



2010 ARKANSAS YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY

A Statewide Report



STAMP OUT SMOKING
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
1-800-QUIT-NOW



Arkansas Department of Health

Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program, and

Analytical Epidemiology Branch

2010
Arkansas
Youth Tobacco Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death and disease in the United States. Each year, over 400,000 people nationwide die from tobacco-related illnesses. In Arkansas, tobacco use claims more than 4,900 lives annually.

Early initiation of tobacco use has been shown to increase the likelihood of lifetime smoking and the risk for tobacco-related illness and mortality. Therefore it is important to prevent initiation of tobacco use and also promote cessation of tobacco use among young people in Arkansas.

At the forefront of the fight to keep Arkansas youth tobacco-free is the Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (TPCP) at the Arkansas Department of Health. Launched in 2001, the TPCP has several components aimed at reducing youth tobacco use. The Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) is one of the tools the TPCP uses to monitor the use of cigarettes and other tobacco products among young people in grades 6 through 12 in public schools in Arkansas. It is also used to target and evaluate intervention efforts for population groups with elevated levels of tobacco use.

Key Findings from the 2010 Arkansas YTS

CIGARETTE SMOKING

- ⊗ Approximately 32,000 or 23.5% of public high school students and approximately 7,500 or 6.9% of public middle school students in Arkansas are current cigarette smokers.
- ⊗ There has been a significant decrease of 34% in smoking among high school students and a significant decrease of 56% among middle school students since 2000.
- ⊗ In 2010, there was an increase in the smoking rate among high school students since 2007. The difference is not statistically significant, but it is of concern. In 2007 the high school smoking rate was 20.4% compared to 23.5% in 2010. The middle school smoking rate showed a non-significant decrease from 9.5% in 2007 to 6.9% in 2010.
- ⊗ In middle school, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking was essentially the same among boys (6.9%) and girls (7.0%). In high school, boys (27.8%) smoke at a significantly higher rate than girls (18.7).
- ⊗ Marlboro is the most popular brand of cigarettes among both high school students (53.2%) and middle school students (41.4%).
- ⊗ The percent of frequent cigarette smoking increases as grade level increases; 0.4% of sixth graders are current frequent smokers while 14.6% of twelfth graders are.
- ⊗ Almost half (47.2%) of all high school students who are current smokers reported that the cigarettes they usually smoke are menthol. This number is a little less among middle school current smokers (44.3%).

SMOKELESS TOBACCO

- ☞ Smokeless tobacco, generally known as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, is used by 24.8% of high school boys and 3.7% of high school girls. It is used by 8.2% of middle school boys and 1.9% of middle school girls.
- ☞ Although the differences are not statistically significant, the percent of boys currently using smokeless tobacco products decreased from 21.1% in 2000 to 17.8% in 2007 and then increased to 24.8% in 2010.
- ☞ The prevalence of 30.9% among white, non-Hispanic boys in high school is a statistically significant increase from 21.7% in 2007.

OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS

- ☞ The use of cigars among high school students decreased significantly from 2000 (20.0%) to 2007 (12.6%), however, there was a non-significant increase between 2007 (12.6%) and 2010 (16.0%).
- ☞ High school boys are 2.4 times more likely to report cigar/cigarillo use than high school girls.
- ☞ Bidi and kretek use is 3.5% in high school and 0.7% in middle school.
- ☞ Smoking a pipe is reported by 5.1% of high school students and 1.7% of middle school students.

CURRENT USE OF TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

- ☞ 7.6% of high school students reported having smoked cigarettes on school property during the month prior to when they took the survey.
- ☞ 10.6% of high school students reported having used smokeless tobacco on school property during the month prior to when they took the survey.

CESSATION

- ☞ Many current smokers say they would like to quit; 50.0% of current high school smokers and 41.4% of current middle school smokers say they want to quit smoking.
- ☞ Over 75% of both high school and middle school students think they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes.
- ☞ The majority of students who are current smokers and tried to quit smoking cigarettes only stayed off cigarettes for less than a month the last time they tried to quit (61.2% of high school and 64.6% of middle school students).

INITIATION OF TOBACCO USE

- 8.4% of all high school students first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.
- 19.4% of high school current smokers first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.
- 87% of high school students who have tried smoking reported that they got their first cigarette from a friend or family member.
- 30.5% of current smokeless tobacco users used smokeless tobacco for the first time before age 11.
- 91% of high school students who have tried smokeless tobacco reported that they got their first smokeless tobacco product from a friend or family member.

ACCESS TO CIGARETTES

- The most common way for both high school and middle school current smokers to get their cigarettes was by giving the money to someone else to buy them (32.6% and 22.0% respectively).

SOCIAL INFLUENCES

- Half of high school students, 50.1%, recall being taught in any of their classes about the dangers of tobacco use during the 2009-2010 school year.
- Current smokers are more likely than non-smokers to live with someone who now smokes cigarettes. Among high school students, 58.6% of current smokers and 39.5% of non-smokers report that they live with someone who now smokes cigarettes.
- Current smokers are more likely than non-smokers to have friends who smoke. Approximately 87.5% of current high school smokers reported that at least one of their four closest friends smoke cigarettes, compared to 38.8% of non-smokers.
- After the state tax increase on cigarettes in March of 2009, 17.1% of current smokers in high school report that they smoke less than before.

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

- Arkansas has seen a significant decrease in the number of youth exposed to secondhand smoke since 2000, although the number is still high. In 2010, 58.3% of high school and 44.2% of middle school students reported being in the same room as someone smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past seven days.
- The percent of those reporting being in a car on one or more of the past seven days with someone smoking cigarettes was 48.2% for high school and 36.6% for middle school.

WEIGHT

- ⊗ High school students who are not current users of cigarettes are more likely than current smokers to believe that smoking cigarettes makes you gain or lose weight; 4.3% of current smokers and 11.5% of non-smokers think that smoking cigarettes makes you gain weight while 19.5% of smokers and 28.6% of non-smokers think that smoking cigarettes makes you lose weight.
- ⊗ The percentage of high school current smokers who are overweight/obese was 32.9% compared to 30.9% of non-smokers. This difference was not statistically significant.

ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA USE

- ⊗ High school students who reported current cigarette smoking were almost 3 times (2.8) more likely to report current alcohol use than students who don't smoke cigarettes.
- ⊗ High school students who reported current cigarette smoking were approximately 5 times (5.3) more likely to report current marijuana use than students who don't smoke cigarettes.

INTRODUCTION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 1998 to measure the tobacco-related beliefs, attitudes, and behavior of youth, and the pro- and anti-tobacco influences to which they are exposed. In 1999 and 2000, baseline data was collected from middle and high school students across the nation for the first National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS).

The Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) is an anonymous, self-administered, school-based survey conducted by the Arkansas Department of Health in collaboration with the Arkansas Department of Education, the CDC, and participating school districts. The YTS collects data on the prevalence of the use of cigarettes and other tobacco products among young people in grades 6 through 12. In addition, data is collected on: youth access to tobacco; attempts at cessation; knowledge and attitudes regarding the consequences of tobacco use and school tobacco prevention education; exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS); media messages; and student use of other drugs. The Arkansas YTS has been successfully conducted in 2000, 2005, 2007, and 2010. The YTS was also conducted in 2003, however an acceptable overall response rate was not achieved and therefore no results are presented.

The 2010 YTS was administered to a representative sample of all regular public middle and high school students in Arkansas. It was a joint effort by the Arkansas Department of Health and the CDC Office on Smoking and Health. Arkansas planned, coordinated, and implemented the survey and the CDC assisted with data processing, quality control, and data management. The survey was completed by 2,446 middle school students (grades 6-8) and 2,302 high school students (grades 9-12).

This report presents the findings of the 2010 Arkansas YTS conducted in the spring semester of the 2009-2010 school year, highlights areas of progress since 2000, and identifies critical areas for concern.

The vertical bars on many of the graphs represent 95% confidence intervals. If the bars do not overlap then the difference between two numbers is considered statistically significant.

Tables 1 and 2 present the distribution of survey respondents by age, gender, race/ethnicity, and grade level. Frequency is the number of students answering the questionnaire. Unweighted percentage is the percentage of respondents in each category. The data are then weighted to account for non-response and unequal probabilities of selection to make the data representative of public school students in Arkansas. The last column, weighted percentage, shows the final distribution for each category after the weights are applied.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of High School Respondents to the 2010 Arkansas YTS

High School (Sample Size = 2,302)	Frequency	Unweighted Percentage	Weighted Percentage
Age			
14 years and under	217	9.4%	7.4%
15 years	667	29.0%	23.2%
16 years	639	27.8%	26.3%
17 years	485	21.1%	25.9%
18 years and over	282	12.3%	17.2%
Missing	12	0.5%	--
Gender			
Female	1123	48.8%	48.9%
Male	1143	49.7%	51.1%
Missing	36	1.6%	--
Race/Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic (NH)	1555	67.5%	67.1%
Black, non-Hispanic (NH)	418	18.2%	21.5%
Hispanic	223	9.7%	8.0%
Other, non-Hispanic (NH)	70	3.0%	3.4%
Missing	36	1.6%	--
Grade			
9 th	815	35.4%	27.7%
10 th	662	28.8%	26.0%
11 th	441	19.2%	24.1%
12 th	352	15.3%	22.3%
Missing	32	1.4%	--

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of Middle School Respondents to the 2010 Arkansas YTS

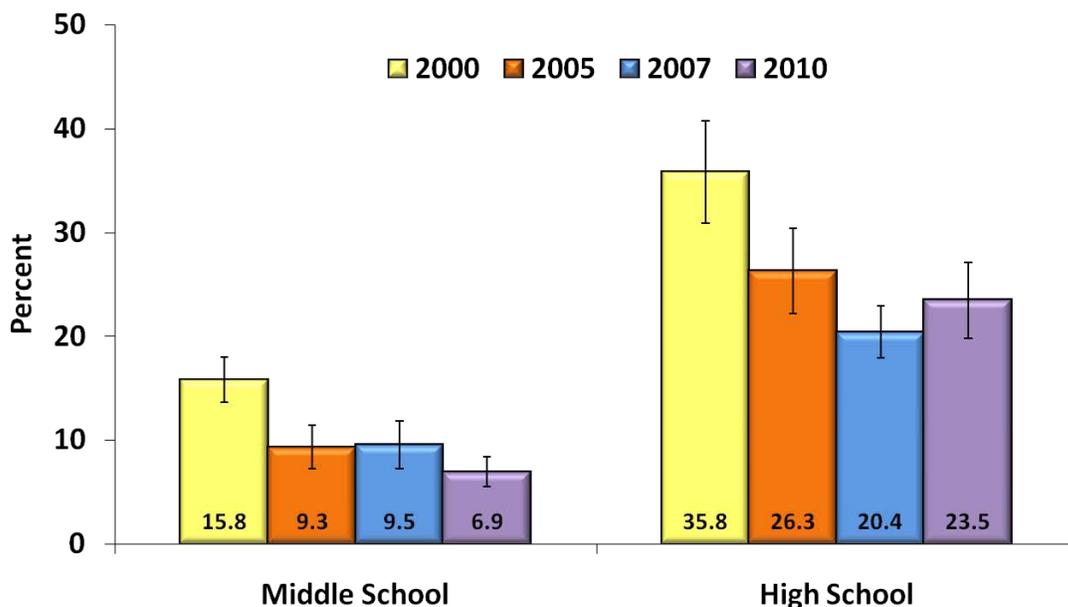
Middle School (Sample Size = 2,446)	Frequency	Unweighted Percentage	Weighted Percentage
Age			
11 years and under	168	6.9%	7.1%
12 years	706	28.9%	30.0%
13 years	772	31.6%	32.6%
14 years	676	27.6%	26.1%
15 years and over	111	4.5%	4.2%
Missing	13	0.5%	--
Gender			
Female	1217	49.8%	48.8%
Male	1201	49.1%	51.2%
Missing	28	1.1%	--
Race/Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic (NH)	1510	61.7%	65.2%
Black, non-Hispanic (NH)	463	18.9%	21.8%
Hispanic	301	12.3%	9.0%
Other, non-Hispanic (NH)	126	5.2%	4.0%
Missing	46	1.9%	--
Grade			
6th	801	32.7%	33.4%
7th	751	30.7%	33.5%
8th	864	35.3%	33.1%
Missing	30	1.2%	--

CHAPTER 1: CURRENT CIGARETTE USE

CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

Definition: Smoked cigarettes on one or more days in the past 30 days.

Figure 1.1. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Cigarettes
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010



High School Students:

The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among high school students was 23.5% in 2010, compared to 35.8% in 2000 (Figure 1.1). This corresponds to approximately 32,000 public high school students who are current smokers in 2010. This is a significant decrease of 34% since 2000.

Middle School Students:

The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among middle school students was 6.9% in 2010, compared to 15.8% in 2000 (Figure 1.1). This corresponds to approximately 7,500 current smokers in public middle school in 2010. This is a significant decrease of 56% since 2000.

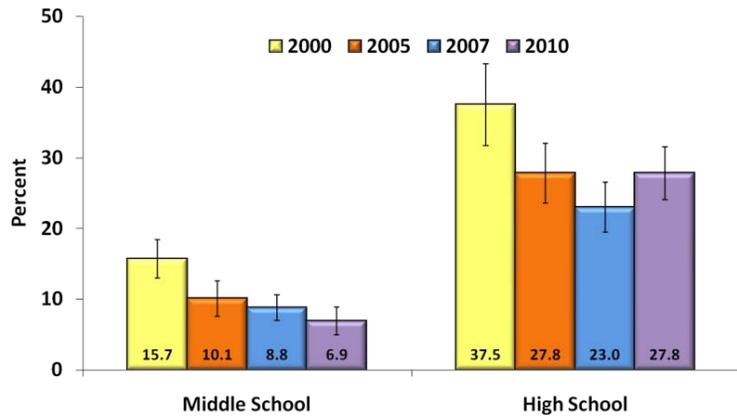
High school boys:

In 2010, 27.8% of high school boys reported smoking cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days prior to the survey (Figure 1.2). This is a significant decrease from 37.5% in 2000.

Middle school boys:

In 2010, 6.9% of middle school boys reported smoking cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days prior to the survey (Figure 1.2). This is a significant decrease from 15.7% in 2000.

Figure 1.2. Percentage of Boys who are Current Users of Cigarettes AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010



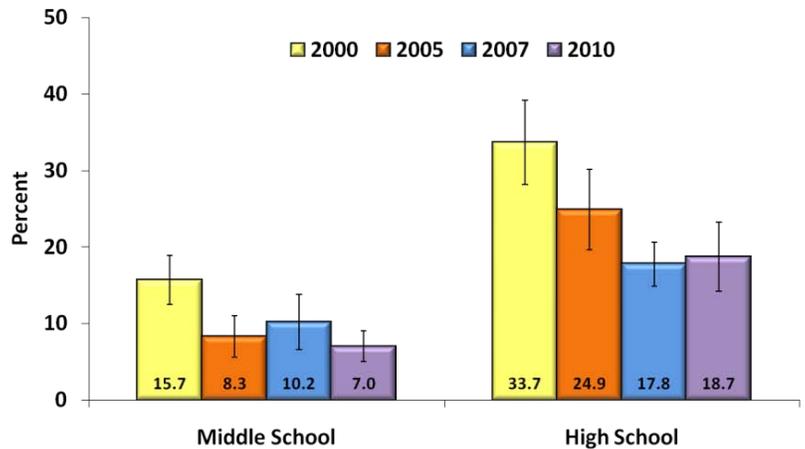
High school girls:

In 2010, 18.7% of high school girls reported smoking cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days prior to the survey (Figure 1.3). This is a significant decrease from 33.7% in 2000.

Middle school girls:

In 2010, 7.0% of middle school girls reported smoking cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days prior to the survey (Figure 1.3). This is a significant decrease from 15.7% in 2000.

Figure 1.3. Percentage of Girls who are Current Users of Cigarettes AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010

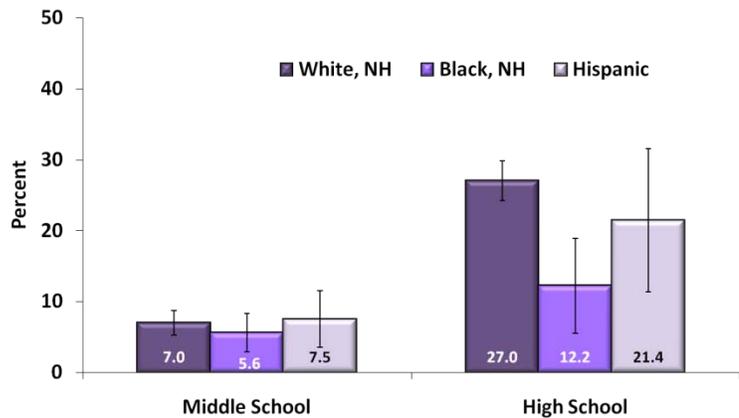


Race/Ethnicity:

Among high school students in 2010, whites smoked at a significantly higher rate (27.0%) than blacks (12.2%) (Figure 1.4).

In 2000, 40.1% of whites, 21.6% of blacks, and 32.6% of Hispanics reported current use of cigarettes. In 2007, 22.4% of whites, 14.6% of blacks, and 18.4% of Hispanics reported current use of cigarettes.

Figure 1.4. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Cigarettes, by Race/Ethnicity, AR YTS 2010



Race/Ethnicity and Gender

In 2010, when looking at current cigarette use by race/ethnicity and gender in high school, the difference between whites and blacks was statistically significant (Figures 1.5 and 1.6). Among boys, 31.7% of whites and 17.4% of blacks were current users of cigarettes. Among girls, 22.1% of whites and 5.8% of blacks were current users of cigarettes.

Figure 1.5. Percentage of Boys who are Current Users of Cigarettes, by Race/Ethnicity, AR YTS 2010

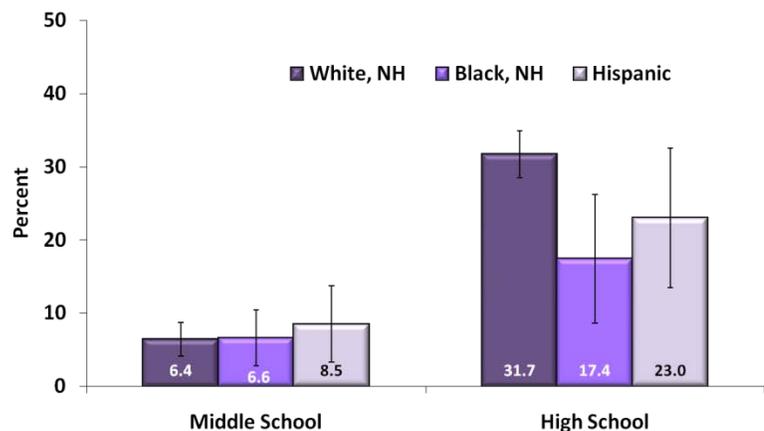
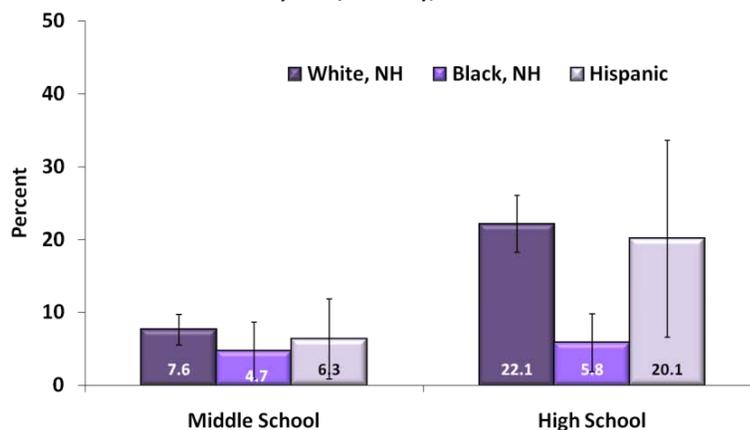


Figure 1.6. Percentage of Girls who are Current Users of Cigarettes, by Race/Ethnicity, AR YTS 2010



Grade Level:

The use of cigarettes among high school and middle school students increases as grade level increases. In the sixth grade, 2.5% of students reported current cigarette smoking. In the twelfth grade, 29.4% of students reported current cigarette smoking (Figure 1.7).

Figure 1.8 shows reduction in current cigarette smoking by grade since 2000. To make the graph readable, only the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades are shown.

Figure 1.7. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Cigarettes, by Grade Level AR YTS 2010

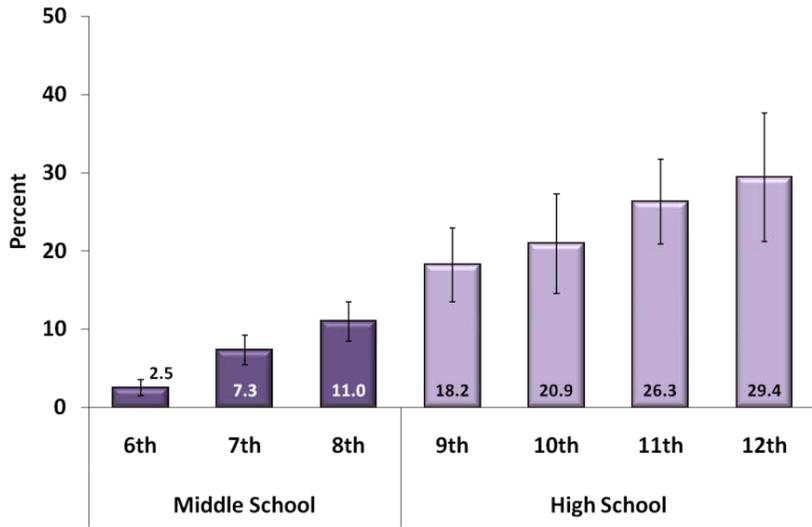
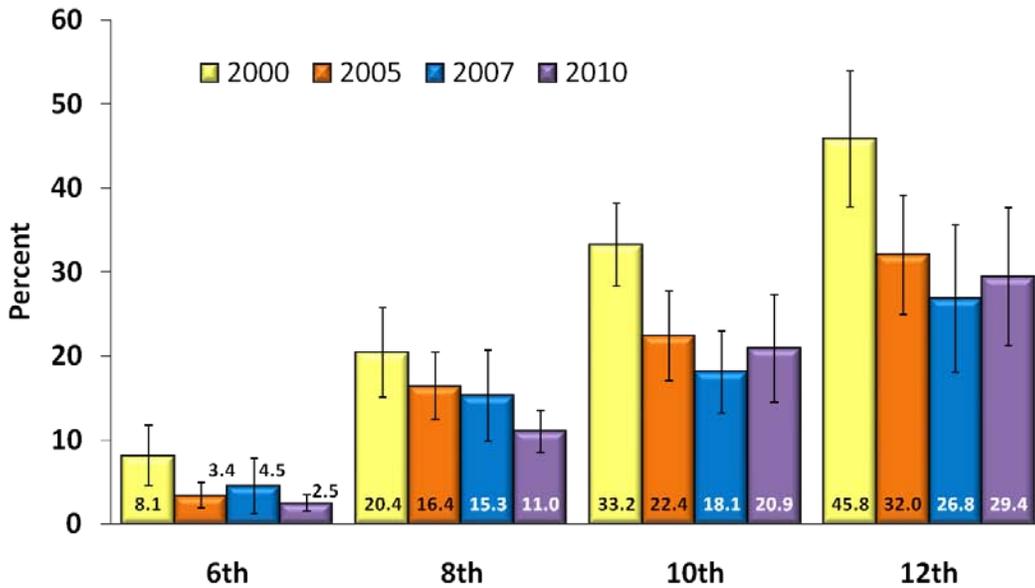


Figure 1.8. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Cigarettes, by Select Grade Levels AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010



FREQUENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

Definition: *Smoked cigarettes on twenty or more days in the past 30 days.*

In addition to examining the broad category of current smokers, (which may include experimenters, occasional smokers, and other non-regular smokers), it is useful to look at those students who report frequent smoking.

