
N	1,822	611	730	137	114	116	113
9th Grade	3.6	3.1	3.4	5.2	7.0	4.3	14.3
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.0	3.5	2.2	8.1
N	2,586	967	1,047	251	85	140	95
10th Grade	4.4	4.8	3.1	5.6	13.2	5.3	10.9
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.7	0.8	2.0	6.6	2.5	5.4
N	2,793	1,409	770	234	124	174	83
11th Grade	4.5	5.4	2.9	5.2	9.6	4.4	6.0
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.2	5.2	1.8	3.1
N	2,659	1,588	619	193	85	131	44
12th Grade	5.5	5.9	3.7	5.4	26.4	6.6	20.0
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.8	1.0	2.8	10.6	3.1	9.0
N	2,620	1,494	608	129	116	158	116

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.11.3. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



1.11.4. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

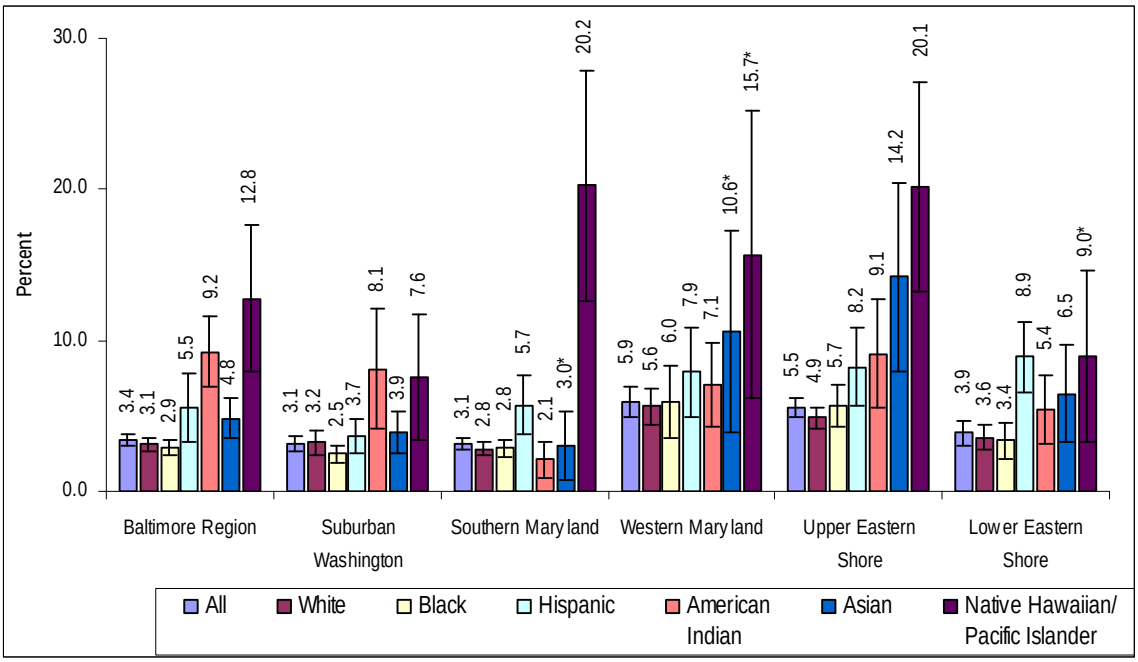
Rates of smokeless tobacco use ranged from 2.1% among American Indian youth in Southern Maryland to 20.2% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth in Southern Maryland.

Table 1.11.4. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	3.4	3.1	2.9	5.5	9.2	4.8	12.8
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.3	2.3	1.3	4.8
N	6,486	2,968	2,135	343	372	430	239
Suburban Washington	3.1	3.2	2.5	3.7	8.1	3.9	7.6
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	4.0	1.4	4.1
N	4,883	1,550	1,807	654	278	446	148
Southern Maryland	3.1	2.8	2.8	5.7	2.1	3.0*	20.2
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.0	1.2	2.3	7.7
N	999	511	300	65	17	26	79
Western Maryland	5.9	5.6	6.0	7.9	7.1	10.6*	15.7*
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.1	2.4	3.0	2.8	6.7	9.5
N	1,076	846	87	44	46	29	25
Upper Eastern Shore	5.5	4.9	5.7	8.2	9.1	14.2	20.1
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.6	3.6	6.3	6.9
N	1,032	710	147	49	50	38	38
Lower Eastern Shore	3.9	3.6	3.4	8.9	5.4	6.5	9.0*
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.8	1.2	2.3	2.2	3.2	5.7
N	544	278	166	45	20	22	12

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.11.4. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region



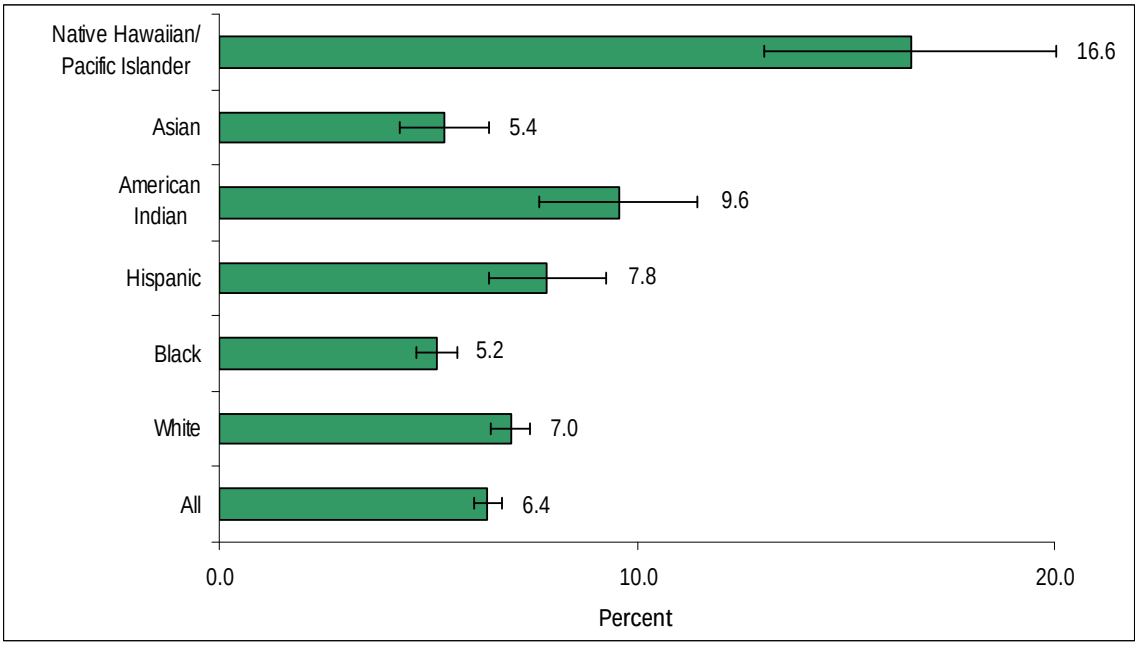
1.12. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, 6.4% of youth were current cigar users. Current use of cigars was higher for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (16.6%) and American Indians (9.6%) than for Whites (7%), Blacks (5.2%), and Asians (5.4%).

Table 1.12. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	6.4	7.0	5.2	7.8	9.6	5.4	16.6
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.1	3.5
N	27,468	13,834	8,656	2,088	932	1,180	777

Figure 1.12. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity



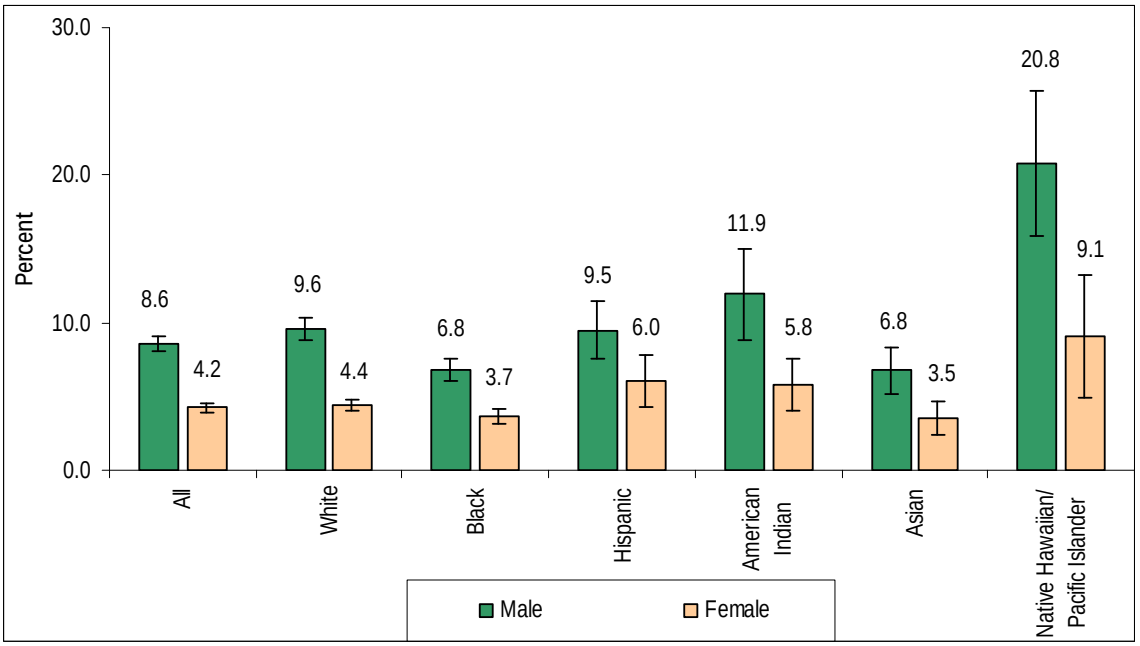
1.12.1. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Overall, cigar use was higher in male (8.6%) than female (4.2%) youth. Rates varied from 3.5% in Asian females to 20.8% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander males.

Table 1.12.1. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	8.6	9.6	6.8	9.5	11.9	6.8	20.8
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.9	3.1	1.5	4.9
N	18,262	9,443	5,558	1,263	638	774	586
Female	4.2	4.4	3.7	6.0	5.8	3.5	9.1
95% CI(±)	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	4.1
N	9,022	4,350	3,082	803	253	366	167

Figure 1.12.1. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



1.12.2. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

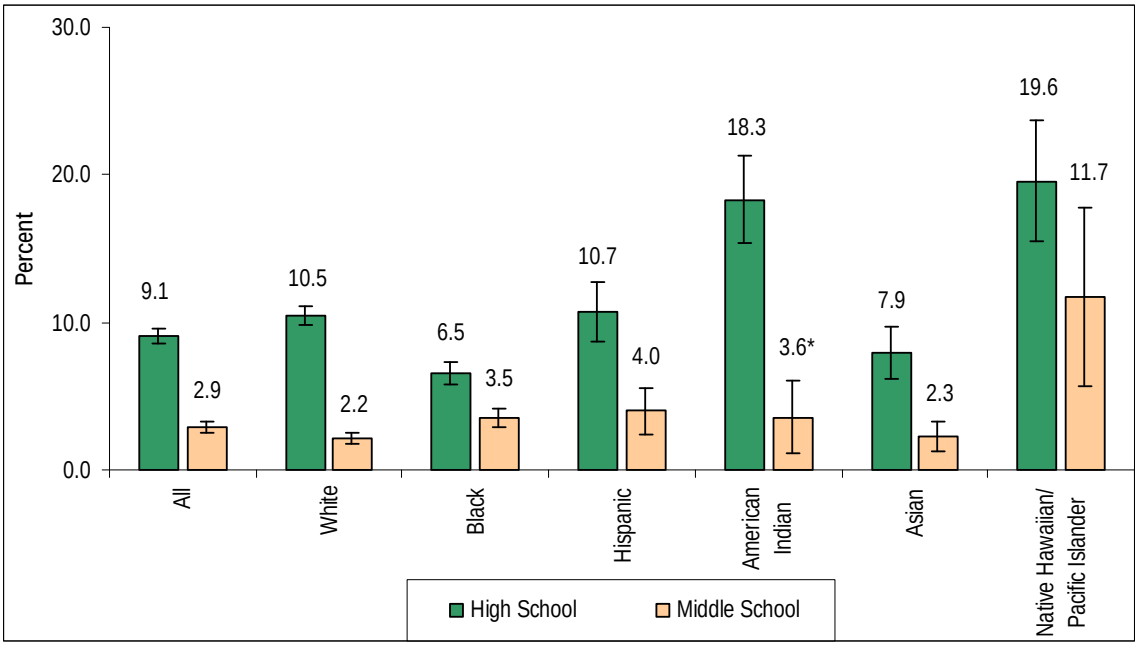
In general, cigar use was higher in high school students (9.1%) than middle school students (2.9%). Among high school students, the rate of current cigar use ranged from 6.5% among Blacks to 19.6% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Table 1.12.2. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	9.1	10.5	6.5	10.7	18.3	7.9	19.6
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.0	2.9	1.7	4.1
N	22,061	12,044	6,125	1,640	727	959	567
Middle School	2.9	2.2	3.5	4.0	3.6*	2.3	11.7
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.6	2.5	1.0	6.0
N	5,407	1,790	2,531	449	206	221	211

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.12.2. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



1.12.3. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

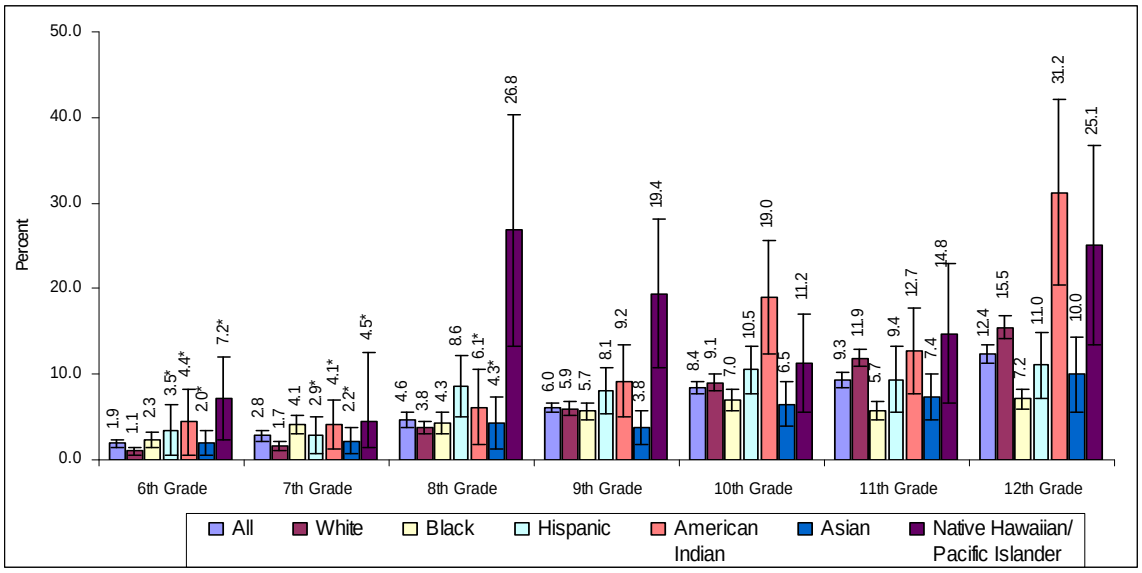
Overall, cigar use was greater the higher the grade level, ranging from 1.9% for 6th graders to 12.4% for 12th graders.

Table 1.12.3. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	1.9	1.1	2.3	3.5*	4.4*	2.0*	7.2*
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.4	0.9	3.0	3.9	1.4	4.9
N	1,168	290	517	131	120	68	42
7th Grade	2.8	1.7	4.1	2.9*	4.1*	2.2*	4.5*
95% CI(-)	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.1	2.9	1.6	3.0
95% CI(+)	0.7	0.6	1.1	2.2	2.9	1.7	8.5
N	1,750	464	1,010	113	66	70	28
8th Grade	4.6	3.8	4.3	8.6	6.1*	4.3*	26.8
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.7	1.3	3.5	4.4	3.0	13.6
N	2,886	1,060	1,092	324	108	140	164
9th Grade	6.0	5.9	5.7	8.1	9.2	3.8	19.4
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.8	1.0	2.6	4.2	1.9	8.7
N	4,322	1,825	1,741	387	112	122	135
10th Grade	8.4	9.1	7.0	10.5	19.0	6.5	11.2
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.8	6.7	2.6	5.8
N	5,299	2,660	1,735	437	174	208	85
11th Grade	9.3	11.9	5.7	9.4	12.7	7.4	14.8
95% CI(±)	0.8	1.0	1.1	3.9	5.1	2.7	8.2
N	5,474	3,487	1,205	344	111	218	109
12th Grade	12.4	15.5	7.2	11.0	31.2	10.0	25.1
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.3	1.2	3.9	10.9	4.4	11.6
N	5,821	3,888	1,158	261	142	238	134

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.12.3. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



1.12.4. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

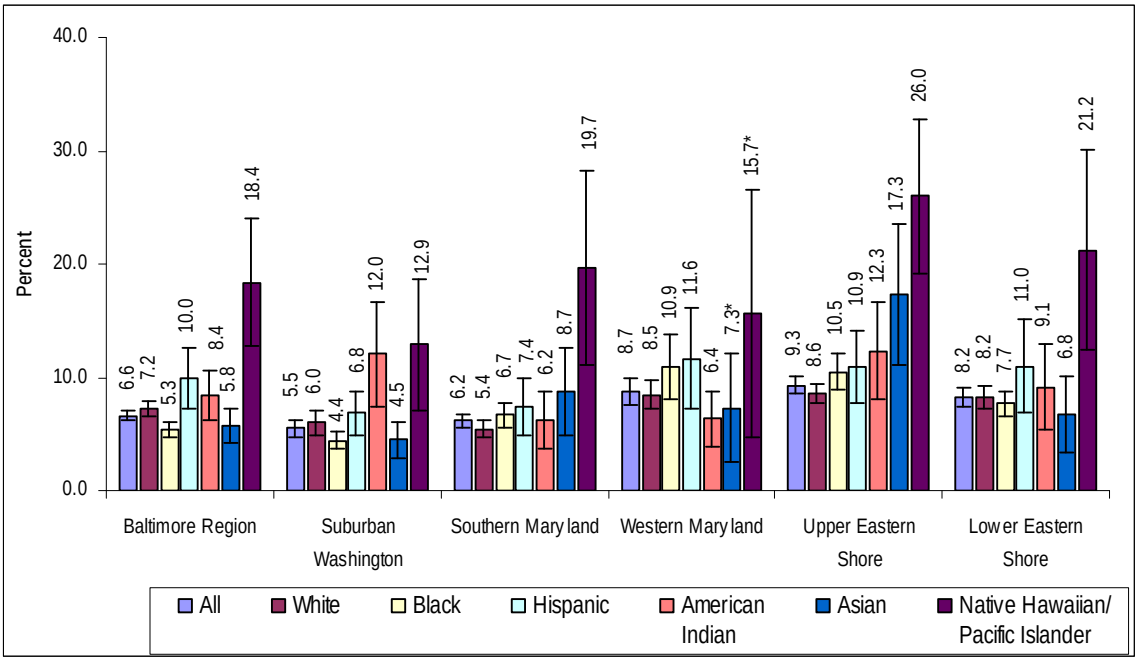
Overall, cigar use was most frequent on the Upper Eastern Shore (9.3%) and least frequent in Suburban Washington (5.5%). Rates ranged from 4.4% among Black Suburban Washington youth to 26.0% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth on the Upper Eastern Shore.

Table 1.12.4. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	6.6	7.2	5.3	10.0	8.4	5.8	18.4
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.7	0.7	2.7	2.2	1.5	5.7
N	12,512	6,796	3,902	616	336	506	356
Suburban Washington	5.5	6.0	4.4	6.8	12.0	4.5	12.9
95% CI(±)	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.9	4.6	1.6	5.8
N	8,507	2,891	3,251	1,207	404	508	245
Southern Maryland	6.2	5.4	6.7	7.4	6.2	8.7	19.7
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.5	2.6	3.8	8.6
N	1,983	995	700	84	52	77	76
Western Maryland	8.7	8.5	10.9	11.6	6.4	7.3*	15.7*
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.3	2.8	4.5	2.5	4.8	11.0
N	1,580	1,272	159	64	42	19	24
Upper Eastern Shore	9.3	8.6	10.5	10.9	12.3	17.3	26.0
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.9	1.6	3.2	4.3	6.3	6.8
N	1,735	1,242	268	65	65	47	47
Lower Eastern Shore	8.2	8.2	7.7	11.0	9.1	6.8	21.2
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.9	1.1	4.1	3.7	3.4	8.8
N	1,151	638	376	52	32	24	29

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.12.4. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region



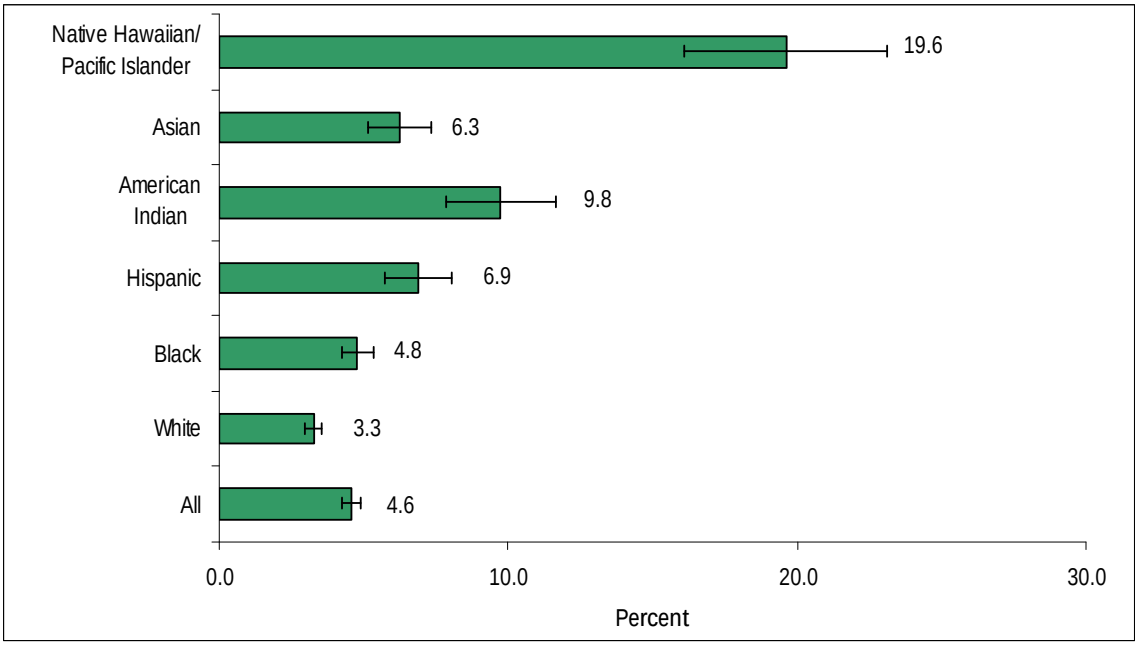
1.13. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Racial and ethnic minority youth (4.8%-19.6%) were more likely to use tobacco in a pipe than Whites (3.3%).

Table 1.13. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	4.6	3.3	4.8	6.9	9.8	6.3	19.6
95% CI(±)	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.9	1.1	3.5
N	19,964	6,534	8,119	1,878	992	1,413	1,029

Figure 1.13. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity



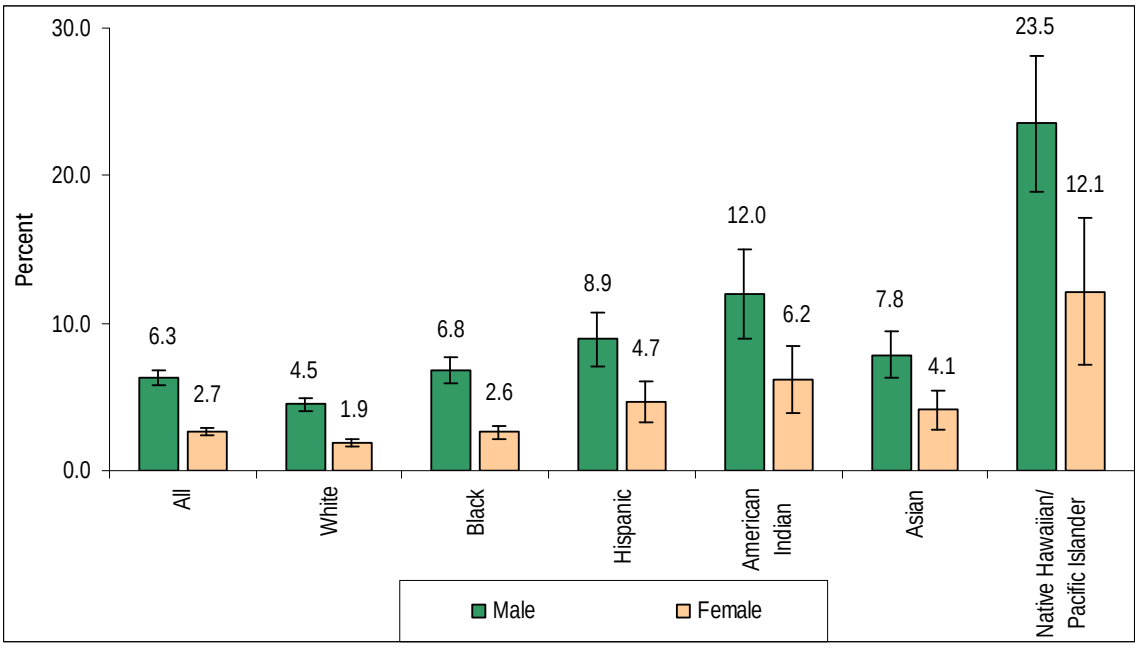
1.13.1. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males were more likely to use a pipe (6.3%) than females (2.7%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among males, the use of pipe tobacco ranged from 4.5% for Whites to 23.5% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Table 1.13.1. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	6.3	4.5	6.8	8.9	12.0	7.8	23.5
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.8	3.0	1.6	4.6
N	13,931	4,541	5,788	1,226	675	937	764
Female	2.7	1.9	2.6	4.7	6.2	4.1	12.1
95% CI(±)	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	2.2	1.3	5.0
N	5,757	1,947	2,233	630	277	433	238

Figure 1.13.1. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



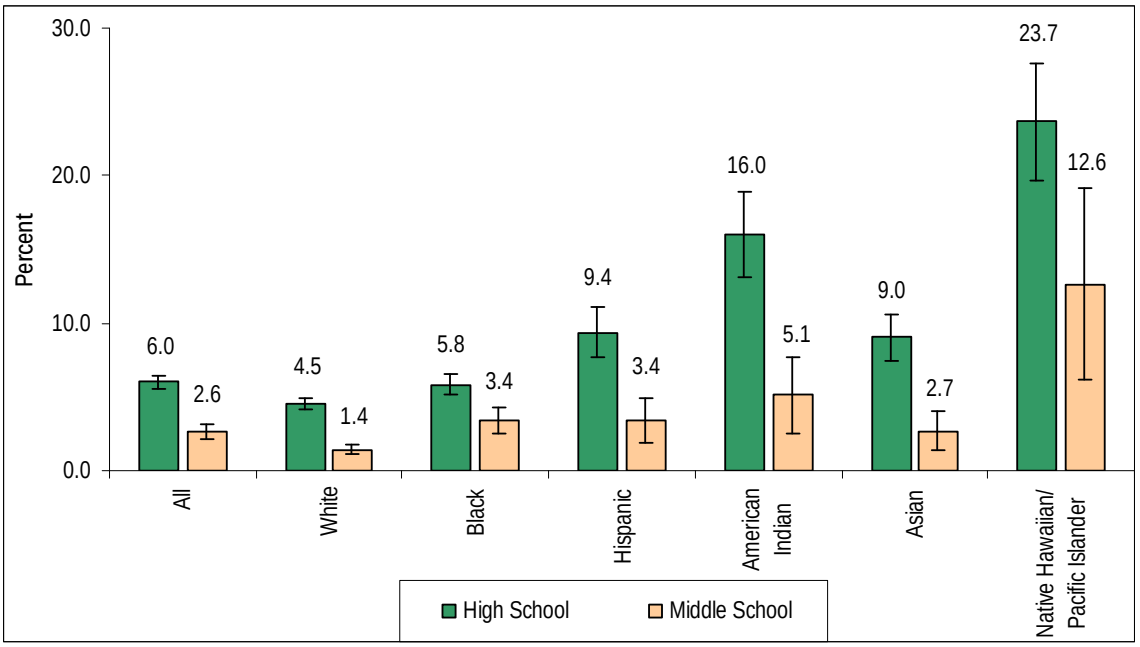
1.13.2. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school youth were more likely (6.0%) than middle school youth (2.6%) to use a pipe regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school youth, current use of pipe tobacco ranged from 4.5% for Whites to 23.7% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Table 1.13.2. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	6.0	4.5	5.8	9.4	16.0	9.0	23.7
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.7	2.9	1.6	4.0
N	15,061	5,328	5,616	1,489	693	1,149	786
Middle School	2.6	1.4	3.4	3.4	5.1	2.7	12.6
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.5	2.6	1.3	6.5
N	4,903	1,206	2,502	389	299	264	243

Figure 1.13.2. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



1.13.3. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

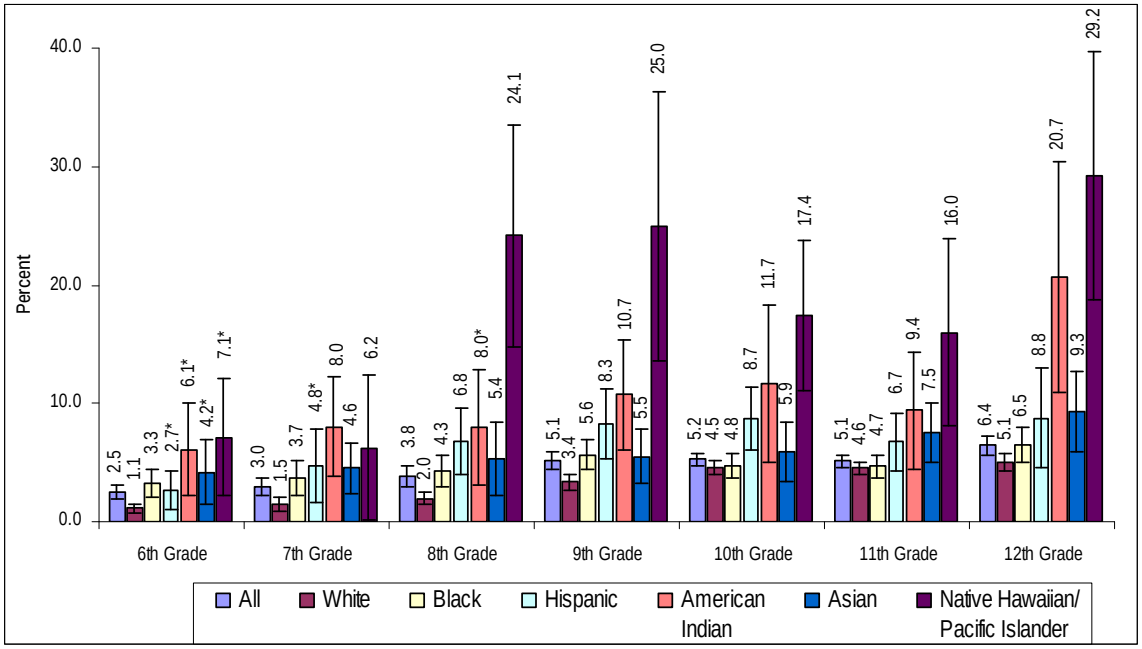
In general, urrent use of pipe tobacco was greater for higher grades. Among 12th graders, current use of pipe tobacco ranged from 5.1% for Whites to 29.2% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Table 1.13.3. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	2.5	1.1	3.3	2.7*	6.1*	4.2*	7.1*
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.6	3.9	2.8	4.9
N	1,515	301	748	101	171	148	45
7th Grade	3.0	1.5	3.7	4.8*	8.0	4.6	6.2*
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.6	1.4	3.1	4.2	2.1	6.1
N	1,845	419	913	190	135	149	39
8th Grade	3.8	2.0	4.3	6.8	8.0*	5.4	24.1
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.5	1.4	2.8	4.9	3.1	9.4
N	2,418	548	1,114	263	141	177	175
9th Grade	5.1	3.4	5.6	8.3	10.7	5.5	25.0
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.9	4.6	2.3	11.3
N	3,766	1,059	1,777	408	140	184	198
10th Grade	5.2	4.5	4.8	8.7	11.7	5.9	17.4
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.7	6.6	2.5	6.3
N	3,399	1,349	1,221	375	116	196	143
11th Grade	5.1	4.6	4.7	6.7	9.4	7.5	16.0
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.4	5.0	2.5	7.9
N	3,075	1,362	1,001	258	87	233	134
12th Grade	6.4	5.1	6.5	8.8	20.7	9.3	29.2
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.7	1.4	4.2	9.8	3.4	10.5
N	3,116	1,306	1,094	212	95	228	181

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.13.3. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



1.13.4. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

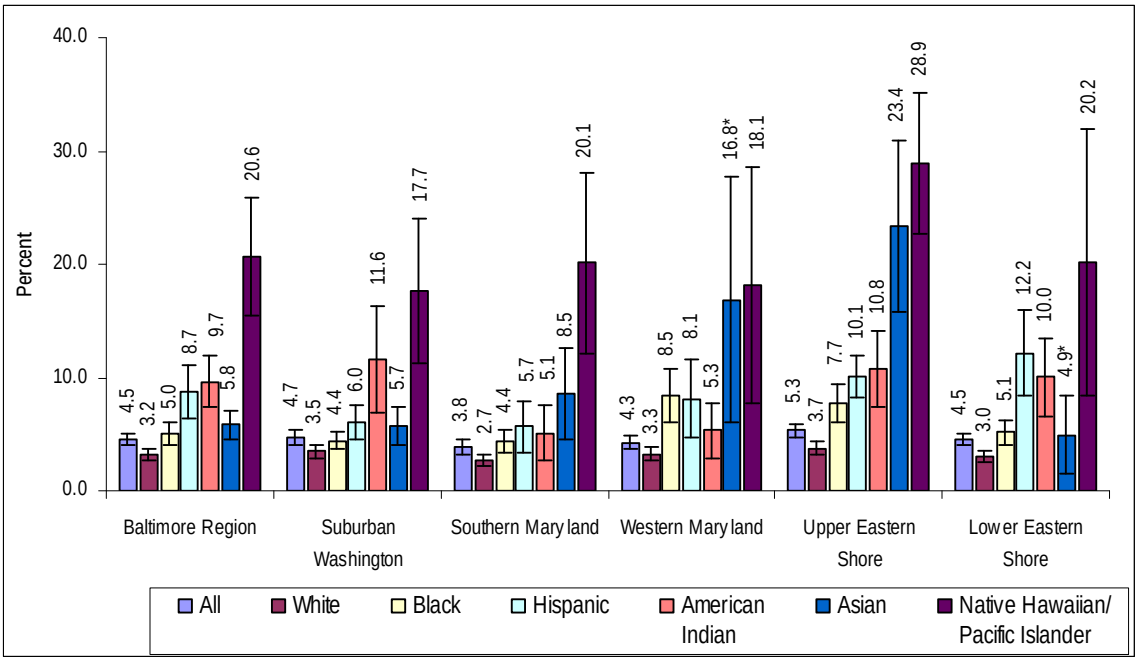
Overall, current use of tobacco in a pipe ranged from 3.8% in Southern Maryland to 5.3% in the Upper Eastern Shore.

Table 1.13.4. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	4.5	3.2	5.0	8.7	9.7	5.8	20.6
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.4	1.0	2.4	2.3	1.3	5.2
N	8,749	3,043	3,786	554	405	526	435
Suburban Washington	4.7	3.5	4.4	6.0	11.6	5.7	17.7
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.5	4.7	1.7	6.4
N	7,530	1,704	3,272	1,087	410	670	388
Southern Maryland	3.8	2.7	4.4	5.7	5.1	8.5	20.1
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.3	2.4	4.0	8.0
N	1,242	505	470	66	43	77	81
Western Maryland	4.3	3.3	8.5	8.1	5.3	16.8*	18.1
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.6	2.4	3.5	2.4	10.9	10.4
N	787	498	128	47	35	49	30
Upper Eastern Shore	5.3	3.7	7.7	10.1	10.8	23.4	28.9
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.9	3.3	7.6	6.2
N	1,017	550	205	63	62	73	64
Lower Eastern Shore	4.5	3.0	5.1	12.2	10.0	4.9*	20.2
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.5	1.1	3.8	3.5	3.4	11.8
N	639	235	258	61	37	17	30

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.13.4. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region



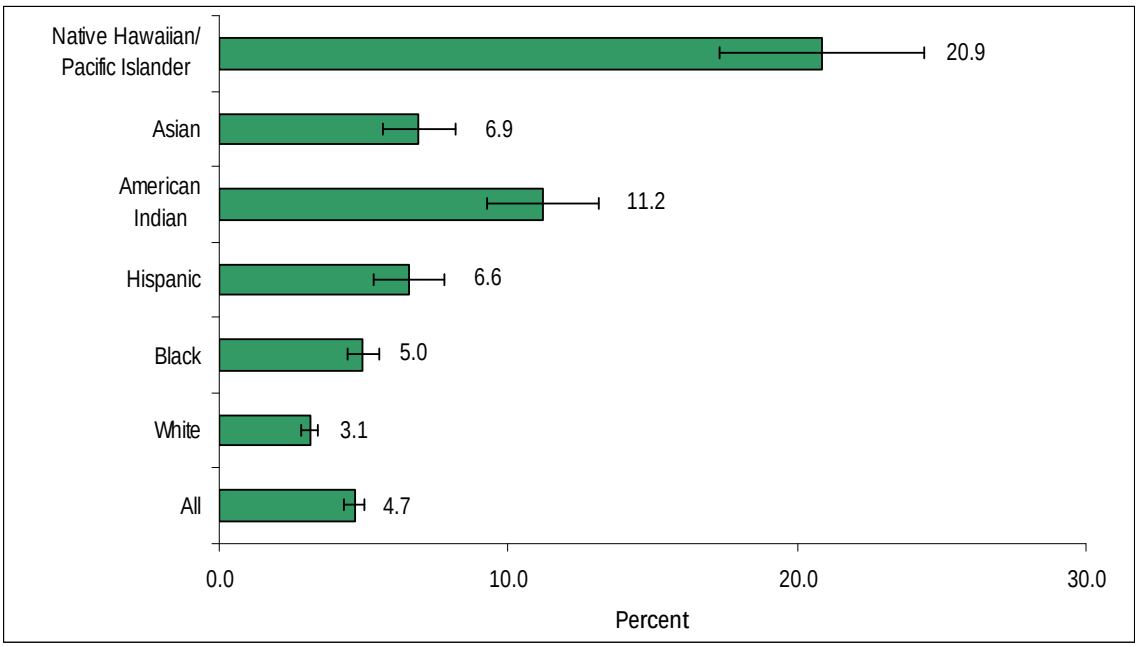
1.14. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Current use of bidis was higher for racial/ethnic minorities (5%-20.9%) than Whites (3.1%).

Table 1.14. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	4.7	3.1	5.0	6.6	11.2	6.9	20.9
95% CI(±)	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	3.6
N	20,253	6,274	8,409	1,789	1,137	1,550	1,092

Figure 1.14. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity



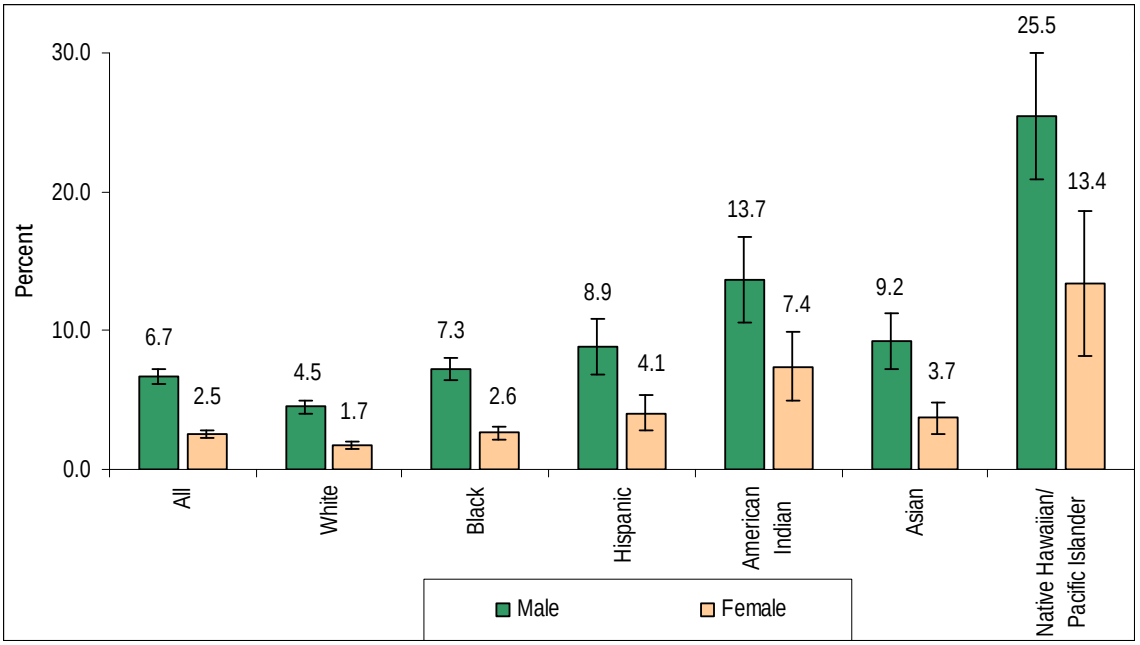
1.14.1. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males were more likely to smoke bidis (6.7%) than females (2.5%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Use of bidis was higher for racial/ethnic minorities for both males and females.

Table 1.14.1. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	6.7	4.5	7.3	8.9	13.7	9.2	25.5
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.0	3.1	2.0	4.5
N	14,523	4,528	6,093	1,221	768	1,093	821
Female	2.5	1.7	2.6	4.1	7.4	3.7	13.4
95% CI(±)	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.3	2.5	1.1	5.2
N	5,473	1,699	2,243	546	331	391	264

Figure 1.14.1. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



1.14.2. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

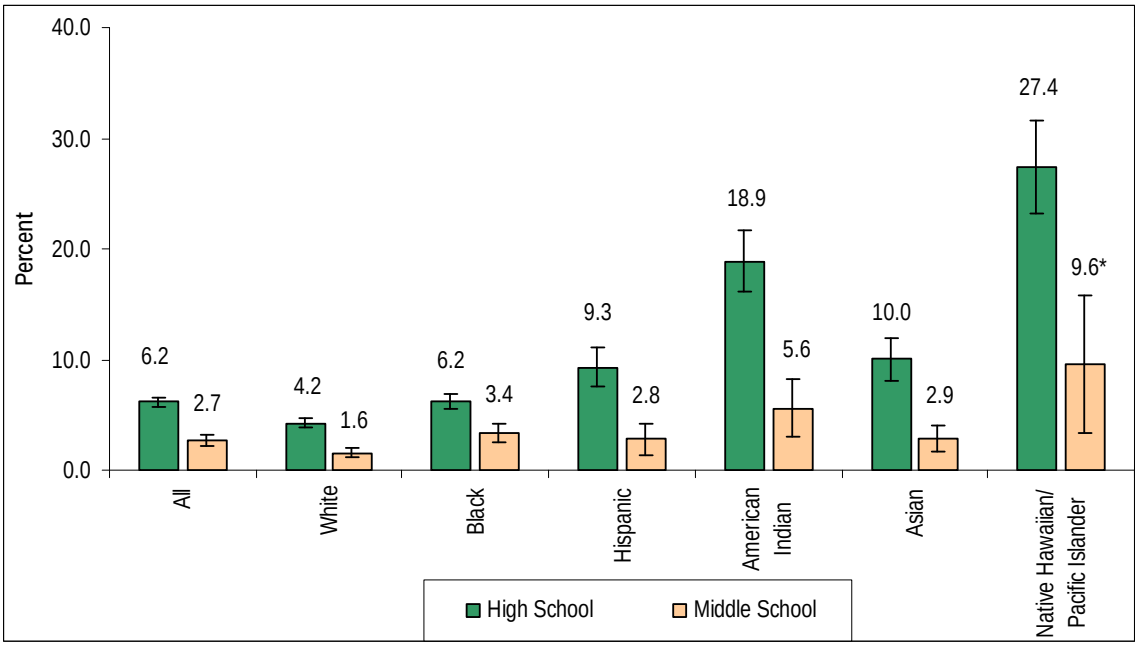
High school students were more likely (6.2%) than middle school students (2.7%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school students, racial and ethnic minorities were more likely to use bidis than Whites.

Table 1.14.2. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	6.2	4.2	6.2	9.3	18.9	10.0	27.4
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.8	2.8	1.9	4.2
N	15,347	4,949	5,947	1,471	810	1,264	907
Middle School	2.7	1.6	3.4	2.8	5.6	2.9	9.6*
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.6	1.2	6.3
N	4,906	1,325	2,462	319	328	286	185

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.14.2. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



1.14.3. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

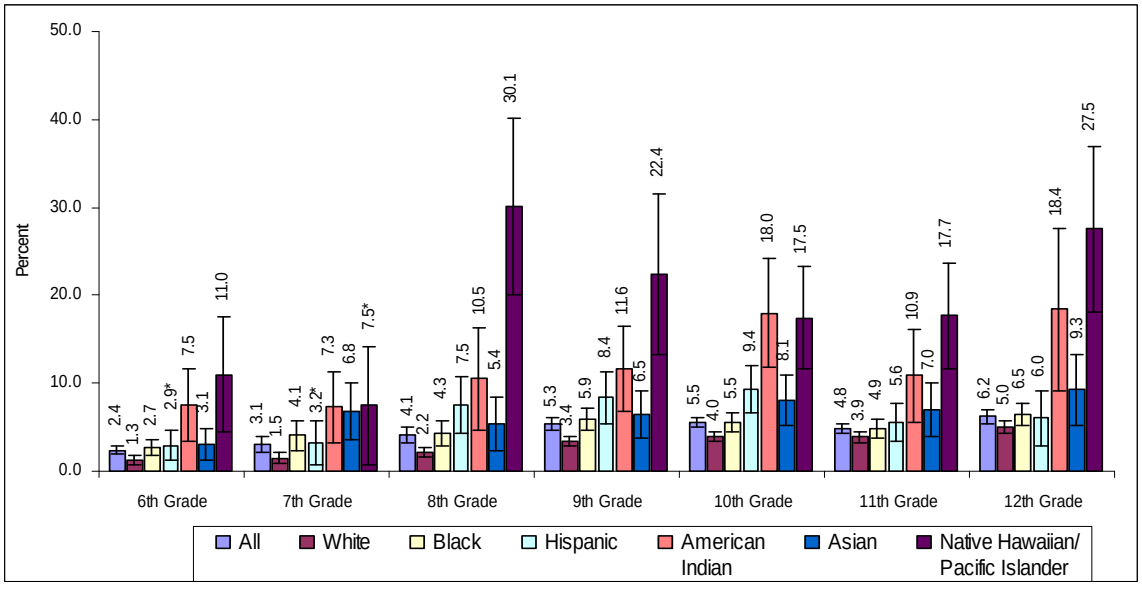
Bidi use ranged from 1.3% in White 6th graders to 27.5% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 12th graders.

Table 1.14.3. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	2.4	1.3	2.7	2.9*	7.5	3.1	11.0
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.8	4.1	1.7	6.5
N	1,451	342	611	111	210	108	70
7th Grade	3.1	1.5	4.1	3.2*	7.3	6.8	7.5*
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.6	1.7	2.4	4.0	3.2	6.7
N	1,939	418	1,004	126	123	221	47
8th Grade	4.1	2.2	4.3	7.5	10.5	5.4	30.1
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.6	1.4	3.2	5.8	3.1	10.0
N	2,609	613	1,122	293	187	176	218
9th Grade	5.3	3.4	5.9	8.4	11.6	6.5	22.4
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.6	1.2	3.0	4.9	2.6	9.2
N	3,875	1,057	1,865	410	149	214	180
10th Grade	5.5	4.0	5.5	9.4	18.0	8.1	17.5
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.7	6.2	2.9	5.9
N	3,581	1,193	1,399	403	176	270	141
11th Grade	4.8	3.9	4.9	5.6	10.9	7.0	17.7
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.2	5.2	3.0	5.9
N	2,881	1,163	1,045	213	100	214	146
12th Grade	6.2	5.0	6.5	6.0	18.4	9.3	27.5
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.8	1.3	3.1	9.2	4.1	9.4
N	3,000	1,291	1,079	147	84	227	171

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.14.3. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



1.14.4. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

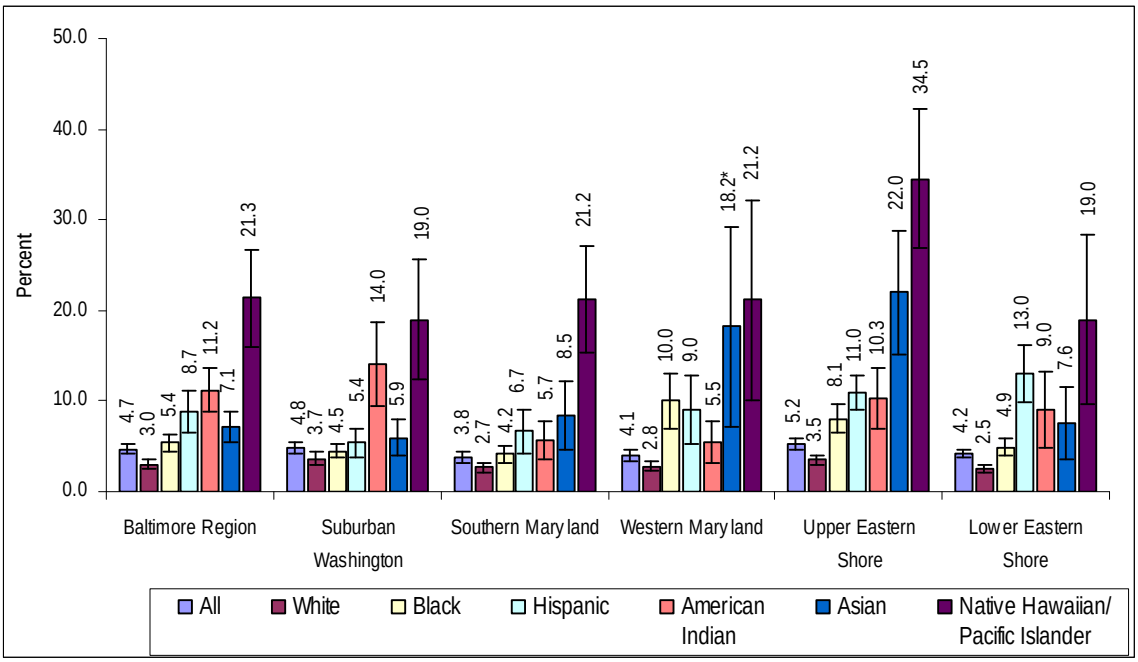
Overall, rates of bidi use ranged from 3.8% in Southern Maryland to 5.2% in the Upper Eastern Shore. White youth on the Lower Eastern Shore were least likely (2.5%) while Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth on the Upper Eastern Shore were most likely (34.5%) to use bidis.

Table 1.14.4. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	4.7	3.0	5.4	8.7	11.2	7.1	21.3
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.3	2.5	1.7	5.4
N	9,029	2,868	4,042	558	469	637	454
Suburban Washington	4.8	3.7	4.5	5.4	14.0	5.9	19.0
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.6	4.6	2.0	6.6
N	7,667	1,789	3,313	970	493	689	413
Southern Maryland	3.8	2.7	4.2	6.7	5.7	8.5	21.2
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.4	2.1	3.8	5.8
N	1,227	495	444	77	48	76	86
Western Maryland	4.1	2.8	10.0	9.0	5.5	18.2*	21.2
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.5	3.0	3.8	2.3	11.0	11.0
N	742	416	151	51	35	53	35
Upper Eastern Shore	5.2	3.5	8.1	11.0	10.3	22.0	34.5
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.9	3.4	6.8	7.7
N	995	509	213	68	59	68	78
Lower Eastern Shore	4.2	2.5	4.9	13.0	9.0	7.6	19.0
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.5	0.9	3.1	4.2	4.0	9.4
N	594	196	245	66	33	26	28

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.14.4. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region



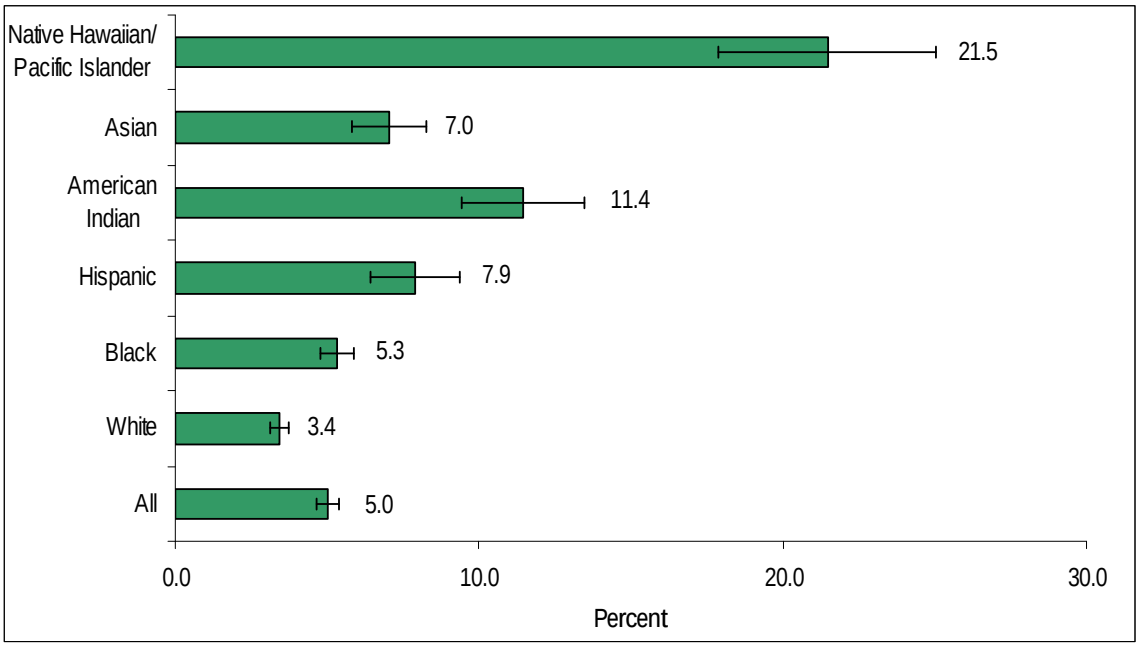
1.15. Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

The current use of kreteks was greater for racial/ethnic minorities (5.3%-21.5%) than Whites (3.4%).

Table 1.15. Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	5.0	3.4	5.3	7.9	11.4	7.0	21.5
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.2	3.6
N	21,840	6,845	8,977	2,146	1,162	1,584	1,126

Figure 1.15. Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity



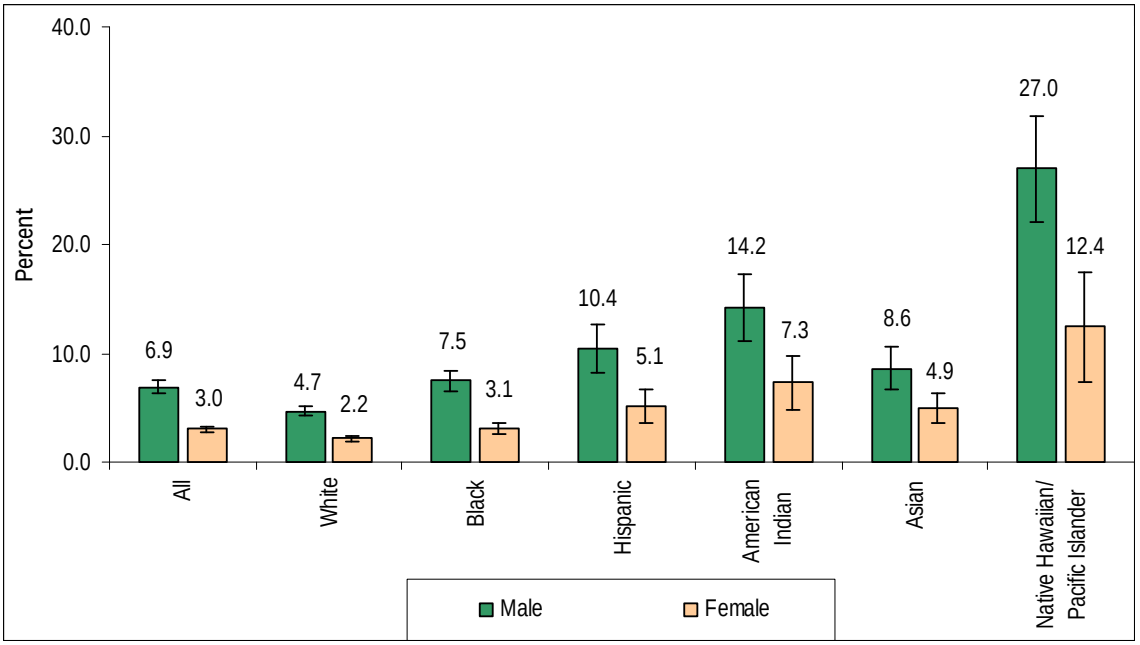
1.15.1 Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males were more likely (6.9%) to use kreteks than females (3.0%) regardless of race/ethnicity. The use of kreteks was higher for racial/ethnic minorities than Whites, regardless of gender.

Table 1.15.1 Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	6.9	4.7	7.5	10.4	14.2	8.6	27.0
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.2	3.1	1.9	4.9
N	15,067	4,659	6,281	1,432	799	1,022	875
Female	3.0	2.2	3.1	5.1	7.3	4.9	12.4
95% CI(±)	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.4	1.4	5.0
N	6,538	2,148	2,610	691	325	520	244

Figure 1.15.1 Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



1.15.2 Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

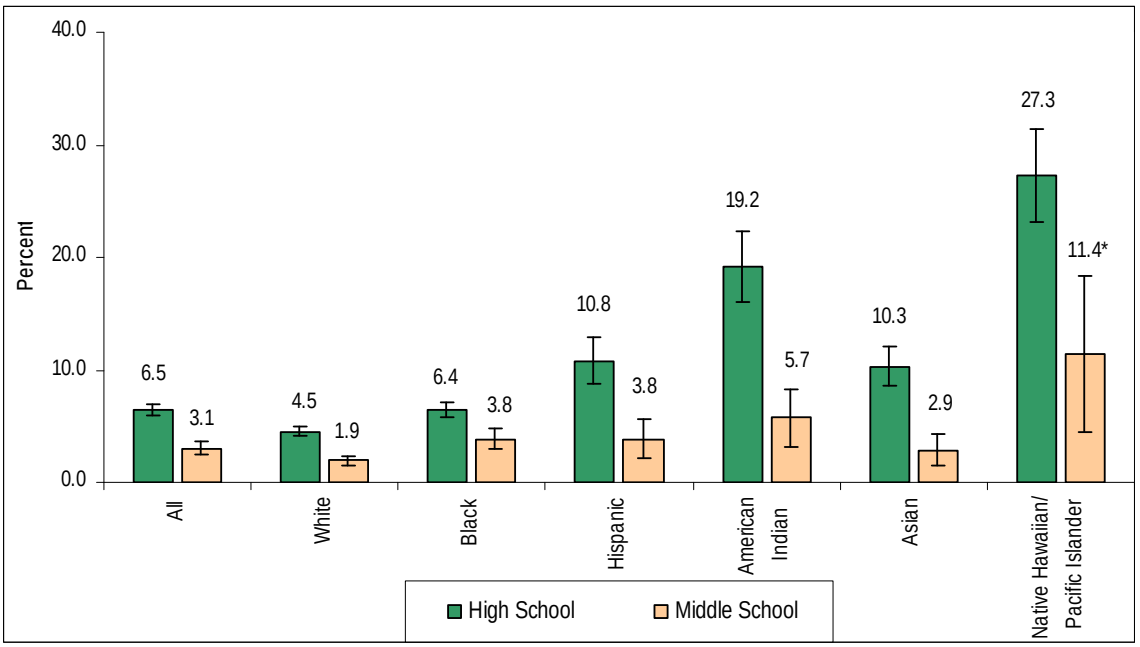
High school youth were more likely to be current kretek users (6.5%) than middle school youth (3.1%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school students, Whites had the lowest use of kreteks of all racial/ethnic groups.

Table 1.15.2 Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	6.5	4.5	6.4	10.8	19.2	10.3	27.3
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.1	3.2	1.7	4.1
N	16,195	5,256	6,193	1,708	828	1,303	907
Middle School	3.1	1.9	3.8	3.8	5.7	2.9	11.4*
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.8	2.6	1.4	6.9
N	5,646	1,589	2,784	438	334	281	219

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.15.2 Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



1.15.3 Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

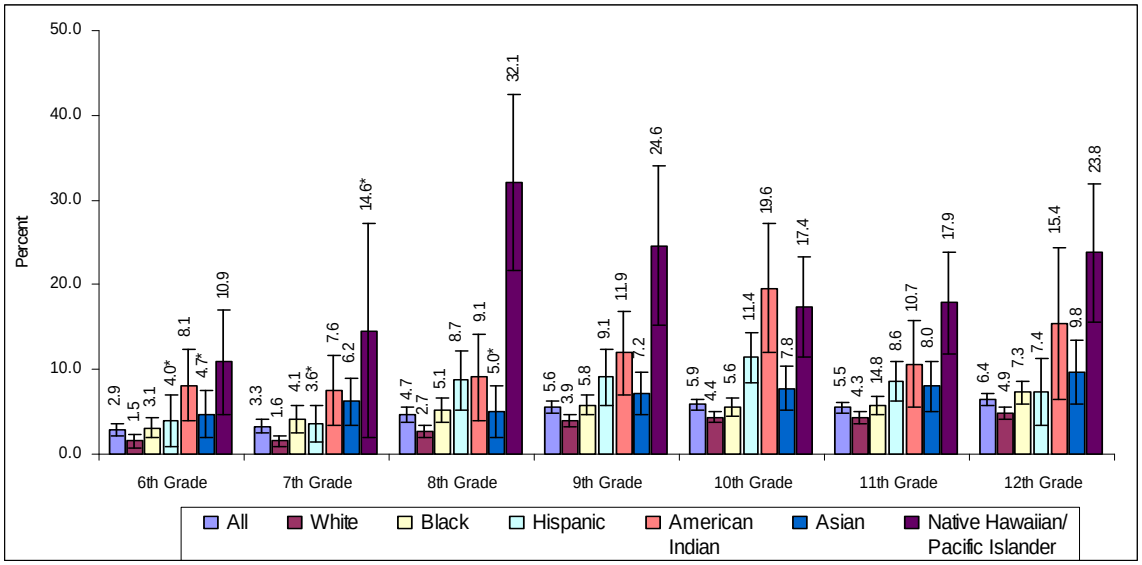
In general, the use of kreteks was greater the higher the grade level, ranging from 2.9% for 6th graders to 6.4% for 12th graders overall. Frequencies ranged from 1.5% in White 6th graders to 32.1% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 8th graders.

Table 1.15.3 Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	2.9	1.5	3.1	4.0*	8.1	4.7*	10.9
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.7	1.1	3.0	4.2	2.8	6.2
N	1,738	419	704	151	227	167	69
7th Grade	3.3	1.6	4.1	3.6*	7.6	6.2	14.6*
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.6	1.6	2.2	4.1	2.7	12.6
N	2,025	444	1,016	143	129	202	91
8th Grade	4.7	2.7	5.1	8.7	9.1	5.0*	32.1
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.7	1.4	3.5	5.1	3.0	10.4
N	2,978	753	1,326	342	162	163	232
9th Grade	5.6	3.9	5.8	9.1	11.9	7.2	24.6
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.7	1.2	3.3	4.9	2.5	9.4
N	4,085	1,225	1,825	443	154	242	197
10th Grade	5.9	4.4	5.6	11.4	19.6	7.8	17.4
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.9	7.6	2.6	5.9
N	3,804	1,306	1,419	485	194	259	142
11th Grade	5.5	4.3	5.7	8.6	10.7	8.0	17.9
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.4	5.1	3.0	6.0
N	3,324	1,277	1,225	326	99	247	150
12th Grade	6.4	4.9	7.3	7.4	15.4	9.8	23.8
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.7	1.4	4.0	8.9	3.8	8.2
N	3,103	1,254	1,217	179	69	238	146

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.15.3 Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



1.15.4 Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

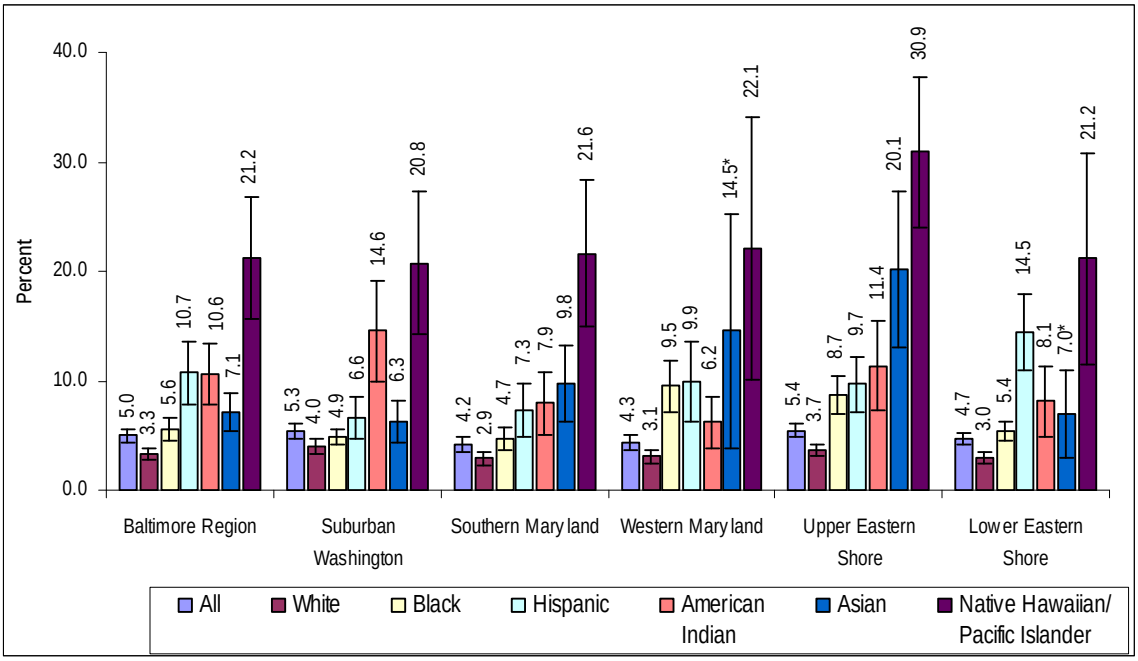
Overall, kretek use varied from 4.2% in Southern Maryland to 5.4% on the Upper Eastern Shore. The lowest use occurred among White youth in Southern Maryland (2.9%) and the most use among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth on the Upper Eastern Shore (30.9%).

Table 1.15.4 Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	5.0	3.3	5.6	10.7	10.6	7.1	21.2
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.9	2.8	1.7	5.5
N	9,535	3,124	4,197	682	446	635	450
Suburban Washington	5.3	4.0	4.9	6.6	14.6	6.3	20.8
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.9	4.6	1.9	6.6
N	8,467	1,947	3,634	1,189	514	731	452
Southern Maryland	4.2	2.9	4.7	7.3	7.9	9.8	21.6
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	6.6
N	1,365	534	502	84	68	88	88
Western Maryland	4.3	3.1	9.5	9.9	6.2	14.5*	22.1
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.6	2.4	3.6	2.4	10.7	12.0
N	785	466	144	57	40	43	36
Upper Eastern Shore	5.4	3.7	8.7	9.7	11.4	20.1	30.9
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.5	1.8	2.5	4.1	7.1	6.9
N	1,029	541	230	60	65	62	69
Lower Eastern Shore	4.7	3.0	5.4	14.5	8.1	7.0*	21.2
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.5	0.9	3.5	3.2	4.0	9.6
N	660	234	268	73	30	24	31

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.15.4 Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region



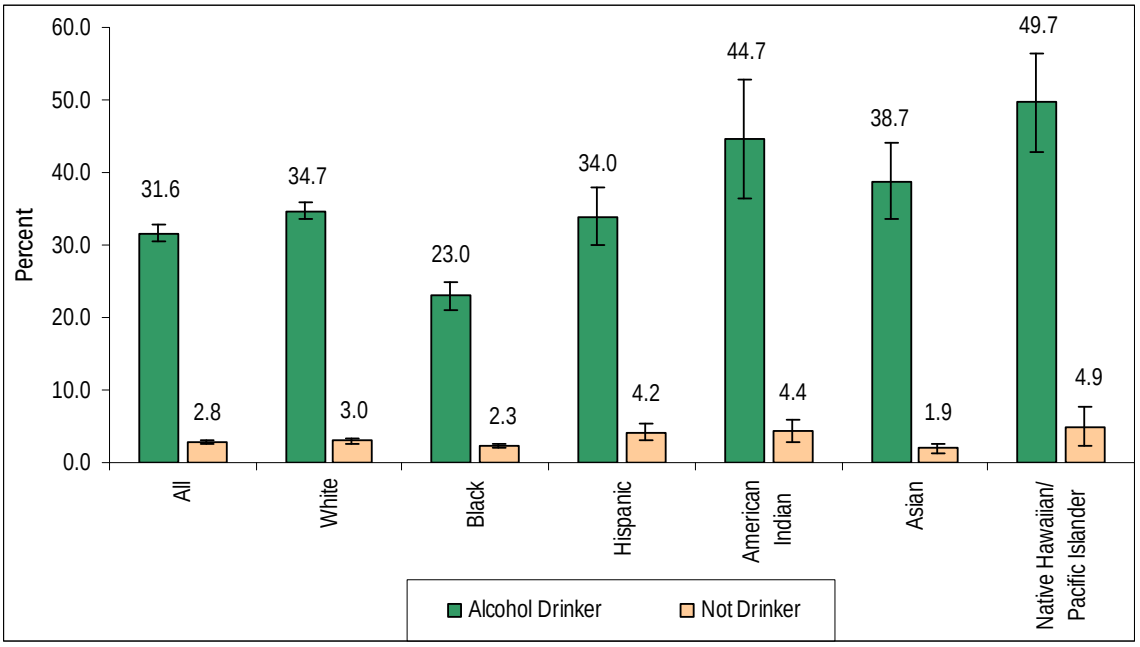
1.16. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Drinking Status

Youth who drank alcohol were far more likely (31.6%) to use cigarettes than those who did not (2.8%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Black youth were less likely to use cigarettes regardless of drinking status.

Table 1.16. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Drinking Status

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Alcohol Drinker	31.6	34.7	23.0	34.0	44.7	38.7	49.7
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.2	1.9	3.9	8.2	5.3	6.8
N	32,411	19,511	7,429	2,347	956	1,292	877
Not A Drinker	2.8	3.0	2.3	4.2	4.4	1.9	4.9
95% CI(±)	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.7	2.7
N	8,760	4,145	2,982	813	321	354	146

Figure 1.16. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Drinking Status



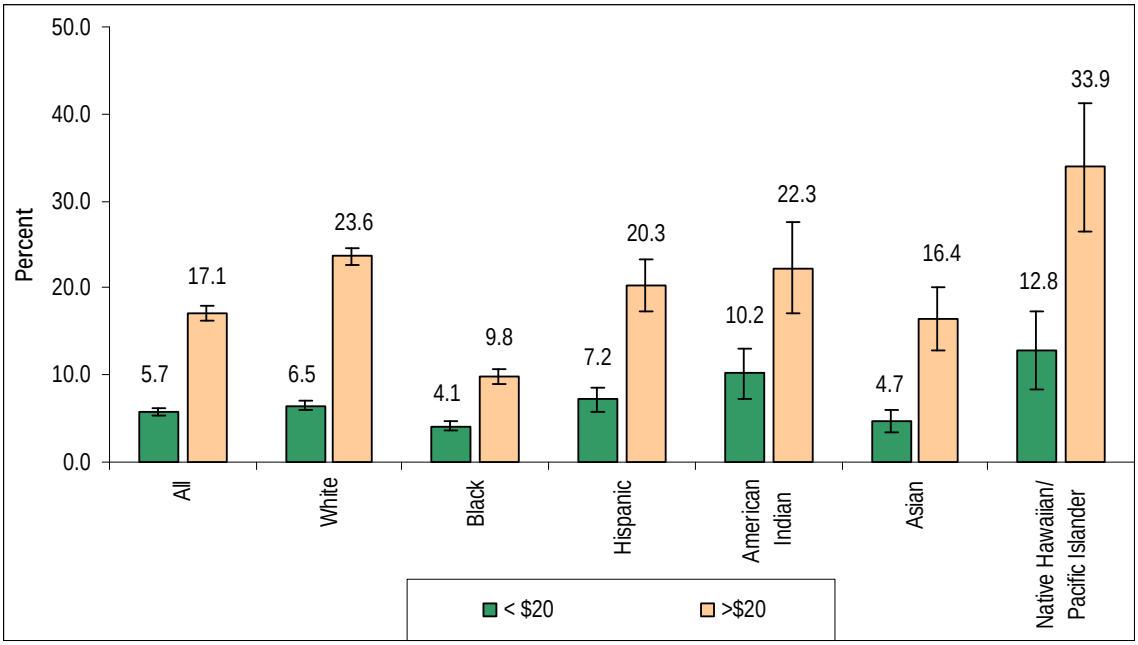
1.17. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Average Money Received From a Job or Other Source

The prevalence of smoking was higher in higher-earning (more than $20 per week) youth (17.1%) than lower-earning youth (5.7%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among youth earning more than $20 per week, Asians and Blacks were less likely to use cigarettes than Whites.

