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Authors

Kristen McCauland

James Xiao

Molly Green

et al.

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Beyond Cigarettes: The Use of Other Tobacco Products

RESULTS FROM THE 2002 NATIONAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Although cigarette smoking accounts for the majority of youth tobacco use, it is important to monitor use of other tobacco products, which pose many of the same health risks as cigarettes and may present different dangers. This report uses data from the 2002 National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) to measure the prevalence of current use and ever use of “other” tobacco products, including cigars, smokeless tobacco, bidis, kreteks (clove cigarettes), and pipes. Our findings indicate the following:

USE OF MULTIPLE TOBACCO PRODUCTS

- Youth are more likely to report using only a single tobacco product than multiple tobacco products. Males are more likely than females to report using multiple tobacco products.
- Youth who smoke cigarettes are more likely to report using “other” tobacco products compared to youth who do not smoke cigarettes.

CIGARS

- After cigarettes, cigars are the most commonly used tobacco product. Twelve percent of high school students and 6 percent of middle school students report current cigar use.
- Thirty-five percent of high school students and 17 percent of middle school students report ever using cigars.
- Both current use and ever use of cigars declined among high school students from 2000 to 2002.

SMOKELESS TOBACCO

- Six percent of high school students and 4 percent of middle school students report current use of smokeless tobacco.
- Sixteen percent of high school students and 8 percent of middle school students report ever using smokeless tobacco.
- There have been no significant changes in current or ever use of smokeless tobacco from 2000 to 2002.

BIDIS

- Three percent of high school students and 2 percent of middle school students report current use of bidis.
- Nine percent of high school students and 4 percent of middle school students report ever using bidis.
- Both current and ever use of bidis declined among high school students from 2000 to 2002.

KRETEKS (OR CLOVE CIGARETTES)

- Three percent of high school students and 2 percent of middle school students report current use of kreteks/cloves.
- Nine percent of high school students and 5 percent of middle school students report ever using kreteks/cloves.
- Current use of kreteks/cloves declined among high school students from 2000 to 2002.

PIPES

- Three percent of high school students and 4 percent of middle school students report current use of pipes.
- Pipe use among both middle and high school students has remained virtually unchanged since 2000.

INTRODUCTION

Cigarettes are the most commonly used tobacco product among young people (CDC, 2003). This should not be surprising, since the tobacco industry spends billions of dollars marketing cigarettes each year. In 2002, the industry spent more than \$12 billion advertising and promoting cigarettes within the United States (FTC, 2004). Although marketing is ostensibly directed at adult consumers, it likely also influences youth decisions about tobacco (Chung et al., 2002; Cummings et al., 2002; Redmond, 1999). In 2002, about one in five high school students (23 percent) and one in ten middle school students (10 percent) were current cigarette smokers.

Although cigarette smoking accounts for the majority of youth tobacco use, it is important to monitor use of other tobacco products. These “other” products — cigars, smokeless tobacco, bidis, kreteks, and pipes — pose many of the same health risks as cigarettes and may present different dangers. For example, use of smokeless tobacco is associated with increased risk of cancer of the mouth, lips, and tongue, and little is known about the differential health effects of smoking bidis, which are unfiltered, leaf-wrapped cigarettes from India (CDC, 1999; USDHHS, 1986). Tracking teen use of these “other” tobacco products makes it possible to identify emerging trends, which can be addressed through youth tobacco prevention education and cessation programs.

DATA AND METHODS

DESIGN AND CONTENT

This report is based on data from the 2002 National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS). The NYTS is a self-administered, anonymous survey conducted among students in grades 6 through 12 in schools across the United States. The survey measures tobacco use, knowledge and attitudes about tobacco, awareness of pro- and counter-tobacco marketing, youth access to tobacco products, and exposure to secondhand smoke.

The 2002 NYTS was administered to 26,149 students in 246 schools. It was designed to produce nationally representative estimates for White, African-American, Hispanic, and Asian-American youth.

METHODS

This report presents prevalence estimates for use of the following tobacco products: cigars (including cigarillos and little cigars), smokeless tobacco (including chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip), bidis (small brown cigarettes that are hand-rolled in a tendu or temburni leaf and tied at one end with a string), kreteks (a combination of tobacco and clove spices, often called clove cigarettes), and pipes.

Two measures of prevalence are presented: (1) “current use” of each product and (2) “ever use” of each product. Current use is defined as having used the product on at least one occasion during the past 30 days. Ever use is defined as having ever tried the tobacco product. Only results that are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level are presented in this report. Current use of each tobacco product is presented in Appendix A. Ever use of each tobacco product is presented in Appendix B.