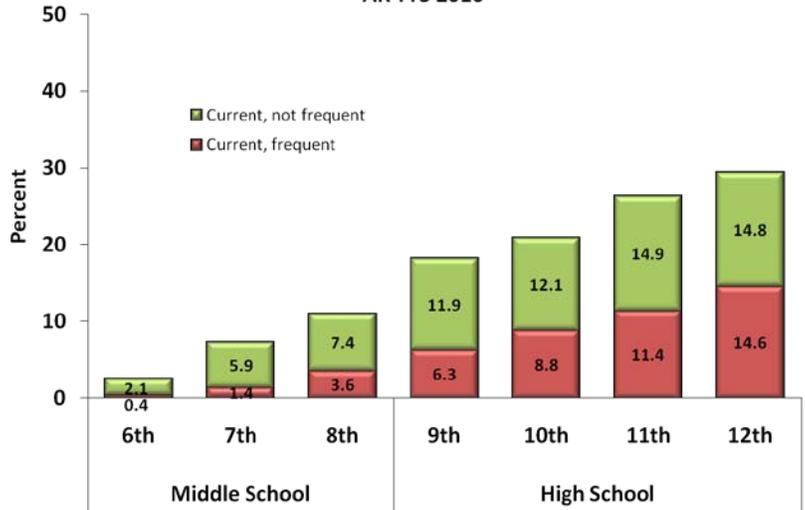
Figure 1.9 compares current frequent and non-frequent cigarette users by grade level.

For example, 29.4% of twelfth graders reported current cigarette smoking, 14.6% reported smoking on 20 or more days in the past month and 14.8% reported smoking on fewer than 20 days in the past month.

The percent of current frequent smokers increase as grade level increases, 0.4% of sixth graders are current frequent smokers while 14.6% of twelfth graders are current frequent smokers.

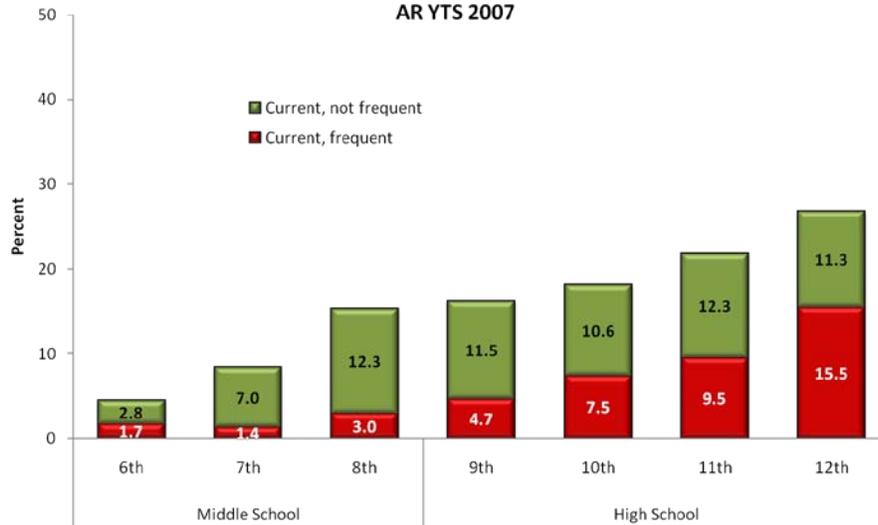
Figure 1.9a is a copy of the corresponding graph from the 2007 YTS report for comparison purposes.

Figure 1.9. Percentage of Students who are Current Frequent and Non-Frequent Users of Cigarettes, by Grade Level
AR YTS 2010



Note: Current users of cigarettes are defined as those who have smoked on at least one of the past 30 days.
Frequent users of cigarettes are defined as those who have smoked on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

Figure 1.9a. Percentage of Students who are Current Frequent and non-Frequent Users of Cigarettes, by Grade Level
AR YTS 2007



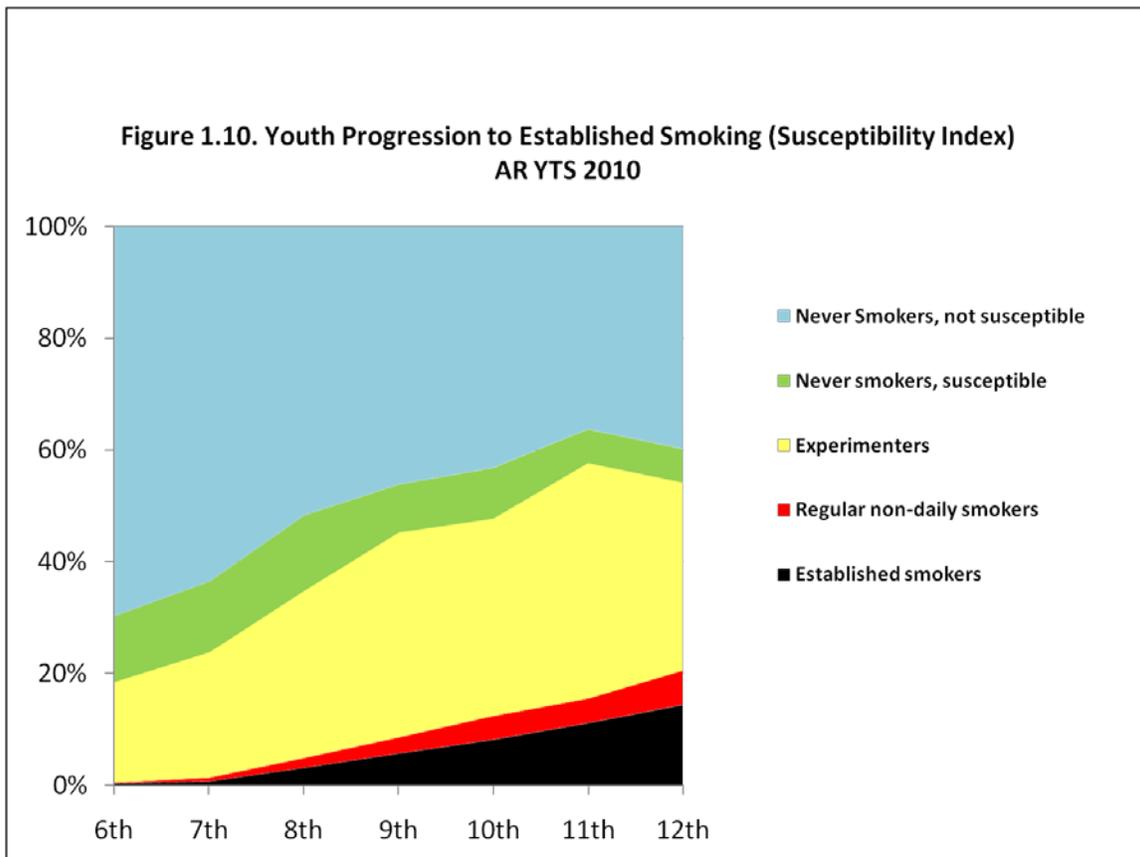
Note: Current users of cigarettes are defined as those who have smoked on at least one of the past 30 days.
Frequent users of cigarettes are defined as those who have smoked on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

PROGRESSION TO ESTABLISHED SMOKING

An established young smoker is one who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his/her lifetime, and smoked on at least 20 of the 30 days preceding survey administration. Stages to established smoking are defined in Table 3 and graphically presented in Figure 1.10.

Table 3. Stages of youth progression to established smoking

Stage	Definition
1. Never smokers, not susceptible to smoking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Never tried a cigarette, not even one or two puffs; - Answered “no”, will not try a cigarette soon; - Answered “definitely not”, will not smoke a cigarette in the next year, and - Answered “definitely not”, would not smoke a cigarette if best friend offered one
2. Never smokers, susceptible	Never tried a cigarette, not even one or two puffs, but whose answers to susceptibility questions were anything other than in stage 1
3. Experimenters	Smoked less than 100 cigarettes in lifetime
4. Regular non-daily smokers	Smoked 100 or more cigarettes in lifetime and smoked on 1-19 days in the 30 days preceding the survey
5. Established smokers	Smoked 100 or more cigarettes in lifetime and smoked on 20 or more days in the 30 days preceding the survey



BRANDS OF CIGARETTES

The most popular brands of cigarettes among both high school and middle school students who are current users of cigarettes are presented in Figures 1.11 and 1.12. Marlboro was the most popular brand. Over fifty percent, 53.2%, of high school students who are current smokers and 41.4% of middle school students who are current smokers reported Marlboro as the brand of cigarette they usually smoked during the past 30 days.

Marlboro is the most popular brand among both boys and girls in high school and middle school.

Marlboro is the most popular brand among whites and Hispanics. Newport is the most popular brand among blacks. (Note that the sample size is small when broken down by race/ethnicity).

Marlboro is manufactured by Philip Morris USA, an Altria company. It is the number one cigarette brand in the United States and Philip Morris USA controls roughly 50% of the cigarette market share.¹

Figure 1.11. Brands of Cigarettes Usually Smoked During the Past 30 Days Among High School Students who were Current Users AR YTS 2010

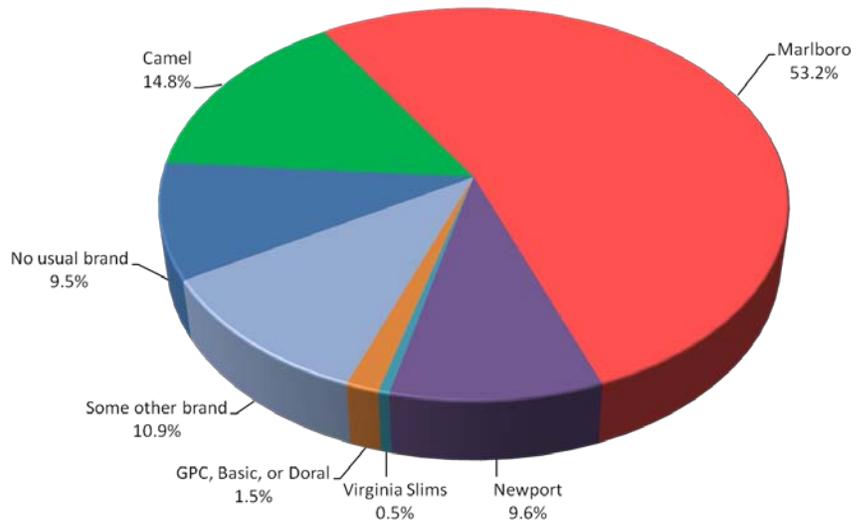
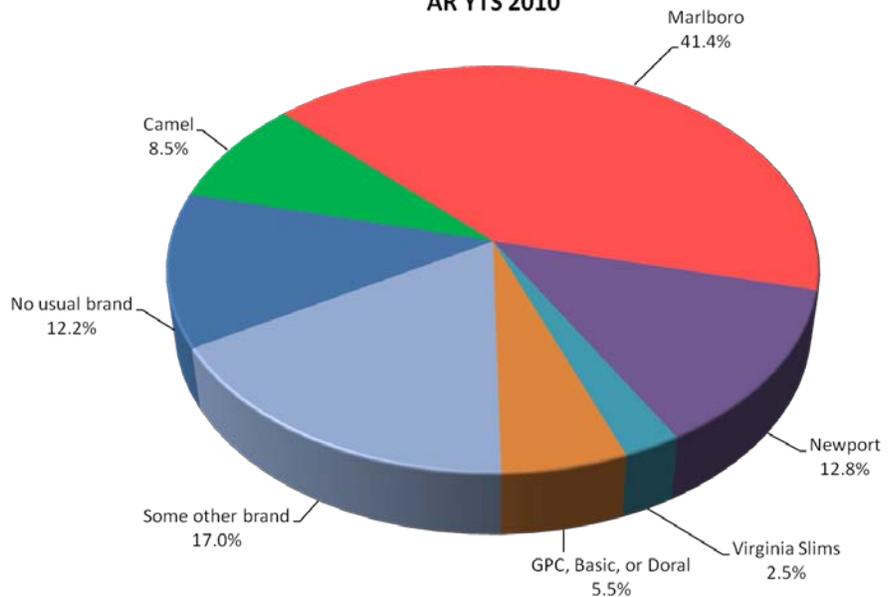


Figure 1.12. Brands of Cigarettes Usually Smoked During the Past 30 Days Among Middle School Students who were Current Users AR YTS 2010



MENTHOL CIGARETTES

Students were asked if the cigarettes they smoke are usually menthol cigarettes.

High School Current Cigarette Smokers:

Among current smokers in high school, 47.2% said they usually smoke menthol cigarettes. This is a statistically significant increase from 25.5% in 2000.

The percent of boys who are current smokers who reported usually smoking menthols was 42.4% compared to 53.0% of the girls who are current smokers in high school. This difference between boys and girls was not statistically significant.

The percent of white, non-Hispanics who reported they usually smoke menthols was 41.0%. Over 75% (79.3%) of black, non-Hispanics reported that they usually smoke menthols based on the small number of black, non-Hispanics who answered the question. The sample size for Hispanics is too small to report the results here. The difference between whites and blacks is statistically significant.

Middle School Current Cigarette Smokers:

Among current smokers in middle school, 44.3% said they usually smoke menthol cigarettes.

The percent of boys who are current smokers who reported usually smoking menthols was 49.7% compared to 38.0% of the girls who are current smokers in middle school. This difference between boys and girls was not statistically significant.

The percent of white, non-Hispanics who reported they usually smoke menthols was 42.0%. The sample size for black, non-Hispanics and Hispanics are too small to report the results here.

Menthol cigarettes' candy-like flavor makes them more appealing to young people. They are less irritating, and harder to quit than regular cigarettes.²

PRICE PER PACK

A 56 cent tax increase went into effect in the state of Arkansas on March 1, 2009, which was approximately 11 months before the survey was conducted. This tax increase brought the total state tax on a pack of cigarettes to \$1.15.

Students were asked, “During the past 30 days, how much did you pay for the last pack of cigarettes you bought?”

Of those current smokers who reported buying a pack of cigarettes in the past 30 days;

High School Current Cigarette Smokers:

- 8.1% paid \$2.00-\$3.00
- 4.8% paid \$3.01-\$3.50
- 7.7% paid \$3.51-\$4.00
- 13.3% paid \$4.01-\$4.50
- 24.2% paid \$4.51-\$5.00
- 41.9% paid over \$5.00

Middle School Current Cigarette Smokers:

- 14.4% paid \$2.00-\$3.00
- 8.5% paid \$3.01-\$3.50
- 12.6% paid \$3.51-\$4.00
- 8.8% paid \$4.01-\$4.50
- 23.3% paid \$4.51-\$5.00
- 32.2% paid over \$5.00

MONEY AVAILABLE FOR SPENDING EACH WEEK

Students were asked, “During the last 4 weeks, about how much money did you have each week to spend any way you want to?”

High School Students

	<i>All students</i>	<i>Current smokers</i>	<i>Non-smokers</i>
none	7.8%	4.9%	8.6%
< \$1	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%
\$1-\$5	4.5%	4.2%	4.5%
\$6-\$10	5.3%	4.6%	5.2%
\$11-\$20	17.3%	13.5%	18.4%
\$21-\$50	23.3%	21.1%	24.1%
more than \$50	41.1%	51.1%	38.5%

Middle School Students

	<i>All students</i>	<i>Current smokers</i>	<i>Non-smokers</i>
none	14.8%	12.2%	15.3%
< \$1	1.6%	1.2%	1.7%
\$1-\$5	9.8%	2.5%	10.3%
\$6-\$10	11.6%	9.4%	11.8%
\$11-\$20	19.8%	18.9%	20.0%
\$21-\$50	21.2%	30.0%	20.3%
more than \$50	21.1%	25.8%	20.4%

CHAPTER 2: CURRENT USE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO

CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP

Definition: Used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on one or more days in the past 30 days.

High school students:

The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among high school students in 2010 was 14.6% compared to 11.9% in 2000 and 9.9% in 2007 (Figure 2.1).

There is a significant difference in smokeless tobacco use between boys and girls in high school. In 2010, 24.8% of boys reported current use of smokeless tobacco compared to 3.7% of girls (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.1. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010

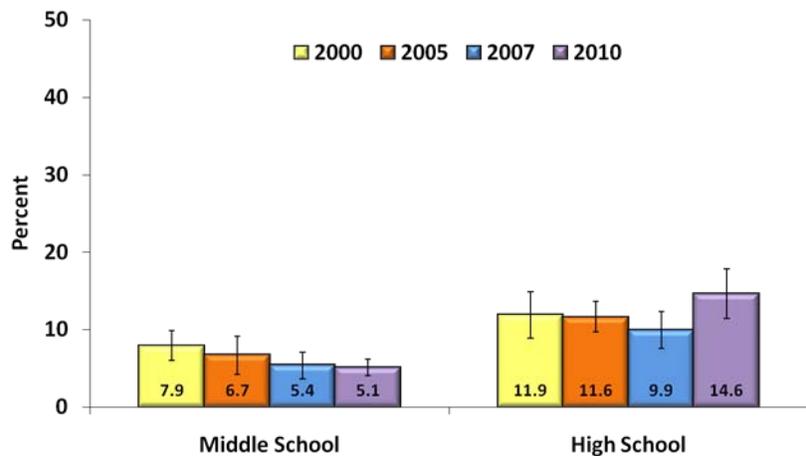
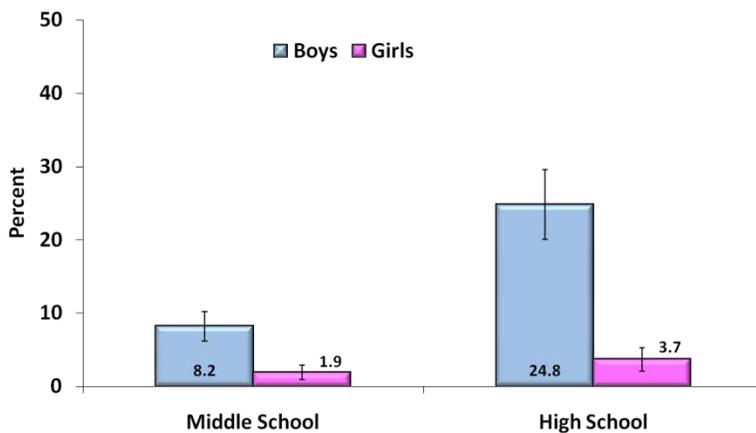


Figure 2.2. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco, by Gender, AR YTS 2010



Middle school students:

The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among middle school students in 2010 was 5.1% compared to 7.9% in 2000 and 5.4% in 2007 (Figure 2.1).

Although less pronounced than among high school students, there is a significant difference in smokeless tobacco use between boys and girls in middle school. In 2010, 8.2% of boys reported current use of smokeless tobacco compared to 1.9% of girls (Figure 2.2).

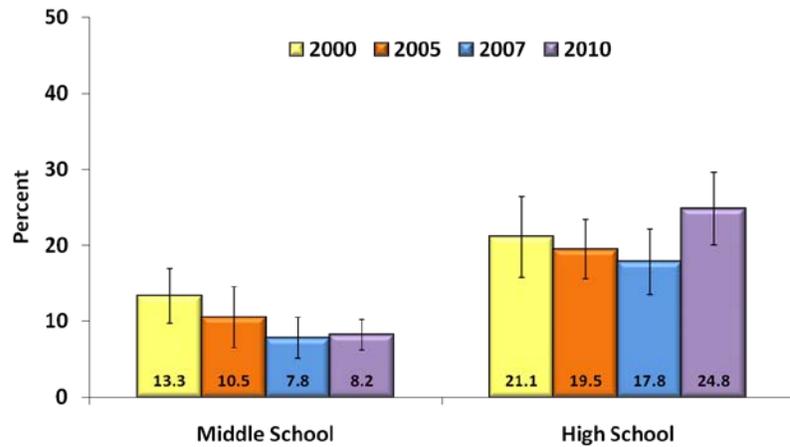
High school boys:

In 2010, 24.8% of high school boys reported current use of smokeless tobacco products compared to 21.1% in 2000 (Figure 2.3).