Table 1.17. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Average Money Received From a Job or Other Source

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
< $20	5.7	6.5	4.1	7.2	10.2	4.7	12.8
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.4	3.0	1.2	4.4
N	15,466	8,592	3,950	1,196	646	739	344
>$20	17.1	23.6	9.8	20.3	22.3	16.4	33.9
95% CI(±)	0.8	1.0	0.9	3.0	5.3	3.6	7.5
N	26,475	15,309	6,804	2,013	691	948	711

Figure 1.17. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Average Money Received From a Job or Other Source



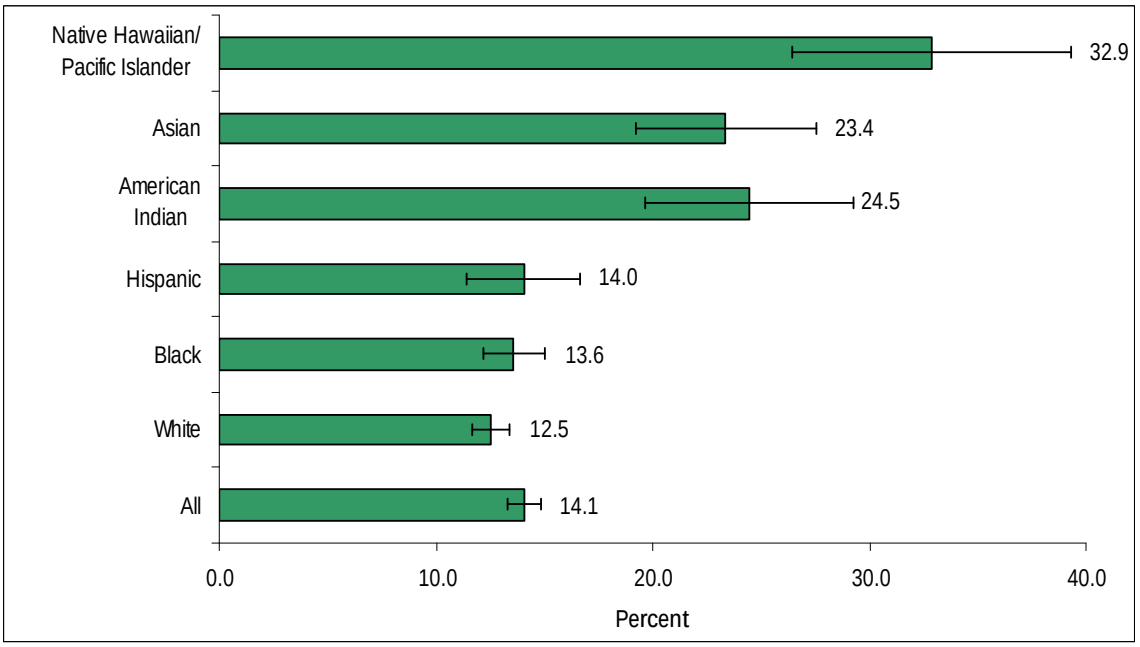
1.18. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking Their First Whole Cigarette before Age 11 Years by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, 14.1% of youth reported smoking their first cigarette before 11 years old. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, Asians, and American Indians were more likely than Hispanics, Blacks, and Whites to have smoked their first cigarette before age 11.

Table 1.18. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking Their First Whole Cigarette before Age 11 Years by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	14.1	12.5	13.6	14.0	24.5	23.4	32.9
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.9	1.6	2.7	4.8	4.3	6.7
N	17,740	7,045	6,879	1,348	752	1,041	675

Figure 1.18. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking Their First Whole Cigarette before Age 11 Years by Race/Ethnicity



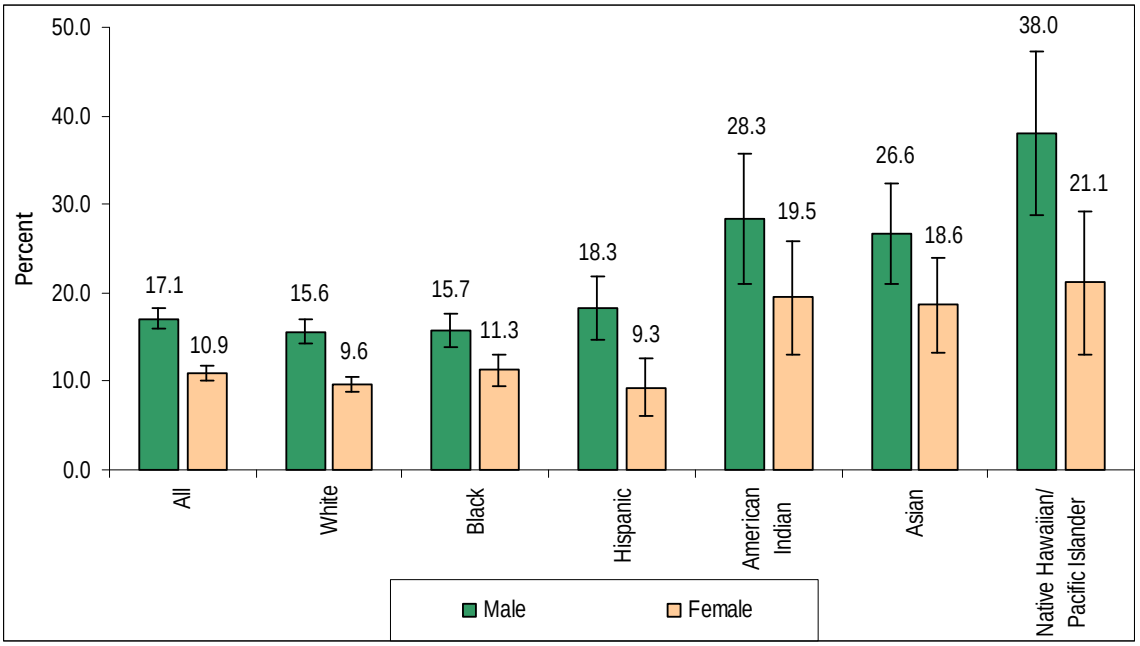
1.18.1. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking Their First Whole Cigarette before Age 11 Years by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males (17.1%) were more likely than females (10.9%) to report smoking their first cigarette before age 11 overall, and among Whites, Blacks and Hispanics.

Table 1.18.1. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking Their First Whole Cigarette before Age 11 Years by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	17.1	15.6	15.7	18.3	28.3	26.6	38.0
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.3	1.9	3.5	7.4	5.7	9.2
N	10,792	4,218	4,029	915	441	682	507
Female	10.9	9.6	11.3	9.3	19.5	18.6	21.1
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.8	1.7	3.3	6.3	5.3	8.1
N	6,837	2,816	2,810	426	289	350	146

Figure 1.18.1. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking Their First Whole Cigarette before Age 11 Years by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



1.18.2. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking Their First Whole Cigarette before Age 11 Years by Race/Ethnicity and Region

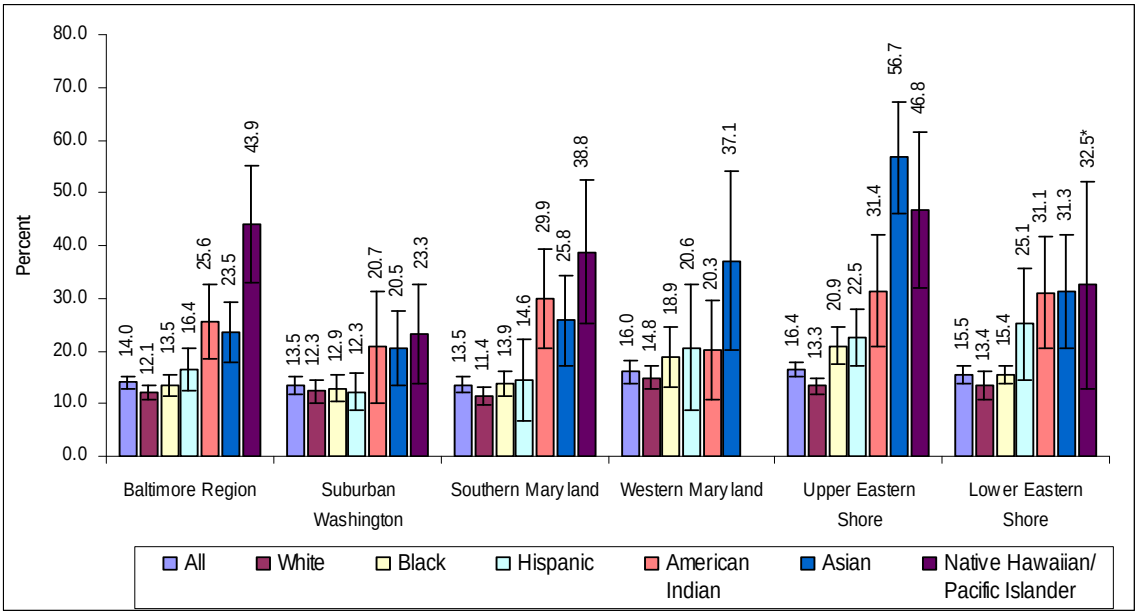
Overall, the percent of youth who smoked their first cigarette before age 11 ranged from 13.5% in both Suburban Washington and Southern Maryland to 16.0% in Western Maryland. There was substantial variation among and within racial/ethnic groups, with 56.7% of youth on the Upper Eastern Shore reporting smoking their first whole cigarette before age 11 years.

Table 1.18.2. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking Their First Whole Cigarette before Age 11 Years by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	14.0	12.1	13.5	16.4	25.6	23.5	43.9
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.3	2.0	4.1	7.0	5.7	11.1
N	7,743	3,188	3,109	364	329	436	317
Suburban Washington	13.5	12.3	12.9	12.3	20.7	20.5	23.3
95% CI(±)	1.6	2.2	2.5	3.5	10.5	7.0	9.5
N	5,719	1,422	2,636	776	215	438	232
Southern Maryland	13.5	11.4	13.9	14.6	29.9	25.8	38.8
95% CI(±)	1.6	1.7	2.4	7.8	9.5	8.7	13.5
N	1,291	595	466	58	71	53	49
Western Maryland	16.0	14.8	18.9	20.6	20.3	37.1	–
95% CI(±)	2.1	2.2	5.6	12.0	9.4	16.9	–
N	1,031	774	123	47	43	26	–
Upper Eastern Shore	16.4	13.3	20.9	22.5	31.4	56.7	46.8
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.5	3.5	5.5	10.7	10.7	14.8
N	1,146	696	237	50	58	62	43
Lower Eastern Shore	15.5	13.4	15.4	25.1	31.1	31.3	32.5*
95% CI(±)	1.6	2.6	1.8	10.6	10.7	10.9	19.7
N	810	371	309	54	36	26	15

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 1.18.2. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking Their First Whole Cigarette before Age 11 Years by Race/Ethnicity and Region



1.19. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Reported Number of Friends who Smoke

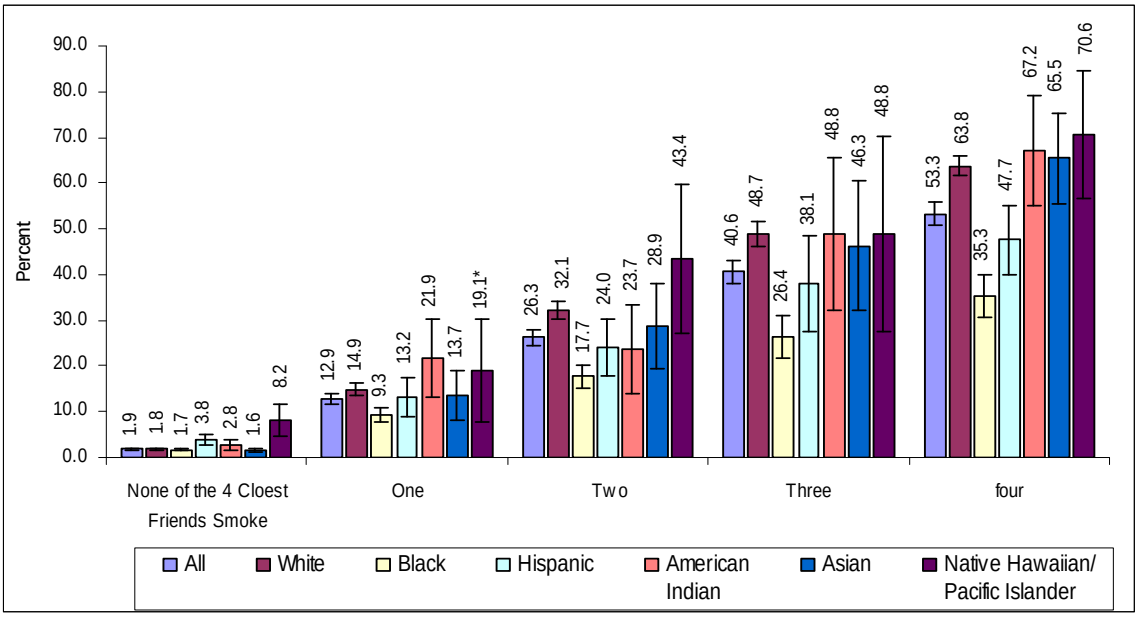
In general, the more friends youth had who smoked, the more likely they were to smoke. Overall, rates ranged from 1.9% among youth who had no close friends who smoked to 53.3% among youth who had four friends who smoked. Rates for particular racial/ethnic groups ranged from 1.6% among Asian youth with no close friends who smoked to 70.6% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander with four friends who smoked.

Table 1.19. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth
by Race/Ethnicity and Reported Number of Friends who Smoke

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
None of the 4 Closest Friends Smoke	1.9	1.8	1.7	3.8	2.8	1.6	8.2
95% CI(±)	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.5	3.4
N	5,050	2,147	1,732	555	160	249	207
One	12.9	14.9	9.3	13.2	21.9	13.7	19.1*
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.3	1.7	4.4	8.5	5.4	11.3
N	5,515	3,179	1,441	384	180	213	118
Two	26.3	32.1	17.7	24.0	23.7	28.9	43.4
95% CI(±)	1.7	1.9	2.4	6.0	9.8	9.3	16.2
N	7,275	4,478	1,747	457	179	254	160
Three	40.6	48.7	26.4	38.1	48.8	46.3	48.8
95% CI(±)	2.5	2.7	4.6	10.5	16.7	14.0	21.3
N	5,899	3,816	1,229	469	121	177	86
four	53.3	63.8	35.3	47.7	67.2	65.5	70.6
95% CI(±)	2.4	2.2	4.5	7.5	12.1	9.9	13.9
N	12,722	7,670	2,824	846	455	578	349

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 1.19. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth
by Race/Ethnicity and Reported Number of Friends who Smoke



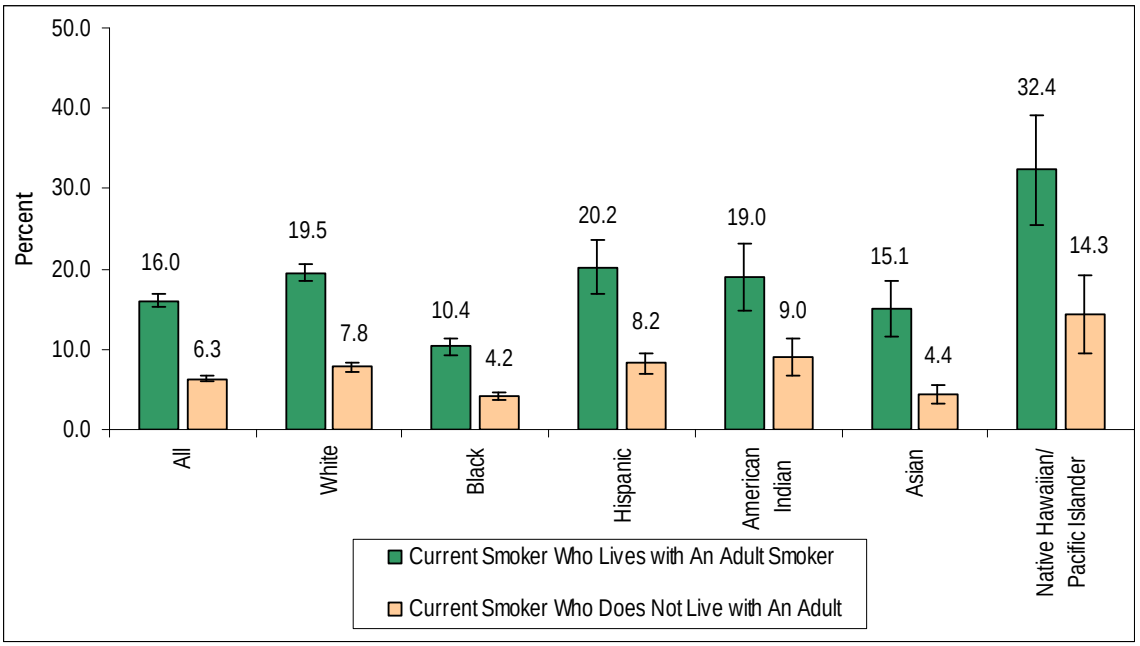
1.20. Under-age Youth Who Live With an Adult Smoker and Are Current Smokers and Under-age Youth Who Do Not Live with an Adult Smoker and Are Current Smokers by Race/Ethnicity

The proportion of youth who were current smokers was higher in youth who lived with an adult smoker (16.0%) than those who did not (6.3%), regardless of race/ethnicity. Among youth who live with an adult smoker, 10.4% of Blacks were current smokers compared to 32.4% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, 19.5% of Whites, 20.2% of Hispanics, and 19.0% of American Indians.

Table 1.20. Under-age Youth Who Live With an Adult Smoker and Are Current Smokers and Under-age Youth Who Do Not Live with an Adult Smoker and Are Current Smokers by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Lives with An Adult Smoker	16.0	19.5	10.4	20.2	19.0	15.1	32.4
95% CI(±)	0.8	1.1	1.0	3.3	4.3	3.5	6.8
N	24,053	13,928	6,024	1,659	815	972	655
Do not Live with An Adult Smoker	6.3	7.8	4.2	8.2	9.0	4.4	14.3
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.3	2.3	1.1	4.8
N	16,750	9,622	4,196	1,452	439	656	386

Figure 1.20. Under-age Youth Who Live With an Adult Smoker and Are Current Smokers and Under-age Youth Who Do Not Live with an Adult Smoker and Are Current Smokers by Race/Ethnicity



1.21. Summary of Tobacco Use Behavior

- Even though the number of younger Americans who smoke has been going down since the late 1990s (ACS 2007), the prevalence of current cigarette use among high school students in the nation has remained unchanged from 2003 to 2007 following an increase from 27.5% in 1991 to 36.4% in 1997, and subsequently a significant decline to 21.9% in 2003 (CDC 2008). The U.S. is facing a challenge to achieve the national disease prevention and health promotion objectives for 2010 of reducing current cigarette use among high school students to 16% or less. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), this goal can be achieved only if the annual rate of decline observed during 1997–2003 resumes (CDC 2008). In Maryland, there was a significant decline in current tobacco use among middle school (12.1% and 7.5%, respectively) and high school under-age youth (29.4% and 21.6%, respectively) between 2000 and 2006 (Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene 2007). Tobacco use among middle school under-age youth declined 38% from 2000 to 2006, whereas the prevalence of tobacco use among high school under-age youth declined by 27%.

- Findings from this report show that the overall prevalence of current tobacco use was 15.4%. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (34.5%) and American Indians (22.7%) had higher tobacco use than Whites (16.7%), while Asians and Blacks had lower rates (13.3% and 12.8% respectively). Rates of tobacco use were higher for male youth than for female youth, both overall (17.9% and 12.8% respectively) and for Blacks, Whites, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, Asians and Hispanics. Current tobacco use rates for high school youth (21.5%) were higher than middle school youth (7.3%) regardless of race/ethnicity. In general, the higher the grade level, the greater the rate of tobacco use.

- Similar patterns in current cigarette use are seen as well with overall tobacco use. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth had the highest rates of current cigarette use (22.2%), and Asians (7.9%) and Blacks (6.5%) had the lowest rates. Black males were more likely to be current cigarette users than Black females. Among male youth, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth were more likely to use cigarettes than any other racial/ethnic group; Asian and Black males were the least likely. High school youth current cigarette use was higher (14.6%) than middle school youth (3.6%) regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Decreasing smoking initiation is very important because it has been proven that the younger the age of initiation smoking by the youth, the more likely the youth is to be an adult smoker (ACS 2007). Almost 90% of adult smokers started at or before the age 19. People who start smoking at younger ages are more likely to develop long-term nicotine addiction than people who start later in life (ACS 2007). Fifteen percent of underage youth initiated tobacco use in the past year with Asians being less likely to initiate than other racial/ethnic groups, and high school students being more likely to initiate tobacco use than middle school students. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, Hispanics and Whites were more

likely than Asians and Blacks to report having initiated tobacco use in the past year. Males (15.7%) had similar initiation rates as females (14.3%), regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Overall, 9.2% of current smokers who smoked reported that they had initiated smoking in the past year. Asians were less likely than any other racial/ethnic group to report having initiated smoking during the past year. Initiation rates during the past year were not significantly higher for male current smokers than female current smokers, regardless of race/ethnicity. High school current smokers were more likely (12.5%) than middle school youth (4.8%) to have initiated smoking in the past year, regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school students, White and Hispanic current smokers were more likely to initiate smoking in the past year than Blacks or Asians.

- Youth who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days were considered frequent smokers. Among all current smokers, 37.4% were frequent smokers. Hispanic and Black current smokers were less likely to be frequent smokers than other racial/ethnic groups. Rates were similar for current smoking males and females. Frequent smoking was more common in high school (39.5% of smokers) than in middle school students (26.2% of smokers) overall, and among Whites and Blacks.

- Overall, 18.9% of youth had ever smoked a whole cigarette. Males had similar rates of smoking a whole cigarette to females. High school students were more likely (26.8%) than middle school students (8.4%) to have ever smoked a whole cigarette, regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Overall, the percent who had smoked 100 or more cigarettes was 5.0%. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth (12.2% were more likely than other youth to have ever smoked 100+ cigarettes, while Blacks (2.3%) were the least likely. Males were more likely to have smoked 100 or more cigarettes (5.6%) than females (4.4%). High school youth were substantially more likely to have smoked 100 or more cigarettes (8.0%) than middle school (1.1%) youth regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Overall, 31% of under-age youth reported ever having smoked cigarettes. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (47.1%), Hispanics (38.8%) and American Indians (34.9%) were more likely than Whites (29.3%), Blacks (32.3%) and Asians (22.3%) to ever smoked cigarettes. The rate of ever having smoked cigarettes was similar for males and females, regardless of race/ethnicity. High school youth were more likely to report that they had ever smoked (41.6%) than middle school youth (16.6%) regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Youth who drank alcohol were far more likely (31.6%) to use cigarettes than those who did not (2.8%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Black youth were less likely to use cigarettes regardless of drinking status. The prevalence of smoking was higher in higher-earning (more than $20 per week) youth (17.1%) than lower-

earning youth (5.7%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among youth earning more than $20 per week, Asians and Blacks were less likely to use cigarettes than Whites.

- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (32.9%), American Indian (24.5%) and Asian (23.4%) youth report were more likely than Hispanics, Blacks or Whites to smoke their first cigarette before age 11. White, Black and Hispanic males had higher rates of early experimentation than comparable females.

- In general, the more friends a youth had who smoked, the more likely they were to smoke. Rates ranged from 1.9% among youth who had no close friends who smoked to 53.3% among youth who had four friends who smoked. Rates for particular racial/ethnic groups ranged from 1.6% among Asian youth with no close friends who smoked to 70.6% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander with four friends who smoked.

- The proportion of youth who were current smokers was higher in youth who lived with an adult smoker (16.0%) than those who did not (6.3%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among youth who lived with an adult smoker, 10.4% of Blacks were current smokers compared to 32.4% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, 19.5% of Whites, 20.2% of Hispanics, and 19.0% of American Indians.

Flavored and Menthol Cigarettes, Cigars and Smokeless Tobacco Products

- The popularity of flavored cigarettes among young people in the United States has grown in recent years (ACS 2007). This type of cigarette is particularly attractive to younger smokers because they are sold in a variety of candy-like flavors such as chocolate, cherry, strawberry, and orange (ACS 2007). There is also the belief that these cigarettes are safer and more natural than regular cigarettes. Other attractions are their lower cost than regular cigarettes and the immediate buzz to the smoker (ACS 2007).

- Overall, 38.5% of current smokers had used flavored cigarettes in the past 12 months. Flavored cigarette use was higher for Asians (56.8%), Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders (55.5%) and American Indians (54.6%) compared to White (39.9%), Hispanic (39.5%) and Black (28.8%) current smokers, with overall males (42.2%) had higher rates than females (34.3%). The proportion of current smokers using flavored cigarettes was similar in high school (38.6%) and middle school (38.4%) students. Flavored cigarette use rates ranged from 28.8% in Black high school students to 71.0% in Asian middle school students.

- Menthol is the most commonly used flavoring for cigarettes. Menthol-flavored cigarettes can mask the harsh taste of tobacco and provide a cooling effect for smokers. More than half of current smokers (59.8%) usually smoked menthol cigarettes, ranging from 51.6% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders to 66.3% of American Indians. Overall, females were more likely (64.5%) than males (55.7%) to smoke mentholated cigarettes. High school current smokers were more likely

than middle school current smokers to use menthol cigarettes overall, and among Black students.

- Tobacco companies are more strongly marketing their smokeless tobacco products as more discreet alternatives to cigarettes in places where smoking is not allowed (ACS 2007). Even though there is no proof that spit tobacco or oral tobacco products help smokers quit smoking, they have been promoted as a way to help quit smoking (ACS 2007).

- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (11.5%) and American Indian (7.9%) youth were the most likely to be smokeless tobacco users, with males (5.2%) more likely to use smokeless tobacco than females (1.7%). High school youth (4.8%) had higher smokeless tobacco use rate than middle school (1.8%). Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (15.9%) and American Indian (14.2%) high school youth were more likely to be smokeless tobacco users than other groups.

- Overall cigar use was 6.4% in Maryland. Current use of cigars was higher for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (16.6%) and American Indians (9.6%) than for Whites (7%), Blacks (5.2%) and Asians (5.4%). Cigar use was also higher among males (8.6%) and high school students (9.1%) compared to females and middle school students respectively.

- Racial and ethnic minority youth (4.8%-19.6%) were more likely to use tobacco in a pipe than Whites (3.3%). Males were more likely to use a pipe (6.3%) than females (2.7%), regardless of race/ethnicity. High school youth were more likely (6.0%) than middle school youth (2.6%) to use a pipe, regardless of race/ethnicity. Current use of pipe tobacco was greater for higher grades.

- Bidi smokers have much higher risks of heart attacks, chronic bronchitis, and some cancers than non-smokers (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2006). Use of bidis was higher for all racial/ethnic minorities than Whites for both males and females. High school students were more likely (6.2%) than middle school students (2.7%), regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school students, racial and ethnic minorities were more likely to use bidis than Whites.

- The current use of kreteks was greater for racial/ethnic minorities (5.3%-21.5%) than Whites (3.4%). Males were more likely (6.9%) to use kreteks than females (3.0%), regardless of race/ethnicity. The use of kreteks was higher for racial/ethnic minorities than Whites, regardless of gender. High school youth were more likely to be current kretek users (6.5%) than middle school youth (3.1%), regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school students, Whites had the lowest use of kreteks of all racial/ethnic groups.

CHAPTER 2
Tobacco Use Environment

2 Tobacco Use Environment

2.1. Retail Sources of Cigarettes for Under-age Frequent Smokers by Race/Ethnicity

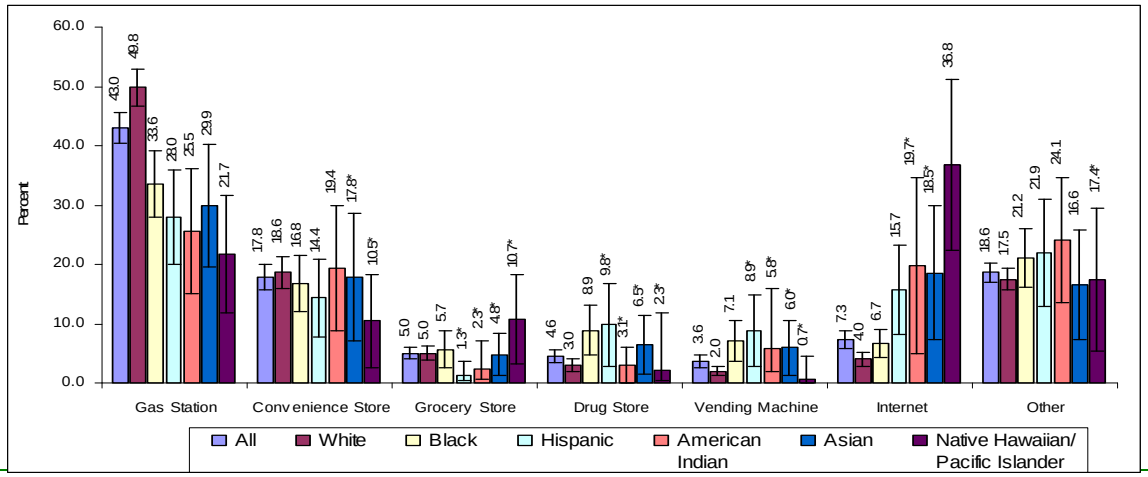
In general, frequent smokers were most likely to buy their cigarettes at gas stations (43.0%). The Internet was a frequent retail source for many racial/ethnic groups; 36.8% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander frequent smokers purchased cigarettes over the Internet.

Table 2.1. Retail Sources of Cigarettes for Under-age Frequent Smokers by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Gas Station	43.0	49.8	33.6	28.0	25.5	29.9	21.7
95% CI(±)	2.5	3.2	5.6	7.9	10.5	10.2	9.9
N	6,210	4,669	923	198	139	188	93
Convenience Store	17.8	18.6	16.8	14.4	19.4	17.8*	10.5*
95% CI(±)	2.1	2.7	4.7	6.5	10.6	10.7	7.8
N	2,570	1,745	461	102	106	112	45
Grocery Store	5.0	5.0	5.7	1.3*	2.3*	4.8*	10.7*
95% CI(-)	1.0	1.1	3.2	0.9	1.6	3.6	7.5
95% CI(+)	1.0	1.1	3.2	2.3	4.7	3.6	7.5
N	725	471	155	9	13	30	46
Drug Store	4.6	3.0	8.9	9.8*	3.1*	6.5*	2.3*
95% CI(-)	1.1	1.0	4.1	7.0	3.0	5.0	1.9
95% CI(+)	1.1	1.0	4.1	7.0	3.0	5.0	9.6
N	666	285	244	69	17	41	10
Vending Machine	3.6	2.0	7.1	8.9*	5.8*	6.0*	0.7*
95% CI(-)	1.0	0.8	3.5	6.0	3.9	4.6	0.6
95% CI(+)	1.0	0.8	3.5	6.0	10.2	4.6	3.9
N	518	189	195	63	32	38	3
Internet	7.3	4.0	6.7	15.7	19.7*	18.5*	36.8
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.1	2.4	7.5	14.9	11.3	14.4
N	1,055	377	185	111	107	116	158
Other	18.6	17.5	21.2	21.9	24.1	16.6	17.4*
95% CI(±)	1.7	1.8	5.0	9.0	10.6	9.2	12.0
N	2,686	1,640	581	155	131	104	75

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 2.1. Retail Sources of Cigarettes for Under-age Frequent Smokers by Race/Ethnicity



2.2. Retail Sources of Cigarettes for Under-age Infrequent Smokers by Race/Ethnicity

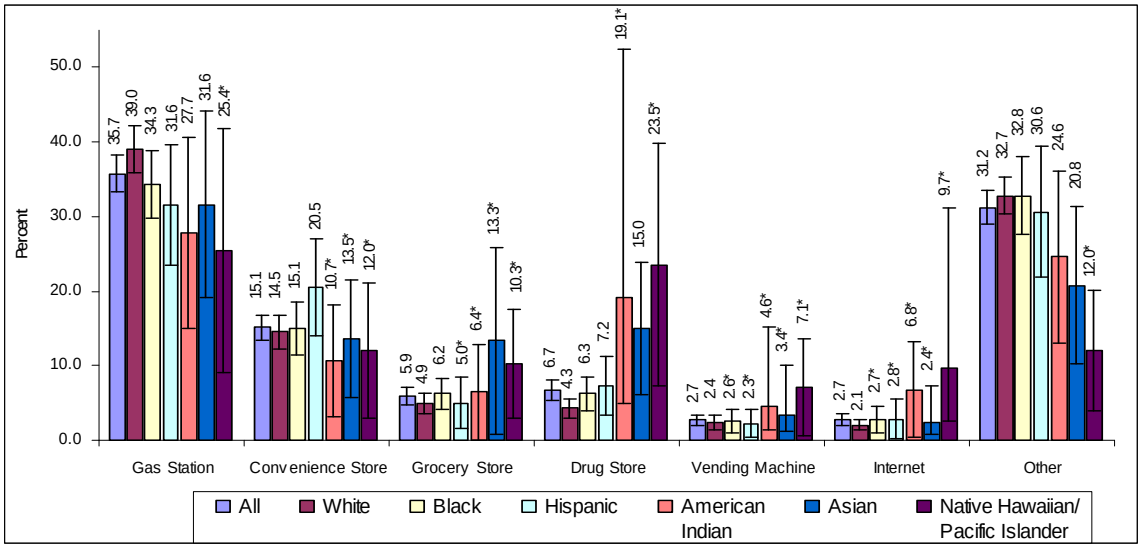
Gas stations were also the most popular retail source for infrequent smokers (35.7%) and convenience stores the second (15.1%), though the second most frequent source for Asian youth was drug stores.

Table 2.2. Retail Sources of Cigarettes for Under-age Infrequent Smokers by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Gas Station	35.7	39.0	34.3	31.6	27.7	31.6	25.4*
95% CI(±)	2.5	3.1	4.6	8.1	12.8	12.5	16.3
N	5,667	2,984	1,675	549	130	220	110
Convenience Store	15.1	14.5	15.1	20.5	10.7*	13.5	12.0*
95% CI(±)	1.7	2.2	3.6	6.6	7.5	7.9	9.0
N	2,401	1,112	736	357	50	94	52
Grocery Store	5.9	4.9	6.2	5.0*	6.4*	13.3*	10.3*
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.5	2.1	3.5	6.4	12.4	7.4
N	935	376	305	87	30	93	44
Drug Store	6.7	4.3	6.3	7.2	19.1*	15.0	23.5*
95% CI(-)	1.4	1.3	2.3	3.9	14.3	8.8	16.2
95% CI(+)	1.4	1.3	2.3	3.9	33.2	8.8	16.2
N	1,056	328	307	126	90	104	102
Vending Machine	2.7	2.4	2.6*	2.3*	4.6*	3.4*	7.1*
95% CI(-)	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.9	3.3	2.3	6.5
95% CI(+)	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.9	10.5	6.8	6.5
N	429	187	126	39	22	24	31
Internet	2.7	2.1	2.7*	2.8*	6.8*	2.4*	9.7*
95% CI(-)	0.8	0.7	1.8	2.6	6.5	1.6	7.2
95% CI(+)	0.8	0.7	1.8	2.6	6.5	5.0	21.5
N	430	158	133	49	32	17	42
Other	31.2	32.7	32.8	30.6	24.6	20.8	12.0*
95% CI(±)	2.2	2.5	5.1	8.8	11.6	10.6	8.1
N	4,951	2,505	1,603	531	115	144	52

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 2.2. Retail Sources of Cigarettes for Under-age Infrequent Smokers by Race/Ethnicity



2.3. Brands Under-age Youth Current Smokers Smoked During the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity

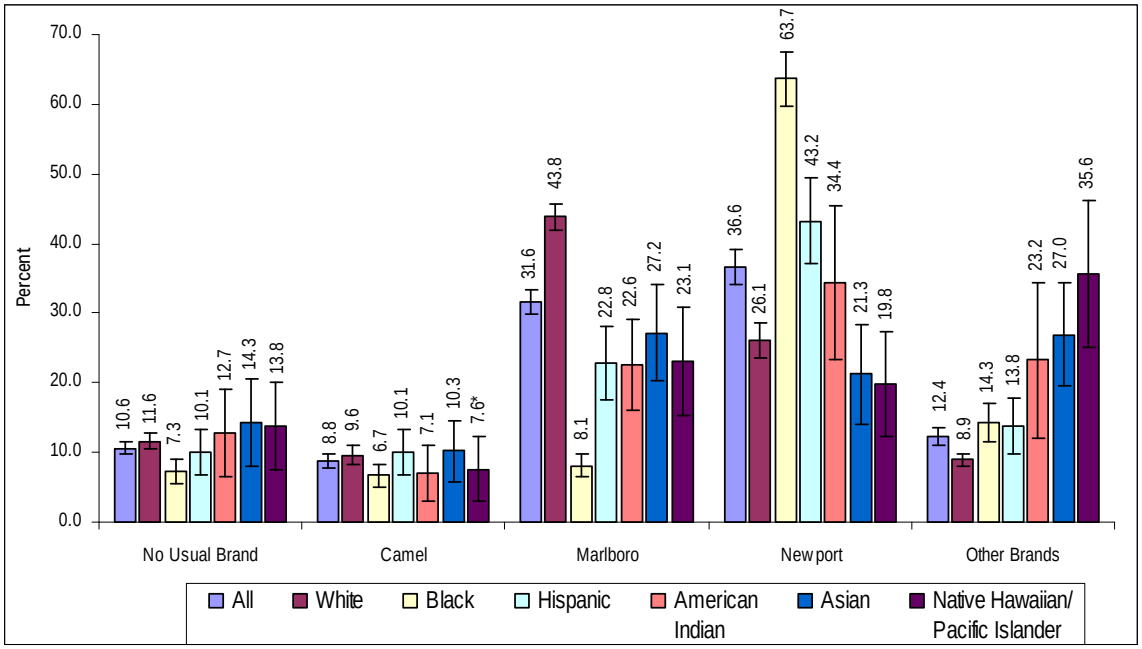
Overall, the most common brand for current smokers was Newport followed by Marlboro with 43.8% of Whites smoking Marlboro and 63.7% of Black smokers preferring Newport. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders preferred other brands.

Table 2.3. Brands Under-age Youth Current Smokers Smoked During the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
No Usual Brand	10.6	11.6	7.3	10.1	12.7	14.3	13.8
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.1	1.8	3.3	6.3	6.3	6.2
N	4,173	2,674	712	289	153	217	129
Camel	8.8	9.6	6.7	10.1	7.1	10.3	7.6*
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.4	1.7	3.2	3.9	4.4	4.7
N	3,479	2,222	657	288	85	156	71
Marlboro	31.6	43.8	8.1	22.8	22.6	27.2	23.1
95% CI(±)	1.8	1.9	1.6	5.2	6.6	6.9	7.8
N	12,460	10,116	790	653	271	414	215
Newport	36.6	26.1	63.7	43.2	34.4	21.3	19.8
95% CI(±)	2.5	2.6	3.9	6.2	11.0	7.1	7.5
N	14,405	6,017	6,229	1,237	414	324	185
Other Brands	12.4	8.9	14.3	13.8	23.2	27.0	35.6
95% CI(±)	1.3	0.9	2.7	4.1	11.1	7.4	10.5
N	4,877	2,062	1,397	397	279	410	332

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 2.3. Brands Under-age Youth Current Smokers Smoked During the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity



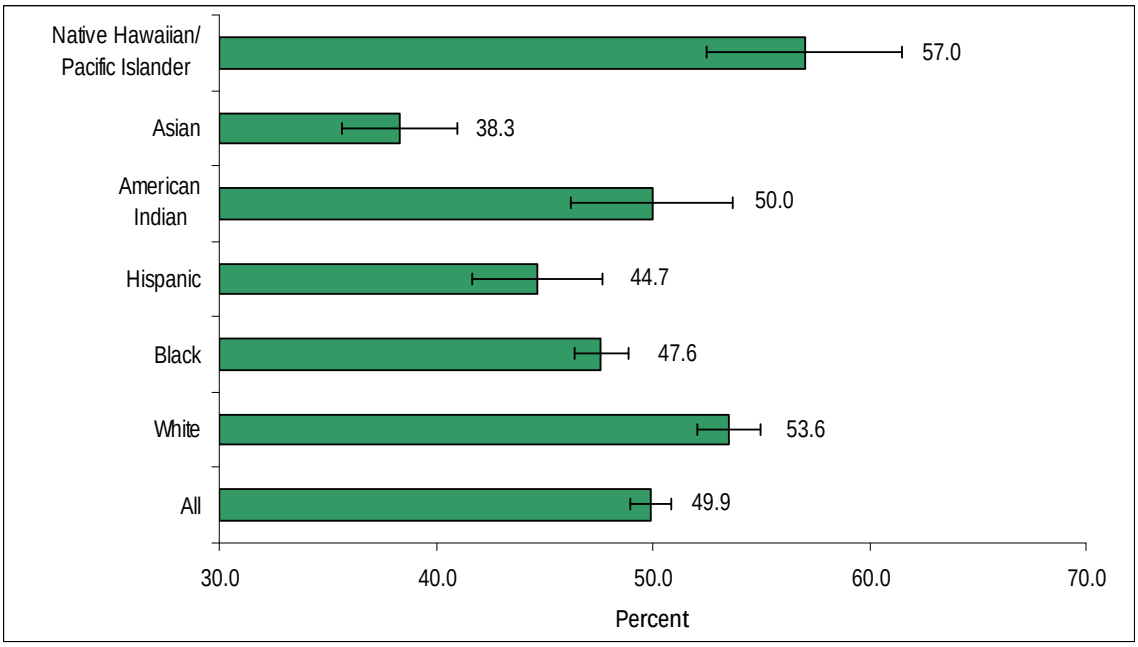
2.4. Under-age Youth Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke by Race/Ethnicity

Half (49.9%) of youth were exposed to secondhand smoke, with rates ranging from 38.3% in Asian youth to 57.0% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth. Asians were less likely than any other group to report having been exposed to secondhand smoke.

Table 2.4. Under-age Youth Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	49.9	53.6	47.6	44.7	50.0	38.3	57.0
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.5	1.3	3.0	3.7	2.7	4.5
N	202,330	102,689	72,751	11,203	4,614	8,287	2,786

Figure 2.4. Under-age Youth Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke by Race/Ethnicity



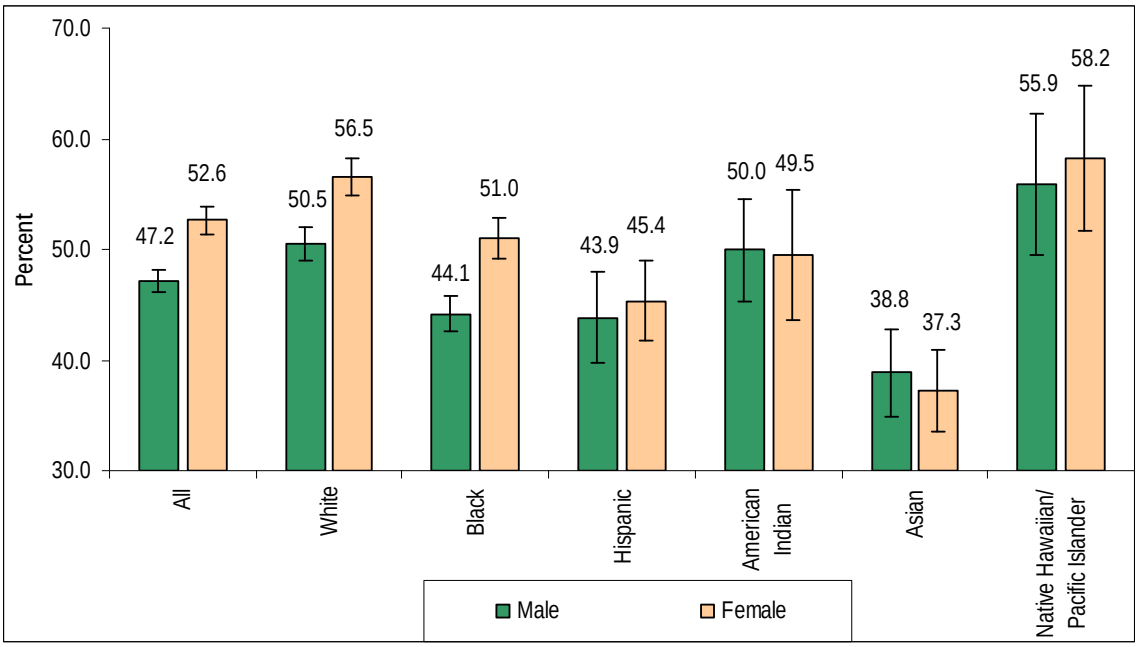
2.4.1. Under-age Youth Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Overall, females (52.6%) were more likely than males (47.2%) to report exposure to secondhand smoke, and white and black females were more likely than their male counterparts.

Table 2.4.1. Under-age Youth Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	47.2	50.5	44.1	43.9	50.0	38.8	55.9
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.5	1.6	4.1	4.6	4.0	6.4
N	95,513	48,183	33,148	5,529	2,488	4,453	1,712
Female	52.6	56.5	51.0	45.4	49.5	37.3	58.2
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.7	1.8	3.6	5.9	3.7	6.6
N	106,414	54,397	39,497	5,650	2,075	3,754	1,041

Figure 2.4.1. Under-age Youth Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



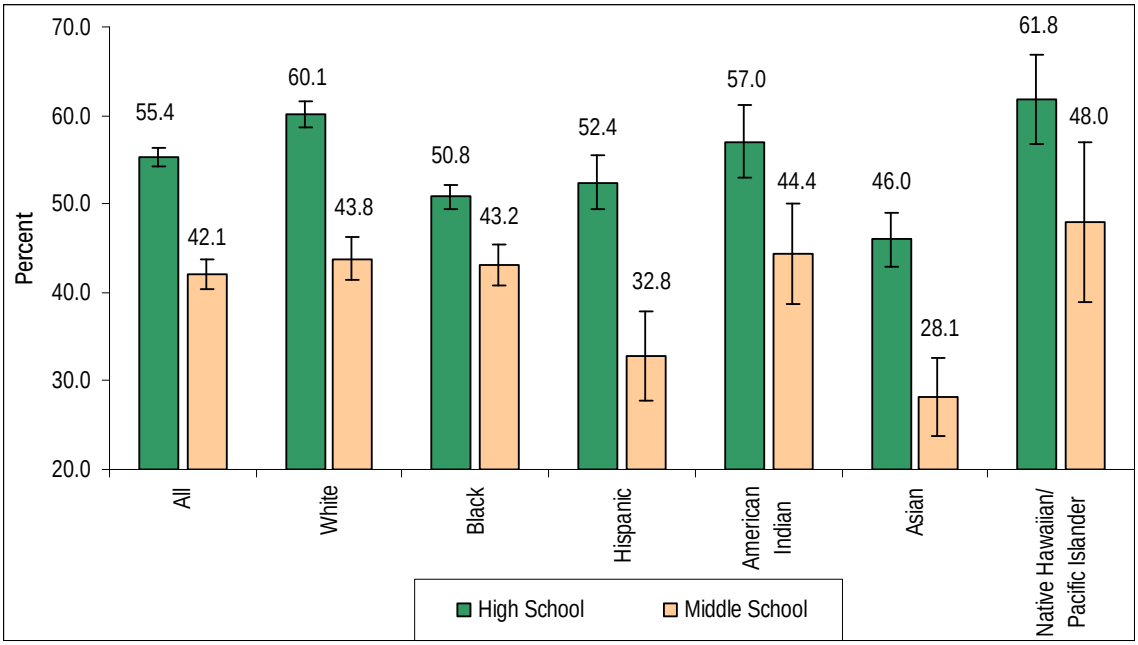
2.4.2. Under-age Youth Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

In general, high school students reported higher rates of exposure to secondhand smoke (55.4%) than middle school students (42.1%). Among high school students, the rate of exposure to secondhand smoke ranged from 46% among Asians to 61.8% among Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders.

Table 2.4.2. Under-age Youth Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	55.4	60.1	50.8	52.4	57.0	46.0	61.8
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.5	1.3	3.1	4.1	3.0	5.0
N	132,274	69,041	45,285	7,954	2,329	5,690	1,976
Middle School	42.1	43.8	43.2	32.8	44.4	28.1	48.0
95% CI(±)	1.6	2.4	2.4	5.1	5.6	4.4	9.0
N	70,056	33,648	27,466	3,250	2,286	2,597	810

Figure 2.4.2. Under-age Youth Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



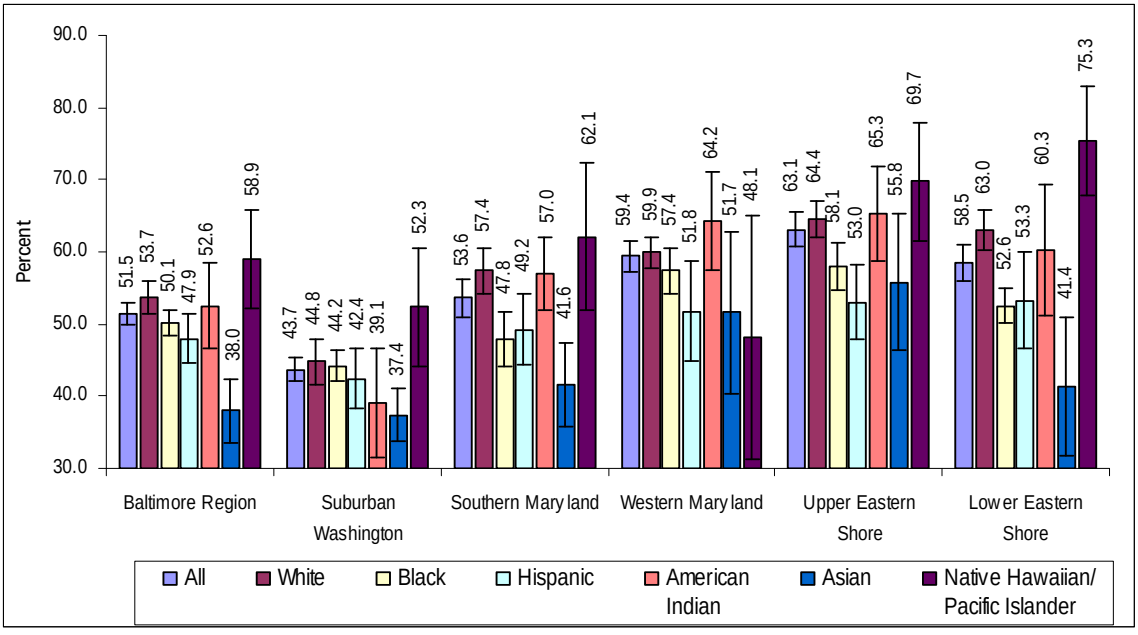
2.4.3. Under-age Youth Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, youth from the Upper Eastern Shore region reported the highest rate of secondhand smoke exposure (63.1%) while youth from Suburban Washington reported the least (43.7%). Rates among and within racial/ethnic groups varied.

Table 2.4.3. Under-age Youth Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	51.5	53.7	50.1	47.9	52.6	38.0	58.9
95% CI(±)	1.5	2.3	1.9	3.4	5.8	4.4	6.9
N	91,238	49,074	32,984	2,778	1,951	3,300	1,152
Suburban Washington	43.7	44.8	44.2	42.4	39.1	37.4	52.3
95% CI(±)	1.7	3.1	2.1	4.2	7.6	3.7	8.2
N	64,543	20,718	30,269	7,052	1,277	4,156	1,071
Southern Maryland	53.6	57.4	47.8	49.2	57.0	41.6	62.1
95% CI(±)	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.9	5.1	5.8	10.2
N	16,486	10,206	4,720	519	428	374	239
Western Maryland	59.4	59.9	57.4	51.8	64.2	51.7	48.1
95% CI(±)	2.1	2.1	3.2	6.8	6.9	11.2	17.0
N	10,555	8,819	832	286	396	150	72
Upper Eastern Shore	63.1	64.4	58.1	53.0	65.3	55.8	69.7
95% CI(±)	2.3	2.5	3.3	5.2	6.6	9.4	8.2
N	11,774	9,268	1,492	323	366	175	150
Lower Eastern Shore	58.5	63.0	52.6	53.3	60.3	41.4	75.3
95% CI(±)	2.4	2.7	2.4	6.7	9.0	9.5	7.5
N	7,733	4,604	2,454	245	196	132	102

Figure 2.4.3. Under-age Youth Who Were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke by Race/Ethnicity and Region



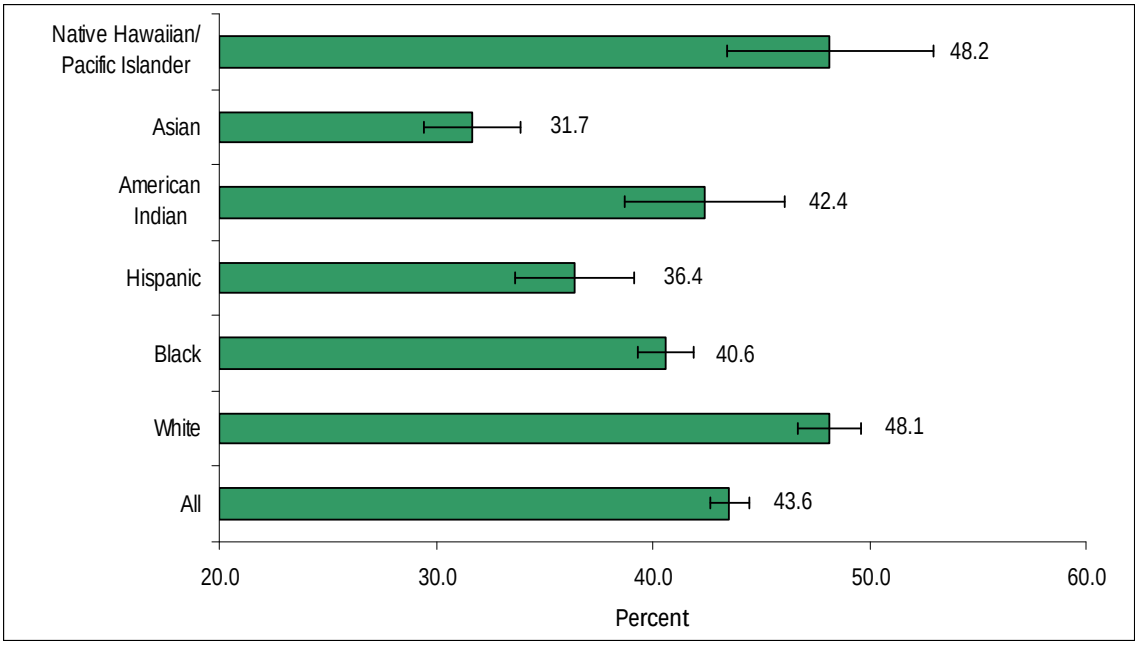
2.5. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Being in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, the rate of exposure to secondhand smoke in a room was 43.6%, ranging from 31.7% in Asian youth to 48.2% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Blacks and Whites reported higher exposure to secondhand smoke in a room than Asians.

Table 2.5. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Being in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	43.6	48.1	40.6	36.4	42.4	31.7	48.2
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.5	1.3	2.8	3.7	2.2	4.8
N	175,974	92,073	61,725	9,112	3,899	6,826	2,339

Figure 2.5. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Being in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity



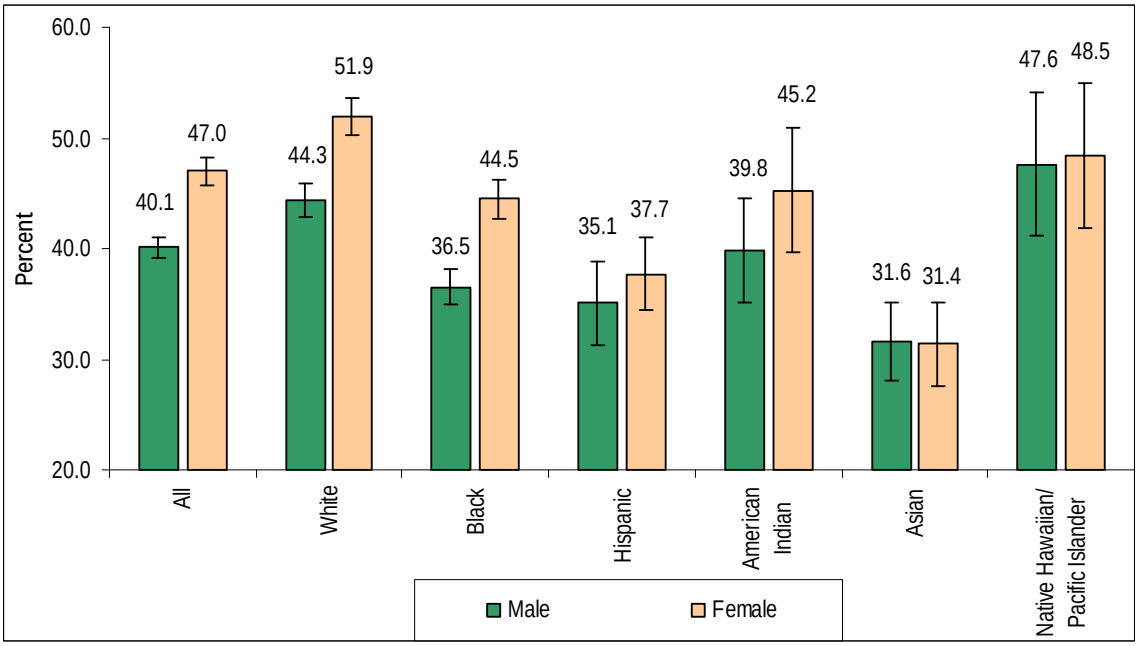
2.5.1. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Being in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Females reported more exposure to secondhand smoke in a room (47.0%) than males (40.1%) overall, and among Whites and Blacks.

Table 2.5.1. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Being in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	40.1	44.3	36.5	35.1	39.8	31.6	47.6
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.5	1.6	3.8	4.7	3.5	6.5
N	80,872	42,141	27,293	4,412	1,974	3,602	1,450
Female	47.0	51.9	44.5	37.7	45.2	31.4	48.5
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.7	1.8	3.2	5.6	3.8	6.5
N	94,784	49,858	34,335	4,689	1,889	3,150	861

Figure 2.5.1. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Being in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



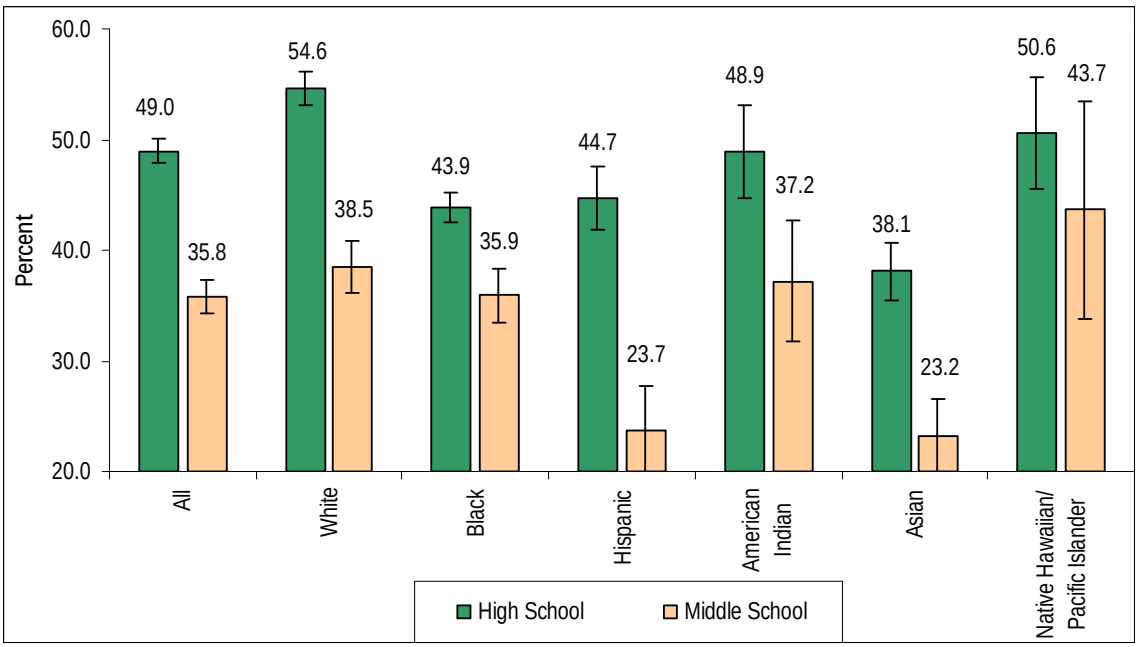
2.5.2. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Being in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

In general, high school students (49.0%) were more likely than middle school students (35.8%) to report exposure to second hand smoke in a room. Among high school students, the rate of exposure to secondhand smoke while being in the same room with a smoker ranged from 38.1% among Asians to 54.6% among Whites.

Table 2.5.2. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Being in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	49.0	54.6	43.9	44.7	48.9	38.1	50.6
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.8	4.2	2.6	5.1
N	116,641	62,590	38,992	6,770	1,991	4,691	1,607
Middle School	35.8	38.5	35.9	23.7	37.2	23.2	43.7
95% CI(±)	1.5	2.4	2.4	4.1	5.4	3.4	9.9
N	59,334	29,483	22,734	2,342	1,908	2,135	732

Figure 2.5.2. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Being in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



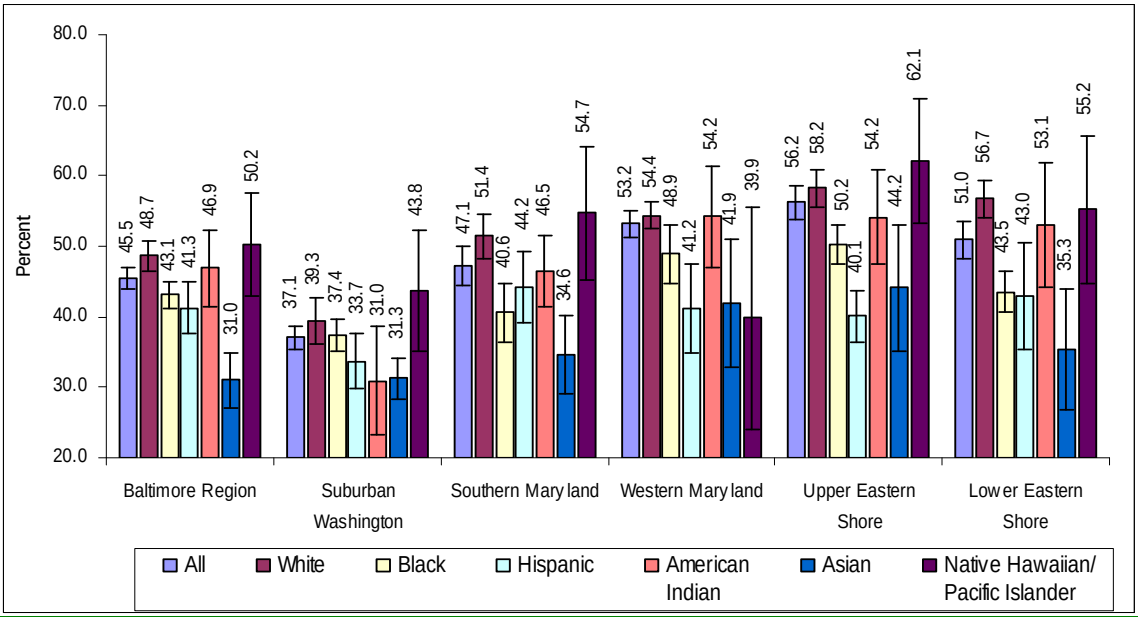
2.5.3. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Being in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, Upper Eastern Shore region youth (56.2%) reported the highest exposure to secondhand smoke while being in the same room with a smoker, and Suburban Washington reported the lowest (37.1%). Rates ranged from 31.0% among Asian youth in the Baltimore Region to 62.1% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth on the Upper Eastern Shore.

Table 2.5.3. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Being in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	45.5	48.7	43.1	41.3	46.9	31.0	50.2
95% CI(±)	1.5	2.2	1.9	3.7	5.4	4.0	7.4
N	80,323	44,331	28,222	2,388	1,740	2,672	969
Suburban Washington	37.1	39.3	37.4	33.7	31.0	31.3	43.8
95% CI(±)	1.6	3.3	2.2	3.9	7.7	2.9	8.6
N	54,573	18,125	25,489	5,590	1,001	3,472	896
Southern Maryland	47.1	51.4	40.6	44.2	46.5	34.6	54.7
95% CI(±)	2.8	3.2	4.1	5.1	4.9	5.6	9.4
N	14,467	9,136	3,998	466	349	308	210
Western Maryland	53.2	54.4	48.9	41.2	54.2	41.9	39.9
95% CI(±)	1.8	1.8	4.1	6.2	7.2	9.1	15.8
N	9,432	7,983	707	226	334	122	60
Upper Eastern Shore	56.2	58.2	50.2	40.1	54.2	44.2	62.1
95% CI(±)	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.6	6.7	9.0	8.8
N	10,458	8,361	1,282	244	302	138	131
Lower Eastern Shore	51.0	56.7	43.5	43.0	53.1	35.3	55.2
95% CI(±)	2.6	2.6	3.0	7.6	8.8	8.6	10.4
N	6,722	4,137	2,029	198	173	113	73

Figure 2.5.3. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Being in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Region



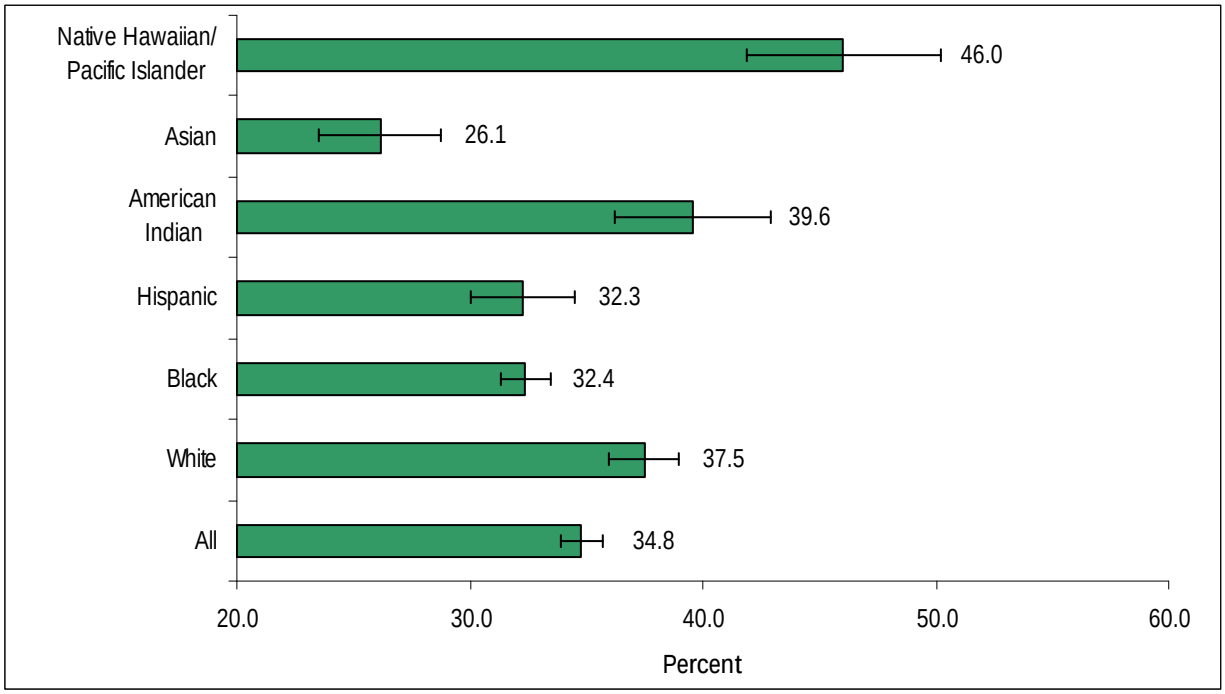
2.6. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Riding in a Car with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity

About one third (34.8%) of underage youth were exposed to secondhand smoke while riding in a car, ranging from 26.1% in Asian youth to 46.0% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Whites were more likely to report being exposed to secondhand smoke while riding in a car than Asians, Hispanics and Blacks.

Table 2.6. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Riding in a Car with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	34.8	37.5	32.4	32.3	39.6	26.1	46.0
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.5	1.1	2.2	3.3	2.6	4.2
N	140,257	71,619	49,107	8,045	3,631	5,623	2,231

Figure 2.6. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Riding in a Car with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity



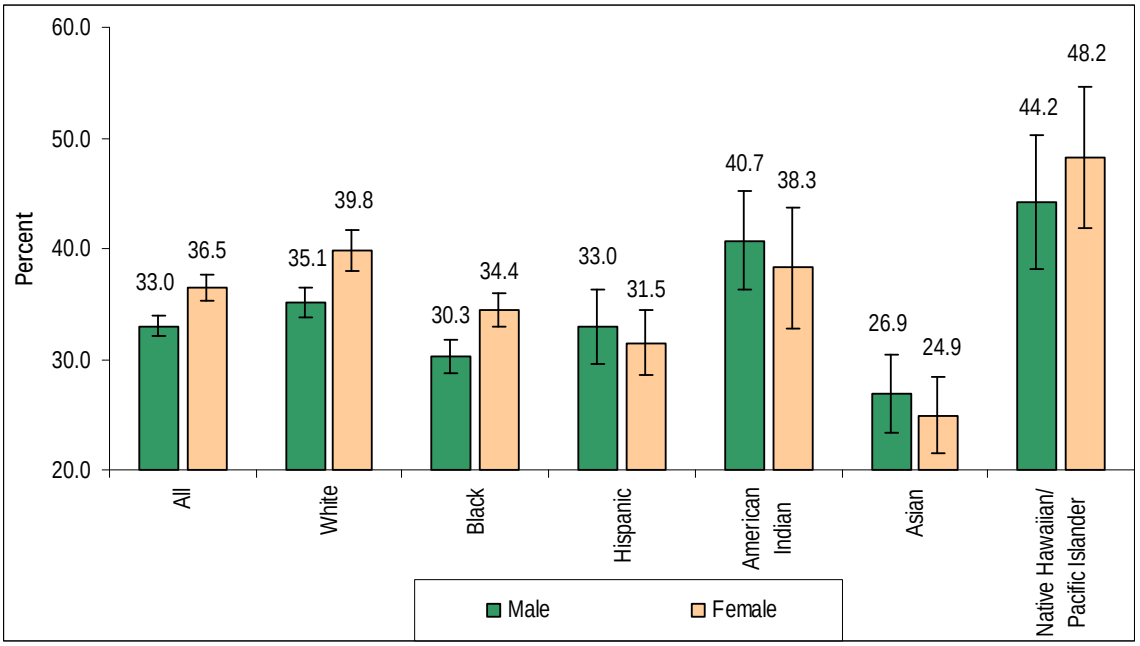
2.6.1. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Riding in a Car with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Females reported higher car exposure (36.5%) than males (33.0%) overall, and among Whites and Blacks.

