

**OFFICE OF APPLIED STUDIES**

**Tobacco Use in America:  
Findings from the 1999  
National Household Survey on Drug Abuse**

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# Highlights

This report includes detailed information about tobacco use in the United States from the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), an annual cross-sectional study sponsored by the Office of Applied Studies (OAS) within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and conducted by the Research Triangle Institute (RTI). Since 1971, the NHSDA has been a primary source of information on the prevalence and incidence of illicit drug, alcohol, and tobacco use in the civilian population aged 12 years old or older.

Over the years, improvements have been made to the NHSDA to obtain better and more complete substance use information from the public. In 1999, major improvements were made. The sample size was expanded almost fourfold from previous years, so the data contained in this report were based on information obtained from nearly 70,000 persons. The sample design was also changed. Previous samples were designed to produce only national estimates. The new sample design supports the development of both national and State estimates of substance use. Moreover, a new, interactive, bilingual, computer-based questionnaire was introduced. Earlier surveys relied on paper-and-pencil questionnaires for respondents to complete. All of these changes were designed to improve the accuracy of the survey. At the same time, the changes limit the types of trend comparisons that can be made with information obtained from surveys prior to 1999. Included below are highlights from each chapter in this report.

## Prevalence of the Use of Tobacco Products

- An estimated 66.8 million Americans reported current use (i.e., use in the past month) of a tobacco product in 1999, a prevalence rate of 30.2 percent for the population aged 12 years old or older. Of this total, 57.0 million (25.8 percent) smoked cigarettes, 12.1 million (5.5 percent) smoked cigars, 7.6 million (3.4 percent) used smokeless tobacco, and 2.4 million (1.1 percent) smoked tobacco in pipes.
- In 1999, past month cigarette smoking rates increased steadily by age, from 2.2 percent at age 12 to 43.5 percent at age 20. Overall, 14.9 percent of youths aged 12 to 17 years in 1999 were current cigarette smokers. Among young adults aged 18 to 25 years, the rate was 39.7 percent; among adults aged 26 or older, the rate was 24.9 percent.
- More than 1 in 10 (11.5 percent) young adults 18 to 25 years of age reported smoking cigars in the month prior to the survey. This rate is more than twice that found for the other age groups. The current rate of cigar use

was 5.4 percent among youths aged 12 to 17 years and 4.5 percent among persons 26 years of age or older.

- Males were more likely than females aged 12 or older to be current users of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes. Past month cigarette use was 28.3 percent for males and 23.4 percent for females, but gender differences were greater for other tobacco products.
- American Indians and Alaska Natives were more likely than any other racial/ethnic group to report the use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and pipes. Among those aged 12 or older, 36.0 percent of American Indians/Alaska Natives reported past month cigarette use. The next highest rates were for non-Hispanic whites and persons of more than one race (27.0 and 29.8 percent, respectively). The lowest current cigarette use rates were observed for Asians (16.6 percent).
- Cigarette use rates varied by region of the country. Past month cigarette use ranged from a low of 21.9 percent for persons living in the Pacific portion of the West region of the country to a high of 30.5 percent for persons living in the East South Central part of the country.
- Among adolescents, the prevalence of past month cigarette use was highest in completely rural counties compared with small or large metropolitan areas. For youths aged 12 to 17 years, past month cigarette use was reported by 19.2 percent of those living in completely rural counties compared with 13.3 percent of adolescents living in large metropolitan areas.
- Among persons aged 18 or older, the prevalence of cigarette smoking decreased with increasing levels of education. College graduates were the least likely to report that they smoked cigarettes (14.4 percent) compared with 28.5 percent of persons with some college, 31.5 percent of those with only a high school diploma, and 32.5 percent of persons who lacked a high school diploma.
- Unemployed persons aged 18 or older were significantly more likely to be current cigarette smokers compared with full-time employed persons (43.9 vs. 30.0 percent).
- Current cigarette use was almost double among persons in the lowest family income group (< \$9,000 per year) compared with people in the highest income category (\$75,000+) (33.3 vs. 18.2 percent, respectively).

## **State Data**

Estimates of substance use for all 50 States and the District of Columbia were developed using a small area estimation model that combines sample data from each State with a national regression model that includes local indicators related to substance use. States were grouped into quintiles for comparison purposes.

- All States currently have laws making it illegal to sell or distribute tobacco to minors, and all States have developed methods for measuring statewide compliance with tobacco access laws.
- For past month cigarette use, 5 States ranked in the top 10 for both youths aged 12 to 17 and for all ages 12 or older: Delaware, Kentucky, Minnesota, North Carolina, and West Virginia.
- The top 10 States for past month cigarette use among 12 to 17 year olds were Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, and West Virginia. Current cigarette use in these States ranged from 18.8 to 23.9 percent among 12 to 17 year olds.
- The lowest 10 States for past month cigarette use among 12 to 17 year olds were California, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Utah. The prevalence of current cigarette use among youths in these States ranged from 9.0 to 13.8 percent.

## **Initiation of Tobacco Products and Patterns of Use**

Trends in the new use of substances were estimated using the data reported on age at first use from the computer-administered 1999 NHSDA. Because information on when people first used a substance is collected on a retrospective basis in the NHSDA, information on first-time use or incidence is always 1 or more years behind information on current use.

- An estimated 3.2 million people tried their first cigarette in 1997; most of these new users were aged 12 to 17 (2.3 million).
- An estimated 1.7 million people began smoking cigarettes daily in 1998. More than half of these new smokers were younger than age 18. This translates to more than 4,000 new regular smokers per day, including more than 2,000 youths.

- After increasing since the early 1990s, the number of 12 to 17 year olds initiating daily smoking dropped significantly between 1997 and 1998. The number of 12 to 17 year olds reporting initiation of daily cigarette use decreased from 1.1 million in 1997 to 864,000 in 1998.
- Following a sharp increase in promotional activities by manufacturers, cigar sales in the United States increased by almost 50 percent between 1993 and 1998. An estimated 4.9 million people tried cigars for the first time in 1998, about 13,000 per day. This represents a threefold increase in cigar initiation since 1991, when there were only 1.5 million new cigar smokers. The average age of cigar initiates changed little since the 1980s, and incidence rates increased among both youths (from 21.8 in 1991 to 99.5 in 1998) and young adults (from 30.4 in 1991 to 93.3 in 1998).
- The average age of first use of tobacco products in 1999 among all persons who ever used in their lifetime was 15.4 for cigarettes, 20.5 for cigars, and 16.7 for smokeless tobacco across all age groups.
- For all current daily cigarette smokers, the majority reported using about a half a pack per day (70.6 percent). For all current cigarette smokers, the majority reported smoking on more than 20 days on the past month (71.3 percent).
- In 1999, the majority of cigar smokers started their tobacco use with cigarettes. This ordering of tobacco products was particularly true for females. Almost 90 percent of all persons who had ever smoked cigarettes and cigars initiated cigarettes before cigars.
- Blacks were as likely to smoke cigars as whites, and blacks smoked cigars more frequently than their white counterparts, particularly among young adults. For persons aged 18 to 25 years old, 6.3 percent of white current cigar users smoked them on 11 or more days in the past month compared with 33.7 percent of black current cigar smokers.
- Youths aged 12 to 17 who currently smoked 6 to 15 cigarettes per day were 10 times more likely to use illicit drugs or to report binge alcohol use than youths who did not smoke.

## **Prevention-Related Measures**

The 1999 NHSDA included a youth risk and protective factor module enhanced from the module originally added to the 1997 survey. Risk factors involve individual characteristics or social environments associated with an increased likelihood of substance use, while protective factors are attitudes and behaviors related to a decreased likelihood of substance use. The main

domains included in the 1999 youth module were community, family, peer/individual, school, and general. It is well known that perceptions of risk of harmfulness are among the most important predictors of actual substance use. The NHSDA for many years has included questions about attitudes related to cigarette and other substance use.

- Despite all the information on the dangers of smoking in the research literature, on television, and in the media, perceptions of physical harm from cigarettes did not change much between 1994 and 1999 for current smokers, former smokers, and those who had never smoked. Only for daily smoking did more male and female daily smokers perceive great risk of harm from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day in 1999 as compared with 1994.
- Adolescents who felt their parents never say positively reinforcing things to them were more likely to smoke as compared with individuals who always got positive reinforcement from their parents. This was particularly true for 12 and 13 year olds; those who said they never got positive reinforcement from their parents were 6½ times as likely to be past month cigarette smokers when compared with 12 and 13 year olds who said their parents always indicated being proud of them.
- In the 1999 survey, 6.5 percent of youths said their parents would neither approve nor disapprove if they smoked one or more packs of cigarettes a day, while 87.4 percent thought their parents would strongly disapprove. Those youths who thought their parents would neither approve nor disapprove were 5 times more likely to have used cigarettes in the past month compared with those who thought their parents would strongly disapprove.
- The personality factors of novelty seeking or sensation seeking have been shown in the literature to be related to substance use, including cigarettes. As compared with youths who reported never getting a kick out of doing something a little dangerous, the likelihood of smoking increased fourfold for youths who said they sometimes enjoyed slightly dangerous activities and up to ninefold for those saying they always got a kick out of doing something a little dangerous.
- Even having a few friends who smoked cigarettes was a strong risk factor for current smoking. For 12 to 15 year olds with a few friends who smoked, the risk of cigarette use increased 7 to 8 times. Among older youths (i.e., 16 and 17 year olds), those with only a few friends who smoked were 4½ times as likely to be smokers themselves.

## **Tobacco Use among College Students, School Dropouts, and Pregnant Women**

Tobacco use is common nationwide, and its use is not limited to cigarettes. Three particular subpopulations discussed separately in this report are college students, high school dropouts, and pregnant women. Common reasons that college students have given for smoking are stress, less supervision, having more free time, and the number of their friends who were smoking. Unfortunately, many members of the general population, including college students who may or may not smoke, do not realize how addictive nicotine is.

- In general, college students were less likely than peers their age who were not enrolled in school to be current cigarette smokers. Also, 18 to 24 year olds not enrolled in any school were significantly more likely to be daily users of cigarettes as compared with full-time college students. Among females not enrolled in any school, 24.7 percent were daily smokers in 1999 in contrast to 13 percent of their female peers who were full-time college students.
- Unlike the relationship seen for college enrollment and cigarette use, 18 to 24 year olds enrolled full-time in college or those not enrolled in any school were equally likely to be current cigar users in 1999. Cigar use is a predominantly male behavior, and current use in 1999 was reported by 17.9 percent of males enrolled full-time in college, 19.2 percent of males enrolled part-time in college, and 17.8 percent of males not enrolled in any school.
- Current cigarette use was significantly higher among those who had dropped out of school compared with those who had not. Among 16 and 17 year olds, 56.4 percent of dropouts compared with 24.7 percent of nondropouts had smoked cigarettes in the past month; among those aged 18 to 25, comparable percentages were 50.8 percent and 38.4 percent.
- Pregnant women generally were less likely to use tobacco products compared with nonpregnant women. About 17 percent of pregnant women aged 15 to 44 were current cigarette users compared with 30.5 percent of women who were not pregnant.

## **Tobacco Product Brand Preferences**

Identifying tobacco brand choices among tobacco users is important for the development of prevention and intervention strategies. Information about brand choices among young smokers is especially important because identifying the factors that influence those choices can help



suggest ways to discourage young people from initiating smoking. The 1999 NHSDA asked all persons reporting current tobacco use which brands, by tobacco type, they preferred in the month prior to the survey.

