

2005 West Virginia Youth Tobacco Survey Report



September 2007

WEST VIRGINIA
Department of

**Health &
Human
Resources**



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Charleston, WV 25301*

*Joe Manchin III, Governor
Martha Yeager Walker, Secretary*

2005

WEST VIRGINIA

YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY REPORT



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SUMMARY OF FACTS

2005 West Virginia Youth Tobacco Survey

- Approximately 1 in 3, or 28,700, West Virginia high school students report current use of tobacco products.
- Approximately 1 in 5, or 9,000, West Virginia high school males currently use smokeless tobacco.
- The percentage of West Virginia high school students who have never used tobacco has significantly increased. In 2000, 20.6% of students had never smoked a cigarette or cigar or used smokeless tobacco, compared with 30.1% of students in 2005.
- From 2000 to 2005, the smoking rate among West Virginia high school students declined 27.8% (from 38.5% in 2000 to 27.8% in 2005).
- About 10% (9.5%) of West Virginia high school students smoked on school property in the 30 days prior to the survey.
- More than one-fifth (23.8%) of West Virginia high school students smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 13, or the 9th grade.
- More than half (55.0% or 10,200) of West Virginia high school students who are current cigarette smokers want to quit smoking.
- More than 1 out of 4 (28.2%) West Virginia high school students who have ever used smokeless tobacco first used smokeless tobacco before the age of 11, or the 7th grade.
- West Virginia high school students under the age of 18 who currently smoke cigarettes were most likely to obtain cigarettes by giving someone else money to purchase them (35.2%) and by borrowing or bumming them (20.7%).
- Nearly half (47.6% or 37,400) of West Virginia high school students live with a cigarette smoker.
- Nearly 3 out of 4 (74.4%) West Virginia high school students saw *RAZE* ads in the 60 days prior to the survey.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF FACTS	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
1: TOBACCO USE	2
2: CIGARETTE SMOKING	3
3: SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE	7
4: CIGAR & PIPE SMOKING	9
5: ACCESS TO TOBACCO	11
6: FAMILY & PEER INFLUENCE	13
7: TOBACCO ADS & EDUCATION	16
8: ENVIRONMENTAL SMOKE	20
9: TOBACCO USE PERCEPTIONS/KNOWLEDGE	21
10: ASTHMA	24
APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY	25
APPENDIX B: DETAILED TABLES	28
APPENDIX C: 2005 WVYTS QUESTIONNAIRE	39

INTRODUCTION

In 2004, 27.4% of United States high school students used some type of tobacco product. Despite significant declines, West Virginia youth continue to have high rates of tobacco use. In fact, in 2005 more than one-fourth of West Virginia high school students were current cigarette smokers, and more than one-fifth of high school males currently used smokeless tobacco. Overall, more than one-third (35.8%) of West Virginia high school students smoked a cigarette, cigar, or tobacco in a pipe or used smokeless tobacco (SLT) in the past 30 days (see Table below).

Youth tobacco use is primarily measured nationwide and in West Virginia by the Youth Tobacco Survey. The West Virginia Youth Tobacco Survey (WVYTS) was administered to public middle school and high school students in 2000 and 2002. This report summarizes data from the 2005 WVYTS, which was administered to a random sample of public high school students in spring 2005. This report is intended to a) present an overview of the most current data on youth tobacco use in West Virginia, b) identify trends and progress in reducing youth tobacco use, and c) identify at-risk populations and behaviors that still need to be addressed through tobacco prevention activities.

The WVYTS is conducted by the West Virginia Division of Tobacco Prevention and the West Virginia Department of Education, in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These agencies are working together to ensure that the WVYTS continues to be used as a tool to collect data on tobacco use among public school students in grades 6-12. The goal is to administer the survey every other year (e.g., 2009, 2011, etc.). In spring 2007, a sample of students from West Virginia public middle schools and high schools completed the WVYTS.

Current Tobacco Use* by Gender 2005 West Virginia Youth Tobacco Survey

Students Who are Current...	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Total # Students ‡	% (95% CI)	Total # Students ‡	% (95% CI)	Total # Students ‡	% (95% CI)
Tobacco Users†	15,900	39.2 (35.3-43.1)	12,400	31.9 (26.1-37.7)	28,700	35.8 (31.6-40.0)
Cigarette Smokers	10,900	26.6 (23.3-29.9)	11,300	28.9 (23.5-34.3)	22,500	27.8 (23.9-31.7)
Smokeless Tobacco Users	9,000	22.0 (17.9-26.1)	1,000	2.6 (1.6-3.6)	10,100	12.6 (9.9-15.3)
Cigar Smokers	7,000	16.8 (13.0-20.6)	3,600	9.2 (6.3-12.1)	10,800	13.2 (10.4-16.0)
Pipe Smokers	2,100	5.0 (2.8-7.2)	600	1.6 (0.8-2.4)	2,900	3.5 (2.1-4.9)

* Current smokers/users are those students who used tobacco in the 30 days prior to the survey.

† Smoked a cigarette, cigar, or tobacco in a pipe or used SLT in the 30 days prior to the survey.

‡ Represents the estimated number of West Virginia public high school students who use tobacco. The "Male" and "Female" counts do not sum to the "Total" count because some respondents did not report a gender. Therefore, those respondents are represented in the "Total" count but not the "Male" or "Female" count. The counts presented in this table are the weighted frequencies produced by the SAS software. Like percentages, they are subject to sampling error, and therefore should be considered estimates of the true number of tobacco users.

CHAPTER 1 - TOBACCO USE

Between 2000 and 2005, tobacco use among high school (HS) students significantly declined. In fact, the percentage of students who had never used tobacco increased 41.6%. However, tobacco use remains high. In 2005, more than one-third of high school students were current tobacco users.

KEY INDICATORS

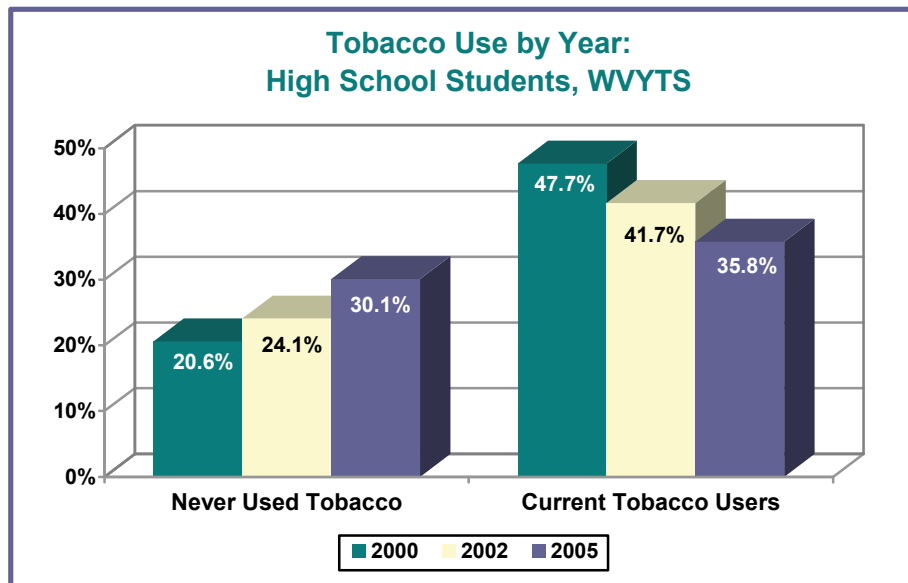
Never Used Tobacco **30.1%** (95% CI: 26.1-34.1) of HS students had never smoked a cigarette or cigar or used smokeless tobacco.

Current Tobacco Users **35.8%** (95% CI: 31.6-40.0) of HS students smoked a cigarette, cigar, or tobacco in a pipe or used smokeless tobacco on 1 or more days in the 30 days prior to the survey.

Cessation Program **13.8%** (95% CI: 9.6-18.0) of current tobacco users had participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Between 2000 and 2005, the percentage of high school students who had never used tobacco significantly increased, while the percentage of students who were current tobacco users significantly decreased (see Figure below). Never tobacco use significantly increased and current tobacco use significantly decreased among both males and females.



CHAPTER 2 - CIGARETTE SMOKING

Cigarette use among high school (HS) students has declined since 2000. The percentage of students who had never tried a cigarette significantly increased, while the percentages of current smokers and frequent smokers significantly declined. In addition, significantly fewer students are smoking on school property. On the other hand, students are still beginning to smoke at a young age. Nearly 1 in 4 high school students smoked a whole cigarette before age 13.

A majority of current smokers want to quit smoking and had tried to quit smoking in the 12 months prior to the survey. However, nearly one-third said they could not quit if they wanted to and more than half predicted that they will be smoking in five years.

CIGARETTE SMOKING PREVALENCE

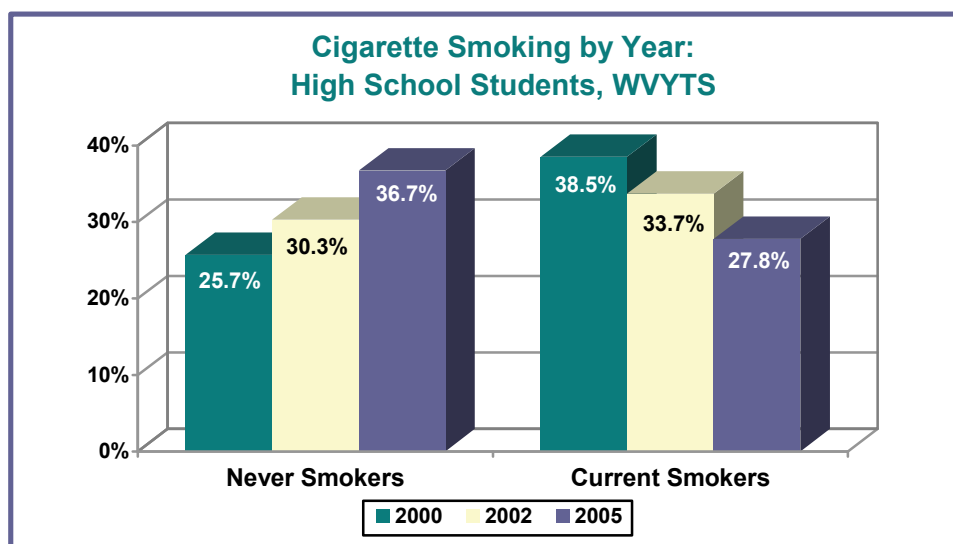
KEY INDICATORS

Never Smoked Cigarette 36.7% (95% CI: 32.2-41.2) of HS students had never tried a cigarette, even 1 or 2 puffs.

Current Cigarette Smokers 27.8% (95% CI: 23.9-31.7) of HS students smoked a cigarette on 1 or more days in the 30 days prior to the survey.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Between 2000 and 2005, the percentage of high school students who were current smokers significantly declined among all students, males, and females [All Students: from 38.5% (95% CI: 35.1-41.9) to 27.8% (95% CI: 23.9-31.7)], [Males: from 36.0% (95% CI: 31.2-40.8) to 26.6% (95% CI: 23.3-29.9)], and [Females: from 40.6% (95% CI: 36.3-44.9) to 28.9% (95% CI: 23.5-34.3)]. In addition, the percentage of high school students who had never tried cigarettes significantly increased from 25.7% to 36.7%.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – 2005 CIGARETTE SMOKING PREVALENCE

- 3.5% (95% CI: 1.0-6.0) of HS students who had never smoked a cigarette were likely to try a cigarette soon.
- 21.5% (95% CI: 17.4-25.6) of HS students had smoked 100 or more cigarettes (at least 5 packs) in their life.

CIGARETTE SMOKING PATTERNS

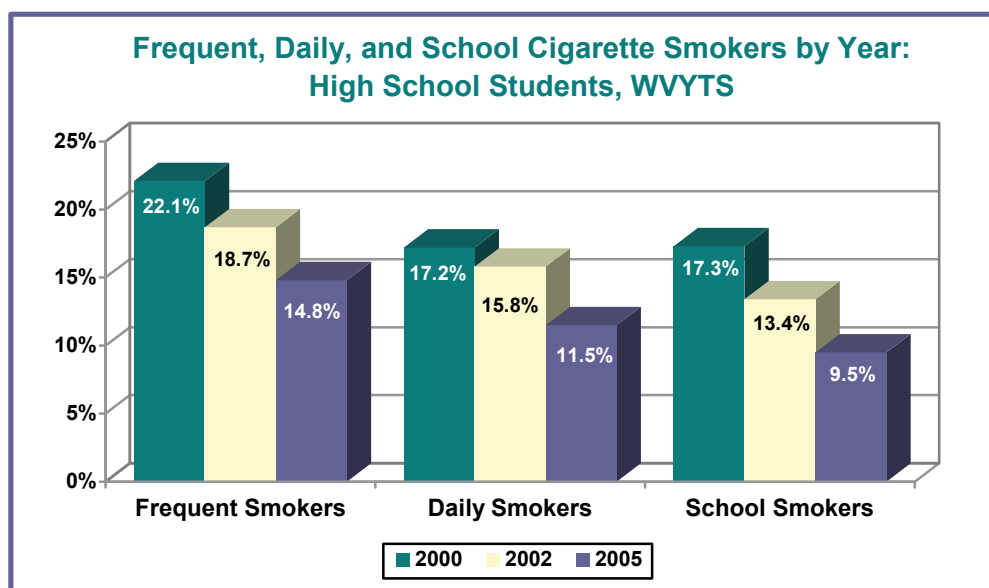
KEY INDICATORS

- Frequent Cigarette Smokers** **14.8%** (95% CI: 11.7-17.9) of HS students and **53.2%** (95% CI: 47.0-59.4) of current smokers smoked a cigarette on at least 20 days in the 30 days prior to the survey.
- Daily Cigarette Smokers** **11.5%** (95% CI: 8.7-14.3) of HS students and **41.3%** (95% CI: 34.5-48.1) of current smokers smoked a cigarette every day in the 30 days prior to the survey.
- School Cigarette Smokers** **9.5%** (95% CI: 6.7-12.3) of HS students and **31.7%** (95% CI: 24.7-38.7) of current smokers smoked on school property 1 or more days in the 30 days prior to the survey.
- Age of Initiation** **23.8%** (95% CI: 20.6-27.0) of HS students and **36.0%** (95% CI: 31.0-41.0) of ever smokers smoked a whole cigarette before age 13; **20.1%** (95% CI: 16.4-23.8) of ever smokers smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Age of initiation varied by grade. Students in 9th and 10th grades who had ever smoked were significantly more likely to have first smoked before age 13 than students in 12th grade (see prevalence estimates in Appendix B).

Between 2000 and 2005, the prevalence of frequent smokers and school smokers significantly declined (see Figure below). Although the decline is not significant, the prevalence of daily smokers decreased from 17.2% in 2000 to 11.5% in 2005.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – 2005 CIGARETTE SMOKING PATTERNS

- 24.1% (95% CI: 20.4-27.8) of HS students had ever smoked cigarettes every day for 30 days.
- 43.8% (95% CI: 37.9-49.7) of current smokers felt that they need a cigarette every day. In fact, 53.3% (95% CI: 47.7-58.9) of current smokers had smoked a cigarette the day of the survey.
- 36.9% (95% CI: 31.6-42.2) of current smokers smoked 6 or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked in the 30 days prior to the survey.
- 57.5% (95% CI: 49.2-65.8) of current smokers usually smoked Marlboros in the 30 days prior to the survey.