Table 2.6.1. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Riding in a Car with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	33.0	35.1	30.3	33.0	40.7	26.9	44.2
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.4	1.5	3.4	4.4	3.6	6.0
N	66,440	33,373	22,517	4,126	2,017	3,065	1,343
Female	36.5	39.8	34.4	31.5	38.3	24.9	48.2
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.8	1.5	2.9	5.4	3.5	6.4
N	73,517	38,153	26,520	3,895	1,590	2,503	856

Figure 2.6.1. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Riding in a Car with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



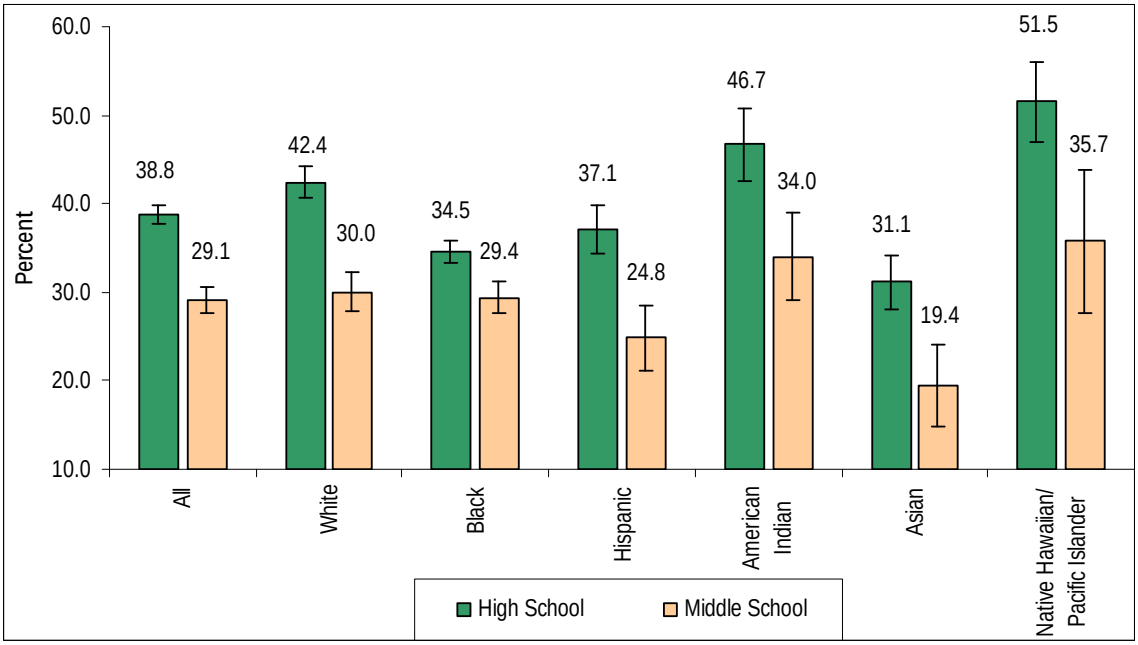
2.6.2. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Riding in a Car with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school students were more likely to report being exposed to secondhand smoke while riding in a car (38.8%) than middle school students (29.1%), regardless of race/ethnicity. Approximately half of Native Hawaiian/Pacific islander and American Indian student were exposed to secondhand smoke while riding in a car.

Table 2.6.2. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Riding in a Car with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	38.8	42.4	34.5	37.1	46.7	31.1	51.5
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.7	4.1	3.0	4.6
N	92,185	48,664	30,559	5,607	1,886	3,840	1,629
Middle School	29.1	30.0	29.4	24.8	34.0	19.4	35.7
95% CI(±)	1.5	2.3	1.8	3.7	4.9	4.5	8.1
N	48,072	22,955	18,548	2,439	1,745	1,783	602

Figure 2.6.2. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Riding in a Car with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



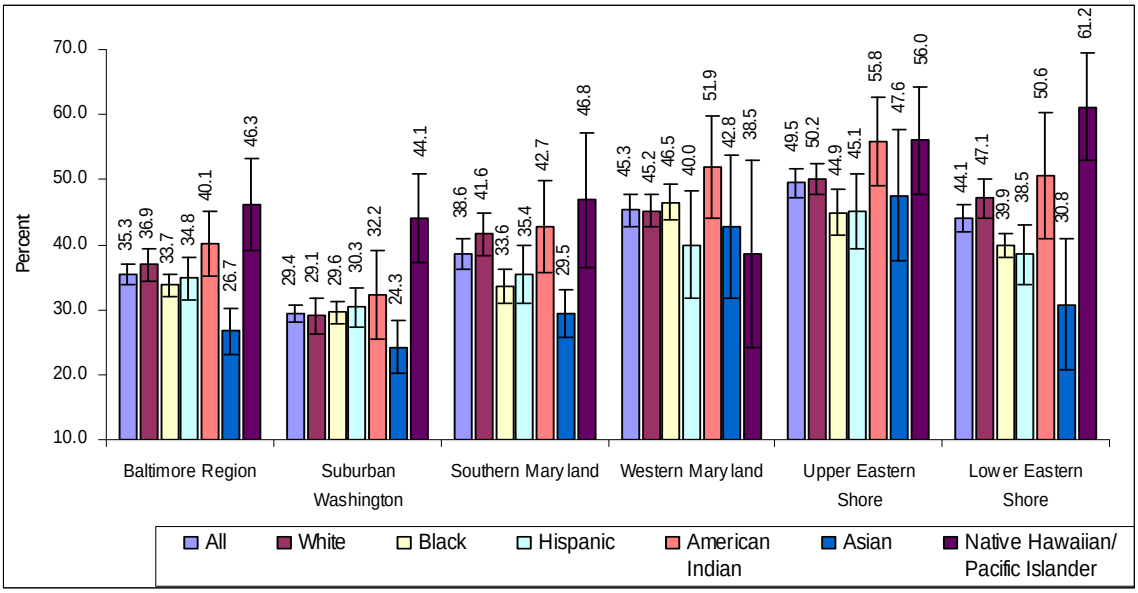
2.6.3. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Riding in a Car with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, secondhand exposure to smoke in a car ranged from 29.4% in Suburban Washington to 49.5% on the Upper Eastern Shore. Rates ranged widely among and within racial/ethnic groups with more than half of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and American Indians in Upper Eastern Shore and Lower Eastern Shore exposed to smoke while riding in a car.

Table 2.6.3. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Riding in a Car with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	35.3	36.9	33.7	34.8	40.1	26.7	46.3
95% CI(±)	1.5	2.4	1.7	3.4	5.0	3.6	7.0
N	62,305	33,608	22,009	2,004	1,475	2,311	898
Suburban Washington	29.4	29.1	29.6	30.3	32.2	24.3	44.1
95% CI(±)	1.4	2.8	1.7	3.0	6.8	4.1	6.9
N	43,112	13,362	20,124	5,005	1,045	2,679	897
Southern Maryland	38.6	41.6	33.6	35.4	42.7	29.5	46.8
95% CI(±)	2.4	3.3	2.7	4.4	7.1	3.7	10.4
N	11,820	7,386	3,300	372	321	264	177
Western Maryland	45.3	45.2	46.5	40.0	51.9	42.8	38.5
95% CI(±)	2.5	2.6	2.9	8.3	7.9	11.0	14.4
N	8,029	6,637	673	218	319	124	58
Upper Eastern Shore	49.5	50.2	44.9	45.1	55.8	47.6	56.0
95% CI(±)	2.2	2.3	3.5	5.9	6.8	10.1	8.2
N	9,193	7,193	1,150	272	310	148	119
Lower Eastern Shore	44.1	47.1	39.9	38.5	50.6	30.8	61.2
95% CI(±)	2.1	3.0	1.7	4.6	9.6	10.1	8.3
N	5,800	3,434	1,851	174	161	96	83

Figure 2.6.3. Under-age Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke While Riding in a Car with Someone Who Was Smoking in the Past 7 Days by Race/Ethnicity and Region



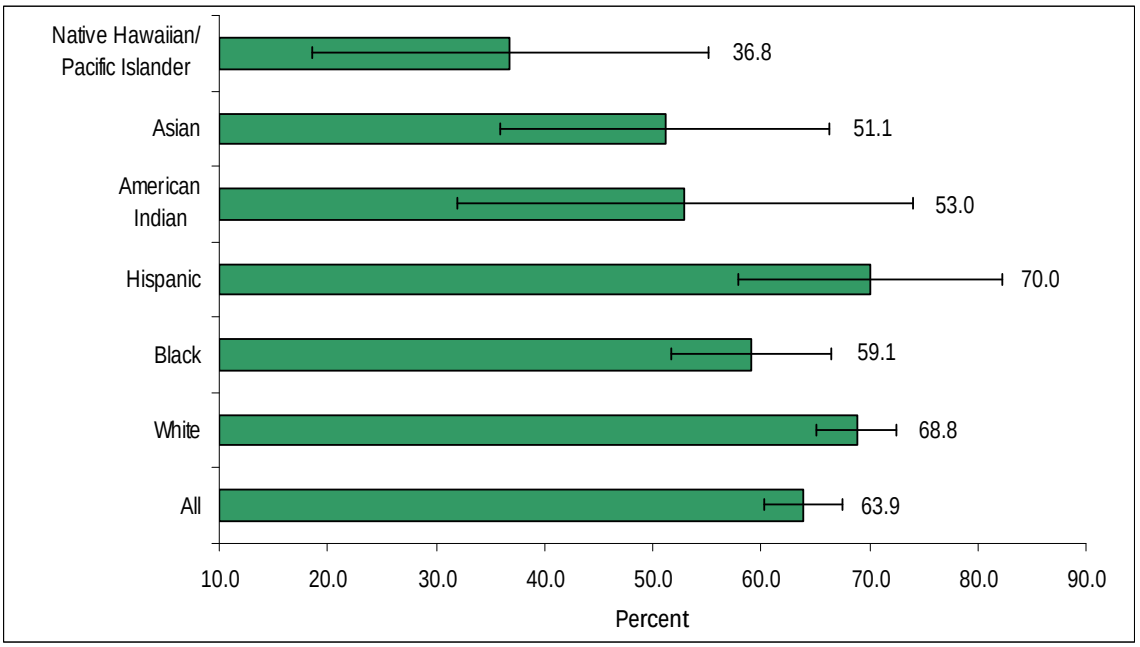
2.7. Under-age Youth Who Were Asked for Proof of Age and Refused Sale by Race/Ethnicity

The majority of youth (63.9%) reported being asked for their age and refused the sale of cigarettes ranging from 36.8% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders to 70.0% for Hispanics.

Table 2.7. Under-age Youth Who Were Asked for Proof of Age and Refused Sale by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	63.9	68.8	59.1	70.0	53.0	51.1	36.8
95% CI(±)	3.7	3.6	7.4	12.2	21.0	15.3	18.2
N	4,493	2,528	1,197	418	108	161	80

Figure 2.7. Under-age Youth Who Were Asked for Proof of Age and Refused Sale by Race/Ethnicity



2.7.1. Under-age Youth Who Were Asked for Proof of Age and Refused Sale by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

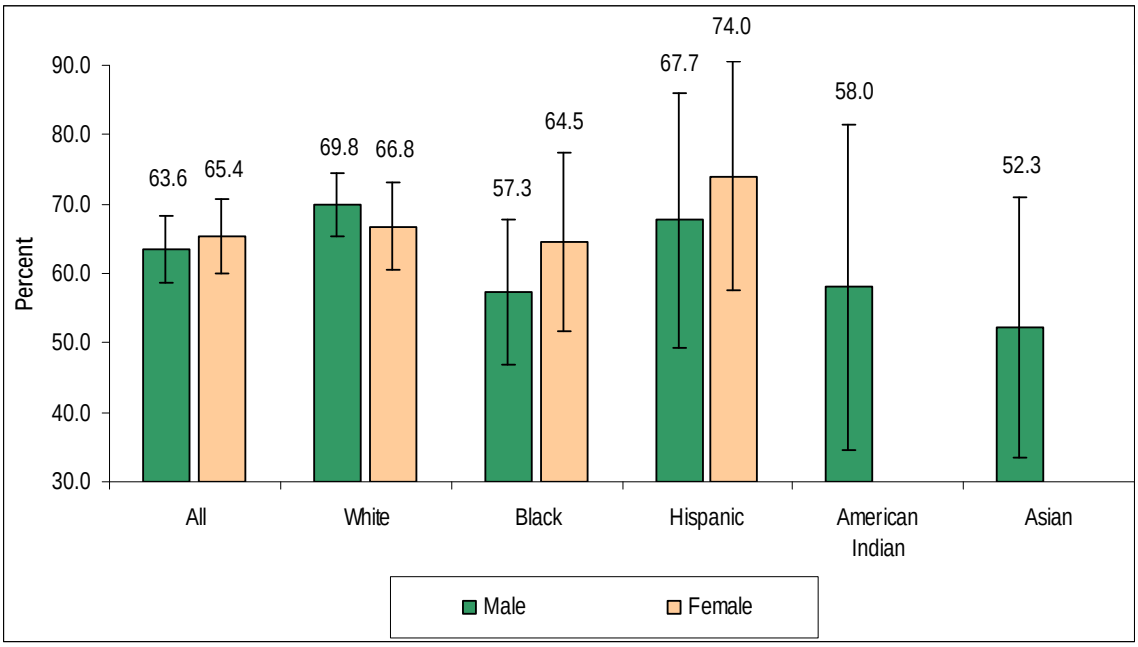
Males and females were similar in their reports of being asked for proof of age and refusal of sale.

Table 2.7.1. Under-age Youth Who Were Asked for Proof of Age and Refused Sale by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	63.6	69.8	57.3	67.7	58.0	52.3	–
95% CI(±)	4.9	4.6	10.5	18.4	23.5	18.8	–
N	2,952	1,650	778	256	82	141	–
Female	65.4	66.8	64.5	74.0	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	5.4	6.3	12.8	16.6	–	–	–
N	1,529	870	415	162	–	–	–

– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 2.7.1. Under-age Youth Who Were Asked for Proof of Age and Refused Sale by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



2.7.2. Under-age Youth Who Were Asked for Proof of Age and Refused Sale by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

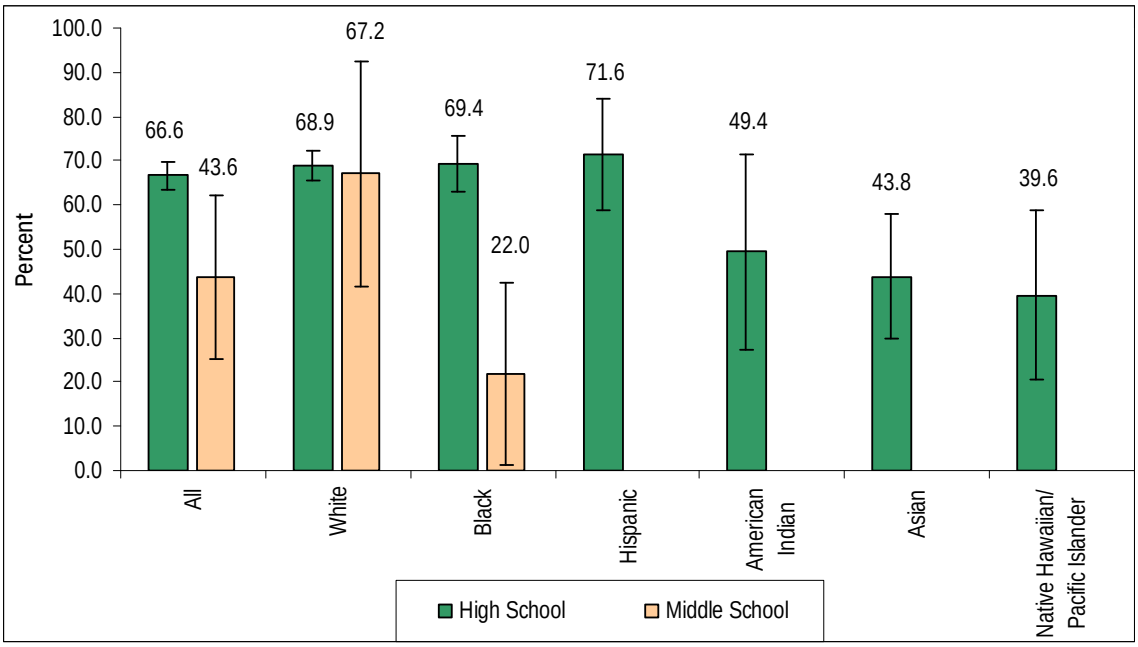
High school youth were more likely (66.6%) to be asked for proof of age and refused sale than middle school youth (43.6%) overall, and among Blacks.

Table 2.7.2. Under-age Youth Who Were Asked for Proof of Age and Refused Sale by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	66.6	68.9	69.4	71.6	49.4	43.8	39.6
95% CI(±)	3.3	3.6	6.5	12.6	22.0	14.0	19.1
N	4,129	2,393	1,101	347	91	120	78
Middle School	43.6	67.2	22.0	–	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	18.5	25.4	20.6	–	–	–	–
N	363	135	96	–	–	–	–

– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 2.7.2. Under-age Youth Who Were Asked for Proof of Age and Refused Sale by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



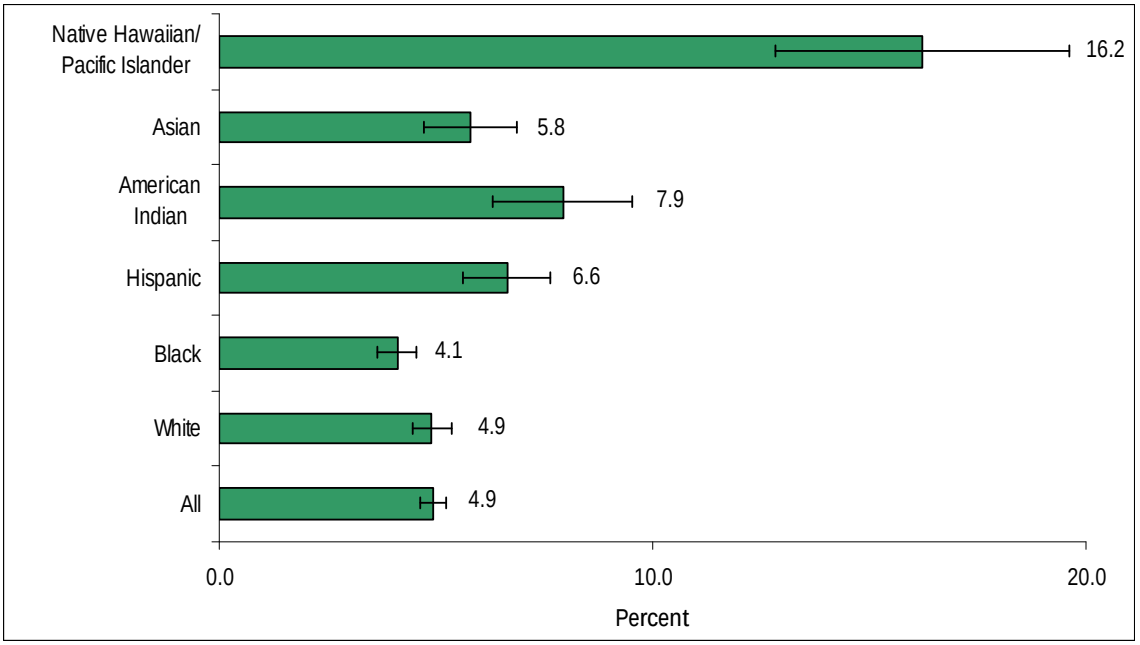
2.8. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking on School Property by Race/Ethnicity

About one out of twenty (4.9%) youth reported smoking on school property. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (16.2%), American Indian (7.9%), and Hispanic (6.6%) youth were more likely than Whites (4.9%) and Blacks (4.1%) to smoke on school property.

Table 2.8. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking on School Property by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	4.9	4.9	4.1	6.6	7.9	5.8	16.2
95% CI(±)	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.6	1.1	3.4
N	21,566	9,842	7,010	1,817	795	1,291	811

Figure 2.8. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking on School Property by Race/Ethnicity



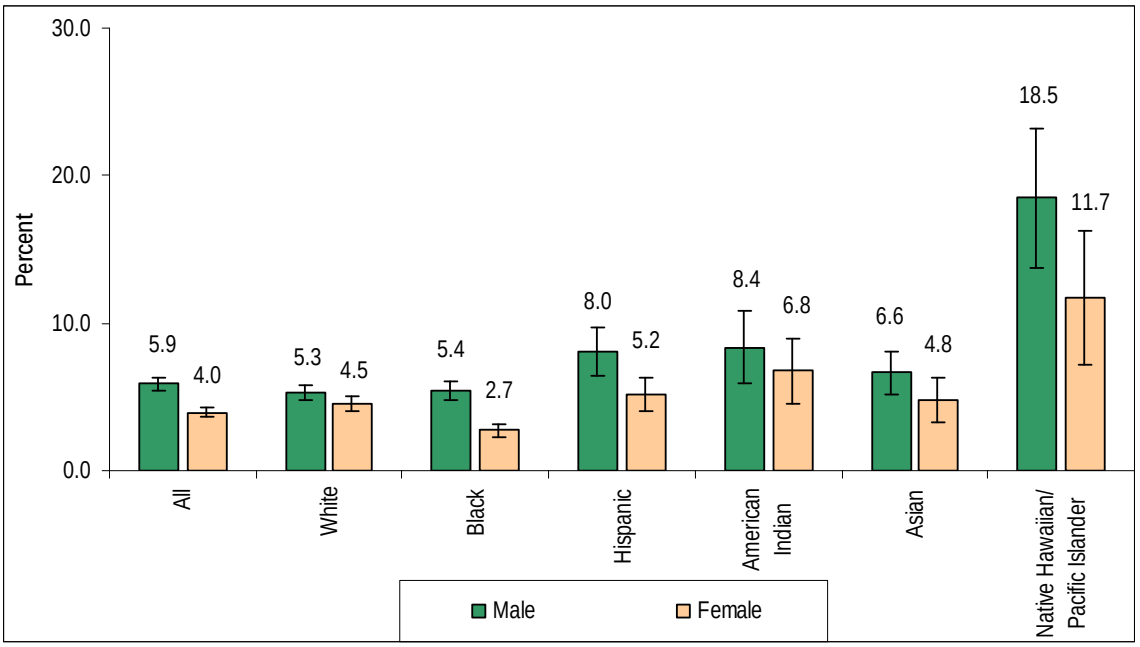
2.8.1. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking on School Property by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Male youth were more likely to report smoking on school property (5.9%) than female youth (4.0%) overall, and among Blacks. Among males, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders were more likely to report smoking on school property than other males.

Table 2.8.1. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking on School Property by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	5.9	5.3	5.4	8.0	8.4	6.6	18.5
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.7	2.4	1.4	4.7
N	12,870	5,325	4,636	1,115	461	771	562
Female	4.0	4.5	2.7	5.2	6.8	4.8	11.7
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	2.2	1.5	4.5
N	8,568	4,507	2,325	697	303	510	226

Figure 2.8.1. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking on School Property by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



2.8.2. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking on School Property by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

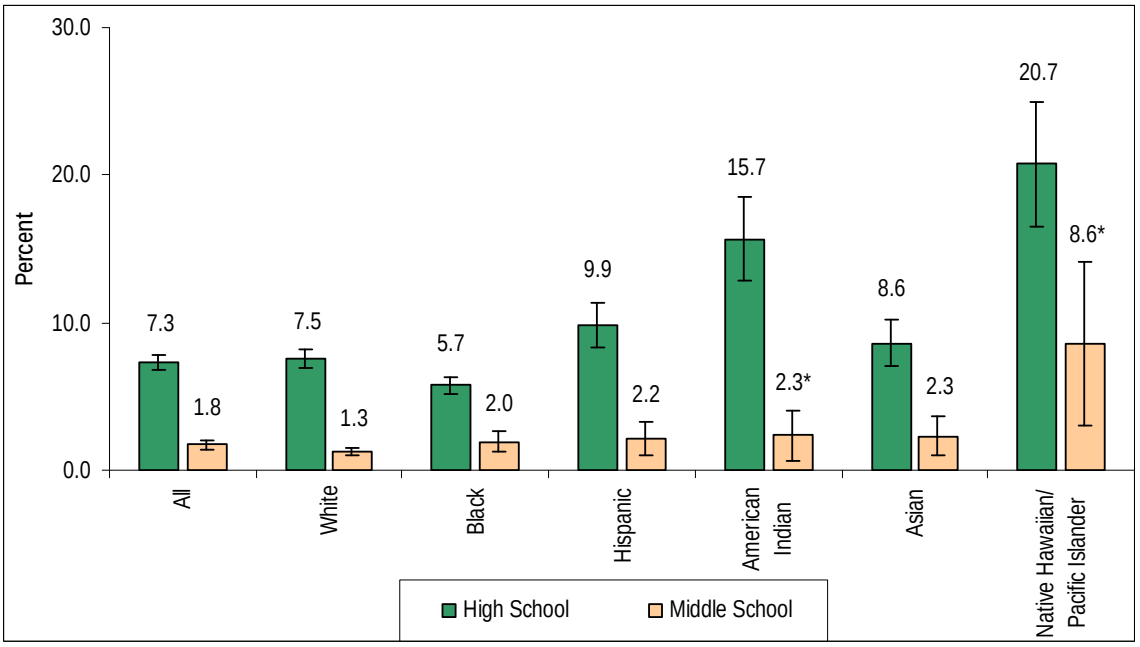
High school youth were more likely to report smoking on school property (7.3%) than middle school youth (1.8%), regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school youth, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders and American Indians were more likely to smoke on school property than other youth.

Table 2.8.2. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking on School Property by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	7.3	7.5	5.7	9.9	15.7	8.6	20.7
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.5	2.9	1.6	4.2
N	18,292	8,793	5,562	1,567	658	1,062	651
Middle School	1.8	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.3*	2.3	8.6*
95% CI(±)	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.7	1.3	5.5
N	3,274	1,050	1,448	251	137	229	160

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 2.8.2. Under-age Youth Who Reported Smoking on School Property by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



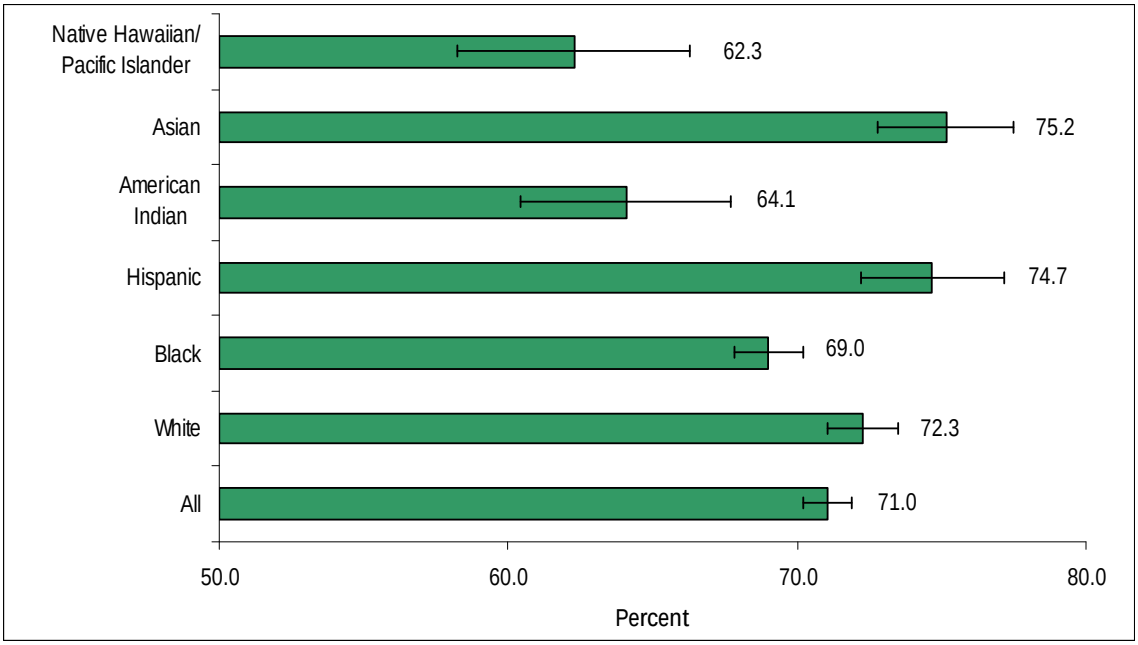
2.9. Under-age Youth Who Say Smoking Is Not Allowed in the Home by Race/Ethnicity

Seven out of ten youth (71.0%) said that smoking was not allowed in their homes. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Blacks were less likely than Whites, Hispanics or Asians to report that smoking was not allowed in the home.

Table 2.9. Under-age Youth Who Say Smoking Is Not Allowed in the Home by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	71.0	72.3	69.0	74.7	64.1	75.2	62.3
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.6	2.3	4.0
N	285,560	137,751	104,148	18,607	5,851	16,192	3,012

Figure 2.9. Under-age Youth Who Say Smoking Is Not Allowed in the Home by Race/Ethnicity



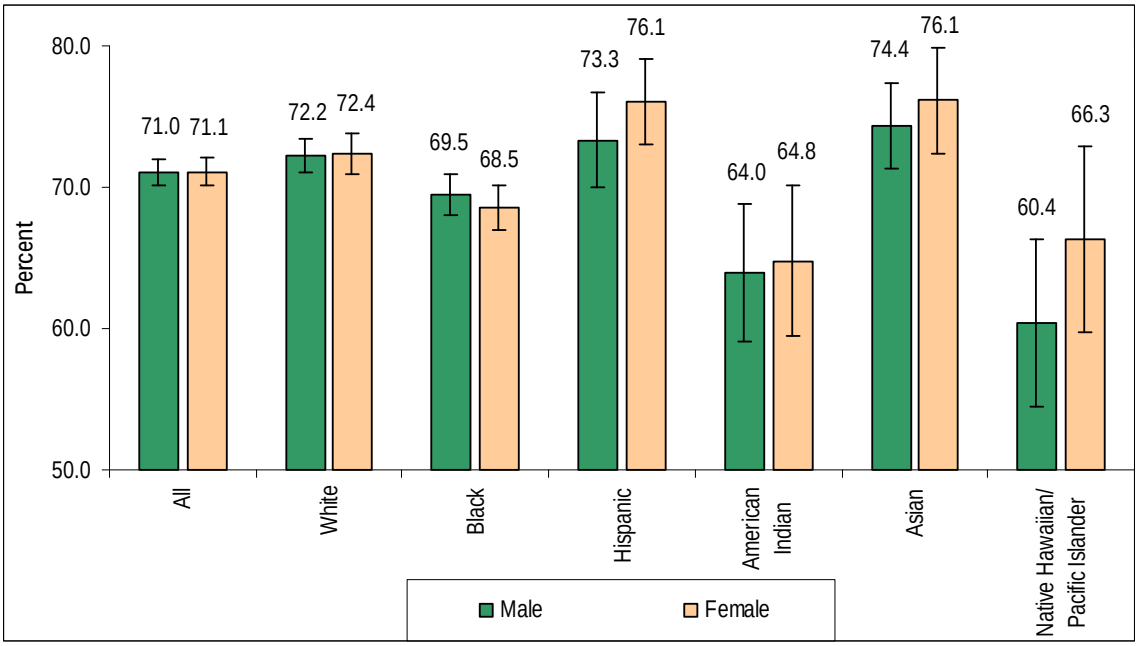
2.9.1. Under-age Youth Who Say Smoking Is Allowed in the Home by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males and females were similar in reporting whether smoking was allowed in the home, regardless of race/ethnicity.

Table 2.9.1. Under-age Youth Who Say Smoking Is Allowed in the Home by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	71.0	72.2	69.5	73.3	64.0	74.4	60.4
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.2	1.4	3.4	4.8	3.1	6.0
N	142,689	68,429	51,549	9,207	3,159	8,509	1,835
Female	71.1	72.4	68.5	76.1	64.8	76.1	66.3
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.4	1.6	3.0	5.4	3.7	6.5
N	142,532	69,237	52,440	9,380	2,673	7,631	1,171

Figure 2.9.1. Under-age Youth Who Say Smoking Is Allowed in the Home by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



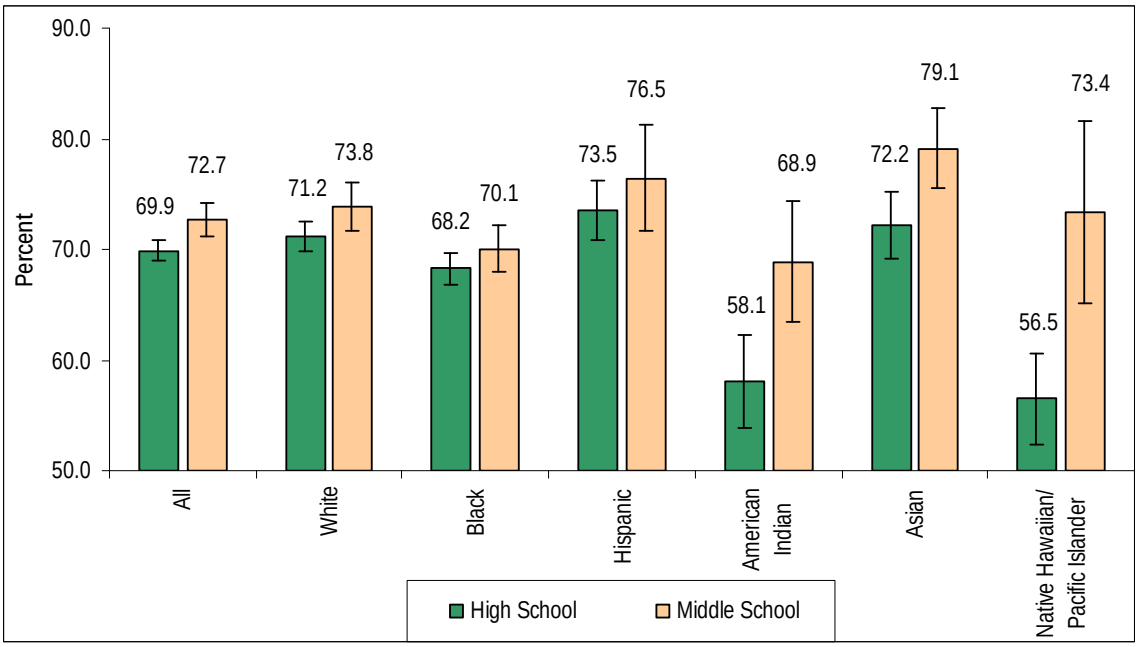
2.9.2. Under-age Youth Who Say Smoking Is Not Allowed in the Home by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

Middle school youth were more likely to report their homes did not allow smoking (72.7%) than high school youth (69.9%) overall, and among American Indians, Asians, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Table 2.9.2. Under-age Youth Who Say Smoking Is Not Allowed in the Home by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	69.9	71.2	68.2	73.5	58.1	72.2	56.5
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.6	4.2	3.1	4.1
N	165,953	81,511	60,294	11,104	2,349	8,898	1,797
Middle School	72.7	73.8	70.1	76.5	68.9	79.1	73.4
95% CI(±)	1.5	2.2	2.2	4.8	5.5	3.6	8.2
N	119,607	56,240	43,853	7,503	3,502	7,294	1,215

Figure 2.9.2. Under-age Youth Who Say Smoking Is Not Allowed in the Home by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



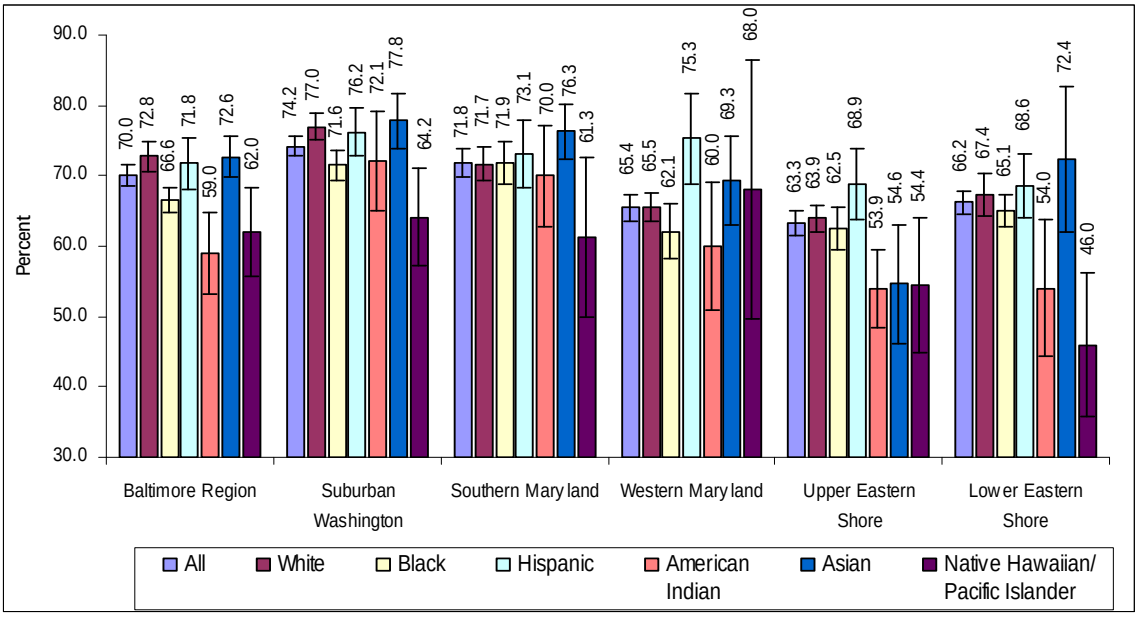
2.9.3. Under-age Youth Who Say Smoking Is Not Allowed in the Home by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, youth who reported that smoking was not allowed in the home ranged from 63.3% on Upper Eastern Shore to 74.2% in Suburban Washington.

Table 2.9.3. Under-age Youth Who Say Smoking Is Not Allowed in the Home by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	70.0	72.8	66.6	71.8	59.0	72.6	62.0
95% CI(±)	1.5	2.2	1.7	3.7	5.9	2.9	6.3
N	123,025	66,098	43,199	4,090	2,170	6,272	1,197
Suburban Washington	74.2	77.0	71.6	76.2	72.1	77.8	64.2
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.9	2.1	3.4	7.0	3.9	6.9
N	108,631	35,305	48,445	12,616	2,331	8,630	1,303
Southern Maryland	71.8	71.7	71.9	73.1	70.0	76.3	61.3
95% CI(±)	2.0	2.3	3.1	4.7	7.2	3.9	11.3
N	21,931	12,707	7,028	764	514	684	234
Western Maryland	65.4	65.5	62.1	75.3	60.0	69.3	68.0
95% CI(±)	2.0	2.0	3.9	6.4	9.1	6.4	18.4
N	11,567	9,589	897	407	367	203	102
Upper Eastern Shore	63.3	63.9	62.5	68.9	53.9	54.6	54.4
95% CI(±)	1.7	1.9	3.0	5.1	5.6	8.5	9.6
N	11,744	9,151	1,591	417	299	170	116
Lower Eastern Shore	66.2	67.4	65.1	68.6	54.0	72.4	46.0
95% CI(±)	1.5	3.0	2.3	4.4	9.7	10.3	10.2
N	8,663	4,902	2,987	313	169	233	59

Figure 2.9.3. Under-age Youth Who Say Smoking Is Not Allowed in the Home by Race/Ethnicity and Region



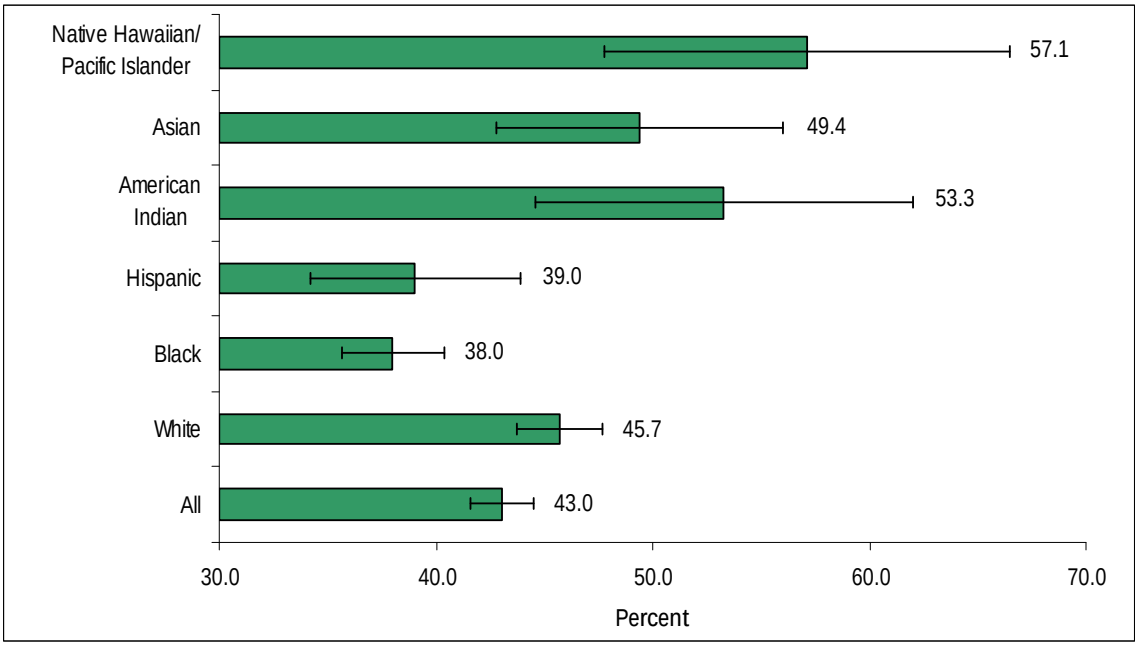
2.10. Under-age Current Smokers Reported Parents Knew They Smoked by Race/Ethnicity

Among youth who were current smokers, 43.0% of youth reported that their parents knew they smoked, with rates among racial/ethnic groups ranging from 38.0% in Black youth to 57.1% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, Asians, American Indians and Whites were more likely than Blacks to report that their parents knew they smoked.

Table 2.10. Under-age Current Smokers Reported Parents Knew They Smoked by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	43.0	45.7	38.0	39.0	53.3	49.4	57.1
95% CI(±)	1.5	2.0	2.3	4.9	8.7	6.6	9.3
N	23,908	11,616	7,796	1,618	929	1,210	738

Figure 2.10. Under-age Current Smokers Reported Parents Knew They Smoked by Race/Ethnicity



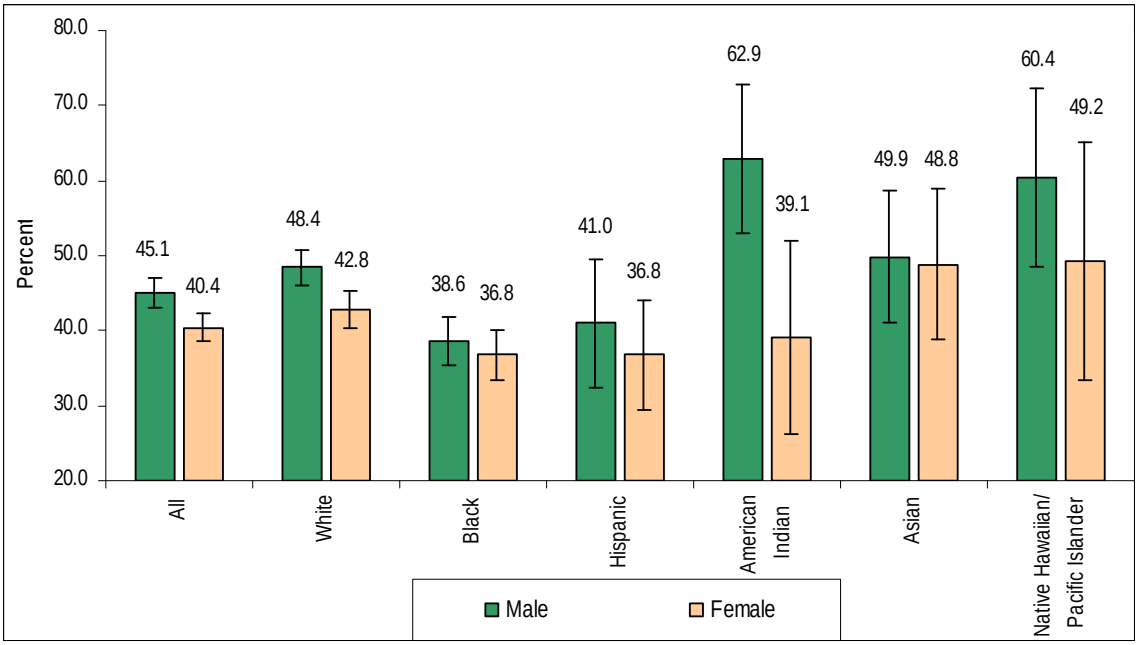
2.10.1. Under-age Smokers Reported Parents Knew They Smoked by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males who currently smoked were more likely to report (45.1%) that their parents knew they smoked than females who currently smoked (40.4%) overall, and among Whites and American Indians. Frequencies ranged from 36.8% among Hispanic and Black females to 62.9% among American Indian males.

Table 2.10.1. Under-age Smokers Reported Parents Knew They Smoked by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	45.1	48.4	38.6	41.0	62.9	49.9	60.4
95% CI(±)	1.9	2.4	3.3	8.6	9.8	8.8	11.9
N	13,404	6,172	4,390	887	626	781	549
Female	40.4	42.8	36.8	36.8	39.1	48.8	49.2
95% CI(±)	1.8	2.5	3.4	7.2	12.8	10.1	15.9
N	10,327	5,383	3,339	727	274	417	188

Figure 2.10.1. Under-age Smokers Reported Parents Knew They Smoked by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



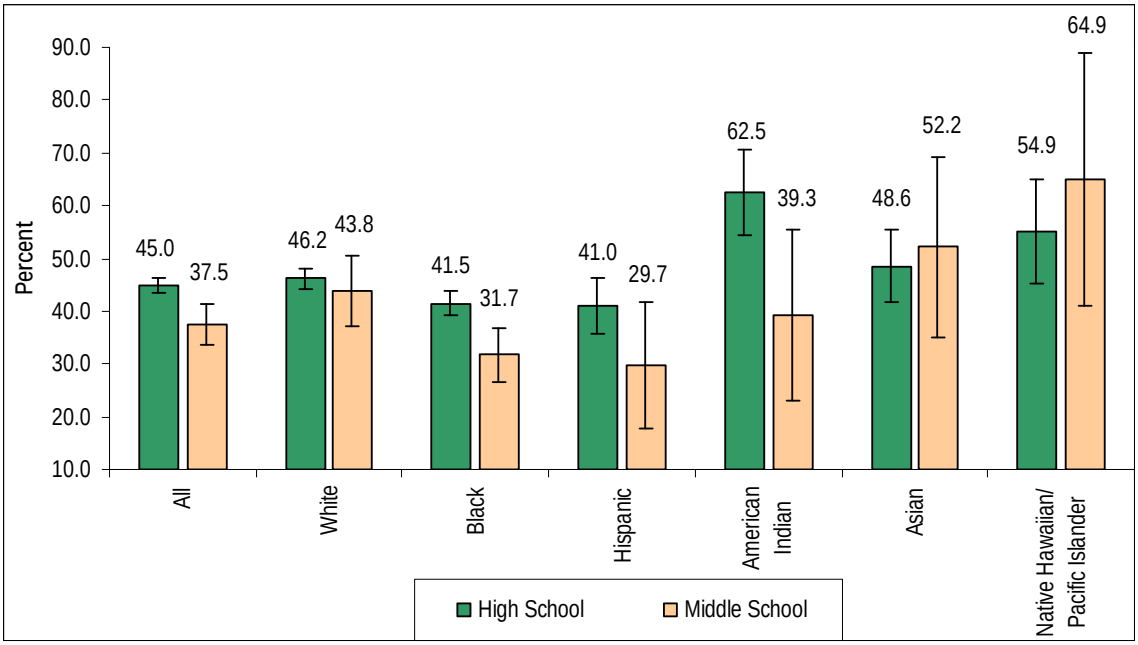
2.10.2. Under-age Smokers Reported Parents Knew They Smoked by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school smokers were more likely to report that their parents knew they smoked (45.0%) than middle school smokers (37.5%) overall, and among Blacks, with rates ranging from 29.7% in Hispanic middle school students to 64.9% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander high school students.

Table 2.10.2. Under-age Smokers Reported Parents Knew They Smoked by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	45.0	46.2	41.5	41.0	62.5	48.6	54.9
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.8	2.4	5.4	8.0	6.8	9.9
N	18,525	9,496	5,500	1,399	657	919	554
Middle School	37.5	43.8	31.7	29.7	39.3	52.2	64.9
95% CI(±)	3.9	6.8	5.2	11.9	16.2	17.1	24.1
N	5,383	2,121	2,296	219	271	291	183

Figure 2.10.2. Under-age Smokers Reported Parents Knew They Smoked by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



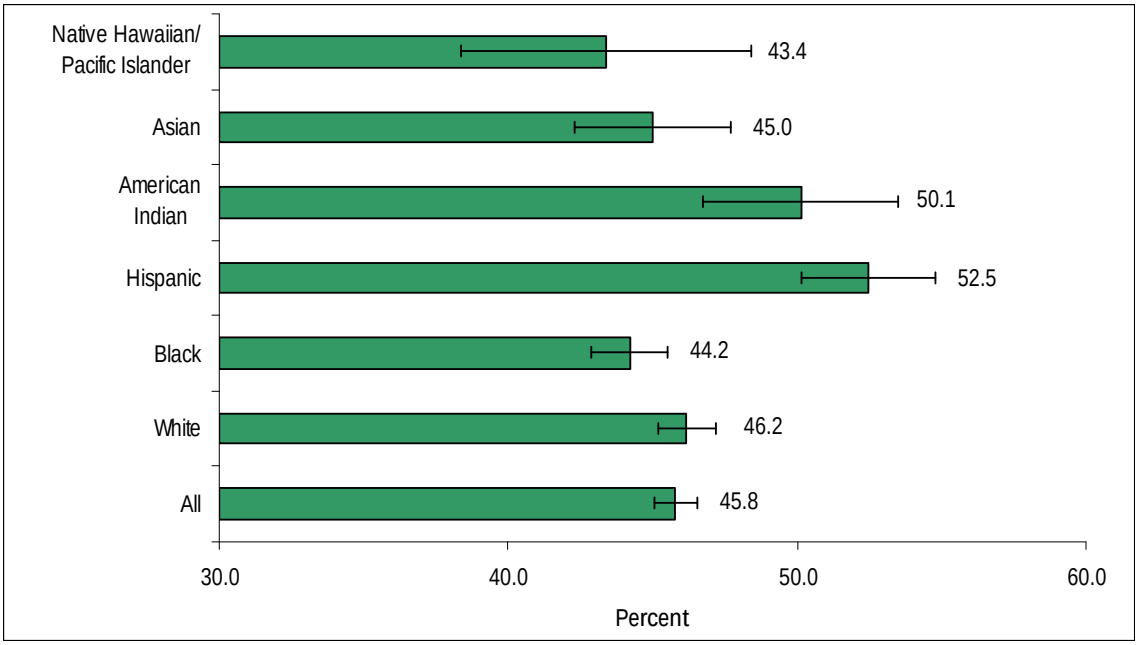
2.11. Under-age Youth Reported Parents Discussed the Dangers of Tobacco Use with Them by Race/Ethnicity

The proportion of youth who had discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents was 45.8%, overall. Rates ranged from 43.4% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth to 52.5% in Hispanic youth. American Indians and Hispanics were more likely to report having discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents than Blacks.

Table 2.11. Under-age Youth Reported Parents Discussed the Dangers of Tobacco Use with Them by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	45.8	46.2	44.2	52.5	50.1	45.0	43.4
95% CI(±)	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.3	3.4	2.7	5.0
N	197,715	91,977	74,091	14,272	4,968	10,124	2,283

Figure 2.11. Under-age Youth Reported Parents Discussed the Dangers of Tobacco Use with Them by Race/Ethnicity



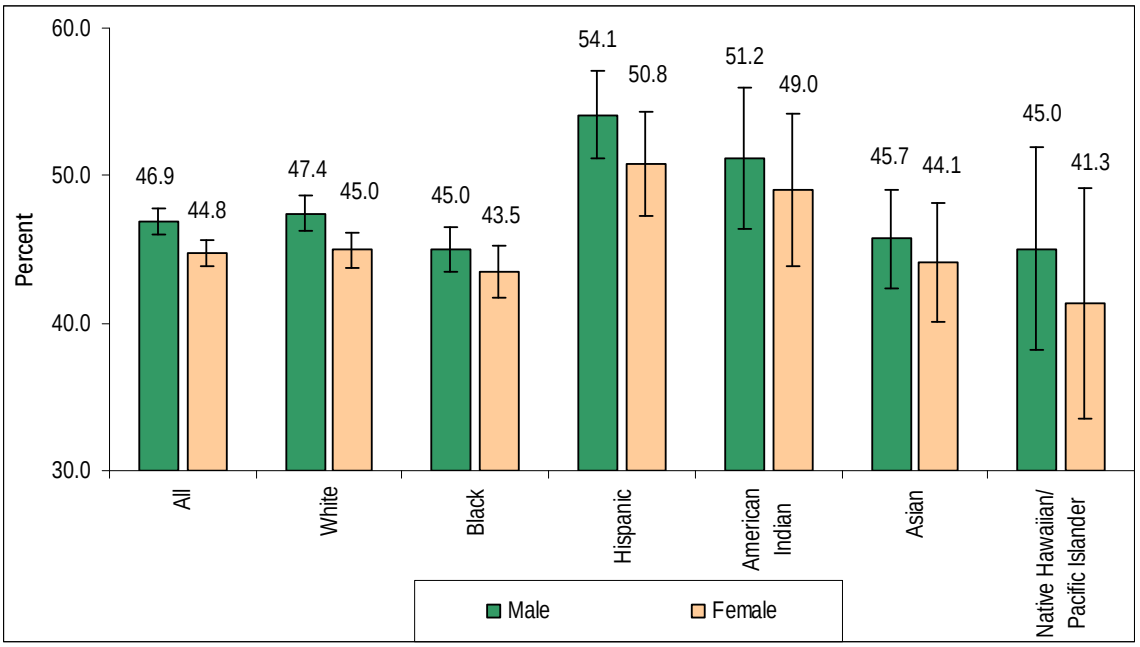
2.11.1. Under-age Youth Reported Parents Discussed the Dangers of Tobacco Use with Them by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males were slightly more likely report to that their parents discussed the dangers of to tobacco use with them (46.9%) than females (44.8%). Frequencies ranged from 41.3% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander females to 54.1% among Hispanic males.

Table 2.11.1. Under-age Youth Reported Parents Discussed the Dangers of Tobacco Use with Them by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	46.9	47.4	45.0	54.1	51.2	45.7	45.0
95% CI(±)	0.8	1.2	1.5	3.0	4.8	3.4	6.8
N	101,649	47,235	37,300	7,406	2,803	5,441	1,466
Female	44.8	45.0	43.5	50.8	49.0	44.1	41.3
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.2	1.8	3.5	5.2	4.0	7.8
N	95,805	44,677	36,677	6,853	2,144	4,641	815

Figure 2.11.1. Under-age Youth Reported Parents Discussed the Dangers of Tobacco Use with Them by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



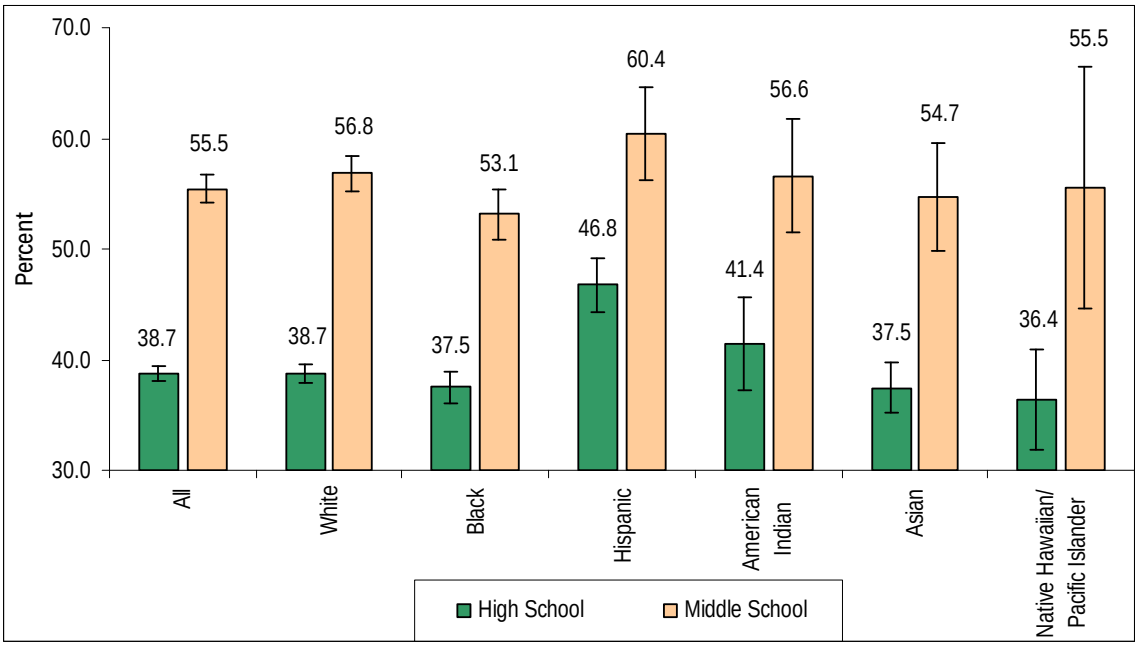
2.11.2. Under-age Youth Reported Parents Discussed the Dangers of Tobacco Use with Them by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

Middle school youth were more likely to report that their parents had discussed the dangers of tobacco with them (55.5%) than high school students (38.7%), regardless of race/ethnicity. Rates of discussion with parents of the dangers of tobacco use ranged from 36.4% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander high school students to 60.4% among middle school Hispanic students.

Table 2.11.2. Under-age Youth Reported Parents Discussed the Dangers of Tobacco Use with Them by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	38.7	38.7	37.5	46.8	41.4	37.5	36.4
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.4	4.2	2.3	4.6
N	96,207	45,237	35,851	7,407	1,748	4,747	1,217
Middle School	55.5	56.8	53.1	60.4	56.6	54.7	55.5
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.6	2.3	4.2	5.1	4.9	11.0
N	101,508	46,740	38,240	6,864	3,221	5,376	1,066

Figure 2.11.2. Under-age Youth Reported Parents Discussed the Dangers of Tobacco Use with Them by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



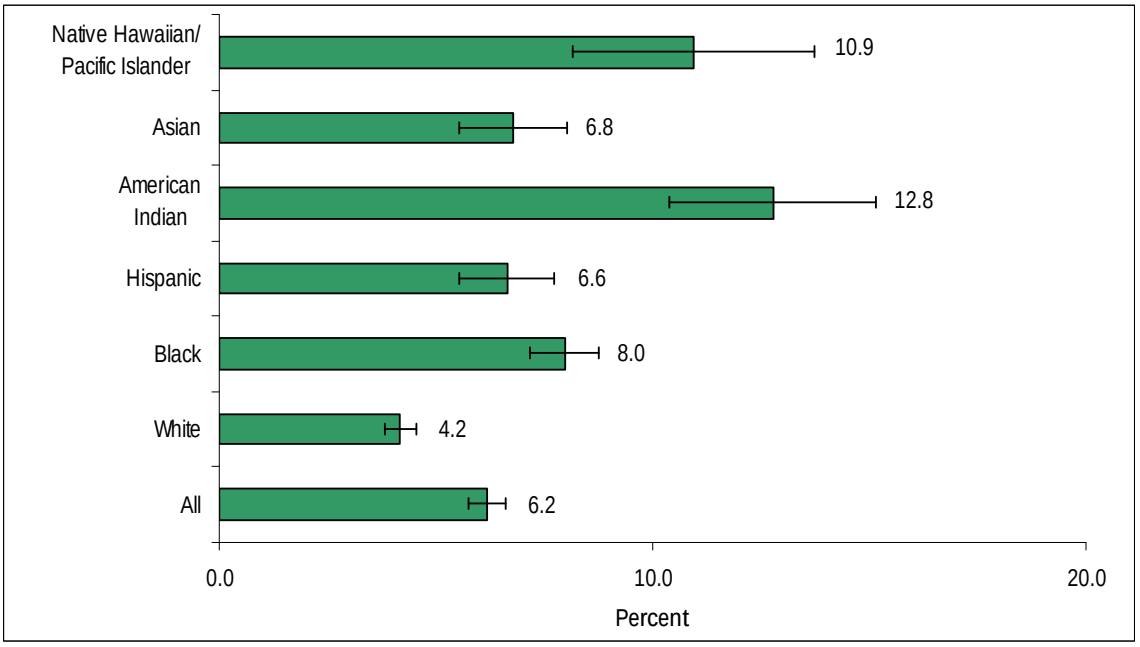
2.12. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Actors Using Tobacco When Watching TV or Movies by Race/Ethnicity

Only 6.2% of youth overall reported seeing actors using tobacco when watching TV or movies, but rates ranged from 4.2% among white youth to 12.8% among American Indian youth. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders and American Indians were more likely than Asians, Hispanics and Whites to report seeing actors using tobacco when watching TV or movies.

Table 2.12. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Actors Using Tobacco When Watching TV or Movies by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	6.2	4.2	8.0	6.6	12.8	6.8	10.9
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.4	1.3	2.8
N	25,286	8,064	12,316	1,686	1,205	1,476	539

Figure 2.12. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Actors Using Tobacco When Watching TV or Movies by Race/Ethnicity



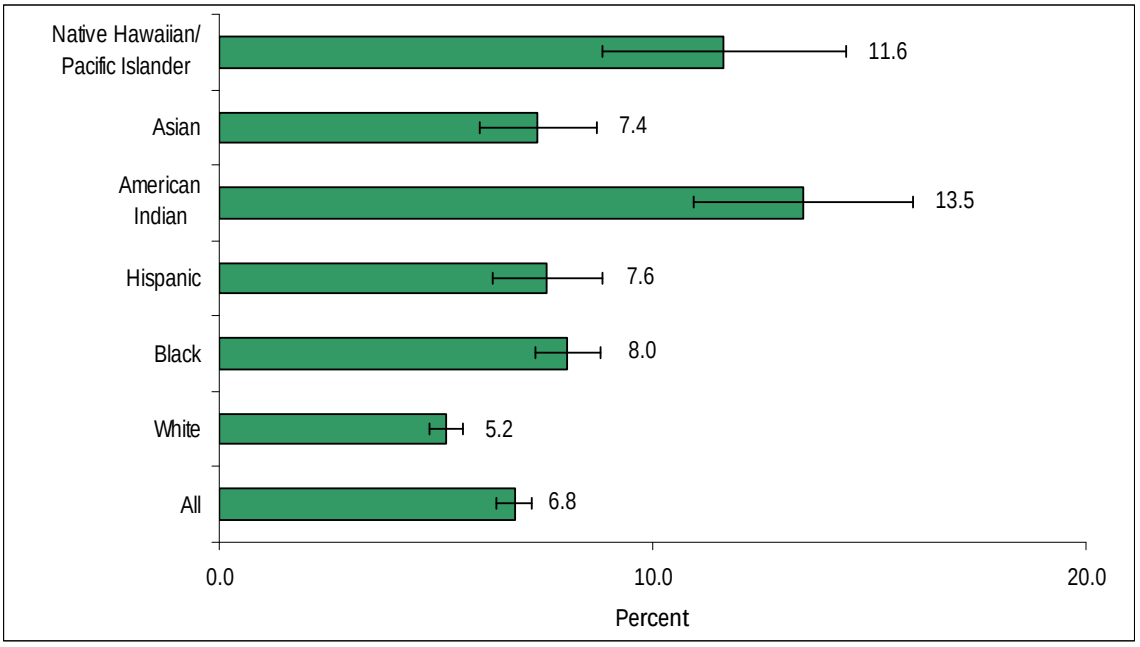
2.13. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Athletes Using Tobacco When Watching TV by Race/Ethnicity

Among all youth, 6.8% reported seeing athletes using tobacco on TV, with higher rates for racial/ethnic minorities compared to Whites.

Table 2.13. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Athletes Using Tobacco When Watching TV by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	6.8	5.2	8.0	7.6	13.5	7.4	11.6
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.6	1.4	2.8
N	27,777	10,069	12,371	1,910	1,261	1,598	567

Figure 2.13. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Athletes Using Tobacco When Watching TV by Race/Ethnicity



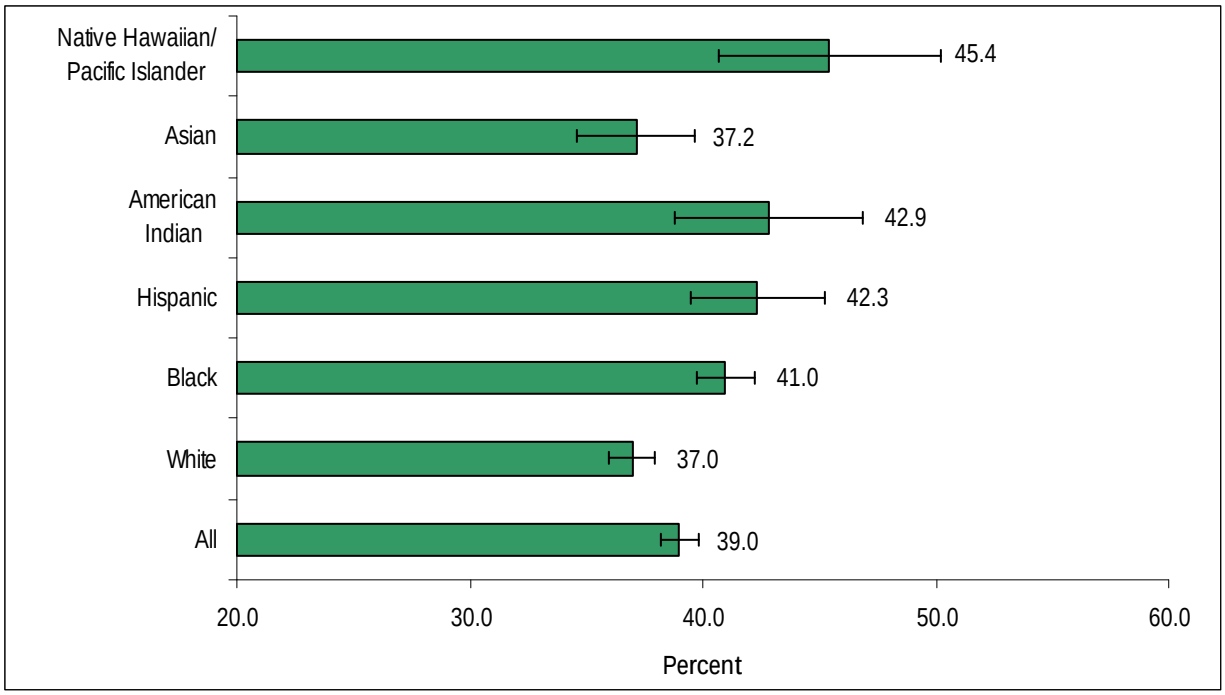
2.14. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About Ads for Tobacco Products When Using Internet by Race/Ethnicity

Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Hispanic and Black youth were more likely than Whites to report seeing commercials about ads for tobacco products when using the Internet.

Table 2.14. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About Ads for Tobacco Products When Using Internet by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	39.0	37.0	41.0	42.3	42.9	37.2	45.4
95% CI(±)	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.9	4.0	2.5	4.7
N	144,930	66,341	56,335	9,455	3,334	7,510	1,956

Figure 2.14. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About Ads for Tobacco Products When Using Internet by Race/Ethnicity



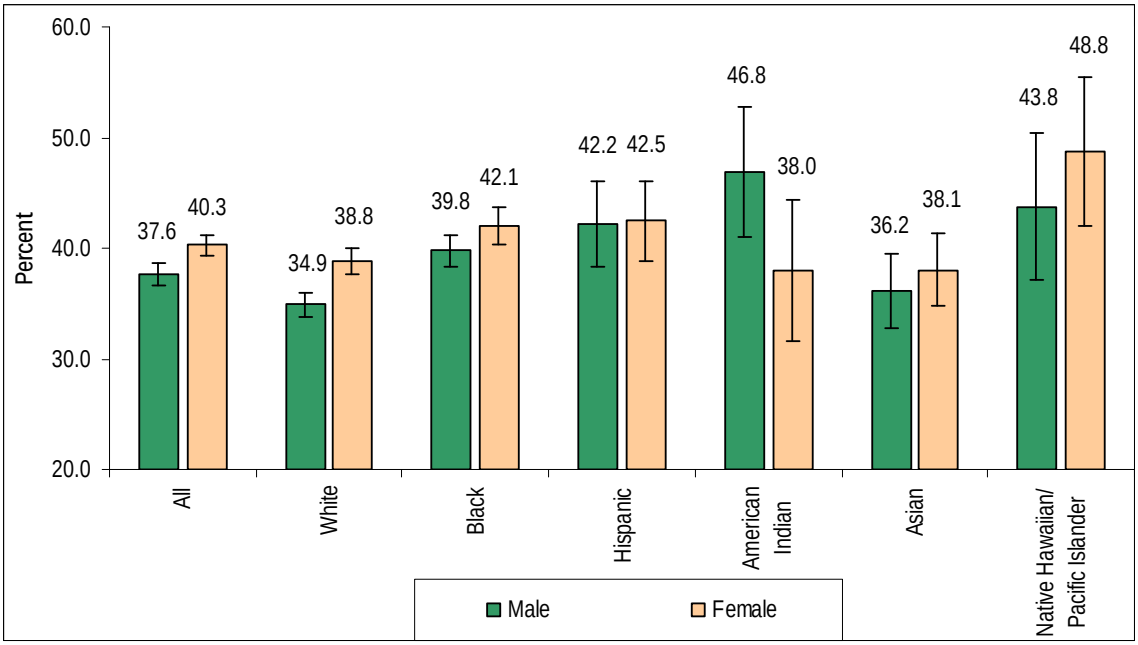
2.14.1. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About Ads for Tobacco Products When Using Internet by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

More female youth (40.3%) than male youth (37.6%) reported seeing advertisements for tobacco products while using the Internet overall, and among Whites.

Table 2.14.1. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About Ads for Tobacco Products When Using Internet by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	37.6	34.9	39.8	42.2	46.8	36.2	43.8
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.1	1.5	3.9	5.9	3.4	6.6
N	67,764	30,393	25,751	4,660	1,958	3,839	1,162
Female	40.3	38.8	42.1	42.5	38.0	38.1	48.8
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.2	1.7	3.6	6.3	3.3	6.8
N	76,893	35,853	30,498	4,783	1,345	3,624	791

Figure 2.14.1. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About Ads for Tobacco Products When Using Internet by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



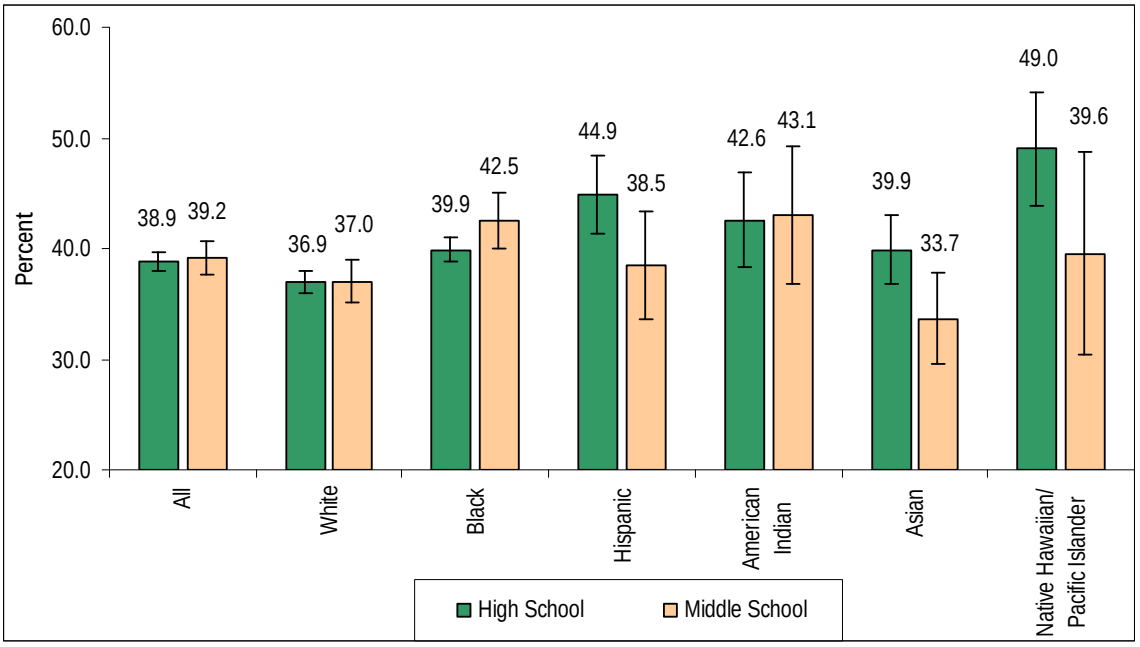
2.14.2. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About Ads for Tobacco Products When Using Internet by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

There was no difference between middle school (39.2%) and high school students (38.9%) in the percent who reported seeing ads for tobacco products on the Internet.