- Three brands accounted for most adolescent cigarette smoking: 54.5 percent of current smokers 12 to 17 years of age reported Marlboro as their usual brand, Newport was reported by 21.6 percent of youth smokers, and Camel was reported by 9.8 percent. No other cigarette brand was reported by even 2 percent of youths.
- Racial/ethnic differences in usual cigarette brand used were evident among both adult and youth smokers. More than half of white (58.4 percent) and Hispanic (59.7 percent) youth smokers aged 12 to 17 reported Marlboro as their usual brand. About three quarters (73.9 percent) of black adolescent smokers reported Newport as their usual brand.
- Two brands accounted for about a third of all cigar brands preferred by smokers aged 12 years old or older: Swisher Sweets and Black & Mild (both were preferred by about 17 percent of cigar smokers). As seen for cigarettes, brand preference for cigars was more concentrated among adolescent and young adult current cigar users. Together, Swisher Sweets and Black & Mild were preferred by approximately half of these two age groups.
- As seen with cigarettes, there were notable racial/ethnic differences with regard to brand of cigar smoked most often in the month prior to the 1999 survey. For example, among 18 to 25 year olds, Black & Mild was preferred by 19.1 percent of whites, 15.3 percent of Hispanics, and 69.9 percent of African-American current cigar smokers.
- There was less variation by age for brand choice of smokeless tobacco as compared with cigarettes and cigars. For all three age groups, both the number one and the number two favorite choices were the same. The number one choice was Skoal (33.8 percent of 12 to 17 year olds, 36.1 percent of 18 to 25 year olds and 27.1 percent of current smokeless tobacco users aged 26 or older).



# Chapter 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

Tobacco use is considered to be the most important preventable cause of death and disease in the United States (Bartecchi, MacKenzie, & Schrier, 1994; Office on Smoking and Health, 1999; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS], 2000). The health consequences of tobacco use have been documented extensively. In 2001, it is estimated that tobacco-related disease will cause 450,000 deaths, mostly from smoking-related lung cancer and heart disease (Centers for Disease Control [CDC], 1997; National Cancer Institute [NCI], 2001). More than 1 billion people smoke worldwide, and an estimated 3 million die each year from tobacco-related illness (NCI, 2001). Despite all of its documented consequences, tobacco use continues to play an important role in the morbidity and mortality of this country.

For many years, whether tobacco could be considered a drug had been a topic for debate. In August 1996, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) published its first comprehensive regulations restricting the sale and distribution of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco to children and adolescents. These regulations were based on the FDA conclusions that cigarette and smokeless tobacco products are delivery systems for nicotine, an addictive drug (CDC, 1996a; FDA, 1996), and the finding that most people begin smoking cigarettes in their adolescent years (Ellickson, Hays, & Bell, 1992; Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 1999, 2000a). Beginning cigarette use at an early age increases the risk of becoming ill or dying from causes attributable to smoking.

Nicotine is the primary component in tobacco that acts on the brain. Nicotine is one of more than 4,000 chemicals found in the smoke from cigarettes, cigars, and pipes. Smokeless tobacco products (such as chewing tobacco and snuff) also contain many toxins as well as high levels of nicotine. Repeated exposure to nicotine can result in addiction. Nicotine is recognized as one of the most commonly used addictive drugs, and cigarette smoking is the most prevalent form for nicotine addiction in the United States. For smokeless tobacco or environmental tobacco exposure, the nicotine is absorbed through the mucosal lining of the mouth or nose or through the skin. Cigar and pipe smokers do not generally inhale the smoke, so the nicotine is also absorbed through the mucosal membranes of the mouth. Cigarette smoking allows nicotine to be inhaled through the lungs. When inhaling, an average cigarette smoker gets 1 to 2 milligrams of nicotine per cigarette. After inhalation or absorption, nicotine passes rapidly into the arterial bloodstream and then into the brain. Inhalation transports the nicotine fastest to the brain (Benowitz, 1996; National Institute on Drug Abuse [NIDA], 1998). Nicotine has been found to activate the brain circuitry that regulates feelings of pleasure (also known as "reward pathways"). Dopamine, a

neurotransmitter involved in mediating the desire to consume drugs, is affected by nicotine (Benowitz, 1996; NIDA, 1998).

The most deleterious effects of nicotine addiction are the result of tobacco use, which has been linked to cancer, coronary heart disease, and stroke (FDA, 1996; Office on Smoking and Health, 1989). Overwhelming evidence demonstrates the cardiovascular hazards of smoking. The relationship between cigarette smoking and coronary disease was first reported by researchers at the Mayo Clinic in 1940 (English, Willius, & Berkson, 1940). Since then, studies have clearly shown that smoking substantially increases the risk of cardiovascular diseases, including stroke, sudden death, heart attack, peripheral vascular diseases, and aortic aneurism (Bartecchi et al., 1994; U.S. Public Health Service, 1989). As many as 30 percent of all coronary heart disease (CHD) deaths in the United States each year are attributable to smoking, with the risk being strongly dose related. A dose-response relationship refers to an increased risk of disease as the exposure to smoking increases. Smoking also nearly doubles the risk of ischemic stroke, and it acts synergistically with other factors to substantially increase the risk of CHD (Anderson, Wilson, O'Dell, & Kannell, 1991; Shinton & Beevers, 1989; U.S. Public Health Service, 1989, 1990). This relationship has been found for both men and women. A study of British doctors revealed a strong dose-response relationship between duration and extent of smoking and the death rate from ischemic heart disease in men younger than 65 years of age (Doll & Peto, 1976). The Nurses' Health Study showed that women who smoked one to four cigarettes per day had a 2.5 increase in risk for fatal coronary heart disease and nonfatal myocardial infarction (Willett et al., 1987). Cigarette use has also been well documented to be connected to multiple negative reproductive outcomes, including sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and low birthweight (CDC, 2001).

Lung cancer accounts for nearly one third of the smoking-related deaths in the United States each year (CDC, 1997; Office on Smoking and Health, 1996). Men who smoke increase their risk of death from lung cancer 23 times, and women who smoke increase their risk by about 13 times. Nearly 87 percent of all lung cancer cases in this country are smoking related, and an estimated 150,000 Americans were diagnosed with lung cancer in 1999. Since the Surgeon General released the first U.S. report on smoking and health in 1964, more than 2 million Americans have died from smoking-related lung cancer. On average, 150,000 Americans die each year from smoking-related lung cancer (American Cancer Society, 1998; U.S. Public Health Service, 1989, 1990). In addition to lung cancer, tobacco use is associated with cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, uterine cervix, kidney, ureter, and bladder. Overall, rates of death from cancer are twice as high among smokers as compared with nonsmokers, and heavier smokers have rates that are 4 times greater than those of nonsmokers. Although many studies examined only cigarettes, the health risks associated with smoking cigars,

which include mouth, throat, and lung cancers, are also well documented (DHHS, 1998b). In their review of the health effects of cigar use, NCI researchers concluded that regular cigar smokers are at an increased risk for coronary heart disease and chronic obstructive lung disease, especially if they inhale (DHHS, 1998b). Although many young people consider smokeless tobacco to be a safe alternative to cigarettes, it is time that smokeless tobacco takes its rightful place as a serious health risk (DHHS, 1992). The health risks associated with smokeless tobacco use include oral cancer and various diseases of the mouth, gums, and throat (DHHS, 1992).

There is increasing recognition of the contributions of passive smoking to consequences resulting from tobacco use (NCI, 1999). A 1992 report by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) documented that environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) is a major source of indoor air pollutants and that some unintentional inhalation by nonsmokers is unavoidable. The report indicated that environmental smoke is composed of mainstream smoke exhaled by the smoker and sidestream smoke emitted from the burning tobacco between puffs. Sidestream and mainstream smoke contain many of the same air contaminants. Because there is no evidence of a safe threshold level for tobacco exposure, nonsmokers exposed to ETS are at increased risk for the same health consequences recognized in smokers. ETS has been classified as a known human lung carcinogen, or a group "A" carcinogen, under EPA's system of carcinogen classification (EPA, 1993). Secondhand smoke is estimated to contribute to as many as 40,000 deaths related to cardiovascular disease and to cause approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths per year among nonsmokers. The relationship of passive smoking to heart disease has also been well documented (Bartecchi et al., 1994; Glantz & Parmley, 1991).

Problems and complications related to tobacco use also include the fact that dropped cigarettes are a leading cause of residential fire fatalities (NIDA, 1998). Moreover, women who smoke during pregnancy are at greater risk than nonsmokers for premature delivery, and there is an increased risk of lower birthweight for babies carried to term by smoking mothers. Stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are also increased by smoking (Bartecchi et al., 1994). Cigarette smoking is a leading cause of pulmonary illness and death in the United States (Sherman, 1992). Tobacco use is related to such problems as pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, emphysema, and chronic airway obstruction. ETS in homes is a risk factor for new cases of childhood asthma and it increases the severity of asthma for children.

Despite all of the documented consequences of smoking, tobacco remains one of the most widely used substances in the United States. The most common tobacco product used is cigarettes. Since the release of the first Surgeon General's report on smoking and health in 1964, the prevalence of cigarette smoking has declined dramatically among adults in the United States. However, the levels of tobacco use in our country remain unacceptably high. Data from the 1999

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) indicated that 30.2 percent of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 or older were current tobacco users (66.8 million people) (OAS, 2000b). That is, they used cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco in the past month. The majority of these tobacco users are cigarette smokers. In 1999, there were almost 57 million past month cigarette smokers (this translates to 25.8 percent of the population aged 12 or older). The prevalence of both past year and past month smoking increases dramatically throughout adolescence and young adulthood, peaking when people are in their late teens or early 20s (OAS, 1999). Beyond that point, the prevalence of current smoking declines. The steepest gradient for lifetime smoking is observed in the teenage years. Fewer than 20 percent of 12 to 13 year olds had ever smoked a cigarette compared with 39 percent of 14 to 15 year olds. By ages 16 and 17, more than half had tried a cigarette at some point in their lifetime. Cigar use is also a particular concern. In the mid-1980s, when advertising was not required to mention any potential health risks related to products, cigar makers engineered an aggressive marketing campaign that resulted in a dramatic rise in cigar consumption in the United States between 1993 and 1998, both in the general population and among youths. This sharp increase reversed a 30-year decline in cigar use (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1999; DHHS, 1998b).

This report presents national and State estimates from the 1999 NHSDA on the rates of tobacco use and other measures related to cigarettes. The use of other forms of tobacco (cigars, pipes, and smokeless tobacco) is also included. Trend data tables include data from NHSDAs prior to 1999. Some of the results in this report may be somewhat different from findings of other surveys that address similar issues. Such differences are almost inevitable given variations between surveys in such areas as sample design, questionnaires, and mode of administration.

The report is divided into seven chapters. The 1999 national prevalence estimates are discussed in Chapter 2, including data arranged by demographic characteristics. State-level estimates, including information on the Synar Amendment program, are provided in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 covers the initiation of smoking and patterns of use, and Chapter 5 includes information on the risk and protective factors related to smoking. Chapter 6 deals with tobacco use among special population groups, and Chapter 7 provides detailed information on the brands used for specific tobacco products. Appendices give technical details on the survey methodology, discuss other sources of data, and provide detailed tabulations of estimates discussed in each chapter.

