

# YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEILLANCE — CONNECTICUT

Youth Tobacco Survey

Component of the Connecticut  
School Health Survey

2013

Connecticut Department  
of Public Health





# 2013

## Connecticut Youth Tobacco Survey

Component of the Connecticut School Health Survey

Commissioner Jewel Mullen, MD, MPH, MPA  
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## Acknowledgments

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## INTRODUCTION

The 2013 Connecticut School Health Survey (CSHS) is a comprehensive survey that consists of two components: the Youth Tobacco Component (YTC) and the Youth Behavior Component (YBC). This report discusses data collected from the YTC. The YTC is known nationally as the Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS). Between February and June 2013, the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) conducted the CSHS in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Connecticut YTS/YTC was previously administered in 2000, 2002, 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2011.

YTS data are used by health and education officials to improve state programs to prevent and control youth tobacco use. The findings are also used in presentations to demonstrate the need for funding tobacco use cessation and prevention programs for Connecticut's youth.

National results referenced in this report came from the following publication: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Tobacco Product Use Among Middle and High School Students—United States, 2011 and 2012]. *MMWR* 2013;62:[893-897]. DPH also used SAS® statistical software for other calculations of national data using the 2012 National Youth Tobacco Survey SAS® dataset. This dataset can be accessed at the following Web site:  
**[www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/surveys/nyts/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/surveys/nyts/index.htm)**.

## Sample Description

### Middle School

All regular public schools in Connecticut containing grades 6, 7, or 8 were included in the sampling frame. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of students in grades 6-8.

**School Level** – The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all public schools containing any of grades 6-8. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size.

**Class Level** – The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each school that participated in the survey. All second period classes (or other period/required class selected by the school) in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

### Overall Response Rates:

Schools – 82.00% (41 of the 50 sampled schools participated)

Students – 88.84% (2946 of the 3316 sampled students completed usable questionnaires)

Overall response rate –  $82.00\% * 88.84\% = 72.85\%$

## INTRODUCTION

### High School

All regular public schools in Connecticut containing grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 were included in the sampling frame. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of students in grades 9-12.

**School Level** – The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all public schools containing any of grades 9-12. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size.

**Class Level** – The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each school that participated in the survey. All second period classes (or other period/required class selected by the school) in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

#### **Overall Response Rates:**

Schools – 85.19% (46 of the 54 sampled schools participated)

Students – 85.03% (2488 of the 2926 sampled students completed usable questionnaires)

Overall response rate –  $85.19\% * 85.03\% = 72.43\%$

### Weighting

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

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

**W1** = the inverse of the probability of selecting the school;

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

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

**f2** = a class adjustment factor calculated by school;

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

**f4** = a post-stratification adjustment factor calculated by gender, race, and grade.

The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning tobacco use risk behaviors of all regular public school students in grades 6 through 8 or students in grades 9 through 12 in Connecticut.

## INTRODUCTION

### **Sampling**

The 2013 YTC was made up of 78 questions—core questions developed by CDC and supplemental questions added by DPH. Results are reported separately for middle school and high school students. When sample size and prevalence rates allow, results are presented by sex, grade, and race/ethnicity [non-Hispanic white (NH-whites); non-Hispanic black (NH-blacks); and Hispanic or Latino (Hispanics)]. The numbers of students in other racial and ethnic groups were too low for meaningful analysis in this report. SAS® was used to compute 95% confidence intervals, which were used to determine the differences between subgroups at the  $p < 0.05$  level. Differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the 95% confidence intervals did not overlap. Subgroup comparisons that are statistically significant are mentioned in this report. The sampling design does not allow for analysis at the school or district level.

### **Data Collection**

The survey was administered during one class period. Procedures were designed to protect students' privacy by assuring that student participation was anonymous and voluntary. Students completed the self-administered questionnaire in the classroom, recording their responses directly into the survey booklet. Before the survey was administered, schools were given the option of obtaining parental permission. The core questionnaire included questions about tobacco use, exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking cessation, school curriculum, minors' ability to purchase or obtain tobacco products, knowledge and attitudes about tobacco, and familiarity with pro-tobacco and anti-tobacco media messages.

Demographics of Connecticut Middle and High School Survey Respondents		
	Middle School	High School
<b>Sex</b>		
male	51.5%	51.3%
female	48.5%	48.7%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
non-Hispanic white	61.9%	63.8%
non-Hispanic black	12.9%	13.2%
Hispanic or Latino	19.1%	17.4%
other	6.1%	5.6%
<b>Age</b>		
12 years old and younger	47.2%	-
13 years old	33.8%	-
14 years old	17.3%	11.1%
15 years old	1.7%	24.8%
16 years old	-	25.0%
17 years old	-	24.4%
18 years old and older	-	14.7%
<b>Grade</b>		
6	32.8%	-
7	33.4%	-
8	33.8%	-
9	-	26.5%
10	-	25.1%
11	-	24.6%
12	-	23.8%
<b>Number of Participating Students</b>		
	2,946	2,488
<b>Number of Participating Schools</b>		
	41	46

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

### Lifetime Tobacco Use

Middle and high school students were asked about their lifetime use (i.e., ever use) of various tobacco products, including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, bidis, kreteks (clove cigarettes), hookahs, electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes), and snus. Cigarettes are the most prevalent form of tobacco ever used, followed by cigars. Due to an error in the Connecticut questionnaire, lifetime use of snus was not included in the estimate for ever use of any form of tobacco.

#### Middle School

- ◆ In Connecticut, 10.1% of students have ever tried any form of tobacco<sup>1</sup>. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (17.8%). In Connecticut, Hispanics (14.9%) are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic whites (7.7%) to have ever used any form of tobacco. The prevalence of ever tobacco use is significantly higher in grade 8 (14.0%) than in grade 6 (6.7%).
- ◆ Cigarettes are the most prevalent form of tobacco ever used (6.6%). Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (13.6%). In Connecticut, Hispanics (11.4%) are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic whites (4.7%) to have ever smoked cigarettes. The prevalence of ever cigarette smoking is significantly higher in grade 8 (9.9%) than in grade 6 (4.2%).
- ◆ Cigars are the second most prevalent form of tobacco ever used (3.9%). Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (8.1%). In Connecticut, males (6.2%) are significantly more likely than females (1.5%) to have ever smoked cigars. The prevalence of ever cigar smoking is significantly higher in grade 8 (5.2%) than in grade 6 (1.9%).
- ◆ Smokeless tobacco (including chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip) and pipes are the third most prevalent form of tobacco ever used by students (2.0%). Nationwide, the rates for smokeless tobacco use (4.4%) and pipe smoking (3.8%) are significantly higher.

- ◆ Rates for lifetime bidi, kretek, hookah, and e-cigarette use are 1.1%, 0.5%, 1.2%, and 1.7%, respectively. No analysis of lifetime use of snus among middle school students was done for this report.

#### High School

- ◆ In Connecticut, 39.3% of students have ever tried any form of tobacco<sup>1</sup>. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (45.7%). In Connecticut, males (45.5%) are significantly more likely than females (32.7%) to have ever used any form of tobacco. Non-Hispanic whites (41.2%) are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic blacks (30.2%) to have ever tried tobacco. Students in grades 11 (45.1%) and 12 (50.0%) are significantly more likely than students in grade 9 (28.1%) to have ever tried tobacco; and the prevalence of ever tobacco use is significantly higher in grade 12 (50.0%) than in grade 10 (34.4%).
- ◆ Cigarettes are the most prevalent form of tobacco ever used (28.1%). Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (36.1%). In Connecticut, males (31.8%) are significantly more likely than females (24.3%) to have ever tried smoking cigarettes. Hispanics (36.9%) are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic blacks (22.4%) to have ever smoked cigarettes. Students in grades 11 (32.2%) and 12 (36.8%) are significantly more likely than students in grade 9 (20.7%) to have ever smoked cigarettes; and students in grade 12 (36.8%) are significantly more likely than students in grade 10 (23.4%) to have ever tried cigarette smoking.
- ◆ Cigars are the second most prevalent form of tobacco ever used (23.0%). Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (31.3%). In Connecticut, males (31.5%) are significantly more likely than females (14.3%) to have ever smoked cigars. Non-Hispanic whites (26.4%) are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic blacks (12.4%) to have ever tried cigar smoking. The prevalence of ever cigar smoking is significantly higher in grades 11 (28.3%) and 12 (33.0%) than in grade 9 (12.4%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (33.0%) than in grade 10 (19.3%).
- ◆ E-cigarettes are the third most prevalent form of tobacco ever used (13.4%). Nationwide, the rate is 9.8%. In Connecticut, males (16.6%) significantly

more likely than females (10.2%) to have ever tried e-cigarette smoking, and non-Hispanic whites (16.1%) are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic blacks (5.9%) to have ever used e-cigarettes. The prevalence of ever e-cigarette use is significantly higher in grades 11 (16.1%) and 12 (17.2%) than in grade 9 (7.9%).

- ◆ Hookahs or water pipes are the fourth most prevalent form of tobacco ever used (11.2%). Nationwide, the rate is 13.3%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of ever hookah smoking is significantly higher in grades 11 (14.5%) and 12 (17.9%) than in grade 9 (5.9%) and significantly higher in grade 12 (17.9%) than in grade 10 (7.4%).
- ◆ Pipes are the fifth most prevalent form of tobacco ever used (10.5%). Nationwide, the rate is 10.3%. In Connecticut, males (14.0%) are significantly more likely than females (6.6%) to have ever smoked tobacco in a pipe. The prevalence of ever pipe smoking is significantly higher in grades 11 (13.3%) and 12 (15.1%) than in grade 9 (5.7%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (15.1%) than in grade 10 (7.7%).
- ◆ Smokeless tobacco (including chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip) is the sixth most prevalent form of tobacco ever used (9.7%). Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (13.6%). In Connecticut, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use is significantly higher among males (16.2%) than among females (2.9%) and significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (12.0%) than among Hispanics (6.6%). The rate of ever smokeless tobacco use is significantly higher in grades 10 (8.3%), 11 (11.0%), and 12 (16.0%) than in grade 9 (4.0%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (16.0%) than in grade 10 (8.3%).
- ◆ Snus is the seventh most prevalent form of tobacco ever used (7.0%). Nationwide, the rate is 7.5%. In Connecticut, males (9.7%) are significantly more likely than females (4.2%) to have ever tried snus. The prevalence of ever snus use is significantly higher in grade 12 (11.5%) than in grade 9 (2.9%).
- ◆ Bidis are the eighth most prevalent form of tobacco ever used (3.6%).

Nationwide, the rate is 2.5%.

- ◆ Kreteks are the ninth most prevalent form of tobacco ever used (3.1%). Nationwide, the rate is 3.1%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of ever kretek smoking is significantly higher among males (4.1%) than among females (1.8%).

## Current Tobacco Use

Students were asked if they had used various forms of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, bidis, kreteks, hookahs, and e-cigarettes, on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey. Current use of any tobacco product is defined as using cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, tobacco in a pipe or hookah, bidis, kreteks, or e-cigarettes on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.

### Middle School

- ◆ In Connecticut, 3.1% of students are current users of any tobacco product. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (6.6%). In Connecticut, students in grade 8 (4.7%) are significantly more likely than students in grade 6 (2.1%) to be current users of any tobacco product.
- ◆ Cigarettes are the most prevalent form of tobacco used (1.4%). Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (3.5%).
- ◆ Cigars are the second most prevalent form of tobacco used (1.3%). Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (2.8%).
- ◆ In Connecticut, current use estimates for all other forms of tobacco are less than 1%.

### High School

- ◆ In Connecticut, 19.5% of students are current users of any tobacco product. Nationwide, the rate is 23.2%. In Connecticut, males (24.6%) are significantly more likely than females (14.0%) to be current users of any tobacco product. Non-Hispanic whites (21.7%) are significantly more

likely than non-Hispanic blacks (11.6%) to currently use any tobacco product. Students in grades 11 (21.4%) and 12 (27.9%) are significantly more likely than students in grade 9 (11.8%) to currently use tobacco, and students in grade 12 (27.9%) are significantly more likely than students in grade 10 (17.3%) to be current tobacco users.

- ◆ Cigars are the most prevalent form of tobacco used (9.0%). Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (12.6%). In Connecticut, males (13.8%) are significantly more likely than females (3.8%) to currently smoke cigars.
- ◆ Cigarettes are the second most prevalent form of tobacco used (8.9%). Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (14.0%).
- ◆ E-cigarettes are the third most prevalent form of tobacco used (5.3%). Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (2.8%).
- ◆ Smokeless tobacco (including chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip) is the fourth most prevalent form of tobacco used (4.9%). Nationwide, the rate is 6.4%. In Connecticut, students in grade 12 (7.9%) are significantly more likely than students in grade 9 (1.8%) to currently use smokeless tobacco.
- ◆ Tobacco in a pipe is the fifth most prevalent form of tobacco used (4.8%). Nationwide, the rate is 4.5%.
- ◆ Tobacco in a hookah is the sixth most prevalent form of tobacco used (4.7%). Nationwide, the rate is 5.4%. In Connecticut, current hookah use is significantly higher in grade 12 (7.3%) than in grade 9 (2.6%).
- ◆ Kreteks are the seventh most prevalent form of tobacco used (2.2%). Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (1.0%).
- ◆ Bidis are the eighth most prevalent form of tobacco used (1.8%). Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (0.9%).

## Frequent Use of Cigarettes

### High School

In Connecticut, 38.9% of current cigarette smokers smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days prior to the survey (i.e., frequent cigarette smoking). Nationwide, the rate is 34.1%. In Connecticut, current cigarette smokers in grade 12 (52.9%) are significantly more likely than their counterparts in grade 11 (23.3%) to frequently smoke cigarettes.

### Daily Cigarette Smoking

#### High School

In Connecticut, 29.4% of current cigarette smokers smoked cigarettes on all of the 30 days before the survey (i.e., daily cigarette smoking). Nationwide, the rate is 23.2%.

## Age of Initiation of Cigarette Use

### High School

In Connecticut, 14.5% of ever cigarette smokers and 17.5% of current cigarette smokers first tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, before age 11 years. Nationwide, the rates are 15.6% and 18.3%, respectively.

## Smoking Susceptibility among Never Cigarette Smokers

Students who had never smoked cigarettes were classified as not being susceptible to smoking cigarettes if they responded on the survey that a) they would not smoke a cigarette soon; and b) they would definitely not smoke in the next year; and c) they would definitely not smoke if their best friend offered them a cigarette. All other never smokers were classified as being susceptible to initiating cigarette smoking in the next year.

### Middle School

In Connecticut, 22.6% of students who have never smoked cigarettes were classified as susceptible to initiating cigarette smoking in the next

year. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (28.0%). In Connecticut, susceptibility is significantly higher in grades 7 (23.3%) and 8 (28.9%) than in grade 6 (15.7%).

### **High School**

In Connecticut, 26.9% of students who have never smoked cigarettes were classified as susceptible to initiating cigarette smoking in the next year. Nationwide, the rate is 27.8%.

### **Access<sup>2</sup>**

#### **High School**

In Connecticut, among high school current cigarette smokers aged <18 years, 34.8% responded that one of the ways they obtained their own cigarettes in the past 30 days was by having someone else buy them, and 28.7% said that at least one time they got cigarettes by buying them themselves.

### **Enforcement**

#### **High School**

Among Connecticut high school current cigarette smokers aged <18 years, 22.4% were refused sale of cigarettes during the past 30 days because of their age. Nationwide, the rate is 25.2%.

### **Cessation**

#### **Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes**

##### **Middle School**

In Connecticut, 57.0% of current cigarette smokers tried to quit smoking cigarettes at least once during the 12 months preceding the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 62.8%.

##### **High School**

In Connecticut, 55.5% of current cigarette smokers tried to quit smoking

cigarettes at least once during the 12 months preceding the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 57.6%.

#### **Seriously Considering Quitting**

##### **High School**

In Connecticut, 46.2% of current tobacco users are seriously thinking about quitting the use of all tobacco.<sup>1</sup> Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (69.0%).

#### **Want to Stop Smoking Cigarettes**

##### **High School**

In Connecticut, 43.0% of current cigarette smokers want to stop smoking cigarettes for good.

### **Secondhand Tobacco Smoke Exposure**

#### **In a Vehicle with Someone Who was Smoking on ≥1 of Preceding 7 Days**

In Connecticut, 20.5% of middle and high school students were in a vehicle with someone who was smoking cigarettes on ≥1 of the preceding 7 days.

#### **Breathed the Smoke from Someone Who Was Smoking at Their School on ≥1 of Preceding 7 Days**

In Connecticut, 21.7% of middle and high school students breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product at their school on ≥1 of the preceding 7 days.

#### **Breathed the Smoke from Someone Who Was Smoking in a Public Place on ≥1 of Preceding 7 Days**

In Connecticut, 38.0% of middle and high school students breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product in a public place on ≥1 of the preceding 7 days.

## Anyone at Home Smokes Tobacco

In Connecticut, 31.8% of middle and high school students live in a home where someone smokes cigarettes, cigars, or pipes. The prevalence of living with someone who smokes tobacco is significantly higher among students age 18 years and older (36.9%) than among students age 12 years and younger (27.4%).

## Were at Home with Someone Who Was Smoking on $\geq 1$ of Preceding 7 Days

In Connecticut, 18.3% of middle and high school students were at home when someone smoked a tobacco product on  $\geq 1$  of the preceding 7 days.

## Significant Trends in Current Tobacco Use

### Middle School

During 2000-2013, a significant decrease (13.1%-2.4%) occurred in the percentage of students who currently use tobacco.<sup>3</sup> Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use decreased significantly among males (14.1%-3.3%) and females (11.9%-1.4%).

During 2000-2013, a significant decrease (9.8%-1.4%) occurred in the percentage of students who currently smoke cigarettes and among those who currently smoke cigars (6.1%-1.3%).

### High School

During 2000-2013, a significant decrease (32.4%-16.8%) occurred in the percentage of students who currently use tobacco.<sup>3</sup> Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use decreased significantly among males (35.3%-22.1%) and females (29.2%-11.2%).

During 2000-2013, a significant decrease (25.6%-8.9%) occurred in the percentage of students who currently smoke cigarettes. Overall, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased significantly among males (24.9%-10.4%) and females (26.0%-7.3%).

During 2000-2013, a significant decrease (6.0%-1.8%) occurred in the percentage of students who currently smoke bidis. Overall, the prevalence of current bidi smoking decreased significantly among males (7.5%-2.4%) and females (4.2%-0.9%).

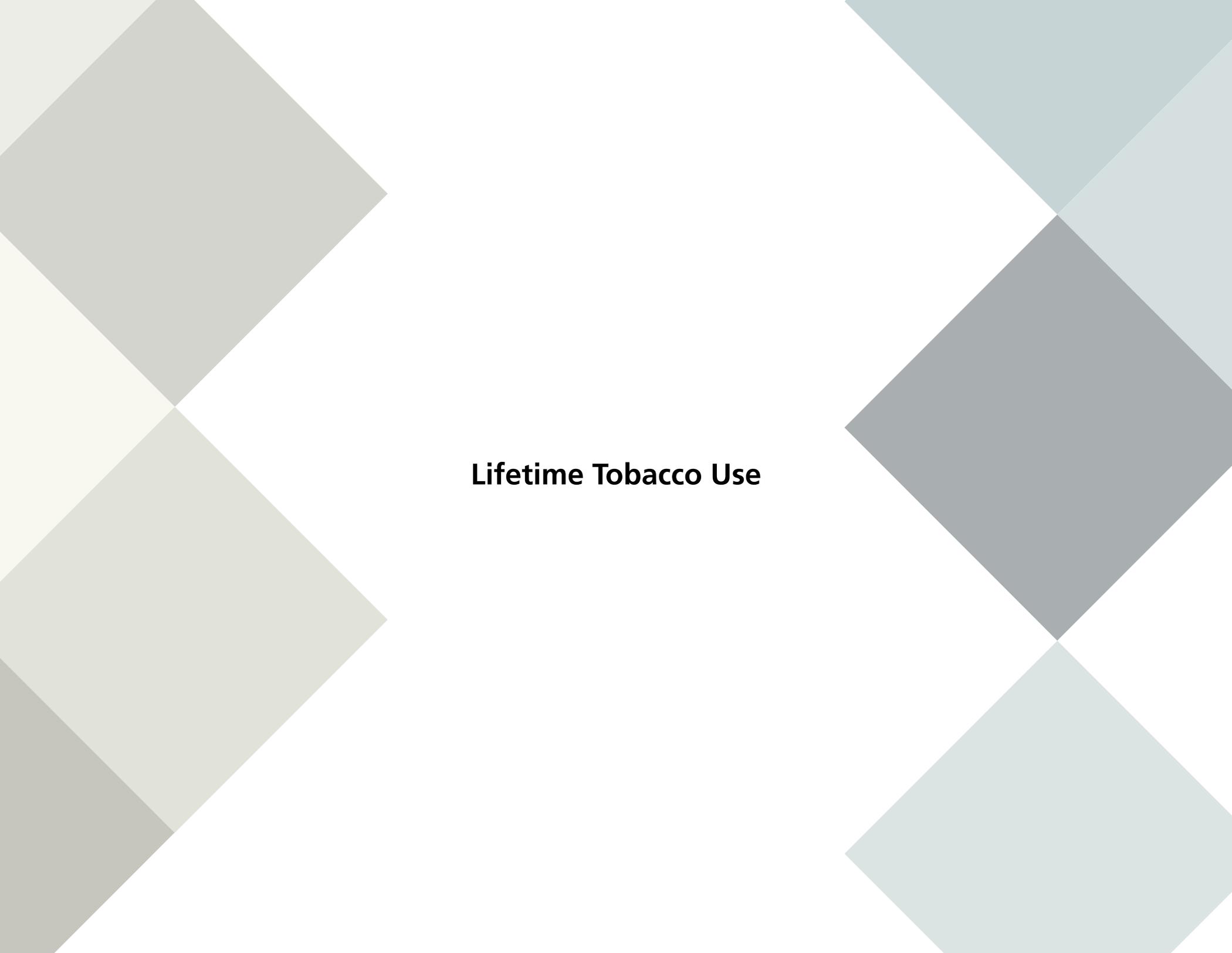
---

<sup>1</sup> including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, bidis, kreteks (clove cigarettes), hookahs, and electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes)

<sup>2</sup> In the state of Connecticut, it is illegal for a person less than 18 years of age to purchase or possess cigarettes.

<sup>3</sup> This definition of tobacco includes cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, and bidis. Please see page 79 for further explanation.



The page features four large, overlapping diamond-shaped geometric shapes in the corners. The top-left and bottom-left shapes are in shades of beige and taupe. The top-right and bottom-right shapes are in shades of teal and grey. The central text is positioned between these decorative elements.

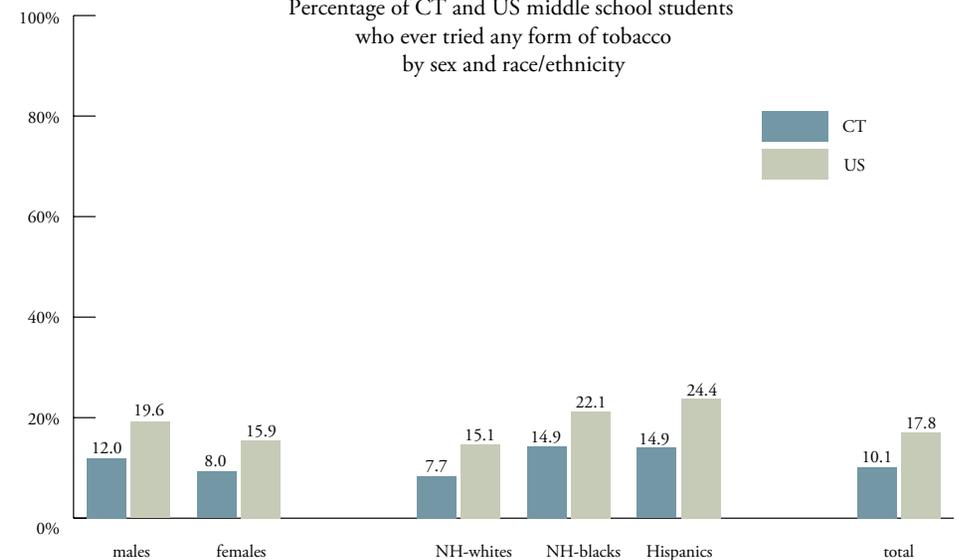
## **Lifetime Tobacco Use**



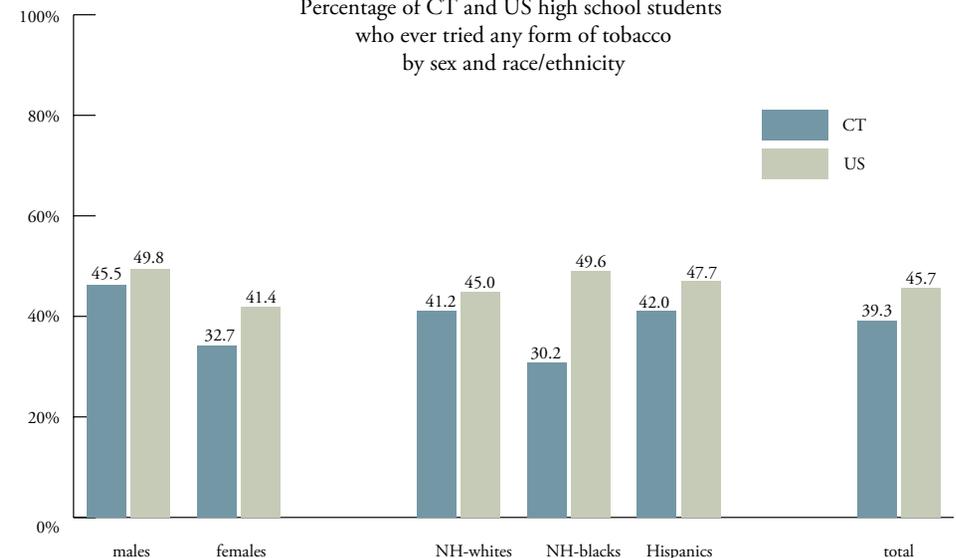
## Ever Tobacco Use by sex and race/ethnicity

- ◆ In Connecticut, 10.1% of middle school and 39.3% of high school students have ever tried any form of tobacco<sup>†</sup> (i.e., ever tobacco use)
- ◆ Overall for CT middle school students, the prevalence of ever tobacco use:
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (14.9%) than among non-Hispanic whites (7.7%)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever tobacco use:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT males (12.0%) and females (8.0%) than among their US counterparts (19.6% and 15.9%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT among non-Hispanic whites (7.7%) and Hispanics (14.9%) than among their US counterparts (15.1% and 24.4%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (10.1%) than nationwide (17.8%)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of ever tobacco use:
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (45.5%) than among females (32.7%)
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (41.2%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (30.2%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever tobacco use:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among females in CT (32.7%) than nationwide (41.4%)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic blacks in CT (30.2%) than in the US (49.6%)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (39.3%) than nationwide (45.7%)

Percentage of CT and US middle school students who ever tried any form of tobacco by sex and race/ethnicity



Percentage of CT and US high school students who ever tried any form of tobacco by sex and race/ethnicity



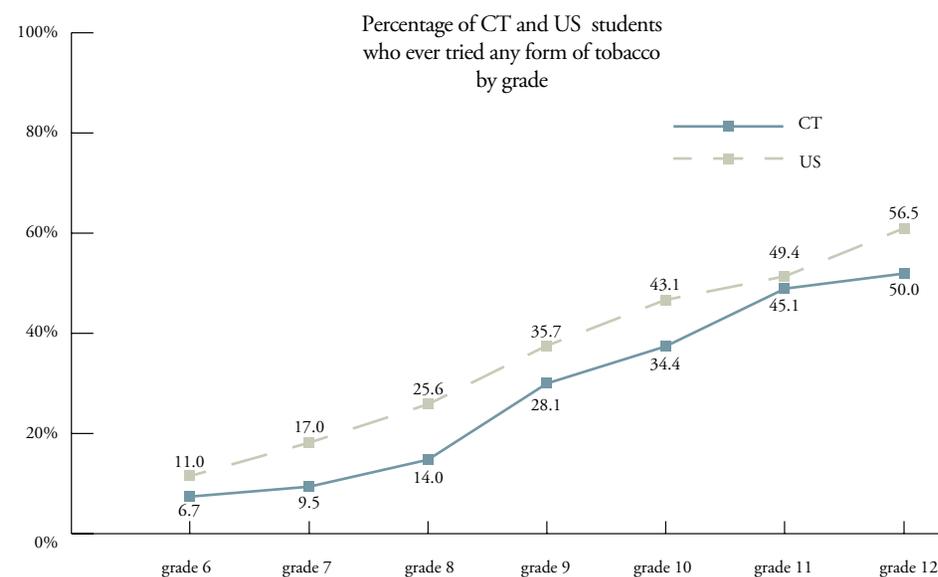
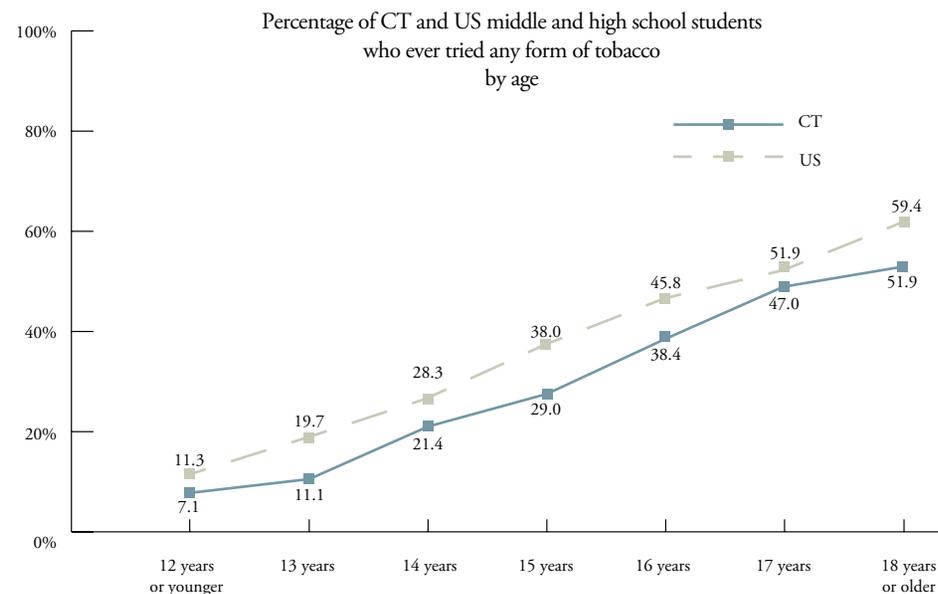
<sup>†</sup> including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, bidis, kreteks (clove cigarettes), hookahs, and electronic cigarettes