CIGARETTE SMOKING CESSATION

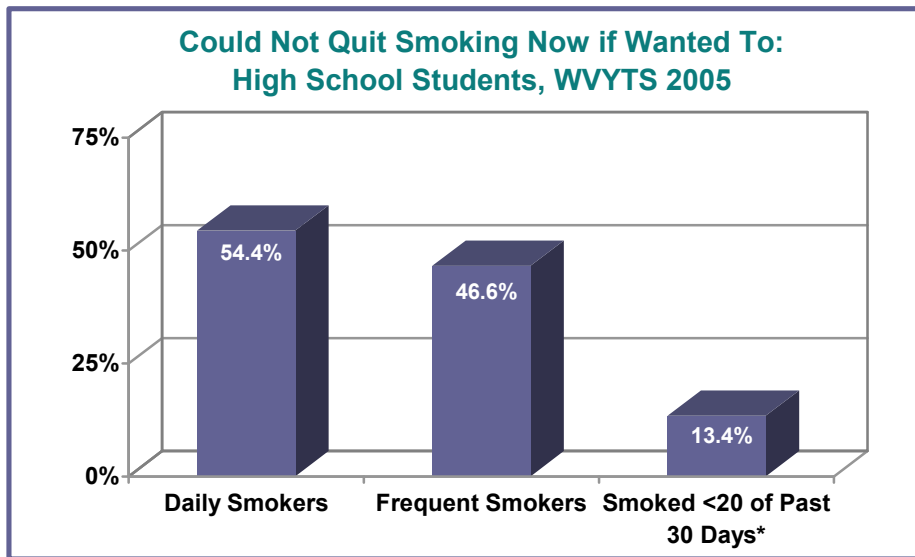
KEY INDICATORS

Want to Quit	55.0% (95% CI: 46.9-63.1) of current smokers, 54.8% (95% CI: 40.4-69.2) of frequent smokers, and 50.9% (95% CI: 36.6-65.2) of daily smokers want to quit smoking.
Tried to Quit	55.0% (95% CI: 49.7-60.3) of current smokers, 53.8% (95% CI: 45.6-62.0) of frequent smokers, and 48.7% (95% CI: 39.8-57.6) of daily smokers tried to quit smoking during the 12 months prior to the survey.
Could Not Quit	31.7% (95% CI: 26.6-36.8) of current smokers, 46.6% (95% CI: 39.8-53.4) of frequent smokers, and 54.4% (95% CI: 44.7-64.1) of daily smokers said they could not quit smoking now if they wanted to.
Cessation Program	13.1% (95% CI: 8.6-17.6) of current smokers had participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Frequent smokers and daily smokers had significantly less confidence in their ability to quit smoking than current smokers who were not frequent or daily smokers (see Figure on next page).

Females were significantly more likely to have tried to quit smoking than males; 64.2% of females who were current smokers had tried to quit in the 12 months prior to the survey, compared with 44.8% of male current smokers.



* Students who smoked in the past 30 days but were not frequent smokers (i.e., smoked on 20 of the past 30 days) or daily smokers (i.e., smoked every day in the past 30 days) [13.4% (95% CI: 7.9-18.9)].

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – 2005 CIGARETTE SMOKING CESSATION

- 35.5% (95% CI: 29.0-42.0) of current smokers had never tried to quit smoking.
- 55.6% (95% CI: 48.8-62.4) of ever smokers who had tried to quit were able to stay off cigarettes for 30 days or more the last time they quit.
- 44.3% (95% CI: 40.7-47.9) of current smokers said they would definitely or probably not be smoking 5 years from now.

CHAPTER 3 - SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

Smokeless tobacco (SLT) use remains a predominately male behavior. In fact, more than 1 in 5 high school (HS) males were current SLT users in 2005, compared with only 2.6% of females. While there have been declines in cigarette use among high school students, there have been no significant decreases in the prevalence or frequency of smokeless tobacco use.

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE PREVALENCE

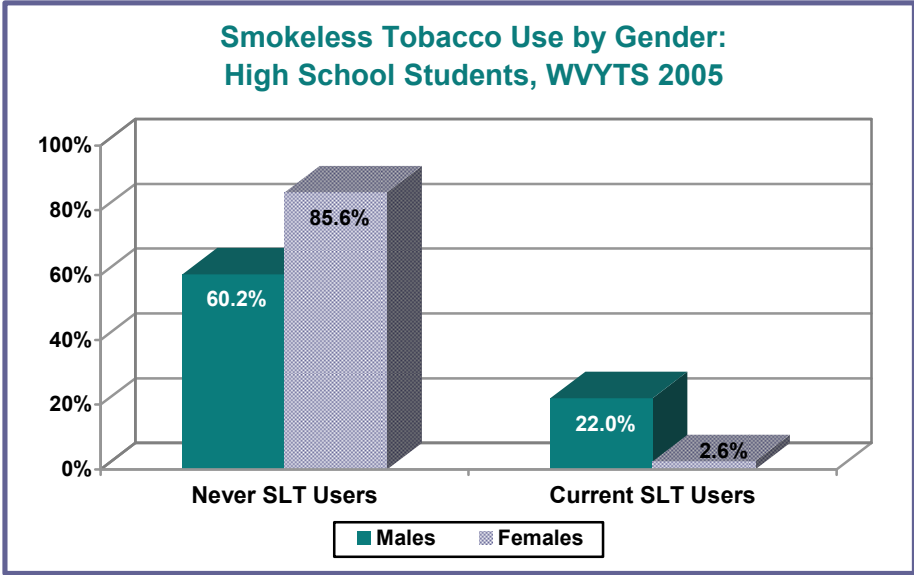
KEY INDICATORS

Never Used SLT **72.7%** (95% CI: 69.4-76.0) of HS students had never used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip.

Current SLT Users **12.6%** (95% CI: 9.9-15.3) of HS students used tobacco, snuff, or dip on 1 or more days in the 30 days prior to the survey.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Females were significantly more likely than males to have never used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, whereas males were significantly more likely to have used smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days (see Figure below). Although the trend is not significant, between 2000 and 2005 there was an increase in the percentage of high school males who had never used smokeless tobacco [2000: 51.8% (95% CI: 46.4-57.2); 2005: 60.2% (95% CI: 54.8-65.6)].



2005 SMOKELESS TOBACCO CESSATION

- 16.3% (95% CI: 10.5-22.1) of current smokeless tobacco users had ever participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco.

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE PATTERNS

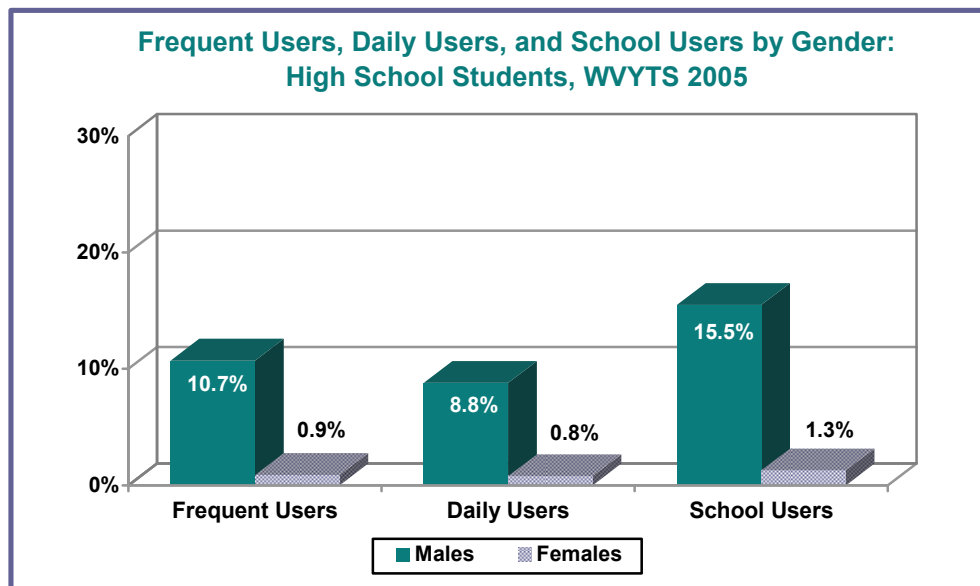
KEY INDICATORS

- Frequent SLT Users** **5.9%** (95% CI: 3.9-7.9) of HS students and **46.6%** (95% CI: 37.8-55.4) of current SLT users used SLT on at least 20 days in the 30 days prior to the survey.
- Daily SLT Users** **4.8%** (95% CI: 2.9-6.7) of HS students and **38.5%** (95% CI: 29.8-47.2) of current SLT users used SLT every day in the 30 days prior to the survey.
- School SLT Users** **8.7%** (95% CI: 6.3-11.1) of HS students and **63.1%** (95% CI: 52.0-74.2) of current SLT users used SLT on school property 1 or more days in the 30 days prior to the survey.
- Age of Initiation** **10.3%** (95% CI: 8.1-12.5) of HS students and **40.1%** (95% CI: 34.0-46.2) of ever SLT users first used SLT before age 13; **28.2%** (95% CI: 22.2-34.2) of ever SLT users first used SLT before age 11.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Males were significantly more likely than females to be frequent, daily, or school smokeless tobacco users (see Figure below).

Although the trend is not significant, between 2000 and 2005 there was a decline in the percentage of ever users who first used smokeless tobacco before age 13 [2000: 51.5% (95% CI: 43.9-59.1); 2005: 40.1% (95% CI: 34.0-46.2)].



Note: Use caution in interpreting female percentages for frequent, daily, and school users – the relative standard errors are greater than 30%.

CHAPTER 4 - CIGAR & PIPE SMOKING

Between 2000 and 2005, there were some significant declines in cigar use among public high school (HS) students. In fact, the percentage of students who had never tried a cigar significantly increased. Although cigar use remains higher among males than females, current cigar smoking significantly declined among males between 2000 and 2005. Pipe smoking is much less common among high school students than cigarette smoking, cigar smoking, and smokeless tobacco use. However, the prevalence of pipe smoking is significantly higher among males than females.

CIGAR SMOKING

KEY INDICATORS

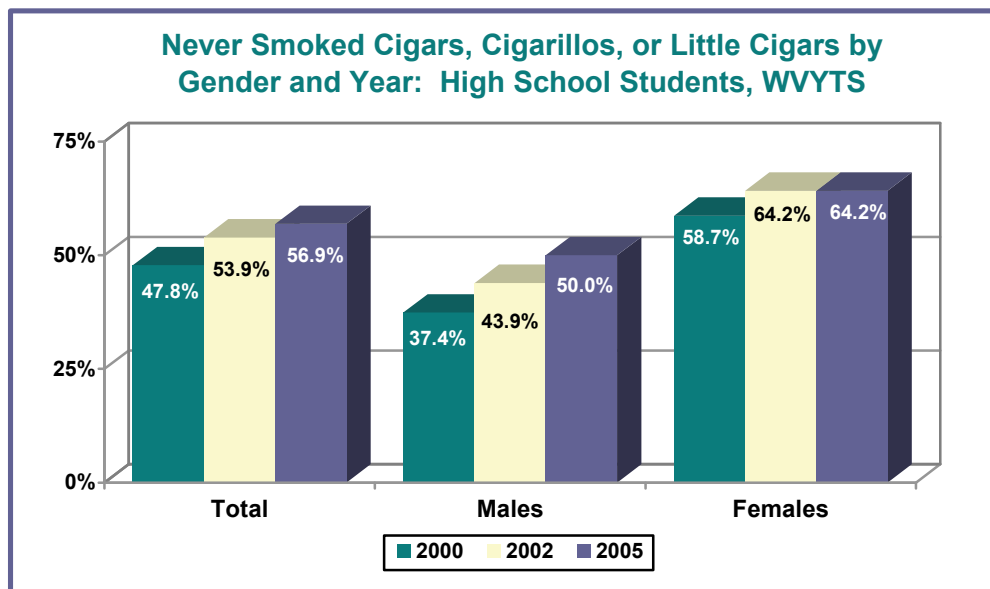
Never Smoked Cigar	56.9% (95% CI: 52.6-61.2) of HS students had never smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar, even 1 or 2 puffs.
Current Cigar Smokers	13.2% (95% CI: 10.4-16.0) of HS students smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar on 1 or more days in the 30 days prior to the survey.
Frequent Cigar Smokers	1.4% (95% CI: 0.6-2.2) of HS students and 10.6% (95% CI: 5.6-15.6) of current cigar smokers smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar on 20 or more days in the 30 days prior to the survey.
Daily Cigar Smokers	0.8% (95% CI: 0.3-1.3) of HS students and 6.4% (95% CI: 2.8-10.0) of current cigar smokers smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar every day in the 30 days prior to the survey.
Age of Initiation	12.8% (95% CI: 10.5-15.1) of HS students and 30.2% (95% CI: 24.4-36.0) of ever cigar smokers first smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar before age 13; 14.0% (95% CI: 9.4-18.6) of ever cigar smokers first smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar before age 11.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Cigar smoking is more common among males than females. In 2005, females were significantly more likely than males to have never smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar (see Figure on next page), whereas males were significantly more likely to have smoked a cigar in the 30 days prior to the survey (16.8% vs. 9.2%).

Age of initiation varied by grade. Students in 9th grade who had ever smoked a cigar were significantly more likely to have first smoked a cigar before age 13 than students in 10th, 11th, or 12th grades (see prevalence estimates in Appendix B).

Between 2000 and 2005, the percentage of students who had never smoked a cigar significantly increased among all students and males, but not females (see Figure on next page). Although there was no change in the overall prevalence of current cigar smokers between 2000 and 2005, current cigar smoking did significantly decrease among high school males [2000: 25.2% (95% CI: 20.8-29.6); 2005: 16.8% (95% CI: 13.0-20.6)].



PIPE TOBACCO SMOKING

KEY INDICATORS

Current Pipe Smokers **3.5%** (95% CI: 2.1-4.9) of HS students smoked tobacco in a pipe on 1 or more days in the 30 days prior to the survey.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Males are significantly more likely to smoke tobacco in a pipe than females. In 2005, 5% of males had smoked tobacco in a pipe in the 30 days prior to the survey, compared with 1.6% of females.

CHAPTER 5 - ACCESS TO TOBACCO

Current tobacco users under age 18 were most likely to obtain tobacco by giving someone else money to purchase it or by borrowing or bumming it from someone else. However, buying tobacco in a store was also a common method of obtaining tobacco. When underage cigarette smokers attempted to buy cigarettes in a store in the 30 days prior to the survey, nearly two-thirds were not asked to show proof of age and more than 70% were not refused a cigarette purchase because of their age.