Middle school boys:

In 2010, 8.2% of middle school boys reported current use of smokeless tobacco products compared to 13.3% in 2000 (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3. Percentage of Boys who are Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010

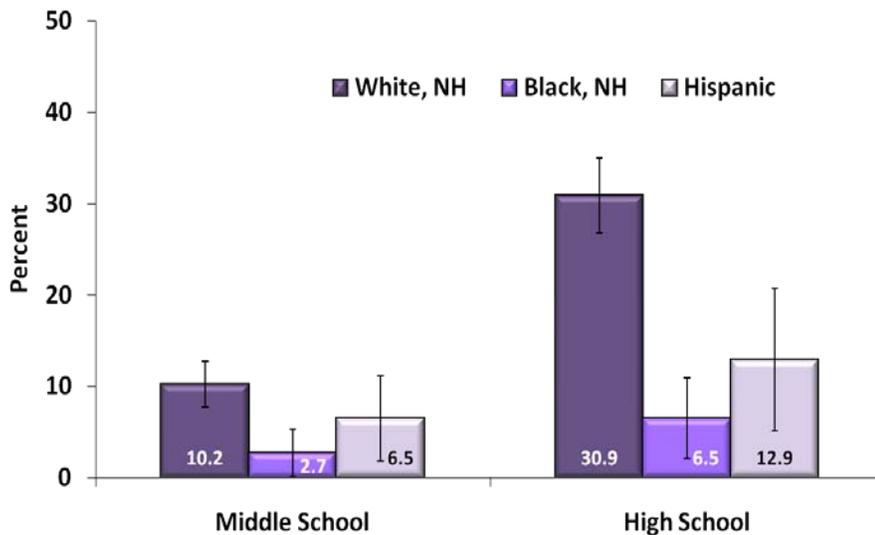


Race/Ethnicity (boys only):

In high school, current smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher among whites than blacks and Hispanics. In middle school smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher for whites relative to blacks. Whites were also higher than Hispanics, but this difference was not statistically significant (Figure 2.4).

In high school, the 2010 prevalence was 30.9% among whites, 6.5% among blacks, and 12.9% among Hispanics. The prevalence of 30.9% among whites is a statistically significant increase from 21.7% in 2007.

Figure 2.4. Percentage of Boys who are Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco, by Race/Ethnicity, AR YTS 2010



In middle school, the 2010 prevalence was 10.2% among whites, 2.7% among blacks, and 6.5% among Hispanics. This is essentially the same as it was in 2007.

Grade level:

The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among high school and middle school students is generally level in both middle school and high school with only one statistically significant increase in use between the 8th and 9th grades. Among sixth grade students, the prevalence was 4.1% compared to 14.4% among twelfth grade students (Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.5. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco, by Grade Level, AR YTS 2010

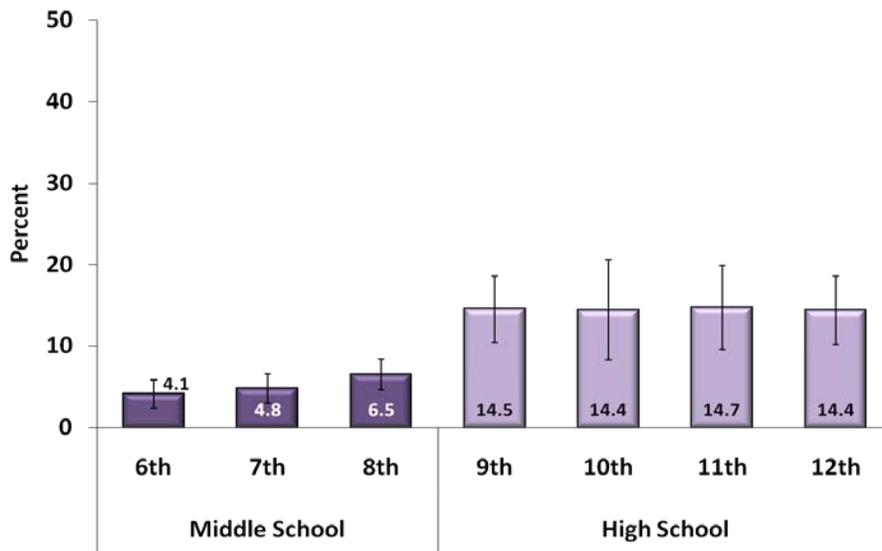
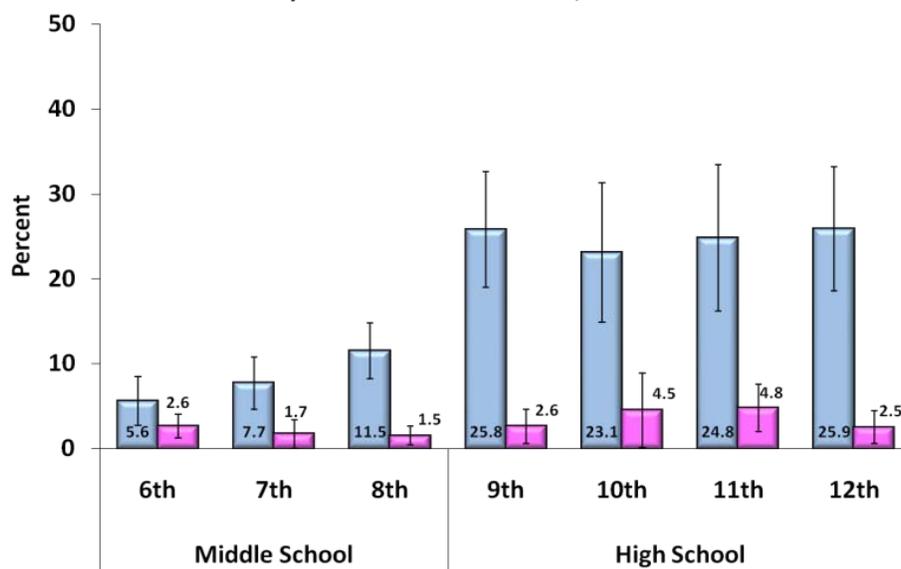


Figure 2.6 shows the percentage of students who are current users of smokeless tobacco by grade level and gender. Smokeless tobacco use is significantly lower among females relative to males at all grade levels except sixth.

Figure 2.6. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco, by Grade Level and Gender, AR YTS 2010



Among 6th grade boys there has been a non-significant increase in smokeless tobacco use over the last three survey years, but use is still lower than in 2000. There has been a decrease in use among 8th graders for the last two survey years, the difference, though, is not statistically significant. In the 10th and 12th grades smokeless tobacco use has fluctuated over the survey years and is not statistically different from 2000 (Figure 2.7).

**Figure 2.7. Percentage of Boys who are Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco, by Select Grade Levels
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010**

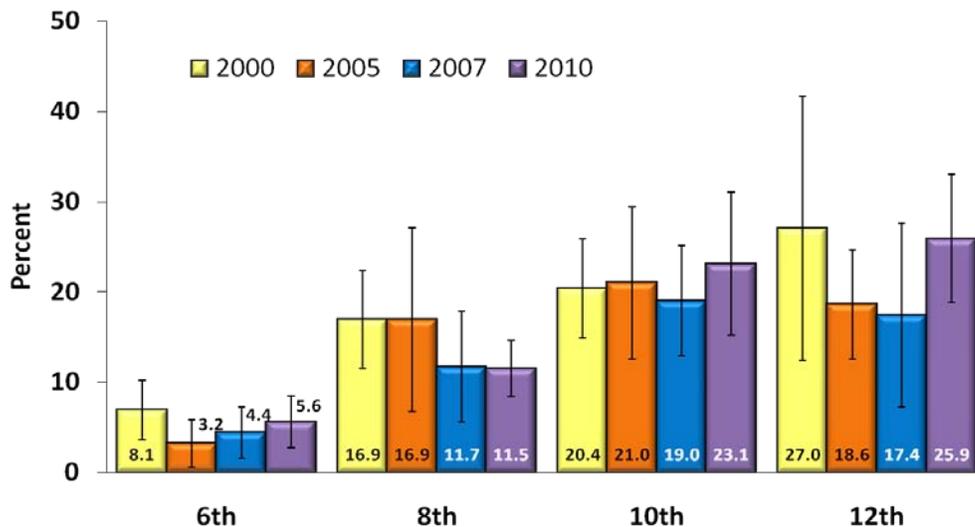
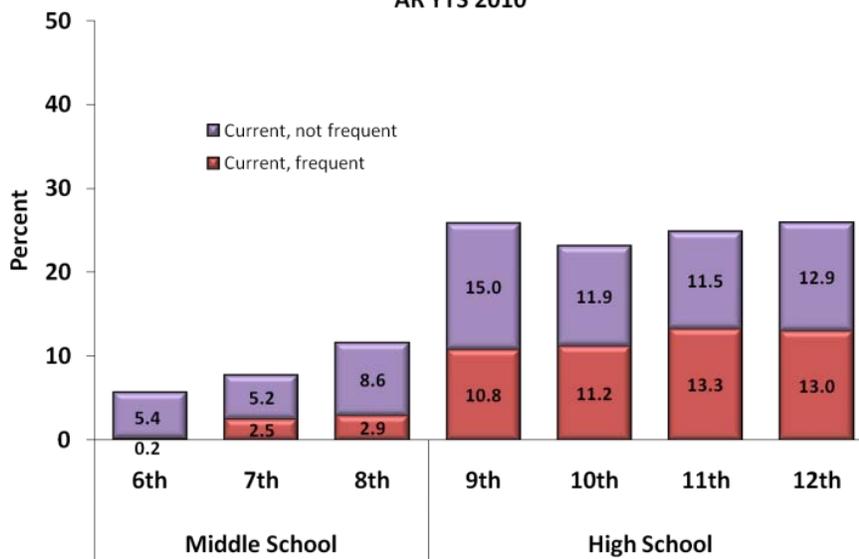


Figure 2.8 compares current frequent and non-frequent smokeless tobacco users by grade level among boys. For example, 25.9% of twelfth grade boys reported current smokeless tobacco use, 13.0% reported using on 20 or more days in the past month and 12.9% reported using smokeless tobacco on fewer than 20 days in the past month. This pattern of use is quite consistent through the high school grades.

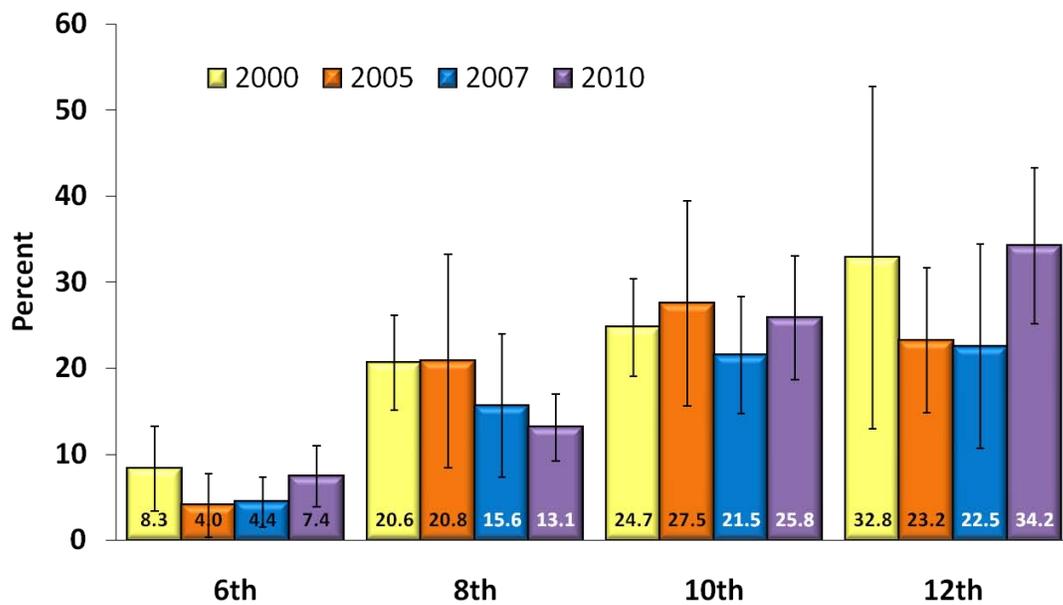
**Figure 2.8. Percentage of Boys who are Current Frequent and Non-Frequent Users of Smokeless Tobacco, by Grade Level
AR YTS 2010**



Note: Current users are defined as those who have used on at least one of the past 30 days.
Frequent users are defined as those who have used on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

Since white, non-Hispanic boys are the race/ethnic group to most likely use smokeless tobacco in middle school and high school, Figure 2.9 shows use over time for white, non-Hispanic boys. While there has been fluctuation in prevalence there is not any downward trend for the high-school grades presented here.

**Figure 2.9. Percentage of White, NH Boys who are Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco, by Select Grade Levels
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010**



CONCOMITANT USE OF CIGARETTES AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO

High school students:

- 9.4% reported current use of **both** cigarettes and smokeless tobacco.
- 14.0% reported current use of cigarettes **only**.
- 4.6% reported current use of smokeless tobacco **only**.

Note: The percents above exclude students who have a missing response for current cigarette use and/or current smokeless tobacco use. Therefore, the percents may sum to slightly different numbers than noted elsewhere in this report.

Concomitant use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco over time among high school students:		
Survey Year	% using both	95% Confidence Interval
2000	8.1	(6.0-10.2)
2005	7.1	(5.6-8.7)
2007	5.1	(3.7-6.5)
2010	9.4	(7.2-11.7)

CHAPTER 3: CURRENT USE OF OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS

CIGARS AND CIGARILLOS

Definition: *Smoked cigars and/or cigarillos (little cigars) on one or more of the past 30 days.*

High school students:

The current use of cigars/cigarillos among high school students was 16.0% in 2010. This is not a statistically significant decrease from 20.0% in 2000 (Figure 3.1).

Middle school students:

Current cigar/cigarillo use among middle school students was 4.1% in 2010. This is a statistically significant decrease from 8.5% in 2000 (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Cigars and Cigarillos AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010

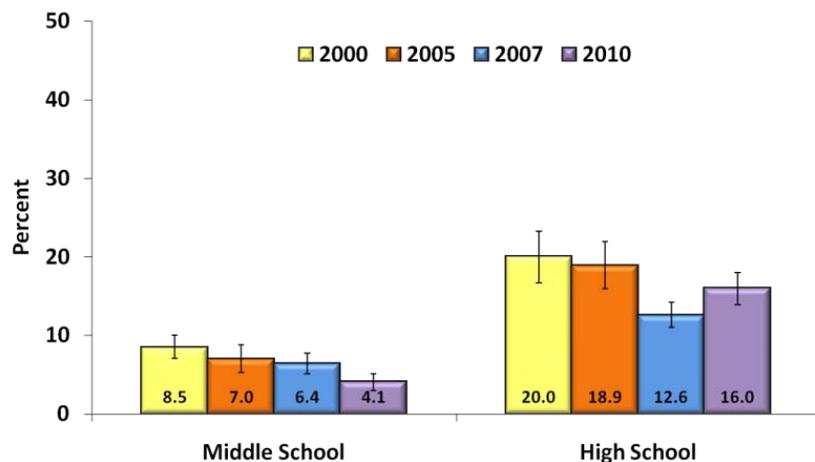
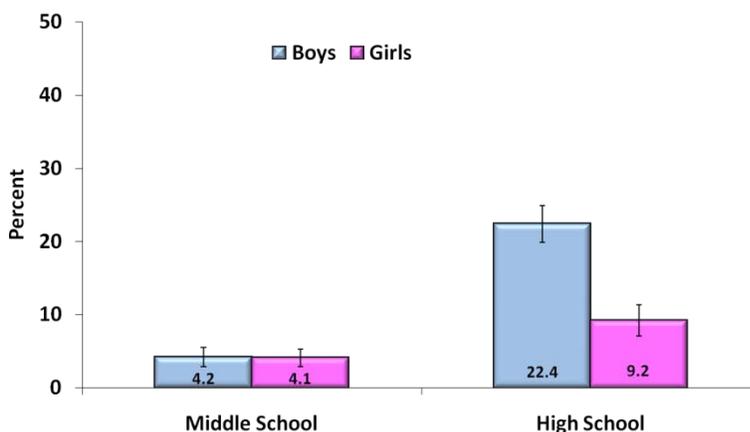


Figure 3.2. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Cigars and Cigarillos, by Gender, AR YTS 2010



Gender:

In high school, boys smoked cigars/cigarillos at a significantly higher rate than girls in 2010. The prevalence was 22.4% among high school boys and 9.2% among high school girls (Figure 3.2).

In middle school, there was essentially no difference between boys who smoked cigars/cigarillos (4.2%) and girls (4.1%) (Figure 3.2).

Race/Ethnicity:

Figure 3.3 shows the current use of cigars and cigarillos by race/ethnicity. For high school the prevalence for the three race/ethnic groups presented here were essentially the same. For middle school the prevalence of use among whites was lowest at 2.7% while blacks and Hispanics were more than twice as high (6.0% and 7.5%, respectively). These differences were not statistically significant.

Figure 3.3. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Cigars and Cigarillos, by Race/Ethnicity, AR YTS 2010

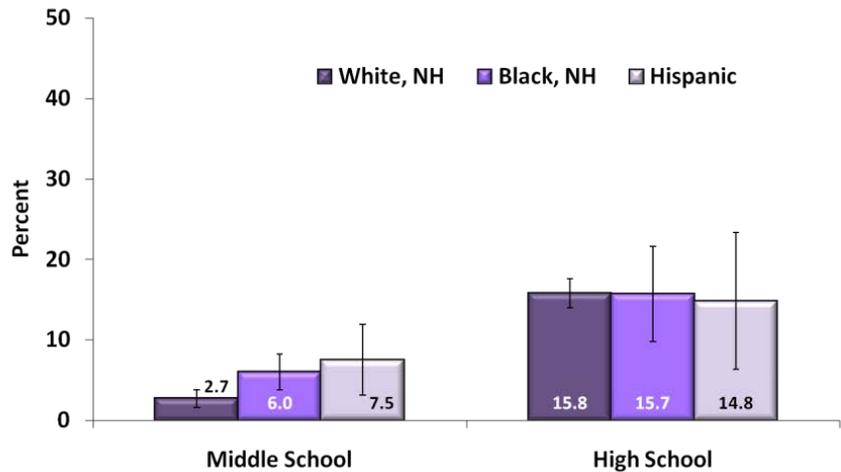
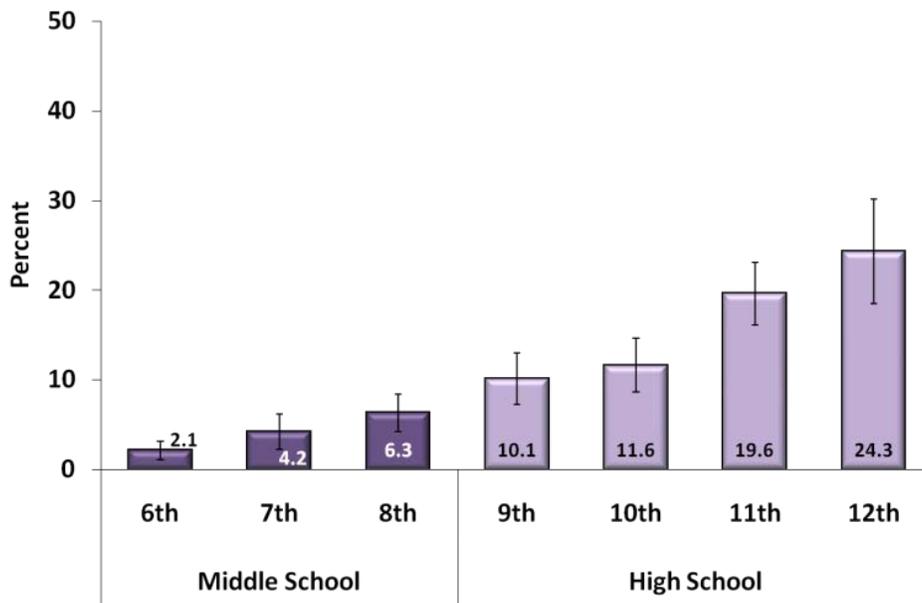


Figure 3.4. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Cigars and Cigarillos, by Grade Level, AR YTS 2010



Grade level:

The prevalence of current use of cigars and cigarillos among sixth grade students was 2.1% compared to 24.3% among twelfth grade students. Prevalence steadily increased with grade level (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.5 shows current cigar/cigarillo smoking by grade for survey years 2000, 2005, 2007, and 2010. To make the graph readable, only the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades are shown. Cigar/cigarillo smoking decreased steadily among 8th and 10th graders. The smoking levels among high school seniors showed fluctuation.

Figure 3.5. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Cigars and Cigarillos, by Select Grade Levels
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010

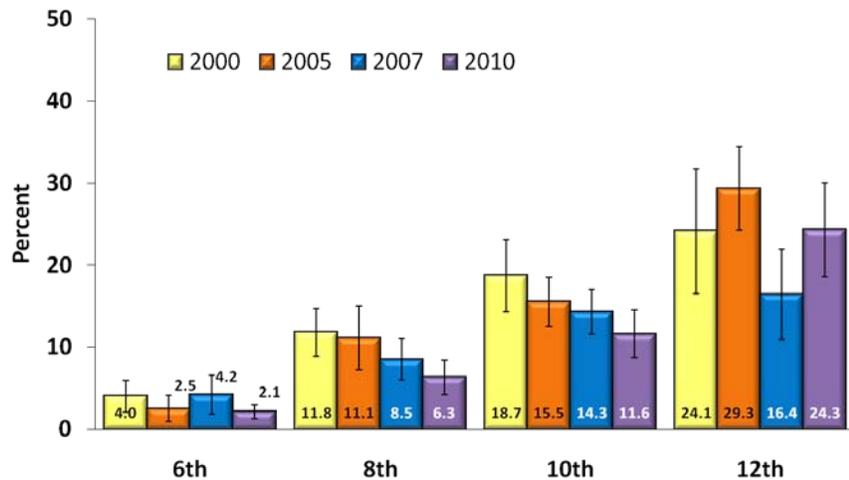
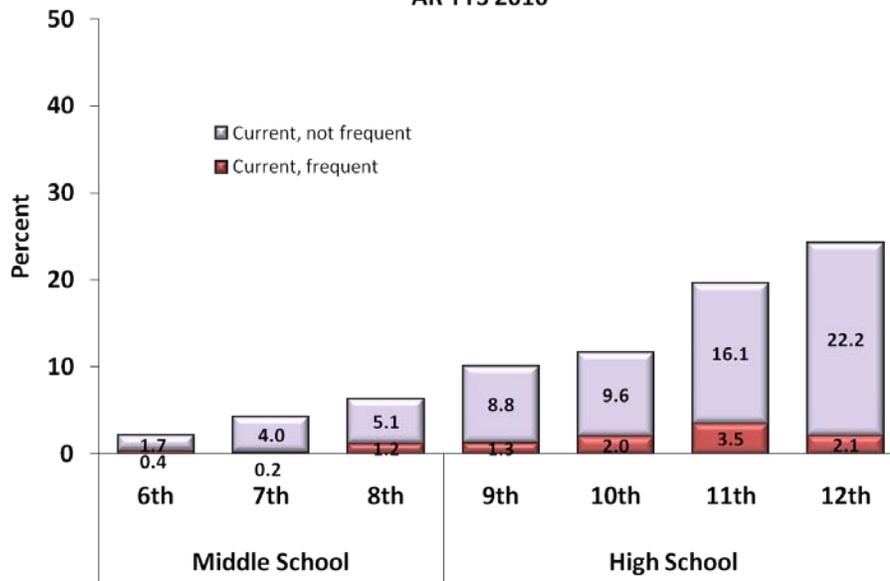


Figure 3.6 compares current frequent and non-frequent cigar/cigarillo users by grade level. For example, 24.3% of twelfth graders reported current cigar/cigarillo smoking, 2.1% reported smoking cigars/cigarillos on 20 or more days in the past month and 22.2% reported smoking cigars/cigarillos on fewer than 20 days in the past month. Among those students who smoke cigars/cigarillos in all grades, it is an infrequent activity.

