

# Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council Youth Tobacco Survey 2000

A survey of Wisconsin American Indian middle school students

## ***Knowledge, Beliefs, Social Influences and Environmental Tobacco Exposure***

Prepared by

Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council Tobacco Project  
and  
Great Lakes EpiCenter  
Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc.





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## **Background and Methodology**

### **Purpose**

The Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council Youth Tobacco Survey (GLITC YTS) is a measure of youth tobacco use among Wisconsin American Indian/ Alaska Native (AI/AN) middle school students. The GLITC YTS tracks tobacco use, attitudes and related behaviors among middle school students, as does the Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey (WI YTS). In addition, the GLITC YTS also examines AI/AN Tribal affiliation, geographic location, knowledge of traditional and ceremonial use of tobacco, and age initiated smoking. This report addresses the knowledge, beliefs, and social influences in regards to tobacco, and environmental tobacco exposure among Wisconsin AI/AN youth and is the third in a series of reports that will summarize GLITC YTS findings. This report provides baseline data on tobacco use among Wisconsin AI/AN youth.

### **Why GLITC conducted a youth tobacco survey-**

The Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) electronically randomly selected middle and high schools in Wisconsin, and then they randomly selected 2 classes per school to participate in the WI YTS. Because the representative sample process would not have a large enough American Indian/ Alaska Native representation due to sample size, the GLITC Tobacco Project thought it important to conduct a similar survey of AI/AN youth.

### **Methods**

Tribal schools with all AI/AN enrollment and public schools with large AI/AN student populations were selected to participate in the GLITC YTS. GLITC tobacco project staff contacted tribal offices and asked which schools their children attended. Then GLITC contacted schools and requested the number of American Indian/ Alaska Native students enrolled and total student enrollment. There were no set guidelines for which schools were included. For the most part, neighborhood schools for AI/AN communities on or near reservations were the schools contacted. In cases where a few number of students were enrolled in many schools, the school or schools with the highest number of AI/AN students were selected.

The GLITC Tobacco Project knew ahead of time how many AI/AN students there were at each school, and who the students were, from a list maintained at each tribe by the Indian home school coordinators or the Tribal Education department directors. The Tribes maintain records of all of their students enrolled in the public schools. In most cases, all 6<sup>th</sup> through 8<sup>th</sup> grade students in a particular school were asked to complete the survey. In schools with 55% or less AI/AN enrollment, the AI/AN students were asked to meet outside of the classrooms and only the AI/AN students were requested to complete the survey.

A total of 962 (906 American Indian/Alaska Native) 6<sup>th</sup> through 8<sup>th</sup> grade students from 15 schools were surveyed. Students had the choice whether or not to complete the survey. A passive permission was used for parental approval, meaning that the parents could choose to not allow their child(ren) to not complete the survey.

Surveys were administered by trained school staff or by GLITC Tobacco Project staff depending on school choice. Students responded on a scannable answer sheet. Students were included in the AI/AN population if they identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native or identified themselves as belonging to a particular Tribe (on at least one of 5 questions).

**Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council Youth Tobacco Project**

Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council is a consortium of ten of the eleven tribal governments of Wisconsin and one tribe from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The chairpersons from those federally recognized tribes form the board of directors of GLITC. GLITC is a non-profit corporation that administers both state and federally funded programs in many areas.

GLITC has two tobacco focused programs. The primary focus is to educate tribal people and their leadership about the health ramifications of tobacco abuse, the distinction between spiritual tobacco use and addictive habitual use, and the need for the development of tobacco control policies. GLITC receives funds from the CDC and the Wisconsin Division of Public Health to fulfill these activities.

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## Key Findings

- 42% of non-smoking students were determined to be susceptible to start smoking.
- 37% of students reported they thought they would be smoking in 5 years.
- 65% of students reported being told by a parent or guardian about the dangers of smoking.
- 87% of students reported thinking people can get addicted to tobacco like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin.
- 86% of students reported thinking young people risk harming themselves if they smoke 1-5 cigarettes per day.
- 22% of students reported thinking it was safe to smoke a year or two as long as you quit after that.
- 37% of students reported thinking young people who smoke have more friends (52% of current smokers and 17% of non-smokers).
- 24% of students reported thinking smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in (32% of current smokers and 11% of non-smokers).
- 87% of students reported being in a car or room with someone smoking a cigarette on 1 or of the past 7 days.
- 83% of students reported thinking smoke from other people's cigarettes was harmful to them.
- 74% reported living with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.
- 73% reported at least one smoker among their four closest friends.



## Intent to Smoke

Intent to smoke was examined among students who never smoked by grouping related questions which ask about intent to smoke in the future or if offered a cigarette by a friend.

Middle school students were asked:

\*"Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?"

Response options were: (a) No and (b) Yes

If a student responded (b) they were considered never to have smoked.

\*"Do you think that you will try a cigarette soon?"

Response options were: (a) I have already tried smoking cigarettes, (b) Yes, and (c) No

\*"Do you think you will smoke a cigarette at anytime during the next year?"