## 1.2 Summary of NHSDA Methodology and Trend Estimates

The NHSDA is a primary source of statistical information on the use of illegal drugs by the U.S. population. Conducted by the Federal Government since 1971, the survey collects data by administering questionnaires to a representative sample of the population through face-to-face interviews at their place of residence. The survey is sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), and data collection is carried out by Research Triangle Institute (RTI), under a contract with SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies (OAS). This section contains a brief description of the methodology. A more complete description is provided in other SAMHSA reports (see Appendix A).

The survey covers residents of households, noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., shelters, rooming houses, dormitories), and civilians living on military bases. Persons excluded from the survey include homeless people who do not use shelters, active military personnel, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as jails and hospitals. Appendix A also includes a description of surveys that cover populations not included in the NHSDA sampling frame.

Prior to 1999, the NHSDA was conducted using a paper-and-pencil interviewing (PAPI) methodology, and the interviews generally lasted about an hour. The NHSDA PAPI instrumentation consisted of a questionnaire booklet that was completed by the interviewer and a set of individual answer sheets that were completed by the respondent. All substance use questions, and other sensitive questions appeared on the answer sheets so that the interviewer was not aware of the respondent's answers. Less sensitive questions, such as demographics, occupational status, household size, and composition, were asked aloud by the interviewer and recorded in the questionnaire booklet.

The 1999 NHSDA marked the first survey year in which the national sample was interviewed via computer-assisted interviewing (CAI; specifically, a combination of computer-assisted personal interview [CAPI] and audio computer-assisted self-interview [ACASI] techniques). For the most part, questions previously administered by the interviewer are now administered by the interviewer using CAPI. Questions previously administered using answer sheets are now administered using ACASI. CAI has many advantages over PAPI, including more efficient collection and processing of the data and improved data quality. Use of ACASI is designed to provide the respondent with a highly private and confidential means of responding so as to maximize honest reporting of illicit drug use and other sensitive behaviors.

To assess the impact of the change in data collection mode from PAPI to CAI and to measure trends in substance use, the 1999 survey utilized a dual-sample design. The main sample

of 66,706 respondents was interviewed using the CAI methodology, while an additional 13,809 supplemental interviews were conducted via the PAPI methodology. The intent was to use the 1999 PAPI data to measure changes in use patterns because the methodology was the same as was used in prior years. The supplement was selected from a national subsample of 250 geographic strata. Both the main (CAI) and supplemental (PAPI) surveys were conducted from January through December 1999.

The 1999 NHSDA CAI sample employed a 50-State design with an independent, multistage area probability sample for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Nationally, weight-adjusted response rates for household screening and for interviewing were 89.6 percent and 68.6 percent, respectively. Weighted response rates for the individual States for household screening ranged from 96.1 to 79.9 percent. For interviewing, the response rates for the States ranged from 82.8 to 58.4 percent.

The PAPI sample was designed to be the main basis for relating 1999 drug use estimates to estimates from 1998 and prior years. Even though it was implemented within the sampling frame for the 50-State sample designed for the CAI survey, an extra stage of sampling and a within-household screening procedure were added to allow coordinated oversampling of the Hispanic and black households in a manner comparable to the 1998 and prior years' surveys. Weighting, editing, and imputation procedures were also conducted in a manner comparable to prior years' surveys.

In spite of the efforts taken to maintain total methodological comparability, analyses have suggested that the 1999 PAPI data may not be comparable to earlier data. Investigations into possible technical problems related to data collection, response rates, Quarter 1 startup problems, weighting, and editing and imputation were conducted to see if any procedural changes or errors may underlie the problem. Although no technical problems or obvious causes associated with these factors have been discovered, one line of inquiry within this general investigation was to investigate possible interviewer experience effects. It was discovered that respondents were more likely to report substance use in interviews conducted by inexperienced interviewers than with experienced interviewers. This was exhibited in a small difference in predicted prevalence rates based on prior NHSDA experience and a continuing small, but often statistically significant, decline in predicted prevalence rates as interviewers accumulated experience during the year. Under continuing operations with about the same level of effort from year to year, the experience of interviewers would be approximately matched for two succeeding years causing both years' estimates to be influenced in comparable ways. Because of the expansion of the sample in 1999, the interviewers in 1999 were generally less experienced than in prior years. Analytical studies



that took account of the differences in interviewer experience distributions showed that under comparable conditions, the 1999 estimates would be lower than shown by the direct estimates.

Initial analysis of the CAI sample indicates much smaller interviewer experience effects. This tends to validate the decision to move to the CAI technology as a means of reducing survey errors associated with the interviewing environment.

Selected estimates presented in this report for 1999 may differ from those released earlier by SAMHSA. An error was detected in the computer programs that assigned imputed values for drug use variables that had missing information in the 1999 NHSDA file. Based on an analysis of the impact of this error on 1999 prevalence estimates, imputation of all drug use data was redone using corrected programs. In addition, revisions were made to age at first use data that use month of first use. In this report, the following types of tables present estimates that may differ somewhat from previously released data: incidence, timing of initiation of cigar and cigarette use, and illicit drug and alcohol use by cigarette use.

### **1.3 Explanation of Terms Used in Report**

Tables and text present prevalence measures for the U.S. general household population in terms of the rate and level of their use of tobacco products. Tables show prevalence estimates for tobacco use (any tobacco product, cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, and pipes) for lifetime, past year, past month, and daily use:

***Lifetime Use.*** Lifetime prevalence refers to a respondent reporting use of a specific type of tobacco product at least once in their lifetime.

***Past Year Use.*** Past year prevalence refers to using a specific type of tobacco product at least once during the 12 months preceding the interview date.

***Past Month Use.*** Past month prevalence refers to using a type of tobacco product at least once during the 30 days preceding the interview date, this prevalence type is also referred to as "current use."

Data are presented for major racial/ethnic groups in several groupings, based on the level of detail the sample will allow. Because respondents were allowed to choose more than one racial group, a "more than one race" category is presented that includes persons who report more than one category among the seven basic groups listed in the survey question (white; black/African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian; Other Pacific Islander; Asian; Other). It should be noted that the category "white" shown in this report includes only non-Hispanic whites; the category "black" includes only non-Hispanic blacks; and the

category "Hispanic" includes Hispanics of any race. Also, more detailed categories are obtained in the survey for respondents who report Asian race or Hispanic ethnicity.

Data are also presented for four U.S. geographic regions and nine geographic divisions within these regions. These regions and divisions include the following groups of States:

***Northeast Region.*** *New England Division:* Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; *Middle Atlantic Division:* New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

***Midwest Region.*** *East North Central Division:* Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio; *West North Central Division:* North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri.

***South Region.*** *South Atlantic Division:* West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; *East South Central Division:* Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama; *West South Central Division:* Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana.

***West Region.*** *Mountain Division:* Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana; *Pacific Division:* California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

To examine population density, counties were grouped based on the "Rural-Urban Continuum Codes" developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Butler & Beale, 1994). This variable differs from the "Population Density" presented in previous reports. Each county is either in a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or outside an MSA, as defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB). For counties in New England, New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) were used for defining codes. Large metropolitan areas have a population of 1 million or more. Small metropolitan areas have a population of fewer than 1 million. Nonmetropolitan areas are areas outside MSAs. For some tables, small metropolitan areas are further classified as having either fewer than or greater than 250,000 population. Counties in nonmetropolitan areas are classified based on the number of people in the county who live in an urbanized area, as defined by the Census Bureau at the subcounty level. "Urbanized" counties have 20,000 or more population in urbanized areas; "Less Urbanized" counties have at least 2,500 but fewer than 20,000 population in urbanized areas; and "Completely Rural" counties have fewer than 2,500 population in urbanized areas.

Other than presenting results by age group and other basic demographic characteristics, no attempt is made in this report to control for potentially confounding factors that might help to explain the observed differences. This point is particularly salient with respect to race/ethnicity, which tends to be highly associated with socioeconomic characteristics. The cross-sectional

nature of the data limits the capability to infer causal relationships. Nevertheless, the data presented in this report are useful for indicating demographic subgroups with relatively high (or low) rates of tobacco use, regardless of underlying reasons for those differences.

## **1.4 Survey Sample Sizes**

In 1999, a total of 66,706 respondents were interviewed using the NHSDA CAI survey methodology. Sample sizes for the total surveyed and for three age groups are presented in Table 1.1 by demographic characteristics and in Table 1.2 by geographic characteristics.

**Table 1.1 Survey Sample Sizes for All Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
<b>Total</b>	66,706	25,357	21,933	19,416
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	32,092	12,798	10,411	8,883
Female	34,614	12,559	11,522	10,533
<b>Hispanic Origin and Race</b>				
Not Hispanic				
White Only	46,054	16,901	14,697	14,456
Black Only	7,982	3,297	2,729	1,956
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	739	273	278	188
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	232	92	84	56
Asian Only	2,146	795	765	586
More Than One Race	1,072	483	380	209
Hispanic	8,481	3,516	3,000	1,965
<b>Gender/Race/Hispanic Origin</b>				
Male - White	22,142	8,540	6,935	6,667
Female - White	23,912	8,361	7,762	7,789
Male - Black	3,603	1,648	1,184	771
Female - Black	4,379	1,649	1,545	1,185
Male - Hispanic	4,317	1,790	1,547	980
Female - Hispanic	4,164	1,726	1,453	985
<b>Adult Education<sup>1</sup></b>				
< High School	7,458	N/A	4,347	3,111
High School Graduate	14,845	N/A	8,218	6,627
Some College	11,692	N/A	6,990	4,702
College Graduate	7,354	N/A	2,378	4,976
<b>Current Employment<sup>1</sup></b>				
Full-Time	23,723	N/A	11,433	12,290
Part-Time	7,220	N/A	5,184	2,036
Unemployed	1,705	N/A	1,266	439
Other <sup>2</sup>	8,701	N/A	4,050	4,651

N/A: Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12 to 17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥18 years.

<sup>2</sup> Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 1.2 Survey Sample Sizes for All Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic Characteristics: 1999**

Geographic Characteristic	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
<b>Total</b>	66,706	25,357	21,933	19,416
<b>Geographic Division</b>				
Northeast	11,830	4,475	3,656	3,699
New England	4,768	1,876	1,375	1,517
Middle Atlantic	7,062	2,599	2,281	2,182
Midwest	18,103	6,530	6,165	5,408
East North Central	11,654	4,124	3,918	3,612
West North Central	6,449	2,406	2,247	1,796
South	21,018	7,731	7,189	6,098
South Atlantic	10,661	4,004	3,527	3,130
East South Central	3,688	1,234	1,438	1,016
West South Central	6,669	2,493	2,224	1,952
West	15,755	6,621	4,923	4,211
Mountain	7,315	2,755	2,513	2,047
Pacific	8,440	3,866	2,410	2,164
<b>County Type</b>				
Large Metropolitan	25,901	10,116	8,121	7,664
Small Metropolitan	22,612	8,316	7,859	6,437
250K to 1 Million Population	15,870	5,980	5,246	4,644
<250K Population	6,742	2,336	2,613	1,793
Nonmetropolitan	18,193	6,925	5,953	5,315
Urbanized	6,027	2,177	2,199	1,651
Less Urbanized	9,961	3,835	3,156	2,970
Completely Rural	2,205	913	598	694

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.



