



CONNECTICUT YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY RESULTS

2017 Surveillance Report

Connecticut Department of Public Health
Tobacco Control Program



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2017 CONNECTICUT YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEILLANCE

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Connecticut Department of Public Health

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Introduction

The 2017 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 covers data collected from the YTC. The YTC is known nationally as the Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) and will be referred to as the YTS within this document.

Between March and June of 2017, the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) conducted the CSHS in cooperation with The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Connecticut YTS is administered biennially. Prior to 2017, the Connecticut YTS was successfully completed in 2000, 2002, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015. YTS data are used by health and education officials to improve state programs that help prevent and control use of tobacco products among Connecticut's youth.

Selected Findings

Tobacco

Over one-third (34.4%) of Connecticut high school students report having ever tried some form of tobacco. This represents nearly 59,000 students. Rates of use ranged from 23.1% in grade 9 to 45.8% in grade 12. For high schools students overall, current use of tobacco is reported at 17.9%. And, the vast majority of youth are using flavored tobacco products.

E-Cigarettes/Vaping Devices

Although cigarette smoking has decreased significantly among Connecticut youth, the use of electronic cigarettes and vaping devices continues to increase at an alarming rate. Overall, current use among high school students is 14.7%, with usage increasing with age from 11.1% among those 15 years-old and younger to 20.8% among students 18 years-old and older. This is especially concerning because studies have shown that this type of nicotine use by teens increases their risk of also using combustible tobacco as youths and as young adults.[†]

E-cigarettes are especially tempting for young people because they are available in flavors like cotton candy, bubble gum, fruit, peanut butter cup and chocolate cake. These enticing candy-, fruit- and dessert-flavored products may also bolster the belief among teens that e-cigarettes are not harmful. Another concerning finding is that more than half of e-cigarette users had used their vaping devices for substances other than nicotine, such as marijuana, THC or hash oil, or THC wax.

The primary reason students gave for using e-cigarettes is a friend or family member uses them (41.6%), and nearly one-quarter used them because they are available in flavors. Users were also asked how they accessed these products during the past 30 days. The majority (59.3%) reported they obtained their e-cigarettes from a friend, while about 20% tried to buy them but were refused sale because they were under the age of 18.

[†]National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2018. Public Health Consequences of E-Cigarettes. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. doi: 10.17226/24952 ; also Bold KW, Kong G, Camenga DR, et al. Trajectories of E-Cigarette and Conventional Cigarette Use Among Youth. *Pediatrics*. 2018;141(1):e20171832.

Introduction

Secondhand Smoke Exposure

During the seven days prior to the survey, more than 45% of students had breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product. This represents more than 77,000 students. More than 1 in 4 students (27.3%) report living with someone who uses tobacco, and nearly 20% are living with a cigarette smoker.

Cessation

During the past year, about 41% of the students who used any form of tobacco stopped using it for a day or longer because they were trying to quit for good. Among cigarette smokers, nearly 43% tried to quit for good.

Conclusions

Although the use of combustible cigarettes has dropped significantly, high school youth are vaping more and are still being exposed to tobacco messaging, advertising and secondhand smoke. Although some preliminary studies have indicated that Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (e-cigarettes) may be safer than combustible cigarettes, the Surgeon General has concluded that nicotine poses a danger to youth, and its use in any form by youth is unsafe.

Youth are generally unaware of the presence and level of nicotine in their e-cigarettes and can become addicted with only a few puffs. The vast majority of all adults began their tobacco use as teenagers. An estimated 95% of all tobacco users start before age 21.

Systems, Policies and Environmental changes have been encouraged by the CDC in order to reduce tobacco initiation and use, especially among youth. The following are evidence-based strategies that could be adopted in Connecticut to reduce the number of students who are initiating tobacco use from year to year:

- ◆ Increasing the legal age for the sale of all tobacco products to 21.
- ◆ Youth are especially sensitive to price (see page 96), so increasing the price of tobacco products, corresponding with the taxes on combustible cigarettes, could help to prevent youth from purchasing these products and would likely result in decreased initiation and use, especially of electronic vape products.
- ◆ Restricting the sale of flavored tobacco products.
- ◆ Passing additional smoke-free laws, especially for workplaces, schools and public places in order to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke.
- ◆ Restricting the use of tobacco products in movies.
- ◆ Restricting the advertising of all tobacco products. Although there are restrictions on combustible cigarettes, there are none on the electronic vape products, and 49.1% of high school students report being exposed to these types of ads.

This introduction highlights only a few areas covered on the Connecticut YTS. Considerably more information on tobacco product use, exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking cessation, minors' ability to purchase or obtain tobacco products, knowledge and attitudes about tobacco, and familiarity with tobacco media messages is presented in the following report.

Sample Description

All regular public schools in Connecticut containing grades 9, 10, 11 and 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 (i.e., the larger the number of students enrolled in a school, the more likely the school would be selected to participate).

Class Level — The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability (with a random start) of classes from each school that participated in the survey. All second period classes (or other period/required class chosen 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 — 76.00% (38 of the 50 sampled schools participated)

Students — 85.05% (2,236 of the 2,629 sampled students completed usable questionnaires)

Overall response rate — $76.00\% * 85.05\% = 64.64\%$

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: $W = W1 * W2 * f1 * f2 * f3 * f4$. Where, $W1$ = 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; and $f4$ = a post-stratification adjustment factor calculated by gender, grade and race. The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning tobacco use risk behaviors of all regular public school students in grades 9 through 12 in Connecticut.

Sampling

The 2017 Connecticut YTS was made up of 75 questions—core questions developed by CDC and supplemental questions added by DPH. When sample size and prevalence rates allow, results are presented by sex, grade and race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black and Hispanic). The numbers of students in other racial or ethnic groups were too low for meaningful analysis. Statistical analyses were conducted on weighted data using SAS[®] software to account for the complex sampling designs. Prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals were computed for all variables. For this report, data are suppressed if there were fewer than 50 students in a subgroup or a relative standard error greater than 0.30. Differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$. Subgroup comparisons that were statistically significant are highlighted 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 pencil-and-paper questionnaire in the classroom, recording their responses directly into the computer-scannable survey booklet. Before the survey was administered, schools were given the option of obtaining parental permission. The survey included questions about tobacco use, exposure to secondhand smoke, tobacco use cessation, minors' ability to purchase or obtain tobacco products, knowledge and attitudes about tobacco and familiarity with tobacco media messages.

Demographics of Survey Participants

2017 CONNECTICUT YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS OF PARTICIPANTS		
	UNWEIGHTED FREQUENCY	WEIGHTED %
TOTAL	2,236	100
Sex		
MALE	1,078	50.7
FEMALE	1,127	47.9
MISSING	31	1.4
Race/Ethnicity		
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	1,159	63.3
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	241	13.1
HISPANIC	686	17.0
NON-HISPANIC OTHER	122	5.3
MISSING	28	1.3
Grade		
9TH	703	26.3
10TH	665	25.0
11TH	472	24.5
12TH	382	23.6
MISSING	14	0.6
Age		
14 YEARS OLD OR YOUNGER	291	10.7
15 YEARS OLD	651	25.1
16 YEARS OLD	599	25.7
17 YEARS OLD	461	24.8
18 YEARS OLD OR OLDER	222	13.3
MISSING	12	0.4

2017 CT YTS Report Highlights

EVER TOBACCO USE

In 2017, 34.4% of high school students had ever tried some form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, e-cigarettes, hookahs, pipes, chewing tobacco, snuff and dip (i.e., ever tobacco use). This represents approximately 58,800 students. Overall, the prevalence of ever tobacco use was significantly higher in grades 10 (29.8%), 11 (40.4%) and 12 (45.8%) than grade 9 (23.1%); and significantly higher in grades 11 (40.4%) and 12 (45.8%) than in grade 10 (29.8%).

CURRENT TOBACCO USE

On 1 or more of the 30 days prior to the survey, 17.9% of high school students had used some form tobacco (i.e., current tobacco use). This represents approximately 30,600 students. Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use was significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (21.5%) and Hispanic (14.1%) students than among non-Hispanic black students (8.9%) and significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (21.5%) than among Hispanic (14.1%) students. The rate was also significantly higher in grades 11 (20.9%) and 12 (24.4%) than in grade 9 (11.7%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (24.4%) than in grade 10 (15.2%).

EVER CIGARETTE SMOKING

In their lifetime, 14.8% of high school students reported that they had ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs (i.e., ever cigarette smoking). This represents about 25,300 students. Overall, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking was significantly higher among Hispanic (16.5%) than among non-Hispanic black (10.2%) students. And significantly higher in grades 11 (20.6%) and 12 (21.3%) than in grades 9 (7.3%) and 10 (10.9%).

Among students who had ever smoked cigarettes, 49.0% had first tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, when they were 14 years old or younger.

CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

On 1 or more of the 30 days prior to the survey, 3.5% of high school students had smoked cigarettes (i.e., current cigarette smoking). This represents approximately 6,000 students. The prevalence of current cigarette smoking did not vary significantly by sex or grade. Estimates of current cigarette smoking for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic students are not reported due to small sample sizes; therefore, no comparisons by race/ethnicity could be made.

EVER CIGAR SMOKING

In 2017, 13.0% of high school students reported that they had ever tried cigar smoking, even one or two puffs (i.e., ever cigar smoking). This represents about 22,200 students. Overall, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking was significantly higher among male (16.4%) than among female (8.7%) students. And significantly higher in grades 10 (10.1%), 11 (17.7%) and 12 (20.5%) than in grade 9 (4.4%); and significantly higher in grades 11 (17.7%) and 12 (20.5%) than in grade 10 (10.1%).

2017 CT YTS Report Highlights

CURRENT CIGAR SMOKING

On 1 or more of the 30 days prior to the survey, 5.3% of high school students had smoked cigars (i.e., current cigar smoking). This represents approximately 9,100 students. Overall, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was significantly higher among males (7.2%) than among females (2.8%). And significantly higher in grade 11 (8.9%) than in grade 10 (3.2%).

EVER E-CIGARETTE USE

In 2017, 27.3% of high school students had ever tried e-cigarettes, even once or twice (i.e., ever e-cigarette use). This represents approximately 46,700 students. Overall, the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use was significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (31.5%) than among non-Hispanic black (15.1%) and Hispanic (24.2%) students. Also, significantly higher in grades 11 (31.0%) and 12 (37.2%) than in grade 9 (18.8%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (37.2%) than in grade 10 (23.6%).

CURRENT E-CIGARETTE USE

On 1 or more of the 30 days prior to the survey, 14.7% of high school students had used e-cigarettes (i.e., current e-cigarette use). This represents approximately 25,100 students. Overall, the prevalence of current e-cigarette use was significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (18.7%) than among Hispanic (9.3%) students. Also, significantly higher in grades 11 (16.8%) and 12 (20.4%) than in grade 9 (10.2%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (20.4%) than in grade 10 (12.0%).

EVER HOOKAH SMOKING

In their lifetime, 8.4% of high school students had ever tried smoking tobacco in a hookah, even one or two puffs (i.e., ever hookah smoking). This represents approximately 14,400 students. Overall, the prevalence of ever hookah smoking was significantly higher among Hispanic (10.9%) than among non-Hispanic white (7.5%) students. And significantly higher in grades 10 (7.7%), 11 (10.8%) and 12 (11.6%) than in grade 9 (3.9%).

CURRENT HOOKAH SMOKING

On 1 or more of the 30 days prior to the survey, 2.8% of high school students had smoked tobacco using a hookah (i.e., current hookah smoking). This represents approximately 4,800 students. The prevalence of current hookah smoking did not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity. Estimates of current hookah smoking for students in grades 9, 11 and 12 are not reported due to small sample sizes; therefore, no comparisons by grade could be made.

EVER PIPE SMOKING

In 2017, 3.9% of high school students had ever tried smoking tobacco in a pipe, even one or two puffs (i.e., ever pipe smoking). This represents approximately 6,700 students. Overall, the prevalence of ever pipe smoking did not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity or grade.

2017 CT YTS Report Highlights

EVER SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

In 2017, 4.1% of high school students had ever tried chewing tobacco, snuff or dip, even just a small amount (i.e., ever smokeless tobacco use). This represents approximately 7,000 students. The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher in grade 11 (7.9%) than in grade 10 (2.5%). Estimates of ever smokeless tobacco use for females, non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics are not reported due to small sample sizes; therefore, no comparisons by sex or race/ethnicity could be made.

EVER ANY OTHER TOBACCO USE

In 2017, 4.3% of high school students had ever tried any other form of tobacco, including roll-your-own-cigarettes, snus, dissolvable tobacco and bidis (i.e., ever any other tobacco use). This represents approximately 7,400 students. Overall, the prevalence of ever any other tobacco use was significantly higher among males (5.8%) than among females (2.6%).

CURRENT ANY OTHER TOBACCO USE

On 1 or more of the 30 days prior to the survey, 2.8% of high school students had used any other form of tobacco (i.e., current any other tobacco use). This represents approximately 4,800 students. The prevalence of current any other tobacco use was significantly higher among males (3.6%) than among females (1.5%). Estimates of current any other tobacco use for students in grades 9, 10 and 11 are not reported due to small sample sizes; therefore, no comparisons by grade could be made.

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE AT HOME

On one or more of the seven days prior to the survey, 13.9% of high school students had been at home when someone smoked a tobacco product (i.e., recent secondhand smoke exposure at home). This represents approximately 23,800 students. Overall, the prevalence of recent secondhand smoke exposure at home was significantly higher among females (16.1%) than among males (11.9%).

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE IN A VEHICLE

On one or more of the seven days prior to the survey, 16.3% of high school students had ridden in a vehicle when someone smoked a tobacco product (i.e., recent secondhand smoke exposure in a vehicle). This represents approximately 27,900 students. Overall, the prevalence of recent secondhand smoke exposure in a vehicle was significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (18.8%) than among non-Hispanic black (11.2%) and Hispanic (12.2%) students. Also, significantly higher in grades 11 (19.7%) and 12 (18.0%) than in grade 9 (11.7%).

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE AT SCHOOL

On one or more of the seven days prior to the survey, 17.3% of high school students had breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product at their school (i.e., recent secondhand smoke exposure at school). This represents approximately 29,600 students. Overall, the prevalence of recent secondhand smoke exposure at school was significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (18.7%) than among non-Hispanic black (11.3%) students.

2017 CT YTS Report Highlights

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE IN A PUBLIC PLACE

On one or more of the seven days prior to the survey, 32.4% of high school students had breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product in a public place (i.e., recent secondhand smoke exposure in a public place). This represents approximately 55,400 students. Overall, the prevalence of recent secondhand smoke exposure in a public place was significantly higher among females (38.2%) than among males (26.7%). And significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (34.9%) than among non-Hispanic black (25.6%) and Hispanic (27.2%) students.

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE AT WORK

Among high school students who have a job and worked during the week before the survey, on one or more of the seven days prior to the survey, 26.1% had breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product at the place where they worked (i.e., recent secondhand smoke exposure at work). This represents approximately 10,500 students. Overall, the prevalence of recent secondhand smoke exposure at work was significantly higher among Hispanic (38.0%) than among non-Hispanic white (23.4%) students.

ANY SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

On one or more of the seven days prior to the survey, 45.2% of high school students had breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product (i.e., any recent secondhand smoke exposure). This represents approximately 77,300 students. Overall, the prevalence of any recent secondhand smoke exposure was significantly higher among females (51.7%) than among males (38.7%). And significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (48.7%) than among non-Hispanic black (35.8%) and Hispanic (40.0%) students.

LIVING WITH TOBACCO USER

In 2017, 27.3% of high school students were living with someone who was using tobacco. This represents approximately 46,700 students. Overall, the prevalence of living with a tobacco user did not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity or grade.

EXPOSURE TO E-CIGARETTE AEROSOL

On 1 or more of the 30 days before the survey, 28.5% of high school students had breathed the aerosol from someone who was using an e-cigarette in a public place. This represents approximately 48,700 students. Overall, the prevalence of exposure to e-cigarette aerosol was significantly higher among females (31.4%) than among males (25.3%). And significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (33.8%) than among non-Hispanic black (14.6%) and Hispanic (19.9%) students. Also, significantly higher in grade 11 (32.6%) than in grade 10 (24.6%).

TRIED TO STOP USING TOBACCO FOR GOOD

During the 12 months prior to the survey, 41.2% of high school students who had used tobacco during the past year had stopped using all tobacco products for a day or longer because they were trying to quit using tobacco for good. Overall, the prevalence of having tried to stop using tobacco for good did not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity or grade.

2017 CT YTS Report Highlights

TRENDS IN CURRENT TOBACCO USE

Between 2011 and 2017 there was a decrease, from 21.0% to 17.9%, in the percentage of high school students who had used some form of tobacco on 1 or more of the past 30 days. Between 2015 and 2017, the rate of current tobacco use increased from 14.2% to 17.9%, but the difference in rates was not statistically significant.

TRENDS IN CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

Between 2000 and 2017 there was a significant decrease, from 25.6% to 3.5%, in the percentage of high school students who had smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 30 days. Between 2015 and 2017, the rate of current cigarette smoking went from 5.6% to 3.5%, but the decrease was not statistically significant.

TRENDS IN CURRENT CIGAR SMOKING

Between 2000 and 2017 there was a 58% decrease, from 12.7% to 5.3%, in the percentage of high school students who had smoked cigars on 1 or more of the past 30 days. Between 2015 and 2017, there was an increase in the rate of current cigar smoking from 4.5% to 5.3%, but the change was not statistically significant.

TRENDS IN CURRENT E-CIGARETTE USE

Between 2011 and 2017, the percentage of high school students who had used e-cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 30 days increased 6-fold from 2.4% to 14.7%. Between 2015 and 2017, the rate of current use increased significantly from 7.2% to 14.7%.

TRENDS IN CURRENT HOOKAH SMOKING

Between 2011 and 2017, the percentage of high school students who had smoked tobacco using a hookah on 1 or more of the past 30 days decreased from 3.5% to 2.8%. Between 2015 and 2017, the rate of current hookah smoking decreased from 3.3% to 2.8%, but the change was not statistically significant.

TRENDS IN LIVING WITH A CIGARETTE SMOKER

Between 2000 and 2017, the percentage of high school students who were living with someone who smoked cigarettes decreased significantly from 39.9% to 19.8%. Between 2015 and 2017, the rate decreased from 24.5% to 19.8%, but the change was not statistically significant.

TRENDS IN EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE IN A VEHICLE

Between 2000 and 2017, the percentage of high school students who had ridden in a vehicle on one or more of the past seven days with someone who was smoking a tobacco product decreased significantly from 51.2% to 16.3%. Between 2015 and 2017, the rate decreased from 20.2% to 16.3%, but the change was not statistically significant.

TRENDS IN EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE IN A PUBLIC PLACE

Between 2011 and 2017, the percentage of high school students who had breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product in a public place on one or more of the past seven days decreased significantly from 47.1% to 32.4%. Between 2015 and 2017, the rate decreased from 38.9% to 32.4%, but the change was not statistically significant.

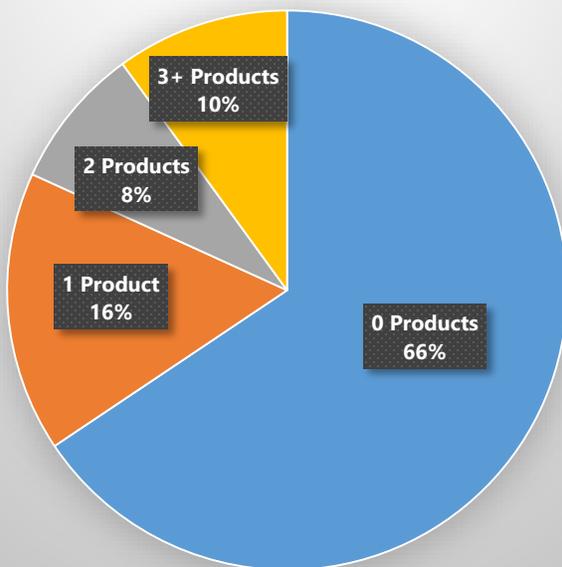
Ever Tobacco Use

In 2017, 34.4% of Connecticut high school students reported that in their lifetime they had ever tried any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, e-cigarettes and hookahs (i.e., ever tobacco use). This represents approximately 58,800 students. Results are shown in Table 1. See also page 10 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of ever tobacco use:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grades 10 (29.8%), 11 (40.4%) and 12 (45.8%) than in grade 9 (23.1%); and significantly higher in grades 11 (40.4%) and 12 (45.8%) than in grade 10 (29.8%).

Table 1	Ever Tobacco Use	
	%	95% CI
Total	34.4	(30.5-38.3)
Sex		
Male	36.3	(30.8-41.8)
Female	32.0	(27.8-36.1)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	35.9	(30.9-41.0)
NH-Black	26.7	(18.9-34.6)
Hispanic	35.9	(30.9-40.9)
Grade		
9	23.1	(18.8-27.3)
10	29.8	(25.7-33.9)
11	40.4	(33.9-46.9)
12	45.8	(34.1-57.4)

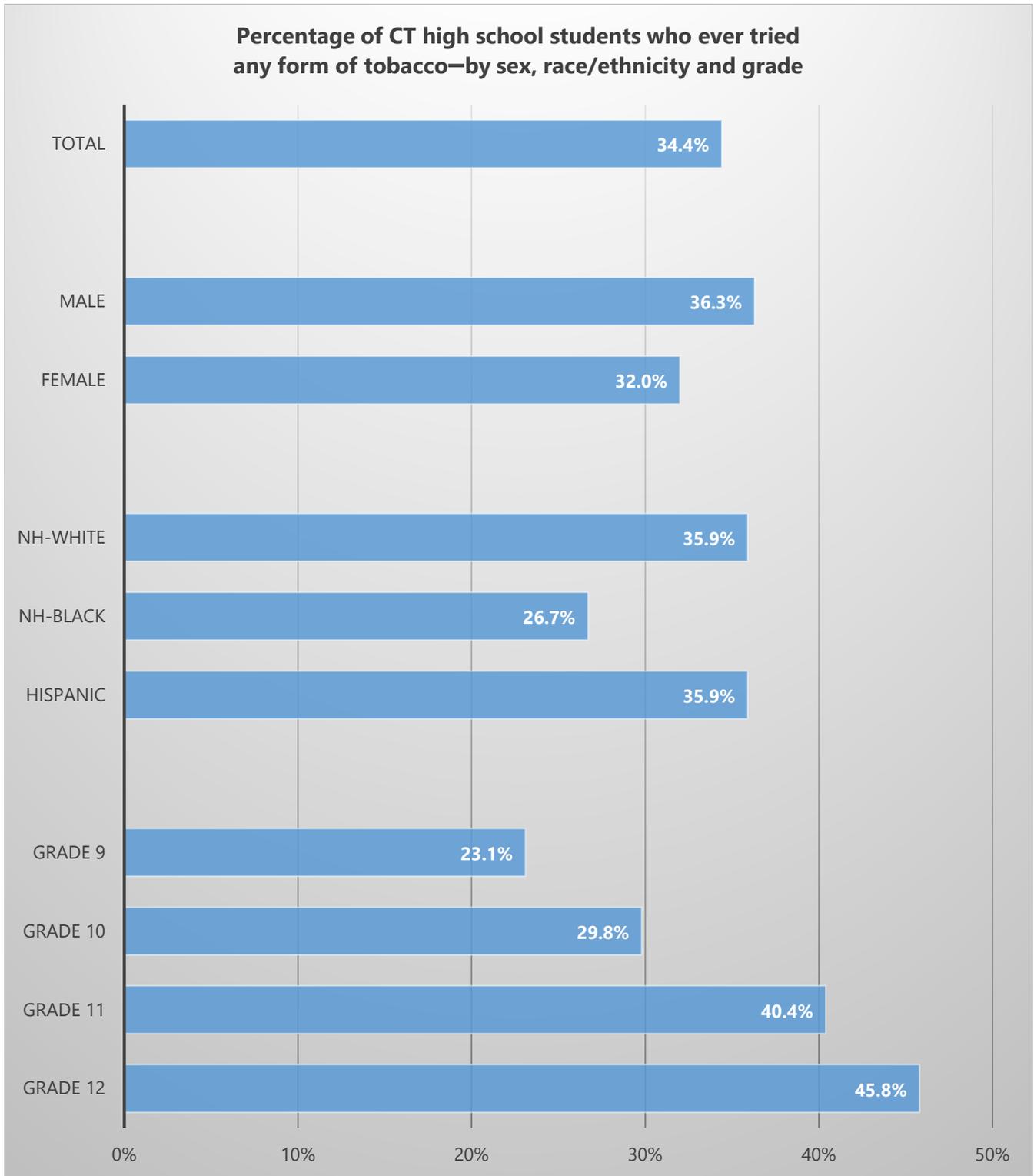
Figure 1: Number of Tobacco Products Ever Tried



- ❖ In their lifetime, approximately 16% of high school students have tried one tobacco product, 8% have tried two products, and 10% have tried 3 or more (See Figure 1).
- ❖ Among ever tobacco users, about 47% have tried one tobacco product, 24% have tried two products, and 29% have tried 3 or more—*data not shown in figure*.

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Ever Tobacco Use

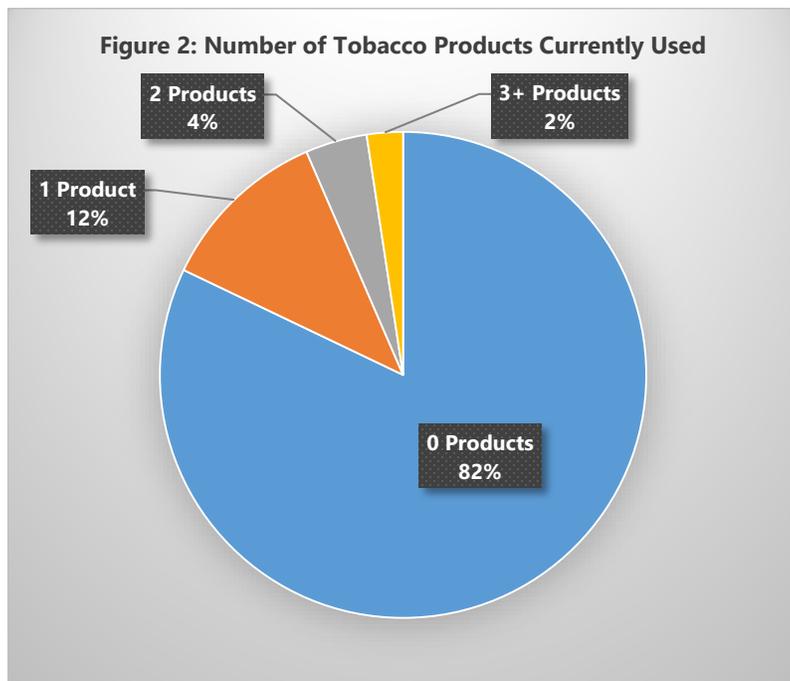


Current Tobacco Use

On 1 or more of the past 30 days, 17.9% of Connecticut high school students used some form of tobacco (i.e., current tobacco use). This represents approximately 30,600 students. Results are shown in Table 2. See also page 12 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of current tobacco use:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (21.5%) and Hispanic (14.1%) students than among non-Hispanic black students (8.9%), and significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (21.5%) than among Hispanic (14.1%) students;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (20.9%) and 12 (24.4%) than in grade 9 (11.7%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (24.4%) than in grade 10 (15.2%).
- ❖ Among current tobacco users, 21.7% used tobacco on 20 or more of the past 30 days (i.e., frequent tobacco use)—*data not shown in table.*

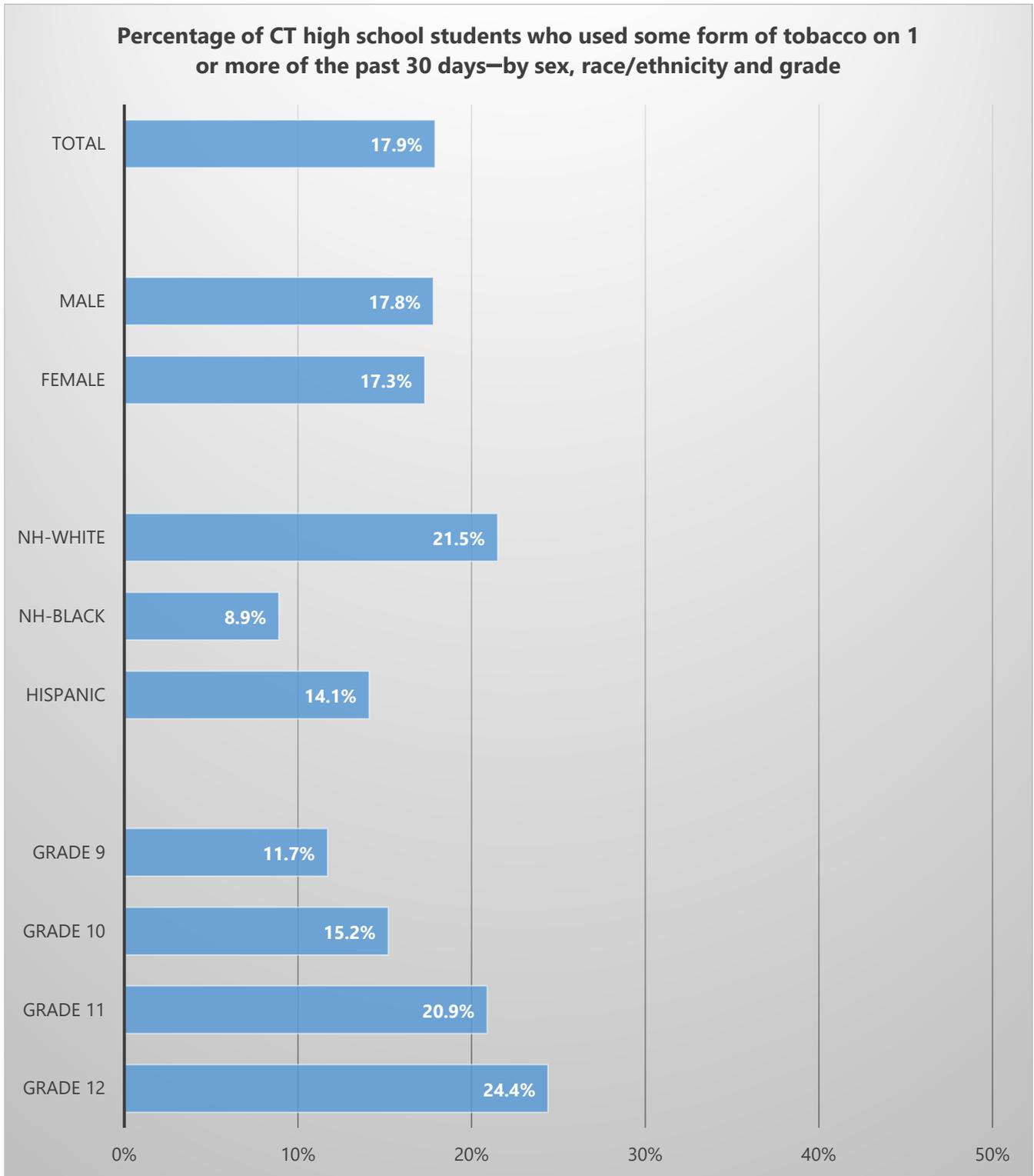
Table 2	Current Tobacco Use	
	%	95% CI
Total	17.9	(14.1-21.6)
Sex		
Male	17.8	(12.5-23.1)
Female	17.3	(14.0-20.7)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	21.5	(17.2-25.7)
NH-Black	8.9	(3.9-13.9)
Hispanic	14.1	(10.5-17.6)
Grade		
9	11.7	(8.4-15.0)
10	15.2	(11.9-18.4)
11	20.9	(15.2-26.7)
12	24.4	(16.3-32.5)



- ❖ Approximately 12% of students currently use one tobacco product; 4% use two tobacco products; and 2% use three or more (See Figure 2).
- ❖ Among current tobacco users in high school, about 64% currently use one product; 23% use two products; and 13% use three or more—*data not shown in figure.*
- ❖ Among high school students who use tobacco, 9.1% reported that they often or always feel restless and irritable when they do not use tobacco for a while—*data not shown in figure.*

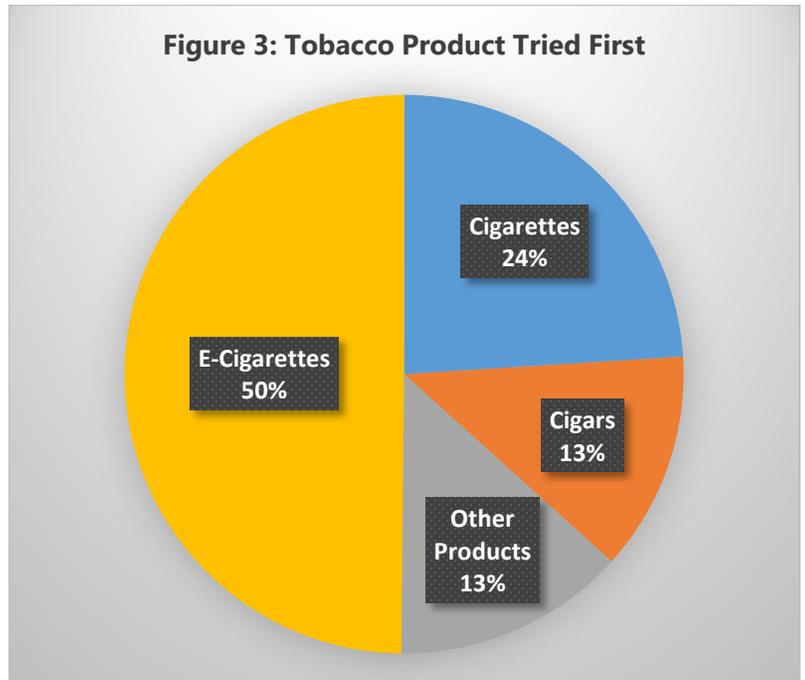
Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Current Tobacco Use



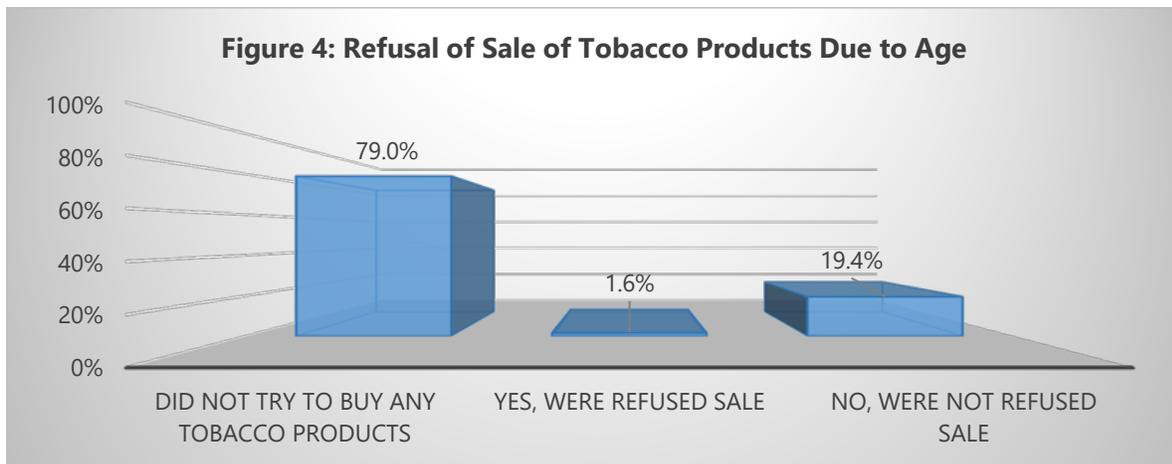
Tobacco Product Tried First

- ❖ Among high school students who ever tried any tobacco product, 50% tried e-cigarettes first, 24% tried cigarettes first and 13% tried cigars first. Results are shown in Figure 3.
- ❖ Among male students who ever tried any tobacco product, 43.3% tried e-cigarettes first, 25.7% tried cigarettes first and 17.1% tried cigars first—*data not shown* in figure.
- ❖ Among female students who ever tried any tobacco product, 57.1% tried e-cigarettes first, 22.3% tried cigarettes first and 10.8% tried hookahs first—*data not shown* in figure.



Refusal of Sale of Tobacco Products

In the state of Connecticut, you must be 18 years old or older to legally purchase tobacco products. Among all students under 18 years old, 1.6% reported that during the past 30 days someone refused to sell them tobacco products because of their age. Results are shown in Figure 4.



In 2017, among current tobacco users under the age of 18 years who tried to buy tobacco products during the past 30 days, 20.1% were refused sale because of their age—*data not shown* in figure.

Beliefs About the Health Dangers of Tobacco

Students were asked how harmful they believe other tobacco products are in comparison to cigarettes. While about 23% believe cigars are less harmful (See Figure 5), about 55% think e-cigarettes are less dangerous than regular cigarettes (See Figure 6).