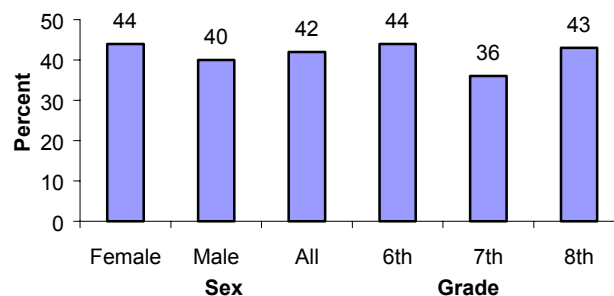
Response options were: (a) Definitely yes, (b) Probably yes, (c) Probably no, (d) Definitely not

\*"If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?"

Response options were: (a) Definitely yes, (b) Probably yes, (c) Probably not, (d) Definitely not

The questions above were grouped to determine a non-smoking student's intent to start smoking. Answers of "yes", "definitely yes", or "probably yes" respectively, place the student in the category of intending to smoke.

**Figure 1**  
Percent of students who have never smoked who intend to start smoking by gender and grade



## **Results**

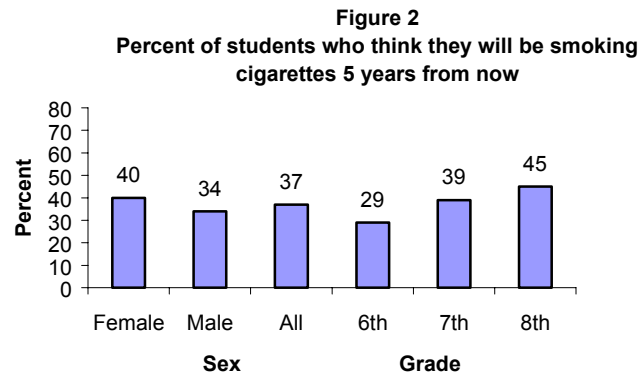
Figure 1 displays information on the intent to smoke cigarettes among students who had never smoked. 42% of students were found to show intent to start smoking at some time in the future or if their best friend offered them a cigarette when the above group of questions were combined. Smoking intent among non-smokers varied by grade level with 7<sup>th</sup> grade students showing the least intent to start smoking (36%), with 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students reporting 44% and 43% respectively.

Middle school students were asked:

\**“Do you think you will be smoking cigarettes 5 years from now?”*

Response options were: (a) I definitely will, (b) I probably will, (c) I probably will not, (d) I definitely will not

A response of (a) or (b) was a positive response (intent to smoke cigarettes 5 years from now).



## Results

Overall, 37% of all students reported that they thought they would be smoking in 5 years, as depicted in Figure 2. More females (40%) than males (34%) reported intent to smoke in 5 years. Females do have higher current and frequent smoking levels than males as seen in the first YTS report on prevalence (43% of females were current smokers and 15% were frequent smokers). Intent to smoke cigarettes in five years increased with grade level from 29% in 6<sup>th</sup> grade to 45% in 8<sup>th</sup> grade.

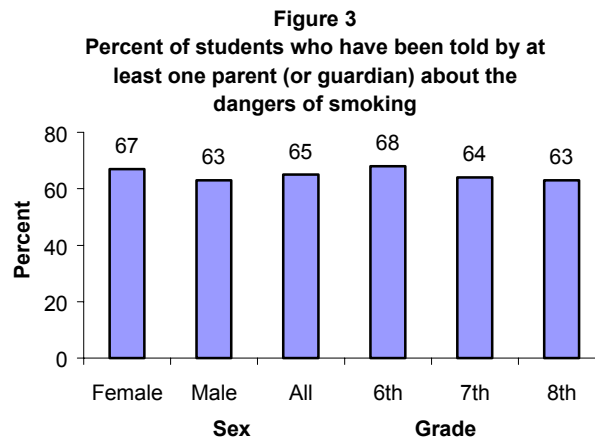
## Discussion with Parent or Guardian About the Dangers of Smoking

Middle school students were asked:

\*"Have either of your parents (or guardians) discussed the dangers of tobacco use with you?"

Response options were: (a) Mother (female guardian only), (b) Father (male guardian only), (c) Both, (d) neither

A response of (a), (b), or (c) was a positive response (having been told by at least one parent about the dangers of smoking).



### **Results**

Overall, 65% of students reported having been told by at least one parent or guardian about the dangers of smoking. 67% of females reported they were told about the dangers of smoking by a parent or guardian compared to 63% of males. Discussion of the dangers of tobacco use with a parent (or guardian) varied slightly by grade level with the highest level reported by 6<sup>th</sup> grade students (68%).