## Ever Tobacco Use, Continued

by age and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, the prevalence of ever tobacco<sup>†</sup> use among students increases significantly between the ages of 13 (11.1%) and 14 (21.4%) years and between the ages of 15 (29.0%) and 16 (38.4%) years
- ◆ The prevalence of ever tobacco use is significantly lower in CT among students age 12 years and younger (7.1%), and ages 13 (11.1%), 14 (21.4%), and 15 (29.0%) years than among their national counterparts (11.3%, 19.7%, 28.3%, and 38.0%, respectively)
- ◆ For CT middle school students (grades 6-8), the prevalence of ever tobacco use is significantly higher in grade 8 (14.0%) than in grade 6 (6.7%)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever tobacco use is significantly lower among CT students in grades 6 (6.7%), 7 (9.5%), and 8 (14.0%) than among their US counterparts (11.0%, 17.0%, and 25.6%, respectively)
- ◆ For CT high school students (grades 9-12), the prevalence of ever tobacco use is significantly higher in grades 11 (45.1%) and 12 (50.0%) than in grade 9 (28.1%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (50.0%) than in grade 10 (34.4%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever tobacco use does not vary significantly by grade between CT students and their US counterparts

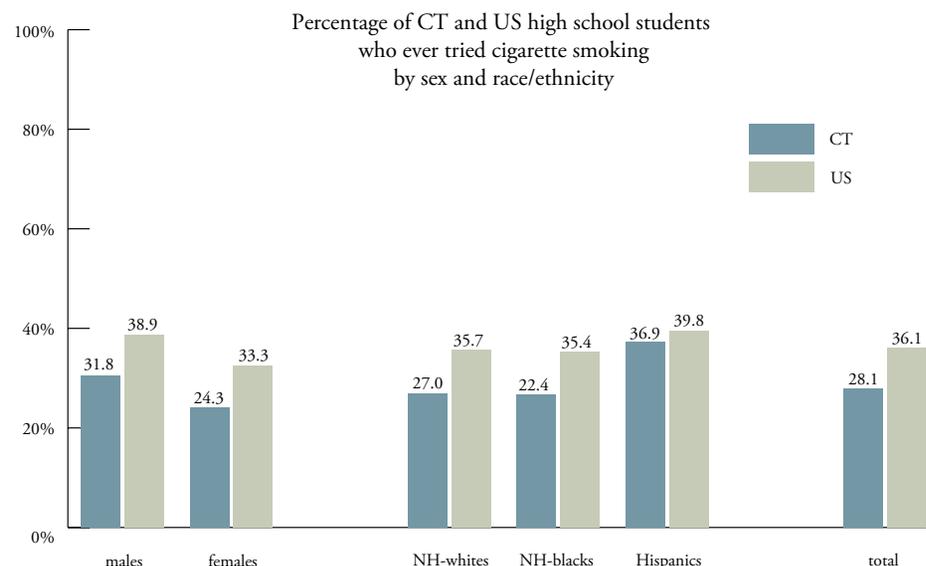
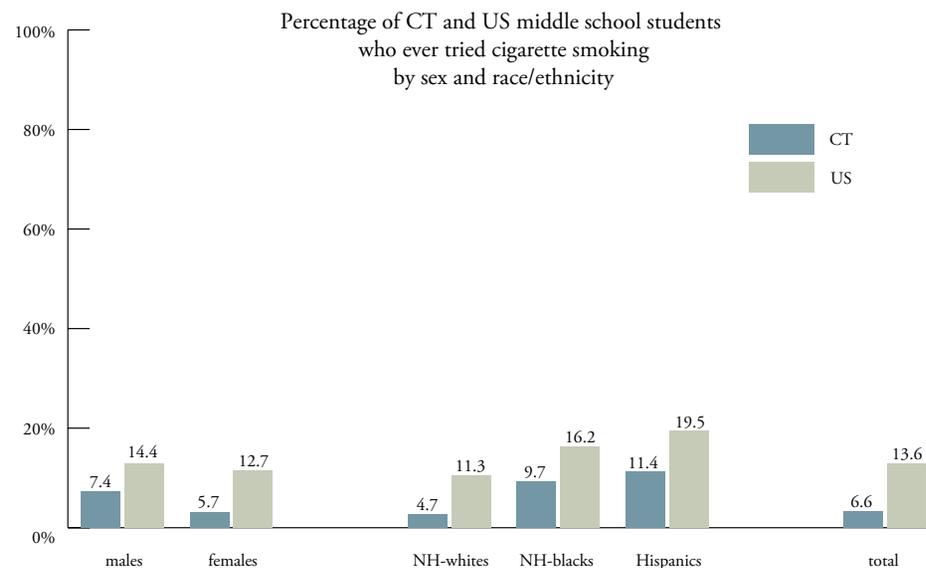
<sup>†</sup>including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, bidis, kreteks (clove cigarettes), hookahs, and electronic cigarettes



## Ever Cigarette Smoking

by sex and race/ethnicity

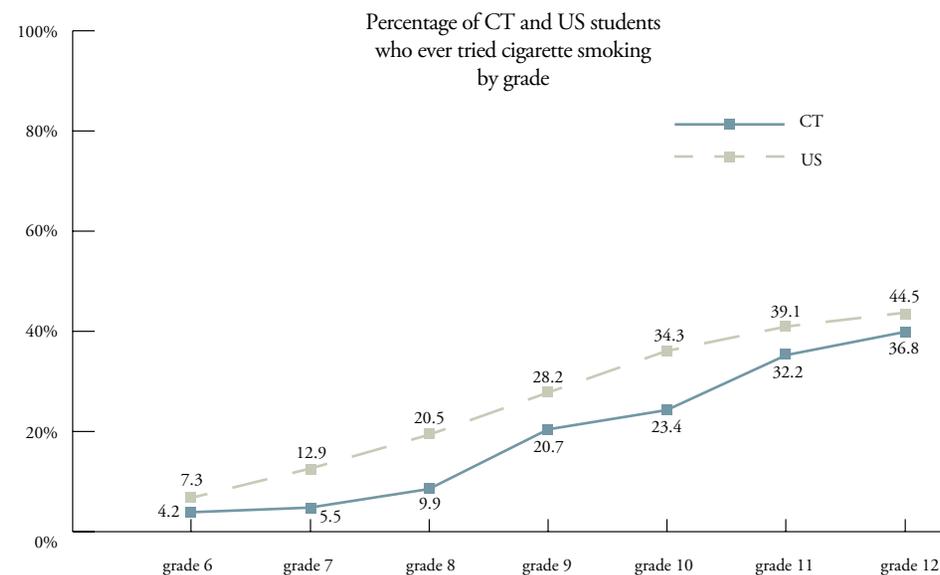
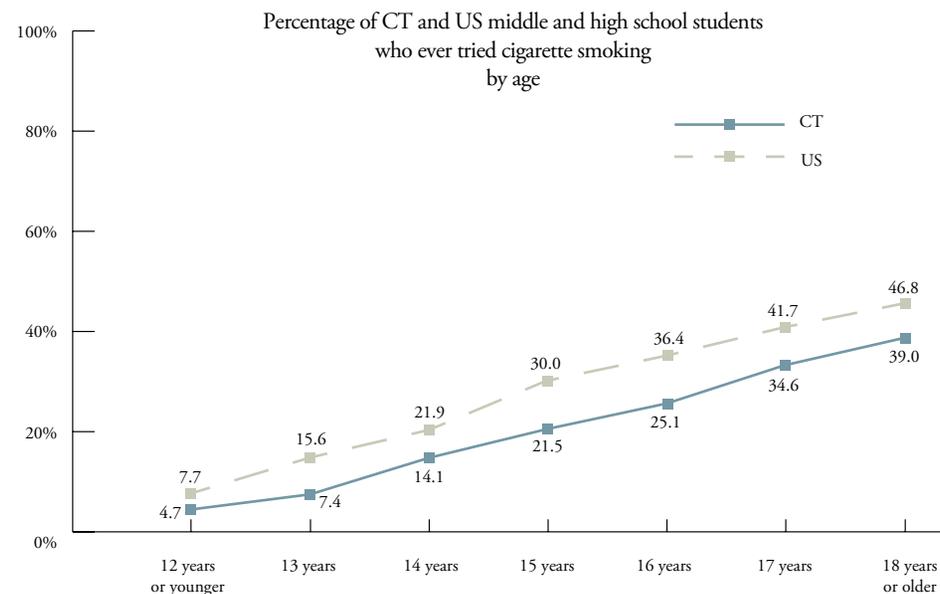
- ◆ In Connecticut, 6.6% of middle school and 28.1% of high school students have ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs (i.e., ever cigarette smoking)
- ◆ Overall for CT middle school students, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking:
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (11.4%) than among non-Hispanic whites (4.7%)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT males (7.4%) and females (5.7%) than among their national counterparts (14.4% and 12.7%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (4.7%) and Hispanics (11.4%) than among their US counterparts (11.3% and 19.5%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (6.6%) than nationwide (13.6%)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (31.8%) than among females (24.3%)
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (36.9%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (22.4%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT males (31.8%) and females (24.3%) than among their national counterparts (38.9% and 33.3%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (27.0%) and non-Hispanic blacks (22.4%) than among their US counterparts (35.7% and 35.4%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (28.1%) than nationwide (36.1%)



## Ever Cigarette Smoking, Continued

by age and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking among students increases significantly between the ages of 13 (7.4%) and 14 (14.1%) years and between the ages of 16 (25.1%) and 17 (34.6%) years
- ◆ The prevalence of ever cigarette smoking is significantly lower in CT among students ages 13 (7.4%), 14 (14.1%), 15 (21.5%), 16 (25.1%), and 17 (34.6%) years than among their national counterparts (15.6%, 21.9%, 30.0%, 36.4%, and 41.7%, respectively)
- ◆ For CT middle school students (grades 6-8), the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking is significantly higher in grade 8 (9.9%) than in grade 6 (4.2%)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking is significantly lower among CT students in grades 6 (4.2%), 7 (5.5%), and 8 (9.9%) than among their US counterparts (7.3%, 12.9%, and 20.5%, respectively)
- ◆ For CT high school students (grades 9-12), the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking is significantly higher in grades 11 (32.2%) and 12 (36.8%) than in grade 9 (20.7%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (36.8%) than in grade 10 (23.4%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking in grade 10 is significantly lower among students in CT (23.4%) than nationwide (34.3%)

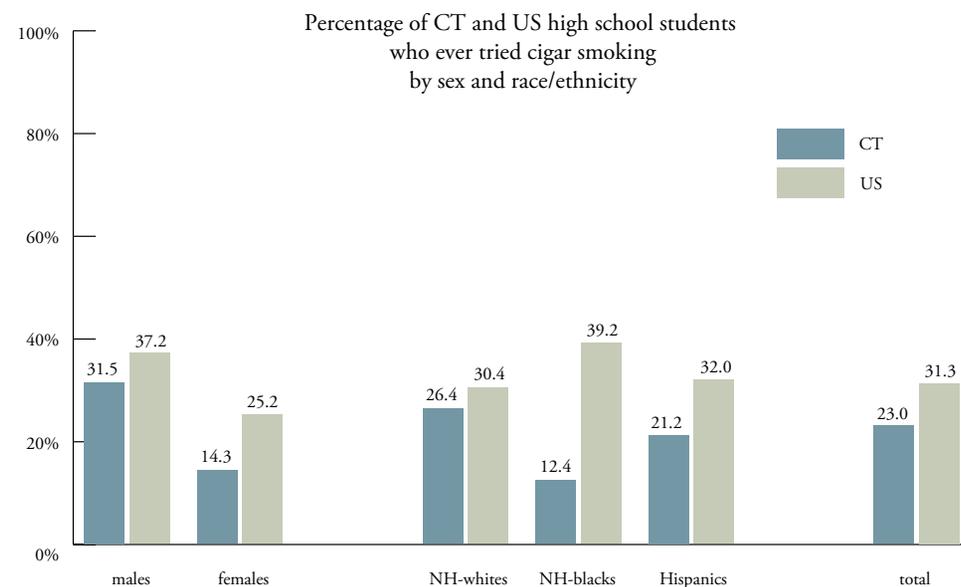
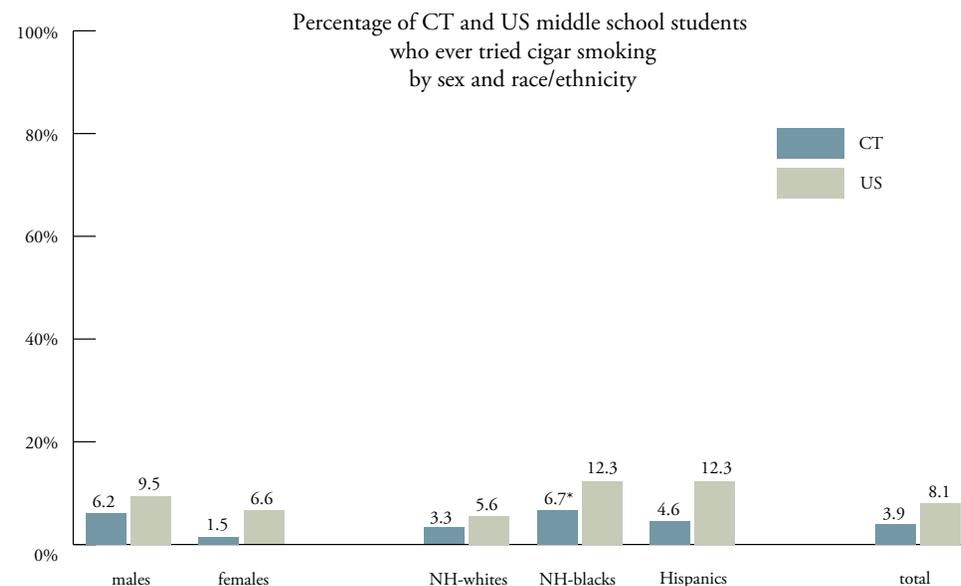


## Ever Cigar Smoking

by sex and race/ethnicity

- ◆ In Connecticut, 3.9% of middle school and 23.0% of high school students have ever tried smoking a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar, even one or two puffs (i.e., ever cigar smoking)
- ◆ Overall for CT middle school students, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (6.2%) than among females (1.5%)
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT among males (6.2%) and females (1.5%) than among their national counterparts (9.5% and 6.6%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (3.3%) and Hispanics (4.6%) than among their US counterparts (5.6% and 12.3%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (3.9%) than nationwide (8.1%)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (31.5%) than among females (14.3%)
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (26.4%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (12.4%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among females in CT (14.3%) than nationwide (25.2%)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic blacks (12.4%) and Hispanics (21.2%) than among their US counterparts (39.2% and 32.0%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (23.0%) than nationwide (31.3%)

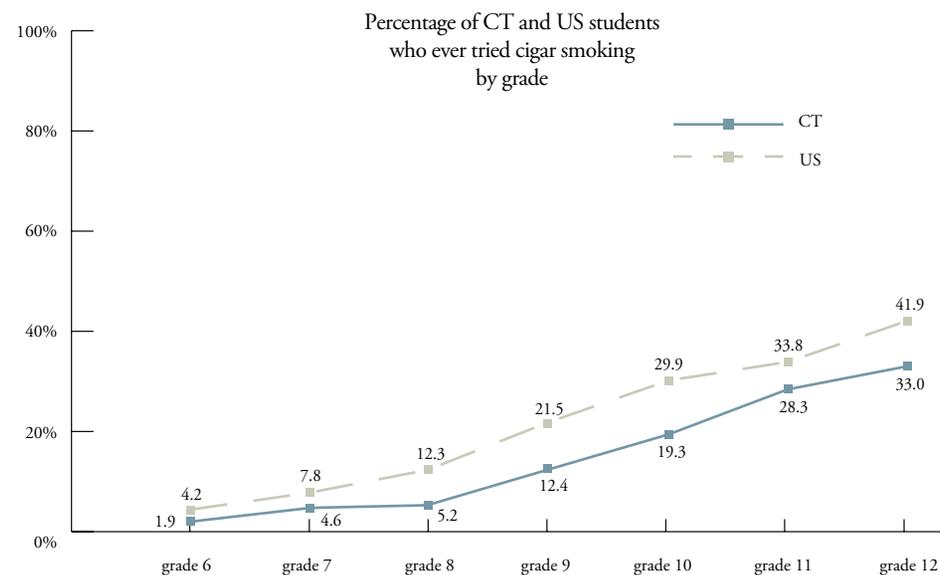
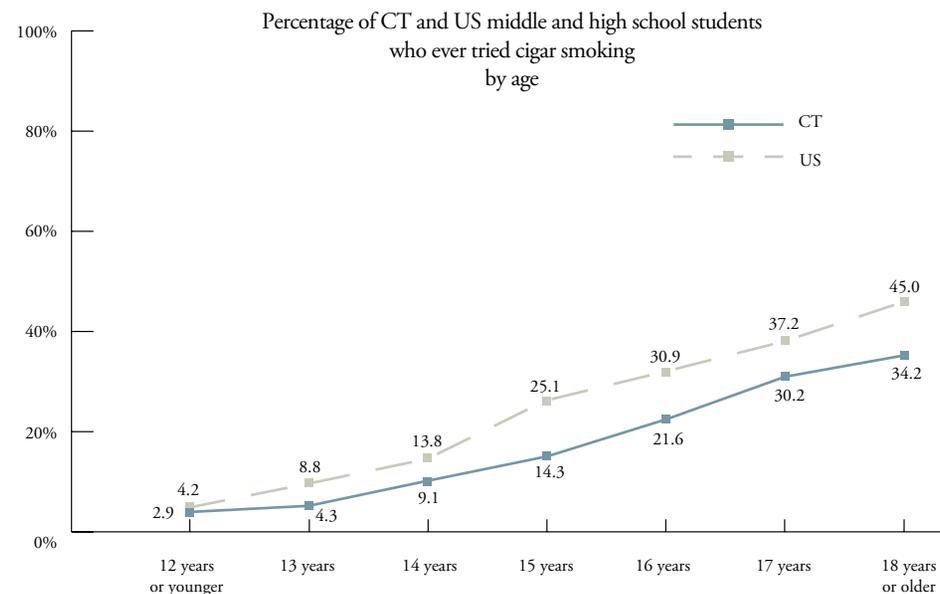
\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.



## Ever Cigar Smoking, Continued

by age and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, from age 13 to 17 years, as age increases, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking among students increases significantly
- ◆ The prevalence of ever cigar smoking is significantly lower in CT among students ages 13 (4.3%), 14 (9.1%), 15 (14.3%), and 16 (21.6%) years, and age 18 years and older (34.2%) than among their national counterparts (8.8%, 13.8%, 25.1%, 30.9%, and 45.0%, respectively)
- ◆ For CT middle school students (grades 6-8), the prevalence of ever cigar smoking is significantly higher in grade 8 (5.2%) than in grade 6 (1.9%)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking is significantly lower among CT students in grades 6 (1.9%) and 8 (5.2%) than among their US counterparts (4.2% and 12.3%, respectively)
- ◆ For CT high school students (grades 9-12), the prevalence of ever cigar smoking is significantly higher in grades 11 (28.3%) and 12 (33.0%) than in grade 9 (12.4%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (33.0%) than in grade 10 (19.3%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking is significantly lower among CT students in grades 9 (12.4%), 10 (19.3%), and 12 (33.0%) than among their national counterparts (21.5%, 29.9%, and 41.9%, respectively)

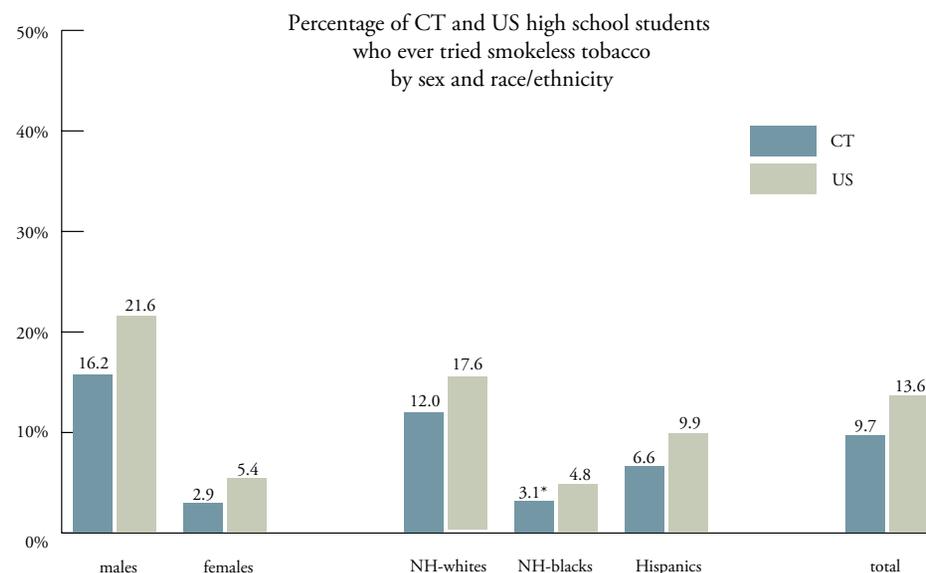
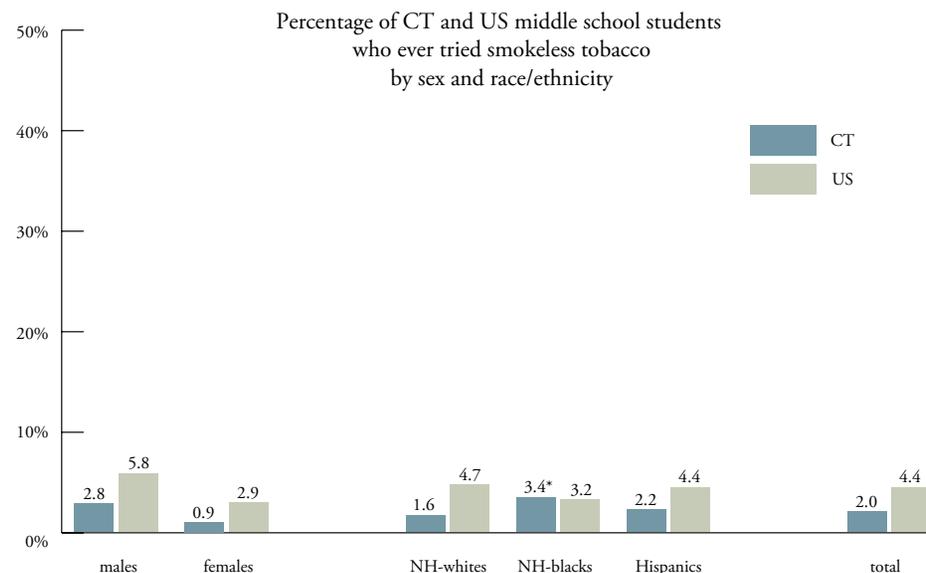


## Ever Smokeless Tobacco Use

### by sex and race/ethnicity

- ◆ In Connecticut, 2.0% of middle school and 9.7% of high school students have ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, even just a small amount (i.e., ever smokeless tobacco use)
- ◆ Overall for CT middle school students, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use does not vary significantly by sex or between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT among males (2.8%) and females (0.9%) than among their national counterparts (5.8% and 2.9%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (1.6%) than among their US counterparts (4.7%)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (2.0%) than nationwide (4.4%)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use:
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (16.2%) than among females (2.9%)
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (12.0%) than among Hispanics (6.6%); the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among females in CT (2.9%) than in the US (5.4%)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (12.0%) than among their US counterparts (17.6%)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (9.7%) than nationwide (13.6%)

\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.



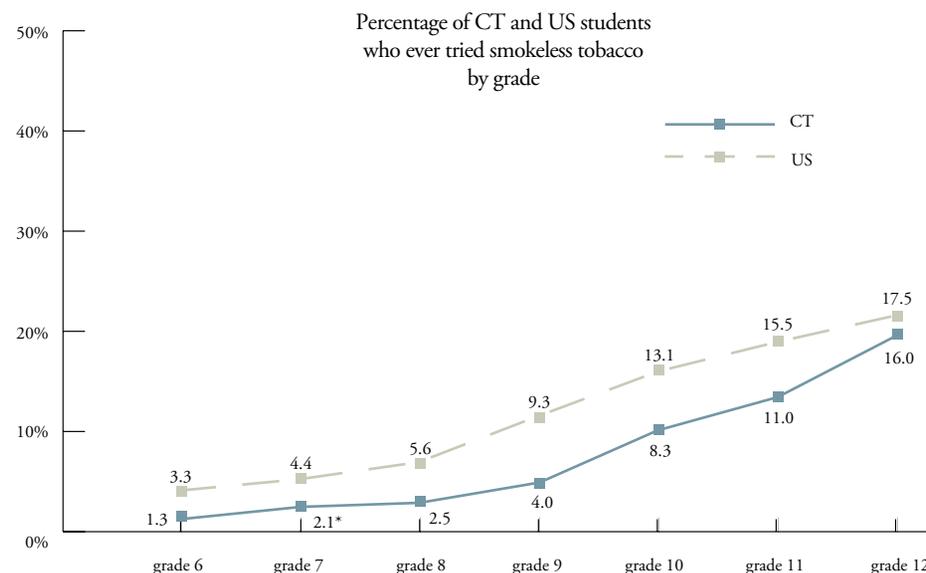
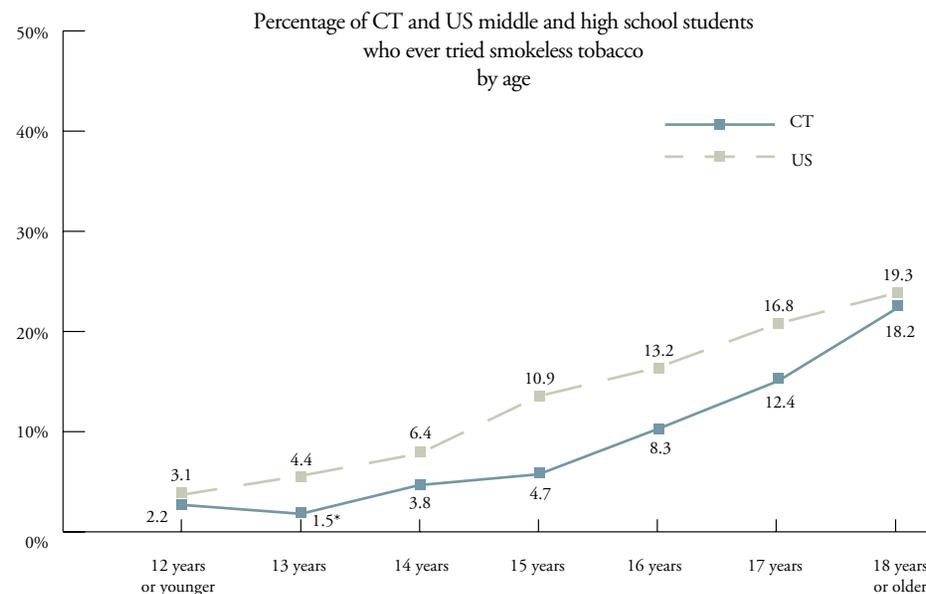
## Ever Smokeless Tobacco Use, Continued

by age and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco<sup>†</sup> use among students varies by age between 1.5% (age 13 years) and 18.2% (age 18 years and older)
- ◆ The prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use is significantly lower in CT among students ages 15 (4.7%) and 16 (8.3%) years than among their US counterparts (10.9%, and 13.2%, respectively); the estimate for CT students age 13 years will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability
- ◆ For CT middle school students, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use does not vary significantly between students in grades 6 and 8 (the estimate for students in grade 7 will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use is significantly lower among CT students in grades 6 (1.3%) and 8 (2.5%) than among their US counterparts (3.3% and 5.6%, respectively)
- ◆ For CT high school students (grades 9-12), the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use is significantly higher in grades 10 (8.3%), 11 (11.0%), and 12 (16.0%) than in grade 9 (4.0%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (16.0%) than in grade 10 (8.3%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use is significantly lower in grade 9 among CT students (4.0%) than among their national counterparts (9.3%)

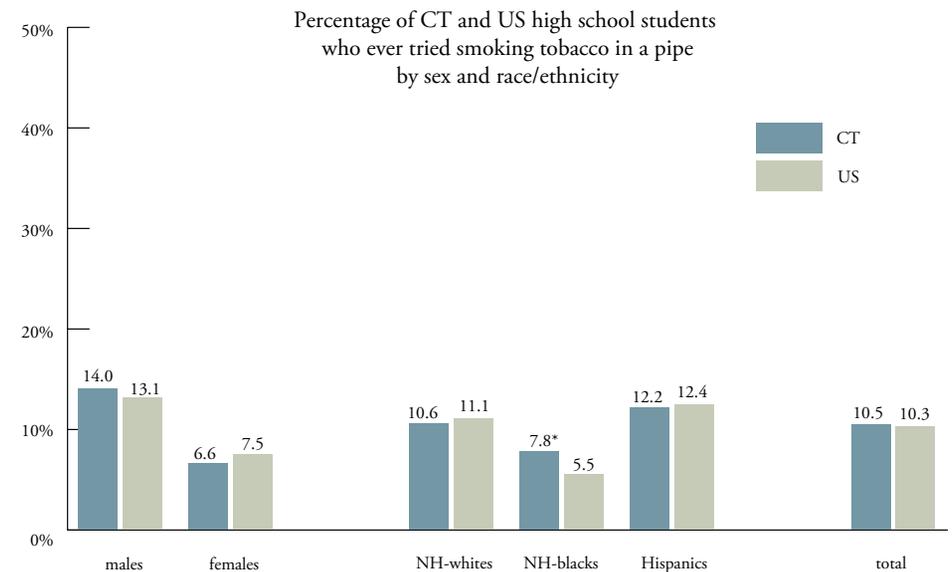
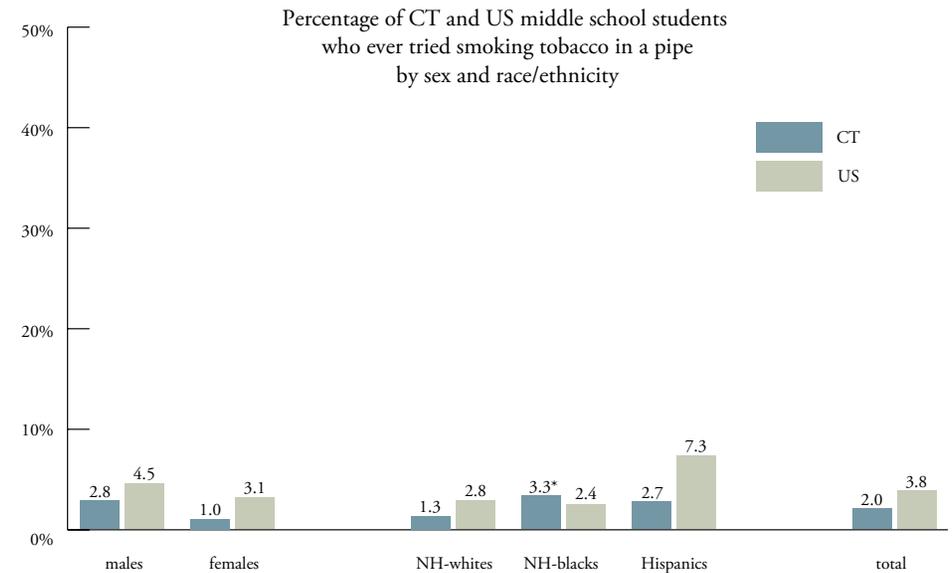
<sup>†</sup> Including chewing tobacco, snuff and dip

\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.