## Chapter 2. Prevalence of the Use of Tobacco Products

### 2.1 Introduction

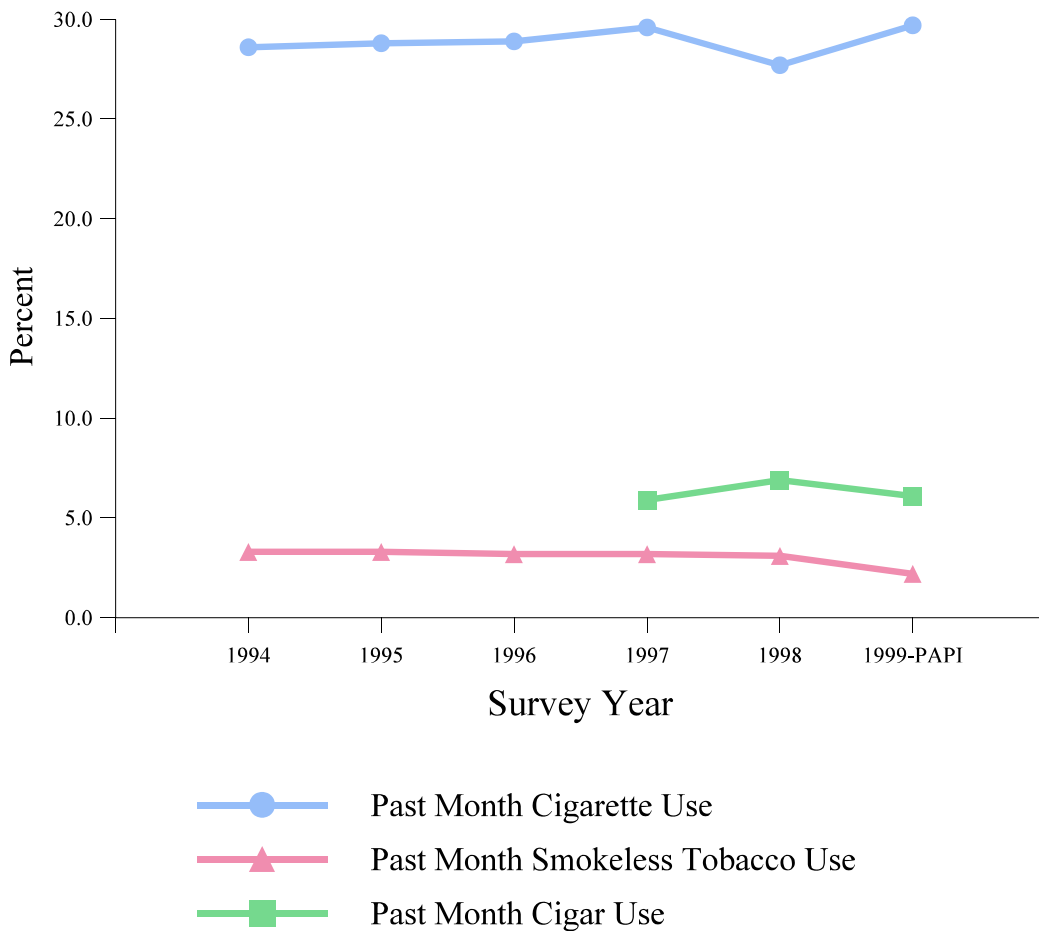
Nicotine is found in multiple tobacco products—cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes. Despite the widespread knowledge of the negative consequences of use of tobacco products, too many Americans continue to use them. In 1999, according to the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), 30 percent of those aged 12 or older, or 67 million persons, had used one or more tobacco products in the past month. Cigarette smoking has shown a long-term decline since the release of the first Surgeon General's report on smoking and health in 1964 but continues to be high. The 1999 NHSDA found that 26 percent of those aged 12 or older, or 57 million persons, were current cigarette smokers. Among youths aged 12 to 17, the prevalence of current smoking was about 15 percent, an unacceptably high rate of use.

### 2.2 Trends in Tobacco Use

Figure 2.1 presents trend data for the past month use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and cigars from 1994 to 1999 for all respondents. More detailed data for age groups are presented in Table 2.1 in Appendix B (significance testing is shown in the table). These 1999 data are drawn from the supplemental paper-and-pencil interviewing (PAPI) questionnaire that was used in prior NHSDAs and are not directly comparable to estimates presented elsewhere in this report that are based on computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) data. Because of problems fielding the PAPI sample in 1999, and extensive review of study findings, an adjustment procedure was developed and applied to these data. Limited trend data are available based on this procedure. The 1999 PAPI data are described briefly in Appendix A in this volume and in more detail in the *1999 NHSDA Summary of Findings* (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2000b).

Past month or current cigarette use was relatively stable for all persons aged 12 or older between 1994 and 1999, ranging from 28.6 percent in 1994 to 29.7 percent in 1999, with no significant differences between survey years. The age groups, however, showed some fluctuation in use over these years. Cigarette smoking among youths aged 12 to 17 and young adults aged 18 to 25 was stable between 1998 and 1999, but use among youths was lower in 1999 than earlier years and use among young adults was higher. Use among adults aged 26 to 34 was stable between 1994 and 1999. Among adults aged 35 or older, cigarette smoking increased between 1998 and 1999, and use in 1998 was lower than in prior survey years (i.e., 1994 to 1997). In 1999, past month cigarette use was highest among young adults aged 18 to 25 (41.0 percent), followed by adults aged 26 to 34 (34.4 percent), adults aged 35 or older (28.5 percent), and youths aged 12 to 17 (15.9 percent).

**Figure 2.1 Percentages of Persons Aged 12 or Older Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, and Cigars: 1994 to 1999 PAPI**



Note: Past month cigar estimates are not available for the 1994 to 1996 NHSDAs.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994 to 1999-PAPI.

Smokeless tobacco use decreased significantly between 1994 and 1999 for all respondents aged 12 or older and for youths and young adults. For all persons aged 12 or older, current smokeless tobacco use dropped from 3.3 percent in 1994 to 2.2 percent in 1999. Declines were larger among young adults, from 6.2 percent in 1994 to 3.7 percent in 1999. Use was generally stable among older adults from 1994 to 1999, staying between 4 and 5 percent among adults aged 26 to 34 and between 2 and 3 percent among adults aged 35 or older. Between 1998 and 1999, significant decreases in current smokeless tobacco use were seen for both young adults (5.4 to 3.7 percent) and older adults (the rate fell from 2.6 to 1.6 percent).

Cigar use was stable between 1997 and 1999, staying between 6 and 7 percent among persons aged 12 or older.



## 2.3 Number and Percentage of Users of Tobacco Products

In 1999, almost three fourths of persons aged 12 or older reported they had ever used a tobacco product (72 percent), with more than one third (36 percent) reporting use in the past year and almost one third (30 percent) reporting use in the past month (see summary table below and Tables 2.2 and 2.3 in Appendix B). These percentages correspond to estimates of 159 million lifetime tobacco users, 80 million past year users, and 67 million past month users among persons aged 12 or older. Most of these tobacco users smoked cigarettes. Some 68 percent of persons had smoked a cigarette in their lifetime, 30 percent had smoked in the past year, and 26 percent had smoked in the past month. Almost 57 million persons were current cigarette smokers (i.e., they had smoked in the past month).

**Numbers (in Thousands) and Percentages of Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Users of Tobacco Products among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 1999**

Tobacco Product	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any Tobacco	159,114	72.0	79,775	36.1	66,766	30.2
Cigarettes	150,715	68.2	66,641	30.1	56,966	25.8
Smokeless Tobacco	42,213	19.1	10,310	4.7	7,558	3.4
Cigars	78,613	35.6	25,976	11.7	12,120	5.5
Pipes	39,222	17.7	–	–	2,390	1.1

– Not available.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: 1999.

About one third of the population had ever smoked a cigar (36 percent), one in five had ever used smokeless tobacco (19 percent), and fewer than one in five had ever smoked a pipe (18 percent). About 6 percent or 12 million persons were current cigar smokers; 3 percent or almost 8 million persons were current smokeless tobacco users; and about 1 percent or 2.4 million persons were current pipe users.

As shown in Table 2.3 in Appendix B, about three fourths of young adults aged 18 to 25 and older adults aged 26 or older had ever used a tobacco product, mostly cigarettes. Lifetime use rates were lower among youths aged 12 to 17, but 40.6 percent reported they had ever used any tobacco product and 37.1 percent had used cigarettes. About 10 percent of youths had ever used

smokeless tobacco in their lifetime, 19.6 percent had ever used cigars, and 3.4 percent had used pipes.

Past month use rates were highest for each of the tobacco products among young adults aged 18 to 25. Almost one half were current users of any tobacco product (44.7 percent), 39.7 percent were current cigarettes smokers, 6 percent were current users of smokeless tobacco, 11.5 percent were current cigar smokers, and 1 percent had smoked pipes in the past month. Among youths, 17.3 percent had used a tobacco product in the past month, 14.9 percent had smoked a cigarette, 2.3 percent were smokeless tobacco users, 5.4 percent smoked cigars, and less than 1 percent were pipe smokers. Among persons aged 26 or older, 29.5 percent had used a tobacco product in the past month, 24.9 percent had smoked a cigarette, 3.2 percent were smokeless tobacco users, 4.5 percent smoked cigars, and 1.1 percent were pipe smokers.

## **2.4 Prevalence of Use of Tobacco Products, by Demographic Characteristics**

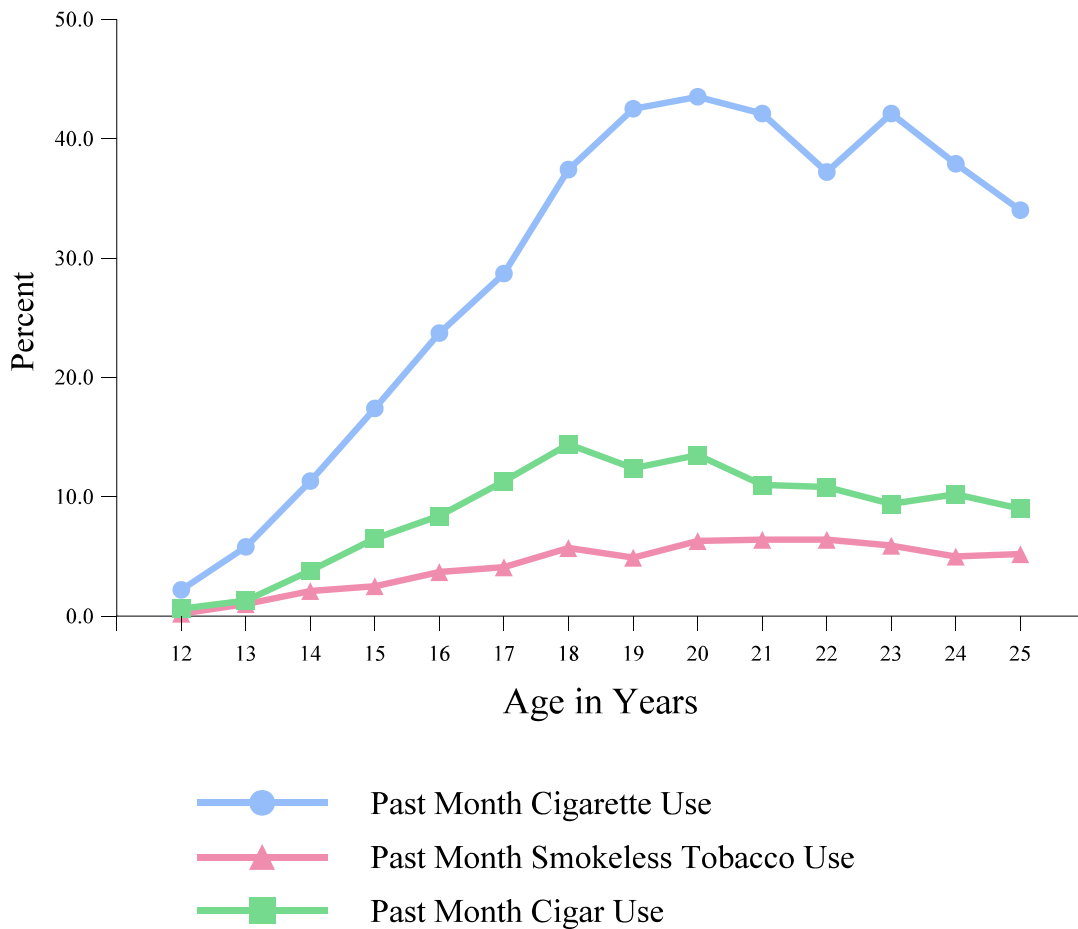
Important variations in the use of tobacco products occur with demographic characteristics, such as age, gender, race/ethnicity, region, county type, education, and employment. The distribution of use of tobacco products by detailed age categories is presented in Tables 2.4 to 2.6 in Appendix B, and the distribution by other demographic characteristics in Tables 2.7 to 2.10.