METHODS OF OBTAINING CIGARETTES, SLT, AND CIGARS

KEY INDICATORS

Usual Method of Obtaining Cigarettes

In the 30 days prior to the survey, **35.2%** (95% CI: 29.0-41.4) of current smokers under age 18 usually gave someone money to purchase their cigarettes; **20.7%** (95% CI: 14.9-26.5) usually borrowed or bummed their cigarettes from someone else; **15.4%** (95% CI: 10.6-20.2) usually were given their cigarettes by someone age 18 or older.

Usual Method of Obtaining SLT

In the 30 days prior to the survey, **29.1%** (95% CI: 20.9-37.3) of current smokeless tobacco (SLT) users under age 18 usually gave someone money to purchase their smokeless tobacco; **26.4%** (95% CI: 16.4-36.4) usually borrowed or bummed their smokeless tobacco from someone else; **23.0%** (95% CI: 11.0-35.0) usually bought their smokeless tobacco in a store.

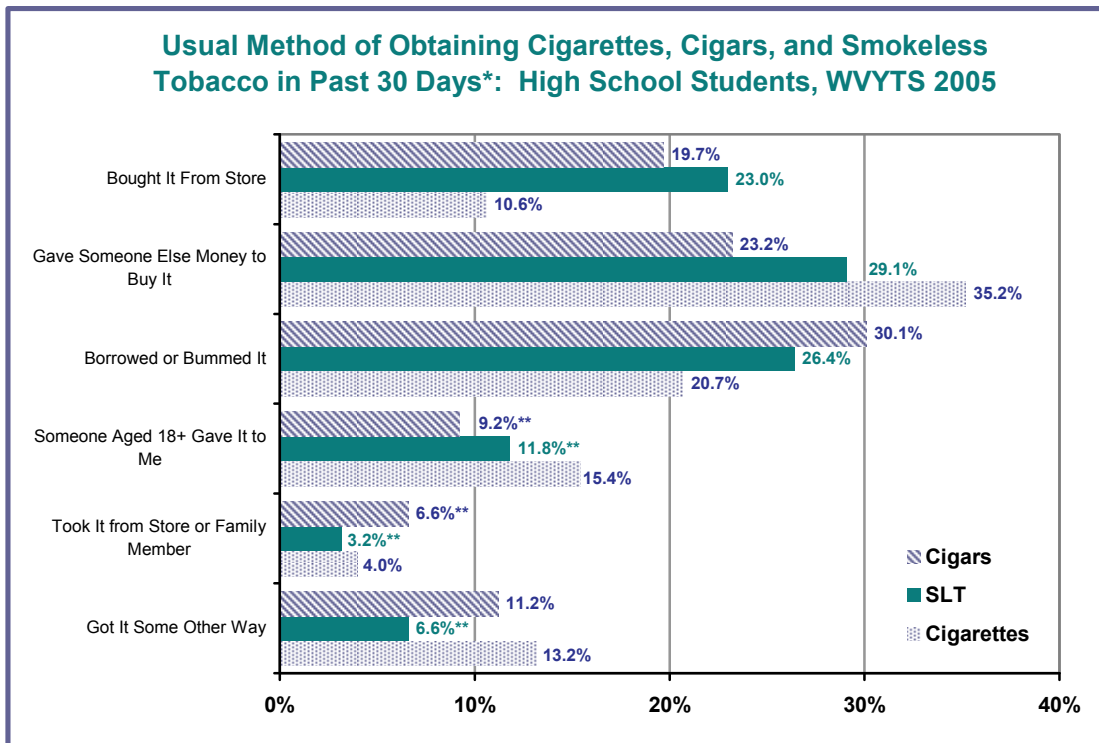
Usual Method of Obtaining Cigars

In the 30 days prior to the survey, **30.1%** (95% CI: 21.2-39.0) of current cigar smokers under age 18 usually borrowed or bummed their cigars from someone else; **23.2%** (95% CI: 17.3-29.1) usually gave someone money to purchase their cigars; **19.7%** (95% CI: 12.7-26.7) usually bought their cigars in a store.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Overall, current tobacco users under age 18 were most likely to have obtained their tobacco by giving someone else money to purchase it, by borrowing or bumming it from someone else, or by buying it from a store themselves in the 30 days prior to the survey (see Figure on next page). In fact, 66.4% of current cigarette smokers, 78.4% of current smokeless tobacco users, and 73.0% of current cigar smokers usually obtained their tobacco by one of these three methods. Current tobacco users were least likely to have taken tobacco from a store or family member in the 30 days prior to the survey.

Current cigarette smokers were significantly more likely to have usually obtained their cigarettes by giving someone else money than any other method. Between 2000 and 2005, the percentage of current smokers who, in the 30 days prior to the survey, were usually given their cigarettes by someone aged 18 or older significantly increased from 7.3% to 15.4%. Although the trend is not significant, the percentage of current smokers who usually bought their cigarettes in a store declined from 20.4% in 2000 to 10.6% in 2005.



* Among current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco users.
 ** Use caution in interpreting this estimate – the relative standard error is greater than 30%.
 Note: Smokeless tobacco estimates do not sum to 100 due to rounding. Cigarette estimates do not sum to 100 due to an omitted response category from this graph - 1.0% of current smokers obtained their cigarettes from a vending machine. This was not a possible response choice for methods of obtaining smokeless tobacco and cigars.

CIGARETTE SALES TO MINORS

KEY INDICATORS

Place Bought Last Pack of Cigarettes

In the 30 days prior to the survey, **33.9%** (95% CI: 25.1-42.7) of current smokers under age 18 bought their last pack of cigarettes from a gas station; **22.2%** (95% CI: 16.7-27.7) bought their last pack of cigarettes from a convenience store; **11.3%** (95% CI: 6.4-16.2) bought their last pack of cigarettes from a grocery store, drugstore, vending machine, or the Internet; **32.6%** (95% CI: 22.8-42.4) bought their last pack from some other source.

No Proof of Age

64.4% (95% CI: 54.7-74.1) of current smokers under age 18 were not asked to show proof of age when they tried to buy cigarettes in a store in the past 30 days.

Not Refused Sale

71.3% (95% CI: 60.1-82.5) of current smokers under age 18 were not refused cigarettes because of their age when they tried to buy cigarettes in a store in the past 30 days.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

There were no significant gender differences and no significant changes over time in these key indicators.

CHAPTER 6 - FAMILY & PEER INFLUENCE

Tobacco use is influenced by family and peers. Although a majority of high school (HS) students have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents and have been told by their parents not to use tobacco, these messages do not seem to be hindering students from using tobacco. Instead, tobacco use among students is closely related to tobacco use among family and friends. Students who live with a tobacco user or have close friends who use tobacco are significantly more likely to be current tobacco users.

FAMILY INFLUENCE

KEY INDICATORS

Parents Discussed Dangers of Tobacco Use	71.4% (95% CI: 68.4-74.4) of HS students, 72.6% (95% CI: 67.9-77.3) of current tobacco users, and 72.0% (95% CI: 65.2-78.8) of never tobacco users had discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents.
Told Not to Smoke Cigarettes by Parents	86.6% (95% CI: 83.6-89.6) of HS students, 84.0% (95% CI: 78.8-89.2) of current smokers, and 87.9% (95% CI: 84.1-91.7) of never smokers were ever told by their parents not to smoke cigarettes.
Told Not to Use SLT by Parents	75.9% (95% CI: 72.1-79.7) of HS students, 64.4% (95% CI: 56.0-72.8) of current smokeless tobacco (SLT) users, and 79.0% (95% CI: 74.3-83.7) of never SLT users were ever told by their parents not to use chewing tobacco or snuff.
Live with Smoker	47.6% (95% CI: 43.5-51.7) of HS students, 66.6% (95% CI: 59.4-73.8) of current smokers, and 32.2% (95% CI: 28.5-35.9) of never smokers lived with someone who smoked cigarettes at the time of the survey.
Live with SLT User	27.7% (95% CI: 23.2-32.2) of HS students, 51.0% (95% CI: 42.0-60.0) of current SLT users, and 22.2% (95% CI: 18.3-26.1) of never SLT users lived with someone who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip at the time of the survey.

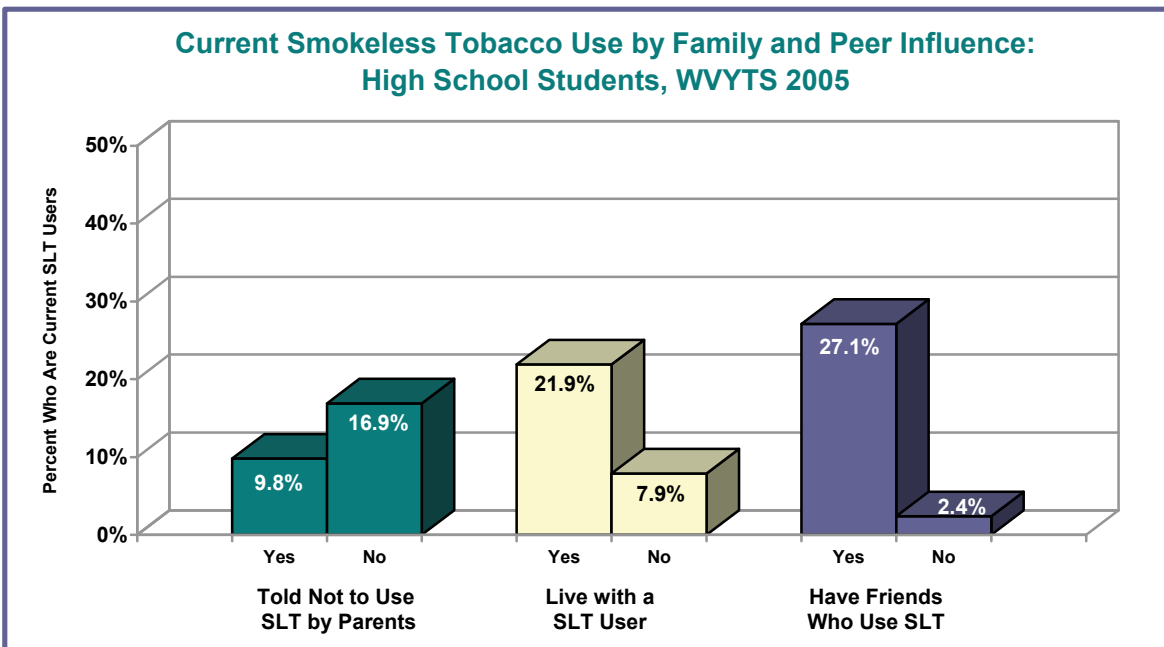
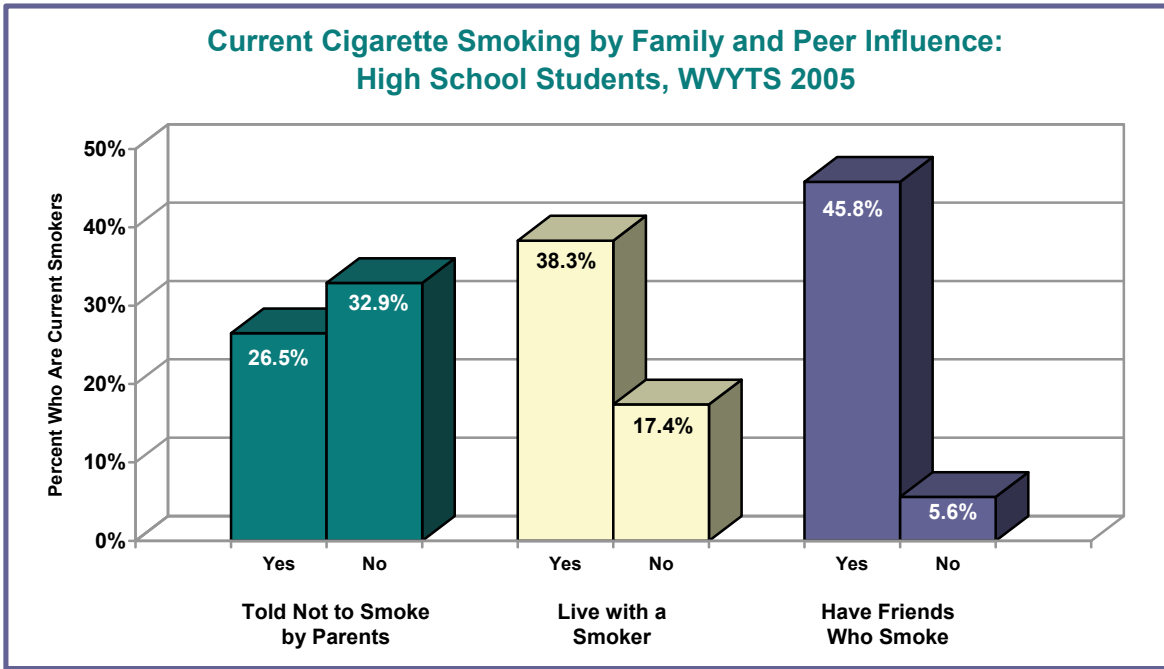
SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Between 2000 and 2005, the percentage of high school students who were ever told by their parent(s) not to use chewing tobacco or snuff significantly increased from 69.4% to 75.9%. The prevalence significantly increased among students who had never used smokeless tobacco (from 67.3% in 2000 to 79.0% in 2005). However, the percentage of current smokeless tobacco users told not to use chewing tobacco or snuff by their parent(s) decreased between 2000 and 2005 (from 70.6% to 64.4), although the decline was not significant.

Current tobacco use among high school students is closely related to tobacco use among family members, but is not significantly related to anti-tobacco messages from parents. Students who live with a tobacco user were significantly more likely to be current tobacco users than those who do not live with someone who uses tobacco. In fact, high school students who live with someone who smokes cigarettes were more than 2 times more likely to be current smokers than those who do not live with a smoker (38.3% vs. 17.4%; see Figures on next page). Current smokeless tobacco use was nearly 3 times higher among students who live with a smokeless tobacco user than those who do not (21.9% vs. 7.9%).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – 2005 FAMILY INFLUENCE

- 61.0% (95% CI: 56.3-65.7) of HS students lived with someone who smoked cigarettes or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip at the time of the survey.
- 68.5% (95% CI: 65.4-71.6) of HS students and 77.5% (95% CI: 74.1-80.9) of students who lived with a smoker or SLT user were very worried or somewhat worried about their parents or relatives using tobacco.



PEER INFLUENCE

KEY INDICATORS

Friends Smoke Cigarettes	52.2% (95% CI: 48.5-55.9) of HS students, 85.0% (95% CI: 80.6-89.4) of current smokers, and 28.1% (95% CI: 22.6-33.6) of never smokers reported that 1 or more of their 4 closest friends smoke cigarettes.
Friends Use Smokeless Tobacco	36.7% (95% CI: 32.2-41.2) of HS students, 79.1% (95% CI: 72.0-86.2) of current SLT users, and 26.3% (95% CI: 22.3-30.3) of never SLT users reported that 1 or more of their 4 closest friends use smokeless tobacco.
Would Not Smoke Cigarette from a Friend	97.5% (95% CI: 96.0-99.0) of never smokers would definitely or probably not smoke a cigarette if it was offered to them by one of their best friends.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Students who have close friends who use tobacco were significantly more likely to be current tobacco users than those who did not have close friends who use tobacco. In fact, high school students who reported that 1 or more of their 4 closest friends are cigarettes smokers were more than 8 times more likely to be current smokers than those who reported that none of their closest friends smoke (45.8% vs. 5.6%; see Figures on previous page). In addition, current smokeless tobacco use was more than 11 times higher among students who had friends who use smokeless tobacco than those who did not (27.1% vs. 2.4%).