## Perceptions of Addiction and Risk of Harm from Cigarettes

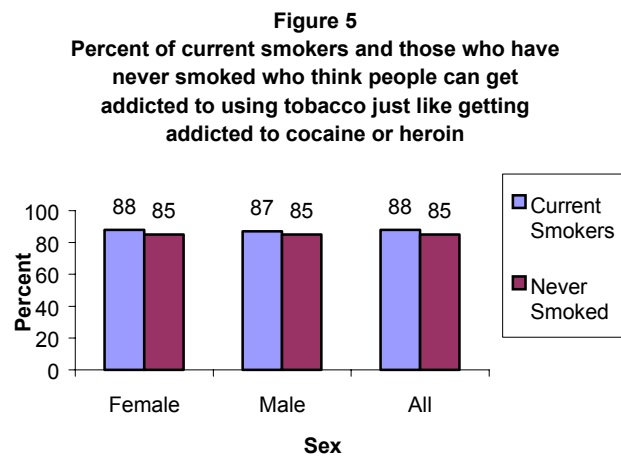
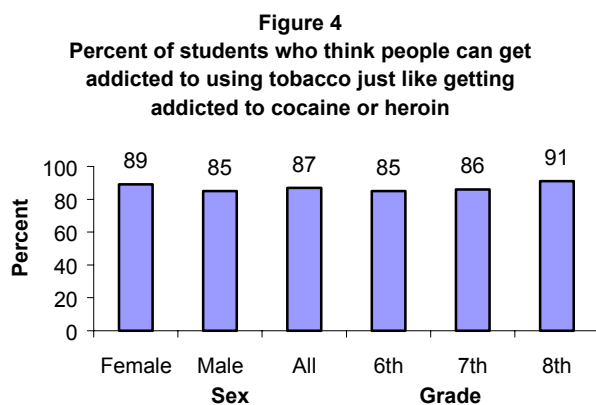
### Addiction

Middle school students were asked:

\*"Can people get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to cocaine or heroin?"

Response options were: (a) Definitely yes, (b) Probably yes, (c) Probably not, (d) Definitely not

A response of (a) or (b) was a positive response (believing that people can get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to cocaine or heroin).



### Results

The levels of students who report that they believe using tobacco is addictive does not vary much by sex or grade level, as illustrated in Figure 4. Overall, about 87% of students reported believing that tobacco is addictive. This belief is reported at highest levels in 8th grade students (91%). Figure 5 shows that when analyzed by sex and smoking status, belief that tobacco is addictive was reported by 85% of students who never smoked and 88% of students who were current smokers.

### Risk of Harm

Middle school students were asked:

\*"Do you think young people risk harming themselves if they smoke from 1-5 cigarettes per day?"

Response options were: (a) Definitely yes, (b) Probably yes, (c) Probably not, (d) definitely not

A response of (a) or (b) was a positive response (1-5 cigarettes per day is harmful).

Figure 6

Percent of students who think young people risk harming themselves if they smoke between 1 and 5 cigarettes per day

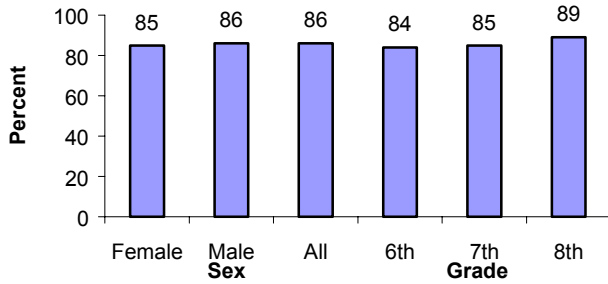
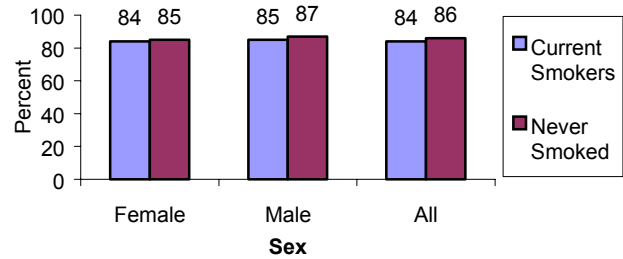


Figure 7

Percent of current smokers and those who have never smoked who think young people risk harming themselves if they smoke between 1 and 5 cigarettes per day



## Results

A total of 86% of students believed that young people harm themselves by smoking 1 to 5 cigarettes per day (see Figure 6). The percent of students who believed that 1-5 cigarettes per day was harmful, was about the same across all grade levels (highest was 8<sup>th</sup> grade at 89%). Both students who smoked and had never smoked seem to understand that smoking 1-5 cigarettes per day is harmful (see Figure 7).

Middle school students were asked:

\*"Do you think it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as you quit after that?"  
Response options were: (a) Definitely yes, (b) Probably yes, (c) Probably not, (d) definitely not

A response of (a) or (b) was a positive response (it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as you quit after that).

Figure 8

percent of students who think it is safe to smoke a year or two as long as you quit after that

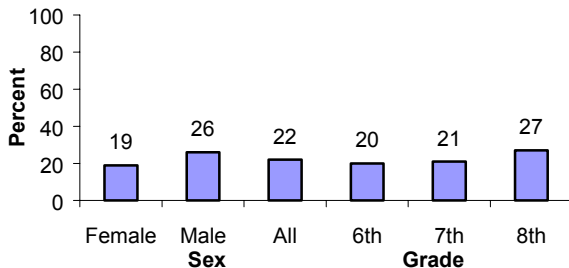
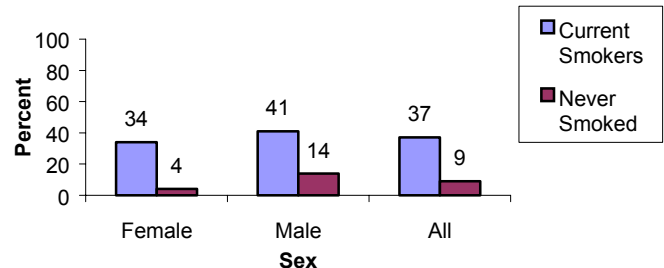


Figure 9

percent of current smokers and those who have never smoked who think it is safe to smoke a year or two as long as you quit after that



## Results

Figure 8 shows that 22% of students believed that it was safe to smoke a year or two as long as you quit after that. 27% of 8<sup>th</sup> grade students reported believing it is safe to smoke a year or two and then quit. Figure 9 shows that more students who are current smokers (37%) than who never smoked (9%) reported thinking it was safe to smoke a year or two as long as you quit after that.