Table 2.14.2. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About Ads for Tobacco Products When Using Internet by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	38.9	36.9	39.9	44.9	42.6	39.9	49.0
95% CI(±)	0.8	1.0	1.1	3.5	4.3	3.1	5.1
N	84,627	39,541	31,831	6,021	1,397	4,526	1,311
Middle School	39.2	37.0	42.5	38.5	43.1	33.7	39.6
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.9	2.5	4.9	6.2	4.1	9.2
N	60,303	26,800	24,503	3,434	1,937	2,984	646

Figure 2.14.2. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About Ads for Tobacco Products When Using Internet by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



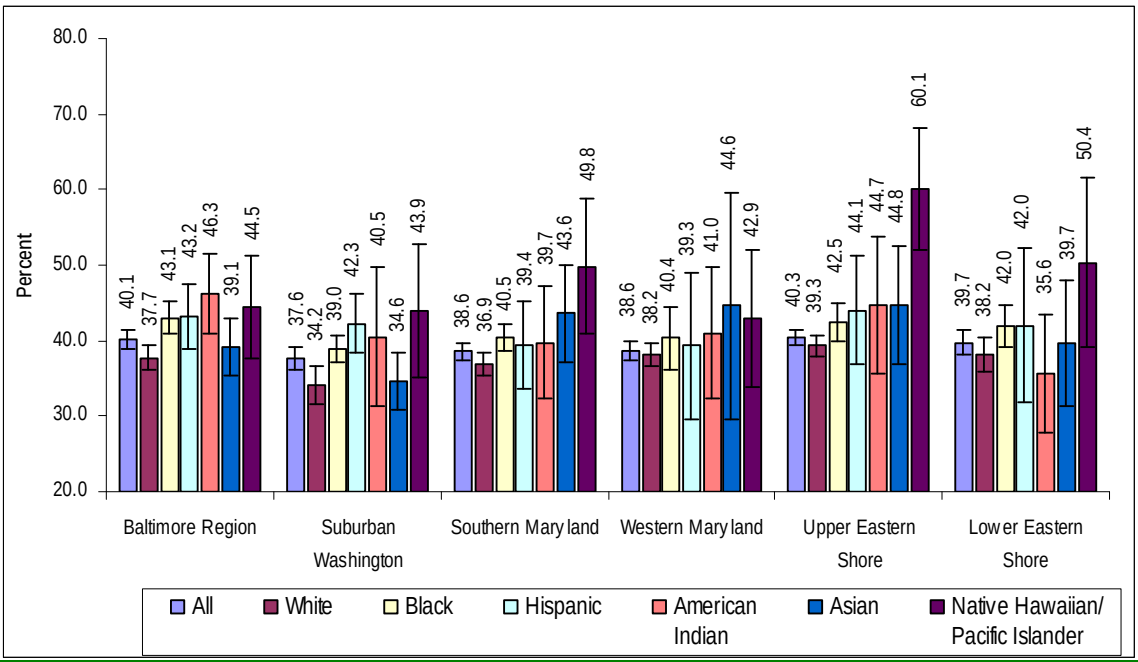
2.14.3. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About Ads for Tobacco Products When Using Internet by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, there was little variation from one region to the next in the proportion of youth who reported seeing tobacco ads on the Internet. More than half of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders in the Upper and Eastern Shore reported seeing ads for tobacco products when using the Internet.

Table 2.14.3. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About Ads for Tobacco Products When Using Internet by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	40.1	37.7	43.1	43.2	46.3	39.1	44.5
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.6	2.1	4.2	5.3	3.8	6.8
N	65,238	32,502	25,180	2,196	1,440	3,177	743
Suburban Washington	37.6	34.2	39.0	42.3	40.5	34.6	43.9
95% CI(±)	1.6	2.5	1.8	4.0	9.2	3.8	8.7
N	51,074	14,908	24,297	6,319	1,116	3,605	828
Southern Maryland	38.6	36.9	40.5	39.4	39.7	43.6	49.8
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.5	1.8	5.7	7.4	6.4	9.0
N	11,038	6,181	3,669	381	276	367	164
Western Maryland	38.6	38.2	40.4	39.3	41.0	44.6	42.9
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.5	4.2	9.8	8.6	15.0	9.1
N	6,129	5,070	517	178	202	113	49
Upper Eastern Shore	40.3	39.3	42.5	44.1	44.7	44.8	60.1
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.4	2.5	7.1	9.0	7.8	8.1
N	6,679	5,084	945	215	203	121	111
Lower Eastern Shore	39.7	38.2	42.0	42.0	35.6	39.7	50.4
95% CI(±)	1.6	2.2	2.7	10.2	7.8	8.3	11.3
N	4,772	2,595	1,727	166	97	127	61

Figure 2.14.3. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About Ads for Tobacco Products When Using Internet by Race/Ethnicity and Region



2.15. Summary of Tobacco Use Environment

Access to Tobacco Products

- While significant progress has been made in reducing current youth smoking and tobacco use, their access to tobacco products remains unacceptably high. In general, gas stations were the most commonly reported retail source of cigarettes (43.0%). The Internet was a frequent retail source for many racial/ethnic groups; 36.8% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander frequent smokers purchased cigarettes over the Internet.

- The majority of youth (63.9%) reported being asked for their age and refused the sale of cigarettes ranging from 36.8% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders to 70.0% for Hispanics. High school youth were more likely (66.6%) to be asked for proof of age and refused sale than middle school youth (43.6%) overall, and among Blacks.

- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Hispanic and Black youth were more likely than Whites to report seeing commercials about ads for tobacco products when using the Internet. More female youth (40.3%) than male youth (37.6%) reported seeing advertisements for tobacco products while using the Internet overall, and among Whites. Overall, there was no difference between middle school (39.2%) and high school students (38.9%) in the percent who reported seeing ads for tobacco products on the Internet.

Secondhand Smoke and Smoking Restrictions

- Exposure to secondhand smoke is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality among nonsmokers, including children (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2006). Secondhand smoke is responsible for approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths annually in U.S. nonsmokers. Secondhand smoke includes the smoke exhaled by smokers and the side stream smoke from the end of a burning cigarette. Secondhand smoke contains more than 250 chemicals known to be toxic or carcinogenic (cancer-causing), including formaldehyde, benzene, vinyl chloride, arsenic, ammonia, and hydrogen cyanide (the Surgeon General Report 2007). Children who are exposed to secondhand smoke are inhaling many of the same cancer-causing substances and poisons as smokers (the Surgeon General Report 2007).

- Half (49.9%) of youth were exposed to secondhand smoke, with rates ranging from 38.3% in Asian youth to 57.0% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth. Asians were less likely than any other racial ethnic youth to report having been exposed to secondhand smoke.

- Females (52.6%) were more likely to report exposure to second hand smoke than males (47.2%); high school youth (55.4%) were more likely than middle school youth (42.1%) overall.

- Overall, females (47.0%) were more likely to report exposure to secondhand smoke in a room than males (40.1%) and high school youth (49.0%) were more likely than middle school youth (35.8%), regardless of race/ethnicity.

- One third (34.8%) of underage youth were exposed to secondhand smoke while riding in a car, ranging from 26.1% in Asian youth to 46.0% in Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Whites were more likely to report being exposed to secondhand smoke while riding in a car than Asians, Hispanics and Blacks. Females reported higher car exposure (36.5%) than males (33.0%) overall, and among Whites and Blacks. High school students were more likely to report being exposed to secondhand smoke while riding in a car (38.8%) than middle school students (29.1%), regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Maryland has made substantial progress in the restriction of smoking in public places. However, based on these results, there is a need to more strictly enforce school based policies and strongly encourage families to adopt home based smoking restrictions.

- About one out of twenty (4.9%) youth reported smoking on school property. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (16.2%), American Indian (7.9%), and Hispanic (6.6%) youth were more likely than Whites (4.9%) and Blacks (4.1%) to smoke on school property. Male youth were more likely to report smoking on school property (5.9%) than female youth (4.0%) overall, and among Blacks. Among males, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders were more likely to report smoking on school property than other males. High school youth were more likely to report smoking on school property (7.3%) than middle school youth (1.8%) regardless of race/ethnicity. Among high school youth, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders and American Indians were more likely to smoke on school property than other youth.

- Seven out of ten youth (71.0% percent) said that smoking was not allowed in their homes, regardless of race/ethnicity. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Blacks were less likely than Whites, Hispanics or Asians to report that smoking was not allowed in the home. Males and females were similar in reporting whether smoking was allowed in the home, regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Among youth who were current smokers, 43.0% of youth reported that their parents knew they smoked. High school smokers were more likely to report that their parents knew they smoked (45.0%) than middle school smokers (37.5%) overall, and among Blacks.

CHAPTER 3
Attitudes and Knowledge

3 Attitudes and Knowledge

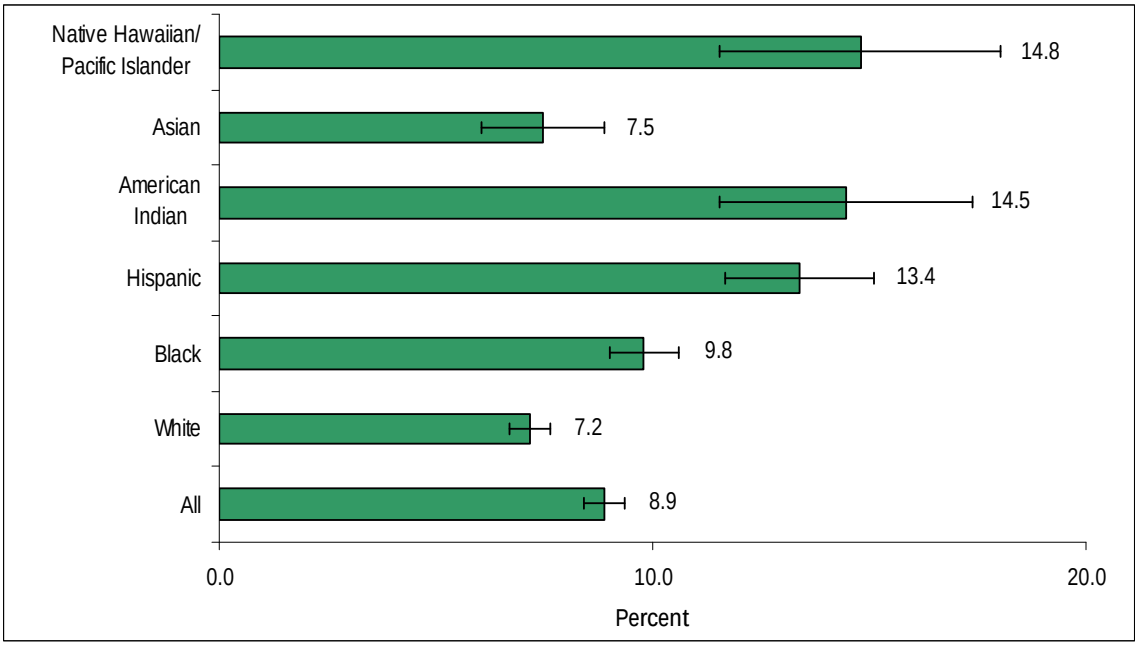
3.1. Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, 8.9% of nonsmoking youth reported they intended to smoke a cigarette in the next year. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Hispanics were more likely than Whites, Asians and Blacks to report they intended to smoke in the next year.

Table 3.1. Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	8.9	7.2	9.8	13.4	14.5	7.5	14.8
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.7	2.9	1.4	3.2
N	34,717	12,616	15,443	3,219	1,267	1,549	623

Figure 3.1. Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity



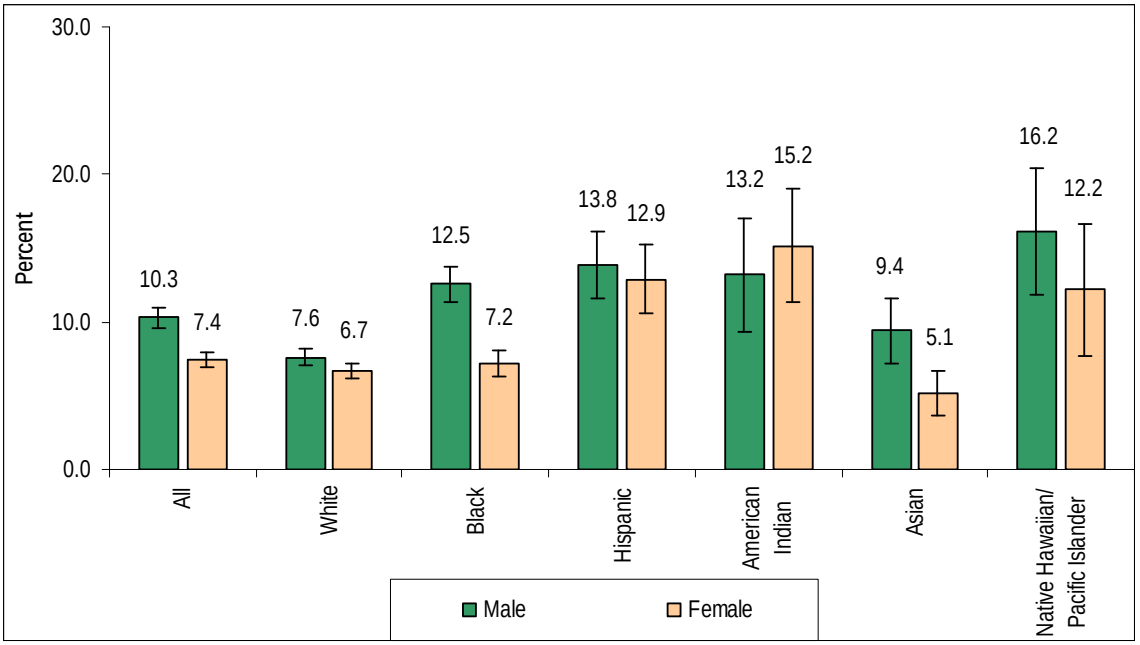
3.1.1. Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Nonsmoking males were more likely (10.3%) than females (7.4%) to report that they intended to smoke a cigarette in the coming year overall, and among Blacks and Asians. Frequencies ranged from 5.1% among Asian females to 16.2% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander males.

Table 3.1.1. Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	10.3	7.6	12.5	13.8	13.2	9.4	16.2
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.3	3.8	2.2	4.3
N	20,113	6,714	9,679	1,650	634	1,023	412
Female	7.4	6.7	7.2	12.9	15.2	5.1	12.2
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.4	3.9	1.5	4.5
N	14,466	5,845	5,756	1,564	594	505	201

Figure 3.1.1. Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



3.1.2. Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

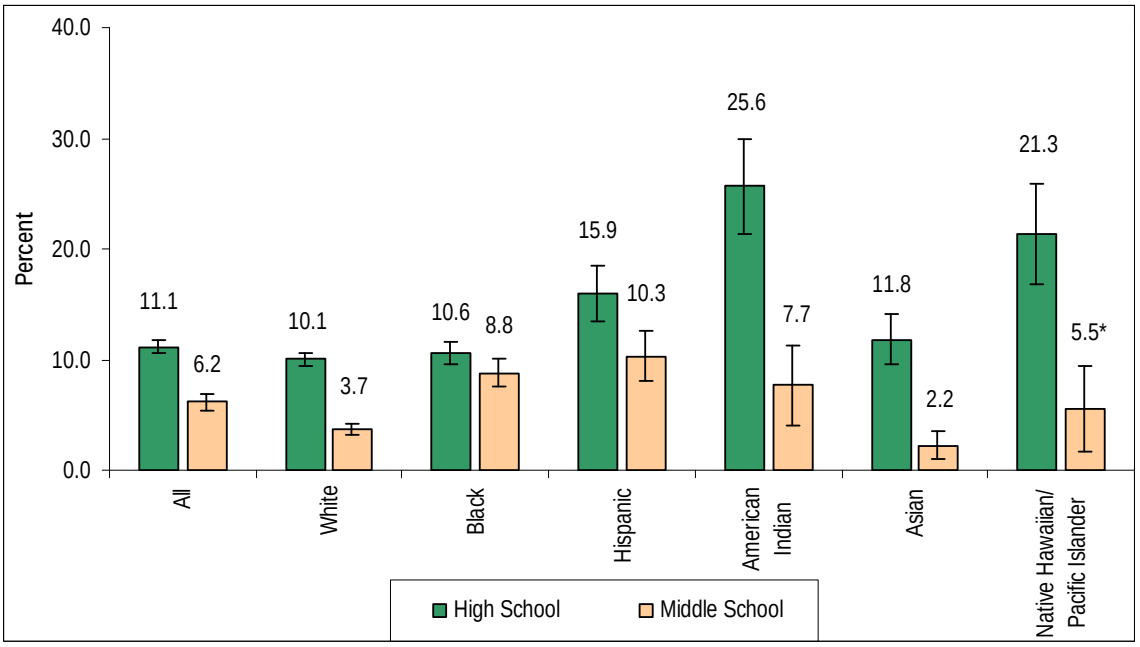
In general, high school youth (11.1%) were more likely to report the intention to smoke a cigarette in the coming year than middle school students (6.2%). About one out of four American Indian and one out of five Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander non-smoking high school students intended to start smoking during the next year.

Table 3.1.2. Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	11.1	10.1	10.6	15.9	25.6	11.8	21.3
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.5	4.3	2.2	4.5
N	23,744	9,643	9,294	2,094	849	1,336	527
Middle School	6.2	3.7	8.8	10.3	7.7	2.2	5.5*
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.3	3.6	1.3	3.9
N	10,973	2,972	6,149	1,126	418	212	96

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 3.1.2. Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



3.1.3. Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

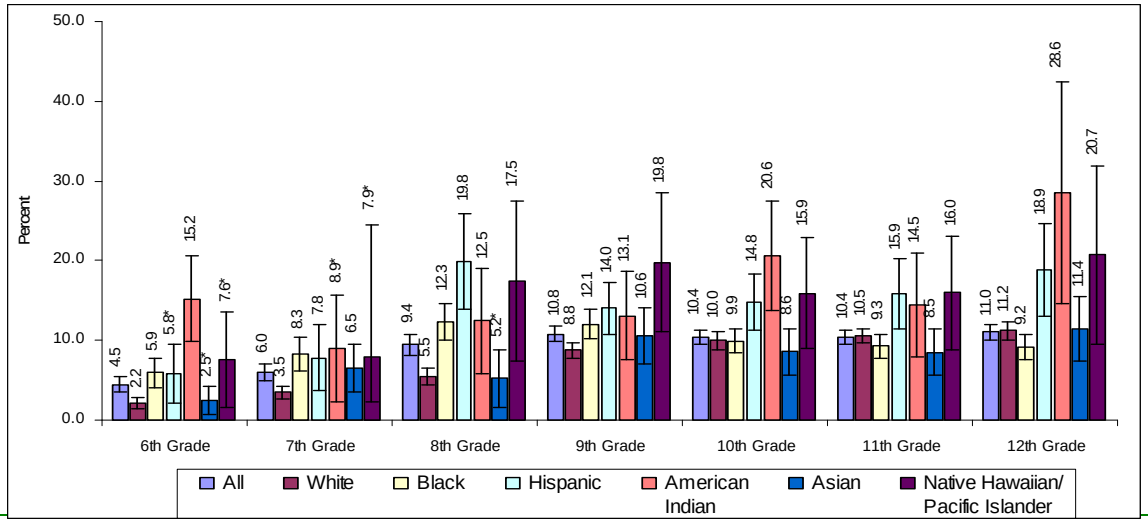
In general, the higher the grade level, the more likely youth were to report the intention to smoke a cigarette in the coming year. Frequencies ranged from 2.2% in White 6th graders to 28.6% among American Indian 12th graders.

Table 3.1.3 Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
6th Grade	4.5	2.2	5.9	5.8*	15.2	2.5*	7.6*
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.7	1.8	3.6	5.5	1.7	6.0
N	2,620	573	1,303	209	406	84	45
7th Grade	6.0	3.5	8.3	7.8	8.9*	6.5	7.9*
95% CI(-)	1.0	0.7	2.1	4.2	6.7	3.0	5.7
95% CI(+)	1.0	0.7	2.1	4.2	6.7	3.0	16.5
N	3,601	938	1,968	301	139	208	46
8th Grade	9.4	5.5	12.3	19.8	12.5	5.2*	17.5
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.0	2.3	6.0	6.6	3.5	10.0
N	5,597	1,443	2,993	700	196	161	103
9th Grade	10.8	8.8	12.1	14.0	13.1	10.6	19.8
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.0	1.8	3.3	5.5	3.5	8.7
N	7,100	2,433	3,486	595	137	330	119
10th Grade	10.4	10.0	9.9	14.8	20.6	8.6	15.9
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.1	1.5	3.5	6.9	2.9	6.9
N	5,838	2,488	2,292	533	161	255	109
11th Grade	10.4	10.5	9.3	15.9	14.5	8.5	16.0
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.9	1.4	4.4	6.5	2.9	7.1
N	5,273	2,500	1,821	507	105	235	105
12th Grade	11.0	11.2	9.2	18.9	28.6	11.4	20.7
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.2	1.6	5.8	13.9	4.1	11.2
N	4,285	2,142	1,378	360	82	242	82

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 3.1.3 Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Grade



3.1.4. Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

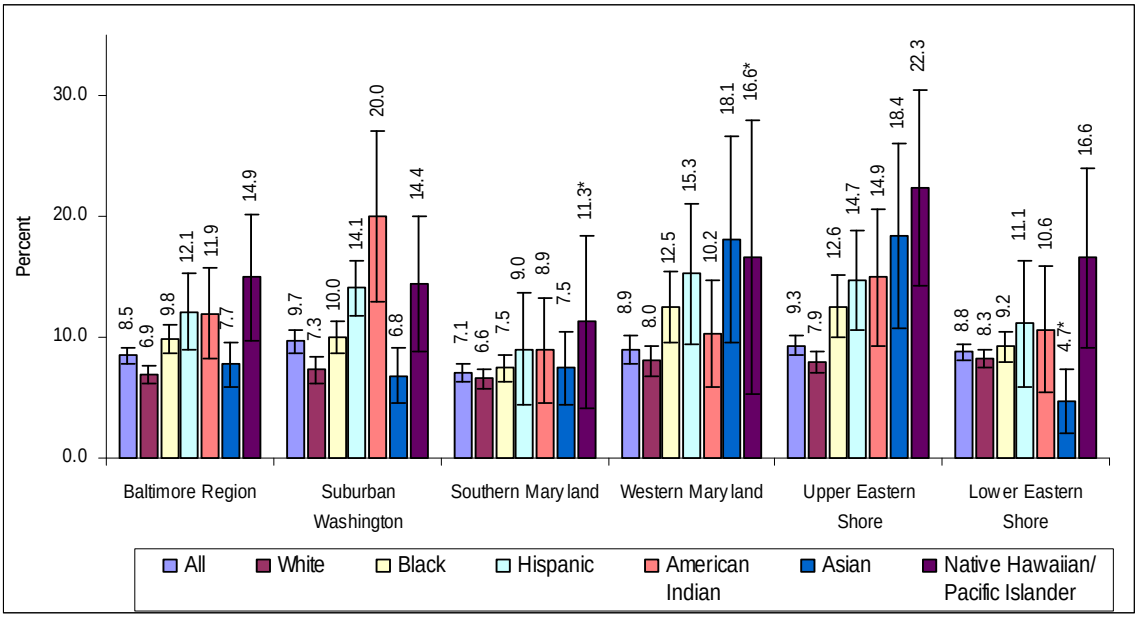
There was regional variation in the proportion of youth intending to smoke in the coming year. Overall, Suburban Region has the highest rate (9.7%) and Southern Maryland (7.1%) has the lowest rates.

Table 3.1.4. Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	8.5	6.9	9.8	12.1	11.9	7.7	14.9
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.7	1.2	3.2	3.8	1.8	5.2
N	14,685	5,800	6,887	679	427	644	248
Suburban Washington	9.7	7.3	10.0	14.1	20.0	6.8	14.4
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.3	7.1	2.3	5.6
N	14,038	3,208	6,982	2,252	605	735	256
Southern Maryland	7.1	6.6	7.5	9.0	8.9	7.5	11.3*
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.8	1.1	4.6	4.4	3.0	7.2
N	2,041	1,061	718	93	70	61	39
Western Maryland	8.9	8.0	12.5	15.3	10.2	18.1	16.6*
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.2	3.0	5.8	4.4	8.6	11.3
N	1,386	1,024	162	73	58	47	22
Upper Eastern Shore	9.3	7.9	12.6	14.7	14.9	18.4	22.3
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.9	2.6	4.1	5.7	7.6	8.1
N	1,488	974	279	77	74	47	37
Lower Eastern Shore	8.8	8.3	9.2	11.1	10.6	4.7*	16.6
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.7	1.3	5.2	5.2	2.6	7.4
N	1,079	549	416	45	34	15	20

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 3.1.4. Intention to Smoke Cigarette in Next Year Among Nonsmoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region



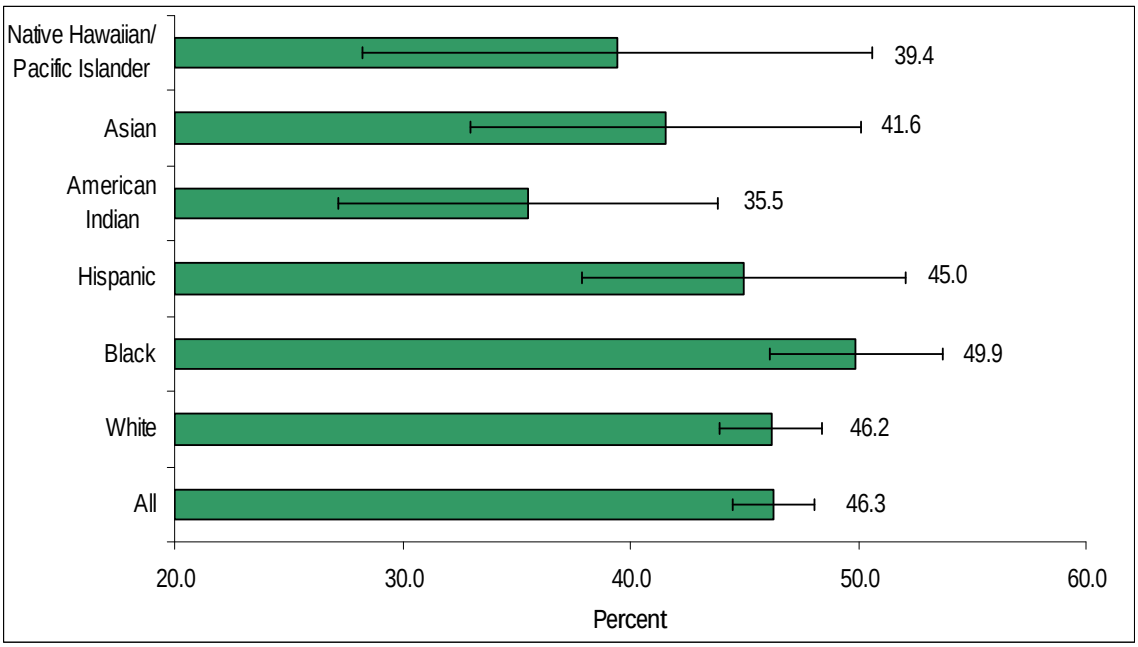
3.2. Intention to Stop Smoking Among Current Smoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Close to half of current smokers (46.3%) intended to stop smoking, ranging from 35.5% among American Indian youth to 49.9% among Black youth. Blacks were more likely than American Indians to report having the intention to stop smoking.

Table 3.2. Intention to Stop Smoking Among Current Smoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	46.3	46.2	49.9	45.0	35.5	41.6	39.4
95% CI(±)	1.8	2.3	3.8	7.1	8.3	8.6	11.2
N	14,993	8,710	3,942	1,096	383	553	309

Figure 3.2. Intention to Stop Smoking Among Current Smoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity



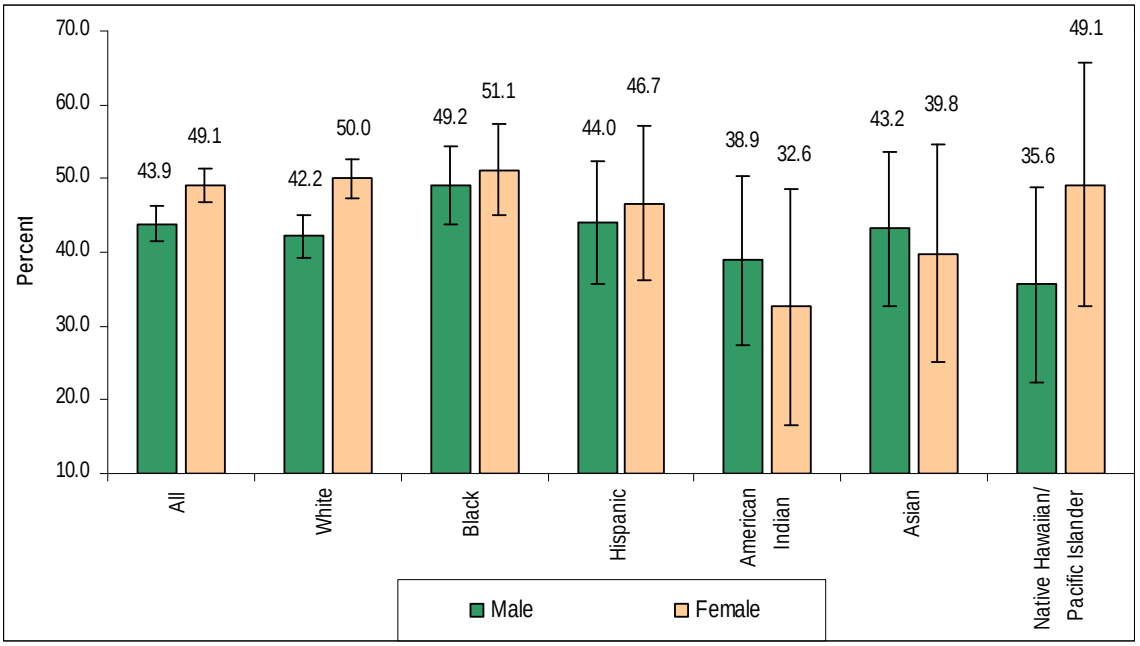
3.2.1. Intention to Stop Smoking Among Current Smoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Female smokers were more likely to plan to quit (49.1%) than males (43.9%) overall, and among Whites.

Table 3.2.1. Intention to Stop Smoking Among Current Smoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	43.9	42.2	49.2	44.0	38.9	43.2	35.6
95% CI(±)	2.3	2.8	5.3	8.4	11.4	10.5	13.3
N	7,500	3,941	2,179	632	228	340	179
Female	49.1	50.0	51.1	46.7	32.6	39.8	49.1
95% CI(±)	2.3	2.7	6.2	10.6	15.9	14.8	16.5
N	7,459	4,768	1,732	464	154	213	128

Figure 3.2.1. Intention to Stop Smoking Among Current Smoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



3.2.2. Intention to Stop Smoking Among Current Smoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

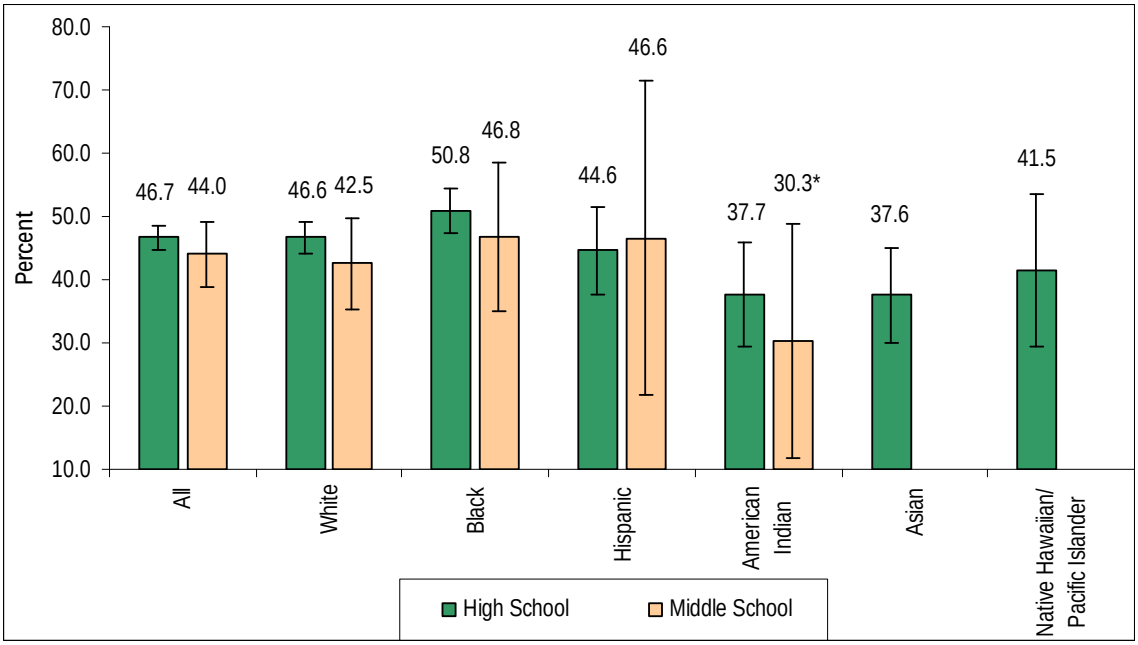
Intention to stop smoking was similar between high school students and middle school students regardless of race/ethnicity.

Table 3.2.2. Intention to Stop Smoking Among Current Smoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	46.7	46.6	50.8	44.6	37.7	37.6	41.5
95% CI(±)	1.9	2.4	3.5	6.9	8.3	7.5	11.9
N	12,837	7,821	3,138	899	287	404	290
Middle School	44.0	42.5	46.8	46.6	30.3*	–	–
95% CI(±)	5.1	7.2	11.9	24.8	18.6	–	–
N	2,156	889	804	198	96	–	–

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 3.2.2. Intention to Stop Smoking Among Current Smoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



3.2.3. Intention to Stop Smoking Among Current Smoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

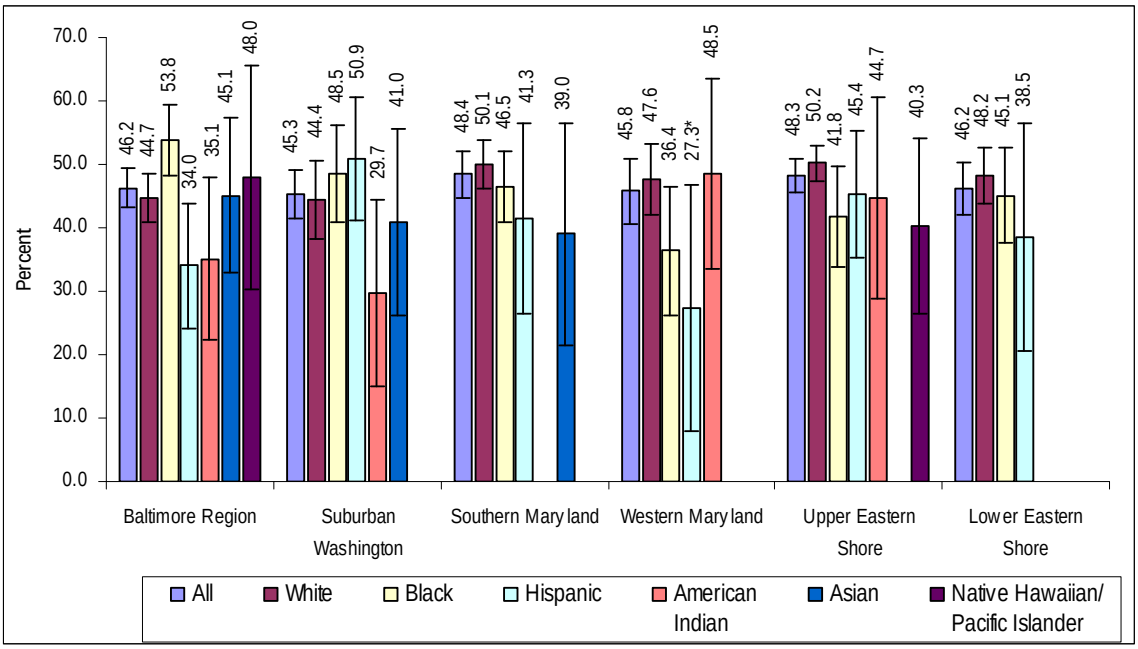
Overall, intention to stop smoking varied little by region.

Table 3.2.3. Intention to Stop Smoking Among Current Smoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	46.2	44.7	53.8	34.0	35.1	45.1	48.0
95% CI(±)	3.0	3.8	5.5	9.8	12.7	12.3	17.6
N	6,431	3,823	1,815	211	153	250	179
Suburban Washington	45.3	44.4	48.5	50.9	29.7	41.0	–
95% CI(±)	3.9	6.1	7.6	9.8	14.6	14.7	–
N	4,353	1,715	1,431	761	130	246	–
Southern Maryland	48.4	50.1	46.5	41.3	–	39.0	–
95% CI(±)	3.7	3.8	5.7	15.0	–	17.4	–
N	1,352	888	336	43	–	30	–
Western Maryland	45.8	47.6	36.4	27.3*	48.5	–	–
95% CI(±)	5.1	5.6	10.2	19.5	15.0	–	–
N	1,006	888	58	19	27	–	–
Upper Eastern Shore	48.3	50.2	41.8	45.4	44.7	–	40.3
95% CI(±)	2.6	2.8	8.0	10.0	15.8	–	13.7
N	1,202	969	134	37	27	–	20
Lower Eastern Shore	46.2	48.2	45.1	38.5	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	4.0	4.4	7.6	17.9	–	–	–
N	649	428	167	26	–	–	–

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 3.2.3. Intention to Stop Smoking Among Current Smoking Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region



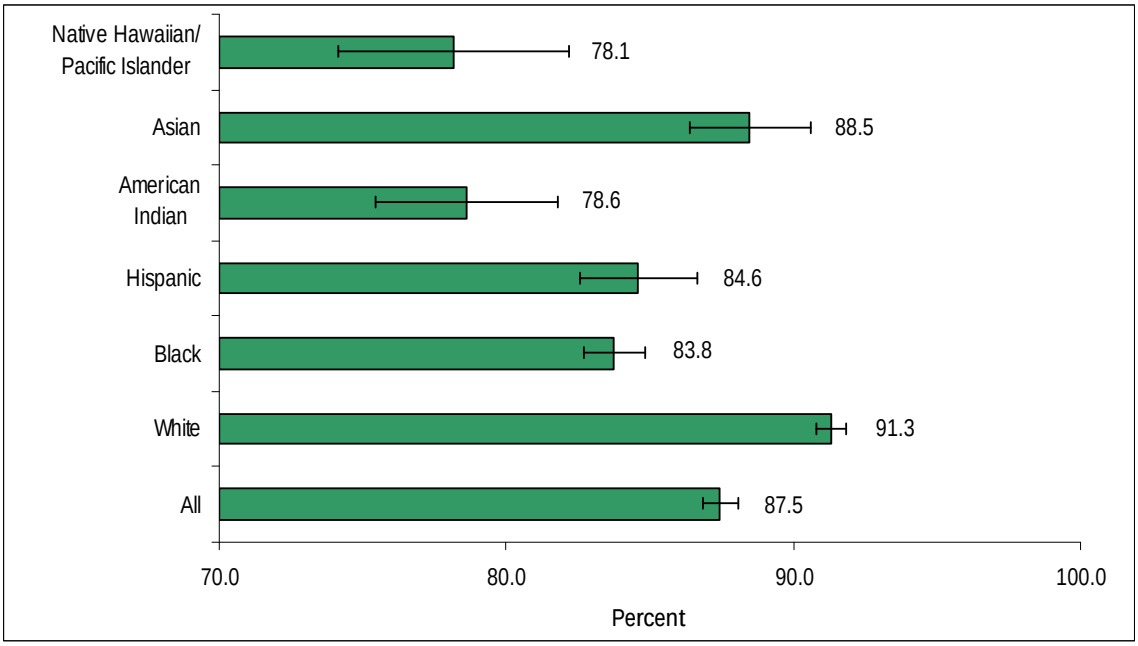
3.3. Under-age Youth's Perception of Nicotine Addiction by Race/Ethnicity

Racial and ethnic minorities were less likely to perceive nicotine as addictive than Whites.

Table 3.3. Under-age Youth's Perception of Nicotine Addiction by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	87.5	91.3	83.8	84.6	78.6	88.5	78.1
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.0	3.2	2.1	4.0
N	350,640	173,610	126,125	20,939	7,174	19,014	3,779

Figure 3.3. Under-age Youth's Perception of Nicotine Addiction by Race/Ethnicity



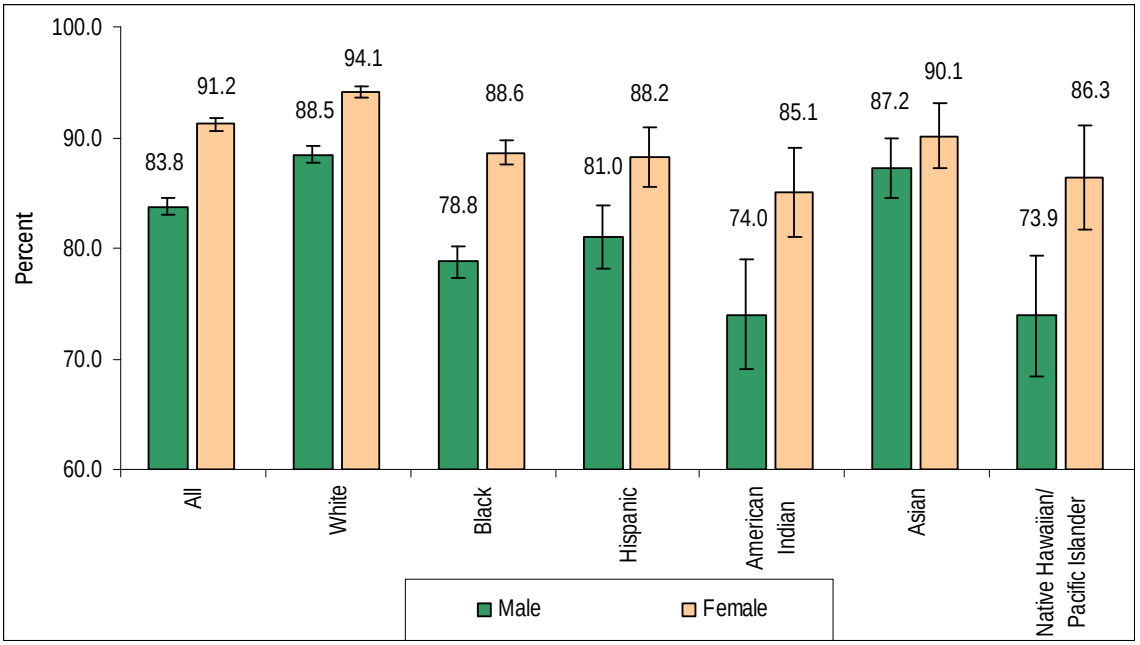
3.3.1. Under-age Youth's Perception of Nicotine Addiction by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

In general, females (91.2%) were more likely than males (83.8%) to perceive nicotine as addictive. Among males, Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders were less likely than Whites to perceive nicotine as addictive.

Table 3.3.1. Under-age Youth's Perception of Nicotine Addiction by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	83.8	88.5	78.8	81.0	74.0	87.2	73.9
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.9	5.0	2.6	5.5
N	167,796	83,592	58,309	10,078	3,651	9,930	2,236
Female	91.2	94.1	88.6	88.2	85.1	90.1	86.3
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.7	4.0	3.0	4.7
N	182,464	89,881	67,671	10,839	3,508	9,031	1,534

Figure 3.3.1. Under-age Youth's Perception of Nicotine Addiction by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



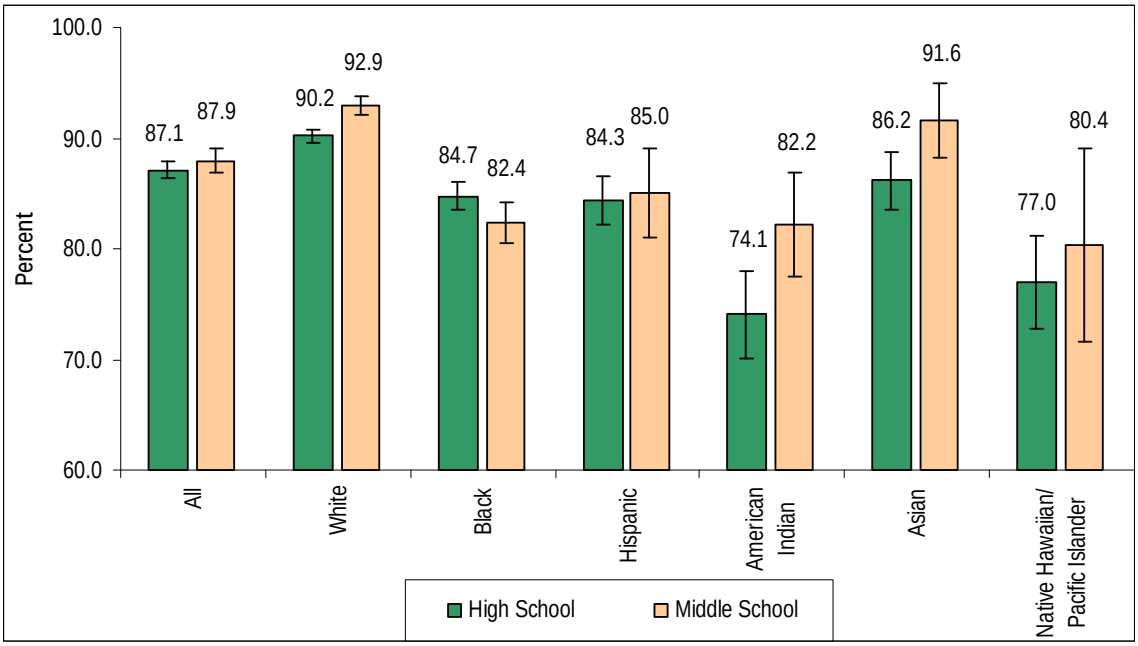
3.3.2. Under-age Youth's Perception of Nicotine Addiction by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school youth (87.1%) and middle school youth (87.9%) were similar in their perception of nicotine as addictive, regardless of race/ethnicity. Rates ranged from 74.1% in American Indian high school youth to 92.9% in White middle school youth.

Table 3.3.2. Under-age Youth's Perception of Nicotine Addiction by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	87.1	90.2	84.7	84.3	74.1	86.2	77.0
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.2	3.9	2.6	4.1
N	206,715	103,232	74,725	12,727	2,989	10,589	2,453
Middle School	87.9	92.9	82.4	85.0	82.2	91.6	80.4
95% CI(±)	1.1	0.9	1.8	4.0	4.7	3.4	8.7
N	143,925	70,378	51,400	8,212	4,184	8,426	1,326

Figure 3.3.2. Under-age Youth's Perception of Nicotine Addiction by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



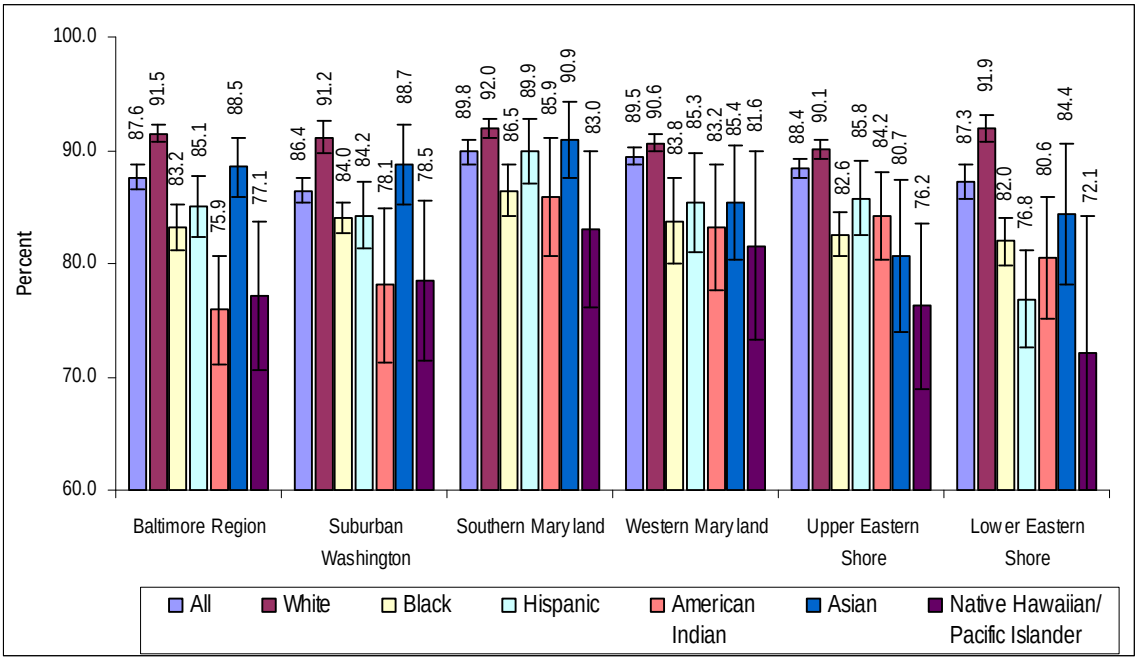
3.3.3. Under-age Youth's Perception of Nicotine Addiction by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Perception of nicotine as addictive did not vary significantly by region.

Table 3.3.3. Under-age Youth's Perception of Nicotine Addiction by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	87.6	91.5	83.2	85.1	75.9	88.5	77.1
95% CI(±)	1.0	0.8	2.0	2.7	4.8	2.6	6.5
N	153,409	82,845	53,828	4,856	2,790	7,619	1,471
Suburban Washington	86.4	91.2	84.0	84.2	78.1	88.7	78.5
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.9	6.9	3.5	7.1
N	126,213	41,667	56,779	13,822	2,518	9,822	1,604
Southern Maryland	89.8	92.0	86.5	89.9	85.9	90.9	83.0
95% CI(±)	1.1	0.9	2.3	2.8	5.2	3.4	6.9
N	27,403	16,271	8,432	936	635	805	325
Western Maryland	89.5	90.6	83.8	85.3	83.2	85.4	81.6
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.8	3.8	4.3	5.6	5.0	8.3
N	15,793	13,249	1,207	463	504	250	121
Upper Eastern Shore	88.4	90.1	82.6	85.8	84.2	80.7	76.2
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.8	2.0	3.3	3.9	6.7	7.3
N	16,411	12,903	2,107	517	470	250	163
Lower Eastern Shore	87.3	91.9	82.0	76.8	80.6	84.4	72.1
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.2	2.1	4.3	5.4	6.3	12.1
N	11,411	6,675	3,771	345	256	268	95

Figure 3.3.3. Under-age Youth's Perception of Nicotine Addiction by Race/Ethnicity and Region



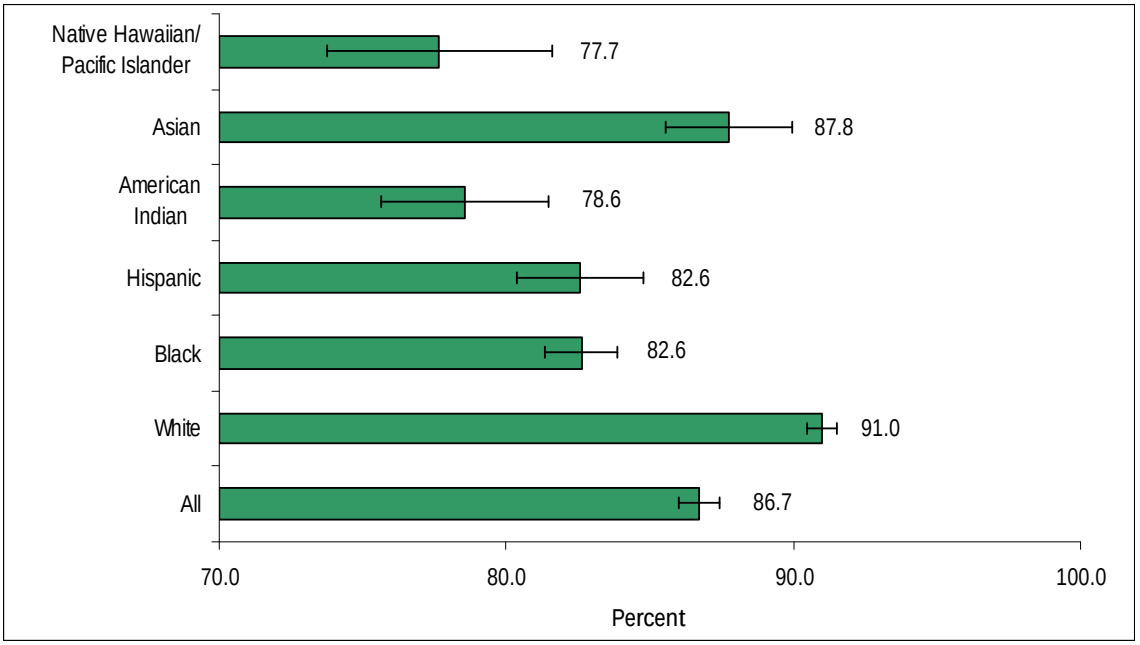
3.4. Under-age Youth Who Thought Secondhand Smoke Is Harmful by Race/Ethnicity

Most youth (86.7% overall) reported thinking that secondhand smoke was harmful, however Whites were more likely than racial/ethnic minorities to perceive secondhand smoke was harmful.

Table 3.4. Under-age Youth Who Thought Secondhand Smoke Is Harmful by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	86.7	91.0	82.6	82.6	78.6	87.8	77.7
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.2	2.9	2.2	3.9
N	348,315	173,350	124,631	20,486	7,187	18,898	3,763

Figure 3.4. Under-age Youth Who Thought Secondhand Smoke Is Harmful by Race/Ethnicity



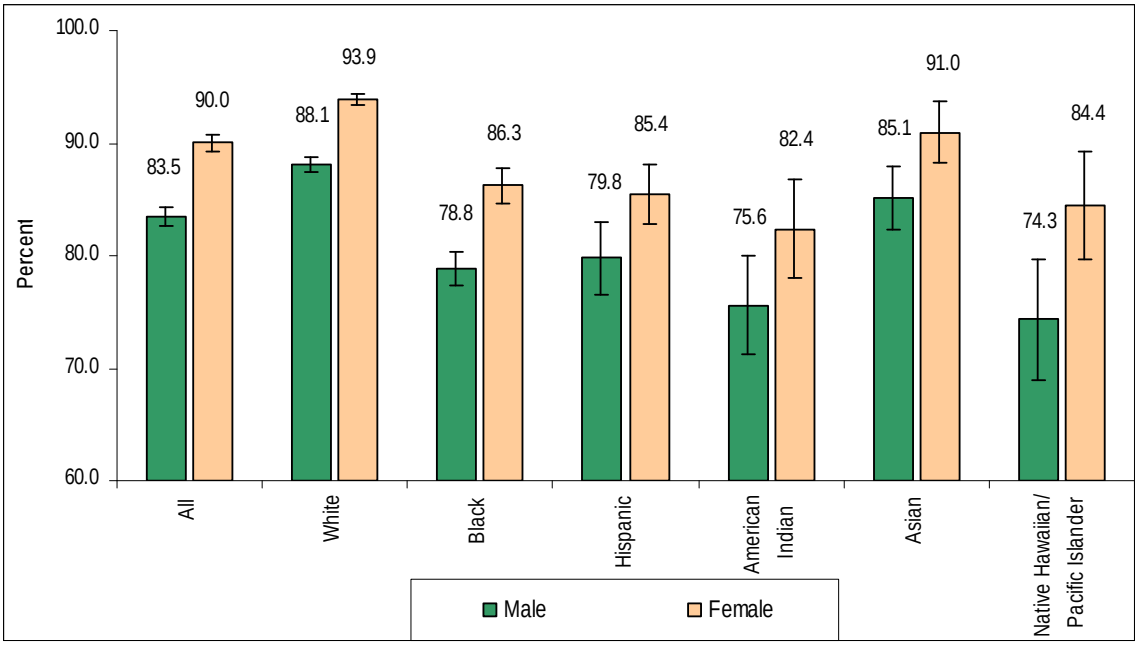
3.4.1. Under-age Youth Who Thought Secondhand Smoke Is Harmful by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Females (90.0%) were more likely than males (83.5% overall) to think that secondhand smoke was harmful overall, and among Whites, Asians, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Blacks. Rates ranged from 74.3% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander males to 93.9% among White females.

Table 3.4.1. Under-age Youth Who Thought Secondhand Smoke Is Harmful by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	83.5	88.1	78.8	79.8	75.6	85.1	74.3
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.7	1.4	3.2	4.3	2.8	5.4
N	167,503	83,373	58,452	9,956	3,735	9,718	2,267
Female	90.0	93.9	86.3	85.4	82.4	91.0	84.4
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.5	1.6	2.6	4.4	2.8	4.8
N	180,399	89,861	66,004	10,504	3,415	9,128	1,487

Figure 3.4.1. Under-age Youth Who Thought Secondhand Smoke Is Harmful by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



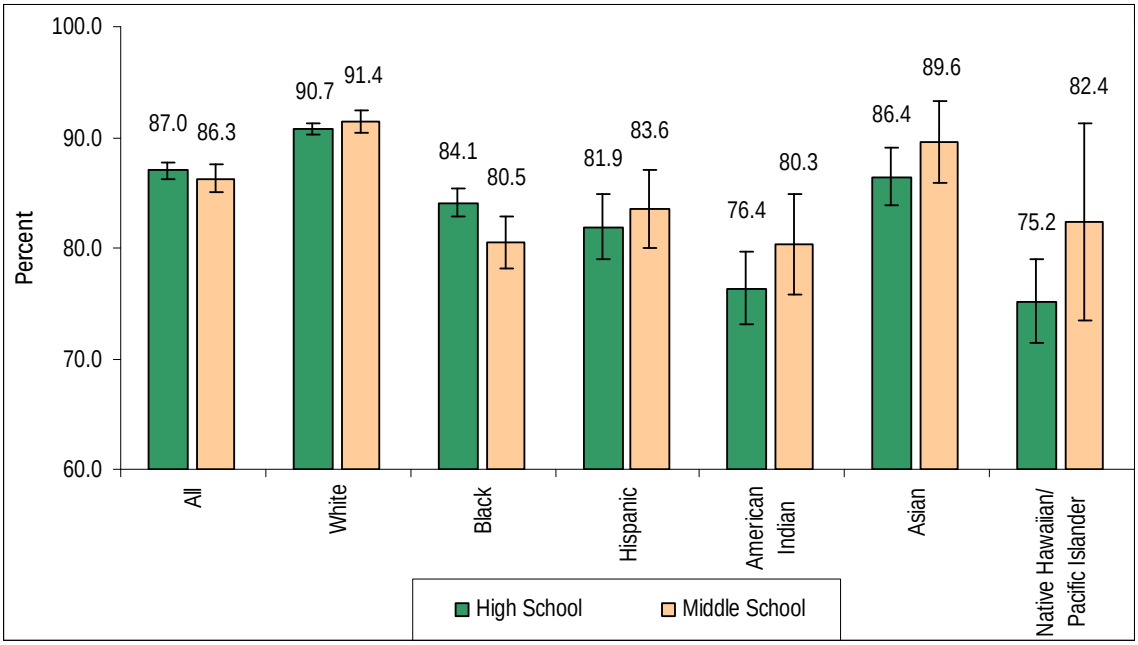
3.4.2. Under-age Youth Who Thought Secondhand Smoke Is Harmful by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

Middle school (86.3%) and high school students (87.0%) were similar in their view that secondhand smoke is harmful, regardless of race/ethnicity. Rates ranged from 75.2% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth to 91.4% among White middle school youth.

Table 3.4.2. Under-age Youth Who Thought Secondhand Smoke Is Harmful by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	87.0	90.7	84.1	81.9	76.4	86.4	75.2
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.9	3.3	2.6	3.8
N	206,570	103,828	74,258	12,380	3,075	10,652	2,377
Middle School	86.3	91.4	80.5	83.6	80.3	89.6	82.4
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.0	2.4	3.5	4.5	3.7	8.9
N	141,745	69,522	50,373	8,106	4,113	8,246	1,385

Figure 3.4.2. Under-age Youth Who Thought Secondhand Smoke Is Harmful by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



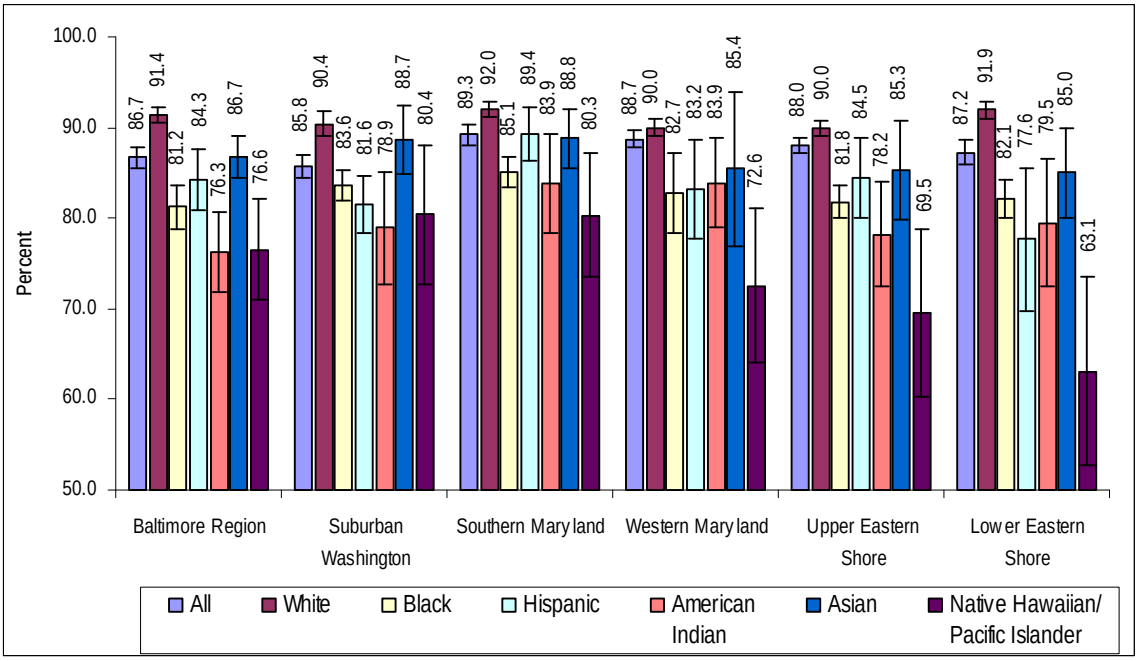
3.4.3. Under-age Youth Who Believe that Secondhand Smoke Is Harmful by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall there was little variation by region in the proportion of youth believing that secondhand smoke was harmful. The proportion of youth believing that secondhand smoke was harmful ranged from 63.1% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth to 92.0% among White youth in Southern Maryland.

Table 3.4.3. Under-age Youth Who Believe that Secondhand Smoke Is Harmful by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	**86.7**	**91.4**	**81.2**	**84.3**	**76.3**	**86.7**	**76.6**
95% CI(±)	1.2	0.8	2.4	3.3	4.3	2.3	5.5
N	152,087	82,873	52,651	4,814	2,790	7,482	1,477
Suburban Washington	**85.8**	**90.4**	**83.6**	**81.6**	**78.9**	**88.7**	**80.4**
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.4	1.6	3.1	6.1	3.8	7.6
N	125,456	41,421	56,569	13,423	2,571	9,839	1,632
Southern Maryland	**89.3**	**92.0**	**85.1**	**89.4**	**83.9**	**88.8**	**80.3**
95% CI(±)	1.1	0.9	1.7	2.9	5.5	3.3	6.8
N	27,305	16,308	8,328	940	623	792	314
Western Maryland	**88.7**	**90.0**	**82.7**	**83.2**	**83.9**	**85.4**	**72.6**
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.0	4.5	5.5	4.9	8.6	8.5
N	15,684	13,160	1,192	457	515	251	109
Upper Eastern Shore	**88.0**	**90.0**	**81.8**	**84.5**	**78.2**	**85.3**	**69.5**
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.9	1.7	4.4	5.8	5.5	9.2
N	16,344	12,899	2,095	502	437	262	149
Lower Eastern Shore	**87.2**	**91.9**	**82.1**	**77.6**	**79.5**	**85.0**	**63.1**
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.0	2.1	7.9	7.0	5.0	10.4
N	11,440	6,689	3,795	351	252	271	81

Figure 3.4.3. Under-age Youth Who Believe that Secondhand Smoke Is Harmful by Race/Ethnicity and Region



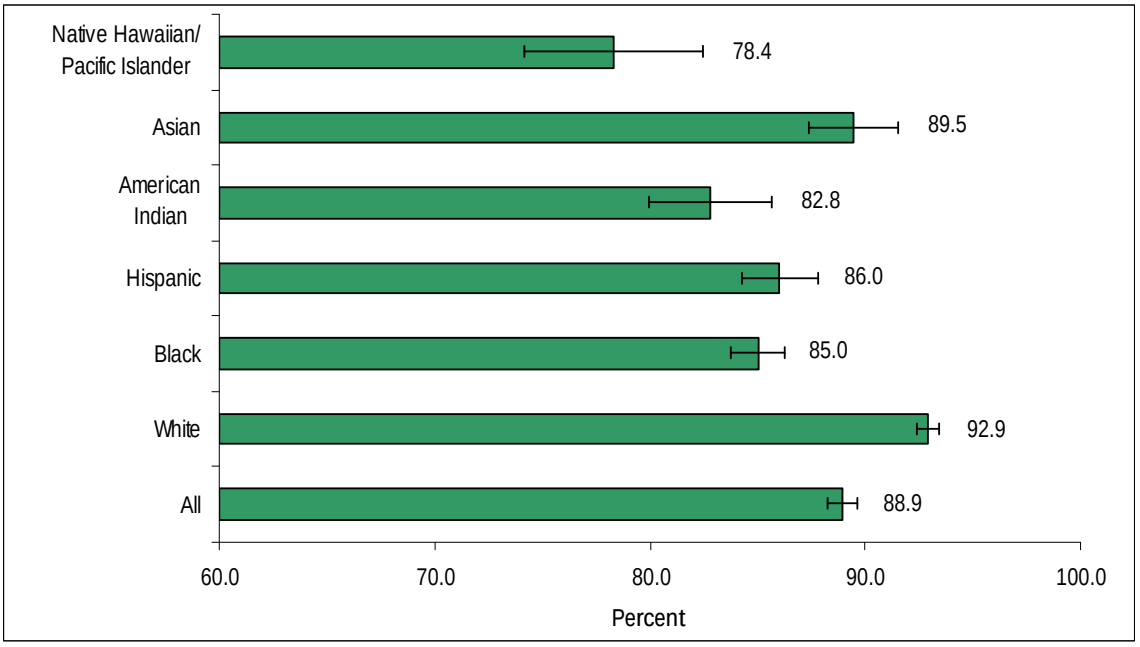
3.5. Under-age Youth Reported Perceived "Risk" from Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by Race/Ethnicity

Racial/ethnic minorities were less likely than Whites to perceive that smoking 1-5 cigarettes a day is a risk.

Table 3.5. Under-age Youth Reported Perceived "Risk" from Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	88.9	92.9	85.0	86.0	82.8	89.5	78.4
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.1	4.1
N	353,018	175,406	126,261	21,039	7,504	19,056	3,753

Figure 3.5. Under-age Youth Reported Perceived "Risk" from Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by Race/Ethnicity



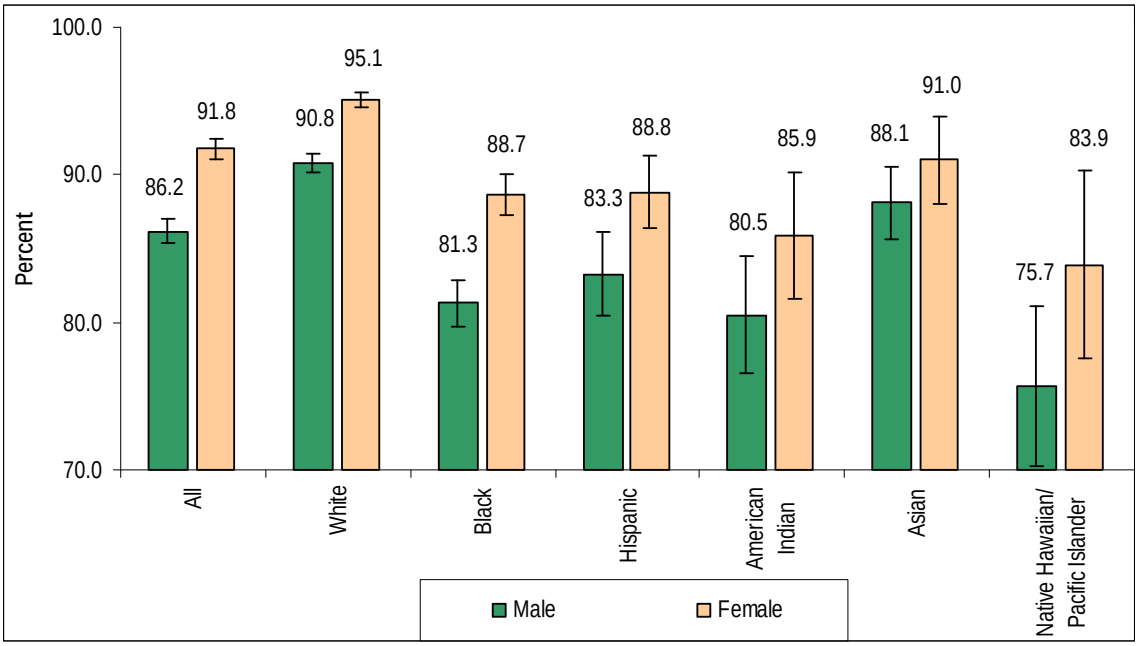
3.5.1. Under-age Youth Reported Perceived "Risk" from Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Females (91.8%) were more likely than males (86.2%) to perceive smoking 1-5 cigarettes/day as a risk overall, and among Whites, Hispanics and Blacks.

Table 3.5.1. Under-age Youth Reported Perceived "Risk" from Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	86.2	90.8	81.3	83.3	80.5	88.1	75.7
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.6	1.6	2.8	4.0	2.5	5.4
N	171,184	85,329	59,477	10,208	3,925	9,963	2,284
Female	91.8	95.1	88.7	88.8	85.9	91.0	83.9
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.4	4.3	3.0	6.3
N	181,400	89,946	66,619	10,809	3,543	9,022	1,461

Figure 3.5.1. Under-age Youth Reported Perceived "Risk" from Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



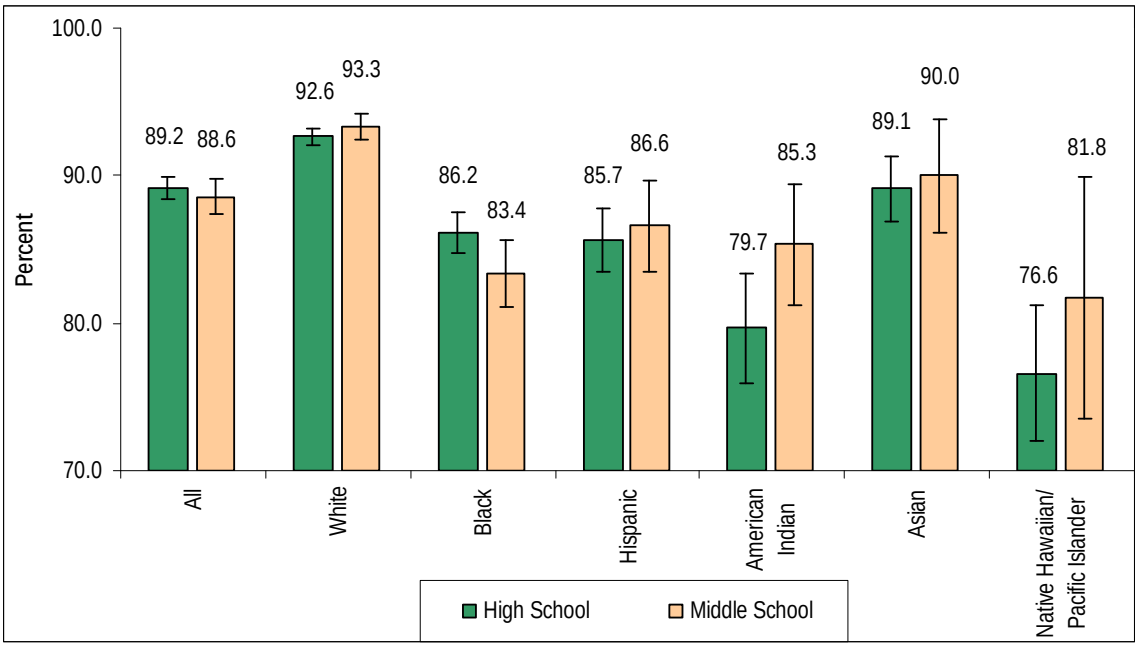
3.5.2. Under-age Youth Reported Perceived "Risk" from Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school students overall (89.2%) were as likely as middle school students (88.6%) to perceive a risk in smoking 1-5 cigarettes a day. All racial/ethnic groups followed this pattern.

