



**Wisconsin Native Youth
Tobacco Survey**
Aggregate Report 2008-2009



CHIPPÉWAY TERRITORY

Here about is a Settlement of the N.W. company

The largest known body of fresh water in the world and as subject to storms as the Atlantic Ocean.

MONOMIS

Monomomis Castle

SAGOS

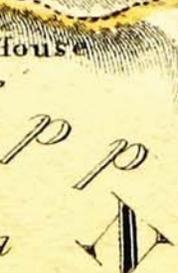
MICHIGAN

Ootagamis Lower Town

MASCOOTENS

Fort Joseph

Fort M...



Gloucester Pt. This Strait abounds with Pickerell Trout &c.

Lake George

Thelalon R. Missisnonga

Detour

Isle Whibewood

Manatoulin Isles

Lake Huron

Thunder Bay

Barques Pt.

Rogers Pt.

White Rock

Moravian Sett. F. S. Clair

Chatham

Loughtons R.

Pontchartrain

Ft. Detroit

Sandwich

Eisex

Fort Lovahs

Foreland

Palmer or P. P. Lake

Sandusky Bay

Sandusky

TINNISKAMAING S

Wilderness

Forests

Simcoe DIST

York

Lake Erie

Lake Erie

Lake Erie

Blain Cham. Port

Port de la Chaudiere Francois

Will Henrys I.

Black River

Shallow Lakes

Old Niagara

Presqu Isle Peninsula

le Boeuf

C

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N

EAST

MIDLAND DIST

LAKE ONTARIO

Scipio

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A

This Creek is the Boundary of the Six Indian Nations



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Wisconsin Native Youth Tobacco Survey

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About

This report presents information collected as part of the Wisconsin Native Youth Tobacco Survey project, the first ever statewide Native Youth Tobacco Survey. Implementation started in September 2008 and ended in January 2009. This report includes data from any student who identified as Native American, American Indian or Alaskan Native. And includes the following Tribes in Wisconsin: Anishinaabe/Ojibwe/Chippewa, Ho-Chunk, Menominee, Mohican, Oneida, Potawatomi. Students were also given the option of identifying other Tribes not in Wisconsin. A total of 1,646 students in 6-12 grade participated.

When reviewing the report, it is important to note that the survey was self-administered and that data were self-reported. Though proctors and procedures called for participants to be as honest as possible and guaranteed the anonymity of responses, one cannot be certain that all participants answered truthfully. This is a limitation of the report that was controlled for as best as possible.

Please contact us for further information or additional copies of this report. Epidemiology center staff members who have worked on this project include Teresa K. Barber, Isaiah Brokenleg, and Jacob Melson.

Partners

In early 2008, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Epidemiology Center (GLITEC) was invited by the director of the Wisconsin Native American Tobacco Network (WNATN), to provide technical assistance for a project initiated by WNATN and financially supported, in part, by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Tobacco Prevention and Control Program (TPCP). The goal of this project and developing partnerships was to get American Indian specific data on youth and commercial tobacco-related attitudes, knowledge, and behavior. Though Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System data is available for the United States and Wisconsin all-races population, there is little information for American Indian and Alaska Native populations. Additionally, when information is available, it is often culturally nonspecific and rarely allows for examination of variables across subgroups (for example, females vs. males, and middle school students vs. high school students).

GLITEC can serve as a research institution, but research is not typically done unless it is community based and community initiated; hence, it was appropriate for GLITEC to join only after an invitation from WNATN. GLITEC eventually also sought support from Wisconsin Tribal chairs and health directors, and Wisconsin school district administrators and principals. We believe that all our work should support Tribal sovereignty and building relationships with Tribal leaders early on is an important way to guarantee that this objective is achieved.

Survey Development

The development of the survey started in early 2008. The Wisconsin Native Youth Tobacco Survey is a modified and culturally specific version of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Youth Tobacco Survey. Additional questions were also adapted from the American Indian Community Tobacco Project survey. A draft version of the instrument was pilot tested on local middle school and high school students. Revisions were made thereafter, and the final version of the survey was approved by WNATN, the state of Wisconsin, and GLITEC.

Sampling

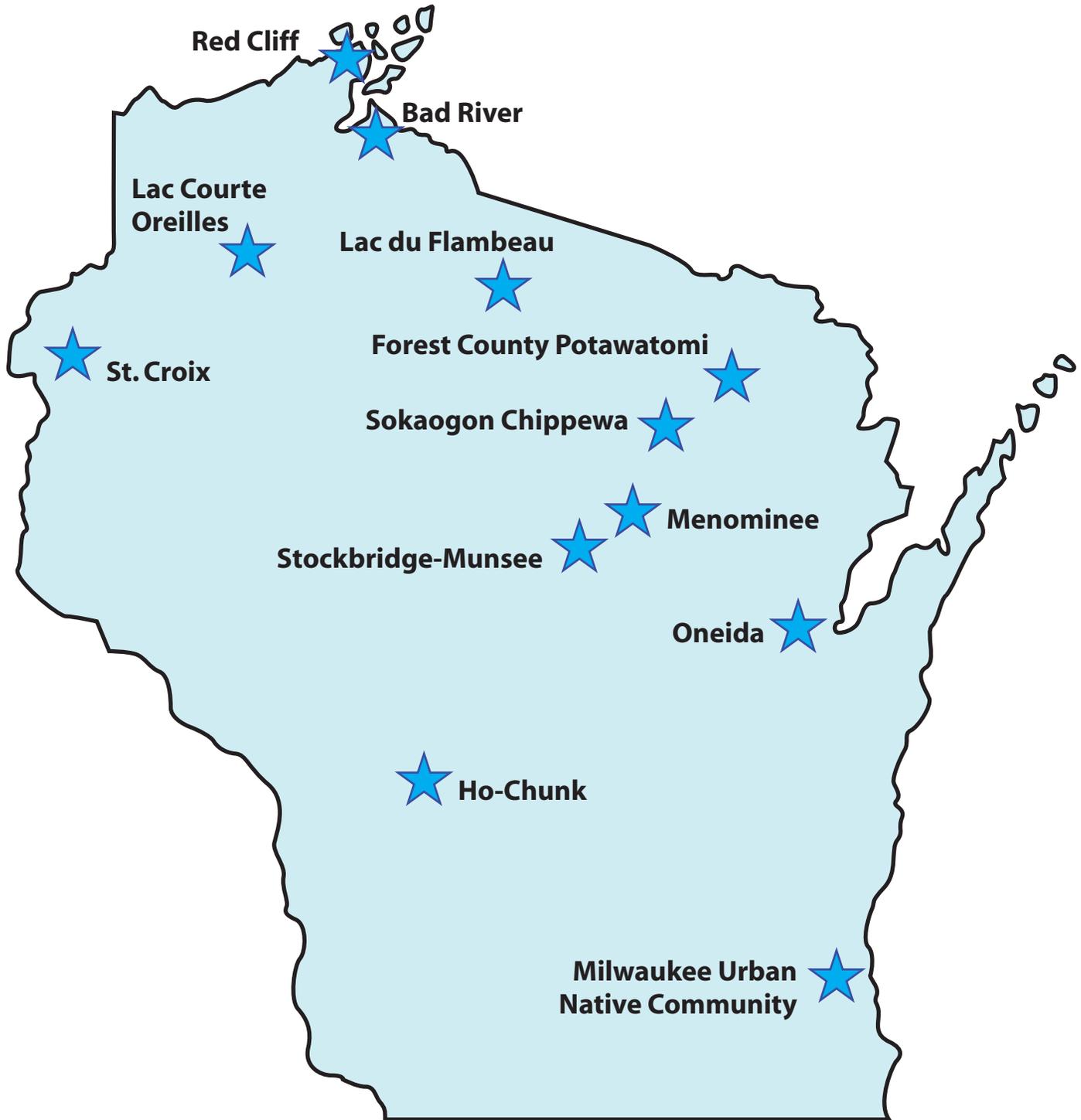
GLITEC used an approximated census method to sample students for data collection. All on-reservation schools and any off-reservation schools serving a large population of American Indian students were included. The map on page four illustrates all Tribal communities from Wisconsin. A total of 23 schools agreed to participate and the final sample of students surveyed was representative of all communities.

Administration

Questionnaires were self-administered in school settings. Adult proctors were present, but only to monitor for behavior issues. They were instructed not to re-interpret any questions and to maintain confidentiality and anonymity of the surveys and students. Some students completed surveys during homeroom or other class periods, and others completed the surveys in groups in an assembly hall or auditorium.



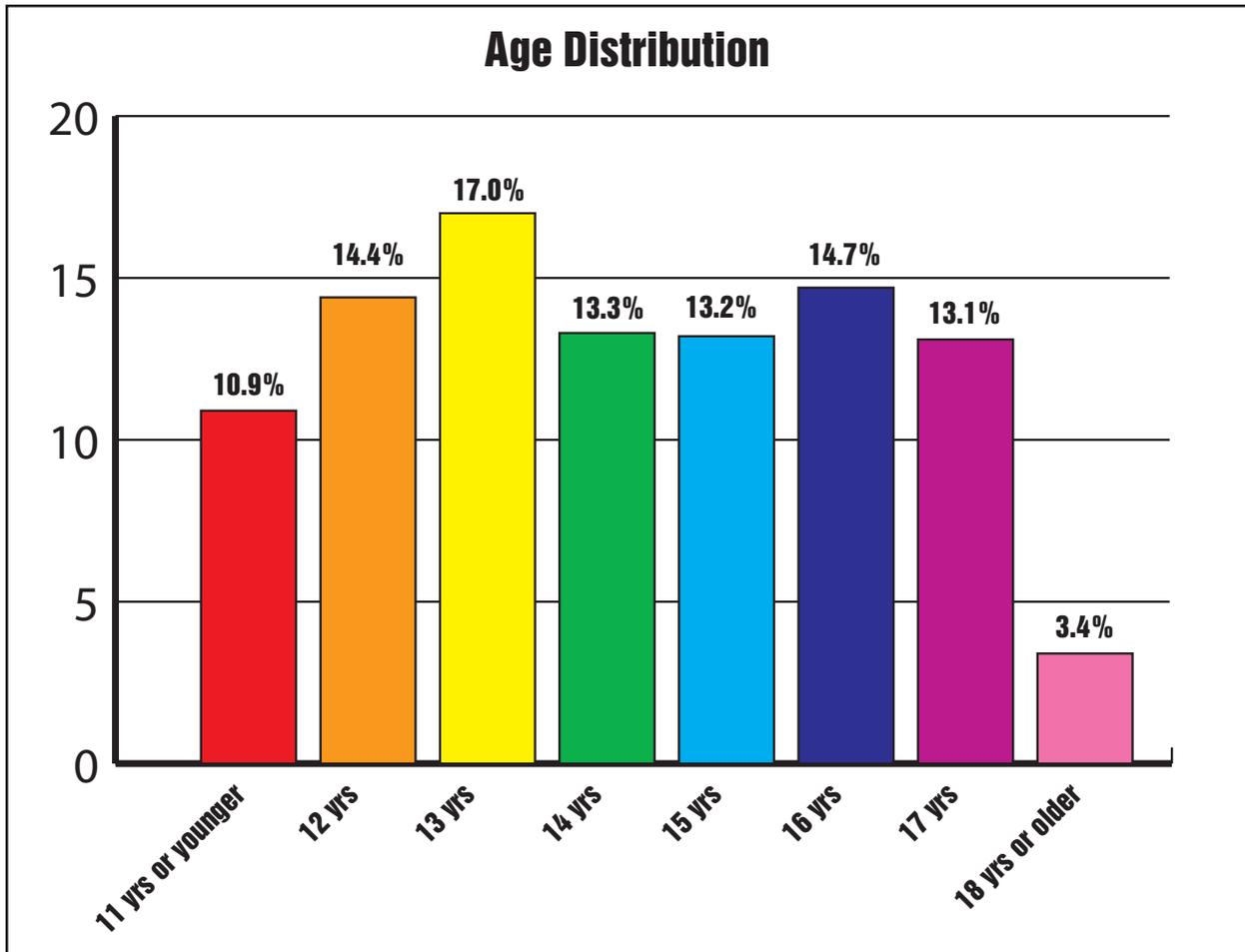
Tribes and Urban Native Community in Wisconsin



Demographics

Age (n=1,637)

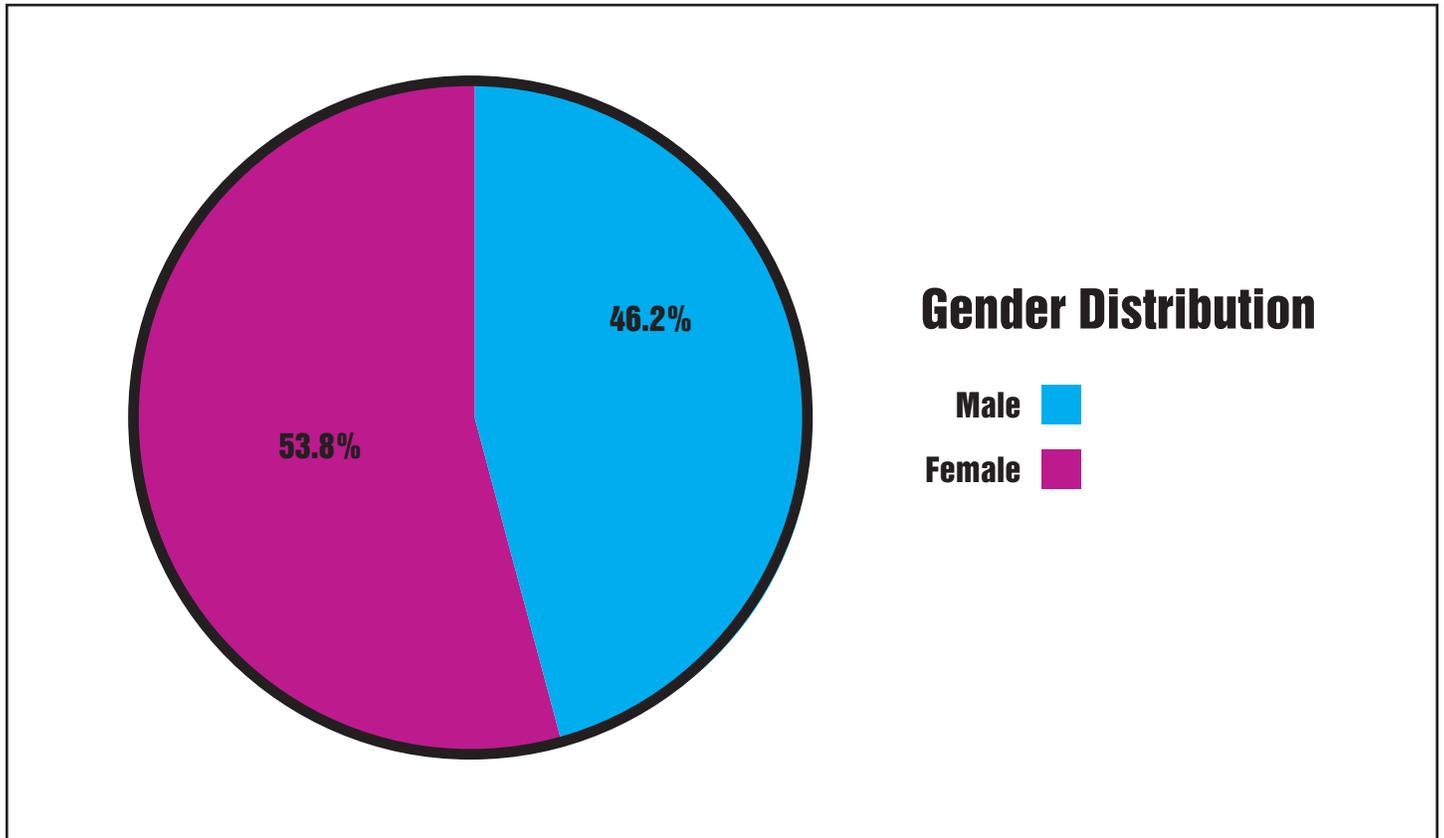
The average age of students surveyed was 14.1 years. The largest age group was 13 years old and the smallest age group was 18 years or older.



AGE	COUNT	PERCENT
11 yrs	179	10.9
12 yrs	236	14.4
13 yrs	279	17.0
14 yrs	217	13.3
15 yrs	216	13.2
16 yrs	240	14.7
17 yrs	214	13.1
18 yrs	56	3.4

Gender (n=1,627)

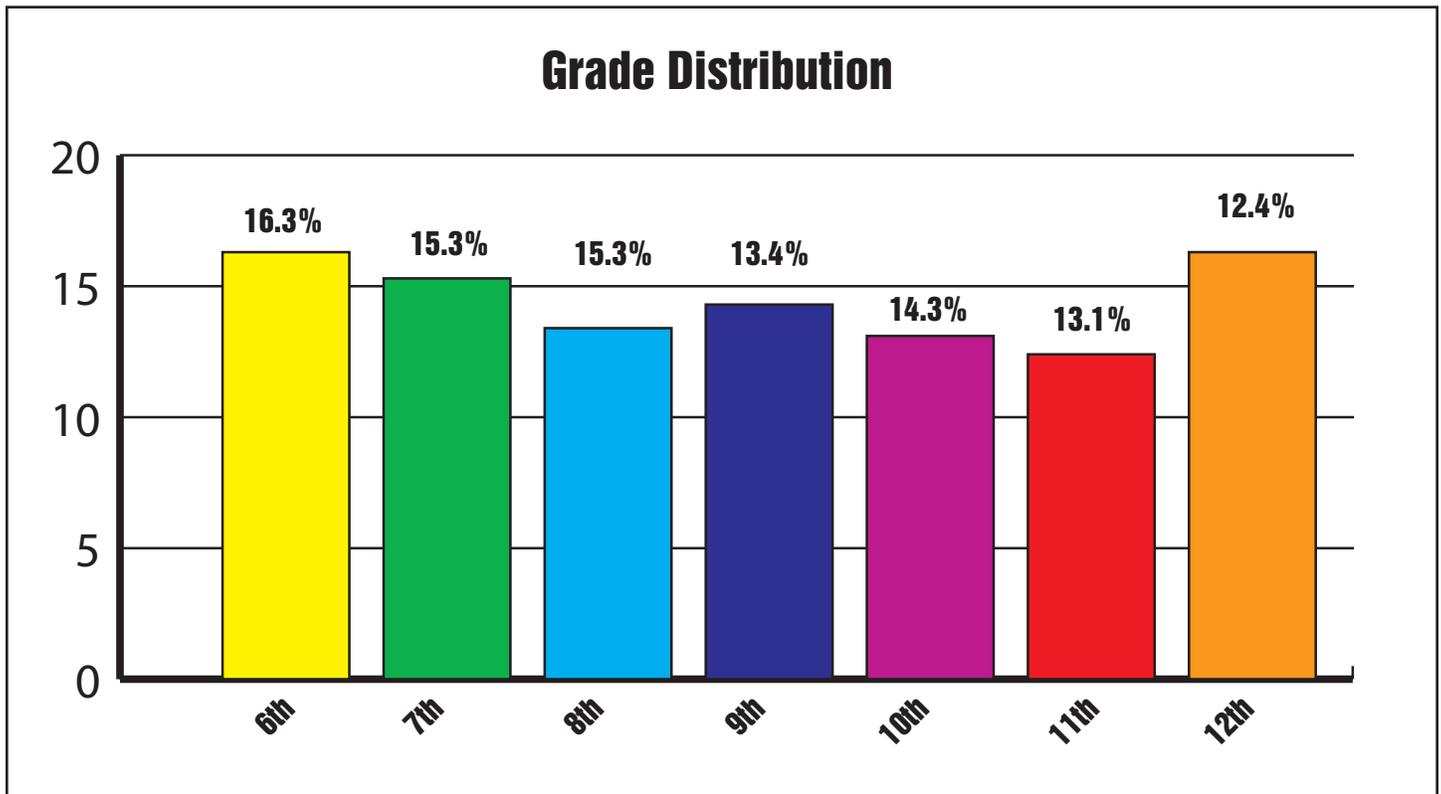
The majority of students, 54 percent, were male and 46 percent were female.



GENDER	COUNT	PERCENT
Female	752	46.2
Male	875	53.8

Grade (n=1,631)

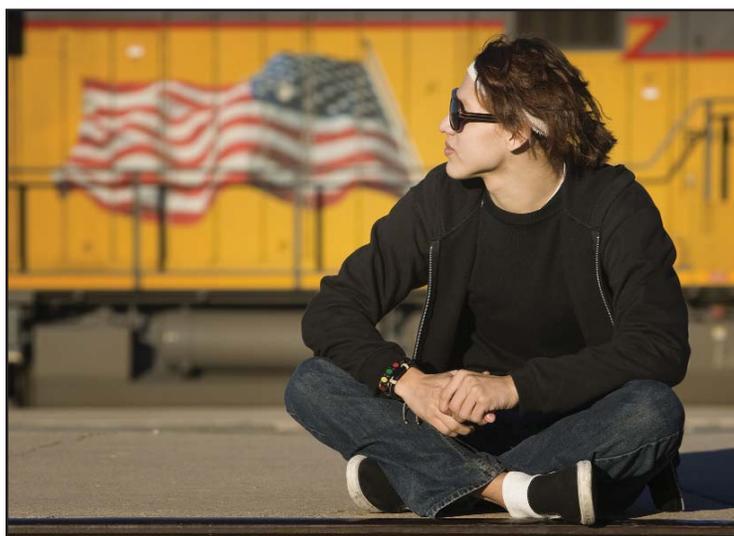
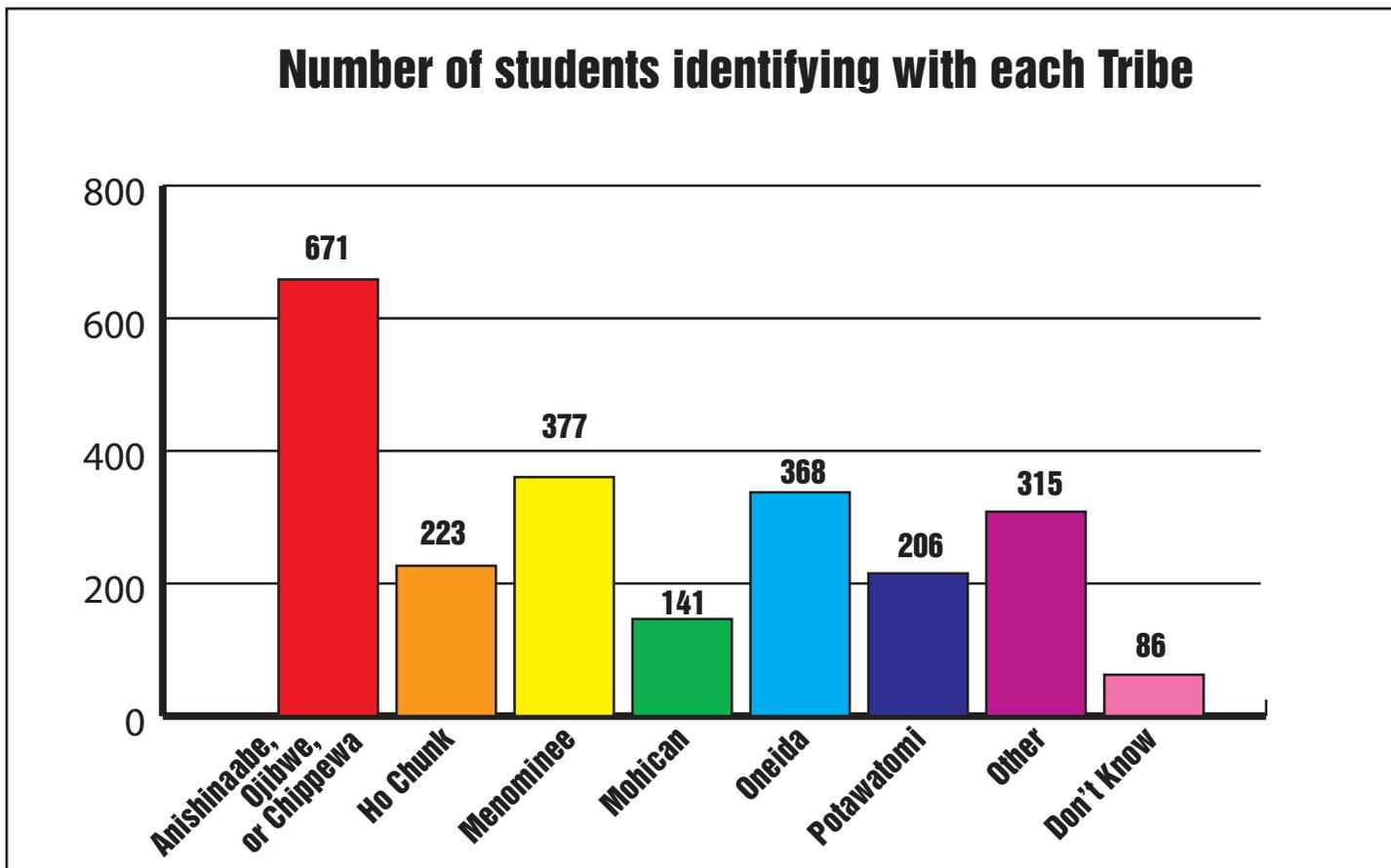
The distribution of students throughout the grades was fairly even. The smallest grade was 12th grade at 12.4 percent and the maximum grade was 6th grade at 16.3 percent. Percentages were rounded to nearest whole percent for the pie chart.