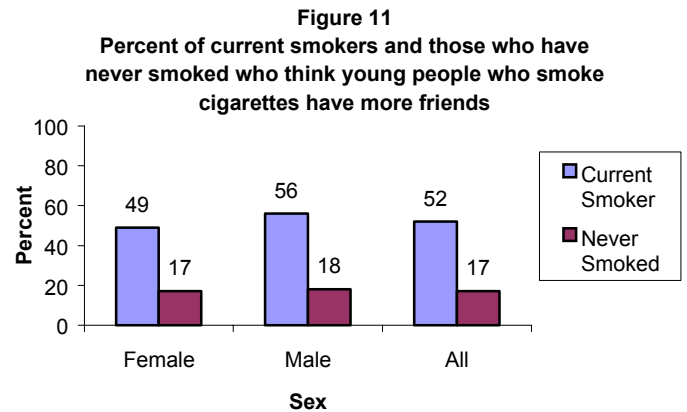
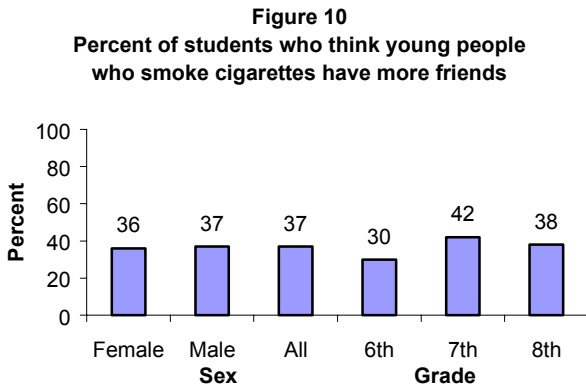
## Social Appeal of Cigarette Use

Middle school students were asked:

\*"Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?"

Response options were: (a) Definitely yes, (b) Probably yes, (c) Probably not, (d) Definitely not

A response of (a) or (b) was a positive response (young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends).



### Results

Overall, 37% of students believed that young people who smoke have more friends. There was little difference between males and females (see Figure 10). The 7<sup>th</sup> grade students reported the highest level of belief that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends, 42% (compared to 6<sup>th</sup> grade at 30% and 8<sup>th</sup> grade at 38%). Figure 11 shows the difference in responses by smoking status. Three times as many current smokers as those never having smoked reported thinking young people who smoked cigarettes have more friends.

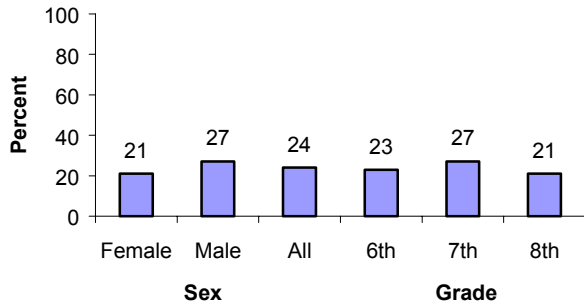
Middle school students were asked:

\*"Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?"

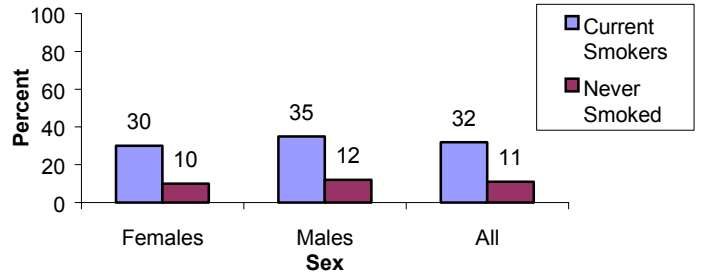
Response options were: (a) Definitely yes, (b) Probably yes, (c) Probably not, (d) Definitely not

A response of (a) or (b) was a positive response (cigarette smoking makes young people look cool or fit in).

**Figure 12**  
**Percent of students who think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in**



**Figure 13**  
**Percent of current smokers and those who have never smoked who think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in**



## Results

Overall, 24% of students reported that they thought smoking cigarettes makes young people cool or fit in (see Figure 12). More males than females thought smoking cigarettes made young people cool or fit in and 7<sup>th</sup> grade students were the highest grade level (27%) reporting the belief that smoking cigarettes made young people cool or fit in. Figure 13 shows that almost 3 times the current smokers compared to those who had never smoked reported thinking that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.