### **2.4.1 Age**

As noted above and in Table 2.3, current use of all tobacco products was highest among young adults aged 18 to 25. Almost 40 percent were current cigarette users compared with about 15 percent of youths aged 12 to 17 and almost 25 percent of adults aged 26 or older, for example. These higher rates among young adults are also reflected in more detailed age categories shown in Figure 2.2 for past month of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and cigars (see also Tables 2.4 to 2.6 in Appendix B). Past month cigarette use increased steadily with each year of age to age 20, from 2.2 percent at age 12 to a high of 43.5 percent at age 20. Use generally declined after age 23, to 22.5 percent at ages 50 to 64 and 10.7 percent at age 65 or older.

Current cigar use (see Table 2.6) also increased during the teenage years, to a peak of 14.4 percent at age 18. Use gradually declined with age, to about 4 percent among those aged 50 to 64 and 1 percent of those aged 65 or older. Use of smokeless tobacco (see Table 2.5) also increased during the teenage years to a peak of 6 percent during the early 20s, when use began to decline. Smokeless tobacco use was about 2 percent after age 40.

**Figure 2.2 Percentages of Persons Aged 12 to 25 Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, and Cigars, by Age: 1999**



Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999.

### 2.4.2 Gender

Males were more likely than females aged 12 or older to be current users of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes, as shown in Tables 2.7 to 2.10 in Appendix B. Although rates of cigarette use were more nearly equal among males and females (28.3 vs. 23.4 percent), rates of cigar use were almost 6 times higher among males than females (9.5 vs. 1.7 percent) and rates of use of smokeless tobacco and pipes were about 10 times higher. These gender differences in the use of tobacco products found for persons aged 12 or older were also found for each of the age groups, with the one exception that past month cigarette use was the same among youths aged 12 to 17 (i.e., about 15 percent).

### **2.4.3 Race/Ethnicity**

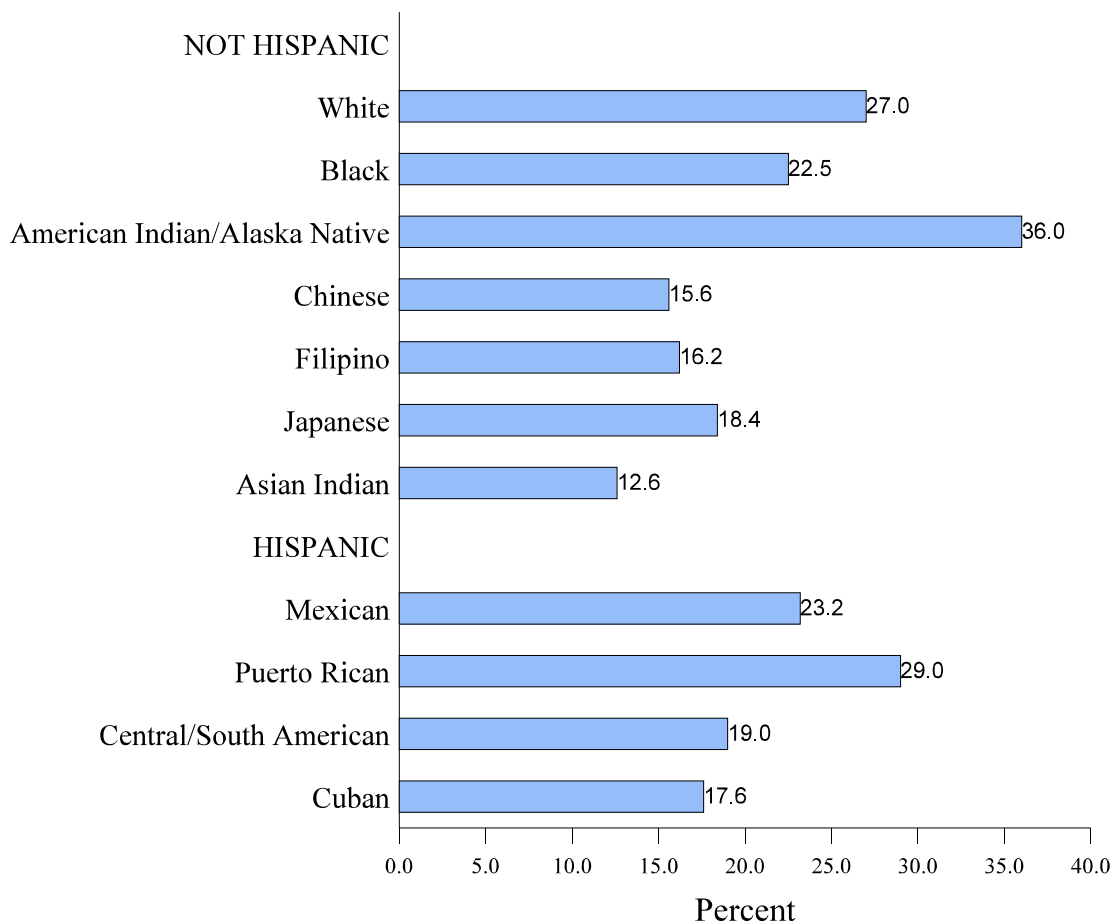
American Indians and Alaska Natives aged 12 or older were more likely than their peers in other racial/ethnic groups to report past month use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes, as shown in Figure 2.3 for cigarettes and in Tables 2.7 to 2.10 in Appendix B for all tobacco products. The lowest rates for each tobacco product were generally found among Asians. For example, 36 percent of American Indians/Alaska Natives were current cigarette users compared with 27 percent of whites, about 23 percent of blacks and Hispanics, 17 percent of Asians, and 30 percent of persons of more than one race. These differences among persons aged 12 or older generally held for other age groups, although not all estimates were of sufficient precision for comparison. These differences were especially exaggerated among youths where 26.8 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native adolescents were current smokers compared with 17.1 percent of whites, 12.1 percent of Hispanics, 8.6 percent of blacks, 8.1 percent of Asians, and 16.0 percent of adolescents of more than one race.

The prevalence patterns for cigar use by race/ethnicity were different from those observed for cigarettes. In particular, among young adults aged 18 to 25 years, persons of more than one race were most likely to report past month cigar use (16.2 percent), followed by blacks (13.5 percent) then whites (12.3 percent). Blacks and whites in the 26- to 34-year-old age group were also most likely to report current cigar use (8.3 and 7.6 percent, respectively). Racial/ethnic differences for smokeless tobacco were similar to those observed for cigarettes. Among adolescents, American Indians/Alaska Natives were most likely to be current users of smokeless tobacco (5.9 percent) followed by whites (3.1 percent). Blacks had the lowest rates of current smokeless tobacco use; prevalence was under 1 percent for both black adolescents and black young adults.

### **2.4.4 Region**

Regional differences in the use of tobacco products were not as pronounced, as shown in Table 2.7 to 2.10 in Appendix B. Current cigarette smoking ranged from a low of 21.9 percent in the Pacific portion of the West region to a high of 30.5 percent in the East South Central portion of the South, an area that includes Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama. Past month cigar use was highest in the Mountain area of the West region (6.8 percent), and smokeless tobacco use was a lot higher in the East South Central portion of the South (6.9 percent). For smokeless tobacco use, no other geographic area came close to the East South Central. The next highest rate of current smokeless tobacco use was reported by persons in the West North Central area (5.1 percent). Pipe use was also highest in the East South Central portion of the South (2.2 percent). Among youths aged 12 to 17, use of cigarettes, smokeless

**Figure 2.3 Percentages of Persons Aged 12 or Older Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes, by Race/Ethnicity: 1999**



Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999.

tobacco, and cigars were highest in the East South Central area (18.4, 4.8, and 7.9 percent, respectively). Pipe use among youths was highest in the Mountain area of the West region (1.2 percent).

### **2.4.5 County Type**

Use of cigarettes and pipes among persons aged 12 or older was somewhat higher in nonmetropolitan counties than large or small metropolitan counties, while cigar use was slightly higher in small metropolitan counties, as shown in Tables 2.7 to 2.10 in Appendix B. However, smokeless tobacco use was substantially higher in nonmetropolitan counties than large or small metropolitan counties (6.9 percent vs. 1.8 and 3.9 percent, respectively). Among youths, use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes was generally highest in completely rural counties (e.g., 19.2 percent of youths were current cigarette smokers vs. 13.3 percent of youths in

large metropolitan areas). Similarly, cigarette use among young adults was highest in less urbanized counties (43.8 percent) compared with 37.5 percent in large metropolitan counties.

#### **2.4.6 Education**

Among adults aged 18 or older, past month use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco were higher among those with a high school education or less, as shown in Tables 2.7 to 2.10 in Appendix B. An estimated 32.5 percent of those with less than a high school education were current smokers compared with 31.5 percent of those with a high school education, 28.5 percent of those with some college, and 14.4 percent of college graduates. Smokeless tobacco use was reported by about 4 percent of those with some college or less compared with about 2 percent of college graduates. Education differentials in cigarette smoking were found for each of the age groups, but patterns were not as consistent for use of smokeless tobacco. Pipe use was relatively low among all education groups, and cigar use was slightly lower among those with less than a high school education.

#### **2.4.7 Employment**

Current cigarette use was highest by far among unemployed persons, both for persons aged 18 or older and within each age group (as shown in Tables 2.7 through 2.10 in Appendix B). Almost 44 percent of unemployed persons were past month cigarette users compared with 30 percent of those employed full time and 26 percent of those employed part time. Cigar use was also higher among unemployed persons than other employment groups for all age groups except persons aged 35 or older among whom use was highest among those employed full time. Smokeless tobacco use was generally higher among those employed full time, while rates of pipe use were relatively low across all employment groups.

#### **2.4.8 Family Income**

Current cigarette use and current pipe use were higher among persons aged 12 or older with lower family incomes than among persons with higher family incomes. Current use of smokeless tobacco and cigars was not consistently related to family income for persons aged 12 or older, as shown in Tables 2.7 to 2.10 in Appendix B. Current cigarette use was almost double among persons with family incomes less than \$9,000 (33 percent) compared with those with family incomes of \$75,000 or more (18 percent). Cigarette use was also higher among persons from families with lower incomes for youths aged 12 to 17 and persons aged 26 or older. For young adults, however, there was little difference in current cigarette use across income categories.