GRADE	COUNT	PERCENT
6th	265	16.3
7th	249	15.3
8th	249	15.3
9th	219	13.4
10th	233	14.3
11th	214	13.1
12th	202	12.4

Tribal Representation (n=1,601)

Because students were allowed to honor all their identities by selecting multiple Tribal affiliations the sum of all percentages is greater than 100 percent and the sum of Tribal selections is greater than the n of 1601. Note: the Y-axis reflects the number of students identifying with each tribe not the percentage.

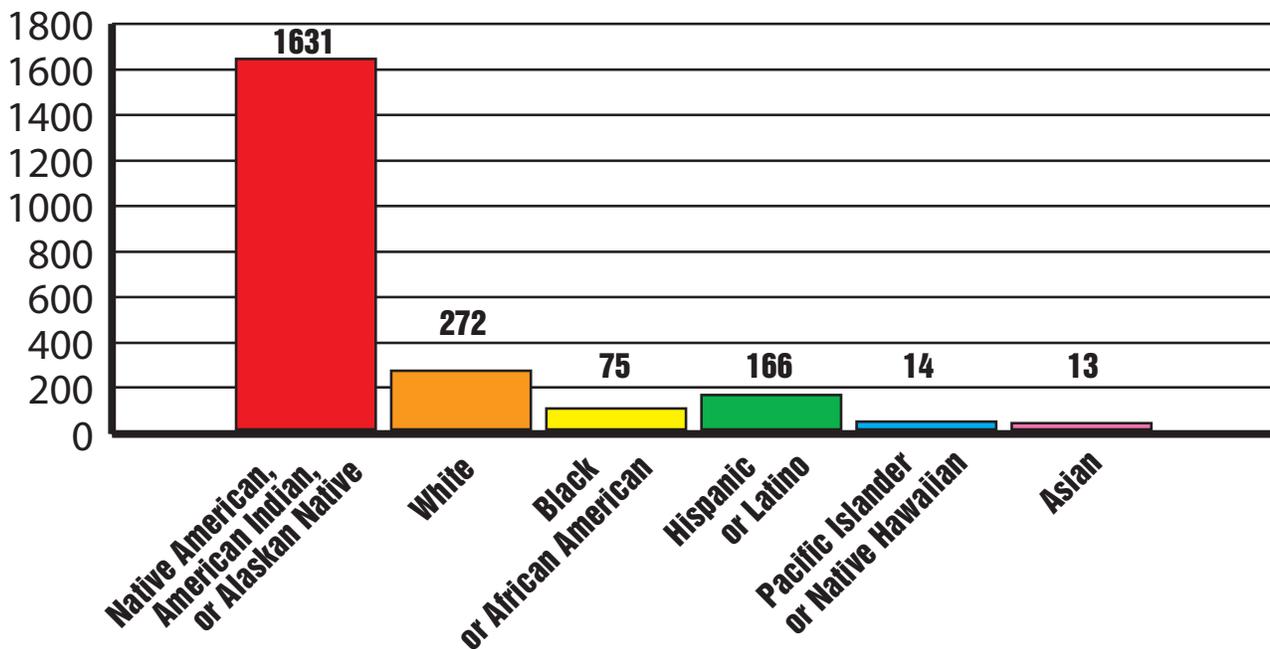


TRIBE	COUNT	PERCENT
Anishinaabe, Ojibwe, or Chippewa	671	41.9
Ho Chunk	223	13.9
Menominee	377	23.5
Mohican	141	8.8
Oneida	368	23.0
Potawatomi	206	12.9
Other	315	19.7
Don't Know	86	5.4

Race (n=1,631)

Every participant in this report identified as Native American, American Indian, or Alaska Native. However students were allowed to honor all their identities by selecting multiple ethnic categories. Because of this, the sum of all percentages is greater than 100 percent and the sum of racial selections is greater than the n of 1,631. Note: the Y-axis reflects the number of students identifying with each race not the percentage.

Number of Students Identifying with Each Race



Ethnicity	COUNT	PERCENT
Native American, American Indian, Alaska Native	1631	100.0
White	272	16.7
Black or African American	75	4.6
Hispanic or Latino	166	10.2
Pacific Islander	14	.9
Asian	13	.8

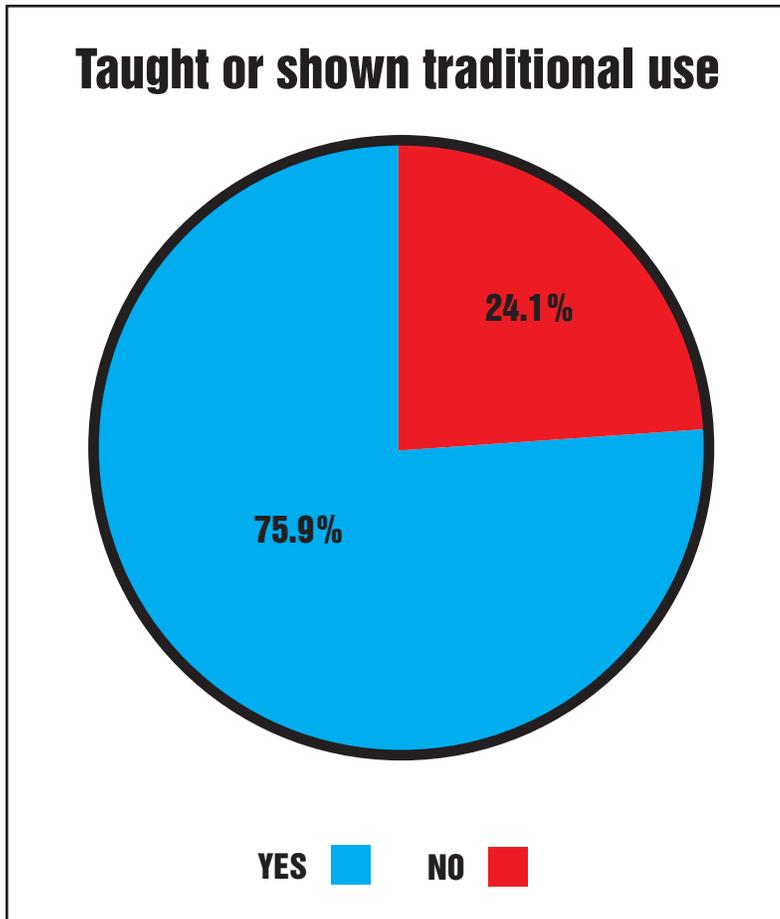
Traditional Tobacco Use

As previously mentioned, information on traditional tobacco use is difficult to find among American Indian populations. However, as found in our survey, nearly 75 percent of Native students have been taught or shown how Native people use tobacco for ceremonial, prayer, or traditional reasons. Half of the students have used tobacco for ceremonial, prayer or traditional purposes themselves, and of these students, two-thirds say they use it a few times a year or less. Over a quarter of students, 27 percent, use cigarettes only or cigarettes and other forms of tobacco traditionally. In subsequent sections, more information is presented on the association between using cigarettes for traditional purposes and ever trying cigarette smoking and current cigarette smoking. Therefore, information on traditional tobacco use is not only important for understanding culture but also for understanding prevention strategies that might help slow the rate of increase of smoking prevalence among Native youth. There are no major differences in tobacco use education or tobacco use between different sexes and grade levels.

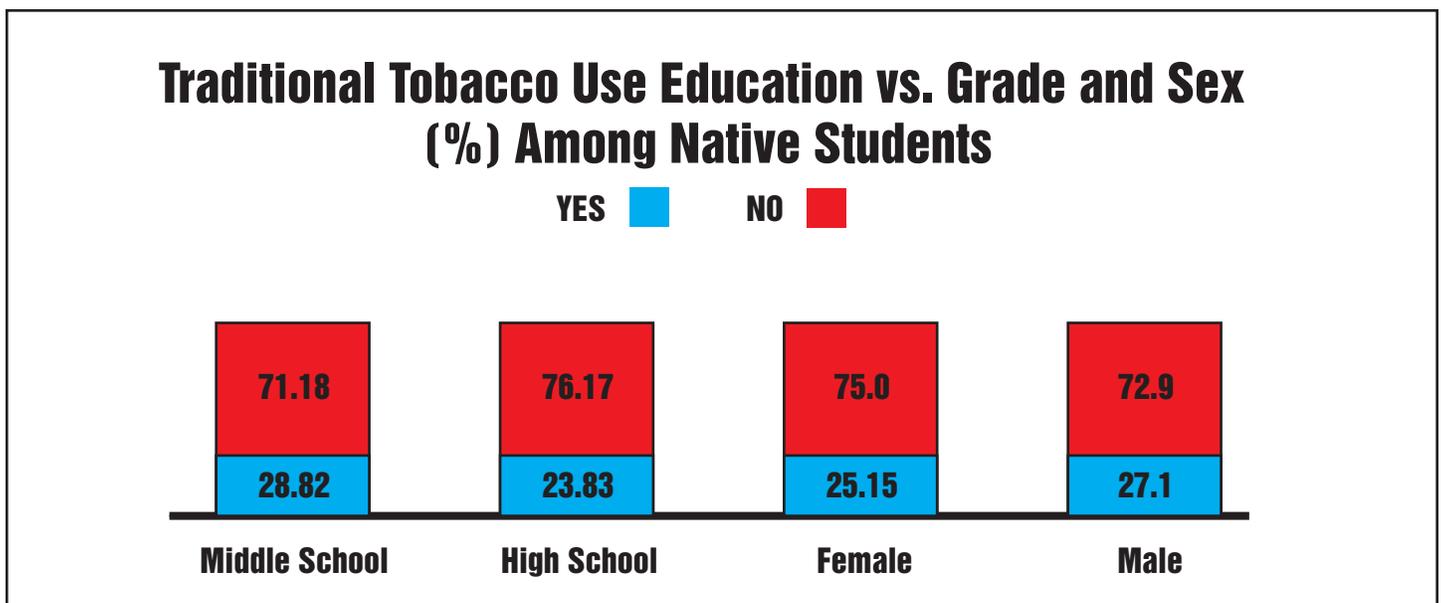


Taught or shown how Indian people use traditional tobacco for ceremonial, prayer, or traditional purposes (n=1,609)

The majority of students, 75.9 percent, reported being taught or shown how to use traditional tobacco.

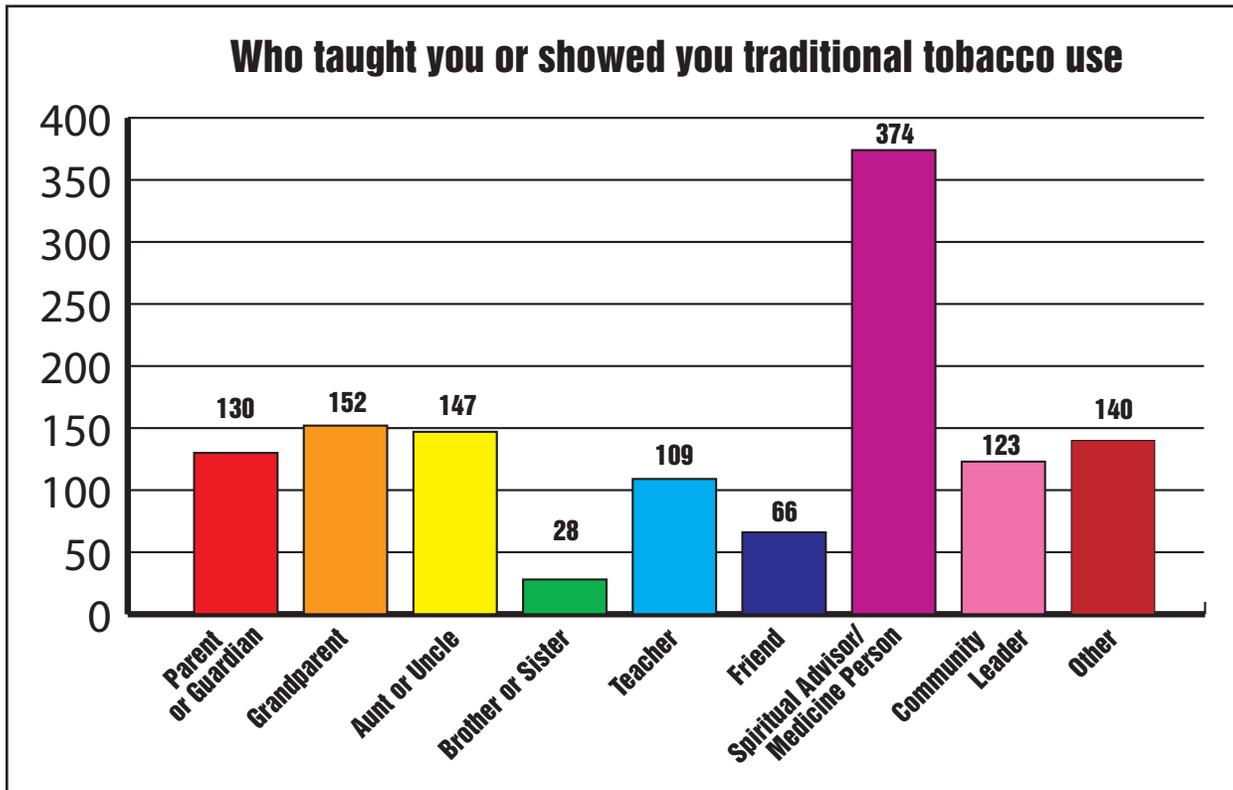


Taught or shown traditional use	COUNT	PERCENT
YES	1221	75.9
NO	388	24.1



Who taught you about or showed you traditional tobacco use (n=1,257)

Although 1,257 students said that they were taught or shown how to use tobacco traditionally, 1,269 participants identified one or more persons who taught them. Of those students who were taught, less told us about who taught them. This could be because students didn't remember who taught them, because some spiritual practices are secret, or other reasons. Note: the Y-axis reflects the number of students selecting each relationship not the percentage.

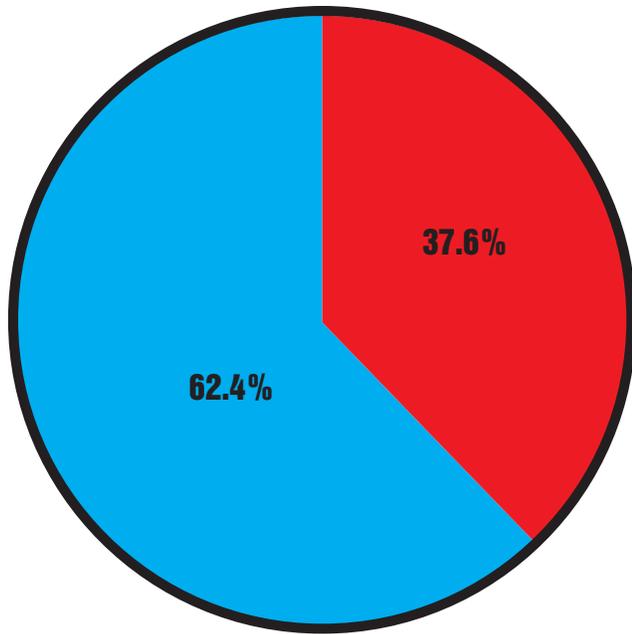


Who taught you or showed you	COUNT	PERCENT
Parent or Guardian	130	10.3
Grandparent	152	12.1
Aunt or Uncle	147	11.7
Brother or Sister	28	2.2
Teacher	109	8.7
Friend	66	5.3
Spiritual Advisor/Medicine Person	374	29.8
Community Leader	123	9.8
Other	140	11.1

Ever used tobacco for ceremonial, prayer, or traditional purposes (n=1,328)

The majority of students, 62.4 percent, reported using tobacco for ceremonies, prayers or traditional purposes.

Ever used tobacco for ceremony



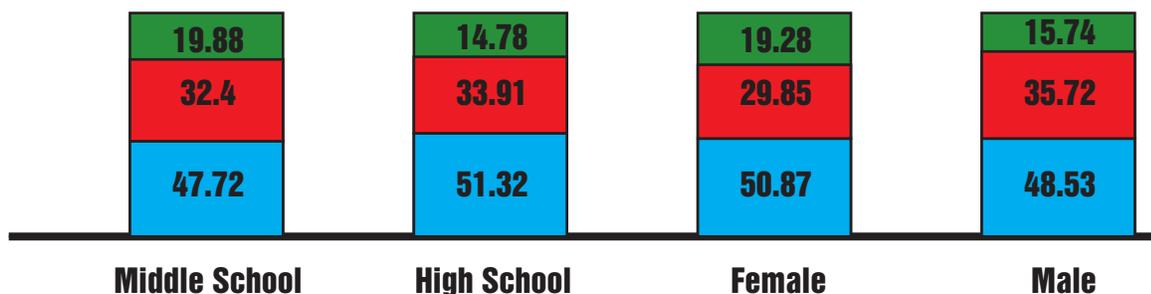
YES ■ NO ■

Ever used tobacco for ceremony	COUNT	PERCENT
YES	828	62.4
NO	500	37.6



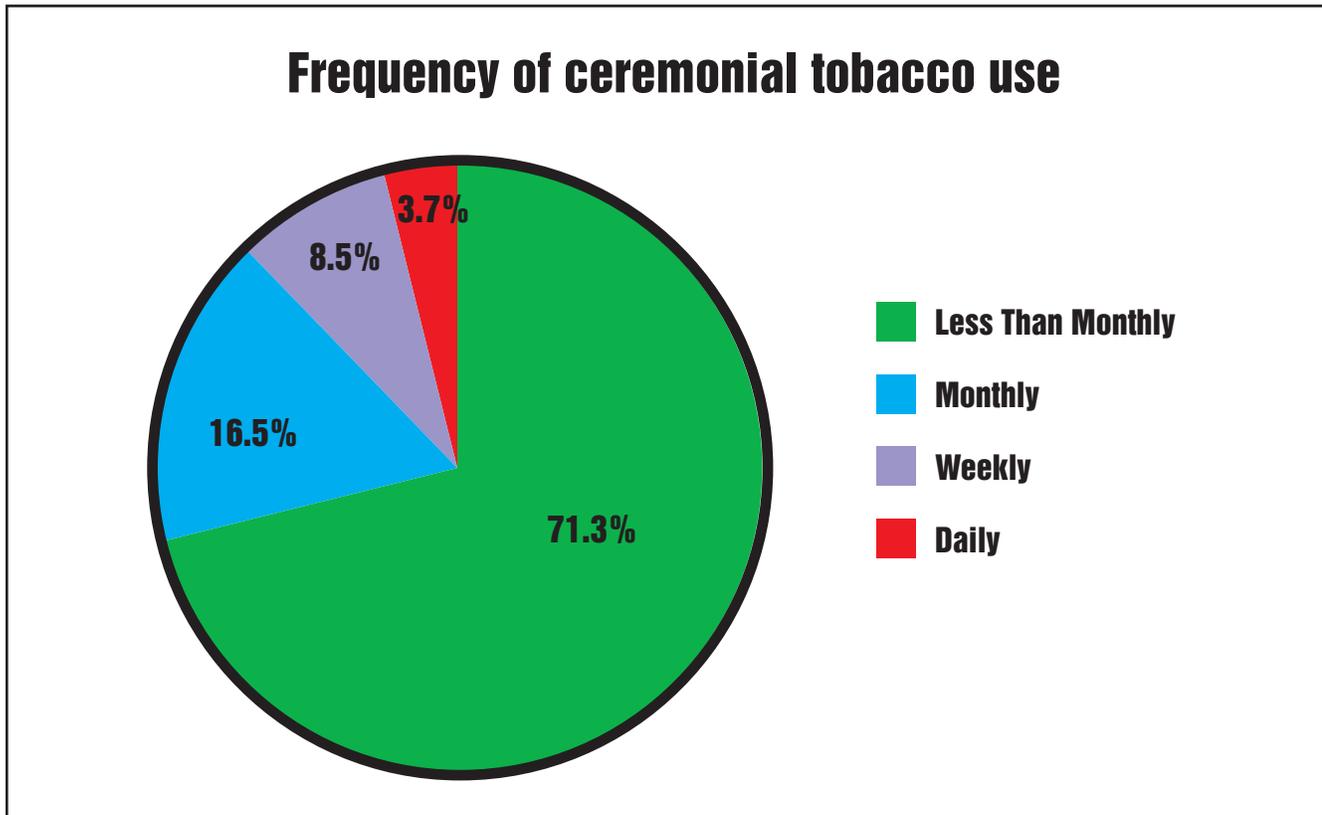
Traditional Tobacco Use vs. Grade and Sex (%) Among Native Students

YES ■ NO ■ NOT SURE ■



Frequency of ceremonial use (n=1,084)

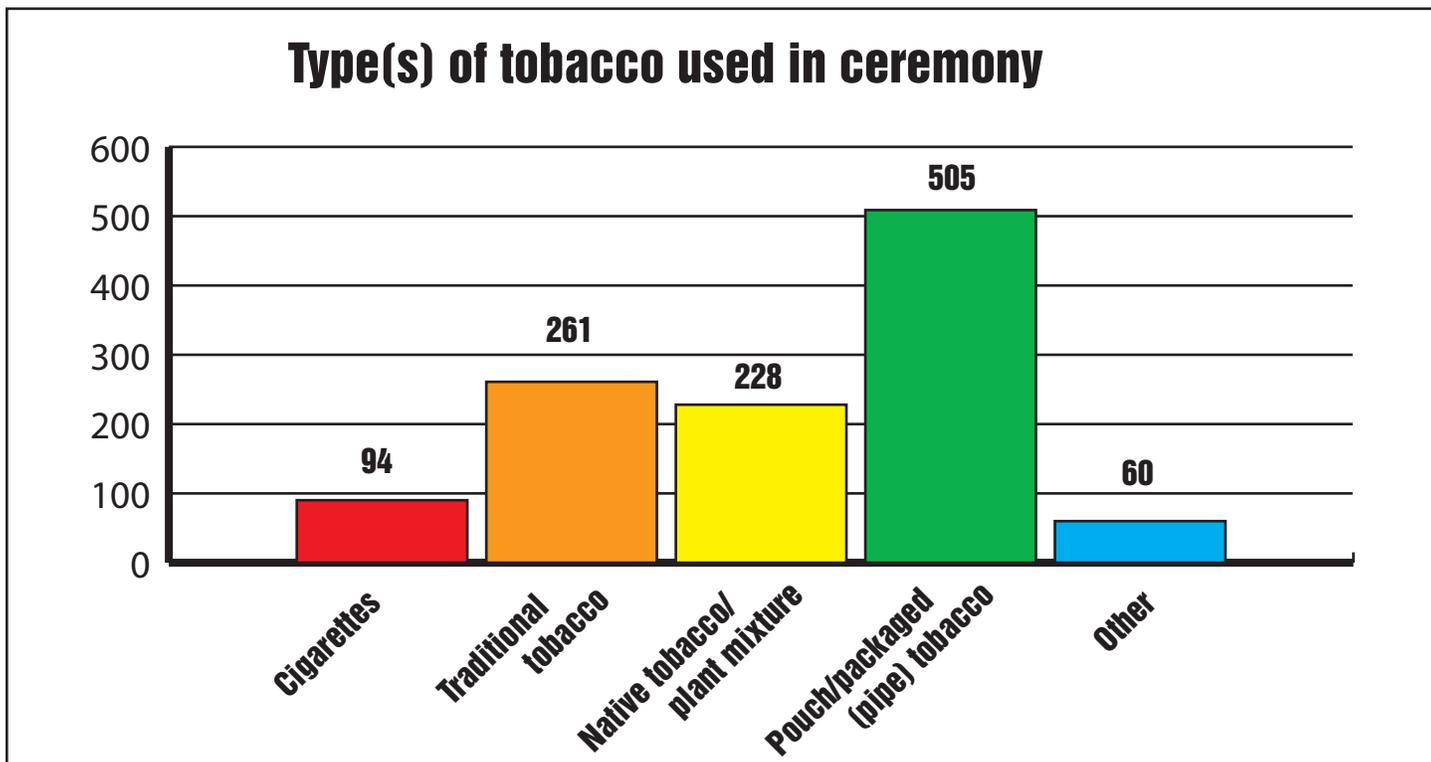
The majority of students who use tobacco for ceremony, 71.3 percent, reported using traditional tobacco during ceremonies less than monthly. This could be due to not attending a ceremony every month, ceremonies not being held every month, or for other unknown reasons.