MAIN FINDINGS

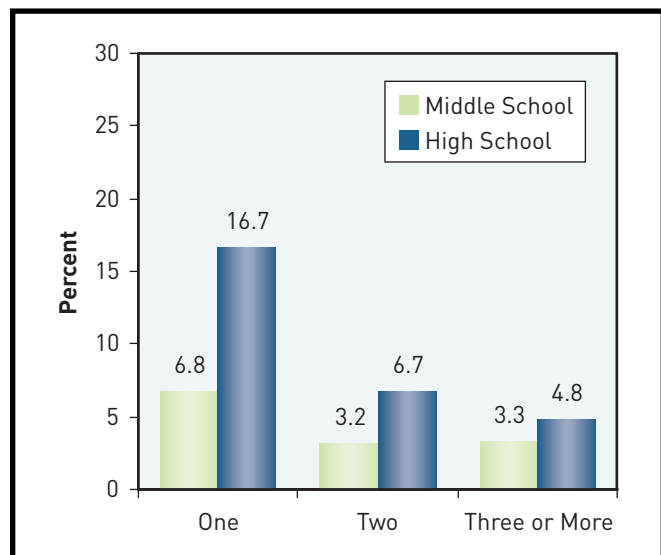
USE OF MULTIPLE TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Including Cigarettes. Youth in high school (17 percent) and middle school (7 percent) are most likely to report using only a single tobacco product, including cigarettes (Figure 1). Far fewer report using two products (7 percent and 3 percent, respectively) or three or more products (5 percent and 3 percent, respectively). More than one-quarter (28 percent) of high school students and 13 percent of middle school students currently use at least one tobacco product.

Among both middle and high school students, males are more likely than females to report use of multiple tobacco products. Eight percent of high school males and 5 percent of middle school males report current use of three or more tobacco products, compared with fewer than 2 percent of middle and high school females.

Among high school students, Whites (13 percent) are more likely to report currently using two or more products than are African-Americans (8 percent) and Asian-Americans (7 percent). Whites (5 percent) and Hispanics (5 percent) are more likely to use three or more products than are Asian-Americans (2 percent). Among middle school students, Whites (3 percent) are more likely to report currently using two products than are Asian-Americans (1 percent).

Figure 1. Number of Tobacco Products Currently Used (Including Cigarettes)



Excluding Cigarettes. Cigarette use accounts for a large proportion of tobacco use among both middle and high school students. Excluding cigarettes, 10 percent of high school students and 5 percent of middle school students report using only one tobacco product, and

even fewer report using two or more tobacco products (6 percent and 4 percent, respectively) — significantly lower percentages than when including cigarettes. Moreover, 16 percent of high school students and 9 percent of middle school students currently use at least one tobacco product other than cigarettes, compared with 28 percent and 13 percent, including cigarettes, respectively.

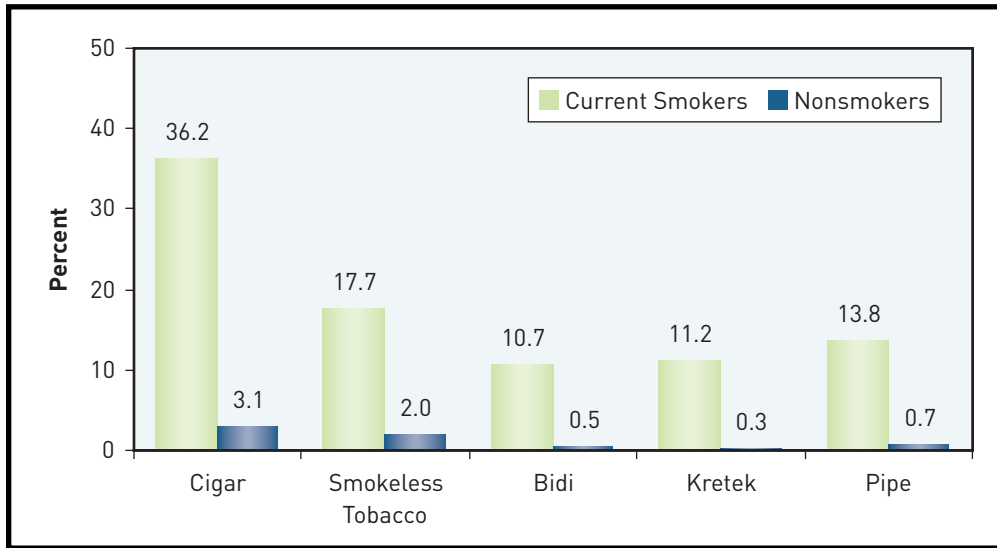
In both middle and high school, males are more likely than females to report using multiple tobacco products other than cigarettes. Three percent of high school and middle school males report current use of three or more tobacco products, compared with 1 percent of middle and high school females.

There are no racial/ethnic differences among middle and high school students in the use of three or more tobacco products other than cigarettes.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIGARETTES AND OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Use of “other” tobacco products is highly correlated with cigarette smoking (Figure 2). More than 36 percent of youth who smoke cigarettes also report smoking cigars, whereas only 3 percent of noncigarette-smoking youth report cigar use. Youth who smoke cigarettes are also approximately eight times more likely to use smokeless tobacco and 19 times more likely to smoke pipes than those who do not smoke cigarettes.