## Chapter 3. State Data

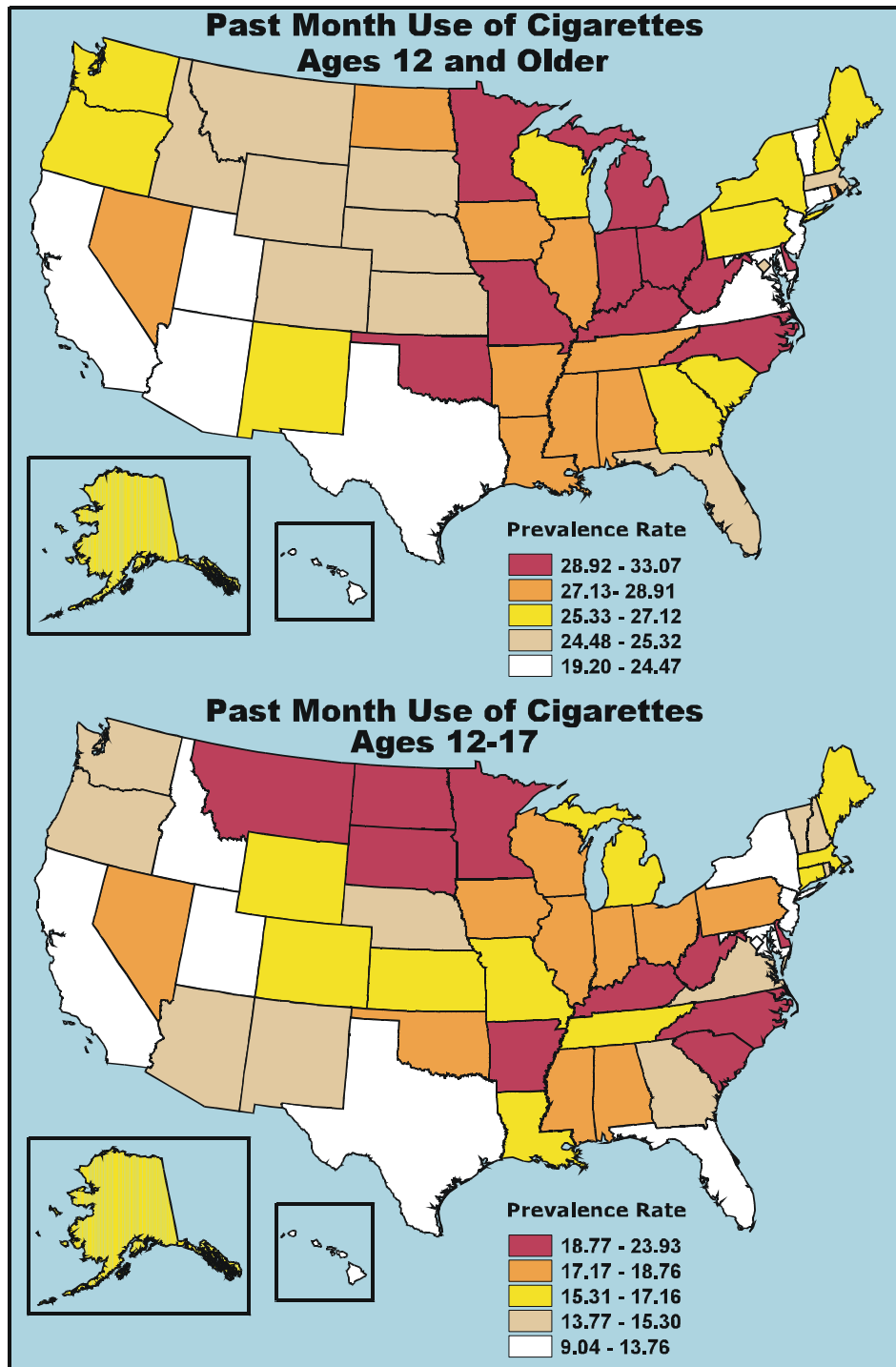
### 3.1 Introduction

In June 1996, the prevalence of cigarette smoking was added to the list of nationally notifiable health conditions reported by States to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 1996a). Variation in the prevalence of cigarette smoking contributes to State differences in the mortality patterns of smoking-related diseases, such as lung cancer, coronary heart disease, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema (Nelson et al., 1994).

State-level data, stratified by age group, on the past month prevalence of any tobacco products, the past month use of cigarettes, and the perceived harm associated with cigarette use are provided in Tables 3.1 to 3.3 in Appendix C. These estimates were produced by combining the prevalence rate based on the State sample data and the prevalence rate based on a national regression model applied to local-area county and Census block group/tract-level estimates from the State. The parameters of the regression model are estimated from the entire national sample. Because the 42 less populous States and the District of Columbia (DC) have smaller samples than the 8 most populous States, estimates for the smaller States rely more heavily on the national model. The model for each substance use measure typically utilizes from 50 to 100 independent variables in the estimation. These variables include basic demographic characteristics of respondents (e.g., age, race/ethnicity, and gender), demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Census tract or block group (e.g., average family income and percentage of single-mother households), and county-level substance abuse and other indicators (e.g., rate of substance abuse treatment, drug arrest rate, and drug- and alcohol-related mortality rate). For comparison purposes, tables and maps displaying estimates for all 50 States and DC utilize the modeled estimates for all 51 areas (see Appendix C and Figures 3.1 and 3.2 on the following pages).

Associated with each State estimate is a 95-percent prediction interval that indicates the precision of the estimate. For example, for past month use of any tobacco, the State with the highest estimated rate was West Virginia, with a rate of 39.2 percent. The 95-percent prediction interval on that estimate is between 35.2 and 43.3 percent. Therefore, the probability is .95 that the true prevalence for West Virginia will fall between 35.2 and 43.3 percent. The prediction interval indicates the uncertainty due to both sampling variability and model bias. For more information on the methodology used to generate State-level estimates of substance use, including tobacco use, please refer to the *Summary of Findings from the 1999 National*

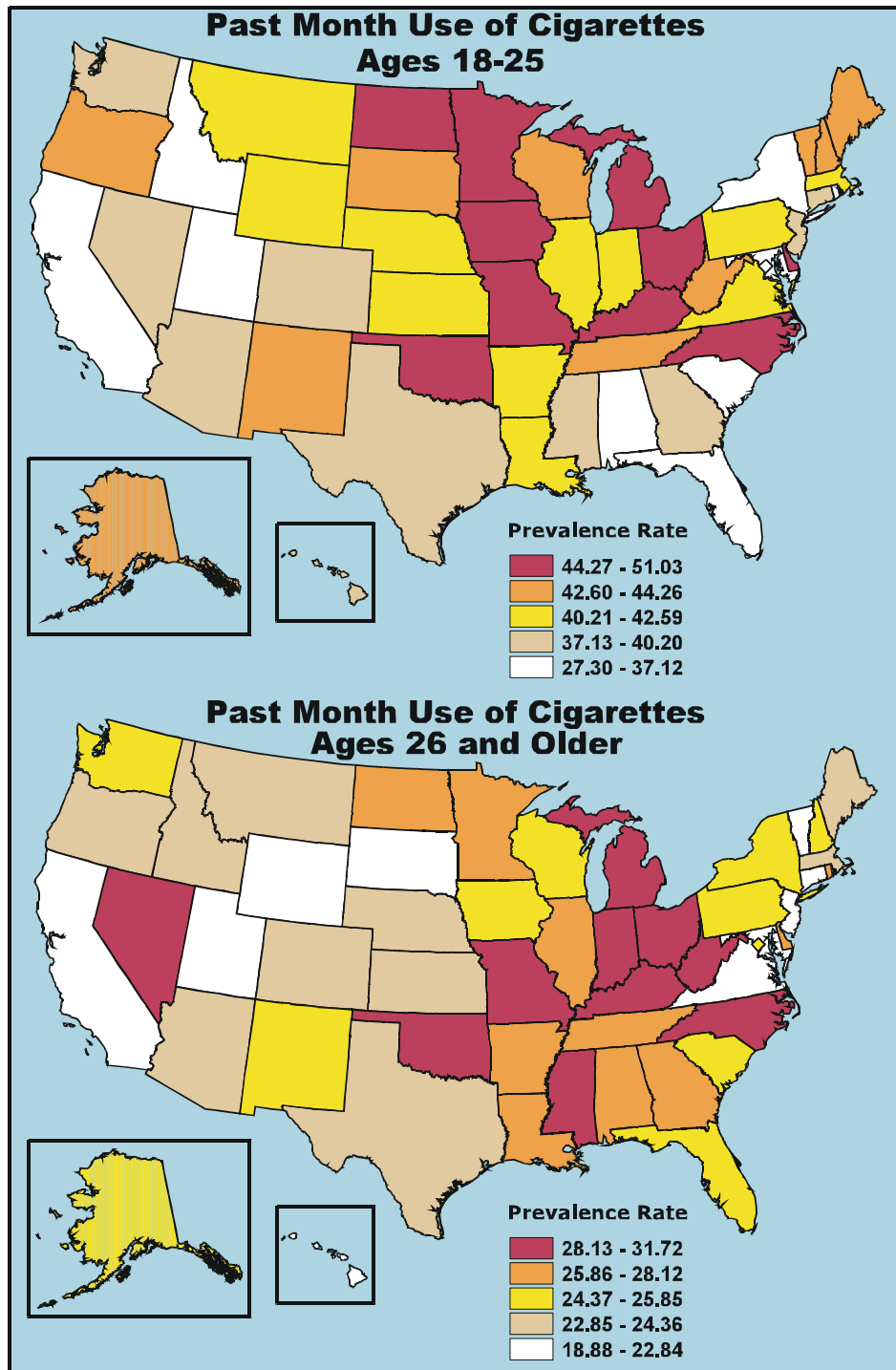
**Figure 3.1 Percentages of Persons Aged 12 or Older and Youths Aged 12 to 17 Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes: 1999**



Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999.



**Figure 3.2 Percentages of Persons Aged 18 or Older Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes: 1999**



Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999.

*Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2000b). When comparing estimates of tobacco use among States, it is important to acknowledge that States show considerable variation in the distribution of demographic and socioeconomic variables often correlated with prevalence rates. The confidence intervals included with the prevalence estimates indicate that many of the State-level estimates overlap statistically.

The confidence intervals around the State-level estimates are fairly sizable, which means that estimates that appear to be different from each other may be similar when the statistical issues (e.g. design effects) are considered. Therefore, to compare States, we chose to discuss them in clusters of 10. The prevalence rates for any tobacco use, past month cigarette use, and perceived harm of smoking a pack or more of cigarettes per day were rank ordered and then divided into quintiles.

### **3.2 State-Level Past Month Use of Any Tobacco Product**

Data for State-level rates of past month use of any tobacco product (by age group) are in Table 3.1 in Appendix C. Overall, 30.3 percent of the people aged 12 or older in all States were current users of a tobacco product (i.e., cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, or smokeless tobacco, such as chewing tobacco or snuff). The past month prevalence rate for the current use of any tobacco product by age was 17.5 percent of youths aged 12 to 17 years, 44.5 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 years, and 29.7 percent of those who are 26 years old or older. Current tobacco use among youths ranged from a low of 10.8 percent for adolescents living in California to a high of 28.5 percent for youths in Kentucky, a State that grows and markets tobacco. In addition to Kentucky, the top 10 States for past month tobacco use among youths were West Virginia, North Dakota, Arkansas, Montana, Mississippi, South Dakota, Minnesota, Delaware, and Missouri (ranging from 28.5 to 21.7 percent). In addition to California, the lowest quintile for current tobacco use among youths consisted of Utah, Hawaii, the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Nebraska, New York, Florida, Idaho, and Texas (ranging from 10.8 to 16.1 percent).