Ever used tobacco for ceremony	COUNT	PERCENT
Less than monthly	773	71.3
Monthly	179	16.5
Weekly	92	8.5
Daily	40	3.7

Type(s) of tobacco usually used for ceremony, prayer or traditional purposes (n=1,148)

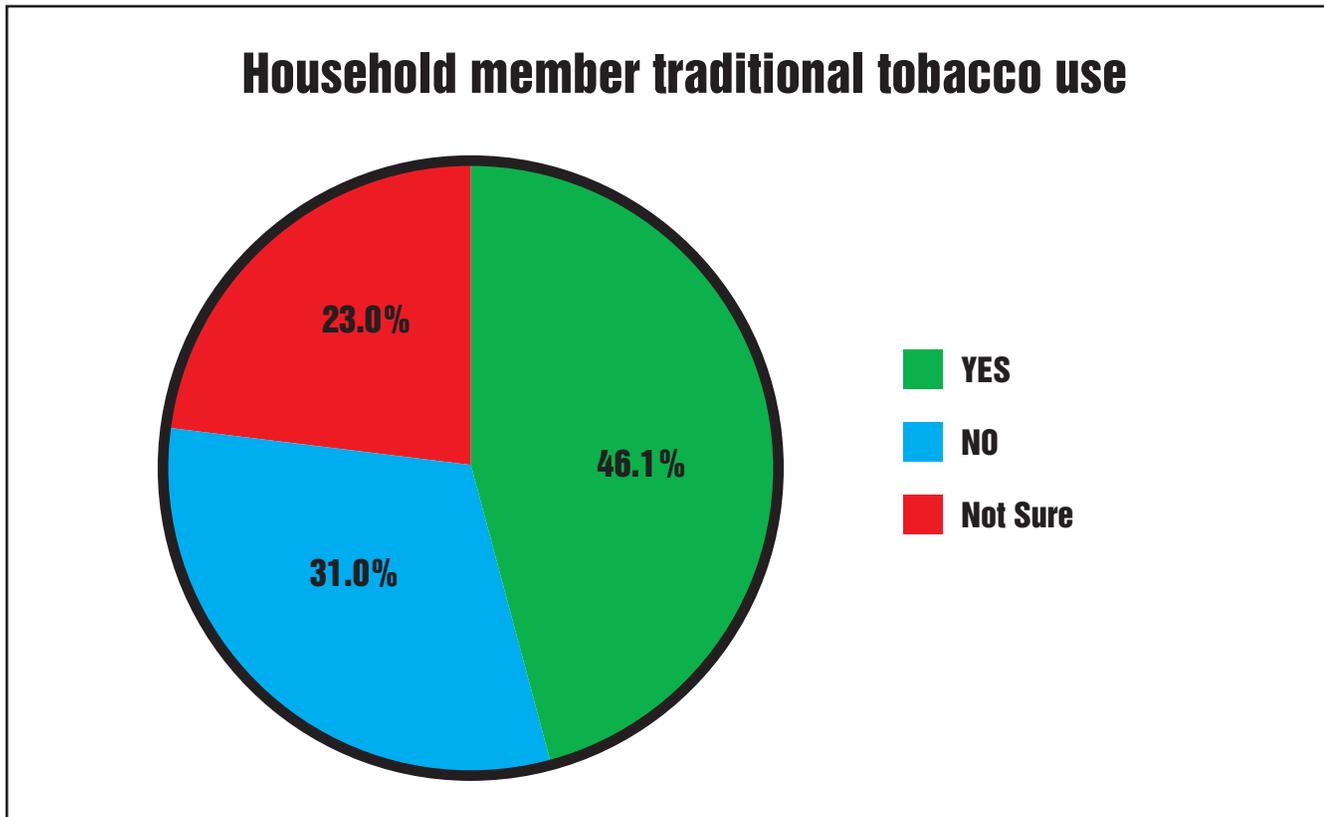
The most common type of tobacco use reported for ceremony was Pouch/package (pipe) tobacco, at 44 percent. We would like to note, from further analysis, youth who use traditional tobacco in ceremony were less likely to have ever smoked commercial tobacco or have smoked commercial tobacco in the last 30 days. Also, youth who reported using cigarettes in ceremony were more likely to report having ever smoked or smoking in the last 30 days recreationally. Therefore, it appears that using traditional tobacco in ceremony is a protective factor against tobacco abuse. Note: the Y-axis reflects the number of students selecting each type of tobacco not the percentage.



Type(s) of tobacco used in ceremony	COUNT	PERCENT
Cigarettes	94	8.2
Traditional tobacco	261	22.7
Native tobacco/plant mixture	228	19.9
Pouch/package (pipe) tobacco	505	44.0
Other	60	5.2

Does anyone else in your home use tobacco traditionally (n=1,585)

The majority of students, 46.1 percent, reported having someone in their home that used traditional tobacco. It is interesting to note that 22.9 percent of participants were unsure if someone else in their household used traditional tobacco. This could be evidence that ceremonial tobacco use is, in some cases, a private individual practice.

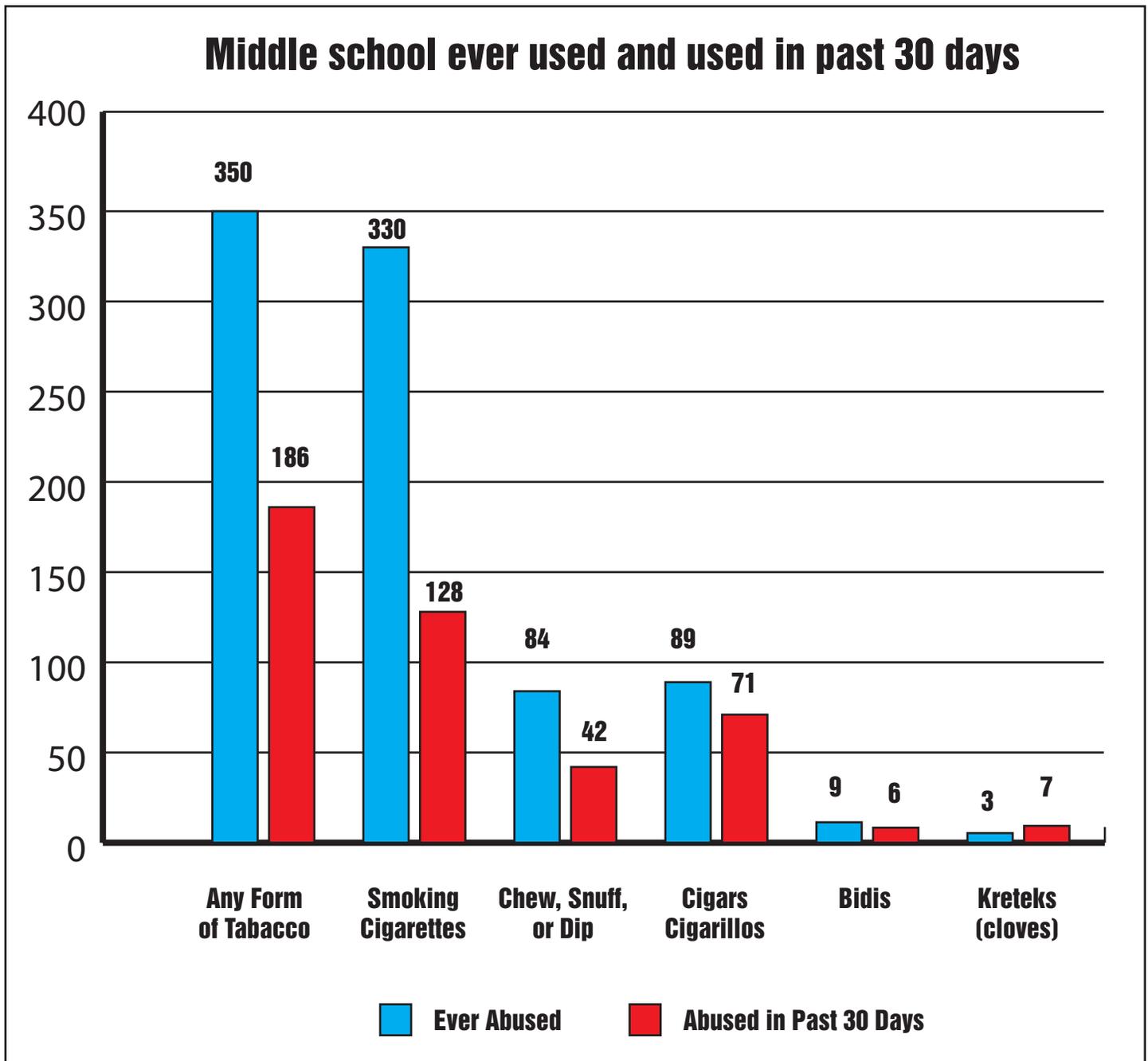


Other household member traditionally tobacco use	COUNT	PERCENT
Yes	730	46.1
No	492	31.0
Not sure	363	22.9

Tobacco Abuse

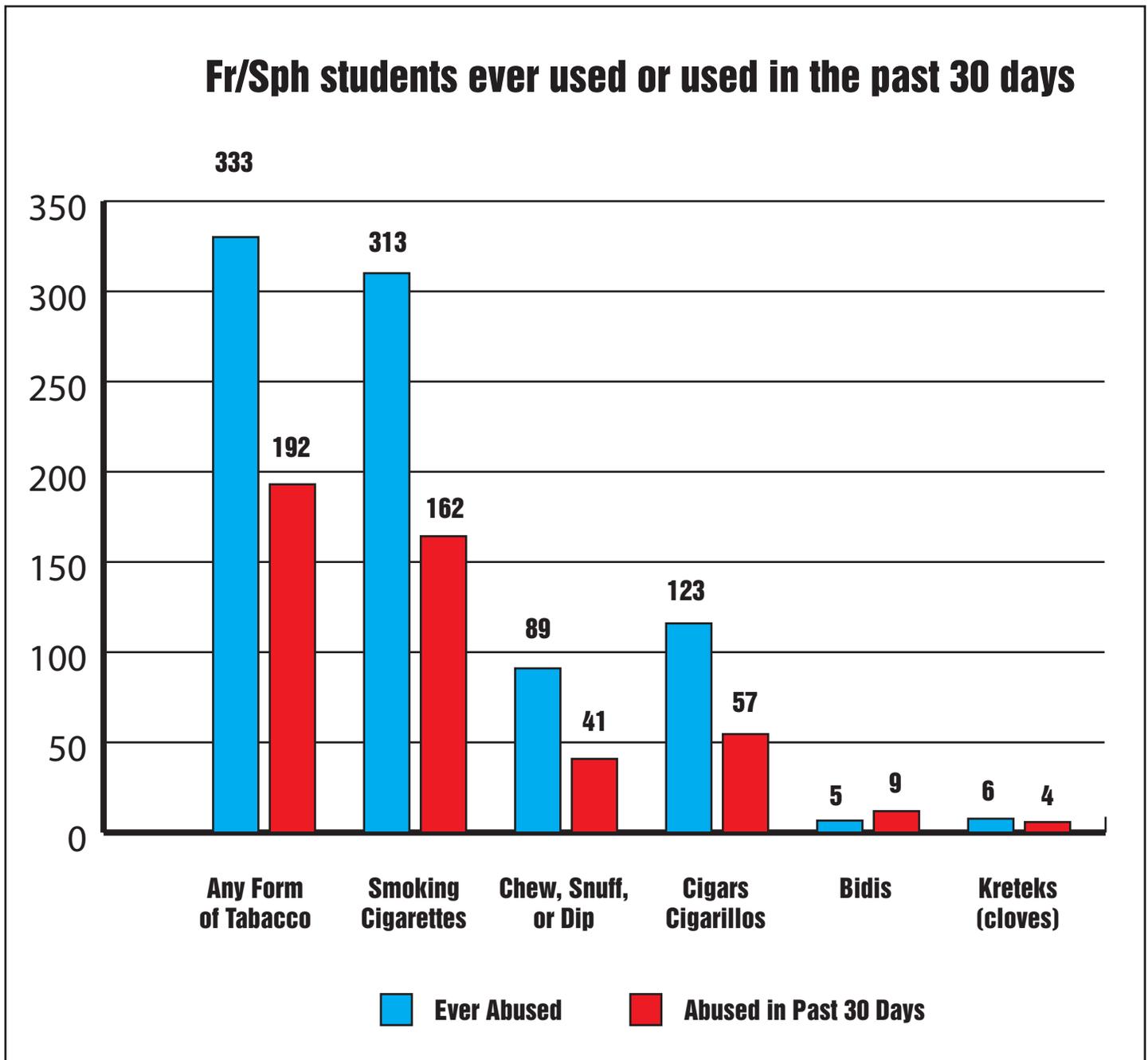
Middle School Ever Used and Used in Past 30 Days (n=763)

Almost half, 45.9 percent, of students said they have abused some form of tobacco and 24.4 percent said they have abused some form of tobacco in the past 30 days. Almost half, 43.3 percent of students said that they tried smoking and 16.8 percent of students have smoked in the past 30 days. For Kreteks (cloves), the number of students stating that they used within the past 30 days was, oddly, higher than the number of students stating that they had ever used Kreteks at all. This does not make sense and may represent students who did not read the question, fully understand the question, or other unknown reasons. Note: the Y-axis reflects the number of students in a particular category not the percentage.



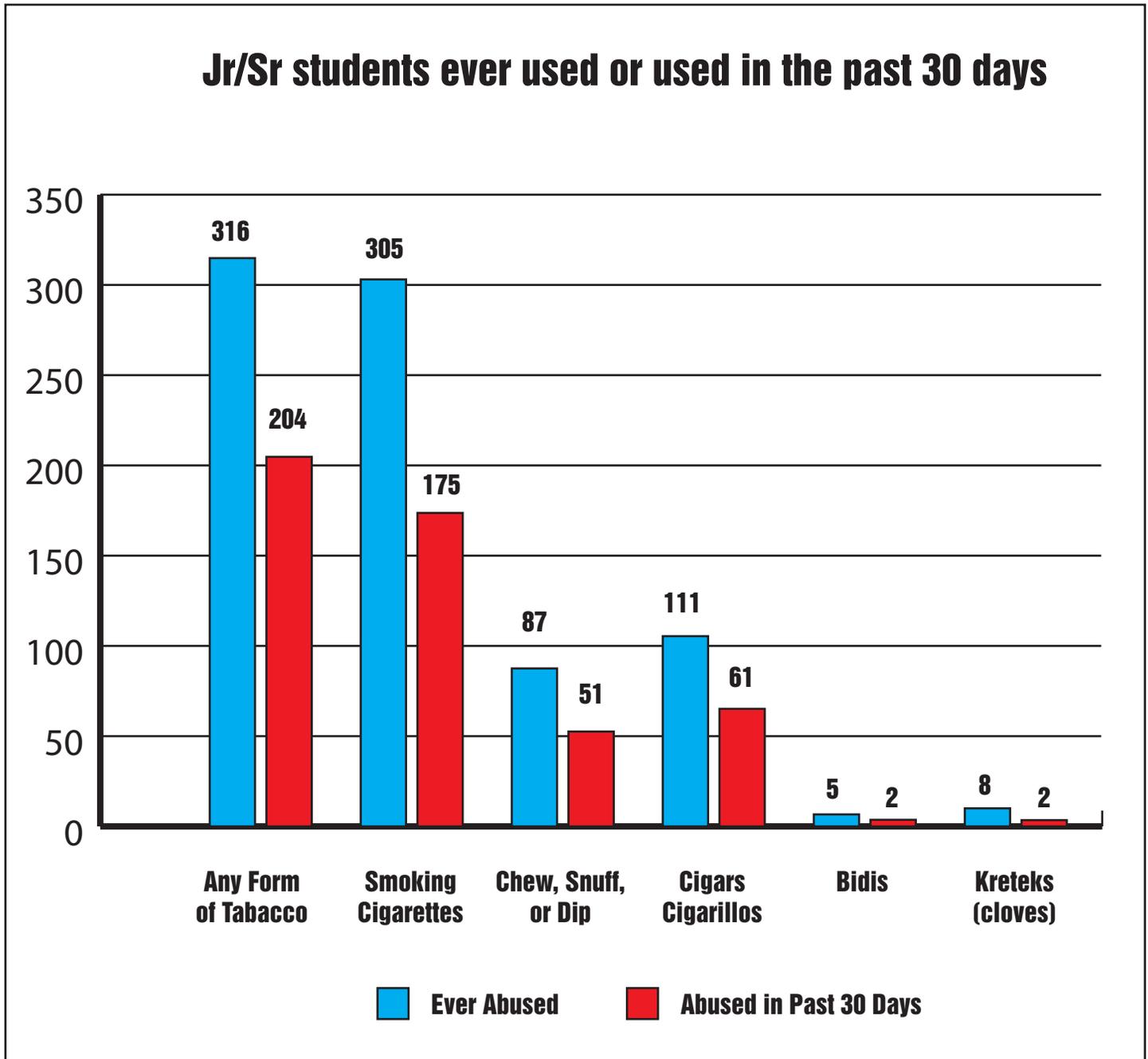
Freshman/Sophomore Ever Used and Used in Past 30 Days (n=452)

Almost three-fourths, 73.7 percent of students said they have abused some form of tobacco and 42.5 percent said they have abused some form of tobacco in the past 30 days. The majority of students, 69.9 percent, said that they tried smoking and 36.5 percent of students have smoked in the past 30 days. For Bidis, the number of students stating that they used within the past 30 days was, oddly, higher than the number of students stating that they had ever used Bidis at all. This does not make sense and may represent an error in student's reporting or lack of question comprehension. Note: the Y-axis reflects the number of students in a particular category not the percentage.



Junior/Senior Ever Used and Used in Past 30 Days (n=416)

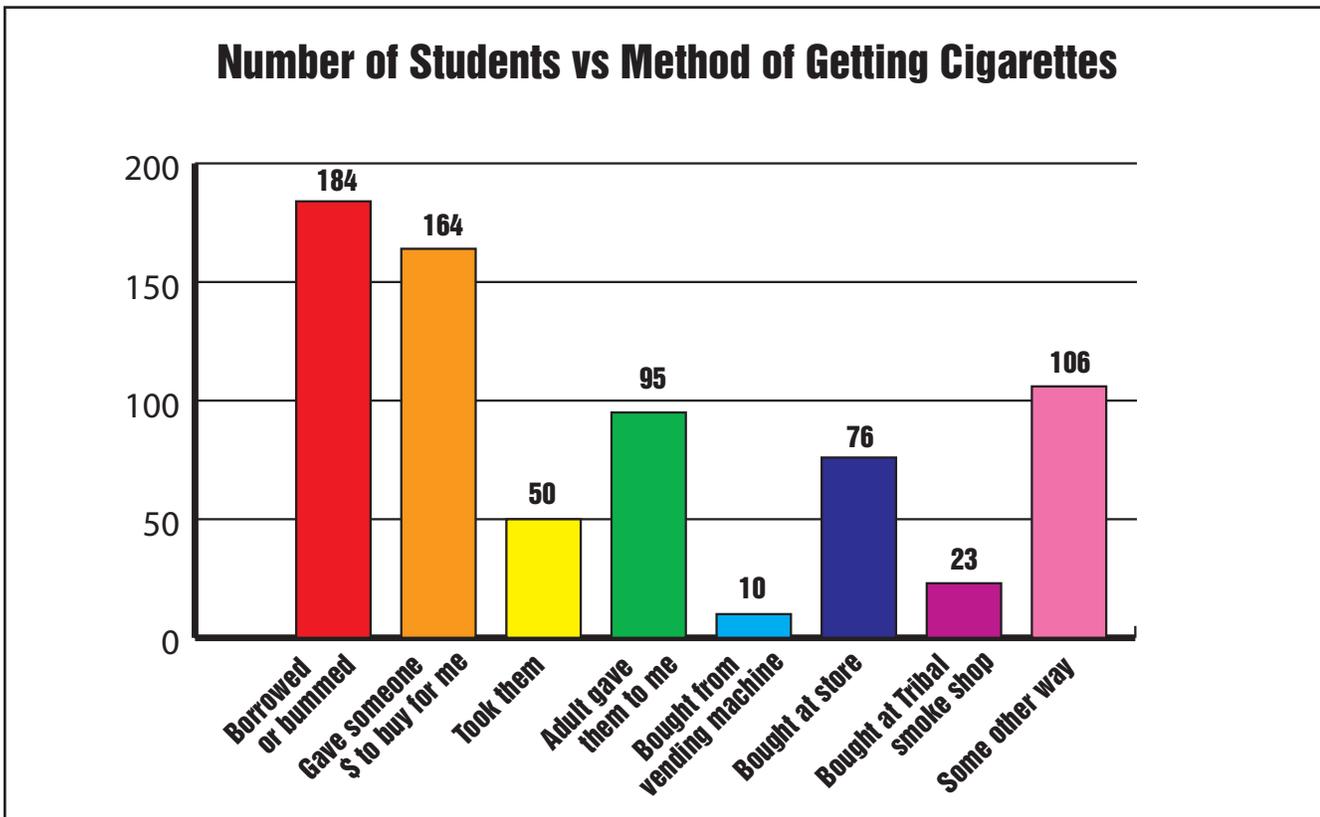
Over three-fourths, 76 percent, of students said they have abused some form of tobacco and 49.1 percent said they have abused some form of tobacco in the past 30 days. Almost three-fourths, 73.7 percent, of students said that they tried smoking and 42.6 percent of students have smoked in the past 30 days. Note: the Y-axis reflects the number of students in a particular category not the percentage.



Other

Access to Cigarettes in Past 30 Days (n=479)

Answers in this area can help communities find ways to prevent access to cigarettes. The two ways students reported getting cigarettes were borrowing or bumming them from others, or giving someone else money to buy them. This would suggest a possible intervention of creating policies and enforcing penalties for providing tobacco to minors. Because students were allowed to select more than one method of obtaining cigarettes the sum of all percentages may be greater than 100 percent and the sum of all selections may be greater than the n of 479. Note: the Y-axis reflects the number of students who responded “yes” to a particular category not the percentage.