## Ever Pipe Smoking by sex and race/ethnicity

- ◆ In Connecticut, 2.0% of middle school and 10.5% of high school students have ever tried smoking tobacco in a pipe, even one or two puffs (i.e., ever pipe smoking)
- ◆ Overall for CT middle school students, the prevalence of ever pipe smoking does not vary significantly by sex or between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever pipe smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among females in CT (1.0%) than in the US (3.1%)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (1.3%) and Hispanics (2.7%) than among their US counterparts (2.8% and 7.3%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (2.0%) than nationwide (3.8%)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of ever pipe smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (14.0%) than among females (6.6%)
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever pipe smoking does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity (for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics), or overall

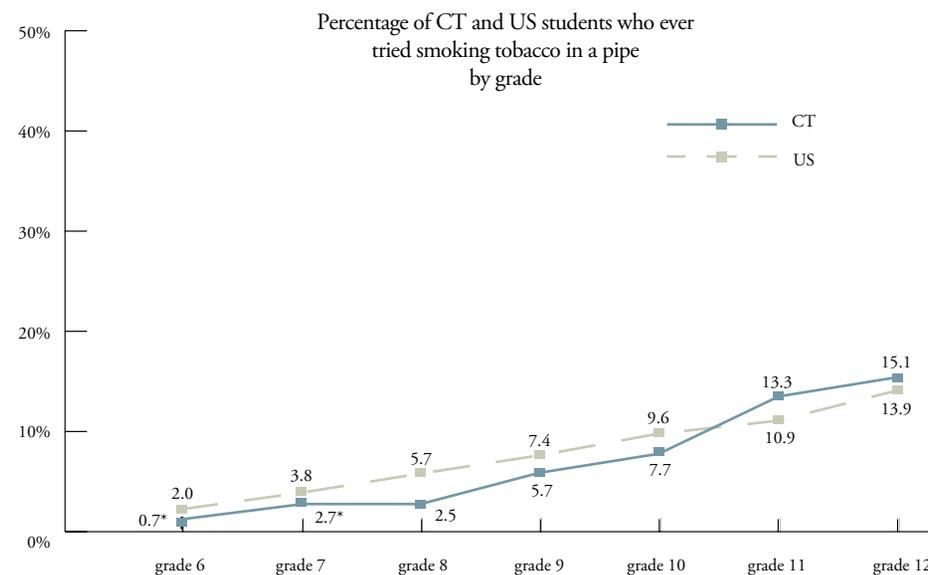
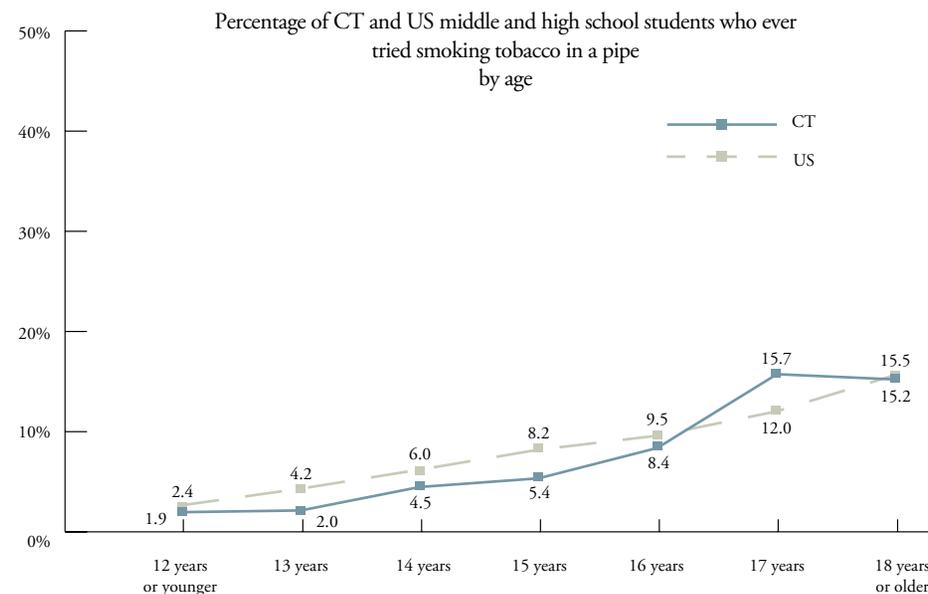


\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Ever Pipe Smoking, Continued

by age and grade

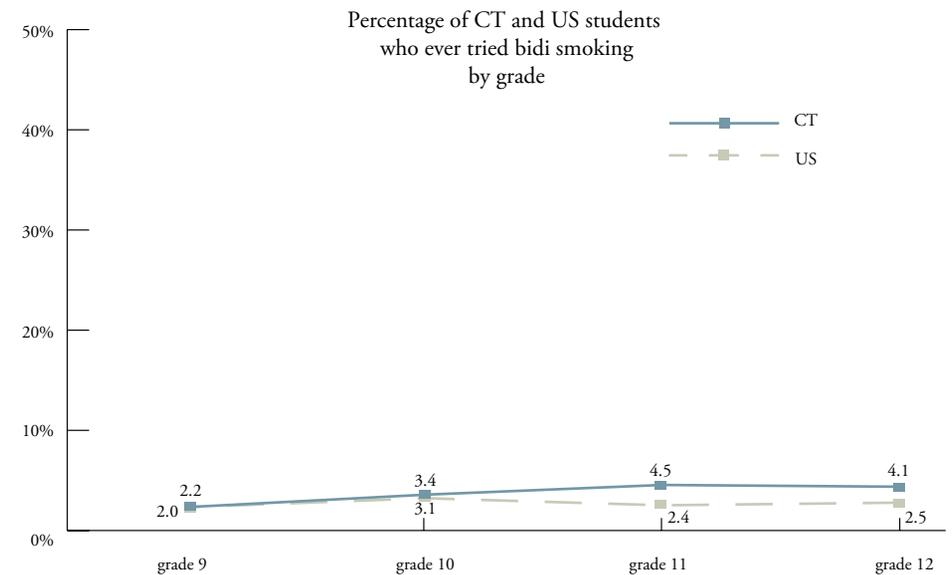
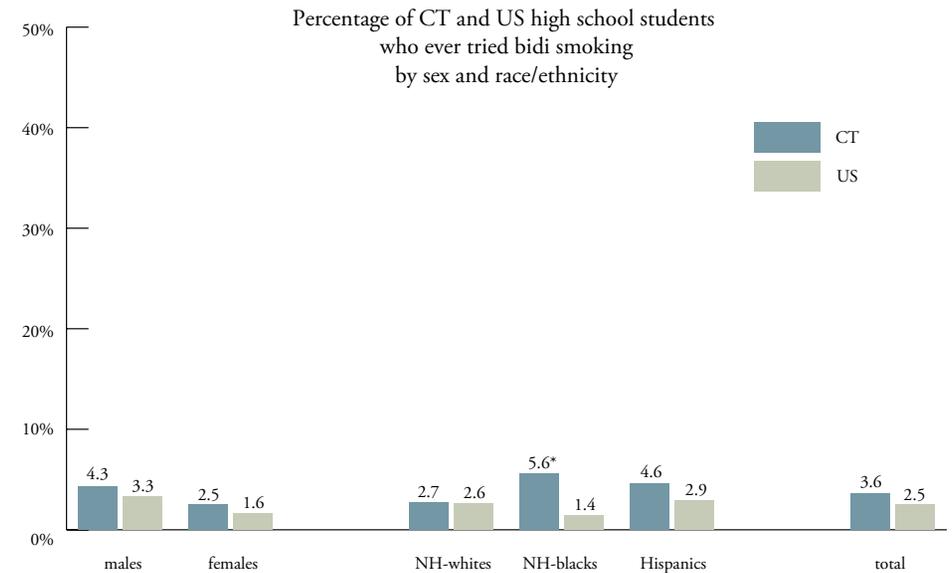
- ◆ In Connecticut, the prevalence of ever pipe smoking among students increases significantly between the ages of 16 (8.4%) and 17 (15.7%) years
- ◆ The prevalence of ever pipe smoking is significantly lower in CT among students age 13 years (2.0%) than among their national counterparts (4.2%)
- ◆ For CT middle school students (grades 6-8), the statistical reliability of ever pipe smoking estimates for grades 6 and 7 is uncertain; therefore, no interpretation of the data or comparisons between grades will be made
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever pipe smoking is significantly lower in grade 8 among CT students (2.5%) than among students nationally (5.7%)
- ◆ For CT high school students (grades 9-12), the prevalence of ever pipe smoking is significantly higher in grades 11 (13.3%) and 12 (15.1%) than in grade 9 (5.7%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (15.1%) than in grade 10 (7.7%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever pipe smoking does not vary significantly by grade between CT students and their US counterparts



\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Ever Bidi Smoking by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

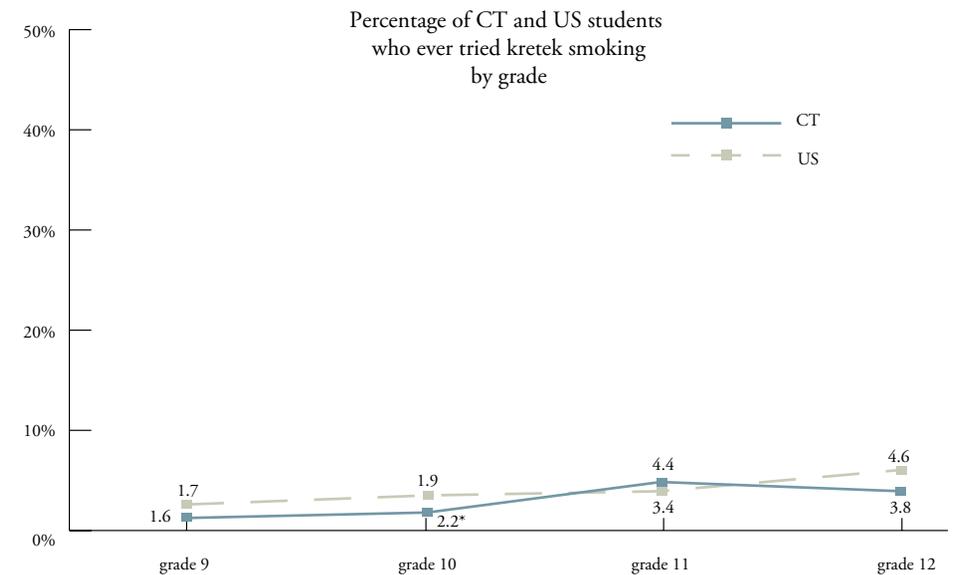
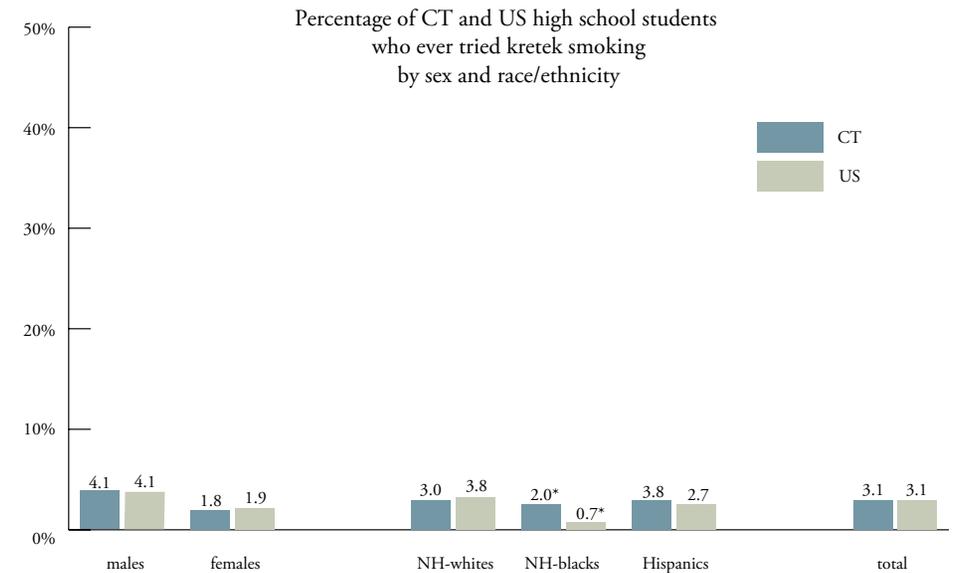
- ◆ In Connecticut, 3.6% of high school students have ever tried smoking bidis (small brown cigarettes wrapped in a leaf), even one or two puffs (i.e., ever bidi smoking)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of ever bidi smoking does not vary significantly by sex, between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability), or by grade
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever bidi smoking does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity (for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics), grade, or overall



\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Ever Kretek Smoking by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 3.1% of high school students have ever tried smoking kreteks (clove cigarettes), even one or two puffs (i.e., ever kretek smoking)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of ever kretek smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (4.1%) than among females (1.8%)
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics or between students in grades 9, 11, and 12 (the estimates for non-Hispanic blacks and grade 10 will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever kretek smoking does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity (for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics), grade (for grades 9, 11, and 12), or overall

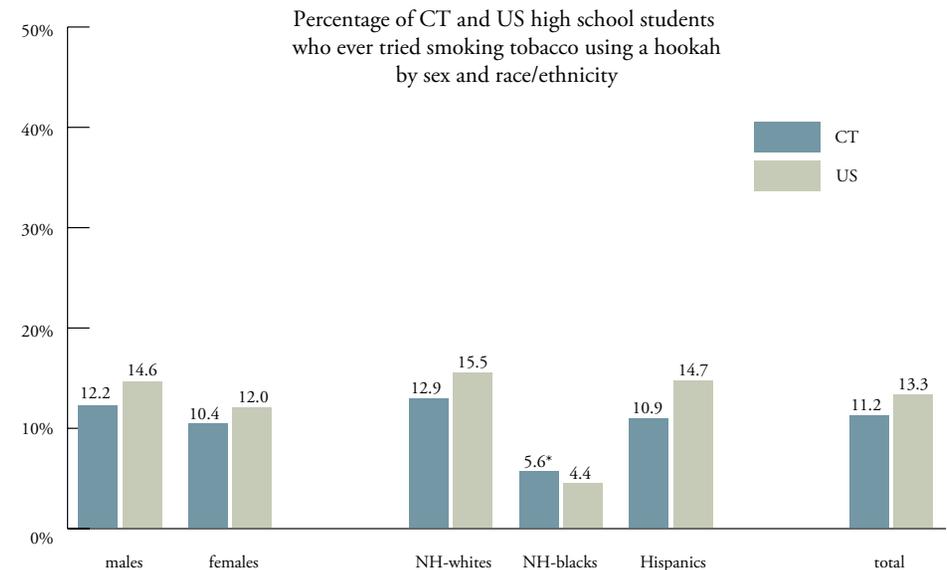
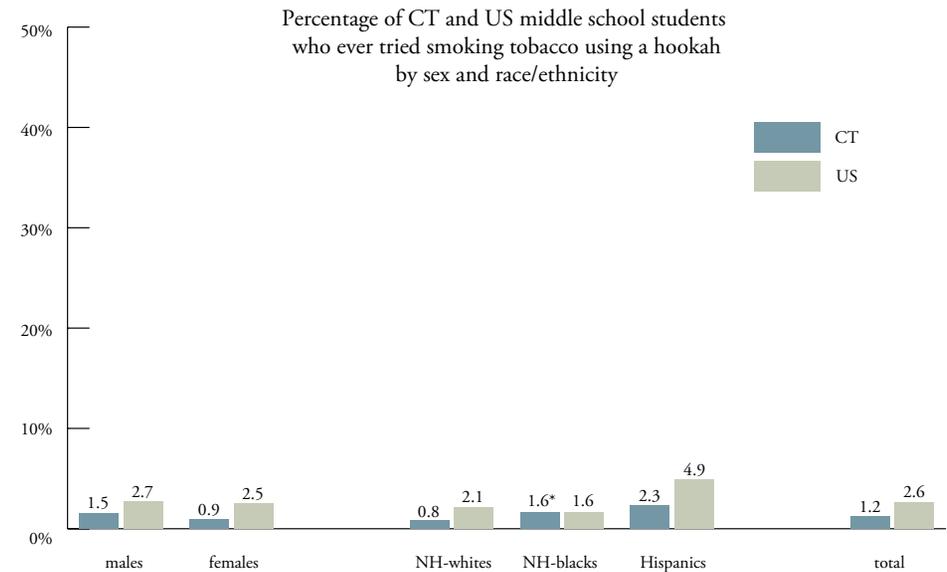


\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Ever Hookah Smoking

by sex and race/ethnicity

- ◆ In Connecticut, 1.2% of middle school and 11.2% of high school students have ever tried smoking tobacco from a hookah or water pipe (i.e., ever hookah smoking)
- ◆ Overall for CT middle school students, the prevalence of ever hookah smoking does not vary significantly by sex or between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever hookah smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among females in CT (0.9%) than nationwide (2.5%)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (0.8%) and Hispanics (2.3%) than among their US counterparts (2.1% and 4.9%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (1.2%) than nationwide (2.6%)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of ever hookah smoking does not vary significantly by sex or between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever hookah smoking does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity (for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics), or overall

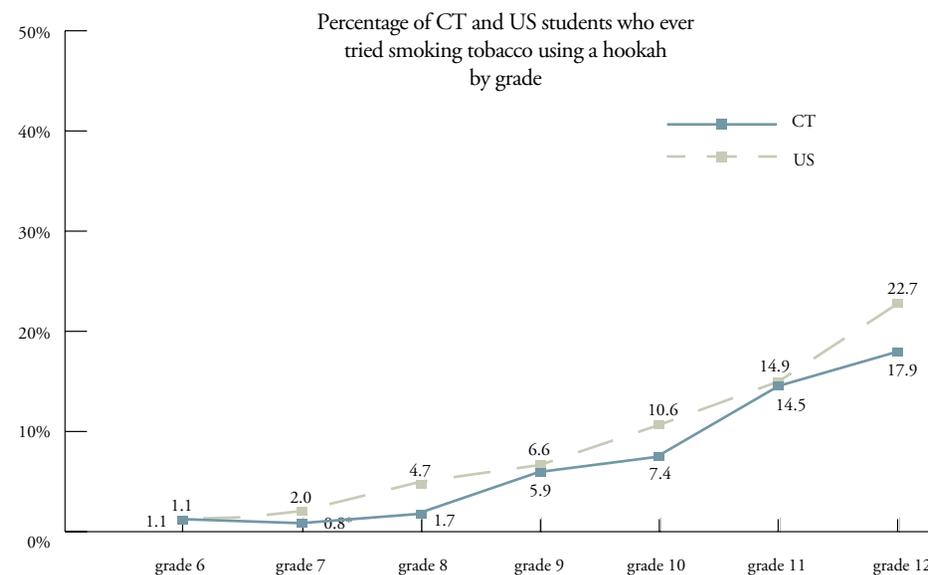
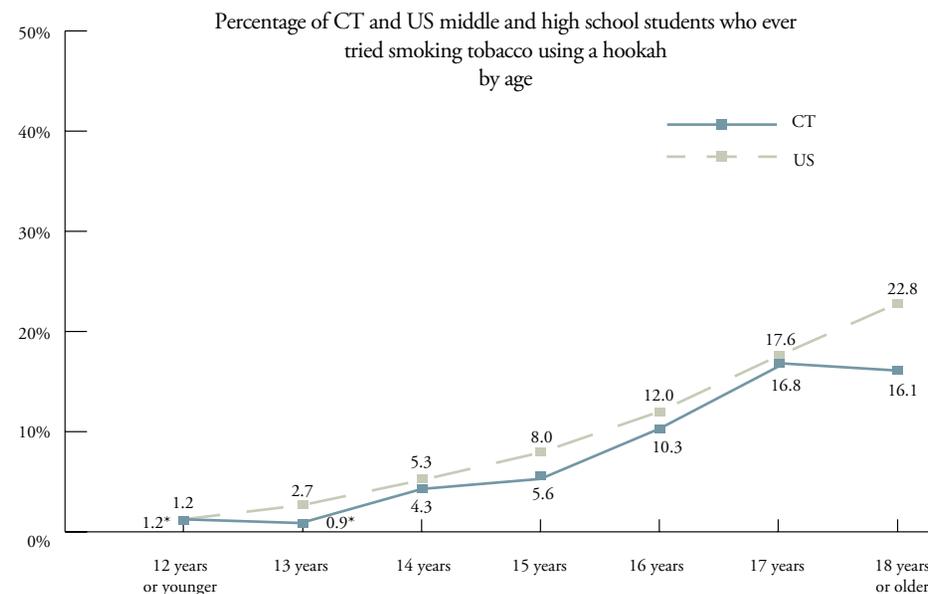


\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Ever Hookah Smoking, Continued

by age and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, the prevalence of ever hookah smoking among students varies by age between 0.9% (age 13 years) and 16.8% (age 17 years)
- ◆ The prevalence of ever hookah smoking does not vary significantly between CT and US students by age (excluding age 12 years and younger and age 13 years because the statistical reliability of CT's estimates is uncertain)
- ◆ For CT middle school students (grades 6-8), the prevalence of ever hookah smoking does not vary significantly between grades 6 and 8 (the statistical reliability of the estimate for grade 7 is uncertain; therefore, no interpretation of the data or comparisons between the other grades will be made)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever hookah smoking is significantly lower in grade 8 among CT students (1.7%) than among their US counterparts (4.7%)
- ◆ For CT high school students (grades 9-12), the prevalence of ever hookah smoking is significantly higher in grades 11 (14.5%) and 12 (17.9%) than in grade 9 (5.9%) and significantly higher in grade 12 (17.9%) than in grade 10 (7.4%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever hookah smoking does not vary significantly by grade between CT students and their US counterparts

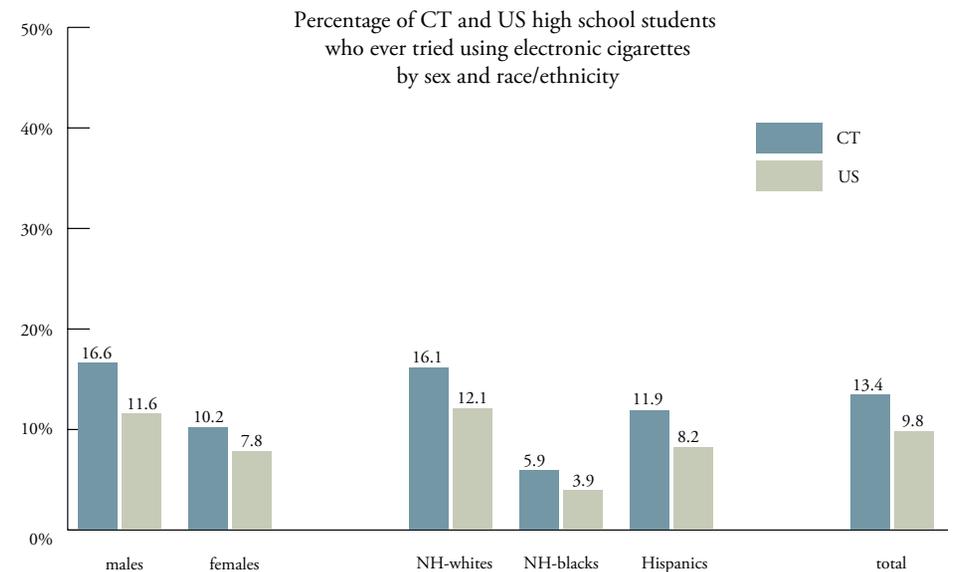
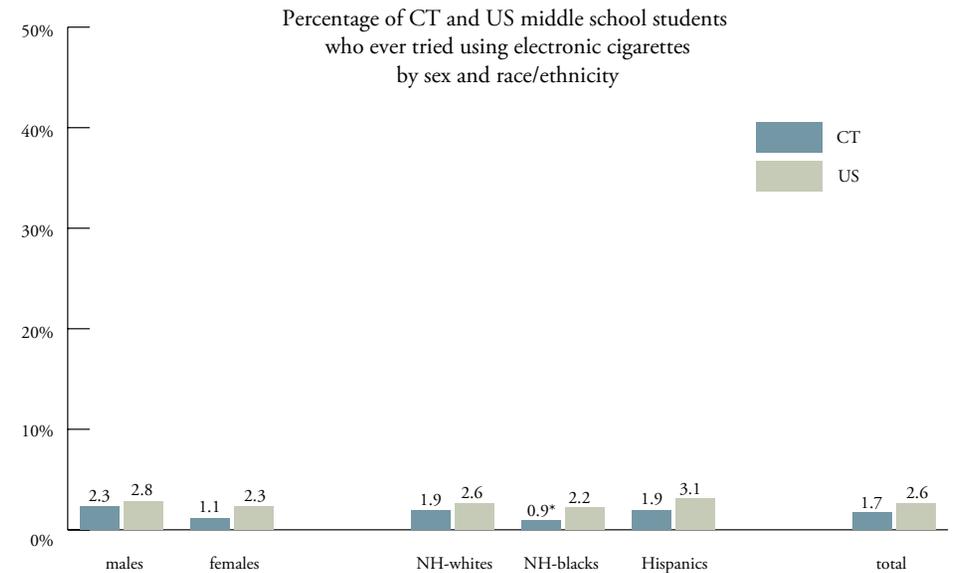


\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Ever E-Cigarette Use

by sex and race/ethnicity

- ◆ In Connecticut, 1.7% of middle school and 13.4% of high school students have ever tried using electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes (i.e., ever e-cigarette use)
- ◆ Overall for CT middle school students, the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use does not vary significantly by sex or between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity (for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics), or overall
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use:
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (16.6%) than among females (10.2%)
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (16.1%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (5.9%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or overall

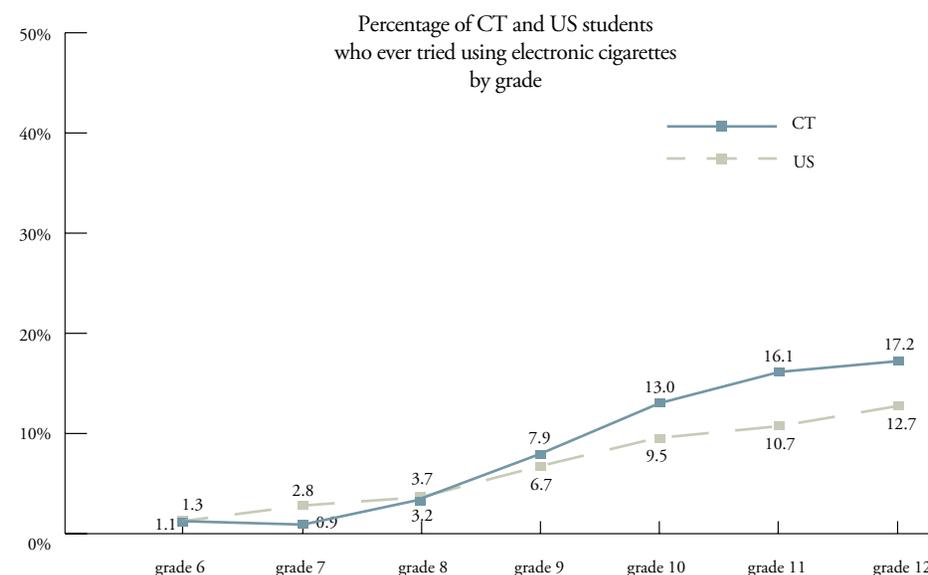
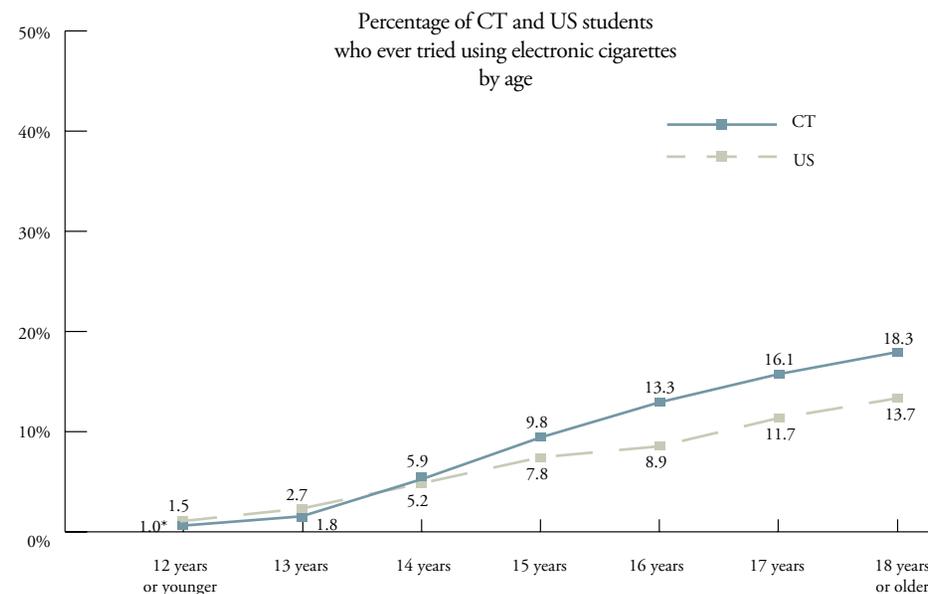