CHAPTER 7 - TOBACCO ADS & EDUCATION

Nearly all high school (HS) students have been exposed to tobacco company advertising; however, more than three-fourths of students agreed that kids who use tobacco are victims of tobacco companies' advertising and marketing. In addition, nearly all high school students had recently been exposed to an anti-smoking or anti-tobacco ad. Between 2002 and 2005, the percentage of high school students who had seen or heard advertising by the state-sponsored tobacco prevention program *RAZE* significantly increased from 28.2% to 74.4%. However, nearly half of students were not taught about the dangers of tobacco use in school during the 2004-2005 school year.

TOBACCO COMPANY ADVERTISING

KEY INDICATORS

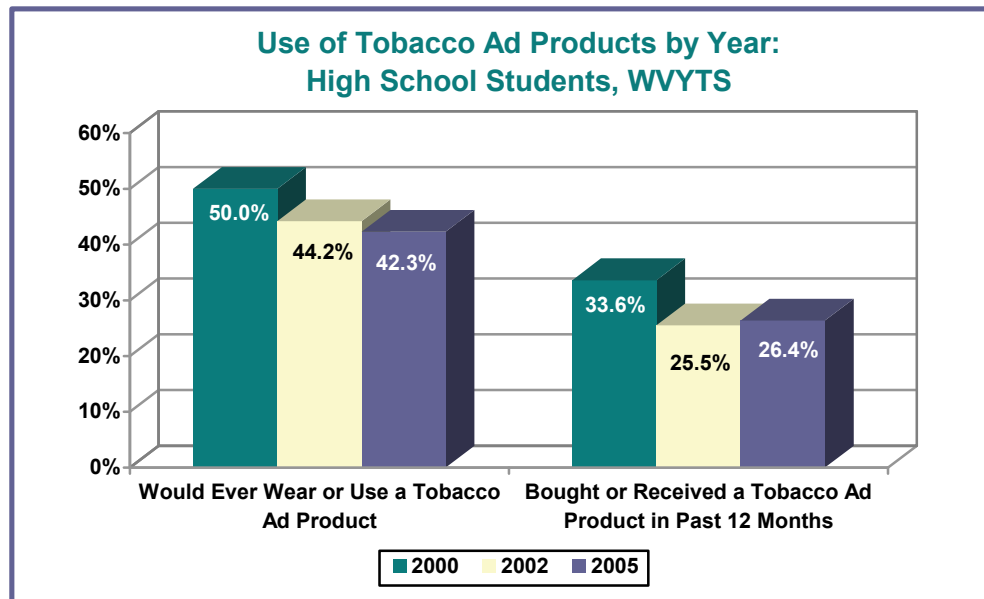
Saw Tobacco in Media	94.5% (95% CI: 93.2-95.8) of HS students saw tobacco use or ads most or some of the time when they watched TV or movies or used the Internet.
Wear/Use Tobacco Ad Product	42.3% (95% CI: 37.9-46.7) of HS students, 69.5% (95% CI: 65.0-74.4) of current tobacco users, and 16.1% (95% CI: 11.1-21.1) of never tobacco users would ever use or wear something with a tobacco company name or picture on it such as lighter, t-shirt, hat, or sunglasses.
Bought/Received Tobacco Ad Product	26.4% (95% CI: 22.9-29.9) of HS students, 43.9% (95% CI: 36.8-51.0) of current tobacco users, and 11.0% (95% CI: 9.1-12.9) of never tobacco users bought or received something with a tobacco company name or picture on it in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Victims of Big Tobacco	78.0% (95% CI: 75.2-80.8) of HS students, 68.6% (95% CI: 64.2-73.0) of current tobacco users, and 82.3% (95% CI: 76.2-88.4) of never tobacco users strongly or somewhat agreed that kids who use tobacco products are victims of tobacco companies' marketing and advertising.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Current tobacco users are more receptive to tobacco advertising than students who have never used tobacco. In fact, current tobacco users were approximately 4 times more likely to ever wear or use a tobacco ad product and to have bought/received a tobacco ad product in the 12 months prior to the survey. Current tobacco users were also significantly less likely to agree that kids who use tobacco are victims of tobacco companies' marketing and advertising.

High school females were significantly more likely than males to agree that tobacco users are victims of tobacco companies' marketing and advertising (82.3% vs. 73.8%).

Between 2000 and 2005, the percentage of students who would ever wear/use a tobacco ad product and the percentage who bought/received a tobacco ad product in the 12 months prior to the survey significantly declined (see Figure on next page).



ANTI-TOBACCO CAMPAIGNS

KEY INDICATORS

Saw Anti-Smoking Media

85.0% (95% CI: 82.5-87.5) of HS students saw or heard commercials on TV, the Internet, or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoking in the 30 days prior to the survey; **45.9%** (95% CI: 42.2-49.6) of HS students saw or heard anti-smoking ads almost daily, daily, or more than once per day in the 30 days prior to the survey.

Anti-Tobacco Campaigns

93.1% (95% CI: 90.7-95.5) of HS students saw or heard ads against the use of tobacco products from the *RAZE*, *Truth*, *stand*, or *Through With Chew* campaigns in the 60 days prior to the survey.

74.4% (95% CI: 68.2-80.6) saw *RAZE* ads.

33.5% (95% CI: 28.0-39.0) saw *Truth* ads.

18.5% (95% CI: 10.8-26.2) saw *stand* ads.

10.1% (95% CI: 7.6-12.6) saw *Through With Chew* ads.

Anti-Tobacco Sponsors

91.2% (95% CI: 88.3-94.1) of HS students recognized the American Heart Association (AHA), the American Cancer Society (ACS), the American Lung Association (ALA), the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR), or the West Virginia Department of Education (WVDE) as sponsors of anti-tobacco advertising they saw in the 60 days prior to the survey.

62.9% (95% CI: 59.8-66.0) recognized AHA as a sponsor.

61.8% (95% CI: 57.1-66.5) recognized ACS as a sponsor.

56.2% (95% CI: 53.0-59.4) recognized ALA as a sponsor.

39.2% (95% CI: 36.9-41.5) recognized WVDHHR as a sponsor.

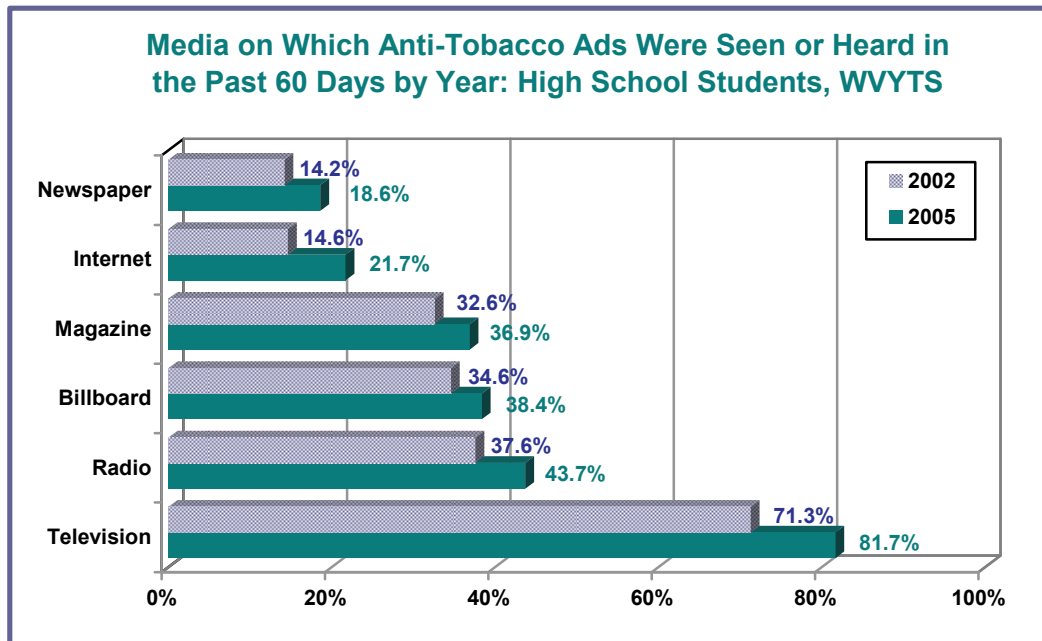
33.8% (95% CI: 31.2-36.4) recognized WVDE as a sponsor.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Between 2002 and 2005, the percentage of HS students who saw or heard an anti-tobacco ad in the 60 days prior to the survey from *RAZE*, the state-sponsored tobacco prevention program, significantly increased from 28.2% to 74.4%. The percentage of students who saw or heard advertising of the nationwide anti-tobacco campaign *Truth* significantly declined from 51.1% to 33.5%.

Between 2002 and 2005, the percentage of HS students who recognized the American Cancer Society as a sponsor of anti-tobacco advertisements in the 60 days prior to the survey significantly increased from 27.8% to 61.8%; the percentage who recognized the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources as a sponsor significantly increased from 19.7% to 39.2%; and the percentage who recognized the West Virginia Department of Education as a sponsor significantly increased from 17.3% to 33.8%.

In 2002 and 2005, high school students were significantly more likely to have seen or heard an anti-tobacco advertisement on television than in/on other media (see Figure below). Between 2002 and 2005, the percentage of students who saw or heard ads on television and the Internet significantly increased.



TOBACCO PREVENTION EDUCATION & ACTIVITIES

KEY INDICATORS

Taught Dangers of Tobacco in School **51.2%** (95% CI: 46.5-55.9) of HS students were taught the dangers of tobacco use in school during the 2004-2005 school year.

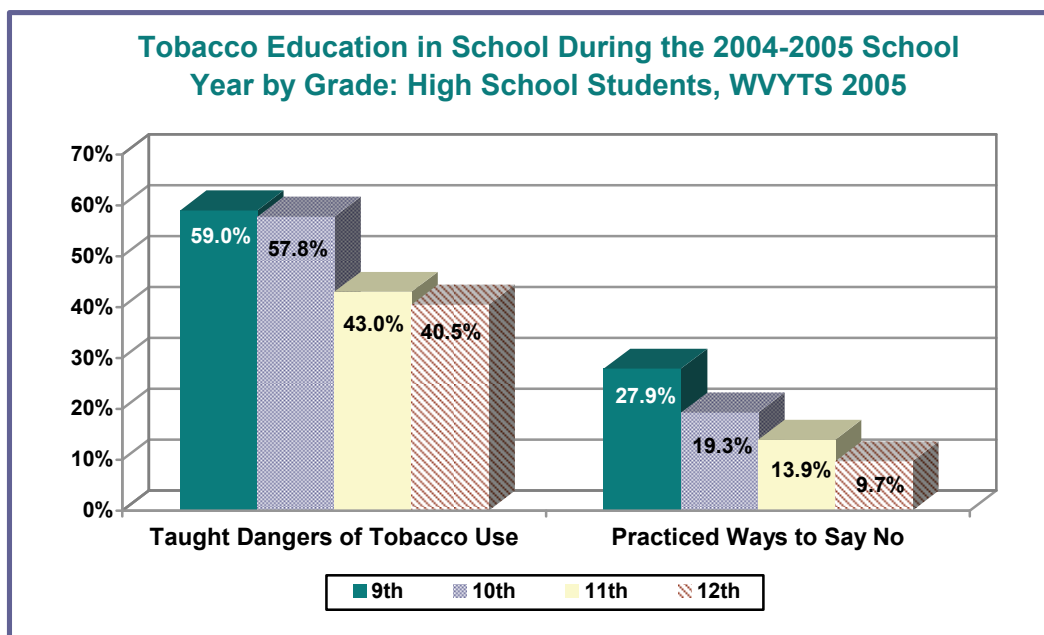
Practiced Ways to Say No to Tobacco in School **18.5%** (95% CI: 15.4-21.6) of HS students practiced ways to say no to tobacco in school during the 2004-2005 school year.

Anti-Tobacco Community Activities **20.0%** (95% CI: 15.8-24.2) of HS students, **11.6%** (95% CI: 7.4-15.8) of current tobacco users, and **26.0%** (95% CI: 19.0-33.0) of never tobacco users participated in a community activity to discourage other youth from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or cigars during the 12 months prior to the survey.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Tobacco prevention education varied by grade (see Figure below). High school students in 9th and 10th grades were significantly more likely than 11th and 12th graders to have been taught the dangers of tobacco use in school during the 2004-2005 school year. In addition, 9th graders were significantly more likely than students in 11th and 12th grades to have practiced ways to say no to tobacco in school during the 2004-2005 school year.

Current tobacco users were significantly less likely than students who had never used tobacco to have participated in a community activity to discourage other youth from using tobacco in the 12 months prior to the survey (11.6% vs. 26.0%).



CHAPTER 8 - ENVIRONMENTAL SMOKE

Nearly all high school (HS) students know that environmental cigarette smoke is harmful to them. However, more than three-fourths of HS students were exposed to environmental cigarette smoke in the 7 days prior to the survey and more than one-third were exposed all 7 days.

EXPOSURE TO CIGARETTE SMOKE

KEY INDICATORS

In Room with Smoker **73.8%** (95% CI: 70.1-77.5) of HS students, **94.7%** (95% CI: 92.2-97.2) of current cigarette smokers, and **56.2%** (95% CI: 51.6-60.8) of never cigarette smokers were in a room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days of the 7 days prior to the survey.
34.1% (95% CI: 30.9-37.3) of HS students were in a room with a smoker every day of the seven days prior to the survey.

In Car with Smoker **55.3%** (95% CI: 51.3-59.3) of HS students, **85.0%** (95% CI: 80.7-89.3) of current cigarette smokers, and **32.4%** (95% CI: 27.6-37.2) of never cigarette smokers were in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more days of the 7 days prior to the survey.
18.6% (95% CI: 15.3-21.9) of HS students were in a car with a smoker every day of the 7 days prior to the survey.

In Room or Car With Smoker **76.7%** (95% CI: 73.3-80.1) of HS students, **97.9%** (95% CI: 95.5-100.0) of current cigarette smokers, and **58.8%** (95% CI: 53.8-63.8) of never cigarette smokers were in a room or car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days of the 7 days prior to the survey.
35.8% (95% CI: 32.9-38.7) of HS students were in a room or car with a smoker every day of the 7 days prior to the survey.

Cigarette Smoke Is Harmful **93.4%** (95% CI: 91.5-95.3) of HS students, **89.1%** (95% CI: 84.9-93.3) of current cigarette smokers, and **96.8%** (95% CI: 94.8-98.8) of never cigarette smokers definitely or probably think that smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to them.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Current cigarette smokers were significantly more likely to have been in a room or car with someone who was smoking cigarettes in the seven days prior to the survey than students who had never smoked a cigarette.

High school students who had never smoked a cigarette were significantly more likely to think that cigarette smoke is dangerous to them than students who were current cigarette smokers.