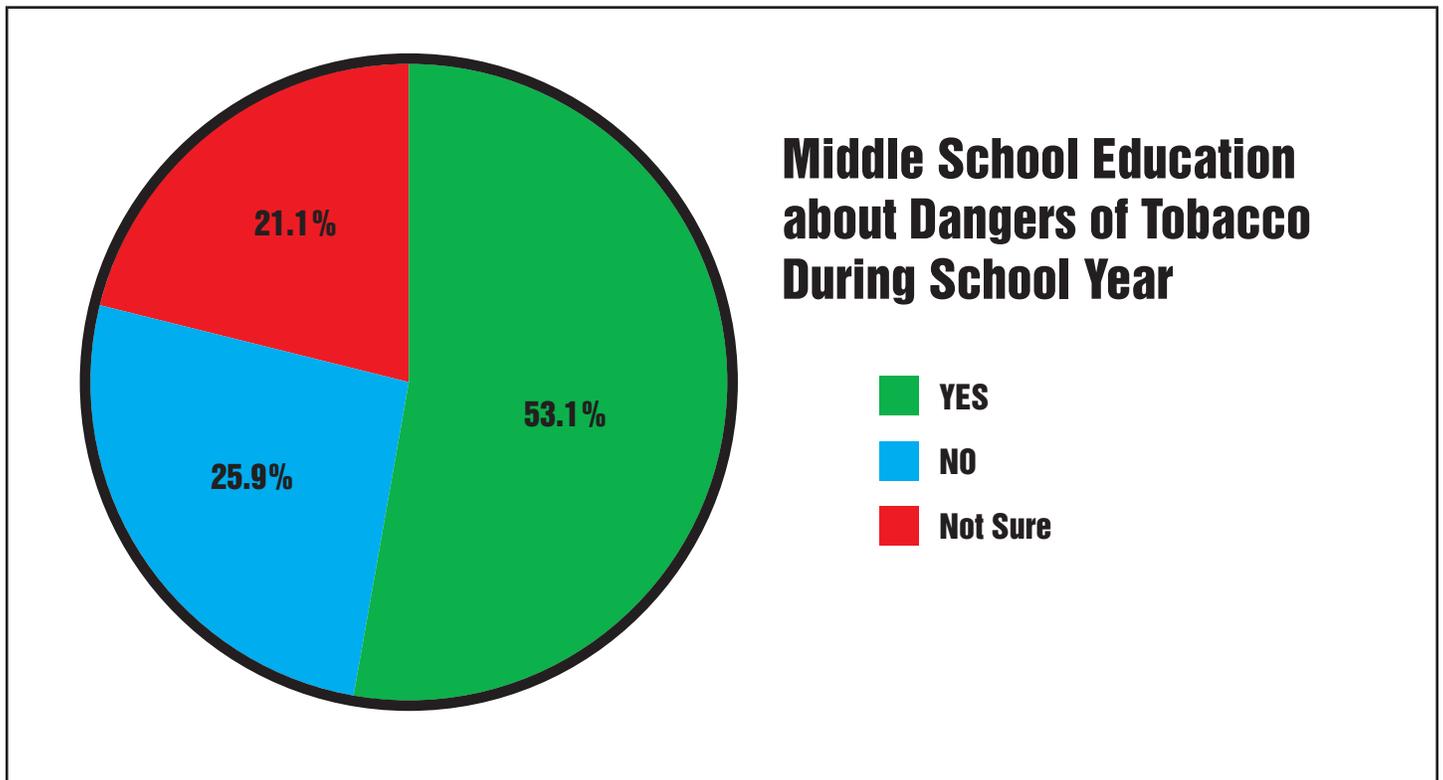


Access Point	COUNT	PERCENT
Borrowed or bummed	184	38.4
Gave someone \$ to buy for me	164	34.2
Took them	50	10.4
Adult gave them to me	95	19.8
Bought from vending machine	10	2.1
Bought at store	76	15.9
Bought at Tribal smoke shop	23	4.8
Some other way	106	22.1

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Beliefs about Tobacco

Middle School Education about Dangers of Tobacco Use (n=735)

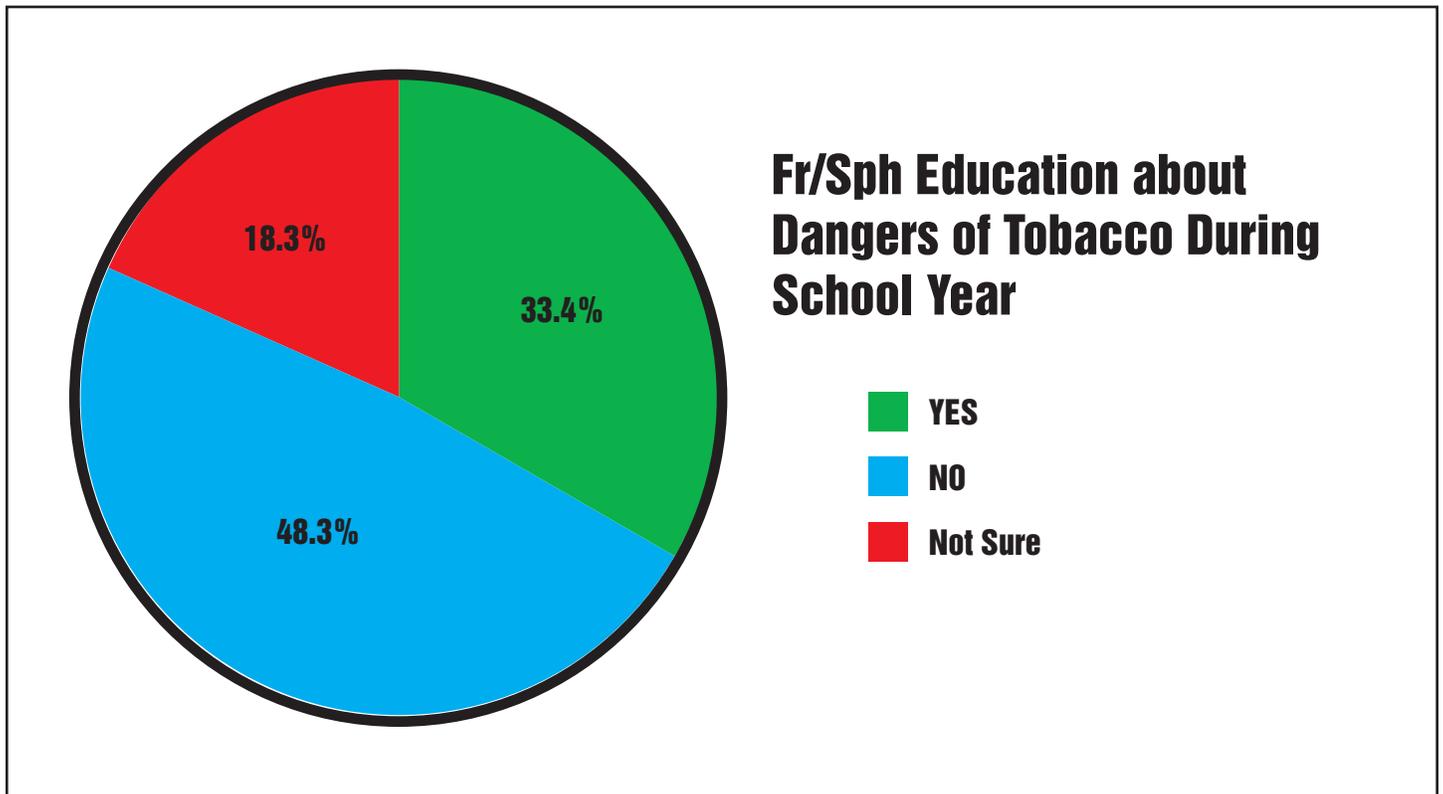
The majority of middle school students, 53.1 percent, reported receiving some form of commercial tobacco prevention. Although 21.1 percent were unsure if they had, only 25.9 percent reported not receiving any commercial tobacco prevention. It is important to note that middle school students were more likely to report receiving commercial tobacco education than high school students. This could be due to the communities increased awareness on the dangers of commercial tobacco, the schools making commercial tobacco education a priority, students not remembering, or other unknown reasons.



Education	COUNT	PERCENT
Yes	390	53.1
No	190	25.9
Not sure	155	21.1

Freshmen/Sophomore Education about Dangers of Tobacco Use (n=437)

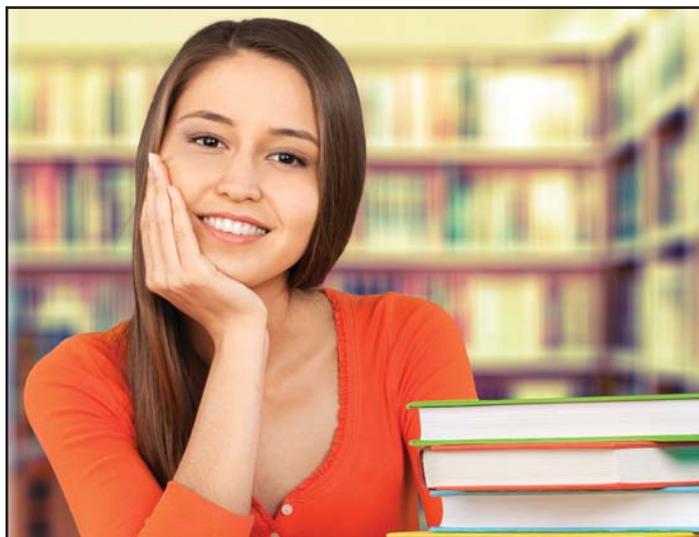
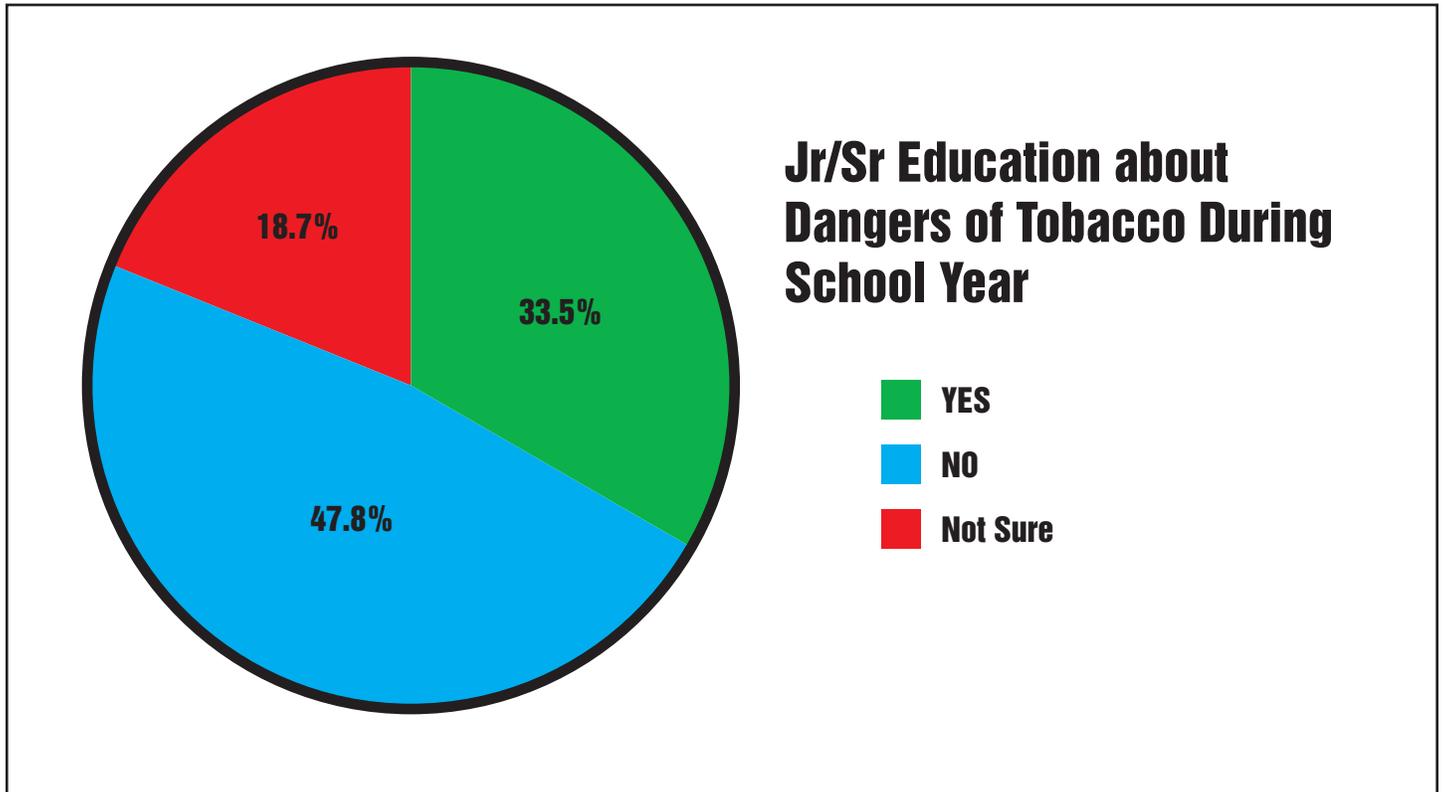
Over one-third, 33.4 percent, of freshmen and sophomores reported receiving some form of commercial tobacco prevention education. Only 18.3 percent were unsure if they had received education, and 48.3 percent reported not receiving education on the dangers of commercial tobacco.



Education	COUNT	PERCENT
Yes	146	33.4
No	211	48.3
Not sure	80	18.3

Junior/Senior Education about Dangers of Tobacco Use (n=735)

The majority of middle school students, 53.1 percent, reported receiving some form of commercial tobacco prevention. Although 21.1 percent were unsure if they had, only 25.9 percent reported not receiving any commercial tobacco prevention. It is important to note that middle school students were more likely to report receiving commercial tobacco education than high school students. This could be due to the communities increased awareness on the dangers of commercial tobacco, the schools making commercial tobacco education a priority, students not remembering, or other unknown reasons.

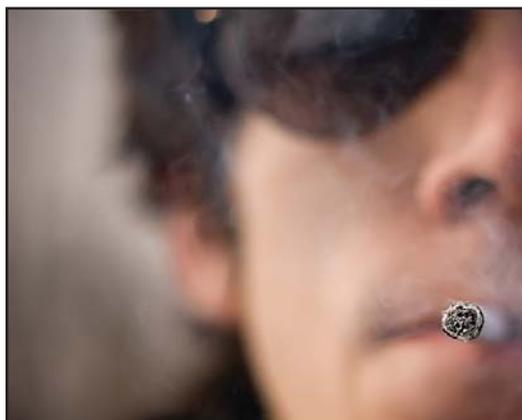
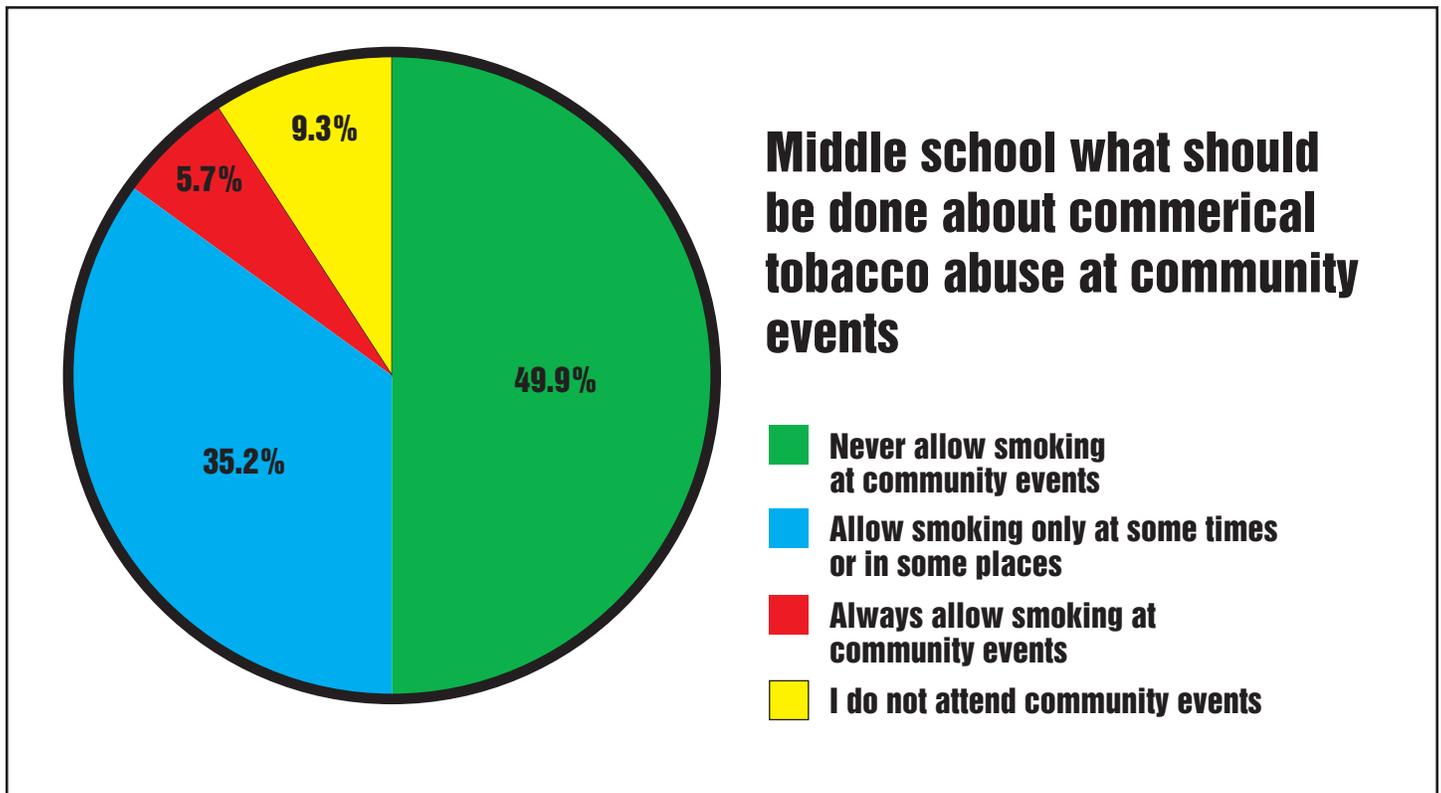


Education	COUNT	PERCENT
Yes	136	33.5
No	194	47.8
Not sure	76	18.7

What should be done about commercial tobacco abuse at community events (such as powwows, bingo, feasts, sporting events and other community events) (n=724)

Middle school student’s opinions on whether or not smoking should be allowed at community events varied. The majority of students, 49.9 percent, believed smoking should never be allowed at community events and only 5.7 percent thought it should be always allowed at community events.

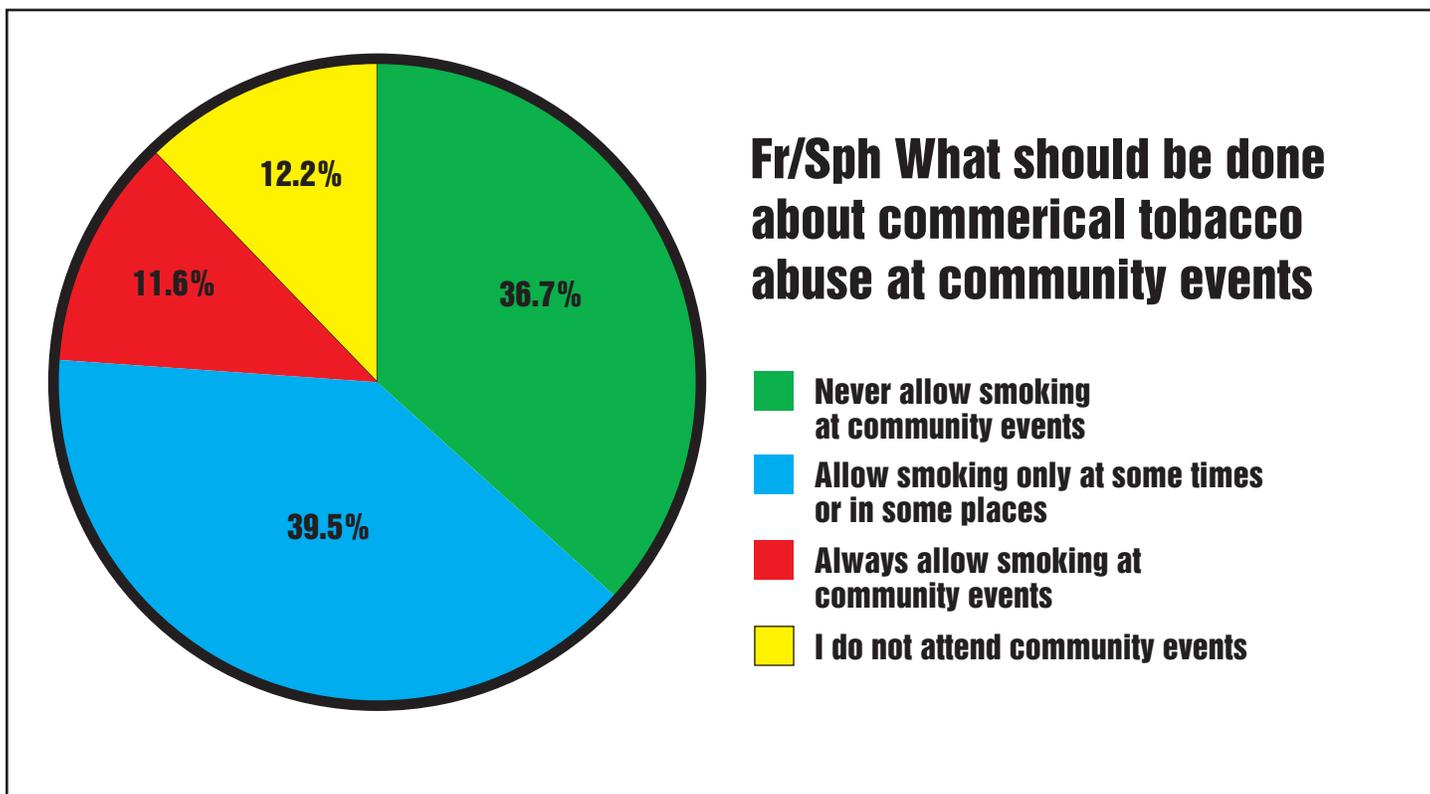
It is important to note, that middle school students were more likely to report that smoking should never be allowed at community events compared to high school students. It is also important to note, that although the survey was originally intended to be completed by students living on the reservations or on Tribal lands, post instrument creation, the Milwaukee urban Indian schools were included in the sample. The response “I do not attend community events” may reflect urban Indian students who are unable to attend some of the community events on reservations or Tribal lands.



What should be done about tobacco abuse at community events	COUNT	PERCENT
Never allow smoking	361	49.9
Allow smoking only at some times or in some places	255	35.2
Always allow smoking	41	5.7
I do not attend community events	67	9.3

Freshman/Sophomore What should be done about tobacco abuse at community events (such as powwows, bingo, feasts, sporting events and other community events) (n=433)

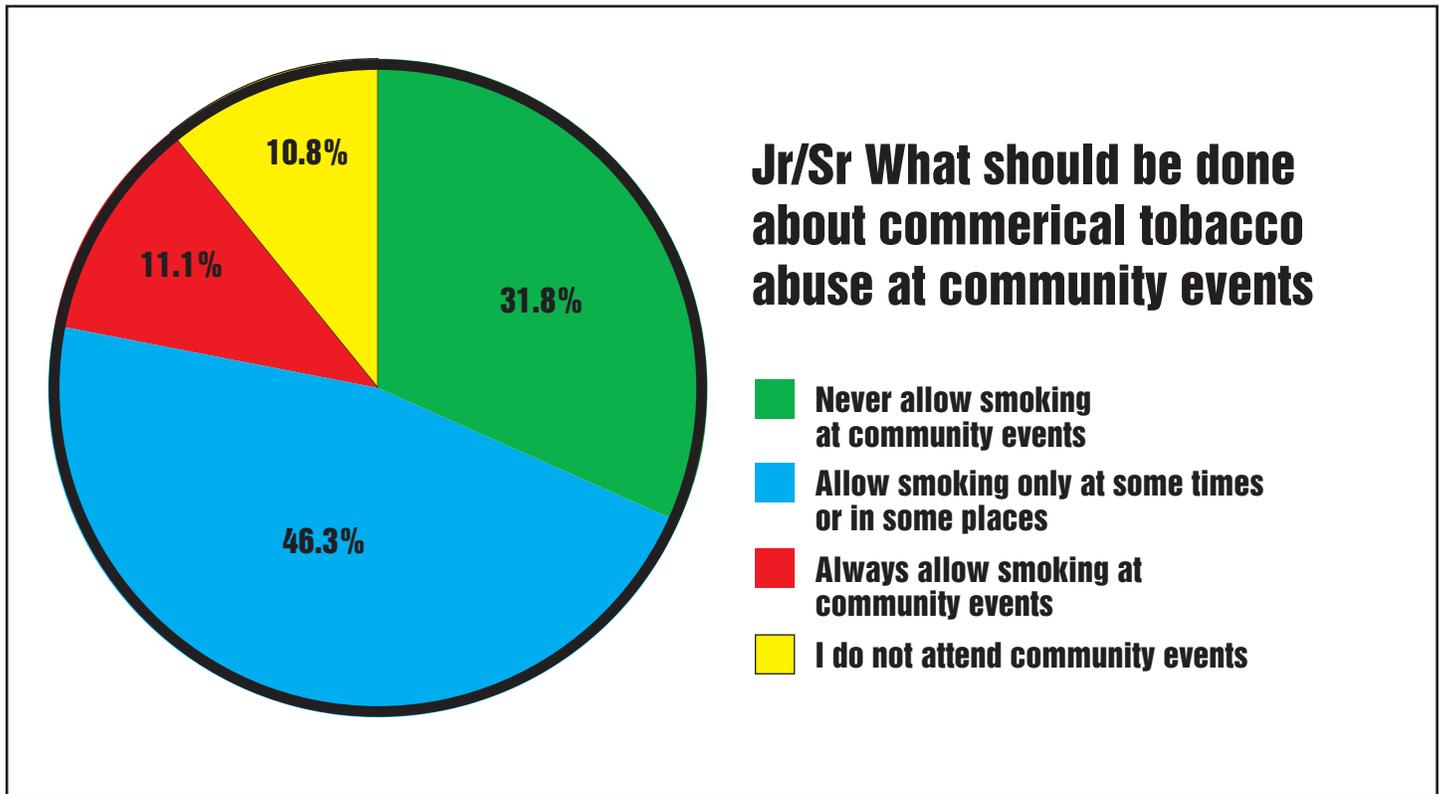
Freshman and sophomore student’s opinions on whether or not smoking should be allowed at community events varied. The majority of students, 39.5 percent, believed smoking should only be allowed sometimes in some places. The second largest percentage, 36.7 percent, was students who thought smoking should never be allowed at community events.