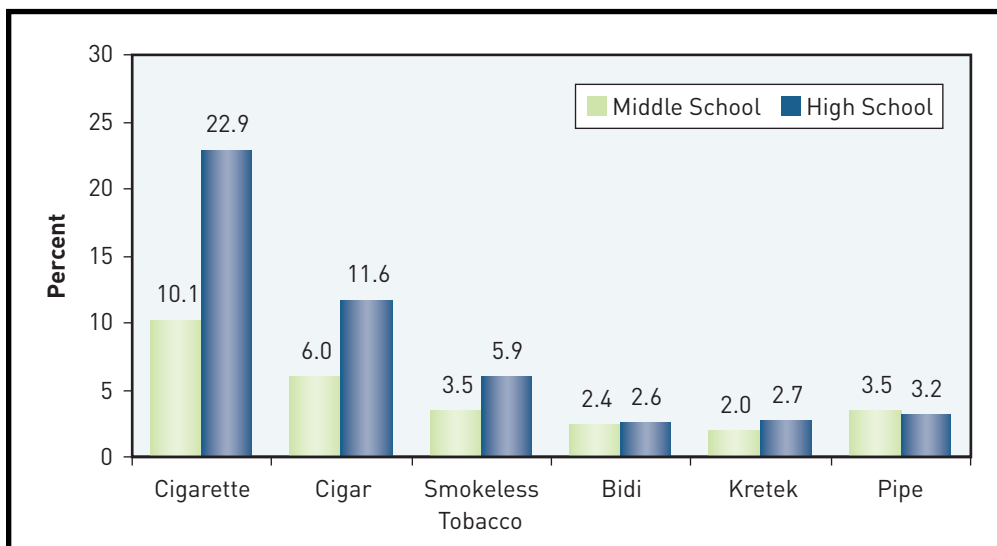
Figure 2. Prevalence of Use of Other Tobacco Products, by Cigarette Smoking Status



CIGARS

Current Use. Cigars are the most commonly used tobacco product after cigarettes (Figure 3). Nearly 12 percent of high school students and 6 percent of middle school stu-

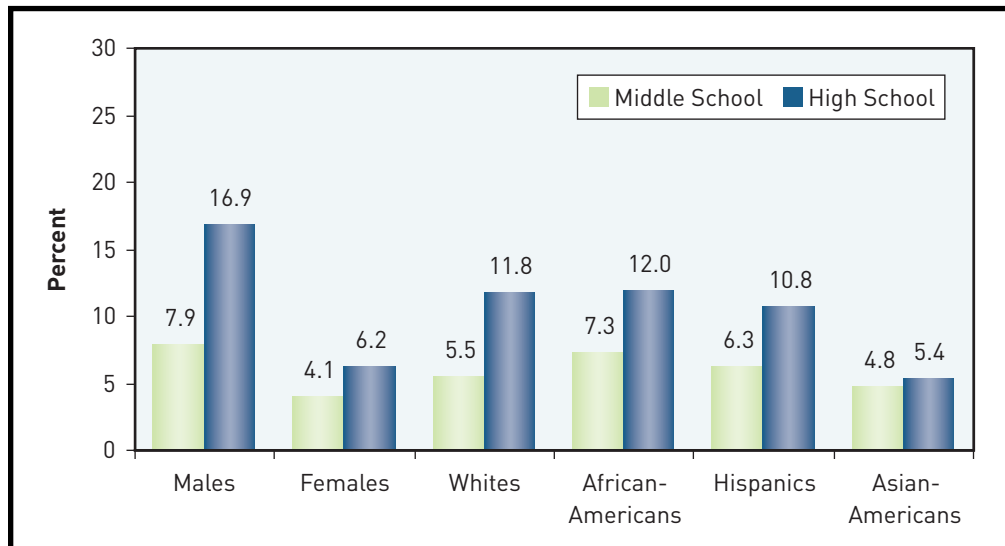
Figure 3. Prevalence of Current Use of Tobacco Products



dents report that they currently smoke cigars. Cigar use has declined from 2000 to 2002 among high school students.

As is the case with all tobacco products other than cigarettes, males are more likely than females to smoke cigars (Figure 4). Among high school students, males are almost three times as likely as females to report cigar use (17 percent vs. 6 percent). Among middle school students, males are twice as likely as females to report cigar use (8 percent vs. 4 percent). It is interesting to note that males and females are equally likely to smoke cigarettes. Among high school students, Asian-Americans (5 percent) are significantly less likely to report current cigar use than other racial/ethnic groups, whose rate of use is roughly 12 percent. There are no racial/ethnic differences among middle school students.

Figure 4. Prevalence of Current Use of Cigars



Ever Use. Nearly 35 percent of high school students and 17 percent of middle school students report having tried cigars at some point in their lives. From 2000 to 2002, the proportion of youth who report ever having smoked cigars declined among high school students.

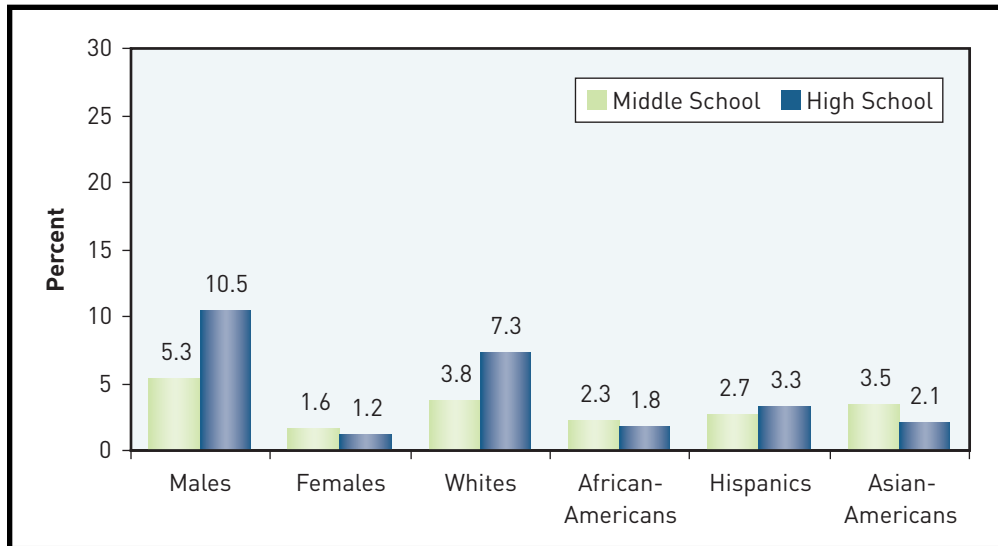
One in four high school females (25 percent) report having tried a cigar at some point in time, compared with 44 percent of high school males. Among middle school students, 12 percent of females and 22 percent of males have tried a cigar. Although there are no racial/ethnic differences among middle school students, differences emerge in high school as overall prevalence of ever use rises. White high school students (37 percent) are more likely than African-American (30 percent) and Asian-American (16 percent) students to report ever having used cigars. Among Hispanic high school students, 34 percent report use of cigars.