\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Ever E-Cigarette Use, Continued

by age and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use among students increases significantly between the ages of 13 (1.8%) and 14 (5.9%) years
- ◆ The prevalence of ever e-cigarette use does not vary significantly between CT and US students by age (excluding age 12 years and younger, since the statistical reliability of CT's estimate is uncertain)
- ◆ For CT middle school students (grades 6-8), the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use increases significantly from 0.9% in grade 7 to 3.2% in grade 8 (the statistical reliability of the estimate for grade 6 is uncertain; therefore, no interpretation of the data or comparisons between the other grades will be made)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use does not vary significantly by grade (for grades 7 and 8) between CT students and their US counterparts
- ◆ For CT high school students (grades 9-12), the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use is significantly higher in grades 11 (16.1%) and 12 (17.2%) than in grade 9 (7.9%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use does not vary significantly by grade between CT students and their US counterparts

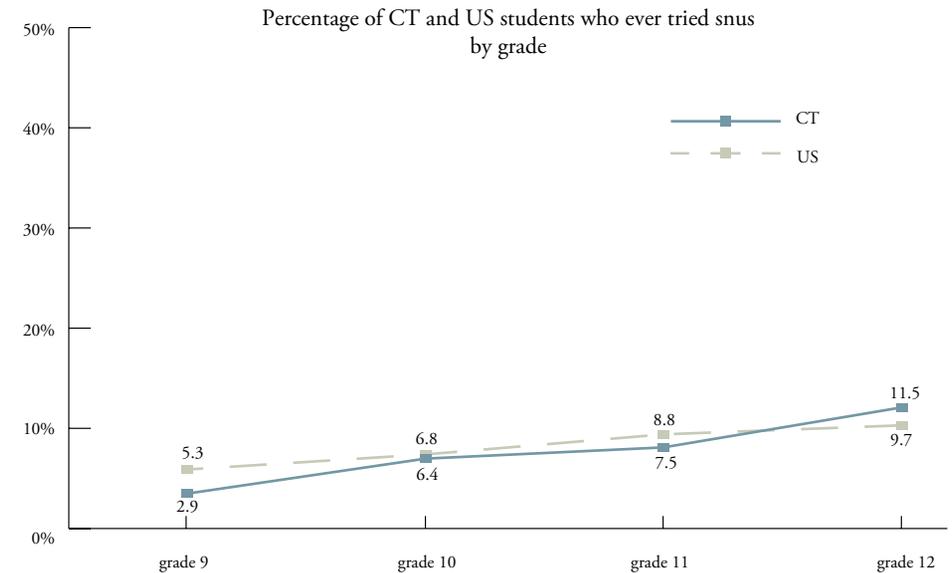
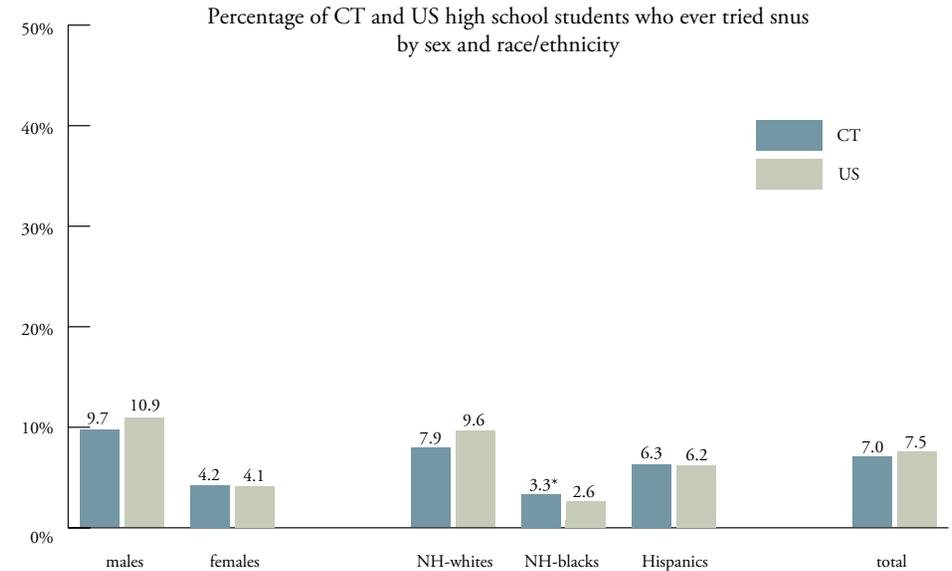


\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Ever Snus Use

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

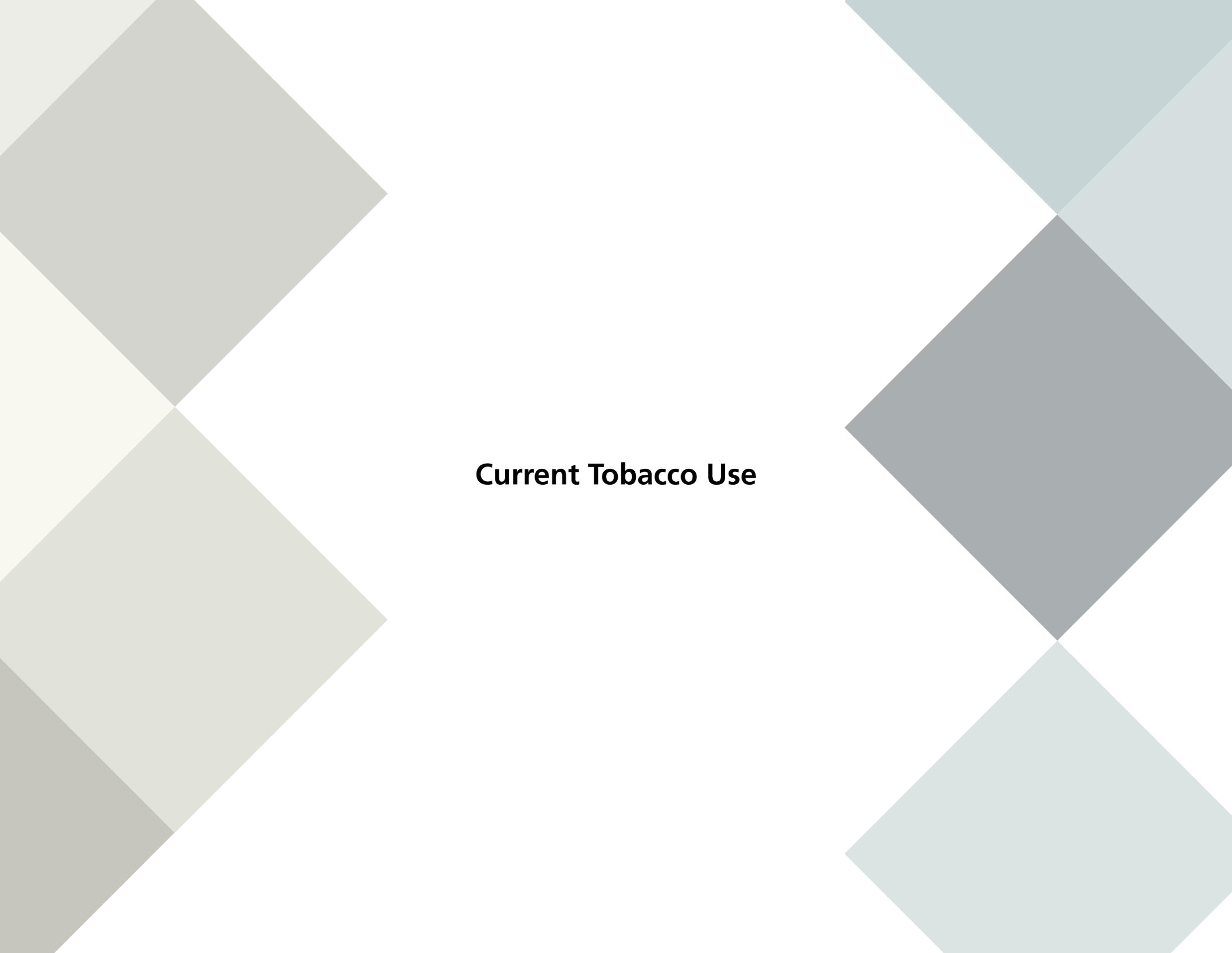
- ◆ In Connecticut, 7.0% of high school students have ever tried snus<sup>†</sup> (i.e., ever snus use)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of ever snus use:
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (9.7%) than among females (4.2%)
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
  - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 12 (11.5%) than in grade 9 (2.9%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of ever snus use does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity (for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics), grade, or overall



<sup>†</sup>Snus (Swedish for tobacco) is a tiny, teabag-like pouch of steam-pasteurized, smokeless tobacco, to tuck between the cheek and gum, that does not require spitting.

\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.



The image features a white background with decorative geometric shapes in the corners. On the left side, there are four overlapping diamond shapes in shades of beige, tan, and light brown. On the right side, there are four overlapping diamond shapes in shades of light blue, medium blue, and dark blue. The text 'Current Tobacco Use' is centered in the white space between these two groups of shapes.

**Current Tobacco Use**

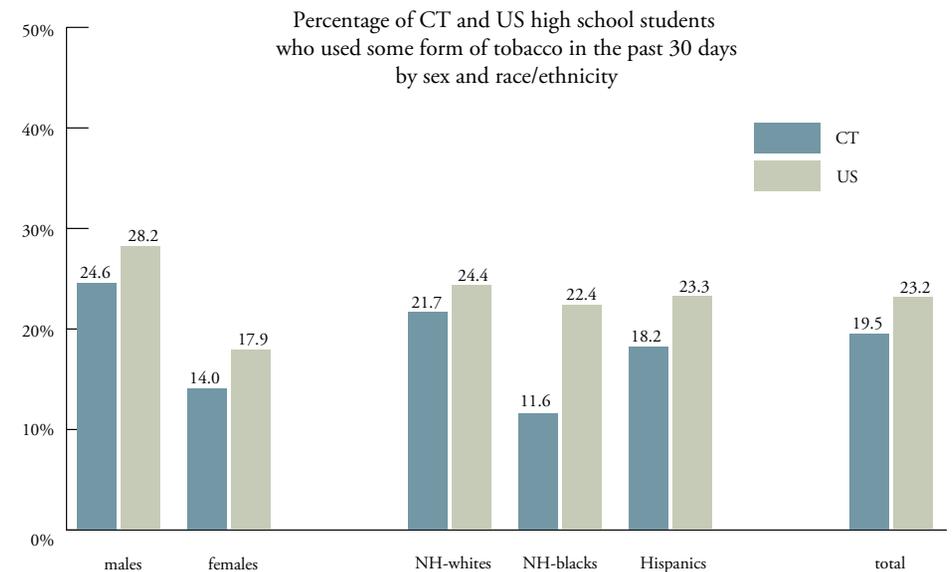
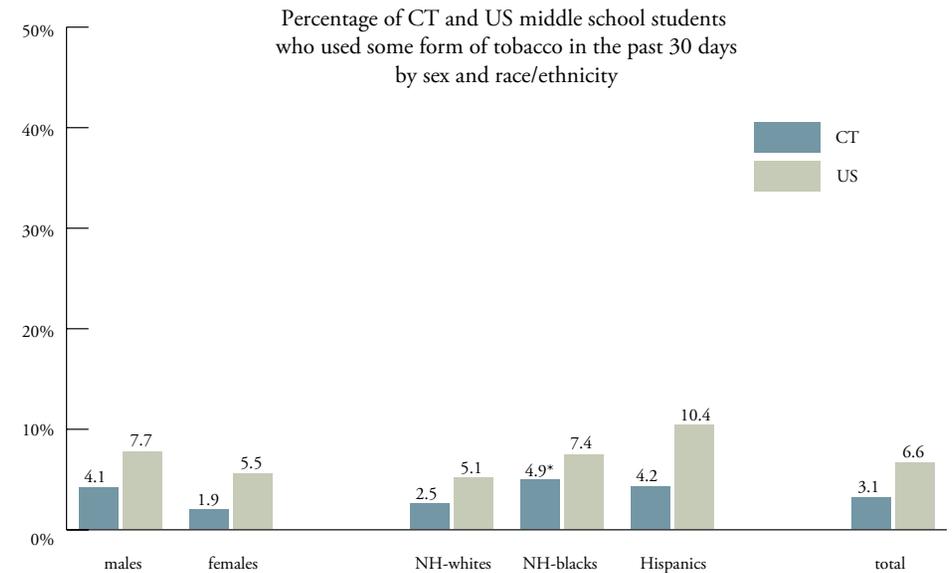


## Current Tobacco Use by sex and race/ethnicity

- ◆ In Connecticut, 3.1% of middle school and 19.5% of high school students used some form of tobacco<sup>†</sup> on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current tobacco use)
- ◆ Overall for CT middle school students, the prevalence of current tobacco use does not vary significantly by sex or between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of current tobacco use:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT males (4.1%) and females (1.9%) than among their US counterparts (7.7% and 5.5%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (2.5%) and Hispanics (4.2%) than among their national counterparts (5.1% and 10.4%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (3.1%) than nationwide (6.6%)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of current tobacco use:
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (24.6%) than among females (14.0%)
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (21.7%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (11.6%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of current tobacco use:
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or overall
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic blacks in CT (11.6%) than in the US (22.4%)

<sup>†</sup>including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, bidis, kreteks (clove cigarettes), hookahs, and electronic cigarettes

\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.



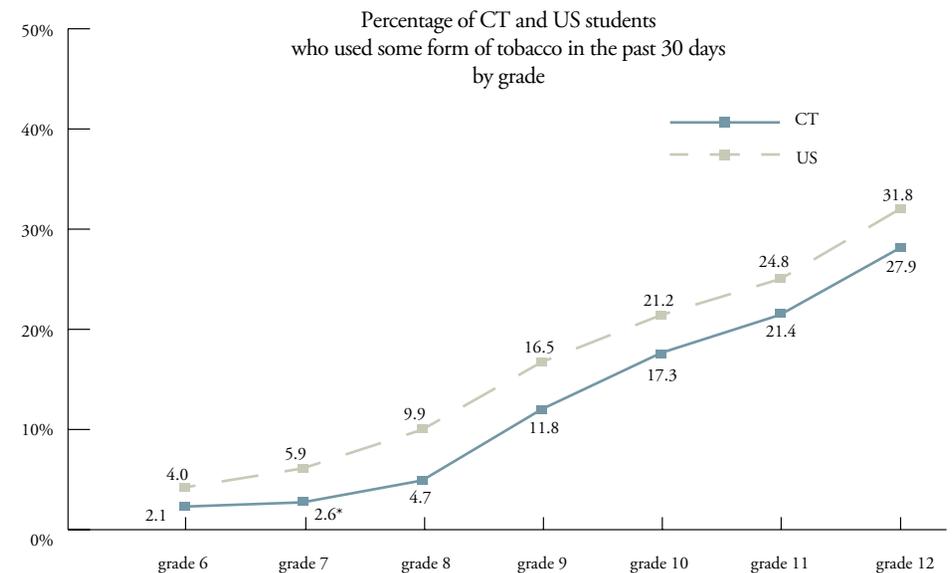
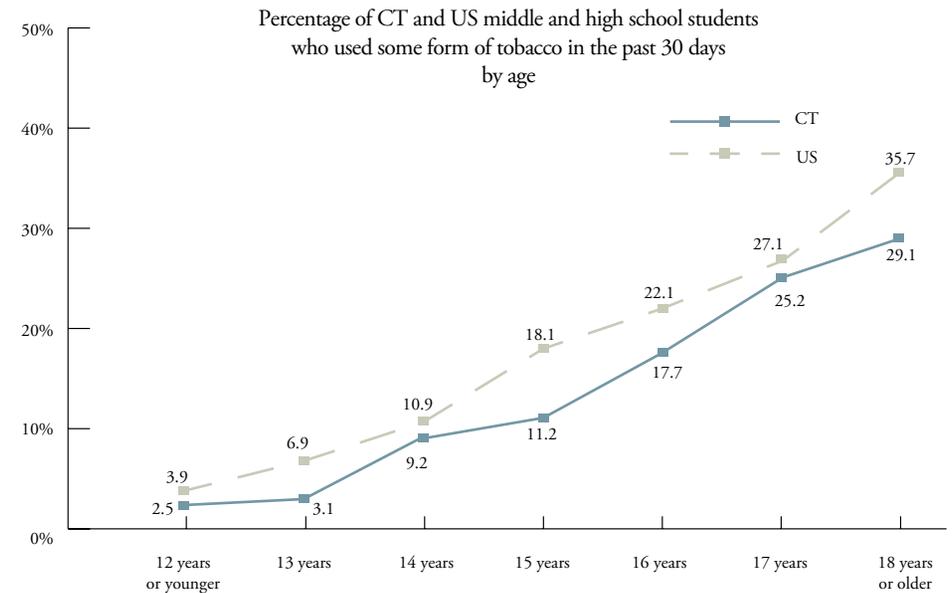
## Current Tobacco Use, Continued

by age and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, the prevalence of current tobacco<sup>†</sup> use among students increases significantly between the ages of 13 (3.1%) and 14 (9.2%) years
- ◆ The prevalence of current tobacco use is significantly lower in CT among students age 13 (3.1%) and 15 (11.2%) years than among their US counterparts (6.9% and 18.1%, respectively)
- ◆ For CT middle school students (grades 6-8), the prevalence of current tobacco use is significantly higher in grade 8 (4.7%) than in grade 6 (2.1%); the statistical reliability of the estimate for grade 7 is uncertain; therefore, no interpretation of the data or comparisons between the other grades will be made
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of current tobacco use is significantly lower among CT students in grades 6 (2.1%) and 8 (4.7%) than among their national counterparts (4.0% and 9.9%, respectively)
- ◆ For CT high school students (grades 9-12), the prevalence of current tobacco use is significantly higher in grades 11 (21.4%) and 12 (27.9%) than in grade 9 (11.8%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (27.9%) than in grade 10 (17.3%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of current tobacco use does not vary significantly by grade between CT students and their US counterparts

<sup>†</sup>including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, bidis, kreteks (clove cigarettes), hookahs, and electronic cigarettes

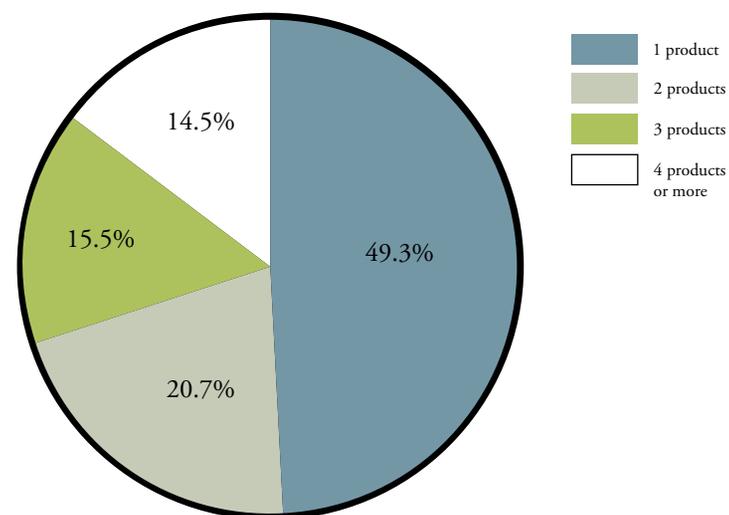
\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.



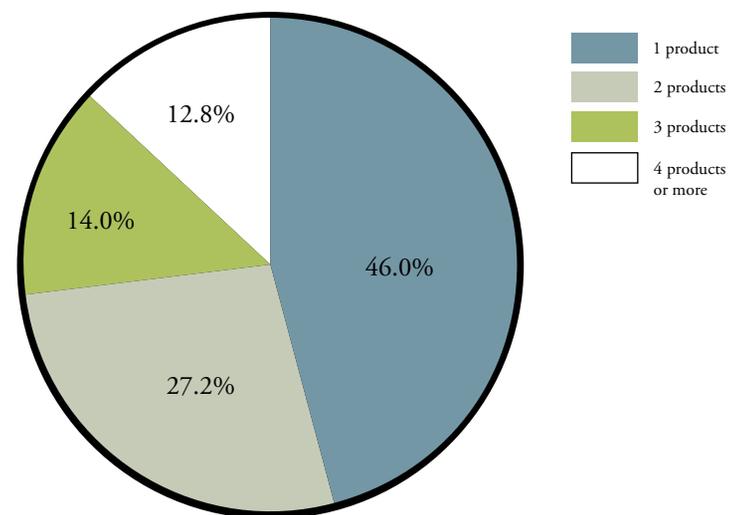
## Concurrent Use of Tobacco Products

- ◆ In Connecticut, among current tobacco users<sup>†</sup> in high school, 50.7% report using multiple tobacco products<sup>†</sup> in the past 30 days (i.e., current concomitant tobacco use)
- ◆ Nationwide, the prevalence of current concomitant tobacco use among high school students currently using tobacco is 54.0%
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students (grades 9-12), the prevalence of current concomitant tobacco use among current tobacco users (*following data not shown on graphs*):
  - ◆ Increases by grade (40.1%, 45.3%, 55.1%, and 55.9%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (56.0%) than among females (40.7%)
  - ◆ Is higher among Hispanics (60.4%) than among non-Hispanic whites (49.2%) and blacks (46.5%)

Number of tobacco products currently used by current tobacco users in high school — Connecticut



Number of tobacco products currently used by current tobacco users in high school — United States



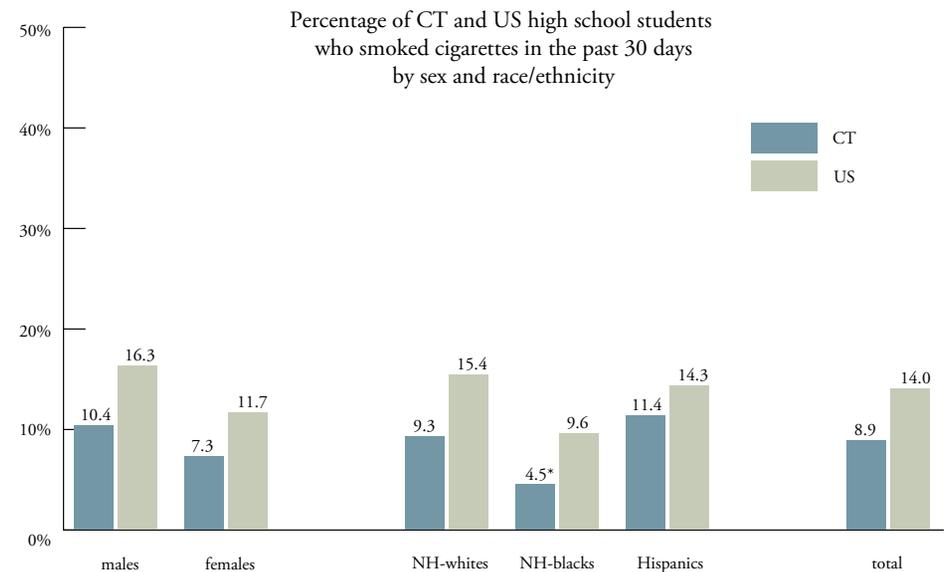
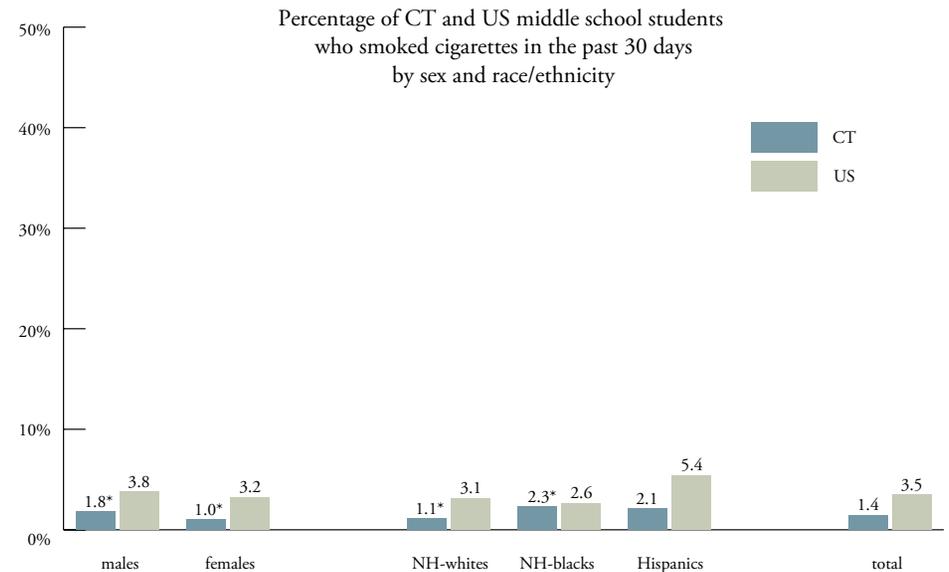
<sup>†</sup>including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, bidis, kreteks (clove cigarettes), hookahs, and electronic cigarettes

## Current Cigarette Smoking

by sex and race/ethnicity

- ◆ In Connecticut, 1.4% of middle school and 8.9% of high school students smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette smoking)
- ◆ Overall for CT middle school students, the statistical reliability of current smoking estimates for males, females, non-Hispanic whites, and non-Hispanic blacks is uncertain; therefore, no interpretations of the data will be made
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among Hispanics in CT (2.1%) than in the US (5.4%)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (1.4%) than nationwide (3.5%)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking does not vary significantly by sex or between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT males (10.4%) and females (7.3%) than among their national counterparts (16.3% and 11.7%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic whites in CT (9.3%) than in the US (15.4%)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (8.9%) than nationwide (14.0%)

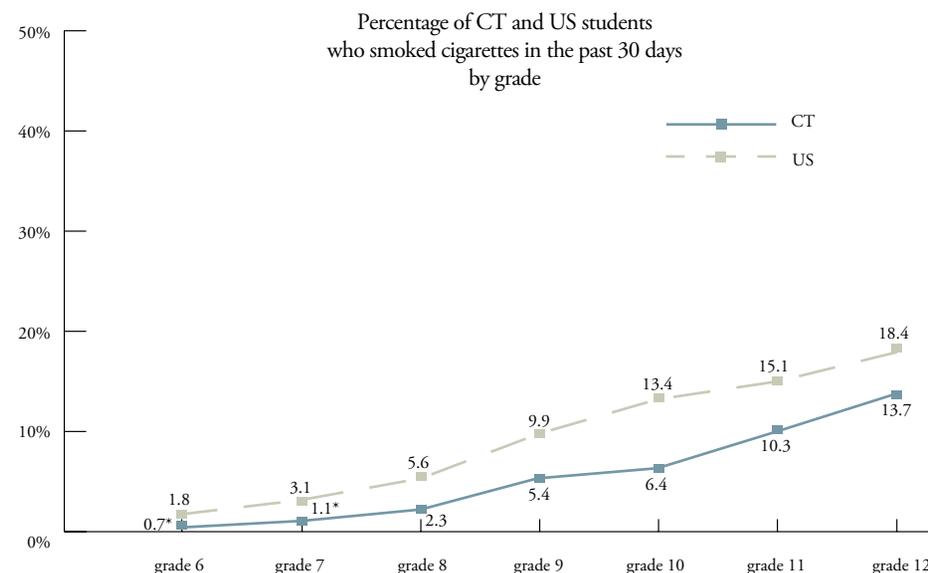
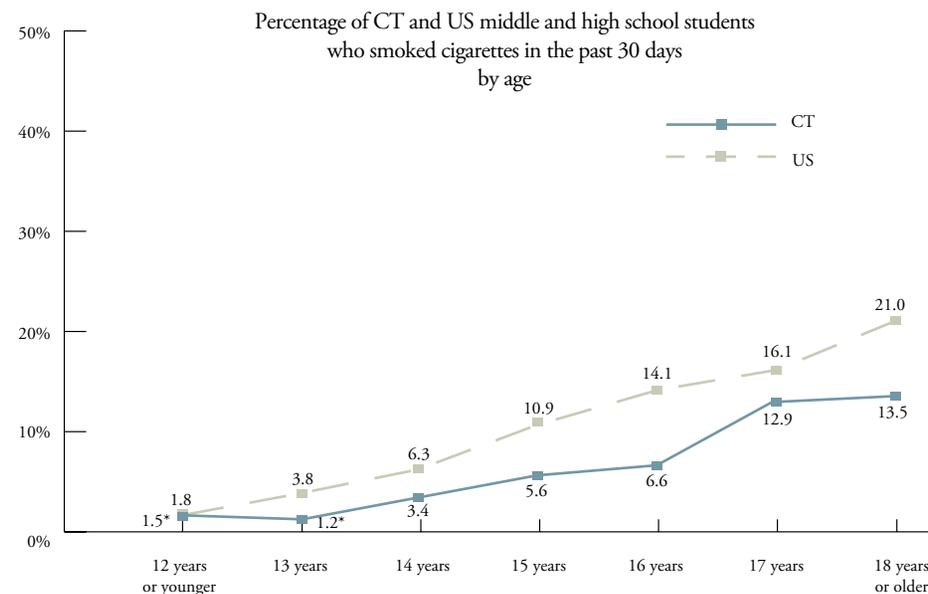
\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.