Figure 3.6. Percentage of Students who are Current Frequent and Non-Frequent Users of Cigars and Cigarillos, by Grade Level
AR YTS 2010



Note: Current users are defined as those who have smoked on at least one of the past 30 days.
Frequent users are defined as those who have smoked on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

BIDIS AND KRETEKS

Definition: *Smoked bidis and/or kreteks at least one of the past 30 days.*

Bidis are small hand-rolled cigarettes primarily made in India and other Southeast Asian countries. Bidis are low-price tobacco products that can come in a variety of flavors, such as fruit (i.e. strawberry) and licorice, which makes them appealing to the youth market.

Kreteks (or clove cigarettes) are cigarettes containing tobacco and clove extract.

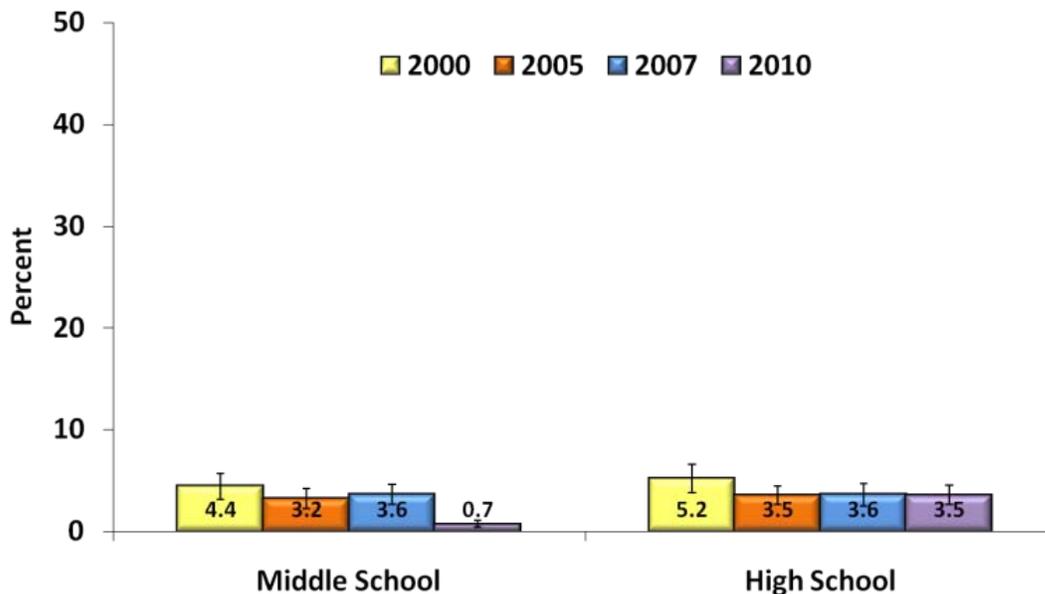
High school students:

The use of bidis and kreteks among high school students in 2010 was 3.5%. It was 5.2% in 2000 and fell to 3.5% in 2005 and stayed near this level in subsequent survey years (Figure 3.7).

Middle school students:

The use of bidis and kreteks in 2010 among middle school students was 0.7%. This was a statistically significant decrease from 4.4% in 2000 and from use levels in 2005 and 2007.

**Figure 3.7. Percentage of Students who are Current Users of Bidis or Kreteks
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010**



PIPE SMOKING

Definition: *Smoked tobacco in a pipe at least one of the past 30 days.*

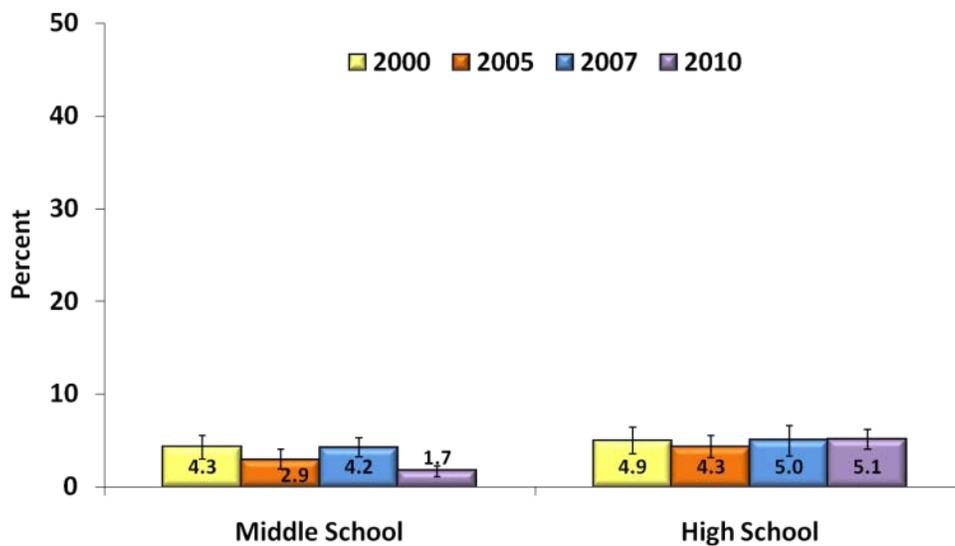
High school students:

In 2010, 5.1% of high school students reported smoking tobacco in a pipe. This was not statistically different from the prior survey years where the prevalence fluctuated between 4.3% and 5.0% (Figure 3.8).

Middle school students:

In 2010, 1.7% of middle school students reported smoking tobacco in a pipe. This was a statistically significant drop from the prior survey year of 2007 when the prevalence was 4.2% (Figure 3.8).

**Figure 3.8. Percentage of Students who are Current Pipe Smokers
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010**



CHAPTER 4: CURRENT USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

Definition: Reported tobacco use on school property at least one of the past 30 days.

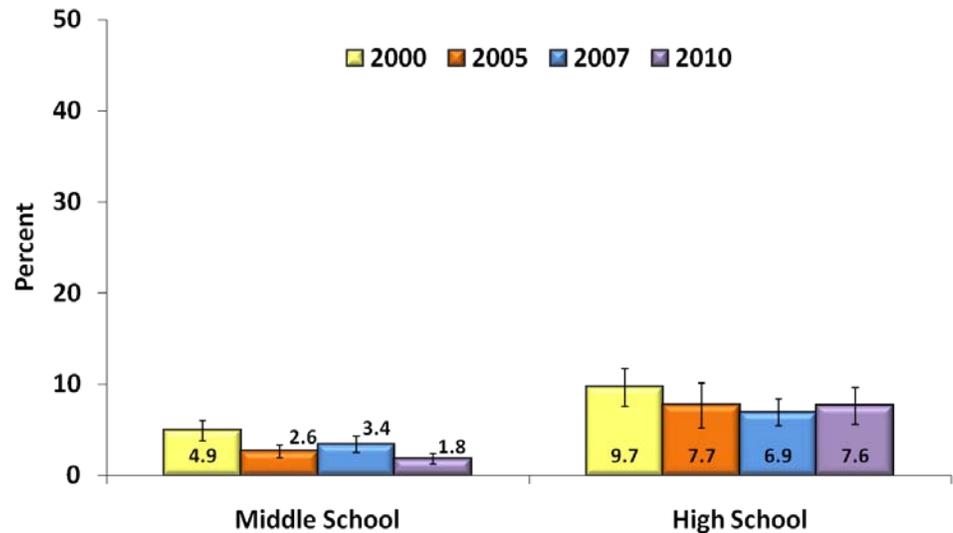
In Arkansas, smoking or use of tobacco in enclosed areas, buildings, or facilities of a public elementary or secondary school is prohibited.

High school students:

In 2010, 7.6% of high school students reported current cigarette use on school property. This is a not a statistically significant decrease from 9.7% in 2000 (Figure 4.1).

The use of smokeless tobacco on school property remained around 7% among high school students from 2000 to 2007. In 2010, there was an increase to 10.6% that was not statistically significant (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.1. Percentage of Students who Currently Smoke Cigarettes on School Property AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010

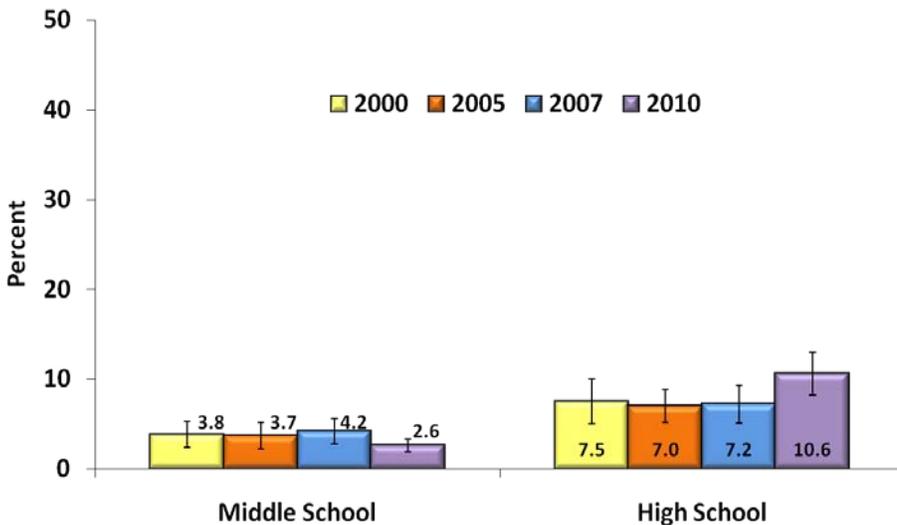


Middle school students:

In 2010, 1.8% of middle school students reported current cigarette use on school property. This is a statistically significant decrease from 4.9% in 2000 (Figure 4.1).

The use of smokeless tobacco on school property by middle school students was 2.6% in 2010 compared to 3.8% in 2000 (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2. Percentage of Students who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco on School Property AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010



CHAPTER 5: CESSATION

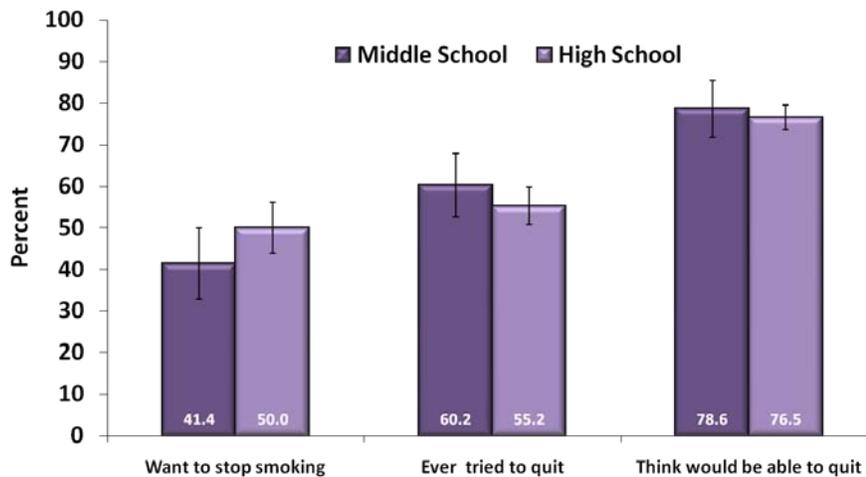
Information about smoking cessation was derived from the answers to the following questions:

“Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes?”

During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?

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

Figure 5.1. Responses of Current Smokers to Cessation Questions
AR YTS 2010



- High school students: 50.0% of current smokers answered that they want to stop smoking, 55.2% have tried to quit in the past year, and 76.5% think they would be able to quit (Figure 5.1).
- Middle school students: 41.4% of current smokers answered that they want to stop smoking, 60.2% have tried to quit in the past year, and 78.6% think they would be able to quit (Figure 5.1).

“Have you ever participated in a program to help you quit using tobacco?”

- High school students: 8.8% of current smokers answered that they have participated in a program to quit. Among all students who answered the question with a “yes” or “no”, 9.6% answered that they have participated in a program to quit. (Students who answered “I have never used tobacco” are excluded).
- Middle school students: 8.8% of current smokers answered that they have participated in a program to quit. Among all students who answered the question with a “yes” or “no”, 13.6% answered that they have participated in a program to quit. (Students who answered “I have never used tobacco” are excluded).

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

The majority of students who are current smokers who tried to quit smoking cigarettes were able to quit for less than a month the last time they tried to quit. Sixty-one percent, 61.2%, of high school and 64.6% of middle school students returned to smoking in less than a month after their last quit attempt.

High school current smokers: When you last tried to quit, how long did you stay off cigarettes?

Survey Year	% less than a month	95% Confidence Interval
2000	70.0	(66.6-73.3)
2005	71.0	(64.2-77.2)
2007	67.2	(59.9-74.4)
2010	61.2	(56.3-66.0)

Middle school current smokers: When you last tried to quit, how long did you stay off cigarettes?

Survey Year	% less than a month	95% Confidence Interval
2000	57.9	(49.0-66.7)
2005	52.4	(41.2-63.6)
2007	65.1	(57.8-72.3)
2010	64.6	(52.6-76.6)

CHAPTER 6: LIFETIME USE OF TOBACCO

Definition: *Have you ever tried any tobacco product...*

High school students:

Of all high school students in the 2010 survey, 58.6% have tried a tobacco product in their lifetime. The percentage of use by product is: 52.5% have tried cigarettes, 26.6% have tried smokeless tobacco, 35.4% have tried cigars/cigarillos, and 6.2% have tried bidis/kreteks (Figure 6.1).

Middle school students:

Of all middle school students in the survey, 30.0% have tried a tobacco product in their lifetime. The percentage of use by product is: 25.8% have tried cigarettes, 12.0% have tried smokeless tobacco, 12.2% have tried cigars/cigarillos, and 1.8% have tried bidis/kreteks (Figure 6.1).

**Figure 6.1. Percentage of Students who Ever Tried Tobacco by Tobacco Product
AR YTS 2010**

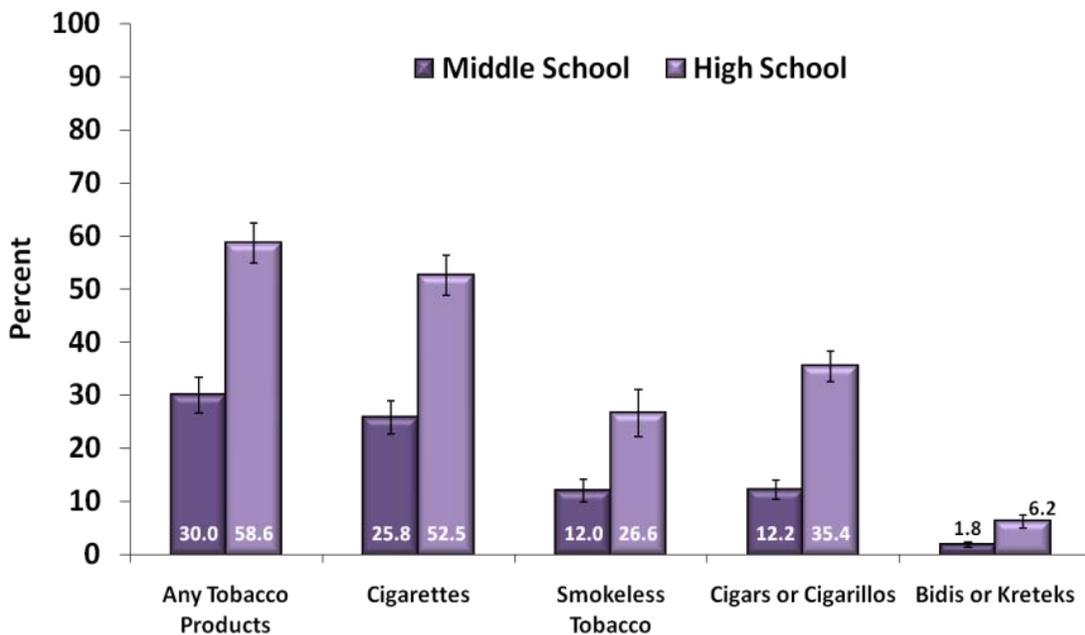
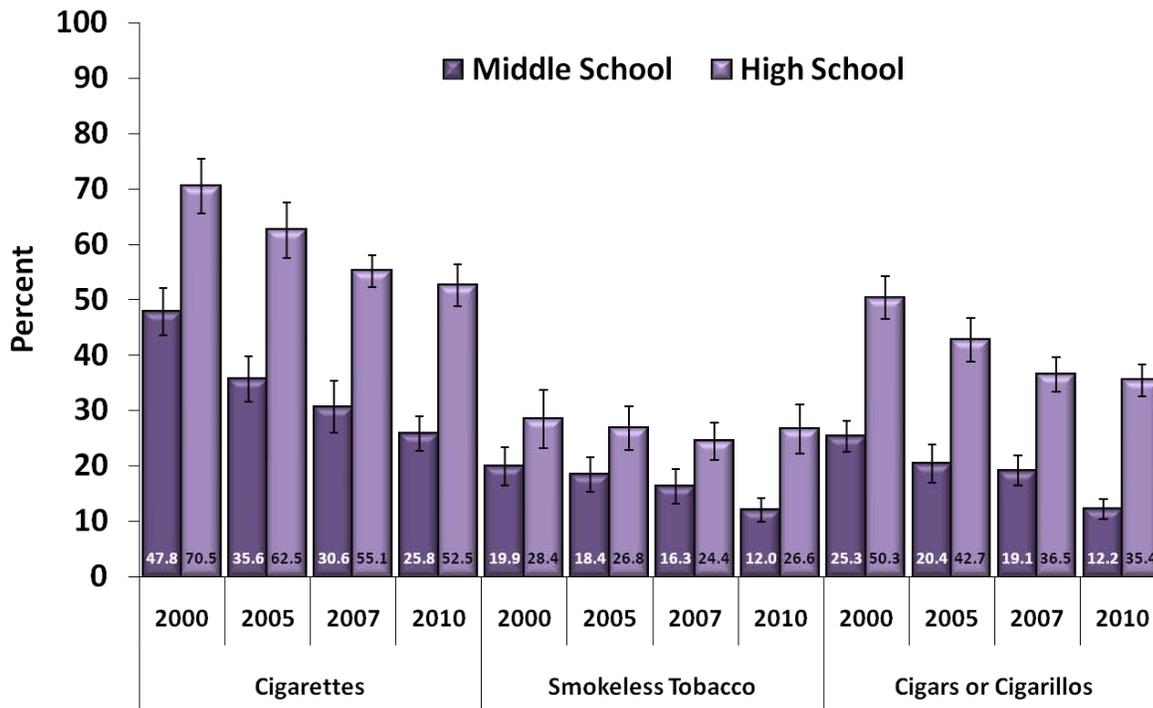


Figure 6.2 shows the percentages of high school and middle school students who ever used cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and cigars/cigarillos in 2000, 2005, 2007, and 2010. The levels of experimentation for cigarettes and for cigars/cigarillos show consistent and statistically significant downward trends for both high school and middle school students. A similar downward trend is also seen for smokeless tobacco in middle school. High school students' experimentation with smokeless tobacco was stable ranging between 24.4% and 28.4%.

**Figure 6.2. Percentage of Students who Ever Tried Tobacco by Tobacco Product
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010**



SNUS

Arkansas added a question in 2010 about snus. ***“Snus’ is moist, smokeless tobacco, usually sold in individual or pre-packaged small pouches that are placed under the lip against the gum. Have you ever tried snus, even just one time in your entire life?”***

- 19.7% of high school students say they have tried snus, 78.7% say no, and 1.6% are not sure.
- 7.5% of middle school students say they have tried snus, 90.5% say no, and 2.0% are not sure.

CHAPTER 7: INITIATION OF TOBACCO USE

CIGARETTES

AGE OF INITIATION

The age at which someone first smokes a whole cigarette is significantly related to that person's long-term smoking habits. According to a 1994 report from the Surgeon General; *Preventing Tobacco Use among Young People*, the younger a person is when they start using tobacco, the more likely they are to use tobacco products as adults. Students were asked how old they were when they first smoked a whole cigarette.

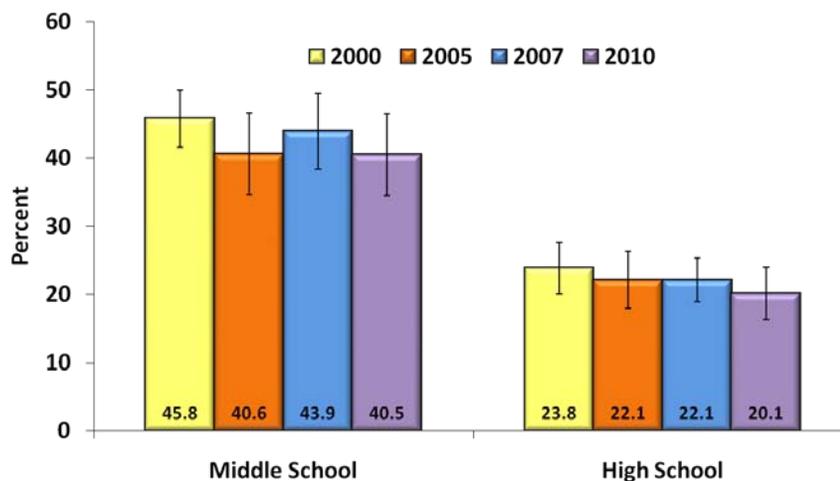
High school students:

The percentage of high school students who have ever smoked a whole cigarette who reported that they were under the age of 11 when they first smoked a whole cigarette was 20.1% in 2010 (Figure 7.1).