SMOKELESS TOBACCO

Current Use. Smokeless tobacco is the third most commonly used tobacco product among youth; 6 percent of high school students and 4 percent of middle school students report current use of smokeless tobacco (see Figure 3). There have been no changes in the rate of smokeless tobacco use from 2000 to 2002.

As shown in Figure 5, males are much more likely than females to use smokeless tobacco: 11 percent of high school males use smokeless tobacco compared with 1 percent of females; 5 percent of middle school males use smokeless tobacco compared with 2 percent of females. Among high school students, Whites (7 percent) are more likely to use smokeless tobacco than students from other racial/ethnic groups, among whom usage rates range from only 2 to 3 percent. There are no racial/ethnic differences among middle school students.

Figure 5. Prevalence of Current Use of Smokeless Tobacco Products



Ever Use. Overall, 16 percent of high school students and 8 percent of middle school students report having tried smokeless tobacco on at least one occasion. From 2000 to 2002, there was no change in the proportion of youth who report ever using smokeless tobacco.

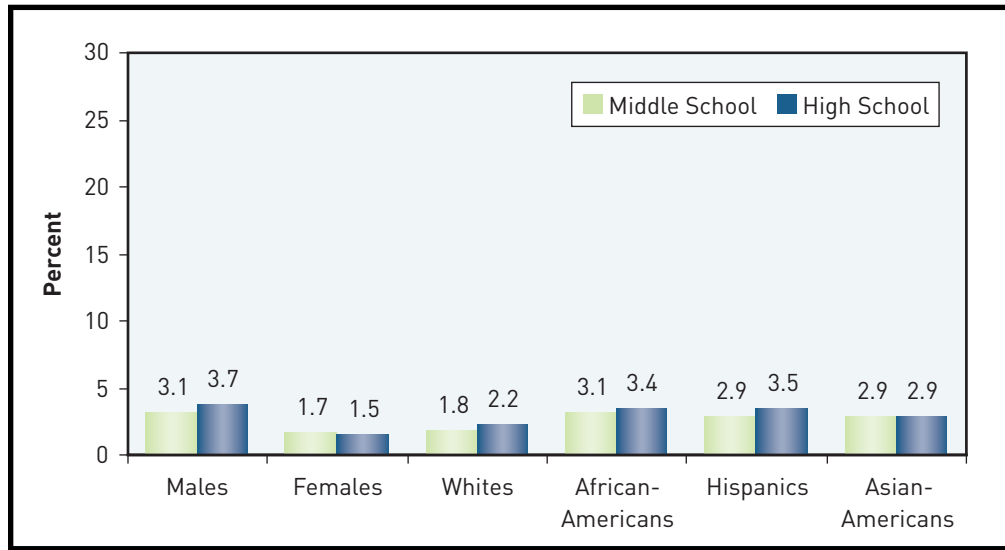
Twenty-six percent of high school males report having used smokeless tobacco at one point in time, compared with only 6 percent of females. Among middle school students, 12 percent of males and 4 percent of females report ever having used smokeless tobacco. Among high school students, Whites (20 percent) are more likely to report ever having used smokeless tobacco than Hispanics (10 percent), African-Americans (7 percent), and Asian-Americans (5 percent). Among middle school students, Whites (9 percent) are more likely than Hispanics (6 percent) to report ever having used smokeless tobacco.

BIDIS

Current Use. Only 3 percent of high school students and 2 percent of middle school students report current use of bidis (see Figure 3). Bidi use declined among high school students from 2000 to 2002.

Among high school students, 4 percent of males and 2 percent of females use bidis, compared with 3 percent of males and 2 percent of females among middle school students (Figure 6). Among middle school students, Hispanics (3 percent) are more likely than Whites (2 percent) to use bidis. There are no racial/ethnic differences in current bidi use among high school students.

Figure 6. Prevalence of Current Use of Bidis



Ever Use. Nine percent of high school students and 4 percent of middle school students report having tried bidis at some point. As with current use, the proportion of youth who report ever having used bidis declined from 2000 to 2002 among high school students.