### **3.3 State-Level Past Month Use of Cigarettes**

Figure 3.1 in this chapter and Table 3.2 in Appendix C give the State-level estimates of current cigarette use by age group. Because cigarette use is a major contributor to statistics on any tobacco product use, the State rankings for adolescent current cigarette use looked very similar to those for past month tobacco use. The top quintile for adolescents ranged from 18.8 up to 23.9 and included both North and South Dakota, both North and South Carolina (both of which are major tobacco-producing States), Delaware, Montana, Arkansas, Minnesota, West Virginia, and Kentucky. The lowest cluster of States for teenage tobacco use ranged from 9.0 to

13.8 percent and was made up of California, Hawaii, Utah, the District of Columbia, Florida, New Jersey, New York, Idaho, Texas, and Maryland.

### **3.4 State-Level Perceived Harm from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day**

State-level estimates for the percentage of people who reported perceiving "great" risk of personal harm from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day are provided in Table 3.3 in Appendix C. It is well documented that perceived harm affects behavior (Duitsman & Colbry, 1995; Kelly, Swaim, & Wayman, 1996; Resnicow, Smith, Harrison, & Drucker, 1999). Therefore, it is not surprising that many of the States with the highest adolescent smoking rates also ranked lowest in perceived harm for heavy cigarette use. The percentage of youths citing great risk of harm for smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day ranged from a low in Kentucky, with 52.7 percent, to a high of 70.3 percent for youths living in Utah. The cluster of States with the fewest youths perceiving a great risk of harm from heavy smoking ranged from 52.7 to 57.3 percent and consisted of, in addition to Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansas, Virginia, Nebraska, North Carolina, West Virginia, Nevada, South Dakota, and Ohio. In addition to Utah, the quintile where adolescents were most likely to perceive great harm from smoking a pack or more per day ranged from 70.3 to 62.7 percent and was made up of Florida, California, Maine, Massachusetts, the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, and Idaho.

### **3.5 Synar Amendment**

In 1992, Congress enacted the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration Reorganization Act (P.L. 103-321), which includes an amendment (Section 1926) aimed at decreasing tobacco product use among individuals under the age of 18. This amendment, the Synar Regulation, was named for its sponsor, Congressman Mike Synar of Oklahoma. The Synar Amendment requires all States, as a condition of receiving Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant funding, to enact and enforce laws prohibiting any manufacturer, retailer, or distributor from selling or distributing tobacco products to minors.

A major component of the Federal requirement is that States must conduct an annual "compliance check" survey. At the risk of losing a portion of their SAPT Block Grant awards, they must perform random, unannounced inspections of a sample of tobacco vendors to measure retailer compliance with the State's laws and to meet annual retailer violation target rates. Each State must submit an annual report to the DHHS describing that year's enforcement activities, the extent to which the State reduced tobacco availability to minors, and a strategy and time frame

for achieving an inspection failure rate of 20 percent or less of tobacco outlets accessible to persons under 18 years of age.

As noted above, a Synar-noncompliant State can lose a percentage of its Federal SAPT Block Grant funds. The Synar regulation does provide that in extraordinary circumstances a number of other factors may be considered, such as a scientifically sound survey indicating that the State is making significant progress toward reducing use of tobacco products by minors. Extraordinary circumstances include those that existed in the State that were beyond its control and prevented the State from meeting the negotiated target (e.g., a lawsuit that such inspections involve such issues as improper arrest or entrapment).

All States currently have laws making it illegal to sell or distribute tobacco to minors and all have developed methods for measuring statewide compliance with tobacco access laws. All States have conducted random, unannounced inspections of tobacco outlets. (Before the Synar Amendment, 46 States and DC had laws, but they were rarely enforced.) Table 3.4 in Appendix C lists violation rate data by State from 1997 through 2000. Average retailer sales rates to minors, as measured by the States annually, have been reduced. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) expects all States to achieve the Synar Amendment's regulatory goal (an inspection failure rate of less than 20 percent of outlets accessible to youths) by September 30, 2002.

Findings from the FY2000 survey indicated that 23 States had a violation rate of 20 percent or less. This is not an improvement from FY1999 when 24 States had rates of 20 percent or less. In FY1998, there were 20 States with violation rates of 20 percent or less. FY2000 violation rates in excess of 20 percent ranged from 21.3 percent in Ohio to the high inspection failure rate of 55.8 percent in Wyoming. Among the States in compliance with the Synar Amendment regulations in FY2000, the range of violation rates went from a low of 6.4 percent in Maine to a high of 20.1 percent in Oklahoma. There was not much correlation between the prevalence of smoking and the inspection failure rates. States with low adolescent smoking prevalence rates did not necessarily have low inspection failure rates. For example, in 1999, Kentucky had the highest current smoking rate for adolescents (23.9 percent), but their FY2000 inspection failure rate was 19.7 percent, an acceptable level.

## Chapter 4. Initiation of Tobacco Products and Patterns of Use

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter opens with a discussion of the number of new users of tobacco products from 1965 to 1998 based on data from the 1999 NHSDA. Subsequent sections focus on the age at first use of tobacco products; the ordering of initiation of cigarettes and cigars; the patterns of use for cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco; and the use of multiple tobacco products and other substances. Detailed tables are provided in Appendix D.

### 4.2 Incidence of Tobacco Product Use

Estimates of incidence, or initiation (i.e., number of new users during a given year), provide another measure of the tobacco product use problem in the United States. Incidence rates can suggest emerging patterns of use, particularly among young people. Increases and decreases in incidence have usually been followed by corresponding changes in prevalence. Details of the methodology used to develop estimates of drug use incidence are given in the *Summary of Findings from the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 2000b). The methodology for developing these 1999 estimates uses the NHSDA computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) data and is different from the methodology used from 1971 to 1998. The revised methodology has a significant impact on age-specific rates, so comparisons with previous incidence estimates should not be made.

Incidence estimates are based on NHSDA questions that focus on age at first use, year and month of first use for recent initiates, the respondent's date of birth, and the interview date. Using this information, along with editing and imputation when necessary, an exact date of first use is determined for each substance used by each respondent. For age-specific incidence rates, the period of exposure was defined for each respondent and age group for the time that the respondent was in the age group during the calendar year. Incidents of first use were also classified by year of occurrence and age at the date of first use. By applying sample weights to incidence of first use, estimates of the number of new users of each tobacco product for each year were made.

Because information on when people first used a tobacco product is collected on a retrospective basis, information on first-time use or incidence always lags 1 year behind information on current use. The 1999 incidence estimates are subject to several biases, including bias due to differential mortality of users and nonusers of each tobacco product, bias due to

memory errors (recall decay and telescoping), and underreporting bias due to social acceptability and fear of disclosure. (See Appendix A for a discussion of these data limitations.)

Tables 4.1 through 4.4 in Appendix D provide incidence data for any cigarette use, daily cigarette use, cigar use, and smokeless tobacco use. These estimates are presented for new users at any age, including those younger than 12 years, as well as for two specific age groups: youths aged 12 to 17 years and young adults aged 18 to 25 years. In addition, the average age of new users in each year and age-specific rates of first use are included. These rates are presented in these tables as the number of new users per 1,000 potential new users because they indicate that the rate of new use among persons who have not yet used the drug (i.e., potential new users). The rates are actually the number of new users per 1,000 person-years of exposure. The numerator of each rate is the number of persons in the age group who first used the tobacco product in the year, while the denominator is the person time exposure measured in thousands of years. Each person's exposure time ends on the date of first use. For age-specific estimates, exposure is limited to time during the year that the person was in the age group. Persons who first used the tobacco product in a prior year have zero exposure to first use in the current year, and persons who still have never used the tobacco product by the end of the current year had 1 full year of exposure to risk.

#### **4.2.1 Any Cigarette Use Incidence**

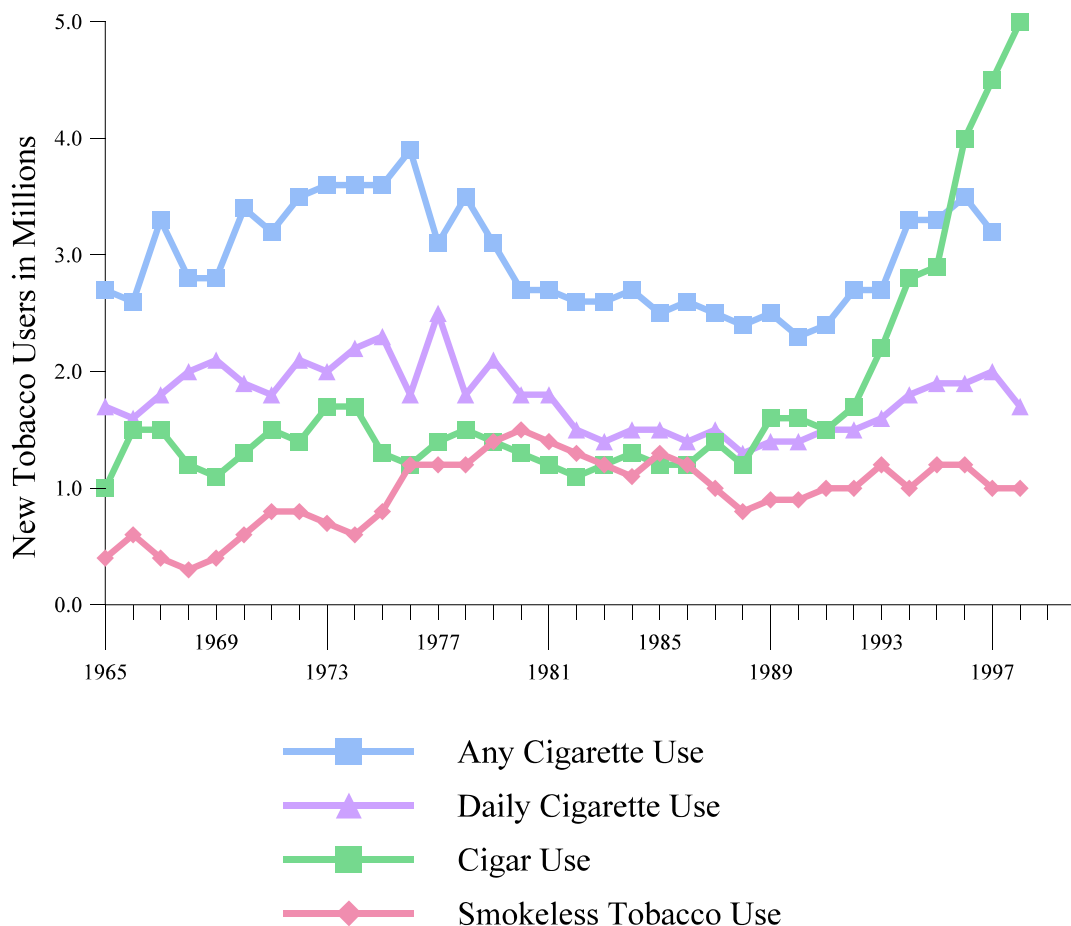
Approximately 3.2 million people tried their first cigarette in 1997 (1998 estimate not available; see Table 4.1 in Appendix D). Most of these new users were between the ages of 12 and 17 (2.3 million). Between 1990 and 1997, the rate of initiation among youths aged 12 to 17 increased from 108.9 to 157.6 per 1,000 potential new users. Among young adults aged 18 to 25, the rate of cigarette initiation increased from 46.8 per 1,000 potential new users in 1990 to 65.3 per 1,000 potential new users in 1997 (see Figure 4.1).