Table 3.5.2. Under-age Youth Reported Perceived "Risk" from Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	89.2	92.6	86.2	85.7	79.7	89.1	76.6
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.5	1.4	2.1	3.8	2.2	4.6
N	210,033	105,444	75,250	12,800	3,207	10,915	2,417
Middle School	88.6	93.3	83.4	86.6	85.3	90.0	81.8
95% CI(±)	1.1	0.9	2.3	3.1	4.1	3.8	8.2
N	142,985	69,962	51,011	8,239	4,297	8,141	1,336

Figure 3.5.2. Under-age Youth Reported Perceived "Risk" from Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



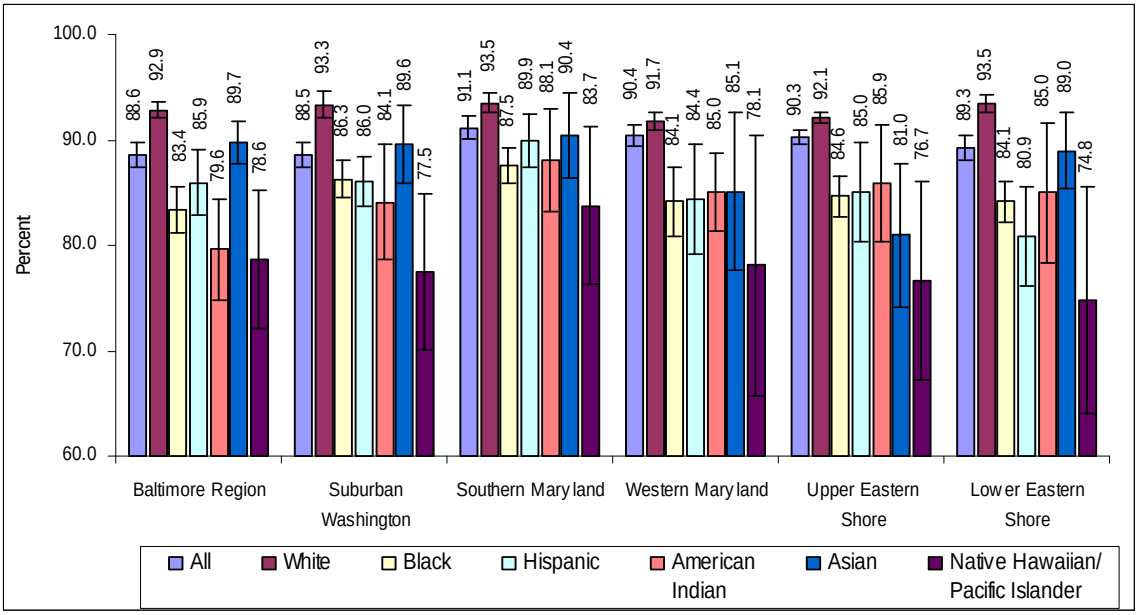
3.5.3. Under-age Youth Reported Perceived "Risk" from Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by Race/Ethnicity and Region

About nine out of ten youth perceived a risk from smoking 1-5 cigarettes a day, varying little by region.

Table 3.5.3. Under-age Youth Reported Perceived "Risk" from Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	88.6	92.9	83.4	85.9	79.6	89.7	78.6
95% CI(±)	1.1	0.8	2.2	3.1	4.8	2.0	6.5
N	153,445	83,500	53,045	4,862	2,901	7,623	1,515
Suburban Washington	88.5	93.3	86.3	86.0	84.1	89.6	77.5
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.4	5.5	3.7	7.4
N	127,985	42,305	57,637	13,926	2,700	9,868	1,549
Southern Maryland	91.1	93.5	87.5	89.9	88.1	90.4	83.7
95% CI(±)	1.1	0.9	1.7	2.5	4.9	4.0	7.4
N	27,456	16,381	8,387	923	647	793	325
Western Maryland	90.4	91.7	84.1	84.4	85.0	85.1	78.1
95% CI(±)	1.0	0.8	3.3	5.2	3.6	7.5	12.3
N	15,874	13,357	1,194	455	513	246	108
Upper Eastern Shore	90.3	92.1	84.6	85.0	85.9	81.0	76.7
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.5	1.9	4.7	5.5	6.8	9.4
N	16,629	13,102	2,143	508	472	247	158
Lower Eastern Shore	89.3	93.5	84.1	80.9	85.0	89.0	74.8
95% CI(±)	1.2	0.9	1.9	4.7	6.7	3.6	10.8
N	11,627	6,760	3,855	364	270	279	98

Figure 3.5.3. Under-age Youth Reported Perceived "Risk" from Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by Race/Ethnicity and Region



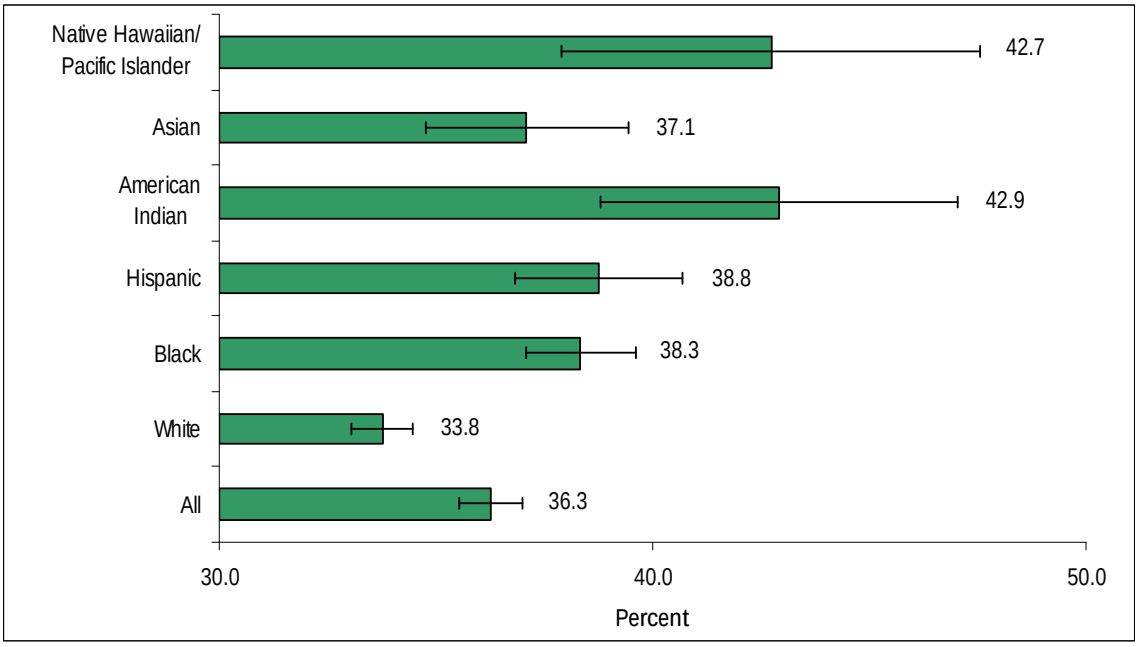
3.6. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Smoking Light Cigarettes Versus Regular Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity

Racial and ethnic minorities were more likely than Whites to believe that light cigarettes are safer than regular cigarettes.

Table 3.6. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Smoking Light Cigarettes Versus Regular Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	36.3	33.8	38.3	38.8	42.9	37.1	42.7
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.9	4.1	2.3	4.8
N	143,102	63,408	56,521	9,404	3,879	7,859	2,033

Figure 3.6. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Smoking Light Cigarettes Versus Regular Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity



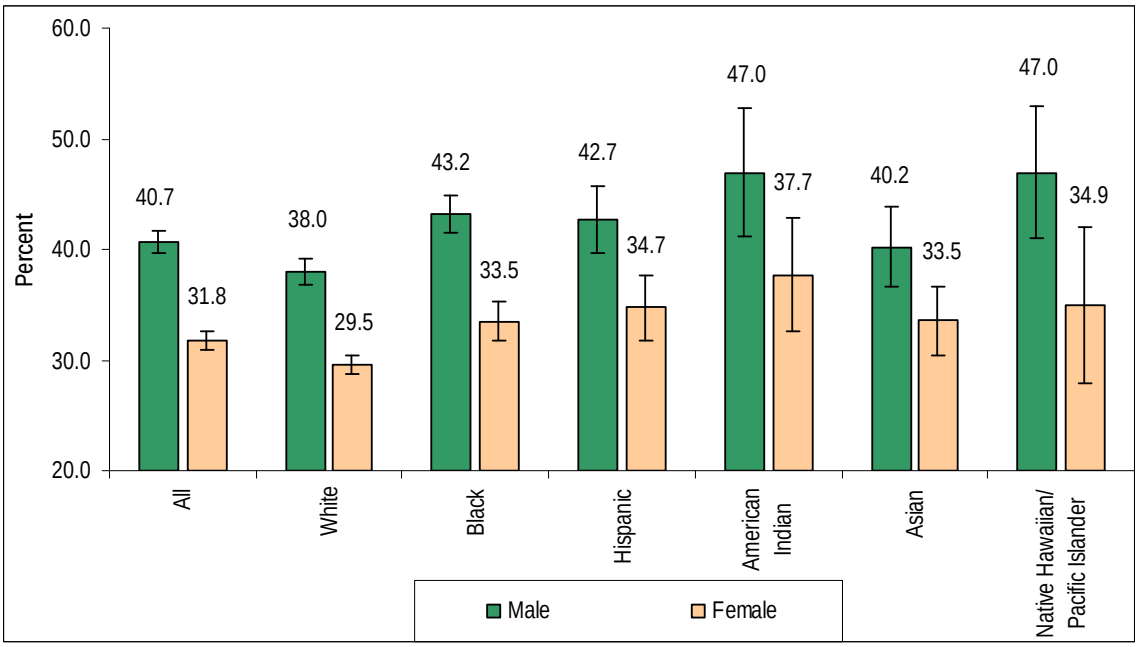
3.6.1. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Smoking Light Cigarettes Versus Regular Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Male youth (40.7%) were more likely than female youth (31.8%) to believe that light cigarettes were safer than regular cigarettes, overall and among Whites, Blacks and Hispanics.

Table 3.6.1. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Smoking Light Cigarettes Versus Regular Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	40.7	38.0	43.2	42.7	47.0	40.2	47.0
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.2	1.7	3.0	5.8	3.6	5.9
N	80,339	35,504	31,426	5,200	2,286	4,518	1,404
Female	31.8	29.5	33.5	34.7	37.7	33.5	34.9
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.8	1.7	2.9	5.1	3.1	7.1
N	62,453	27,821	24,979	4,188	1,549	3,310	606

Figure 3.6.1. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Smoking Light Cigarettes Versus Regular Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



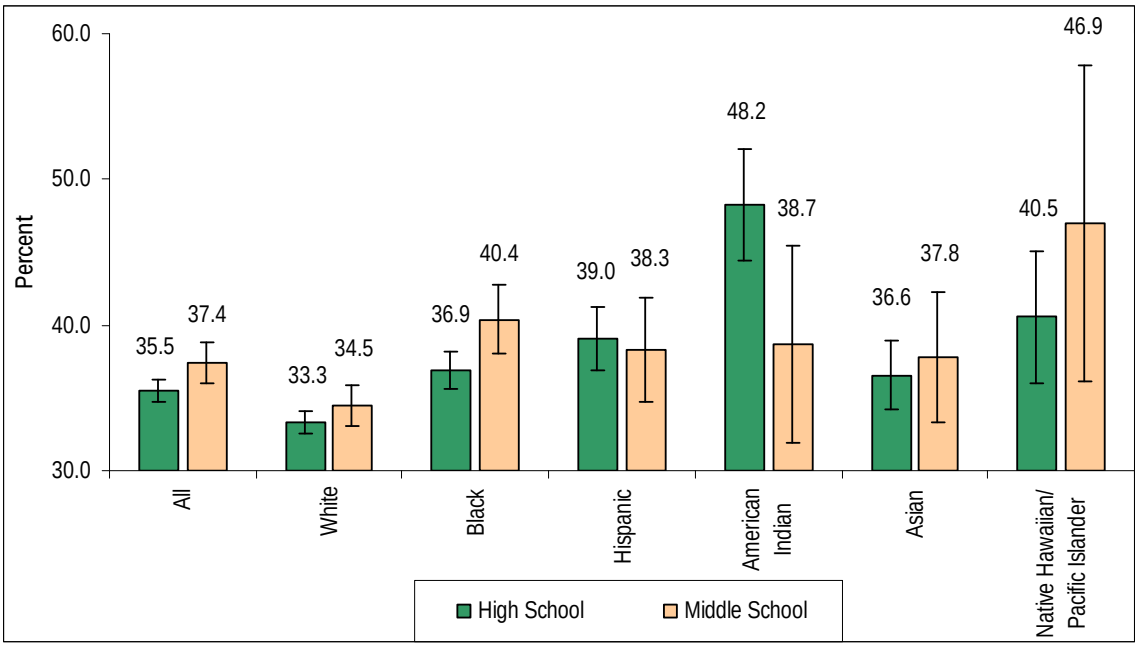
3.6.2. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Smoking Light Cigarettes Versus Regular Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

Over 1/3 of both high school (35.5%) and middle school (37.4%) youth believed that light cigarettes were safer than regular cigarettes, with rates ranging from 33.3% among White high school students to 48.2%% in American Indian High school students.

Table 3.6.2. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Smoking Light Cigarettes Versus Regular Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	35.5	33.3	36.9	39.0	48.2	36.6	40.5
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.8	1.3	2.2	3.8	2.4	4.5
N	83,419	37,817	32,094	5,837	1,935	4,468	1,267
Middle School	37.4	34.5	40.4	38.3	38.7	37.8	46.9
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.4	2.4	3.6	6.8	4.4	10.9
N	59,684	25,591	24,426	3,566	1,944	3,391	766

Figure 3.6.2. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Smoking Light Cigarettes Versus Regular Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



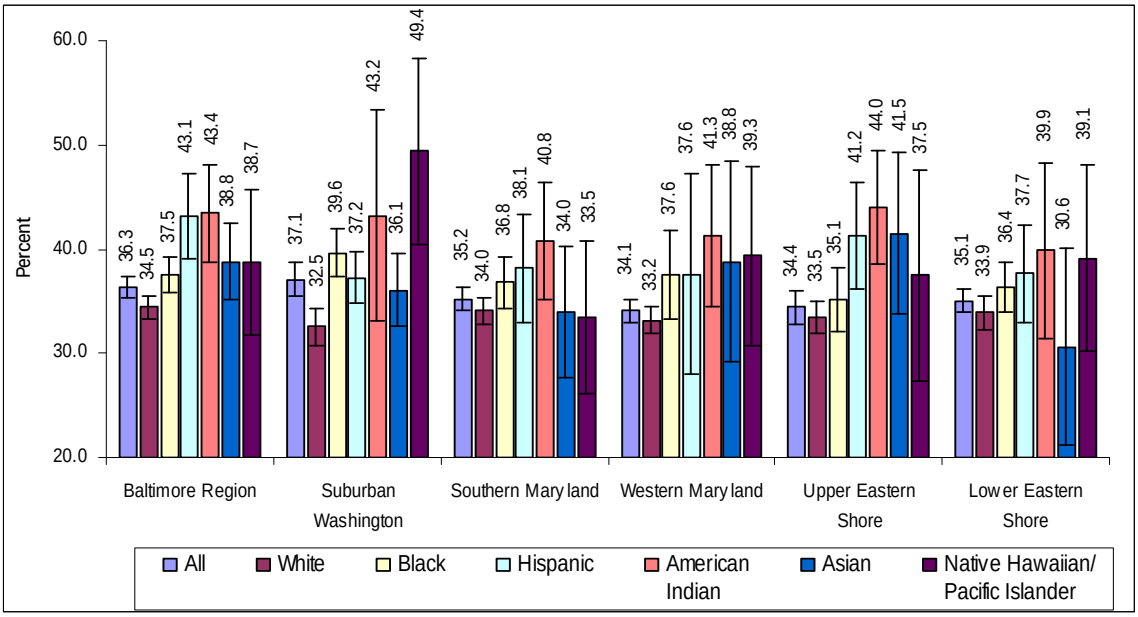
3.6.3. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Smoking Light Cigarettes Versus Regular Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Knowledge of safety of smoking light cigarettes versus regular cigarettes varied little, ranging from 30.6% among Asians in Lower Eastern Shore to 49.4% of Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in Suburban Washington.

Table 3.6.3. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Smoking Light Cigarettes Versus Regular Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	**36.3**	**34.5**	**37.5**	**43.1**	**43.4**	**38.8**	**38.7**
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.1	1.7	4.1	4.7	3.6	6.9
N	62,534	30,802	23,719	2,439	1,570	3,267	736
Suburban Washington	**37.1**	**32.5**	**39.6**	**37.2**	**43.2**	**36.1**	**49.4**
95% CI(±)	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.4	10.1	3.5	8.9
N	53,204	14,683	26,228	5,960	1,388	3,964	981
Southern Maryland	**35.2**	**34.0**	**36.8**	**38.1**	**40.8**	**34.0**	**33.5**
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.3	2.4	5.2	5.6	6.3	7.4
N	10,557	5,939	3,498	393	303	296	128
Western Maryland	**34.1**	**33.2**	**37.6**	**37.6**	**41.3**	**38.8**	**39.3**
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.2	4.3	9.6	6.7	9.6	8.6
N	5,960	4,809	534	200	247	112	58
Upper Eastern Shore	**34.4**	**33.5**	**35.1**	**41.2**	**44.0**	**41.5**	**37.5**
95% CI(±)	1.6	1.5	3.1	5.1	5.4	7.8	10.2
N	6,314	4,740	885	242	244	126	78
Lower Eastern Shore	**35.1**	**33.9**	**36.4**	**37.7**	**39.9**	**30.6**	**39.1**
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.6	2.4	4.6	8.4	9.5	8.9
N	4,532	2,434	1,657	170	126	94	51

Figure 3.6.3. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Smoking Light Cigarettes Versus Regular Cigarettes by Race/Ethnicity and Region



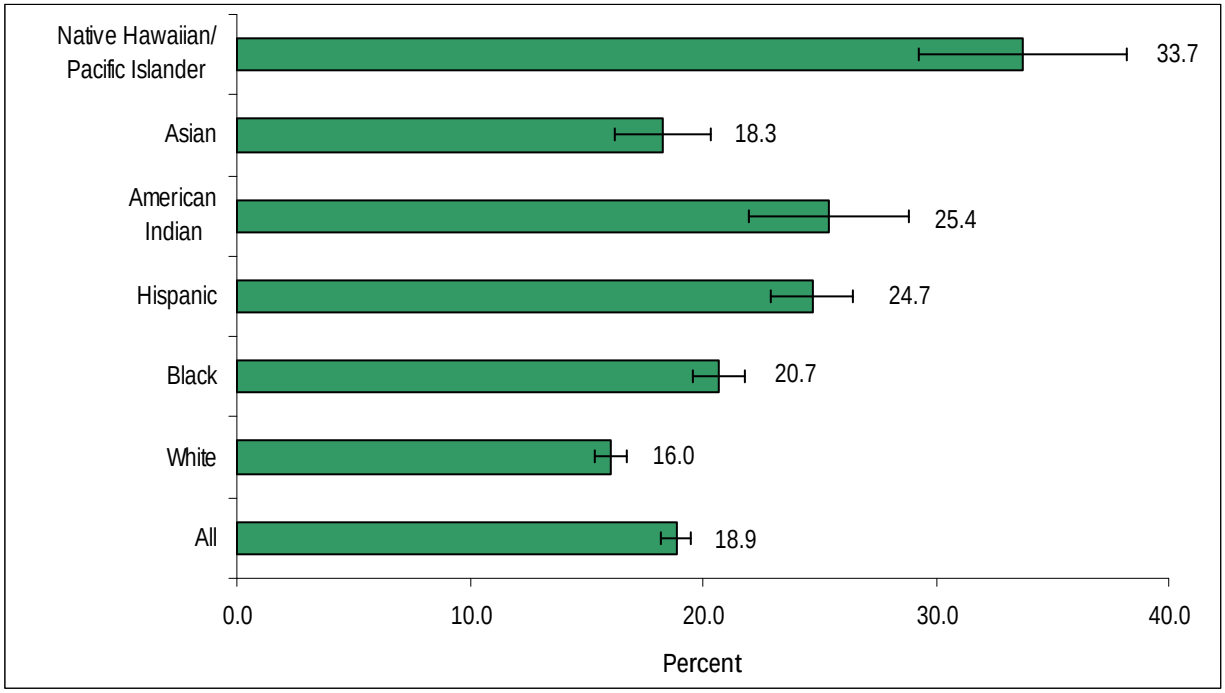
3.7. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Short Term Smoking by Race/Ethnicity

White youth were less likely to report that it was safe to smoke 1-2 years than Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Hispanics and Blacks.

Table 3.7. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Short Term Smoking by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	18.9	16.0	20.7	24.7	25.4	18.3	33.7
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.8	3.4	2.1	4.5
N	74,740	30,236	30,693	6,021	2,298	3,888	1,605

Figure 3.7. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Short Term Smoking by Race/Ethnicity



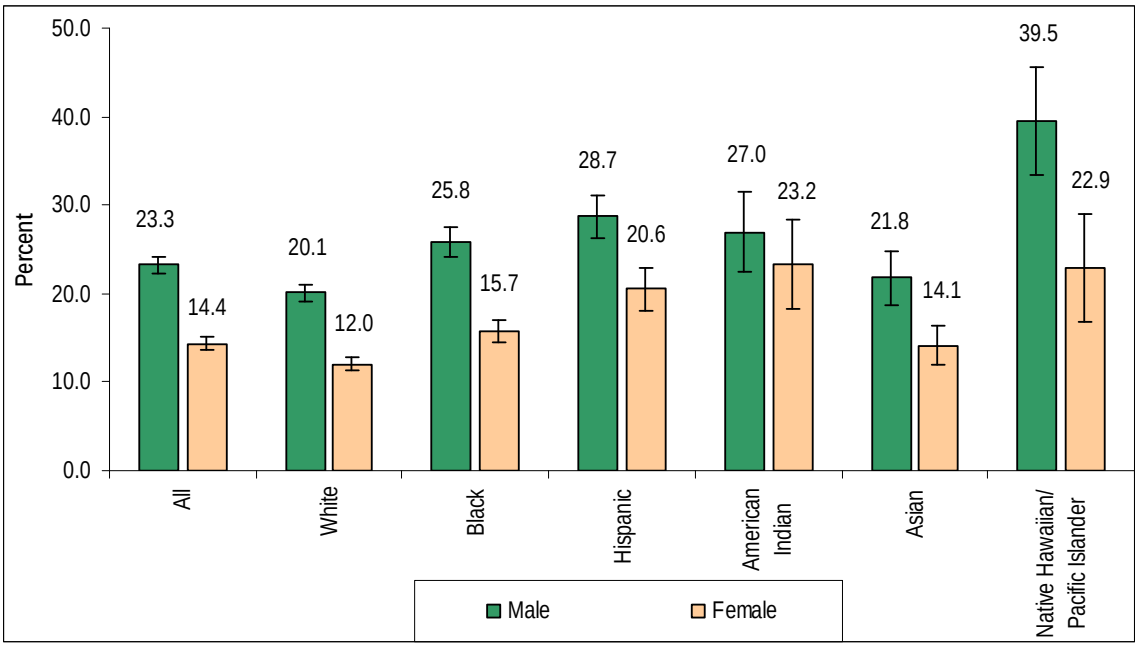
3.7.1. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Short Term Smoking by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

In general, male youth overall (23.3%) were more likely than female youth (14.4%) to believe that short-term smoking was safe. The same pattern is found among White, Black, Hispanic, Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders youth.

Table 3.7.1. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Short Term Smoking by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	23.3	20.1	25.8	28.7	27.0	21.8	39.5
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.0	1.7	2.4	4.5	3.1	6.1
N	46,095	18,845	18,785	3,507	1,308	2,463	1,187
Female	14.4	12.0	15.7	20.6	23.2	14.1	22.9
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.4	5.0	2.3	6.1
N	28,394	11,325	11,814	2,498	959	1,403	395

Figure 3.7.1. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Short Term Smoking by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



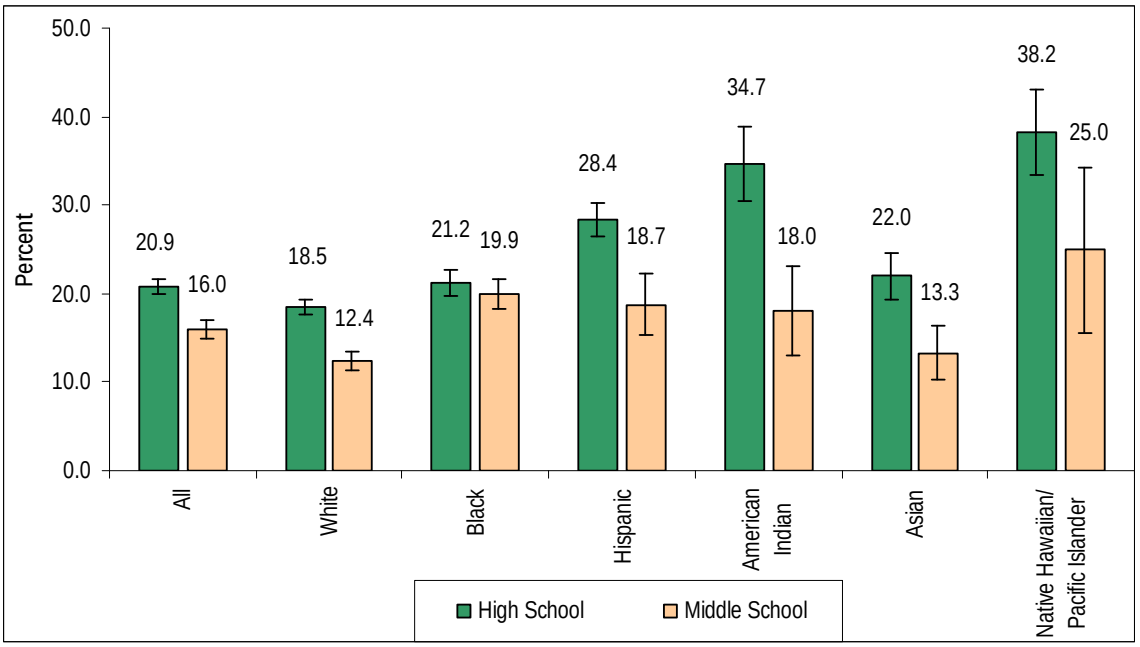
3.7.2. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Short Term Smoking by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school youth perceived short term smoking to be safe (20.9%) more often than middle school youth (16.0%) overall, and the same pattern occurred within all ethnic groups with the exception of Blacks and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Table 3.7.2. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Short Term Smoking by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	20.9	18.5	21.2	28.4	34.7	22.0	38.2
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.9	4.3	2.7	4.8
N	49,042	20,993	18,520	4,255	1,393	2,684	1,198
Middle School	16.0	12.4	19.9	18.7	18.0	13.3	25.0
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.5	5.0	3.0	9.3
N	25,698	9,243	12,173	1,766	904	1,205	407

Figure 3.7.2. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Short Term Smoking by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



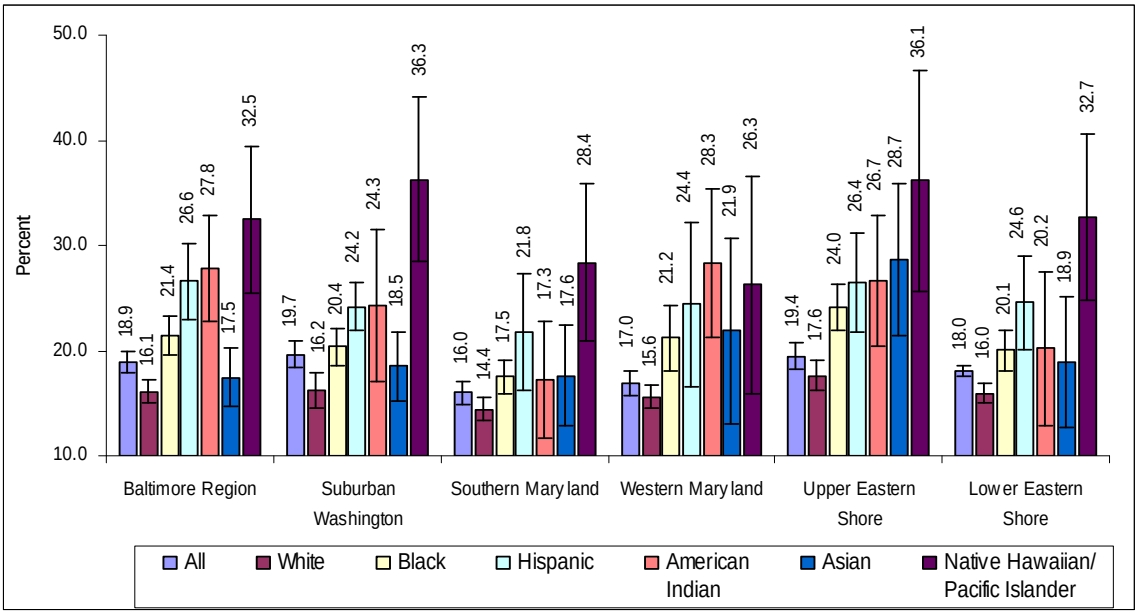
3.7.3. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Short Term Smoking by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, less than 20% of youth in any region believed that short-term smoking was safe. Rates ranged from 14.4% among White students in Southern Maryland to 36.3% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students in Suburban Washington.

Table 3.7.3. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Short Term Smoking by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	18.9	16.1	21.4	26.6	27.8	17.5	32.5
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.1	1.8	3.6	5.1	2.8	7.0
N	32,650	14,435	13,603	1,503	1,009	1,480	620
Suburban Washington	19.7	16.2	20.4	24.2	24.3	18.5	36.3
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.3	7.3	3.3	7.9
N	28,378	7,351	13,588	3,893	782	2,042	722
Southern Maryland	16.0	14.4	17.5	21.8	17.3	17.6	28.4
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.1	1.7	5.5	5.5	4.8	7.5
N	4,819	2,532	1,672	224	127	155	109
Western Maryland	17.0	15.6	21.2	24.4	28.3	21.9	26.3
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.1	3.1	7.8	7.1	8.8	10.3
N	2,969	2,266	302	131	168	63	39
Upper Eastern Shore	19.4	17.6	24.0	26.4	26.7	28.7	36.1
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.4	2.2	4.7	6.3	7.2	10.4
N	3,579	2,502	610	159	147	88	74
Lower Eastern Shore	18.0	16.0	20.1	24.6	20.2	18.9	32.7
95% CI(±)	0.5	1.0	1.9	4.4	7.3	6.2	7.9
N	2,345	1,150	918	111	64	60	42

Figure 3.7.3. Under-age Youth's Knowledge of the Safety of Short Term Smoking by Race/Ethnicity and Region



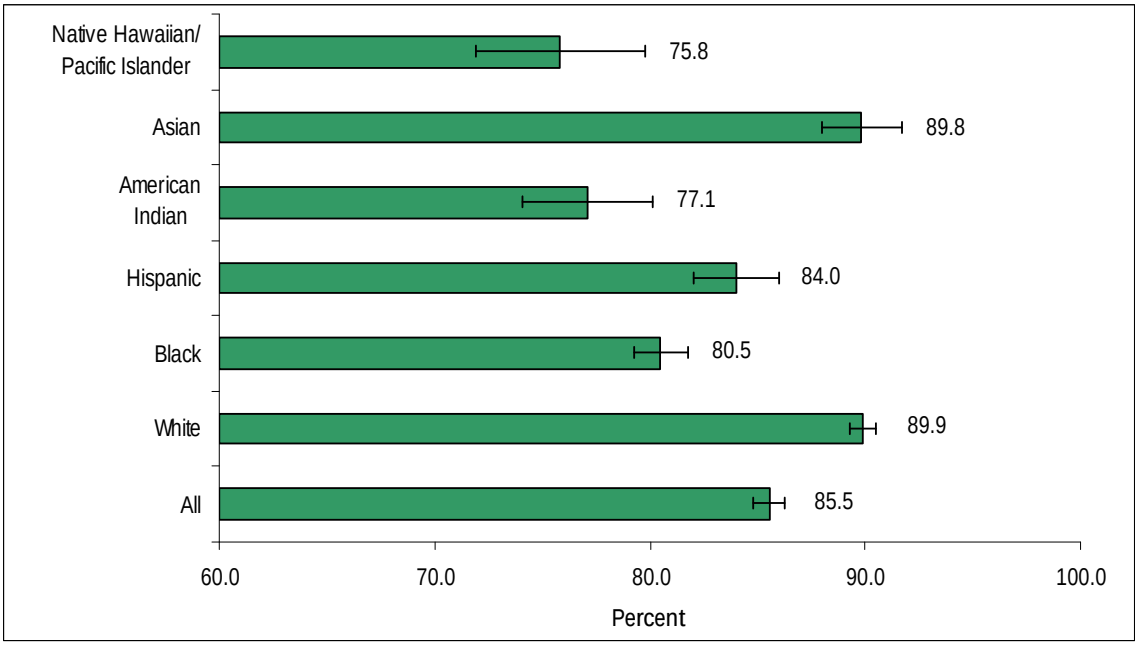
3.8. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smokers Had Shorter Lives by Race/Ethnicity

Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Hispanic and Black youth were less likely than Whites and Asians to believe that smokers had shorter lives.

Table 3.8. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smokers Had Shorter Lives by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	85.5	89.9	80.5	84.0	77.1	89.8	75.8
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.0	3.0	1.9	3.9
N	338,716	169,234	119,271	20,587	6,952	19,051	3,621

Figure 3.8. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smokers Had Shorter Lives by Race/Ethnicity



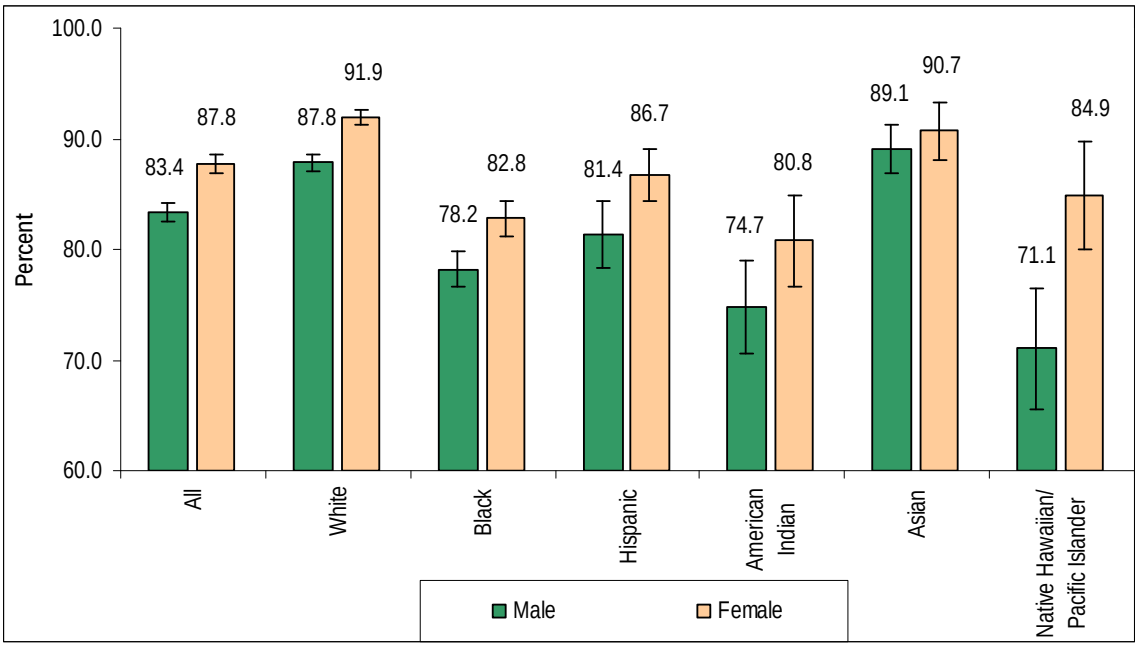
3.8.1. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smokers Had Shorter Lives by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Female youth (87.8%) were more likely than male youth (83.4%) to believe that smokers had shorter lives than nonsmokers, overall and among Whites, Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders.

Table 3.8.1. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smokers Had Shorter Lives by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	83.4	87.8	78.2	81.4	74.7	89.1	71.1
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.8	1.6	3.0	4.2	2.2	5.5
N	165,045	82,346	56,946	9,971	3,612	10,039	2,130
Female	87.8	91.9	82.8	86.7	80.8	90.7	84.9
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.6	1.5	2.4	4.1	2.6	4.9
N	173,297	86,767	62,174	10,598	3,326	8,949	1,482

Figure 3.8.1. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smokers Had Shorter Lives by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



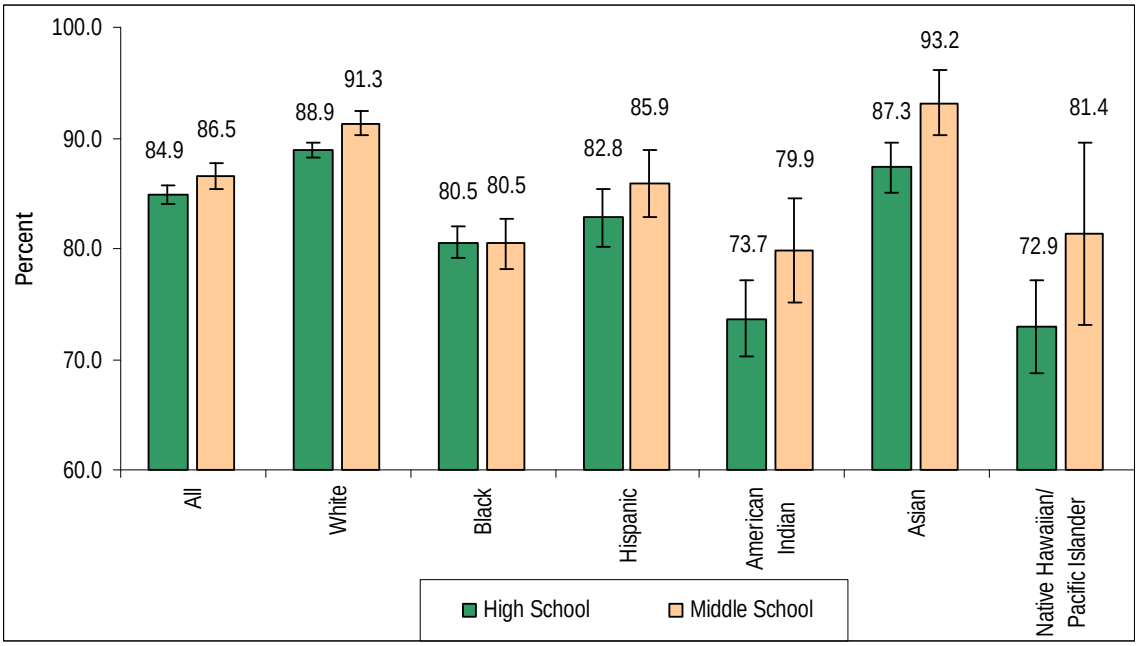
3.8.2. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smokers Had Shorter Lives by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

White and Asian middle school students were more likely than comparable high school students to believe that smokers had shorter lives.

Table 3.8.2. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smokers Had Shorter Lives by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	84.9	88.9	80.5	82.8	73.7	87.3	72.9
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.6	3.5	2.3	4.2
N	199,402	101,029	70,114	12,370	2,958	10,640	2,291
Middle School	86.5	91.3	80.5	85.9	79.9	93.2	81.4
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.1	2.3	3.0	4.7	3.0	8.3
N	139,314	68,205	49,157	8,218	3,994	8,411	1,329

Figure 3.8.2. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smokers Had Shorter Lives by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



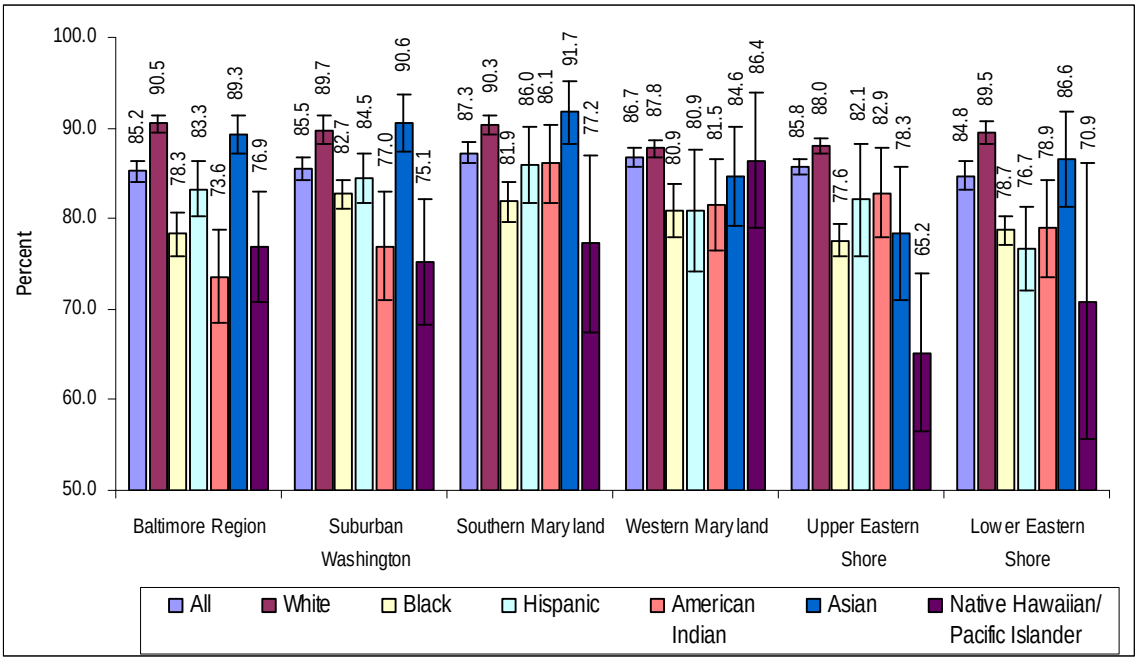
3.8.3. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smokers Had Shorter Lives by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Regardless of region, more than eight out of ten youth believed that smokers have shorter lives, ranging from 65.2% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth on the Upper Eastern Shore to 91.7% among Asian youth in Southern Maryland.

Table 3.8.3. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smokers Had Shorter Lives by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	85.2	90.5	78.3	83.3	73.6	89.3	76.9
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.0	2.4	3.1	5.1	2.1	6.2
N	147,135	81,053	49,704	4,720	2,647	7,540	1,472
Suburban Washington	85.5	89.7	82.7	84.5	77.0	90.6	75.1
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.7	6.1	3.2	6.9
N	123,268	40,634	55,031	13,704	2,458	9,945	1,495
Southern Maryland	87.3	90.3	81.9	86.0	86.1	91.7	77.2
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.0	2.2	4.2	4.4	3.5	9.7
N	26,249	15,800	7,813	891	641	804	299
Western Maryland	86.7	87.8	80.9	80.9	81.5	84.6	86.4
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.0	2.9	6.7	5.1	5.5	7.5
N	15,210	12,752	1,157	437	492	244	128
Upper Eastern Shore	85.8	88.0	77.6	82.1	82.9	78.3	65.2
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.9	1.7	6.3	5.0	7.3	8.7
N	15,832	12,537	1,967	490	463	240	135
Lower Eastern Shore	84.8	89.5	78.7	76.7	78.9	86.6	70.9
95% CI(±)	1.7	1.3	1.6	4.6	5.3	5.3	15.2
N	11,023	6,458	3,599	346	251	277	92

Figure 3.8.3. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smokers Had Shorter Lives by Race/Ethnicity and Region



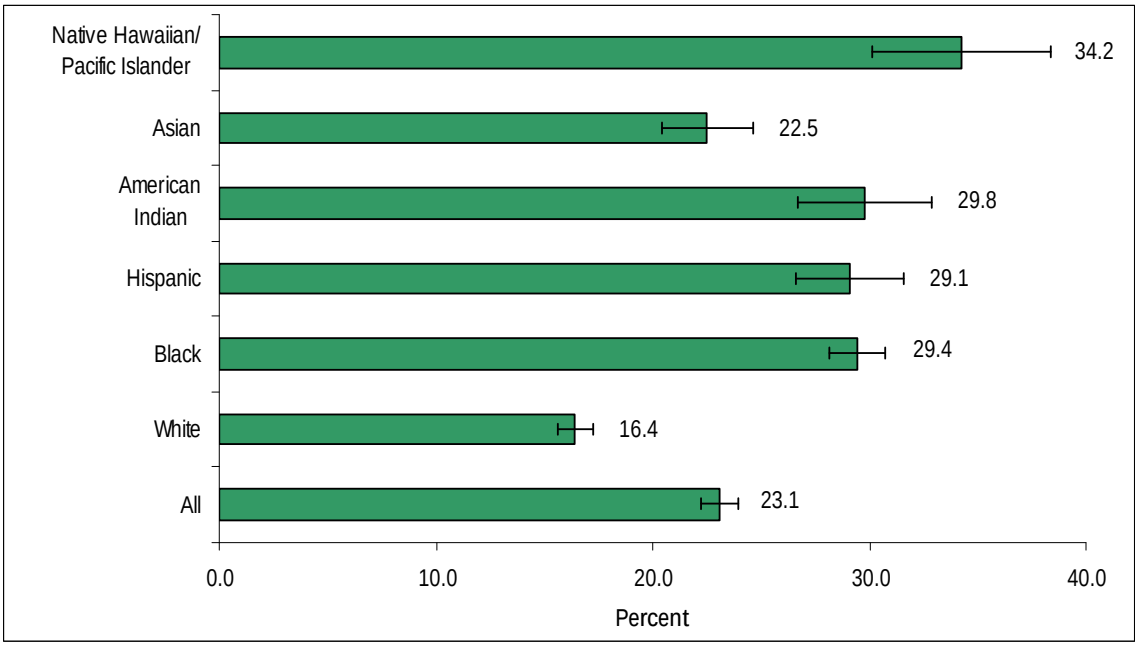
3.9. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Help Make Friends by Race/Ethnicity

Less than one-quarter of all youth thought smoking cigarettes helped make friends (23.1%), however racial and ethnic minorities were more likely than White youth to hold this belief.

Table 3.9. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Help Make Friends by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	23.1	16.4	29.4	29.1	29.8	22.5	34.2
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.8	1.3	2.5	3.1	2.1	4.1
N	97,602	32,239	48,003	7,723	2,896	4,990	1,750

Figure 3.9. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Help Make Friends by Race/Ethnicity



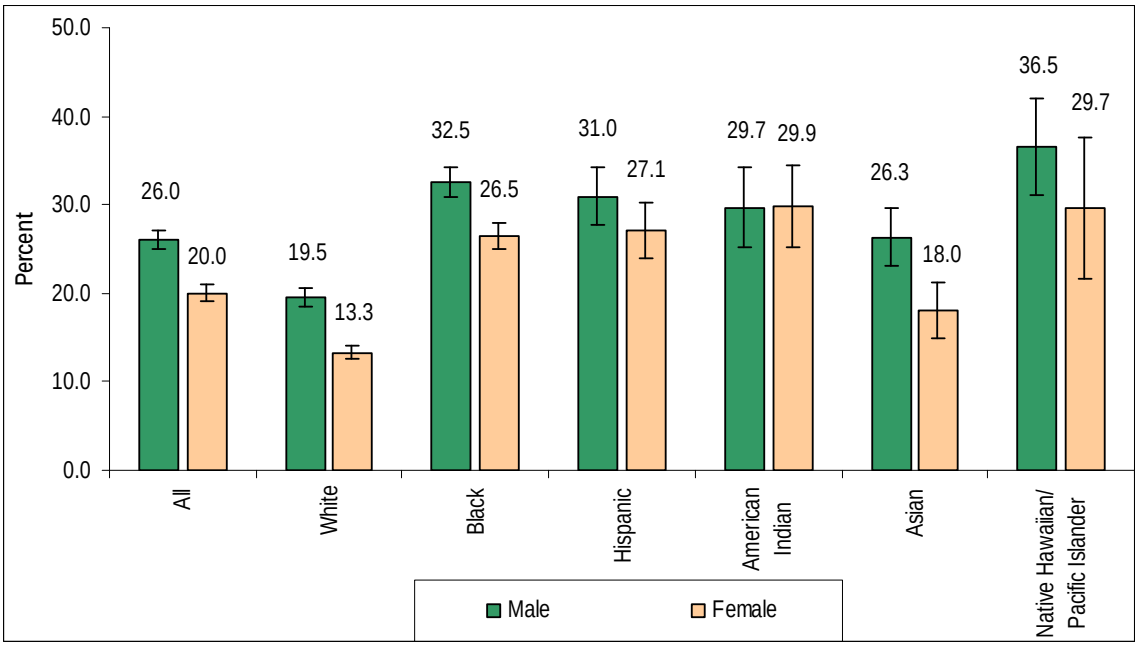
3.9.1. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Help Make Friends by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Male youth (26.0%) were more likely than females (20.0%) to believe that smoking helped make friends overall, and among Whites, Blacks and Asians.

Table 3.9.1. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Help Make Friends by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	26.0	19.5	32.5	31.0	29.7	26.3	36.5
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.1	1.7	3.3	4.6	3.2	5.5
N	55,178	19,115	26,099	4,125	1,591	3,088	1,159
Female	20.0	13.3	26.5	27.1	29.9	18.0	29.7
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.8	1.5	3.1	4.7	3.2	7.9
N	42,187	13,070	21,822	3,583	1,283	1,865	564

Figure 3.9.1. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Help Make Friends by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



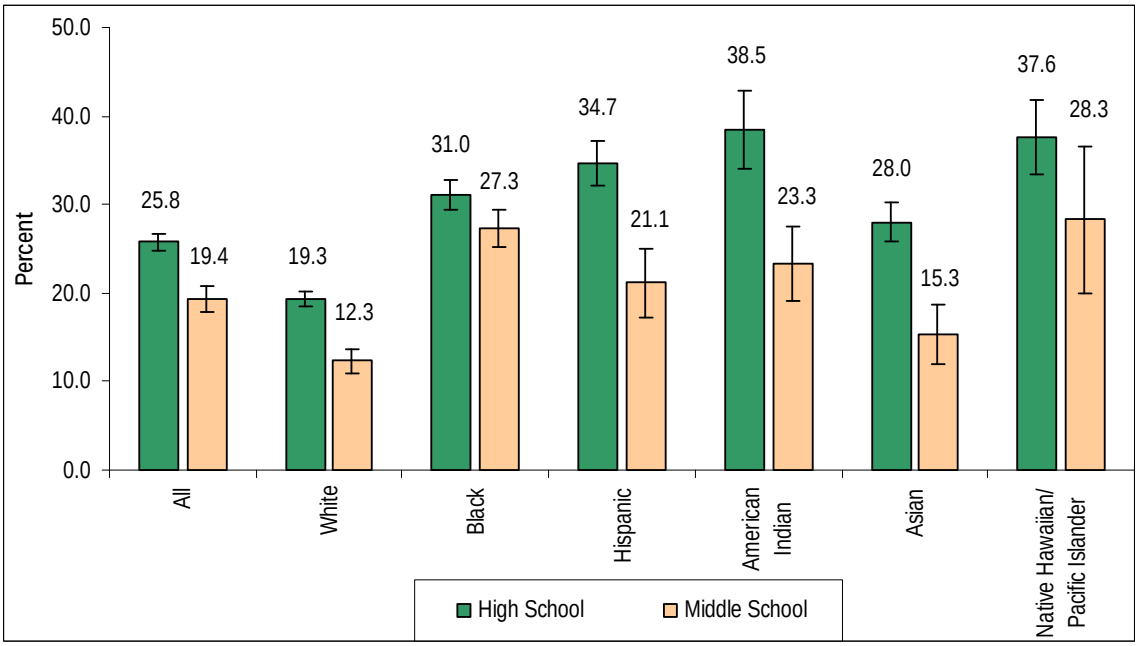
3.9.2. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Help Make Friends by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

In general, high school youth (25.8%) were more likely than middle school youth (19.4%) to think that smoking cigarettes helped make friends. Among high school youth, racial and ethnic minorities were more likely than white youth to think that smoking cigarettes helped make friends.

Table 3.9.2. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Help Make Friends by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	25.8	19.3	31.0	34.7	38.5	28.0	37.6
95% CI(±)	1.0	0.9	1.6	2.5	4.4	2.2	4.3
N	62,987	22,277	28,962	5,402	1,606	3,511	1,228
Middle School	19.4	12.3	27.3	21.1	23.3	15.3	28.3
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.4	2.1	3.9	4.2	3.5	8.4
N	34,615	9,962	19,041	2,321	1,290	1,480	521

Figure 3.9.2. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Help Make Friends by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



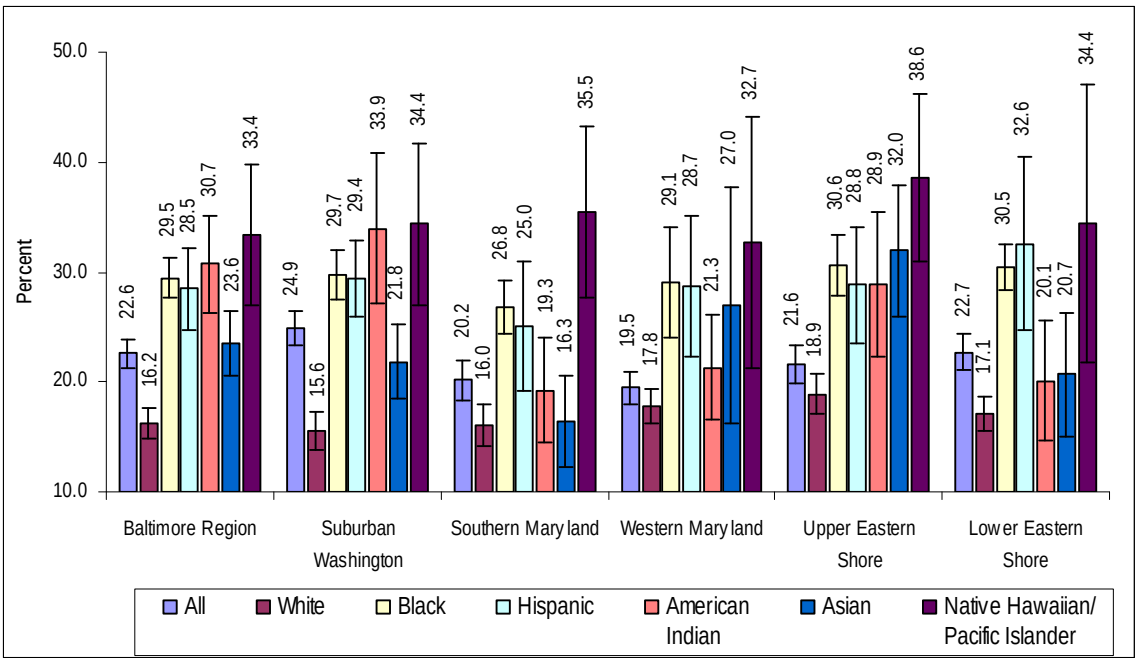
3.9.3. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Help Make Friends by Race/Ethnicity and Region

There was not a great deal of variation among regions in the proportion of youth who thought smoking cigarettes helped make friends. Among and within racial/ethnic groups, rates varied from 15.6% among White youth in Suburban Washington to 38.6% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth on the Upper Eastern Shore.

Table 3.9.3. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Help Make Friends by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	22.6	16.2	29.5	28.5	30.7	23.6	33.4
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.3	1.9	3.7	4.5	2.9	6.4
N	42,114	15,205	21,160	1,763	1,206	2,097	684
Suburban Washington	24.9	15.6	29.7	29.4	33.9	21.8	34.4
95% CI(±)	1.6	1.8	2.2	3.5	6.9	3.3	7.4
N	38,381	7,441	21,340	5,187	1,171	2,496	746
Southern Maryland	20.2	16.0	26.8	25.0	19.3	16.3	35.5
95% CI(±)	1.8	1.9	2.4	5.9	4.8	4.1	7.8
N	6,390	2,890	2,783	277	156	148	137
Western Maryland	19.5	17.8	29.1	28.7	21.3	27.0	32.7
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.6	5.0	6.4	4.8	10.7	11.5
N	3,529	2,669	436	162	132	80	49
Upper Eastern Shore	21.6	18.9	30.6	28.8	28.9	32.0	38.6
95% CI(±)	1.7	1.8	2.8	5.3	6.5	6.0	7.6
N	4,055	2,736	798	176	161	99	85
Lower Eastern Shore	22.7	17.1	30.5	32.6	20.1	20.7	34.4
95% CI(±)	1.6	1.5	2.1	7.9	5.4	5.6	12.7
N	3,133	1,299	1,486	159	70	71	49

Figure 3.9.3. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Help Make Friends by Race/Ethnicity and Region



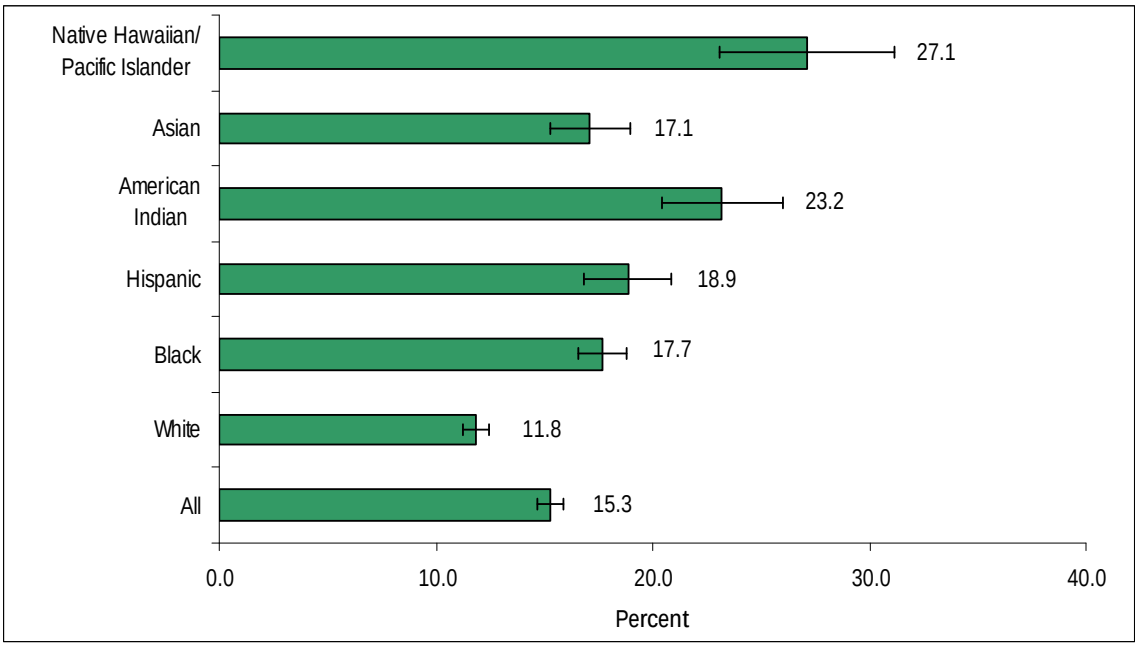
3.10. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Make Young People "Look Cool" or "Fit In" by Race/Ethnicity

For all youth combined, 15.3% thought smoking cigarettes was cool or helped them fit in. Racial and ethnic minorities were more likely than Whites to think smoking was cool or helped them fit in.

Table 3.10. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Make Young People "Look Cool" or "Fit In" by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	15.3	11.8	17.7	18.9	23.2	17.1	27.1
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.0	2.8	1.8	4.0
N	64,641	23,335	28,856	5,004	2,251	3,801	1,395

Figure 3.10. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Make Young People "Look Cool" or "Fit In" by Race/Ethnicity



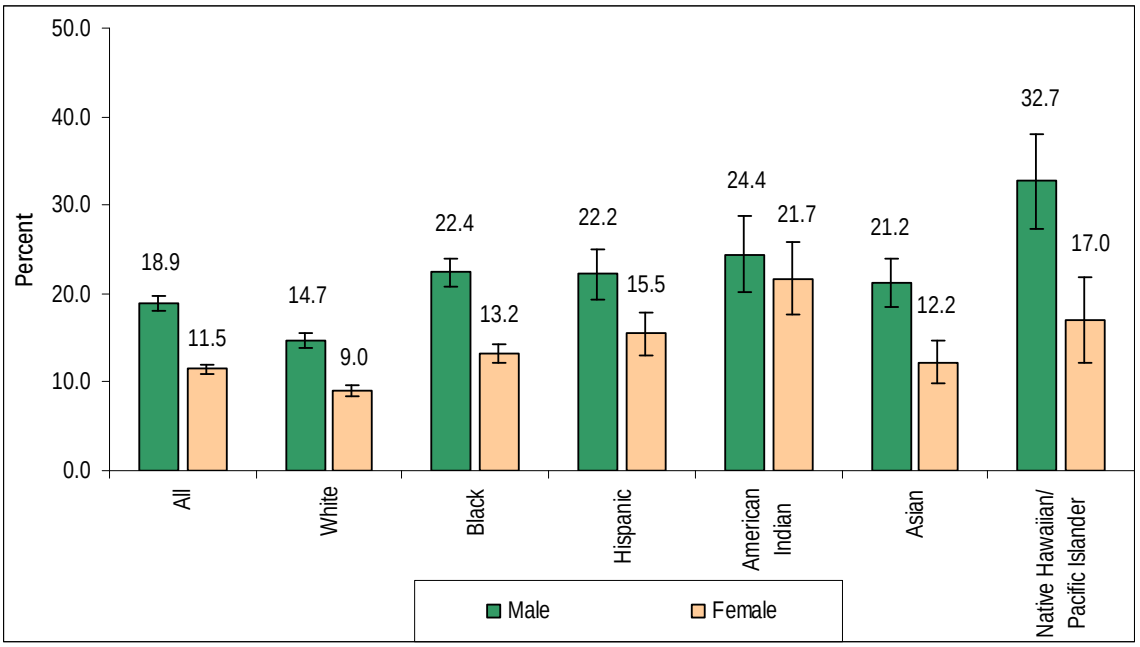
3.10.1. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Make Young People "Look Cool" or "Fit In" by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males (18.9%) were more likely than females (11.5%) to believe that smoking cigarettes was cool and helped them fit in overall and among Blacks, Whites, Hispanics, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders.

Table 3.10.1. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Make Young People "Look Cool" or "Fit In" by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	18.9	14.7	22.4	22.2	24.4	21.2	32.7
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.3	2.8	5.3
N	40,181	14,436	17,963	2,942	1,302	2,492	1,046
Female	11.5	9.0	13.2	15.5	21.7	12.2	17.0
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.4	4.1	2.4	4.8
N	24,254	8,827	10,851	2,049	931	1,271	325

Figure 3.10.1. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Make Young People "Look Cool" or "Fit In" by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



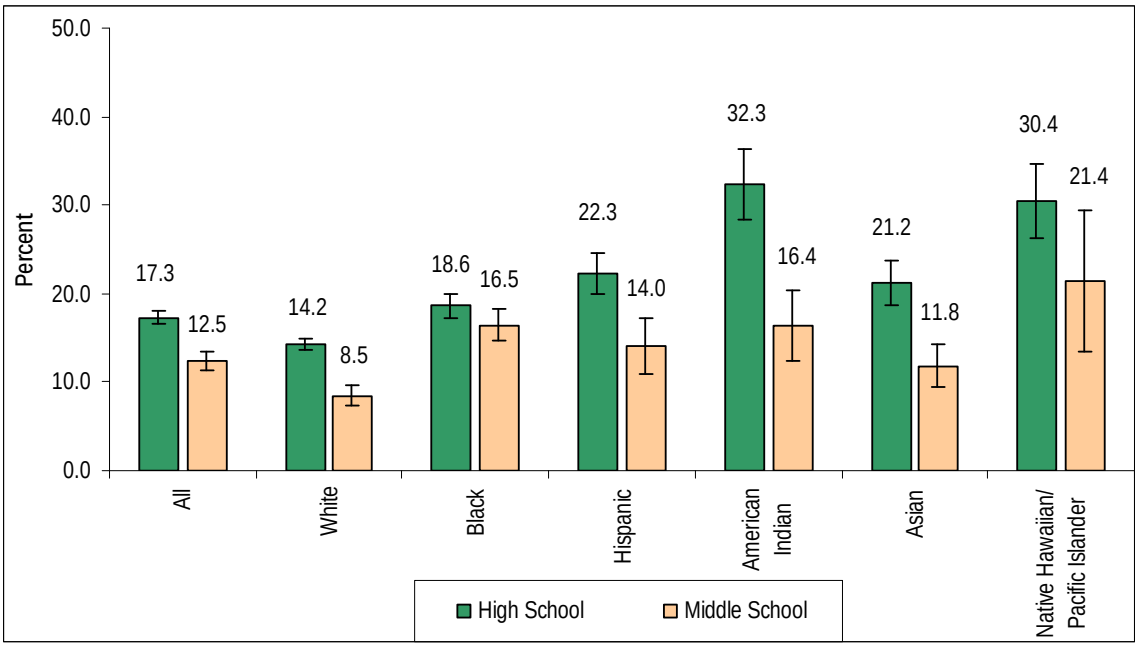
3.10.2. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Make Young People "Look Cool" or "Fit In" by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school youth in overall (17.3%) were more likely than middle school youth (12.5%) to believe that smoking was cool and helped them fit in overall, and among Whites, Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians.

Table 3.10.2. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Make Young People "Look Cool" or "Fit In" by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	17.3	14.2	18.6	22.3	32.3	21.2	30.4
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.6	1.4	2.3	3.9	2.6	4.2
N	42,376	16,481	17,434	3,470	1,340	2,656	996
Middle School	12.5	8.5	16.5	14.0	16.4	11.8	21.4
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.1	1.8	3.1	4.0	2.4	8.0
N	22,265	6,855	11,422	1,534	911	1,145	399

Figure 3.10.2. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Make Young People "Look Cool" or "Fit In" by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



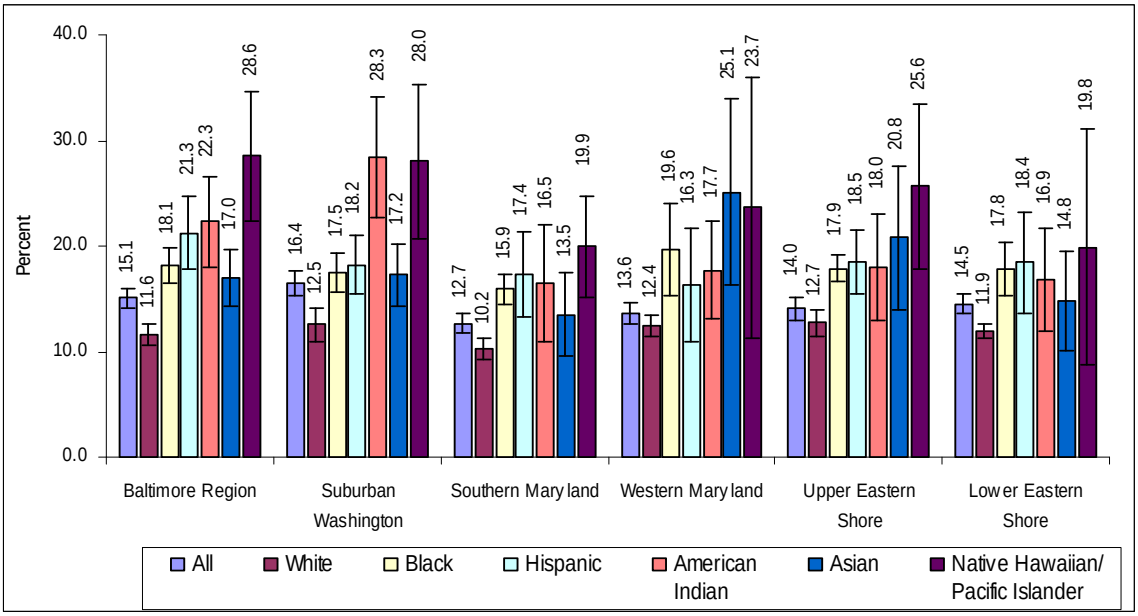
3.10.3. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Make Young People "Look Cool" or "Fit In" by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, there was variation by region in the belief that smoking was cool or helped youth fit in. Rates ranged from 10.2% among White youth in Southern Maryland to 28.6% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth in the Baltimore region.

Table 3.10.3. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Make Young People "Look Cool" or "Fit In" by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	15.1	11.6	18.1	21.3	22.3	17.0	28.6
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.0	1.7	3.4	4.3	2.6	6.1
N	28,180	10,879	13,013	1,317	871	1,513	587
Suburban Washington	16.4	12.5	17.5	18.2	28.3	17.2	28.0
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.7	5.7	2.9	7.4
N	25,318	5,999	12,561	3,199	976	1,977	607
Southern Maryland	12.7	10.2	15.9	17.4	16.5	13.5	19.9
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.0	1.4	4.0	5.6	4.0	4.8
N	4,025	1,851	1,648	191	133	122	80
Western Maryland	13.6	12.4	19.6	16.3	17.7	25.1	23.7
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.0	4.4	5.4	4.6	8.8	12.3
N	2,468	1,859	295	93	112	74	36
Upper Eastern Shore	14.0	12.7	17.9	18.5	18.0	20.8	25.6
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.3	1.2	3.0	5.0	6.8	7.8
N	2,648	1,845	467	114	100	65	57
Lower Eastern Shore	14.5	11.9	17.8	18.4	16.9	14.8	19.8
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.7	2.5	4.7	4.9	4.6	11.2
N	2,002	903	872	91	59	50	28

Figure 3.10.3. Under-age Youth Who Thought Smoking Cigarettes Make Young People "Look Cool" or "Fit In" by Race/Ethnicity and Region



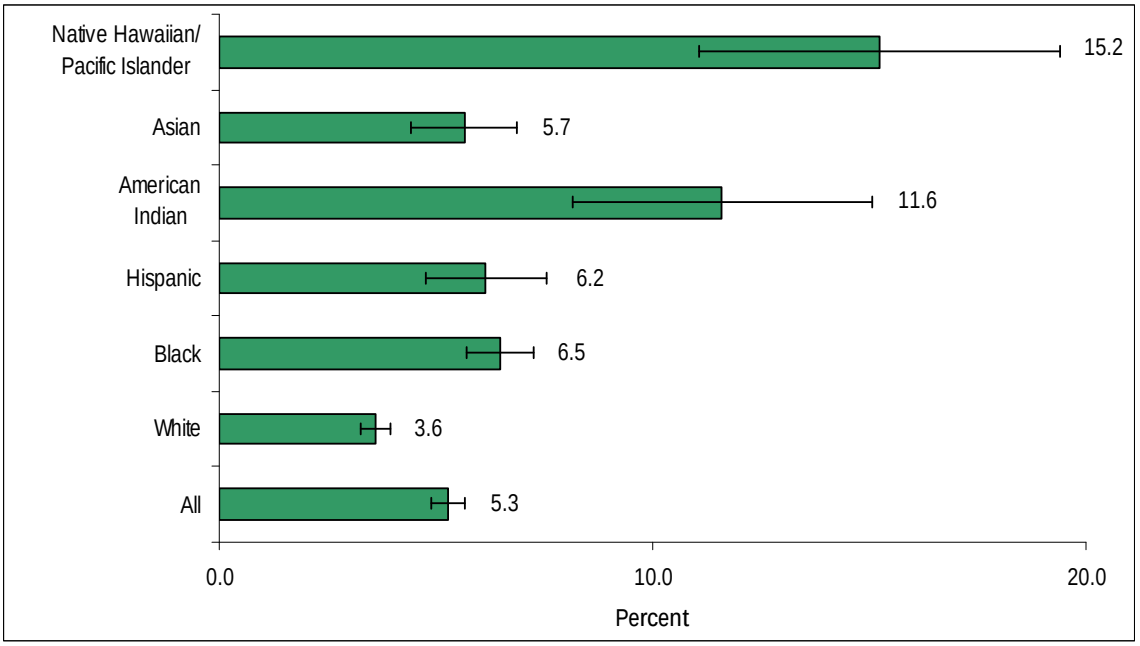
3.11. Under-age Youth Who Have Never Smoked Said They Would Smoke If Best Friend Offered a Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity

Few never-smoking youth (5.3%) said they would smoke if their best friend offered them a cigarette. White youth were least likely to say they would smoke under these circumstances (3.6%) and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth (15.2%) and American Indians (11.6%) were the most likely.