Males are about twice as likely to report having tried bidis as females; 11 percent of males and 6 percent of females in high school have tried bidis compared with 6 percent of males and 3 percent of females in middle school. Among high school students, Hispanics (10 percent) are more likely than Asian-Americans (6 percent) to have tried bidis. There are no other racial/ethnic differences in ever use among high school students. Among middle school students, African-Americans (6 percent) and Hispanics (6 percent) are more likely than Whites (3 percent) to have tried bidis.

KRETEKS (OR CLOVE CIGARETTES)

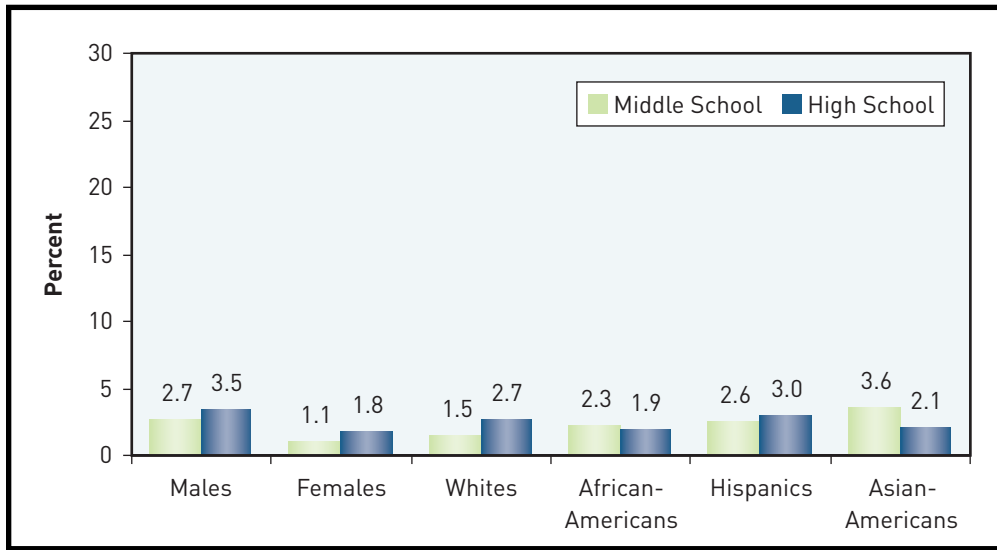
Current Use. Three percent of high school students and 2 percent of middle school students report current use of kreteks (see Figure 3). Among high school students, current use of kreteks declined from 2000 to 2002.

Male students are twice as likely as females to use kreteks in both high school (4 percent vs. 2 percent) and middle school (3 percent vs. 1 percent) (Figure 7). There are no differences in rates of kretek use across racial/ethnic groups in high school. However, among middle school students, Hispanics (3 percent) are more likely than Whites (2 percent) to use kreteks.

Ever Use. Nine percent of high school students and 5 percent of middle school students report ever having used kreteks. Kretek use did not change significantly from 2000 to 2002.

There are no differences in ever use of kreteks by gender. At the high school level, White students (10 percent) are more likely than African-American students (5 percent) to have tried kreteks. There are no other racial/ethnic differences in ever use of kreteks, in either high school or middle school. Among middle school students, the rate of ever use is about 5 percent across all racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 7. Prevalence of Current Use of Kreteks

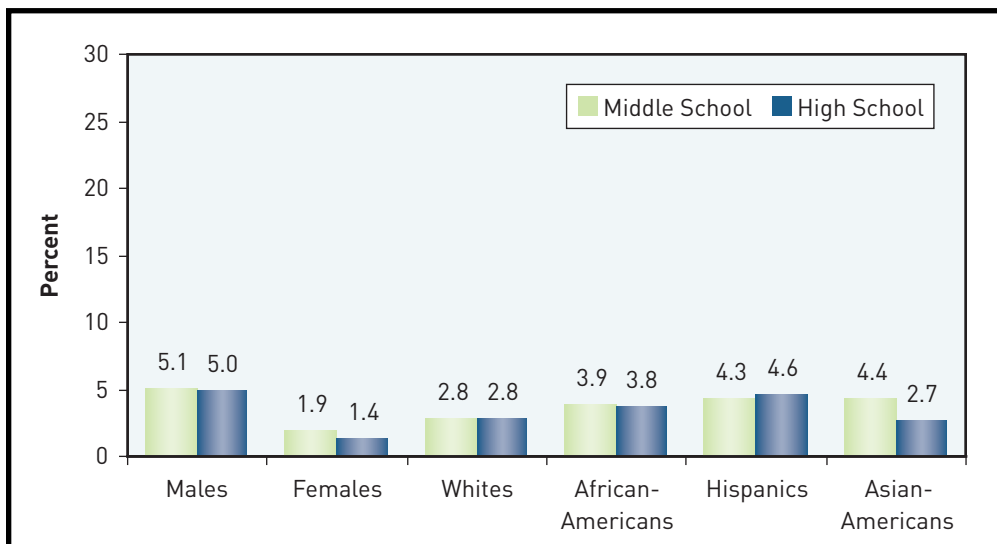


PIPES

Current Use. Three percent of high school students and 4 percent of middle school students report current use of pipes (see Figure 3). Pipe use among middle and high school students has remained virtually unchanged since 2000.