## Current Cigarette Smoking, Continued

by age and grade

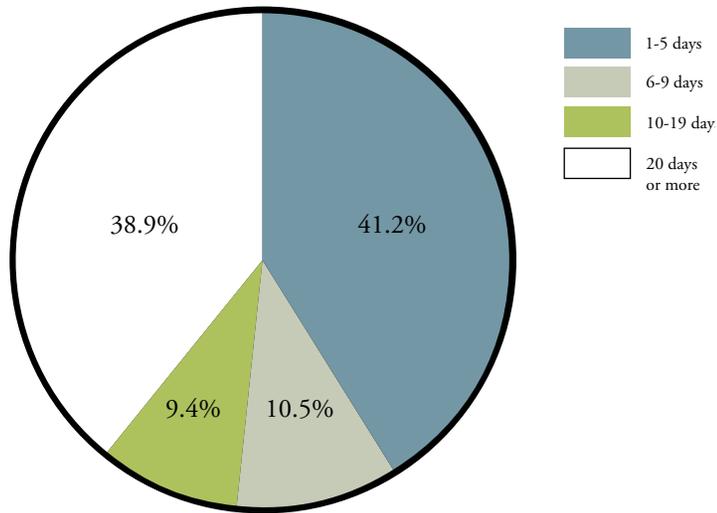
- ◆ In Connecticut, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among students increases significantly between the ages of 16 (6.6%) and 17 (12.9%) years
- ◆ The prevalence of current cigarette smoking is significantly lower in CT among students ages 15 (5.6%) and 16 (6.6%) years than among their US counterparts (10.9% and 14.1%, respectively)
- ◆ For CT middle school students (grades 6-8), the statistical reliability of current cigarette smoking estimates for grades 6 and 7 is uncertain; therefore, no interpretations or comparisons of the data will be made
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking is significantly lower in grade 8 among CT students (2.3%) than among their national counterparts (5.6%)
- ◆ For CT high school students (grades 9-12), the prevalence of current cigarette smoking is significantly higher in grade 12 (13.7%) than in grades 9 (5.4%) and 10 (6.4%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking is significantly lower among CT students in grades 9 (5.4%) and 10 (6.4%) than among their US counterparts (9.9% and 13.4%, respectively)



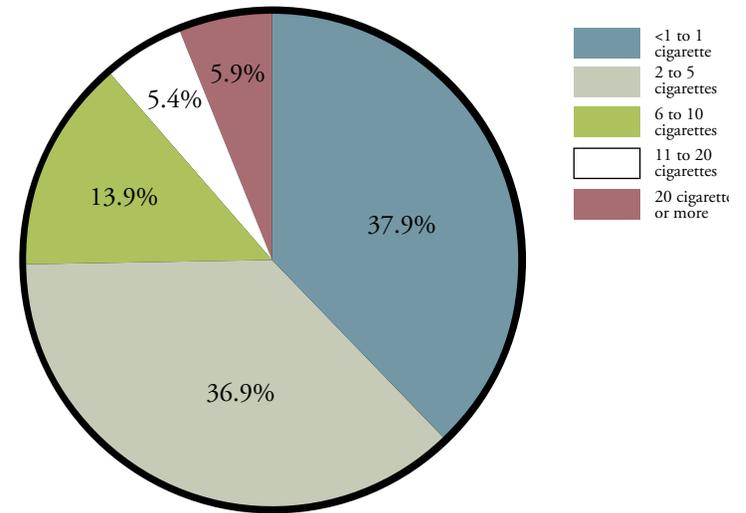
\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Frequency of Cigarette Smoking and Number of Cigarettes Smoked

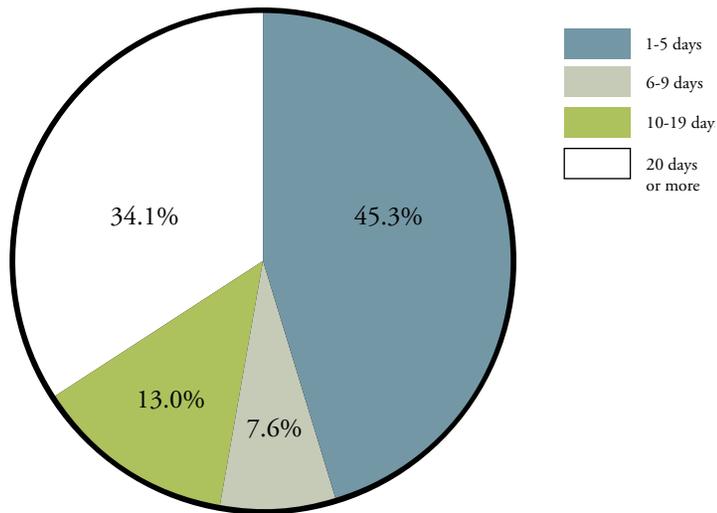
Number of days during past 30 days current cigarette smokers in high school smoked cigarettes — Connecticut, 2013



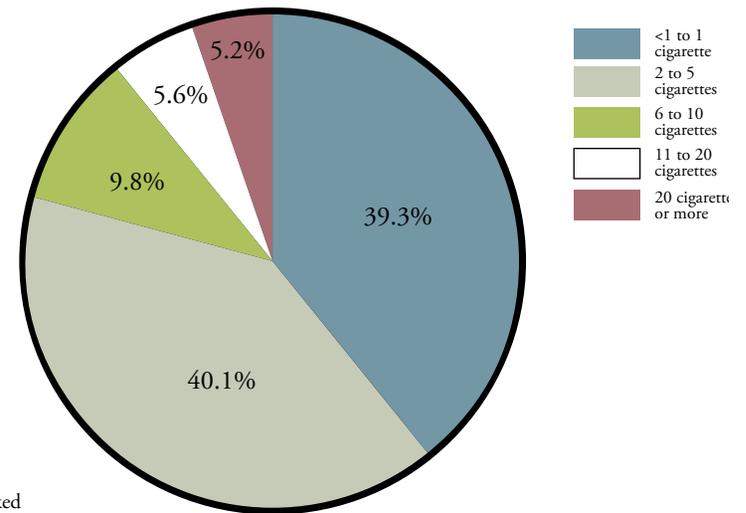
Number of cigarettes high school current cigarette smokers smoked per day\* in the past 30 days — Connecticut, 2013



Number of days during past 30 days current cigarette smokers in high school smoked cigarettes — United States, 2012



Number of cigarettes high school current cigarette smokers smoked per day\* in the past 30 days — United States, 2012



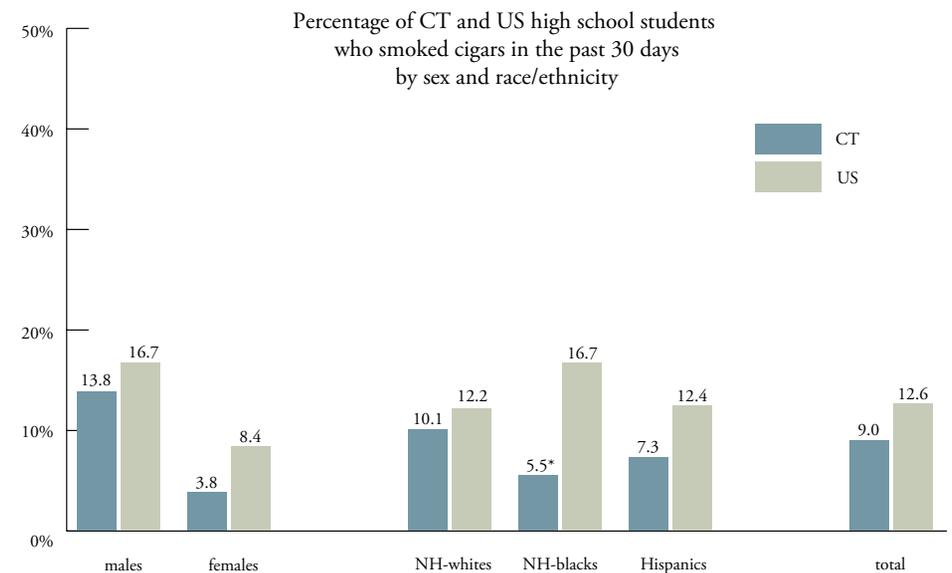
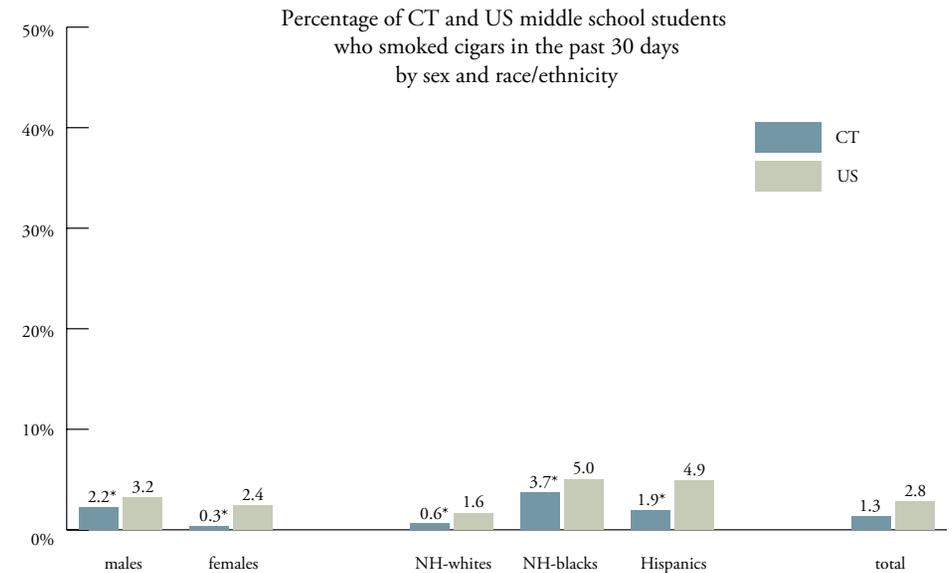
\*on the days they smoked

## Current Cigar Smoking

### by sex and race/ethnicity

- ◆ In Connecticut, 1.3% of middle school and 9.0% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigar smoking)
- ◆ Overall for CT middle school students, the statistical reliability of current cigar smoking estimates by sex and race/ethnicity is uncertain; therefore, no interpretations of the data will be made
- ◆ In middle school, the prevalence of current cigar smoking is significantly lower in CT (1.3%) than nationwide (2.8%)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of current cigar smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (13.8%) than among females (3.8%)
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of current cigar smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among females in CT (3.8%) than in the US (8.4%)
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by race/ethnicity (for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (9.0%) than nationwide (12.6%)

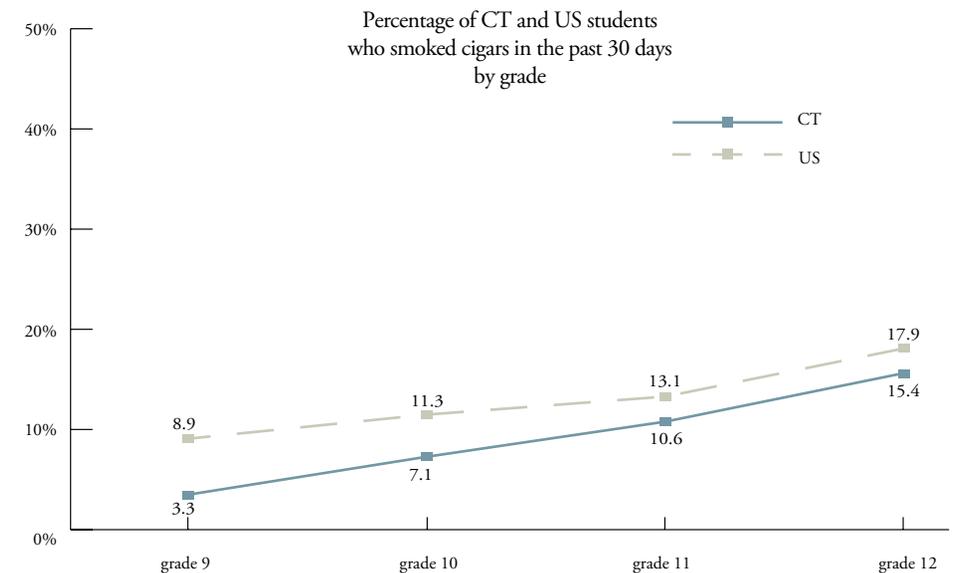
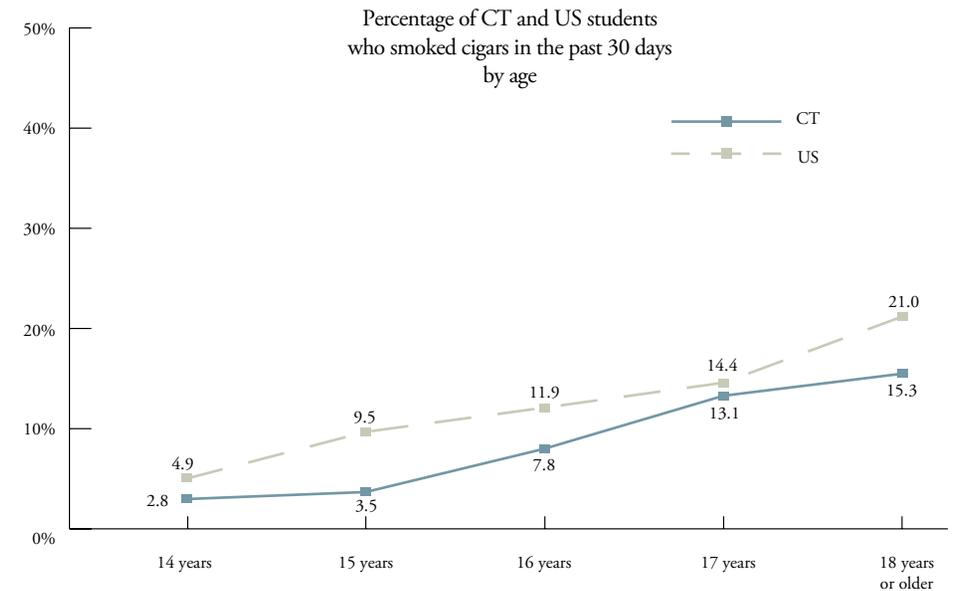
\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.



## Current Cigar Smoking, Continued

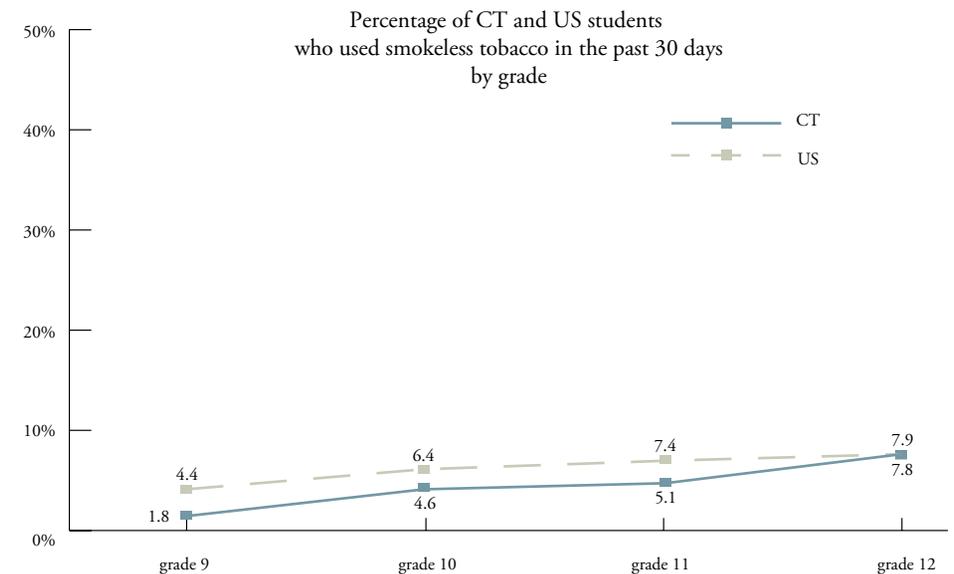
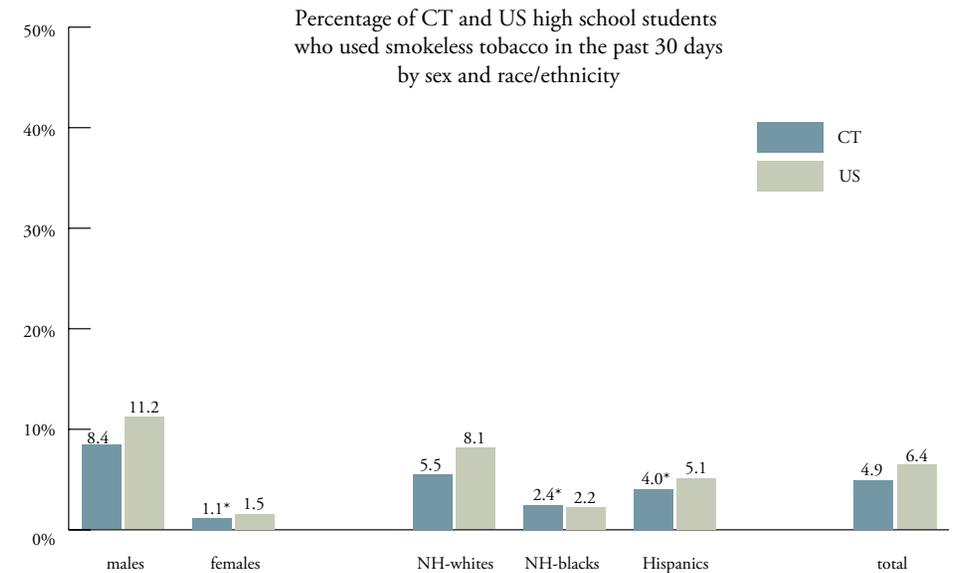
by age and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, the prevalence of current cigar smoking among students increases significantly between the ages of 15 (3.5%) and 16 (7.8%) years and between 16 (7.8%) and 17 (13.1%) years
- ◆ The prevalence of current cigar smoking is significantly lower in CT among students age 15 (3.5%) and 16 (7.8%) years than among their national counterparts (9.5% and 11.9%, respectively)
- ◆ For CT high school students (grades 9-12), the prevalence of current cigar smoking is significantly higher in grades 10 (7.1%), 11 (10.6%), and 12 (15.4%) than in grade 9 (3.3%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (15.4%) than in grade 10 (7.1%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of current cigar smoking is significantly lower in grade 9 among CT students (3.3%) than among their US counterparts (8.9%)



## Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

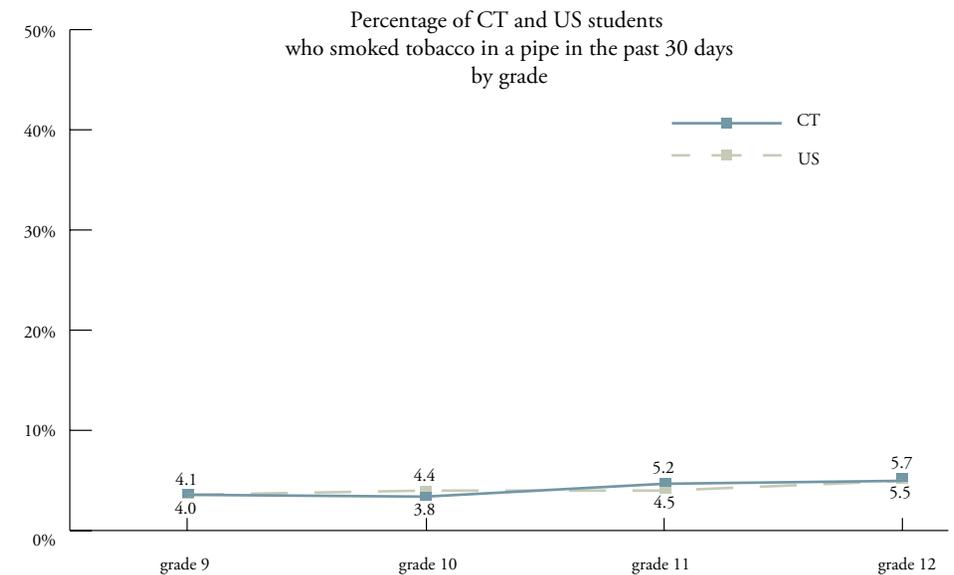
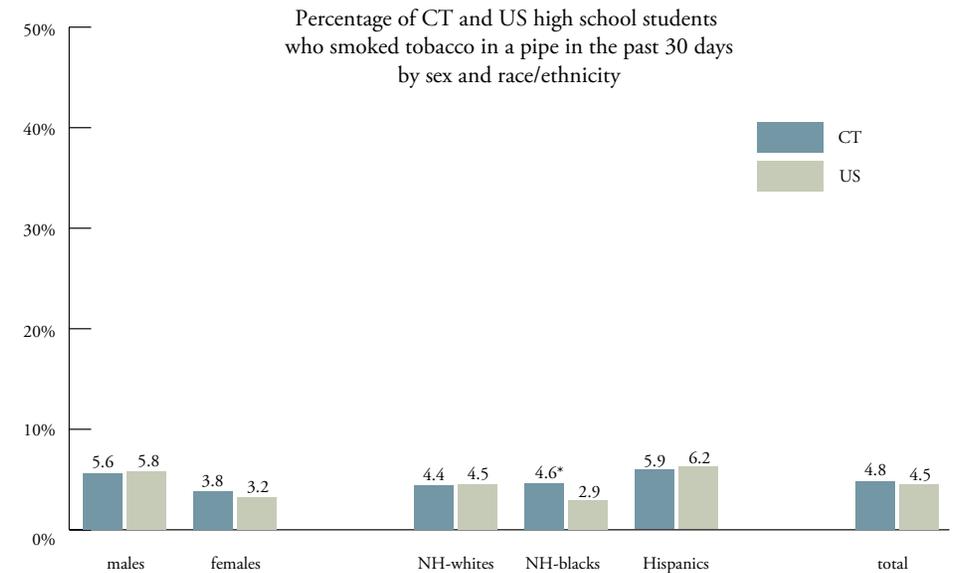
- ◆ In Connecticut, 4.9% of high school students used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current smokeless tobacco use)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students:
  - ◆ The statistical reliability of current smokeless tobacco use estimates for females, non-Hispanic blacks, and Hispanics is uncertain; therefore, no comparisons by sex or race/ethnicity will be made
  - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 12 (7.9%) than in grade 9 (1.8%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use:
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US males or students overall
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic whites in CT (5.5%) than in the US (8.1%)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in grade 9 among CT students (1.8%) than among their national counterparts (4.4%)



\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Current Pipe Smoking by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

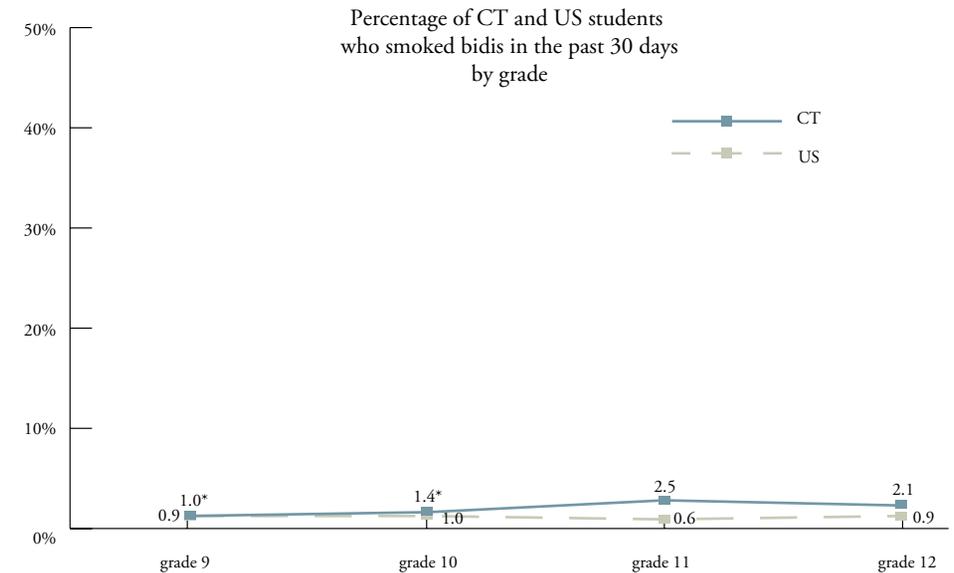
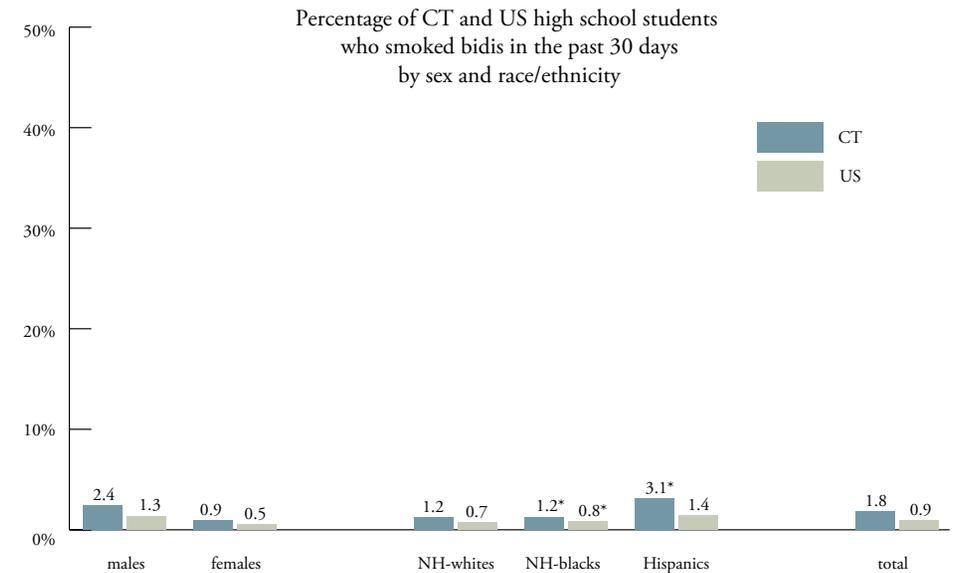
- ◆ In Connecticut, 4.8% of high school students smoked tobacco in a pipe on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current pipe smoking)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of current pipe smoking does not vary significantly by sex, between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability), or by grade
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of current pipe smoking does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity (for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics), grade, or overall



\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Current Bidi Smoking by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

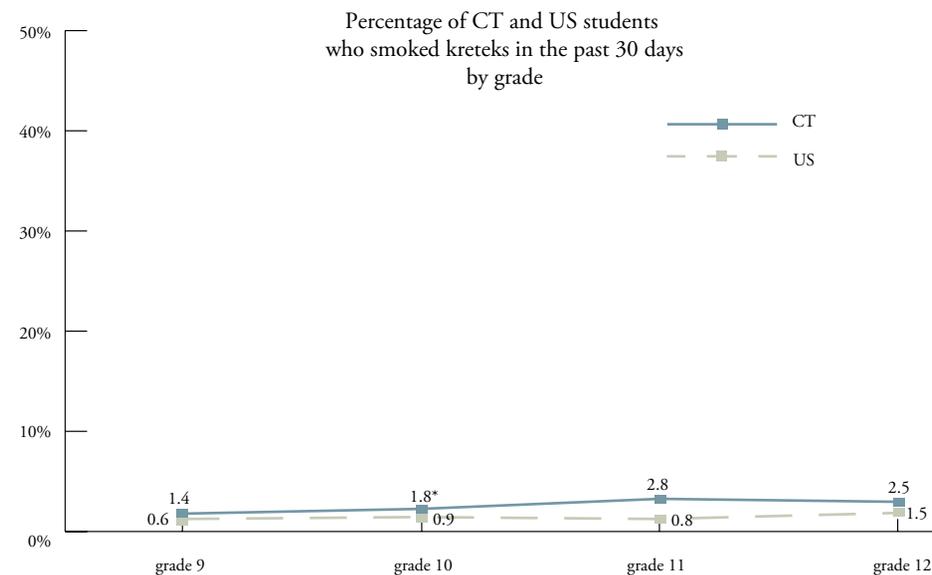
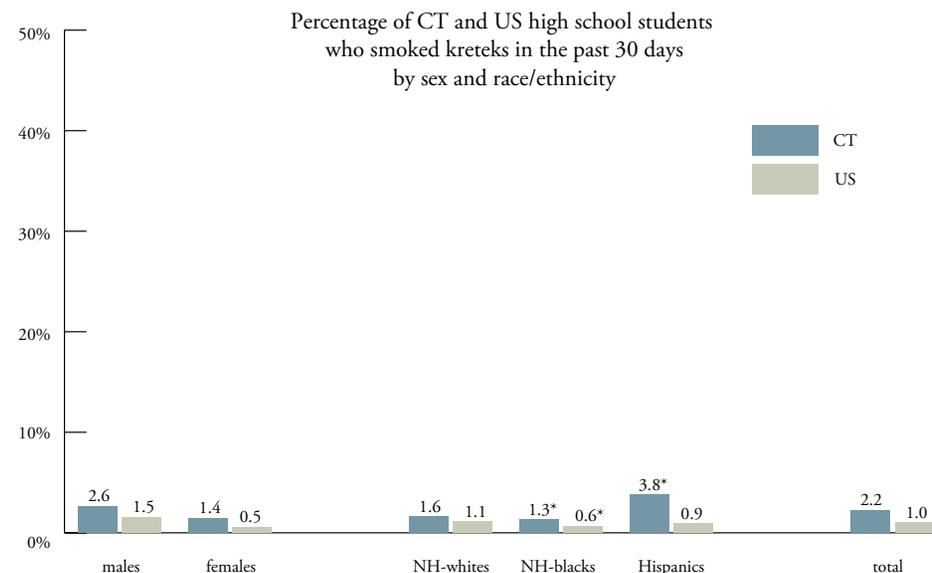
- ◆ In Connecticut, 1.8% of high school students smoked bidis (small brown cigarettes wrapped in a leaf) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current bidi smoking)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of current bidi smoking does not vary significantly by sex or between grades 11 and 12 (the estimates for non-Hispanic blacks, Hispanics, grade 9, and grade 10 will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of current bidi smoking:
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic whites)
  - ◆ Is significantly higher in CT (1.8%) than nationwide (0.9%)
  - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 11 among CT students (2.5%) than among their US counterparts (0.6%)