## Environmental Tobacco Exposure

Middle school students were asked:

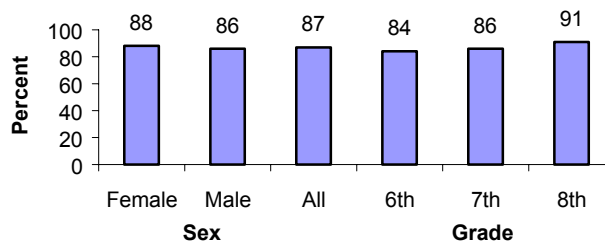
\*"During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes?"

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

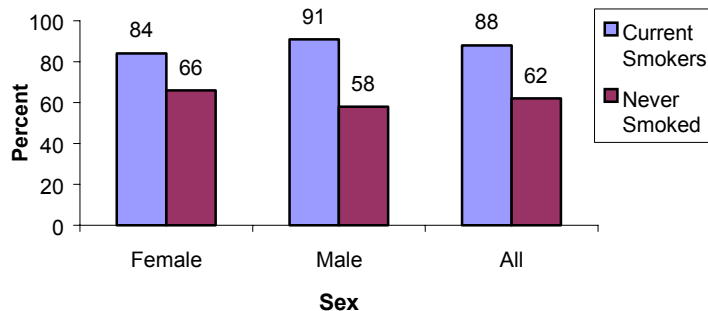
Response options were: (a) 0 days, (b) 1 or 2 days, (c) 3 or 4 days, (d) 5 or 6 days, (e) 7 days

A response of (b), (c), (d), or (e) was a positive response for either question (in the same room or same car with someone smoking a cigarette).

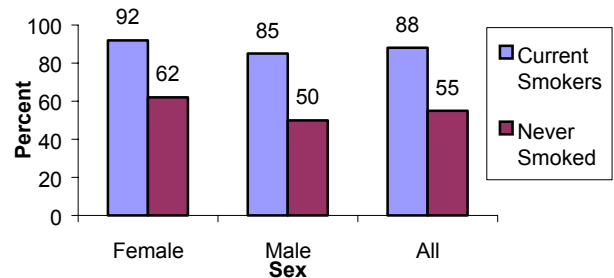
**Figure 14**  
Percent who rode in a car or were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days during the past 7 days



**Figure 15**  
Percent of current smokers and those who have never smoked who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days during the past 7 days



**Figure 16**  
Percent of current smokers and those who have never smoked who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days during the past 7 days



## Results

Figure 14 groups responses to these two questions together. A total of 87% of students reported being exposed to someone smoking cigarettes (in a car or room). There were slight increases in percent exposed as grade level increased.

Figures 15 and 16 display tobacco smoke exposure in a room or car in the past week by smoking status. There were differences in exposure by smoking status of the students,

the lowest levels of exposure were reported by non-smoking male students. Overall, however, 88% of current smokers and 62% of students who had never smoked reported being in a room with someone smoking cigarettes with the past week. 88% of current smokers and 55% of those who had never smoked were in a car with someone smoking cigarettes within the past week. The difference between the current smokers and those who have never smoked could be due to the current smokers having friends that smoke and therefore they are exposed not only through adults and older children in the home, but also their friends.

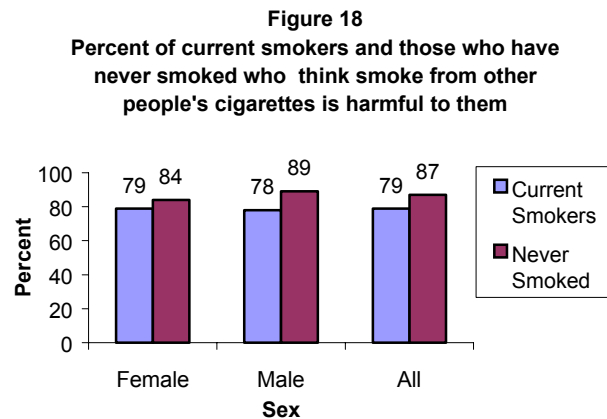
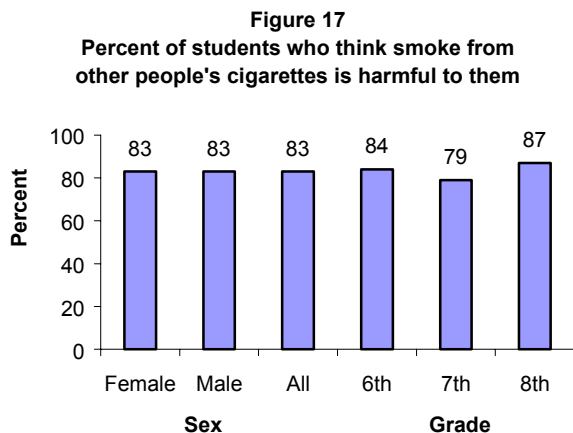
## Harmfulness of Environmental Tobacco Smoke

Middle school students were asked:

\*"Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?"

Response options were: (a) Definitely yes, (b) Probably yes, (c) Probably not, (d) Definitely not

A response of (a) or (b) was a positive response (thought that smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you).