Middle school students:

The percentage of all middle school students who have ever smoked a whole cigarette who reported that they were under the age of 11 when they first smoked a whole cigarette was 40.5% in 2010 (Figure 7.1).

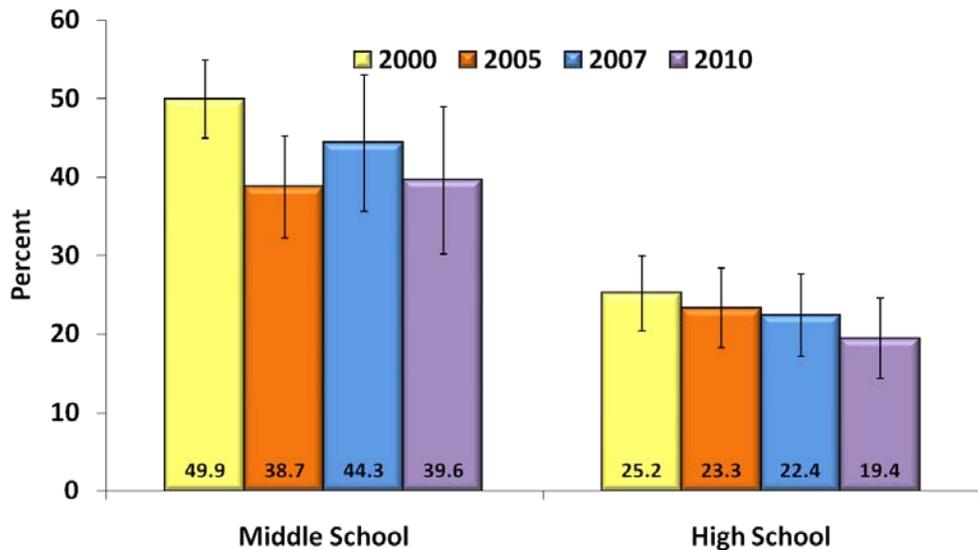
Figure 7.1. Percentage of Students who ever Smoked a Whole Cigarette who did so the First Time Before Age 11 Years
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010



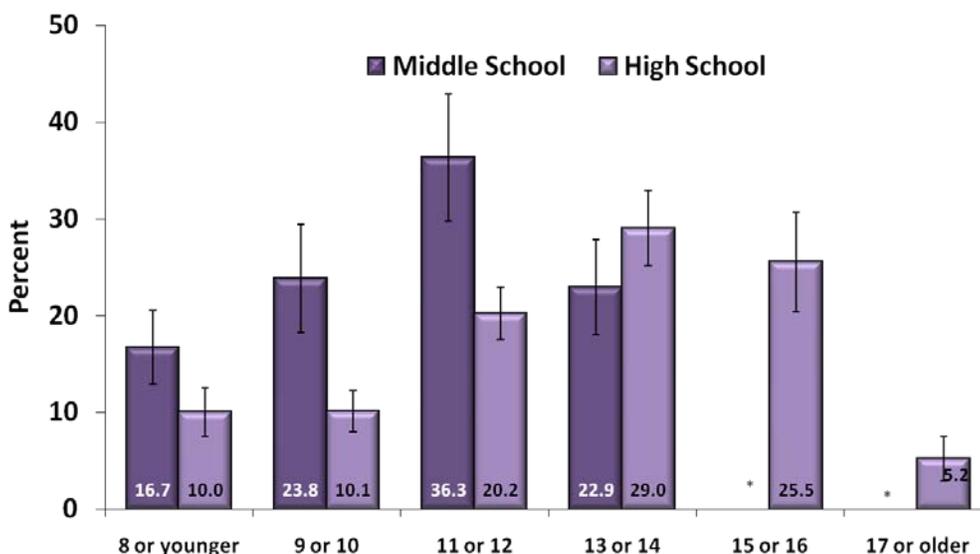
Current smokers:

The percentage of high school current smokers in 2010 who reported that they first smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 11 was 19.4%, compared to 25.2% in 2000. The percentage of middle school current smokers in 2010 who reported that they first smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 11 was 39.6%, compared to 49.9% in 2000 (Figure 7.2).

**Figure 7.2. Percentage of Current Smokers who Reported They Smoked a Whole Cigarette the First Time Before Age 11 Years
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010**



**Figure 7.3. Percentage of Students who Smoked a Whole Cigarette in Their Lifetime
by Age when They Smoked Their First Cigarette
AR YTS 2010**



High school and Middle school:

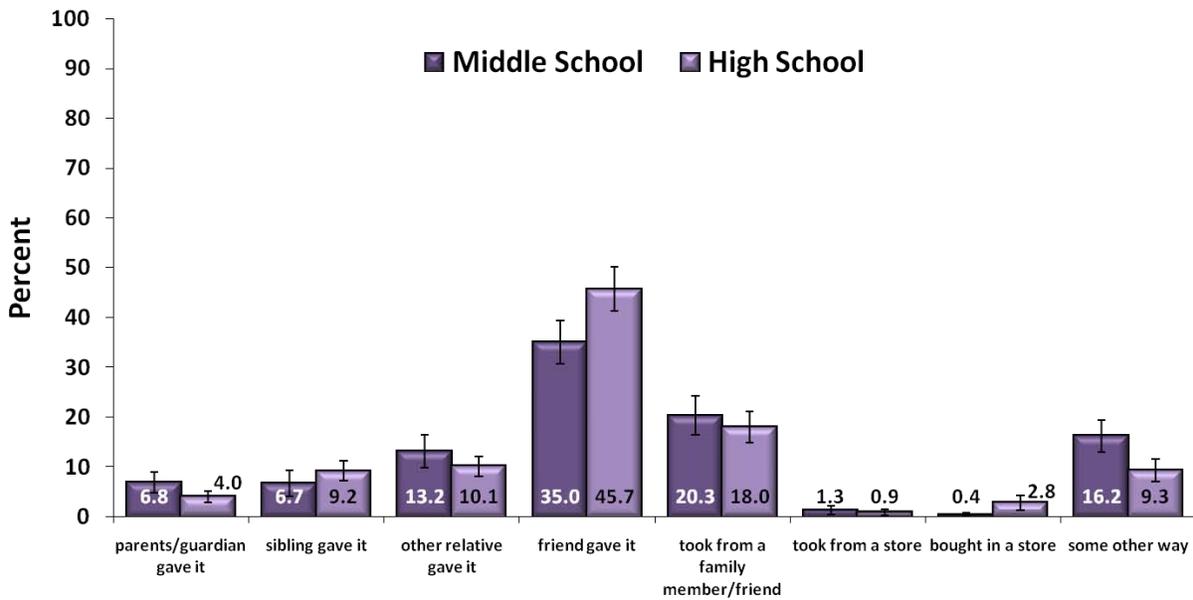
Figure 7.3 shows the ages at which students in high school and middle school reported they first smoked a whole cigarette.

* Not Applicable

FIRST CIGARETTE SOURCE

In 2010, Arkansas added a question to the YTS asking students how they got their first cigarette. The most common single way reported among both high school (45.7%) and middle school students (35.0%) was for a friend to give it to them. Relatives are also an important source of “first cigarettes” for minors. Forty-seven percent (47.0%) of middle school students and 41.3% of high school students got their first cigarette from a relative, whether it was given to them or it was taken from the relative (Figure 7.4).

Figure 7.4. Source of First Cigarette among Students who have Smoked
AR YTS 2010



87% of high school students who have tried smoking reported that they got their first cigarette from a friend or family member.

SMOKELESS TOBACCO

AGE OF INITIATION

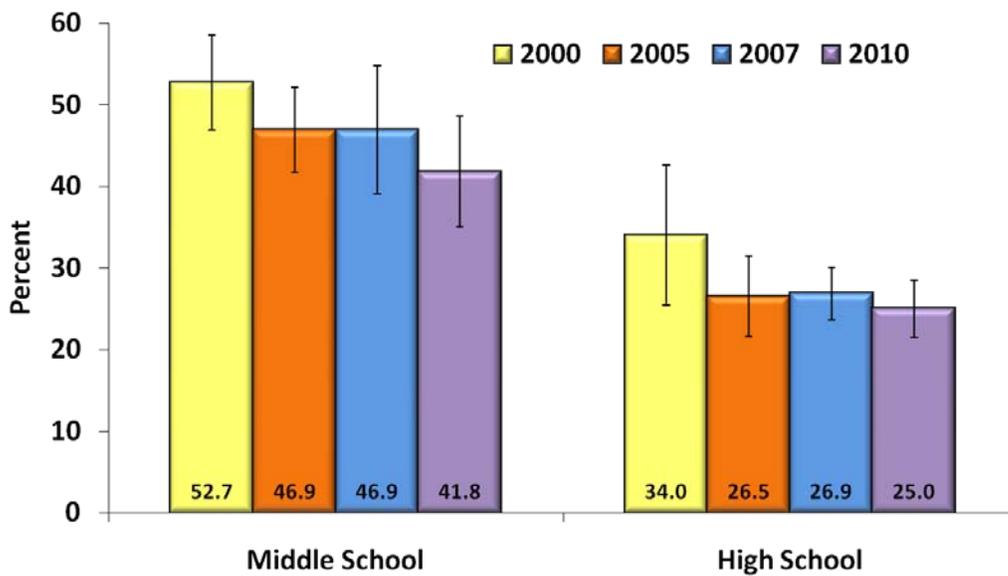
High school students:

The percentage of high school students who ever used smokeless tobacco who reported that they were under the age of 11 when they did so was 25% in 2010 (Figure 7.5).

Middle school students:

The percentage of middle school students who ever used smokeless tobacco who reported that they were under the age of 11 when they did so was 41.8% (Figure 7.5).

Figure 7.5. Percentage of Students who ever used Smokeless Tobacco who did so the First Time Before Age 11 Years
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010



Current smokeless users:

The percentage of high school current smokeless tobacco users in 2010 who reported that they first used smokeless tobacco before the age of 11 was 30.5%, compared to 36.1% in 2000. The percentage of middle school current smokeless tobacco users in 2010 who reported that they first used smokeless tobacco before the age of 11 was 41.3%, compared to 45.4% in 2000 (Figure 7.6).

Figure 7.6. Percentage of Current Smokeless Users who Reported They Used Smokeless Tobacco the First Time Before Age 11 Years AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010

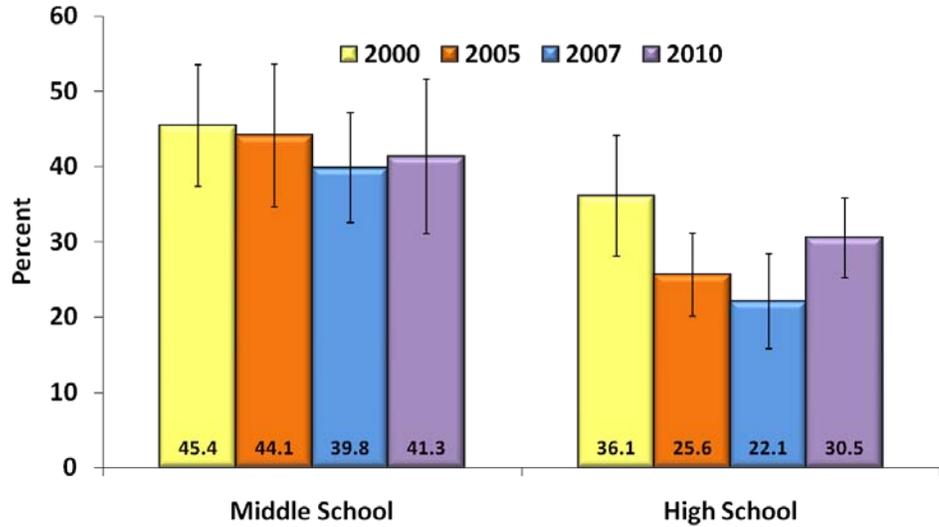
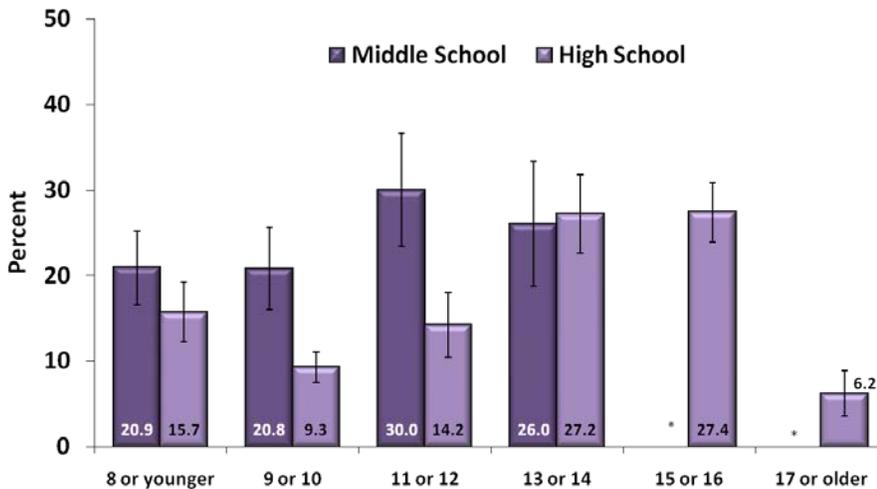


Figure 7.7. Percentage of Students who Used Smokeless Tobacco in Their Lifetime by Age when They First Used AR YTS 2010



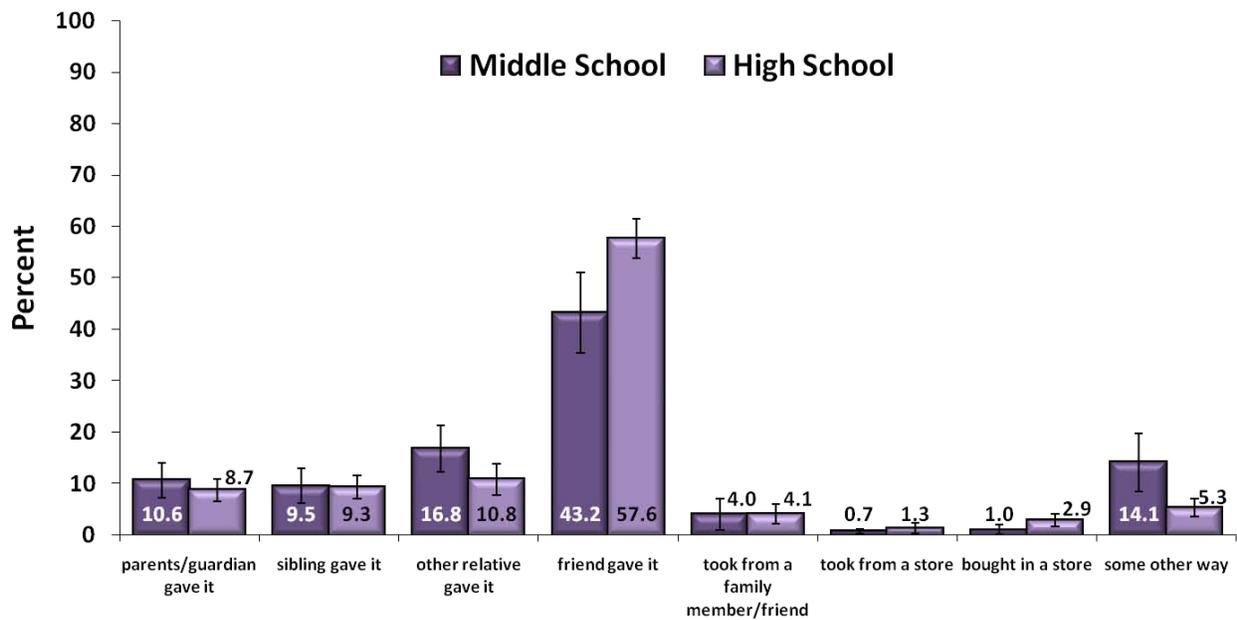
High school and Middle school: Figure 7.7 shows the ages at which students in high school and middle school reported they first used smokeless tobacco.

* Not Applicable

FIRST SMOKELESS PRODUCT SOURCE

In 2010, Arkansas added a question to the YTS asking students how they got their first smokeless tobacco product. The most common way reported among both high school (57.6%) and middle school (43.2%) students (43.2%) was for a friend to give it to them. Relatives are also an important source of “first smokeless tobacco product” for minors. Forty-one percent (40.9%) of middle school students and 32.9% of high school students got their first smokeless tobacco product from a relative, whether it was given to them or it was taken from the relative (Figure 7.8).

Figure 7.8. Source of First Smokeless Tobacco Product among Students who Have Used Smokeless Tobacco, AR YTS 2010



91% of high school students who have tried smokeless tobacco reported that they got their first smokeless tobacco product from a friend or family member.

CHAPTER 8: ACCESS TO TOBACCO PRODUCTS

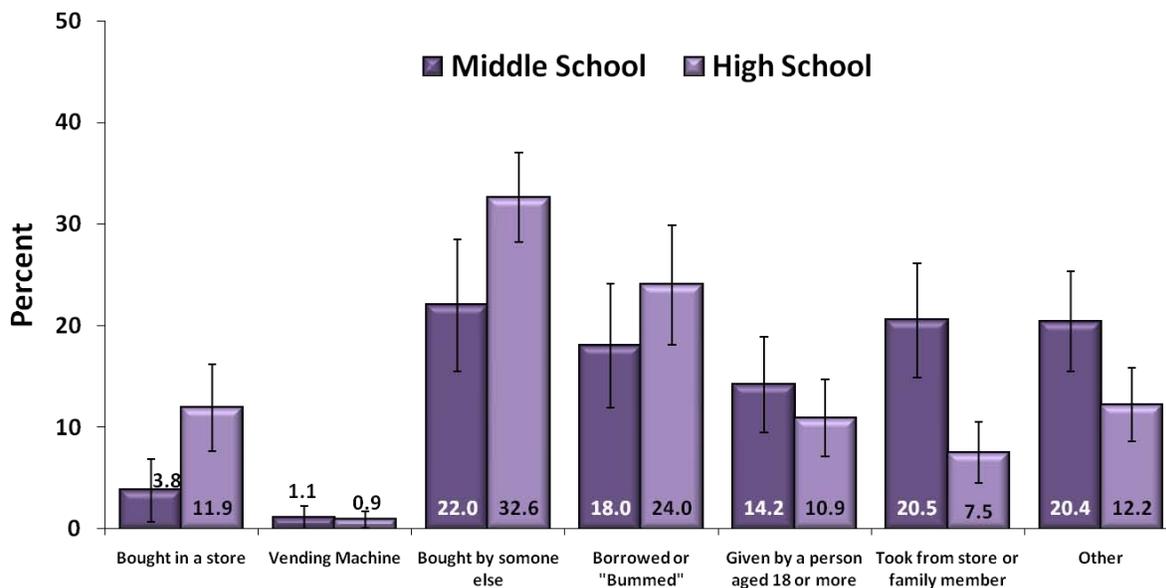
Restricting the access to tobacco products by adolescents is an essential element in tobacco prevention. Communities that have adopted tighter restrictions achieved reductions in purchases by minors.³ Enforcement of minors' access laws is a state and federal mandate, as well as a CDC-recommended best practice.⁴ Yet, children under the age of 18 still manage to obtain cigarettes through a variety of methods, including social and retail sources.

Students were asked "During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?"

For both high school and middle school students, the most common way of obtaining cigarettes was to *give money to someone else to buy them*. In 2010, this was the case for 32.6% of high school students and 22.0% of middle school students.

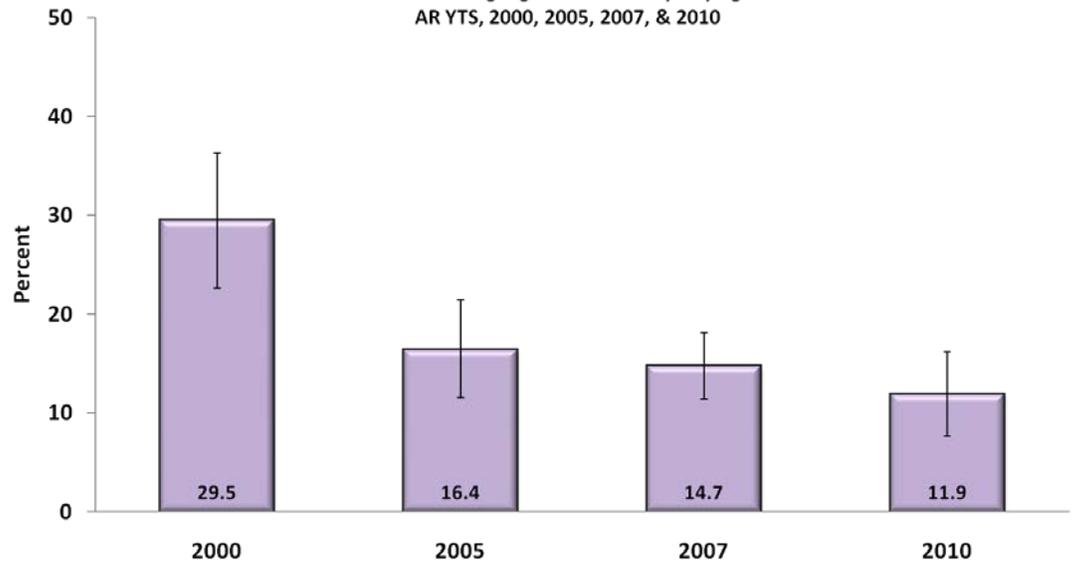
The next most common way to obtain cigarettes for high school students was by *borrowing or bumming* them (24.0%), and for middle school students it was by *taking them from a store or family member* (20.5%) and *some other way* (20.4%) (Figure 8.1).