FIGURE 5: STUDENTS' BELIEFS ABOUT THE DANGERS OF CIGARS COMPARED TO CIGARETTES

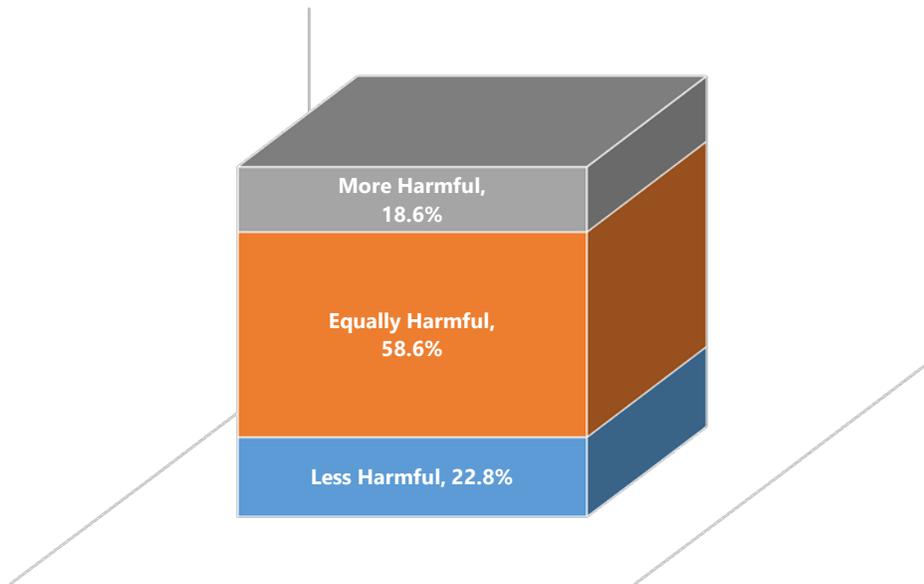
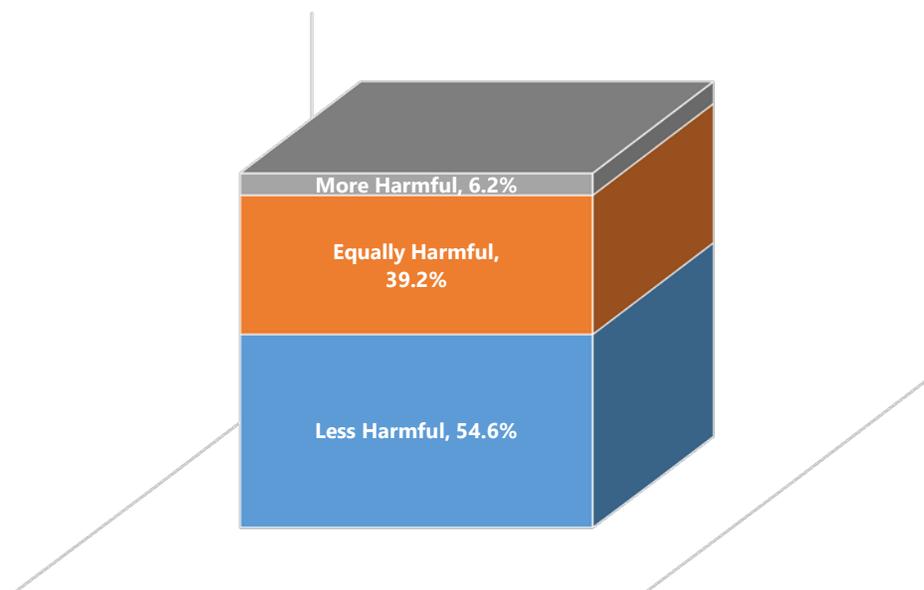


FIGURE 6: STUDENTS' BELIEFS ABOUT THE DANGERS OF E-CIGARETTES COMPARED TO CIGARETTES



Beliefs About Tobacco Addiction

Students were asked how addictive they believe other tobacco products are in comparison to regular cigarettes. While about 30% believe cigars and 24% think hookahs are less addictive, nearly 40% consider e-cigarettes less addictive than regular cigarettes (See Tables 3-5). See also page 16 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of believing cigars are less addictive:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (37.6%) than among females (22.3%);
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (31.0%) and non-Hispanic blacks (35.7%) than among Hispanics (22.3%);
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade.
- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of believing hookahs are less addictive:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (33.1%) and Hispanics (28.5%) than among non-Hispanic whites (21.3%).
- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of believing e-cigarettes are less addictive:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (44.3%) than among females (35.3%);
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade.

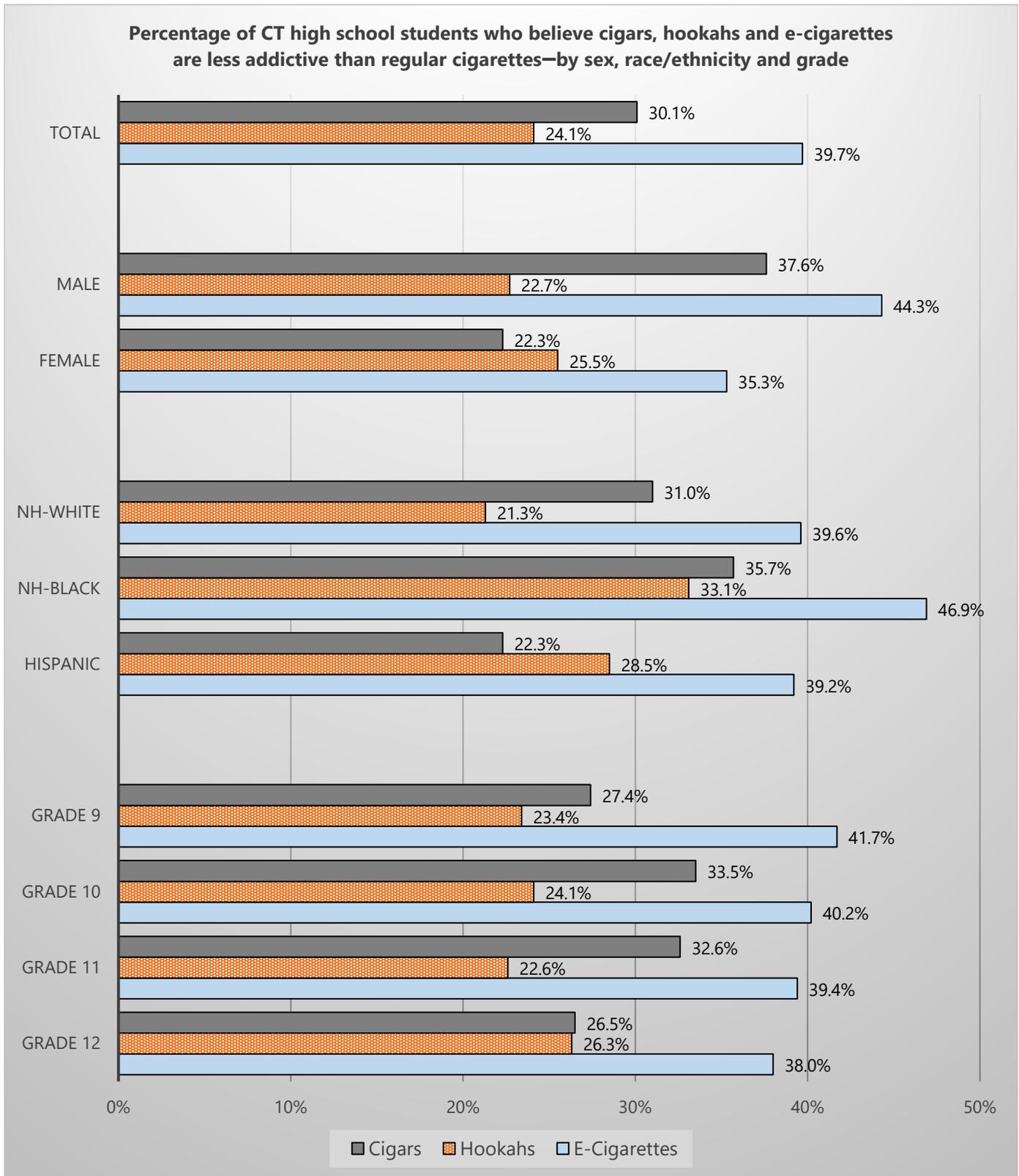
Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Table 3: Believe Cigars Are Less Addictive		
	%	95% CI
Total	30.1	(26.2-34.0)
Sex		
Male	37.6	(32.6-42.6)
Female	22.3	(17.7-26.9)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	31.0	(26.8-35.1)
NH-Black	35.7	(25.9-45.6)
Hispanic	22.3	(16.7-27.9)
Grade		
9	27.4	(22.4-32.4)
10	33.5	(28.0-39.0)
11	32.6	(24.9-40.4)
12	26.5	(19.2-33.8)

Table 4: Believe Hookahs Are Less Addictive		
	%	95% CI
Total	24.1	(20.3-27.9)
Sex		
Male	22.7	(17.8-27.7)
Female	25.5	(20.1-30.8)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	21.3	(17.2-25.4)
NH-Black	33.1	(22.9-43.2)
Hispanic	28.5	(23.7-33.2)
Grade		
9	23.4	(18.6-28.1)
10	24.1	(20.0-28.2)
11	22.6	(13.6-31.7)
12	26.3	(17.8-34.8)

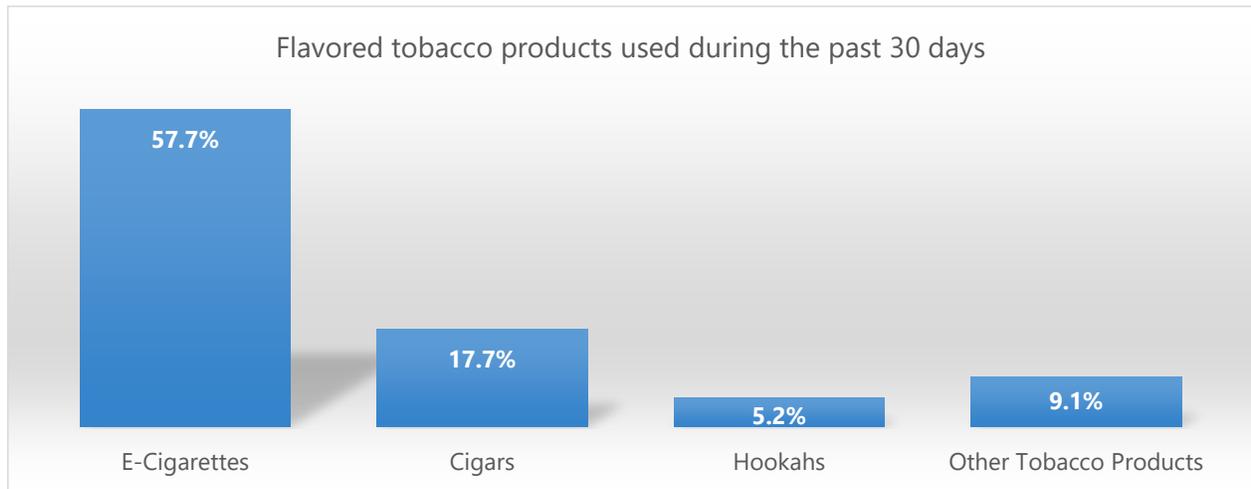
Table 5: Believe E-Cigarettes Are Less Addictive		
	%	95% CI
Total	39.7	(36.9-42.4)
Sex		
Male	44.3	(40.0-48.7)
Female	35.3	(31.7-38.8)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	39.6	(36.4-42.8)
NH-Black	46.9	(35.7-58.2)
Hispanic	39.2	(34.6-43.8)
Grade		
9	41.7	(36.8-46.6)
10	40.2	(34.5-46.0)
11	39.4	(32.1-46.8)
12	38.0	(30.9-45.1)

Beliefs About Tobacco Addiction

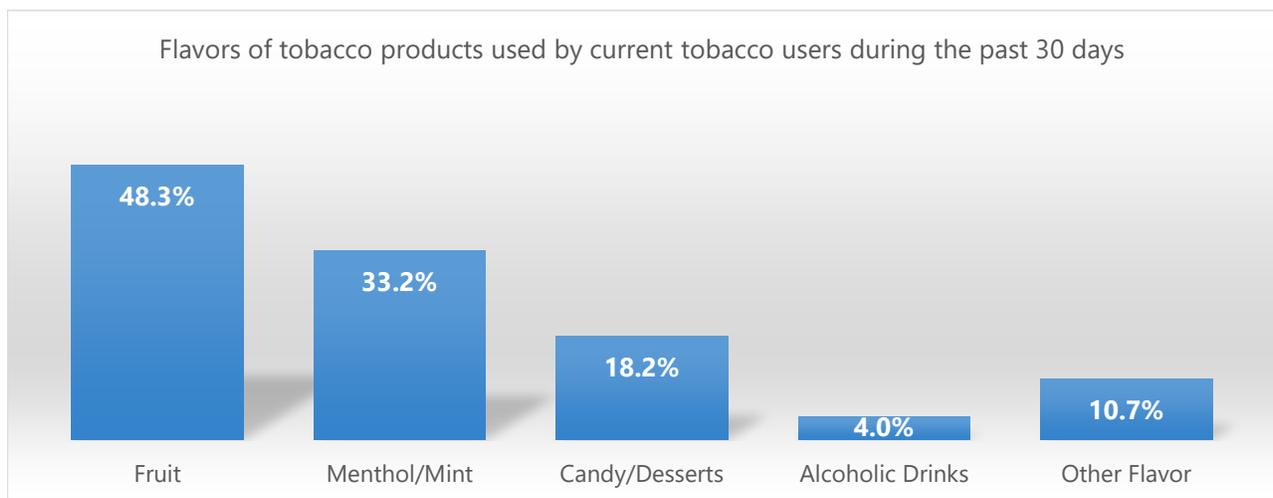


Use of Flavored Tobacco Products

Students were asked about their use of tobacco products that were flavored to taste like candy, fruit, chocolate, menthol (mint), alcohol (wine, cognac) or any other flavors during the past 30 days (one or more responses could be selected). Among current tobacco users, 57.7% used flavored e-cigarettes; 17.7% smoked flavored cigars and 5.2% smoked flavored tobacco in a hookah (See chart below).

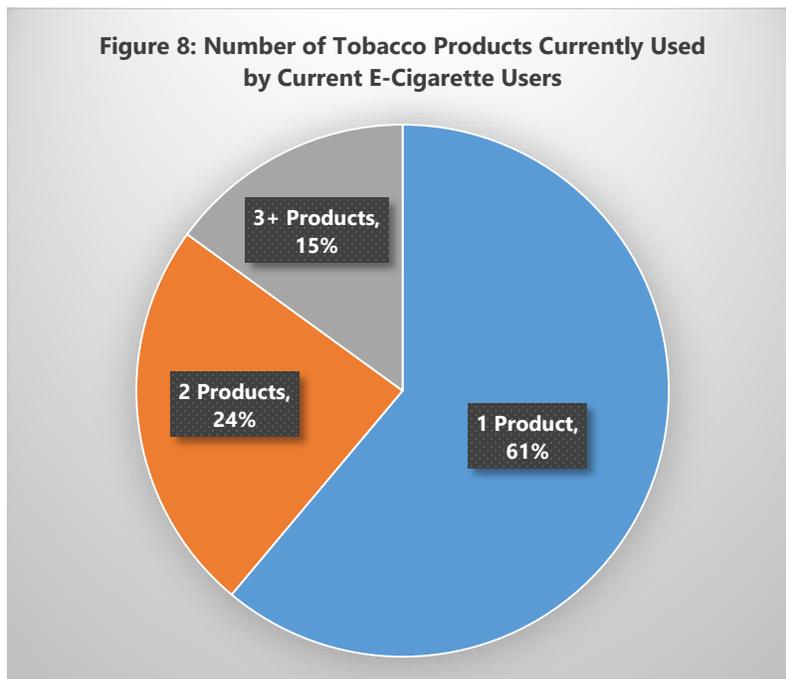
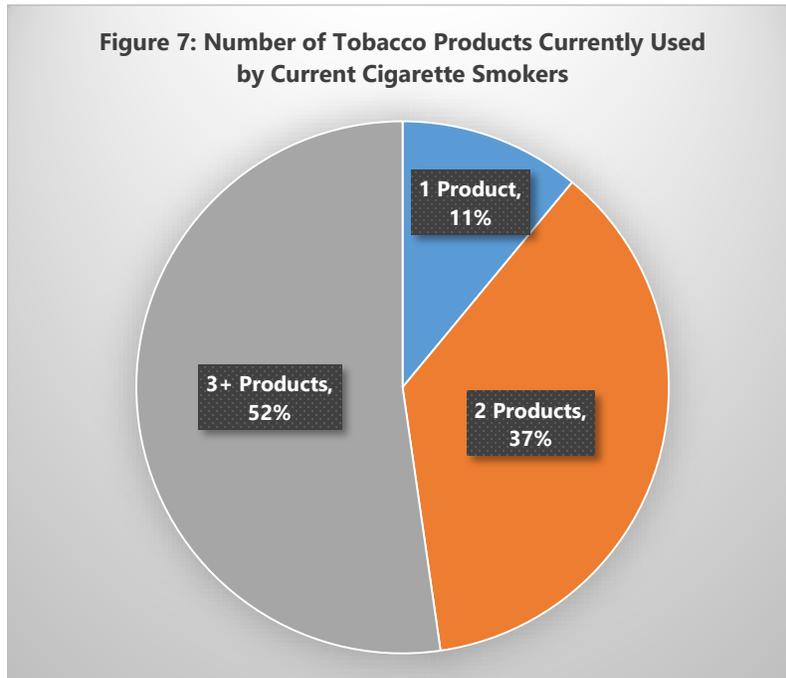


Students were asked what flavors of tobacco products they had used during the past 30 days (one or more responses could be selected). Among current tobacco users, 48.3% used fruit-flavored products; 33.2% used menthol or mint flavored; 18.2% used tobacco products flavored like chocolate, candy, desserts or other sweets; 4.0% used products flavored like an alcoholic drink, such as wine, cognac, margaritas or other cocktails; and 10.7% used tobacco products flavored with some other flavor not listed as a selection (See chart below). In comparison, only 3.6% of current tobacco users used unflavored products during the past 30 days—*data not shown in chart*.



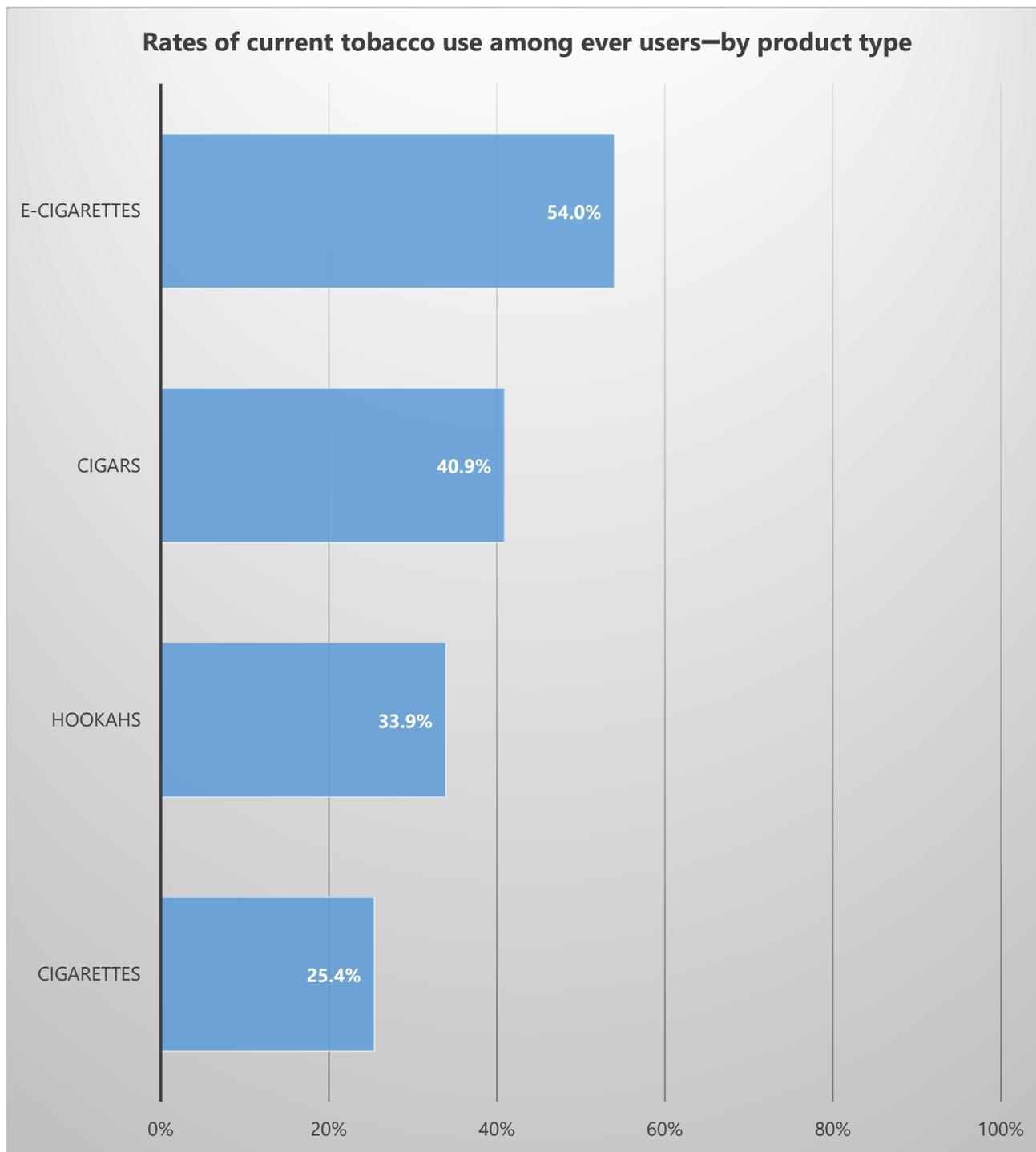
Number of Tobacco Products Currently Used by Current Cigarette Smokers and Current E-Cigarette Users

More than one-half of current cigarette smokers use three or more tobacco products, compared to 15% of current e-cigarette users (See Figure 7). Sixty-one percent (61%) of current e-cigarette users use only e-cigarettes, compared to 11% of current cigarette smokers who only smoke cigarettes (See Figure 8).



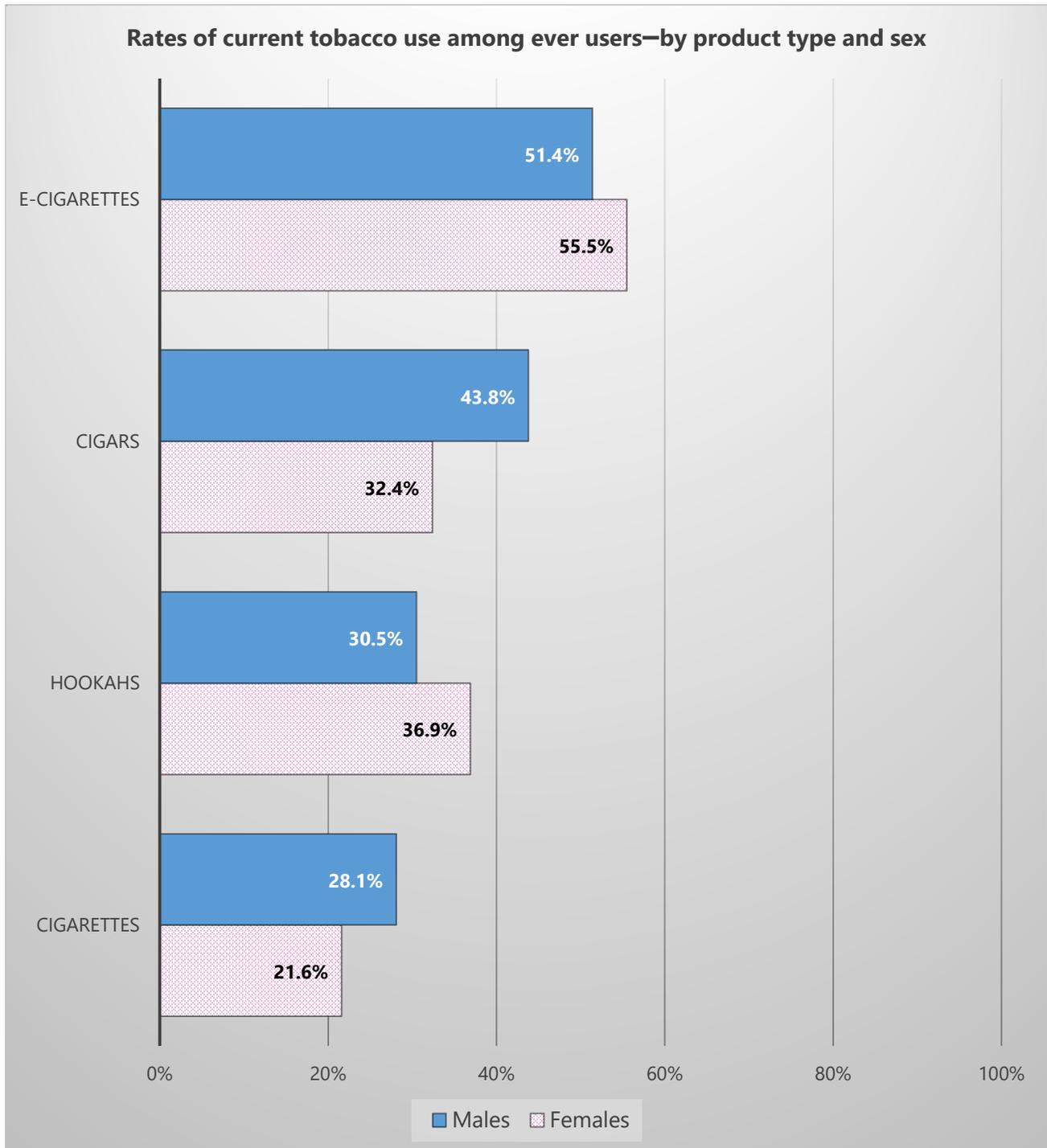
Current Tobacco Use Among Ever Users

Among high school students who ever tried e-cigarettes, 54.0% continue to use them and are now current users of those products. In comparison, about 25.4% of ever cigarette smokers are now current cigarette smokers. Additionally, 40.9% of students who ever tried cigars and 33.9% ever hookah users, report current use of those products. Results are shown in the chart below.



Current Tobacco Use Among Ever Users

Among ever users of e-cigarettes, 51.4% of males and 55.5% of females are current users of those products. For ever cigar smokers, 43.8% of males and 32.4% of females are current cigar smokers. Among ever hookah smokers, 30.5% of males and 36.9% of females are current hookah smokers; and 28.1% of male and 21.6% of female ever cigarette smokers are current cigarette smokers. None of the differences are statistically significant. Results are shown in the chart below.



Ever Cigarette Smoking

In 2017, 14.8% of Connecticut high school students had ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs (i.e., ever cigarette smoking). This represents approximately 25,300 students. Results are shown in Table 6. See also page 22 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of ever cigarette smoking:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (16.5%) than among non-Hispanic black (10.2%) students;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (20.6%) and 12 (21.3%) than in grades 9 (7.3%) and 10 (10.9%).
- ❖ Among students who ever smoked cigarettes, 49.0% first tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, when they were 14 years old or younger—*data not shown in table*.
- ❖ Among students who have never tried cigarette smoking, 12.1% or about 17,600 students said that they have been curious about trying cigarettes—*data not shown in table*.

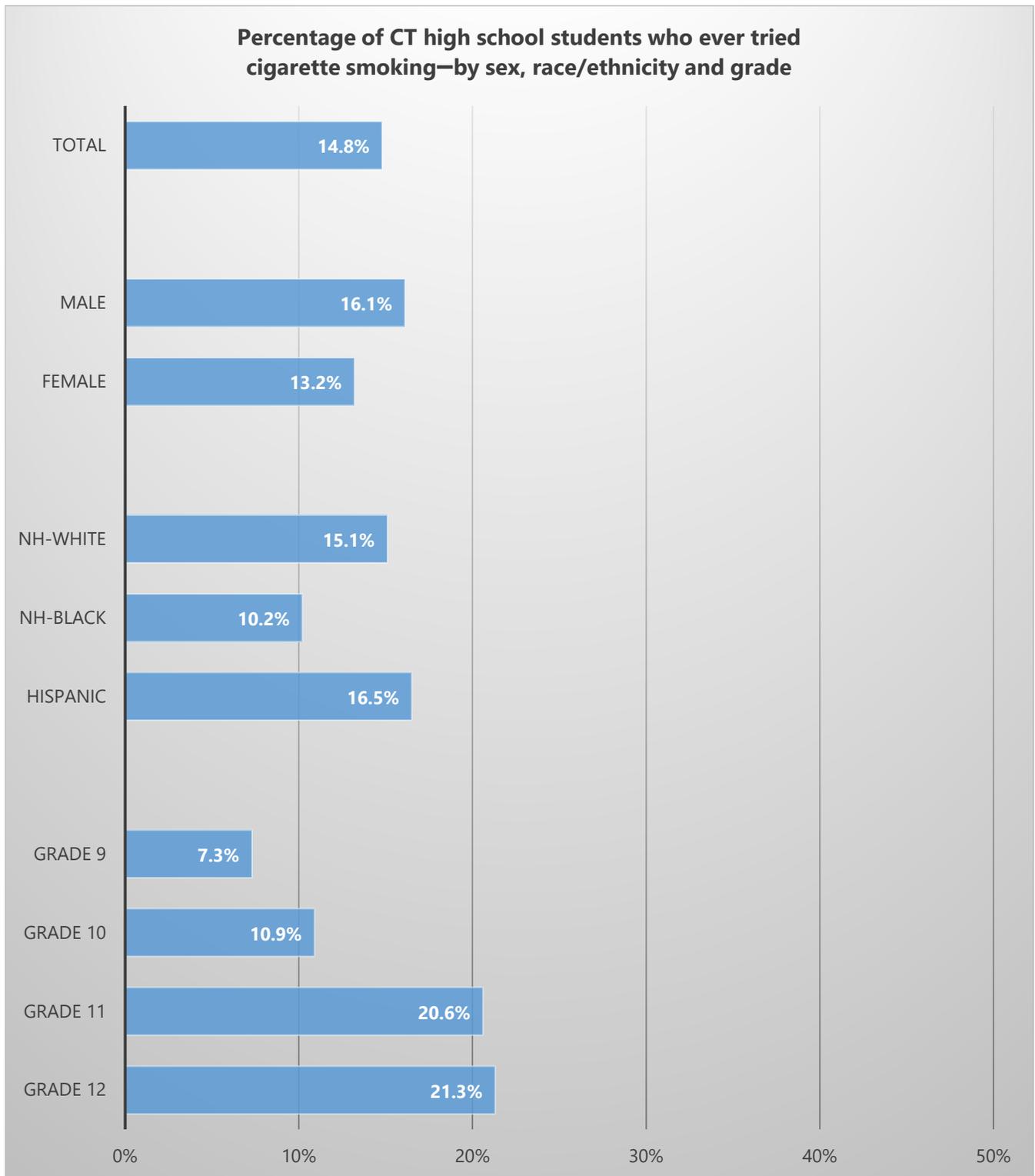
Table 6	Ever Cigarette Smoking	
	%	95% CI
Total	14.8	(12.6-16.9)
Sex		
Male	16.1	(12.2-20.0)
Female	13.2	(11.0-15.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	15.1	(12.0-18.2)
NH-Black	10.2	(5.6-14.8)
Hispanic	16.5	(12.2-20.8)
Grade		
9	7.3	(4.4-10.1)
10	10.9	(8.3-13.5)
11	20.6	(17.3-24.0)
12	21.3	(14.2-28.4)

Last Time Smoked a Cigarette

Students were asked when they last smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs. Among ever cigarette smokers, 15.3% said they last smoked sometime during the past 7 days; 7.8% said between 8 and 30 days ago; 25.5% answered more than 30 days to 6 months ago; 13.4% said more than 6 months to less than 1 year ago; and 37.9% said it was 1 or more years ago—*data not shown in table*.

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Ever Cigarette Smoking



Current Cigarette Smoking

On 1 or more of the past 30 days, 3.5% of Connecticut high school students smoked cigarettes (i.e., current cigarette smoking). This represents approximately 6,000 students. Results are shown in Table 7. See also page 24 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking does not vary significantly by sex or grade.
- ❖ Among current cigarette smokers, 15.7% smoked on 20 or more of the past 30 days (i.e., frequent cigarette smoking), while the majority (63.5%) smoked on 1 to 5 days—*data not shown in table*.

Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day

Among current cigarette smokers, on the days that they smoked during the past 30 days, 65% usually smoked less than one (i.e., one or more puffs but not a whole cigarette) to one cigarette, 25% smoked two to five, and 10% smoked six or more cigarettes per day—*data not shown in table*.

Access to Cigarettes

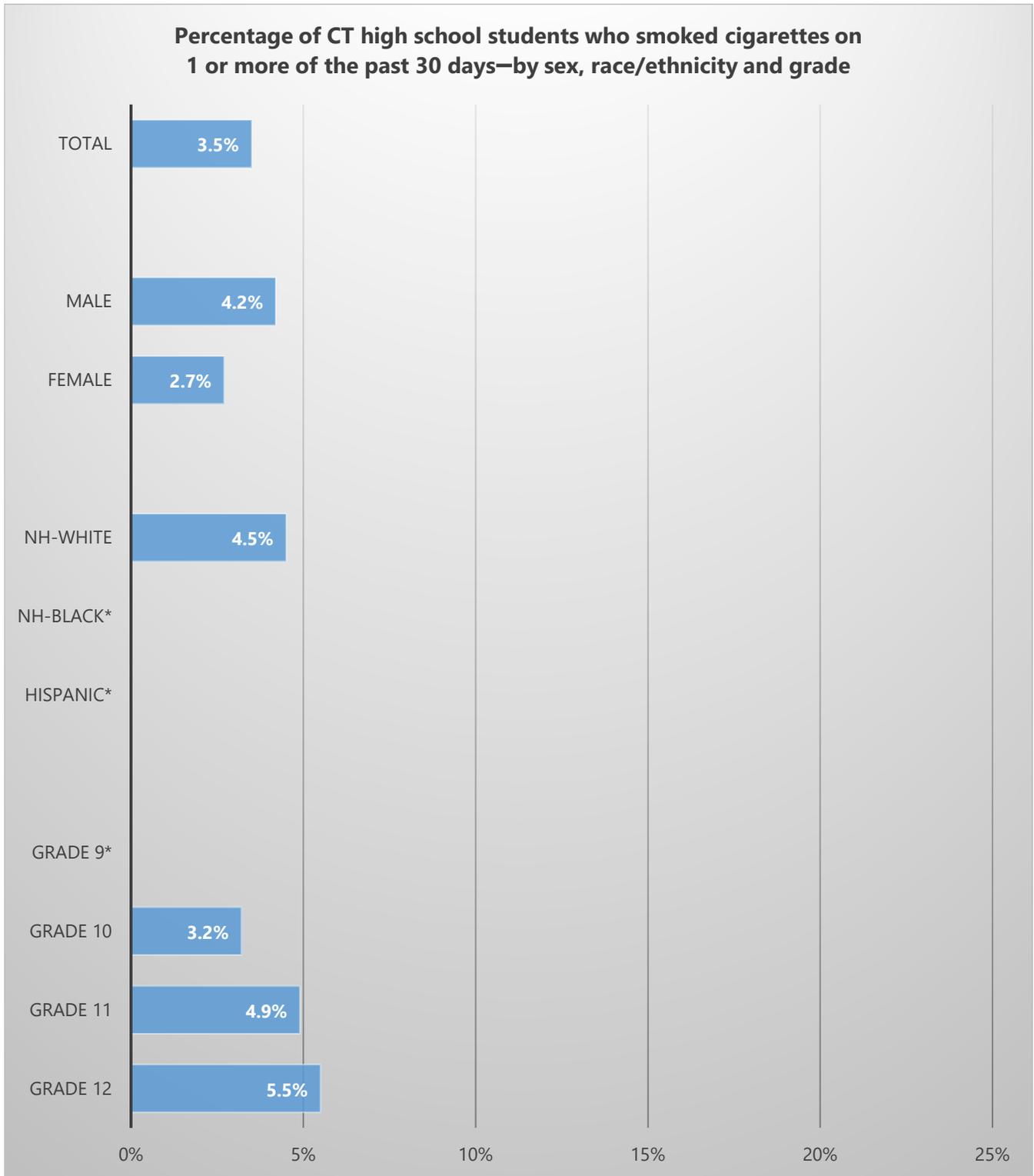
Students were asked how they got their own cigarettes during the past 30 days (one or more answers could be selected). Among current cigarette smokers, 34.6% said they “bummed” them; 32.0% said they had someone else buy the cigarettes for them; and 23.8% said they bought the cigarettes themselves—*data not shown in table*.

Table 7	Current Cigarette Smoking	
	%	95% CI
Total	3.5	(2.4-4.7)
Sex		
Male	4.2	(2.5-6.0)
Female	2.7	(1.4-4.0)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	4.5	(2.9-6.1)
NH-Black	*	---
Hispanic	*	---
Grade		
9	*	---
10	3.2	(1.7-4.6)
11	4.9	(2.6-7.2)
12	5.5	(2.2-8.8)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Current Cigarette Smoking



*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Ever Cigar Smoking

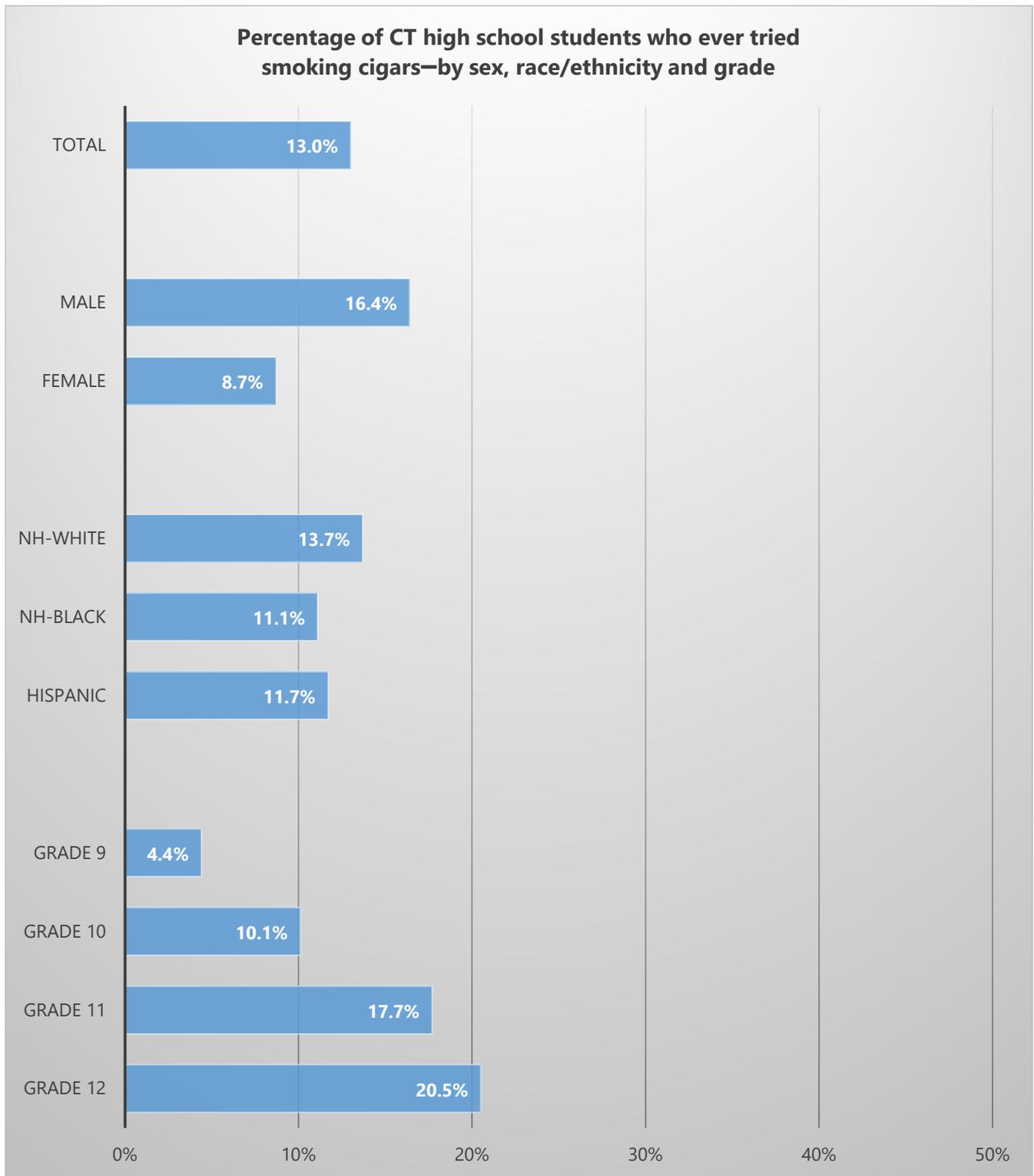
In 2017, 13.0% of Connecticut high school students had ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, such as Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, Dutch Masters, White Owl or Phillies Blunts, even one or two puffs (i.e., ever cigar smoking). This represents approximately 22,200 students. Results are shown in Table 8. See also page 26 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of ever cigar smoking:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among male (16.4%) than among female (8.7%) students;
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grades 10 (10.1%), 11 (17.7%) and 12 (20.5%) than in grade 9 (4.4%); and significantly higher in grades 11 (17.7%) and 12 (20.5%) than in grade 10 (10.1%).
- ❖ Among students who ever smoked cigars, 33.8% first tried cigar smoking, even one or two puffs, when they were 14 years old or younger—*data not shown in table*.
- ❖ Among students who have never tried smoking cigars, 11.4% or about 17,000 students said that they have been curious about trying cigars—*data not shown in table*.