Five percent of males in both middle school and high school smoke pipes (Figure 8). Among females, 1 percent of those in high school and 2 percent of those in middle school report pipe use. Hispanic students (5 percent high school, 4 percent middle school) are more likely to smoke pipes than White students (3 percent). There are no other racial/ethnic differences in rates of use. Data about ever use of pipes were not collected in the 2002 NYTS.

Figure 8. Prevalence of Current Use of Pipes



SUMMARY

When considering methods to reduce tobacco use among youth, it is important for policy makers to examine youth's use of all tobacco products. Although most youth prevention efforts focus on reducing youth's use of cigarettes, it is important to monitor use of other tobacco products. While prevalence rates for some of these products are very low, rates for cigars and smokeless tobacco are far from trivial.

It is also important to note the significant negative health effects associated with the use of these products. For instance, research has shown that cigar smokers and smokeless tobacco users face an increased risk of death compared with people who do not use any tobacco products (Iribarren, 2000; Shapiro et al., 2000; USDHHS, 1986). Additionally, bidis, which are unfiltered, “[produce] approximately three times the amount of carbon monoxide and nicotine and approximately five times the amount of tar than cigarettes” (CDC, 1999, p. 797). Data on how these products are used as compared with cigarettes are extremely limited. In the case of bidis and kreteks, further research is needed to fully understand the associated health risks. In particular, little is known about how frequently these products are used and in what amounts they are typically consumed. These and other factors can play a role in determining the extent of harm caused by the products.

Although the overall prevalence of teenagers' use of tobacco products other than cigarettes has declined in recent years, a sizable proportion of middle and high school students currently use at least one such product. Consistent with the 1999 and 2000 NYTS findings, males are much more likely than females and high school students are much more likely than middle school students to use tobacco products other than cigarettes. Finally, as we have seen in previous years, current cigarette smokers are far more likely than nonsmokers to report using other tobacco products.

Declines in prevalence rates for the use of tobacco products other than cigarettes from 2000 are encouraging. Although the Master Settlement Agreement and the Smokeless Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement established restrictions preventing tobacco companies from targeting youth by way of advertising, marketing, and promotion of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco, these restrictions did not include other tobacco products. Therefore, we can only speculate as to the reasons for these declines. It seems likely that prevention and cessation efforts to reduce cigarette smoking have impacted use of other tobacco products, especially in light of the well-documented association between the use of cigarettes and the use of these other products. However, further research is required to better understand both the nature of this relationship and the ability of various programs and policy initiatives — including media campaigns, tax-related price increases, and restricting teenagers' access to tobacco products — to reduce teenagers' consumption of the whole array of tobacco products.

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APPENDIX A: CURRENT USE OF EACH TOBACCO PRODUCT

Table A-1: Percentage of Youth Who Report Currently Using Each Tobacco Product — 2000 NYTS [95% Confidence Interval]

	Middle School					
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smokeless Tobacco	Bidis	Kreteks	Pipes
Overall	11.0 [9.8–12.3]	7.1 [6.1–8.1]	3.6 [2.8–4.6]	2.4 [2.1–2.8]	2.1 [1.8–2.5]	3.0 [2.6–3.5]
Males	11.7 [10.1–13.6]	9.7 [8.3–11.2]	5.7 [4.2–7.8]	3.4 [2.9–4.0]	2.7 [2.2–3.3]	4.3 [3.6–5.0]
Females	10.2 [9.0–11.6]	4.6 [3.7–5.6]	1.5 [1.2–1.8]	1.4 [1.1–1.7]	1.5 [1.2–1.8]	1.8 [1.5–2.2]
Whites	10.8 [9.3–12.5]	6.1 [5.1–7.3]	3.9 [2.8–5.5]	1.8 [1.5–2.3]	1.9 [1.6–2.4]	2.6 [2.2–3.2]
African-Americans	11.2 [9.4–13.4]	9.8 [7.5–12.6]	2.4 [1.8–3.2]	2.9 [2.2–4.0]	1.6 [1.2–2.2]	2.1 [1.6–2.9]
Hispanics	11.4 [9.6–13.5]	8.8 [7.3–10.4]	2.9 [2.3–3.7]	3.6 [2.8–4.8]	2.6 [1.9–3.6]	5.3 [4.4–6.5]
Asian-Americans	5.3 [3.4–8.1]	4.1 [2.5–6.7]	1.7 [0.8–3.6]	2.9 [1.6–5.2]	2.3 [1.2–4.3]	2.8 [1.6–4.9]
	High School					
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smokeless Tobacco	Bidis	Kreteks	Pipes
Overall	28.0 [26.3–29.8]	14.8 [13.7–15.8]	6.6 [5.7–7.7]	4.1 [3.7–4.6]	4.1 [3.7–4.7]	3.3 [2.9–3.7]
Males	28.8 [26.9–30.8]	22.0 [20.5–23.5]	11.8 [10.1–13.7]	5.4 [4.8–6.0]	5.3 [4.6–6.0]	5.2 [4.5–5.9]
Females	27.2 [25.3–29.3]	7.3 [6.5–8.3]	1.4 [1.0–1.8]	2.8 [2.4–3.3]	3.0 [2.5–3.5]	1.4 [1.1–1.7]
Whites	31.8 [29.7–33.9]	15.1 [13.9–16.4]	8.2 [7.1–9.4]	3.6 [3.1–4.1]	4.5 [4.0–5.1]	3.3 [2.8–3.8]
African-Americans	16.8 [13.9–20.2]	15.3 [12.6–18.5]	2.6 [1.8–3.6]	4.9 [4.0–6.1]	2.2 [1.5–3.1]	2.2 [1.5–3.1]
Hispanics	22.5 [19.6–25.8]	13.6 [11.9–15.4]	4.0 [2.9–5.6]	5.7 [4.7–6.9]	4.0 [3.1–5.1]	4.2 [3.4–5.1]
Asian-Americans	20.6 [17.4–24.1]	7.4 [5.7–9.7]	1.9 [1.2–3.0]	3.0 [1.9–4.6]	3.2 [2.1–5.0]	2.5 [1.6–3.8]