What should be done about tobacco abuse at community events	COUNT	PERCENT
Never allow smoking	159	36.7
Allow smoking only at some times or in some places	171	39.5
Always allow smoking	50	11.6
I do not attend community events	53	12.2

What should be done about tobacco abuse at community events (such as powwows, bingo, feasts, sporting events and other community events) (n=406)

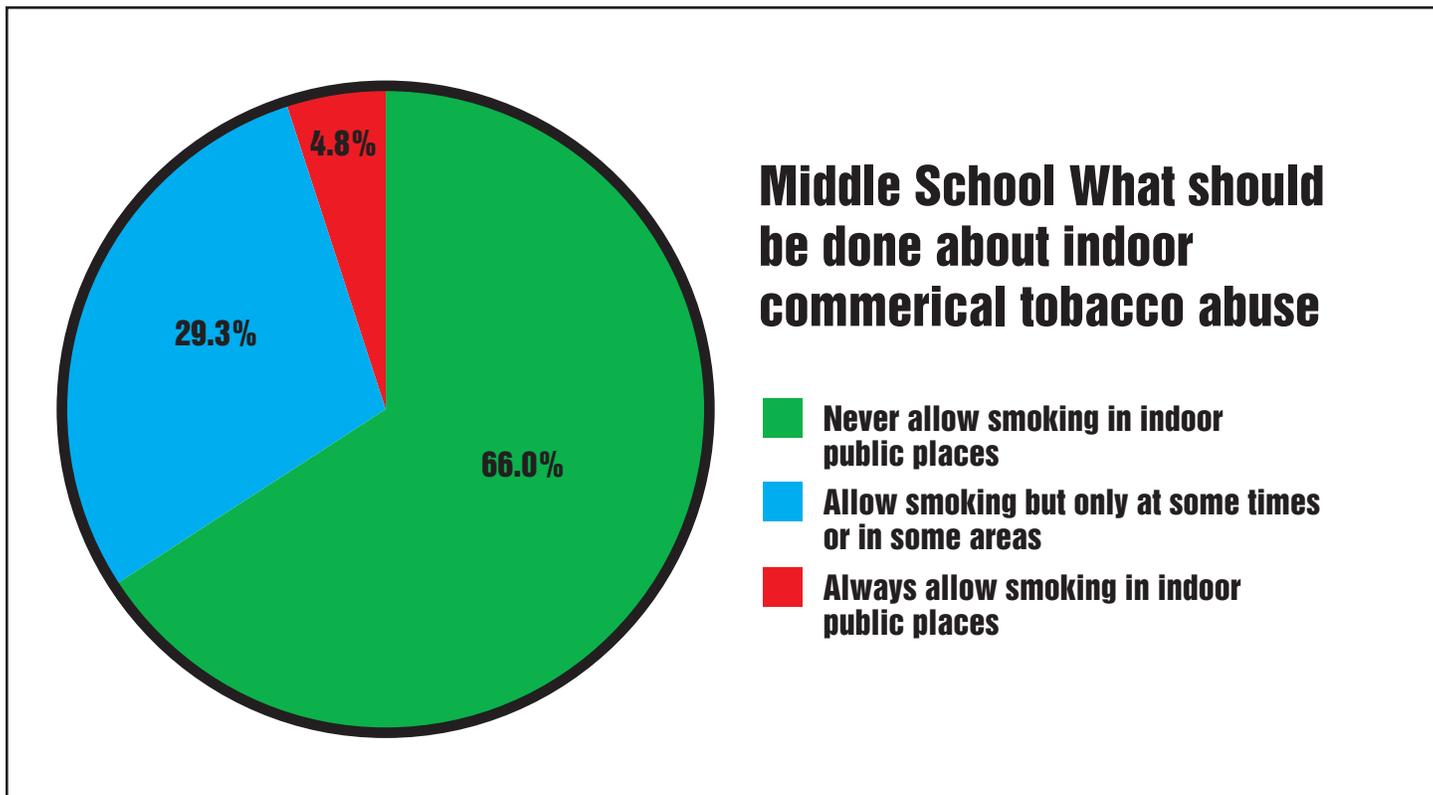
Junior and senior student’s opinions on whether or not smoking should be allowed at community events varied. The majority of students, 46.3 percent, believed smoking should only be allowed sometimes in some places. The second largest percentage, 31.8 percent, was students who thought smoking should never be allowed at community events.



What should be done about tobacco abuse at community events	COUNT	PERCENT
Never allow smoking	129	31.8
Allow smoking only at some times or in some places	188	46.3
Always allow smoking	45	11.1
I do not attend community events	44	10.8

Middle school What should be done about tobacco abuse at indoor places (such as casinos, malls, movie theater, tribal offices, clubs or restaurants) (n=735)

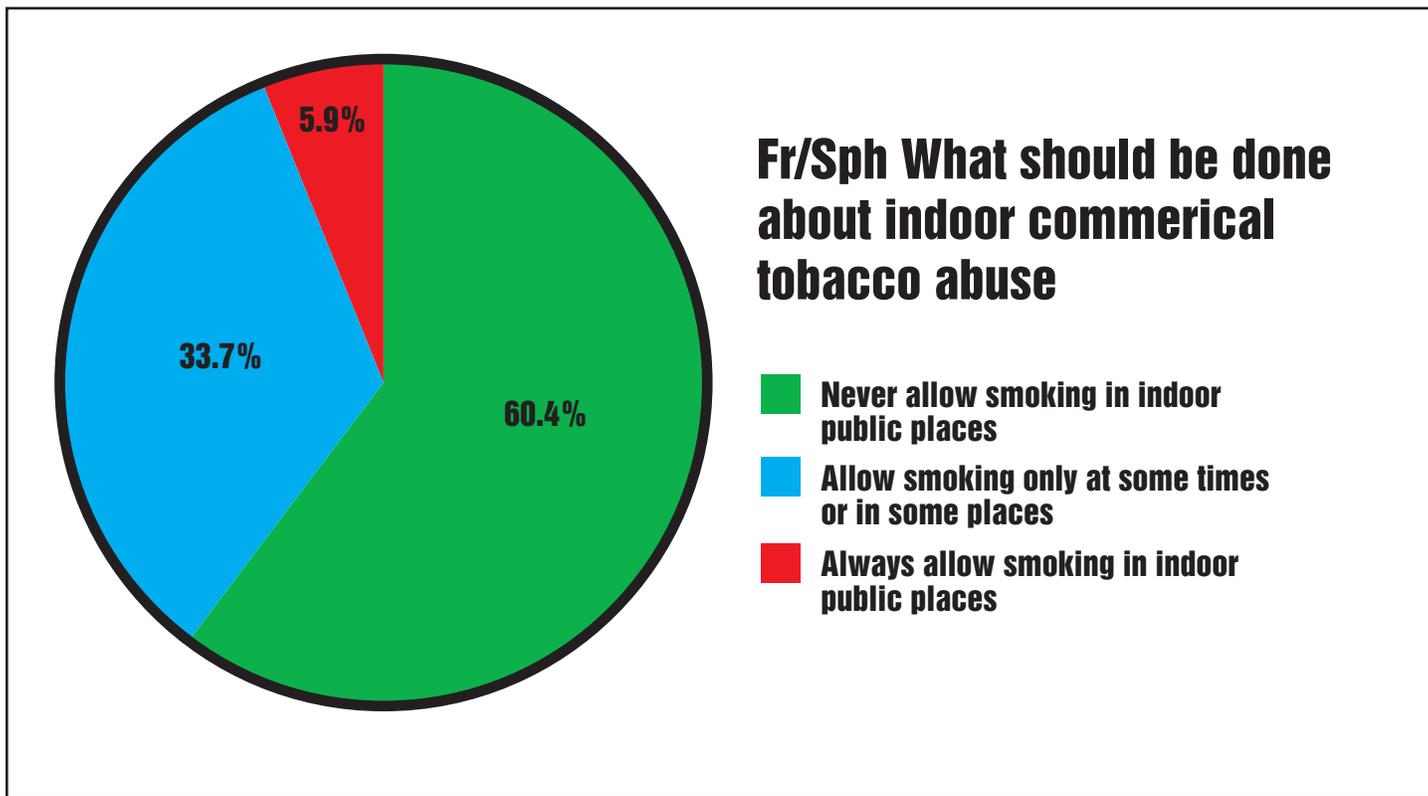
The majority of students, 66 percent, thought smoking should never be allowed in indoor public places. Only 4.8 percent thought it should always be allowed in casinos, malls, movie theaters, tribal offices, clubs, restaurants, etc.



What should be done about tobacco abuse at indoor places	COUNT	PERCENT
Never allow smoking in indoor public places	485	66.0
Allow smoking only at some times or in some places	215	29.3
Always allow smoking in indoor public places	35	4.8

Freshman/Sophomore What should be done about tobacco abuse at indoor places (such as casinos, malls, movie theater, tribal offices, clubs or restaurants) (n=442)

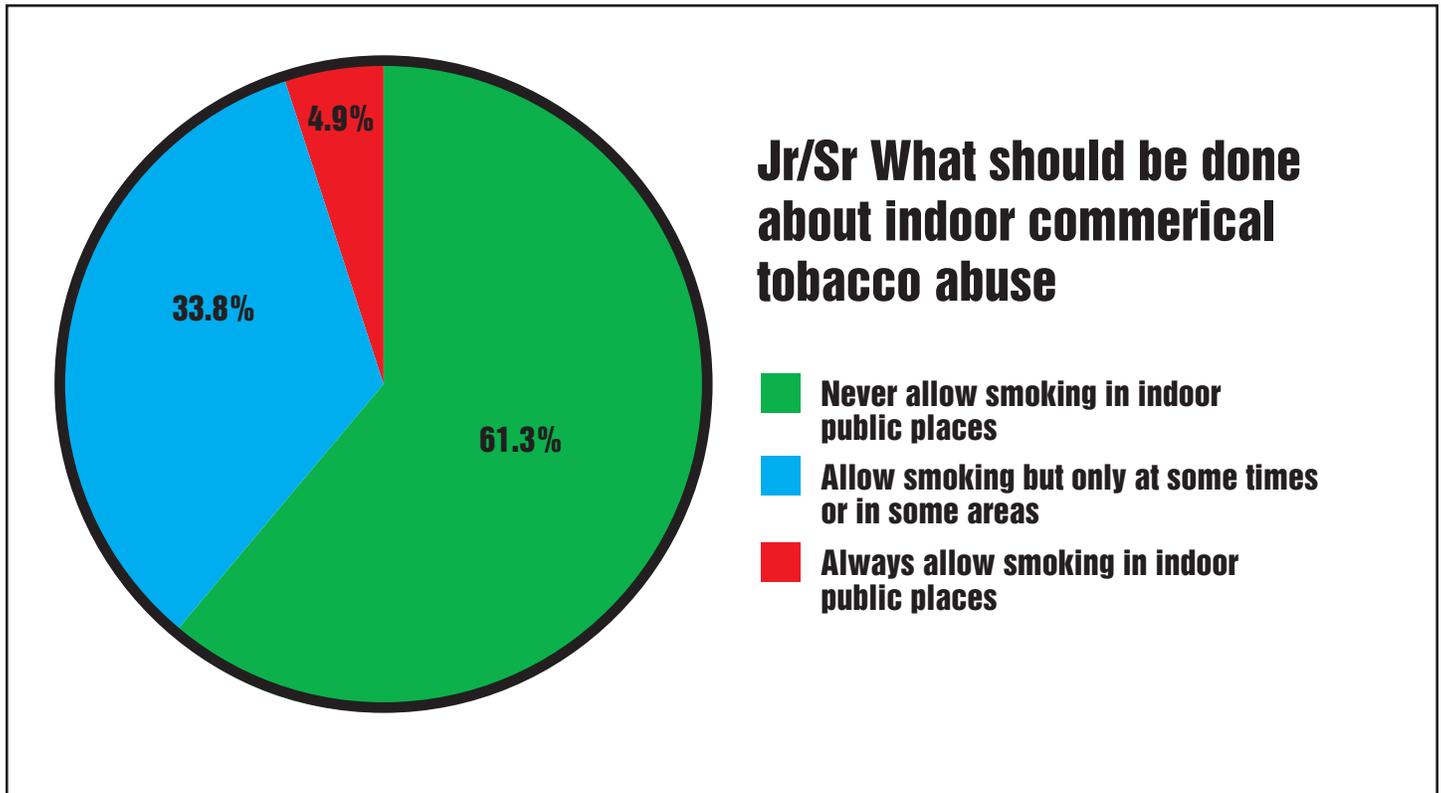
The majority of students, 60.4 percent, thought smoking should never be allowed in indoor places. Over one-third, 33.7 percent, of students thought it should be allowed at some times in some areas, and only 5.9 percent thought it should always be allowed.



What should be done about tobacco abuse at indoor places	COUNT	PERCENT
Never allow smoking in indoor public places	267	60.4
Allow smoking only at some times or in some places	149	33.7
Always allow smoking in indoor public places	26	5.9

Junior/Senior What should be done about tobacco abuse at indoor places (such as casinos, malls, movie theater, tribal offices, clubs or restaurants) (n=408)

Junior and senior’s opinions were similar to freshman, sophomores, and middle school students. The majority of students, 61.3 percent, thought smoking should never be allowed in indoor public places. Over one-third, 33.8 percent, of students thought it should be allowed at some times in some areas, and only five percent thought it should always be allowed.

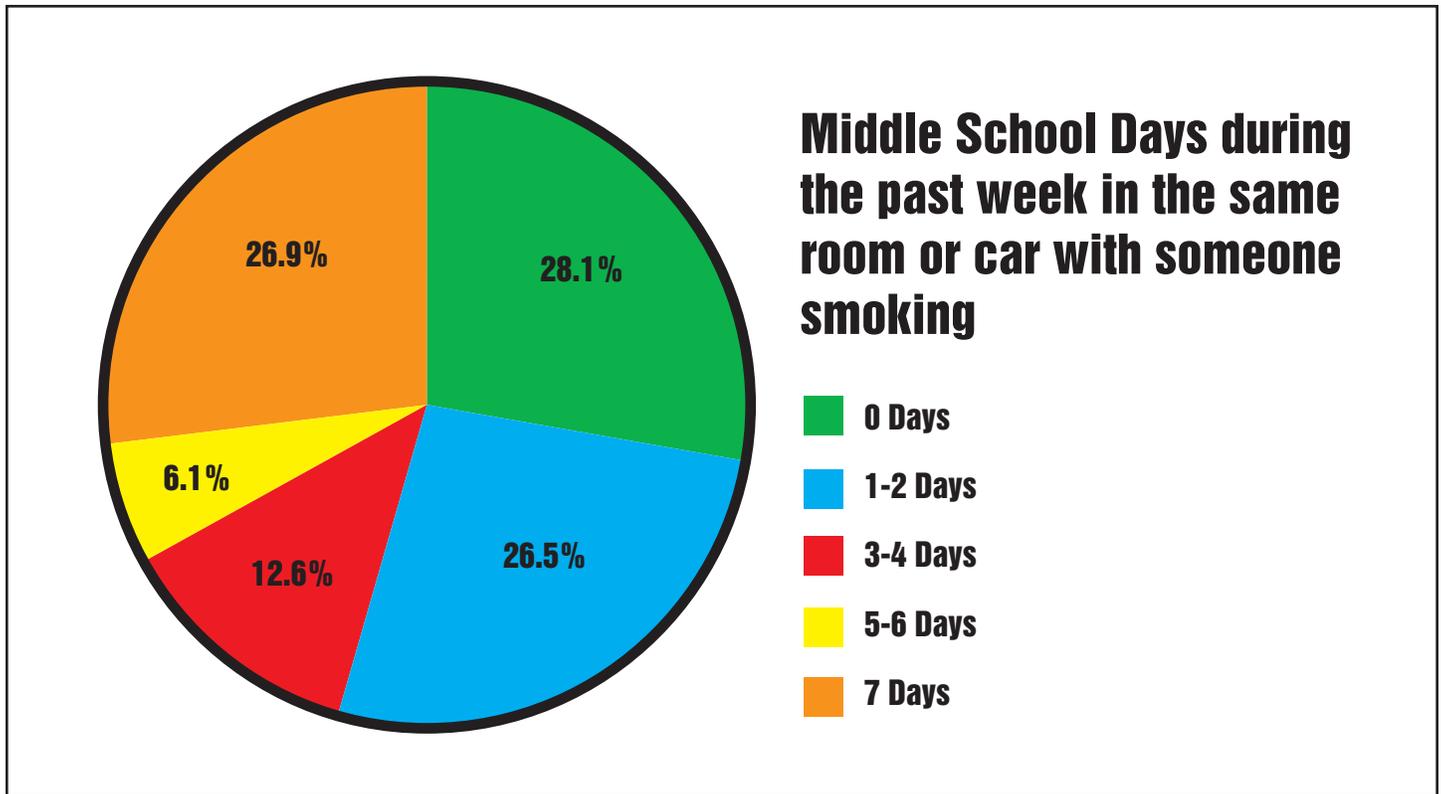


What should be done about tobacco abuse at indoor places	COUNT	PERCENT
Never allow smoking in indoor public places	250	61.3
Allow smoking only at some times or in some places	138	33.8
Always allow smoking in indoor public places	20	4.9

Second Hand Smoke Exposure and Community Acceptance

Middle school Days during the past week in the same room or car with someone who was smoking (n=741)

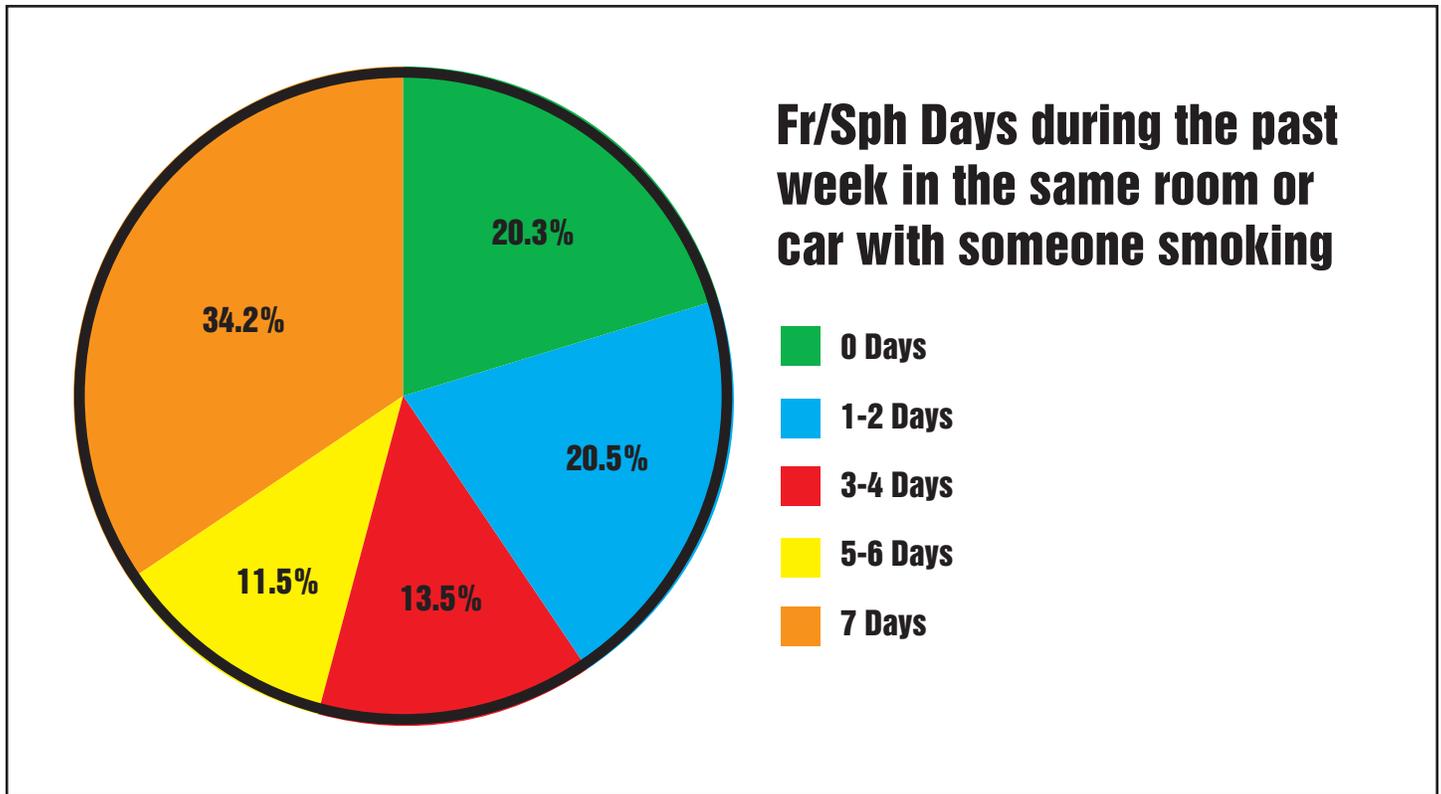
Student's exposure to secondhand smoke varied. The majority of students, 71.9 percent, report being exposed to secondhand smoke at some point during the week prior to taking the survey. The second largest group, 26.9 percent, were students who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke on all seven days. It is important to note, that middle school students reported being exposed to secondhand smoke less than high school students.



Past Week Second Hand Smoke Exposure	COUNT	PERCENT
0 Days	208	28.1
1-2 Days	196	26.5
3-4 Days	93	12.6
5-6 Days	45	6.1
7 Days	199	26.9

Freshman/Sophomore Days during the past week in the same room or car with someone who was smoking (n=444)

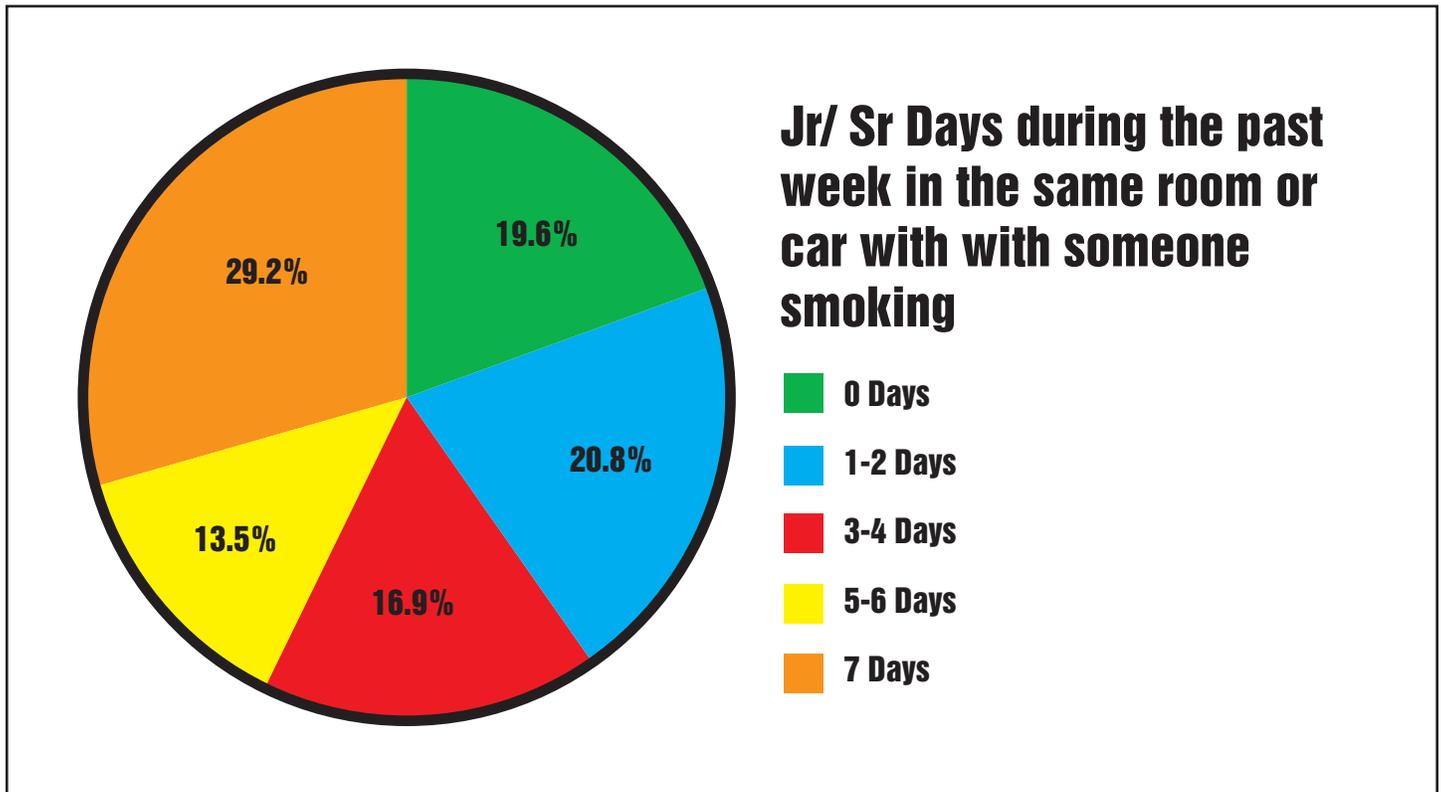
Freshman and sophomore student’s exposure to secondhand smoke varied. The majority of students, 79.7 percent, reported being exposed to secondhand smoke on at least one day of the week prior to taking the survey. The largest percentage of students, 34.2 percent, reported being exposed to secondhand smoke on every day of the week. The increase in secondhand smoke exposure, from middle school students to high school students, could be a result of exposure when riding in vehicles with peers.