Table 8	Ever Cigar Smoking	
	%	95% CI
Total	13.0	(10.0-15.9)
Sex		
Male	16.4	(11.4-21.5)
Female	8.7	(6.7-10.7)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	13.7	(9.6-17.7)
NH-Black	11.1	(6.2-16.1)
Hispanic	11.7	(9.0-14.5)
Grade		
9	4.4	(2.4-6.3)
10	10.1	(7.0-13.2)
11	17.7	(12.5-23.0)
12	20.5	(13.3-27.7)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Ever Cigar Smoking



Current Cigar Smoking

On 1 or more of the past 30 days, 5.3% of Connecticut high school students smoked cigars (i.e., current cigar smoking). This represents approximately 9,100 students. Results are shown in Table 9. See also page 28 for a chart of the results.

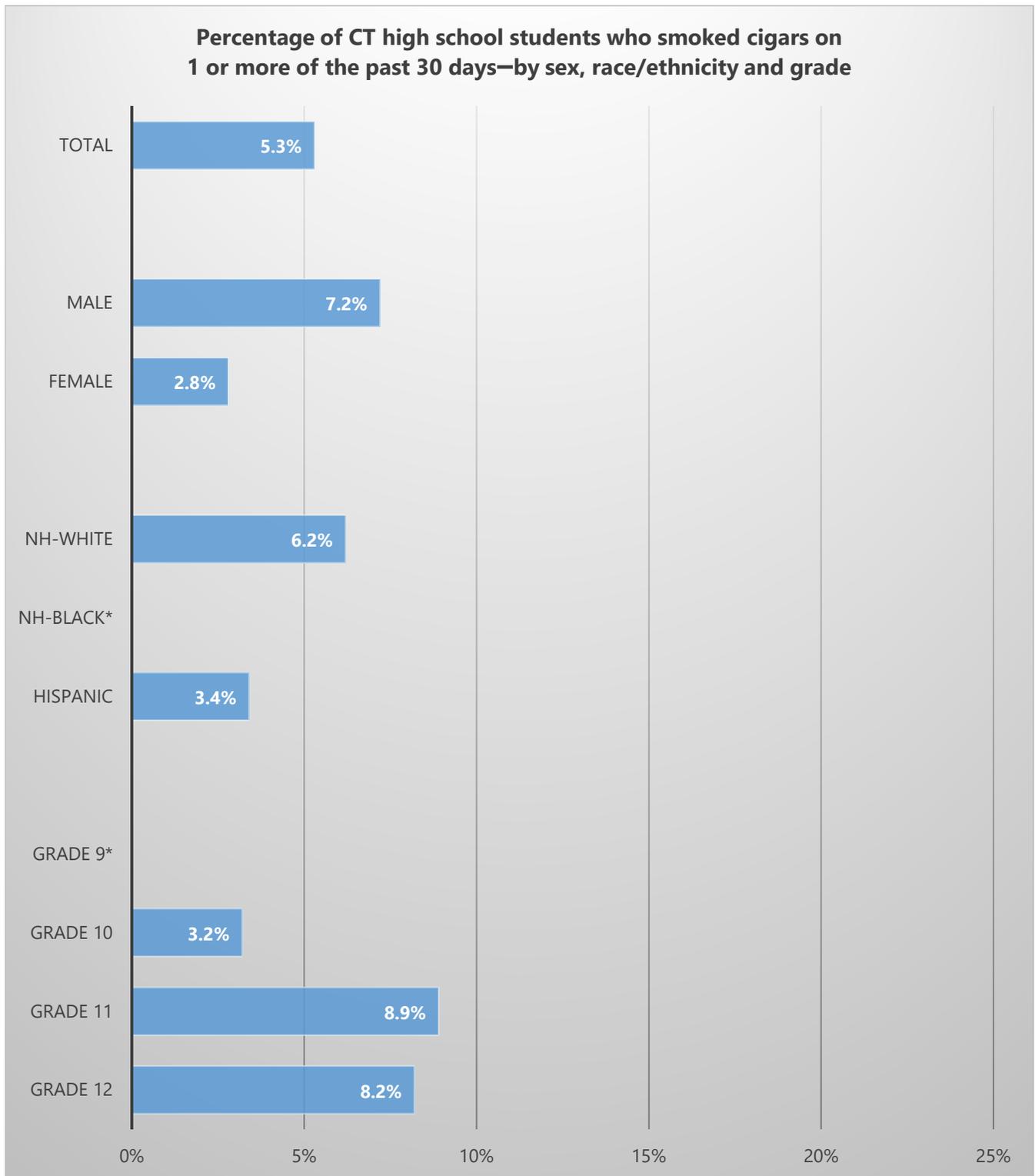
- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of current cigar smoking:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among male (7.2%) than among female (2.8%) students;
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 11 (8.9%) than in grade 10 (3.2%).

Table 9	Current Cigar Smoking	
	%	95% CI
Total	5.3	(3.4-7.2)
Sex		
Male	7.2	(3.6-10.7)
Female	2.8	(1.6-4.1)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	6.2	(3.6-8.9)
NH-Black	*	---
Hispanic	3.4	(1.6-5.3)
Grade		
9	*	---
10	3.2	(1.7-4.6)
11	8.9	(6.0-11.8)
12	8.2	(2.7-13.8)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Current Cigar Smoking



*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Ever E-Cigarette Use

E-cigarettes are battery powered devices that usually contain a flavored nicotine-based liquid that is aerosolized and inhaled. They are sometimes referred to as vape-pens, hookah-pens, e-hookahs, e-cigars, e-pipes, personal vaporizers or mods. Some of the familiar brands are NJOY, Blu, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, Halo and more recently, Juuls.

In 2017, 27.3% of Connecticut high school students had ever tried e-cigarettes, even once or twice (i.e., ever e-cigarette use). This represents approximately 46,700 students. Results are shown in Table 10. See also page 30 for a chart of the results.

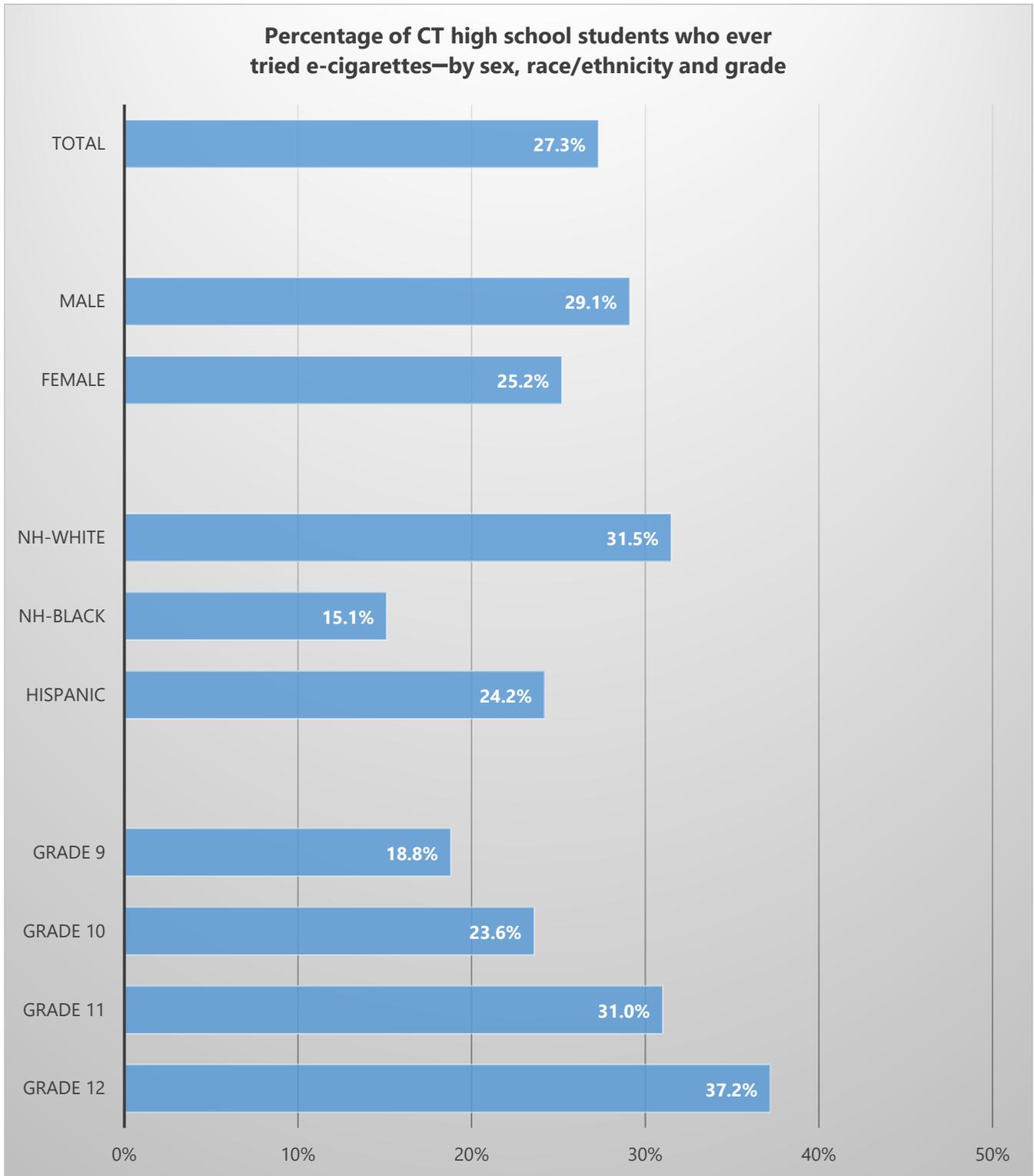
- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (31.5%) than among non-Hispanic black (15.1%) and Hispanic (24.2%) students; and significantly higher among Hispanic (24.2%) than among non-Hispanic black (15.1%) students;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (31.0%) and 12 (37.2%) than in grade 9 (18.8%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (37.2%) than in grade 10 (23.6%).

Table 10	Ever E-Cigarette Use	
	%	95% CI
Total	27.3	(22.7-32.0)
Sex		
Male	29.1	(23.1-35.1)
Female	25.2	(20.1-30.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	31.5	(26.1-36.8)
NH-Black	15.1	(9.2-21.0)
Hispanic	24.2	(15.6-28.9)
Grade		
9	18.8	(14.9-22.7)
10	23.6	(19.7-27.6)
11	31.0	(22.4-39.5)
12	37.2	(24.7-48.7)

- ❖ Among ever e-cigarette users, 40.5% first tried e-cigarettes, even once or twice, when they were 14 years old or younger; 41.8% were between 15 and 16 years old; and 17.7% were 17 years old or older—*data not shown in table*.
- ❖ Among students who never tried e-cigarettes, 12.1% or about 15,000 students said that they have been curious about trying an e-cigarette, and 4.1% or approximately 5,100 students think that they will probably or definitely try an e-cigarette soon—*data not shown in table*.
- ❖ Among students who ever used an e-cigarette device, 50.6% reported that they had used the device with a substance other than nicotine, such as marijuana, THC or hash oil, or THC wax—*data not shown in table*.
- ❖ Students were asked about the types of e-cigarettes they ever used. Among students who ever tried e-cigarettes, about 66% used only the rechargeable/refillable kind; 7% used only the disposable kind; and 27% used both types—*data not shown in table*.

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Ever E-Cigarette Use



Current E-Cigarette Use

On 1 or more of the past 30 days, 14.7% of Connecticut high school students used e-cigarettes (i.e., current e-cigarette use). This represents approximately 25,100 students. Results are shown in Table 11. See also page 32 for a chart of the results.

❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of current e-cigarette use:

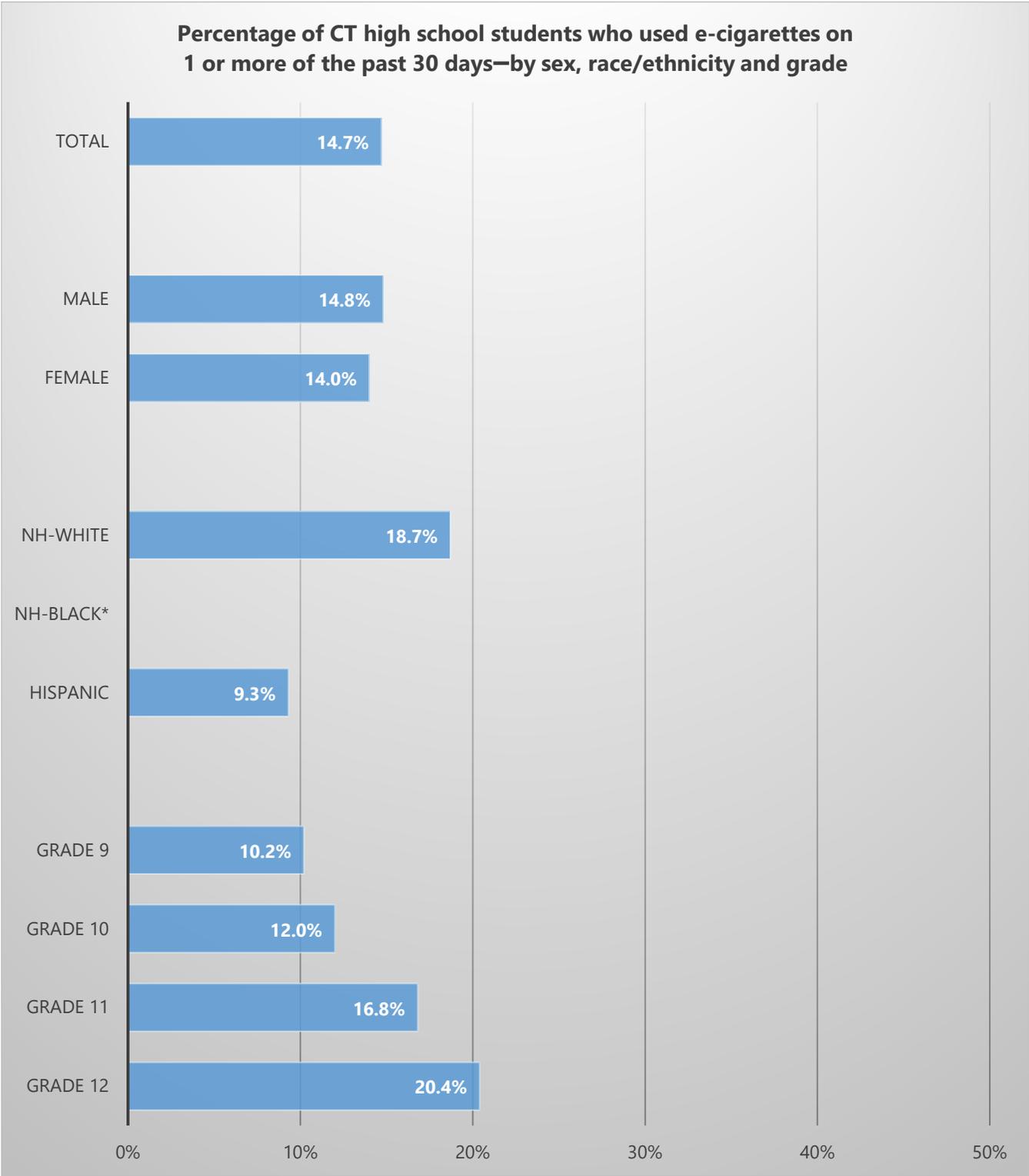
- ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex;
- ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (18.7%) than among Hispanic (9.3%) students;
- ◆ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (16.8%) and 12 (20.4%) than in grade 9 (10.2%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (20.4%) than in grade 10 (12.0%).

Table 11	Current E-Cigarette Use	
	%	95% CI
Total	14.7	(11.0-18.4)
Sex		
Male	14.8	(9.9-19.8)
Female	14.0	(10.2-17.9)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	18.7	(14.3-23.0)
NH-Black	*	---
Hispanic	9.3	(6.6-12.0)
Grade		
9	10.2	(6.9-13.5)
10	12.0	(8.8-15.3)
11	16.8	(10.5-23.0)
12	20.4	(13.4-27.4)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Current E-Cigarette Use



*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Frequent E-Cigarette Use

Among current e-cigarette users, 19.2% used e-cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days (i.e., frequent e-cigarette use). This represents approximately 4,800 students. Results are shown in Table 12.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of frequent e-cigarette use:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (25.0%) than among females (12.9%);
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade.

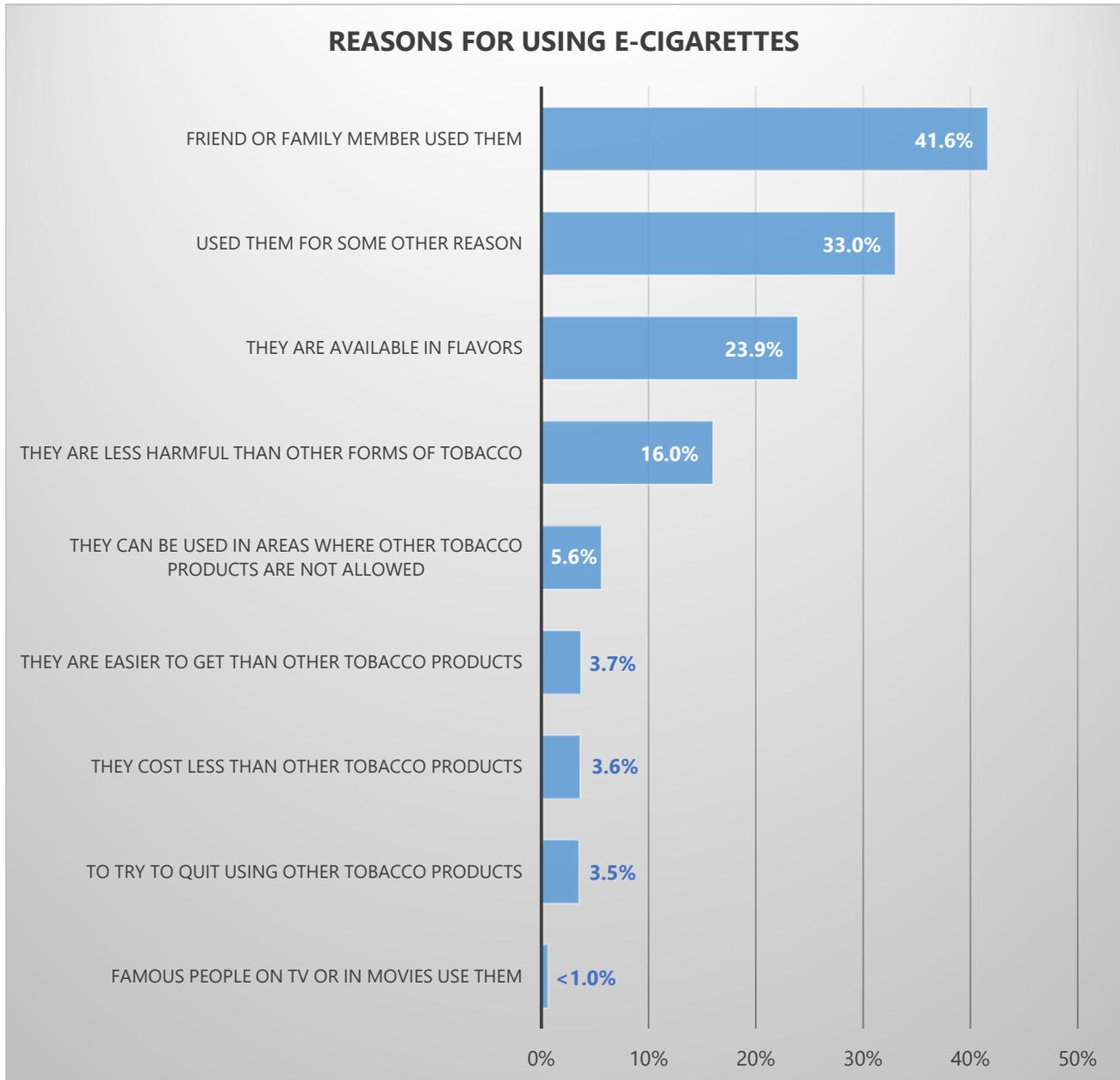
Table 12	Frequent E-Cigarette Use	
	%	95% CI
Total	19.2	(13.5-24.9)
Sex		
Male	25.0	(16.5-33.5)
Female	12.9	(7.4-18.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	21.0	(14.7-27.3)
NH-Black	*	---
Hispanic	*	---
Grade		
9	*	---
10	13.2	(7.5-18.9)
11	*	---
12	23.6	(14.2-33.0)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Reasons for Using E-Cigarettes

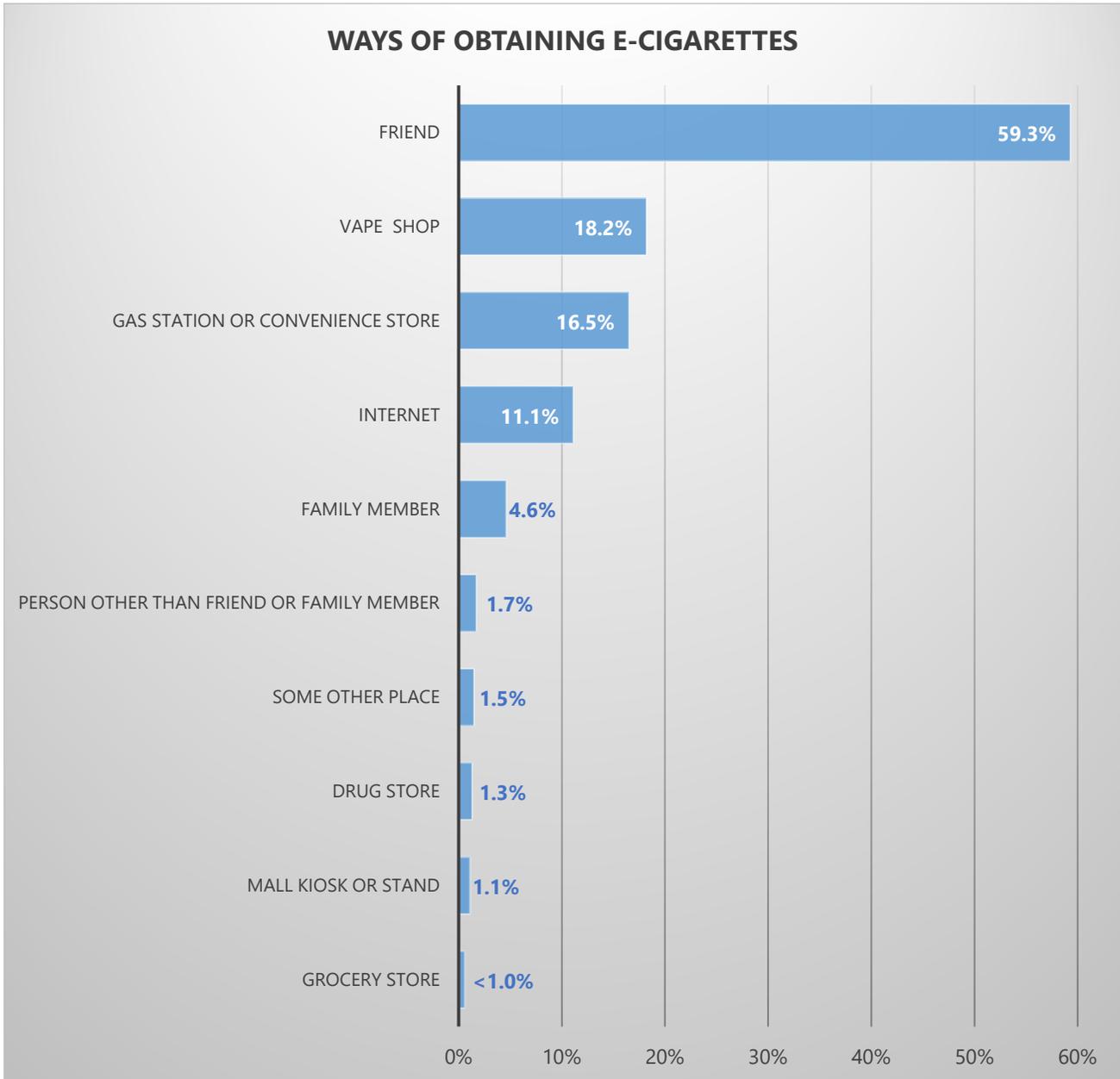
Students were asked about the reasons they had used e-cigarettes.⁴ Among ever e-cigarette users, the most selected reason was “Friend or family member used them” (41.6%). Second was “I used them for some other reason” (33.0%), third was “They are available in flavors, such as mint, candy, fruit or chocolate” (23.9%), and fourth, “They are less harmful than other forms of tobacco, such as cigarettes” (16.0%). The percentage of ever users who selected any of the five other reason options was 5.6% or less. Results are shown in the chart below.



⁴Students could choose one or more answers.

Obtaining E-Cigarettes

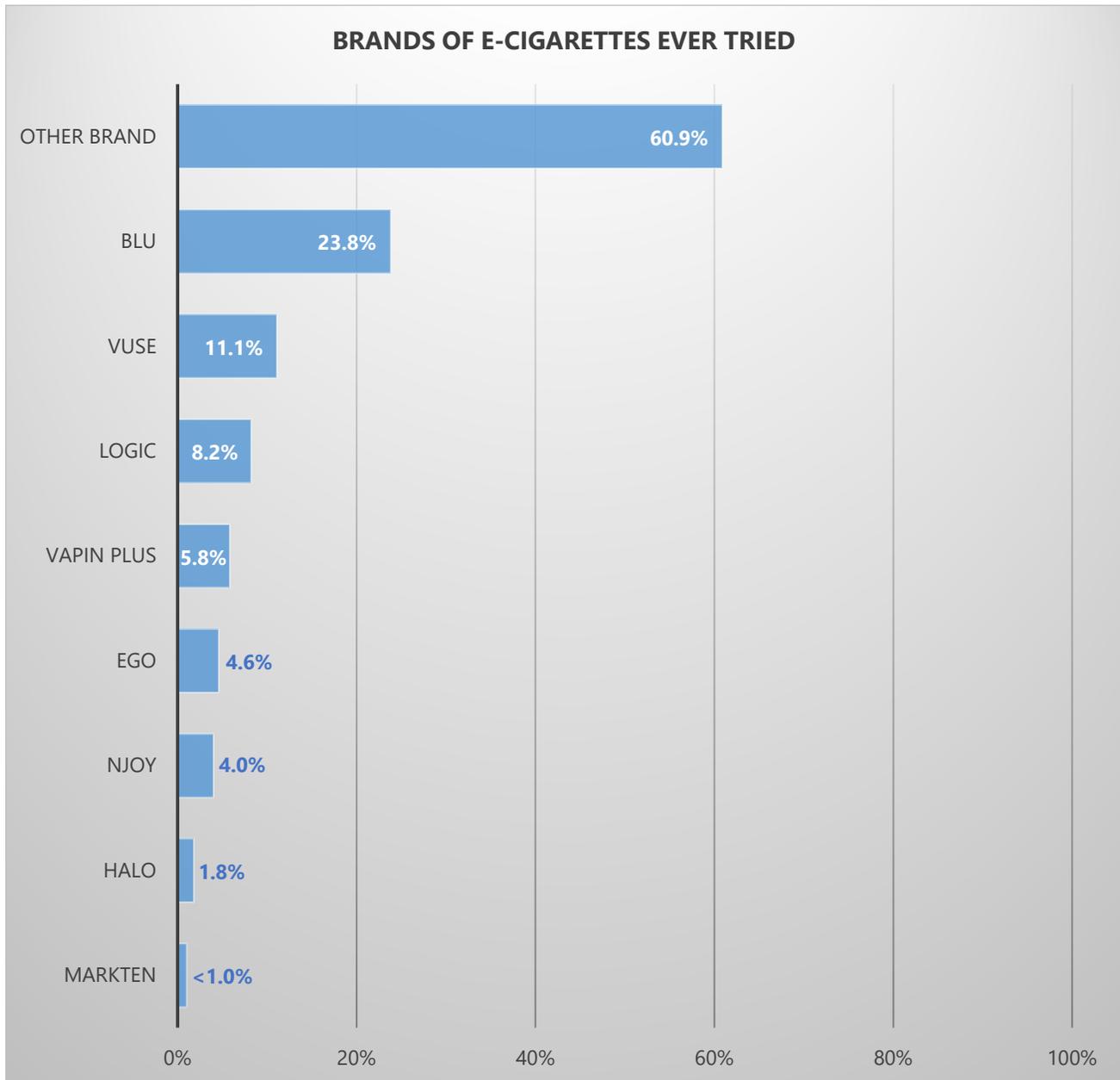
Students were asked how they got or where they bought the e-cigarettes they used in the past 30 days.[‡] Among current e-cigarette users, the most common selection was “From a friend” (59.3%). Second was “A vape shop or other store that only sells e-cigarettes” (18.2%), third was “A gas station or convenience store” (16.5%), and fourth, “On the Internet” (11.1%). The percentage of current users who selected any of the five other options was 4.6% or less. Results are shown in the chart below.



[‡]Students could choose one or more answers.

Brands of E-Cigarettes Ever Tried

Students were asked which brands of e-cigarettes they had ever tried.[‡] Among students who knew the brand name of at least one device they had ever tried, "Some other brand not listed here" (60.9%) was the response selected most often, second was "Blu" (23.8%), and third was "Vuse" (11.1%). Results are shown in the chart below.



[‡]Students could choose one or more answers.

Ever Hookah Smoking

A hookah, or a water pipe, is a smoking device that consists of a bowl mounted on a vessel of water which is provided with a long tube and arranged so that smoke is drawn through the water where it is cooled and carried up the tube to be inhaled. Shisha is a specially made tobacco that is used in a hookah. This type of tobacco comes in different flavors that are appealing to teenagers, such as apple, cherry, chocolate, coconut and watermelon. Although many users believe hookah smoking is less harmful, it is not a safe alternative to cigarette smoking since it carries many of the same health risks.¹

In 2017, 8.4% of Connecticut high school students had ever tried smoking tobacco in a hookah, even one or two puffs (i.e., ever hookah smoking). This represents approximately 14,400 students. Results are shown in Table 13. See also page 38 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of ever hookah smoking:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (10.9%) than among non-Hispanic white (7.5%) students;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grades 10 (7.7%), 11 (10.8%) and 12 (11.6%) than in grade 9 (3.9%).

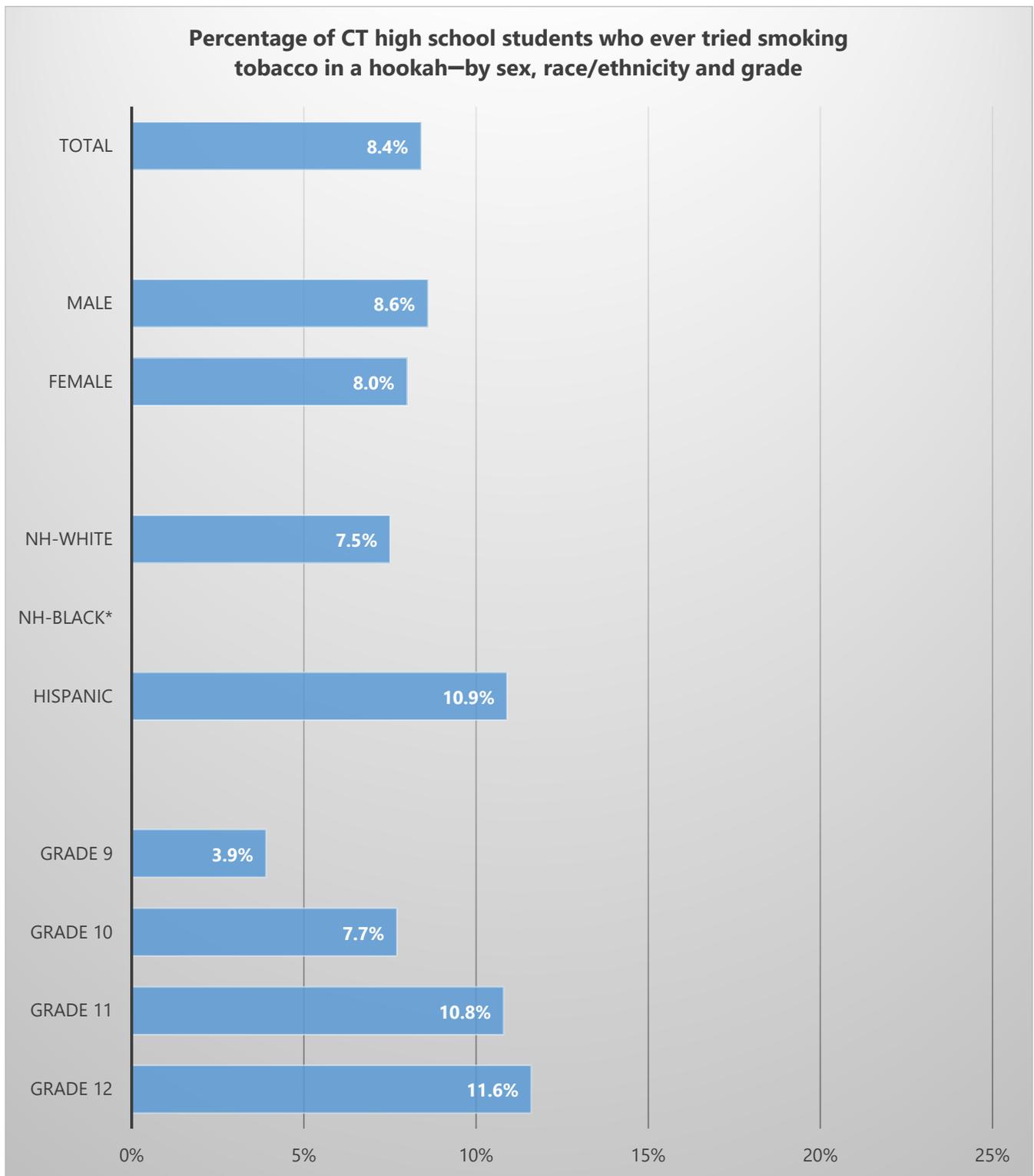
Table 13	Ever Hookah Smoking	
	%	95% CI
Total	8.4	(6.5-10.2)
Sex		
Male	8.6	(6.5-10.7)
Female	8.0	(5.3-10.6)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	7.5	(5.4-9.5)
NH-Black	*	---
Hispanic	10.9	(8.1-13.6)
Grade		
9	3.9	(2.0-5.9)
10	7.7	(5.6-9.8)
11	10.8	(7.7-13.9)
12	11.6	(6.8-16.4)

- ❖ Among students who have never tried smoking tobacco in a hookah, 12.3% or about 19,300 students said that they have been curious about trying hookah smoking—*data not shown in table*.

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health. Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Ever Hookah Smoking



*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Current Hookah Smoking

On 1 or more of the past 30 days, 2.8% of Connecticut high school students smoked tobacco in a hookah (i.e., current hookah smoking). This represents approximately 4,800 students. Results are shown in Table 14. See also page 40 for a chart of the results.