Table A-2: Percentage of Youth Who Report Currently Using Each Tobacco Product — 2002 NYTS [95% Confidence Interval]

	Middle School					
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smokeless Tobacco	Bidis	Kreteks	Pipes
Overall	9.8 [8.6–11.1]	6.0 [5.3–6.8]	3.5 [2.8–4.3]	2.4 [2.1–2.8]	2.0 [1.6–2.4]	3.5 [3.1–4.0]
Males	9.8 [8.5–11.2]	7.9 [6.9–9.0]	5.3 [4.1–6.7]	3.1 [2.6–3.7]	2.7 [2.2–3.4]	5.1 [4.4–5.9]
Females	9.7 [8.5–11.2]	4.1 [3.4–4.8]	1.6 [1.2–2.1]	1.7 [1.3–2.2]	1.1 [0.8–1.5]	1.9 [1.5–2.3]
Whites	10.1 [8.6–11.8]	5.5 [4.5–6.6]	3.8 [2.9–5.1]	1.8 [1.4–2.3]	1.5 [1.1–1.9]	2.8 [2.3–3.5]
African-Americans	9.0 [6.9–11.6]	7.3 [5.8–9.2]	2.3 [1.5–3.5]	3.1 [2.2–4.3]	2.3 [1.6–3.4]	3.9 [2.8–5.6]
Hispanics	8.7 [7.3–10.4]	6.3 [5.4–7.5]	2.7 [2.1–3.5]	2.9 [2.3–3.7]	2.6 [1.9–3.4]	4.3 [3.5–5.4]
Asian-Americans	7.2 [4.5–11.3]	4.8 [2.6–8.6]	3.5 [1.6–7.6]	2.9 [1.4–6.0]	3.6 [1.6–7.9]	4.4 [2.3–8.0]
	High School					
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smokeless Tobacco	Bidis	Kreteks	Pipes
Overall	22.5 [20.9–24.1]	11.6 [10.7–12.5]	5.9 [4.9–7.0]	2.6 [2.2–3.2]	2.7 [2.3–3.2]	3.2 [2.7–3.9]
Males	23.9 [21.9–26.1]	16.9 [15.5–18.3]	10.5 [8.6–12.6]	3.7 [3.0–4.6]	3.5 [2.9–4.3]	5.0 [4.1–6.0]
Females	21.0 [19.2–23.0]	6.2 [5.4–7.3]	1.2 [0.9–1.6]	1.5 [1.2–2.0]	1.8 [1.4–2.4]	1.4 [1.1–1.9]
Whites	25.2 [23.4–27.1]	11.8 [10.9–12.8]	7.3 [6.0–8.8]	2.2 [1.7–2.7]	2.7 [2.2–3.3]	2.8 [2.2–3.5]
African-Americans	13.8 [11.2–16.9]	12.0 [10.3–14.0]	1.8 [1.2–2.8]	3.4 [2.5–4.7]	1.9 [1.2–3.0]	3.8 [2.7–5.2]
Hispanics	19.8 [17.4–22.4]	10.8 [9.3–12.4]	3.3 [2.4–4.7]	3.5 [2.7–4.6]	3.0 [2.3–4.0]	4.6 [3.6–5.9]
Asian-Americans	12.2 [9.1–16.0]	5.4 [3.5–8.3]	2.1 [1.0–4.3]	2.9 [1.6–5.1]	2.1 [1.0–4.7]	2.7 [1.6–4.7]

APPENDIX B: EVER USE OF EACH TOBACCO PRODUCT

Table B-1: Percentage of Youth Who Report Ever Trying Each Tobacco Product — 2000 NYTS [95% Confidence Interval]