CHAPTER 9 - PERCEPTIONS/KNOWLEDGE

Nearly all high school (HS) students know the harmful effects of tobacco and most students do not think that smoking cigarettes has social benefits. However, HS students who are current tobacco users are less likely than students who have never used tobacco to know the risks of tobacco use. In addition, current tobacco users are more likely to think that smoking makes young people look cool and that smokers have more friends.

PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF SMOKING CIGARETTES

KEY INDICATORS

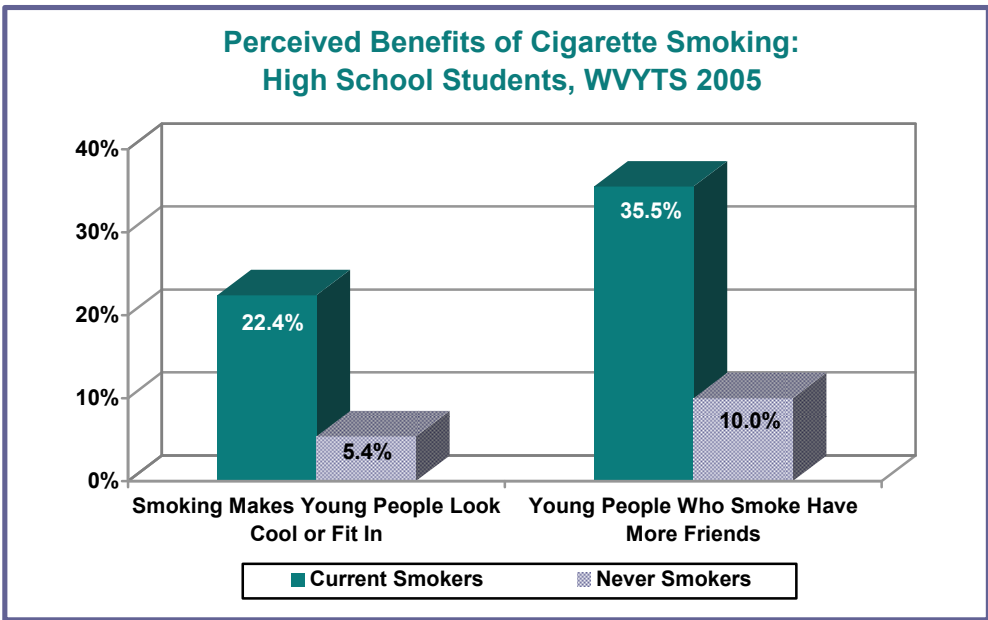
Smoking Is Cool **11.2%** (95% CI: 8.5-13.9) of HS students, **22.4%** (95% CI: 17.2-27.6) of current cigarette smokers, and **5.4%** (95% CI: 2.9-7.9) of never cigarette smokers thought that smoking cigarettes definitely or probably makes young people look cool or fit in.

Smokers Have More Friends **21.3%** (95% CI: 18.1-24.5) of HS students, **35.5%** (95% CI: 29.9-41.1) of current cigarette smokers, and **10.0%** (95% CI: 5.5-14.5) of never cigarette smokers thought that young people who smoke cigarettes definitely or probably have more friends.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Current cigarette smokers were significantly more likely than students who have never smoked a cigarette to think that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in and to think that smokers have more friends.

Males were significantly more likely than females to think that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in (14.8% vs. 7.5%).



HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO USE

KEY INDICATORS

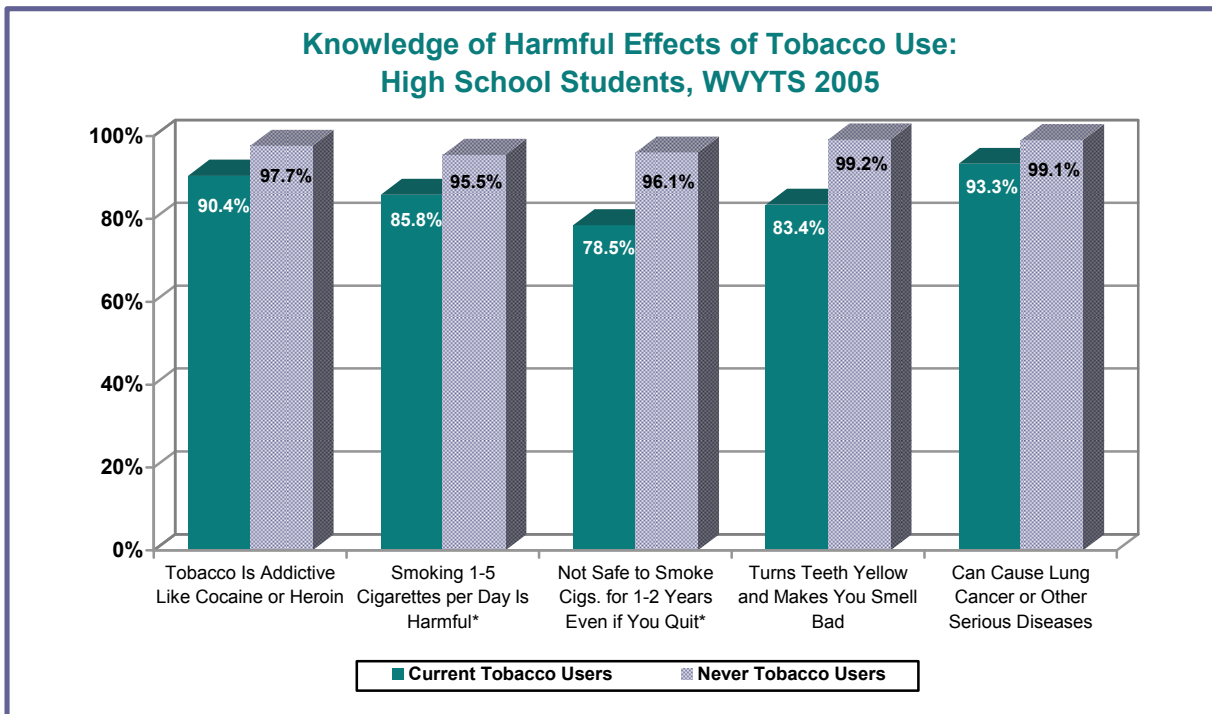
Cigarettes Contain Poisonous Chemicals	82.1% (95% CI: 79.8-84.4) of HS students, 82.8% (95% CI: 78.9-86.7) of current cigarette smokers, and 83.4% (95% CI: 79.1-87.7) of never cigarette smokers knew that cigarettes contain arsenic, benzene, ammonia, radioactive polonium, cyanide, and other chemicals.
Tobacco Is Addictive	93.9% (95% CI: 91.4-96.4) of HS students, 90.4% (95% CI: 85.8-95.0) of current tobacco users, and 97.7% (95% CI: 96.3-99.1) of never tobacco users thought that tobacco is definitely or probably as addictive as cocaine or heroin.
Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes Per Day Is Harmful	91.7% (95% CI: 89.2-94.2) of HS students, 85.8% (95% CI: 80.4-91.2) of current cigarette smokers, and 95.5% (95% CI: 92.8-98.2) of never cigarette smokers thought young people definitely or probably risk harming themselves if they smoke 1 to 5 cigarettes per day.
Smoking for Only 1 to 2 Years Is Not Safe	88.7% (95% CI: 85.7-91.7) of HS students, 78.5% (95% CI: 73.9-83.1) of current cigarette smokers, and 96.1% (95% CI: 93.5-98.7) of never cigarette smokers thought that smoking for a year or two is not safe even if you quit.
Tobacco Causes Yellow Teeth and Bad Breath	92.4% (95% CI: 90.8-94.0) of HS students, 83.4% (95% CI: 79.6-87.2) of current tobacco users, and 99.2% (95% CI: 98.1-100.0) of never tobacco users strongly or somewhat agreed that smoking or using tobacco products turns teeth yellow and causes clothes and breath to smell bad.
Tobacco Increases Chances of Serious Disease	96.0% (95% CI: 95.1-96.9) of HS students, 93.3% (95% CI: 91.4-95.2) of current tobacco users, and 99.1% (95% CI: 98.2-100.0) of never tobacco users strongly or somewhat agreed that using tobacco products increases a person's chances of getting lung cancer or other serious diseases.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Overall, students who currently use tobacco were significantly less likely than students who have never used tobacco to recognize the dangers and negative effects of tobacco use (see Figure on next page).

Females were significantly more likely than males to think that it is not safe to smoke even if you quit after a year or two (92.5% vs. 85.0%). Females were also significantly more likely to agree that tobacco products turn teeth yellow and cause clothes and breath to smell bad (95.0% vs. 90.1%).

Between 2002 and 2005, the percentage of high school males who agreed that tobacco use increases the risk of lung cancer or other serious diseases significantly increased from 90.4% (95% CI: 88.1-92.7) to 95.8% (95% CI: 94.1-97.5).



* Estimates presented are for Current Smokers and Never Smokers.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – 2005 HARMFUL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO USE

- 93.2% (95% CI: 91.0-95.4) of HS students think that people risk harming themselves if they smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day.
- 93.2% (95% CI: 91.7-94.7) of HS students strongly or somewhat agreed that tobacco products can cause them to potentially lose a family member to disease.
- 86.3% (95% CI: 84.8-87.8) of HS students strongly or somewhat agreed that it costs too much to smoke cigarettes or use tobacco products.

CHAPTER 10 - ASTHMA

More than 1 out of 5 high school (HS) students had ever been diagnosed with asthma and approximately 13% currently had asthma. Asthma is a common cause of missed school days. In fact, more than one-third of students who currently had asthma had missed one or more days of school due to their asthma during the 2004-2005 school year.

ASTHMA PREVALENCE

KEY INDICATORS

Lifetime Asthma

23.2% (95% CI: 19.9-26.5) of HS students, **26.3%** (95% CI: 19.9-32.7) of current cigarette smokers, and **19.7%** (95% CI: 14.4-25.0) of never cigarette smokers have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have asthma.

Current Asthma

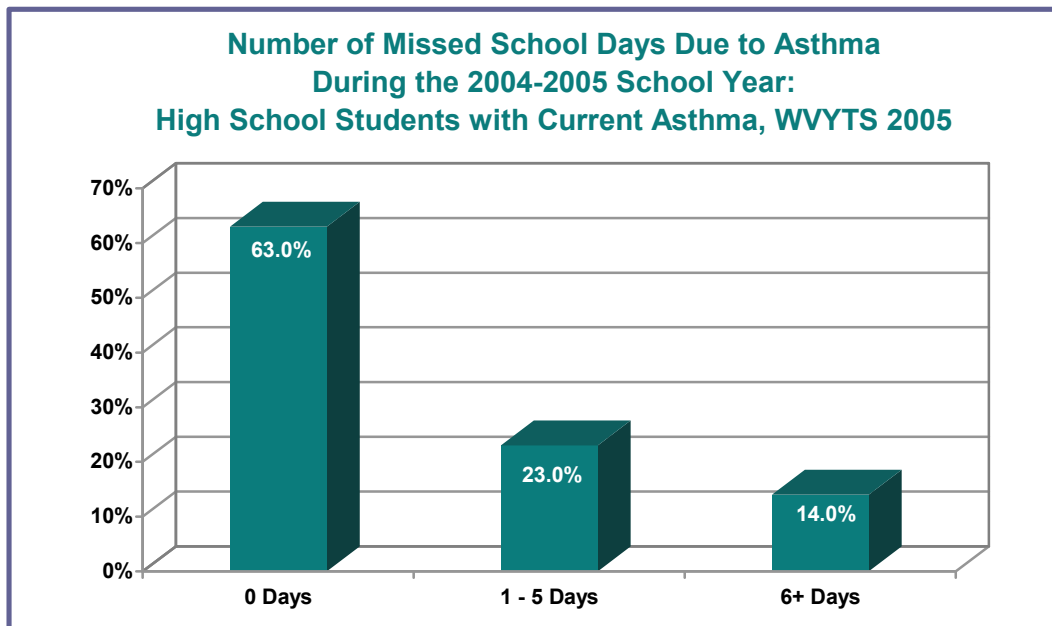
12.9% (95% CI: 10.5-15.3) of HS students, **14.8%** (95% CI: 9.5-20.1) of current cigarette smokers, and **8.8%** (95% CI: 5.8-11.8) of never cigarette smokers have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have asthma and still have asthma.

Missed School Due to Asthma

37.0% (95% CI: 27.1-46.9) of HS students with current asthma missed school due to their asthma during the 2004-2005 school year.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

In 2002, current cigarette smokers were significantly more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma than students who had never smoked a cigarette [Current Smokers: 29.1% (95% CI: 24.3-33.9); Never Smokers: 18.2% (95% CI: 14.4-22.0)]. However, the prevalence of lifetime asthma did not significantly differ by smoking status in 2005.



APPENDIX A - METHODOLOGY

The 2005 West Virginia Youth Tobacco Survey (WVYTS) was administered via pencil and paper to public high school students (grades 9-12) in the spring of 2005. A total of 1,260 students from 33 public high schools completed useable questionnaires. The results presented in this report are based on those 1,260 questionnaires and have been weighted to be representative of all West Virginia public high school students.

SAMPLING & WEIGHTING

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

- **School Level** – The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all schools containing any of grades 9-12. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. A total of 35 schools were selected to participate.
- **Class Level** – The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each school that participated in the survey. All 2nd period classes in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey. A total of 1,702 students were selected to participate.

A sampling weight was calculated and attached to each questionnaire by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The sampling weights adjust for any unequal probabilities of selection, non-response, and disproportionate selection of different population groups. Sampling weights adjust the data to ensure that they are representative of the population of interest (i.e., public high school students). They enable us to make accurate inferences about all public high school students based on the responses of the students who participated in the survey.

RESPONSE RATES

School Response Rate: 33 of 35 sampled schools participated in the survey, a response rate of 94.3%.

Student Response Rate: 1,260 of 1,702 sampled students completed useable questionnaires, a response rate of 74.0%.

Overall Response Rate: The overall response rate was calculated by multiplying the school response rate by the student response rate. The overall response rate for the 2005 WVYTS was 69.8%.

ESTIMATES, CONFIDENCE INTERVALS, AND RELIABILITY

The results presented in this report are derived from surveying a sample of students rather than all public high school students in the population; therefore, the results are estimates of the true values. For this reason, estimates are presented together with their associated confidence intervals. A confidence interval is a range of values around an estimate, which reflects sampling error and represents the uncertainty of the estimate. This report presents 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). Therefore, we can be 95% confident that the confidence interval contains the true value that we are estimating.

Confidence intervals presented in this report were calculated by the following formulas:

$$95\% \text{ Confidence Interval (CI)} = 1.96 * SE$$

$$\text{Lower 95\% Confidence Limit} = E - CI$$

$$\text{Upper 95\% Confidence Limit} = E + CI$$

where

SE is the standard error of the estimate produced by SAS survey procedures.

E is the weighted estimate produced by SAS survey procedures.

Reliability refers to the precision of an estimate. If an estimate is termed reliable, there is confidence that the same, or a very similar, estimate would be obtained if the survey were to be repeated within the same time period and under similar circumstances. Results that do not meet one or more of the following reliability criteria should be interpreted and reported with caution. Please refer to Appendix B for notation of estimates that do not meet reliability criteria.