\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Current Kretek Smoking by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 2.2% of high school students smoked kreteks (clove cigarettes) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current kretek smoking)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of current kretek smoking does not vary significantly by sex or between grades 9, 11, and 12 (the estimates for non-Hispanic blacks, Hispanics, and grade 10 will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of current kretek smoking:
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among females in CT (1.4%) than in the US (0.5%)
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US non-Hispanic whites
  - ◆ Is significantly higher in CT (2.2%) than nationwide (1.0%)
  - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 11 among CT students (2.8%) than among their US counterparts (0.8%)

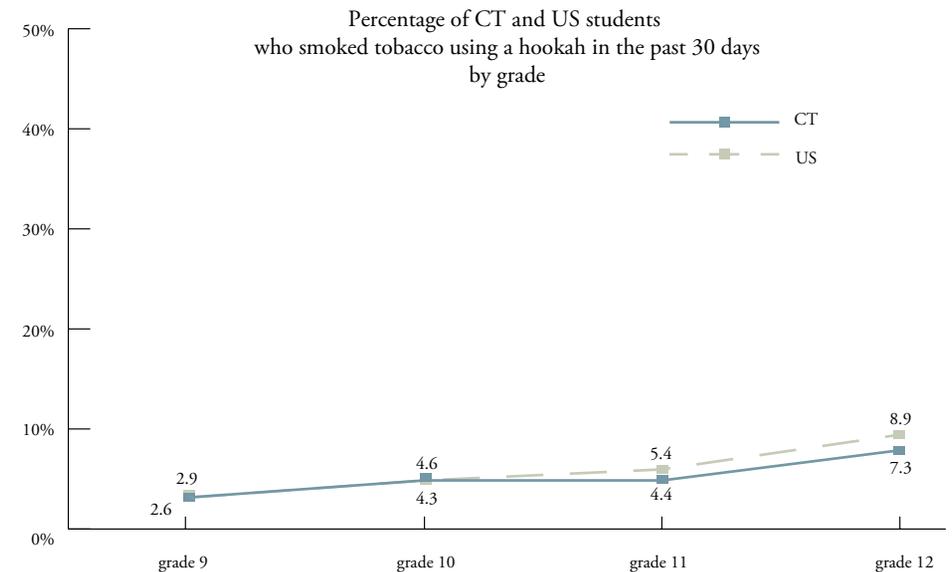
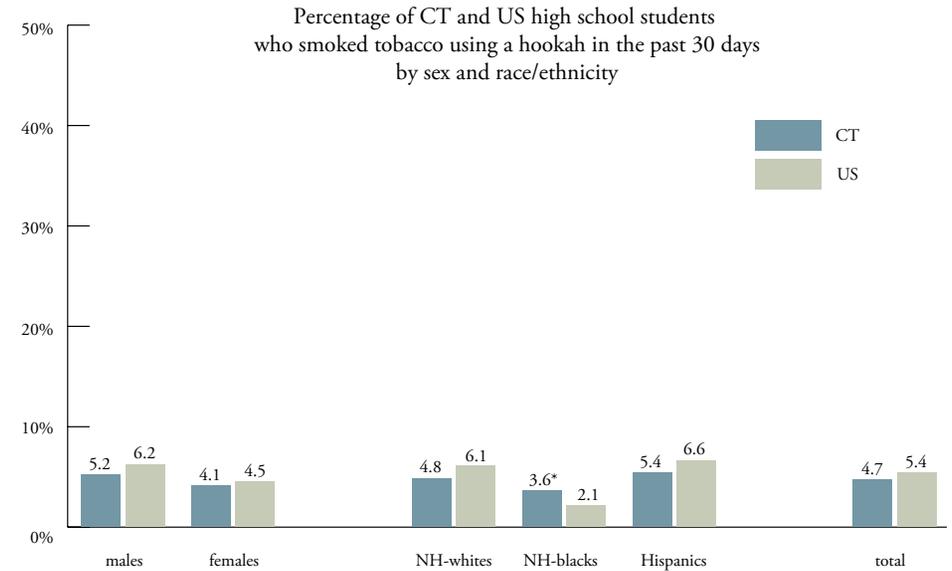


\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Current Hookah Smoking

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

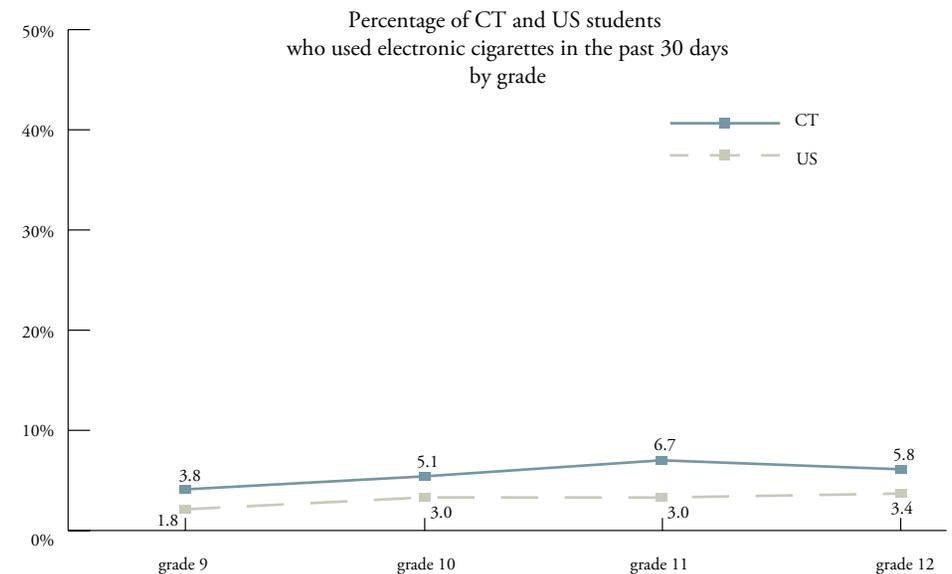
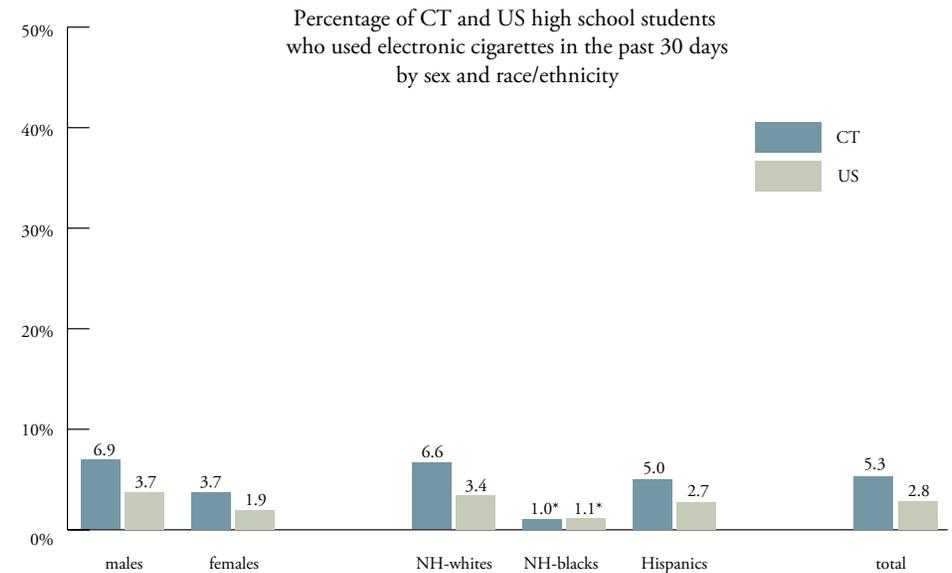
- ◆ In Connecticut, 4.7% of high school students smoked tobacco using a hookah or water pipe on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current hookah smoking)
- ◆ The prevalence of current hookah smoking among middle school students is significantly lower in the CT (0.6%) than nationwide (1.3%)  
—*data not shown on graphs*
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of current hookah smoking:
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
  - ◆ Is statistically higher in grade 12 (7.3%) than in grade 9 (2.6%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of current hookah smoking does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity (for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics), grade, or overall



\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

## Current E-Cigarette Use by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 5.3% of high school students used electronic cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current e-cigarette use)
- ◆ The prevalence of current e-cigarette use among CT middle school students is 0.8%—*data not shown on graphs*
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of current e-cigarette use does not vary significantly by sex, between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability), or by grade
- ◆ In high school in CT, the majority (53.8%) of students who currently use e-cigarettes are non-smokers (i.e., do not currently smoke cigarettes); the opposite is true nationwide, where only 19.5% of current e-cigarette users are non-smokers—*data not shown on graphs*
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of current e-cigarette use:
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among males in CT (6.9%) than in the US (3.7%)
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites in CT (6.6%) than nationwide (3.4%)
  - ◆ Is significantly higher in CT (5.3%) than in the US (2.8%)
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade between CT and US students
- ◆ Among current cigarette smokers in high school in CT, 27.1% also report current e-cigarette use—*data not shown on graphs*



\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

### Estimates of Current Use of Tobacco Products among High School Students Who Report Currently Using Tobacco<sup>†</sup>—Connecticut, 2013

Tobacco Product	Overall	95% CI	Males	95% CI	Females	95% CI
Cigarettes	47.8%	(41.5-54.1)	44.0%	(36.0-52.0)	54.6%	(47.0-62.2)
Cigars	46.9%	(40.7-53.1)	56.5%	(50.1-62.8)	28.5%	(20.7-36.3)
Smokeless tobacco <sup>‡</sup>	25.5%	(20.5-30.5)	34.6%	(28.6-40.6)	7.7%	(1.5-13.9)
Pipes	24.9%	(19.6-30.2)	23.0%	(17.0-28.9)	27.1%	(18.3-36.0)
Bidis	9.5%	(6.4-12.6)	9.9%	(6.1-13.8)	6.9%	(3.2-10.6)
Kreteks	11.3%	(8.1-14.4)	10.8%	(6.4-15.2)	10.5%	(6.0-15.0)
Hookahs	24.1%	(18.1-30.1)	21.3%	(14.1-28.5)	29.5%	(20.6-38.5)
Electronic cigarettes	27.2%	(20.9-33.6)	28.1%	(21.7-34.5)	26.4%	(16.1-36.7)

### Estimates of Current Use of Tobacco Products among High School Students Who Report Currently Using Tobacco<sup>†</sup>—United States, 2012

Tobacco Product	Overall	95% CI	Males	95% CI	Females	95% CI
Cigarettes	61.5%	(58.0-65.1)	58.4%	(54.4-62.4)	66.7%	(62.4-70.9)
Cigars	54.8%	(51.8-57.9)	59.5%	(55.5-63.5)	47.2%	(43.4-51.0)
Smokeless tobacco <sup>‡</sup>	28.0%	(24.5-31.6)	40.0%	(35.6-44.4)	8.6%	(6.0-11.2)
Pipes	19.8%	(17.6-21.9)	20.8%	(18.0-23.5)	18.1%	(15.3 -21.0)
Bidis	3.8%	(3.0-4.6)	4.5%	(3.2-5.8)	2.7%	(1.5-3.9)
Kreteks	4.1%	(3.2-5.0)	5.0%	(3.7-6.4)	2.5%	(1.5-3.6)
Hookahs	23.0%	(19.8-26.2)	21.5%	(18.3-24.7)	25.2%	(21.9-29.3)
Electronic cigarettes	12.1%	(10.0-14.2)	13.0%	(10.0-15.9)	10.6%	(8.5-12.7)

<sup>†</sup>including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, bidis, kreteks, hookahs, and electronic cigarettes

<sup>‡</sup>including chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip





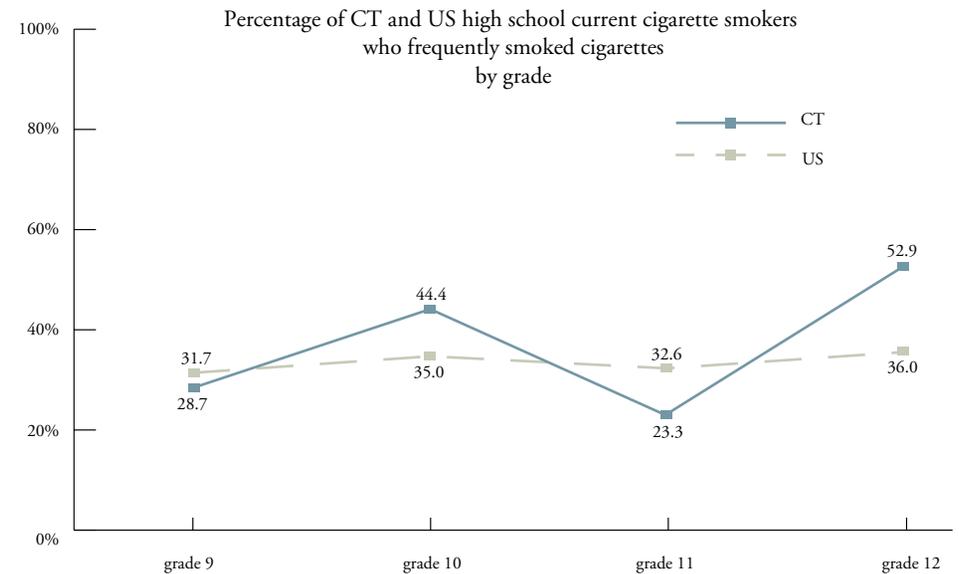
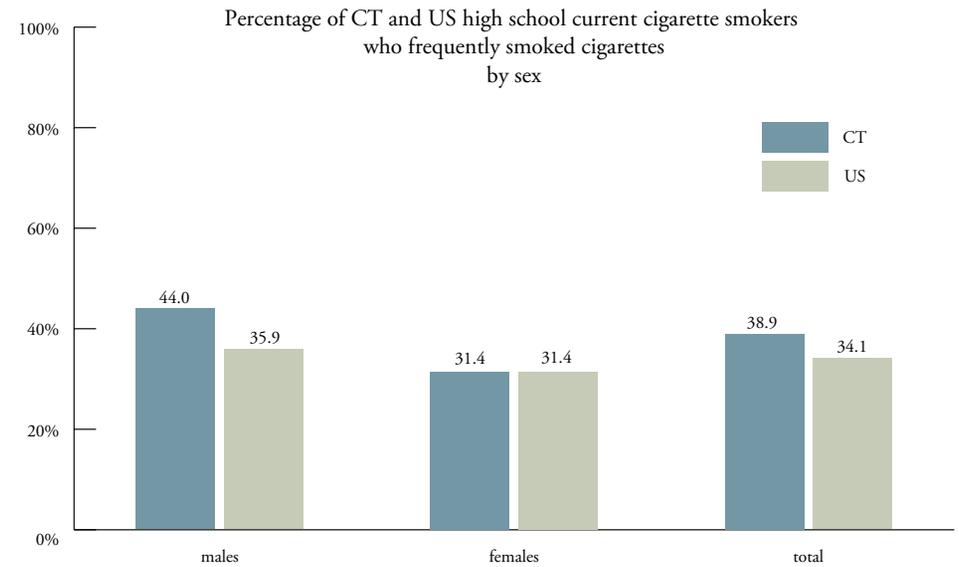
**Established Cigarette Smoking**



## Frequent Cigarette Smoking

by sex and grade

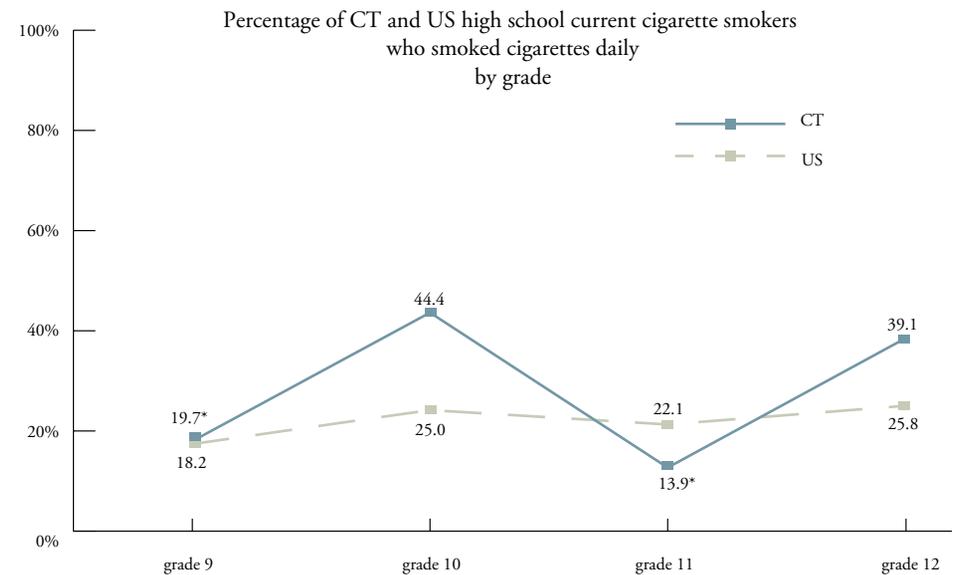
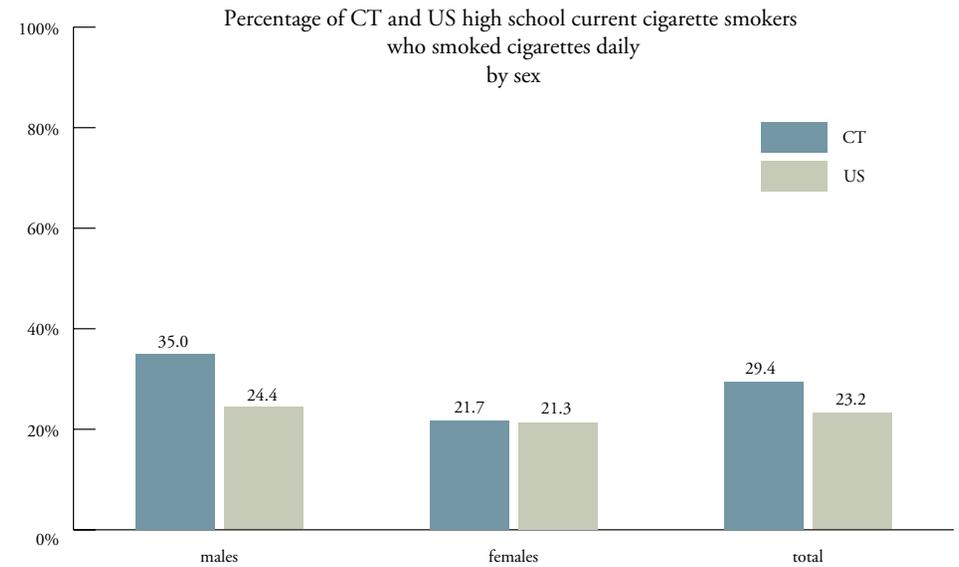
- ◆ In Connecticut, 38.9% of current cigarette smokers in high school smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey (i.e., frequent cigarette smoking)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking:
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex
  - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 12 (52.9%) than in grade 11 (23.3%)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, grade, or overall



## Daily Cigarette Smoking

by sex and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 29.4% of current cigarette smokers in high school smoked cigarettes on all of the 30 days before the survey (i.e., daily cigarette smoking)
- ◆ Overall for CT high school students, the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking does not vary significantly by sex or between grades 10 and 12 (the statistical reliability of the estimates for grades 9 and 11 is uncertain; therefore, no interpretation of the data will be made)
- ◆ In high school, the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, grade (for grades 10 and 12), or overall



\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

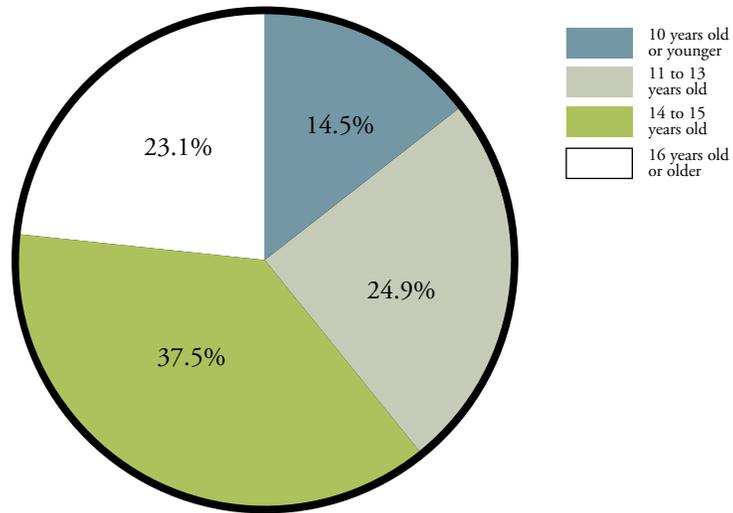
The background features four large, overlapping diamond shapes in the corners. The top-left and bottom-left diamonds are in shades of beige and light brown. The top-right and bottom-right diamonds are in shades of light blue and grey. The text is centered in the white space between these shapes.

# **Cigarette Smoking Initiation**

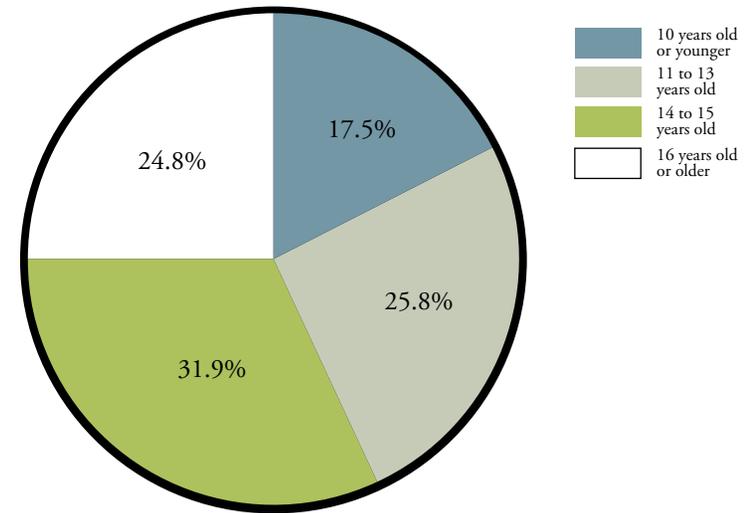


## Age of Initiation of Cigarette Smoking

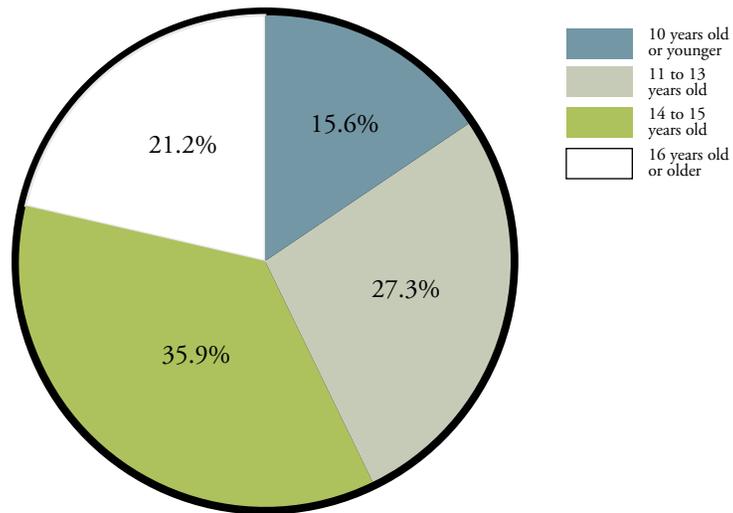
Age when high school ever cigarette smokers first tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs — Connecticut, 2013



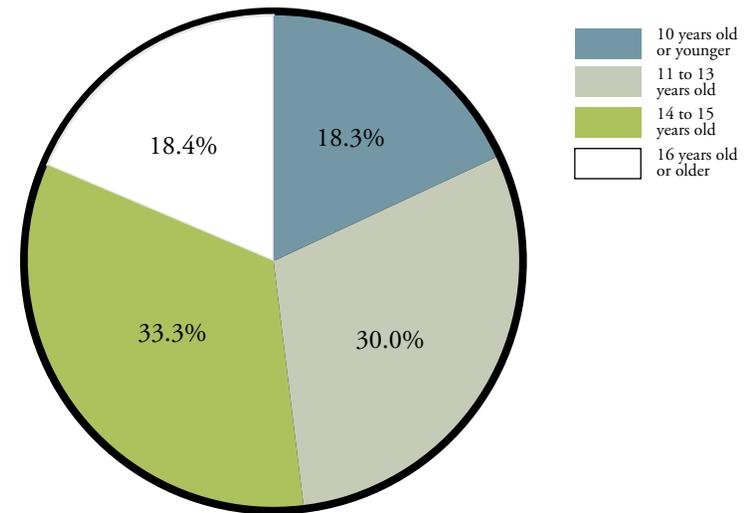
Age when high school current cigarette smokers first tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs — Connecticut, 2013



Age when high school ever cigarette smokers first tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs — United States, 2012



Age when high school current cigarette smokers first tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs — United States, 2012





The page features four large, overlapping diamond shapes in the corners. The top-left and bottom-left diamonds are in shades of beige and taupe. The top-right and bottom-right diamonds are in shades of light and medium grey-blue. The central text is positioned between these decorative elements.

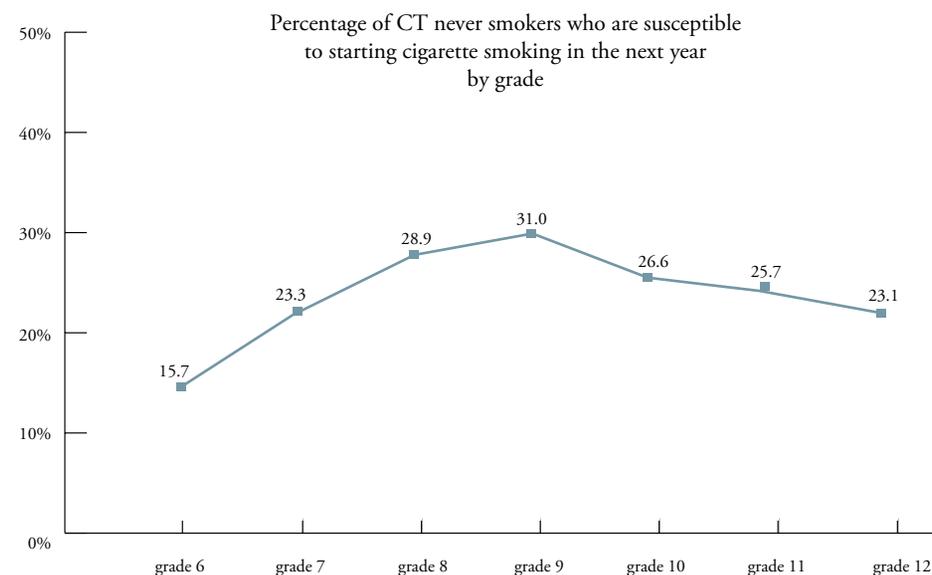
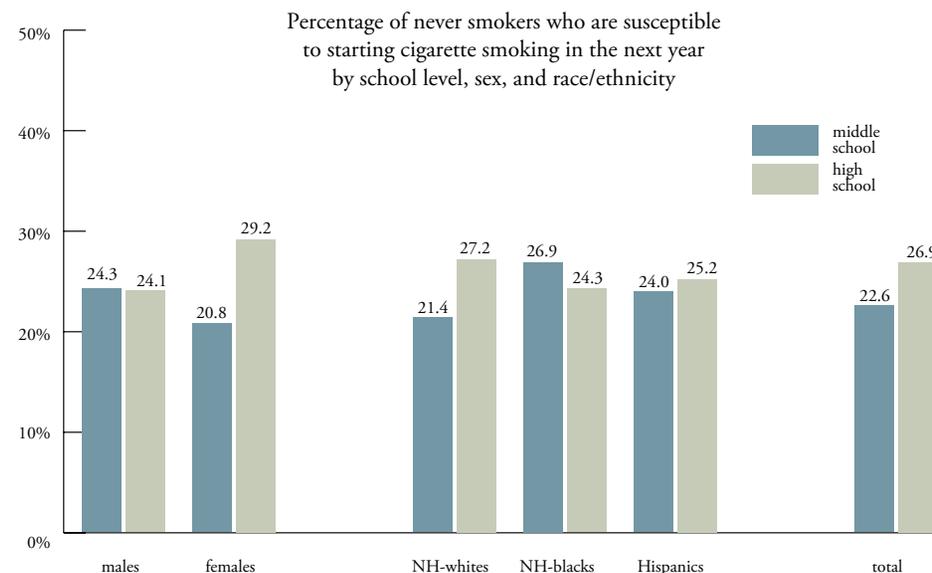
# **Smoking Susceptibility**



## Never Smokers Susceptible to Starting Smoking by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

Students who had never smoked cigarettes were classified as not being susceptible to smoking cigarettes if they responded on the survey that a) they would not smoke a cigarette soon; and b) they would definitely not smoke in the next year; and c) they would definitely not smoke if their best friend offered them a cigarette. All other never smokers were classified as being susceptible to initiating cigarette smoking in the next year.