	Middle School					
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smokeless Tobacco	Bidis	Kreteks	Pipes
Overall	36.3	19.3	9.5	4.4	3.6	6.7
	[33.8–38.8]	[17.7–21.0]	[8.0–11.2]	[3.9–4.9]	[3.1–4.1]	[6.0–7.5]
Males	38.3	24.7	14.8	5.9	4.6	9.2
	[35.6–41.1]	[22.5–27.1]	[12.3–17.9]	[5.1–6.8]	[3.9–5.4]	[8.1–10.4]
Females	34.2	14.1	4.2	3.0	2.6	4.3
	[31.5–37.1]	[12.7–15.7]	[3.6–5.0]	[2.5–3.5]	[2.1–3.1]	[3.8–5.0]
Whites	33.8	18.5	10.7	3.5	3.5	6.5
	[31.0–36.7]	[16.6–20.5]	[8.7–13.1]	[3.0–4.1]	[2.9–4.1]	[5.6–7.5]
African-Americans	44.0	21.8	6.1	5.7	2.7	4.4
	[39.4–48.7]	[18.4–25.5]	[4.7–7.9]	[4.7–6.9]	[2.1–3.4]	[3.5–5.4]
Hispanics	40.0	22.5	7.5	6.4	4.4	9.7
	[35.2–45.0]	[19.7–25.5]	[6.4–8.8]	[5.0–8.1]	[3.4–5.6]	[8.1–11.5]
Asian-Americans	20.8	9.2	4.1	4.1	3.6	4.7
	[17.3–24.7]	[6.6–12.8]	[2.6–6.4]	[2.5–6.6]	[2.2–5.9]	[3.1–7.1]
	High School					
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smokeless Tobacco	Bidis	Kreteks	Pipes
Overall	64.0	41.7	18.0	12.9	12.1	10.9
	[61.9–66.0]	[39.8–43.5]	[16.3–19.9]	[11.7–14.1]	[11.0–13.4]	[10.2–11.8]
Males	65.3	52.2	29.0	15.7	14.0	16.7
	[63.3–67.3]	[50.0–54.3]	[26.1–32.0]	[14.4–17.1]	[12.7–15.4]	[15.6–17.9]
Females	62.5	30.9	6.8	9.9	10.2	5.0
	[60.1–64.9]	[29.1–32.8]	[5.8–7.9]	[8.8–11.1]	[8.9–11.6]	[4.4–5.6]
Whites	64.3	44.1	22.1	11.6	14.4	12.3
	[61.6–66.8]	[41.8–46.4]	[20.2–24.2]	[10.3–13.1]	[12.9–16.0]	[11.4–13.2]
African-Americans	62.5	35.8	7.6	15.7	4.2	5.3
	[59.4–65.4]	[32.2–39.5]	[6.2–9.3]	[13.6–18.0]	[3.2–5.6]	[4.2–6.7]
Hispanics	66.4	39.5	11.0	15.2	9.6	10.3
	[63.6–69.0]	[36.8–42.2]	[8.9–13.5]	[13.3–17.3]	[7.7–11.9]	[8.9–11.8]
Asian-Americans	52.4	24.3	6.8	10.1	7.5	6.3
	[48.0–56.8]	[21.5–27.3]	[5.3–8.8]	[8.2–12.3]	[5.5–10.3]	[4.7–8.4]

**Table B-2: Percentage of Youth Who Report Ever Trying Each Tobacco Product —
2002 NYTS [95% Confidence Interval]**

	Middle School					
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smokeless Tobacco	Bidis	Kreteks	Pipes
Overall	33.1 [30.8–35.4]	16.7 [15.6–18.0]	8.2 [7.0–9.5]	4.3 [3.8–4.9]	5.2 [3.1–8.4]	N/A
Males	34.7 [32.4–37.1]	22.0 [20.5–23.6]	12.4 [10.5–14.5]	5.6 [4.7–6.5]	6.5 [4.0–10.3]	
Females	31.4 [28.9–34.0]	11.5 [10.3–12.8]	3.9 [3.2–4.8]	3.1 [2.6–3.6]	3.8 [2.2–6.6]	
Whites	31.3 [28.4–34.3]	16.1 [14.7–17.6]	8.7 [7.1–10.6]	3.2 [2.6–3.9]	4.9 [2.4–9.5]	
African-Americans	37.9 [34.7–41.2]	17.1 [14.8–19.6]	7.0 [5.6–8.7]	5.5 [4.3–7.0]	4.9 [3.2–7.4]	
Hispanics	35.8 [32.7–39.1]	19.1 [17.0–21.3]	6.0 [5.1–6.9]	6.2 [5.3–7.2]	5.8 [4.1–8.1]	
Asian-Americans	24.4 [18.3–31.6]	12.5 [7.7–19.6]	4.6 [2.5–8.5]	4.6 [2.3–8.7]	6.0 [3.1–11.4]	
	High School					
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smokeless Tobacco	Bidis	Kreteks	Pipes
Overall	57.4 [55.2–59.6]	34.7 [33.1–36.4]	16.2 [14.3–18.3]	8.5 [7.5–9.6]	9.2 [7.7–11.0]	N/A
Males	59.6 [57.0–62.1]	44.4 [42.0–46.9]	25.9 [22.9–29.1]	10.9 [9.4–12.6]	10.3 [8.7–12.1]	
Females	55.3 [52.7–57.8]	25.0 [23.3–26.8]	6.4 [5.3–7.8]	6.0 [5.2–7.0]	8.2 [6.5–10.3]	
Whites	57.2 [54.4–60.0]	36.7 [34.7–38.8]	19.7 [17.2–22.4]	7.7 [6.6–9.0]	10.2 [8.5–12.3]	
African-Americans	57.6 [54.3–60.8]	29.5 [26.4–32.8]	7.0 [5.6–8.7]	10.1 [8.2–12.4]	5.1 [3.6–7.2]	
Hispanics	61.4 [58.2–64.5]	33.6 [30.8–36.5]	10.2 [8.2–12.5]	10.4 [8.9–12.2]	8.1 [6.5–10.2]	
Asian-Americans	40.4 [34.7–46.4]	15.9 [12.4–20.0]	4.7 [3.1–7.1]	6.3 [4.6–8.8]	6.7 [3.0–14.3]	