- 1) The estimate is based on responses from more than 50 respondents.
- 2) The 95% confidence interval of the estimate has a width or range less than 20 (e.g., 95% CI = 10.0-20.0).
- 3) The estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) less than 30.0%. The RSE is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself. It is calculated by the SAS software.

SIGNIFICANCE

Significant is the term used in this report to describe prevalence estimates that have been tested and found to be significantly different. Statistically significant differences between estimates are determined using statistical tests such as a t-test or chi-squared test. This report uses a simpler, more conservative method for determining significance: two prevalence estimates are said to be “significantly” different when the 95% confidence intervals associated with each of the estimates do not overlap. In other words, it can be stated with 95% certainty that the difference found between the two prevalence estimates is not a random occurrence. Although this is not the “classical” statistical test of differences, this conservative method better highlights the results important to the design of effective and efficient tobacco-related interventions. Identifying differences as significant by this method targets the characteristics most strongly associated with tobacco use and directs attention to the largest changes in prevalence over time.

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

West Virginia Youth Tobacco Survey, 2005

Characteristic	# Respondents	% Unweighted Sample	% Weighted Sample
TOTAL	1,260	100.0	100.0
<u>SEX</u>			
Male	581	53.3	48.7
Female	662	46.7	51.3
<u>AGE</u>			
14 or younger	95	7.6	10.6
15	274	21.8	22.6
16	428	34.0	28.6
17	304	24.2	22.3
18 or older	156	12.4	15.9
<u>GRADE</u>			
9th	259	20.8	29.4
10th	420	33.8	25.3
11th	347	27.9	23.0
12th	218	17.5	22.3

APPENDIX B - DETAILED TABLES

This appendix presents tables of the key indicators discussed in the chapters of this report. These tables display: 1) the number of students with valid responses to the question(s) (# Resp.), the prevalence estimate (%), and the 95% confidence interval of the estimate (95% CI). A discussion of prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals is included in Appendix A. Definitions of the key indicators are included in the corresponding chapters of the report.

CHAPTER 1 – TOBACCO USE

Tobacco Use by Gender: WVYTS 2005

Key Indicator	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Never Used Tobacco	562	29.1	23.4-34.8	648	31.4	26.7-36.1	1,221	30.1	26.1-34.1
Current Tobacco Users	557	39.2	35.3-43.1	650	31.9	26.1-37.7	1,222	35.8	31.6-40.0
Cessation Program*	187	12.6	8.4-16.8	184	14.8	7.5-22.1	375	13.8	9.6-18.0

* Among current tobacco users.

Tobacco Use by Year: WVYTS

Key Indicator	2000			2002			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Never Used Tobacco	1,571	20.6	17.1-24.1	1,590	24.1	20.9-27.3	1,221	30.1	26.1-34.1
Current Tobacco Users	1,573	47.7	43.7-51.7	1,589	41.7	38.4-45.0	1,222	35.8	31.6-40.0
Cessation Program*	585	13.4	9.3-17.5	538	8.5	5.4-11.6	375	13.8	9.6-18.0

* Among current tobacco users.

CHAPTER 2 – CIGARETTE SMOKING

Cigarette Smoking by Gender: WYTS 2005

Key Indicator	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Never Smoked Cigarette	549	37.9	31.3-44.5	640	35.5	30.9-40.1	1,201	36.7	32.2-41.2
Current Cig. Smokers	566	26.6	23.3-29.9	653	28.9	23.5-34.3	1,234	27.8	23.9-31.7
Frequent Cig. Smokers	566	13.3	9.7-16.9	653	16.3	12.9-19.7	1,234	14.8	11.7-17.9
Daily Cigarette Smokers	566	11.1	8.0-14.2	653	11.8	8.3-15.3	1,234	11.5	8.7-14.3
School Cig. Smokers	572	9.9	6.3-13.5	657	8.8	6.3-11.3	1,242	9.5	6.7-12.3
First Smoked < Age 13*	339	40.7	33.8-47.6	410	31.1	26.0-36.2	758	36.0	31.0-41.0
Want to Quit									
Current Smokers	126	49.9†	39.7-60.1	150	59.3†	48.7-69.9	280	55.0	46.9-63.1
Frequent Smokers	71	46.4	31.5-61.3	91	61.0	43.0-79.0†	165	54.8†	40.4-69.2
Daily Smokers	57	43.4†	27.0-59.8	67	57.2†	40.5-73.9	127	50.9†	36.6-65.2
Tried to Quit									
Current Smokers	138	44.8	36.4-53.2	171	64.2	54.2-74.2	314	55.0	49.7-60.3
Frequent Smokers	74	39.1†	25.2-53.0	95	65.5†	52.2-78.8	172	53.8	45.6-62.0
Daily Smokers	60	33.1†	19.6-46.6	70	63.1†	48.7-77.5	133	48.7	39.8-57.6
Could Not Quit									
Current Smokers	126	29.4	19.6-39.2	158	34.4	27.4-41.4	288	31.7	26.6-36.8
Frequent Smokers	75	42.7†	29.6-55.8	93	50.8	42.5-59.1	170	46.6	39.8-53.4
Daily Smokers	62	49.9†	34.9-64.9	70	60.5	49.3-71.7†	134	54.4	44.7-64.1
Cessation Program**	144	12.2	8.0-16.4	178	13.5	6.2-20.8	326	13.1	8.6-17.6

* Among ever cigarette smokers.

** Among current cigarette smokers.

† Use caution in interpreting this estimate – the 95% CI is wider than 20.

Cigarette Smoking by Year: WYTS

Key Indicator	2000			2002			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Never Smoked Cigarette	1,545	25.7	21.6-29.8	1,567	30.3	26.7-33.9	1,201	36.7	32.2-41.2
Current Cig. Smokers	1,559	38.5	35.1-41.9	1,576	33.7	30.6-36.8	1,234	27.8	23.9-31.7
Frequent Cig. Smokers	1,559	22.1	18.8-25.4	1,576	18.7	15.4-22.0	1,234	14.8	11.7-17.9
Daily Cigarette Smokers	1,559	17.2	14.3-20.1	1,576	15.8	12.6-19.0	1,234	11.5	8.7-14.3
School Cig. Smokers	1,596	17.3	13.6-21.0	1,621	13.4	10.7-16.1	1,242	9.5	6.7-12.3
First Smoked < Age 13*	1,119	40.5	36.2-44.8	1,054	35.7	32.1-39.3	758	36.0	31.0-41.0
Want to Quit**	488	56.1	51.0-61.2	406	59.2	54.1-64.3	280	55.0	46.9-63.1
Tried to Quit**	533	59.4	52.8-66.0	460	57.9	53.4-62.4	314	55.0	49.7-60.3
Could Not Quit**	446	32.0	26.7-37.3	413	27.5	19.9-35.1	288	31.7	26.6-36.8
Cessation Program**	494	11.7	7.8-15.6	454	8.6	5.4-11.8	326	13.1	8.6-17.6

* Among ever cigarette smokers.

** Among current cigarette smokers.

First Smoked Whole Cigarette Before Age 13* by Year: WVYTS

Grade	2000			2002			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
9th Grade	326	48.1	41.7-54.5	362	46.9	41.8-52.0	144	51.7	43.4-60.0
10th Grade	368	46.5	40.9-52.1	341	41.5	36.6-46.4	252	37.5	31.9-43.1
11th Grade	245	34.3	27.4-41.2	218	29.1	23.2-35.0	215	30.5	24.7-36.3
12th Grade	169	34.7	27.7-41.7	125	25.6	15.8-35.4	141	22.8	16.7-28.9

* Among students who had ever smoked a cigarette.

CHAPTER 3 – SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

Smokeless Tobacco (SLT) Use by Gender: WVYTS 2005

Key Indicator	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Never Used SLT	558	60.2	54.8-65.6	651	85.6	82.9-88.3	1,221	72.7	69.4-76.0
Current SLT Users	559	22.0	17.9-26.1	653	2.6	1.6-3.6	1,226	12.6	9.9-15.3
Frequent SLT Users	559	10.7	7.5-13.9	653	0.9*	0.0-1.9	1,226	5.9	3.9-7.9
Daily SLT Users	559	8.8	5.8-11.8	653	0.8*	0.0-1.8	1,226	4.8	2.9-6.7
School SLT Users									
Total Students	576	15.5	11.8-19.2	658	1.3*	0.2-2.4	1,247	8.7	6.3-11.1
Current SLT Users	127	65.7†	54.7-76.7				148	63.1†	52.0-74.2
First Used SLT < Age 13**	216	41.9	33.6-50.2	72	35.3†	22.0-48.6	291	40.1	34.0-46.2

† Use caution in interpreting this estimate – the 95% CI is wider than 20.

* Use caution in interpreting this estimate – the relative standard error is greater than 30.0%.

** Among students who had ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip.

Smokeless Tobacco (SLT) Use by Year: WVYTS

Key Indicator	2000			2002			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Never Used SLT	1,557	69.0	65.4-72.6	1,593	71.4	68.5-74.3	1,221	72.7	69.4-76.0
Current SLT Users	1,597	15.3	12.5-18.1	1,620	12.4	10.4-14.4	1,226	12.6	9.9-15.3
Frequent SLT Users	1,597	5.9	4.2-7.6	1,620	4.6	3.3-5.9	1,226	5.9	3.9-7.9
Daily SLT Users	1,597	4.4	2.9-5.9	1,620	3.6	2.4-4.8	1,226	4.8	2.9-6.7
School SLT Users	1,610	11.1	8.5-13.7	1,638	8.1	6.2-10.0	1,247	8.7	6.3-11.1
First Used SLT < Age 13*	409	51.5	43.9-59.1	379	41.6	36.2-47.0	291	40.1	34.0-46.2

* Among students who had ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip.

CHAPTER 4 – CIGAR & PIPE SMOKING

Cigar and Pipe Smoking by Gender: WVYTS 2005

Key Indicator	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Never Smoked Cigar	555	50.0	43.6-56.4	648	64.2	59.3-69.1	1,215	56.9	52.6-61.2
Current Cigar Smokers	574	16.8	13.0-20.6	657	9.2	6.3-12.1	1,246	13.2	10.4-16.0
Frequent Cigar Smokers	574	1.6*	0.5-2.7	657	1.2*	0.4-2.0	1,246	1.4	0.6-2.2
Daily Cigar Smokers	574	0.8*	0.2-1.4	657	0.9*	0.3-1.5	1,246	0.8	0.3-1.3
First Smoked Cigars < Age 13**	260	33.9	27.7-40.1	190	24.7	16.6-32.8	454	30.2	24.4-36.0
Current Pipe Smokers	578	5.0	2.8-7.2	658	1.6	0.8-2.4	1,252	3.5	2.1-4.9
Frequent Pipe Smokers	578	1.5*	0.5-2.5	658	0.4*	0.0-1.3	1,252	1.0*	0.4-1.6

* Use caution in interpreting this estimate – the relative standard error is greater than 30.0%.

** Among students who had ever smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar.

Cigar and Pipe Smoking by Year: WVYTS

Key Indicator	2000			2002			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Never Smoked Cigar	1,547	47.8	43.8-51.8	1,594	53.9	49.2-58.6	1,215	56.9	52.6-61.2
Current Cigar Smokers	1,598	17.2	14.3-20.1	1,630	14.9	12.2-17.6	1,246	13.2	10.4-16.0
Frequent Cigar Smokers	1,598	1.5	0.9-2.1	1,630	1.3*	0.5-2.1	1,246	1.4	0.6-2.2
Daily Cigar Smokers	1,598	1.1	0.6-1.6	1,630	0.6*	0.2-1.0	1,246	0.8	0.3-1.3
First Smoked Cigars < Age 13**	693	26.5	20.5-32.5	592	26.0	23.0-29.0	454	30.2	24.4-36.0
Current Pipe Smokers	1,606	5.0	3.6-6.4	1,634	4.1	2.4-5.8	1,252	3.5	2.1-4.9
Frequent Pipe Smokers	1,606	1.0*	0.3-1.7	1,634	0.6*	0.2-1.0	1,252	1.0*	0.4-1.6

* Use caution in interpreting this estimate – the relative standard error is greater than 30.0%.

** Among students who had ever smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar.

First Smoked a Cigar Before Age 13** by Year: WVYTS

Grade	2000			2002			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
9th Grade	183	40.4	32.2-48.6	177	43.0	33.6-52.4	74	53.9*	42.3-65.5
10th Grade	230	29.4	24.2-34.6	205	27.7	20.9-34.5	152	30.4	25.8-35.0
11th Grade	170	21.9	15.9-27.9	135	20.7	15.0-26.4	131	22.8	15.6-30.0
12th Grade	102	18.0*	5.3-30.7	72	16.4	10.0-22.8	95	17.9*	7.8-28.0

* Use caution in interpreting this estimate. All starred estimates have a 95% CI wider than 20. The 2000 12th grade estimate also has a relative standard error greater than 30%.

** Among students who had ever smoked a cigar.

CHAPTER 5 – ACCESS TO TOBACCO

Usual Method of Obtaining Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco (SLT), and Cigars by Year: WVYTS

Key Indicator	2000			2002			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
CIGARETTES									
(among current cigarettes smokers under age 18)									
Bought in Store	457	20.4	14.6-26.2	436	19.0	12.2-25.8	280	10.6	5.8-15.4
Bought in Vending Machine	457	2.6*	0.8-4.4	436	1.7*	0.6-2.8	280	1.0*	0.0-2.3
Gave Someone Else \$\$ to Purchase	457	33.6	28.4-38.8	436	36.4	31.8-41.0	280	35.2	29.0-41.4
Bummed/Borrowed Them	457	21.5	16.8-26.2	436	19.8	15.3-24.3	280	20.7	14.9-26.5
Person Age 18+ Provided Them	457	7.3	4.8-9.8	436	10.4	7.1-13.7	280	15.4	10.6-20.2
Took from Store or Family	457	2.7	1.3-4.1	436	4.1	1.9-6.3	280	4.0	1.8-6.2
Other Method	457	12.0	9.6-14.4	436	8.7	5.8-11.6	280	13.2	8.5-17.9
SMOKELESS TOBACCO									
(among current SLT users under age 18)									
Bought in Store	164	17.7	11.6-23.8	159	24.4	15.9-32.9	121	23.0†	11.0-35.0
Gave Someone Else \$\$ to Purchase	164	28.1	21.8-34.4	159	25.9	17.4-34.4	121	29.1	20.9-37.3
Bummed/Borrowed Them	164	29.0	22.8-35.2	159	20.8	13.6-28.0	121	26.4	16.4-36.4
Person Age 18+ Provided Them	164	12.0	5.3-18.7	159	15.0	7.5-22.5	121	11.8*	4.8-18.8
Took from Store or Family	164	4.5	2.2-6.8	159	2.2*	0.2-4.2	121	3.2*	0.6-5.8
Other Method	164	8.8*	3.5-14.1	159	11.8	6.2-17.4	121	6.6*	1.2-12.0
CIGARS									
(among current cigar smokers under age 18)									
Bought in Store	179	20.6	11.3-29.9	182	18.1	10.3-25.9	117	19.7	12.7-26.7
Gave Someone Else \$\$ to Purchase	179	21.6	15.7-27.5	182	14.9	8.8-21.0	117	23.2	17.3-29.1
Bummed/Borrowed Them	179	24.3	17.7-30.9	182	29.7	21.8-37.6	117	30.1	21.2-39.0
Person Age 18+ Provided Them	179	11.1	5.2-17.0	182	13.8	10.3-17.3	117	9.2*	3.4-15.0
Took from Store or Family	179	8.9*	3.6-14.2	182	7.9*	3.2-12.6	117	6.6*	1.9-11.3
Other Method	179	13.4	7.7-19.1	182	15.7	9.7-21.7	117	11.2	7.2-15.2

† Use caution in interpreting this estimate – the 95% CI is wider than 20.