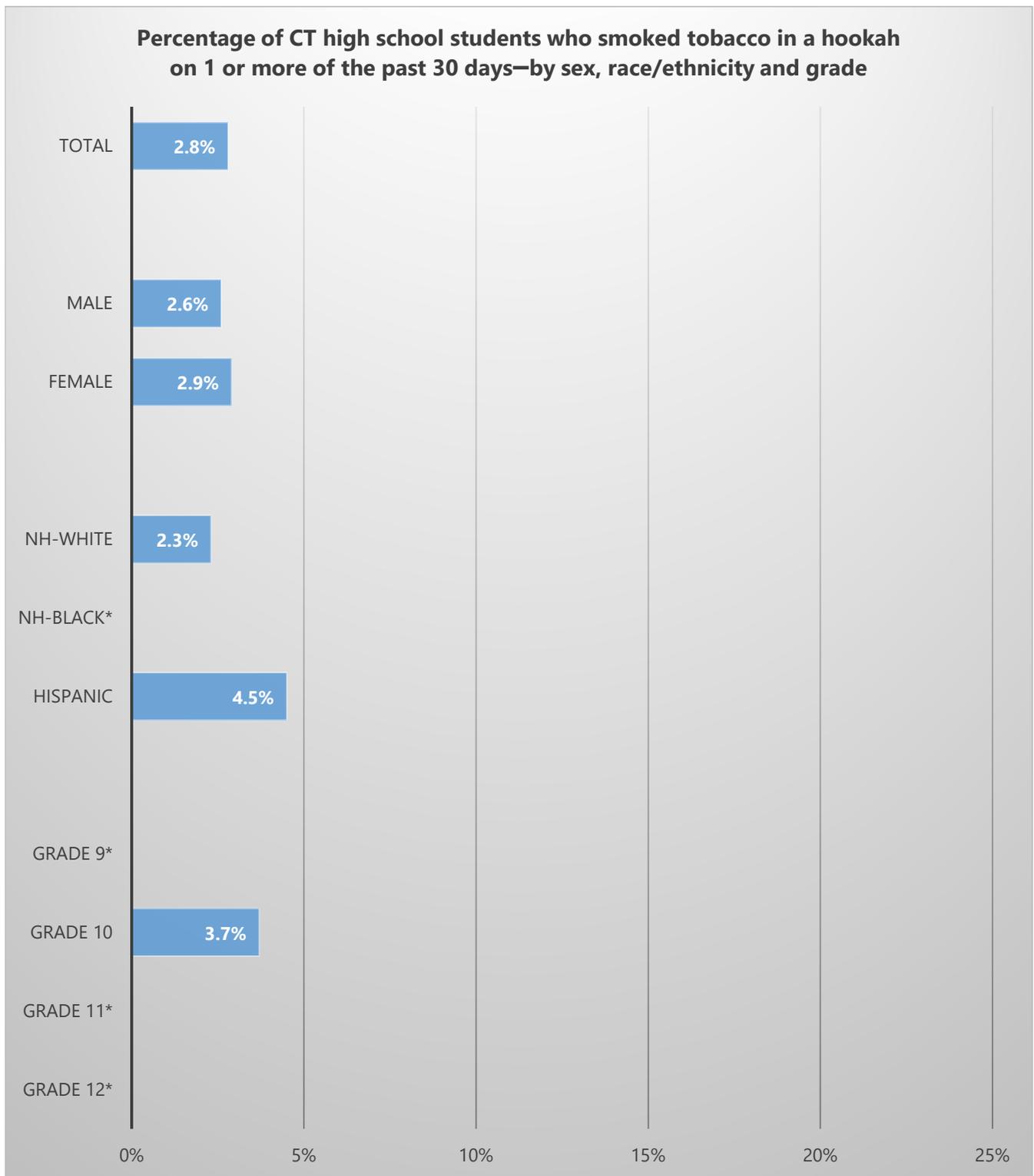
- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of current hookah smoking does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity.
- ❖ Students were asked where they had smoked tobacco in a hookah during the past 30 days. The choices were, 'At my house', 'At a friend's house', 'At a family member's house, other than my house', 'At a hookah bar', 'At a café or restaurant' and 'Some other place not listed here'. More than one response could be selected. Among current hookah users, 44.2% had smoked at a friend's house; 38.4% at their own house; 11.4% at a hookah bar; 11.0% at some other place; 9.3% at another family member's house; and 2.3% at a café or restaurant—*data not shown in table*.
- ❖ Approximately 22% of students believe that people cause little or no harm to themselves if they smoke tobacco in a hookah some days but not every day. Among current hookah users, that percentage nearly triples to about 60%—*data not shown in table*.

Table 14	Current Hookah Smoking	
	%	95% CI
Total	2.8	(1.8-3.9)
Sex		
Male	2.6	(1.4-3.8)
Female	2.9	(1.4-4.5)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	2.3	(1.3-3.3)
NH-Black	*	---
Hispanic	4.5	(2.5-6.5)
Grade		
9	*	---
10	3.7	(2.3-5.1)
11	*	---
12	*	---

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Current Hookah Smoking



*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Ever Pipe Smoking

In 2017, 3.9% of Connecticut high school students had ever tried smoking tobacco in a pipe, even one or two puffs (i.e., ever pipe smoking). This represents approximately 6,700 students. Results are shown in Table 15. See also page 42 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of ever pipe smoking does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity or grade.

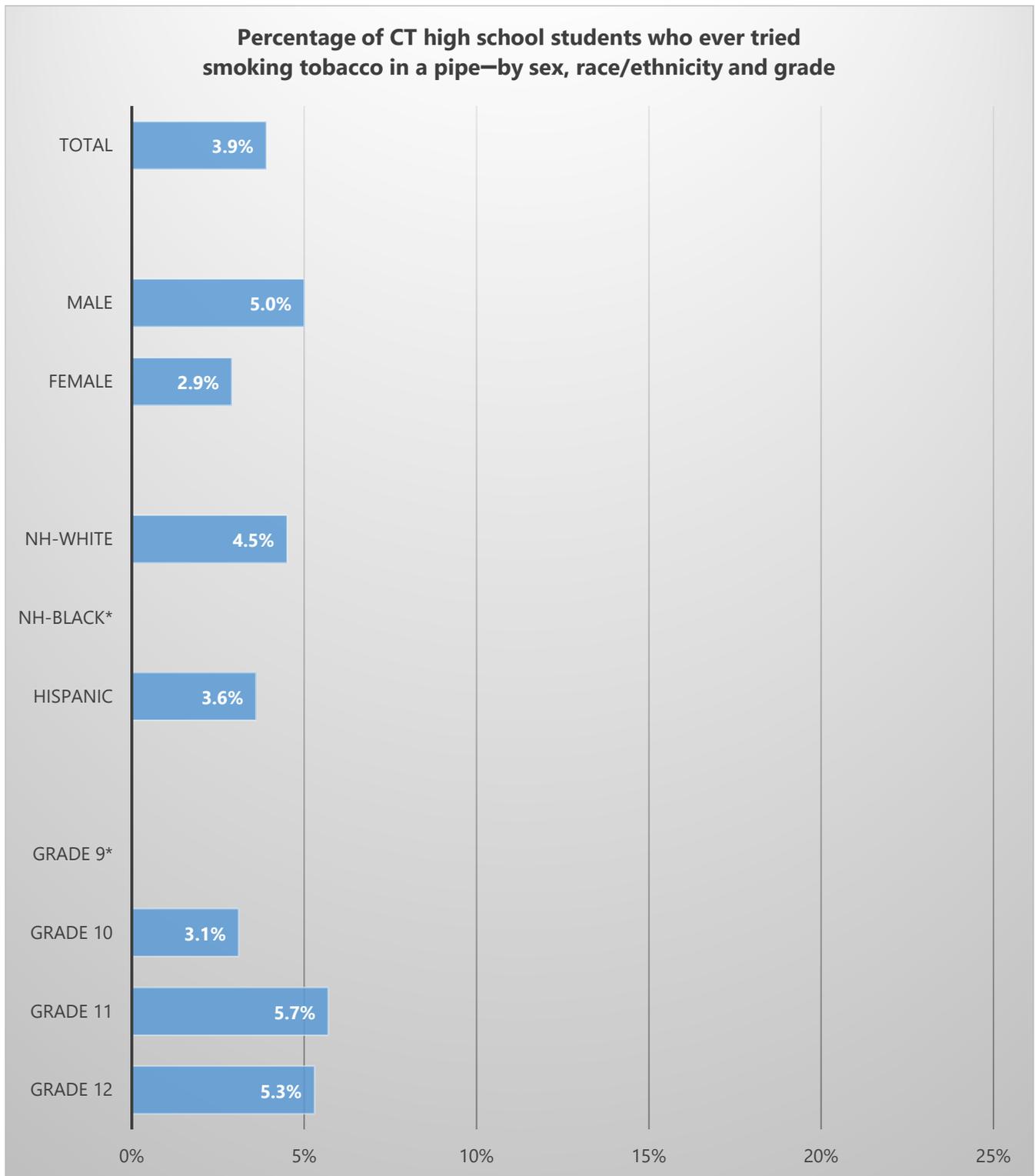
Data for **current pipe smoking** will not be presented in this report due to unreliable estimates.

Table 15	Ever Pipe Smoking	
	%	95% CI
Total	3.9	(2.7-5.2)
Sex		
Male	5.0	(2.4-7.6)
Female	2.9	(1.7-4.1)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	4.5	(2.7-6.3)
NH-Black	*	---
Hispanic	3.6	(2.1-5.2)
Grade		
9	*	---
10	3.1	(1.6-4.7)
11	5.7	(3.0-8.5)
12	5.3	(2.2-8.4)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Ever Pipe Smoking



*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Ever Smokeless Tobacco Use

In 2017, 4.1% of Connecticut high school students had ever tried chewing tobacco, snuff or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits or Copenhagen, even just a small amount (i.e., ever smokeless tobacco use). This represents approximately 7,000 students. Results are shown in Table 16. See also page 44 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use is significantly higher in grade 11 (7.9%) than in grade 10 (2.5%).
- ❖ In 2017, 1.6% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on 1 or more of the past 30 days (i.e., current smokeless tobacco use)—*data not shown in table.*

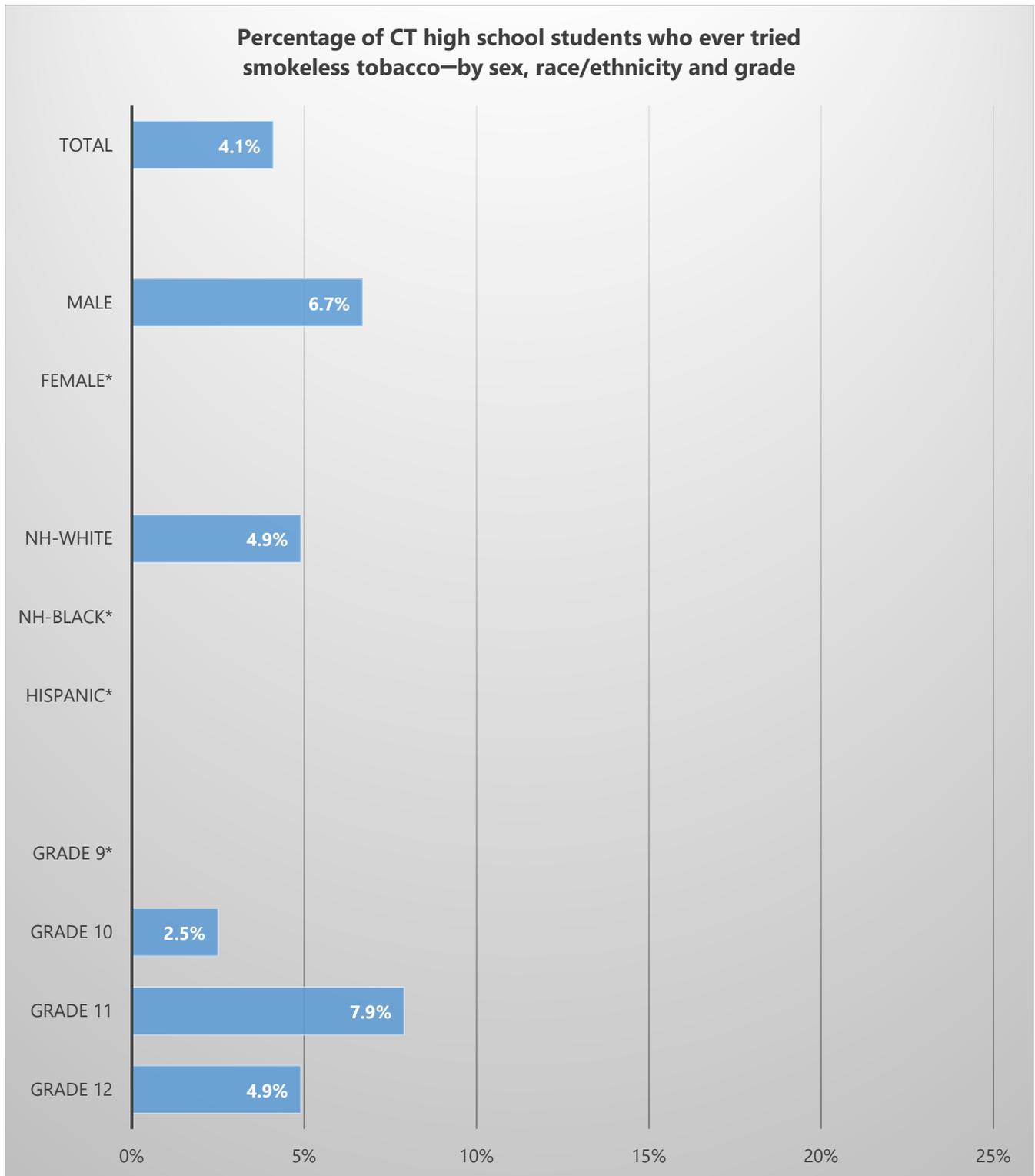
*Data for **current smokeless tobacco use** by sex, race/ethnicity and grade will not be presented in this report due to unreliable estimates.*

Table 16	Ever Smokeless Tobacco Use	
	%	95% CI
Total	4.1	(2.3-5.9)
Sex		
Male	6.7	(2.4-7.6)
Female	*	---
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	4.9	(2.7-6.3)
NH-Black	*	---
Hispanic	*	---
Grade		
9	*	---
10	2.5	(1.6-4.7)
11	7.9	(3.0-8.5)
12	4.9	(2.2-8.4)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Ever Smokeless Tobacco Use



*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Ever Any Other Tobacco Use

In 2017, 4.3% of Connecticut high school students had ever tried any other form of tobacco, including roll-your-own-cigarettes, snus, dissolvable tobacco and bidis (i.e., ever any other tobacco use). This represents approximately 7,400 students. Results are shown in Table 17. See also page 46 for a chart of the results.

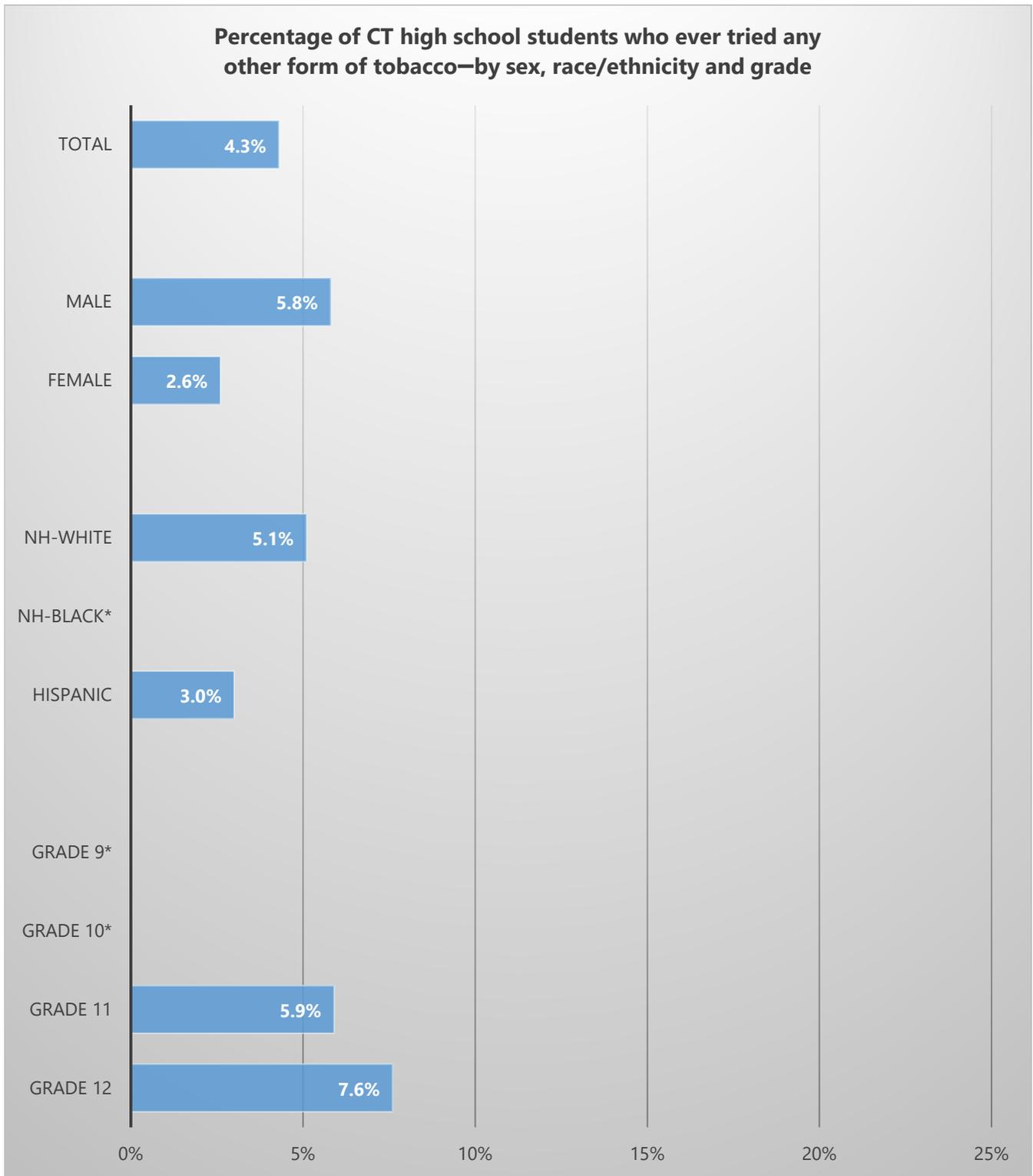
- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of ever any other tobacco use:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (5.8%) than among females (2.6%);
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade.

Table 17	Ever Any Other Tobacco Use	
	%	95% CI
Total	4.3	(2.9-5.6)
Sex		
Male	5.8	(3.5-8.2)
Female	2.6	(1.5-3.7)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	5.1	(3.1-7.3)
NH-Black	*	---
Hispanic	3.0	(1.5-4.4)
Grade		
9	*	---
10	*	---
11	5.9	(3.1-8.7)
12	7.6	(3.9-11.3)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Ever Any Other Tobacco Use



*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Current Any Other Tobacco Use

On 1 or more of the past 30 days, 2.8% of Connecticut high school students used any other form of tobacco, including roll-your-own-cigarettes, snus, dissolvable tobacco and bidis (i.e., current any other tobacco use). This represents approximately 4,800 students. Results are shown in Table 18. See also page 48 for a chart of the results.

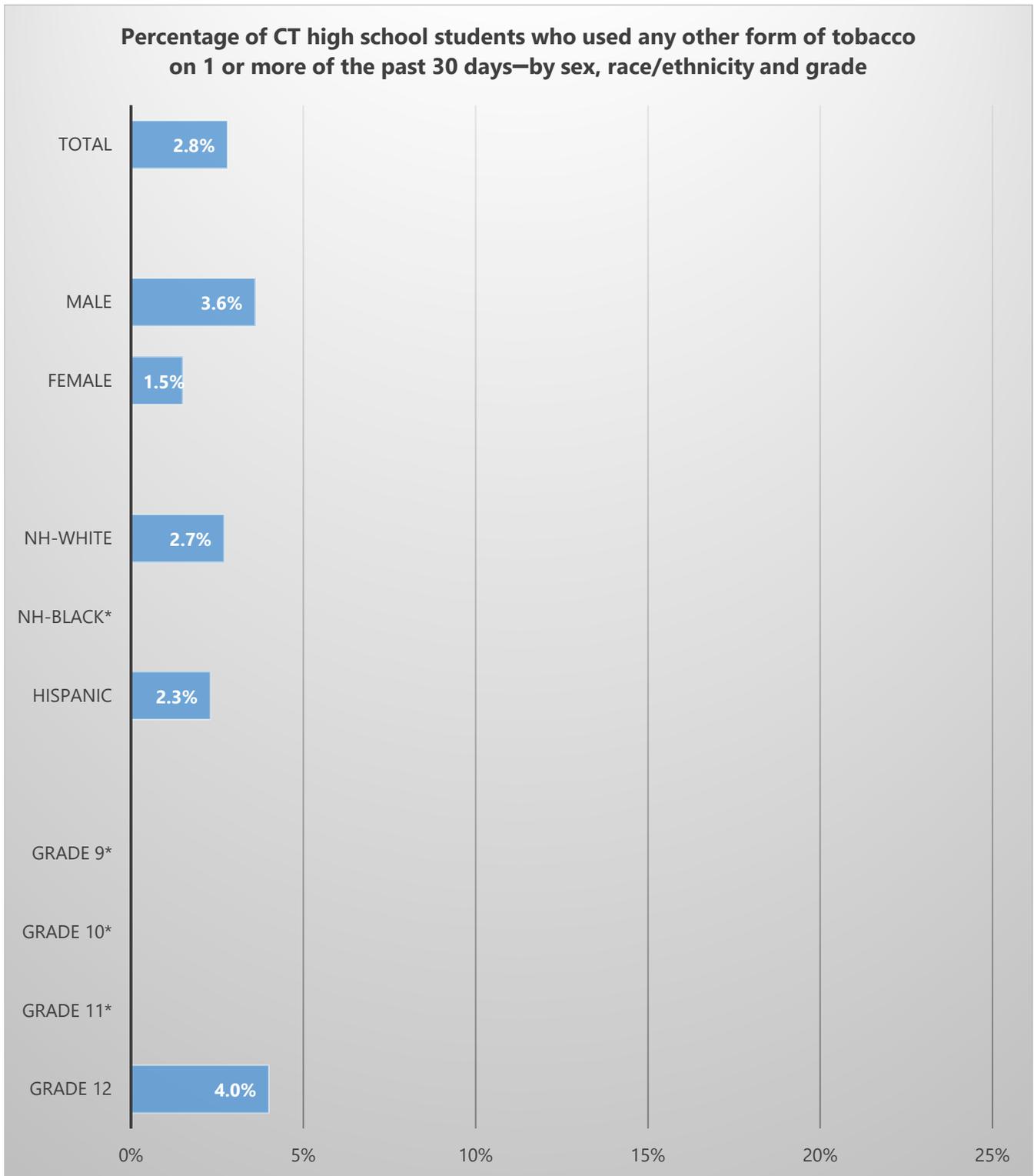
- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of current any other tobacco use:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (3.6%) than among females (1.5%);
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity.

Table 18	Current Any Other Tobacco Use	
	%	95% CI
Total	2.8	(1.7-3.8)
Sex		
Male	3.6	(2.1-5.1)
Female	1.5	(0.9-2.0)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	2.7	(1.3-4.1)
NH-Black	*	---
Hispanic	2.3	(1.0-3.6)
Grade		
9	*	---
10	*	---
11	*	---
12	4.0	(1.9-6.2)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Current Any Other Tobacco Use



*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure at Home

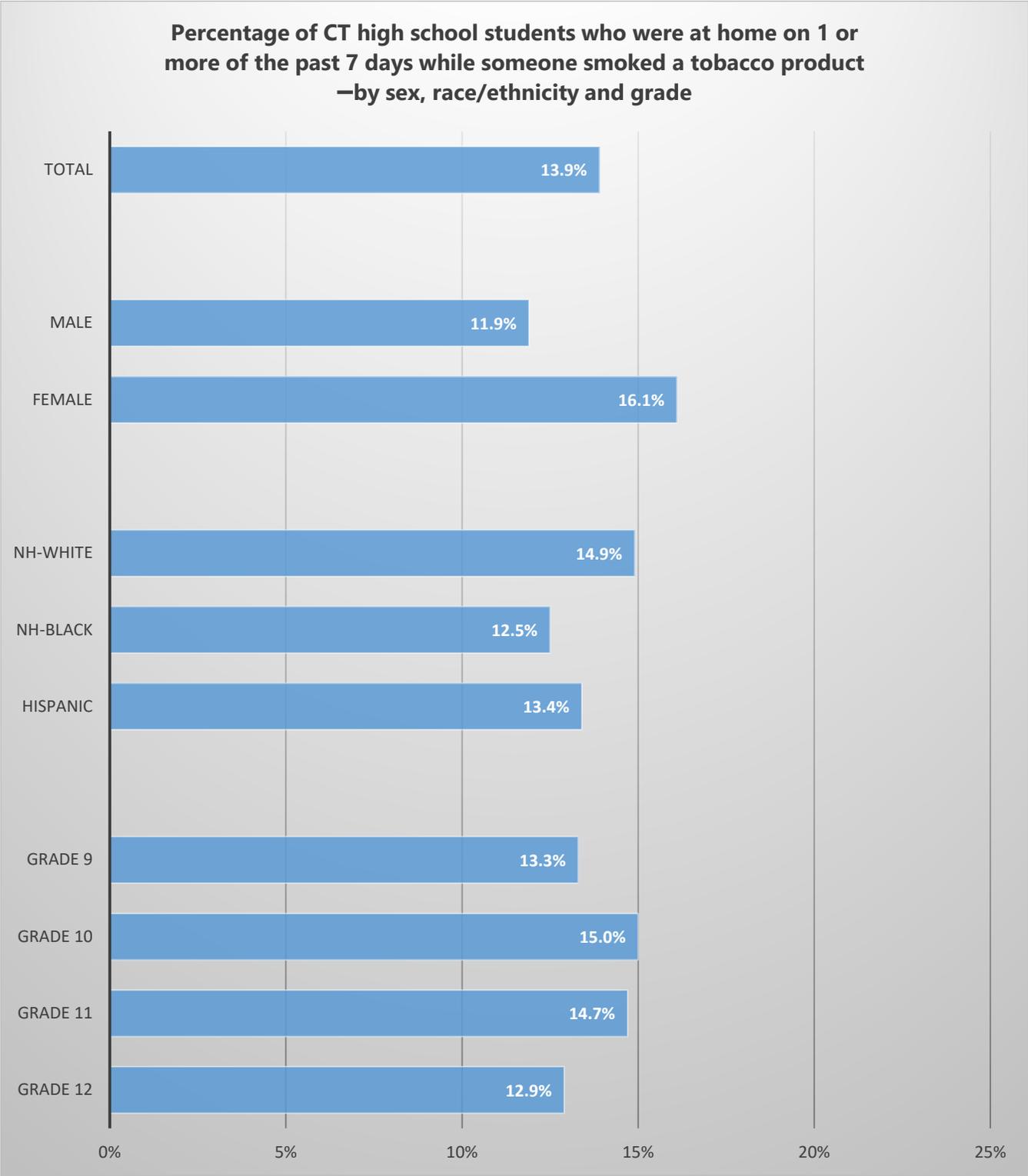
On one or more of the past seven days, 13.9% of Connecticut high school students were at home while someone smoked a tobacco product (i.e., recent secondhand smoke exposure at home). This represents approximately 23,800 students. Results are shown in Table 19. See also page 50 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of recent secondhand smoke exposure at home:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (16.1%) than among males (11.9%);
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade.

Table 19	SHS Exposure at Home	
	%	95% CI
Total	13.9	(11.1-16.7)
Sex		
Male	11.9	(7.8-16.0)
Female	16.1	(13.4-18.9)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	14.9	(11.2-18.7)
NH-Black	12.5	(7.0-18.0)
Hispanic	13.4	(9.0-17.6)
Grade		
9	13.3	(9.3-17.2)
10	15.0	(10.7-19.3)
11	14.7	(8.5-20.9)
12	12.9	(8.5-17.3)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.
Abbreviation: SHS = secondhand smoke

Secondhand Smoke Exposure at Home



Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Vehicle

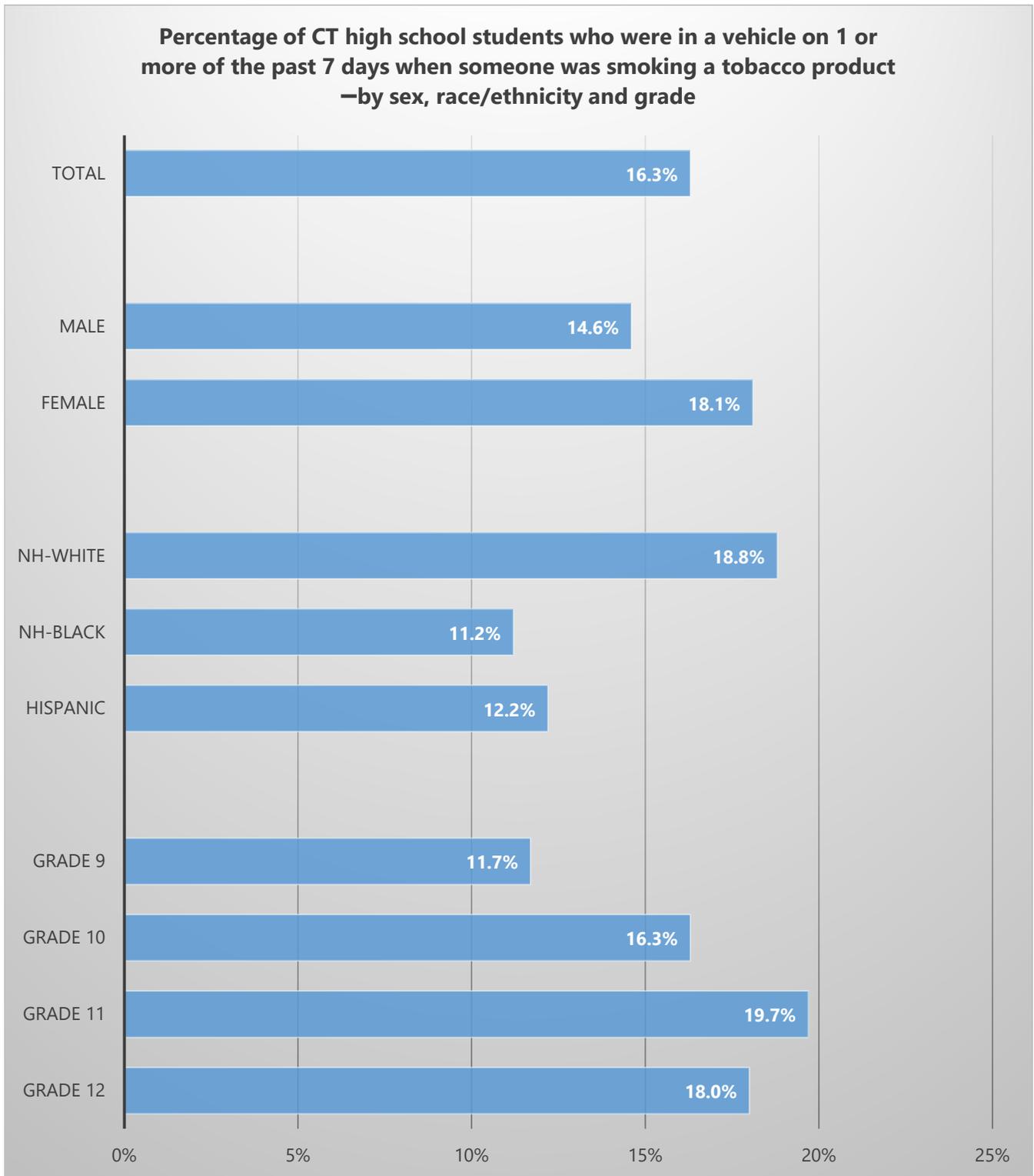
On one or more of the past seven days, 16.3% of Connecticut high school students rode in a vehicle when someone was smoking a tobacco product (i.e., recent secondhand smoke exposure in a vehicle). This represents approximately 27,900 students. Results are shown in Table 20. See also page 52 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of recent secondhand smoke exposure in a vehicle:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (18.8%) than among non-Hispanic black (11.2%) and Hispanic (12.2%) students;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (19.7%) and 12 (18.0%) than in grade 9 (11.7%).

Table 20	SHS Exposure in a Vehicle	
	%	95% CI
Total	16.3	(13.6-19.0)
Sex		
Male	14.6	(10.7-18.5)
Female	18.1	(14.9-21.2)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	18.8	(14.7-22.9)
NH-Black	11.2	(5.5-16.9)
Hispanic	12.2	(8.2-16.2)
Grade		
9	11.7	(7.9-15.6)
10	16.3	(12.0-20.6)
11	19.7	(15.8-23.7)
12	18.0	(13.1-22.9)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.
Abbreviation: SHS = secondhand smoke

Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Vehicle



Secondhand Smoke Exposure at School

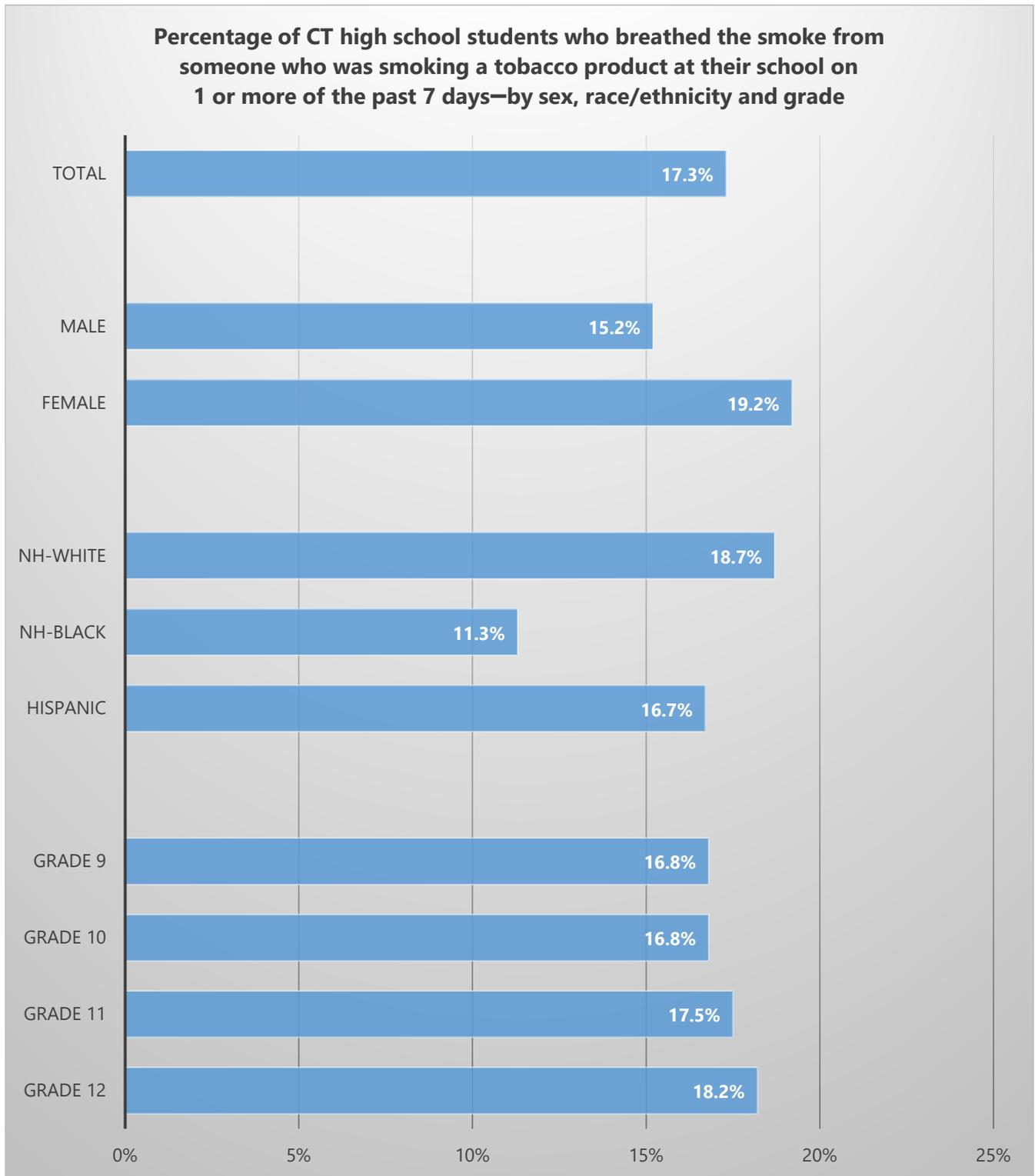
On one or more of the past seven days, 17.3% of Connecticut high school students breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product at their school, including school buildings, school grounds and school parking lots (i.e., recent secondhand smoke exposure at school). This represents approximately 29,600 students. Results are shown in Table 21. See also page 54 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of recent secondhand smoke exposure at school:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (18.7%) than among non-Hispanic black (11.3%) students.

Table 21	SHS Exposure at School	
	%	95% CI
Total	17.3	(14.0-20.6)
Sex		
Male	15.2	(11.4-19.0)
Female	19.2	(15.0-23.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	18.7	(14.4-23.1)
NH-Black	11.3	(5.4-17.3)
Hispanic	16.7	(12.5-20.9)
Grade		
9	16.8	(10.0-23.7)
10	16.8	(11.1-22.4)
11	17.5	(12.7-22.4)
12	18.2	(14.0-22.4)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.
Abbreviation: SHS = secondhand smoke

Secondhand Smoke Exposure at School



Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Public Place

On one or more of the past seven days, 32.4% of Connecticut high school students breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product in a public place (i.e., recent secondhand smoke exposure in a public place). This represents approximately 55,400 students. Results are shown in Table 22. See also page 56 for a chart of the results.

❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of recent secondhand smoke exposure in a public place:

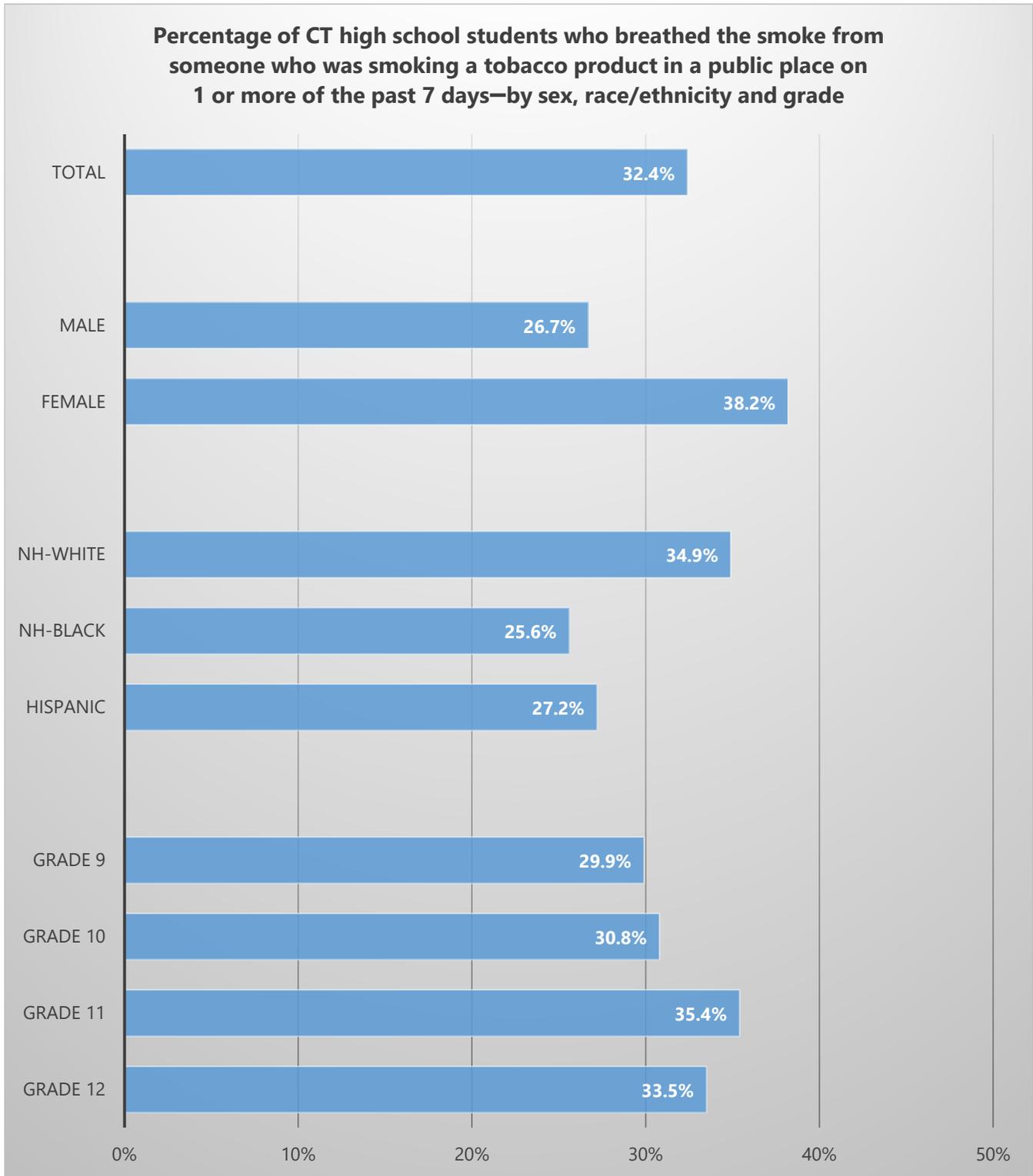
- ◆ Is significantly higher among females (38.2%) than among males (26.7%);
- ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (34.9%) than among non-Hispanic black (25.6%) and Hispanic (27.2%) students;
- ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade.