Past Week Second Hand Smoke Exposure	COUNT	PERCENT
0 Days	90	20.3
1-2 Days	91	20.5
3-4 Days	60	13.5
5-6 Days	51	11.5
7 Days	152	34.2

Junior/Senior Days during the past week in the same room or car with someone who was smoking (n=408)

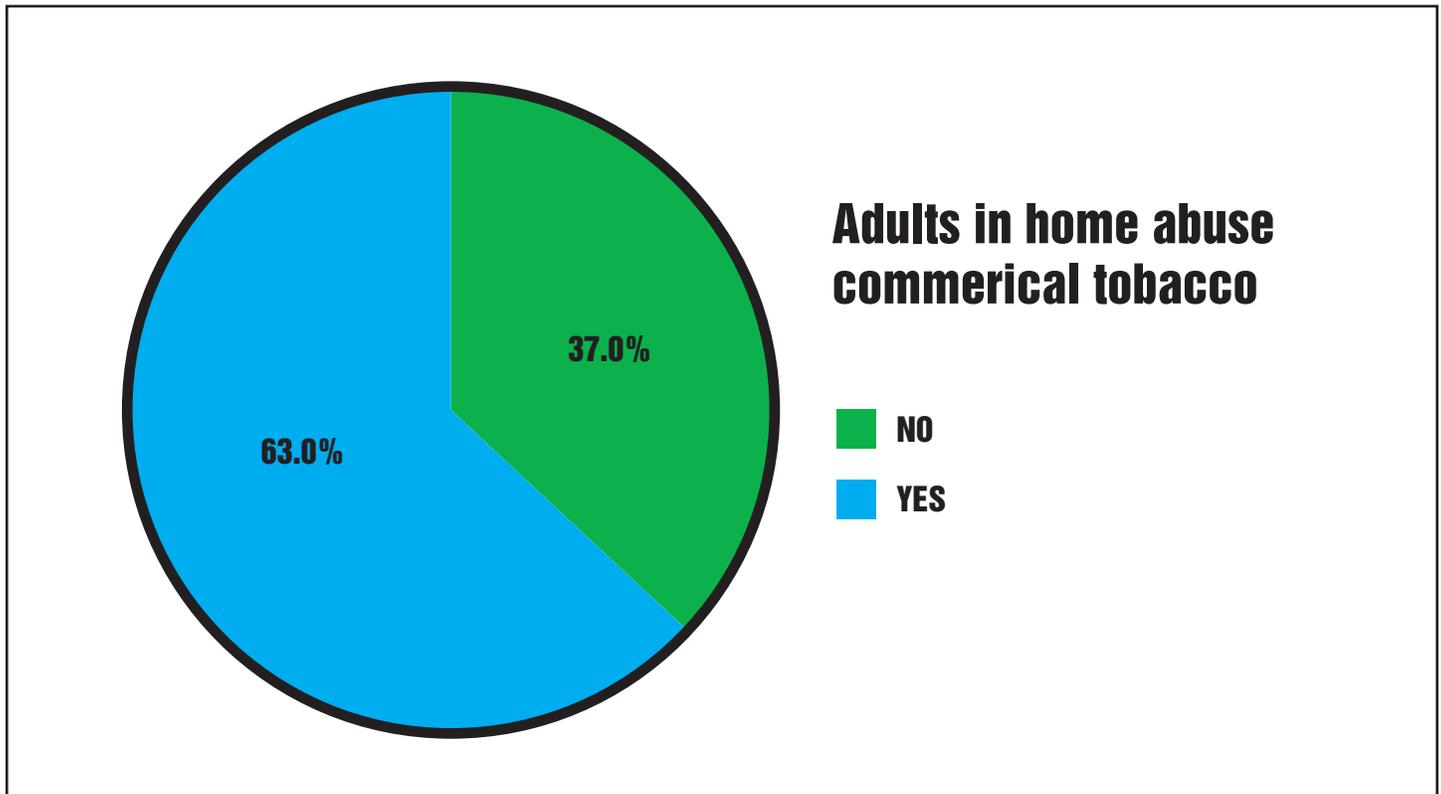
Junior and senior’s exposure to secondhand smoke was very similar to freshman and sophomore’s exposure. The majority of students, 80.4 percent, reported being exposed to secondhand smoke at least one day of the week prior to taking the survey. This was more than any other grade. Almost one-third, 29.2 percent, was exposed to secondhand smoke daily.



Past Week Second Hand Smoke Exposure	COUNT	PERCENT
0 Days	80	19.6
1-2 Days	85	20.8
3-4 Days	69	16.9
5-6 Days	55	13.5
7 Days	119	29.2

Do any of the adults in your home abuse commercial tobacco (n=1,582)

The majority of students, 63 percent, reported living with at least one adult who abuses commercial tobacco, compared to 37 percent who reported living with adults where no one abuses tobacco. There were no significant differences between grade levels for this question.

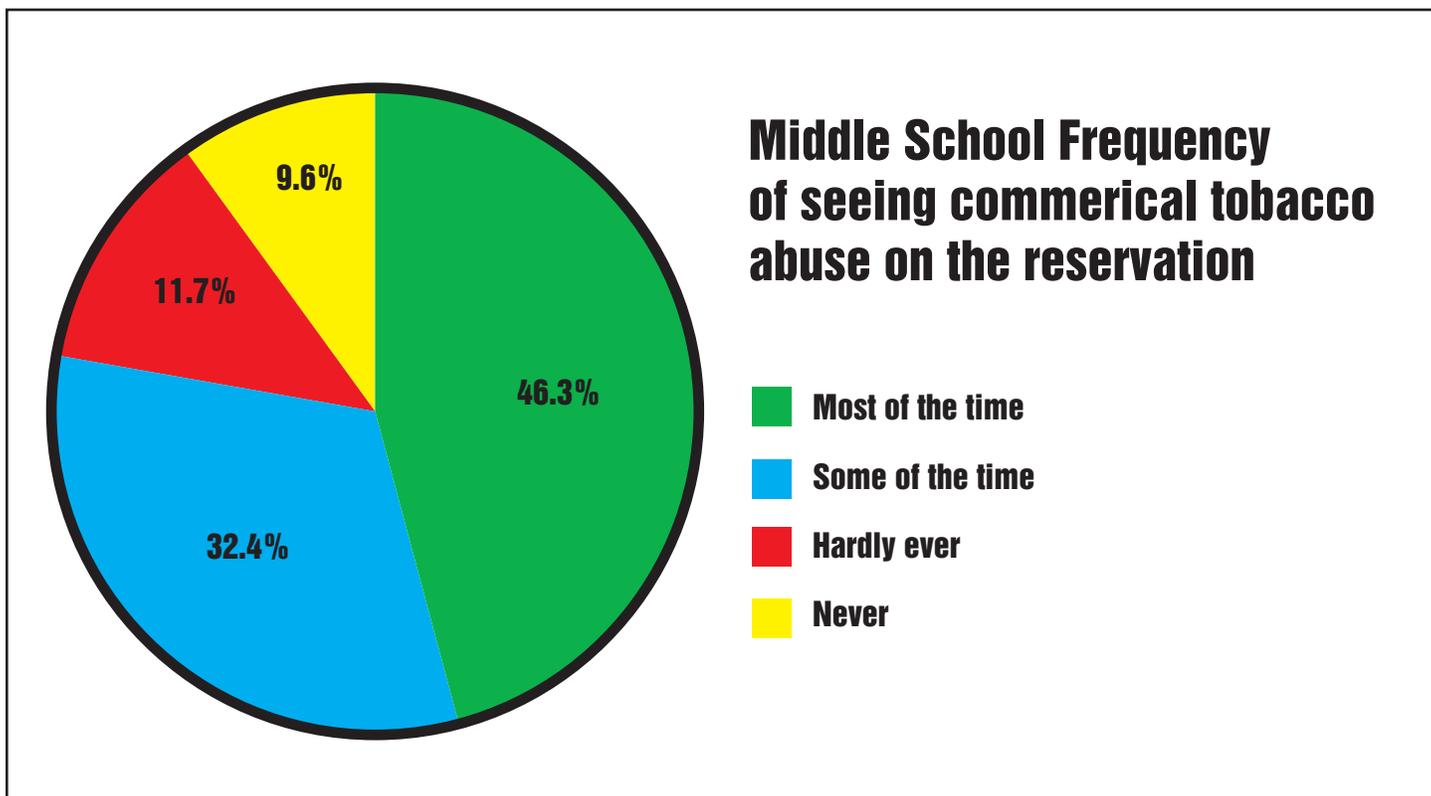


Adult(s) in home abuse tobacco	COUNT	PERCENT
No	586	37.0
Yes	996	63.0

Middle School Frequency of seeing others abusing commercial tobacco on the reservation (n=737)

The largest group of middle school students, 46.3 percent, reported seeing community members on their reservation abuse tobacco most of the time. The smallest percentage, 9.6 percent, represents students who reported never seeing community members abuse commercial tobacco.

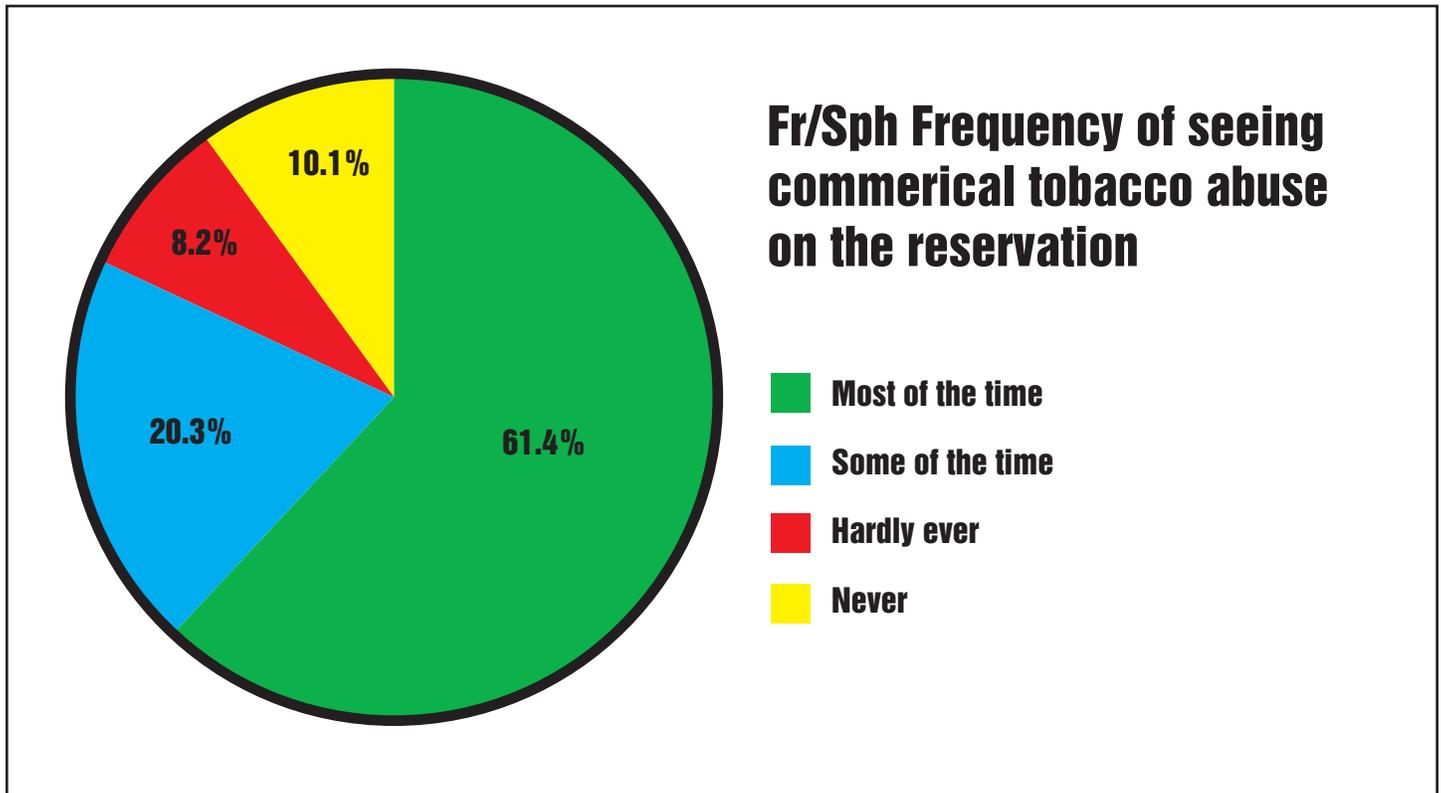
It is important to note, that although the survey was originally intended to be completed by students living on the reservations or on Tribal lands, post instrument creation, the Milwaukee urban Indian schools were included in the sample. This question would be difficult for Native students living in an urban area to answer.



Frequency of seeing tobacco abuse on reservation	COUNT	PERCENT
Most of the time	341	46.3
Some of the time	239	32.4
Hardly ever	86	11.7
Never	71	9.6

Freshman/Sophomore Frequency of seeing others abusing commercial tobacco on the reservation (n=438)

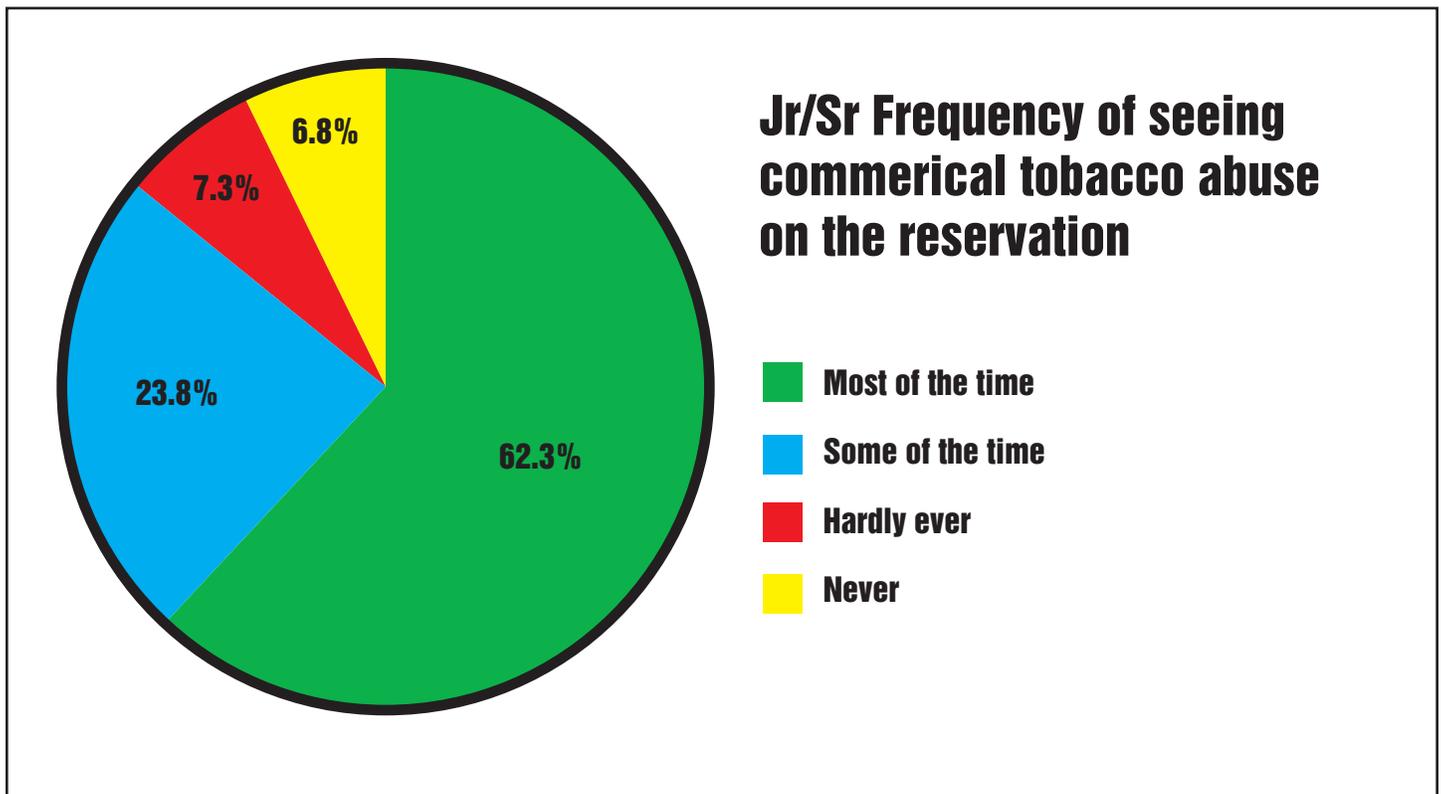
Freshman and sophomores were more likely to report, 61.4 percent, seeing other community members abuse commercial tobacco than middle school students. Almost 90 percent of freshman and sophomores reporting seeing others abuse commercial tobacco.



Frequency of seeing tobacco abuse on reservation	COUNT	PERCENT
Most of the time	269	61.4
Some of the time	89	20.3
Hardly ever	36	8.2
Never	44	10.1

Junior/Senior Frequency of seeing others abusing commercial tobacco on the reservation (n=400)

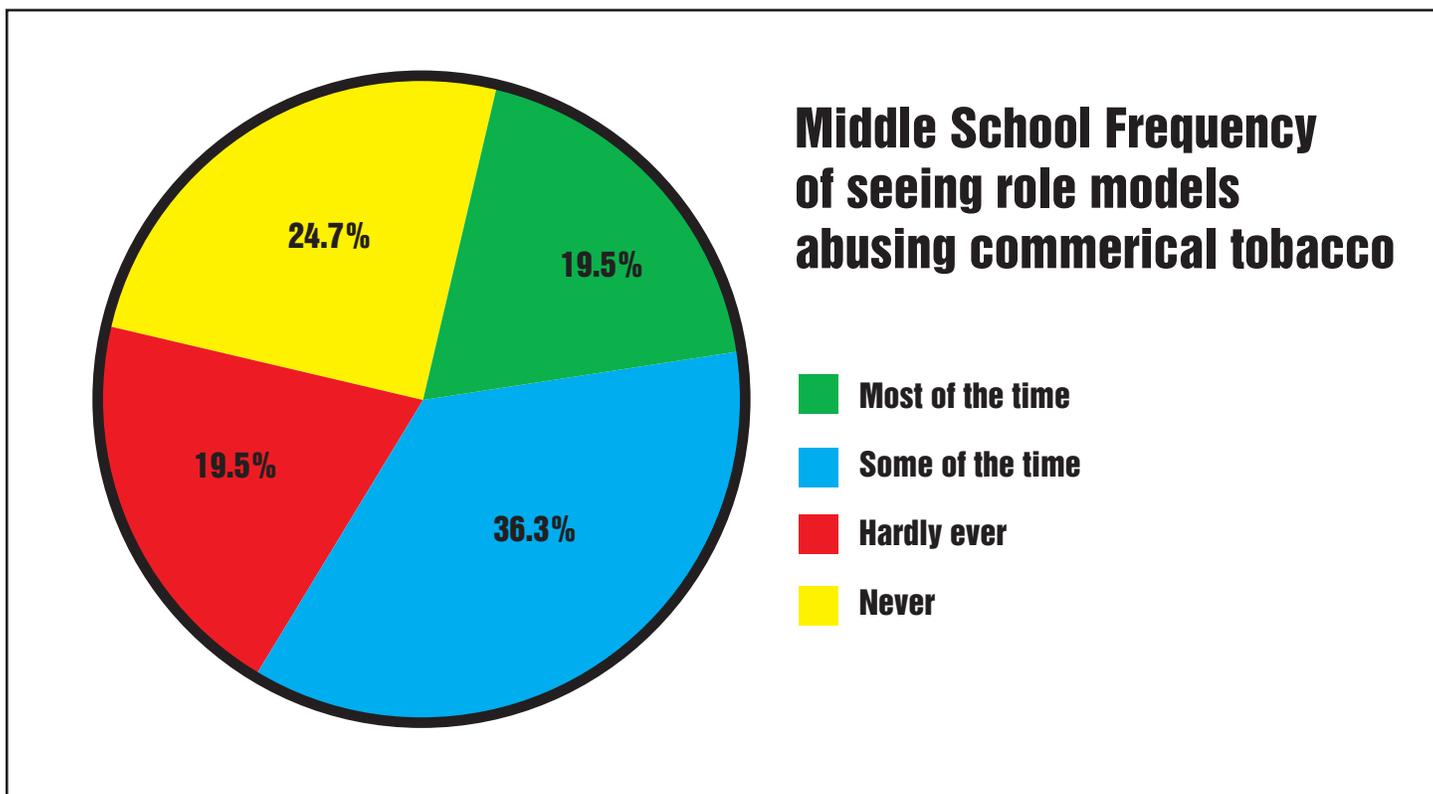
Junior and seniors were more likely to report, 62.3 percent, seeing other community members abuse commercial tobacco than both middle school students, and freshman and sophomores. Junior and seniors were also least likely to report never seeing anyone in their community abuse commercial tobacco.



Frequency of seeing tobacco abuse on reservation	COUNT	PERCENT
Most of the time	249	62.3
Some of the time	95	23.8
Hardly ever	29	7.3
Never	27	6.8

Middle School Frequency of seeing people you “look up to” abusing commercial tobacco (n=728)

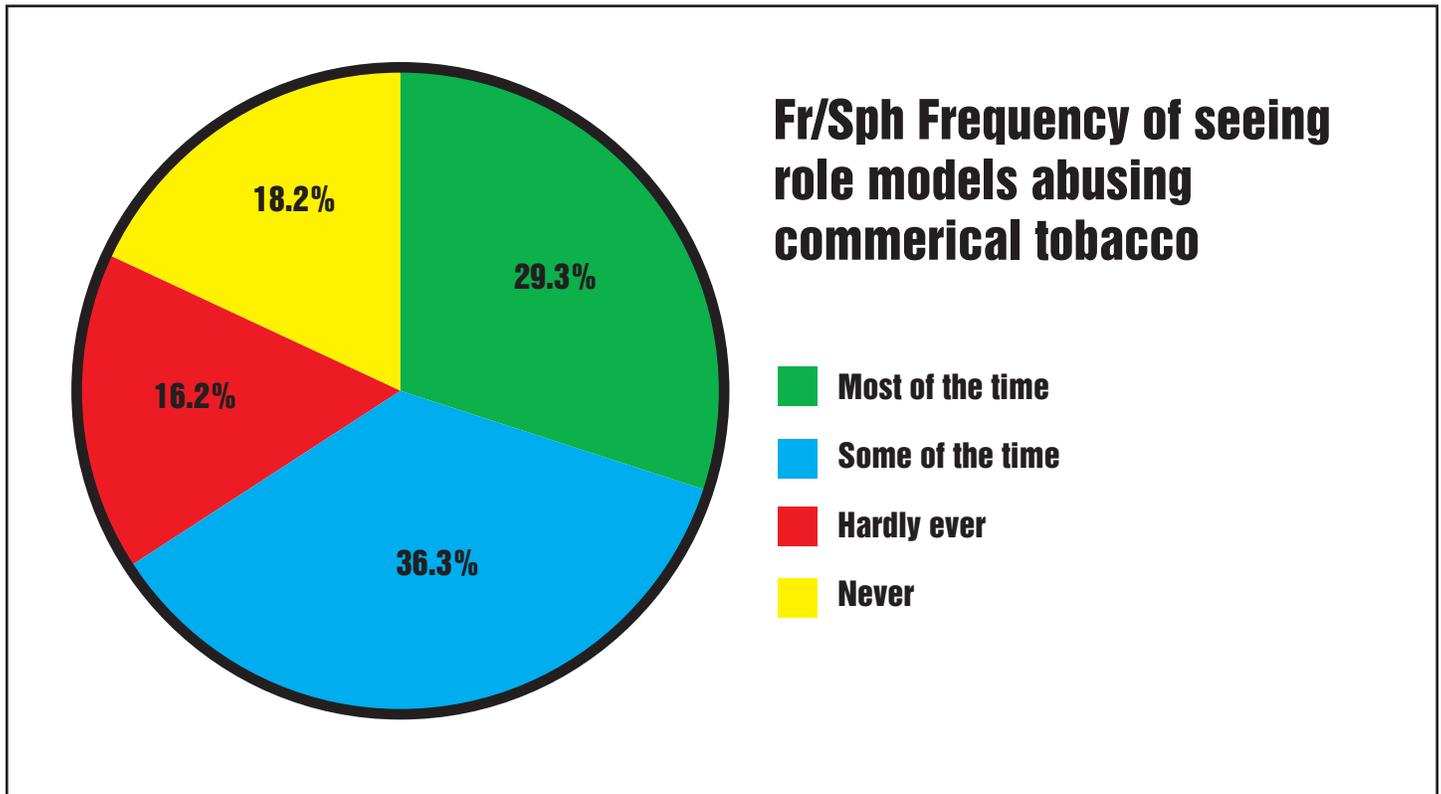
Although student’s responses varied, it is important to note that 44.2 percent of students reported never or hardly ever seeing role models abuse commercial tobacco, and 19.5 percent reported seeing role models use commercial tobacco most of the time.