## Results

Most students (83%) reported that they thought that they could be harmed from the smoke of other people's cigarettes. Figure 17 shows that there is little or no difference by sex or grade level in those students that believe smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to them. Figure 18 illustrates only slight differences by smoking status in the belief that smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to them. Overall, 79% of current smokers and 87% of those who had never smoked reported thinking that smoke from other's cigarettes is harmful to them.

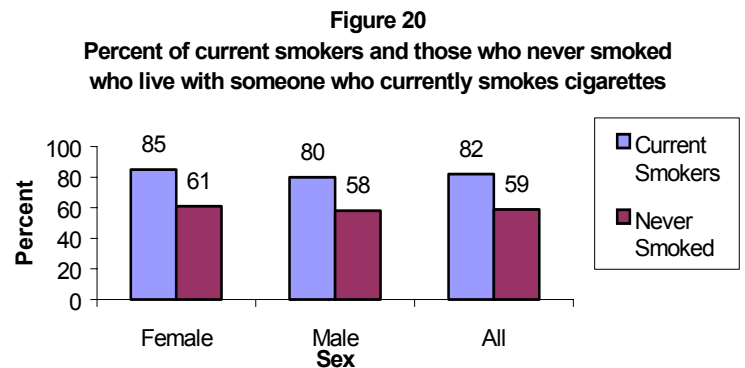
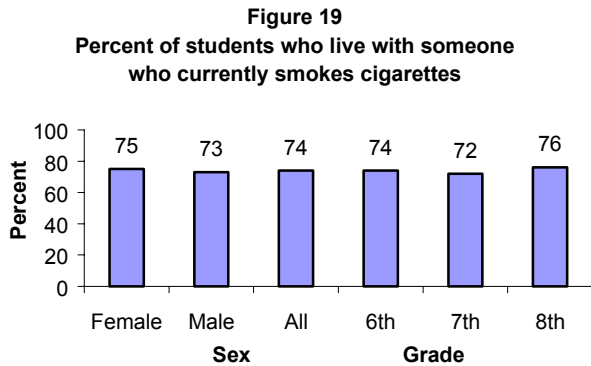
## Social Influences

Middle school students were asked:

\*"Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes now?"

Response options were: (a) Yes, (b) No

A response of (a) was a positive response (living with someone who smokes cigarettes).



## Results

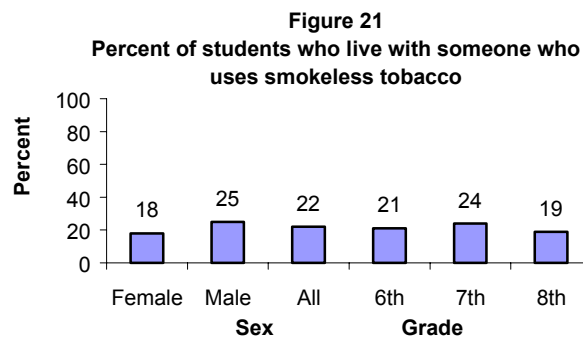
Figure 19 shows that 74% of students reported living with someone who currently smokes cigarettes and students in the 8<sup>th</sup> grade reported the highest levels of living with someone who smokes cigarettes, 76%. The percent of students who reported living with a cigarette smoker differed by smoking status. 82% of current smokers and 59% of those who had never smoked reported living with a cigarette smoker (as shown in Figure 20).

Middle school students were asked:

\*"Does anyone who lives with you now use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?"

Response options were: (a) Yes, (b) No

A response of (a) was a positive response (living with someone who uses smokeless tobacco).



## Results

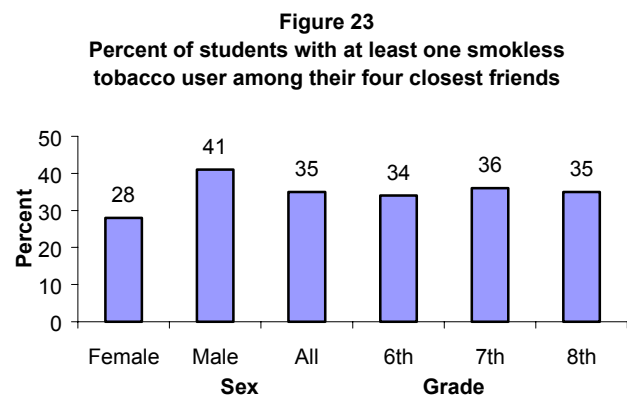
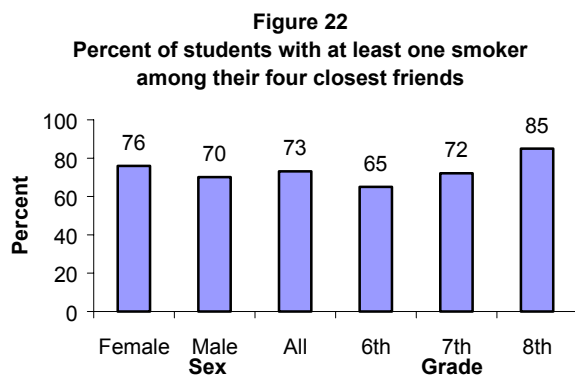
Figure 21 shows that 22% of students reported living with someone who uses smokeless tobacco. More males than females reported living with someone who uses smokeless tobacco and 24% of 7<sup>th</sup> grade students reported (the highest level) living with someone who uses smokeless tobacco.