Table 3.11. Under-age Youth Who Have Never Smoked Said They Would Smoke If Best Friend Offered a Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	5.3	3.6	6.5	6.2	11.6	5.7	15.2
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.4	3.4	1.2	4.2
N	16,316	5,193	7,731	1,095	808	1,018	472

Figure 3.11. Under-age Youth Who Have Never Smoked Said They Would Smoke If Best Friend Offered a Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity



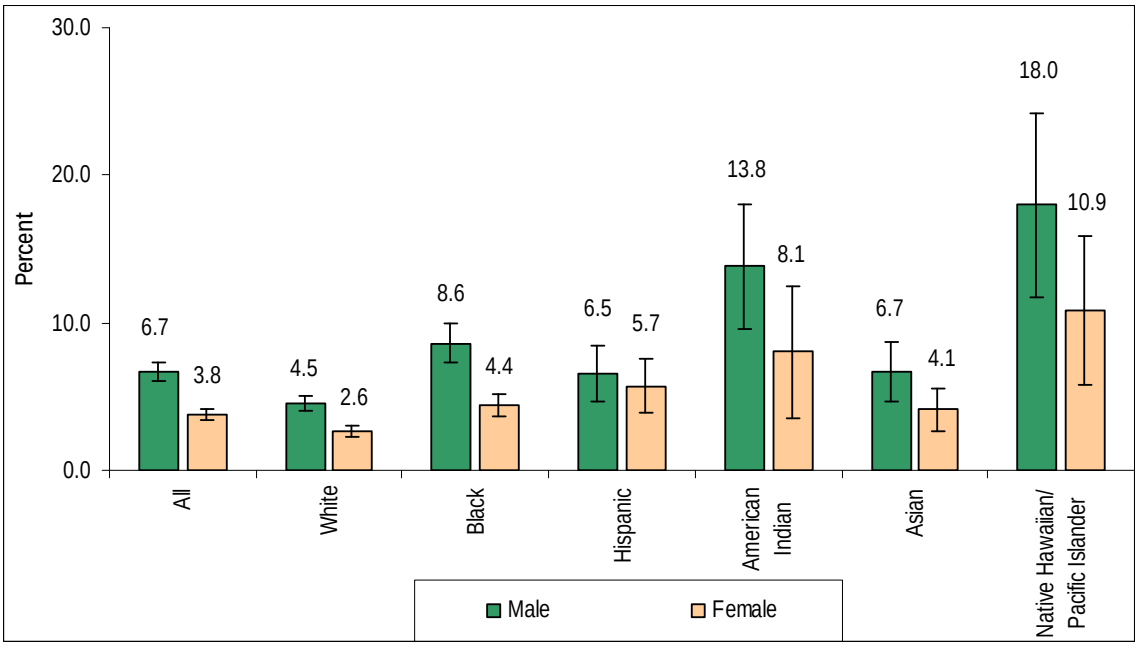
3.11.1. Under-age Youth Who Have Never Smoked Said They Would Smoke If Best Friend Offered a Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Male youth (6.7%) were more likely than females (3.8%) to say that they would smoke if their best friend offered them a cigarette overall, and among Whites and Blacks.

Table 3.11.1. Under-age Youth Who Have Never Smoked Said They Would Smoke If Best Friend Offered a Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	6.7	4.5	8.6	6.5	13.8	6.7	18.0
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.9	4.2	2.0	6.3
N	10,403	3,292	5,034	577	549	617	333
Female	3.8	2.6	4.4	5.7	8.1	4.1	10.9
95% CI(±)	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.9	4.5	1.4	5.1
N	5,767	1,859	2,665	512	239	357	135

Figure 3.11.1. Under-age Youth Who Have Never Smoked Said They Would Smoke If Best Friend Offered a Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



3.11.2. Under-age Youth Who Have Never Smoked Said They Would Smoke If Best Friend Offered a Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

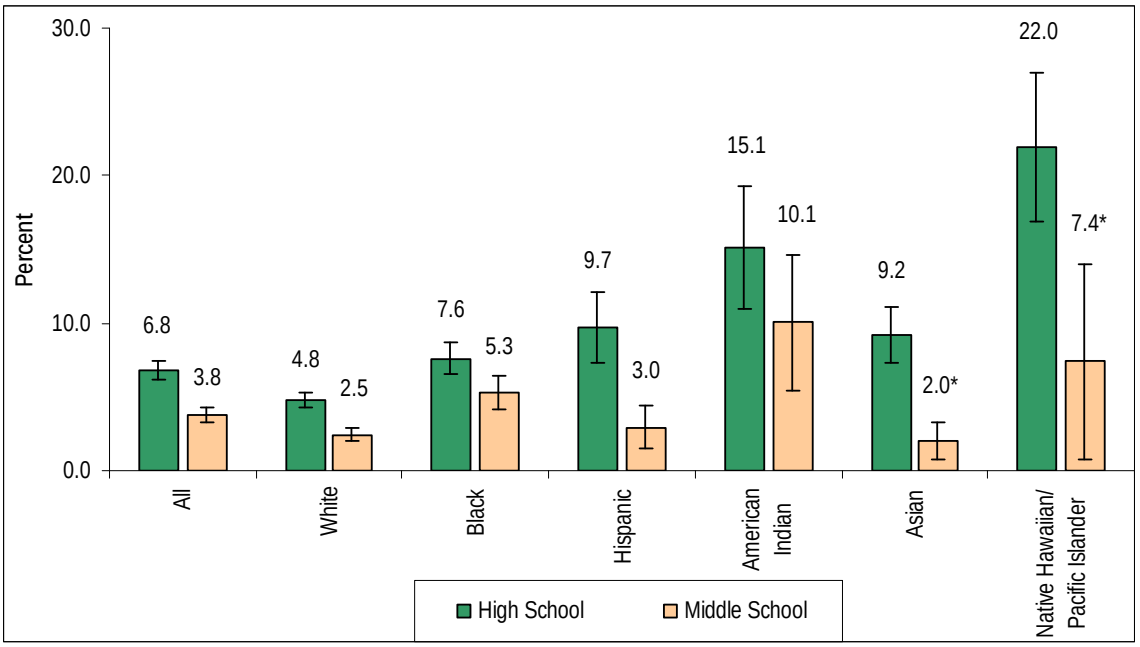
High school youth (6.8%) were more likely than middle school youth (3.8%) to say they would smoke if offered a cigarette by their best friend overall, and among Whites, Black and Hispanics.

Table 3.11.2. Under-age Youth Who Have Never Smoked Said They Would Smoke If Best Friend Offered a Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	6.8	4.8	7.6	9.7	15.1	9.2	22.0
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.4	4.1	1.9	5.0
N	10,383	3,387	4,651	817	323	840	365
Middle School	3.8	2.5	5.3	3.0	10.1	2.0*	7.4*
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.4	4.6	1.2	6.6
N	5,933	1,806	3,080	277	485	178	107

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 3.11.2. Under-age Youth Who Have Never Smoked Said They Would Smoke If Best Friend Offered a Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



3.11.3. Under-age Youth Who Have Never Smoked Said They Would Smoke If Best Friend Offered a Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Region

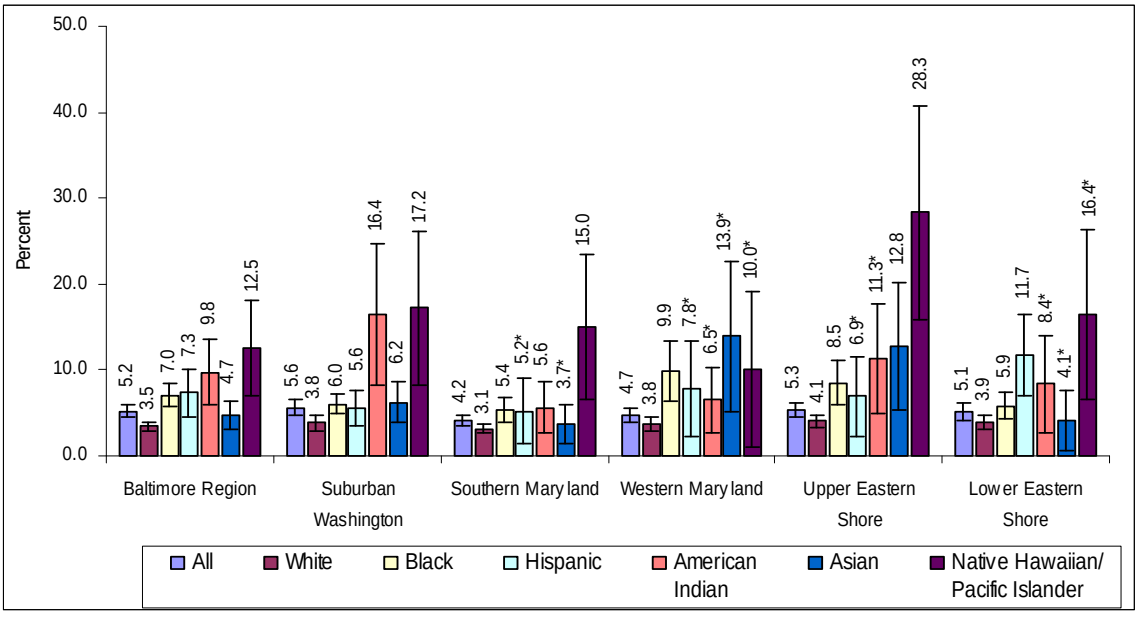
Overall, there was little variation by region in youth reporting they would smoke if offered a cigarette from their best friend but rates did vary among racial/ethnic groups and within ethnic groups by region.

Table 3.11.3. Under-age Youth Who Have Never Smoked Said They Would Smoke If Best Friend Offered a Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	5.2	3.5	7.0	7.3	9.8	4.7	12.5
95% CI(±)	0.6	0.5	1.3	2.7	3.8	1.4	5.6
N	7,183	2,407	3,690	304	275	338	168
Suburban Washington	5.6	3.8	6.0	5.6	16.4	6.2	17.2
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.8	8.5	2.0	8.8
N	6,523	1,414	3,251	663	406	588	200
Southern Maryland	4.2	3.1	5.4	5.2*	5.6	3.7*	15.0
95% CI(±)	0.5	0.4	1.5	4.0	3.2	2.3	8.5
N	950	414	393	40	35	26	43
Western Maryland	4.7	3.8	9.9	7.8*	6.5*	13.9*	10.0*
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.8	3.6	5.9	3.9	8.3	8.4
N	556	375	87	27	28	31	9
Upper Eastern Shore	5.3	4.1	8.5	6.9*	11.3*	12.8	28.3
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.8	2.4	4.5	6.6	7.5	9.5
N	645	384	129	27	44	24	37
Lower Eastern Shore	5.1	3.9	5.9	11.7	8.4*	4.1*	16.4*
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.8	1.6	4.5	5.6	3.0	10.2
N	459	197	180	34	21	11	16

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 3.11.3. Under-age Youth Who Have Never Smoked Said They Would Smoke If Best Friend Offered a Cigarette by Race/Ethnicity and Region



3.12. Summary of Attitudes and Knowledge

- Overall, 8.9% of nonsmoking youth reported they intended to smoke a cigarette in the next year. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, Hispanics and American Indians were more likely than Whites, Asians and Blacks to report they intended to smoke in the next year. Nonsmoking males were more likely (10.3%) than females (7.4%) to report that they intended to smoke a cigarette in the coming year overall, Blacks and Asians. The rate of intention to smoke among nonsmokers ranged from 5.1% among Asian females to 16.2% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander males. In general, high school youth (11.1%) were more likely to report the intention to smoke a cigarette in the coming year than middle school students (6.2%).

- Overall, close to half of current smokers (46.3%) intended to stop smoking, ranging from 35.5% among American Indian youth to 49.9% among Black youth. Female smokers were more likely to plan to quit (49.1%) than males (43.9%) overall, and among Whites. Intention to stop smoking was similar between high school students and middle school students regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Racial and ethnic minorities were less likely to perceive nicotine as addictive than Whites. In general, females (91.2%) were more likely than males (83.8%) to perceive nicotine as addictive. High school youth (87.1%) and middle school youth (87.9%) were similar in their perception of nicotine as addictive, regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Most youth (86.7% overall) reported thinking that secondhand smoke was harmful, however Whites were more likely than racial/ethnic minorities to perceive secondhand smoke was harmful. Females (90.0%) were more likely than males (83.5%) to think that secondhand smoke was harmful overall, and among Whites, Asians, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Blacks. Middle school (86.3%) and high school students (87.0%) were similar in their view that secondhand smoke is harmful, regardless race/ethnicity.

- Racial/ethnic minorities were less likely than Whites to perceive that smoking 1-5 cigarettes a day is a risk. Females (91.8%) were more likely than males (86.2% overall) to perceive smoking 1-5 cigarettes/day as a risk overall, and among Whites, Hispanics and Blacks. High school students overall (89.2%) were as likely as middle school students (88.6%) to perceive a risk in smoking 1-5 cigarettes a day.

- Racial and ethnic minorities were more likely than Whites to believe that light cigarettes are safer than regular cigarettes. Male youth (40.7%) were more likely than female youth (31.8%) to believe that light cigarettes were safer than regular cigarettes, overall, and among Whites, Blacks and Hispanics. Over 1/3 of both high school (35.5%) and middle school (37.4%) youth believed that light cigarettes were safer than regular cigarettes, and the same pattern occurred within

all ethnic groups with the exception of Blacks and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

- White youth were less likely to report that it was safe to smoke 1-2 years than Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Hispanics and Blacks. In general, male youth overall (23.3%) were more likely than female youth (14.4%) to believe that short-term smoking was safe. The same pattern is found among White, Black, Hispanic, Asian males and their counterpart. High school youth perceived short term smoking to be safe (20.9%) more often than middle school youth (16.0%) overall.

- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Hispanic and Black youth were less likely than Whites to believe that smokers had shorter lives. Female youth (87.8%) were more likely than male youth (83.4%) to believe that smokers had shorter lives than nonsmokers, overall, and among Whites, Blacks, Hispanics and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders. White and Asian middle school students were more likely than comparable high school students to believe that smokers had shorter lives.

- Less than one-quarter of all youth thought smoking cigarettes helped make friends (23.1%), however racial and ethnic minorities were more likely than White youth to hold this belief. Male youth (26.0%) were more likely than females (20.0%) to believe that smoking helped make friends overall, and among Whites, Blacks and Asians. In general, high school youth (25.8%) were more likely than middle school youth (19.4%) to think that smoking cigarettes helped make friends. Among high school youth, racial and ethnic minorities were more likely than white youth to think that smoking cigarettes helped make friends.

- For all youth combined, 15.3% thought smoking cigarettes was cool or helped them fit in. Racial and ethnic minorities were more likely than Whites to think smoking was cool or helped them fit in. Males (18.9%) were more likely than females (11.5%) to believe that smoking cigarettes was cool and helped them fit in overall and among Blacks, Whites, Hispanics, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders. High school youth in overall (17.3%) were more likely than middle school youth (12.5%) to believe that smoking was cool and helped them fit in overall, and among Whites, Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians High and Middle school students.

- Few never-smoking youth (5.3%) said they would smoke if their best friend offered them a cigarette. White youth were least likely to say they would smoke under these circumstances (3.6%) and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth (15.2%) and American Indians (11.6%) were the most likely. Male youth (6.7%) were more likely than females (3.8%) to say that they would smoke if their best friend offered them a cigarette overall, and among Whites and Blacks. High school youth (6.8%) were more likely than middle school youth (3.8%) to say they would smoke if offered a cigarette by their best friend overall, and among Whites, Black, and Hispanics.

CHAPTER 4
Tobacco Cessation

4 Tobacco Cessation

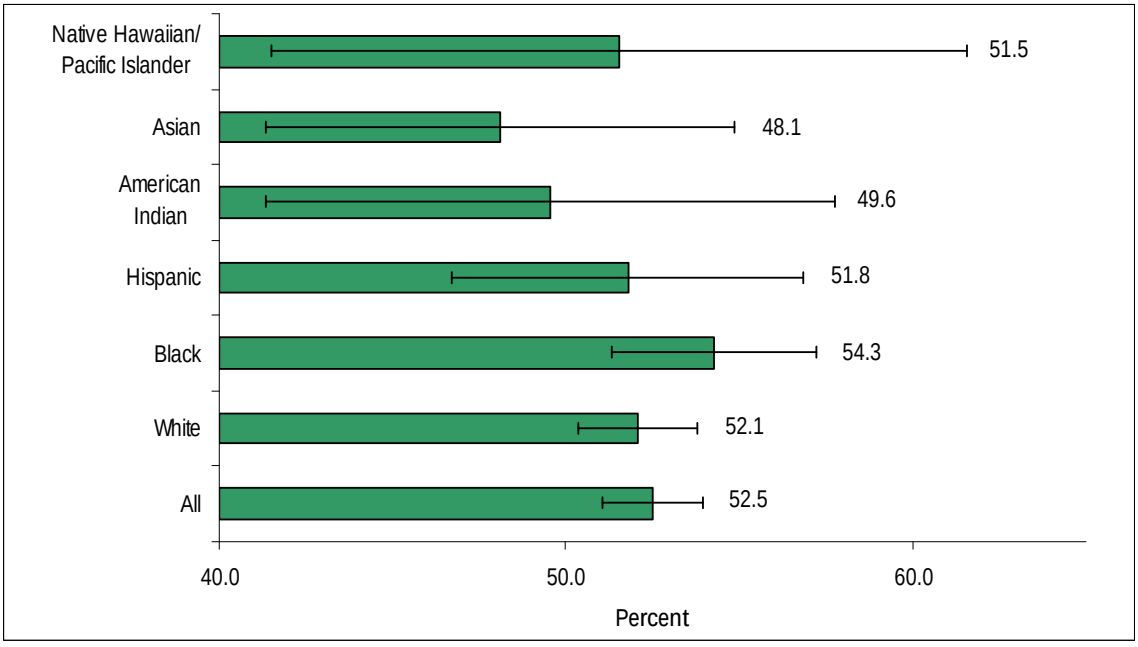
4.1. Current Smoking Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity

About half (52.5%) of youth who smoked said they had tried to quit smoking in the past year, ranging from 48.1% among Asian youth to 54.3% among Black youth.

Table 4.1. Current Smoking Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	52.5	52.1	54.3	51.8	49.6	48.1	51.5
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.7	3.0	5.1	8.2	6.8	10.0
N	30,027	16,102	9,289	2,327	760	970	579

Figure 4.1. Current Smoking Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity



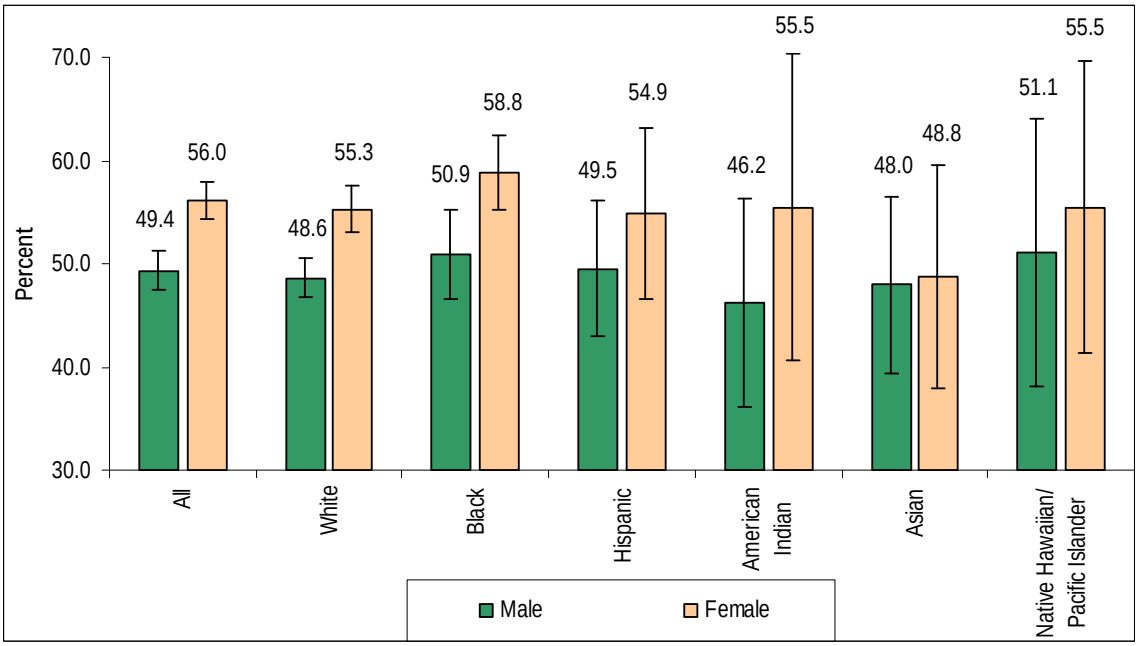
4.1.1. Current Smoking Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Currently-smoking female youth were more likely (56.0%) than male youth (49.4%) to have tried to quit smoking in the past year overall and among Whites. Rates of quit attempts ranged from 46.2% for American Indian males to 58.8% for Black females.

Table 4.1.1. Current Smoking Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	49.4	48.6	50.9	49.5	46.2	48.0	51.1
95% CI(±)	2.0	1.9	4.3	6.6	10.1	8.6	13.0
N	14,505	7,172	4,767	1,236	385	582	363
Female	56.0	55.3	58.8	54.9	55.5	48.8	55.5
95% CI(±)	1.8	2.3	3.6	8.4	14.8	10.8	14.1
N	15,512	8,921	4,520	1,091	376	388	216

Figure 4.1.1. Current Smoking Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



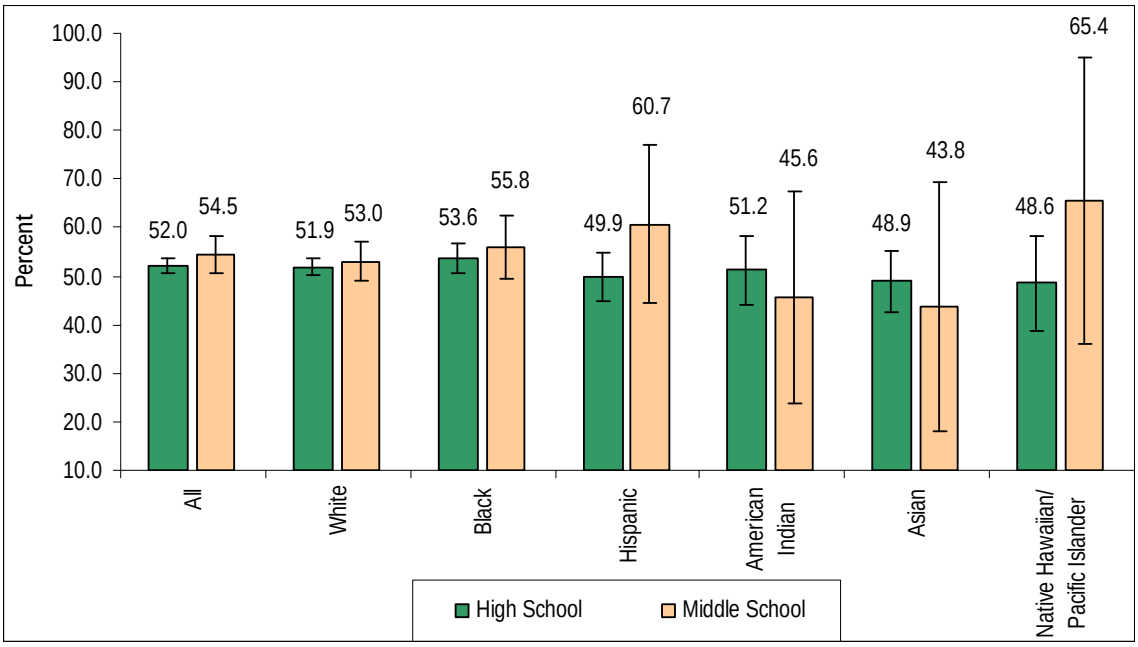
4.1.2. Current Smoking Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

Among current smokers, high school and middle school students were similar in having tried to quit smoking in the past year overall, and among all race/ethnicities.

Table 4.1.2. Current Smoking Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	52.0	51.9	53.6	49.9	51.2	48.9	48.6
95% CI(±)	1.6	1.9	3.2	5.0	7.0	6.3	9.8
N	23,936	13,803	6,455	1,849	553	824	451
Middle School	54.5	53.0	55.8	60.7	45.6	43.8	65.4
95% CI(±)	3.8	4.0	6.6	16.2	21.8	25.6	29.5
N	6,091	2,299	2,834	478	207	146	128

Figure 4.1.2. Current Smoking Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



4.1.3. Current Smoking Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Region

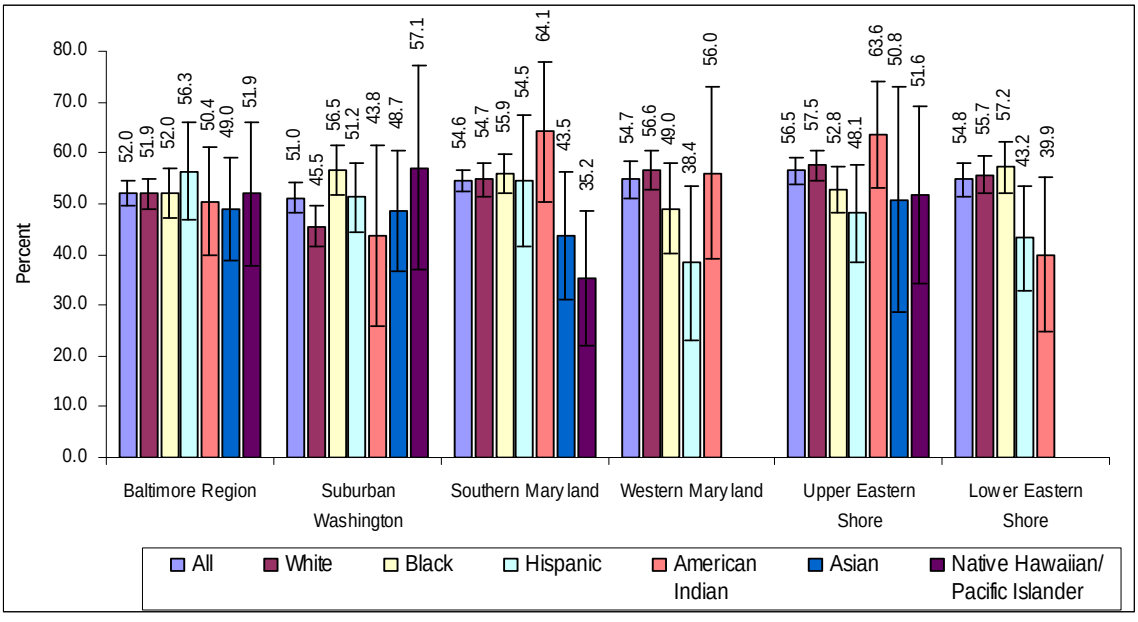
Slightly more than half of currently-smoking youth reported that they had tried in the past year to quit smoking but there was substantial variation within regions and racial/ethnic groups.

Table 4.1.3. Current Smoking Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	52.0	51.9	52.0	56.3	50.4	49.0	51.9
95% CI(±)	2.4	2.9	4.8	9.6	10.7	10.2	14.3
N	12,814	7,370	3,901	525	300	471	247
Suburban Washington	51.0	45.5	56.5	51.2	43.8	48.7	57.1
95% CI(±)	3.0	4.1	4.9	6.8	17.9	11.9	20.0
N	9,198	2,876	3,903	1,557	253	372	237
Southern Maryland	54.6	54.7	55.9	54.5	64.1	43.5	35.2
95% CI(±)	2.0	3.2	3.7	12.8	13.8	12.6	13.3
N	2,528	1,575	707	98	65	51	31
Western Maryland	54.7	56.6	49.0	38.4	56.0	–	–
95% CI(±)	3.8	3.8	8.9	15.2	17.0	–	–
N	1,998	1,705	155	44	58	–	–
Upper Eastern Shore	56.5	57.5	52.8	48.1	63.6	50.8	51.6
95% CI(±)	2.6	2.9	4.4	9.5	10.6	22.2	17.4
N	2,177	1,731	254	60	58	37	36
Lower Eastern Shore	54.8	55.7	57.2	43.2	39.9	–	–
95% CI(±)	3.3	3.7	5.0	10.3	15.2	–	–
N	1,312	845	368	42	25	–	–

– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 4.1.3. Current Smoking Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Region



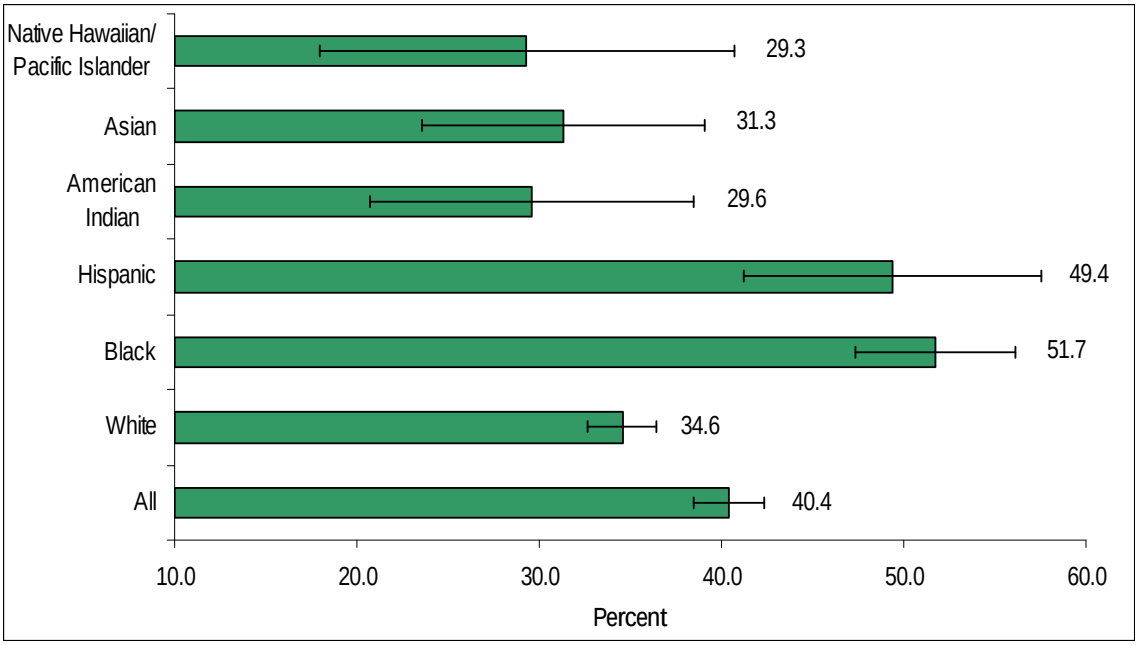
4.2. Success Rate of Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity

Among youth who tried to quit smoking in the past year, 40.4% were successful, ranging from 29.3% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders to 51.7% among Blacks. Hispanics and Blacks who attempted to quit were more likely than White, Asian, American Indian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students to be successful.

Table 4.2. Success Rate of Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	40.4	34.6	51.7	49.4	29.6	31.3	29.3
95% CI(±)	1.9	1.9	4.4	8.1	8.9	7.8	11.4
N	11,324	5,364	4,233	1,085	211	268	162

Figure 4.2. Success Rate of Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity



4.2.1. Success Rate of Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

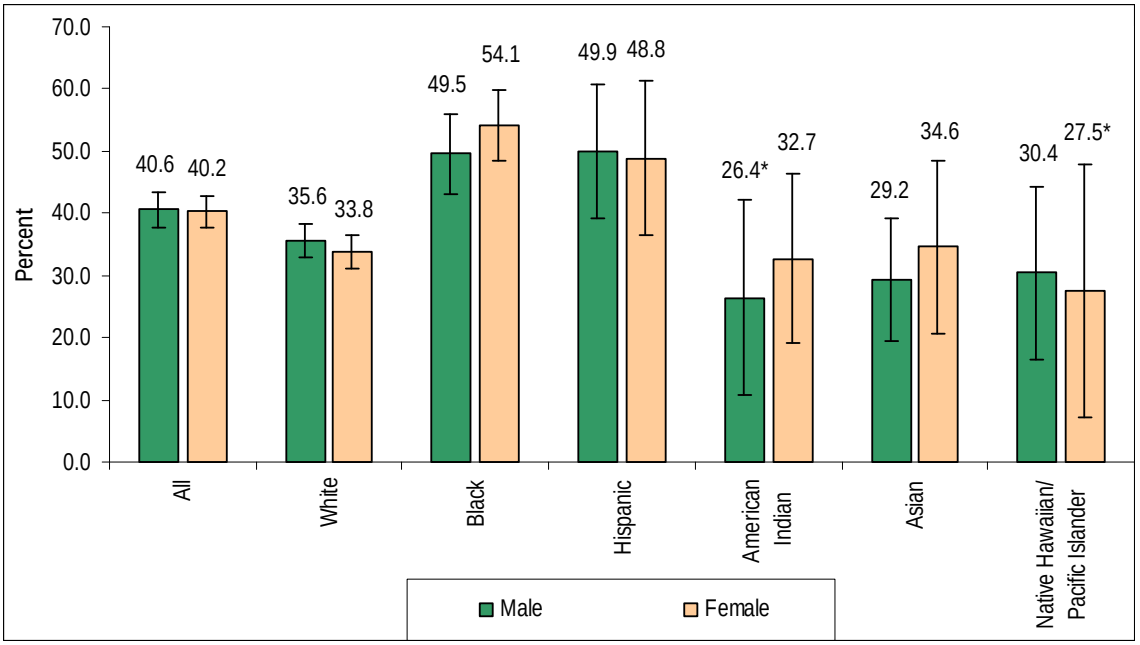
Males and females had similar rates of trying to quit smoking in the past year overall, and among all race/ethnicities.

Table 4.2.1. Success Rate of Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	40.6	35.6	49.5	49.9	26.4*	29.2	30.4
95% CI(±)	2.9	2.8	6.4	10.7	15.7	9.8	14.0
N	5,480	2,438	2,121	569	91	154	106
Female	40.2	33.8	54.1	48.8	32.7	34.6	27.5*
95% CI(±)	2.6	2.6	5.8	12.4	13.6	14.0	20.3
N	5,844	2,926	2,112	516	119	114	56

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.

Figure 4.2.1. Success Rate of Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



4.2.2. Success Rate of Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

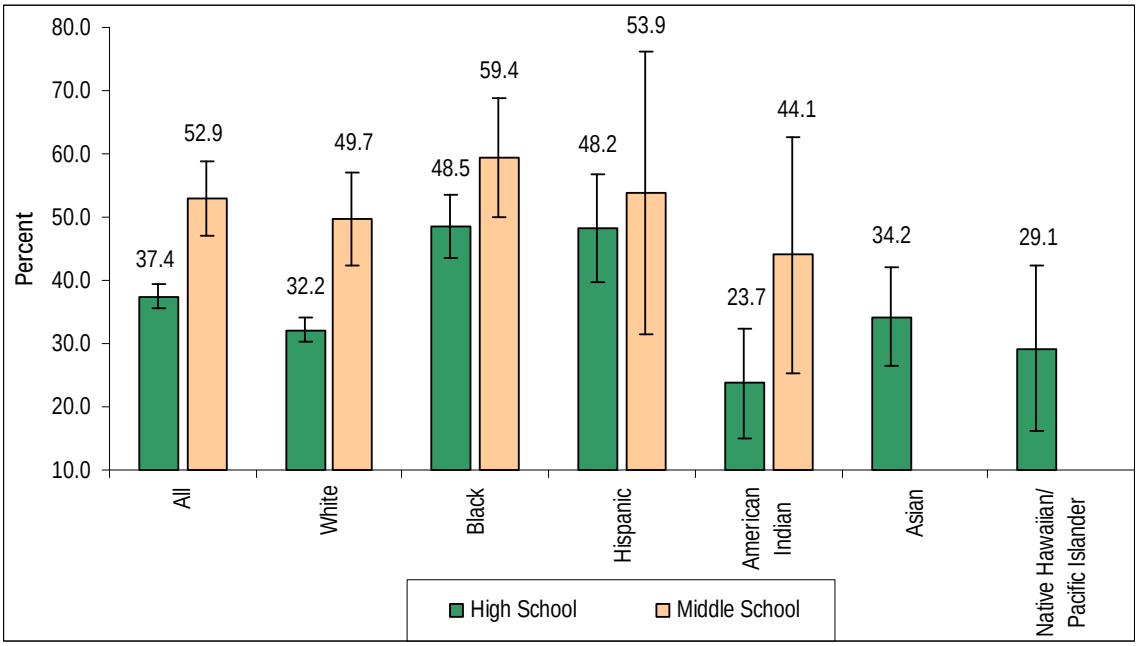
More than half of all middle school youth who tried to quit in the past year succeeded (52.9%) but only 37.4% of high school youth succeeded. Success rates ranged from 23.7% for American Indian high school students to 59.4% of Black middle school students. More white middle school students succeeded than their High school counterparts.

Table 4.2.2. Success Rate of Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	37.4	32.2	48.5	48.2	23.7	34.2	29.1
95% CI(±)	1.9	1.9	4.9	8.4	8.8	7.7	13.1
N	8,471	4,321	2,809	841	119	254	126
Middle School	52.9	49.7	59.4	53.9	44.1	–	–
95% CI(±)	5.9	7.5	9.4	22.3	18.7	–	–
N	2,853	1,043	1,424	245	91	–	–

– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 4.2.2. Success Rate of Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



4.2.3. Success Rate of Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Region

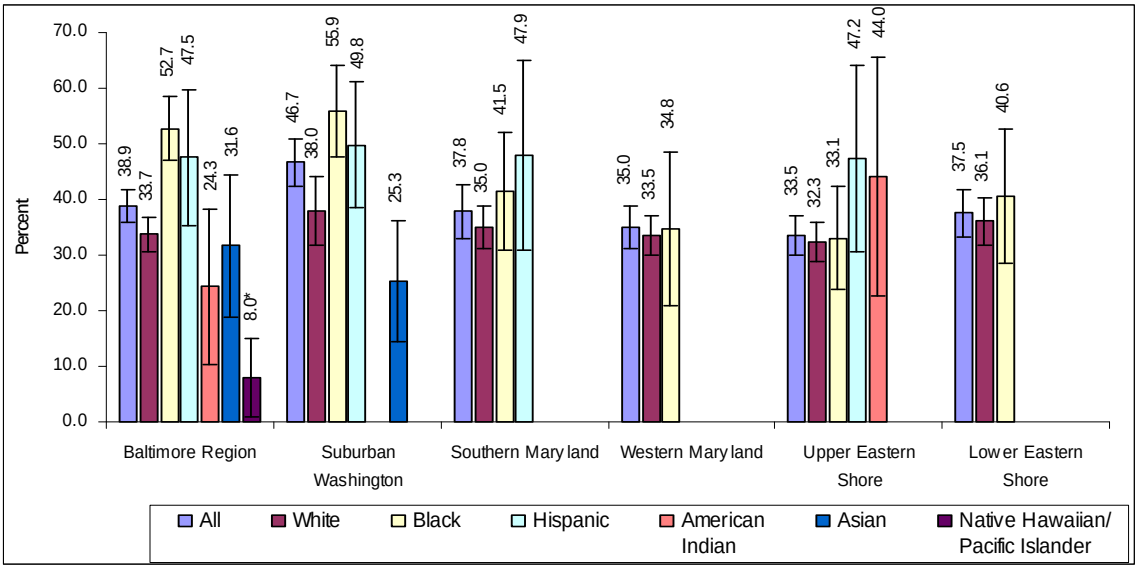
Success rates for youth who tried to quit smoking in the past year ranged from 33.5% in Upper Eastern Shore to 46.7% in Suburban Washington overall.

Table 4.2.3. Success Rate of Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	38.9	33.7	52.7	47.5	24.3	31.6	8.0*
95% CI(±)	3.0	3.1	5.7	12.1	14.0	12.8	7.1
N	4,652	2,410	1,797	228	66	133	18
Suburban Washington	46.7	38.0	55.9	49.8	–	25.3	–
95% CI(±)	4.2	6.1	8.3	11.3	–	10.9	–
N	3,912	1,030	1,889	738	–	82	–
Southern Maryland	37.8	35.0	41.5	47.9	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	4.8	3.8	10.7	17.2	–	–	–
N	926	538	282	45	–	–	–
Western Maryland	35.0	33.5	34.8	–	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	3.8	3.6	13.8	–	–	–	–
N	671	550	52	–	–	–	–
Upper Eastern Shore	33.5	32.3	33.1	47.2	44.0	–	–
95% CI(±)	3.5	3.5	9.4	16.7	21.5	–	–
N	702	542	79	27	23	–	–
Lower Eastern Shore	37.5	36.1	40.6	–	–	–	–
95% CI(±)	4.2	4.3	12.0	–	–	–	–
N	462	294	134	–	–	–	–

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Figure 4.2.3. Success Rate of Under-age Youth Who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Region



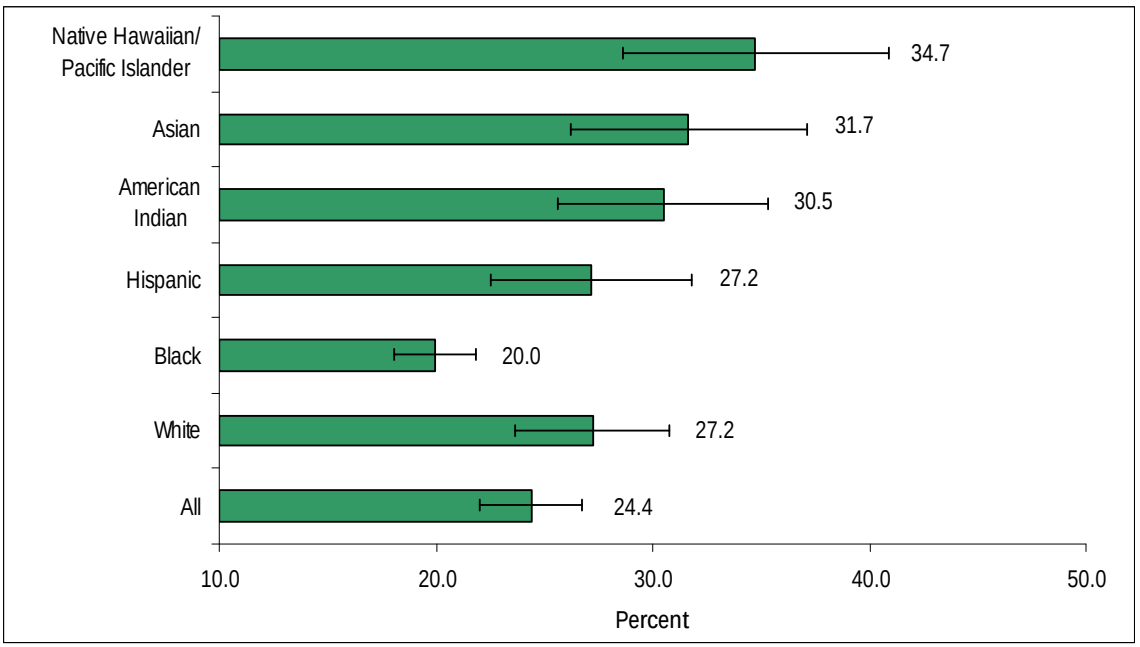
4.3. Under-age Youth Reported School Had Special Groups Or Classes to Help in Quitting by Race/Ethnicity

About one of out four students (24.4%) reported that there were special groups or classes in their school to help with quitting smoking. Black youth were least likely to report such resources (20.0%) than any other ethnic/racial group.

Table 4.3. Under-age Youth Reported School Had Special Groups Or Classes to Help in Quitting by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	24.4	27.2	20.0	27.2	30.5	31.7	34.7
95% CI(±)	2.3	3.6	1.9	4.7	4.8	5.5	6.1
N	43,071	19,244	15,806	2,938	1,539	2,686	858

Figure 4.3. Under-age Youth Reported School Had Special Groups Or Classes to Help in Quitting by Race/Ethnicity



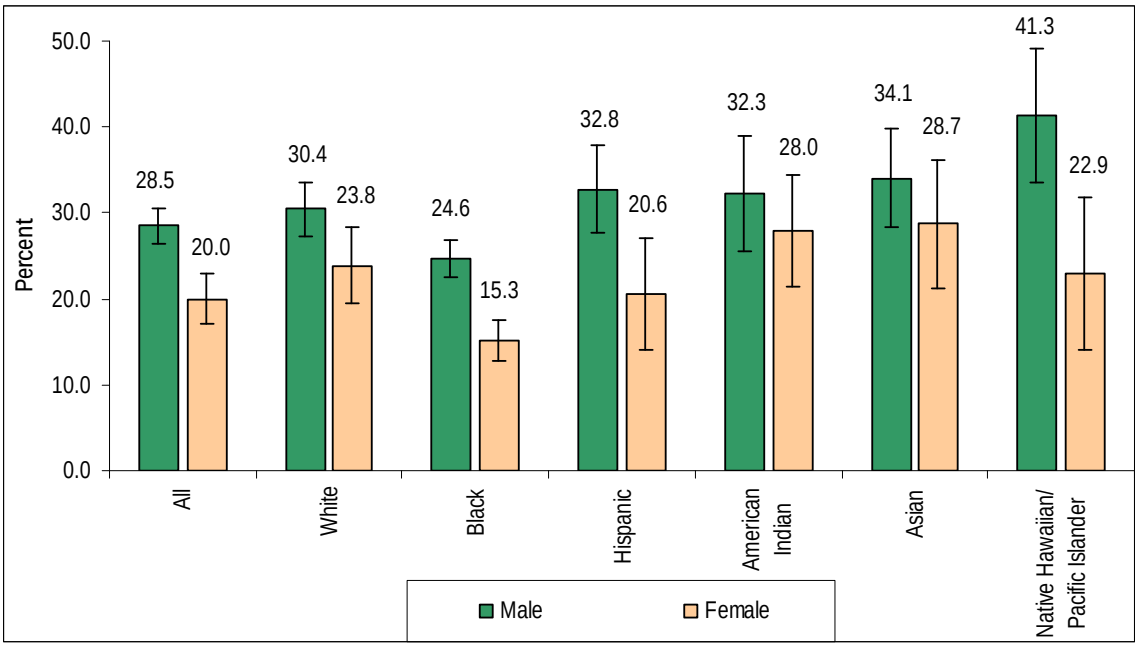
4.3.1. Under-age Youth Reported School Had Special Groups Or Classes to Help in Quitting by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males (28.4%) were more likely than females (20.0%) to report that their school had special programs to help in quitting smoking overall, and among Blacks, Hispanics and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Table 4.3.1. Under-age Youth Reported School Had Special Groups Or Classes to Help in Quitting by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	28.5	30.4	24.6	32.8	32.3	34.1	41.3
95% CI(±)	2.0	3.1	2.2	5.2	6.7	5.8	7.8
N	25,944	11,103	9,813	1,897	868	1,593	670
Female	20.0	23.8	15.3	20.6	28.0	28.7	22.9
95% CI(±)	3.0	4.4	2.4	6.5	6.5	7.5	8.9
N	17,045	8,128	5,968	1,034	645	1,083	188

Figure 4.3.1. Under-age Youth Reported School Had Special Groups Or Classes to Help in Quitting by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



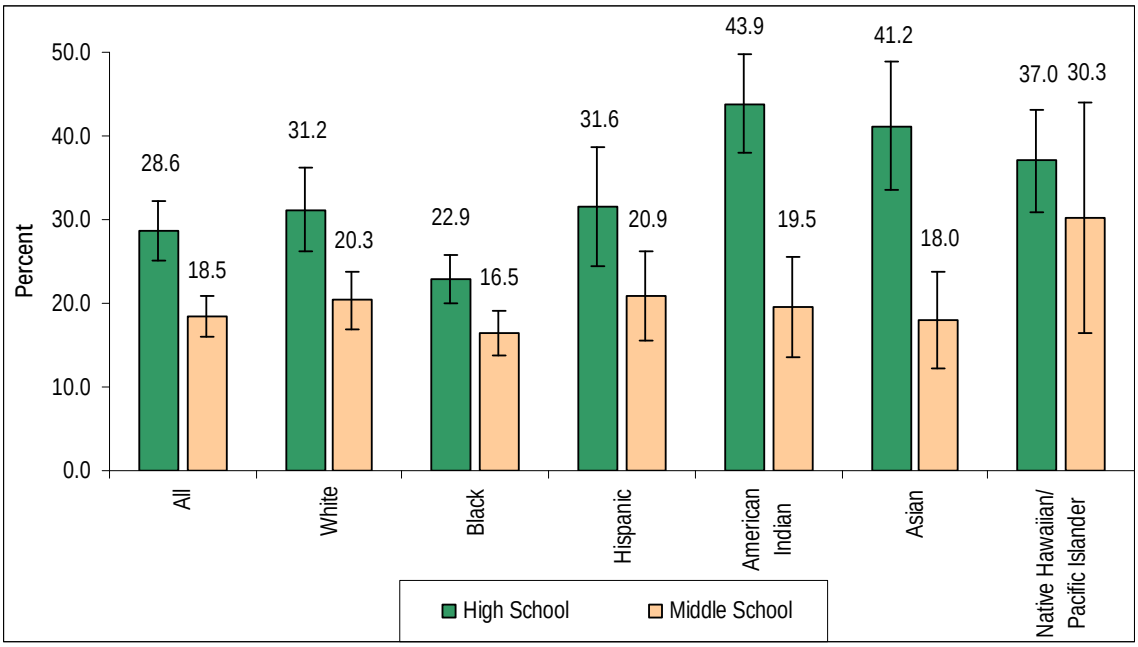
4.3.2. Under-age Youth Reported School Had Special Groups Or Classes to Help in Quitting by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school youth were more likely (28.6%) than middle school youth (18.5%) to report that they had groups or classes to quit smoking overall, and among Whites, Blacks, American Indians and Asians.

Table 4.3.2. Under-age Youth Reported School Had Special Groups Or Classes to Help in Quitting by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	28.6	31.2	22.9	31.6	43.9	41.2	37.0
95% CI(±)	3.6	5.0	2.8	7.1	5.9	7.6	6.2
N	29,526	14,003	9,855	2,006	997	2,057	607
Middle School	18.5	20.3	16.5	20.9	19.5	18.0	30.3
95% CI(±)	2.4	3.5	2.7	5.3	6.0	5.8	13.7
N	13,545	5,241	5,951	932	541	628	251

Figure 4.3.2. Under-age Youth Reported School Had Special Groups Or Classes to Help in Quitting by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



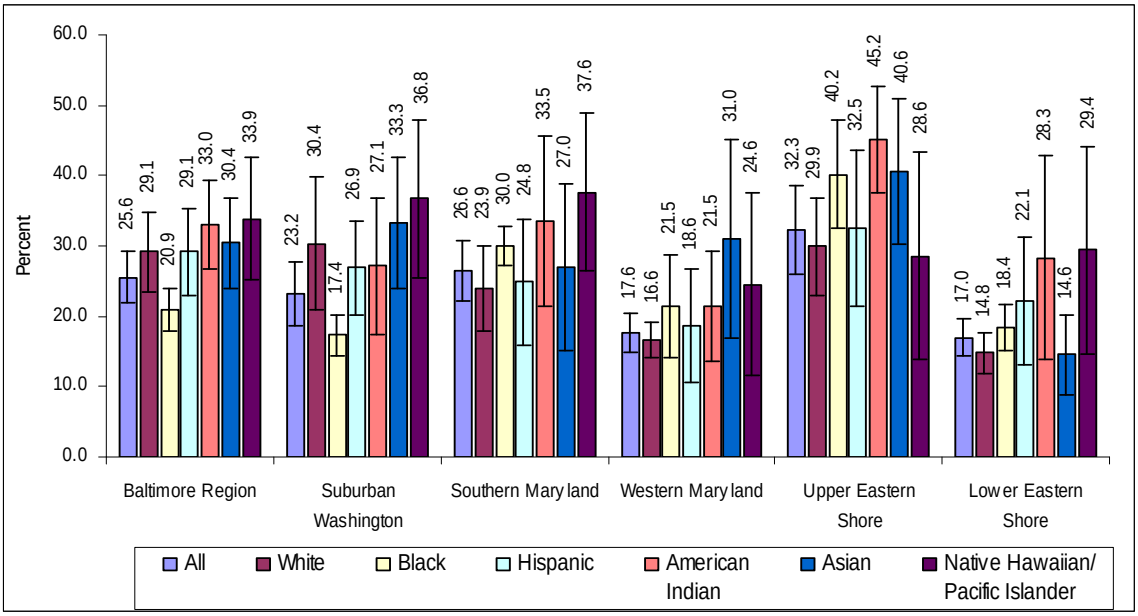
4.3.3. Under-age Youth Reported School Had Special Groups Or Classes to Help in Quitting by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, the proportion of youth who reported that their school had special groups or classes to help quit smoking ranged from 17.0% in Lower Eastern Shore to 26.6% in Southern Maryland.

Table 4.3.3. Under-age Youth Reported School Had Special Groups Or Classes to Help in Quitting by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	25.6	29.1	20.9	29.1	33.0	30.4	33.9
95% CI(±)	3.6	5.6	3.0	6.2	6.2	6.5	8.7
N	19,238	9,293	7,243	736	646	1,011	309
Suburban Washington	23.2	30.4	17.4	26.9	27.1	33.3	36.8
95% CI(±)	4.5	9.5	2.9	6.7	9.6	9.3	11.2
N	15,666	5,044	6,306	1,915	548	1,444	408
Southern Maryland	26.6	23.9	30.0	24.8	33.5	27.0	37.6
95% CI(±)	4.3	6.1	2.8	8.9	12.0	11.9	11.2
N	3,128	1,574	1,169	108	116	97	64
Western Maryland	17.6	16.6	21.5	18.6	21.5	31.0	24.6
95% CI(±)	2.8	2.6	7.3	8.0	7.8	14.1	12.9
N	1,366	1,051	148	45	59	44	19
Upper Eastern Shore	32.3	29.9	40.2	32.5	45.2	40.6	28.6
95% CI(±)	6.2	6.9	7.6	11.1	7.6	10.3	14.7
N	2,621	1,813	504	84	116	67	37
Lower Eastern Shore	17.0	14.8	18.4	22.1	28.3	14.6	29.4
95% CI(±)	2.7	2.9	3.4	9.1	14.5	5.7	14.8
N	1,052	469	436	50	53	22	21

Figure 4.3.3. Under-age Youth Reported School Had Special Groups Or Classes to Help in Quitting by Race/Ethnicity and Region



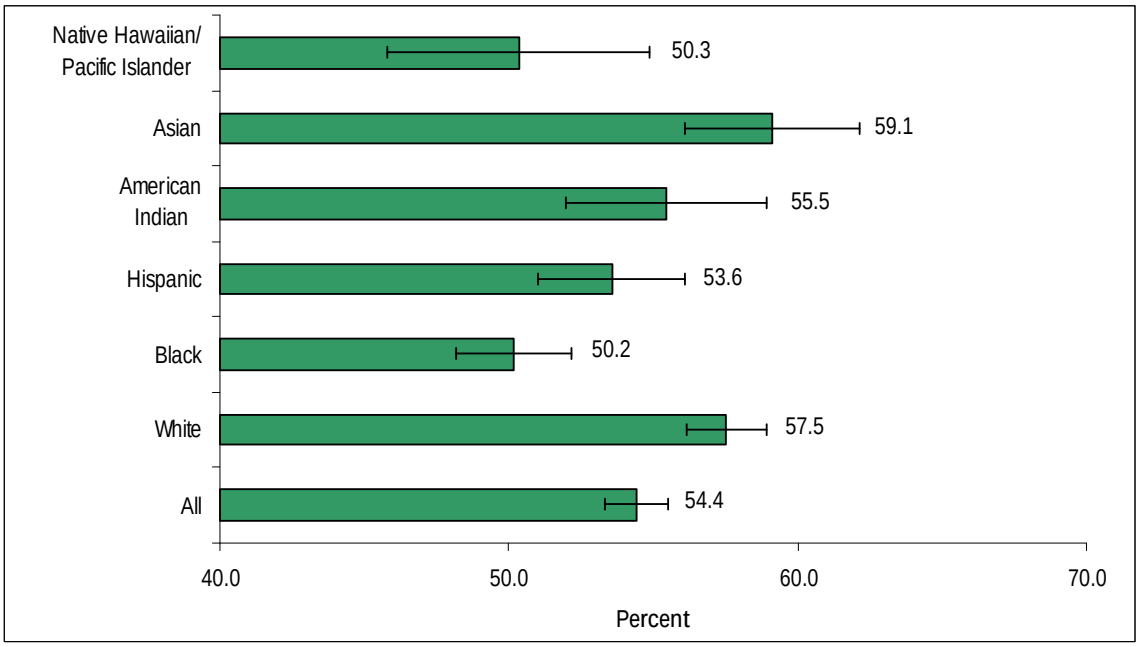
4.4. Self-report of Being Taught in Any Class About Tobacco Use by Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

About half (54.4%) of youth were taught about tobacco use in class. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders and Blacks were less likely to be taught in class about tobacco use than Asians and Whites.

Table 4.4. Self-report of Being Taught in Any Class About Tobacco Use by Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	54.4	57.5	50.2	53.6	55.5	59.1	50.3
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.0	4.5
N	229,883	113,153	81,504	14,143	5,379	13,107	2,596

Figure 4.4. Self-report of Being Taught in Any Class About Tobacco Use by Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity



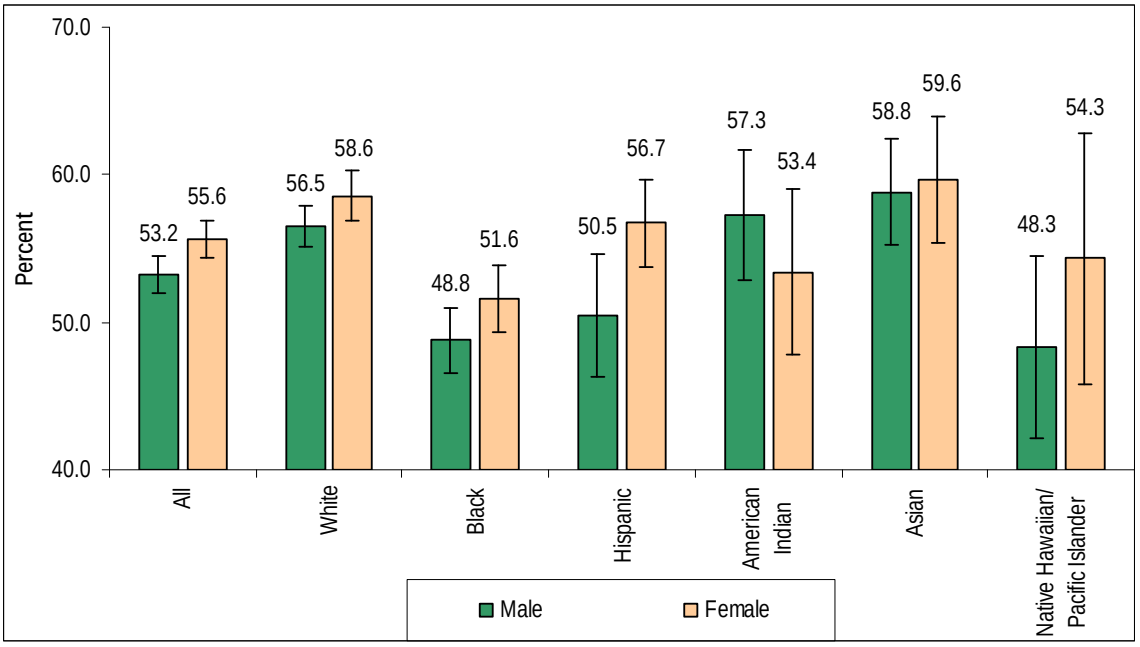
4.4.1. Self-report of Being Taught in Any Class About Tobacco Use by Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

The rate of students who reported being taught in class about tobacco use was similar by gender overall, and among all race/ethnicities.

Table 4.4.1. Self-report of Being Taught in Any Class About Tobacco Use by Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	53.2	56.5	48.8	50.5	57.3	58.8	48.3
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.4	2.3	4.2	4.4	3.6	6.2
N	112,643	55,509	38,962	6,665	3,038	6,927	1,543
Female	55.6	58.6	51.6	56.7	53.4	59.6	54.3
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.0	5.6	4.3	8.5
N	117,030	57,563	42,492	7,466	2,315	6,146	1,048

Figure 4.4.1. Self-report of Being Taught in Any Class About Tobacco Use by Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



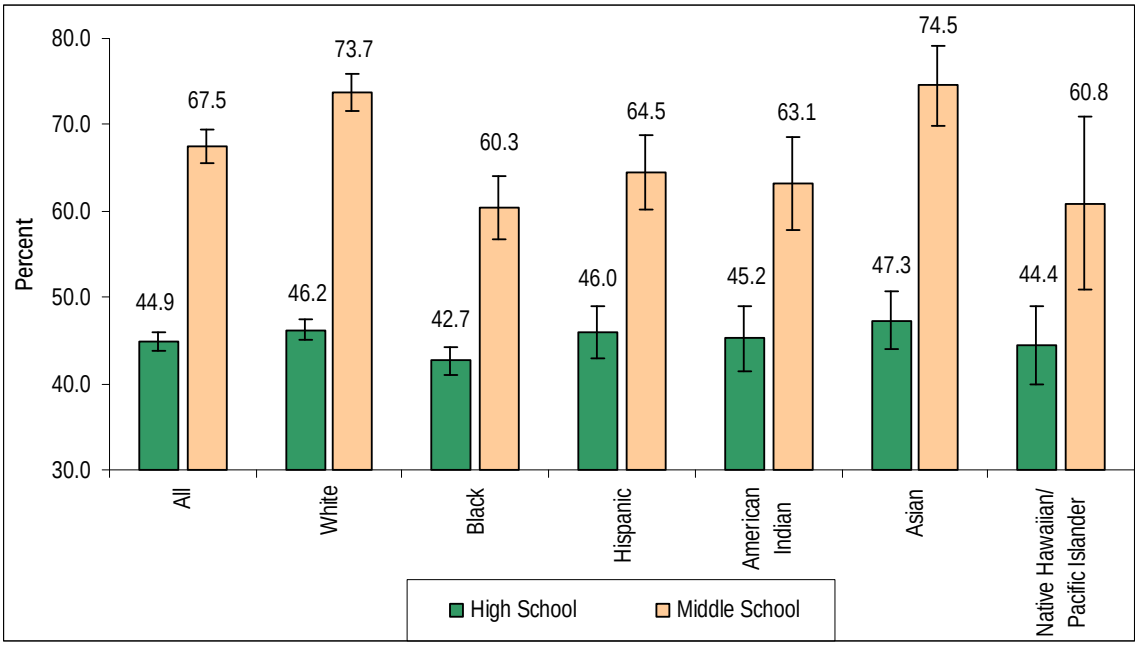
4.4.2. Self-report of Being Taught in Any Class About Tobacco Use by Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

Middle school youth (67.5%) were considerably more likely than high school youth (44.9%) to report being taught about tobacco regardless of race/ethnicity.

Table 4.4.2. Self-report of Being Taught in Any Class About Tobacco Use by Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	44.9	46.2	42.7	46.0	45.2	47.3	44.4
95% CI(±)	1.1	1.2	1.7	3.1	3.8	3.3	4.5
N	109,920	53,646	39,857	7,139	1,879	5,937	1,463
Middle School	67.5	73.7	60.3	64.5	63.1	74.5	60.8
95% CI(±)	2.0	2.1	3.7	4.3	5.4	4.7	10.0
N	119,962	59,507	41,647	7,004	3,500	7,170	1,133

Figure 4.4.2. Self-report of Being Taught in Any Class About Tobacco Use by Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



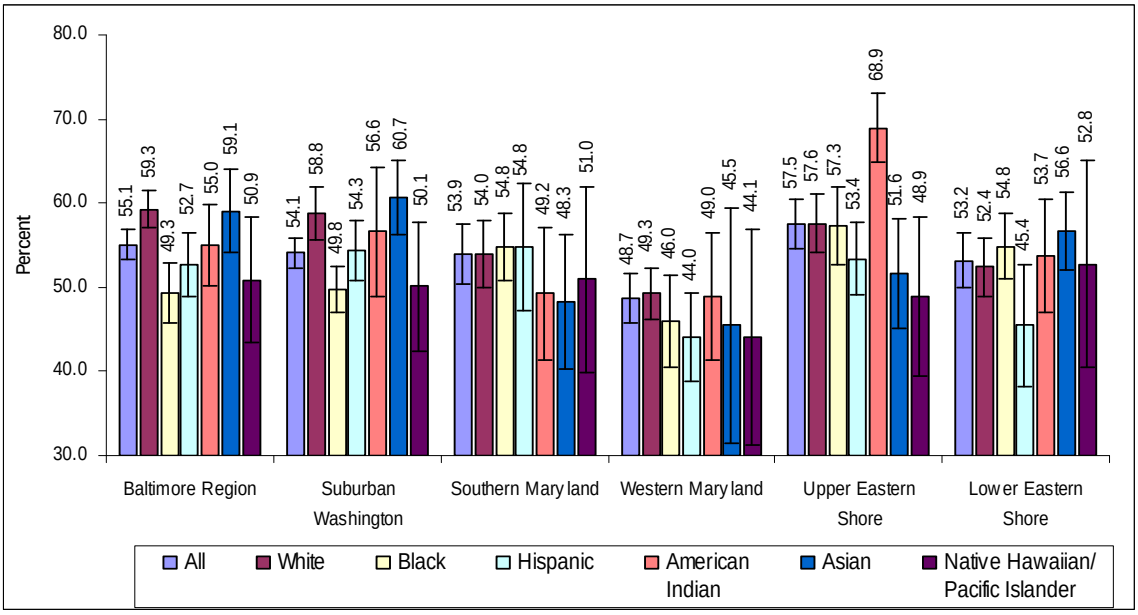
4.4.3. Self-report of Being Taught in Any Class About Tobacco Use by Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, rates of having been taught about tobacco in class ranged from 48.7% in Western Maryland to 57.5% on the Upper Eastern Shore. With a few exceptions, rates were within this range for the different racial/ethnic groups as well.

Table 4.4.3. Self-report of Being Taught in Any Class About Tobacco Use by Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	55.1	59.3	49.3	52.7	55.0	59.1	50.9
95% CI(±)	1.8	2.1	3.5	3.7	4.9	4.9	7.5
N	102,494	55,606	35,194	3,249	2,149	5,245	1,051
Suburban Washington	54.1	58.8	49.8	54.3	56.6	60.7	50.1
95% CI(±)	1.8	3.1	2.7	3.6	7.6	4.4	7.7
N	83,290	28,063	35,772	9,484	1,939	6,940	1,092
Southern Maryland	53.9	54.0	54.8	54.8	49.2	48.3	51.0
95% CI(±)	3.6	4.0	4.0	7.5	7.9	8.0	11.0
N	17,111	9,789	5,670	608	404	437	204
Western Maryland	48.7	49.3	46.0	44.0	49.0	45.5	44.1
95% CI(±)	2.9	3.1	5.4	5.2	7.6	14.0	12.9
N	8,822	7,378	688	247	308	134	66
Upper Eastern Shore	57.5	57.6	57.3	53.4	68.9	51.6	48.9
95% CI(±)	3.0	3.5	4.6	4.2	4.1	6.5	9.5
N	10,820	8,337	1,498	328	393	157	108
Lower Eastern Shore	53.2	52.4	54.8	45.4	53.7	56.6	52.8
95% CI(±)	3.3	3.4	3.9	7.2	6.7	4.6	12.3
N	7,346	3,981	2,681	227	187	194	75

Figure 4.4.3. Self-report of Being Taught in Any Class About Tobacco Use by Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region



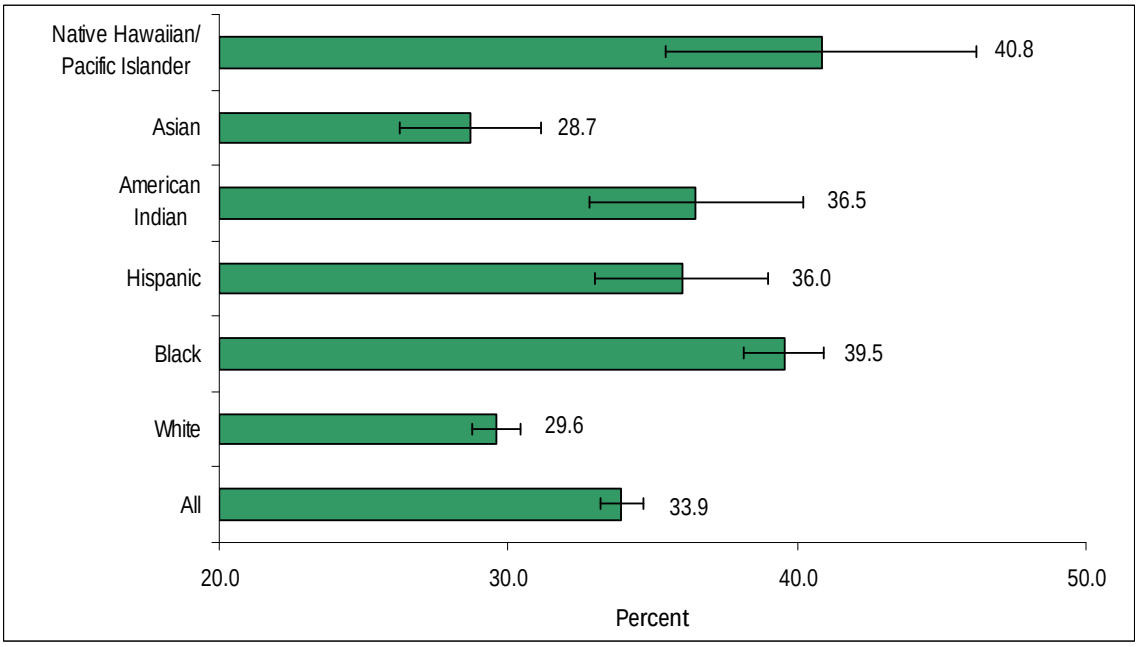
4.5. Under-age Youth Reported Doctor Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity

Approximately one-third (33.9%) of the youth reported that their doctor had told them about the dangers of tobacco use. White and Asian youth were less likely than Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Hispanic or Black youth to have been told by their doctor about the dangers of tobacco use.

Table 4.5. Under-age Youth Reported Doctor Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	33.9	29.6	39.5	36.0	36.5	28.7	40.8
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.8	1.4	3.0	3.7	2.4	5.4
N	117,617	49,900	51,120	7,428	2,647	4,967	1,555

Figure 4.5. Under-age Youth Reported Doctor Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity



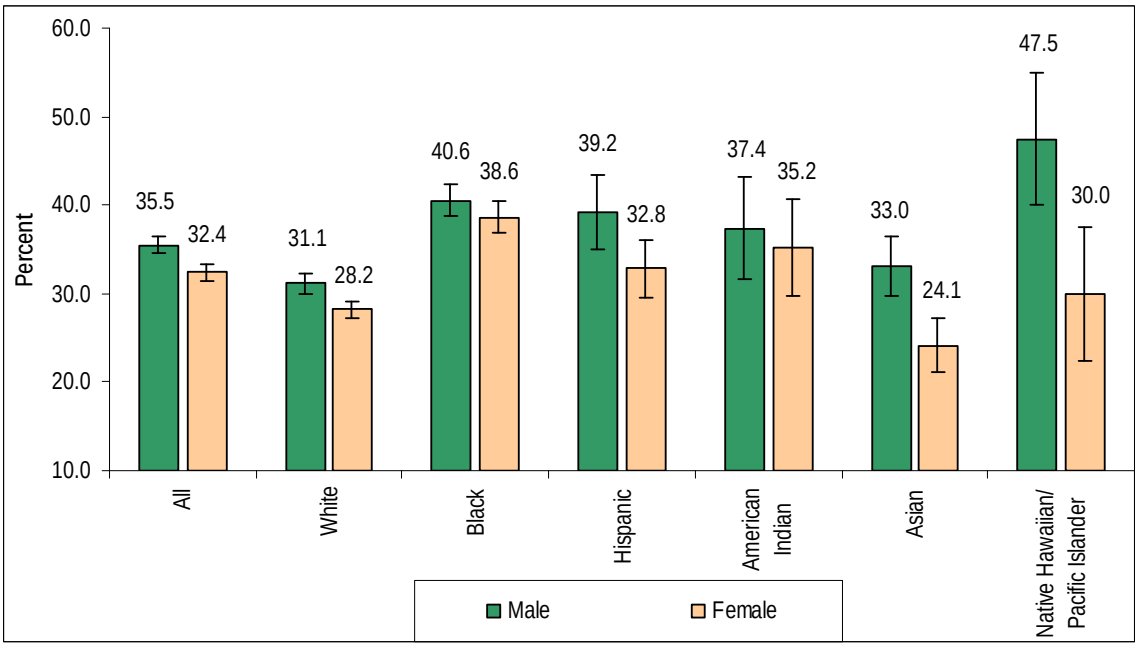
4.5.1. Under-age Youth Reported Doctor Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Male youth (35.5%) were more likely than females (32.4% overall) to report a doctor telling them about the dangers of smoking, overall, and among Whites, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders.

Table 4.5.1. Under-age Youth Reported Doctor Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	35.5	31.1	40.6	39.2	37.4	33.0	47.5
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.1	1.8	4.3	5.7	3.4	7.5
N	60,029	25,603	24,887	4,001	1,476	2,942	1,120
Female	32.4	28.2	38.6	32.8	35.2	24.1	30.0
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.9	1.8	3.2	5.4	3.0	7.6
N	57,440	24,276	26,160	3,411	1,156	2,005	431

Figure 4.5.1. Under-age Youth Reported Doctor Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



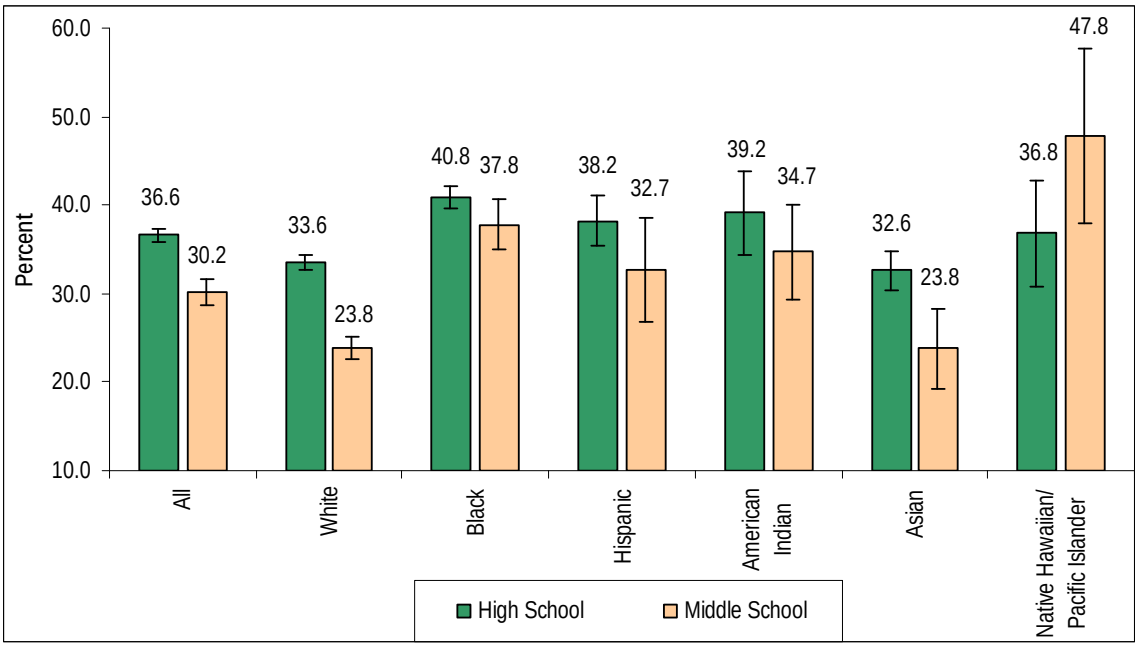
4.5.2. Under-age Youth Reported Doctor Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school youth were more likely (36.6%) than middle school youth (30.2%) to report that a doctor had told them about the dangers of tobacco overall, and among Whites and Asians.

Table 4.5.2. Under-age Youth Reported Doctor Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	36.6	33.6	40.8	38.2	39.2	32.6	36.8
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.9	4.7	2.2	6.0
N	73,857	33,575	30,418	4,689	1,149	3,138	888
Middle School	30.2	23.8	37.8	32.7	34.7	23.8	47.8
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.3	2.8	5.9	5.3	4.4	9.8
N	43,760	16,325	20,702	2,738	1,498	1,829	667

Figure 4.5.2. Under-age Youth Reported Doctor Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



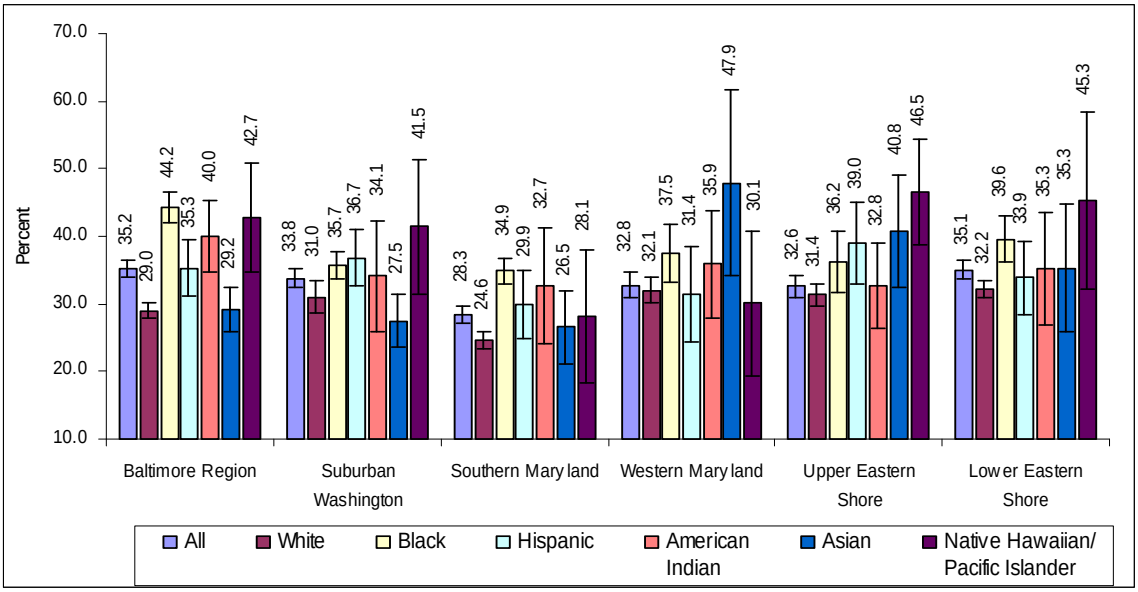
4.5.3. Under-age Youth Reported Doctor Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, the proportion of youth reporting that a doctor had told them about the dangers of tobacco use ranged from 28.3% in Southern Maryland to 35.2% in the Baltimore region.

Table 4.5.3. Under-age Youth Reported Doctor Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	35.2	29.0	44.2	35.3	40.0	29.2	42.7
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.2	2.3	4.1	5.2	3.2	8.1
N	53,907	23,298	25,071	1,645	1,183	2,047	663
Suburban Washington	33.8	31.0	35.7	36.7	34.1	27.5	41.5
95% CI(±)	1.4	2.4	2.1	4.2	8.2	4.0	10.0
N	42,010	12,728	20,303	5,068	849	2,429	633
Southern Maryland	28.3	24.6	34.9	29.9	32.7	26.5	28.1
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.3	1.8	5.0	8.5	5.3	9.9
N	7,586	3,841	3,001	264	199	192	88
Western Maryland	32.8	32.1	37.5	31.4	35.9	47.9	30.1
95% CI(±)	1.8	1.9	4.2	7.0	8.0	13.7	10.7
N	5,010	4,089	459	139	179	105	40
Upper Eastern Shore	32.6	31.4	36.2	39.0	32.8	40.8	46.5
95% CI(±)	1.7	1.7	4.5	6.0	6.3	8.3	7.8
N	5,115	3,864	753	178	141	100	78
Lower Eastern Shore	35.1	32.2	39.6	33.9	35.3	35.3	45.3
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.3	3.3	5.4	8.3	9.4	13.0
N	3,989	2,080	1,533	134	97	93	52

Figure 4.5.3. Under-age Youth Reported Doctor Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and Region



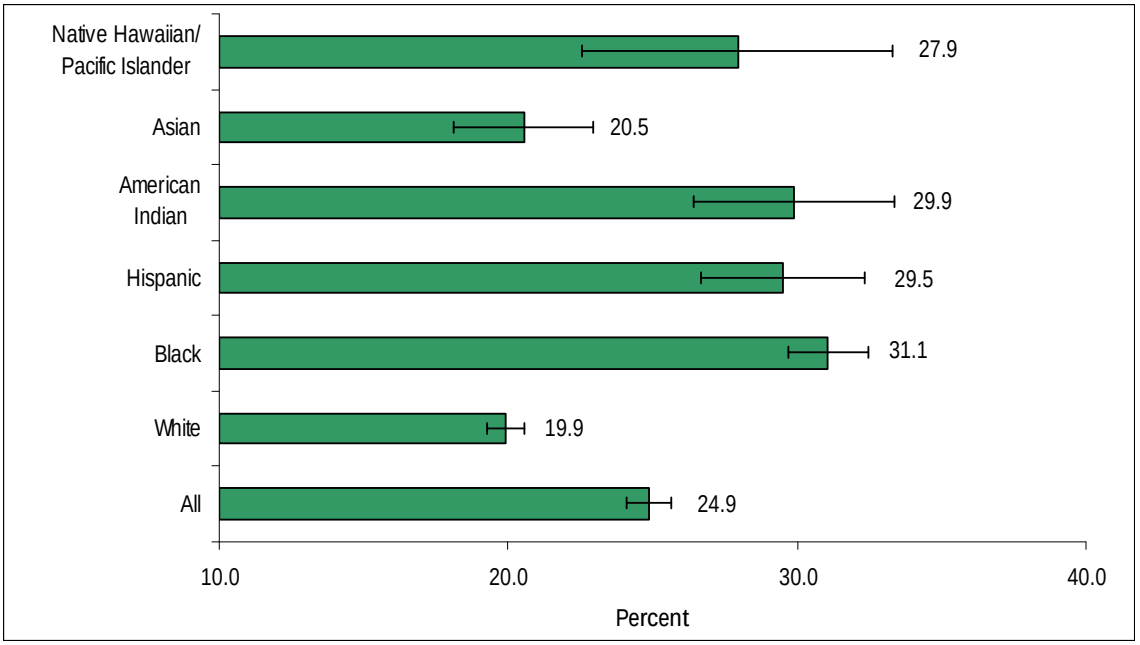
4.6. Under-age Youth Reported Dentist Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity

One out of four (24.9%) had been told about the dangers of tobacco use by a dentist. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Hispanic and Black youth were more likely than White youth to have been told by their dentist about the dangers of tobacco use.

Table 4.6. Under-age Youth Reported Dentist Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	24.9	19.9	31.1	29.5	29.9	20.5	27.9
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.6	1.4	2.8	3.5	2.4	5.4
N	86,807	34,393	39,276	6,272	2,186	3,601	1,078

Figure 4.6. Under-age Youth Reported Dentist Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity



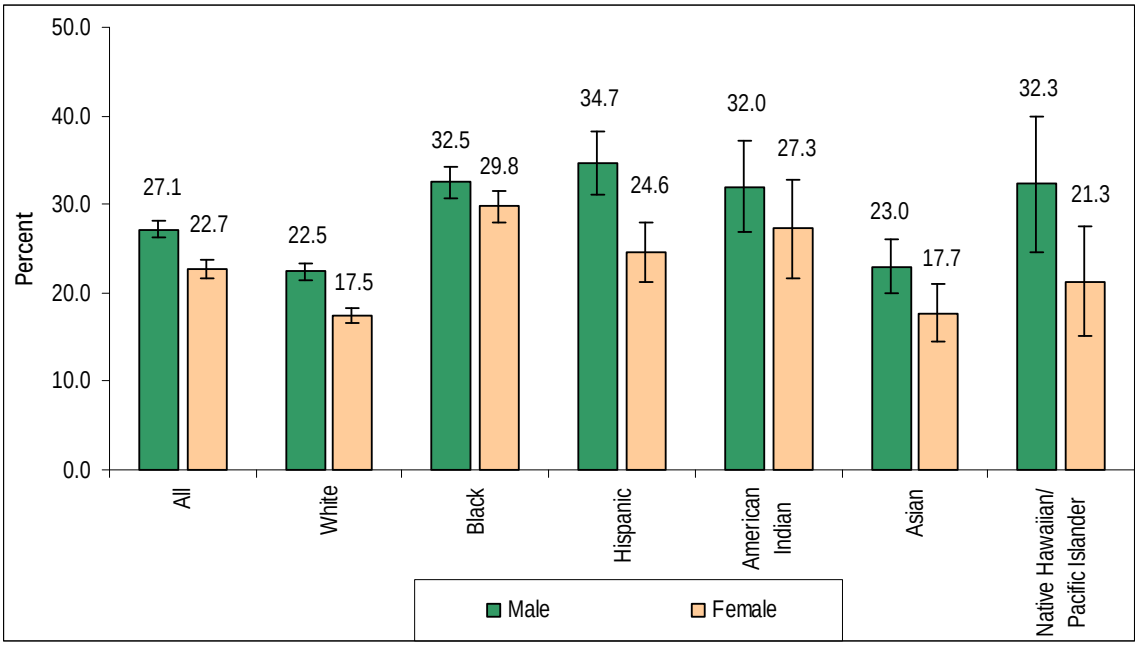
4.6.1. Under-age Youth Reported Dentist Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Males were more likely (27.1%) than females (22.7%) to have been warned about tobacco use by a dentist overall, and among Whites and Hispanics.

Table 4.6.1. Under-age Youth Reported Dentist Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	27.1	22.5	32.5	34.7	32.0	23.0	32.3
95% CI(±)	0.9	0.9	1.8	3.6	5.2	3.0	7.6
N	46,151	18,914	19,520	3,592	1,286	2,078	761
Female	22.7	17.5	29.8	24.6	27.3	17.7	21.3
95% CI(±)	1.0	0.8	1.8	3.3	5.6	3.2	6.2
N	40,505	15,441	19,681	2,677	892	1,497	317

Figure 4.6.1. Under-age Youth Reported Dentist Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



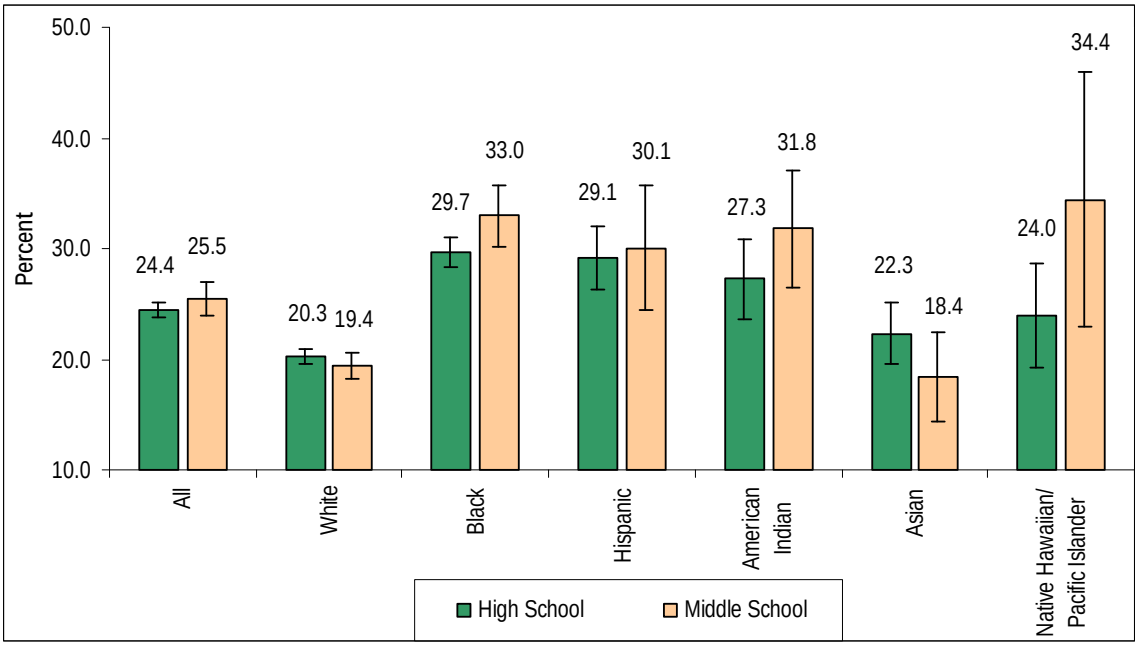
4.6.2. Under-age Youth Reported Dentist Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school and middle school students reported similar rates of having a dentist tell them about the dangers of tobacco use overall, and among all ethnicity/races.

Table 4.6.2. Under-age Youth Reported Dentist Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	24.4	20.3	29.7	29.1	27.3	22.3	24.0
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.9	3.6	2.8	4.7
N	49,484	20,740	21,537	3,666	840	2,126	574
Middle School	25.5	19.4	33.0	30.1	31.8	18.4	34.4
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.2	2.7	5.6	5.4	4.1	11.5
N	37,323	13,653	17,739	2,606	1,346	1,475	504

Figure 4.6.2. Under-age Youth Reported Dentist Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



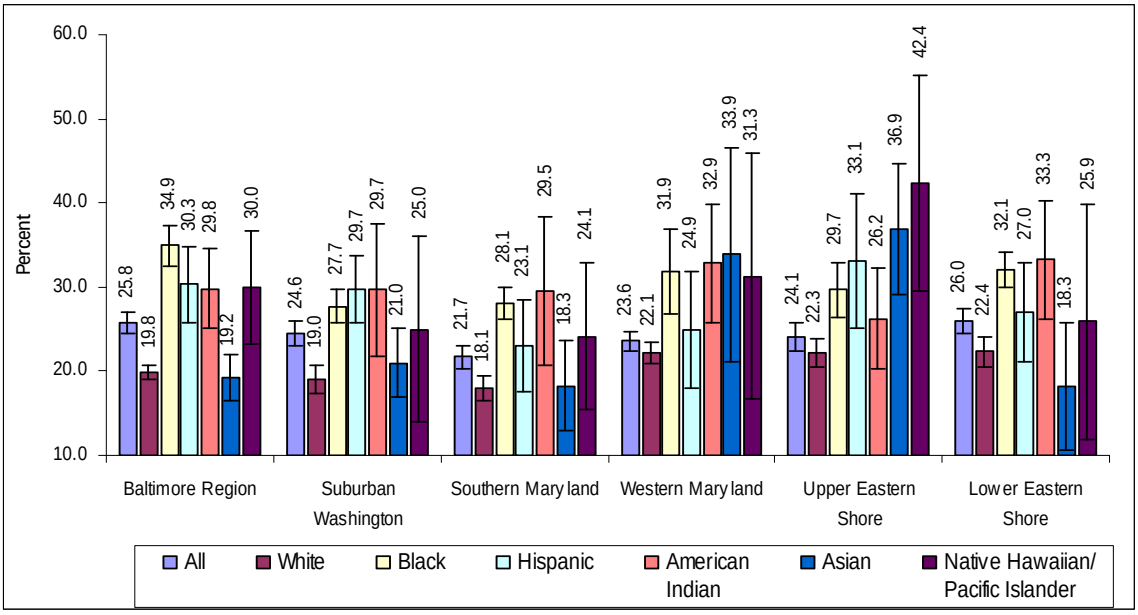
4.6.3. Under-age Youth Reported Dentist Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, rates of being told about the dangers of tobacco use by a dentist varied by only about 5% from one region to another. Rates of being told by a dentist about the dangers of tobacco ranged from 18.1% for Whites in Southern Maryland to 42.4% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders on the Eastern Shore.

Table 4.6.3. Under-age Youth Reported Dentist Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	25.8	19.8	34.9	30.3	29.8	19.2	30.0
95% CI(±)	1.2	0.8	2.3	4.5	4.8	2.7	6.8
N	39,763	16,467	19,181	1,430	864	1,347	474
Suburban Washington	24.6	19.0	27.7	29.7	29.7	21.0	25.0
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.7	2.0	3.9	7.8	4.0	11.1
N	30,825	7,955	15,528	4,264	768	1,917	393
Southern Maryland	21.7	18.1	28.1	23.1	29.5	18.3	24.1
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.5	1.8	5.5	8.9	5.3	8.8
N	5,840	2,878	2,364	210	180	133	75
Western Maryland	23.6	22.1	31.9	24.9	32.9	33.9	31.3
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.3	5.1	6.9	7.0	12.8	14.6
N	3,666	2,900	383	105	165	76	39
Upper Eastern Shore	24.1	22.3	29.7	33.1	26.2	36.9	42.4
95% CI(±)	1.7	1.7	3.3	8.0	5.9	7.8	12.8
N	3,772	2,742	607	157	114	83	70
Lower Eastern Shore	26.0	22.4	32.1	27.0	33.3	18.3	25.9
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.8	2.1	5.9	7.1	7.6	14.0
N	2,941	1,452	1,214	107	95	45	28

Figure 4.6.3. Under-age Youth Reported Dentist Told Them About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Race/Ethnicity and Region



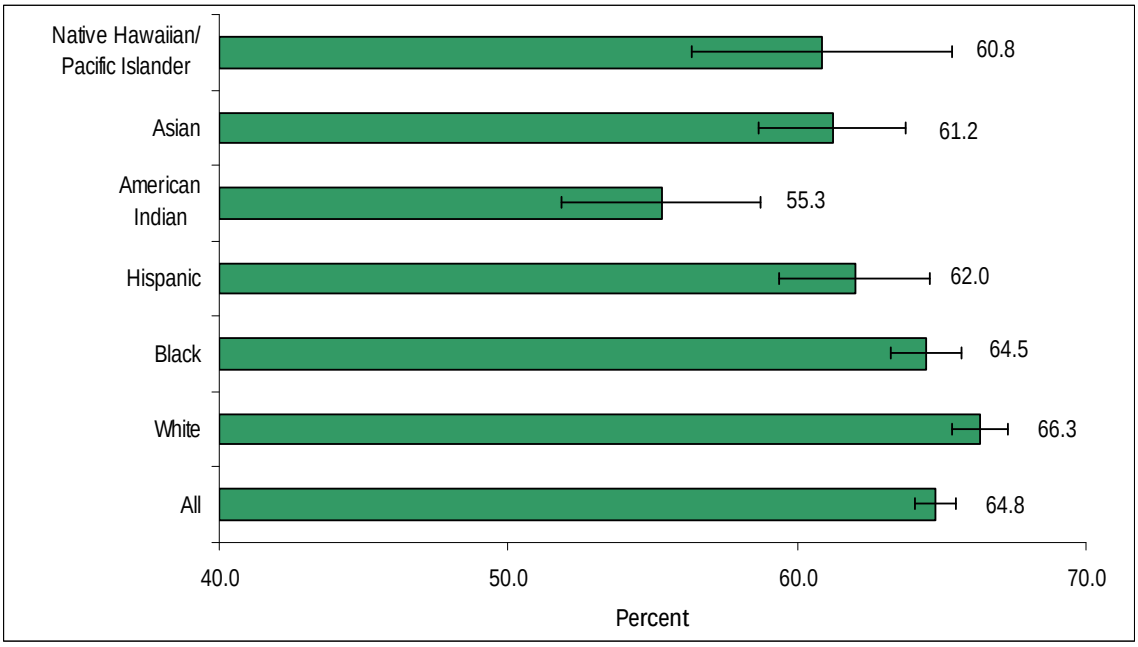
4.7. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About the Dangers of Smoking Cigarettes in Media by Race/Ethnicity

More than six out of ten youth (64.8%) reported seeing commercials about the dangers of smoking. Hispanics, American Indians, and Asians were less likely than Whites to have seen media commercials about the dangers of smoking cigarettes.

Table 4.7. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About the Dangers of Smoking Cigarettes in Media by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	64.8	66.3	64.5	62.0	55.3	61.2	60.8
95% CI(±)	0.7	0.9	1.2	2.6	3.5	2.5	4.5
N	266,387	128,552	100,389	15,885	5,217	13,334	3,011

Figure 4.7. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About the Dangers of Smoking Cigarettes in Media by Race/Ethnicity



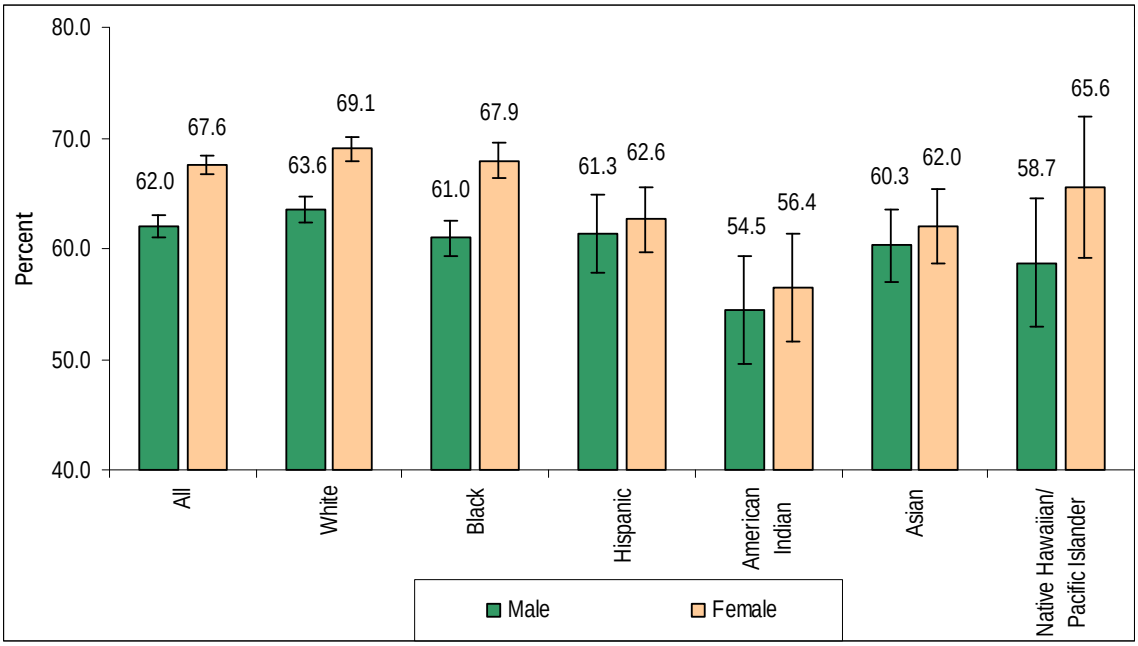
4.7.1. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About the Dangers of Smoking Cigarettes in Media by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Male youth (62.0%) were less likely than female youth (67.6%) to report seeing commercials about the dangers of smoking overall, and among Whites and Blacks.

Table 4.7.1. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About the Dangers of Smoking Cigarettes in Media by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	62.0	63.6	61.0	61.3	54.5	60.3	58.7
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.2	1.6	3.5	4.9	3.3	5.8
N	127,270	61,298	46,541	7,865	2,792	6,946	1,828
Female	67.6	69.1	67.9	62.6	56.4	62.0	65.6
95% CI(±)	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.9	4.9	3.4	6.4
N	138,798	67,152	53,764	7,997	2,398	6,308	1,179

Figure 4.7.1. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About the Dangers of Smoking Cigarettes in Media by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



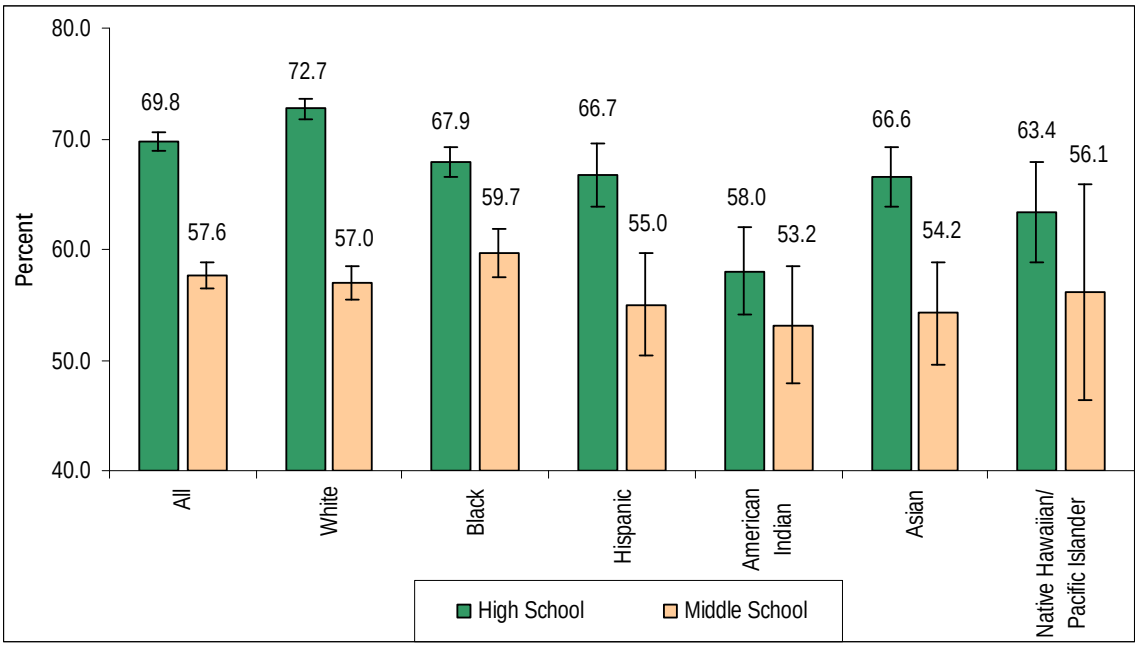
4.7.2. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About the Dangers of Smoking Cigarettes in Media by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

High school youth were more likely to report seeing commercials about the dangers of smoking (69.8%) than middle school youth (57.6%) overall, and among Whites, Blacks, Hispanics and Asians.

Table 4.7.2. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About the Dangers of Smoking Cigarettes in Media by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	69.8	72.7	67.9	66.7	58.0	66.6	63.4
95% CI(±)	0.8	0.9	1.3	2.9	4.0	2.7	4.5
N	168,195	83,832	61,500	10,187	2,403	8,223	2,051
Middle School	57.6	57.0	59.7	55.0	53.2	54.2	56.1
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.5	2.1	4.6	5.3	4.6	9.7
N	98,192	44,720	38,889	5,699	2,814	5,110	959

Figure 4.7.2. Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About the Dangers of Smoking Cigarettes in Media by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



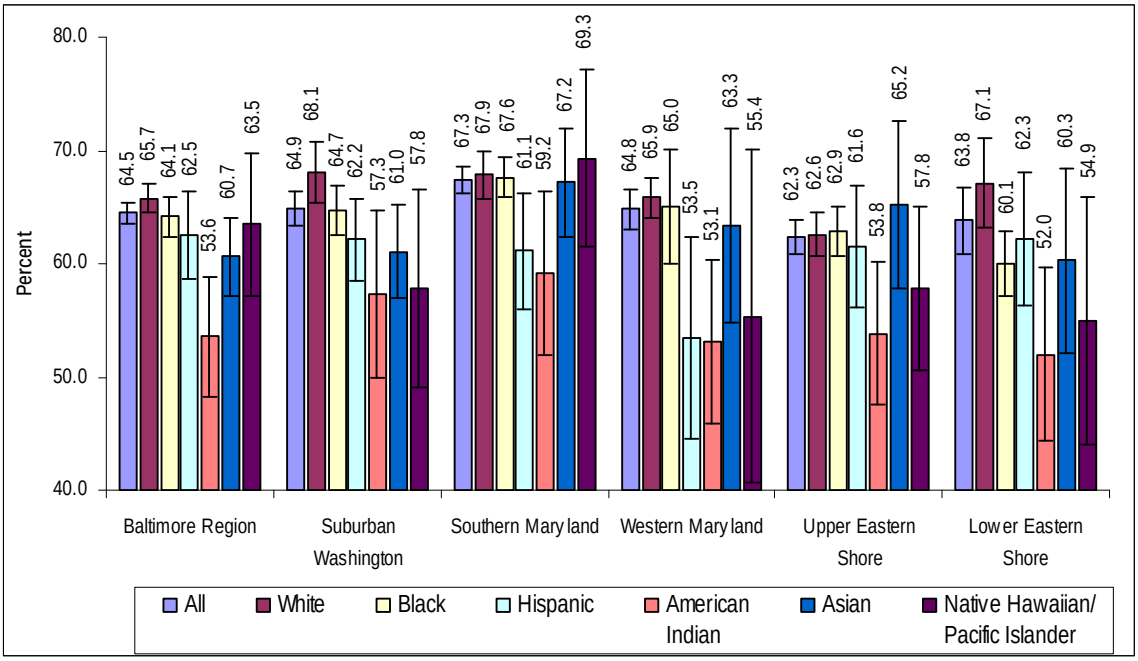
4.7.3 Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About the Dangers of Smoking Cigarettes in Media by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, there was little regional variation in the proportion of youth (roughly two-thirds) who had seen commercials about the dangers of smoking.

Table 4.7.3 Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About the Dangers of Smoking Cigarettes in Media by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	64.5	65.7	64.1	62.5	53.6	60.7	63.5
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.3	1.7	3.9	5.3	3.4	6.3
N	116,314	60,674	43,333	3,693	2,038	5,321	1,255
Suburban Washington	64.9	68.1	64.7	62.2	57.3	61.0	57.8
95% CI(±)	1.5	2.7	2.2	3.6	7.3	4.1	8.8
N	97,367	31,970	44,928	10,550	1,902	6,824	1,193
Southern Maryland	67.3	67.9	67.6	61.1	59.2	67.2	69.3
95% CI(±)	1.2	2.1	1.8	5.1	7.3	4.8	7.9
N	20,937	12,171	6,748	667	471	607	274
Western Maryland	64.8	65.9	65.0	53.5	53.1	63.3	55.4
95% CI(±)	1.8	1.8	5.0	8.9	7.2	8.6	14.7
N	11,581	9,744	948	300	326	180	83
Upper Eastern Shore	62.3	62.6	62.9	61.6	53.8	65.2	57.8
95% CI(±)	1.5	2.0	2.2	5.4	6.3	7.5	7.3
N	11,633	9,010	1,611	377	303	203	129
Lower Eastern Shore	63.8	67.1	60.1	62.3	52.0	60.3	54.9
95% CI(±)	3.0	3.9	2.9	5.9	7.6	8.2	11.0
N	8,555	4,984	2,821	298	176	199	76

Figure 4.7.3 Under-age Youth Reported Seeing Commercials About the Dangers of Smoking Cigarettes in Media by Race/Ethnicity and Region



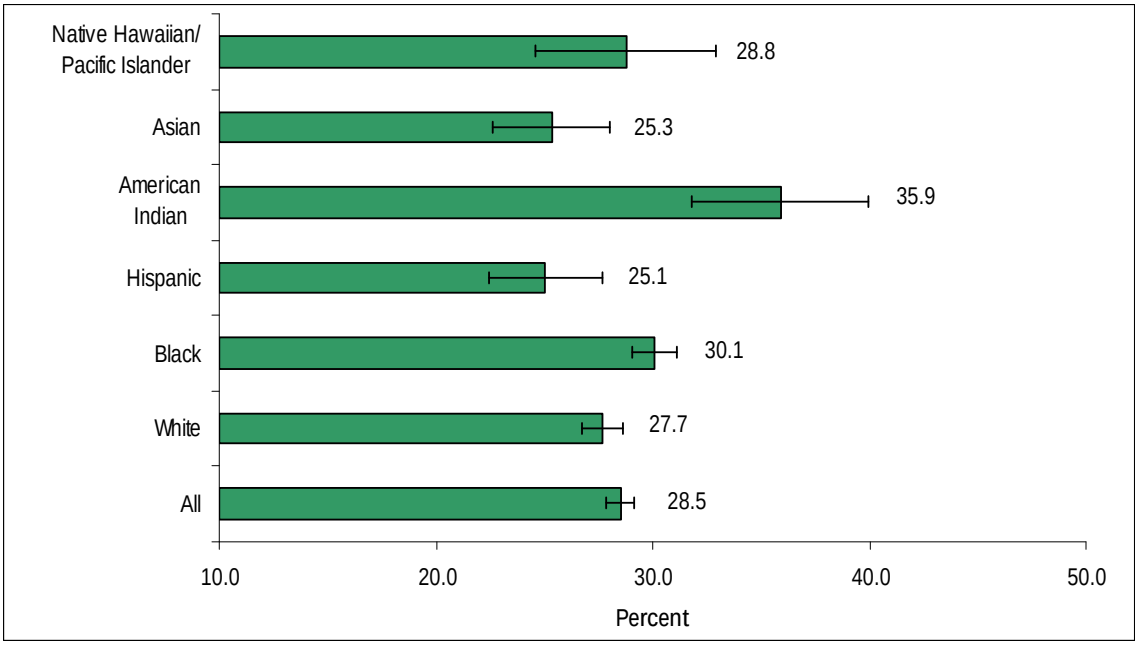
4.8. Ever Heard About "1-800-QUIT-NOW" Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

About one-quarter to one-third of youth had heard of the 1-800-QUIT-NOW telephone line. American Indians and Blacks were more likely than Whites, Hispanics and Asians to have heard about the toll-free line.

Table 4.8. Ever Heard About "1-800-QUIT-NOW" Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Percent	28.5	27.7	30.1	25.1	35.9	25.3	28.8
95% CI(±)	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.6	4.1	2.7	4.2
N	102,384	47,127	40,936	5,619	2,913	4,593	1,196

Figure 4.8. Ever Heard About "1-800-QUIT-NOW" Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity



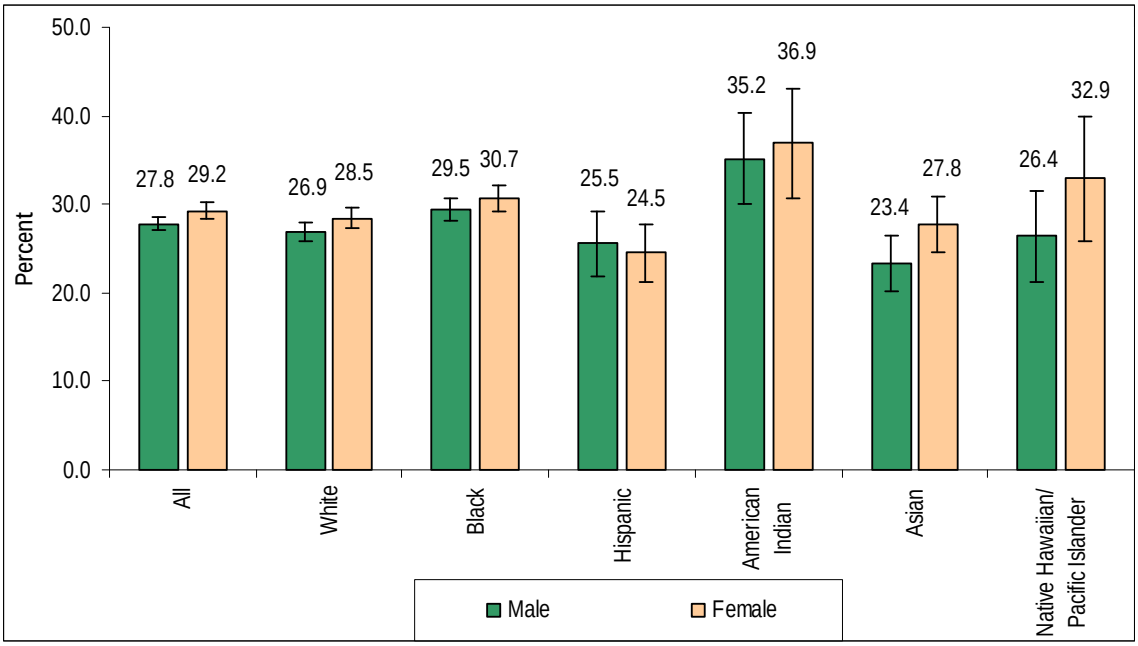
4.8.1. Ever Heard About "1-800-QUIT-NOW" Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Rates of having heard about the 1-800-QUIT-NOW telephone line were similar for males and females overall, and among all race/ethnicities.

Table 4.8.1. Ever Heard About "1-800-QUIT-NOW" Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Male	27.8	26.9	29.5	25.5	35.2	23.4	26.4
95% CI(±)	0.8	1.0	1.2	3.6	5.2	3.2	5.1
N	49,799	22,883	19,636	2,813	1,538	2,242	688
Female	29.2	28.5	30.7	24.5	36.9	27.8	32.9
95% CI(±)	0.9	1.2	1.4	3.2	6.2	3.1	7.0
N	52,494	24,210	21,274	2,792	1,366	2,351	500

Figure 4.8.1. Ever Heard About "1-800-QUIT-NOW" Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



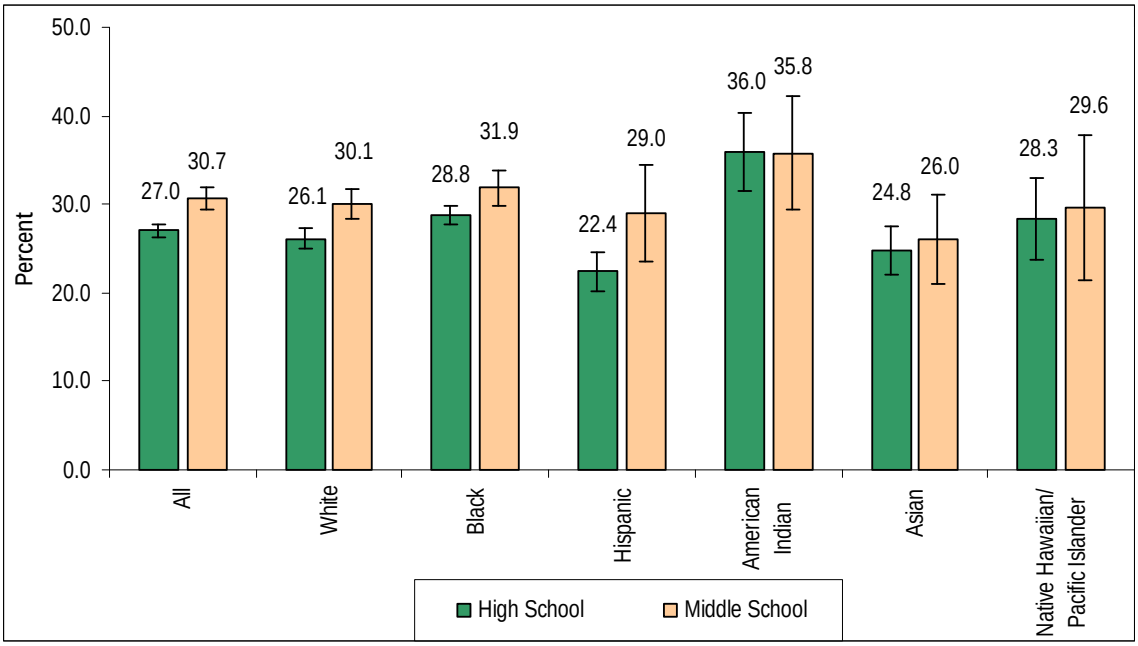
4.8.2. Ever Heard About "1-800-QUIT-NOW" Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

Middle school students (30.7%) were more likely than high school students (27.0%) to have heard about the quit line overall, and among White students.

Table 4.8.2. Ever Heard About "1-800-QUIT-NOW" Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
High School	27.0	26.1	28.8	22.4	36.0	24.8	28.3
95% CI(±)	0.7	1.1	1.0	2.1	4.4	2.7	4.6
N	57,487	26,788	23,048	3,006	1,281	2,613	751
Middle School	30.7	30.1	31.9	29.0	35.8	26.0	29.6
95% CI(±)	1.3	1.7	2.0	5.4	6.4	5.1	8.1
N	44,897	20,339	17,887	2,613	1,632	1,981	445

Figure 4.8.2. Ever Heard About "1-800-QUIT-NOW" Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and School-level



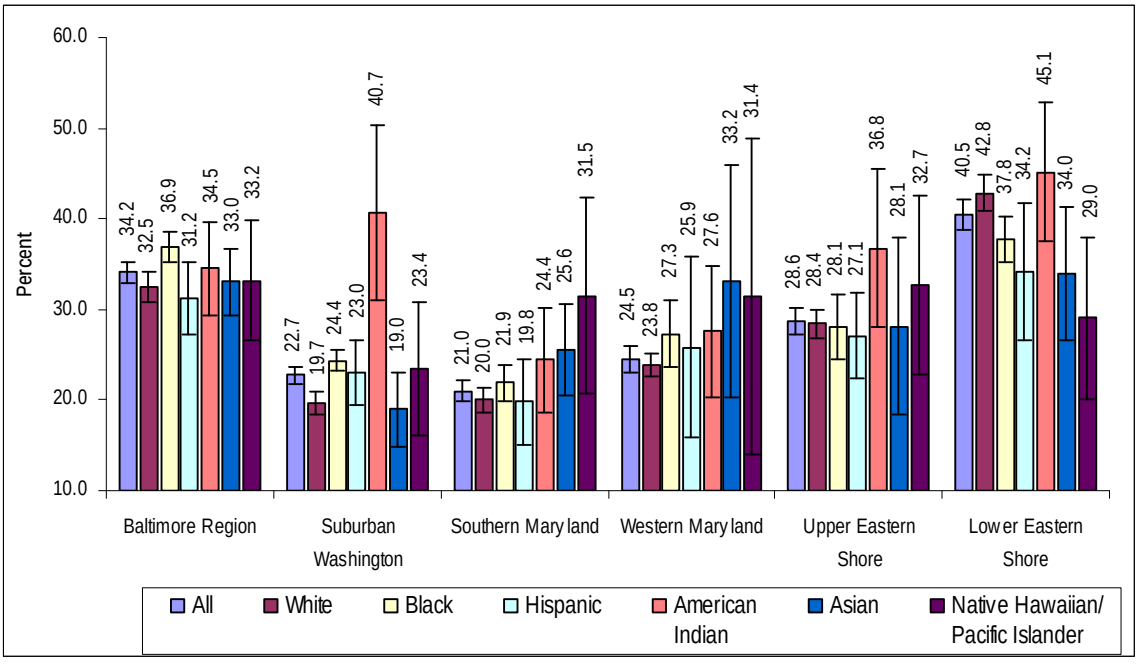
4.8.3. Ever Heard About "1-800-QUIT-NOW" Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

Overall, the proportion of youth who reported having heard of the 1-800-QUIT-NOW telephone line ranged from 21.0% in Southern Maryland to 40.5% in Lower Eastern Shore.

Table 4.8.3. Ever Heard About "1-800-QUIT-NOW" Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Baltimore Region	34.2	32.5	36.9	31.2	34.5	33.0	33.2
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.7	1.8	4.0	5.1	3.7	6.5
N	53,532	26,296	21,620	1,577	1,120	2,366	553
Suburban Washington	22.7	19.7	24.4	23.0	40.7	19.0	23.4
95% CI(±)	1.0	1.3	1.2	3.6	9.6	4.1	7.3
N	29,750	8,072	14,866	3,444	1,166	1,796	406
Southern Maryland	21.0	20.0	21.9	19.8	24.4	25.6	31.5
95% CI(±)	1.2	1.4	2.1	4.8	5.8	5.1	10.8
N	5,805	3,196	1,951	192	172	190	104
Western Maryland	24.5	23.8	27.3	25.9	27.6	33.2	31.4
95% CI(±)	1.5	1.3	3.7	9.9	7.2	12.8	17.5
N	3,861	3,125	349	123	148	77	38
Upper Eastern Shore	28.6	28.4	28.1	27.1	36.8	28.1	32.7
95% CI(±)	1.4	1.6	3.6	4.7	8.6	9.7	9.9
N	4,676	3,606	618	144	174	74	60
Lower Eastern Shore	40.5	42.8	37.8	34.2	45.1	34.0	29.0
95% CI(±)	1.8	2.0	2.6	7.6	7.7	7.4	9.0
N	4,760	2,832	1,531	139	134	90	35

Figure 4.8.3. Ever Heard About "1-800-QUIT-NOW" Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Region



4.9. Summary of Tobacco Cessation

- Overall, about half (52.5%) of youth who smoked said they had tried to quit smoking in the past year, ranging from 48.1% among Asian youth to 54.3% among Black youth. Currently-smoking female youth were more likely (56.0%) than male youth (49.4%) to have tried to quit smoking in the past year overall and among Whites. Rates of quit attempts ranged from 46.2% for American Indian males to 58.8% for Black females. Among current smokers, high school and middle school students were similar in having tried to quit smoking in the past year overall, and among all race/ethnicities.

- Among youth who tried to quit smoking in the past year, 40.4% were successful, ranging from 29.3% among Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders to 51.7% among Blacks. Hispanics and Blacks who attempted to quit were more likely than White, Asian, American Indian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students to be successful. Males and females had similar rates of trying to quit smoking in the past year overall, and among all race/ethnicities. More than half of all middle school youth who tried to quit in the past year succeeded (52.9%) but only 37.4% of high school youth succeeded. Success rates ranged from 23.7% for American Indian high school students to 59.4% of Black middle school students. More white middle school students succeeded than their High school counterparts.

- Access to cessation resources has been a major focus of the Maryland tobacco control program. One out four students (24.4%) reported that there were special groups or classes in their school to help with quitting smoking. Black youth were least likely to report such resources (20.0%) than any other ethnic/racial group. Males (28.4%) were more likely than females (20.0%) to report that their school had special programs to help in quitting smoking overall, and among Blacks, Hispanics and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders. High school youth were more likely (28.6%) than middle school youth (18.5%) to report that they had groups or classes to quit smoking overall, and among Whites, Blacks, American Indians and Asians.

- About half (54.4%) of youth were taught about tobacco use in class. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders and Blacks were less likely to be taught in class about tobacco use than Asians and Whites. This rate was similar by gender overall, and among all race/ethnicities. Middle school youth (67.5%) were considerably more likely than high school youth (44.9%) to report being taught about tobacco regardless of race/ethnicity.

- Health care provider recommendation to quit is a strong influence for youth in making a quit attempt. Approximately one-third (33.9%) of the youth reported that their doctor had told them about the dangers of tobacco use. White and Asian youth were less likely than Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Hispanic or Black youth to have been told by their doctor about the dangers of

tobacco use. Male youth (35.5%) were more likely than females (32.4% overall) to report a doctor telling them about the dangers of smoking, overall, and among Whites, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders. High school youth were more likely (36.6%) than middle school youth (30.2%) to report that a doctor had told them about the dangers of tobacco overall, and among Whites and Asians.

- One out of four youth (24.9%) had been told about the dangers of tobacco use by a dentist. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Hispanic and Black youth were more likely than White youth to have been told by their dentist about the dangers of tobacco use. Males were more likely (27.1%) than females (22.7%) to have been warned about tobacco use by a dentist overall, and among Whites and Hispanics. High school and middle school students reported similar rates of having a dentist tell them about the dangers of tobacco use overall, and among all ethnicity/races.

- Youth are easy targets for the tobacco industry and exposure to tobacco related advertising plays a major role in initiation (ACS 2007). More than six out of ten youth (64.8%) reported seeing commercials about the dangers of smoking. Hispanics, American Indians, and Asians were less likely than Whites to have seen media commercials about the dangers of smoking cigarettes. Male youth (62.0%) were less likely than female youth (67.6% overall) to report seeing commercials about the dangers of smoking overall, and among Whites and Blacks. High school youth were more likely to report seeing commercials about the dangers of smoking (69.8%) than middle school youth (57.6%) overall, and among Whites, Blacks, Hispanics and Asians.

- In Maryland, help is available with free smoking cessation counseling through local health departments and the Statewide 1-800-QUITNOW telephone cessation counseling service. One-quarter to one-third of youth had heard of the 1-800-QUIT-NOW telephone line. American Indians and Blacks were more likely than Whites to have heard about the toll-free line. Rates of having heard about the 1-800-QUIT-NOW telephone line were similar for males and females overall, and among all race/ethnicities. Middle school students (30.7%) were more likely than high school students (27.0%) to have heard about the quit line overall, and among White students.

CHAPTER 5
Tables by Jurisdiction

5 Tables by Jurisdiction

Table 5.1. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth in Maryland by Race/Ethnicity and Jurisdiction

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Statewide	15.4 (±0.6)	16.7 (±0.9)	12.8 (±0.9)	18.2 (±1.9)	22.7 (±2.8)	13.3 (±1.8)	34.5 (±4.4)
Baltimore Region	15.6 (±1.0)	16.5 (±1.3)	13.3 (±1.5)	20.1 (±3.1)	21.9 (±3.9)	13.7 (±2.4)	36.3 (±7.0)
Anne Arundel	16.2 (±2.3)	15.8 (±2.7)	15.2 (±3.7)	17.1 (±5.3)	23.8 (±5.8)	16.8 (±6.2)	33.5 (±12.7)
Baltimore City	15.4 (±2.9)	24.5 (±11.5)	14.3 (±2.9)	40.9* (±24.5)	21.1 (±12.1)	17.6* (±10.4)	–
Baltimore County	15.8 (±1.7)	18.7 (±3.2)	10.8 (±1.9)	22.1 (±5.3)	24.1 (±8.9)	16.1 (±5.5)	38.6 (±16.0)
Carroll	17.0 (±2.0)	16.1 (±2.2)	23.5 (±5.9)	19.5 (±8.5)	21.3 (±8.6)	20.4 (±8.7)	43.2 (±21.3)
Harford	16.1 (±2.3)	16.2 (±3.0)	12.9 (±3.3)	19.3 (±6.1)	20.3 (±9.2)	21.3 (±5.0)	23.6 (±13.3)
Howard	13.1 (±2.0)	13.7 (±2.1)	12.9 (±2.6)	15.3 (±4.1)	17.8 (±7.5)	7.8 (±2.6)	32.3 (±12.4)
Suburban Washington	13.5 (±1.2)	14.7 (±2.1)	11.1 (±1.2)	17.1 (±2.6)	25.6 (±6.5)	11.8 (±2.9)	31.9 (±7.6)
Frederick	17.4 (±2.5)	15.9 (±2.7)	22.4 (±5.3)	19.0 (±7.2)	26.7 (±9.7)	19.3 (±7.0)	31.6 (±9.2)
Montgomery	14.3 (±1.9)	13.9 (±3.0)	13.2 (±2.5)	16.2 (±3.4)	27.9 (±9.9)	10.3 (±3.4)	33.2 (±10.8)
Prince George's	11.6 (±1.6)	16.7 (±7.4)	9.9 (±1.4)	18.8 (±5.1)	23.7 (±10.1)	15.3 (±7.0)	29.3 (±14.4)
Southern Maryland	15.3 (±1.6)	15.1 (±1.8)	14.8 (±2.6)	16.8 (±3.7)	13.6 (±3.3)	16.1 (±5.3)	33.7 (±8.0)
Calvert	17.1 (±2.2)	15.8 (±1.9)	20.6 (±4.8)	18.9 (±5.9)	22.8 (±8.3)	22.8 (±12.6)	26.0 (±9.5)
Charles	14.5 (±2.8)	15.5 (±4.1)	13.3 (±3.5)	16.0 (±5.6)	8.2 (±4.0)	16.7 (±8.6)	34.3 (±13.1)
St. Mary's	14.7 (±2.7)	13.9 (±3.6)	16.0 (±5.0)	16.1 (±7.1)	15.7 (±6.9)	10.9* (±7.4)	39.6 (±16.4)
Western Maryland	21.6 (±1.9)	21.1 (±2.1)	23.6 (±4.5)	24.4 (±6.1)	21.1 (±5.1)	26.7 (±12.7)	30.7 (±12.2)
Allegany	22.4 (±2.8)	21.5 (±3.0)	29.4 (±5.6)	36.9 (±14.8)	21.5 (±7.3)	–	–
Garrett	23.9 (±7.4)	23.2 (±6.8)	38.9* (±27.5)	39.4 (±14.8)	27.7 (±12.4)	–	–
Washington	20.7 (±2.5)	20.3 (±2.9)	21.8 (±5.2)	21.0 (±6.7)	19.1 (±7.6)	23.1* (±15.2)	31.8 (±15.0)
Upper Eastern Shore	22.2 (±2.2)	21.2 (±2.5)	22.9 (±3.1)	23.2 (±3.6)	26.3 (±6.2)	36.2 (±8.6)	47.6 (±8.3)
Caroline	22.6 (±3.8)	21.9 (±5.1)	23.6 (±5.1)	25.2 (±11.8)	18.0 (±5.3)	–	–
Cecil	21.8 (±2.4)	20.7 (±2.7)	25.5 (±5.7)	17.1 (±4.3)	25.0 (±9.5)	38.3 (±13.0)	41.8 (±12.9)
Kent	24.7 (±3.4)	25.9 (±2.6)	19.7 (±8.9)	25.4 (±12.6)	–	–	–
Queen Anne's	21.4 (±3.6)	19.5 (±4.2)	24.4 (±7.5)	42.6 (±5.6)	35.1 (±8.7)	33.8* (±20.6)	58.7 (±15.6)
Talbot	23.6 (±13.0)	24.1* (±15.1)	18.9 (±7.1)	20.7 (±11.3)	31.3 (±17.7)	33.6 (±18.5)	–
Lower Eastern Shore	18.4 (±1.9)	19 (±2.1)	16.4 (±2.0)	26.1 (±5.4)	22.1 (±5.5)	12.4 (±5.7)	33.4 (±10.3)
Dorchester	19.5 (±2.9)	19.3 (±1.3)	16.0 (±4.2)	30.7 (±10.8)	33.3 (±11.4)	27.1* (±17.4)	
Somerset	20.1 (±5)	25.4 (±8.2)	14.2 (±1.6)	–	–	–	–
Wicomico	17.2 (±2.5)	17.5 (±3.4)	16.5 (±2.4)	23.7 (±5.8)	17.1 (±9.5)	6.3* (±6.0)	–
Worcester	19.4 (±4.9)	19.2 (±3.8)	18.3 (±7.3)	30.1 (±16.0)	17.8 (±8.6)	17.5* (±15.9)	26.9 (±14.1)

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Table 5.2. Under-age Youth Tobacco Users Initiated Tobacco Use in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Jurisdiction

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Statewide	15.0 (±0.6)	18.2 (±0.9)	11.9 (±0.8)	17.0 (±1.9)	13.1 (±2.0)	8.2 (±1.5)	17.7 (±3.4)
Baltimore Region	15.3 (±0.8)	18 (±1.3)	12.7 (±1.4)	16.1 (±2.5)	11.8 (±3.2)	9.2 (±2.0)	17.7 (±5.1)
Anne Arundel	16.5 (±1.8)	17.4 (±2.6)	14.8 (±2.4)	17.3 (±5.3)	18.9 (±8.8)	12.5 (±4.2)	11.5* (±8.1)
Baltimore City	14.2 (±2.2)	22.3 (±4.5)	14.1 (±2.5)	18.1 (±8.1)	7.9* (±7.4)	1.4* (±1.4)	–
Baltimore County	15.4 (±1.8)	20.1 (±3.2)	10.7 (±2.0)	16.5 (±5.5)	8.6* (±5.7)	10.3 (±3.9)	17.2* (±10.6)
Carroll	18.0 (±2.2)	18.3 (±2.4)	16.0 (±4.7)	14.3 (±6.6)	16.5 (±6.9)	14.5 (±6.6)	19.3* (±14.6)
Harford	15.8 (±2.2)	17.2 (±3.3)	12.0 (±2.1)	16.4 (±7.5)	9.8* (±8.3)	9.7 (±4.2)	21.7 (±10.0)
Howard	12.9 (±1.7)	15.3 (±2.5)	9.6 (±1.2)	14.0 (±4.3)	12.2 (±6.7)	7.5 (±3.3)	19.0 (±8.6)
Suburban Washington	12.5 (±1.1)	15.5 (±2.2)	10.2 (±1.2)	16.9 (±2.8)	13.5 (±4.0)	6.8 (±2.3)	16.1 (±6.1)
Frederick	16.6 (±2.5)	17.1 (±2.8)	17.3 (±3.2)	13.2 (±5.1)	16.6 (±9.1)	13.0 (±3.3)	14.5 (±8.6)
Montgomery	13.1 (±1.6)	14.8 (±3.1)	10.2 (±1.4)	16.8 (±2.8)	16.3 (±7.3)	6.3 (±2.9)	19.5 (±9.4)
Prince George's	10.7 (±1.8)	14.8 (±6.5)	9.9 (±1.6)	18.3 (±7.8)	10.6 (±5.2)	6.6* (±4.4)	9.7* (±7.8)
Southern Maryland	15.7 (±1.3)	17.1 (±2)	13.6 (±2.0)	18.5 (±4.5)	12.4 (±3.6)	10.6 (±3.6)	16 (±7.3)
Calvert	17.5 (±1.8)	17.9 (±2.5)	15.8 (±2.3)	20.2 (±7.4)	16.7 (±6.5)	11.2* (±8.7)	17.9* (±17.9)
Charles	14.6 (±2.4)	17.6 (±4.4)	12.8 (±2.6)	17.4 (±6.7)	10.4 (±5.4)	11.8 (±6.8)	10.0* (±7.1)
St. Mary's	15.4 (±2.2)	15.7 (±3.6)	14.8 (±4.7)	19.0 (±10.1)	12.2 (±6.6)	8.6 (±2.8)	27.2* (±19.9)
Western Maryland	22.5 (±2.0)	23.0 (±2.2)	20.9 (±3.0)	21.1 (±6.6)	17.2 (±5.7)	16.6 (±6.8)	26.6 (±8.4)
Allegany	22.5 (±3.5)	23.1 (±3.5)	19.9 (±4.6)	24.2* (±17.3)	12.2* (±7.2)	19.2* (±15.3)	–
Garrett	23.6 (±6.7)	23.6 (±6.9)	25.3* (±15.7)	26.5 (±15.1)	21.1* (±12.9)	–	–
Washington	22.2 (±2.6)	22.8 (±3.0)	20.9 (±3.6)	20.1 (±7.5)	18.4 (±8.5)	15.6 (±7.4)	30.3 (±10.0)
Upper Eastern Shore	21.5 (±1.9)	22.5 (±2.2)	18.5 (±2.4)	19.8 (±3.8)	16.1 (±4.6)	14.7 (±6.1)	24.9 (±10.0)
Caroline	23.7 (±4.3)	25.0 (±6.0)	20.7 (±4.7)	24.1 (±10.0)	18.5 (±5.0)	–	–
Cecil	21.1 (±1.6)	22.0 (±2.0)	18.4 (±4.0)	17.5 (±6.7)	14.2 (±7.0)	16.0* (±11.3)	25.7 (±12.7)
Kent	23.1 (±3.0)	25.4 (±3.4)	18 (±6.7)	23.8 (±6.7)	–	–	–
Queen Anne's	20.4 (±2.6)	20.3 (±2.6)	18.1 (±5.3)	26.2 (±5.4)	21.0 (±7.5)	14.8 (±7.8)	42.0* (±32.1)
Talbot	21.8 (±11.6)	24.7 (±13.9)	16.6 (±7.0)	15.0* (±9.3)	11.3* (±7.1)	14.2* (±10.0)	–
Lower Eastern Shore	19.1 (±2.3)	21.9 (±2.8)	15.7 (±2.1)	20.9 (±6.7)	13.6 (±4.6)	8.3 (±3.3)	25.7 (±12)
Dorchester	18.7 (±2.5)	21.6 (±1.3)	14.9 (±3.5)	24.3 (±7.2)	13.3 (±4)	14.6* (±8.7)	–
Somerset	18.2 (±5.1)	24.1 (±8.4)	11.8 (±2.8)	–	–	–	–
Wicomico	19.1 (±2.9)	22.2 (±4.5)	16.5 (±2.7)	18.9 (±9.7)	12.3 (±6.8)	5.3* (±3.1)	–
Worcester	19.8 (±6.6)	20.9 (±6.3)	16.9 (±7.1)	22.1 (±17.1)	14.1* (±10.8)	12.0* (±10.6)	25.9* (±12.7)

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Table 5.3. Current Cigarette Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Jurisdiction

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Statewide	9.9 (±0.5)	12.1 (±0.7)	6.5 (±0.6)	12 (±1.6)	14 (±2.6)	7.9 (±1.4)	22.2 (±4.0)
Baltimore Region	9.7 (±0.7)	11.8 (±1.1)	6.4 (±0.9)	12.4 (±2.3)	14.2 (±3.0)	8.3 (±2.0)	24.4 (±7.1)
Anne Arundel	11.0 (±1.7)	11.0 (±2.2)	8.9 (±2.1)	12.5 (±4.3)	18.0 (±5.1)	13.0 (±5.2)	22.4 (±10.2)
Baltimore City	7.4 (±1.7)	18.6 (±10.2)	6.5 (±1.6)	17.4* (±16.2)	12.8* (±8.3)	10.5* (±9.1)	–
Baltimore County	10.1 (±1.7)	13.9 (±2.7)	4.6 (±1.0)	13.3 (±4.7)	14.4 (±7.0)	10.0 (±4.9)	28.9 (±17.0)
Carroll	12.0 (±1.4)	12.0 (±1.5)	11.6 (±3.8)	13.7 (±5.9)	10.7 (±6.2)	11.3 (±6.2)	–
Harford	11.0 (±1.7)	11.3 (±2.1)	8.5 (±2.8)	11.6 (±4.7)	14.2* (±8.7)	11.6 (±4.0)	18.4* (±11.2)
Howard	8.0 (±1.6)	8.8 (±1.8)	7.4 (±2.1)	9.9 (±3.7)	13.1 (±6.4)	3.8 (±1.8)	9.7* (±7.2)
Suburban Washington	8.1 (±0.9)	10.1 (±1.6)	5.6 (±0.8)	11.5 (±2.2)	15.4 (±6.5)	6.8 (±2.0)	20.5 (±6.4)
Frederick	11.7 (±1.8)	11.5 (±1.9)	12.2 (±4.2)	12.2 (±4.6)	17.5 (±8.0)	11.2 (±5.0)	10.9* (±7.1)
Montgomery	8.9 (±1.5)	9.0 (±2.2)	6.9 (±2.1)	10.8 (±2.8)	19.4* (±12.2)	6.3 (±2.3)	25.7 (±9.8)
Prince George's	6.2 (±1.2)	12.7* (±7.7)	4.8 (±0.8)	13.2 (±4.6)	12.2* (±8.9)	7.6* (±5.4)	13.8* (±9.9)
Southern Maryland	11.0 (±1.5)	12.0 (±1.9)	9.3 (±2.6)	10.9 (±3.1)	8.0 (±3.2)	11.2 (±3.7)	18.3 (±7.1)
Calvert	13.3 (±1.7)	12.9 (±2.0)	14.1 (±2.8)	14 (±5.1)	17.5 (±9.5)	15.1* (±10.2)	15.4* (±9.2)
Charles	10.0 (±2.7)	12.5 (±3.9)	8.2 (±3.6)	8.9 (±4.3)	3.4 (±1.5)	11.7 (±6.0)	19.7 (±9.8)
St. Mary's	10.2 (±2.9)	10.5 (±3.8)	9.4 (±3.0)	11.2* (±8.1)	8.0* (±7.2)	8.2 (±4.4)	18.3* (±18.3)
Western Maryland	15.6 (±1.6)	15.8 (±1.8)	15.0 (±4.4)	16.1 (±4.9)	11.9 (±4.7)	13.2 (±6.1)	19.6 (±9.1)
Allegany	16.5 (±2.8)	16.5 (±2.8)	16.8 (±7.0)	24.9 (±8.6)	12.1* (±7.4)	–	–
Garrett	17.0 (±6.5)	16.7 (±6)	29.6* (±25.5)	36.6 (±13.9)	12.9* (±9.8)	–	–
Washington	14.8 (±1.9)	15.1 (±2.4)	14.1 (±5.2)	12.9 (±5.2)	11.6 (±6.8)	11.5* (±7.2)	22.4 (±12.2)
Upper Eastern Shore	16.5 (±2.0)	16.5 (±2.3)	15.7 (±2.5)	16.4 (±3.7)	14.7 (±4.1)	21.2 (±8.1)	31.2 (±9.6)
Caroline	17 (±2.4)	17.2 (±3.5)	16.3 (±4.0)	20.6 (±9.2)	10.4* (±10.0)	–	–
Cecil	16.1 (±2.6)	15.9 (±2.7)	17.3 (±5.2)	13.8 (±4.7)	12.6 (±5.9)	21.2* (±16.3)	30.7 (±13.7)
Kent	19.1 (±3.6)	21.2 (±2.5)	16.0 (±8.0)	13.7 (±4.8)	–	–	–
Queen Anne's	15.7 (±3.6)	14.7 (±4.1)	16.7 (±3.9)	30.1 (±8.0)	26.0 (±5.8)	17.9* (±10.7)	40.8 (±7.8)
Talbot	17.7* (±11.3)	19.6* (±12.9)	11.3 (±3.8)	10.4* (±10.4)	19.5* (±19.5)	26.4 (±11.8)	–
Lower Eastern Shore	12.9 (±1.7)	14.5 (±1.6)	9.8 (±1.5)	19.7 (±5.4)	14.6 (±5.5)	8.6 (±4.1)	17.1* (±10.5)
Dorchester	13.7 (±4.3)	15.7 (±3.6)	8.6 (±3)	26.2 (±13.7)	21.5* (±13.1)	19.6 (±10.1)	–
Somerset	13.3 (±4.4)	18.8 (±6.5)	7.3 (±2.3)	–	–	–	–
Wicomico	12.1 (±2.4)	13.5 (±2.6)	10.5 (±2.3)	16.4 (±6.1)	8.7* (±8.7)	4.5* (±4.5)	–
Worcester	13.7 (±3.2)	14.2 (±2.5)	10.7 (±4.2)	24.2 (±13.4)	16.8 (±8.4)	11.2* (±11.2)	15.7 (±8.0)

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Table 5.4. Under-age Youth Smokers Initiated Smoking in the Past Year by Race/Ethnicity and Jurisdiction

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Statewide	9.2 (±0.4)	10.5 (±0.6)	7.9 (±0.6)	11.3 (±1.3)	7.9 (±1.8)	4.9 (±1.0)	10.8 (±3.0)
Baltimore Region	9.3 (±0.6)	10.5 (±0.9)	8.3 (±1.1)	10.2 (±2.1)	7.7 (±3.0)	5.9 (±1.5)	9.8 (±4.2)
Anne Arundel	9.9 (±1.3)	10.1 (±1.8)	9.8 (±1.5)	10.9 (±4.8)	13.2* (±9.8)	6.3* (±4.7)	4.3* (±4.3)
Baltimore City	10.0 (±1.9)	18.1 (±5.1)	9.7 (±2.0)	13.9* (±9.4)	8.6* (±8.4)	1.6* (±1.6)	–
Baltimore County	9.4 (±1.1)	11.9 (±2.1)	6.6 (±1.4)	10.6 (±4.0)	4.6* (±4.2)	8.8 (±3.4)	14.4* (±10.1)
Carroll	9.8 (±1.3)	10.2 (±1.5)	6.5 (±3.3)	8.0* (±5.7)	7.8* (±5.5)	7.1 (±4.1)	–
Harford	9.1 (±1.3)	9.6 (±1.8)	7.8 (±1.1)	9.9 (±5.8)	6.6* (±5.3)	5.6 (±3.3)	13.7* (±11.7)
Howard	7.4 (±1.4)	9.1 (±2.0)	5.0 (±1.0)	8.7 (±3.6)	5.9* (±4.9)	4.0 (±1.5)	7.2* (±6.4)
Suburban Washington	7.9 (±0.7)	8.9 (±1.4)	6.9 (±0.8)	11.4 (±1.8)	7.5 (±3.3)	3.9 (±1.5)	11.4 (±5.6)
Frederick	9.4 (±1.5)	9.5 (±1.8)	10.9 (±2.8)	8.3 (±3.7)	10.7 (±6.3)	5.1* (±3.3)	4.1* (±3.5)
Montgomery	8.4 (±1.0)	8.5 (±2.0)	7.7 (±1.5)	11.7 (±2.1)	8.2* (±5.9)	3.9 (±1.8)	14.0* (±8.7)
Prince George's	6.9 (±1.0)	9.3* (±5.7)	6.5 (±1.0)	11.4 (±4.1)	6.3* (±4.8)	3.3* (±2.8)	9.2* (±8.3)
Southern Maryland	9.8 (±0.9)	10.2 (±1.2)	9.0 (±1.6)	12.9 (±4.2)	7.4 (±3.4)	7.6 (±3.6)	9.8 (±5.3)
Calvert	10.9 (±1.4)	10.8 (±1.6)	11.1 (±2.6)	12.5 (±7.3)	8.4* (±5.4)	9.7* (±8.8)	16.6* (±16.6)
Charles	9.6 (±1.6)	11.3 (±2.6)	8.4 (±2.1)	13.0 (±5.9)	8.2* (±5.6)	7.9* (±6.2)	4.3* (±4.3)
St. Mary's	8.9 (±1.2)	8.6 (±1.9)	9.9 (±4.0)	13.2* (±9.9)	4.2* (±4.0)	5.8* (±4.5)	15.3* (±9.1)
Western Maryland	12.8 (±1.4)	12.9 (±1.4)	13.9 (±2.8)	13.4 (±4.2)	9.8 (±4.7)	7.8* (±4.9)	7.0* (±5.1)
Allegany	12.3 (±2.2)	12.9 (±2.0)	8.4 (±2.4)	8.6* (±8.6)	6.6* (±6.6)	–	–
Garrett	12.5 (±4.2)	12.6 (±4.3)	14.3* (±9.6)	13.2 (±5.3)	9.0* (±6.4)	–	–
Washington	13.0 (±1.9)	13.0 (±2.0)	15.0 (±3.1)	14.2 (±5.1)	11.4* (±7.4)	7.9* (±5.6)	6.6* (±5.9)
Upper Eastern Shore	12.8 (±1.3)	13.1 (±1.5)	12.6 (±1.6)	11.8 (±3.4)	9.7 (±2.8)	5.2 (±2.8)	17.0 (±6.6)
Caroline	14.7 (±1.1)	14.5 (±1.6)	16 (±3.7)	17.3* (±12.1)	10.6 (±2.3)	–	–
Cecil	12.2 (±0.9)	12.5 (±1.4)	12.5 (±2.9)	8.6 (±3.6)	8.4 (±4.2)	3.5* (±3.5)	19.3 (±6.1)
Kent	14.5 (±2.3)	15.6 (±3.2)	12.6 (±1.3)	9.2* (±9.2)	–	–	–
Queen Anne's	11.1 (±1.7)	10.8 (±1.5)	9.7 (±2.8)	22.3 (±6.1)	15.7 (±7.0)	7.9 (±2)	21.1* (±21.1)
Talbot	15 (±8.4)	17.3 (±9.2)	11.2 (±4.9)	9.0* (±9.0)	5.0* (±3.6)	5.9* (±5.9)	–
Lower Eastern Shore	11.6 (±1.5)	12.7 (±1.8)	10.2 (±1.5)	16.6 (±6.0)	9.0 (±4.0)	5.1 (±2.4)	12.5 (±5.9)
Dorchester	12.1 (±1.5)	15.1 (±0.7)	8.4 (±1.5)	21.0* (±13.2)	6.0* (±5.8)	5.2* (±5.2)	–
Somerset	11.3 (±3.5)	13.6 (±3.1)	8.7 (±4.5)	–	–	–	–
Wicomico	11.9 (±2.0)	12.8 (±3.3)	11.1 (±2.0)	15.4 (±8.0)	8.5* (±5.8)	5.3 (±3.1)	–
Worcester	11.0 (±4.3)	11.1 (±4.0)	10.5 (±4.5)	16.1* (±16.0)	10.6* (±9.0)	5.2* (±4.1)	17.1 (±9.1)