Frequency of seeing role models abusing tobacco	COUNT	PERCENT
Most of the time	142	19.5
Some of the time	264	36.3
Hardly ever	142	19.5
Never	180	24.7

Freshman/Sophomore Frequency of seeing people you “look up to” abusing tobacco (n=433)

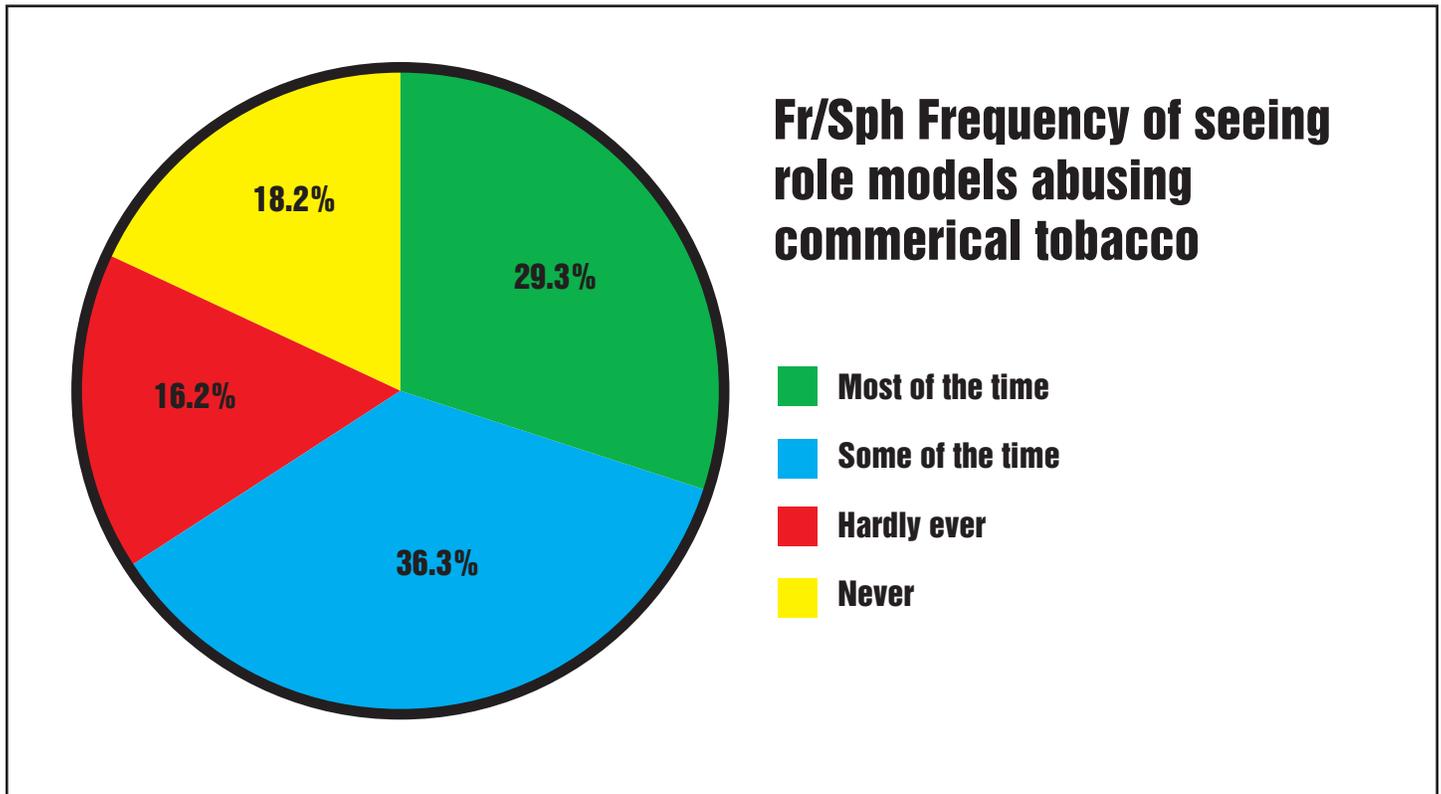
Over one-third, 34.4 percent, of students reported never or hardly ever seeing role models abuse commercial tobacco.



Frequency of seeing role models abusing tobacco	COUNT	PERCENT
Most of the time	127	29.3
Some of the time	157	36.3
Hardly ever	70	16.2
Never	79	18.2

Junior/Seniors Frequency of seeing people you “look up to” abusing commercial tobacco (n=400)

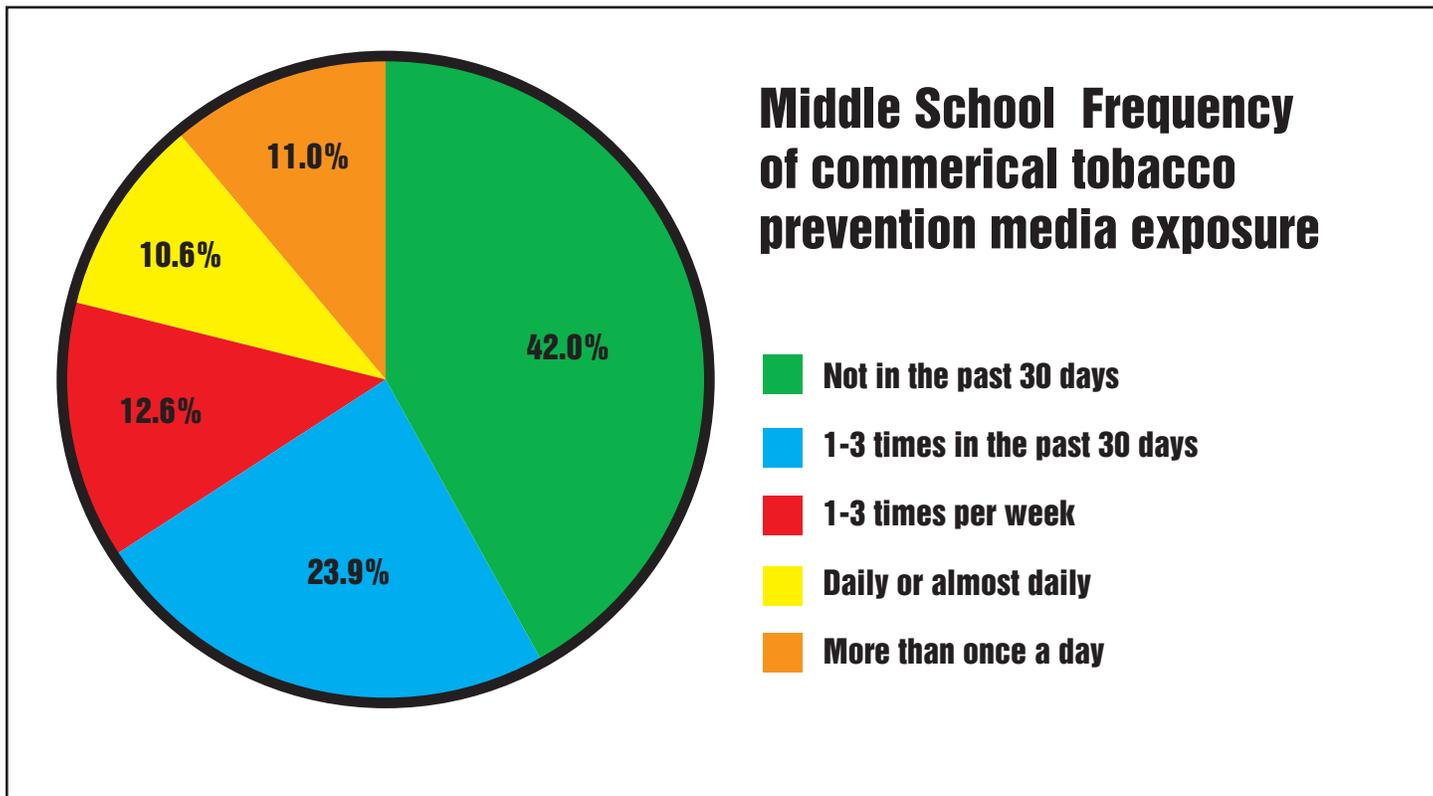
Although student’s responses varied, 31.3 percent, of students reported never or hardly ever seeing role models abuse tobacco. Juniors and seniors were more likely than middle school students or freshman and sophomores to report seeing people they look up to abuse commercial tobacco.



Frequency of seeing role models abusing tobacco	COUNT	PERCENT
Most of the time	130	32.5
Some of the time	145	36.3
Hardly ever	72	18.0
Never	53	13.3

Middle School During the past 30 days have you seen or heard commercials on TV, the internet, or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoke (n=729)

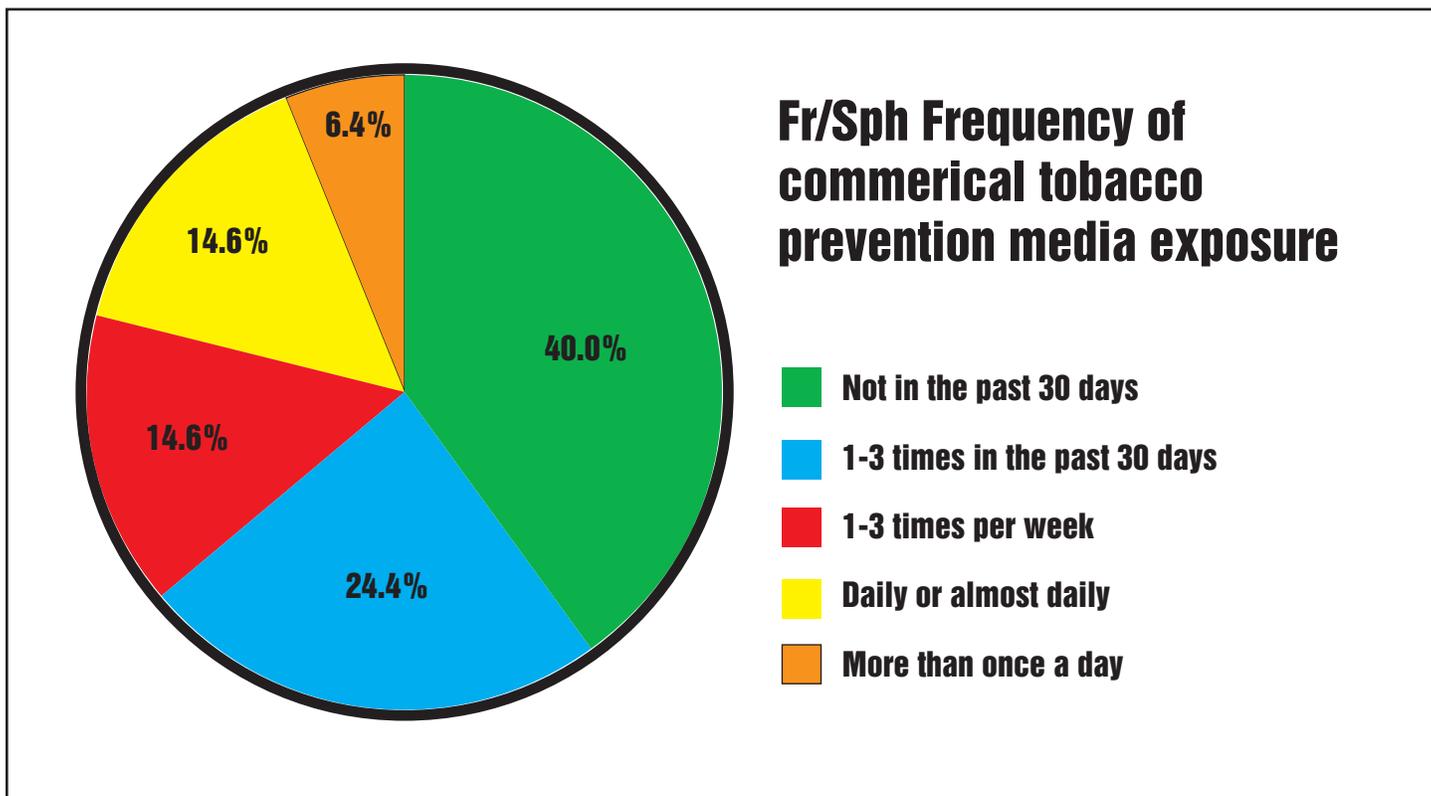
Over half, 58 percent, of middle school students reported seeing or hearing commercial tobacco prevention media message(s) in the past 30 days.



Frequency of seeing role models abusing tobacco	COUNT	PERCENT
Not in the past 30 days	306	42.0
1-3 times in the past 30 days	174	23.9
1-3 times per week	92	12.6
Daily or almost daily	77	10.6
More than once a day	80	11.0

Freshman/Sophomore During the past 30 days have you seen or heard commercials on TV, the internet, or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoke (n=438)

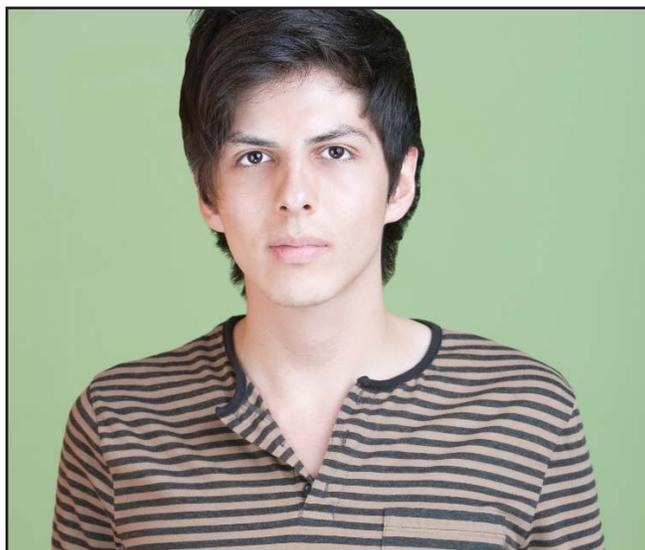
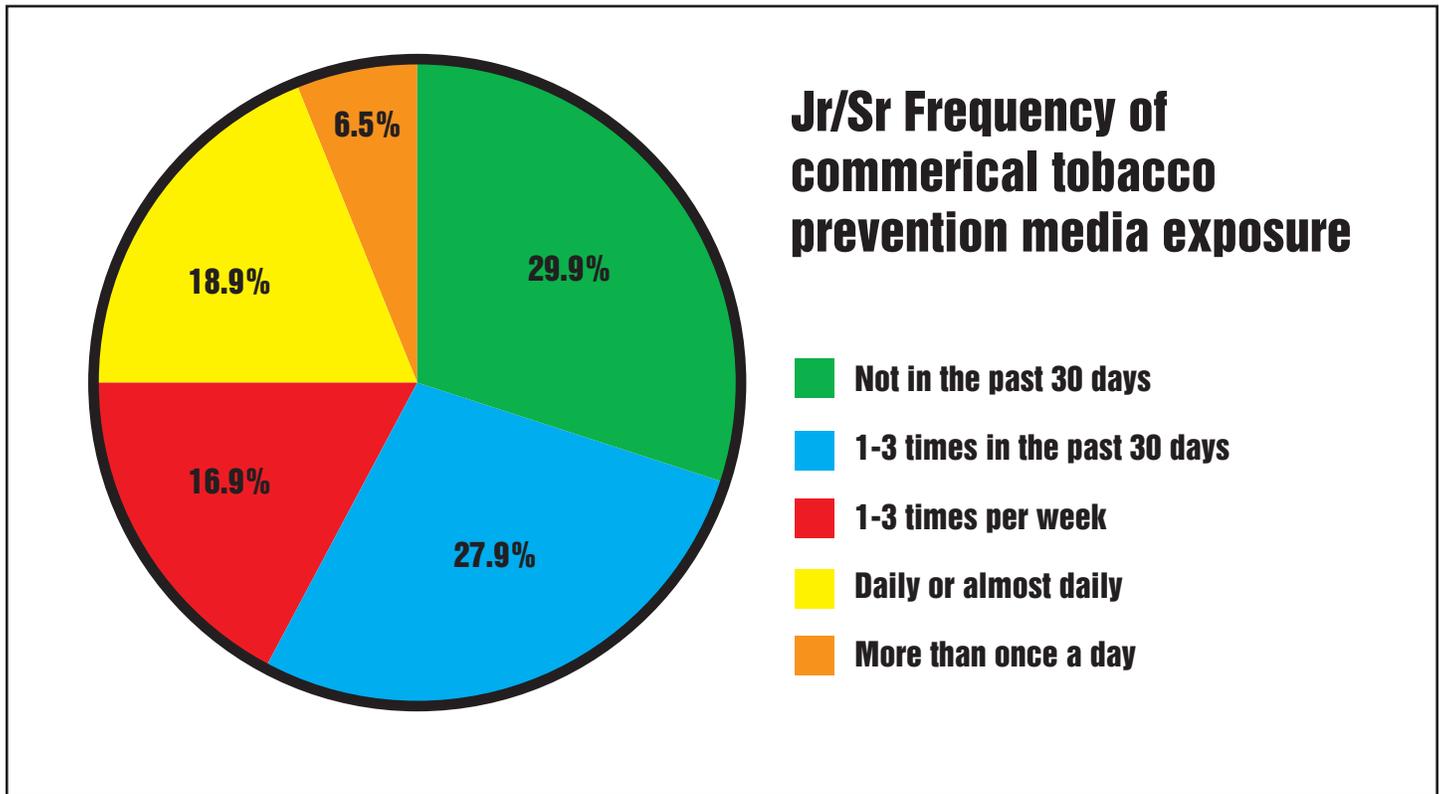
The majority, 60 percent, of freshman and sophomore students reported seeing or hearing commercial tobacco prevention media message(s) in the past 30 days. This number is slightly higher than middle school students.



Frequency of seeing role models abusing tobacco	COUNT	PERCENT
Not in the past 30 days	175	40.0
1-3 times in the past 30 days	107	24.4
1-3 times per week	64	14.6
Daily or almost daily	64	14.6
More than once a day	28	6.4

Junior/Senior During the past 30 days have you seen or heard commercials on TV, the internet, or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoke (n=402)

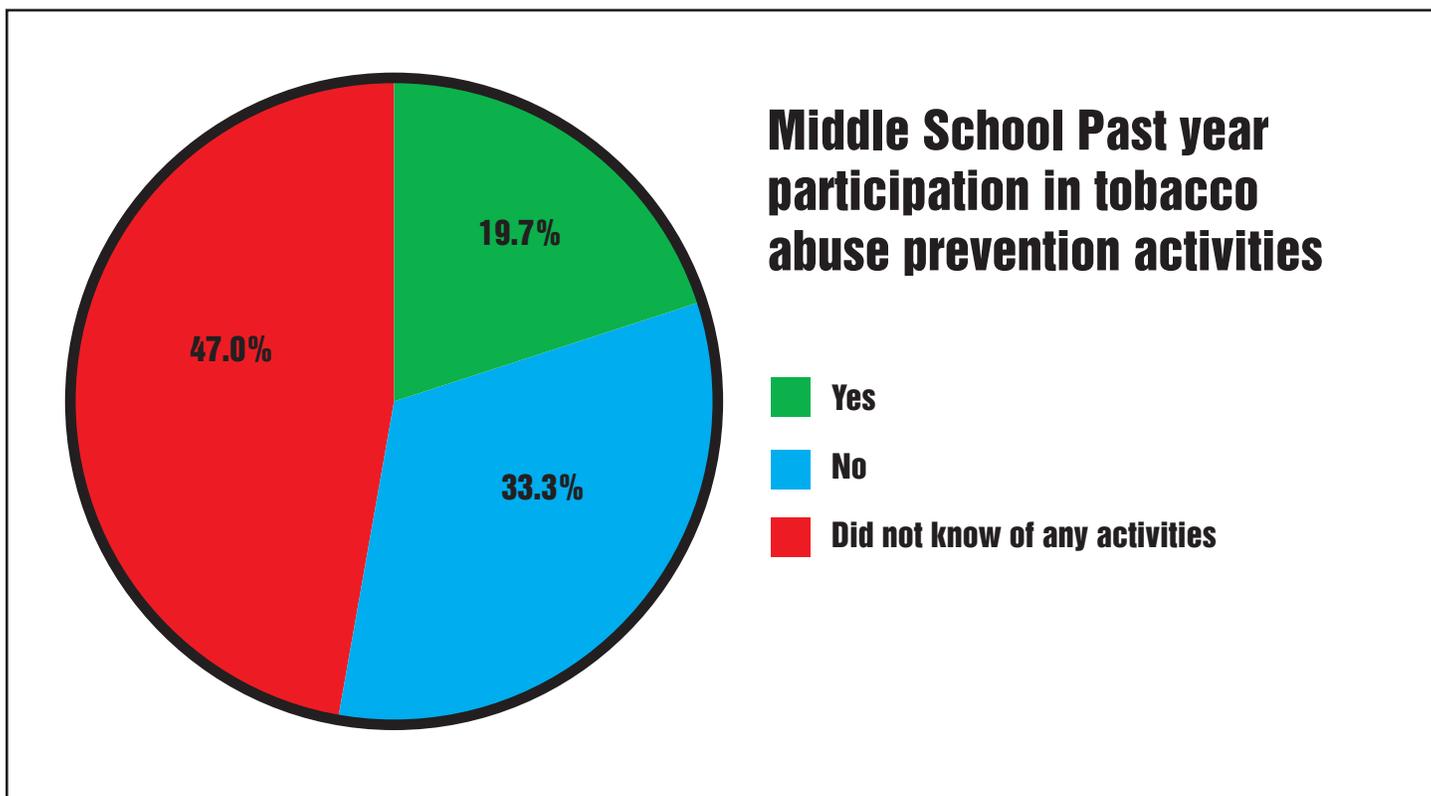
The majority, 70.1 percent, of junior and senior students reported seeing or hearing commercial tobacco prevention media message(s) in the past 30 days. This number is higher than both middle school students and freshman and sophomores.



Frequency of seeing role models abusing tobacco	COUNT	PERCENT
Not in the past 30 days	120	29.9
1-3 times in the past 30 days	112	27.9
1-3 times per week	68	16.9
Daily or almost daily	76	18.9
More than once a day	26	6.5

Middle School Past year participation in tobacco abuse prevention activities (n=742)

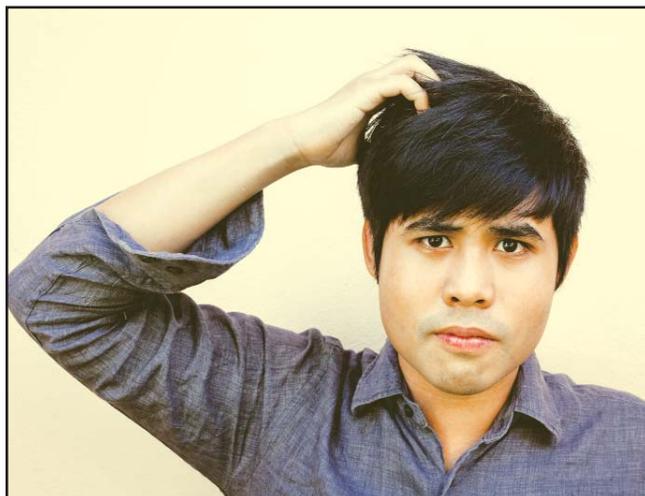
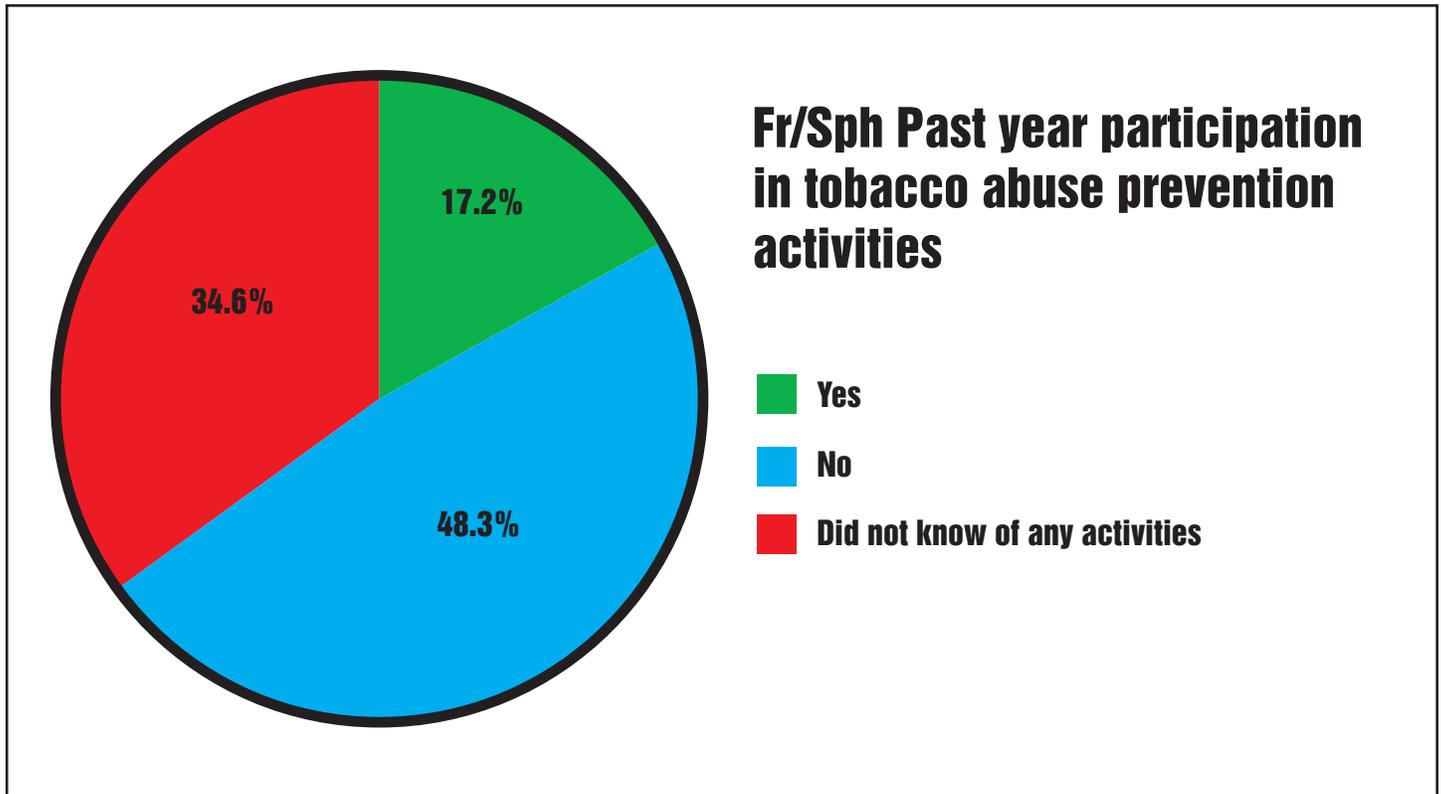
The largest group of students, 47 percent, reported they did not know of any tobacco abuse prevention activities. This could be because either there were no tobacco abuse prevention activities in the community, or they were unaware of the activities. Regardless, it is important to note that 20 percent of students reported participating in tobacco abuse prevention activities.