- ◆ In Connecticut, 22.6% of never smokers in middle school and 26.9% in high school were classified as being susceptible to initiating cigarette smoking in the next year
- ◆ The percentage of middle school never smokers susceptible to starting smoking is significantly lower in CT (22.6%) than in the US (28.0%)—*US data not shown on graphs*
- ◆ Overall for CT middle school never smokers (grades 6-8), the percentage susceptible to initiating cigarette smoking:
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
  - ◆ Is significantly higher in grades 7 (23.3%) and 8 (28.9%) than in grade 6 (15.7%)
- ◆ Nationally, 27.8% of high school never smokers were classified as susceptible to starting smoking—data not shown on graphs
- ◆ Overall for CT high school never smokers (grades 9-12), the percentage susceptible to initiating cigarette smoking does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade





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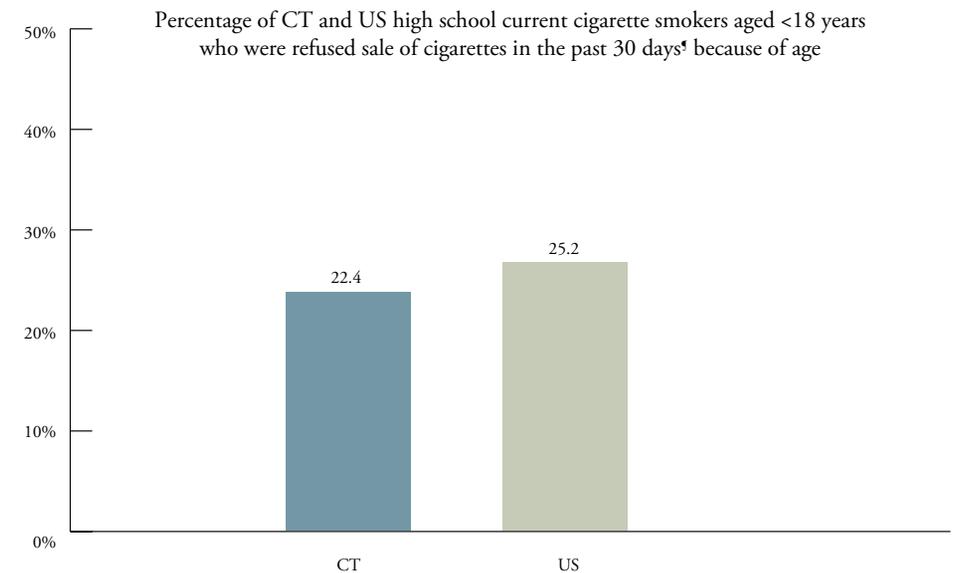
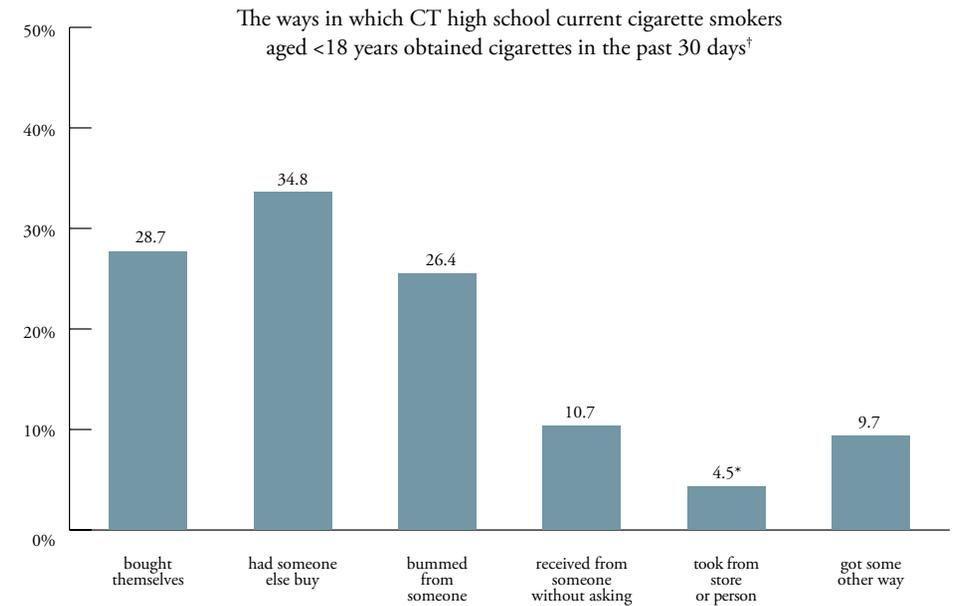
## **Access and Enforcement**



## Access and Enforcement

*In the state of Connecticut, it is illegal for a person less than 18 years of age to purchase or possess cigarettes.*

- ◆ In Connecticut, among high school current cigarette smokers aged <18 years, 34.8% responded that one of the ways<sup>†</sup> they obtained their own cigarettes in the past 30 days was by having someone else buy them, and 28.7% said that at least once they got cigarettes by buying them themselves
- ◆ Among CT high school current cigarette smokers aged <18 years, 22.4% were refused sale of cigarettes during the past 30 days<sup>‡</sup> because of their age

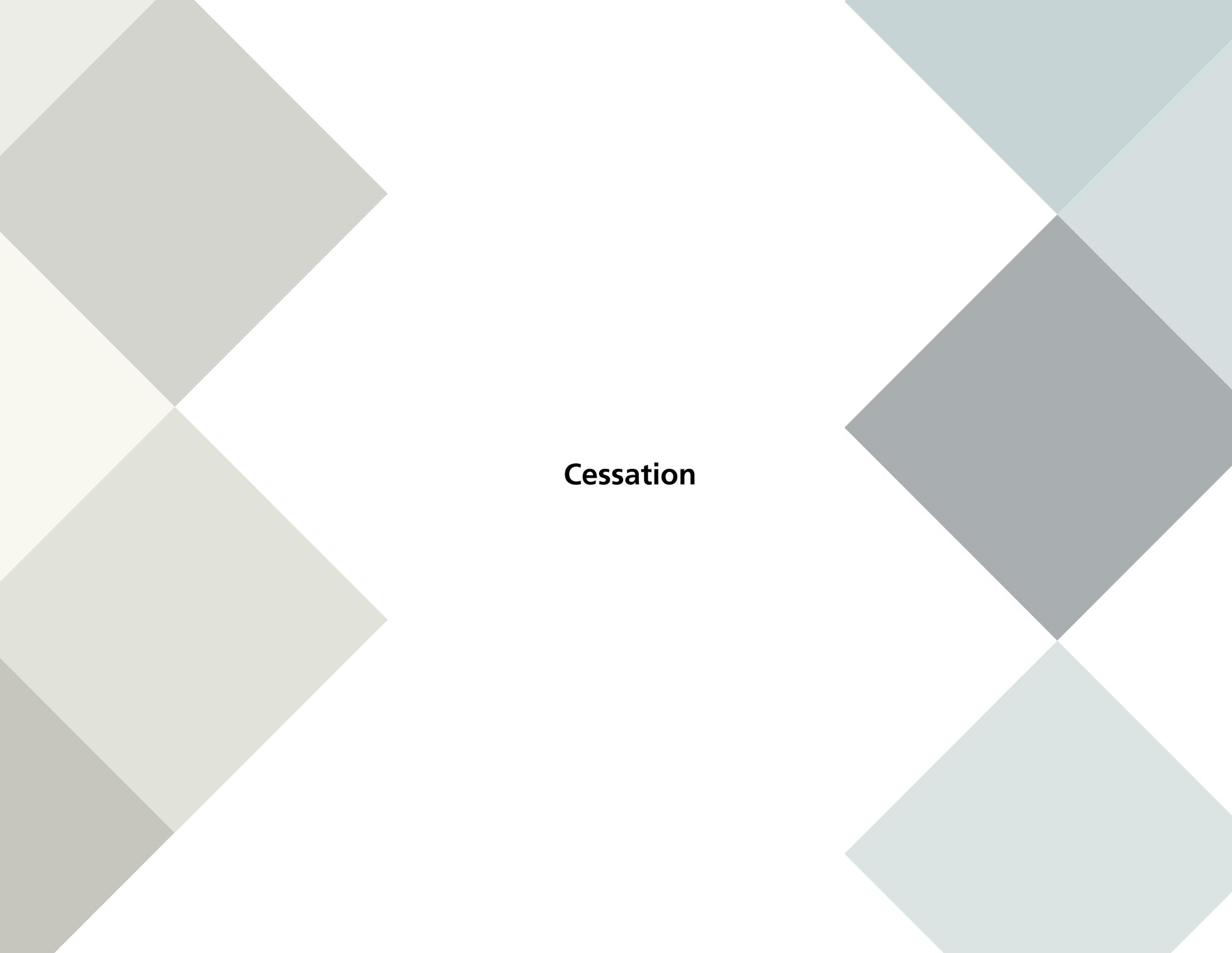


<sup>†</sup>students could select more than one response

<sup>‡</sup>among those who tried to buy cigarettes

\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.



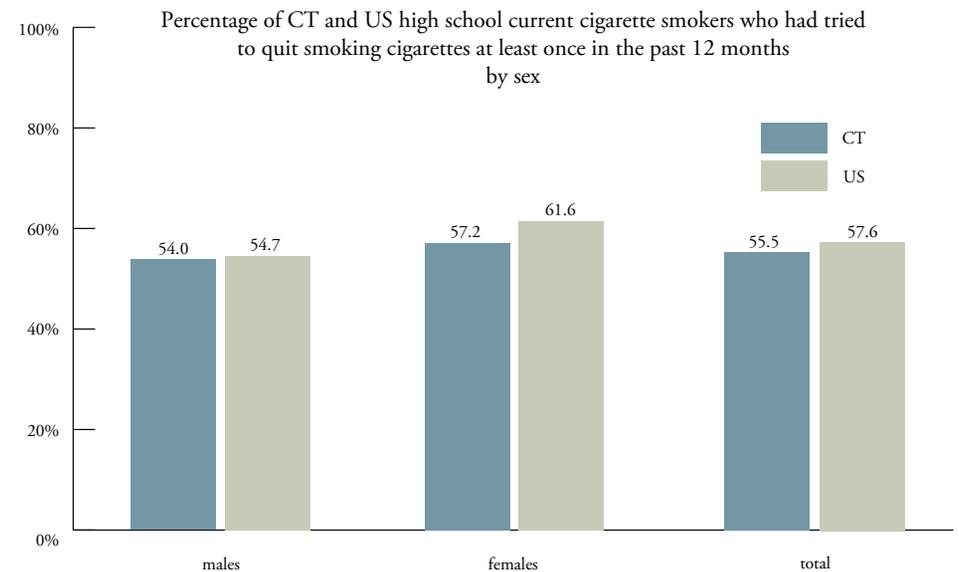
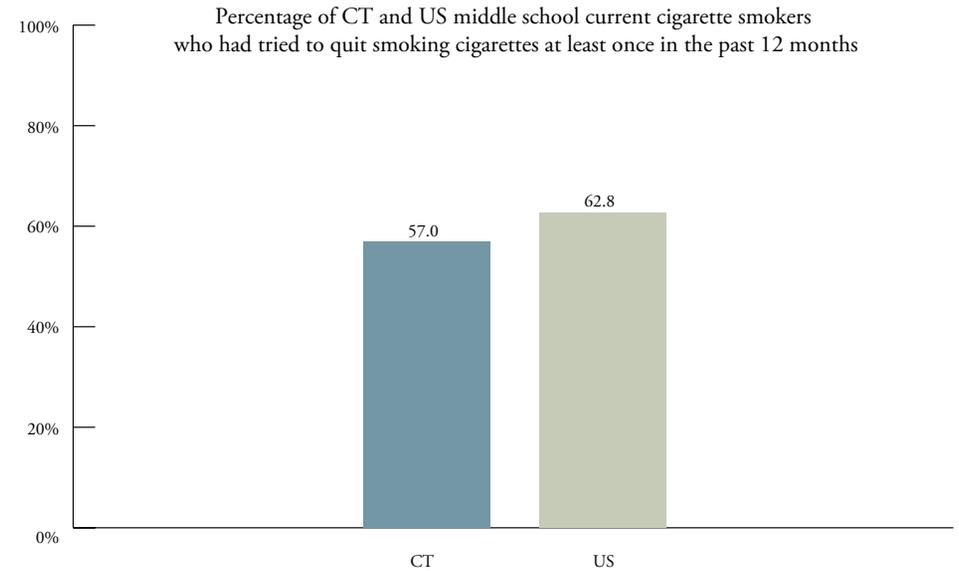


**Cessation**



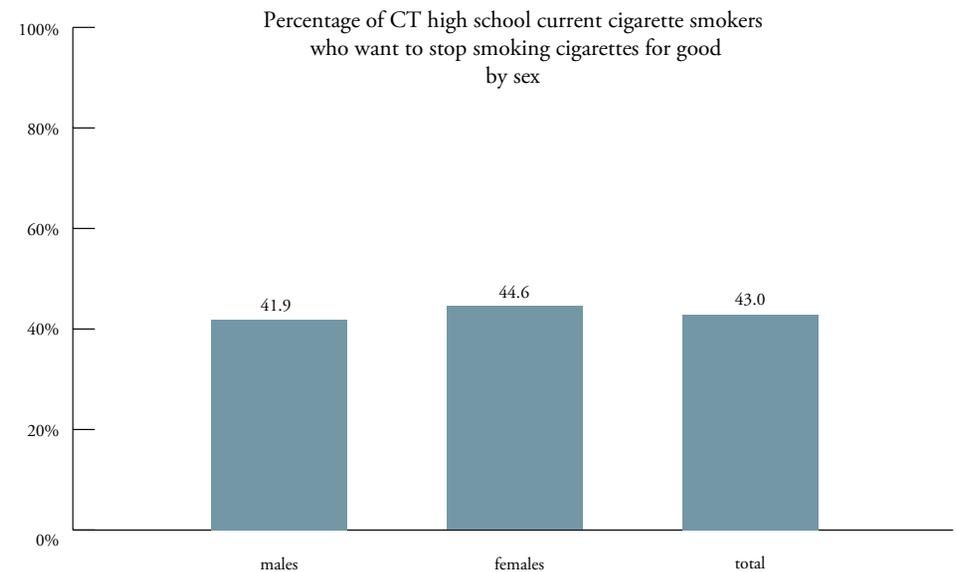
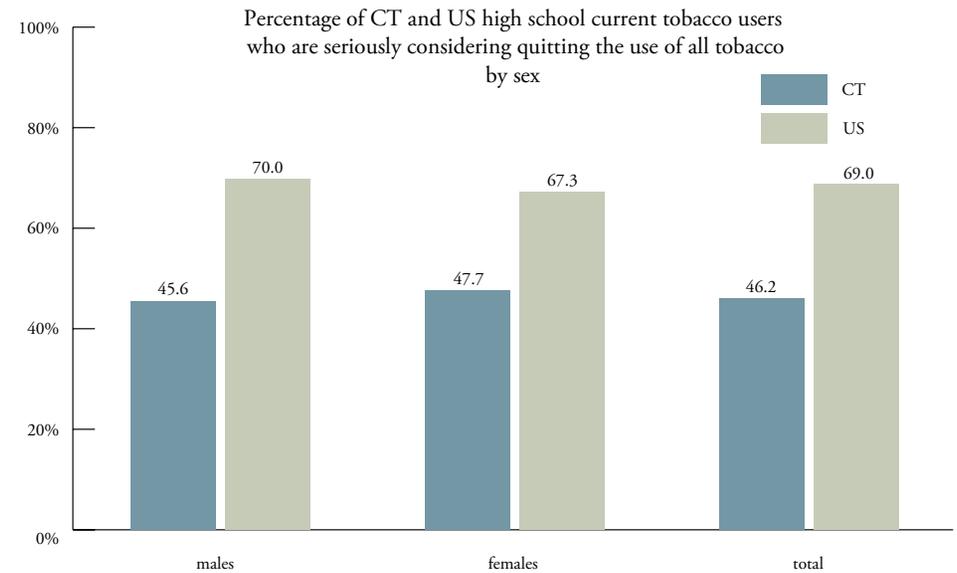
## Cessation Attempts

- ◆ In Connecticut, 57.0% of middle school and 55.5% of high school current cigarette smokers had tried to quit smoking cigarettes at least once in the past 12 months
- ◆ In middle school, among current cigarette smokers, the prevalence of having tried to quit smoking at least once does not vary significantly between CT and US students
- ◆ For CT high school current smokers, the prevalence of having tried to quit smoking at least once does not vary significantly by sex
- ◆ In high school, among current cigarette smokers, the prevalence of having tried to quit smoking at least once does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or overall



## Desire to Quit

- ◆ In Connecticut, 46.2% of high school current tobacco users<sup>†</sup> are seriously thinking about quitting the use of all tobacco<sup>†</sup>, and 43.0% of current cigarette smokers want to stop smoking cigarettes for good
- ◆ For CT high school current tobacco users, the prevalence of seriously considering quitting the use of all tobacco does not vary significantly by sex
- ◆ In high school, among current tobacco users, the prevalence of seriously considering quitting the use of all tobacco:
  - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT males (45.6%) and females (47.7%) than among their national counterparts (70.0% and 67.3%, respectively)
  - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (46.2%) than nationwide (69.0%)
- ◆ For CT high school current cigarette smokers, the prevalence of wanting to stop smoking cigarettes for good does not vary significantly by sex



<sup>†</sup>including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, bidis, kreteks (clove cigarettes), hookahs, and electronic cigarettes



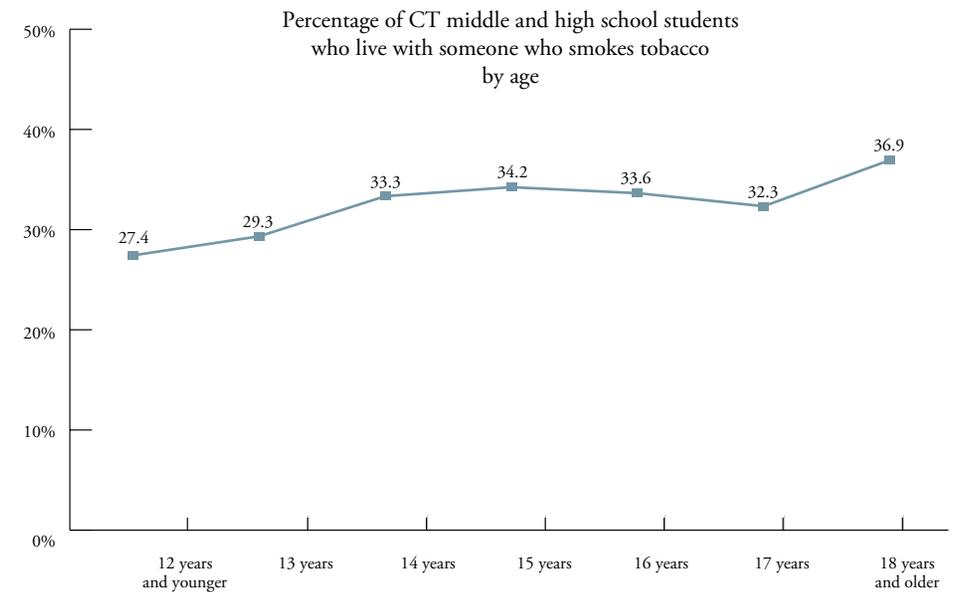
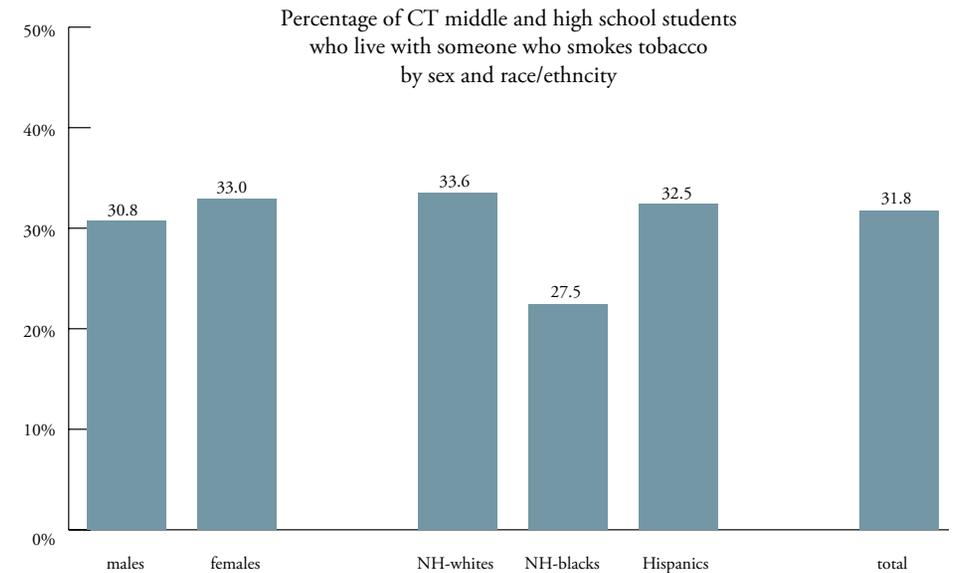
## **Secondhand Smoke Exposure**



## Tobacco Smoke Exposure

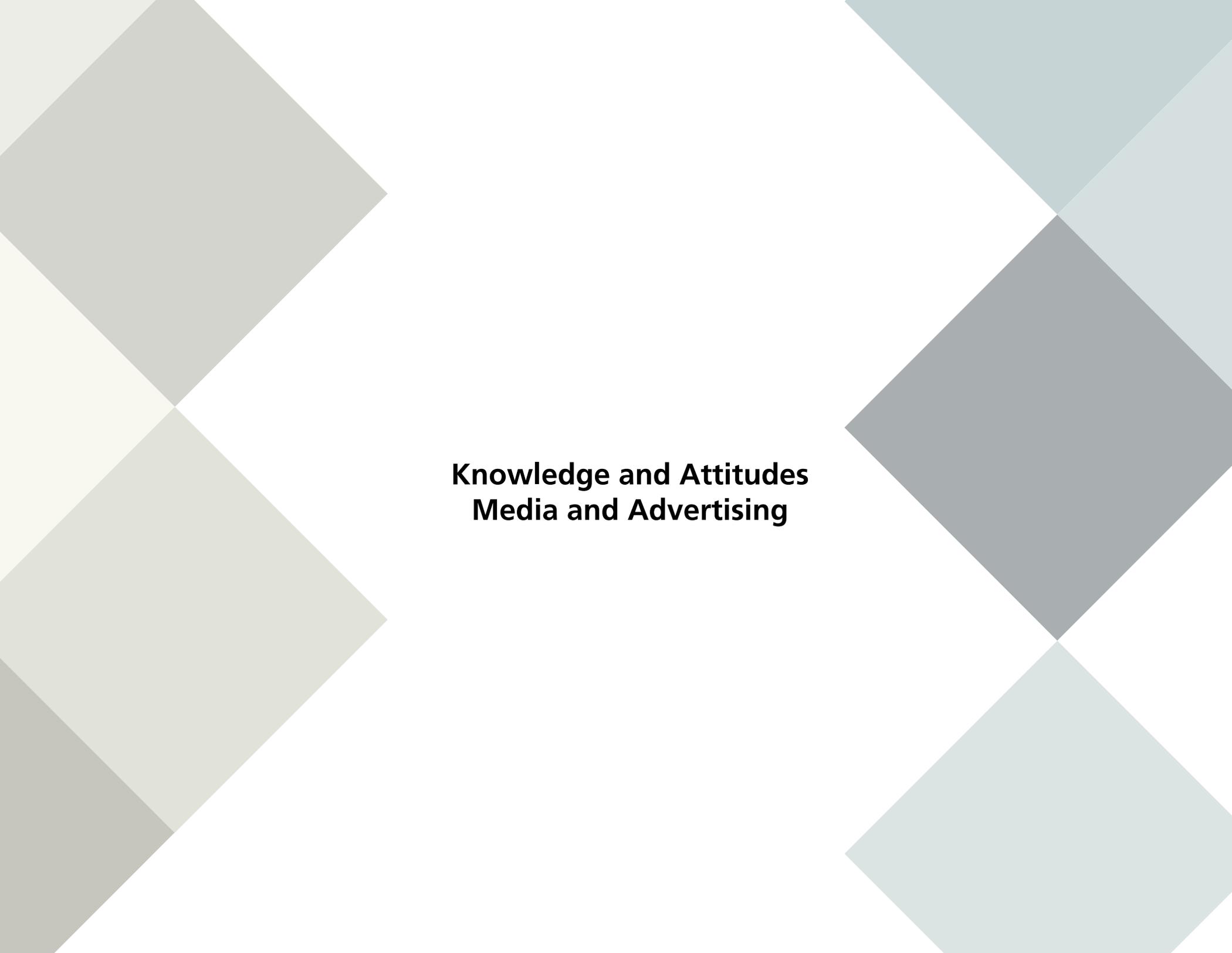
by sex, race/ethnicity, and age

- ◆ In Connecticut, 31.8% of middle and high school students (grades 6-12) live with someone who smokes tobacco<sup>†</sup>
- ◆ For CT middle and high school students (*following data not shown on graphs*):
  - ◆ 16.5% live in a home where smoking is allowed at least some of the time
  - ◆ 20.5% report that smoking is allowed at least some of the time in their family's vehicles
- ◆ Overall for CT middle and high school students, the prevalence of living with someone who smokes tobacco:
  - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
  - ◆ Is significantly higher among students age 18 years and older (36.9%) than among students age 12 years and younger (27.4%)
- ◆ For CT middle and high school students, in the seven days prior to the survey (*following data not shown on graphs*):
  - ◆ 18.3% were at home when someone smoked a tobacco product
  - ◆ 20.5% were in a vehicle with someone who was smoking
  - ◆ 21.7% breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product at their school
  - ◆ 38.0% were exposed to tobacco smoke in an indoor or outdoor public place



<sup>†</sup>including cigarettes, cigars and pipes





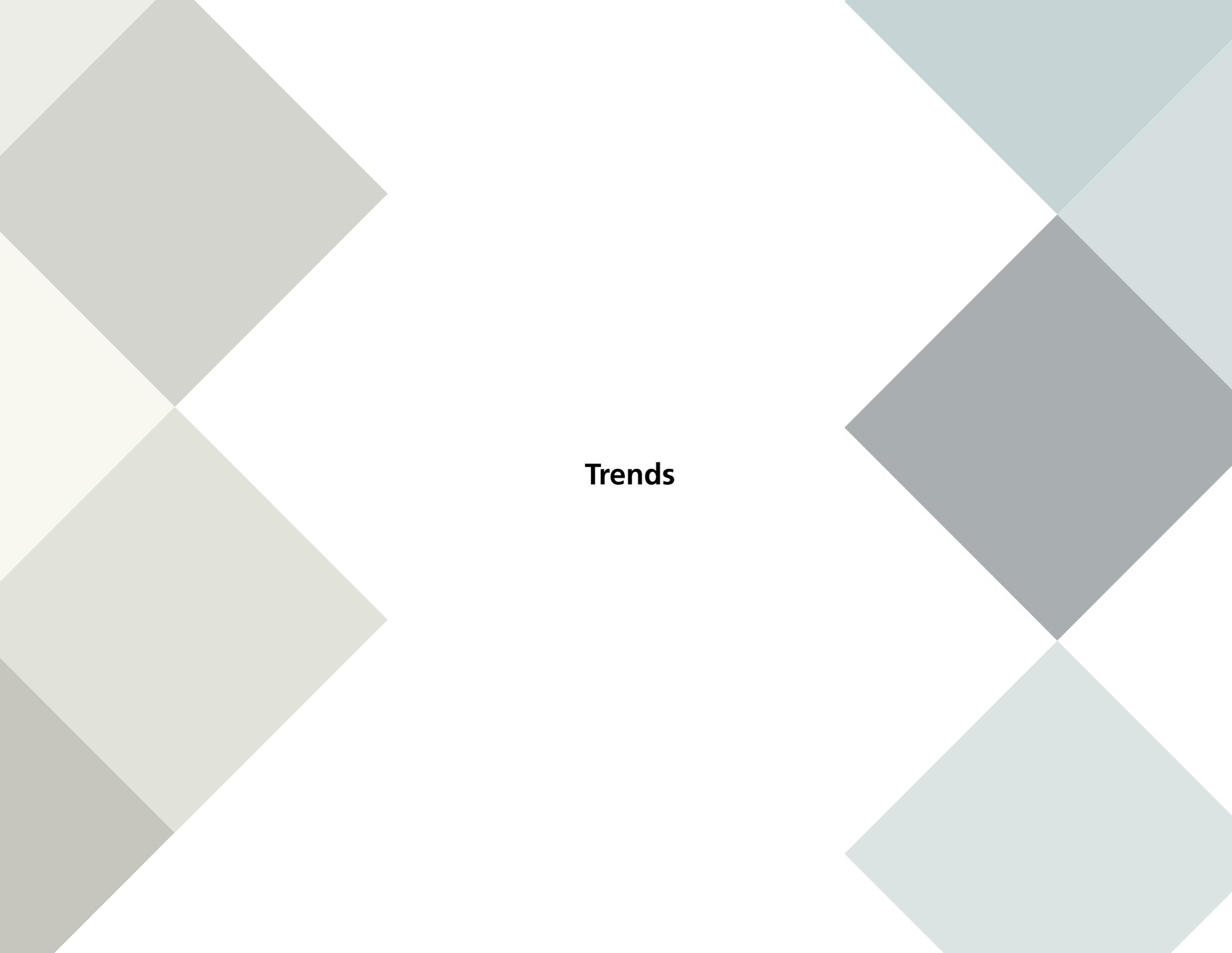
**Knowledge and Attitudes  
Media and Advertising**



## Middle and High School Students' Knowledge and Attitudes about Tobacco and Exposure to Tobacco Media and Advertising—Connecticut, 2013