* Use caution in interpreting this estimate – the relative standard error is greater than 30.0%.

Cigarette Sales to Minors* by Year: WVYTS

Key Indicator	2000			2002			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Place Bought Last Pack Cigarettes									
Gas Station	344	41.4	34.4-48.4	346	45.1	38.3-51.9	207	33.9	25.1-42.7
Convenience Store	344	25.2	16.7-33.7	346	22.5	16.5-28.5	207	22.2	16.7-27.7
Grocery Store, Drugstore, Vending Machine, Internet	344	11.4	8.0-14.8	346	9.0	4.8-13.2	207	11.3	6.4-16.2
Other	344	22.0	16.9-27.1	346	23.4	18.1-28.7	207	32.6	22.8-42.4
No Proof of Age	212	63.6	56.3-70.9	169	60.7	51.7-69.7	89	64.4	54.7-74.1
Not Refused Sale	225	63.0	55.8-70.2	177	63.2	56.2-70.2	111	71.3†	60.1-82.5

* Among current cigarette smokers under age 18.

† Use caution in interpreting this estimate – the 95% CI is wider than 20.

CHAPTER 6 – FAMILY & PEER INFLUENCE

Family & Peer Influence by Gender: WVYTS 2005

Key Indicator	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Parents Discussed Dangers of Tobacco Use	573	73.3	70.2-76.4	653	70.1	65.4-74.8	1,240	71.4	68.4-74.4
Told Not to Smoke Cigarettes by Parents	548	86.4	82.3-90.5	651	86.5	83.1-89.9	1,212	86.6	83.6-89.6
Told Not to Use SLT by Parents	545	77.7	72.7-82.7	649	74.2	70.2-78.2	1,207	75.9	72.1-79.7
Live with Smoker	539	44.6	39.3-49.9	651	50.4	45.7-55.1	1,203	47.6	43.5-51.7
Live with SLT User	547	28.1	22.8-33.4	646	27.2	22.2-32.2	1,206	27.7	23.2-32.2
Friend(s) Smoke Cigarettes	567	49.6	44.7-54.5	646	55.0	51.0-59.0	1,229	52.2	48.5-55.9
Friend(s) Use SLT	564	44.5	38.6-50.4	648	28.9	24.5-33.3	1,227	36.7	32.2-41.2
Would Not Smoke Cigarette from Friend*	207	97.7	95.3-100	225	97.1	95.2-99.0	435	97.5	96.0-99.0

* Among students who had never smoked a cigarette.

Family & Peer Influence by Year: WVYTS

Key Indicator	2000			2002			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Parents Discussed Dangers of Tobacco Use	1,487	72.8	69.5-76.1	na	na	na	1,240	71.4	68.4-74.4
Told Not to Smoke Cigarettes by Parents	1,429	83.4	81.3-85.5	1,586	86.2	84.1-88.3	1,212	86.6	83.6-89.6
Told Not to Use SLT by Parents	1,424	69.4	67.1-71.7	1,574	72.7	70.0-75.4	1,207	75.9	72.1-79.7
Live with Smoker	1,532	47.2	42.8-51.6	1,591	49.7	46.1-53.3	1,203	47.6	43.5-51.7
Live with SLT User	1,541	28.3	25.2-31.4	1,571	24.3	21.4-27.2	1,206	27.7	23.2-32.2
Friend(s) Smoke Cigarettes	1,581	59.1	55.2-63.0	1,622	56.8	53.3-60.3	1,229	52.2	48.5-55.9
Friend(s) Use SLT	1,580	35.7	30.9-40.5	1,625	32.8	28.8-36.8	1,227	36.7	32.2-41.2
Would Not Smoke Cigarette from Friend*	421	97.7	96.0-99.4	502	96.8	95.2-98.4	435	97.5	96.0-99.0

* Among students who had never smoked a cigarette.

Note: In 2002, a different question about discussing the dangers of tobacco use with parents was asked. This question is not directly comparable to the question asked in 2000 and 2005.

Family Influence: WVYTS 2005

Key Indicator	Current Cigarette Smoker			Never Cigarette Smoker		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Live with Smoker	565	38.3	33.1-43.5	555	25.0	20.6-29.4
Do Not Live with Smoker	620	17.4	12.8-22.0	603	48.8	43.7-53.9
Told by Parents Not to Smoke	1,031	26.5	22.0-31.0	1,007	37.8	33.0-42.6
Not Told by Parents Not to Smoke	163	32.9	23.9-41.9	157	34.3	23.6-45.0
Key Indicator	Current SLT User			Never SLT User		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Live with SLT User	337	21.9	16.9-26.9	333	60.1	54.7-65.5
Do Not Live with SLT User	844	7.9	5.9-9.9	846	78.5	75.4-81.6
Told by Parents Not to Use SLT	891	9.8	7.5-12.1	897	76.3	72.9-79.7
Not Told by Parents Not to Use SLT	292	16.9	10.9-22.9	288	64.6	58.0-71.2

Peer Influence: WVYTS 2005

Key Indicator	Current Cigarette Smoker			Never Cigarette Smoker		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Friend(s) Smoke Cigarettes	642	45.8	41.3-50.3	625	19.9	15.6-24.2
Friend(s) Do Not Smoke Cigs.	455	5.6	3.0-8.2	440	61.6	54.7-68.5
Key Indicator	Current SLT User			Never SLT User		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Friend(s) Use SLT	442	27.1	21.6-32.6	434	53.1	47.0-59.2
Friend(s) Do Not Use SLT	662	2.4	1.3-3.5	572	86.4	84.6-88.2

CHAPTER 7 – TOBACCO ADS & EDUCATION

Tobacco Ads & Education by Gender: WYTS 2005

	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Saw Tobacco in Media	544	93.8	92.4-95.2	645	95.2	93.2-97.2	1,202	94.5	93.2-95.8
Wear/Use Tobacco Ad Product	562	46.3	40.2-52.4	649	38.2	33.0-43.4	1,226	42.3	37.9-46.7
Bought/Received Tobacco Ad Product	539	28.9	24.9-32.9	646	24.2	19.8-28.6	1,198	26.4	22.9-29.9
Victims of Big Tobacco	549	73.8	69.6-78.0	638	82.3	79.6-85.0	1,202	78.0	75.2-80.8
Saw Anti-Smoking Media	566	82.2	78.6-85.8	649	88.1	84.7-91.5	1,229	85.0	82.5-87.5
Anti-Tobacco Campaigns									
<i>RAZE</i>	581	72.5	66.3-78.7	662	76.9	69.5-84.3	1,260	74.4	68.2-80.6
<i>Truth</i>	581	34.2	27.1-41.3	662	32.2	27.4-37.0	1,260	33.5	28.0-39.0
<i>stand</i>	581	19.9	11.0-28.8	662	16.7	8.5-24.9	1,260	18.5	10.8-26.2
<i>Through With Chew</i>	581	11.3	7.6-15.0	662	8.9	5.9-11.9	1,260	10.1	7.6-12.6
Saw Any of These Campaigns	581	93.1	90.9-95.3	662	93.1	89.8-96.4	1,260	93.1	90.7-95.5
Anti-Tobacco Sponsors									
American Heart Association	581	55.9	51.5-60.3	662	70.3	67.1-73.5	1,260	62.9	59.8-66.0
American Cancer Society	581	56.7	51.1-62.3	662	67.7	62.5-72.9	1,260	61.8	57.1-66.5
American Lung Association	581	50.2	47.0-53.4	662	62.4	57.6-67.2	1,260	56.2	53.0-59.4
WV Dept. Health & Human Resources	581	36.8	33.4-40.2	662	41.5	37.2-45.8	1,260	39.2	36.9-41.5
WV Dept. of Education	581	30.9	25.9-35.9	662	36.6	32.3-40.9	1,260	33.8	31.2-36.4
Recognize Any of These Sponsors	581	88.4	85.5-91.3	662	94.0	90.3-97.7	1,260	91.2	88.3-94.1
Anti-Tobacco Media Outlets									
Television	581	79.7	74.4-85.0	662	84.3	78.4-90.2	1,260	81.7	77.1-86.3
Radio	581	39.9	34.2-45.6	662	48.1	42.8-53.4	1,260	43.7	40.2-47.2
Billboard	581	35.9	30.7-41.1	662	41.4	35.7-47.1	1,260	38.4	33.7-43.1
Magazine	581	32.3	28.6-36.0	662	41.8	36.2-47.4	1,260	36.9	33.5-40.3
Internet	581	21.3	16.5-26.1	662	22.4	18.2-26.6	1,260	21.7	18.3-25.1
Newspaper	581	21.2	17.6-24.8	662	15.5	13.0-18.0	1,260	18.6	16.1-21.1
Taught Dangers of Tobacco in School	557	48.5	42.9-54.1	648	54.1	48.4-59.8	1,219	51.2	46.5-55.9
Practiced Say No to Tobacco in School	563	17.3	14.0-20.6	656	19.7	14.7-24.7	1,231	18.5	15.4-21.6
Anti-Tobacco Community Activities	443	15.9	10.6-21.2	519	24.1	18.6-29.6	974	20.0	15.8-24.2

Tobacco Ads & Education by Year: WVYTS 2005

	2000			2002			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Saw Tobacco in Media	1,451	94.7	93.6-95.8	1,573	93.5	91.5-95.5	1,202	94.5	93.2-95.8
Wear/Use Tobacco Ad Product	1,584	50.0	46.9-53.1	1,608	44.2	41.4-47.0	1,226	42.3	37.9-46.7
Bought/Received Tobacco Ad Product	1,534	33.6	30.0-37.2	1,563	25.5	23.2-27.8	1,198	26.4	22.9-29.9
Victims of Big Tobacco	na	na	na	1,569	72.7	69.5-75.9	1,202	78.0	75.2-80.8
Saw Anti-Smoking Media	1,588	83.0	80.5-85.5	1,622	83.9	80.9-86.9	1,038	85.0	82.5-87.5
Anti-Tobacco Campaigns									
<i>RAZE</i>	na	na	na	1,640	28.2	21.5-34.9	1,260	74.4	68.2-80.6
<i>Truth</i>	na	na	na	1,640	51.1	48.3-53.9	1,260	33.5	28.0-39.0
<i>stand</i>	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,260	18.5	10.8-26.2
<i>Through With Chew</i>	na	na	na	1,640	9.0	6.3-11.7	1,260	10.1	7.6-12.6
Anti-Tobacco Sponsors									
American Heart Association	na	na	na	1,640	66.7	63.5-69.9	1,260	62.9	59.8-66.0
American Cancer Society	na	na	na	1,640	27.8	24.3-31.3	1,260	61.8	57.1-66.5
American Lung Association	na	na	na	1,640	53.2	49.3-57.1	1,260	56.2	53.0-59.4
WV Dept. Health & Human Resources	na	na	na	1,640	19.7	15.7-23.7	1,260	39.2	36.9-41.5
WV Dept. of Education	na	na	na	1,640	17.3	14.3-20.3	1,260	33.8	31.2-36.4
Anti-Tobacco Media Outlets									
Television	na	na	na	1,640	71.3	68.1-74.5	1,260	81.7	77.1-86.3
Radio	na	na	na	1,640	37.6	34.0-41.2	1,260	43.7	40.2-47.2
Billboard	na	na	na	1,640	34.6	30.8-38.4	1,260	38.4	33.7-43.1
Magazine	na	na	na	1,640	32.6	29.7-35.5	1,260	36.9	33.5-40.3
Internet	na	na	na	1,640	14.6	12.7-16.5	1,260	21.7	18.3-25.1
Newspaper	na	na	na	1,640	14.2	12.2-16.2	1,260	18.6	16.1-21.1
Taught Dangers of Tobacco in School	1,427	54.2	47.2-61.2	na	na	na	1,219	51.2	46.5-55.9
Practiced Say No to Tobacco in School	1,577	20.5	15.6-25.4	1,612	24.4	20.1-28.7	1,231	18.5	15.4-21.6
Anti-Tobacco Community Activities	1,090	17.4	13.7-21.1	1,134	18.5	14.1-22.9	974	20.0	15.8-24.2

* Use caution in interpreting this estimate – the relative standard error is greater than 30.0%.

Note: Questions related to the indicators marked “na” were not asked.

Tobacco Prevention Education by Grade: WVYTS 2005

Grade	Taught Dangers of Tobacco in School			Practiced Saying No to Tobacco in School		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
9th Grade	252	59.0*	48.4-69.6	252	27.9	20.3-35.5
10th Grade	403	57.8	51.6-64.0	411	19.3	14.8-23.8
11th Grade	336	43.0	35.9-50.1	340	13.9	10.4-17.4
12th Grade	214	40.5	34.2-46.8	216	9.7	4.8-14.6

* Use caution in interpreting this estimate – the 95% CI is wider than 20.