**Figure 8.1. Usual Method of Obtaining Cigarettes by Current Smokers Under Age 18
AR YTS 2010**



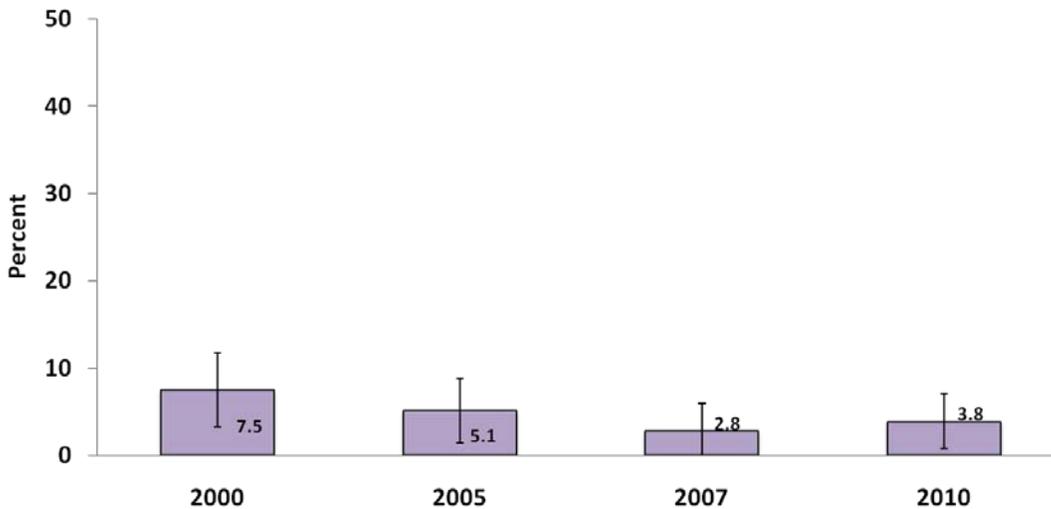
In 2010, 11.9% of high school students under the age of 18 reported that the usual method of obtaining cigarettes in the past 30 days was by buying them in a store. This is a statistically significant decrease from 29.5% in 2000 (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2. Percentage of Current Smokers among High School Students Under Age 18 Who Reported that the Usual Method of Obtaining Cigarettes* was by Buying them in a Store
AR YTS, 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010



*in the past 30 days

Figure 8.2a. Percentage of Current Smokers among Middle School Students Under Age 18 Who Reported that the Usual Method of Obtaining Cigarettes* was by Buying them in a Store
AR YTS, 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010



*in the past 30 days

In 2010, 3.8% of middle school students under the age of 18 reported that the usual method of obtaining cigarettes in the past 30 days was by buying them in a store. Although this was nearly a 50% decrease it was not a statistically significant difference from 2000 (Figure 8.2a).

Students were asked “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?”

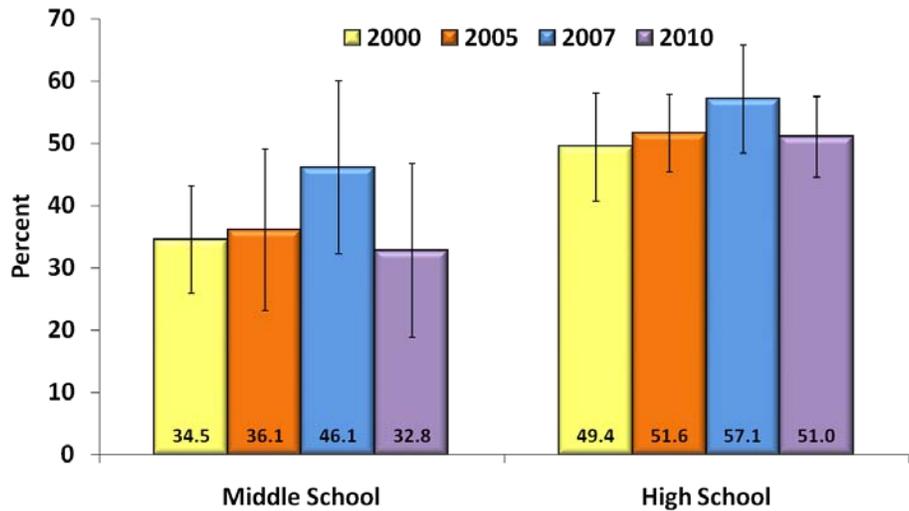
High school students:

In 2010, 51.0% of high school students reported that they were asked to show proof of age when they tried to buy cigarettes. This is a non-significant increase from 49.4% in 2000 (Figure 8.3).

Middle school students:

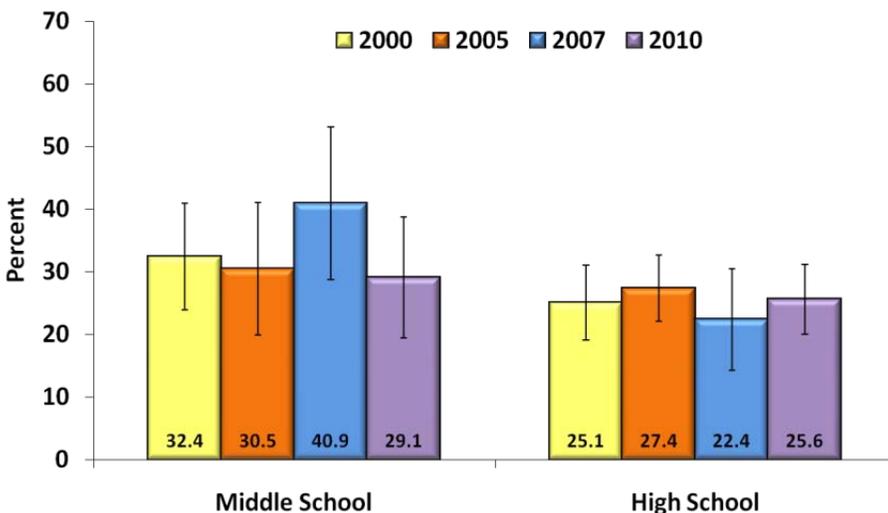
Among middle school students, 32.8% were asked to show proof of age when buying cigarettes in 2010 compared to 34.5% in 2000 (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3. Percentage of Students who Bought or Tried to Buy Cigarettes in a Store in the Past 30 Days that were Asked to Show Proof of Age AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010



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

Figure 8.4. Percentage of Students who Bought or Tried to Buy Cigarettes in a Store in the Past 30 Days that were Refused Sale Because of Age AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010



High school students:

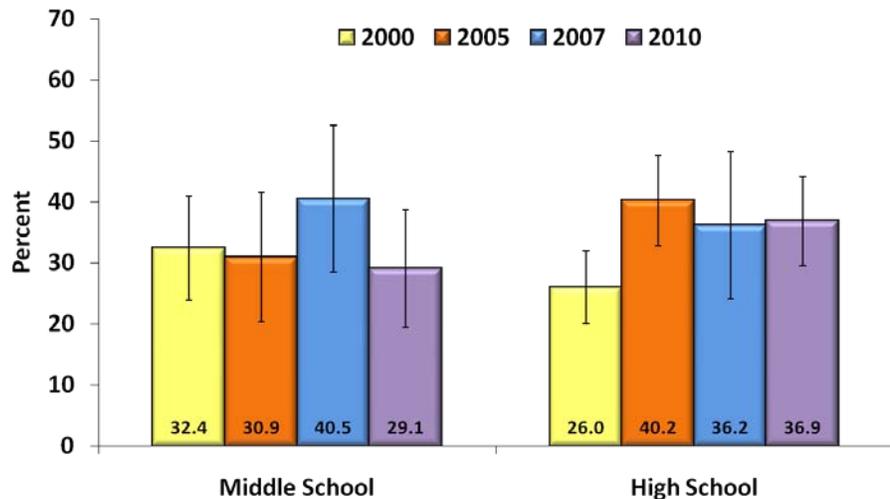
The prevalence of being refused sale of cigarettes due to age was 25.6% in 2010. This was not significantly different from the findings for earlier survey years (Figure 8.4).

Middle school students:

The prevalence of being refused the sale of cigarettes due to age was 29.1% in 2010. This was equivalent to the findings in 2000 and 2005, but was less than the 40.9% finding in 2007, although not statistically significant (Figure 8.4).

Since the legal age to buy tobacco is 18, this question was also analyzed for only those students who reported being under age 18. In 2010, 36.9% of high school students under the age of 18 reported that they were refused the sale of cigarettes because of their age. This is a not a statistically significant change from prior survey years (Figure 8.4a).

Figure 8.4a. Percentage of Students Under the age of 18 who Bought or Tried to Buy Cigarettes in a Store in the Past 30 Days that were Refused Sale Because of Age AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010

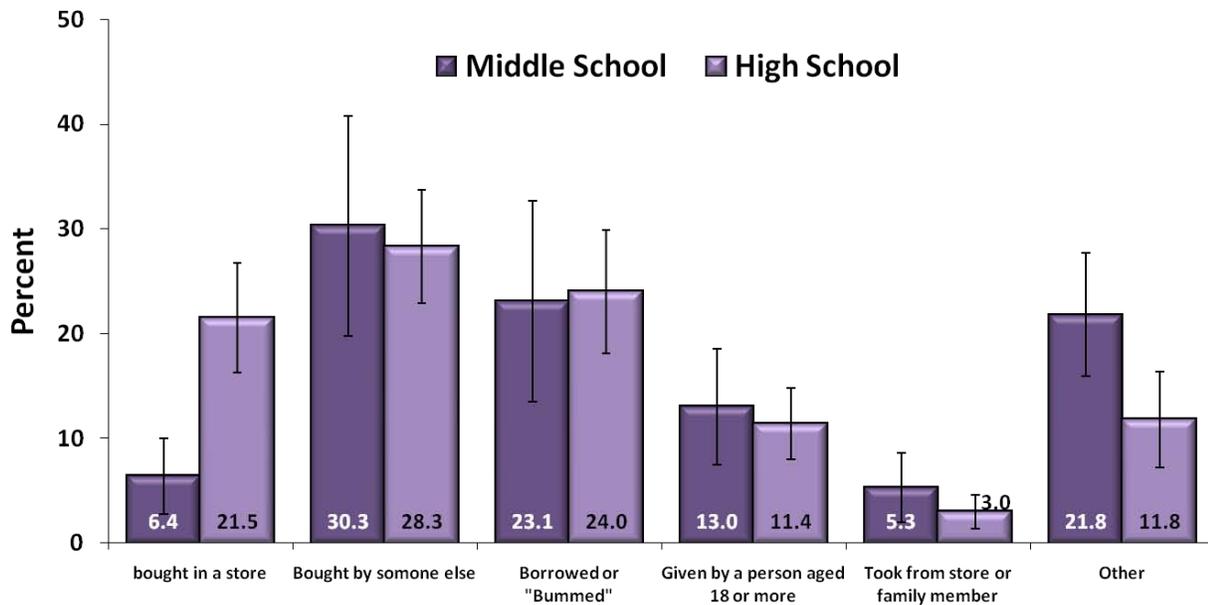


Note: Findings in this chapter do not represent the rate of retailer non-compliance with Arkansas laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors. Therefore, they should be interpreted carefully. As seen in Figure 8.1, only 11.9% of high school current smokers and 3.8% of middle school current smokers usually obtained their cigarettes by buying them in a store. According to the Arkansas Synar reports,⁵ an annual survey conducted in all states under federal Synar regulations,⁶ the weighted retailer violation rates in the state were 4.7%, 4.2%, 4.8%, and 4.6% for Federal Fiscal Years (FFY) 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 respectively.

Method of obtaining smokeless tobacco products:

The most common ways for high school students to obtain smokeless tobacco was to give money to someone else to buy it for them (28.3%), borrowing or bumming it (24.0%), or to buy it in a store (21.5%). The most common way for middle school students to obtain smokeless tobacco was to give money to someone else to buy it for them (30.3%) and borrowing or bumming it (23.1%) (Figure 8.5).

Figure 8.5. Usual Method of Obtaining Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip by Current Smokeless Users Under Age 18, AR YTS 2010



CHAPTER 9: KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

All students in the survey were asked some questions concerning their thoughts about tobacco.

“Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?”

	<u>High School</u>				<u>Middle School</u>			
	2000	2005	2007	2010	2000	2005	2007	2010
Definitely yes	4.8%	5.3%	4.0%	4.4%	5.1%	4.6%	5.4%	3.4%
Probably yes	14.6%	15.8%	14.2%	15.3%	14.1%	14.6%	11.9%	13.8%
Total yes	19.4%	21.1%	18.2%	19.7%	19.2%	19.2%	17.3%	17.2%
Probably not	49.8%	48.3%	49.3%	46.5%	45.7%	44.2%	40.9%	40.8%
Definitely not	30.9%	30.5%	32.5%	33.8%	35.2%	36.6%	41.8%	41.9%

“Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?”

	<u>High School</u>				<u>Middle School</u>			
	2000	2005	2007	2010	2000	2005	2007	2010
Definitely yes	2.8%	3.4%	4.3%	3.9%	4.5%	4.3%	4.8%	2.9%
Probably yes	8.1%	8.4%	6.0%	7.3%	6.6%	7.5%	6.6%	7.9%
Total yes	10.9%	11.8%	10.3%	11.2%	11.1%	11.8%	11.4%	10.8%
Probably not	20.6%	19.9%	21.6%	20.4%	15.4%	15.5%	13.4%	15.1%
Definitely not	68.5%	68.2%	68.1%	68.5%	73.6%	72.7%	75.3%	74.1%

“Do you think you will be smoking cigarettes 5 years from now?”

	<u>High School</u>	<u>Middle School</u>
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2010</u>
I definitely will	3.0%	2.2%
I probably will	12.9%	7.3%
I probably will not	19.6%	19.1%
I definitely will not	64.5%	71.4%

*This question not asked in 2007.

CHAPTER 10: SOCIAL INFLUENCES

EDUCATION

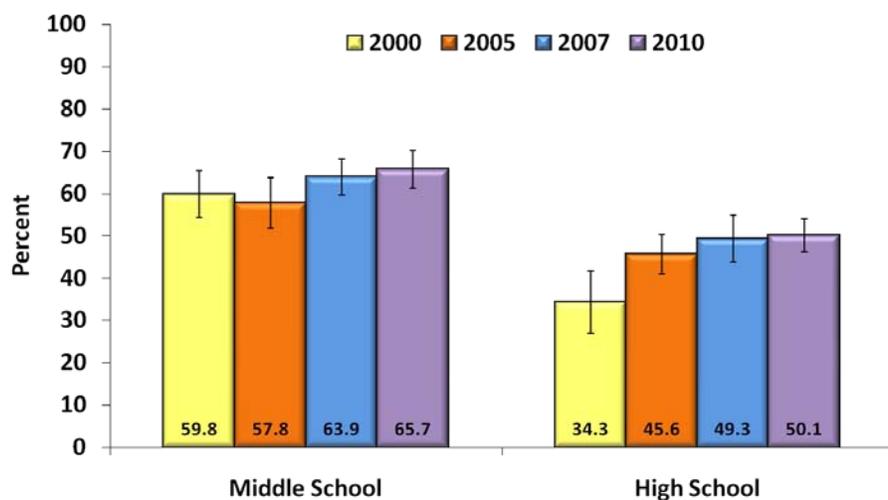
“During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?”

(Note: The 2000-2007 numbers presented here are slightly lower than those reported in previous reports because in the previous reports those who answered “not sure” were not included in the analysis).

High school students:

Among high school students, 50.1% said they had been taught about the dangers of tobacco use in this school year (2009-2010). This is a statistically significant increase from 34.3% in 2000, while this percentage increased in each subsequent survey year, the increases were small and not statistically significant (Figure 10.1).

Figure 10.1. During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010



Middle school students:

Among middle school students, 65.7% said they had been taught about the dangers of tobacco use in this school year (2009-2010). While this is an increase relative to all prior survey years, these increases were modest and not statistically significant (Figure 10.1).

34.3% of middle school students and 49.9% of high school students *do not recall* being taught in any of their classes about the dangers of tobacco use during the current school year.

“During this school year, did you practice ways to say NO to tobacco in any of your classes (for example by role-playing)?”

(Note: The 2000-2007 numbers presented here are slightly lower than those reported in previous reports because in the previous reports those who answered “not sure” were not included in the analysis).

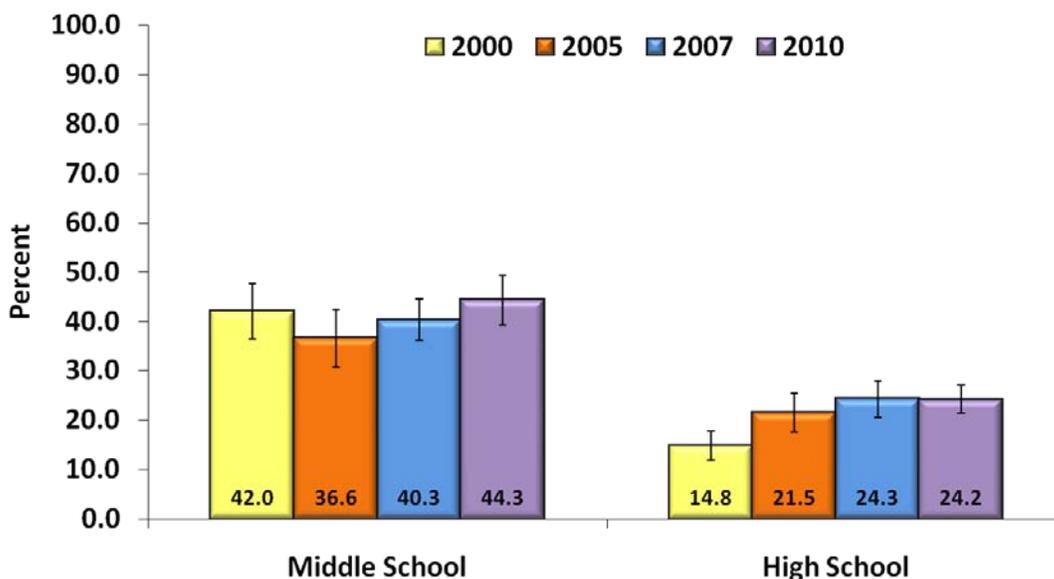
High school students:

Among high school students, 24.2% reported that they had practiced ways to say ‘no’ to tobacco in any of their classes in this school year (2009-2010). This is a statistically significant increase from 14.8% in 2000 to 21.5% in 2005, but since 2005 this percentage has plateaued (Figure 10.2).

Middle school students:

Among middle school students, 44.3% reported that they had practiced ways to say ‘no’ to tobacco in any of their classes in this school year (2009-2010). The percentage was 42.0% in 2000 then dropped to 36.6% in 2005 but increased in 2007 and 2010. None of the fluctuations were statistically significant (Figure 10.2).

**Figure 10.2. During this school year, did you practice ways to say NO to tobacco in any of your classes (for example by role-playing)?
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010**



HEALTH CARE

Students were asked two questions about their experience with health care professionals. They were asked: “During the past 12 months, did any doctor, dentist, nurse, or other health professional ask you if you smoke?” and “During the past 12 months, did any doctor, dentist nurse, or other health professional advise you not to smoke?”

- **High school students:**

In 2010, 22.7% reported that they had been asked about smoking and 22.3% had been advised not to smoke. This compares to 24.1% being asked and 24.3% being advised not to smoke in the 2007 survey. Note: The 2007 numbers presented here are slightly lower than those reported in the 2007 report because in the 2007 report those who answered “don’t know/not sure” were not included in the analysis.

- **Middle school students:**

In 2010, 10.4% reported that they had been asked about smoking and 24.5% had been advised not to smoke. This compares to 15.2% being asked and 25.7% being advised not to smoke in the 2007 survey. Note: The 2007 numbers presented here are slightly lower than those reported in the 2007 report because in the 2007 report those who answered “don’t know/not sure” were not included in the analysis.

PARENTS/GUARDIANS

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

Among high school students, 67.2% reported “never or rarely” and 32.8% reported “sometimes, often, or very often”. In middle school, 57.2% reported “never or rarely” and 42.8% reported “sometimes, often, or very often”.

“Do your parents know that you smoke cigarettes?”

- **High school students who are current smokers:**

In 2010, 42.8% said ‘yes’, 39.2% said ‘no’, and 17.9% said that they ‘don’t know or are not sure’ if their parents know they smoke.

- **Middle school students who are current smokers:**

In 2010, 28.0% said ‘yes’, 50.0% said ‘no’, and 22.0% said that they ‘don’t know or are not sure’ if their parents know they smoke.

“Do your parents disapprove of someone your age smoking cigarettes?”

High School Students “Do your parents disapprove of someone your age smoking cigarettes?”			
	<i>All students</i>	<i>Current smokers</i>	<i>Non-smokers</i>
Yes	69.6%	54.7%	74.5%
No	16.8%	28.6%	12.8%
Don’t Know / Not Sure	13.6%	16.7%	12.7%

Middle School Students “Do your parents disapprove of someone your age smoking cigarettes?”			
	<i>All students</i>	<i>Current smokers</i>	<i>Non-smokers</i>
Yes	76.7%	56.8%	78.5%
No	11.5%	22.7%	10.4%
Don’t Know / Not Sure	11.8%	20.5%	11.1%

“Do your parents smoke cigarettes?”

High School Students “Do your parents smoke cigarettes?”			
	<i>All students</i>	<i>Current smokers</i>	<i>Non-smokers</i>
Yes	39.4%	51.3%	35.3%
No	58.2%	45.0%	63.0%
Don’t Know / Not Sure	2.4%	3.7%	1.7%

Middle School Students “Do your parents smoke cigarettes?”			
	<i>All students</i>	<i>Current smokers</i>	<i>Non-smokers</i>
Yes	37.0%	71.6%	34.4%
No	60.8%	24.5%	63.5%
Don’t Know / Not Sure	2.2%	3.9%	2.0%

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

“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?”

(Note: The denominator includes those students who answered “I did not know about any activities”, while previous reports excluded these students. Therefore, the numbers for 2000-2007 vary slightly from those in previous reports).