Table 22	SHS Exposure in a Public Place	
	%	95% CI
Total	32.4	(29.1-35.6)
Sex		
Male	26.7	(23.0-30.3)
Female	38.2	(34.2-42.3)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	34.9	(30.8-39.1)
NH-Black	25.6	(19.2-32.0)
Hispanic	27.2	(22.3-32.1)
Grade		
9	29.9	(25.0-34.8)
10	30.8	(24.2-37.4)
11	35.4	(30.4-40.5)
12	33.5	(25.4-41.6)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Abbreviation: SHS = secondhand smoke

Secondhand Smoke Exposure in a Public Place



Secondhand Smoke Exposure at Work

On one or more of the past seven days, 26.1% of Connecticut high school students** breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product at the place where they work (i.e., recent secondhand smoke exposure at work). This represents approximately 10,500 students. Results are shown in Table 23. See also page 58 for a chart of the results.

❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of recent secondhand smoke exposure at work:

- ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade;
- ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (38.0%) than among non-Hispanic white (23.4%) students.

Table 23	SHS Exposure at Work**	
	%	95% CI
Total	26.1	(20.8-31.4)
Sex		
Male	27.6	(20.9-34.2)
Female	25.0	(18.1-32.0)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	23.4	(18.0-28.9)
NH-Black	*	---
Hispanic	38.0	(26.3-49.8)
Grade		
9	*	---
10	29.6	(19.4-39.9)
11	26.8	(19.1-34.5)
12	23.6	(15.8-31.4)

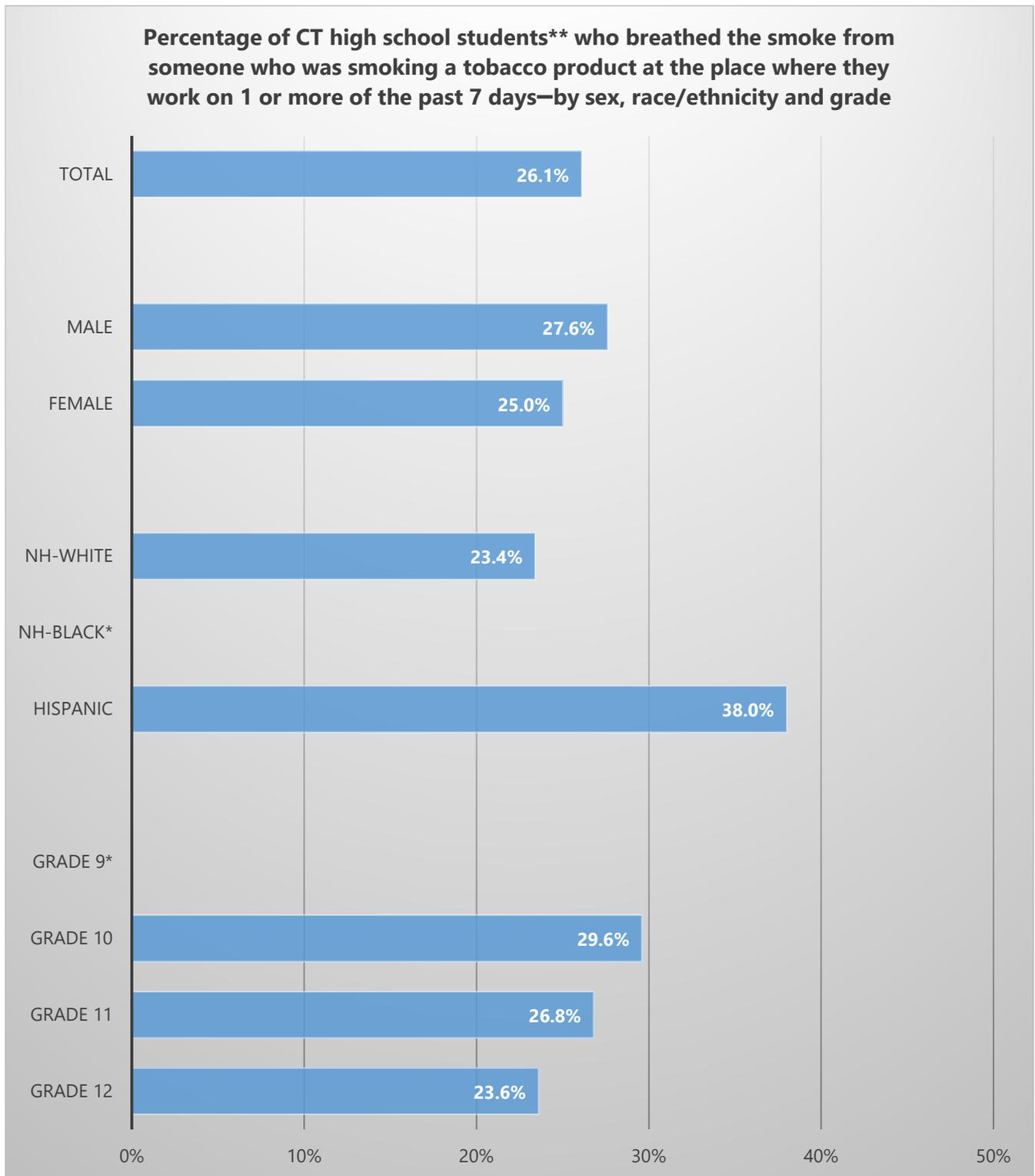
Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Abbreviation: SHS = secondhand smoke

*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

**Among students who have a job and worked during the past seven days.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure at Work



*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

**Among students who have a job and worked during the past seven days.

Any Secondhand Smoke Exposure

On one or more of the past seven days, 45.2% of Connecticut high school students breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product (i.e., any recent secondhand smoke exposure). This represents approximately 77,300 students. Results are shown in Table 24. See also page 60 for a chart of the results.

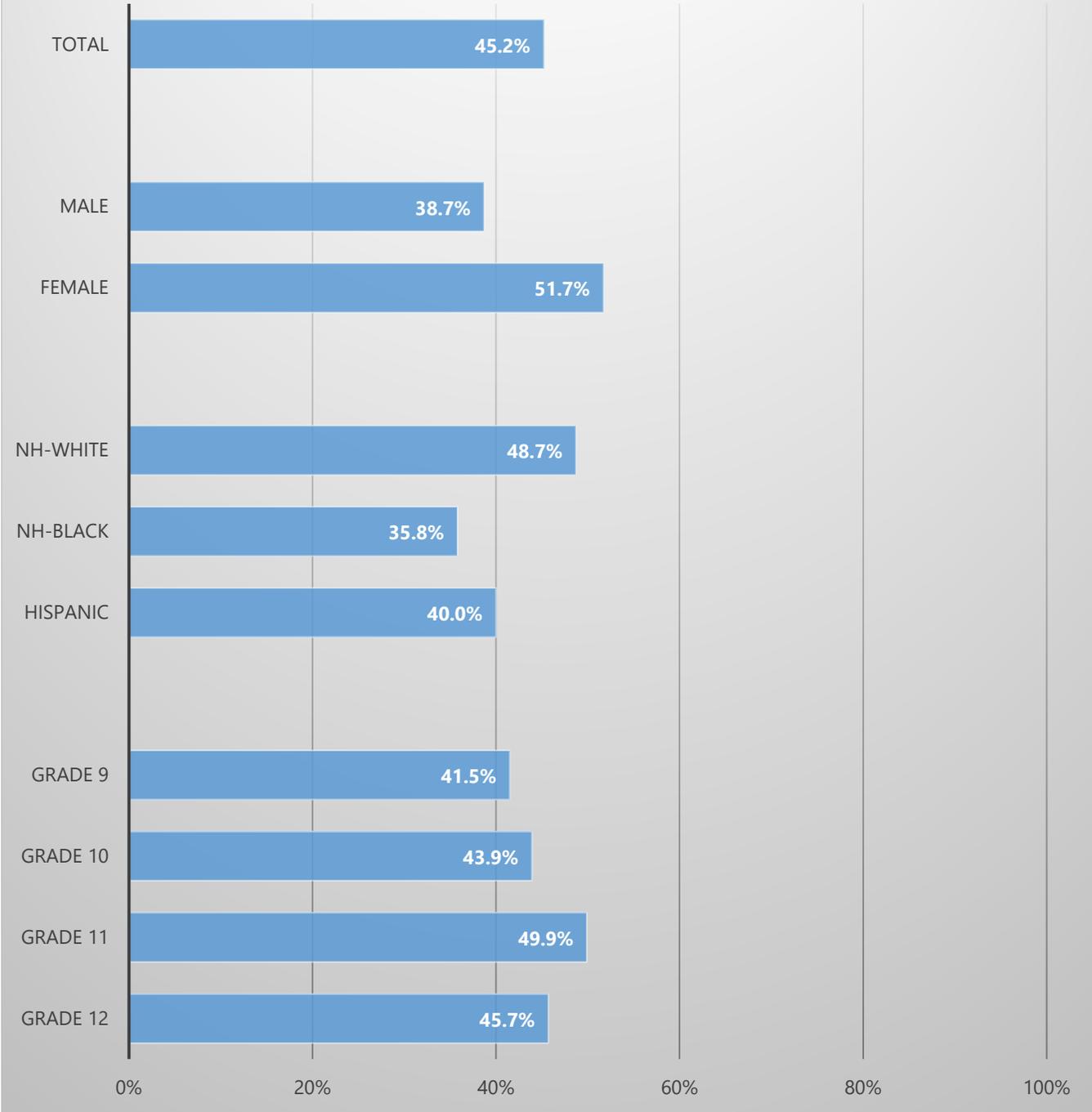
- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of any recent secondhand smoke exposure:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (51.7%) than among males (38.7%);
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (48.7%) than among non-Hispanic black (35.8%) and Hispanic (40.0%) students;
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade.

Table 24	Any SHS Exposure	
	%	95% CI
Total	45.2	(41.5-48.9)
Sex		
Male	38.7	(34.1-43.4)
Female	51.7	(47.1-56.3)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	48.7	(43.5-53.8)
NH-Black	35.8	(28.7-42.9)
Hispanic	40.0	(34.9-45.1)
Grade		
9	41.5	(35.6-48.5)
10	43.9	(36.1-51.6)
11	49.9	(43.5-56.4)
12	45.7	(38.3-53.0)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.
Abbreviation: SHS = secondhand smoke

Any Secondhand Smoke Exposure

Percentage of CT high school students who breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product on 1 or more of the past 7 days—by sex, race/ethnicity and grade



Living with Someone Who Uses Tobacco

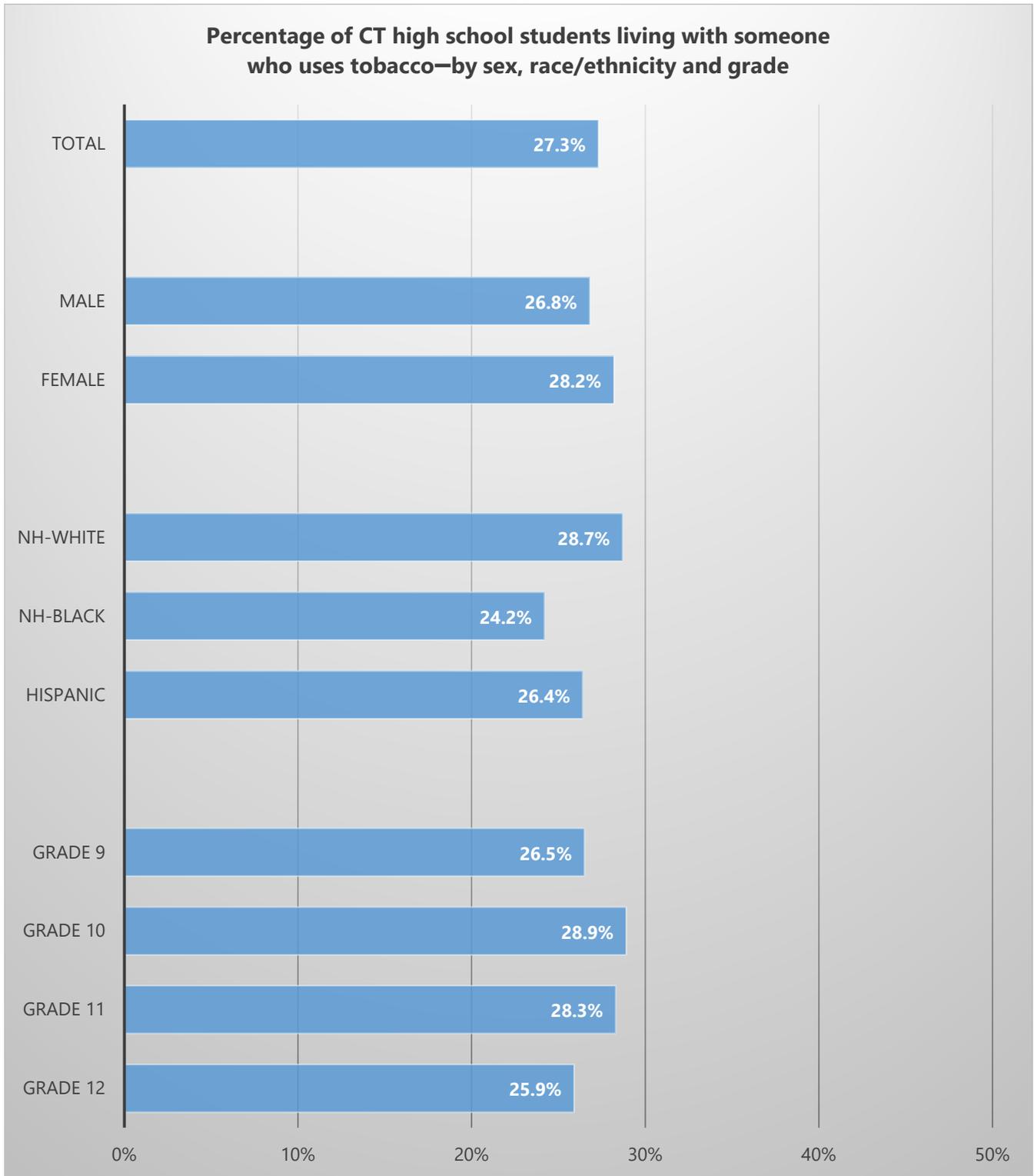
In 2017, 27.3% of Connecticut high school students were living with someone who uses tobacco. This represents approximately 46,700 students. Results are shown in Table 25. See also page 62 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of living with someone who uses tobacco does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity or grade.
- ❖ Among current tobacco users, 40.5% were living with someone who uses tobacco. In comparison, the percentage of students who do not currently use tobacco and were living with a tobacco user was significantly lower (24.4%)—*data not shown in table*.

Table 25	Living with Tobacco User	
	%	95% CI
Total	27.3	(24.1-30.5)
Sex		
Male	26.8	(22.7-30.8)
Female	28.2	(24.5-31.9)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	28.7	(24.4-33.0)
NH-Black	24.2	(19.4-28.9)
Hispanic	26.4	(20.5-32.3)
Grade		
9	26.5	(21.1-31.9)
10	28.9	(23.4-34.3)
11	28.3	(23.3-33.4)
12	25.9	(19.1-32.8)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Living with Someone Who Uses Tobacco



Living with Someone Who Smokes Cigarettes

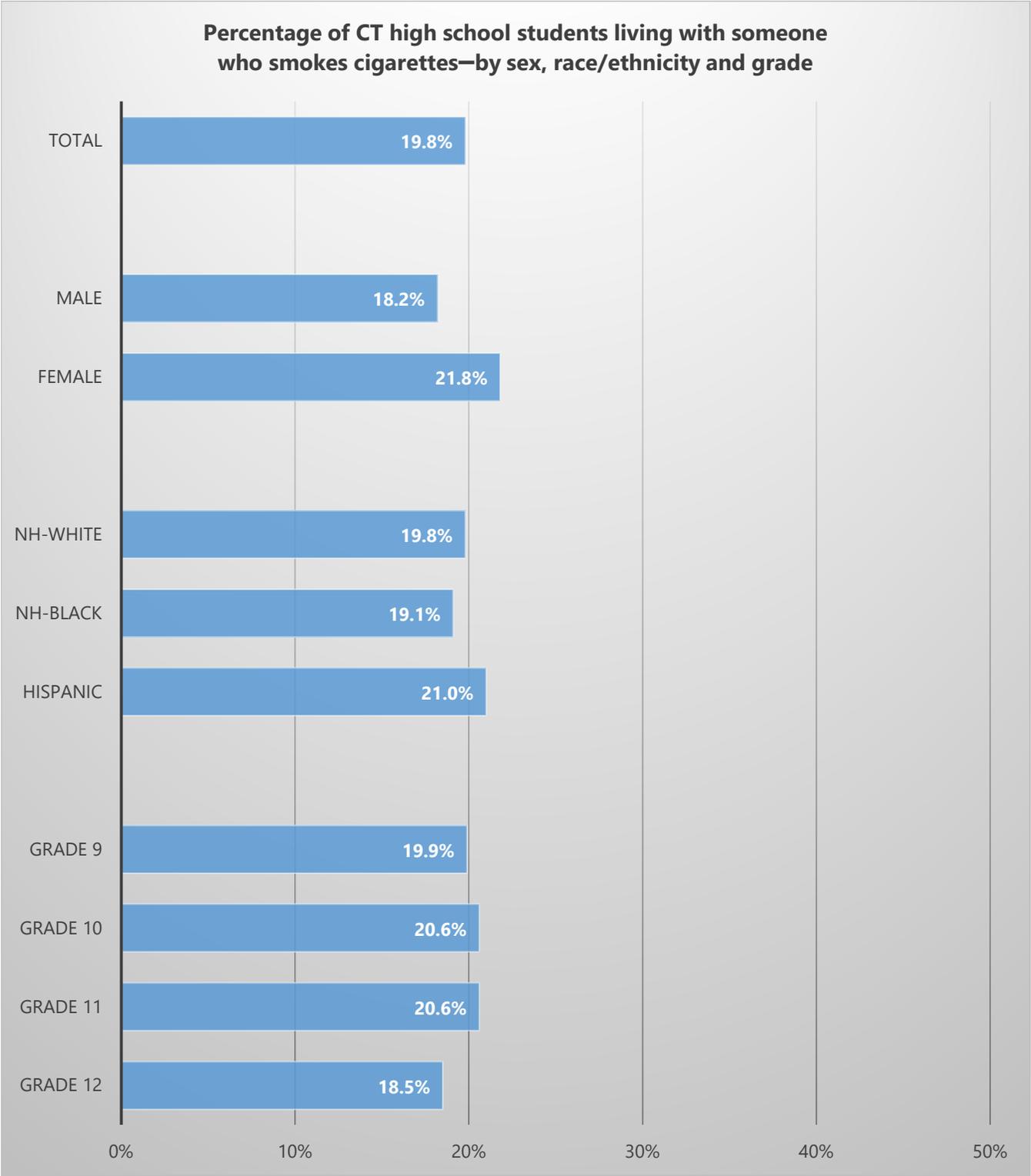
In 2017, 19.8% of Connecticut high school students were living with someone who smokes cigarettes. This represents approximately 33,900 students. Results are shown in Table 26. See also page 64 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of living with someone who smokes cigarettes does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity or grade.
- ❖ Among current cigarettes smokers, 28.7% were living with someone who smokes cigarettes—*data not shown in table*.

Table 26	Living with Cigarette Smoker	
	%	95% CI
Total	19.8	(16.2-23.1)
Sex		
Male	18.2	(14.4-22.0)
Female	21.8	(17.3-26.3)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	19.8	(15.0-24.7)
NH-Black	19.1	(15.5-22.7)
Hispanic	21.0	(16.4-25.7)
Grade		
9	19.9	(14.1-25.8)
10	20.6	(15.8-25.3)
11	20.6	(15.6-25.6)
12	18.5	(13.2-23.8)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Living with Someone Who Smokes Cigarettes



Rules About Smoking Inside Students' Homes

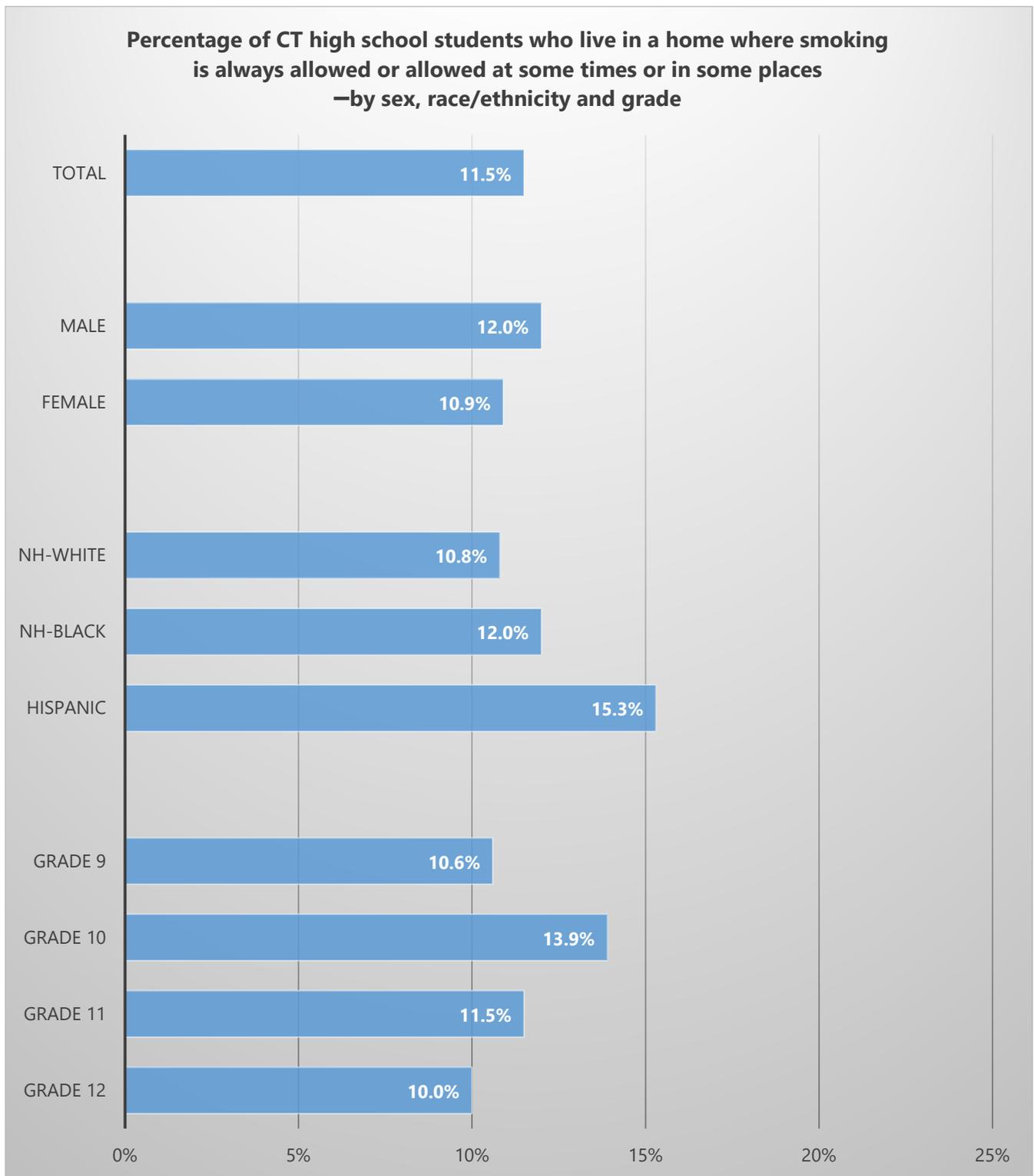
In 2017, 11.5% of Connecticut high school students lived in a home where smoking is always allowed or allowed at some times or in some places (not including decks, garages or porches). This represents approximately 19,700 students. Results are shown in Table 27. See also page 66 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of living in a home where smoking is always or sometimes allowed:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (15.3%) than among non-Hispanic white (10.8%) students.

Table 27	Smoking Always or Sometimes Allowed Inside Home	
	%	95% CI
Total	11.5	(9.1-13.9)
Sex		
Male	12.0	(9.1-15.0)
Female	10.9	(8.1-13.8)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	10.8	(8.1-13.5)
NH-Black	12.0	(6.9-17.1)
Hispanic	15.3	(11.8-18.7)
Grade		
9	10.6	(7.0-14.2)
10	13.9	(9.4-18.5)
11	11.5	(7.3-15.7)
12	10.0	(6.1-14.0)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Rules About Smoking Inside Students' Homes



Rules About Smoking Inside Students' Family Vehicles

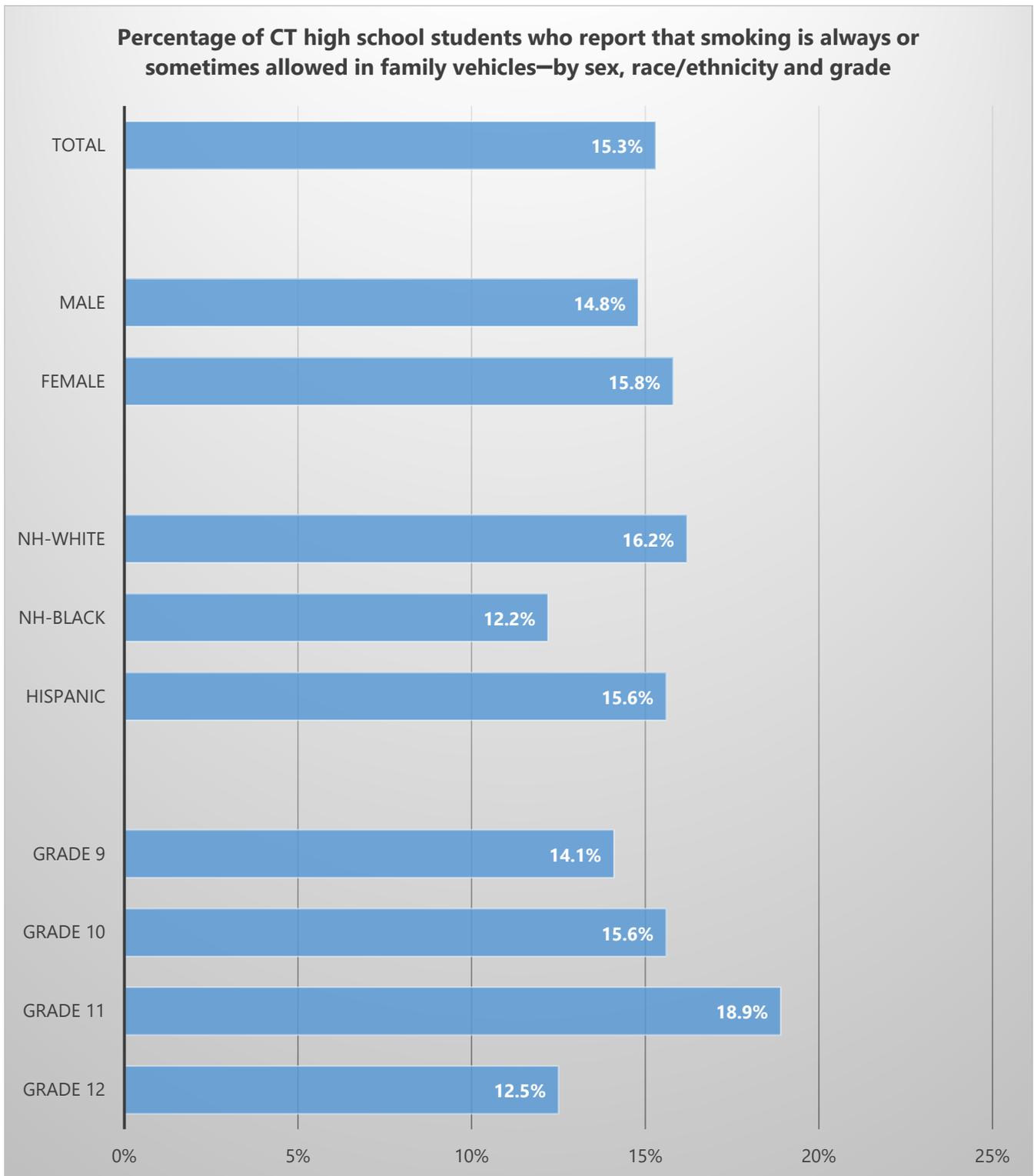
In 2017, 15.3% of Connecticut high school students reported that, in the vehicles they and their family members own or lease, smoking is always or sometimes allowed. This represents approximately 26,200 students. Results are shown in Table 28. See also page 68 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of always or sometimes allowing smoking in family vehicles:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 11 (18.9%) than in grade 12 (12.5%).

Table 28	Smoking Always or Sometimes Allowed Inside Vehicles	
	%	95% CI
Total	15.3	(12.6-17.9)
Sex		
Male	14.8	(11.2-18.4)
Female	15.8	(12.2-19.5)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	16.2	(12.4-20.1)
NH-Black	12.2	(7.3-17.1)
Hispanic	15.6	(11.2-19.9)
Grade		
9	14.1	(10.7-17.5)
10	15.6	(11.4-19.8)
11	18.9	(14.5-23.3)
12	12.5	(8.2-16.9)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Rules About Smoking Inside Students' Family Vehicles



Exposure to E-Cigarette Aerosol

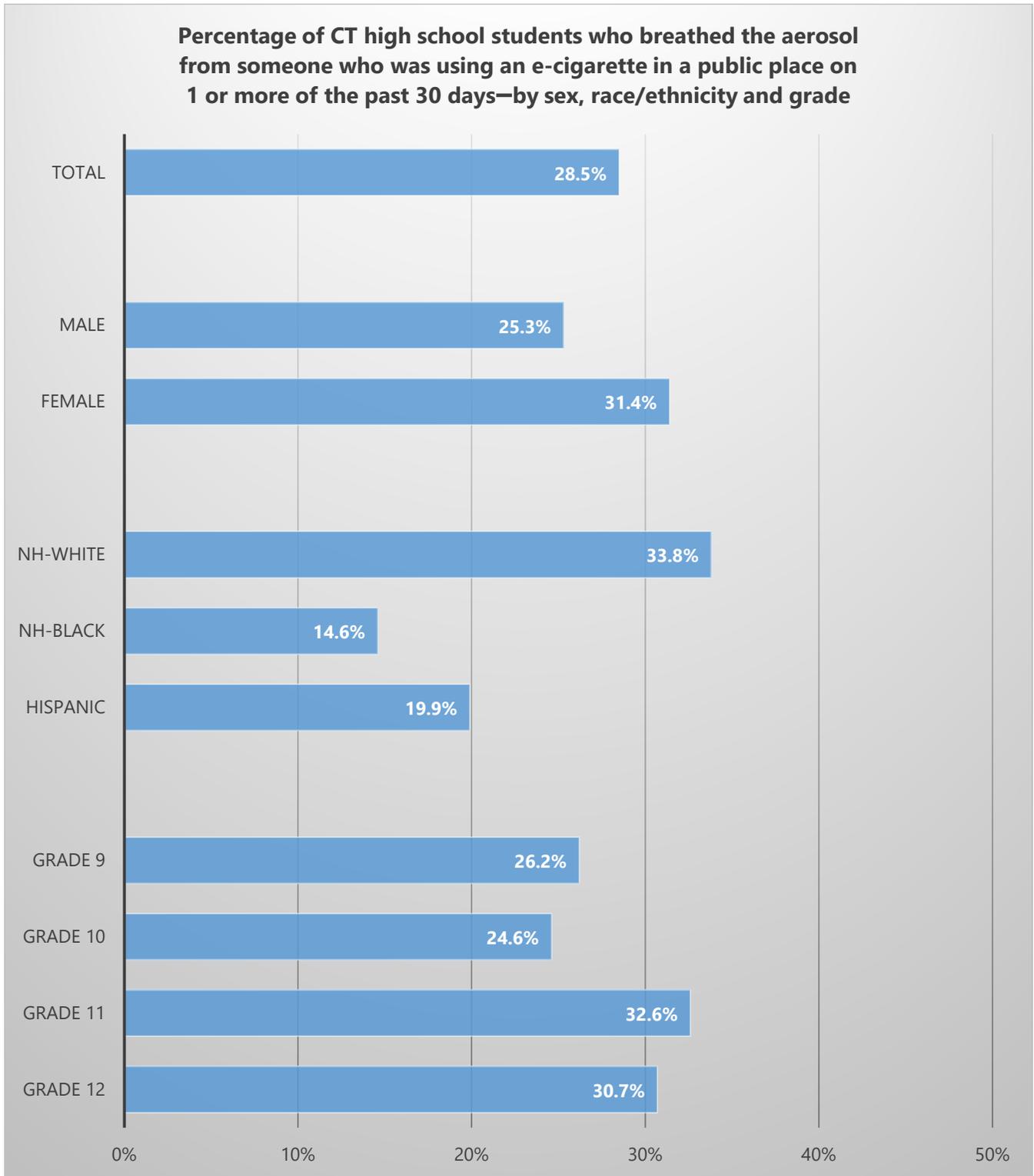
On 1 or more of the past 30 days, 28.5% of Connecticut high school students breathed the aerosol from someone who was using an e-cigarette in a public place. This represents approximately 48,700 students. Results are shown in Table 29. See also page 70 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of exposure to e-cigarette aerosol in a public place during the past 30 days:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (31.4%) than among males (25.3%);
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (33.8%) than among non-Hispanic black (14.6%) and Hispanic (19.9%) students;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 11 (32.6%) than in grade 10 (24.6%).

Table 29	Exposure to E-Cigarette Aerosol	
	%	95% CI
Total	28.5	(23.4-33.6)
Sex		
Male	25.3	(19.6-31.0)
Female	31.4	(26.6-36.3)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	33.8	(27.6-39.9)
NH-Black	14.6	(9.8-19.5)
Hispanic	19.9	(15.3-24.6)
Grade		
9	26.2	(18.1-34.2)
10	24.6	(19.4-29.8)
11	32.6	(26.1-39.1)
12	30.7	(22.0-39.3)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Exposure to E-Cigarette Aerosol



Believe E-Cigarette Aerosol Causes Little or No Harm

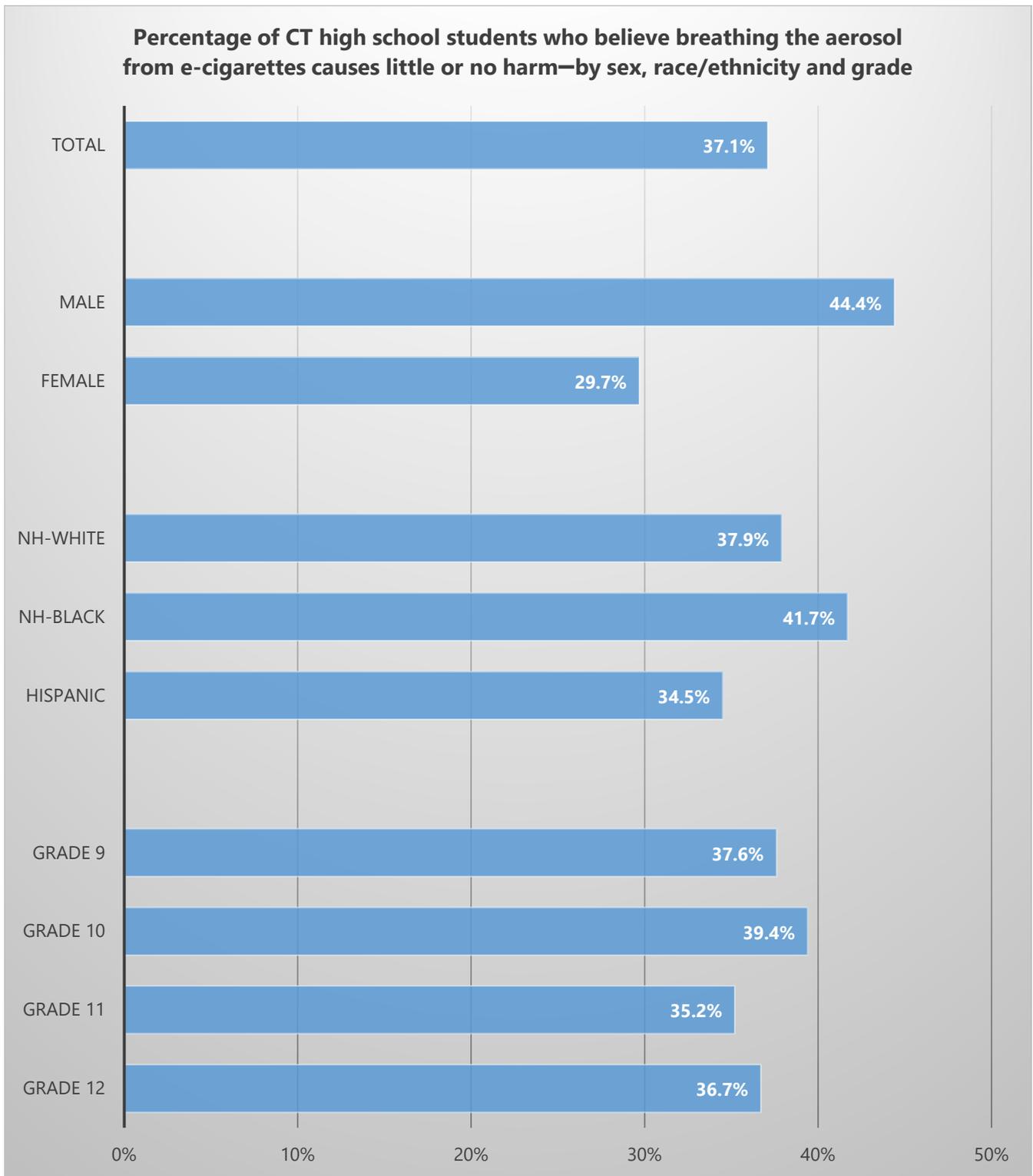
In 2017, 37.1% of Connecticut high school students believed that breathing the aerosol from e-cigarettes causes little or no harm. This represents approximately 63,400 students. Results are shown in Table 30. See also page 72 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of believing that breathing e-cigarette aerosol causes little or no harm:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (44.4%) than among females (29.7%);
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade.
- ❖ Among ever e-cigarette users, 52.7% believe that breathing e-cigarette aerosol causes little or no harm. The percentage of never e-cigarette users who believe the aerosol causes little or no harm is significantly lower (28.8%)—*data not shown in table*.

Table 30	Believe E-Cigarette Aerosol Causes Little or No Harm	
	%	95% CI
Total	37.1	(33.9-40.3)
Sex		
Male	44.4	(39.4-49.4)
Female	29.7	(25.4-34.1)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	37.9	(33.8-42.1)
NH-Black	41.7	(31.4-52.0)
Hispanic	34.5	(28.3-40.7)
Grade		
9	37.6	(31.2-44.0)
10	39.4	(34.6-44.1)
11	35.2	(28.2-42.3)
12	36.7	(30.1-43.4)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Believe E-Cigarette Aerosol Causes Little or No Harm



Belief About Tobacco Company Influence on Young People

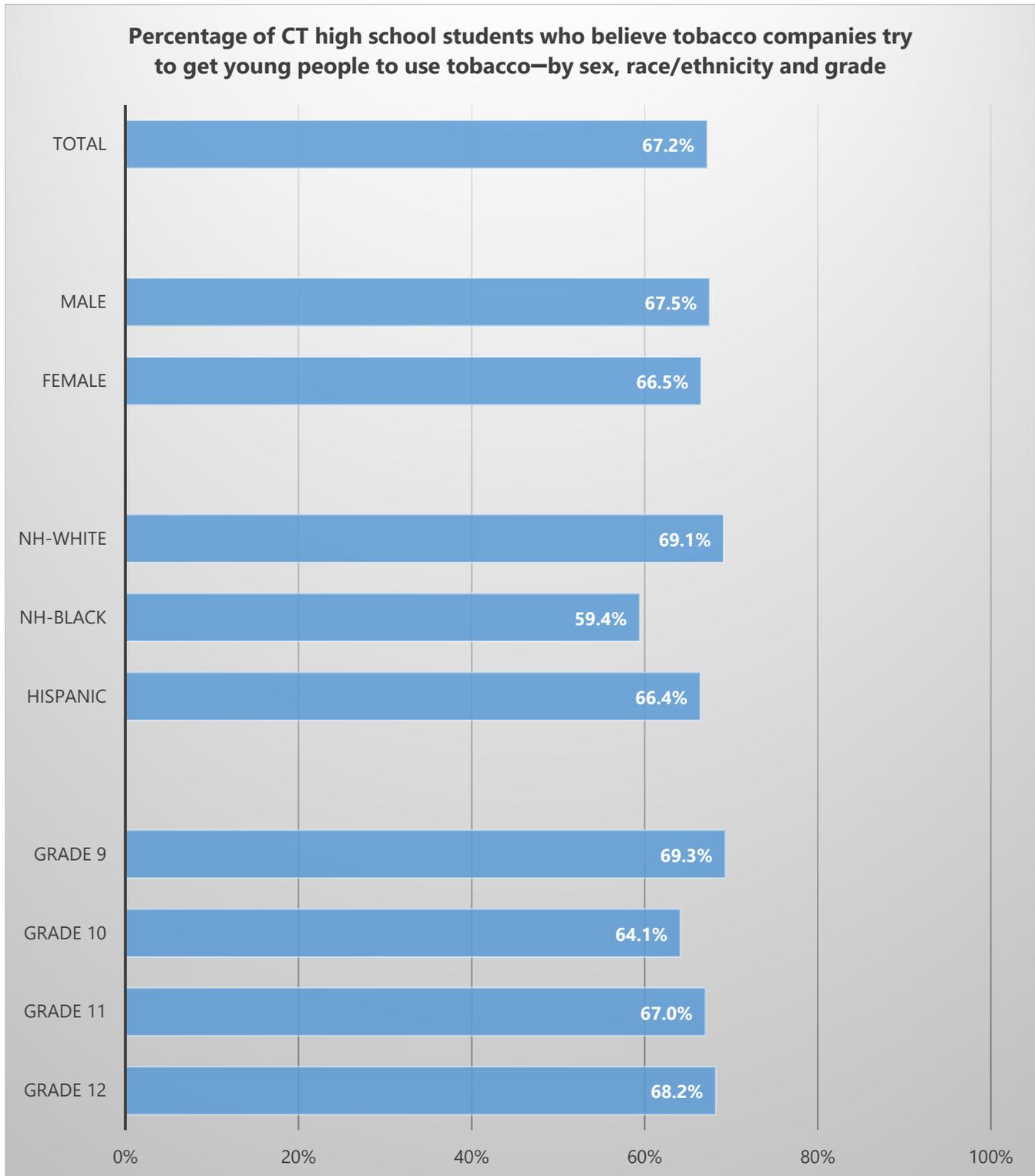
In 2017, 67.2% of Connecticut high school students believed that tobacco companies try to get young people under the age of 18 to use tobacco products. This represents approximately 114,900 students. Results are shown in Table 31. See also page 74 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of believing tobacco companies try to get young people to use tobacco does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity or grade.

Table 31	Believe Tobacco Companies Try to Get Young People to Use Tobacco	
	%	95% CI
Total	67.2	(62.8-71.5)
Sex		
Male	67.5	(62.8-72.2)
Female	66.5	(60.7-72.3)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	69.1	(64.0-74.1)
NH-Black	59.4	(48.6-70.2)
Hispanic	66.4	(60.3-72.6)
Grade		
9	69.3	(63.7-74.8)
10	64.1	(58.4-69.9)
11	67.0	(60.9-73.1)
12	68.2	(59.9-76.6)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Belief About Tobacco Company Influence on Young People



Exposure in Stores to Advertisements and Promotions for Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products

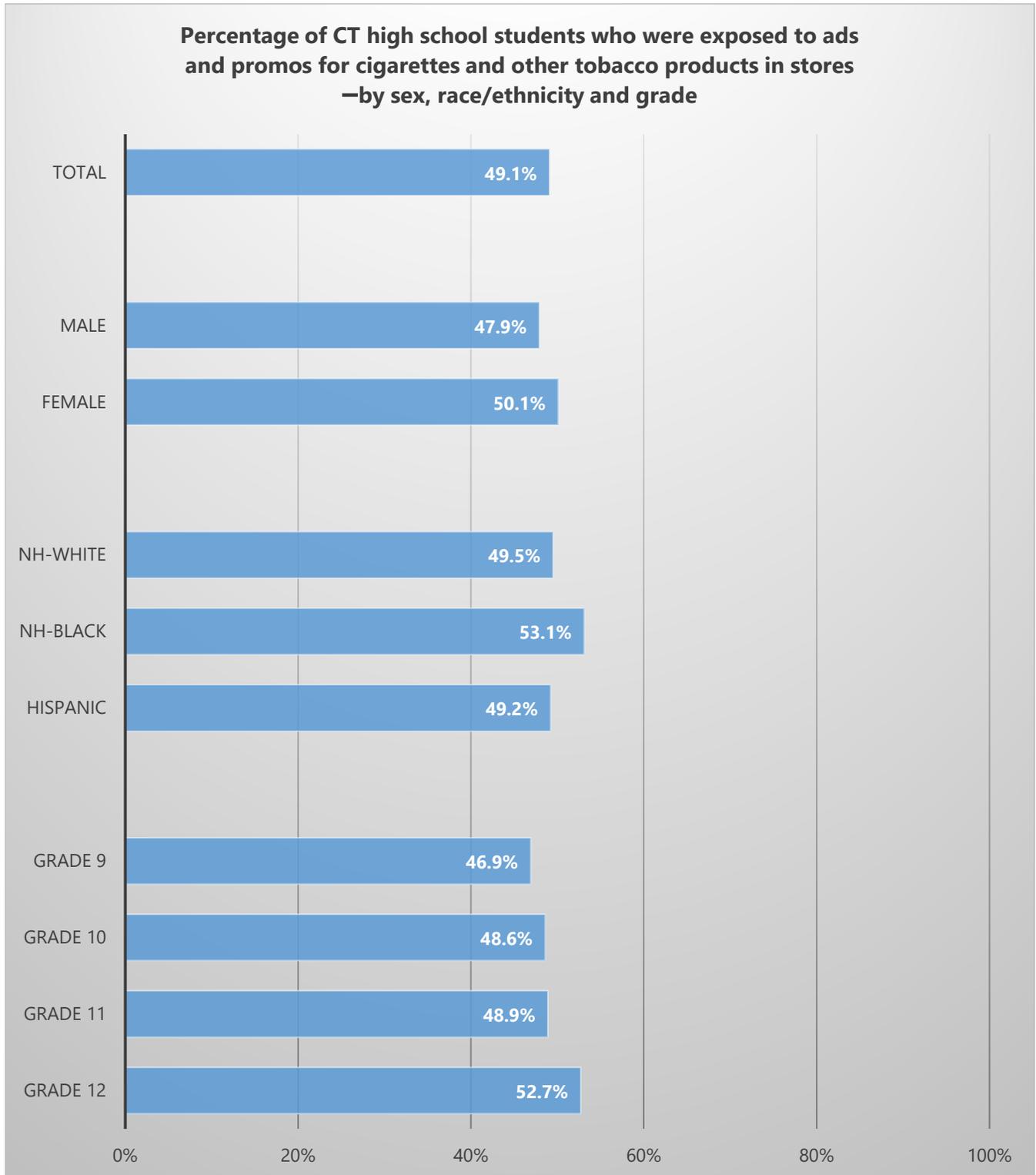
In 2017, 49.1% of Connecticut high school students most of the time or always saw advertisements or promotions for cigarettes or other tobacco products when they went into convenience stores, supermarkets or gas stations. This represents approximately 73,200 students. Results are shown in Table 32. See also page 76 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of most of the time or always being exposed to ads and promos for cigarettes or other tobacco products when they went into stores does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity or grade.

Table 32	Exposure to Cigarette and Other Tobacco Product Ads and Promos in Stores	
	%	95% CI
Total	49.1	(44.8-53.4)
Sex		
Male	47.9	(42.7-53.1)
Female	50.1	(45.6-54.7)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	49.5	(44.1-55.0)
NH-Black	53.1	(44.0-62.3)
Hispanic	49.2	(45.1-53.2)
Grade		
9	46.9	(42.2-51.7)
10	48.6	(43.2-54.0)
11	48.9	(42.4-55.4)
12	52.7	(46.9-58.5)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Exposure in Stores to Advertisements and Promotions for Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products



Exposure to Cigarette and Other Tobacco Use on Television and in Movies

In 2017, 16.8% of Connecticut high school students most of the time or always saw actors and actresses on television or in movies using cigarettes or other tobacco products. This represents approximately 26,800 students. Results are shown in Table 33. See also page 78 for a chart of the results.

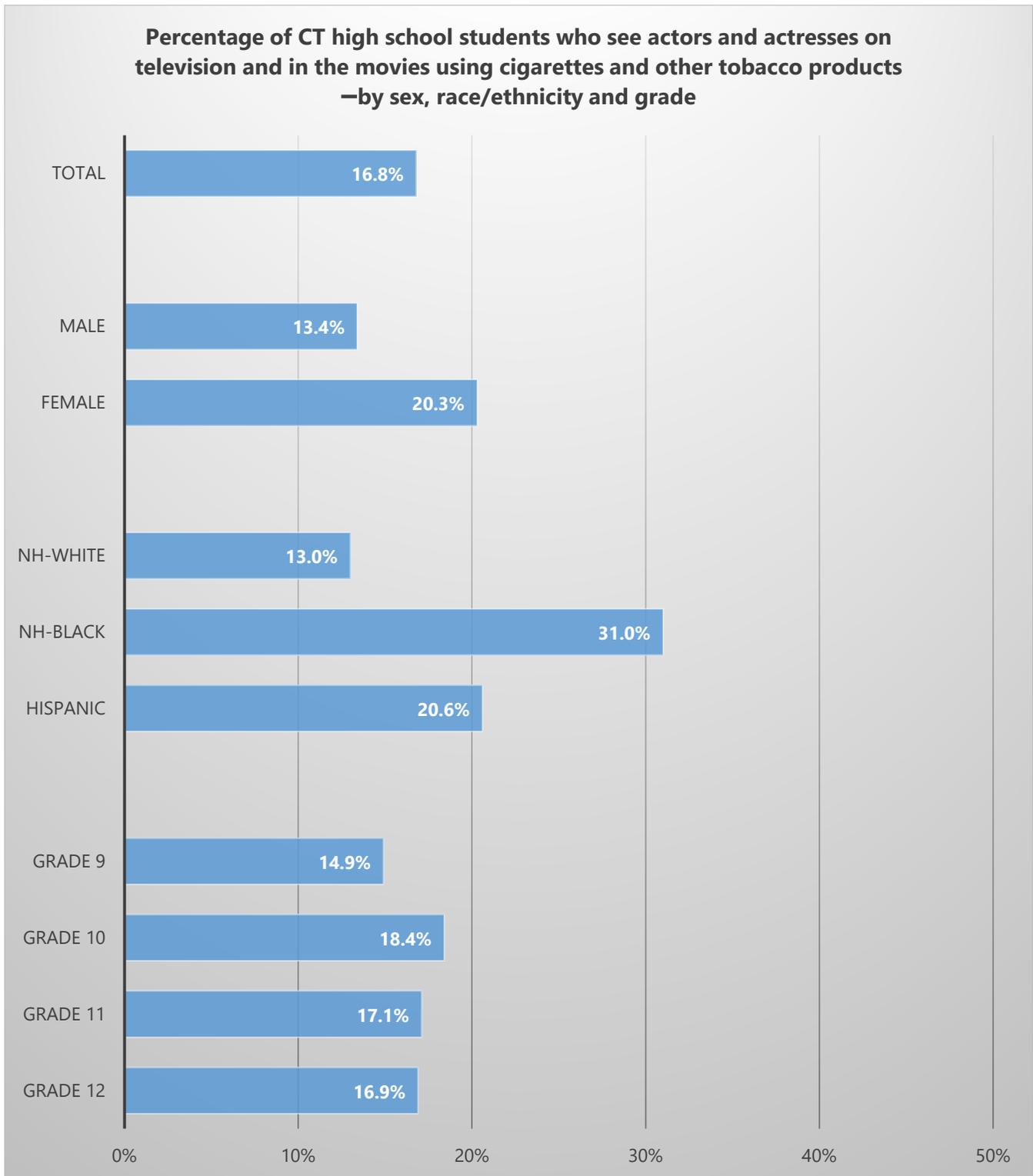
❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of most of the time or always seeing actors or actresses using cigarettes or other tobacco products:

- ◆ Is significantly higher among females (20.3%) than among males (13.4%);
- ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (31.0%) and Hispanics (20.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (13.0%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic black (31.0%) than among Hispanic (20.6%) students;
- ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade.

Table 33	See Actors and Actresses Using Cigarettes and Other Tobacco	
	%	95% CI
Total	16.8	(14.1-19.6)
Sex		
Male	13.4	(11.3-15.6)
Female	20.3	(15.9-24.8)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	13.0	(10.7-15.4)
NH-Black	31.0	(23.6-38.4)
Hispanic	20.6	(16.3-25.0)
Grade		
9	14.9	(11.0-18.8)
10	18.4	(14.9-21.9)
11	17.1	(12.5-21.6)
12	16.9	(11.8-22.0)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Exposure to Cigarette and Other Tobacco Use on Television and in Movies



Exposure to E-Cigarette Advertisements and Promotions on the Internet, in Print and on Television

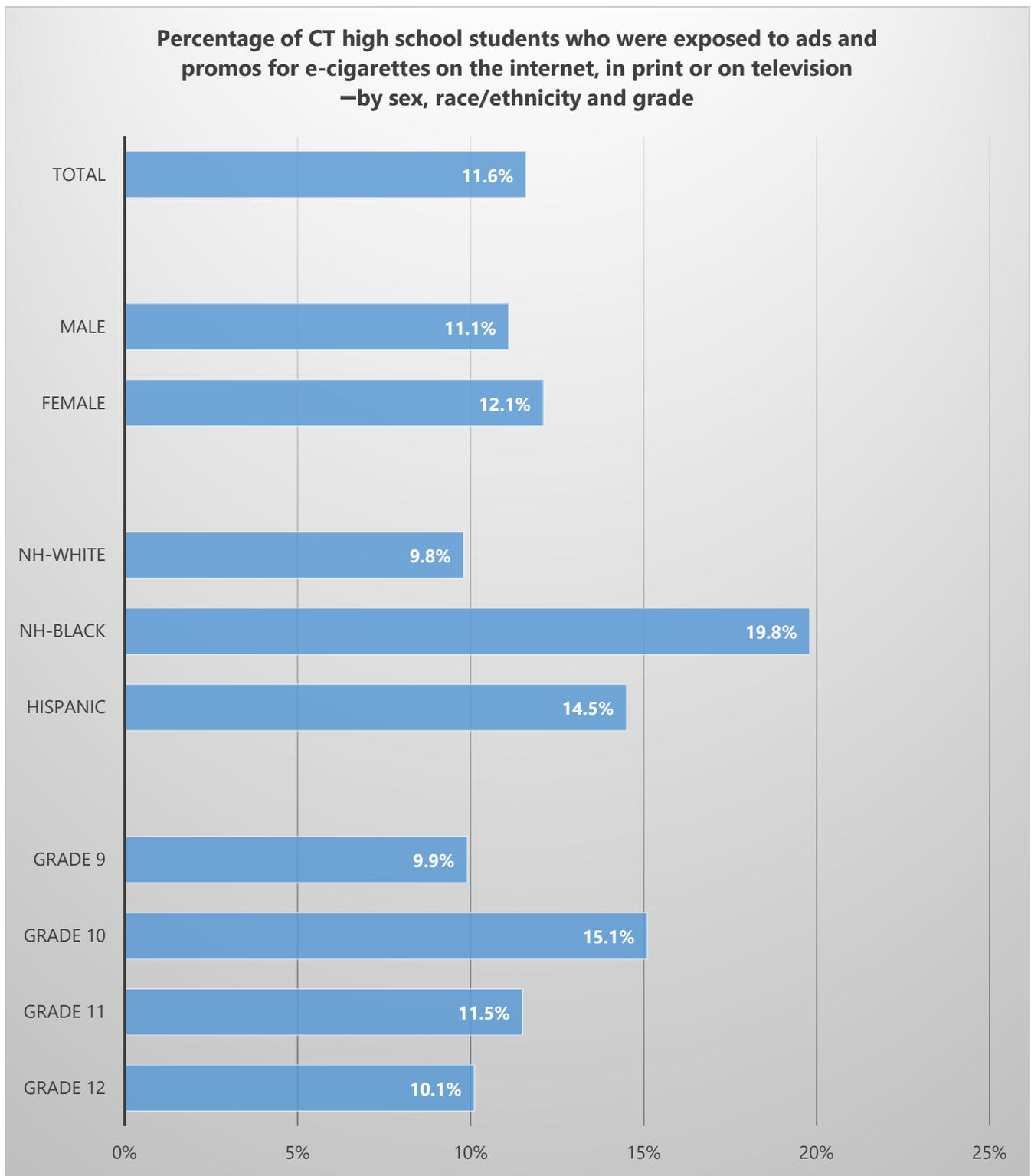
In 2017, 11.6% of Connecticut high school students, when using the internet, reading magazines or newspapers, or watching television, most of the time or always saw advertisements or promotions for e-cigarettes. This represents approximately 19,100 students. Results are shown in Table 34. See also page 80 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of most of the time or always being exposed to e-cigarette ads and promos on the Internet, in print or on television:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex;
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (19.8%) and Hispanics (14.5%) than among non-Hispanic whites (9.8%);
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 10 (15.1%) than in grade 9 (9.9%).

Table 34	Exposure to E-Cigarette Ads and Promos on Internet, in Print or on TV	
	%	95% CI
Total	11.6	(9.8-13.4)
Sex		
Male	11.1	(8.6-13.6)
Female	12.1	(10.0-14.2)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	9.8	(7.6-11.9)
NH-Black	19.8	(12.8-26.7)
Hispanic	14.5	(11.2-17.8)
Grade		
9	9.9	(7.7-12.1)
10	15.1	(11.0-19.1)
11	11.5	(7.4-15.6)
12	10.1	(6.7-13.5)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Exposure to E-Cigarette Advertisements and Promotions on the Internet, in Print and on Television



Exposure in Stores to E-Cigarette Advertisements and Promotions

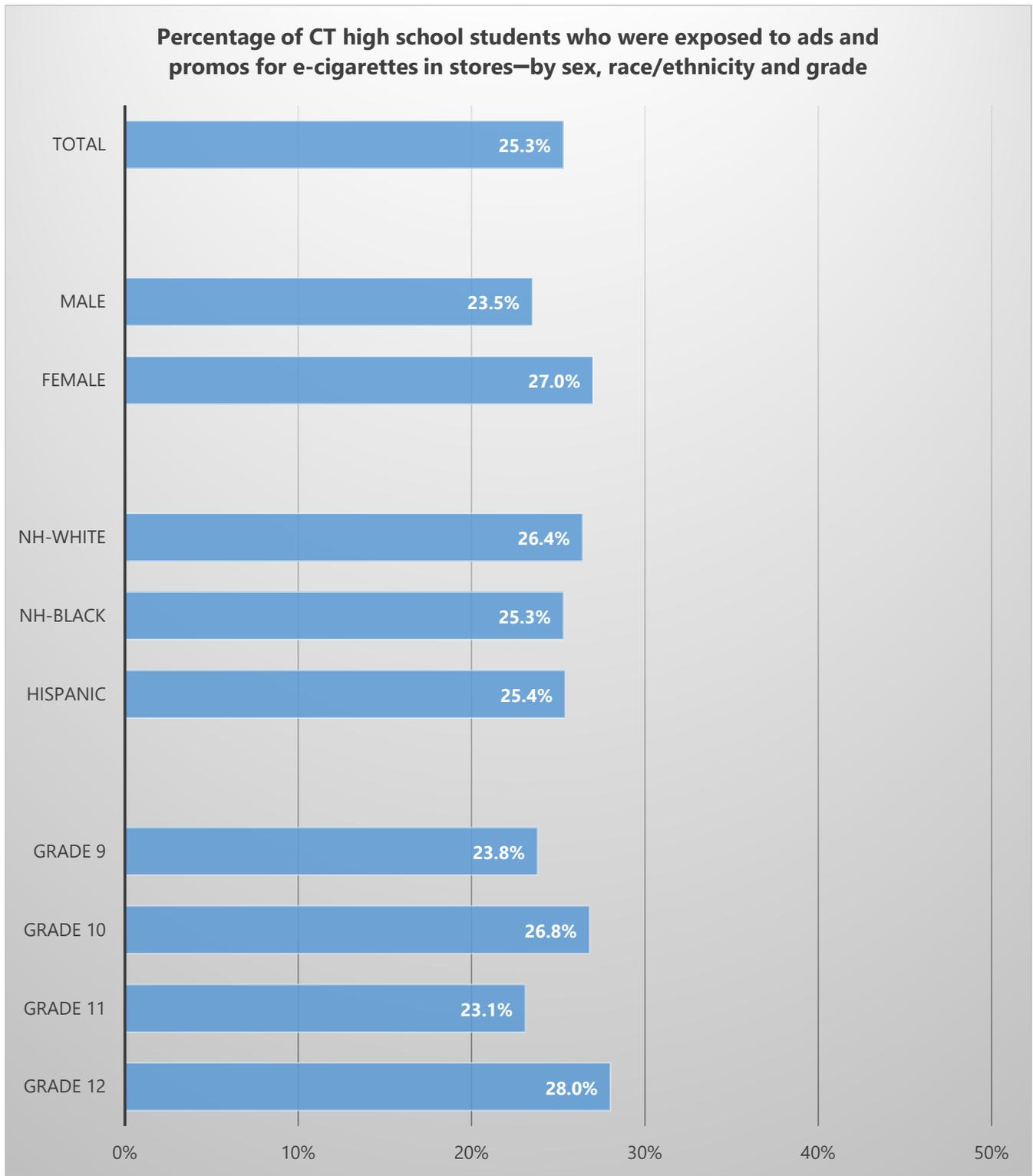
In 2017, 25.3% of Connecticut high school students most of the time or always saw advertisements or promotions for e-cigarettes when they went to convenience stores, supermarkets or gas stations. This represents approximately 40,000 students. Results are shown in Table 35. See also page 82 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of most of the time or always being exposed to e-cigarette advertisements and promotions in stores does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity or grade.

Table 35	Exposure to E-Cigarette Ads and Promos in Stores	
	%	95% CI
Total	25.3	(22.0-28.6)
Sex		
Male	23.5	(19.5-27.6)
Female	27.0	(22.8-31.2)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	26.4	(22.0-30.7)
NH-Black	25.3	(18.4-32.2)
Hispanic	25.4	(21.9-28.8)
Grade		
9	23.8	(18.6-29.0)
10	26.8	(22.3-31.2)
11	23.1	(16.5-29.8)
12	28.0	(22.9-33.1)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Exposure in Stores to E-Cigarette Advertisements and Promotions



Received Advertisements or Coupons from a Tobacco Company

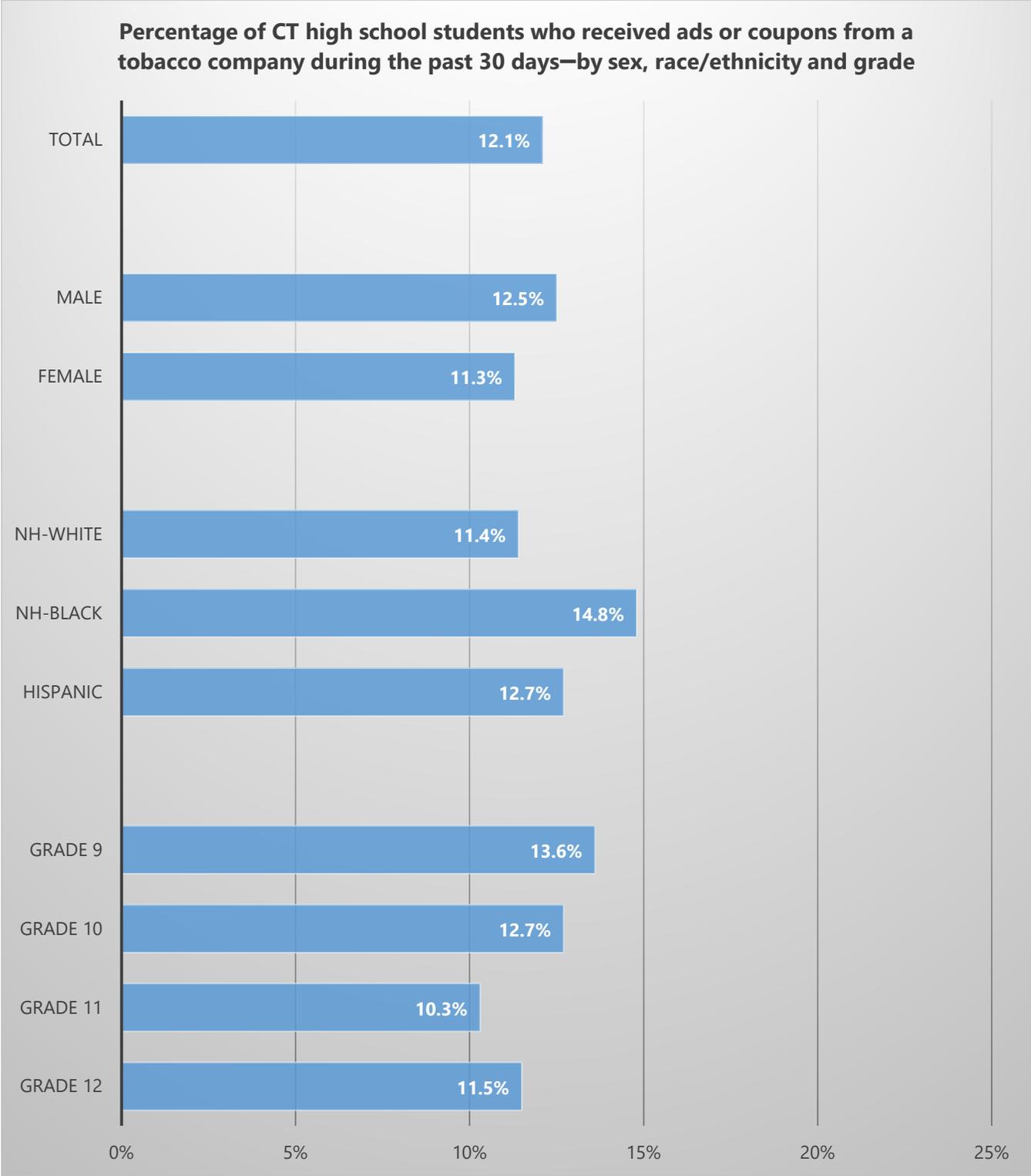
During the past 30 days, 12.1% of Connecticut high school students received advertisements or coupons from a tobacco company through the mail, email, the internet, a text message, Facebook, Twitter, Snap Chat or other social media. This represents approximately 20,700 students. Results are shown in Table 36. See also page 84 for a chart of the results.

- ❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of receiving ads or coupons from a tobacco company does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity or grade.
- ❖ Among current tobacco users, 17.4% received ads or coupons from a tobacco company in the past 30 days, compared with 10.9% of students who do not currently use tobacco. The difference is statistically significant—*data not shown in table*.

Table 36	Received Ads or Coupons from a Tobacco Company	
	%	95% CI
Total	12.1	(9.8-14.3)
Sex		
Male	12.5	(10.0-14.9)
Female	11.3	(8.2-14.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	11.4	(8.7-14.1)
NH-Black	14.8	(8.7-20.8)
Hispanic	12.7	(9.7-15.6)
Grade		
9	13.6	(10.2-17.0)
10	12.7	(8.6-16.8)
11	10.3	(6.9-13.8)
12	11.5	(8.0-14.9)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Received Advertisements or Coupons from a Tobacco Company



Tried to Stop Using Tobacco for Good

During the past 12 months, 41.2% of high school students who had used tobacco during the past year, stopped using all tobacco products for a day or longer because they were trying to quit using tobacco for good. Results are shown in Table 37. See also page 86 for a chart of the results.

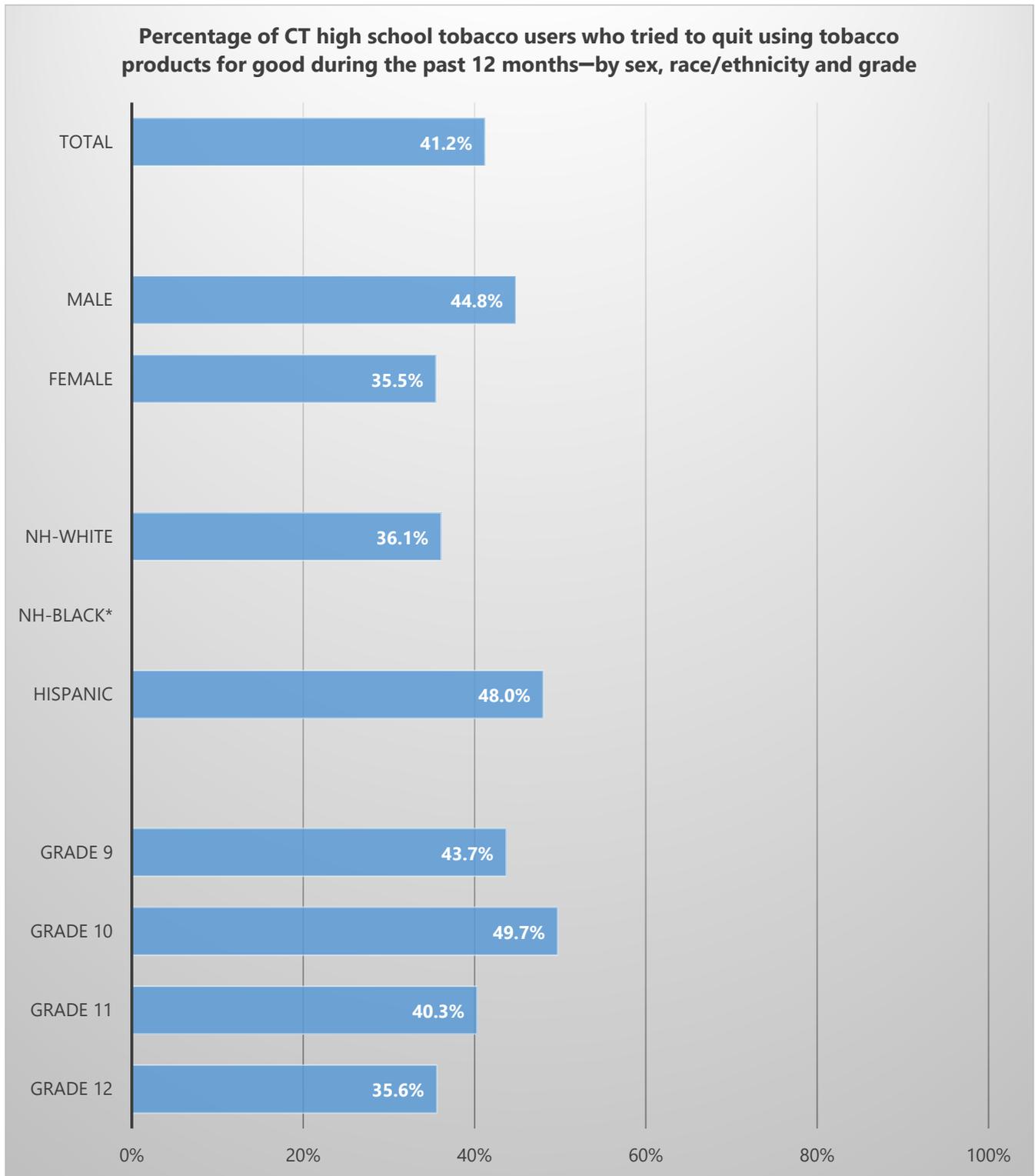
- ❖ Overall for tobacco users, the prevalence of stopping the use of all tobacco products for at least one day because they were trying to quit for good does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity or grade.
- ❖ Among students who smoked cigarettes during the past year, 42.7% stopped for a day or longer because they were trying to quit for good—*data not shown in table.*

Table 37	Tried to Stop Using Tobacco Products for Good	
	%	95% CI
Total	41.2	(31.9-50.5)
Sex		
Male	44.8	(31.6-57.9)
Female	35.5	(25.7-45.3)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	36.1	(26.0-46.1)
NH-Black	*	---
Hispanic	48.0	(32.7-63.3)
Grade		
9	43.7	(28.7-58.7)
10	49.7	(35.1-64.3)
11	40.3	(22.3-58.3)
12	35.6	(21.1-50.1)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Tried to Stop Using Tobacco for Good



*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Healthcare Provider Inquiry and Advisement About Tobacco Use

During the past 12 months, 60.5% of high school students had been asked by a healthcare provider, such as a doctor, dentist or nurse, if they used tobacco of any kind or had been advised not to use tobacco of any kind. Results are shown in Table 38. See also page 88 for a chart of the results.

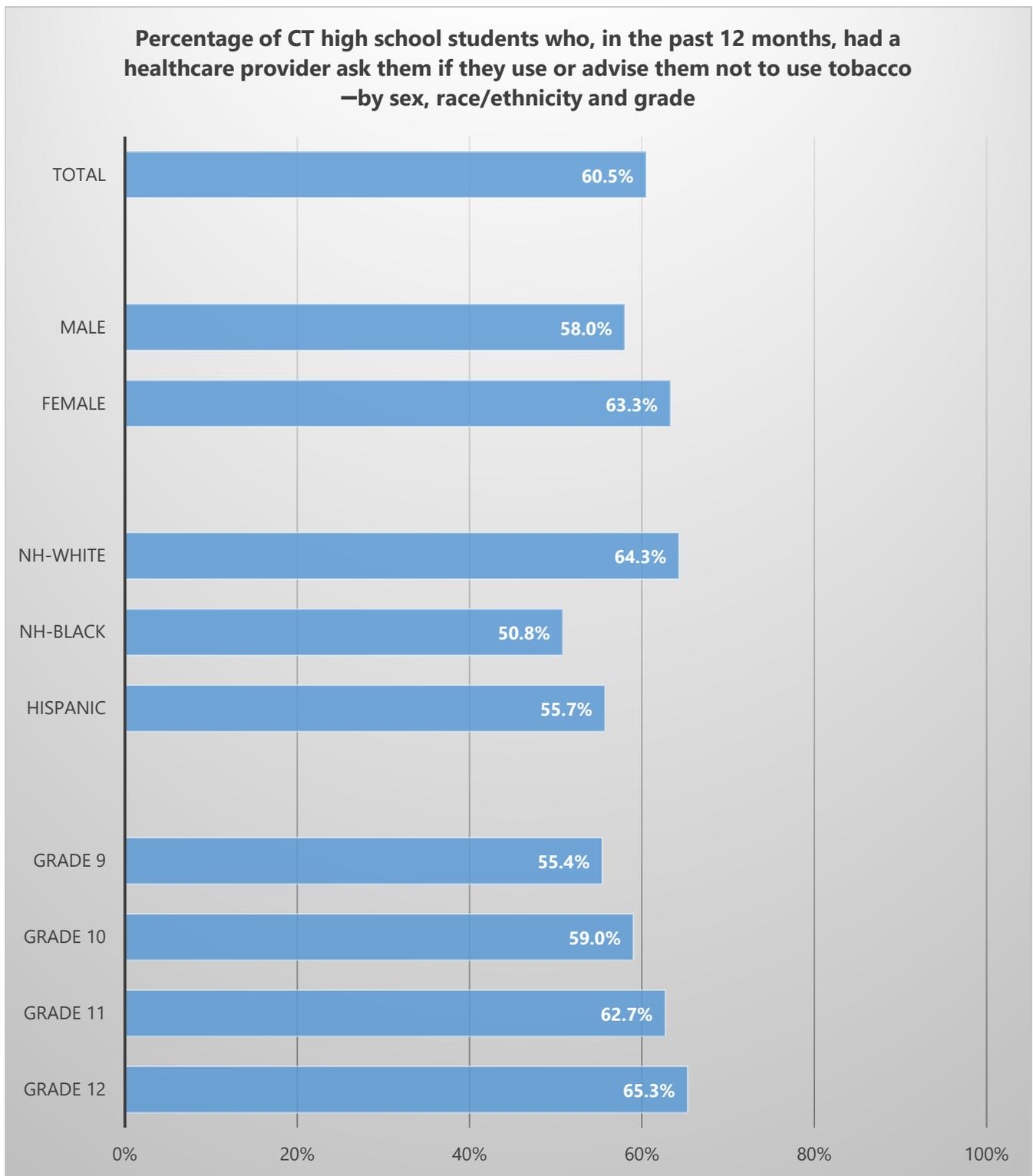
❖ Overall for high school students, the prevalence of having had a healthcare provider ask them if they used tobacco or advise them not to use tobacco:

- ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex;
- ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (64.3%) than among non-Hispanic black (50.8%) and Hispanic (55.7%) students;
- ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 12 (65.3%) than in grade 9 (55.4%).