CHAPTER 8 – ENVIRONMENTAL SMOKE

Environmental Cigarette Smoke by Gender: WVYTS 2005

	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
In Room with Cigarette Smoker	555	70.2	65.7-74.7	641	77.7	73.6-81.8	1,211	73.8	70.1-77.5
In Car with Cigarette Smoker	563	52.2	48.5-55.9	653	58.3	52.4-64.2	1,231	55.3	51.3-59.3
In Room or Car with Cigarette Smoker	564	73.8	69.4-78.2	650	79.8	76.0-83.6	1,229	76.7	73.3-80.1
Cigarette Smoke Is Harmful	563	91.7	88.6-94.8	654	95.7	94.3-97.1	1,233	93.4	91.5-95.3

Environmental Cigarette Smoke by Year: WVYTS

	2000			2002			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
In Room with Cigarette Smoker	1,576	81.2	77.4-85.0	1,623	79.8	77.1-82.5	1,211	73.8	70.1-77.5
In Car with Cigarette Smoker	1,596	64.3	60.8-67.8	1,623	60.9	57.3-64.5	1,231	55.3	51.3-59.3
In Room or Car with Cigarette Smoker	1,595	85.2	82.0-88.4	1,625	83.1	80.5-85.7	1,229	76.7	73.3-80.1
Cigarette Smoke Is Harmful	1,574	91.8	89.7-93.9	1,606	92.9	91.6-94.2	1,233	93.4	91.5-95.3

CHAPTER 9 – TOBACCO USE PERCEPTIONS/KNOWLEDGE

Tobacco Use Perceptions/Knowledge by Gender: WVYTS 2005

	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Smoking Is Cool	569	14.8	10.7-18.9	655	7.5	5.5-9.5	1,238	11.2	8.5-13.9
Smokers Have More Friends	562	24.7	19.9-29.5	654	17.9	14.5-21.3	1,232	21.3	18.1-24.5
Cigarettes Contain Poisonous Chemicals	572	80.8	76.9-84.7	656	83.4	80.5-86.3	1,242	82.1	79.8-84.4
Tobacco Is Addictive	573	91.9	87.5-96.3	655	96.2	94.8-97.6	1,244	93.9	91.4-96.4
Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes per Day Is Harmful	571	89.8	85.8-93.8	651	93.9	92.2-95.6	1,237	91.7	89.2-94.2
Smoking for Only 1-2 Years Is Not Safe	568	85.0	80.5-89.5	657	92.5	89.9-95.1	1,239	88.7	85.7-91.7
Tobacco Causes Yellow Teeth and Bad Breath	555	90.1	87.4-92.8	647	95.0	93.4-96.6	1,218	92.4	90.8-94.0
Tobacco Increases Chances of Serious Disease	553	95.8	94.1-97.5	647	96.4	95.4-97.4	1,214	96.0	95.1-96.9

Tobacco Use Perceptions/Knowledge by Year: WYYS

	2000			2002			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Smoking Is Cool	1,469	12.6	10.6-14.6	1,621	10.6	9.1-12.1	1,238	11.2	8.5-13.9
Smokers Have More Friends	1,575	19.4	17.3-21.5	1,614	19.5	17.2-21.8	1,232	21.3	18.1-24.5
Cigarettes Contain Poisonous Chemicals	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,242	82.1	79.8-84.4
Tobacco Is Addictive	1,478	90.8	88.1-93.5	1,614	88.6	85.3-91.9	1,244	93.9	91.4-96.4
Smoking 1-5 Cigarettes per Day Is Harmful	1,472	89.0	86.5-91.5	1,619	86.9	83.5-90.3	1,237	91.7	89.2-94.2
Smoking for Only 1-2 Years Is Not Safe	1,478	84.8	82.5-87.1	1,626	84.4	80.7-88.1	1,239	88.7	85.7-91.7
Tobacco Causes Yellow Teeth and Bad Breath	na	na	na	1,591	91.2	89.1-93.3	1,218	92.4	90.8-94.0
Tobacco Increases Chances of Serious Disease	na	na	na	1,564	93.4	91.7-95.1	1,214	96.0	95.1-96.9

Note: Questions related to the indicators marked "na" were not asked.

CHAPTER 10 – ASTHMA**Asthma by Gender: WYYS 2005**

	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Lifetime Asthma	517	23.7	19.6-27.8	609	22.4	17.9-26.9	1,139	23.2	19.9-26.5
Current Asthma	497	12.0	9.1-14.9	589	13.9	9.9-17.9	1,089	12.9	10.5-15.3
Missed School due to Asthma	53	43.5*	25.8-61.2	82	30.3	21.3-39.3	136	37.0	27.1-46.9

* Use caution in interpreting this estimate – the 95% CI is wider than 20.

Asthma by Year: WYYS

	2000			2002			2005		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Lifetime Asthma	na	na	na	1,456	23.8	20.2-27.4	1,139	23.2	19.9-26.5
Current Asthma	na	na	na	1,398	13.1	10.0-16.2	1,089	12.9	10.5-15.3
Missed School due to Asthma	na	na	na	169	45.1*	33.0-57.2	136	37.0	27.1-46.9

* Use caution in interpreting this estimate – the 95% CI is wider than 20.

Note: Questions related to the indicators marked "na" were not asked.

APPENDIX C - 2005 WVYTS QUESTIONNAIRE

THE FIRST QUESTIONS ASK FOR SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF.

1. **How old are you?**
 - a. 12 years old or younger
 - b. 13 years old
 - c. 14 years old
 - d. 15 years old
 - e. 16 years old
 - f. 17 years old
 - g. 18 years old
 - h. 19 years old or older
2. **What is your sex?**
 - a. Female
 - b. Male
3. **What grade are you in?**
 - a. 6th
 - b. 7th
 - c. 8th
 - d. 9th
 - e. 10th
 - f. 11th
 - g. 12th
 - h. Ungraded or other grade
4. **How do you describe yourself?**
(You can CHOOSE ONE ANSWER, or MORE THAN ONE)
 - a. American Indian or Alaskan Native
 - b. Asian
 - c. Black or African American
 - d. Hispanic or Latino
 - e. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
 - f. White
5. **Which one of these groups BEST describes you? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)**
 - a. American Indian or Alaska Native
 - b. Asian
 - c. Black or African American
 - d. Hispanic or Latino
 - e. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
 - f. White

THE NEXT GROUP OF QUESTIONS ASKS ABOUT TOBACCO USE.

Cigarette Smoking

6. **Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?**
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
7. **How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?**
 - a. I have never smoked a whole cigarette
 - b. 8 years old or younger
 - c. 9 or 10 years old
 - d. 11 or 12 years old
 - e. 13 or 14 years old
 - f. 15 or 16 years old
 - g. 17 years old or older
8. **About how many cigarettes have you smoked in your entire life?**
 - a. None
 - b. 1 or more puffs but never a whole cigarette
 - c. 1 cigarette
 - d. 2 to 5 cigarettes
 - e. 6 to 15 cigarettes (about ½ a pack total)
 - f. 16 to 25 cigarettes (about 1 pack total)
 - g. 26 to 99 cigarettes (more than 1 pack, but less than 5 packs)
 - h. 100 or more cigarettes (5 or more packs)
9. **Have you ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?**
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
10. **During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?**
 - a. 0 days
 - b. 1 or 2 days
 - c. 3 to 5 days
 - d. 6 to 9 days
 - e. 10 to 19 days
 - f. 20 to 29 days
 - g. All 30 days
11. **During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?**
 - a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
 - b. Less than 1 cigarette per day
 - c. 1 cigarette per day
 - d. 2 to 5 cigarettes per day
 - e. 6 to 10 cigarettes per day
 - f. 11 to 20 cigarettes per day
 - g. More than 20 cigarettes per day

- 12. During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarettes did you usually smoke? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)**
- I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
 - I do not have a usual brand
 - Camel
 - Marlboro
 - Newport
 - Virginia Slims
 - GPC, Basic, or Doral
 - Some other brand
- 13. Are the cigarettes you usually smoke menthol cigarettes?**
- I do not smoke cigarettes
 - Yes
 - No
- 14. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)**
- I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
 - I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station
 - I bought them from a vending machine
 - I gave someone else money to buy them for me
 - I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else
 - A person 18 years old or older gave them to me
 - I took them from a store or family member
 - I got them some other way
- 15. During the past 30 days, where did you buy the last pack of cigarettes you bought? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)**
- I did not buy a pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days
 - A gas station
 - A convenience store
 - A grocery store
 - A drugstore
 - A vending machine
 - I bought them over the Internet
 - Other
- 16. When you bought or tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, were you ever asked to show proof of age?**
- I did not try to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days
 - Yes, I was asked to show proof of age
 - No, I was not asked to show proof of age
- 17. During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?**
- I did not try to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days
 - Yes, someone refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age
 - No, no one refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age
- 18. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?**
- 0 days
 - 1 or 2 days
 - 3 to 5 days
 - 6 to 9 days
 - 10 to 19 days
 - 20 to 29 days
 - All 30 days
- 19. When was the last time you smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs?**
- I have never smoked even one or two puffs
 - Earlier today
 - Not today but sometime during the past 7 days
 - Not during the past 7 days but sometime during the past 30 days
 - Not during the past 30 days but sometime during the past 6 months
 - Not during the past 6 months but sometime during the past year
 - 1 to 4 years ago
 - 5 or more years ago
- 20. How long can you go without smoking before you feel like you need a cigarette?**
- I have never smoked cigarettes
 - I do not smoke now
 - Less than an hour
 - 1 to 3 hours
 - More than 3 hours but less than a day
 - A whole day
 - Several days
 - A week or more
- 21. During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?**
- I did not smoke during the past 12 months
 - Yes
 - No
- 22. Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes?**
- I do not smoke now
 - Yes
 - No

23. How many times, if any, have you tried to quit smoking?

- a. I have never smoked
- b. None
- c. 1 time
- d. 2 times
- e. 3 to 5 times
- f. 6 to 9 times
- g. 10 or more times

24. When you last tried to quit, how long did you stay off cigarettes?

- a. I have never smoked cigarettes
- b. I have never tried to quit
- c. Less than a day
- d. 1 to 7 days
- e. More than 7 days but less than 30 days
- f. More than 30 days but less than 6 months
- g. More than 6 months but less than a year
- h. More than a year

Smokeless Tobacco: Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip**25. Have you ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

26. How old were you when you used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip for the first time?

- a. I have never used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip
- b. 8 years old or younger
- c. 9 or 10 years old
- d. 11 or 12 years old
- e. 13 or 14 years old
- f. 15 or 16 years old
- g. 17 years old or older

27. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 to 5 days
- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 days

28. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 to 5 days
- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 days

29. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- a. I did not use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip during the past 30 days
- b. I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station
- c. I gave someone else money to buy them for me
- d. I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else
- e. A person 18 years old or older gave them to me
- f. I took them from a store or family member
- g. I got them some other way

Cigars**30. Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

31. How old were you when you smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar for the first time?

- a. I have never smoked a cigar, cigarillo or little cigar
- b. 8 years old or younger
- c. 9 or 10 years old
- d. 11 or 12 years old
- e. 13 or 14 years old
- f. 15 or 16 years old
- g. 17 years old or older

32. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 to 5 days
- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 days

33. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- I did not smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the past 30 days
- I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station
- I gave someone else money to buy them for me
- I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else
- A person 18 years old or older gave them to me
- I took them from a store or family member
- I got them some other way

Pipe

34. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke tobacco in a pipe?

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 to 5 days
- 6 to 9 days
- 10 to 19 days
- 20 to 29 days
- All 30 days

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR THOUGHTS ABOUT TOBACCO.

35. Did you know that cigarettes contain arsenic, benzene, ammonia, radioactive polonium, cyanide, and other chemicals?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

36. In the past 12 months, has a dentist or someone in a dentist's office talked to you about the danger of tobacco use?

- I have not visited a dentist's office in the past 12 months
- Yes
- No

37. Do you think that you will try a cigarette soon?

- I have already tried smoking cigarettes
- Yes
- No

38. Do you think you will smoke a cigarette at anytime during the next year?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

39. Do you think you will be smoking cigarettes 5 years from now?

- I definitely will
- I probably will
- I probably will not
- I definitely will not

40. If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

41. Have either of your parents (or guardians) discussed the dangers of tobacco use with you?

- Mother (female guardian) only
- Father (male guardian) only
- Both
- Neither

42. Can people get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

43. Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

44. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

45. Do you think young people risk harming themselves if they smoke from 1 - 5 cigarettes per day?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

46. Do you think it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as you quit after that?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

50. During the past 12 months, have you participated in any community activities to discourage people your age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or cigars?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. I did not know about any activities

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

- a. Not in the past 30 days
- b. 1-3 times in the past 30 days
- c. 1-3 times per week
- d. Daily or almost daily
- e. More than once a day

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

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

53. When you watch TV, how often do you see athletes using tobacco?

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

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

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

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

55. During the past 12 months, did you buy or receive anything that has a tobacco company name or picture on it?

- a. Yes
- b. No

56. Would you ever use or wear something that has a tobacco company name or picture on it such as a lighter, t-shirt, hat, or sunglasses?

- a. Definitely yes
- b. Probably yes
- c. Probably not
- d. Definitely not

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO USE.

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

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 or 4 days
- d. 5 or 6 days
- e. 7 days

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

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 or 4 days
- d. 5 or 6 days
- e. 7 days

59. Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?

- a. Definitely yes
- b. Probably yes
- c. Probably not
- d. Definitely not

60. Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?

- a. Yes
- b. No

61. Does anyone who lives with you now use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
- Yes
 - No
62. How many of your four closest friends smoke cigarettes?
- None
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - Not sure
63. How many of your four closest friends use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
- None
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - Not sure
64. Have your parents (or guardians) ever told you not to smoke cigarettes?
- Yes
 - No
65. Have your parents (or guardians) ever told you not to use chewing tobacco or snuff?
- Yes
 - No
66. Do people risk harming themselves if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?
- Yes
 - No
 - I do not know
67. During the school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?
- Yes
 - No
 - I do not remember
68. During the last 60 days do you remember seeing or hearing ads, or campaigns advertising against the use of tobacco products by any of the following groups? Mark all that apply
- Truth Campaign
 - RAZE
 - Threw With Chew
 - STAND
69. Do you recognize any of the following organizations as sponsors of advertising against the use of tobacco products you have seen in the last 60 days? Mark all that apply
- American Heart Association
 - American Lung Association
 - American Cancer Society
 - West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources
 - West Virginia Department of Education
70. During the last 60 days do you remember seeing or hearing advertising against the use of tobacco in any of the following media? Mark all that apply
- Television
 - Radio
 - Newspaper
 - Magazine
 - Internet
 - Billboards
71. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement? Kids who use tobacco products are victims of tobacco companies marketing and advertising.
- Strongly Agree
 - Somewhat Agree
 - Somewhat Disagree
 - Strongly Disagree
72. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement? It costs too much to smoke cigarettes or use tobacco products.
- Strongly Agree
 - Somewhat Agree
 - Somewhat Disagree
 - Strongly Disagree
73. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement? Using tobacco products increases a person's chances of getting lung cancer or other serious diseases.
- Strongly Agree
 - Somewhat Agree
 - Somewhat Disagree
 - Strongly Disagree
74. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement? Smoking or using tobacco products turns teeth yellow and makes your clothes and breath smell bad.
- Strongly Agree
 - Somewhat Agree
 - Somewhat Disagree
 - Strongly Disagree

75. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement? Tobacco products can cause you to potentially lose a family member to disease.

- a. Strongly Agree
- b. Somewhat Agree
- c. Somewhat Disagree
- d. Strongly Disagree

76. How worried are you about your parents or relatives using tobacco products?

- a. Very worried
- b. Somewhat worried
- c. Not very worried
- d. Not worried at all

77. Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have asthma?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. I do not know

78. Have you ever been told by any health care professional that you have asthma?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. I do not know

79. Do you still have asthma?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. I do not know

If you have never had asthma you may stop here. Thank you for completing the 2005 Youth Tobacco Survey. If you now have, or have ever had asthma, please answer these last three questions.

80. Have you had an asthma attack, or episode of asthma in the past 12 months?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. I do not know

81. Are you currently taking prescription medicine for asthma?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. I do not know

82. During the past 12 months, how many days of school did you miss due to your asthma?

- a. 11 or more days
- b. 6 - 10 days
- c. 1 - 5 days
- d. None
- e. I do not remember

Thank you for your time in completing the 2005 Youth Tobacco Survey.



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The Health Statistics Center (HSC) maintains West Virginia vital records and conducts the Behavioral Risk Factor Survey. The HSC can do customized reports and data analysis for grants, formal research, agency use, or specific community health planning activities. For additional information, call 558-9100 and ask for a Statistical Services staff member. Visit our website for electronic access to HSC reports and statistical briefs.