Middle school students were asked:

\*"How many of your four closest friends smoke cigarettes?"

\*"How many of your four closest friends use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?"

Response options were: (a) None, (b) One, (c) Two, (d) Three, (e) Four, (f) Not sure  
A response of (b), (c), (d), or (e) was a positive response (at least one of your four closest friends smokes cigarettes or using smokeless tobacco).



## Results

More than two thirds (73%) of students reported at least one of four closest friends smokes cigarettes (see Figure 22). A high level of close friends who smoke, was also seen increasing with increasing grade level where 65% of the 6<sup>th</sup> grade and 85% of the 8<sup>th</sup> grade students had at least one close friend who smokes cigarettes. Males reported the highest level of smokeless tobacco use among at least one of four closest friends at 41% (see figure 23). Smokeless tobacco use among one of four closest friends varied little by grade level.

There were differences between current smokers and those who had never smoked in terms of having friends who smoked cigarettes. 89% of current smokers and 47% of those who never smoked reported at least one smoker among their four closest friends.

## **Conclusion**

The information in this report provides baseline information on beliefs and perceptions about tobacco use, social appeal of tobacco use, parental involvement in talking about dangers or smoking, and exposure to environmental smoke among American Indian/Alaska Native youth in grades 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>. This information was not previously available on a state-wide basis. The data in this report not only show differences between the sexes and grade level, but between those who already smoke and those that have never smoked. It is hoped that the information in this report will provide insight into possible avenues for innovative tobacco abuse prevention with young AI/AN people.

This information may be useful for

- Understanding factors influencing young people to abuse tobacco and their exposure to tobacco
- Defining a specific sub-population of youth to target for prevention and cessation activities
- Baseline information for program evaluation
- Grant writing

**Table 1. Intent to Smoke, Knowledge of Risk of Harm and Addiction from Tobacco Use, Environmental Tobacco Exposure, and Social Appeal and Influences of Tobacco Use**

906 AI/AN Middle School Students	Number Students	Sex			Grade Level		
		Total % (CI)*	Female % (CI)*	Male % (CI)*	6 <sup>th</sup> % (CI)*	7 <sup>th</sup> % (CI)*	8 <sup>th</sup> % (CI)*
Students who never smoked who intend to start smoking in the future	189	41.8	43.8	40.4	44.3	36.2	42.9
Students who think they will smoke cigarettes 5 years from now	880	36.8 (±3.3)	40.2 (±4.8)	33.6 (±4.5)	29.0 (±5.2)	38.7 (±5.6)	45.0 (±6.3)
At least one parent (or guardian) has discussed the dangers of tobacco use	879	65.0 (±3.2)	67.1 (±4.6)	62.9 (±4.6)	67.6 (±5.3)	63.8 (±5.5)	63.1 (±6.2)
Never smoked	186	69.9 (±6.8)	71.3 (±10.4)	68.9 (±9.2)	73.3 (±8.9)	63.2 (±13.1)	**
Current smoker	312	62.8 (±5.5)	64.5 (±7.4)	60.7 (±8.4)	69.6 (±10.7)	58.4 (±10.0)	62.5 (±8.7)
Students who believe people can get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to cocaine or heroin	877	86.9 (±2.3)	88.6 (±3.1)	85.3 (±3.4)	84.8 (±4.2)	85.9 (±4.0)	90.7 (±3.9)
Never smoked	187	85.0 (±5.4)	85.0 (±8.4)	85.0 (±7.2)	86.7 (±7.0)	81.0 (±10.7)	**
Current smoker	309	87.7 (±3.8)	88.4 (±5.1)	86.9 (±6.0)	84.4 (±8.7)	85.4 (±7.3)	91.2 (±5.4)
Students who think young people risk harming themselves if they smoke from 1-5 cigarettes per day	871	85.6 (±2.4)	85.2 (±3.5)	86.3 (±3.3)	84.4 (±4.2)	84.5 (±4.2)	88.6 (±4.2)
Never smoked	183	85.8 (±5.3)	84.6 (±8.6)	86.7 (±7.0)	86.4 (±7.1)	82.5 (±10.6)	**
Current smoker	308	84.4 (±4.2)	84.2 (±6.4)	84.7 (±6.4)	84.6 (±8.6)	86.1 (±7.2)	83.2 (±6.9)
Students who believe it is safe to smoke only a year or two as long as you quit after that	854	22.4 (±2.9)	18.6 (±3.9)	26.0 (±4.2)	19.9 (±4.7)	20.9 (±4.7)	27.2 (±5.8)
Never smoked	181	9.4 (±4.5)	3.8 (±5.0)	13.6 (±7.1)	12.9 (±7.0)	1.8 (±4.8)	**
Current smoker	304	36.8 (±5.6)	33.7 (±7.5)	40.6 (±8.5)	36.0 (±11.4)	38.2 (±9.8)	35.8 (±8.8)
Students who believe young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends	864	36.6 (±3.3)	35.9 (±4.7)	37.2 (±4.6)	30.1 (±5.3)	41.9 (±5.7)	38.0 (±6.3)
Never smoked	183	17.5 (±5.7)	16.5 (±8.7)	18.3 (±7.8)	13.5 (±7.0)	26.3 (±12.1)	**
Current smoker	305	52.1 (±5.7)	49.1 (±7.8)	55.9 (±8.7)	55.3 (±11.6)	56.4 (±10.1)	46.0 (±9.1)
Students who believe smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in	873	23.7 (±2.3)	20.6 (±4.0)	26.7 (±4.2)	23.3 (±4.9)	27.0 (±5.1)	20.6 (±5.2)
Never smoked	185	11.4 (±4.8)	10.0 (±7.2)	12.4 (±6.7)	13.6 (±7.1)	10.3 (±8.6)	**
Current smoker	309	32.0 (±5.4)	29.8 (±7.1)	34.8 (±8.2)	39.0 (±11.4)	36.6 (±9.7)	25.2 (±7.9)

**Table 1 continued**

906 AI/AN Middle School Students	Number Students	Sex			Grade Level		
		Total % (CI)	Female % (CI)	Male % (CI)	6 <sup>th</sup> % (CI)	7 <sup>th</sup> % (CI)	8 <sup>th</sup> % (CI)
Students who were in the same room with someone smoking cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 7 days	827	78.7 (±2.9)	82.2 (±3.9)	75.4 (±4.2)	75.8 (±5.2)	78.5 (±4.8)	82.5 (±5.0)
Never smoked	174	61.5 (±7.5)	65.8 (±10.9)	57.9 (±10.4)	61.1 (±10.2)	57.9 (±13.4)	**
Current smoker	295	88.1 (±3.9)	84.3 (±6.5)	91.3 (±4.7)	88.6 (±8.1)	88.9 (±6.7)	87.7 (±6.3)
Students who rode in a car with someone smoking cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 7 days	844	76.4 (±2.9)	80.2 (±4.0)	72.8 (±4.3)	72.7 (±5.3)	74.8 (±5.0)	82.5 (±5.0)
Never smoked	178	55.1 (±7.6)	62.0 (±11.2)	49.5 (±10.2)	53.1 (±10.4)	55.2 (±13.4)	**
Current smoker	303	88.4 (±3.8)	91.6 (±4.5)	84.7 (±6.4)	88.0 (±8.0)	87.1 (±7.0)	89.4 (±5.9)
Students who believe that smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you	835	82.9 (±2.6)	82.8 (±3.8)	83.0 (±3.7)	83.6 (±4.5)	79.2 (±4.7)	87.0 (±4.5)
Never smoked	178	86.5 (±5.3)	83.5 (±8.7)	88.9 (±6.7)	87.5 (±7.1)	81.0 (±)	**
Current smoker	300	78.7 (±4.8)	80.6 (±6.3)	76.3 (±7.5)	74.0 (±10.6)	75.0 (±8.9)	85.4 (±6.6)
Students who live with someone who smokes cigarettes	795	74.1 (±3.1)	75.0 (±4.4)	73.2 (±4.5)	74.0 (±5.5)	72.4 (±5.3)	76.4 (±5.7)
Never smoked	172	59.3 (±7.6)	60.8 (±11.2)	58.1 (±10.4)	64.5 (±10.2)	54.4 (±13.4)	**
Current smoker	275	86.9 (±4.2)	89.5 (±5.2)	83.6 (±7.0)	84.4 (±9.6)	84.8 (±7.8)	89.7 (±6.0)
Students who live with someone who uses smokeless tobacco	808	21.7 (±2.9)	18.2 (±4.0)	24.9 (±4.3)	21.0 (±5.1)	24.1 (±5.1)	18.9 (±5.2)
Never smoked	173	16.8 (±5.8)	10.7 (±7.6)	21.4 (±8.5)	17.2 (±8.1)	17.9 (±10.7)	**
Current smoker	248	28.5 (±5.4)	26.8 (±7.2)	30.7 (±8.3)	32.8 (±11.8)	34.7 (±9.9)	19.5 (±7.5)
Students with one or more of four closest friends who smoke cigarettes	834	72.9 (±3.1)	76.3 (±4.3)	69.7 (±4.5)	64.5 (±5.8)	72.0 (±5.2)	84.5 (±4.8)
Never smoked	175	46.9 (±7.6)	59.7 (±11.4)	36.7 (±9.9)	44.7 (±10.4)	43.9 (±13.4)	**
Current smoker	299	90.6 (±3.5)	92.7 (±4.3)	88.1 (±5.8)	89.0 (±7.8)	88.9 (±6.7)	93.5 (±4.8)
Students with one or more of four closest friends who uses smokeless tobacco	830	34.8 (±3.3)	28.1 (±4.5)	41.2 (±4.8)	33.8 (±5.7)	35.9 (±5.6)	35.1 (±6.3)
Never smoked	174	24.7 (±6.6)	26.0 (±10.3)	23.7 (±8.8)	23.4 (±9.0)	22.8 (±11.5)	**
Current smoker	299	43.8 (±5.8)	33.3 (±7.5)	56.7 (±8.7)	47.9 (±11.9)	49.0 (±10.3)	37.9 (±8.9)

\*\*95% Confidence Interval which is the range of values in which we can be 95% confident that the true value falls within.

\*\* Sample size less than 50 for this particular category.