Past year participation in tobacco abuse prevention activities	COUNT	PERCENT
Yes	146	19.7
No	247	33.3
Did not know of any activities	349	47.0

Freshman/Sophomore Past year participation in tobacco abuse prevention activities (n=437)

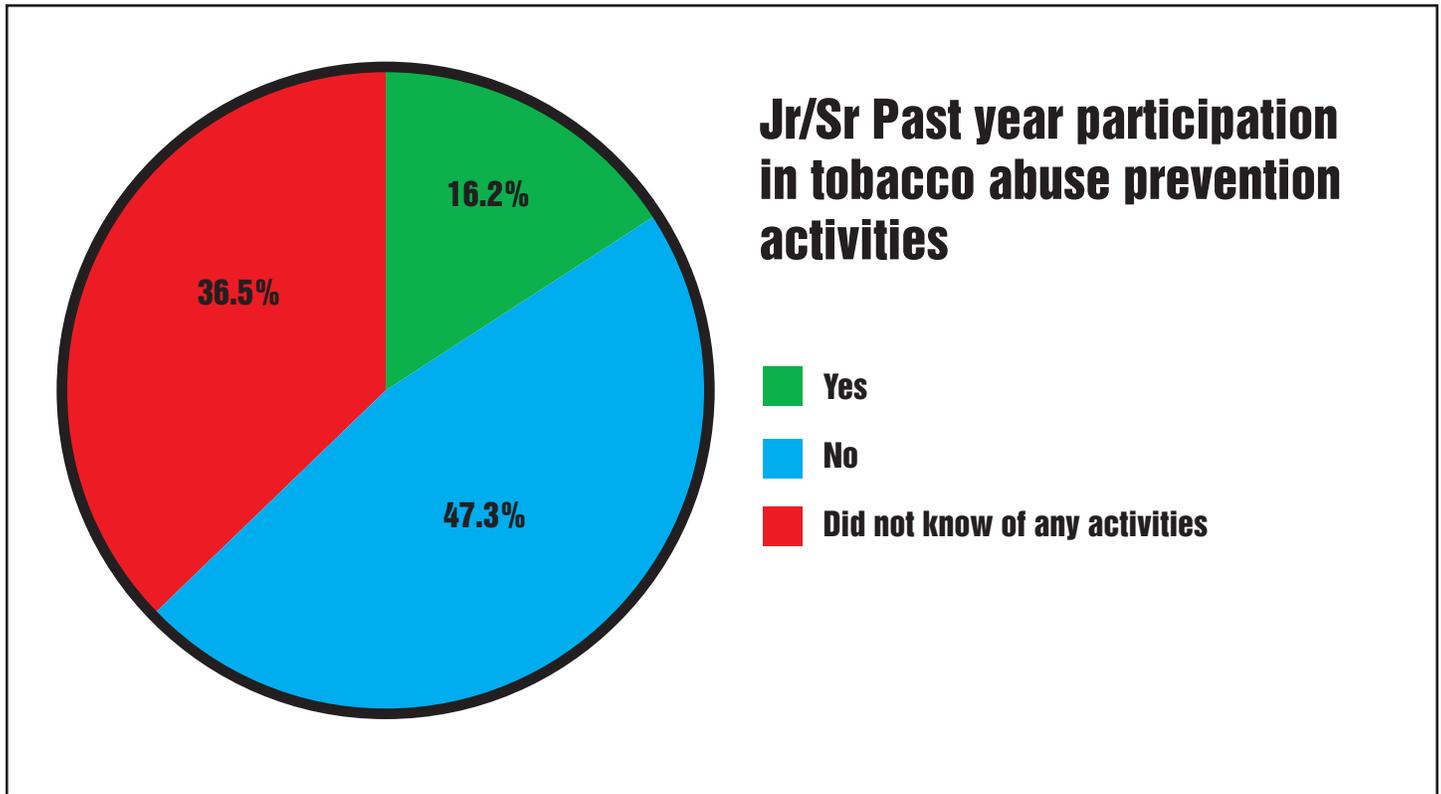
Almost half, 48.3 percent, of freshman and sophomore students reported they did not participate in any tobacco abuse prevention activities. This is significantly different than middle school students. Regardless, it is important to note that 17.2 percent of students did report participating in tobacco abuse prevention activities.



Past year participation in tobacco abuse prevention activities	COUNT	PERCENT
Yes	75	17.2
No	211	48.3
Did not know of any activities	151	34.6

Junior/Senior Past year participation in tobacco abuse prevention activities (n=408)

Although the junior and senior student responses were significantly different than middle school student responses, they did not vary much from freshman and sophomore responses.



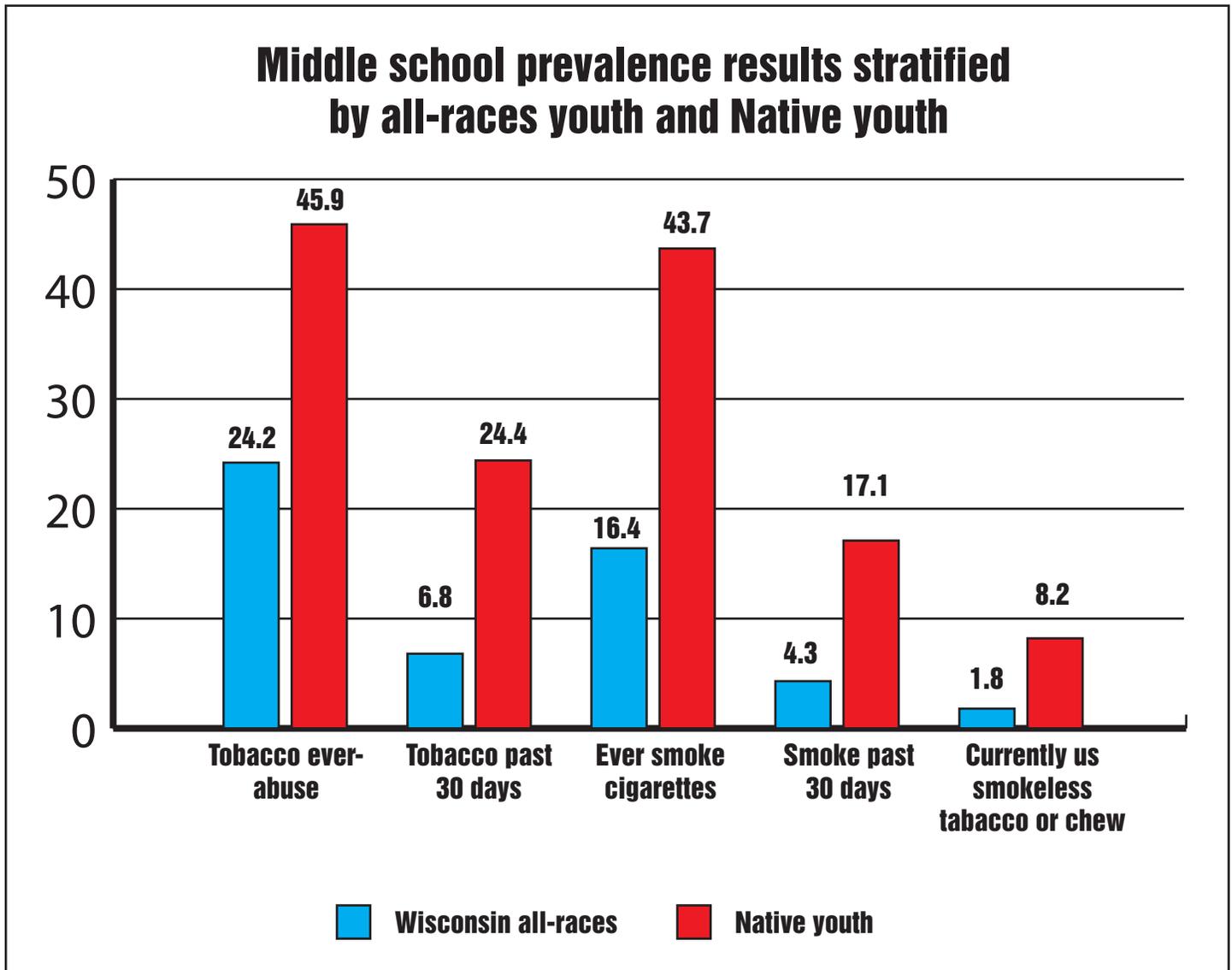
Past year participation in tobacco abuse prevention activities	COUNT	PERCENT
Yes	66	16.2
No	193	47.3
Did not know of any activities	149	36.5

Prevalence

Results comparison between the 2008 Wisconsin Native Youth Tobacco Survey (Native students only) and 2008 Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey (all-races)

Middle school tobacco abuse prevalence comparison

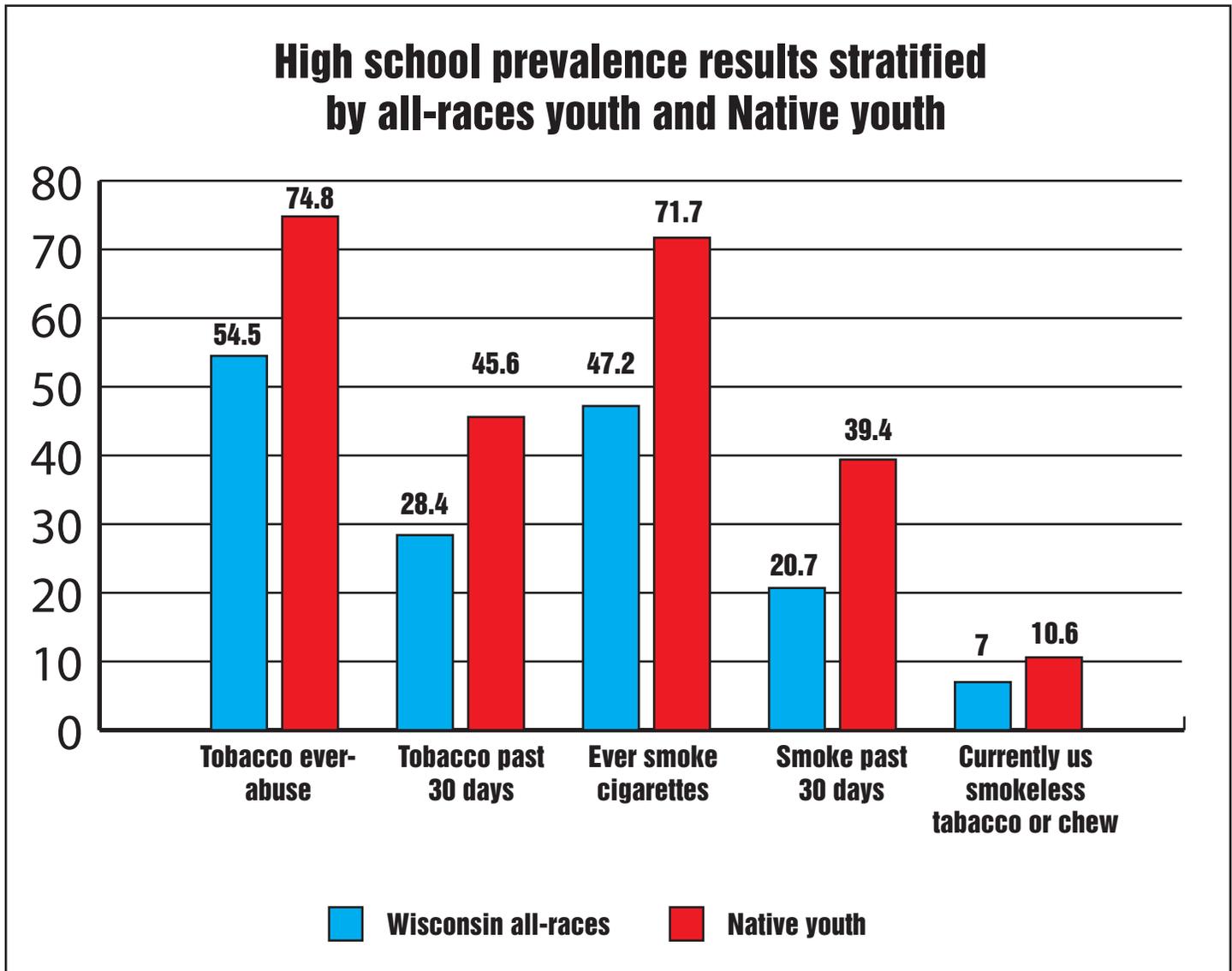
Large disparities exist between Native middle school youth prevalence rates and all-races middle school rates in Wisconsin. Note: the Y-axis reflects the percent of students in a particular category not the frequency. This was done because the number of students filling out each survey varied.



*All of the information in blue came from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2008 Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) Middle School Fact Sheet.

High school tobacco abuse prevalence comparison

Large disparities exist between Native high school youth prevalence rates and all-races high school rates in Wisconsin. However, these disparities are not as pronounced as they are between middle school students. This could be due to a much earlier commercial tobacco initiation age for Native youth. Note: the Y-axis reflects the percent of students in a particular category not the frequency. This was done because the number of students filling out each survey varied.

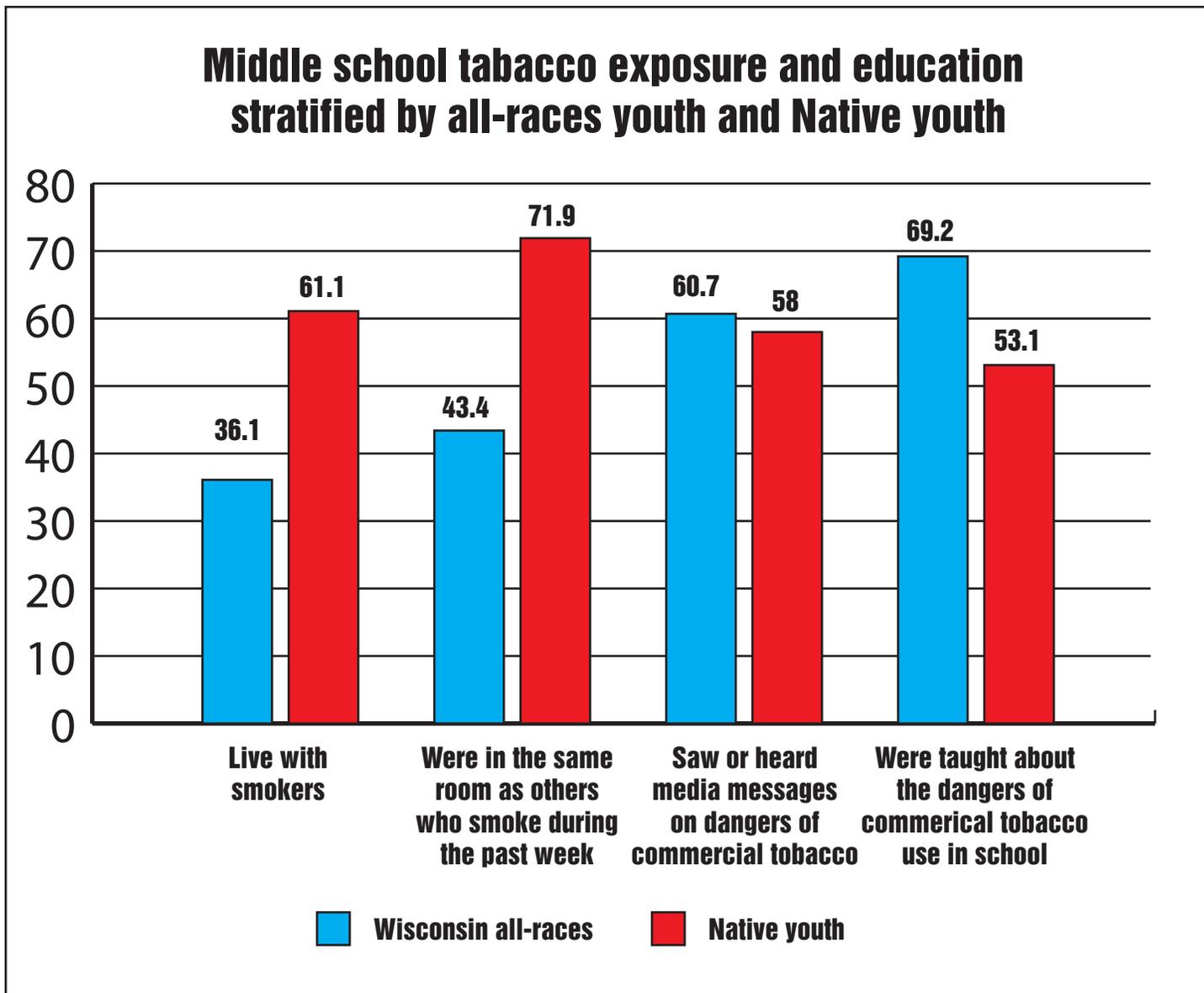


*Because the numbers presented in the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2008 Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) High School Fact Sheet, were not broken down into different grades, we combined all the high school grades, freshman – senior, in this graph.

*All of the information in blue came from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2008 Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) High School Fact Sheet.

Middle school tobacco exposure and education comparison

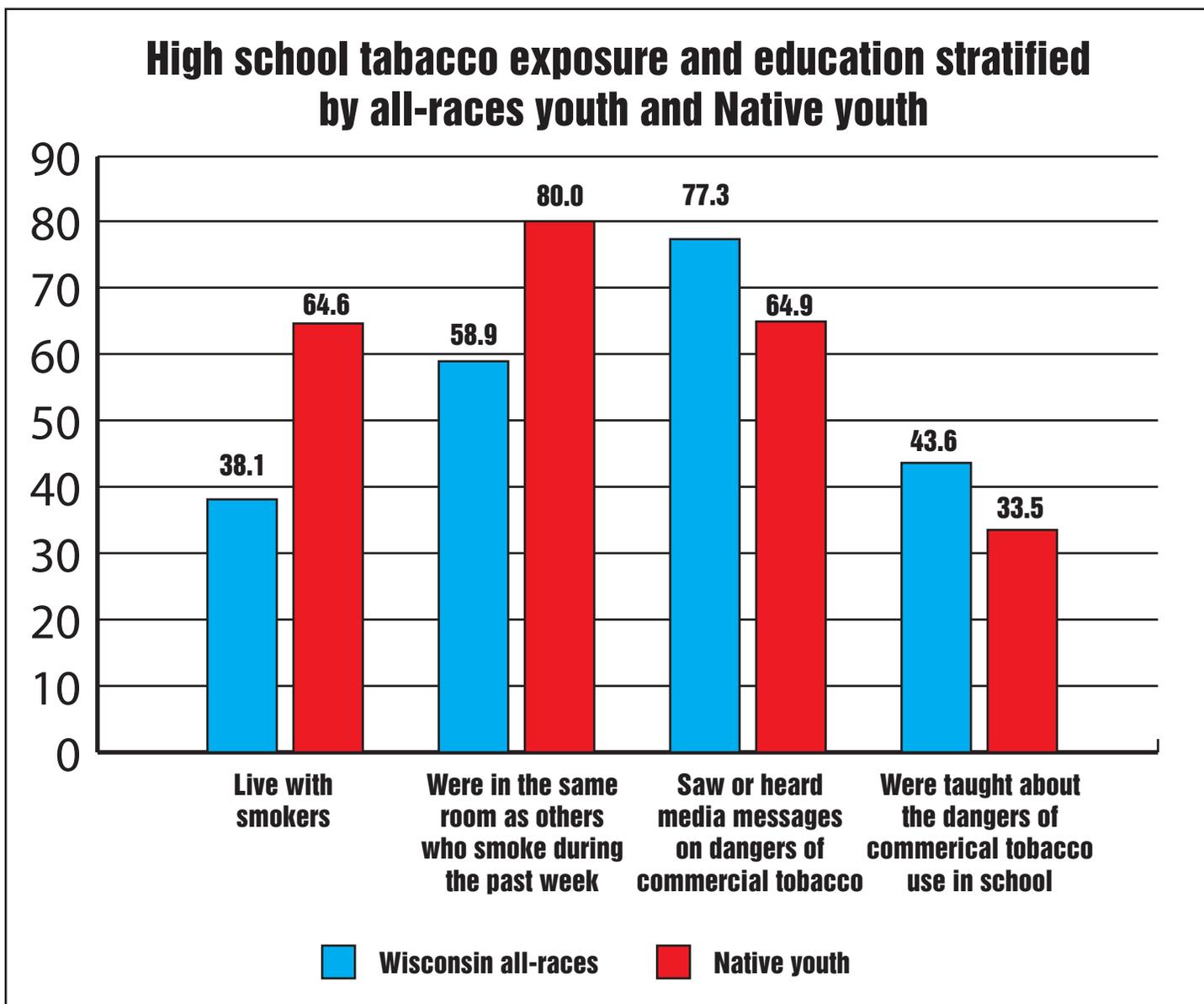
Large disparities exist between Native middle school youth prevalence rates and all-races middle school rates in Wisconsin. Native middle school youth reported being exposed to secondhand smoke at higher rates, while seeing or hearing media messages, and receiving education on the dangers of commercial tobacco use at lower rates than the Wisconsin all-races rate. This could be due to a much earlier commercial tobacco initiation age for Native youth. Note: the Y-axis reflects the percent of students in a particular category not the frequency. This was done because the number of students filling out each survey varied.



*All of the information in blue came from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2008 Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) Middle School Fact Sheet.

High school tobacco exposure and education comparison

Large disparities exist between Native middle school youth prevalence rates and all-races high school rates in Wisconsin. Native high school youth reported living with a smoker at higher rates, while seeing or hearing media messages, and receiving education on the dangers of commercial tobacco use at lower rates than the Wisconsin all-races rate. This could be due to a much earlier commercial tobacco initiation age for Native youth. Note: the Y-axis reflects the percent of students in a particular category not the frequency. This was done because the number of students filling out each survey varied.



*Because the numbers presented in the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2008 Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) High School Fact Sheet, were not broken down into different grades, we combined all the high school grades, freshman – senior, in this graph.

*All of the information in blue came from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2008 Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) High School Fact Sheet.

Conclusion

This project re-emphasized the perception many community members already have: Native youth report using and being exposed to commercial tobacco more often than Non-Native youth. Native middle school students reported using commercial tobacco at a rate that was almost twice that of the Wisconsin all-races rate (45.9 percent compared to 24.2 percent, respectively). While 38.1 percent of Wisconsin all-races high school students report living with a smoker, 64.6 percent Native high school students reported living with a smoker.

Only 24.7 percent of Native middle school students and 15.8 percent of Native high school students reported never seeing role models abuse commercial tobacco. While these disparities exist between Native and Non-Native youth, this does not imply Native youth believe smoking is socially acceptable. Over half (66.0 percent) of Native middle school students and 60.8 percent of Native high school students believe smoking should never be allowed in indoor public places. This report and these data could be helpful for Tribal communities to increase awareness of commercial tobacco use and exposure, prioritize funding for prevention needs, and or future grant applications.

The Wisconsin Native Youth Tobacco Survey (WNYTS) project was beneficial for a number reasons. American Indians will continue to have a higher mortality and morbidity rates associated with commercial tobacco use and exposure unless there are additional resources into communities. Tribal health directors, Tribal leaders, Tribal elders, community members, and others must take a stand against commercial tobacco use and exposure.







Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Epidemiology Center

Reclaiming our traditional tobacco use and our sacred way of life
while providing a healthier environment for our children.