

Youth and Tobacco Use in Connecticut

Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Program — August 2014

Background

- Smoking and smokeless tobacco use are usually initiated during adolescence; more than 90% of adult smokers began smoking before 18 years of age. Additionally, adolescent smokeless tobacco users are more likely than non-users to become adult cigarette smokers.^{1,2,3}
- Each year in Connecticut, 2,500 people under age 18 become new daily smokers.⁴
- ◆ An estimated 56,000 children alive in Connecticut today will ultimately die prematurely from smoking-related diseases.⁴
- ◆ In 2013, 3.1% of middle school and 19.5% of high school students currently used tobacco products, including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes, bidis, kreteks, hookahs, and electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes).⁵
- Current cigarette smoking among middle and high school students declined significantly between 2000 and 2013.⁶
- It is estimated that Connecticut kids smoke 8.1 million packs of cigarettes every year.⁴
- ◆ From 2011-2013, current e-cigarette use more than doubled among high school students and hookah smoking increased.⁷
- Current use of smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip) among middle school students has decreased since 2000 but has increased among high school students.6 Smokeless tobacco use remains mostly male behavior.

Key Points:

- About 3% of CT middle school and 20% of high school students used some form of tobacco in the past 30 days.
- Cigarettes and cigars are the two most prevalent types of tobacco used by CT youth.
- Concurrent use of tobacco products is prevalent among CT students.

◆ Data from the 2013 Connecticut Youth Tobacco Survey suggest that concurrent use of tobacco products is prevalent among youth. Among high school students who report currently using tobacco, 41.0% of females and 56.0% of males report using more than one tobacco product in the past 30 days.

2013 Connecticut Estimates of Current Tobacco Use Among Youth⁵

Current Tobacco Use Among High School Students				
Tobacco Product	Overall	Males	Females	
Any tobacco product*	19.5%	24.6%	14.0%	
Cigarettes	8.9%	10.4%	7.3%	
Cigars	9.0%	13.8%	3.8%	
Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip	4.9%	8.4%	1.1%**	
Pipes (other than water pipes)	4.8%	5.6%	3.8%	
Bidis	1.8%	2.4%	0.9%	
Kreteks	2.2%	2.6%	1.4%	
Hookahs (water pipes)	4.7%	5.2%	4.1%	
Electronic cigarettes	5.3%	6.9%	3.7%	

Current Tobacco Use Among Middle School Students				
Tobacco Product	Overall	Males	Females	
Any tobacco product*	3.1%	4.1%	1.9%	
Cigarettes	1.4%	1.8%**	1.0%**	
Cigars	1.3%	2.2%**	0.3%**	
Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip	0.7%**	1.2%**	0.1%**	
Pipes (other than water pipes)	0.9%**	1.4%**	0.3%**	
Bidis	0.5%**	0.8%**	0.1%**	
Kreteks	0.6%**	1.0%**	0.1%**	
Hookahs (water pipes)	0.6%	0.8%**	0.1%**	
Electronic cigarettes	0.8%	1.1%**	0.5%**	

^{*}including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, pipes (other than water pipes), bidis, kreteks (clove cigarettes), hookahs (water pipes), and electronic cigarettes

For Further Information

Connecticut Department of Public Health Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Program

410 Capitol Avenue

PO Box 340308, MS #11HLS Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Phone: 860-509-8251

Or Visit: www.ct.gov/dph/tobacco

References

¹US DHHS. Preventing Tobacco Use Among Young People: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: US DHHS, CDC, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2012.

²Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids. *The Path to Smoking Addiction Starts at Very Young Ages*. Washington: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2009.

³CDC. Tobacco Use Among Middle and High School Students-US, 2000-2009. MMWR 2010;59(33):1063-8.

⁴Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids. www.tobaccofreekids.org/facts_issues/toll_us/Connecticut.

⁵Results from the Connecticut Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS); 2013.

⁶Results from the CT YTS; 2000 and 2013.

⁷Results from the CT YTS; 2011 and 2013.

Note: Current use is defined as using a product on ≥1 day during the past 30 days.

Page last updated: July 24, 2014

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