	Current Tobacco Users	95% CI	Non-Tobacco Users	95% CI
Believe tobacco companies get people <18 years old to use tobacco products	62.1%	(57.5-66.9)	64.6%	(62.1-67.0)
Most of the time or always see ads or promotions for tobacco products in newspapers or magazines	26.6%	(21.7-31.6)	18.4%	(17.1-19.7)
Most of the time or always see ads or promotions for tobacco products at stores or gas stations	67.5%	(62.6-72.5)	57.1%	(54.7-59.5)
Most of the time or always saw ads for cigarettes or smokeless tobacco on billboards or from outside stores in the past 30 days	39.0%	(33.5-44.6)	25.7%	(24.1-27.2)
Have seen or heard CT's slogan "Tobacco. It's a Waste." in an ad	49.3%	(43.7-54.8)	48.6%	(45.8-51.6)
Received or bought something in the past 12 months that has a tobacco company name or picture on it	30.8%	(26.4-35.1)	5.2%	(4.5-6.0)
Very likely to use or wear something like a lighter, t-shirt, hat, or sunglasses that has a tobacco company picture or name on it	20.9%	(15.7-26.2)	2.4%	(1.7-3.2)
Believe that smoking should never be allowed inside their home	59.7%	(54.4-64.9)	92.1%	(91.1-93.0)
Believe that people should never allow smoking inside their vehicles	43.5%	(39.0-48.0)	88.5%	(87.3-89.8)
Believe that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health	46.9%	(43.4-50.5)	72.8%	(71.1-74.5)
Think that smoking cigarettes definitely makes young people look cool or fit in	12.4%	(8.7-16.1)	2.4%	(2.0-2.8)
Think that young people who smoke definitely have more friends	12.0%	(8.3-15.7)	2.9%	(2.2-3.6)
Strongly agree that all tobacco products are dangerous	33.3%	(28.0-38.7)	70.3%	(68.3-72.3)



The image features a white background with decorative geometric shapes in the corners. On the left side, there are two overlapping squares rotated 45 degrees. The top square is a light beige color, and the bottom square is a slightly darker beige. On the right side, there are also two overlapping squares rotated 45 degrees. The top square is a light teal color, and the bottom square is a slightly darker teal. In the center of the page, the word "Trends" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

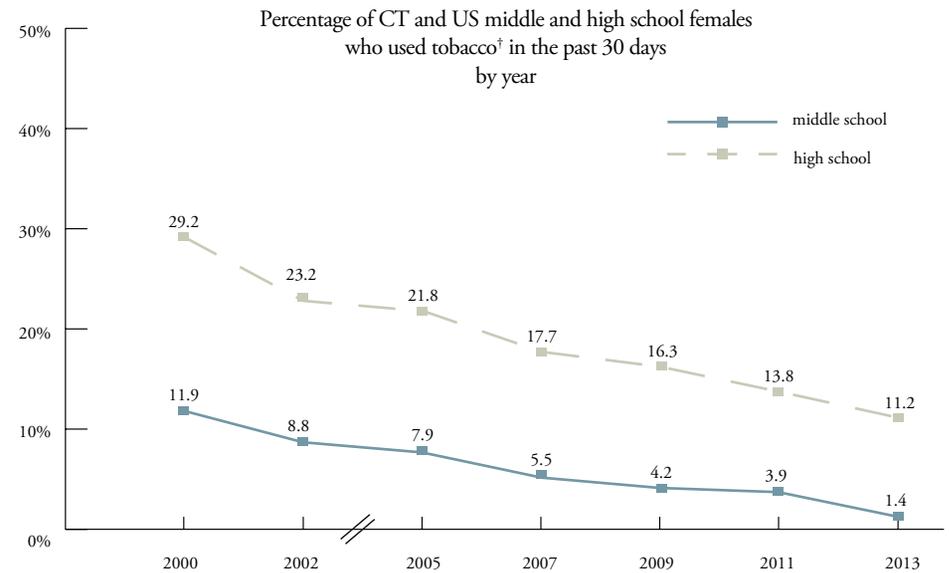
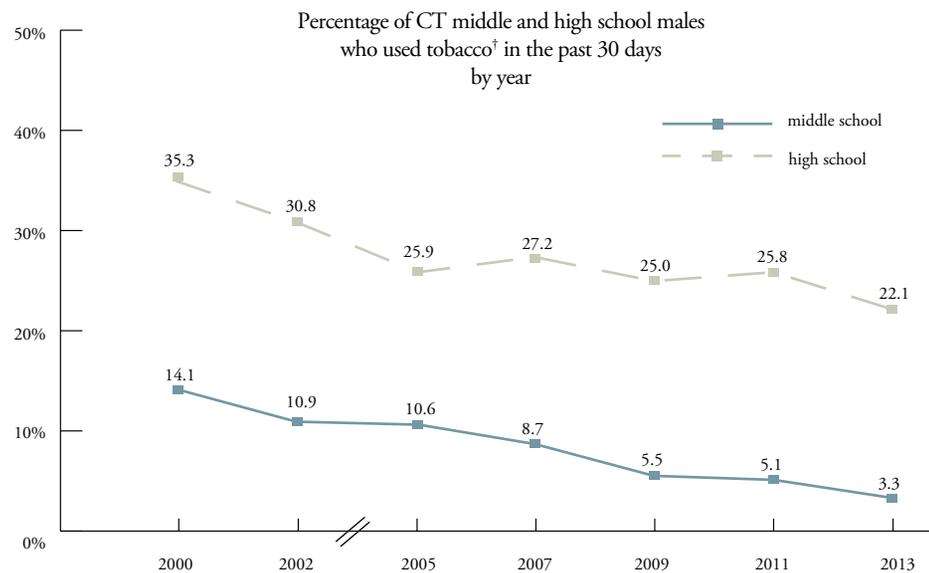
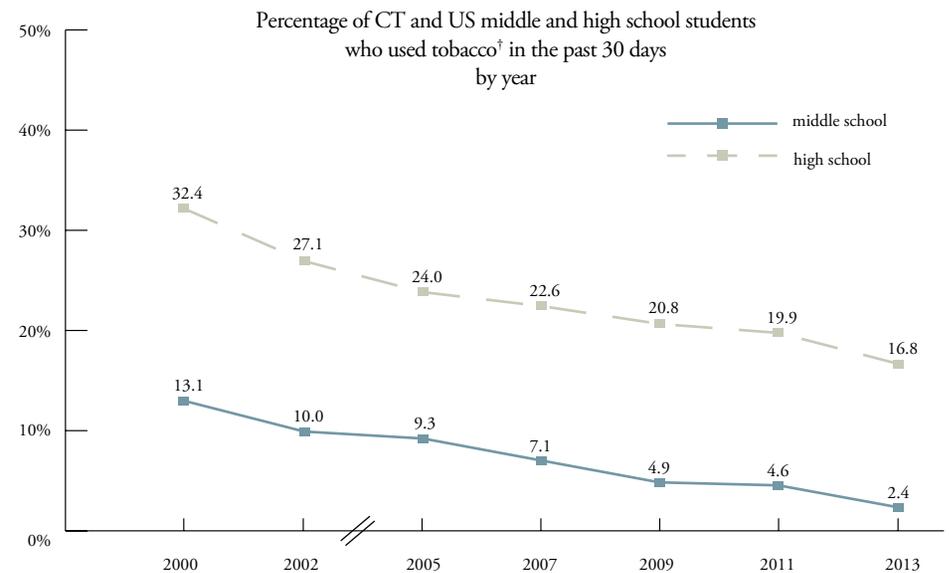
# Trends



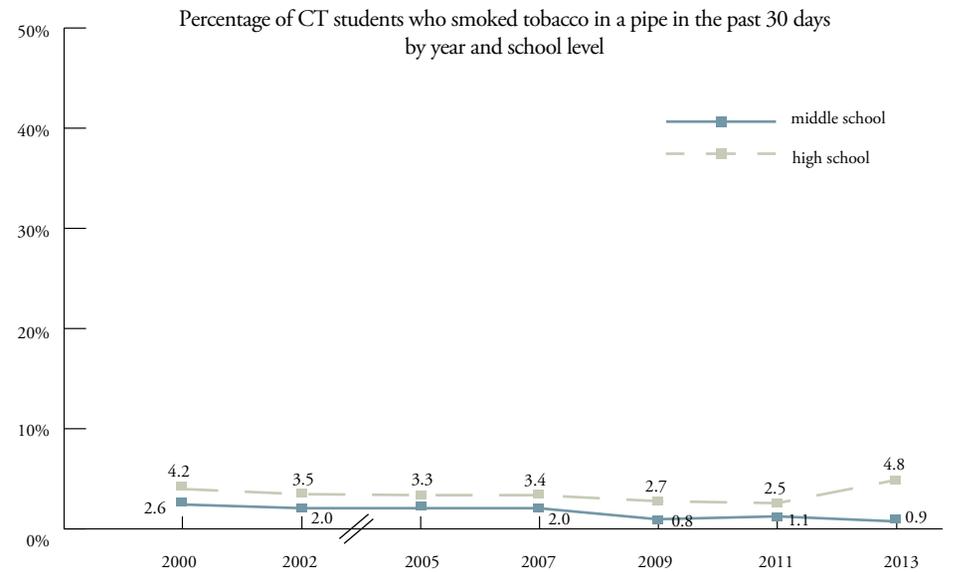
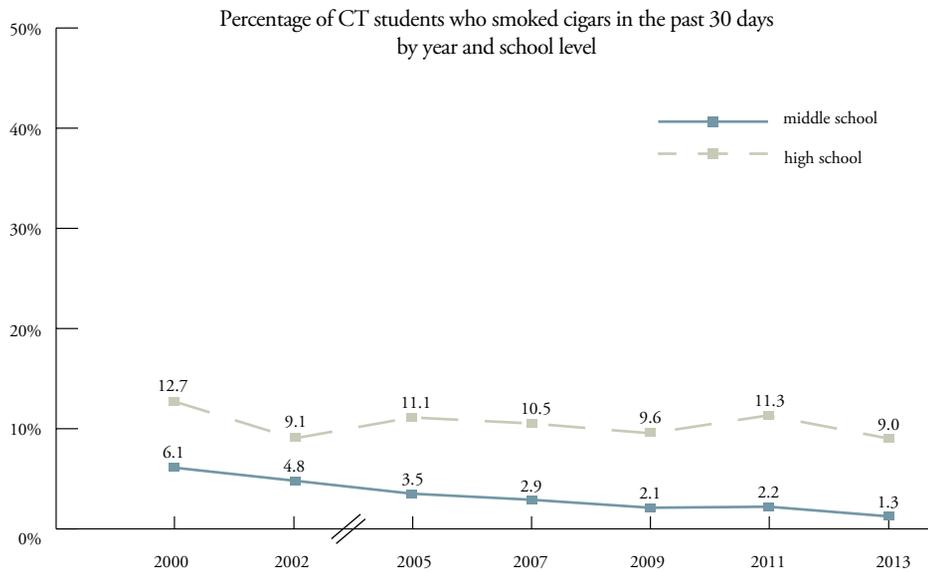
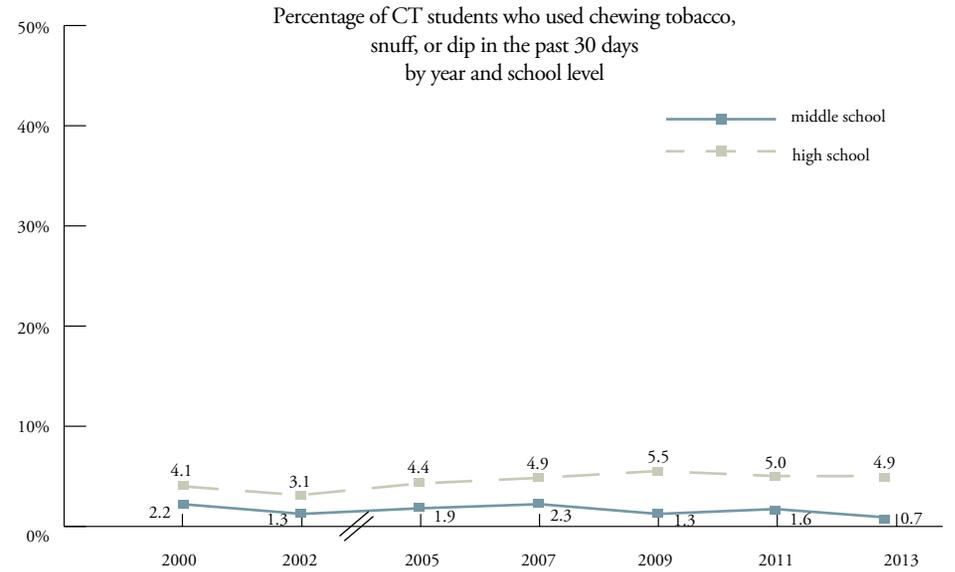
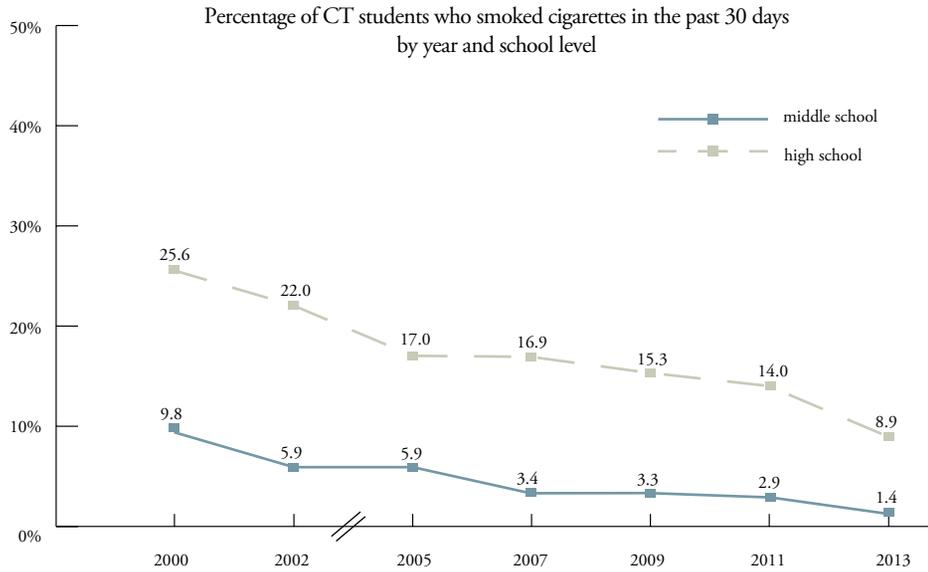
## Trends in Current Tobacco<sup>†</sup> Use 2000 - 2013

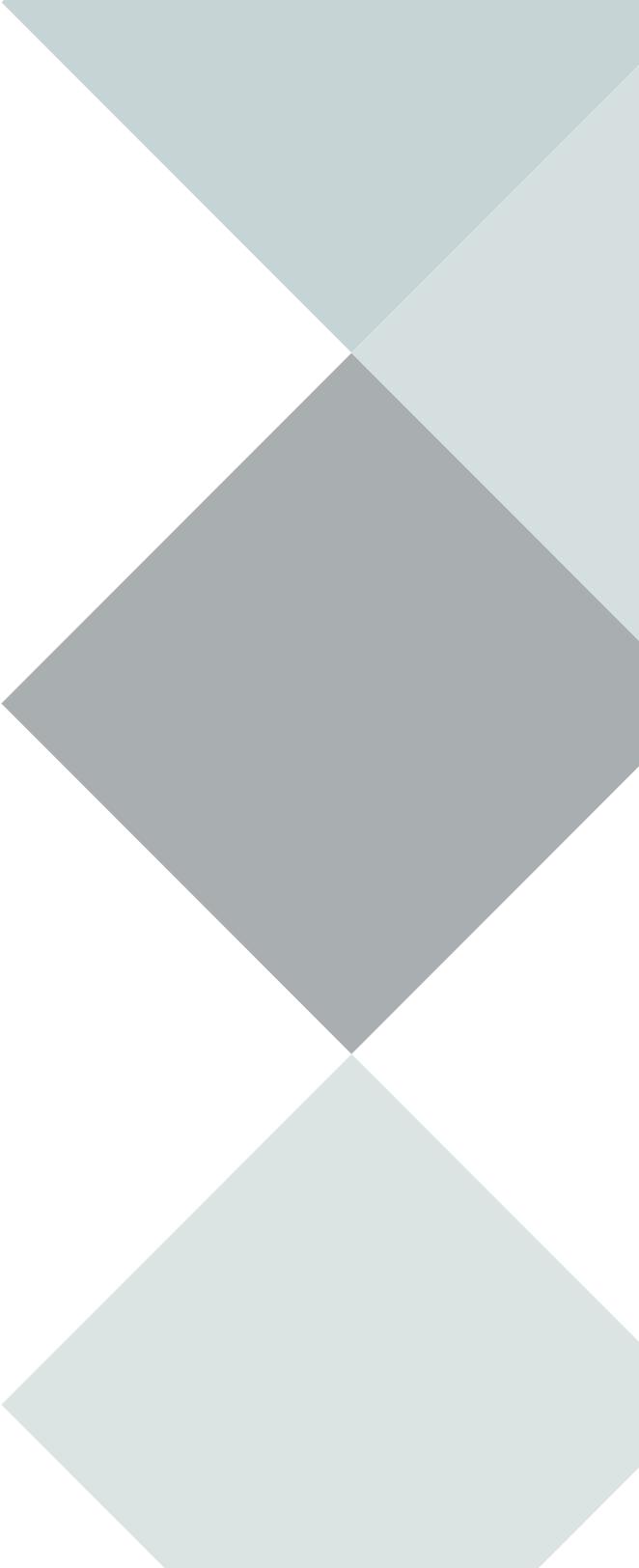
<sup>†</sup>Between 2000 and 2009, the Connecticut Youth Tobacco Survey (CT YTS) questionnaires collected data on current use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip), pipes, and bidis only. Therefore, the original definition of current tobacco use was limited to including just these products. In 2011, the CT YTS began collecting data on more types of tobacco. For estimates that are comparable between all the years the survey was administered, the graphs on this page show the trends using the current tobacco use definition that includes the original products only. As a result, these rates will differ from other current tobacco use estimates within this report.

- ◆ For both middle and high school, the prevalence of current tobacco use of the original products decreased significantly between 2000 and 2013 for students overall and among males and females.



## Trends in Current Tobacco Use 2000 - 2013





# Tables

Percentage of middle and high school students who ever tried tobacco products by school level, sex, and product type  
—Connecticut Youth Tobacco Survey, 2011 and 2013

Product Type	Total				Sex							
	2011		2013		Males				Females			
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
<b>Middle School</b>												
Tobacco <sup>†</sup>	12.2	(9.1-15.3)	9.9	(8.1-11.6)	14.9	(10.5-19.2)	11.7	(9.3-14.1)	9.3	(6.8-11.9)	7.7	(5.6-9.7)
Cigarettes	9.6	(6.6-12.6)	6.6	(5.0-8.2)	11.1	(6.9-15.4)	7.4	(5.5-9.4)	7.9	(5.5-10.3)	5.7	(3.9-7.4)
Cigars	5.6	(4.0-7.2)	3.9	(3.1-4.7)	7.9	(5.3-10.6)	6.2	(4.5-7.8)	3.2	(2.3-4.2)	1.5	(0.8-2.2)
Smokeless tobacco <sup>‡</sup>	2.7	(1.8-3.7)	2.0	(1.1-2.8)	3.6	(2.4-4.9)	2.8	(1.3-4.2)	1.7	(0.6-2.7)	0.9	(0.3-1.4)
Pipes	n/a	-	2.0	(1.1-2.8)	n/a	-	2.8	(1.2-4.4)	n/a	-	1.0	(0.5-1.5)
Bidis	2.1	(1.2-2.9)	1.1	(0.3-1.8)*	2.4	(1.2-3.7)	1.5	(0.1-2.9)*	1.6	(0.7-2.6)	0.5	(0.1-0.9)*
Kreteks	1.7	(0.7-2.6)	0.5	(0.1-0.8)*	2.0	(1.0-3.1)	0.6	(0.2-1.0)*	1.2	(0.3-2.1)*	0.3	(0.0-0.7)*
Hookahs	1.0	(0.5-1.5)*	1.2	(0.7-1.7)	1.4	(0.6-2.2)*	1.5	(0.8-2.1)	0.6	(0.2-1.0)*	0.9	(0.3-1.5)*
Electronic cigarettes	1.1	(0.7-1.6)*	1.7	(1.1-2.3)	1.2	(0.5-1.8)*	2.3	(1.5-3.2)	1.1	(0.4-1.9)*	1.1	(0.4-1.8)
<b>High School</b>												
Tobacco <sup>†</sup>	41.7	(37.6-45.7)	38.7	(36.4-41.1)	47.0	(42.3-51.6)	44.8	(41.2-48.3)	36.2	(31.0-41.4)	32.5	(29.4-35.5)
Cigarettes	33.4	(29.2-37.6)	28.1	(25.3-30.9)	35.3	(30.7-39.8)	31.8	(28.7-34.9)	31.6	(25.8-37.5)	24.3	(20.9-27.7)
Cigars	26.0	(22.3-29.8)	23.0	(20.8-25.3)	35.6	(31.1-40.2)	31.5	(27.8-35.2)	15.9	(12.4-19.5)	14.3	(12.2-16.4)
Smokeless tobacco <sup>‡</sup>	10.8	(8.4-13.3)	9.7	(8.3-11.1)	19.2	(15.4-23.0)	16.2	(13.5-18.9)	2.2	(1.0-3.4)	2.9	(1.9-3.8)
Pipes	n/a	-	10.5	(8.9-12.1)	n/a	-	14.0	(11.3-16.7)	n/a	-	6.6	(4.8-8.4)
Bidis	3.9	(2.8-4.9)	3.6	(2.8-4.4)	5.8	(4.1-7.5)	4.4	(3.1-5.7)	1.9	(1.1-2.8)	2.5	(1.6-3.5)
Kreteks	4.1	(3.1-5.2)	3.1	(2.3-4.0)	5.5	(4.3-6.7)	4.1	(2.8-5.5)	2.8	(1.5-4.1)	1.8	(1.0-2.6)
Hookahs	9.8	(7.4-12.2)	11.2	(9.3-13.2)	10.8	(8.0-13.6)	12.2	(9.4-15.0)	8.8	(5.9-11.7)	10.4	(8.3-12.5)
Electronic cigarettes	6.9	(4.8-9.0)	13.4	(10.7-16.1)	9.0	(5.9-12.0)	16.6	(13.3-20.0)	4.7	(3.0-6.3)	10.2	(7.5-12.9)

<sup>†</sup>Please note that this definition of tobacco includes cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, bidis, hookahs, and electronic cigarettes and differs from the definition used within the report. Use estimates for some types of tobacco products are not available for 2011 because of differences in the survey questions. Therefore, 2013 tobacco use estimates in this chart will differ slightly from the estimates within the report. This allows for comparable 2011 and 2013 estimates.

\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

<sup>‡</sup>including chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip

n/a: not available

Percentage of middle and high school students currently using tobacco products by school level, sex, and product type  
—Connecticut Youth Tobacco Survey, 2011 and 2013

Product Type	Total				Sex							
	2011		2013		Males				Females			
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
<b>Middle School</b>												
Tobacco <sup>†</sup>	4.7	(3.2-6.3)	2.9	(2.0-3.9)	5.4	(3.2-7.6)	3.9	(2.2-5.5)	3.9	(2.5-5.3)	1.9	(0.8-3.0)
Cigarettes	2.9	(1.7-4.2)	1.4	(0.7-2.1)	3.1	(1.4-4.7)	1.8	(1.0-2.6)*	2.7	(1.5-3.9)	1.0	(0.1-1.8)*
Cigars	2.2	(1.2-3.3)	1.3	(0.6-2.0)	2.8	(1.3-4.3)	2.2	(0.7-3.6)*	1.6	(0.9-2.3)	0.3	(0.1-0.6)*
Smokeless tobacco <sup>‡</sup>	1.6	(1.0-2.2)	0.7	(0.1-1.4)*	2.1	(1.1-3.1)	1.2	(0.0-2.5)*	1.0	(0.6-1.4)	0.1	(0.0-0.3)*
Pipes	1.1	(0.4-1.9)*	0.9	(0.2-1.6)*	1.5	(0.5-2.6)*	1.4	(0.1-2.7)*	0.7	(0.0-1.3)*	0.3	(0.0-0.7)*
Bidis	1.4	(0.6-2.3)*	0.5	(0.0-1.2)*	1.8	(0.7-2.9)*	0.8	(0.0-2.0)*	0.9	(0.2-1.7)*	0.1	(0.0-0.3)*
Kreteks	n/a	-	0.6	(0.0-1.2)*	n/a	-	1.0	(0.0-2.2)*	n/a	-	0.1	(0.0-0.2)*
Hookahs	0.6	(0.2-1.0)*	0.6	(0.3-0.9)	0.6	(0.6-2.2)*	0.8	(0.3-1.3)*	0.6	(0.2-1.0)*	0.4	(0.0-0.8)*
Electronic cigarettes	0.5	(0.2-0.9)*	0.8	(0.4-1.2)	0.7	(0.1-1.3)*	1.1	(0.4-1.8)*	0.4	(0.0-0.9)*	0.5	(0.0-1.0)*
<b>High School</b>												
Tobacco <sup>†</sup>	20.8	(18.4-23.2)	18.7	(16.2-21.2)	26.5	(22.8-30.1)	24.0	(20.5-27.6)	14.9	(12.4-17.5)	13.1	(10.6-15.6)
Cigarettes	14.0	(11.8-16.2)	8.9	(7.1-10.6)	16.1	(12.8-19.5)	10.4	(8.2-12.6)	11.8	(9.1-14.4)	7.3	(5.3-9.2)
Cigars	11.3	(9.2-13.3)	9.0	(7.5-10.4)	17.8	(15.0-20.5)	13.8	(10.9-16.6)	4.4	(2.2-6.5)	3.8	(2.9-4.8)
Smokeless tobacco <sup>‡</sup>	5.0	(3.2-6.8)	4.9	(3.8-5.9)	9.4	(6.1-12.6)	8.4	(6.6-10.2)	0.5	(0.0-1.1)*	1.1	(0.2-1.9)*
Pipes	2.5	(1.7-3.3)	4.8	(3.8-5.8)	4.5	(3.2-5.9)	5.6	(4.1-7.1)	0.4	(0.0-0.7)*	3.8	(2.4-5.1)
Bidis	1.9	(1.2-2.6)	1.8	(1.2-2.4)	3.0	(1.9-4.2)	2.4	(1.5-3.3)	0.8	(0.3-1.2)	0.9	(0.4-1.5)
Kreteks	n/a	-	2.2	(1.5-2.8)	n/a	-	2.6	(1.6-3.6)	n/a	-	1.4	(0.8-2.1)
Hookahs	3.5	(2.5-4.4)	4.7	(3.4-6.0)	3.6	(2.3-5.0)	5.2	(3.4-7.0)	3.3	(1.8-4.8)	4.1	(2.4-5.8)
Electronic cigarettes	2.4	(1.4-3.5)	5.3	(3.7-6.8)	3.3	(1.9-4.8)	6.9	(4.9-8.9)	1.5	(0.6-2.4)	3.7	(2.2-5.2)

Note: Current use is defined as using a product on 1 or more of the past 30 days.

<sup>†</sup>Please note that this definition of tobacco includes cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, bidis, hookahs, and electronic cigarettes and differs from the definition used within the report. Use estimates for some types of tobacco products are not available for 2011 because of differences in the survey questions. Therefore, 2013 tobacco use estimates in this chart will differ slightly from the estimates within the report. This allows for comparable 2011 and 2013 estimates.

\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

<sup>‡</sup>including chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip

n/a: not available

Percentage of middle and high school students currently using tobacco products by school level, sex, and product type  
—Connecticut Youth Tobacco Survey, 2000 and 2013

	Sex											
	Total				Males				Females			
	2000		2013		2000		2013		2000		2013	
Product Type	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
<b>Middle School</b>												
Cigarettes	9.8	(6.9-12.8)	1.4	(0.7-2.1)	9.7	(6.5-13.0)	1.8	(1.0-2.6)*	9.8	(6.7-13.0)	1.0	(0.1-1.8)*
Cigars	6.1	(4.4-7.8)	1.3	(0.6-2.0)	7.3	(5.1-9.5)	2.2	(0.7-3.6)*	4.7	(3.0-6.5)	0.3	(0.1-0.6)*
Smokeless tobacco <sup>‡</sup>	2.2	(1.2-3.2)	0.7	(0.1-1.4)*	2.9	(1.6-4.3)	1.2	(0.0-2.5)*	1.3	(0.4-2.1)	0.1	(0.0-0.3)*
Pipes	2.6	(1.4-3.8)	0.9	(0.2-1.6)*	2.7	(1.3-4.2)	1.4	(0.1-2.7)*	2.3	(1.0-3.7)	0.3	(0.0-0.7)*
Bidis	3.7	(2.4-5.0)	0.5	(0.0-1.2)*	4.7	(2.7-6.7)	0.8	(0.0-2.0)*	2.5	(1.6-3.5)	0.1	(0.0-0.3)*
<b>High School</b>												
Cigarettes	25.6	(20.7-30.5)	8.9	(7.1-10.6)	24.9	(20.0-29.8)	10.4	(8.2-12.6)	26.0	(19.1-32.9)	7.3	(5.3-9.2)
Cigars	12.7	(9.9-15.5)	9.0	(7.5-10.4)	18.2	(13.5-22.9)	13.8	(10.9-16.6)	6.7	(4.8-8.6)	3.8	(2.9-4.8)
Smokeless tobacco <sup>‡</sup>	4.1	(3.2-5.0)	4.9	(3.8-5.9)	6.2	(4.2-8.2)	8.4	(6.6-10.2)	1.7	(0.7-2.7)	1.1	(0.2-1.9)*
Pipes	4.2	(2.9-5.5)	4.8	(3.8-5.8)	5.4	(3.4-7.4)	5.6	(4.1-7.1)	2.7	(1.4-4.0)	3.8	(2.4-5.1)
Bidis	6.0	(5.0-7.0)	1.8	(1.2-2.4)	7.5	(5.7-9.3)	2.4	(1.5-3.3)	4.2	(2.6-5.8)	0.9	(0.4-1.5)

Note: Current use is defined as using a product on 1 or more of the past 30 days.

\*Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <35 or relative standard error >30%.

These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

<sup>‡</sup>including chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip