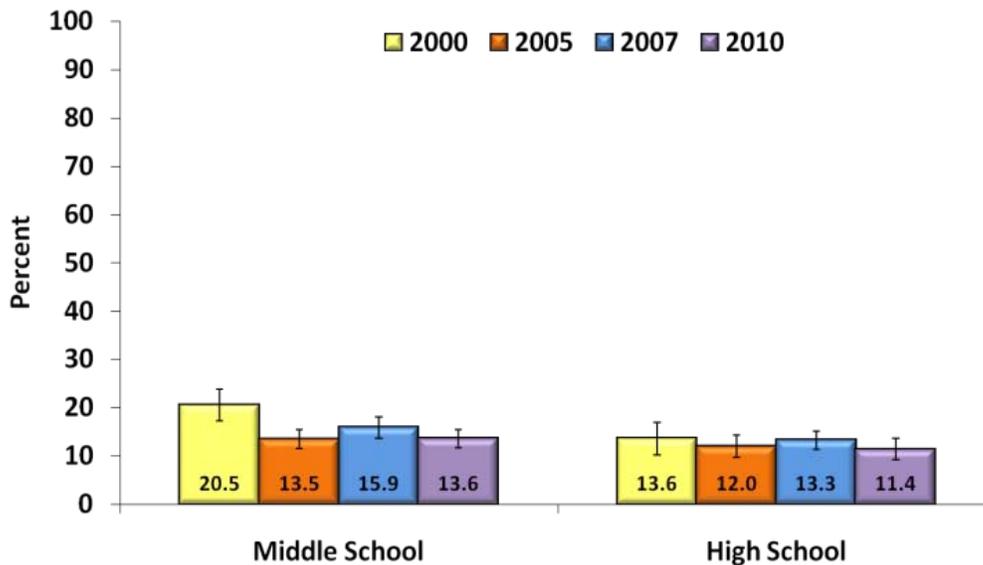
High school students:

In 2010, 11.4% of high school students reported that during the past year they participated in community activities to discourage young people from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or cigars. This represents no appreciable difference compared to prior survey years (Figure 10.3).

Middle school students:

In 2010, 13.6% of middle school students reported that during the past year they participated in community activities to discourage young people from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or cigars. This is a non-significant decrease from 20.5% in 2000 but no appreciable difference compared to 2005 or 2007 (Figure 10.3).

**Figure 10.3. During the past 12 months, have you participated in any community activities to discourage people your age from using tobacco?
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010**



Question: 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

FAMILY AND FRIENDS

- Current smokers are more likely to live with someone who now smokes cigarettes. Among high school students, 58.6% of students who currently smoke and 39.5% of nonsmokers report that someone who lives with them now smokes cigarettes. The corresponding numbers were 78.5% and 37.1% among middle school students.
- Current users of smokeless tobacco are more likely to live with someone who now uses smokeless tobacco. Among high school students in 2010, 46.3% of students who are current users of smokeless tobacco and 18.6% of nonusers report that someone who lives with them now uses smokeless tobacco. The corresponding numbers were 46.4% and 19.1% among middle school students.
- Among current smokers in high school 87.5% reported that at least one of their four closest friends smoke cigarettes, compared to 38.8% of nonsmokers. Among current smokers in middle school 87.8% reported that at least one of their four closest friends smoke cigarettes, compared to 17.1% of nonsmokers.
- Among high school students who are current smokeless tobacco users, 89.2% report that at least one of their four closest friends also use smokeless tobacco, compared to 27.3% of nonusers. Among middle school students who are current users of smokeless tobacco, 72.1% report that at least one of their four closest friends also use smokeless tobacco, compared to 13.2% of nonusers.



MEDIA

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

Among high school students, 65.3% reported that they had. Among middle school students, 54.7% reported that they had. These percentages did not vary significantly among current smokers and non-smokers.

Tobacco Industry Advertising:

- When watching TV or movies, 84.6% of high school students and 78.0% of middle school students had seen actors using tobacco at least some or most of the time.
- When using the Internet, 50.4% of high school students and 44.0% of middle school students had seen ads for tobacco products at least some or most of the time.

Receptivity:

Receptivity of students to tobacco industry advertising was measured by asking students if they had bought or received, or would ever buy or receive (definitely or probably) any item with a tobacco company name, logo, or picture printed on it – such as a lighter, t-shirt, hat, or sunglasses.

- 34.2% of high school students were receptive to tobacco company merchandise, according to the 2010 survey. This is a statistically significant decrease from 41.7% in 2007.
- 20.4% of middle school students were receptive to tobacco company merchandise, according to the 2010 survey. This is a statistically significant decrease from 28.7% in 2007.
- Students who smoke are more receptive to tobacco industry advertising than students who don't smoke. In 2010, 68.7% of high school students and 70.1% of middle school students who smoke were receptive to tobacco company merchandise. Among students who don't smoke, 23.0% of high school students and 16.5% of middle school students were receptive.

TAXES

“In March 2009, new tobacco taxes increased the price of cigarettes in Arkansas. Did this price increase have any effect on the number of cigarettes you smoke now?”

High school students:

Of the current smokers who answered this question, 78.2% reported no change in their smoking habits, 17.1% reported that they smoke less, and 4.7% said they smoke more.

Middle school students:

Of the current smokers who answered this question, 73.4% reported no change in their smoking habits, 21.8% reported that they smoke less, and 4.8% said they smoke more.

CHAPTER 11: SECONDHAND SMOKE

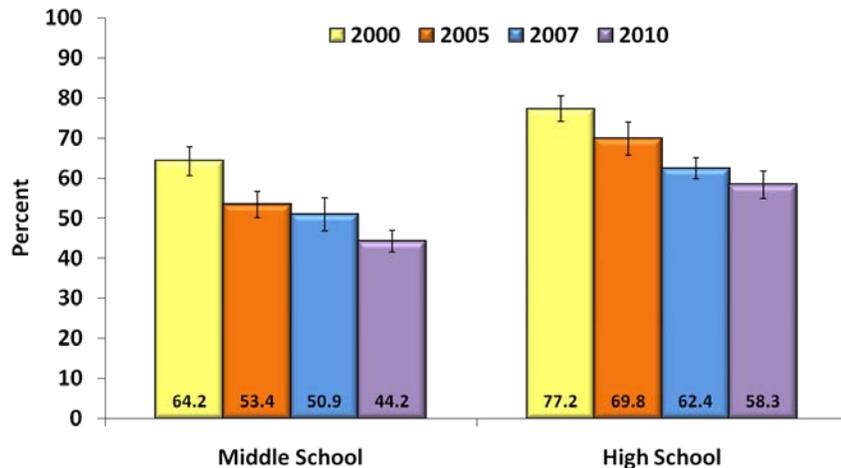
EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

“During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes?”

High school students:

In 2010, 58.3% of high school students said they were in the same room as someone smoking cigarettes during the week prior to the survey. This is a significant decrease from 77.2% in 2000. Decreases occurred every survey year since 2000 (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11.1. Percentage of Students who were in the Same Room as Someone Smoking Cigarettes on 1 or more of the Past 7 Days
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010



Middle school students:

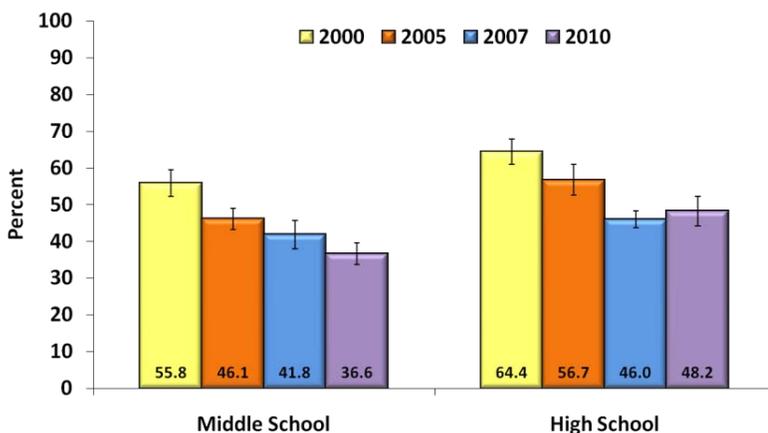
In 2010, 44.2% of middle school students said they were in the same room as someone smoking cigarettes during the week prior to the survey. This is a significant decrease from 64.2% in 2000. Decreases occurred every survey year since 2000 (Figure 11.1).

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

High school students:

In 2010, 48.2% of high school students said they rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes during the week prior to the survey. This is a significant decrease from 64.4% in 2000. It is a non-significant increase from 46.0% in 2007 (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.2. Percentage of Students who Rode in a Car with Someone Smoking Cigarettes on 1 or more of the Past 7 Days
AR YTS 2000, 2005, 2007, & 2010



Middle school students:

In 2010, 36.6% of middle school students said they rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes during the week prior to the survey. This is a significant decrease from 55.8% in 2000. It is a non-significant decrease from 41.8% in 2007 (Figure 11.2).

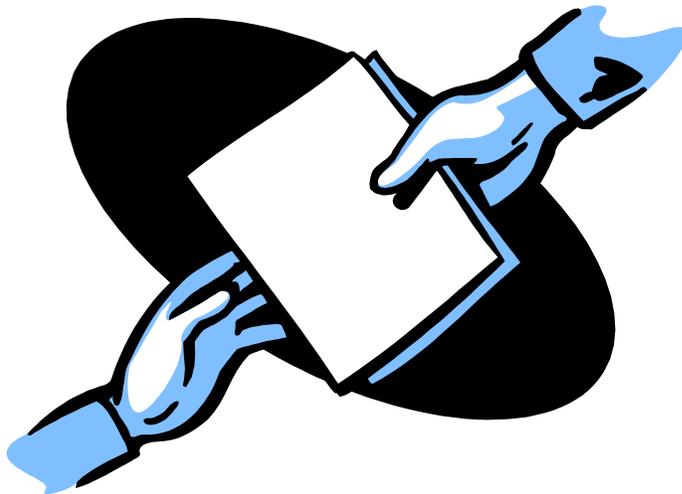
“On how many of the past 7 days did you breathe the smoke from someone who was smoking in the place where you work?”

High school students:

Among high school students, 64.9% reported that they did not have a job and 4.5% have a job but did not work in the past week. Of the remaining 30.6%, 46.0% reported breathing smoke from someone who was smoking in their workplace. Note: This question was not asked in previous years.

Middle school students:

Among middle school students, 89.0% reported that they did not have a job and 1.7% have a job but did not work in the past week. Of the remaining 9.3%, 49.1% reported breathing smoke from someone who was smoking in their workplace. Note: This question was not asked in previous years.



CURRENT RULES ABOUT SMOKING IN PARTICULAR SETTINGS

Which best describes the rules about smoking in the house where you live?

High School	All students	Current smokers	Non-smokers
Never allowed	70.4%	58.8%	74.5%
Some times or in some places	13.9%	17.2%	12.7%
Always allowed	15.7%	24.0%	12.8%

In 2010, the percent of high school students who reported that smoking is always allowed inside their home was 15.7%, a significant decrease from 20.5% in 2007.

Middle School	All students	Current smokers	Non-smokers
Never allowed	73.4%	40.9%	75.9%
Some times or in some places	14.0%	20.7%	13.5%
Always allowed	12.6%	38.3%	10.6%

In 2010, the percent of middle school students who reported that smoking is always allowed inside their home was 12.6%, not a significant decrease from 17.2% in 2007.

Which best describes the rules about smoking in the vehicle you drive or ride in the most?

High School	All students	Current smokers	Non-smokers
Never allowed	60.4%	26.0%	71.9%
Some times allowed	21.2%	34.6%	16.4%
Always allowed	18.4%	39.4%	11.7%

In 2010, the percent of high school students who reported that smoking is always allowed inside the vehicle was 18.4%, not a significant decrease from 21.2% in 2007.

Middle School	All students	Current smokers	Non-smokers
Never allowed	68.6%	28.8%	71.5%
Some times allowed	17.7%	31.2%	16.6%
Always allowed	13.7%	40.0%	11.9%

In 2010, the percent of middle school students who reported that smoking is always allowed inside the vehicle was 13.7%, not a significant decrease from 18.0% in 2007.

Which best describes smoking where you work?

- High school students: 19.9% of students who reported that they work said that smoking is always allowed; 37.7% said that it is allowed at some times or in some places.
- Middle school students: 14.0% of students who reported that they work said that smoking is always allowed; 19.2% said that it is allowed at some times or in some places.

OPINIONS ON SMOKING RULES

What do you think people should do about smoking inside their home?

High School	All students	Current smokers	Non-smokers
Never allow	81.2%	59.8%	88.5%
Some times or in some places	14.5%	28.3%	9.9%
Always allow	4.2%	11.9%	1.6%

Middle School	All students	Current smokers	Non-smokers
Never allow	87.8%	43.9%	91.1%
Some times or in some places	9.5%	36.7%	7.5%
Always allow	2.7%	19.4%	1.4%

What do you think people should do about smoking in their vehicles?

High School	All students	Current smokers	Non-smokers
Never allow	73.0%	33.8%	85.2%
Some times	19.3%	42.4%	12.3%
Always allow	7.7%	23.8%	2.5%

Middle School	All students	Current smokers	Non-smokers
Never allow	85.0%	34.8%	88.8%
Some times	11.0%	39.3%	8.9%
Always allow	3.9%	25.9%	2.3%

What do you think employers should do about smoking in indoor areas in places where people work?

High School	All students	Current smokers	Non-smokers
Never allow	81.8%	58.5%	89.5%
Some times or in some places	15.0%	32.5%	9.2%
Always allow	3.2%	9.0%	1.2%

Middle School	All students	Current smokers	Non-smokers
Never allow	89.7%	54.4%	92.4%
Some times or in some places	9.1%	34.7%	7.2%
Always allow	1.1%	10.9%	0.4%

Students were asked to think about indoor public places such as malls, movie theaters, clubs or restaurants. Which of these best describes what you think about smoking in indoor public places?

High School	All students	Current smokers	Non-smokers
Never allowed	81.5%	60.1%	88.6%
Some times or in some areas	15.6%	31.7%	10.3%
Always allowed	2.9%	8.2%	1.1%

Middle School	All students	Current smokers	Non-smokers
Never allowed	87.4%	51.5%	90.0%
Some times or in some areas	11.3%	40.2%	9.2%
Always allowed	1.3%	8.3%	0.8%

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

Seventy percent (70.1%) of all high school and 73.8% of all middle school students said ‘Definitely Yes’, that smoke from other people’s cigarettes is harmful to them. However, a difference is seen between current smokers and nonsmokers who answered this question. While, 76.4% of high school students who don’t smoke said it was ‘Definitely Yes’, only 50.0% of students who are current users of cigarettes did. This is seen among middle school students also with 76.1% and 49.3% respectively.

CHAPTER 12: OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

ASTHMA

“During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?”

- Approximately eight percent (8.3%) of high school students and 9.8% of middle school students reported having had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack in the past 12 months.
- Among current smokers this number was 9.6% compared to 7.3% among nonsmokers in high school. In middle school, 16.0% of current smokers reported an episode of asthma compared to 9.1% of nonsmokers.

“There is no safe level of exposure to tobacco smoke. Any exposure to tobacco smoke – even an occasional cigarette or exposure to secondhand smoke – is harmful.”

-U.S. Surgeon General

WEIGHT (FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS)

The 2010 Arkansas YTS asked for the height and weight of students. Using this information and the student's age and gender, BMI (body mass index) and BMI percentile were calculated for each student. The "SAS program for the 2000 CDC Growth Charts" developed by the CDC's Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity was used. Any student who was flagged for implausible height, weight, weight-for-height, or BMI were excluded from further analysis.

For children aged 2-20 BMI is compared to the CDC's BMI-for-age growth charts for either boys or girls to obtain a percentile ranking. For our purposes students were categorized in one of three ways:

Normal weight (includes underweight and healthy weight): less than 85th percentile

Overweight: 85th percentile up to 95th percentile

Obese: 95th percentile and over

Since there is a perception linking smoking to maintaining or reducing body weight,⁷ the 2010 Arkansas YTS asked students their opinion about the relationship between smoking and weight. The results are in the following table. The difference between non-smokers (28.6%) and current smokers (19.5%) who believe that smoking makes you lose weight was statistically significant.

"Do you think that smoking cigarettes makes you gain or lose weight?"

High School	All students	Current Smokers	Non-Smokers	Male Current Smokers	Male Non-Smokers	Female Current Smokers	Female Non-Smokers
No Difference	63.7%	76.2%	60.0%	76.4%	60.4%	75.5%	59.1%
Gain Weight	9.9%	4.3%	11.5%	2.0%	12.0%	7.0%	11.1%
Lose Weight	26.4%	19.5%	28.6%	21.6%	27.6%	17.4%	29.8%

When looking at body weight among students who smoke and those who don't smoke no significant difference was seen in actual BMI percentiles. Overall, among high school students, 32.9% of current smokers and 30.9% of non-smokers reported overweight or obese. Among males, 35.0% of current smokers and 34.2% of non-smokers reported overweight or obese. Among females, 29.8% of current smokers and 28.0% of non-smokers reported overweight or obese.

High School	Current Smokers	Non-Smokers	Male Current Smokers	Male Non-Smokers	Female Current Smokers	Female Non-Smokers
Normal Weight	67.1%	69.1%	65.0%	65.8%	70.1%	72.0%
Overweight or Obese	32.9%	30.9%	35.0%	34.2%	29.8%	28.0%

OTHER DRUGS

It has been reported that tobacco is a gateway drug to other risky behaviors and drug use.

ALCOHOL

The percentage of students who ever tried alcohol was calculated from the question ***“How old were you when you first had more than a sip or two of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, or hard liquor)?”***. If a student answered anything other than “I have never had an alcoholic beverage” then it was considered that they had at least tried them.

- Among high school students, 73.2% reported that they have tried alcoholic beverages.
- Among middle school students, 45.7% reported that they have tried alcoholic beverages.

“How old were you when you first had more than a sip or two of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, or hard liquor)?”

High School	Students who ever tried alcohol (unweighted sample size: 1640)
8 years old or younger	19.0%
9 or 10 years old	9.1%
11 or 12 years old	16.7%
13 or 14 years old	27.9%
15 or 16 years old	22.7%
17 years old or older	4.6%

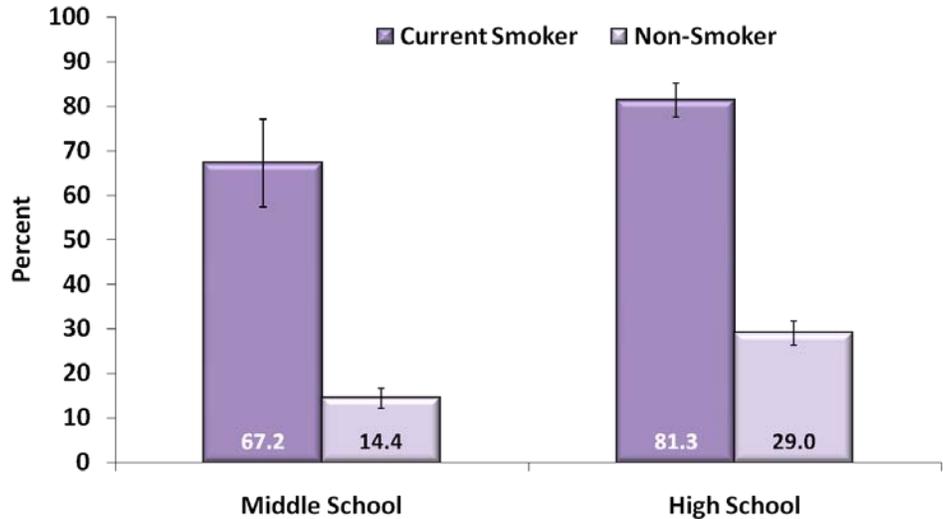
Middle School	Students who ever tried alcohol (unweighted sample size: 1126)
8 years old or younger	32.8%
9 or 10 years old	22.5%
11 or 12 years old	26.4%
13 or 14 years old	17.3%
15 or 16 years old	0.6%
17 years old or older	0.4%

Definition: Current use of alcohol is defined by using 1 or more times in the past 30 days.

Students who smoke cigarettes were more likely to report that they use alcohol in both high school and middle school.

Among high school students, 81.3% of current smokers reported current alcohol use compared to 29.0% of non-smokers. Among middle school students, 67.2% of current smokers reported current alcohol use compared to 14.4% of non-smokers. The difference between smokers and non-smokers is statistically significant.

**Figure 12.1. Current Alcohol Use by Cigarette Smoking Status
AR YTS 2010**



High school students who reported current cigarette smoking were almost 3 times (2.8) more likely to report current alcohol use than students who don't smoke cigarettes.

MARIJUANA

The percentage of students who ever tried marijuana was calculated from the question ***“How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?”***. If a student answered anything other than “I have never tried marijuana” then it was considered that they had at least tried it.

- Among high school students, 36.6% reported that they have tried marijuana.
- Among middle school students, 10.7% reported that they have tried marijuana.

“How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?”

High School	Students who ever tried marijuana (unweighted sample size: 779)
8 years old or younger	5.8%
9 or 10 years old	7.5%
11 or 12 years old	16.3%
13 or 14 years old	33.6%
15 or 16 years old	29.8%
17 years old or older	7.0%

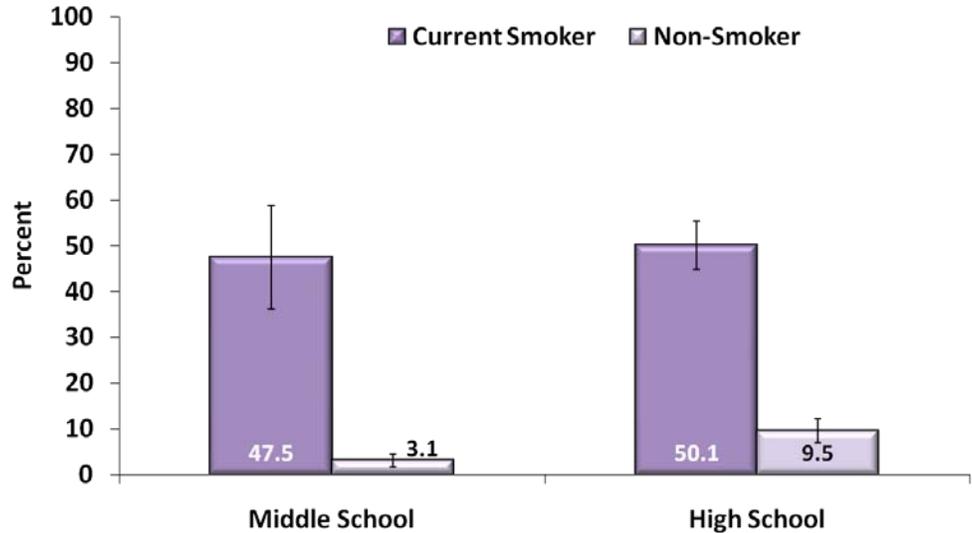
Middle School	Students who ever tried marijuana (unweighted sample size: 272)
8 years old or younger	13.3%
9 or 10 years old	16.4%
11 or 12 years old	32.9%
13 or 14 years old	35.0%
15 or 16 years old	0.5%
17 years old or older	1.9%

Definition: Current use of marijuana is defined by using 1 or more times in the past 30 days.

Students who smoke cigarettes were more likely to report that they use marijuana in both high school and middle school.

Among high school students, 50.1% of current smokers reported current marijuana use compared to 9.5% of non-smokers. Among middle school students, 47.5% of current smokers reported current marijuana use compared to 3.1% of non-smokers. The difference between smokers and non-smokers was statistically significant.

**Figure 12.2. Current Marijuana Use by Cigarette Smoking Status
AR YTS 2010**



High school students who reported current cigarette smoking were approximately 5 times (5.3) more likely to report current marijuana use than students who don't smoke cigarettes.

CONCLUSIONS AND PROGRAM IMPLICATIONS

The Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (TPCP) at the Arkansas Department of Health was created by the Arkansas Tobacco Settlement Proceeds Act of 2000. As required by the Act the TPCP includes the following components:

1. Community prevention programs that reduce youth tobacco use;
2. Local school programs for education and prevention in grades K-12 that should include school nurses, where appropriate;
3. Enforcement of youth tobacco control laws;
4. Statewide programs with youth involvement to increase local coalition activities;
5. Tobacco cessation programs;
6. Tobacco-related disease prevention programs;
7. A comprehensive public awareness and health promotion campaign; and
8. Grants and contracts funded pursuant to this chapter for monitoring and evaluation, as well as data gathering.

The importance of collecting and analyzing youth tobacco data is evident in the above components of the TPCP. Also, the TPCP is an evidence-based program that follows the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs, which was updated in 2007. Many of the outcome indicators for this program rely on data from the Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS).

Progress toward Reducing Tobacco Use among Youth and Areas of Need

The TPCP monitors the progression of youth smoking from initiation to established smoking. One of the long-term goals of the TPCP is to decrease or halt Arkansas youth progression to established smoker.

Findings from the 2010 Arkansas YTS indicate that smoking rates have significantly declined among high school students since 2000. However, from 2007 to 2010 high school smoking rates increased from 20.4% to 23.5%. Even though this is not a statistically significant increase it does need to be addressed.

Smokeless tobacco is not a harmless alternative to cigarette smoking. The use of smokeless tobacco among Arkansas youth is increasing. This is not surprising with the introduction of new products. It is certainly an area highlighted by the YTS that needs long-term attention by the tobacco control program.

With over 7% of students still using cigarettes and over 10% using smokeless tobacco on school property improved compliance with tobacco-free school policy is important in reducing not only students' exposure to secondhand smoke, but also in reinforcing anti-tobacco social norms.

Over half of our public high school students (58.3%) are exposed to secondhand smoke by being in the same room as someone smoking cigarettes. Almost half (48.2%) are exposed by riding in vehicles where someone is smoking. With the known dangers of secondhand smoke it is important to reduce these numbers even more either through more education or stronger laws.

Another area of concern is the use of alcohol and marijuana. This report shows that students who smoke cigarettes are much more likely to use these other drugs as well.

APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

Instrument:

Students selected for the 2010 Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) were surveyed using 86 standardized core and supplemental questions developed by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Sampling:

Data collected for the Arkansas 2010 YTS is a representative sample of all regular public middle (grades 6-8) and high school (grades 9-12) students in the state. The YTS uses a two-stage cluster sampling design to select a representative sample of public school students. There were two sampling frames; one for middle schools and one for high schools. At the first sampling stage schools were selected with probability proportional to enrollment size. The second stage of the sampling involved systematic equal probability sampling of classes from participating schools. All second period classes in selected schools were included in the sampling frames. All students enrolled in selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

Data collection:

The 2010 Arkansas YTS was administered during the spring of the 2009-2010 school year. Student participation was anonymous and voluntary. Before students in selected classes were allowed to participate, passive parental permissions were obtained. Students completed YTS questionnaires and recorded their answers in a booklet in their classrooms.

Response rates:

Overall participation rates are calculated by multiplying the school participation rate by the student participation rate. The rates were 70% in middle schools and 65% in high schools.

	Schools		Students		Overall Response Rate
	Sampled	Participated	Sampled	Participated	
Middle Schools	69	56	2,837	2,446	69.97%
High Schools	69	53	2,706	2,302	65.34%

Data Analysis:

Data were weighted to adjust for non-response and unequal probabilities of selection. SAS® statistical software version 9.2 was used to generate 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Differences between estimates were considered statistically significant at the $p=.05$ level if the 95% CIs did not overlap.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY TABLES FOR 2010 SURVEY

Table B1. Percent of high school students who were current users of tobacco products*

	Any	Cigarettes	Smokeless	Cigars or cigarillos	Pipes	Bidis or kreteks
High school	%±95%CI**	%±95%CI	%±95%CI	%±95%CI	%±95%CI	%±95%CI
Overall	31.9±3.7	23.5±3.7	14.6±3.2	16.0±2.1	5.1±1.1	3.5±1.0
Gender						
Male	40.0±4.0	27.8±3.7	24.8±4.8	22.4±2.5	7.6±1.9	5.3±1.2
Female	23.1±4.1	18.7±4.5	3.7±1.6	9.2±2.1	2.0±0.9	1.2±0.7
Race/Ethnicity						
White, NH	34.7±3.5	27.0±2.8	17.7±3.4	15.8±1.8	5.0±1.2	2.7±0.8
Black, NH	23.0±7.0	12.2±6.7	4.7±2.2	15.7±5.9	4.3±2.7	4.2±2.6
Hispanic	27.0±9.4	21.4±10.1	8.5±3.4	14.8±8.5	4.6±2.1	4.2±3.3
Grade						
9 th	26.4±4.8	18.2±4.9	14.5±4.1	10.1±2.9	4.2±1.9	2.6±1.2
10 th	28.8±7.1	20.9±6.8	14.4±6.1	11.6±3.0	6.7±2.5	5.0±2.1
11 th	35.5±5.1	26.3±5.6	14.7±5.2	19.6±3.5	3.3±2.0	2.4±1.5
12 th	38.2±7.8	29.4±7.8	14.4±4.2	24.3±5.8	6.0±2.8	4.0±1.7

Table B2. Percent of middle school students who were current users of tobacco products*

	Any	Cigarettes	Smokeless	Cigars or cigarillos	Pipes	Bidis or kreteks
Middle school	%±95%CI**	%±95%CI	%±95%CI	%±95%CI	%±95%CI	%±95%CI
Overall	11.4±2.0	6.9±1.5	5.1±1.1	4.1±1.1	1.7±0.6	0.7±0.4
Gender						
Male	13.0±2.6	6.9±1.9	8.2±2.0	4.2±1.3	2.3±0.9	0.7±0.6
Female	9.7±2.2	7.0±2.0	1.9±1.0	4.1±1.2	1.0±0.6	0.6±0.5
Race/Ethnicity						
White, NH	11.4±2.2	7.0±1.7	6.3±1.4	2.7±1.1	1.4±0.7	0.5±0.4
Black, NH	9.4±3.6	5.6±2.9	1.5±1.4	6.0±2.2	0.9±1.0	0.5±0.5
Hispanic	13.0±5.9	7.5±4.0	3.9±2.7	7.5±4.4	3.5±2.8	0.5±0.5
Grade						
6th	6.4±2.0	2.5±1.0	4.1±1.7	2.1±1.0	1.2±0.7	0.8±0.6
7th	11.8±2.7	7.3±1.8	4.8±1.8	4.2±2.0	0.9±0.7	0.4±0.4
8th	16.1±3.3	11.0±2.7	6.5±1.9	6.3±2.1	3.0±1.3	1.0±0.9

*Used cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, or bidis/kreteks on one or more of the preceding 30 days

**CI stands for confidence interval

Arkansas Department of Health

2010 Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey

This survey is about tobacco use. This is NOT a test! It will help us **develop better tobacco education programs** for young people like you.

DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME ON THE BOOKLET. Your answers will be kept private. **No one will know what you write.** Answer the questions based on what you really know or do.

Taking part in this survey is voluntary. Your grades will not be affected, and no one will ever know your answers.

The questions about your background will only be used to describe the types of students completing this survey. **The information will not be used to find out your name.** No names will ever be reported.

Make sure you read every question on the survey. Be as honest as you can with your answers. **USE THE PENCIL PROVIDED.** **Be sure you fill in the circles in the booklet completely.** When you are finished, sit quietly and wait for instructions from the person giving the survey.

THE FIRST QUESTIONS ASK FOR SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT YOU.

- 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. Ungraded or other grade

- 4. How do you describe yourself? (You can CHOOSE ONE ANSWER, or MORE THAN ONE)**
 - a. American Indian or Alaska 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 describes you? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)**
 - a. American Indian or Alaska Native
 - b. Asian
 - c. Black or African American
 - d. Hispanic or Latino
 - e. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
 - f. White

- 6. How tall are you without your shoes on?**

- 7. How much do you weigh without your shoes on?**

- 8. During the last 4 weeks, about how much money did you have each week to spend any way you want to?**
 - a. None
 - b. Less than \$1
 - c. \$1 to \$5
 - d. \$6 to \$10
 - e. \$11 to \$20
 - f. \$21 to \$50
 - g. More than \$50

**THE NEXT GROUP OF QUESTIONS
ASKS ABOUT TOBACCO USE.**

Cigarette Smoking

9. **Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?**
- Yes
 - No
10. **How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?**
- I have never smoked a whole cigarette
 - 8 years old or younger
 - 9 or 10 years old
 - 11 or 12 years old
 - 13 or 14 years old
 - 15 or 16 years old
 - 17 years old or older
11. **About how many cigarettes have you smoked in your entire life?**
- None
 - 1 or more puffs but never a whole cigarette
 - 1 cigarette
 - 2 to 5 cigarettes
 - 6 to 15 cigarettes (about 1/2 a pack total)
 - 16 to 25 cigarettes (about 1 pack total)
 - 26 to 99 cigarettes (more than 1 pack, but less than 5 packs)
 - 100 or more cigarettes (5 or more packs)
12. **Have you ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?**
- Yes
 - No
13. **During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?**
- 0 days
 - 1 or 2 days
 - 3 to 5 days
 - 6 to 9 days
 - 10 to 19 days
 - 20 to 29 days
 - All 30 days
14. **During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?**
- I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
 - Less than 1 cigarette per day
 - 1 cigarette per day
 - 2 to 5 cigarettes per day
 - 6 to 10 cigarettes per day
 - 11 to 20 cigarettes per day
 - More than 20 cigarettes per day
15. **During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarettes did you usually smoke? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)**
- I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
 - I do not have a usual brand
 - Camel
 - Marlboro
 - Newport
 - Virginia Slims
 - GPC, Basic, or Doral
 - Some other brand
16. **Are the cigarettes you usually smoke menthol cigarettes?**
- I do not smoke cigarettes
 - Yes
 - No

- 17. 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

- 18. 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 drugstore
 - f. A vending machine
 - g. I bought them over the Internet
 - h. Other

- 19. During the past 30 days, how much did you pay for the last pack of cigarettes you bought?**
- a. I did not buy a pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days
 - b. \$2 to \$3
 - c. \$3.01 - \$3.50
 - d. \$3.51 - \$4.00
 - e. \$4.01 - \$4.50
 - f. \$4.51 - \$5.00
 - g. More than \$5.00

- 20. How did you get your first cigarette?**
- a. I have never smoked a cigarette
 - b. My parents/guardians gave it to me
 - c. My brother or sister gave it to me
 - d. Another relative gave it to me
 - e. A friend gave it to me
 - f. I took/stole it from a family member or friend
 - g. I took/stole it from a store
 - h. I bought it in a store

- 21. 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

- 22. 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

- 23. 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

24. **When was the last time you smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs?**
- I have never smoked even one or two puffs
 - Earlier today
 - Not today but sometime during the past 7 days
 - Not during the past 7 days but sometime during the past 30 days
 - Not during the past 30 days but sometime during the past 6 months
 - Not during the past 6 months but sometime during the past year
 - 1 to 4 years ago
 - 5 or more years ago
25. **Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes?**
- I do not smoke now
 - Yes
 - No
26. **During the past 12 months, did any doctor, dentist, nurse, or other health professional ask you if you smoke?**
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know / not sure
27. **During the past 12 months, did any doctor, dentist, nurse, or other health professional advise you not to smoke?**
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know / not sure
28. **During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?**
- Yes
 - No
29. **How many times during the past 12 months have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?**
- I have not smoked in the past 12 months
 - I have not tried to quit
 - 1 time
 - 2 times
 - 3 to 5 times
 - 6 to 9 times
 - 10 or more times
30. **When you last tried to quit, how long did you stay off cigarettes?**
- I have never smoked cigarettes
 - I have never tried to quit
 - Less than a day
 - 1 to 7 days
 - More than 7 days but less than 30 days
 - 30 days or more but less than 6 months
 - 6 months or more but less than a year
 - 1 year or more
- Smokeless Tobacco: Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip**
31. **Have you ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?**
- Yes
 - No

32. 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 or 14 years old
- f. 15 or 16 years old
- g. 17 years old or older

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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 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 family member
- g. I got them some other way

36. Who gave you your first smokeless product (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip)?

- a. I have never used smokeless tobacco
- b. My parents/guardians gave it to me
- c. My brother or sister gave it to me
- d. Another relative gave it to me
- e. A friend gave it to me
- f. I took/stole it from a family member or friend
- g. I took/stole it from a store
- h. I bought it in a store

37. Do your parents know that you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?

- a. I do not use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip
- b. Yes
- c. No
- d. Don't know / Not sure

38. **Do your parents disapprove of someone your age using chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?**
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know / Not sure
39. **Do your parents use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?**
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know / Not sure
40. **"Snus" is moist, smokeless tobacco, usually sold in individual or pre-packaged small pouches that are placed under the lip against the gum. Have you ever tried snus, even just one time in your entire life?**
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know / Not sure

Cigars

41. **Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?**
- Yes
 - No
42. **During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?**
- 0 days
 - 1 or 2 days
 - 3 to 5 days
 - 6 to 9 days
 - 10 to 19 days
 - 20 to 29 days
 - All 30 days

Pipe

43. **During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke tobacco in a pipe?**
- 0 days
 - 1 or 2 days
 - 3 to 5 days
 - 6 to 9 days
 - 10 to 19 days
 - 20 to 29 days
 - All 30 days

Bidis and Kreteks

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT BIDIS (OR "BEEDIES") AND KRETEKS (ALSO CALLED "CLOVE CIGARETTES"). BIDIS ARE SMALL BROWN CIGARETTES FROM INDIA CONSISTING OF TOBACCO WRAPPED IN A LEAF TIED WITH A THREAD. KRETEKS ARE CIGARETTES CONTAINING TOBACCO AND CLOVE EXTRACT.

44. **Have you ever tried smoking any of the following:**
- Bidis
 - Kreteks
 - I have tried both bidis and kreteks
 - I have never smoked bidis or kreteks
45. **During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke bidis or kreteks?**
- 0 days
 - 1 or 2 days
 - 3 to 5 days
 - 6 to 9 days
 - 10 to 19 days
 - 20 to 29 days
 - All 30 days

**THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT
YOUR THOUGHTS ABOUT TOBACCO.**

46. **Do you think that you will try a cigarette soon?**
a. I have already tried smoking cigarettes
b. Yes
c. No
47. **Do you think you will smoke a cigarette at anytime during the next year?**
a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not
48. **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
49. **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
50. **Do you think that smoking cigarettes makes you gain or lose weight?**
a. No difference
b. Gain weight
c. Lose weight
51. **In March 2009, new tobacco taxes increased the price of cigarettes in Arkansas. Did this price increase have any effect on the number of cigarettes you smoke now?**
a. I do not smoke cigarettes
b. No change
c. I smoke less
d. I smoke more
52. **In the past 12 months, how often have your parents or guardians discussed the dangers of tobacco use with you?**
a. Never
b. Rarely
c. Sometimes
d. Often
e. Very often
53. **Do your parents know that you smoke cigarettes?**
a. I do not smoke cigarettes
b. Yes
c. No
d. Don't know / not sure
54. **Do your parents disapprove of someone your age smoking cigarettes?**
a. Yes
b. No
c. Don't know / Not sure
55. **Do your parents smoke cigarettes?**
a. Yes
b. No
c. Don't know / Not sure
56. **Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?**
a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not
57. **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

58. Do you think you would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if you wanted to?

- a. I do not smoke now
- b. Yes
- c. No

59. Have you ever participated in a program to help you quit using tobacco?

- a. I have never used tobacco
- b. Yes
- c. No

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

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Not sure

61. During this school year, 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

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT EVENTS YOU MAY HAVE ATTENDED OR WHAT YOU HAVE SEEN ON TV, AT THE MOVIES, OR ON THE INTERNET.

62. 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 activities

63. During the past 30 days, have you seen or heard commercials on TV, the Internet, or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoking?

- 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

64. When you watch TV or go to movies, how often do you see actors using tobacco?

- a. I don't watch TV or go to movies
- b. Most of the time
- c. Some of the time
- d. Hardly ever
- e. Never

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

- a. I don't use the Internet
- b. Most of the time
- c. Some of the time
- d. Hardly ever
- e. Never

SOME TOBACCO COMPANIES MAKE ITEMS LIKE SPORTS GEAR, T-SHIRTS, LIGHTERS, HATS, JACKETS, AND SUNGLASSES THAT PEOPLE CAN BUY OR RECEIVE FREE.

66. 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

67. **Would you ever use or 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

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO USE.

68. **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

69. **Which of these best describes the rules about smoking inside the house where you live? Smoking is...**
- a. Never allowed inside my home
 - b. Allowed only at some times or in some places
 - c. Always allowed inside my home

70. **What do you think people should do about smoking inside their home? People should ...**
- a. Never allow smoking inside their home
 - b. Allow smoking at some times or in some places
 - c. Always allow smoking inside their home

71. **Which of the following best describes the rules about smoking in the vehicle you drive or ride in the most? Smoking is ...**
- a. Never allowed inside the vehicle
 - b. Sometimes allowed inside the vehicle
 - c. Always allowed inside the vehicle

72. **What do you think people should do about smoking in their vehicles? People should ...**
- a. Never allow smoking in their vehicles
 - b. Allow smoking at some times in their vehicles
 - c. Always allow smoking in their vehicles

73. **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

74. **What do you think employers should do about smoking in indoor areas in places where people work? Employers should...**
- a. Never allow smoking in places where people work
 - b. Allow smoking only at some times or in some places
 - c. Always allow smoking in places where people work

75. **Which of these best describes smoking where you work? Smoking is...**
- a. I do not have a job
 - b. Never allowed where I work
 - c. Allowed but only at some times or in some places
 - d. Always allowed where I work

76. **On how many of the past 7 days did you breathe the smoke from someone who was smoking in the place where you work?**
- I do not have a job
 - I have a job but did not work in the past 7 days.
 - 0 days
 - 1 to 3 days
 - 4 to 6 days
 - all 7 days
77. **Now think about indoor public places such as malls, movie theaters, clubs or restaurants. Which of these best describes what you think about smoking in indoor public places? Smoking should...**
- Never be allowed in indoor public places
 - Be allowed in indoor public places but only at some times or in some areas
 - Always be allowed in indoor public places
78. **Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?**
- Definitely yes
 - Probably yes
 - Probably not
 - Definitely not
79. **Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?**
- Yes
 - No
80. **Does anyone who lives with you now use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?**
- Yes
 - No

81. **How many of your four closest friends smoke cigarettes?**
- None
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - Not sure
82. **How many of your four closest friends use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?**
- None
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - Not sure

THE NEXT 4 QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT ALCOHOL USE AND MARIJUANA USE. MARIJUANA IS ALSO CALLED GRASS OR POT

83. **How old were you when you first had more than a sip or two of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, or hard liquor)?**
- I have never had an alcoholic beverage
 - 8 years old or younger
 - 9 or 10 years old
 - 11 or 12 years old
 - 13 or 14 years old
 - 15 or 16 years old
 - 17 years old or older
84. **During the past 30 days, how many times did you drink an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, or hard liquor)?**
- 0 times
 - 1 or 2 times
 - 3 to 9 times
 - 10 to 19 times
 - 20 to 39 times
 - 40 or more times

85. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?

- a. I have never tried marijuana
- 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

86. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?

- a. 0 times
- b. 1 or 2 times
- c. 3 to 9 times
- d. 10 to 19 times
- e. 20 to 39 times
- f. 40 or more times

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION!!

APPENDIX D: ARKANSAS DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the 2009 U.S. Census estimates, Arkansas has a population of 2.9 million people.

- Total population 2,889,450
 - Females 51.0%
 - Males 49.0%

- Age Distribution
 - Persons under 20 years 27.4%
 - Persons 20-44 years 32.8%
 - Persons 45-64 years 25.5%
 - Persons 65 years and older 14.3%

- Racial/Ethnic distribution
 - Whites 80.6%
 - Blacks 15.8%
 - Asian 1.2%
 - American Indian/
Native American 0.9%
 - Other 1.5%

- Number of schools⁸
 - Elementary 581
 - Middle/Jr. High 213
 - High Schools 300
 - Alternative 34
 - Charter 9

- Enrollment
 - Grades 6-8 107,786
 - Grades 9-12 136,213

APPENDIX E: REFERENCES

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Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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