Table 38	Healthcare Provider Inquiry and Advisement About Tobacco Use	
	%	95% CI
Total	60.5	(56.6-64.5)
Sex		
Male	58.0	(52.6-63.4)
Female	63.3	(57.6-68.9)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	64.3	(60.4-68.1)
NH-Black	50.8	(43.6-58.0)
Hispanic	55.7	(49.8-61.5)
Grade		
9	55.4	(50.8-60.1)
10	59.0	(53.2-64.9)
11	62.7	(56.0-69.4)
12	65.3	(58.3-72.3)

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

Healthcare Provider Inquiry and Advisement About Tobacco Use



Asthma Among Tobacco Users

In 2017, among students who reported having asthma and currently use some form of tobacco, 20.2% had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack during the past 12 months. This represents approximately 2,800 students. Results are shown in Table 39. See also page 90 for a chart of the results.

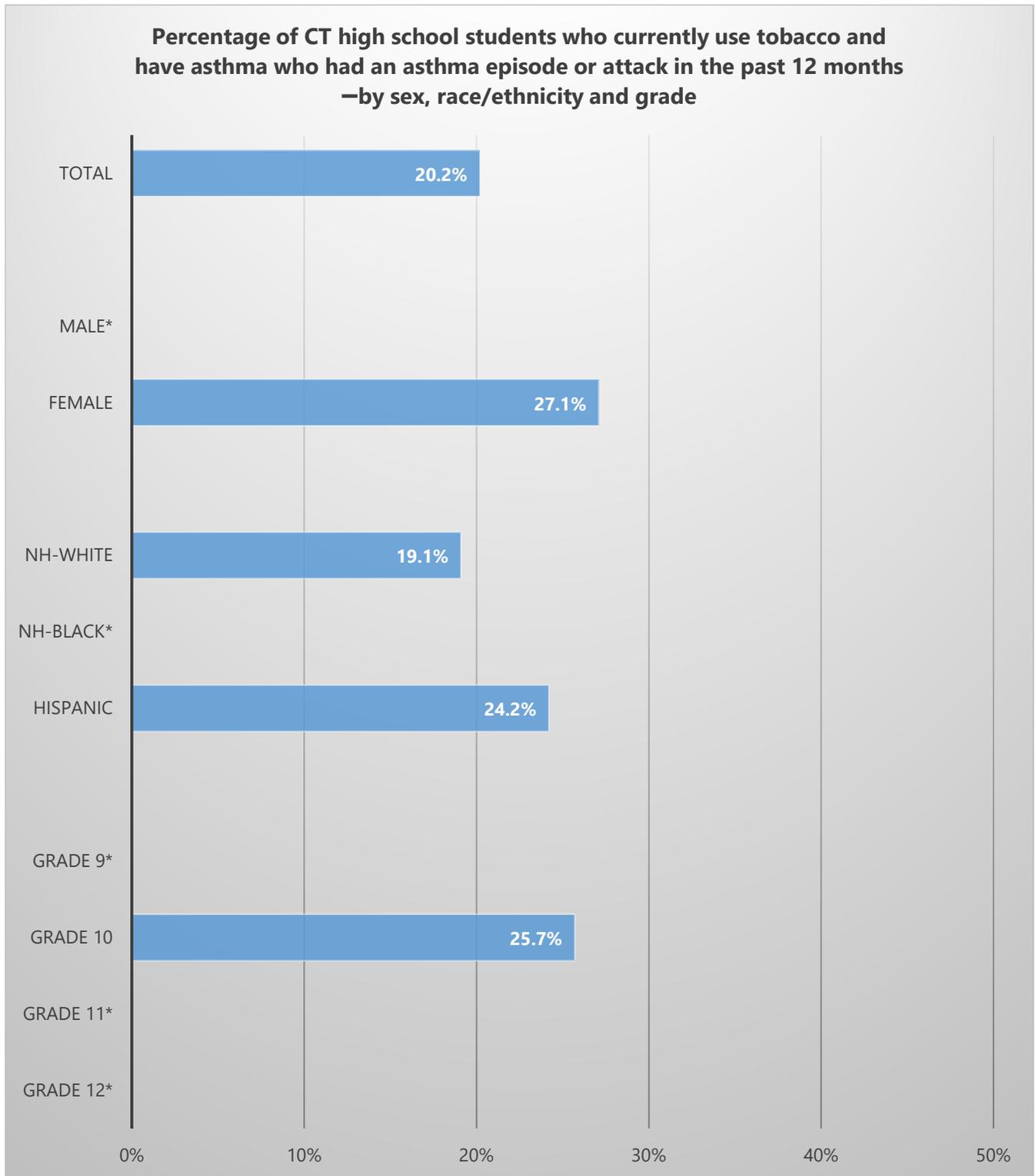
- ❖ Overall for current tobacco users with asthma, the prevalence of having had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity.

Table 39	Asthma Episodes or Attacks Among Current Tobacco Users	
	%	95% CI
Total	20.2	(13.2-27.3)
Sex		
Male	*	---
Female	27.1	(19.3-34.9)
Race/Ethnicity		
NH-White	19.1	(10.7-27.5)
NH-Black	*	---
Hispanic	24.2	(13.8-34.6)
Grade		
9	*	---
10	25.7	(14.2-37.2)
11	*	---
12	*	---

Note: Significance based on t-test analysis.

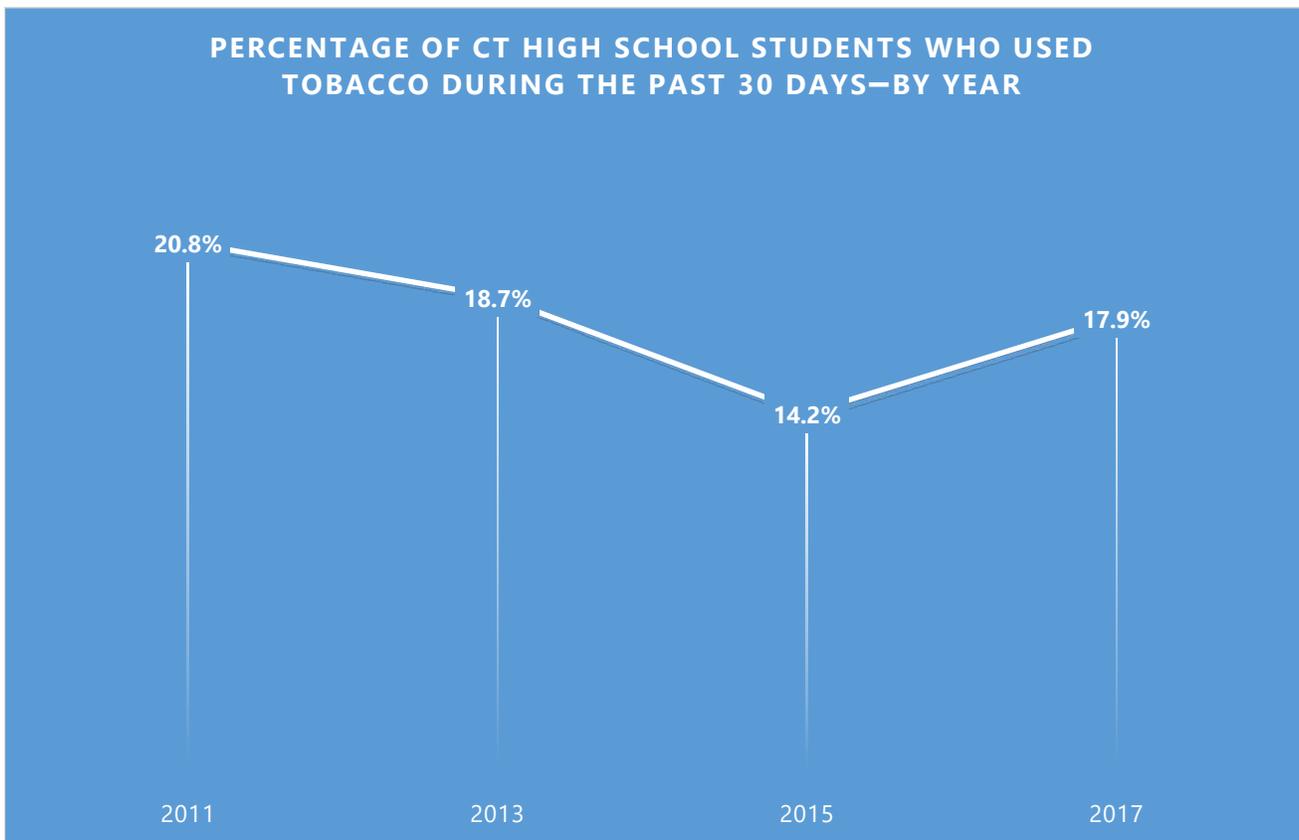
*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Asthma Among Tobacco Users



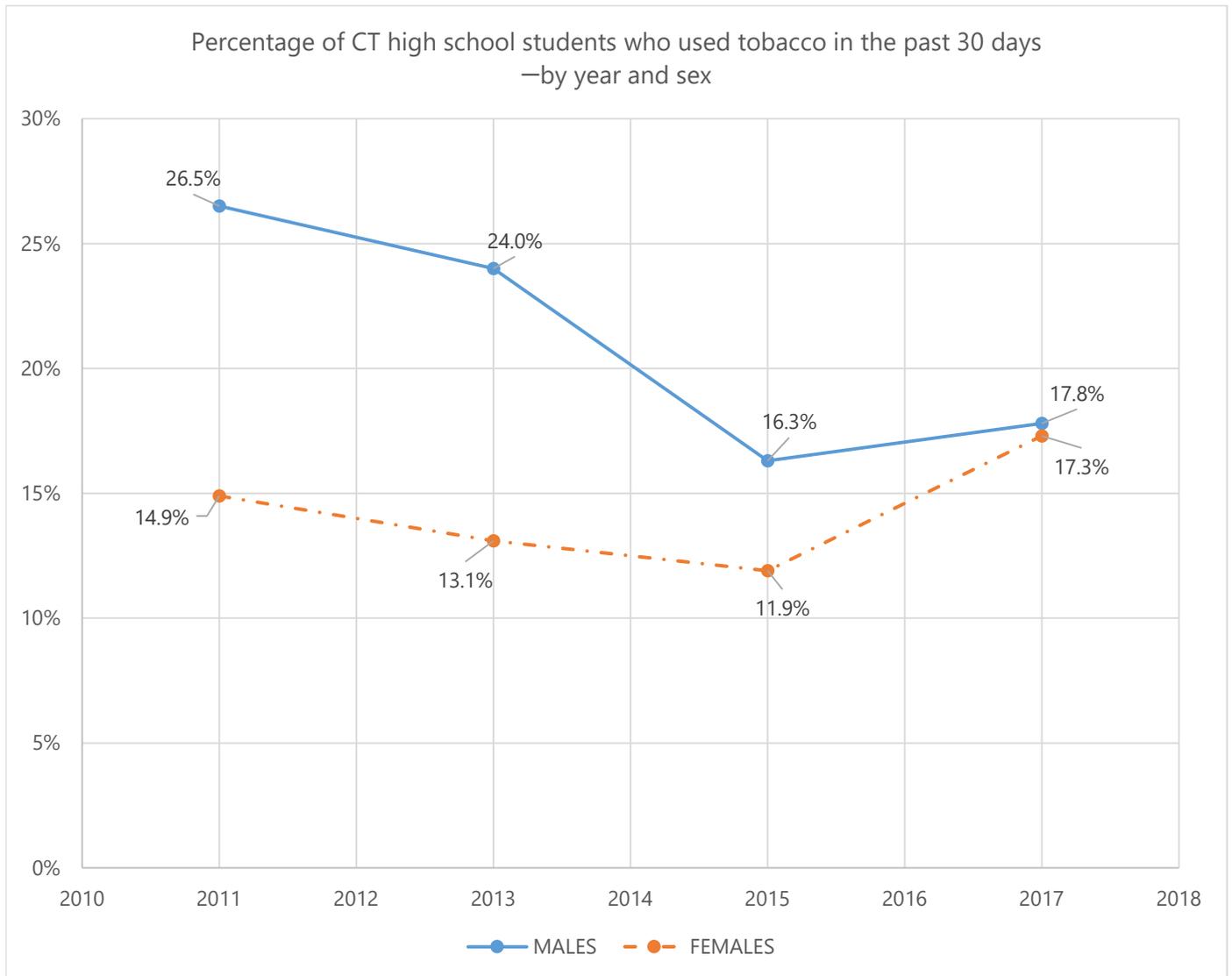
*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Trend in Current Tobacco Use



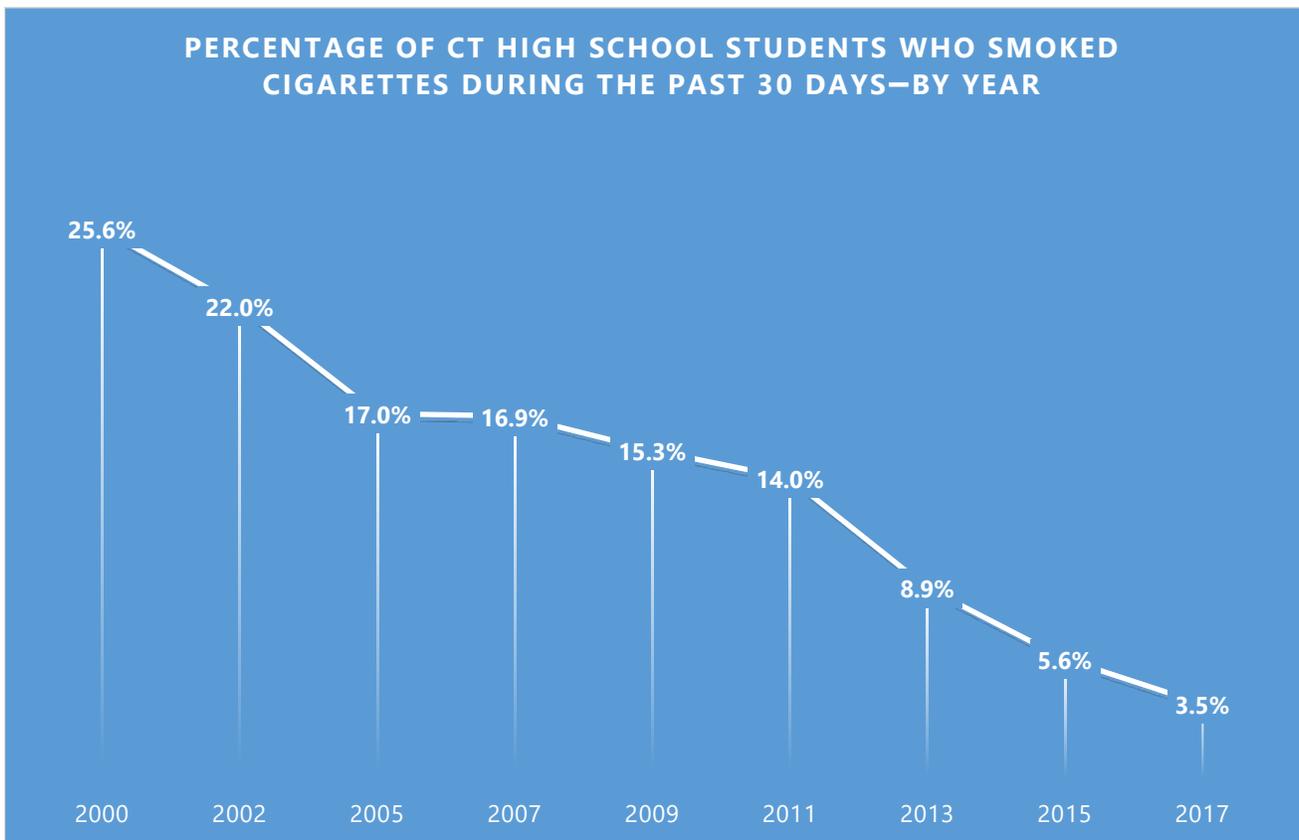
Between 2011 and 2017, there was a decrease in the percentage (20.8% to 17.9%) of high school students who used some form of tobacco, which includes cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, e-cigarettes and hookahs, on 1 or more of the past 30 days. Between 2015 and 2017, the rate of current use increased from 14.2% to 17.9%; although, the difference was not statistically significant.

Trends in Current Tobacco Use



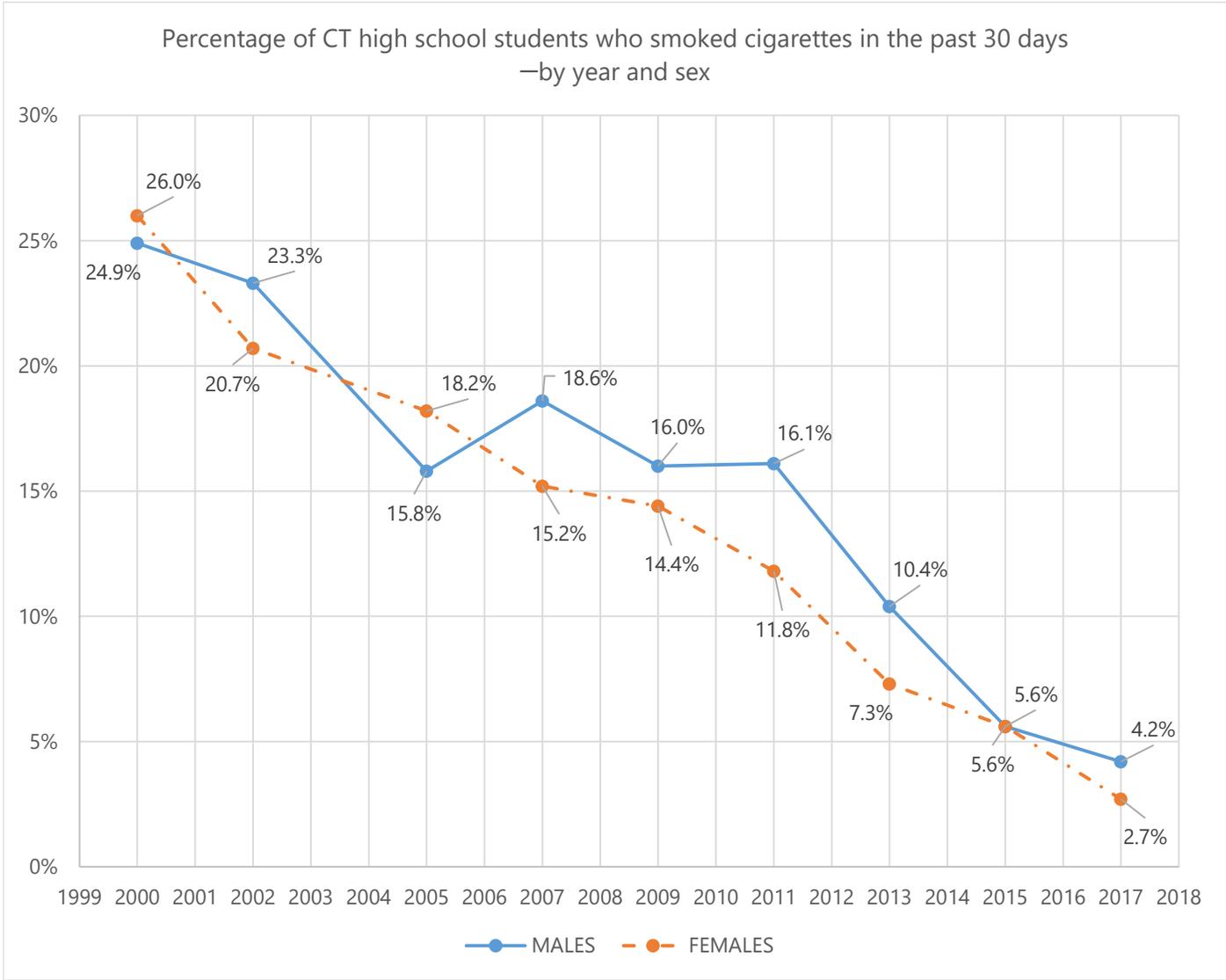
- ❖ Between 2011 and 2017, the rate of current tobacco use among high school males decreased significantly from 26.5% to 17.8%. Among females, it increased from 14.9% to 17.3%, although the change was not statistically significant.
- ❖ Between 2015 and 2017, the increase in current tobacco use among female students from 11.9% to 17.3% was statistically significant.
- ❖ In 2011, 2013 and 2015, the prevalence of current tobacco use was significantly higher among males than among females (26.5% vs. 14.9%; 24.0% vs. 13.1%; and 16.3% vs. 11.9%, respectively).

Trend in Current Cigarette Smoking



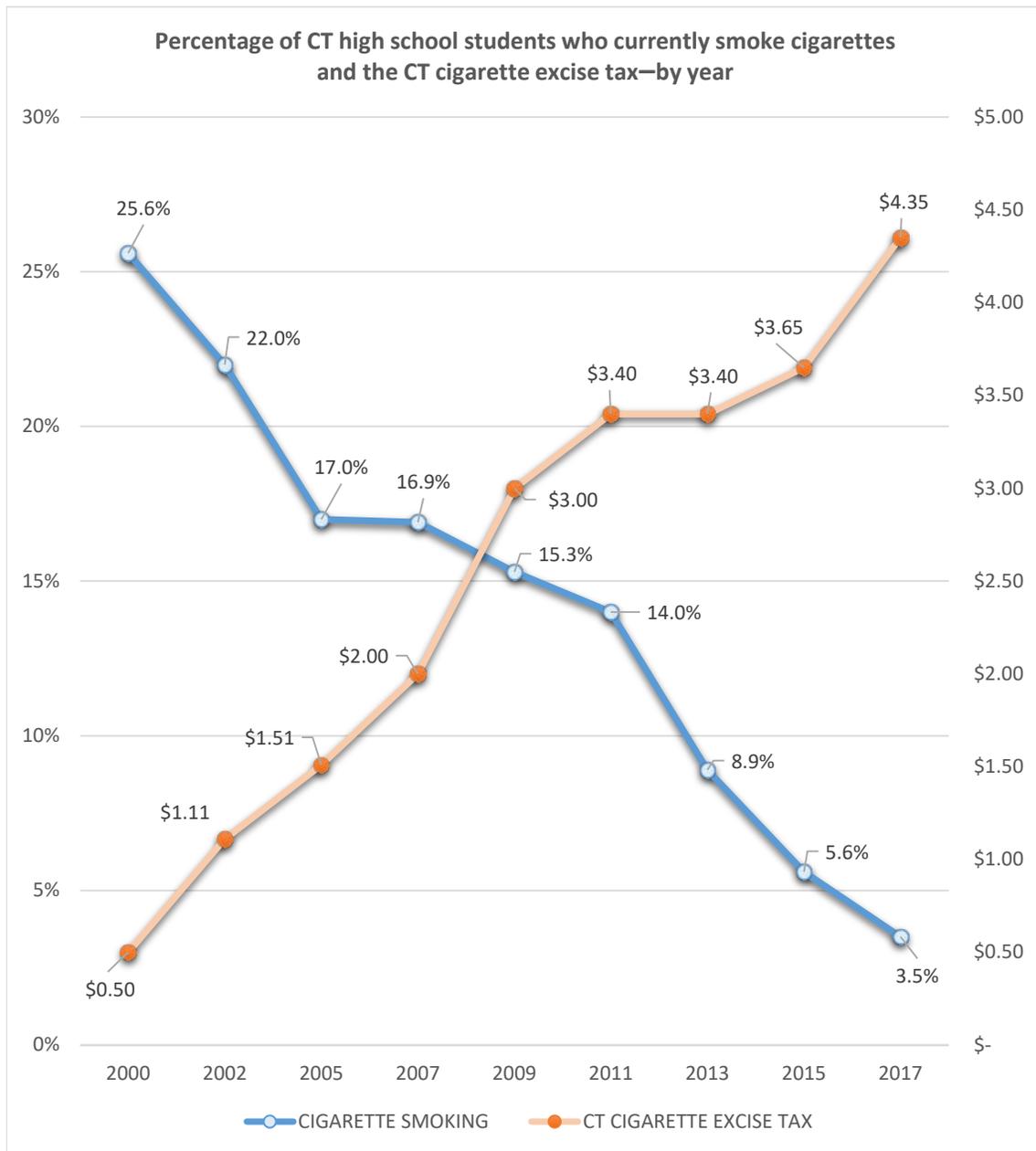
Between 2000 and 2017, there was a significant decrease in the percentage (25.6% to 3.5%) of high school students who smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 30 days. Between 2015 and 2017, the decrease from 5.6% to 3.5% was not statistically significant.

Trends in Current Cigarette Smoking



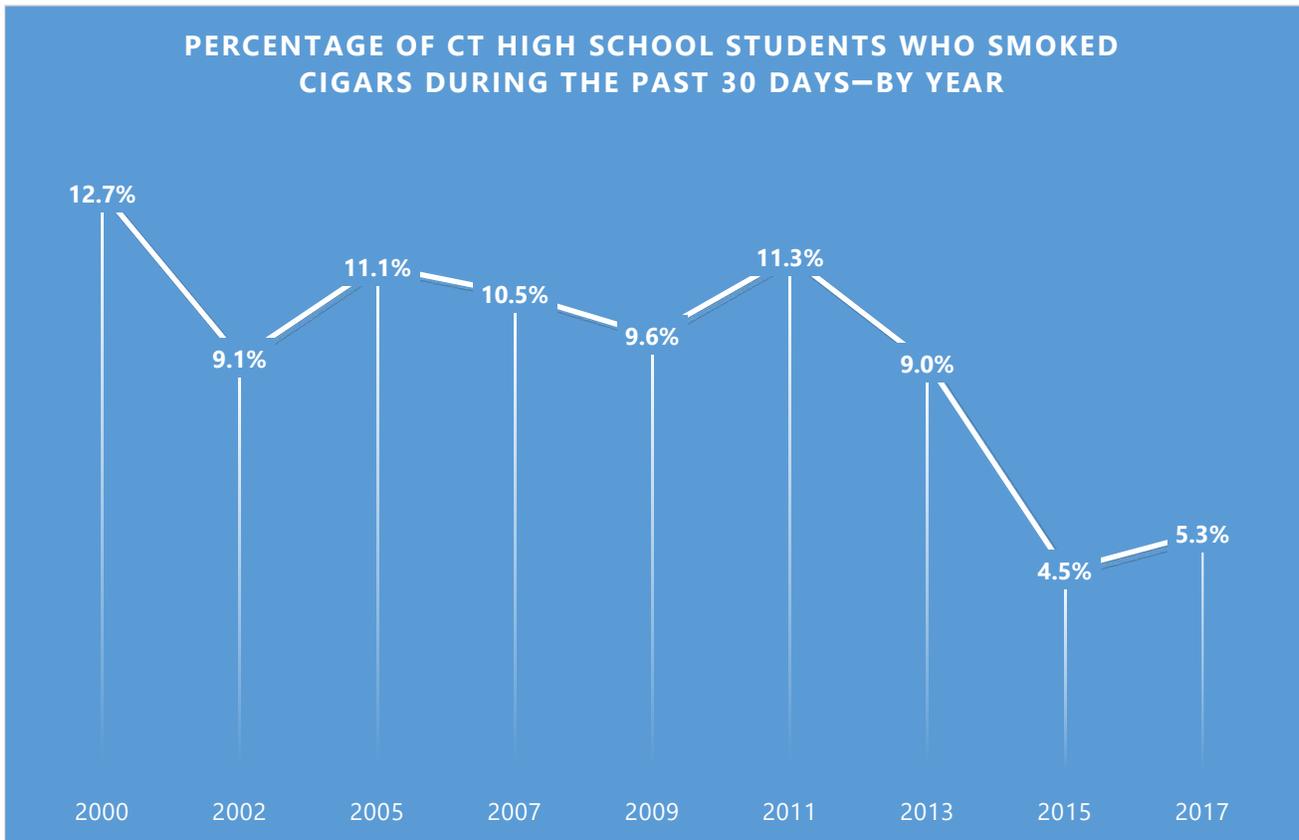
- ❖ Between 2000 and 2017, the rate of current cigarette smoking among high school males decreased significantly from 24.9% to 4.2%; and decreased significantly among females from 26.0% to 2.7%.
- ❖ From 2015 to 2017, current cigarette smoking decreased among both male and female students. Neither change was statistically significant.
- ❖ In 2011 and 2013, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking was significantly higher among male than among female students (16.1% vs. 11.8% and 10.4% vs. 7.3%, respectively).

Current Cigarette Smoking and the CT Cigarette Excise Tax



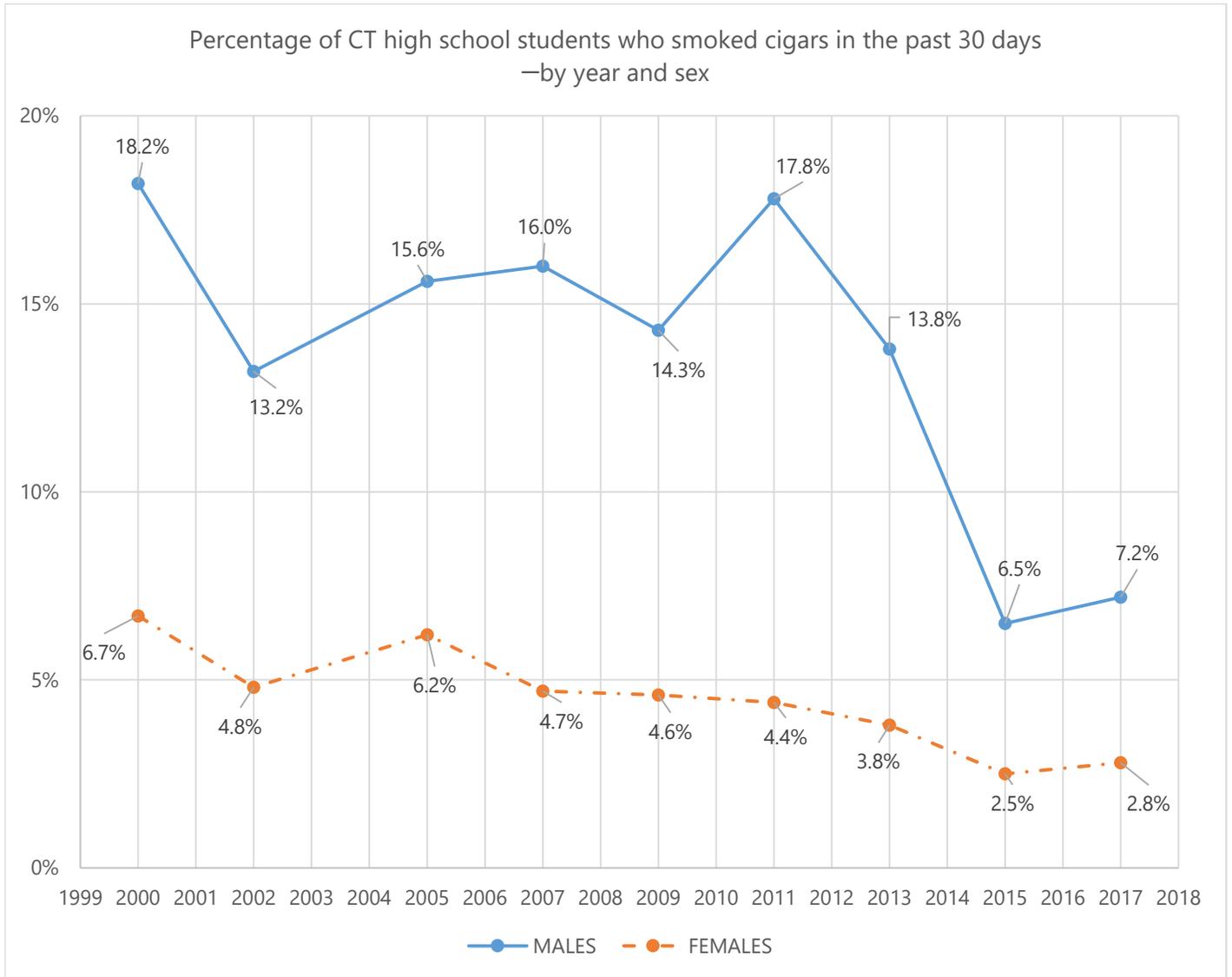
Between 2000 and 2017, the CT excise tax on a pack of cigarettes went from \$0.50 to \$4.35, an 870% increase. During that same time, the percentage of CT high school students who currently smoked cigarettes went from 25.6% to 3.5%, a decrease of more than 86%.

Trend in Current Cigar Smoking



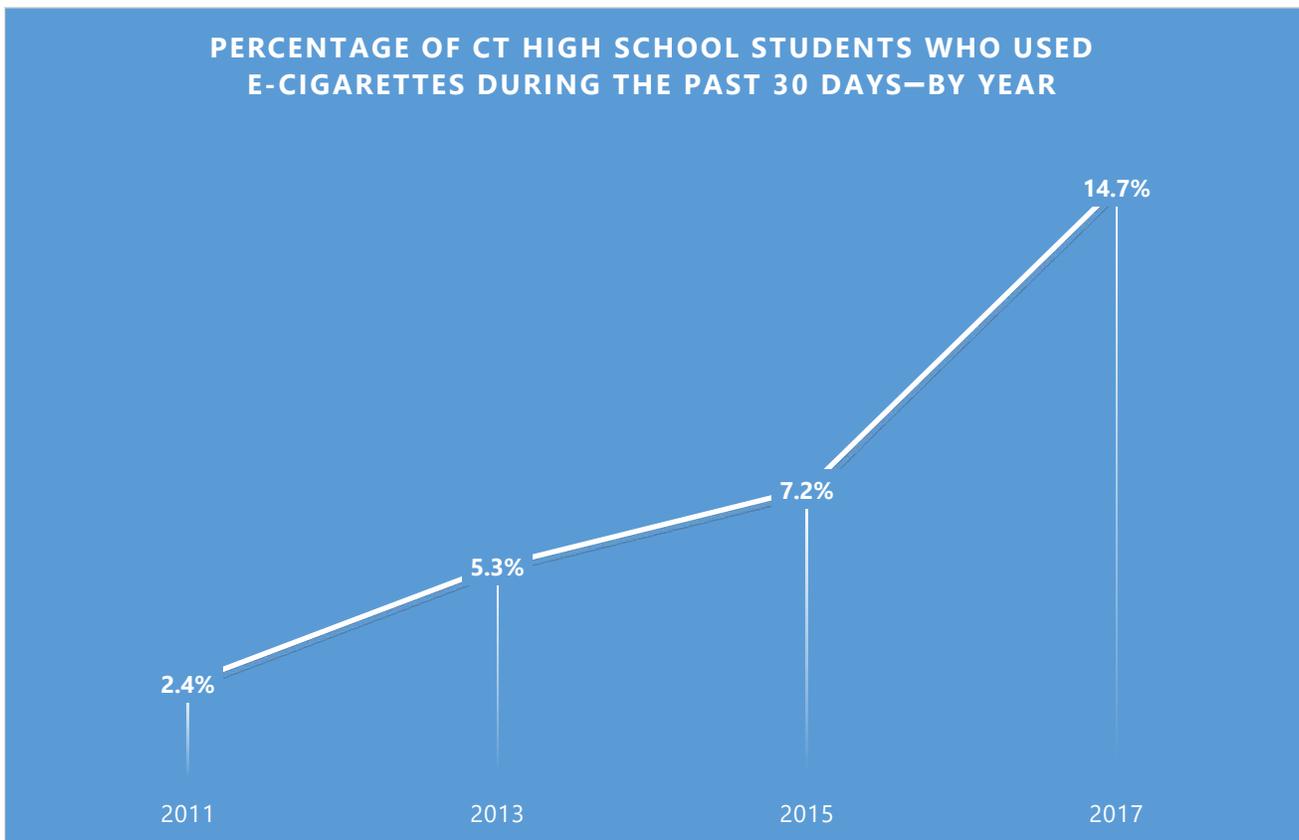
Between 2000 and 2017, there was a 58% decrease in the percentage (12.7% to 5.3%) of high school students who smoked cigars on 1 or more of the past 30 days. Between 2015 and 2017, the increase from 4.5% to 5.3% was not statistically significant.