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Table 5.5. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Jurisdiction

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Statewide	3.5 (±0.3)	3.5 (±0.3)	2.8 (±0.3)	4.5 (±0.9)	7.9 (±1.7)	4.5 (±0.9)	11.5 (±2.7)
Baltimore Region	3.4 (±0.4)	3.1 (±0.4)	2.9 (±0.5)	5.5 (±2.3)	9.2 (±2.3)	4.8 (±1.3)	12.8 (±4.8)
Anne Arundel	3.9 (±0.9)	3.0 (±0.8)	4.6 (±2.4)	2.8* (±2.8)	14.3 (±5.2)	5.2* (±3.3)	13.5* (±12)
Baltimore City	3.0 (±0.9)	5.0* (±4.8)	2.4 (±0.9)	21.2* (±21.2)	6.9* (±5.2)	13.1* (±9.9)	–
Baltimore County	3.3 (±0.7)	3.3 (±1.2)	2.5 (±0.7)	5.4* (±3.6)	8.8* (±5.7)	4.7* (±2.8)	13.0* (±8.9)
Carroll	3.9 (±0.7)	3.4 (±0.6)	5.4* (±4.0)	4.2* (±4.2)	9.0 (±5.3)	9.9* (±6.1)	22.4* (±18.5)
Harford	3.3 (±0.8)	2.7 (±0.8)	3.6 (±1.9)	4.2* (±3.2)	7.2* (±6)	8.9 (±4.8)	7.7* (±7.7)
Howard	3.3 (±0.8)	3.0 (±0.7)	3.5 (±1.4)	5.5* (±3.4)	8.2 (±4.7)	2.5 (±1.1)	6.4* (±5.9)
Suburban Washington	3.1 (±0.5)	3.2 (±0.8)	2.5 (±0.5)	3.7 (±1.1)	8.1 (±4)	3.9 (±1.4)	7.6 (±4.1)
Frederick	4.9 (±1.3)	4.3 (±1.4)	7.0 (±2.9)	5.5 (±2.9)	5.1* (±4.1)	6.9* (±4.1)	10.3* (±6.9)
Montgomery	3.3 (±0.9)	2.5 (±1.1)	4.0 (±1.5)	3.0 (±1.2)	13.3* (±8.9)	3.3 (±1.4)	8.6* (±6.3)
Prince George's	2.3 (±0.5)	4.2 (±2.0)	1.8 (±0.5)	5.0* (±3)	5.6* (±4.3)	5.5* (±4.9)	4.0* (±4.0)
Southern Maryland	3.1 (±0.4)	2.8 (±0.5)	2.8 (±0.6)	5.7 (±2.0)	2.1 (±1.2)	3.0* (±2.3)	20.2 (±7.7)
Calvert	3.4 (±0.7)	3.0 (±0.5)	3.8 (±2.0)	5.8 (±2.0)	1.1* (±1.1)	7.9* (±7.5)	14.2* (±10.9)
Charles	3.2 (±0.6)	2.9 (±1.2)	2.6 (±0.8)	5.8 (±3.2)	2.4* (±1.5)	1.9* (±1.9)	25.2 (±12.9)
St. Mary's	2.8 (±0.6)	2.4 (±0.7)	3.0 (±1.0)	5.5* (±4.5)	2.6* (±2.6)	1.4* (±0.9)	15.6* (±13.3)
Western Maryland	5.9 (±1.1)	5.6 (±1.1)	6.0 (±2.4)	7.9 (±3.0)	7.1 (±2.8)	10.6* (±6.7)	15.7* (±9.5)
Allegany	6.0 (±1.2)	5.2 (±1.4)	11.8 (±4.4)	19.5* (±13.9)	6.3* (±4.3)	–	–
Garrett	9.5 (±2.0)	9.2 (±2.0)	20.0* (±13.0)	9.8* (±9.8)	13.2 (±5.0)	–	–
Washington	5.0 (±1.6)	4.8 (±1.8)	4.3 (±2.2)	5.7 (±2.7)	5.7* (±3.8)	9.2* (±7.5)	15.6* (±12.6)
Upper Eastern Shore	5.5 (±0.6)	4.9 (±0.7)	5.7 (±1.4)	8.2 (±2.6)	9.1 (±3.6)	14.2 (±6.3)	20.1 (±6.9)
Caroline	5.6 (±0.7)	5.5 (±1.1)	4.6 (±0.7)	4.1 (±2.2)	7.7 (±3.1)	13.5* (±10.2)	25.3 (±2.7)
Cecil	5.6 (±0.5)	4.8 (±0.6)	7.3 (±3.3)	7.4* (±4.6)	10.2 (±5.5)	15.8* (±11.7)	18.7 (±9.4)
Kent	5.7 (±2.1)	5.5 (±1.6)	4.9* (±3.2)	11.1 (±5.7)	–	–	–
Queen Anne's	5.0 (±1.5)	4.4 (±1.9)	5.5 (±2.8)	14.7 (±8.0)	9.0* (±9.0)	11.5* (±11.5)	–
Talbot	5.9* (±3.7)	5.5* (±3.4)	5.0* (±4.3)	7.4* (±4.5)	5.4* (±5.4)	15.2 (±7.5)	–
Lower Eastern Shore	3.9 (±0.8)	3.6 (±0.8)	3.4 (±1.2)	8.9 (±2.3)	5.4 (±2.2)	6.5 (±3.2)	9.0* (±5.7)
Dorchester	4.3 (±1.3)	3.3 (±0.7)	3.5 (±1.5)	12.6* (±7.7)	8.9 (±5.2)	13.4 (±6.9)	–
Somerset	4.3 (±1.1)	5.1 (±1.8)	2.7 (±0.7)	–	–	–	–
Wicomico	3.3 (±1.1)	3.1 (±1)	3.2* (±2.0)	6.9 (±2.9)	2.7* (±2.7)	2.6* (±2.4)	–
Worcester	4.4 (±2.0)	3.9 (±2.0)	4.1* (±2.5)	11.4 (±4.8)	3.1* (±3.1)	12.4* (±10.8)	7.1* (±6.4)

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Table 5.6. Current Cigar Use Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Jurisdiction

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Statewide	6.4 (±0.4)	7 (±0.5)	5.2 (±0.5)	7.8 (±1.4)	9.6 (±1.9)	5.4 (±1.1)	16.6 (±3.5)
Baltimore Region	6.6 (±0.5)	7.2 (±0.7)	5.3 (±0.7)	10.0 (±2.7)	8.4 (±2.2)	5.8 (±1.5)	18.4 (±5.7)
Anne Arundel	7.2 (±1.1)	7.3 (±1.5)	6.0 (±2.0)	7.9* (±5.7)	10.8 (±4.1)	7.8 (±4.5)	11.2* (±7.5)
Baltimore City	6.3 (±1.1)	6.8* (±4.2)	5.9 (±1.1)	21.6* (±21.6)	5.6* (±5.6)	3.8* (±3.8)	–
Baltimore County	6.5 (±1.0)	7.6 (±1.7)	4.0 (±1.2)	12.3 (±4.7)	8.9* (±5.6)	6.4 (±3.4)	22.8 (±11.6)
Carroll	7.9 (±1.4)	7.4 (±1.5)	11.0 (±3.3)	10.3* (±6.6)	10.0 (±4.7)	11.7* (±7.5)	25.0 (±14.5)
Harford	7.1 (±1.5)	7.4 (±1.6)	5.3 (±2.3)	8.8 (±4.7)	7.9 (±4.4)	9.9 (±5.0)	8.3* (±8.3)
Howard	5.6 (±1)	6.0 (±1.1)	4.9 (±1.3)	7.0 (±2.9)	7.4 (±4.0)	3.4 (±1.6)	12.0* (±9.6)
Suburban Washington	5.5 (±0.7)	6.0 (±1.1)	4.4 (±0.8)	6.8 (±1.9)	12.0 (±4.6)	4.5 (±1.6)	12.9 (±5.8)
Frederick	7.0 (±1.1)	6.0 (±1.2)	10.8 (±2.9)	8.5 (±4.5)	8.4* (±6.3)	8.8 (±4.6)	11.6* (±8.3)
Montgomery	6.2 (±1.2)	6.0 (±1.6)	5.2 (±1.5)	7.2 (±2.4)	16.1 (±8.5)	4.5 (±2)	15.7 (±9.2)
Prince George's	4.3 (±1)	5.6* (±4.2)	3.9 (±1.0)	5.4 (±3.1)	10.3* (±6.5)	2.5* (±2.5)	7.8* (±6.9)
Southern Maryland	6.2 (±0.6)	5.4 (±0.7)	6.7 (±1.1)	7.4 (±2.5)	6.2 (±2.6)	8.7 (±3.8)	19.7 (±8.6)
Calvert	6.4 (±1.2)	5.6 (±1.2)	8.5 (±3.2)	9.0 (±5.3)	10.4* (±7.1)	10.7* (±9.9)	9.5* (±9.5)
Charles	6.3 (±1)	6.0 (±1.6)	5.9 (±1.3)	7.7 (±3.5)	3.5* (±3.0)	9.0* (±6.4)	24.1 (±11.2)
St. Mary's	5.8 (±0.8)	4.8 (±1.1)	8.1 (±3.1)	4.7* (±3.9)	7.9* (±4.8)	7.0* (±4.5)	19.8* (±19.8)
Western Maryland	8.7 (±1.2)	8.5 (±1.3)	10.9 (±2.8)	11.6 (±4.5)	6.4 (±2.5)	7.3* (±4.8)	15.7* (±11.0)
Allegany	9.3 (±2.5)	8.9 (±2.3)	16.9 (±7.3)	14.3* (±11.0)	4.1 (±1.2)	–	–
Garrett	8.4 (±2.8)	7.8 (±2.6)	26.3* (±23.2)	19.7 (±5.0)	11.5 (±3.8)	–	–
Washington	8.5 (±1.5)	8.4 (±1.9)	9.2 (±2.7)	10.5 (±5.2)	5.9* (±4.0)	4.6* (±4.3)	16.3* (±13.4)
Upper Eastern Shore	9.3 (±0.7)	8.6 (±0.9)	10.5 (±1.6)	10.9 (±3.2)	12.3 (±4.3)	17.3 (±6.3)	26.0 (±6.8)
Caroline	8.5 (±1.7)	7.9 (±2.4)	9.6 (±2.3)	14.5 (±3)	3.1* (±3.1)	–	–
Cecil	9.7 (±0.8)	8.9 (±0.9)	13.0 (±3.3)	8.7 (±4.8)	12.1 (±6.5)	19.3* (±11.4)	21.4 (±11.5)
Kent	9.4 (±1.9)	9.3 (±1.9)	7.6 (±2.6)	10.3* (±6.6)	–	–	–
Queen Anne's	9.3 (±1.4)	8.4 (±1.5)	10.4 (±5.1)	22.6 (±12.2)	16.7* (±10.4)	16.3 (±8.6)	–
Talbot	8.6 (±4.2)	7.9* (±5.6)	8.9 (±1.9)	4.9* (±3.9)	18.5 (±8.1)	14.5* (±12.6)	–
Lower Eastern Shore	8.2 (±0.8)	8.2 (±0.9)	7.7 (±1.1)	11.0 (±4.1)	9.1 (±3.7)	6.8 (±3.4)	21.2 (±8.8)
Dorchester	7.5 (±1.1)	5.8 (±0.7)	7.4 (±2.8)	13.3 (±4.5)	14.7 (±4.7)	14.9 (±6.2)	27 (±9.9)
Somerset	8.5 (±3.4)	10.1 (±4.8)	5.7 (±2.5)	–	–	–	–
Wicomico	8.1 (±1.2)	8.3 (±1.7)	7.7 (±1.0)	9.2* (±6.6)	6.1* (±6.1)	3.7* (±3.7)	–
Worcester	8.9 (±1.3)	8.7 (±1.2)	9.2 (±3.8)	14.2 (±7.2)	2.8* (±2.8)	7.3* (±6.6)	12.0* (±12.0)

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Table 5.7. Current Use of Tobacco in a Pipe Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Jurisdiction

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Statewide	4.6 (±0.3)	3.3 (±0.3)	4.8 (±0.5)	6.9 (±1.2)	9.8 (±1.9)	6.3 (±1.1)	19.6 (±3.5)
Baltimore Region	4.5 (±0.5)	3.2 (±0.4)	5.0 (±1.0)	8.7 (±2.4)	9.7 (±2.3)	5.8 (±1.3)	20.6 (±5.2)
Anne Arundel	5.2 (±1.4)	3.8 (±1.1)	6.6 (±3.1)	10.3 (±5.7)	13.9 (±5.7)	6.5 (±3.1)	13.6 (±7.0)
Baltimore City	5.4 (±1.8)	5.8* (±3.9)	4.9 (±1.7)	14.8* (±14.8)	8.0* (±6.0)	15.0* (±11.3)	–
Baltimore County	4.5 (±1)	3.4 (±1.0)	4.3 (±1.6)	9.8 (±4.1)	11.4 (±5.2)	6.3 (±2.8)	22.4 (±12.0)
Carroll	3.4 (±0.7)	2.7 (±0.5)	9.9 (±4.9)	4.5 (±2.6)	5.2* (±3.5)	6.0* (±3.9)	30.1* (±18.7)
Harford	3.5 (±0.8)	2.4 (±0.6)	4.9 (±2.3)	8.2 (±4.7)	7.6* (±4.9)	8.8 (±4.4)	9.5* (±8.1)
Howard	4.0 (±1.0)	2.8 (±1.0)	5.8 (±1.7)	5.3 (±2.9)	7.3* (±5.1)	3.4 (±1.3)	23.8 (±8.8)
Suburban Washington	4.7 (±0.6)	3.5 (±0.6)	4.4 (±0.7)	6.0 (±1.5)	11.6 (±4.7)	5.7 (±1.7)	17.7 (±6.4)
Frederick	5.3 (±1.2)	3.8 (±1.0)	11.0 (±3.8)	6.5* (±4.0)	8.4* (±5.5)	11.6 (±4.7)	12.4* (±7.7)
Montgomery	4.9 (±1.1)	3.3 (±0.8)	5.3 (±1.9)	5.7 (±1.8)	16.5 (±8.1)	4.6 (±1.9)	18.8 (±8.3)
Prince George's	4.4 (±0.8)	3.8 (±1.7)	3.8 (±0.8)	6.7 (±3.7)	9.3* (±6.8)	8.1* (±5.3)	17.8* (±14.1)
Southern Maryland	3.8 (±0.6)	2.7 (±0.5)	4.4 (±1.0)	5.7 (±2.3)	5.1 (±2.4)	8.5 (±4.0)	20.1 (±8.0)
Calvert	3.8 (±1.4)	2.7 (±0.8)	5.8 (±2.9)	7.8 (±3.0)	5.6* (±5.5)	15.7 (±8.1)	15.1 (±4.3)
Charles	4.0 (±1.0)	2.9 (±0.9)	4.0 (±1.2)	5.6* (±3.7)	4.7* (±3.0)	7.1* (±7.1)	23.4 (±10.8)
St. Mary's	3.5 (±0.9)	2.7 (±0.8)	4.8 (±2.5)	3.2* (±3.2)	5.4* (±5.4)	5.7 (±2.7)	18.0* (±18.0)
Western Maryland	4.3 (±0.6)	3.3 (±0.6)	8.5 (±2.4)	8.1 (±3.5)	5.3 (±2.4)	16.8* (±10.9)	18.1 (±10.4)
Allegany	4.0 (±1.1)	3.1 (±0.7)	10.9 (±4.2)	15.3* (±9.4)	5.2 (±1.1)	–	–
Garrett	3.4 (±1.1)	2.7 (±1.1)	17.2 (±6.2)	15.2 (±6.4)	9.5* (±6.6)	–	–
Washington	4.6 (±0.8)	3.5 (±1.0)	7.7 (±2.5)	6.3* (±3.9)	4.2* (±3.9)	15.2* (±13.1)	24.2* (±15.2)
Upper Eastern Shore	5.3 (±0.6)	3.7 (±0.6)	7.7 (±1.7)	10.1 (±1.9)	10.8 (±3.3)	23.4 (±7.6)	28.9 (±6.2)
Caroline	4.5 (±1.1)	3.4 (±0.5)	5.7 (±2.5)	10.2* (±8.1)	5.7* (±5.7)	–	–
Cecil	5.0 (±0.9)	3.5 (±1.0)	8.4 (±3.9)	7.2 (±2.4)	9.2 (±4.4)	24.9 (±12.4)	25.5 (±9.7)
Kent	7.5 (±1.4)	6.2 (±0.9)	8.7 (±4.4)	7.5* (±5.2)	–	–	–
Queen Anne's	5.2 (±0.7)	3.4 (±0.5)	9.3 (±4.4)	21.6 (±1.7)	13.3 (±2.2)	22.7* (±15.6)	33.7 (±13.5)
Talbot	6.7 (±2.6)	4.8 (±2.2)	7.0 (±3.4)	9.7 (±4.4)	19.3* (±19.3)	24.8* (±17.4)	–
Lower Eastern Shore	4.5 (±0.5)	3.0 (±0.5)	5.1 (±1.1)	12.2 (±3.8)	10.0 (±3.5)	4.9* (±3.4)	20.2 (±11.8)
Dorchester	6.4 (±1.1)	4.0 (±0.5)	6.3 (±1.8)	17.9 (±6.0)	15.0 (±4.5)	11.7* (±11.7)	–
Somerset	5.6 (±1.7)	4.8* (±2.9)	5.6 (±1.4)	–	–	–	–
Wicomico	3.6 (±0.6)	2.2 (±0.9)	4.3 (±1.6)	10.6 (±5.9)	6.9* (±6.9)	1.5* (±1.5)	–
Worcester	4.5 (±1.1)	3.1 (±0.3)	5.9 (±2.8)	13.5* (±8.5)	6.4* (±6.4)	8.9* (±8.5)	15.6* (±13.4)

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Table 5.8. Current Use of Bidis Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Jurisdiction

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Statewide	4.7 (±0.3)	3.1 (±0.3)	5.0 (±0.5)	6.6 (±1.2)	11.2 (±1.9)	6.9 (±1.3)	20.9 (±3.6)
Baltimore Region	4.7 (±0.6)	3.0 (±0.5)	5.4 (±1.0)	8.7 (±2.3)	11.2 (±2.5)	7.1 (±1.7)	21.3 (±5.4)
Anne Arundel	5.1 (±1.4)	3.6 (±1.1)	6.3 (±3.0)	7.7 (±4.5)	13.7 (±5.4)	8.5* (±5.2)	19.5 (±8.8)
Baltimore City	6.0 (±1.8)	6.4* (±4.9)	5.5 (±1.7)	19.5* (±18.5)	9.6* (±7.1)	14.5* (±11.4)	–
Baltimore County	4.7 (±1.1)	3.1 (±1.1)	4.6 (±1.7)	10.9 (±4.6)	14.5 (±5.3)	8.3 (±4.0)	17.4* (±12.0)
Carroll	3.0 (±0.7)	2.0 (±0.5)	10.7 (±5.0)	7.0* (±7.0)	5.6* (±4.0)	8.5* (±6.9)	33.9 (±19.0)
Harford	3.8 (±0.8)	2.5 (±0.7)	6.0 (±2.7)	6.5* (±4.5)	7.1* (±4.3)	11.2 (±4.6)	13.5* (±9.5)
Howard	4.1 (±0.9)	3.0 (±0.9)	5.4 (±1.8)	5.7 (±3.4)	10.7* (±7.0)	3.7 (±1.2)	20.8 (±10.4)
Suburban Washington	4.8 (±0.6)	3.7 (±0.7)	4.5 (±0.7)	5.4 (±1.6)	14.0 (±4.6)	5.9 (±2.0)	19.0 (±6.6)
Frederick	5.2 (±1.8)	3.4 (±1.4)	11.4 (±4.0)	8.0 (±4.6)	11.8* (±7.3)	10.1* (±6.1)	15.4 (±6.2)
Montgomery	5.1 (±1.1)	3.7 (±0.9)	5.4 (±1.6)	4.9 (±1.9)	19.2 (±7.4)	5.2 (±2.3)	22.8 (±9.6)
Prince George's	4.4 (±0.9)	4.6 (±2.1)	3.8 (±0.8)	5.9* (±3.5)	11.2* (±6.9)	7.5* (±5.1)	12.4* (±10.0)
Southern Maryland	3.8 (±0.6)	2.7 (±0.6)	4.2 (±0.9)	6.7 (±2.4)	5.7 (±2.1)	8.5 (±3.8)	21.2 (±5.8)
Calvert	3.8 (±1.3)	2.4 (±1.0)	6.2 (±3.0)	8.7 (±3.1)	7.6* (±5.1)	13.4 (±7.2)	16.5 (±9.1)
Charles	4.1 (±1.0)	3.3 (±1.2)	3.6 (±1.1)	6.8 (±3.7)	4.5* (±2.9)	9.1* (±7.4)	24.5 (±7.6)
St. Mary's	3.3 (±0.7)	2.4 (±0.6)	4.6 (±2.3)	4.0* (±4.0)	6.4 (±1.8)	4.5 (±1.6)	19.2* (±15.8)
Western Maryland	4.1 (±0.7)	2.8 (±0.5)	10.0 (±3.0)	9.0 (±3.8)	5.5 (±2.3)	18.2* (±11.0)	21.2 (±11.0)
Allegany	4.1 (±1.6)	2.7 (±0.8)	15.1 (±6.5)	14.6* (±11.5)	8.0* (±5.2)	–	–
Garrett	3.0 (±0.8)	2.1 (±0.7)	22.7 (±8.5)	18.1 (±9.1)	8.0* (±6.1)	–	–
Washington	4.3 (±0.8)	2.9 (±0.8)	8.5 (±2.9)	7.2 (±4.0)	3.7* (±3.0)	15.4* (±12.7)	25.7* (±15.5)
Upper Eastern Shore	5.2 (±0.6)	3.5 (±0.6)	8.1 (±1.6)	11.0 (±1.9)	10.3 (±3.4)	22.0 (±6.8)	34.5 (±7.7)
Caroline	3.7 (±0.9)	2.2 (±0.9)	6.2 (±1.5)	9.0* (±6.5)	6.9 (±3.3)	–	–
Cecil	4.8 (±0.8)	3.2 (±0.9)	8.1 (±3.0)	9.4 (±1.9)	8.3 (±4.1)	19.2 (±9.2)	31.9 (±10.7)
Kent	7.6 (±1.2)	5.7 (±0.9)	8.3 (±3.6)	9.8* (±7.5)	–	–	–
Queen Anne's	5.7 (±0.3)	3.8 (±0.4)	9.8 (±5.2)	20.3 (±7.1)	15.1 (±5.4)	27.9* (±16.8)	38.0* (±23.7)
Talbot	6.8 (±3.5)	4.6 (±2.5)	8.6 (±4.8)	10.3 (±3.1)	12.4* (±12.4)	24.8* (±17.4)	–
Lower Eastern Shore	4.2 (±0.4)	2.5 (±0.5)	4.9 (±0.9)	13.0 (±3.1)	9.0 (±4.2)	7.6 (±4.0)	19.0 (±9.4)
Dorchester	5.9 (±0.9)	3.1 (±1.2)	6.3 (±1.3)	15.7 (±4.3)	14.2* (±10.2)	17.3* (±14.0)	–
Somerset	5.2 (±0.7)	5.1 (±0.9)	4.3 (±1.2)	–	–	–	–
Wicomico	3.5 (±0.5)	1.8 (±0.8)	4.4 (±1.3)	12.0 (±4.4)	6.9* (±6.9)	3.9* (±3.9)	–
Worcester	3.9 (±0.9)	2.6 (±0.4)	5.2 (±2.7)	14.7 (±8.2)	4.6* (±4.6)	8.6* (±6.8)	13.8* (±12.4)

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Table 5.9. Current Use of Kreteks Among Under-age Youth by Race/Ethnicity and Jurisdiction

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Statewide	5.0 (±0.4)	3.4 (±0.3)	5.3 (±0.6)	7.9 (±1.5)	11.4 (±2.0)	7.0 (±1.2)	21.5 (±3.6)
Baltimore Region	5.0 (±0.5)	3.3 (±0.5)	5.6 (±1.0)	10.7 (±2.9)	10.6 (±2.8)	7.1 (±1.7)	21.2 (±5.5)
Anne Arundel	4.8 (±1.2)	3.8 (±1.1)	5.0 (±2.3)	7.5 (±4.4)	10.8 (±6.3)	9.0 (±5.3)	18.2 (±8.7)
Baltimore City	6.4 (±1.8)	7.9* (±5.8)	5.8 (±1.9)	29.3* (±24.2)	7.3* (±6.0)	11.4* (±9.0)	–
Baltimore County	5.1 (±1.1)	3.3 (±1.1)	5.1 (±1.4)	13.9 (±5.5)	15 (±6.9)	8.6 (±3.9)	18.1* (±13.4)
Carroll	3.3 (±0.6)	2.3 (±0.6)	10.5 (±5.3)	8.2* (±5.8)	7.2 (±3.0)	6.1* (±4.8)	36.0 (±18.5)
Harford	4.3 (±1.0)	2.8 (±0.9)	6.6 (±2.7)	8.5 (±4.5)	7.8* (±4.7)	11.3 (±4.8)	13.3* (±8.2)
Howard	4.5 (±1.0)	3.4 (±0.9)	5.8 (±2.0)	6.7 (±3.4)	11.0* (±7.2)	3.8 (±1.5)	24.5 (±11.2)
Suburban Washington	5.3 (±0.7)	4.0 (±0.8)	4.9 (±0.7)	6.6 (±1.9)	14.6 (±4.6)	6.3 (±1.9)	20.8 (±6.6)
Frederick	5.3 (±1.6)	3.7 (±1.2)	9.7 (±4.4)	7.6 (±4.1)	8.8* (±5.6)	10.5 (±5.1)	19.2 (±8.7)
Montgomery	5.7 (±1.1)	4.0 (±1.0)	5.9 (±1.4)	6.8 (±2.4)	21.7 (±6.9)	5.0 (±2.2)	22.8 (±8.9)
Prince George's	4.9 (±1.0)	5.1 (±2.7)	4.3 (±0.9)	5.8* (±3.5)	11.4* (±7.0)	9.9 (±5.1)	17.1* (±13.4)
Southern Maryland	4.2 (±0.7)	2.9 (±0.6)	4.7 (±1.0)	7.3 (±2.4)	7.9 (±2.8)	9.8 (±3.5)	21.6 (±6.6)
Calvert	4.1 (±1.6)	2.9 (±1.3)	6.5 (±2.8)	9.8 (±4.7)	9.1* (±6.2)	12.3* (±7.5)	9.1* (±6.7)
Charles	4.6 (±1.0)	3.4 (±1.2)	4.3 (±1.2)	7.0 (±3.3)	6.5 (±3.2)	11.0* (±6.8)	24.7 (±11.6)
St. Mary's	3.7 (±0.9)	2.5 (±0.8)	4.9 (±2.5)	4.9* (±3.8)	10.4* (±7.9)	6.8 (±2.2)	27.3 (±12.7)
Western Maryland	4.3 (±0.7)	3.1 (±0.6)	9.5 (±2.4)	9.9 (±3.6)	6.2 (±2.4)	14.5* (±10.7)	22.1 (±12)
Allegany	4.1 (±1.3)	2.8 (±1.0)	13.2 (±4.7)	15.6* (±10.1)	11.3 (±5.3)	–	–
Garrett	3.5 (±1.0)	2.6 (±0.6)	16.9* (±16.9)	18.1 (±9.1)	6.8* (±5.0)	–	–
Washington	4.6 (±1.0)	3.3 (±1.0)	8.5 (±2.4)	8.3 (±3.9)	3.7* (±3.0)	12.2* (±12.2)	24.1* (±15.4)
Upper Eastern Shore	5.4 (±0.6)	3.7 (±0.5)	8.7 (±1.8)	9.7 (±2.5)	11.4 (±4.1)	20.1 (±7.1)	30.9 (±6.9)
Caroline	4.0 (±0.7)	2.6 (±0.7)	6.2 (±1.3)	7.9 (±2.9)	11.4 (±4.5)	–	–
Cecil	4.8 (±0.8)	3.2 (±0.9)	9.6 (±4.1)	7.0 (±2.4)	9.1* (±6.3)	19.6 (±8.3)	28.5 (±9.1)
Kent	8.0 (±1.1)	6.2 (±0.3)	9.3 (±4.3)	9.4* (±9.4)	–	–	–
Queen Anne's	5.8 (±0.5)	4.0 (±0.5)	10.6 (±4.7)	20.0 (±8.3)	15.3 (±7.1)	25.6* (±20.3)	35.3* (±22.7)
Talbot	7.2 (±3.4)	5.4 (±2.6)	8.4 (±4.8)	10.6 (±6.2)	14.7 (±6.8)	20.0* (±18.5)	–
Lower Eastern Shore	4.7 (±0.5)	3 (±0.5)	5.4 (±0.9)	14.5 (±3.5)	8.1 (±3.2)	7.0 (±4.0)	21.2 (±9.6)
Dorchester	6.7 (±1.0)	4.3 (±0.7)	6.2 (±2.0)	18.2 (±5.7)	12.6 (±3.8)	20.2* (±12.2)	–
Somerset	6.0 (±0.8)	5.9 (±0.6)	5.6 (±2.4)	–	–	–	–
Wicomico	4.0 (±0.6)	2.2 (±1.0)	4.9 (±1.1)	13.5 (±4.8)	7.1* (±5.8)	3.1* (±3.1)	–
Worcester	4 (±1.4)	2.6 (±0.8)	5.6 (±2.9)	15.8* (±9.5)	4.6* (±4.6)	5.6* (±5.6)	11.5* (±9.8)

* The relative standard error (RSE) associated with the estimate is greater than 30%.
– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Table 5.10. Under-age Current Smokers Who Used Flavored Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity and Jurisdiction

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
Statewide	38.5 (±1.7)	39.9 (±1.8)	28.8 (±3.2)	39.5 (±6.2)	54.6 (±8.4)	56.8 (±7.3)	55.5 (±10.1)
Baltimore Region	37.6 (±2.9)	40.5 (±3.3)	24.0 (±4.7)	41.0 (±10.2)	52.3 (±12.3)	54.6 (±11)	58.3 (±15.4)
Anne Arundel	42.1 (±4.8)	41.1 (±4.6)	29.4 (±11.6)	–	–	–	–
Baltimore City	16.7 (±6.2)	29.5 (±16.2)	12.6 (±6.4)	–	–	–	–
Baltimore County	38.2 (±7.4)	40.4 (±8.9)	29.3 (±11)	–	–	–	–
Carroll	45.8 (±4.6)	44.2 (±5.2)	–	–	–	–	–
Harford	44.2 (±3.4)	41.8 (±3.9)	43.8 (±10.4)	–	–	–	–
Howard	40.8 (±5.1)	35.7 (±4.5)	42.9 (±8.2)	–	–	–	–
Suburban Washington	41.9 (±3.3)	44.5 (±4.3)	33.5 (±6.4)	38.7 (±8.9)	64.2 (±15.6)	59.8 (±12.0)	49.0 (±18.9)
Frederick	43.7 (±4.0)	39.1 (±4.6)	39.5 (±17.8)	66.7 (±12.2)	–	–	–
Montgomery	47.1 (±4.7)	48.3 (±6.9)	43.0 (±10.6)	45.2 (±10.9)	–	55.5 (±14.4)	–
Prince George's	32.9 (±6.2)	42.8 (±7.3)	28.6 (±7.9)	15.9 (±13.8)	–	–	–
Southern Maryland	33.5 (±2.6)	33.3 (±3.5)	30.5 (±5.4)	42.2 (±11.7)	–	43.8 (±21.8)	–
Calvert	35.6 (±4)	35.0 (±6.4)	32.3 (±13.0)	–	–	–	–
Charles	32.6 (±4.2)	33.8 (±4.5)	28.5 (±6.4)	–	–	–	–
St. Mary's	31.9 (±5.3)	30.0 (±6.2)	35.4 (±10)	–	–	–	–
Western Maryland	40.0 (±2.4)	40.2 (±2.3)	34.8 (±10.6)	37.9 (±18.9)	26.9 (±12.8)	–	–
Allegany	37.4 (±4.6)	36.3 (±4.4)	–	–	–	–	–
Garrett	39.9 (±4.2)	38 (±3.4)	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	41.4 (±3.5)	43.0 (±3.5)	30.0 (±11.5)	–	–	–	–
Upper Eastern Shore	37.2 (±3.2)	35.1 (±3.5)	34.8 (±5.2)	46.1 (±10.5)	60.6 (±11.4)	63.0 (±16.0)	68.6 (±16.5)
Caroline	27.3 (±6.3)	30.2 (±10.7)	14.4 (±2.4)	–	–	–	–
Cecil	36.5 (±3.3)	32.9 (±4.2)	43.2 (±10.8)	–	–	–	–
Kent	38.1 (±7.7)	35.6 (±4.3)	40.3 (±20.5)	–	–	–	–
Queen Anne's	42.5 (±7)	40.0 (±7.6)	36.7 (±6.9)	–	–	–	–
Talbot	42.3 (±8.1)	39.9 (±7.8)	39.8 (±17.5)	–	–	–	–
Lower Eastern Shore	34.3 (±2.1)	36.1 (±2.7)	26.8 (±5.5)	36.5 (±10.0)	41.6 (±14.1)	–	–
Dorchester	35.3 (±4.1)	37.1 (±4.9)	29.9 (±11.5)	–	–	–	–
Somerset	27.2 (±3.2)	23.3 (±3.7)	34.4 (±8.5)	–	–	–	–
Wicomico	32.7 (±3.6)	37.6 (±4.6)	22.3 (±6.8)	–	–	–	–
Worcester	38.8 (±5.6)	38.4 (±6.2)	33.0 (±15.6)	–	–	–	–

– Estimate based on sample size (unweighted n) less than 30 was deemed unreliable and thus not presented.

Appendix A
Summary of Methodology for MYTS

Summary of Methodology for the Maryland Youth Tobacco Survey

The purpose of the 2006 Maryland Youth Tobacco Survey (MYTS) was to gather detailed data from youth regarding the prevalence of tobacco use, tobacco-related knowledge, exposure to secondhand smoke, and opinions regarding smoke-free environments, Statewide and within each of Maryland's 24 political jurisdictions (23 counties and Baltimore City). The MYTS used a paper-and-pencil questionnaire, following the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s methodology for the Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS). The MYTS was administered in public middle schools and high schools, among students in grades 6 through 12. The 2006 MYTS represented the second follow up on the baseline administration in 2000. A major purpose of the 2006 MYTS was to describe changes in tobacco use—and in factors contributing to its use—from 2000 to the present.

Questionnaire Development

The MYTS questionnaire incorporated questions from the core questionnaire developed by CDC in collaboration with the states, which was first implemented by a small number of states as early as 1998, and since has been adopted by nearly all states in conducting their own YTS. DHMH modified the questionnaire to address issues specifically germane to Maryland to help assess awareness of various components of the Maryland tobacco control program. Local health departments made suggestions for revision of the MYTS questionnaire. In addition, several contractors of the tobacco control program also offered suggestions, including the American Institutes for Research as the evaluator of the tobacco control program, Macro as the MYTS contractor, and the University of Maryland Baltimore County as a partner in analysis of MYTS data.

The MYTS questionnaire covered the following topics:

- General health status
- Demographic characteristics of student
- Tobacco use (all tobacco products: cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, tobacco in a pipe, bidis and kreteks)
- Cigarette brand preferences and purchasing behavior
- Access to cigarettes
- Smoking on school property
- Age of initiation of cigarette smoking
- Smoking cessation
- Exposure to secondhand smoke
- Smoking knowledge and intentions (do you think you will smoke soon, has anyone told you it is dangerous to smoke)
- Social context of smoking (do your friends smoke, do you think it is cool to smoke)
- Tobacco use instruction at school
- Media and advertising
- Alcohol use

The MYTS questionnaire was printed as a booklet. Students were provided with a separate answer sheet on which to record their responses. Answer sheets were designed and printed by National Computer Systems (NCS). After answer sheets were reviewed and unusable answer sheets were removed, an NCS Opscan 10 was used to read in student responses school by school, supported by ScanTools Software. The software was programmed to ensure that only marks in valid response fields were read by the scanner.

Sampling

Sample Design. The purpose of the MYTS was to develop separate estimates for the State as a whole and for each of Maryland's 24 political jurisdictions. Separate high school and middle school samples were selected for each of Maryland's 24 political jurisdictions. The objective of the middle school sample was to obtain 95% confidence limits of approximately +/- 5% around key smoking variables. The objective of the high school sample was to obtain 95% confidence limits of approximately +/- 3% around key smoking variables. This resulted in 48 separate samples, two for each of Maryland's political jurisdictions.

Table A1: Allocated sample sizes for High Schools

County	Schools to be Sampled	Students to be Sampled	Targeted Number of Participants	C.I.	Official Enrollment
Allegany	4/4	2,585	1,680	3%	3,172
Anne Arundel	12/12	4,760	3,094	3%	23,151
Baltimore County	15/21	4,920	3,198	3%	30,626
Calvert	4/4	3,392	2,205	3%	5,761
Caroline	2/2	1,854	1,205	3%	1,819
Carroll	7/7	4,017	2,611	3%	9,702
Cecil	5/5	3,215	2,090	3%	5,039
Charles	6/6	3,928	2,553	3%	8,954
Dorchester	2/2	1,685	1,095	3%	1,578
Frederick	9/9	4,274	2,778	3%	12,493
Garrett	2/2	1,609	1,046	3%	1,478
Harford	9/9	4,172	2,712	3%	11,259
Howard	12/12	4,469	2,905	3%	15,578
Kent	1/1	1,043	678	3%	837
Montgomery	15/24	5,088	3,307	3%	44,676
Prince George's	15/21	5,052	3,284	3%	40,870
Queen Anne's	2/2	2,268	1,474	3%	2,510
St Mary's	3/3	3,255	2,116	3%	5,191
Somerset	2/2	1,000	650	3%	795
Talbot	2/2	1,602	1,041	3%	1,468
Washington	8/8	3,435	2,233	3%	5,957
Wicomico	4/4	2,928	1,903	3%	4,074
Worcester	3/3	2,155	1,401	3%	2,305
Baltimore City	15/32	4,642	3,017	3%	19,451
Total	**159/195**	**77,348**	**50,276**	**3%**	**258,744**

For each sample, the sampling frame consisted of all public schools containing students enrolled in any of grades 6-8 for the middle schools and any of grades 9-12 for the high schools. A two-stage cluster sample design was used for each political jurisdiction to produce a representative sample of middle school students in grades 6-8 and high school students in grades 9-12. SAS for Linux was used to draw both the high school and middle school samples. Tables A1 and A2 show the allocated sample sizes for high schools and middle schools by jurisdiction.

Table A2: Allocated sample sizes for Middle Schools

County	Schools to be Sampled	Students to be Sampled	Targeted Number of Participants	C.I.	Official Enrollment
Allegany	4/4	1,019	820	5%	2,176
Anne Arundel	10/19	1,516	1,220	5%	16,809
Baltimore County	10/26	1,550	1,248	5%	24,443
Calvert	6/6	1,240	998	5%	4,135
Caroline	2/2	794	639	5%	1,243
Carroll	9/9	1,371	1,104	5%	6,888
Cecil	6/6	1,230	990	5%	3,993
Charles	8/8	1,348	1,085	5%	6,191
Dorchester	3/3	730	588	5%	1,063
Frederick	10/12	1,429	1,150	5%	9,164
Garrett	4/4	764	615	5%	1,154
Harford	8/8	1,431	1,152	5%	9,272
Howard	10/19	1,470	1,183	5%	11,715
Kent	3/3	476	383	5%	540
Montgomery	10/40	1,569	1,263	5%	31,533
Prince George's	10/41	1,569	1,263	5%	31,874
Queen Anne's	3/3	942	758	5%	1,786
St Mary's	4/4	1,209	973	5%	3,732
Somerset	3/3	602	485	5%	767
Talbot	4/4	727	585	5%	1,052
Washington	8/8	1,282	1,032	5%	4,798
Wicomico	5/5	1,164	937	5%	3,251
Worcester	4/4	877	706	5%	1,523
Baltimore City	10*/53	1,532	1,233	5%	19,656
Total	**154/291**	**27,841**	**22,410**	**5%**	**198,758**

* See explanation in text under Sampling Procedures.

Sampling Procedures. The two-stage sampling process involved school- and classroom-level sampling.

School Level - The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all public schools containing any of grades 6-8 for the middle schools and 9-12 for the high schools. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size (PPS). The drawn sample included 313 public schools. However, of the ten middle schools selected in Baltimore City, one was found to be ineligible and was not replaced. All 312 remaining eligible schools participated in the MYTS. As part of the selection of schools, the number of classes to be selected in each school is captured in the sampling interval to be applied to a comprehensive list of class sections that captures virtually every student in the school.

Class Level - The second sampling stage implemented a standard sampling interval approach (with a random start) for classes from each middle school and high school that participated in the survey. All second period classes (or the equivalent) in selected

schools were included in the sampling frame. Any very small classes were combined to create a standard-sized class of approximately 25 students. Classes that met off campus, such as work-study courses, separate, self-contained special education classes and English as a Second Language (ESL) classes were excluded from the frame. Classes were selected randomly, with all classes in the frame having equal chances of selection.

Student Level – All students in a selected class were eligible to participate in the survey. Students who required individual assistance in order to participate were ineligible. No student make-ups were conducted unless an entire class had to be made up.

Data Collection

Recruitment and Scheduling Schools. District and school recruitment began in October of 2007. Letters were sent from the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) to all 24 jurisdictions (23 counties plus Baltimore City) notifying superintendents of the survey; requesting they designate a local point of contact (POC); and offering background information about the survey. Follow-up contacts with the POCs served to validate information about selected schools (e.g., continued operation as a regular school at the targeted grades). POCs were asked to provide lists of second period classes for selected schools, excluding English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) and intact special education classes. Lists were reviewed and very small classes were combined to create a standard class of approximately 25 students. Total enrollments across second period classes were compared to school enrollment totals and, if there were significant differences, the school was flagged to confirm the completeness of the lists of second period classes. Classes then were randomly selected, with all classes having an equal chance of selection. A list of the selected classes and their enrollments were sent back to principals to confirm the eligibility of selected classes and to request that the principal identify up to five preferred dates on which to conduct data collection. A data collection date then was selected based on school preferences that also contributed to the efficiency of data collection. Recruiters used an electronic calendar on a secure, shared drive to avoid scheduling two schools for the same data collector on the same day.

Mailing of Pre-Survey Materials to Schools. Once a school had been recruited, classes selected, and a date scheduled, a packet of pre-survey materials was sent to the school. These materials included all the information necessary to prepare the school for data collection. Each principal's packet contained a letter to the principal, a copy of the Summary of School Arrangements (SSA) and School Scheduling Form with the list of selected classes. Each teacher's packet contained a letter to the teacher, a copy of the Summary of School Arrangements (SSA) and School Scheduling Form with the list of selected classes, a script to be read to the students while distributing the parental permission forms, and parental permission forms to be sent home with all students in the selected classes one to two weeks prior to data collection. Each teacher's packet contained parental permission forms to be distributed to all students in the selected classes one to two weeks prior to data collection. Passive parental permission forms were used by all selected schools. Macro followed up with the schools to answer questions and make sure materials were received and distributed to selected classes and students.

Hiring and Training Data Collectors. To minimize data collector travel between home and school assignments, hiring was done geographically across the State, with greater number of data collectors hired in those jurisdictions with higher concentration of sampled schools. A few positions were designated for "floaters," i.e., data collectors who would not necessarily be tied to one geographic location. The sources through which employment notices were posted and data collectors sought included list serves for public health professionals, former data collectors, and other online employment posting sites such as Craigslist. Candidates were screened to ensure that none appeared in the Maryland Sex Offender Registry or the National Sex Offender Public Registry. Once potential candidates passed this screening, their resumes were submitted for inclusion in the first of two screening interviews. Based on their geographic location, prior relevant experience, screening interviews, reference checks, and availability to travel between locations (if applicable), 27 applicants were offered temporary, on-call data collector positions. Of these, 25 candidates accepted the position. Data collector training was conducted on October 26 – 27, 2006.

The trainings were designed to allow the data collectors to obtain technical skills, practice these skills in a safe environment, and develop a bond to the other data collectors on the team. The training began with informal introductions and ice-breakers to allow everyone the opportunity to get to know the members of the team. That was followed by a detailed description of the project, data collector roles and responsibilities, and an overview of the entire training process. Next, data collectors were given the opportunity to watch senior staff demonstrate all aspects of the data collection process from advance calls to the schools in preparation for data collection through packaging of data to return to headquarters. Data collectors were gradually involved in the process of performing scripted role plays. Finally, data collectors were given scenarios for additional role plays for which they needed to prepare to perform. At that point, the data collectors became trainers, demonstrating the skills and content they had learned in front of a safe audience of their fellow data collectors. The data collectors acted as a peer review panel, offering feedback and support. By the end of training, the data collectors had acquired the requisite skills; were capable of professionally representing the DHMH; were bonded to the project, the training team, and each other; and were better equipped to maintain their composure if confronted with surprises along the way.

Management and Support of Data Collectors in the Field. At the end of training, each data collector was given a bulk supply of survey materials including questionnaires, answer sheets, pencils, envelopes, and other field forms. On a weekly basis, data collectors came to Macro and/or received emails containing their assignments for the following week, travel and logistics to get them where they needed to be, and delivered their must read weekly bulletin. Weekly bulletins underlined key performance issues, corrected misconceptions, provided consistent direction on any procedural changes, and kept everyone abreast of the latest must have information among the MYTS group (data collectors, Macro, DHMH staff).

Supervisors remained in close contact with the data collectors through weekly in-person visits when data collectors dropped off their data as well as phone and email contact. During these contacts, supervisors also reviewed performance, provided reminders, and

gave emotional support. In addition, these contacts afforded data collectors additional opportunities to ask questions, share feedback from schools, and discuss difficult or rewarding data collection experiences.

Survey Administration and Validation. Survey administration in the schools began immediately after data collector training on October 30 and continued until December 15, 2007. Each data collector visited an average of three schools per week. While the details of each data collection varied, there were six steps followed in every school including: (1) pre-contact call with the principal or lead contact prior to arrival at the school; (2) entry meeting with the principal or lead contact; (3) entry meeting with teacher or group of teachers prior to survey administration; (4) survey administration; (5) post-survey meeting with the teacher or teachers; and (6) post-survey meeting with the principal or lead contact prior to leaving the school. Most survey administrations could be completed in one day, while in others the number of classes selected required that the data collector return for a second day. Procedures were designed to protect students' privacy by assuring that student participation was anonymous and voluntary. Students completed a self-administered, scannable answer sheet.

In order to verify data collectors were consistently and correctly implementing data collection protocols, supervisors conducted validation phone calls. During the first week, in every school visited by a data collector, the main contact was called and asked the following questions:

- Did the data collector call you prior to the survey to introduce themselves and reconfirm the date of the survey and all survey logistics?
- Did the data collector arrive on time?
- Was the data collector organized and prepared to administer the survey?
- Was the data collector knowledgeable about the survey and able to answer any questions you may have had?
- Do you have any suggestions on how we could improve the process?
- Based on your experience with data collector, would you recommend this data collector for future projects of this nature?

In each of the subsequent weeks of data collection, a proportion of the schools visited by each data collector was called and validation conducted.

Makeup Sessions. On occasion, data collectors arrived at a school to discover a teacher had not passed out permission forms, had gone on a field trip, or had another conflict and could not complete the data collection that day. The data collectors contacted the central MYTS office to arrange for a makeup visit to that teacher's class(es).

Editing

A series of logic checks and editing protocols for the Core/Optional-YTS questions were developed and applied to the MYTS dataset. To ensure the cleaning and editing protocols followed CDC guidelines, the following two guidelines were used: 1) data cleaning specifications provided by CDC/OSH for application to State-level YTS surveys; and 2) the YTS 2001/2002 Preferred Responses Index document. Both of these specifications were adapted for application to the core questions of the 2006 MYTS. Some pairs of variables were required to be consistent in the sense that only certain values of the two

variables could occur in combination. The CDC/OSH-specified cleaning guidelines are as follows (see codebook for details of the variables):
CR1 IN (1,2) AND CR7 IN (5,6,7)
CR1=3 AND CR7 IN (6,7)
CR1=4 AND CR7 IN (6,7)
CR1=5 AND CR7=7
CR1=6 AND CR7=7
CR6=2 AND CR7 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7)
CR6=2 AND CR8 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7,8)
CR6=2 AND CR9=1
CR6=2 AND CR10 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7)
CR6=2 AND CR11 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7)
CR6=2 AND CR12 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7,8)
CR6=2 AND CR18 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7)
CR6=2 AND CR19 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7,8)
CR6=2 AND CR21 IN (2,3)
CR6=2 AND CR22 IN (2,3)
CR6=2 AND CR23 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7)
CR6=2 AND CR24 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7,8)

CR7=1 AND CR11 IN (3,4,5,6,7)
CR10=1 AND CR11 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7)
CR11=1 AND CR19 IN (2,3,4)
CR11=1 AND CR10 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7)
CR1 IN (1,2) AND CR26 IN (5,6,7)
CR1=3 AND CR26 IN (6,7)
CR1=4 AND CR26 IN (6,7)
CR1=5 AND CR26=7
CR1=6 AND CR26=7
CR25=2 AND CR26 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7)
CR25=2 AND CR27 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7)
CR1 IN (1,2) AND CR31 IN (5,6,7)
CR1=3 AND CR31 IN (6,7)
CR1=4 AND CR31 IN (6,7)
CR1=5 AND CR31=7
CR1=6 AND CR31=7
CR30=2 AND CR31 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7)
CR30=2 AND CR32 IN (2,3,4,5,6,7)

When inconsistencies were found between two variables, the variable under examination was set to missing. The cleaned variables were then named based on past MYTS surveys. Core variables were named CRxx and Maryland state-specific variables were named MDRxx, the latter using the same number as on the MYTS 2006 questionnaire.

Using the cleaned variables, a set of analytical variables was created based on the YTS 2001/2002 Preferred Responses Index. The analytical variables created for the 2006 MYTS mimic those created in previous cycles of this survey and follow CDC/OSH

guidelines. The analytical variables are the product of combining responses from a series of cleaned variables into a computed variable that is useful for analysis. For example, the variable csmoker (youth who is a current smoker) is calculated by examining the variable CR10. Responses categories two through six result in the variable csmoker being coded as a "yes." Responses of "0 days" in CR10 result in csmoker being coded as a "no."

Weighting

For both the high school and middle school data, a weight variable was calculated for each student record 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 * W3 * W4 * W5 * W6 * W7
W1 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the school
W2 = the sampling interval
W3 = adjustment for variation from expected sample
W4 = non-response adjustment
W5 = adjustment for change in school enrollment
W6 = adjustment for post-stratification
W7 = adjustment for trimming

Response Rates. The MYTS school response rate was 100%. The statewide student response rate was 86.7%, which is also the statewide combined (school x student) response rate. The middle school student response rate of 89.2% and the high school student response rate of 85.7% also represented the combined response rates. Table A3 and A4 below outline the MYTS response rates by jurisdiction for middle school and high school by school, student, and combined.

Data Analyses. For the state high school and middle school results, all 24 county data sets were aggregated into one data set and sampling weights were used to compute the weighted prevalence estimates. The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning tobacco use risk behaviors of all public school students in grades 9 through 12 and 6 through 8, respectively, both statewide and for each political jurisdiction. All crosstabs and frequencies created as part of the 2006 report effort were conducted using SAS 9.1. Statistical significance between data points was determined by identifying non-overlapping confidence intervals (CI).

Table A3: Middle School Participation Rates by School, Student, and Combined

County	Middle School Selected	Middle School Participating	% MSs Participating	MS Students Selected	MS Students Participating	% MS Students Participating	Combined Participation
Allegany	4	4	100%	830	758	91.3%	91.3%
Anne Arundel	10	10	100%	1,294	1,181	91.3%	91.3%
Baltimore County	10	10	100%	1,348	1,229	91.2%	91.2%
Calvert	6	6	100%	1,133	1,048	92.5%	92.5%
Caroline	2	2	100%	1,210	1,052	86.9%	86.9%
Carroll	9	9	100%	1,205	1,113	92.4%	92.4%
Cecil	6	6	100%	1,049	905	86.3%	86.3%
Charles	8	8	100%	1,200	1,089	90.8%	90.8%
Dorchester	3	3	100%	1,002	868	86.6%	86.6%
Frederick	10	10	100%	1,239	1,135	91.6%	91.6%
Garrett	4	4	100%	1,024	925	90.3%	90.3%
Harford	8	8	100%	1,317	1,208	91.7%	91.7%
Howard	10	10	100%	1,407	1,307	92.9%	92.9%
Kent	3	3	100%	480	435	90.6%	90.6%
Montgomery	10	10	100%	1,338	1,245	93.0%	93.0%
Prince George's	10	10	100%	1,306	1,083	82.9%	82.9%
Queen Anne's	3	3	100%	1,755	1,554	88.5%	88.5%
St. Mary's	4	4	100%	1,095	991	90.5%	90.5%
Somerset	3	3	100%	653	588	90.0%	90.0%
Talbot	4	4	100%	986	889	90.2%	90.2%
Washington	8	8	100%	1,296	1,148	88.6%	88.6%
Wicomico	5	5	100%	1,040	896	86.2%	86.2%
Worcester	4	4	100%	1,438	1,272	88.5%	88.5%
Baltimore City	9	9	100%	935	690	73.8%	73.8%
Overall Total	**153**	**153**	**100%**	**27,580**	**24,609**	**89.2%**	**89.2%**

Table A4: High School Participation Rates by School, Student, and Combined

County	High Schools Selected	High Schools Participating	% HSs Participating	HS Students selected	HS Students participating	% HS Students Participating	Combined Participation
Allegany	4	4	100%	2,391	2,091	87.5%	87.5%
Anne Arundel	12	12	100%	4,247	3,633	88.5%	88.5%
Baltimore County	15	15	100%	4,568	3,924	85.9%	85.9%
Calvert	4	4	100%	2,753	2,451	89.0%	89.0%
Caroline	2	2	100%	1,751	1,539	87.9%	87.9%
Carroll	7	7	100%	3,675	3,294	89.6%	89.6%
Cecil	5	5	100%	2,881	2,501	86.8%	86.8%
Charles	6	6	100%	3,662	3,159	86.3%	86.3%
Dorchester	2	2	100%	1,337	1,072	80.2%	80.2%
Frederick	9	9	100%	3,905	3,456	88.5%	88.5%
Garrett	2	2	100%	1,411	1,293	91.6%	91.6%
Harford	9	9	100%	3,732	3,308	88.6%	88.6%
Howard	12	12	100%	4,133	3,798	91.9%	91.9%
Kent	1	1	100%	726	607	83.6%	83.6%
Montgomery	15	15	100%	4,336	3,843	88.6%	88.6%
Prince George's	15	15	100%	4,358	3,382	77.6%	77.6%
Queen Anne's	2	2	100%	2,300	1,990	86.5%	86.5%
St. Mary's	3	3	100%	2,802	2,443	87.2%	87.2%
Somerset	2	2	100%	667	572	85.8%	85.8%
Talbot	2	2	100%	1,346	1,172	87.1%	87.1%
Washington	8	8	100%	3,161	2,666	84.3%	84.3%
Wicomico	4	4	100%	2,392	2,028	84.8%	84.8%
Worcester	3	3	100%	1,985	1,736	87.5%	87.5%
Baltimore City	15	15	100%	3,859	2,632	68.2%	68.2%
Overall Total	**159**	**159**	**100%**	**68,378**	**58,590**	**85.7%**	**85.7%**

Reference:

- Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. *Monitoring Changing Tobacco-use Behaviors in Maryland*, November, 2007. Available at: http://www.crf.state.md.us/html/stats.cfm

Appendix B
Maryland Youth Tobacco Survey

Maryland Youth Tobacco Survey 2006

This survey asks about tobacco knowledge, attitudes and use. It has been developed so that you can tell us what you do that may affect your health. This is not a test. The answers you give will be used **to develop better education programs** for young people like yourself.

DO NOT write your name on this survey. The answers you give will be kept private. **No one will know what you write**. Answer the questions based on what you really do.

Filling out this survey is voluntary. Whether or not you answer a question will **not** affect your grade in this class. **If you do not want to answer a question**, just leave it blank. Please be as honest as you can.

The questions that ask about your background will only be used to describe the types of students filling out the survey. The answers will not be used to find out your name. No names will ever be reported.

Fill in the circles on the answer sheet completely. When you are finished, follow the instructions of the person giving the survey.

Thank you for your help.

DEMOGRAPHICS

1. **How old are you?**
   a. 11 years old or younger
   b. 12 years old
   c. 13 years old
   d. 14 years old
   e. 15 years old
   f. 16 years old
   g. 17 years old
   h. 18 years old or older

2. **What is your gender?**
   a. Female
   b. Male

3. **What grade are you in?**
   a. 6th
   b. 7th
   c. 8th
   d. 9th
   e. 10th
   f. 11th
   g. 12th
   h. Un-graded or other grade

4. **How do you describe yourself? (You can CHOOSE ONE ANSWER or MORE THAN ONE)**
   a. American Indian or Alaskan Native
   b. Asian
   c. Black or African-American
   d. Hispanic or Latino
   e. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
   f. White

5. **Which one of these groups BEST describe you? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)**
   a. American Indian or Alaskan Native
   b. Asian
   c. Black or African-American
   d. Hispanic or Latino
   e. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
   f. White

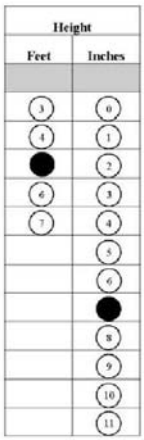
6. **During an average week, how much money do you get from a job and other sources (allowance, etc.)?**
   a. None
   b. Less than $1.00
   c. $1 to $5
   d. $6 to $10
   e. $11 to $20
   f. $21 to $50
   g. $51 to $100
   h. $101 to $150
   i. $151 to $200
   j. $201 or more

GENERAL HEALTH

7. **How do <u>you</u> describe your health in general?**
   a. Excellent
   b. Very Good
   c. Good
   d. Fair
   e. Poor

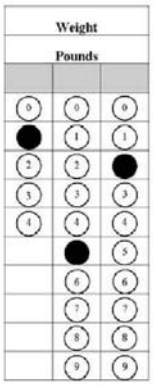
8. **How tall are you without your shoes on? Fill in the bubbles on the answer sheet that match your height in feet and inches.**

   Example – 5ft 7 inches would look like this on the answer sheet:



9. How much do you weigh without your shoes on? Fill in the bubbles on the answer sheet that match your weight in pounds.

Example: 152 pounds would look like this on the answer sheet:



10. How would <u>you</u> describe your weight?

a. Very underweight
b. Slightly underweight
c. About the right weight
d. Slightly overweight
e. Very overweight

11. Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you have asthma?

a. Yes
b. No
c. Not Sure

CIGARETTE SMOKING

12. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?

a. Yes
b. No

13. When was the <u>first</u> time you smoked a <u>whole</u> cigarette?

a. I have never smoked a whole cigarette
b. More than one year ago
c. About a year ago
d. Less than a year ago but more than a month ago
e. Within the past month

14. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?

a. I have never smoked a whole cigarette
b. 8 years old or younger
c. 9 or 10 years old
d. 11 or 12 years old
e. 13 years old
f. 14 years old
g. 15 years old
h. 16 years old
i. 17 years old
j. 18 years old or older

15. About how many cigarettes have you smoked <u>in your entire life</u>?

a. None
b. 1 or more puffs but never a whole cigarette
c. 1 cigarette
d. 2 to 5 cigarettes
e. 6 to 15 cigarettes (about 1/2 a pack total)
f. 16 to 25 cigarettes (about 1 pack total)
g. 26 to 99 cigarettes (more than 1 pack, but less than 5 packs)
h. 100 or more cigarettes (5 or more packs)

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

a. Yes
b. No

17. How old were you when you first started smoking cigarettes daily?

a. I have never smoked cigarettes daily
b. 8 years old or younger
c. 9 or 10 years old
d. 11 or 12 years old
e. 13 years old
f. 14 years old
g. 15 years old
h. 16 years old
i. 17 years old
j. 18 years old or older

18. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

19. During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?

a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
b. Less than one cigarette per day
c. 1 cigarette per day
d. 2 to 5 cigarettes per day
e. 6 to 10 cigaerettes per day
f. 11 to 20 cigarettes per day
g. More than 20 cigarettes per day

20. In question 19 you indicated the number of cigarettes that you smoked each day. How long have you been smoking that number of cigarettes each day?

a. I do not currently smoke cigarettes
b. Less than 30 days
c. At least 30 days but less than 6 months
d. At least 6 months but less than 1 year
e. At least 1 year but less than 2 years
f. At least 2 years or more

21. During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarette did you usually smoke? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
b. I do not have a "usual" brand
c. American Spirit
d. Camel
e. GPC, Basic, or Doral
f. Kool
g. Lucky Strike
h. Marlboro
i. Newport
j. Parliament
k. Virginia Slims
l. Some Other Brand

22. Have you ever tried flavored cigarettes such as Camels Exotic or Casino Brands (Mandarin Mint, Lime Twister, Cinnzabar), even one or two puffs?

a. Yes
b. No

23. In the past 12 months, have you smoked flavored cigarettes such as Camels Exotic or Casino Brands (Mandarin Mint, Lime Twister, Cinnzabar), even one or two puffs?

a. Yes
b. No

24. Are the cigarettes you usually smoke menthol cigarettes?

a. I do not smoke cigarettes
b. Yes
c. No

25. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
b. I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station
c. I bought them from a vending machine
d. I gave someone else money to buy them for me
e. I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else
f. A person 18 years old or older gave them to me
g. I took them from a store or family member
h. I got them some other way

26. During the past 30 days, where did you buy the last pack of cigarettes you bought? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

a. I did not buy a pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days
b. A gas station
c. A convenience store
d. A grocery store
e. A drug store
f. A vending machine
g. I bought them over the Internet
h. Other

27. During the past 30 days, what did you pay for your last pack of cigarettes that you bought? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
b. I did not buy a pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days
c. Less than $3.00
d. $3.00 to $3.49
e. $3.50 to $3.99
f. $4.00 to $4.49
g. $4.50 to $4.99
h. $5.00 or more

28. 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?

a. I did not try to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days
b. Yes, I was asked to show proof of age
c. No, I was not asked to show proof of age

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

a. I did not try to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days
b. Yes, someone refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age
c. No, no one refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age

30. In the area where you live, do you know of any places that sell single or loose cigarettes?

a. Yes
b. No

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

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

32. When was the last time you smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs?

a. I have never smoked even one or two puffs
b. Earlier today
c. Not today but sometime during the past 7 days
d. Not during the past 7 days but sometime during the past 30 days
e. Not during the past 30 days but sometime during the past 6 months
f. Not during the past 6 months but sometime during the past year
g. 1 to 4 years ago
h. 5 or more years ago

33. How long can you go without smoking before you feel like you need a cigarette?

a. I have never smoked a cigarette
b. I do not smoke now
c. Less than one hour
d. 1 to 3 hours
e. More than 3 hours but less than a day
f. A whole day
g. Several days
h. A week or more

34. Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes?

a. I do not smoke now
b. Yes
c. No

35. During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?

a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 12 months
b. Yes

c. No

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

a. I have never smoked cigarettes
b. None
c. 1 time
d. 2 times
e. 3 to 5 times
f. 6 to 9 times
g. 10 or more times

37. When you last tried to quit, how long did you stay off cigarettes?

a. I have never smoked cigarettes
b. I have never tried to quit
c. Less than a day
d. 1 to 7 days
e. More than 7 days, but less than 30 days
f. More than 30 days, but less than 6 months
g. More than 6 months, but less than a year
h. More than a year

38. Do you think you would be able to stop smoking cigarettes now if you wanted to?

a. I do not smoke now
b. Yes
c. No

39. Are you seriously thinking about quitting smoking? Would you say…

a. I do not smoke now
b. Yes, within the next 30 days
c. Yes, within the next 6 months
d. Yes, within the next year
e. Yes, but not during the next year
f. No, I am not thinking of quitting smoking totally and for good
g. Not sure

40. In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following to help you quit smoking?

a. I have never smoked cigarettes
b. I smoke, but have not tried to quit during the past 12 months
c. Attend a program in my school
d. Attend a program in my community
e. Called a help line or quit line
f. Used nicotine gum or nicotine patch
g. Visted an Internet quit site
h. Used any medicine to help you stop
i. Did not use or do anything to help me quit (cold turkey)
j. I used or did something else to help me quit

41. Does your school have any special groups or classes for students who want to quit using tobacco?

a. Yes
b. No
c. Not Sure

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

42. Have you ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?

a. Yes
b. No

43. How old were you when you used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip for the first time?

a. I have never used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip
b. 8 years old or younger
c. 9 or 10 years old
d. 11 or 12 years old
e. 13 years old
f. 14 years old
g. 15 years old
h. 16 years old
i. 17 years old
j. 18 years old or older

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

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

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

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

46. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

a. I did not use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip during the past 30 days
b. I bought it in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station
c. I gave someone else money to buy it for me
d. I borrowed (or bummed) it from someone else
e. A person 18 years old or older gave it to me
f. I took it from a store or family member
g. I got it some other way

CIGAR SMOKING

47. Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?

a. Yes
b. No

48. How old were you when you smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar for the first time?

a. I have never smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar
b. 8 years old or younger
c. 9 or 10 years old
d. 11 or 12 years old
e. 13 years old
f. 14 years old
g. 15 years old
h. 16 years old
i. 17 years old
j. 18 years old or older

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

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

50. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?

a. I did not smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars in the past 30 days
b. I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station
c. I gave someone else money to buy them for me
d. I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else
e. A person 18 years old or older gave them to me
f. I took them from a store or a family member
g. I got them some other way

SMOKING TOBACCO IN A PIPE

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

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

SMOKING BIDIS AND KRETEKS

52. Have you ever tried smoking any of the following? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

a. Bidis
b. Kreteks
c. I have tried both bidis and kreteks
d. I have never smoked bidis or kreteks

53. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke bidis?

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

54. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke kreteks?

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

ALCOHOL USE

55. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?

a. I have never had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips
b. 8 years old or younger
c. 9 or 10 years old
d. 11 or 12 years old
e. 13 or 14 years old
f. 15 or 16 years old
g. 17 years old or older

56. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

57. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

ATTITUDES, KNOWELEDGE, BELIEFS, AND INFLUENCES

58. Do you think you will try a cigarette soon?

a. I have already tried smoking cigarettes
b. Yes
c. No

59. Do you think you will smoke a cigarette anytime during the next year?

a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

60. Do you think you will be smoking cigarettes 5 years from now?

a. I definitely will
b. I probably will
c. I probably will not
d. I definitely will not

61. If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?

a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

62. In the past 12 months have your parents (or guardians) discussed the dangers of tobacco use with you?

a. Yes
b. No

63. In the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians told you not to smoke cigarettes?

a. Yes
b. No

64. In the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians told you not to smoke cigars?

a. Yes
b. No

65. What would your parents/guardians think if you were to smoke cigarettes?

a. It's O.K.
b. It's Not O.K.

66. Do your parents know that you smoke cigarettes?

a. I do not smoke cigarettes
b. Yes
c. No
d. Don't know/not sure

67. Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?

a. Yes
b. No

68. Does anyone who lives with you now use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?

a. Yes
b. No

69. How many of your four closest friends smoke cigarettes?

a. None
b. One
c. Two
d. Three
e. Four
f. Not sure

70. How many of your four closest friends use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?

a. None
b. One
c. Two
d. Three
e. Four
f. Not sure

71. How many of your four closest friends smokes cigars?

a. None
b. One
c. Two
d. Three
e. Four
f. Not sure

72. Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?

a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

73. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?

a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

74. During this PAST school year (2005-2006), were you taught in any of your classes about tobacco use?

a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

75. During this PAST school year (2005-2006), did you practice ways to say NO to tobacco in any of your classes (for example, by role playing)?

a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

76. During this PAST school year (2005-2006), were you taught in any of your classes the reasons why people your age smoke?

a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

77. During this PAST school year (2005-2006), were you taught in any of your classes that most people your age do not smoke cigarettes?

a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

78. During this PAST school year (2005-2006), were you taught in any of your classes about the effects of smoking, like it makes your teeth yellow, causes wrinkles, or makes you smell bad?

a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

79. During this PAST school year (2005-2006), did what you learned in school help you feel it is okay to say "no" to friends who offer you cigarettes?

a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

80. In the past 12 months, has a doctor or someone in a doctor's office talked to you about the dangers of tobacco use?

a. I have not visited a doctor's office in the past 12 months
b. Yes
c. No

81. In the past 12 months, has a dentist or someone in a dentist's office talked to you about the dangers of tobacco use?

a. I have not visited a dentist's office in the past 12 months
b. Yes
c. No

82. During the past 12 months, have you participated in any community activities to discourage people your age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or cigars?

a. Yes
b. No
c. I did not know about any such activities

83. During the past 30 days, how often have you seen or heard commercials on TV, the Internet, or on the radio about the dangers of smoking cigarettes?

a. Not in the past 30 days
b. 1-3 times in the past 30 days
c. 1-3 times per week
d. Daily or almost daily
e. More than once a day

84. Have you heard about Maryland's telephone smoking quitline "1-800-QUIT-NOW"?

a. Yes
b. No
c. Not Sure

85. When you are using the Internet, how often do you see ads for cigarettes and other tobacco products?

a. I don't use the Internet
b. Most of the time
c. Some of the time
d. Hardly ever
e. Never

86. When you watch TV or movies, how often do you see actors using tobacco?

a. I don't watch TV or go to the movies
b. Most of the time
c. Some of the time
d. Hardly ever
e. Never

87. When you watch TV, how often do you see athletes using tobacco?

a. I don't watch TV
b. Most of the time
c. Some of the time
d. Hardly ever
e. Never

88. When you go to a convenience store or gas station, how often do you see advertisements for cigarettes, chewing tobacco, or snuff on items like sporting gear, t-shirts, hats, sunglasses, lighters, or ashtrays that have tobacco names or pictures on them?

a. I never go to convenience stores or gas stations
b. A lot
c. Sometimes
d. Never

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

a. Yes
b. No

90. Would you ever wear something that has a tobacco company name or picture on it such as a lighter, t-shirt, hat, or sunglasses?

a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

91. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes?

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 or 4 days
d. 5 or 6 days
e. 7 days

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

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 or 4 days
d. 5 or 6 days
e. 7 days

93. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home?

a. Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside my home
b. Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times
c. Smoking is allowed anywhere inside my home
d. There are no rules about smoking inside my home

94. Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?

a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

95. Do you think that people can get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin?

a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

96. Do you think young people risk harming themselves if they smoke from 1 to 5 cigarettes per day?

a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

97. Do you think it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as you quit after that?

a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

98. Do you believe that light (low tar) cigarettes are somewhat less risky than regular (full flavor) cigarettes?

a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

99. Do you think smokers have shorter lives than nonsmokers?

a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

Thank You
for
Completing this Survey!!