Trends in Current Cigar Smoking



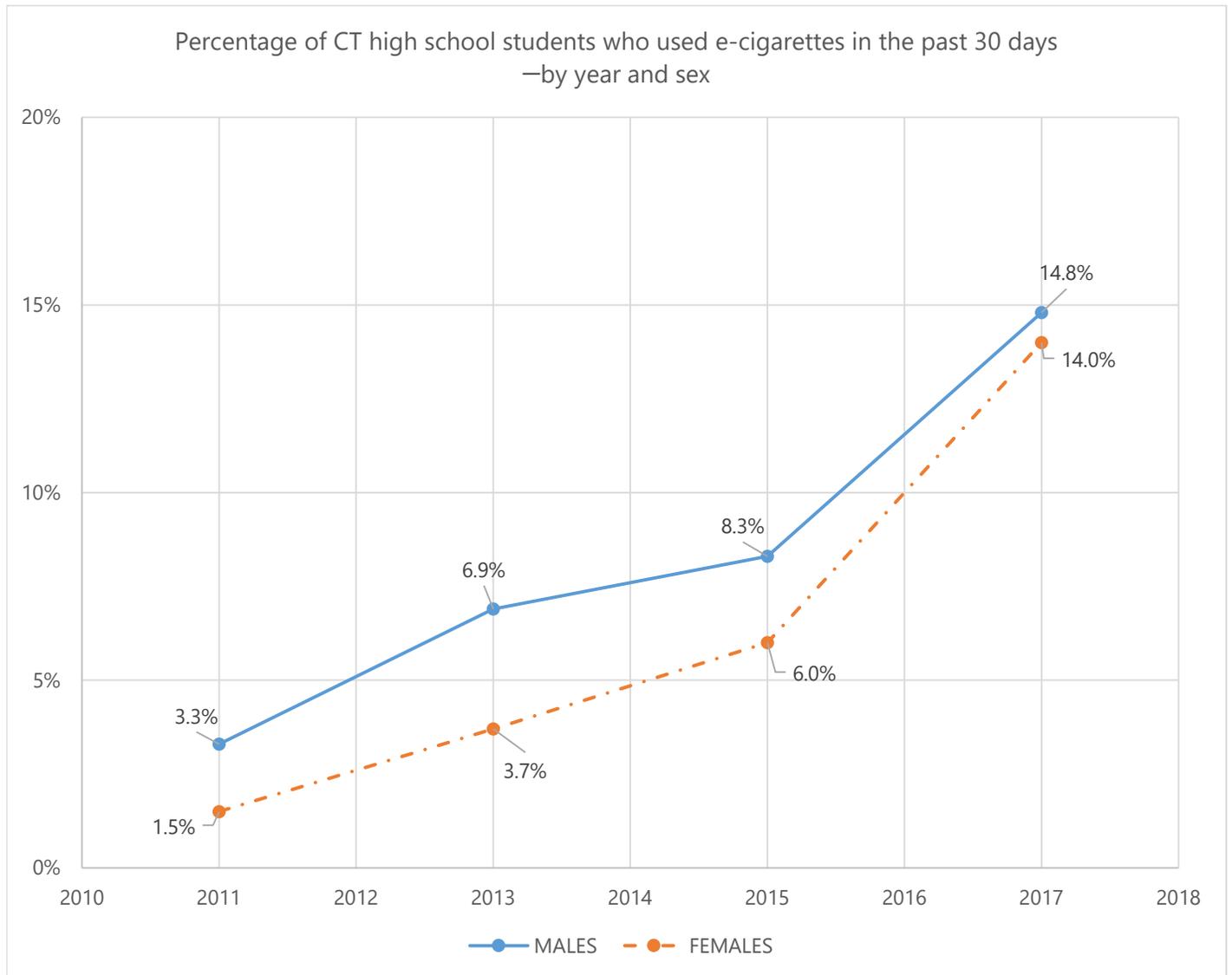
- ❖ Between 2000 and 2017, the rate of current cigar smoking among high school males decreased significantly from 18.2% to 7.2%; and decreased significantly among females from 6.7% to 2.8%.
- ❖ From 2015 to 2017, current cigar smoking increased among both male and female students. Neither change was statistically significant.
- ❖ Every survey year between 2000 and 2017, the prevalence of current cigar smoking was significantly higher among males than among females.

Trend in Current E-Cigarette Use



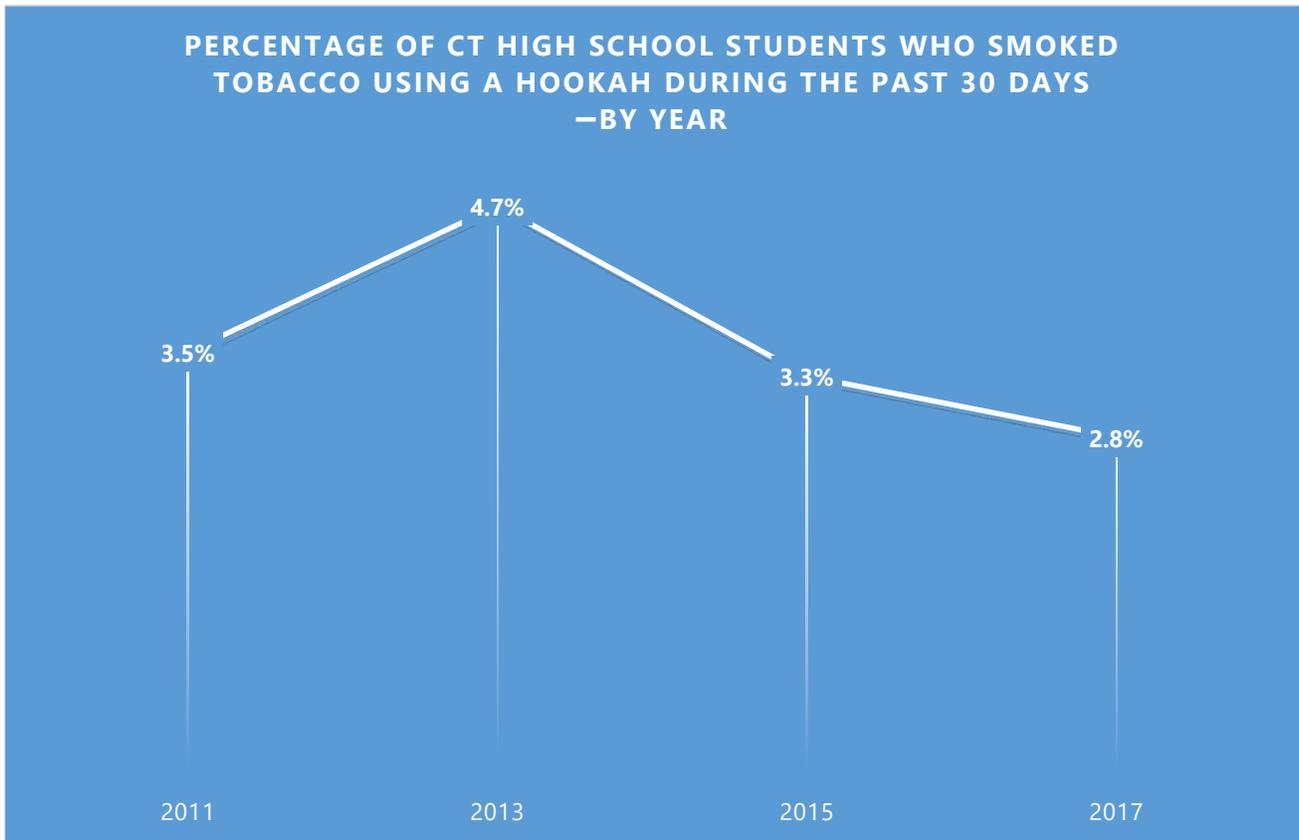
Between 2011 and 2017, the percentage of high school students who used e-cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 30 days increased 6-fold from 2.4% to 14.7%. Between 2015 and 2017, the increase from 7.2% to 14.7% was statistically significant.

Trends in Current E-Cigarette Use



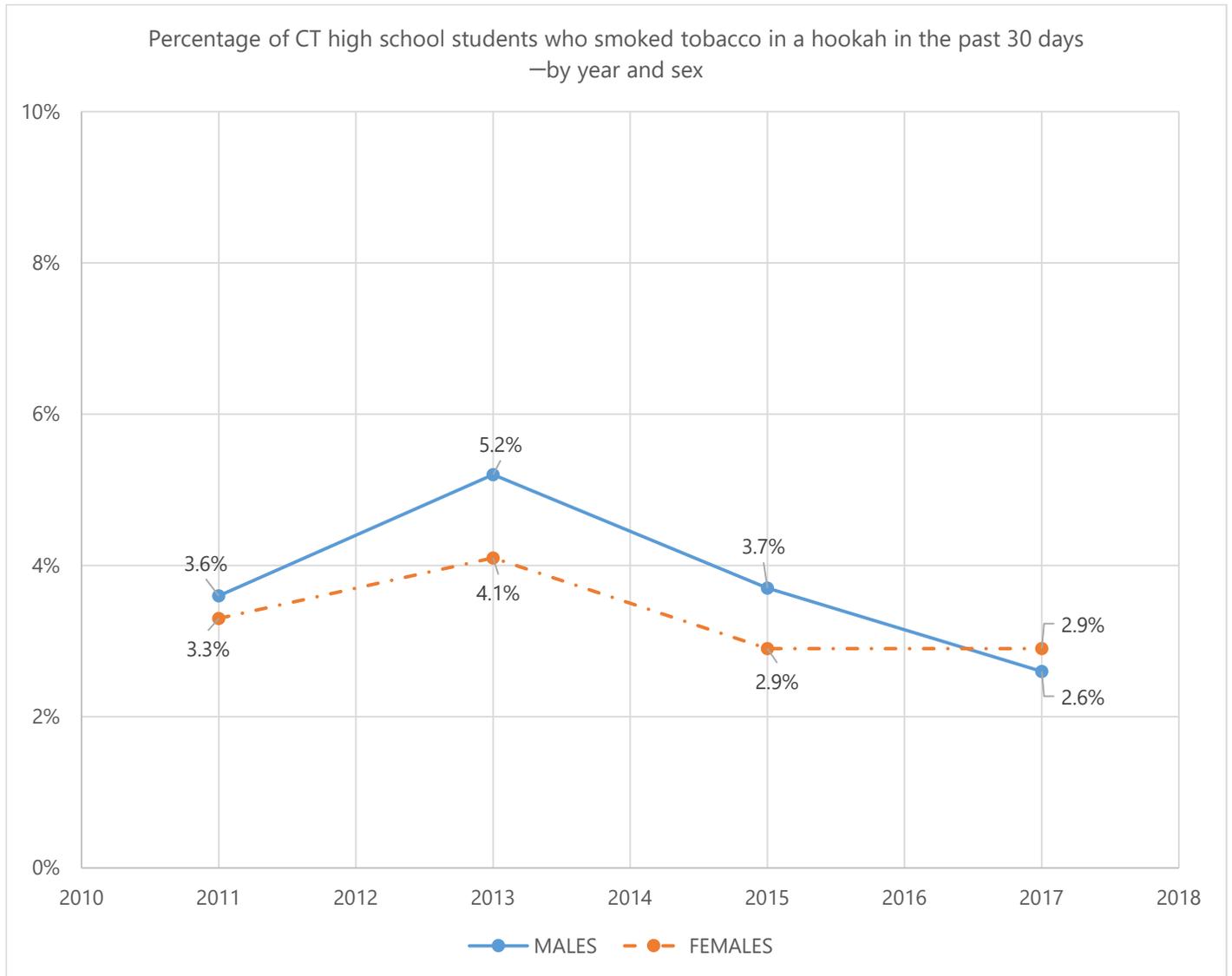
- ❖ Between 2011 and 2017, the rate of current e-cigarette use among high school males increased significantly from 3.3% to 14.8%; and increased significantly among females from 1.5% to 14.0%.
- ❖ From 2015 to 2017, current e-cigarette use increased significantly among both male (8.3% to 14.8%) and female (6.0% to 14.0%) students.
- ❖ In 2011 and 2013, the prevalence of current e-cigarette use was significantly higher among male than among female students (3.3% vs. 1.5% and 6.9% vs. 3.7%, respectively).

Trend in Current Hookah Smoking



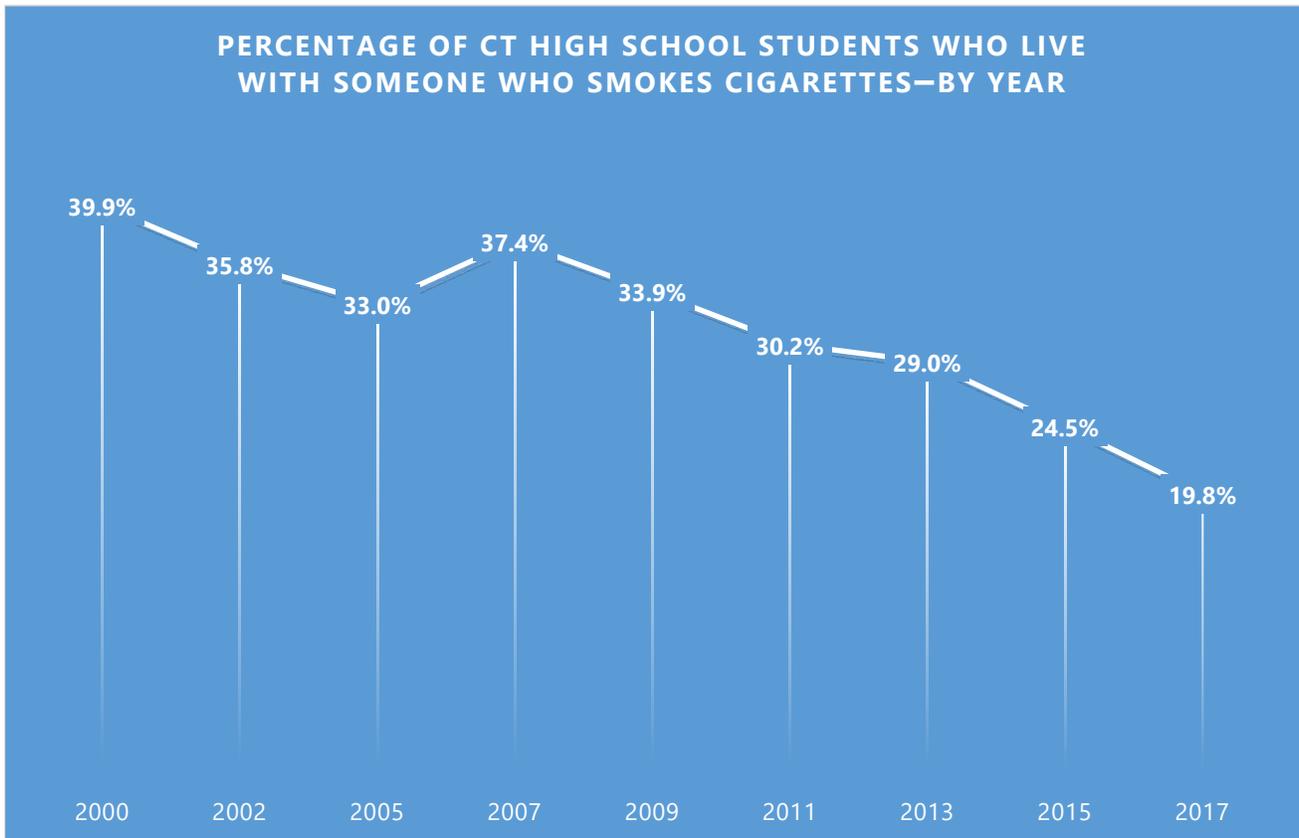
Between 2011 and 2017, the percentage of high school students who smoked tobacco using a hookah on 1 or more of the past 30 days decreased from 3.5% to 2.8%. Between 2015 and 2017, the decrease from 3.3% to 2.8% was not statistically significant.

Trends in Current Hookah Smoking



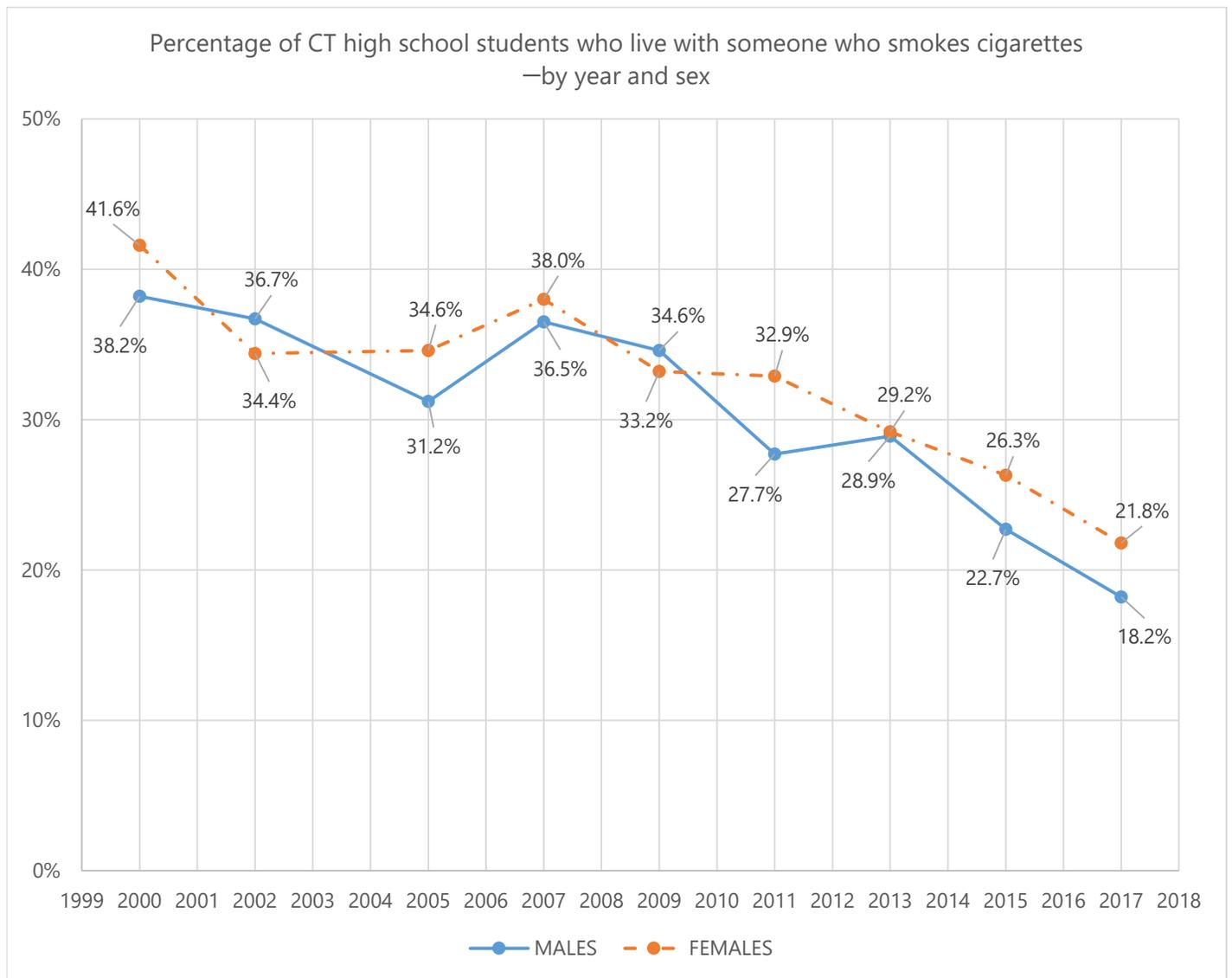
- ❖ Between 2011 and 2017, the rate of current hookah smoking among high school males decreased from 3.7% to 2.6%, but the difference was not statistically significant.
- ❖ Among males, from 2015 to 2017, current hookah smoking decreased from 3.7% to 2.6%, but the change was not statistically significant. Among female students, the rate did not change between 2015 and 2017.
- ❖ The prevalence of current hookah smoking did not vary significantly between male and female students during any survey year from 2011 through 2017.

Trend in Living with a Cigarette Smoker



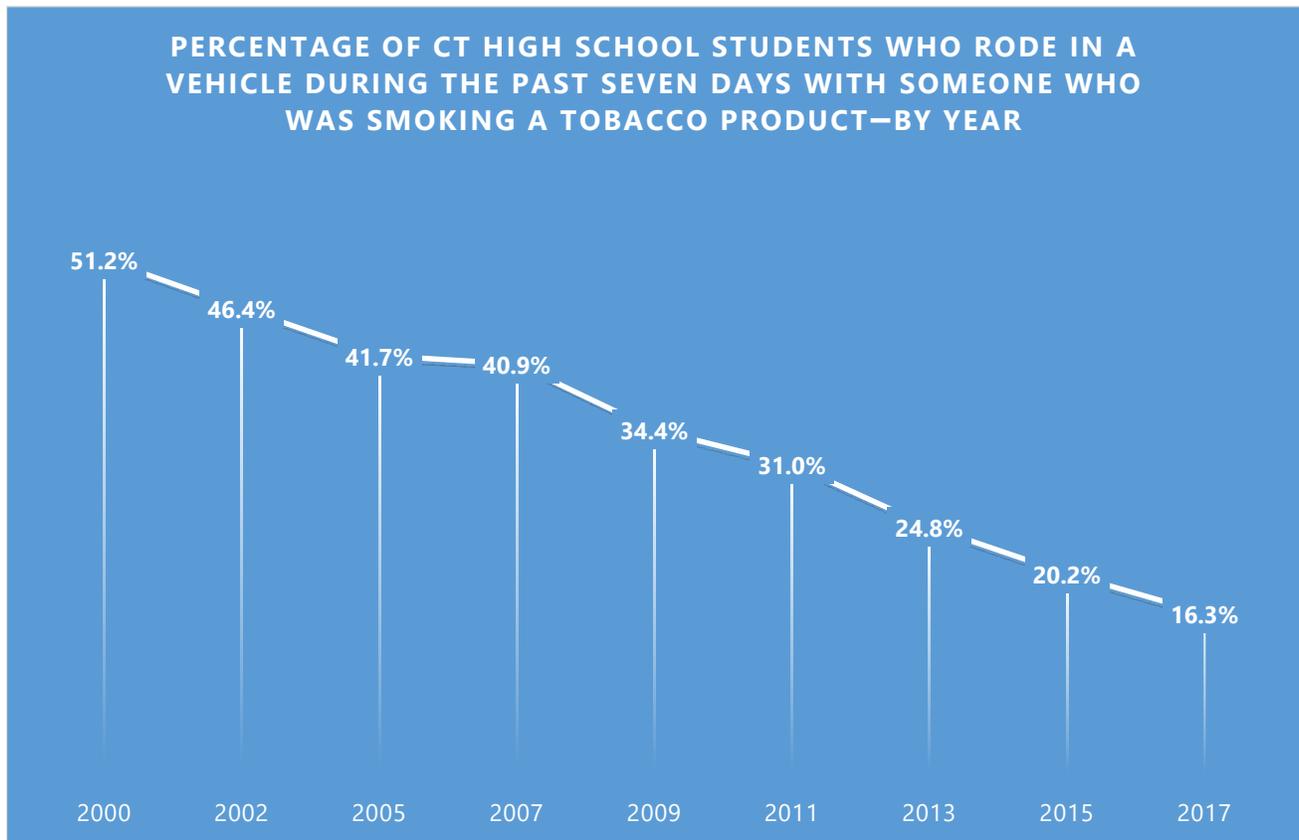
Between 2000 and 2017, the percentage of high school students who lived with someone who smokes cigarettes decreased significantly from 39.9% to 19.8%. Between 2015 and 2017, the decrease from 24.5% to 19.8% was not statistically significant.

Trends in Living with a Cigarette Smoker



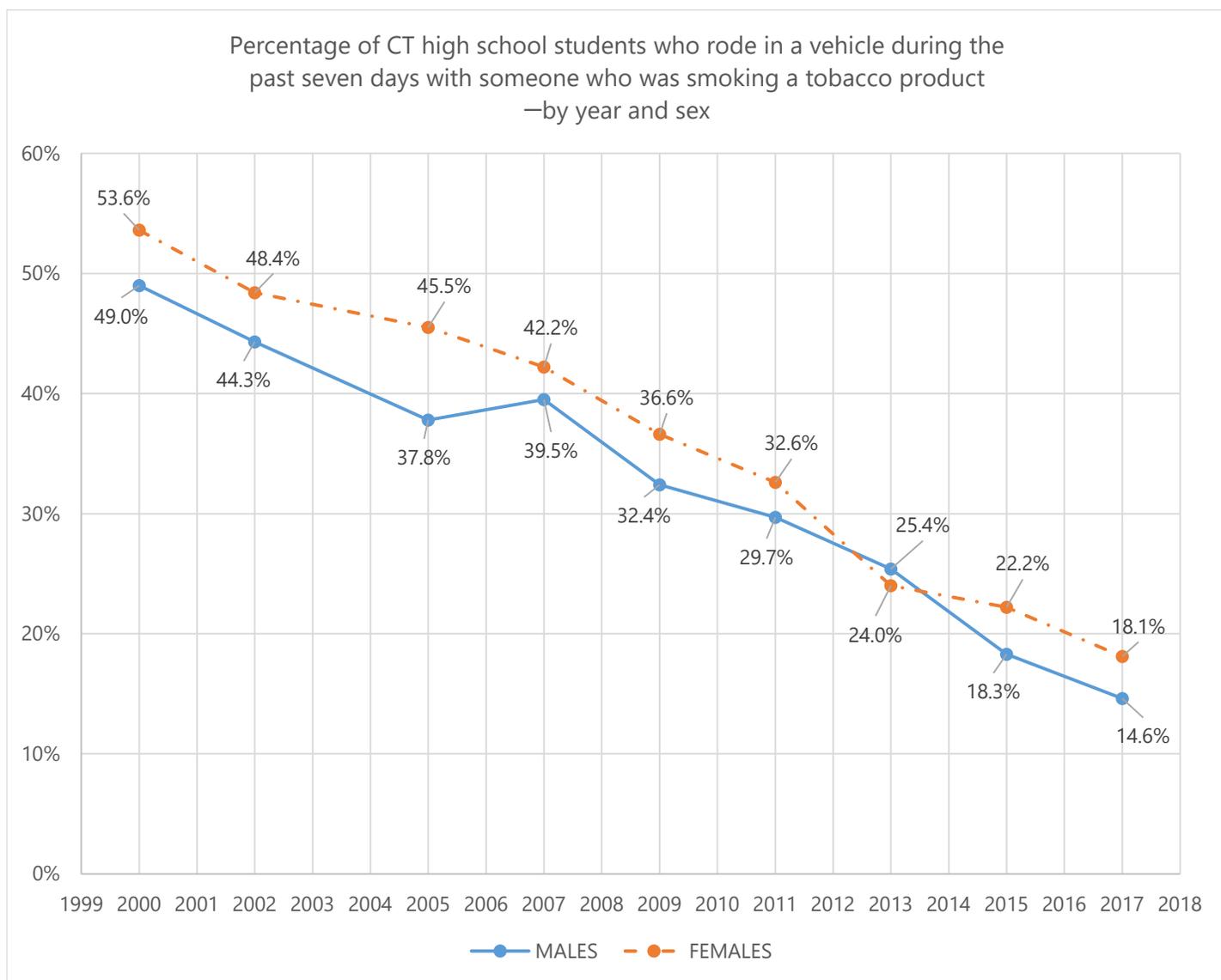
- ❖ Between 2000 and 2017, among high school males, the rate of living with a cigarette smoker decreased significantly from 38.2% to 18.2%; it also decreased significantly among females from 41.6% to 21.8%.
- ❖ From 2015 to 2017, the prevalence of living with someone who smoked cigarettes decreased among male and female students, but neither change was statistically significant.
- ❖ In 2011 and 2015, the prevalence of living with a cigarette smoker was significantly higher among females than among males (32.9% vs. 27.7% and 26.3% vs. 22.7%, respectively).

Trend in Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in a Vehicle



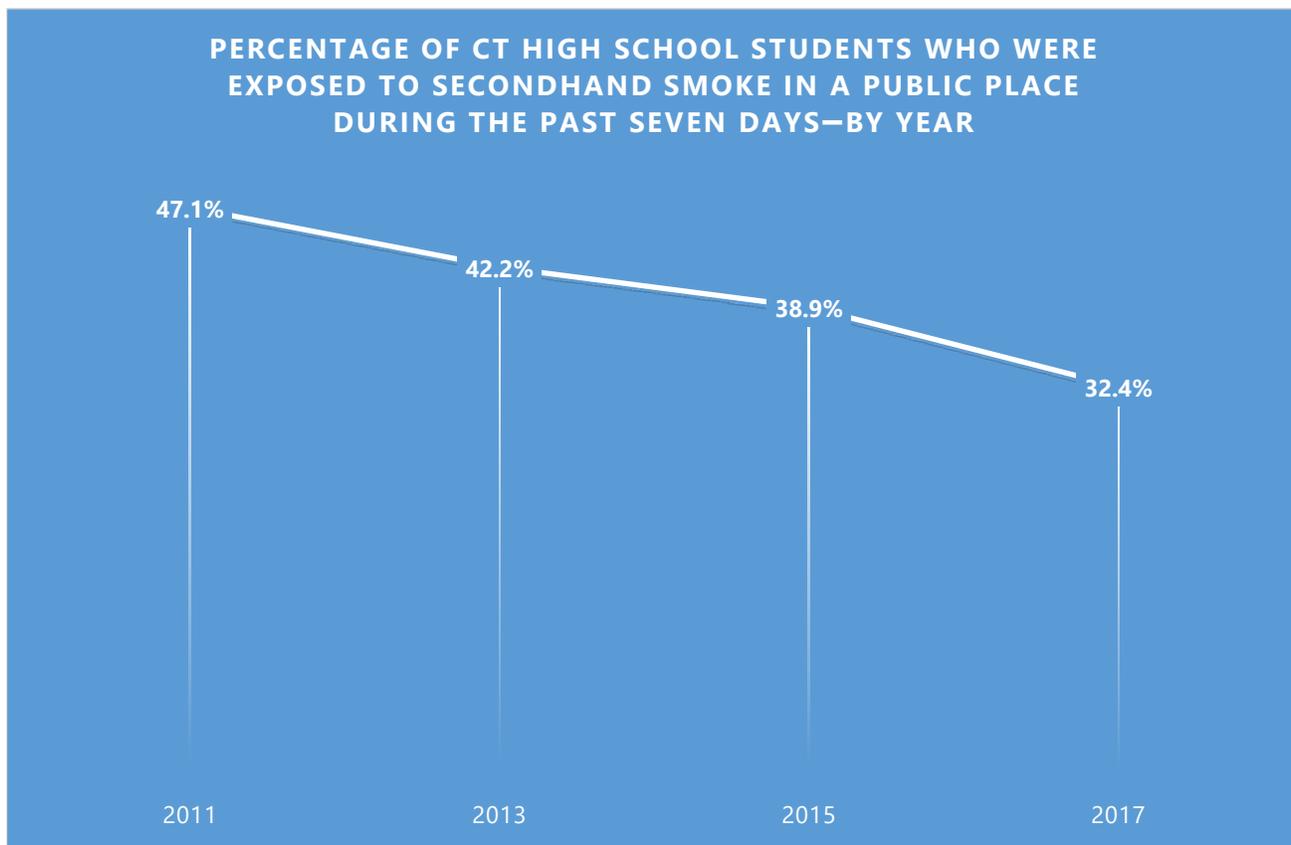
Between 2000 and 2017, the percentage of high school students who rode in a vehicle on one or more of the past seven days with someone who was smoking a tobacco product decreased significantly from 51.2% to 16.3%. Between 2015 and 2017, the decrease from 20.2% to 16.3% was not statistically significant.

Trends in Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in a Vehicle



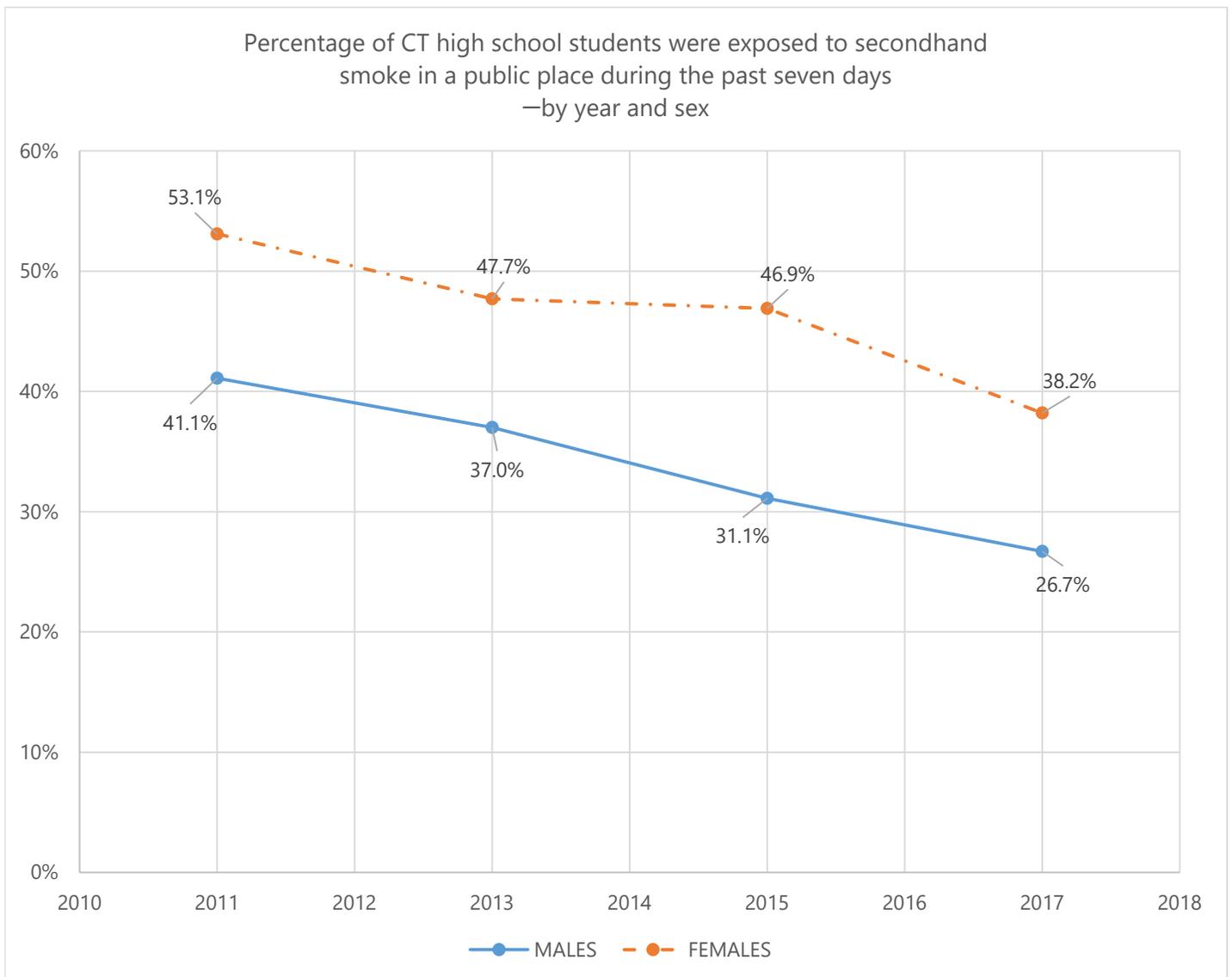
- ❖ Between 2000 and 2017, among high school males, the rate of riding in a vehicle with someone who was smoking a tobacco product decreased significantly from 49.0% to 14.6%; it also decreased significantly among females from 53.6% to 18.1%.
- ❖ From 2015 to 2017, the prevalence of riding in a vehicle with someone who was smoking a tobacco product decreased among male and female students, but neither change was statistically significant.
- ❖ In 2005 and 2015, the prevalence of riding in a vehicle with someone who was smoking was significantly higher among females than among males (45.5% vs. 37.8% and 22.2% vs. 18.3%, respectively).

Trend in Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in a Public Place



Between 2011 and 2017, the percentage of high school students who breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking a tobacco product in a public place on one or more of the past seven days decreased significantly from 47.1% to 32.4%. Between 2015 and 2017, the decrease from 38.9% to 32.4% was statistically significant.

Trends in Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in a Public Place



- ❖ Between 2011 and 2017, among high school males, the rate of having been exposed to secondhand smoke in a public place decreased significantly from 41.1% to 26.7%; it also decreased significantly among females from 53.1% to 38.2%.
- ❖ From 2015 to 2017, the prevalence of having been exposed to secondhand smoke in a public place decreased among males, but the change was not statistically significant. Among females, the rate decreased significantly from 46.9% to 38.2%.
- ❖ Every survey year between 2011 and 2017, the prevalence of having been exposed to secondhand smoke in a public place was significantly higher among female than among male students.

Tables of Current Tobacco Use

2017 Current Tobacco Use Among CT High School Students						
Demographics	Any Tobacco		Cigarettes		Cigars	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	17.9	(14.1-21.6)	3.5	(2.4-4.7)	5.3	(3.4-7.2)
Sex						
Male	17.8	(12.5-23.1)	4.2	(2.5-6.0)	7.2	(3.6-10.7)
Female	17.3	(14.0-20.7)	2.7	(1.4-4.0)	2.8	(1.6-4.1)
Race/Ethnicity						
NH-White	21.5	(17.2-25.7)	4.5	(2.9-6.1)	6.2	(3.6-8.9)
NH-Black	8.9	(3.9-13.9)	*	---	*	---
Hispanic	14.1	(10.5-17.6)	*	---	3.4	(1.6-5.3)
Grade						
9	11.7	(8.4-15.0)	*	---	*	---
10	15.2	(11.9-18.4)	3.2	(1.7-4.6)	3.2	(1.7-4.6)
11	20.9	(15.2-26.7)	4.9	(2.6-7.2)	8.9	(6.0-11.8)
12	24.4	(16.3-32.5)	5.5	(2.2-8.8)	8.2	(2.7-13.8)
Demographics	E-Cigarettes		Hookahs		Any Other Tobacco	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	14.7	(11.0-18.4)	2.8	(1.8-3.9)	2.8	(1.7-3.8)
Sex						
Male	14.8	(9.9-19.8)	2.6	(1.4-3.8)	3.6	(2.1-5.1)
Female	14.0	(10.2-17.9)	2.9	(1.4-4.5)	1.5	(0.9-2.0)
Race/Ethnicity						
NH-White	18.7	(14.3-23.0)	2.3	(1.3-3.3)	2.7	(1.3-4.1)
NH-Black	*	---	*	---	*	---
Hispanic	9.3	(6.6-12.0)	4.5	(2.5-6.5)	2.3	(1.0-3.6)
Grade						
9	10.2	(6.9-13.5)	*	---	*	---
10	12.0	(8.8-15.3)	3.7	(2.3-5.1)	*	---
11	16.8	(10.5-23.0)	*	---	*	---
12	20.4	(13.4-27.4)	*	---	4.0	(1.9-6.2)

*Estimates based on unweighted cases fewer than 50 or with a relative standard error greater than 30% are not presented.

Notes: (1) Current use is defined as having used a product on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey; (2) 'Any Tobacco' includes cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, e-cigarettes and hookahs; (3) 'Any Other Tobacco' includes roll-your-own cigarettes, snus, dissolvable tobacco and bidis.