#### **4.2.2 Daily Cigarette Use Incidence**

After increasing since the early 1990s, the number of 12 to 17 year olds initiating daily smoking dropped dramatically between 1997 and 1998 (see Table 4.2 in Appendix D). Initiation of daily cigarette use increased notably among adolescents between 1991 and 1997, rising steadily in this age group from 661,000 new daily smokers in 1990 to more than 1.1 million in 1997. Subsequently, there was a large decrease in 1998 to 864,000.

Overall, an estimated 1.7 million people began smoking on a daily basis in 1998. More than half of these new daily smokers were younger than 18 years of age. These 1.7 million daily

**Figure 4.1 Annual Numbers of New Tobacco Users: 1965-1998**



Note: Information on when people first used a tobacco product is collected on a retrospective basis, so data on first use always lag 1 or 2 years behind information on current use.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999.

smokers translate to more than 4,000 new daily smokers per day, of which more than 2,000 were youths. The annual number of new daily smokers increased from 1.4 million in 1990 to 2.0 million in 1997 (see Figure 4.1).

### 4.2.3 Cigar Incidence

Following a sharp increase in promotional activities by manufacturers, cigar sales in the United States increased by almost 50 percent between 1993 and 1998. The largest increase was in the sale of large cigars (DHHS, 1998b). A core element of cigar promotion was linking cigar smoking to a successful lifestyle and featuring highly visible women smoking cigars. Prior to the early 1990s, cigar use was a behavior associated with older men, but these patterns have

changed. These recent marketing efforts were successful in increasing cigar consumption among younger men and initiating cigar smoking among women (DHHS, 1998b).

This rise in cigar use was evident in the incidence data from the NHSDA (see Table 4.3 in Appendix D). Almost 5 million people tried cigars for the first time in 1998. This number translates to about 13,000 new cigar users per day. There was more than a threefold increase in cigar initiation since 1991, when there were only 1.5 million new cigar smokers (see Figure 4.1). The average age of cigar initiates changed little since the 1980s, and incidence rates increased among both youths (from 21.8 percent in 1991 to 99.5 percent in 1998) and young adults (from 30.4 percent in 1991 to 93.3 percent in 1998).

#### **4.2.4 Smokeless Tobacco Incidence**

In the decades following the introduction of mass-produced and mass-marketed cigarettes, consumption and prevalence of smokeless tobacco had been on the decline. This decline stopped in the latter part of the 1970s and the early part of the 1980s subsequent to renewed and more aggressive advertising by the smokeless tobacco industry (DHHS, 1992).

The NHSDA indicates that an estimated 1 million people tried smokeless tobacco for the first time in 1998 (see Table 4.4 in Appendix D and Figure 4.1). Most new users were under the age of 18. The rate of initiation among youths aged 12 to 17 remained constant at approximately 30 per 1,000 potential new users since the 1980s.

### **4.3 Age at First Use of Tobacco Products**

Tables 4.1 through 4.4, discussed in the previous section, show the mean age of initiation of tobacco products, by year, as well as display the number of new users and the age-specific rates, by type of tobacco product. The mean ages refer to individuals who initiated use within a single time period (e.g., 1998). Each calendar year is analyzed separately using only the ages of the individuals who initiated use in that particular year. For example, in Table 4.1, the mean age for all people who started smoking in 1997 was 15.4. As discussed in greater detail in Section 4.2, an exact date of first use is determined for each tobacco product used by each respondent using data on (a) age at first use, (b) year and month of first use for recent initiates, (c) the respondent's date of birth, and (d) the interview date. Because information on when people first used a specific tobacco product is collected on a retrospective basis, information on first-time use always lags 1 year behind information on current use. Therefore, the mean ages for new users in Table 4.1 through 4.4 lag 1 year behind the 1999 survey year.



The average age at first use of a cigarette (Table 4.1) did not vary much between 1965 and 1997, and the mean age of new users ranged between 15 and 16 years. The average age for initiating daily cigarette use (Table 4.2) also did not change much. In general, smokers began daily use around age 18 between 1965 and 1997, and the average age of first daily use was 19 years for those who started this behavior in 1998. The mean age at first use for cigars (Table 4.3) seemed to be increasing somewhat over the 1965-to-1998 time period. From the mid-1960s through the end of the 1980s, the average age of first-time cigar users was around 19 years. In the 1990s, the mean age began to rise slowly, and the average age of people who initiated cigar use in 1998 was 23.0 years. As seen for the other tobacco products, there was not a consistent trend for average age of initiation of smokeless tobacco (Table 4.4). Although age at first use varied, first-time users of smokeless tobacco in the late 1990s seemed to be slightly older than new initiates in the 1960s (mean age of first smokeless tobacco use ranged from 14 to 16 years in the 1960s to 17.3 years in 1998).

Table 4.5 presents data on the average age at first use among all persons who ever used cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco in their lifetime, by gender and race/ethnicity. Age at first use data were not collected in the NHSDA for pipe smokers. Average age at first use data, as shown in Table 4.5, differ substantially from the mean ages at initiation discussed in Section 4.2 and shown in Tables 4.1 to 4.4. The average age at first use in Table 4.5 is not a single point in time (i.e., first-time use during a specific year), but instead reflects the mean age at first use for everyone who ever used a particular tobacco product. The average age at first use of tobacco products in 1999 among all persons who ever used in their lifetime was 15.4 years for cigarettes, 20.5 for cigars, and 16.7 for smokeless tobacco across all age groups.

For everyone who had ever smoked a cigarette, males initiated cigarette use at a younger age than females (14.8 vs. 16.1 years, respectively). This same pattern was observed for age at first use of cigars (19.9 years for males vs. 22.3 years for females). Females reported first using smokeless tobacco at a younger age (15.9 years) than males (16.9 years).

By race/ethnicity, the average age at first cigarette use ranged from 14.5 years for American Indians/Alaska Natives to an average age of 16.7 years for first-time use of cigarettes among Asians. Average age for initiation of cigar use was more comparable among the different racial/ethnic groups. Average age at first use for smokeless tobacco ranged from 14.6 for blacks to 18.2 for Asians. In summary, first-time users of cigarettes were the youngest among first-time users of all tobacco products, smokeless tobacco initiates were in the middle, and the average age for first use of cigars was older than that seen for the other two tobacco products.

## 4.4 Ordering of Initiation of Cigarettes and Cigars

The majority of cigar smokers first started smoking with cigarettes. As seen in Table 4.6 in Appendix D, 87.1 percent of all lifetime cigar and cigarette users initiated using tobacco products with cigarettes before using cigars. This ordering of tobacco products was particularly true for females, among whom 89.3 percent initiated cigarette use before cigar use. Among youths aged 12 to 17 years, 22.1 percent of males and 12.4 percent of females reported ever using cigars and cigarettes. Among these, 74.1 percent of males and 78.9 percent of females reported using cigarettes before cigars. Among 18 to 25 year olds in 1999, 52.5 percent of males and 28.4 percent of females had used cigars and cigarettes in their lives. Of these, 78.7 percent of males and 87.7 percent of females used cigarettes prior to using cigars. This ordering was even more pronounced among older cigar smokers. Among 26 to 34 year olds, 51.5 percent of males and 20.1 percent of females reported lifetime cigarette and cigar use. Among these respondents, 84.9 percent of the males and 93.5 percent of females used cigarettes prior to using cigars. The prevalence of lifetime cigarette and cigar use among survey respondents aged 35 years old or older was 57.4 for males and 12.7 percent for females. Approximately 89 percent of both the males and females in this age group reported initiating cigarettes before cigars.

## 4.5 Patterns of Use for Cigarettes, Cigars, and Smokeless Tobacco

### 4.5.1 Cigarettes

Cigarette smoking pattern data are provided in Tables 4.7a and 4.7b in Appendix D. Table 4.7a presents past month intensity of cigarette use per day displayed by age group, gender, and race/ethnicity for current daily smokers in 1999. Frequency choices were 5 or fewer cigarettes per day, 6 to 15 per day, and a pack or more per day. For all current daily smokers aged 12 or older, the majority reported using 6 to 15 cigarettes per day (approximately half a pack) in the past month (70.6 percent of current smokers). However, distributions for the number of cigarettes used per day differed by race/ethnicity and gender, particularly for the youngest smokers. Table 4.7b presents the number of days on which cigarettes were smoked by current cigarette smokers displayed by age group, gender, and race/ethnicity. For all current smokers aged 12 or older, the majority reported smoking on more than 20 days in the past month (71.3 percent).

**Frequency of Cigarette Smoking, by Age.** Overall, the majority of current daily smokers reported smoking 6 to 15 cigarettes per day (about half a pack) (Table 4.7a). However, this frequency distribution differed by age group. A greater percentage of youths aged 12 to 17 than adult daily smokers aged 35 or older reported smoking 6 to 15 cigarettes per day (91.7 vs.

72.1 percent, respectively). Heavy smoking (one pack or more per day in the past month) was reported by 23.1 percent of daily smokers aged 35 or older, 14.3 percent of 26- to 34-year-old daily smokers, 9.4 percent of 18- to 25-year-old daily smokers, and 4.3 percent of 12- to 17-year-old daily smokers.

The majority of all current smokers reported smoking on more than 20 days in the past month (71.3 percent) (Table 4.7b). Smoking on more than 20 days in the past month was reported by 41.9 percent of current smokers aged 12 to 17, 60.6 percent of those aged 18 to 25, 69.0 percent of those aged 26 to 34, and 78.9 percent of those aged 35 or older. Current smokers aged 12 to 17 were more likely than those in other age groups to report having smoked on only 1 or 2 days in the past month (25.2 vs. 6.8 to 13.8 percent).

**Frequency of Cigarette Smoking, by Gender.** Among all male current daily smokers, 4.6 percent reported smoking 5 or fewer cigarettes per day, 73.3 percent smoked 6 to 15 cigarettes per day (about half a pack), and 22.1 percent smoked a pack or more a day (see Table 4.7a in Appendix D). For current daily smokers who were female, 3.4 percent reported smoking 5 or fewer cigarettes per day, 81.5 percent smoked 6 to 15 cigarettes per day, and 15.0 percent smoked a pack or more a day. Males were significantly more likely (as compared with females) to be heavier smokers for each age group except youths aged 12 to 17.

Male and female current smokers did not differ greatly in the number of days smoked in the past month, for all current smokers and each age group (Table 4.7b). More than 70 percent of all male and female current smokers reported smoking on 20 or more days in the past month.

**Frequency of Cigarette Smoking, by Race/Ethnicity.** Among all current daily smokers, whites were more likely than blacks and Hispanics to have smoked a pack or more per day (20.8 vs. 11.0 and 5.3 percent, respectively), and Asians were least likely to have smoked a pack or more per day (1.5 percent). Although these racial/ethnic patterns generally held for all smokers aged 18 or older, data for some of the age by race/ethnicity groups were suppressed because of low precision.

Among all current smokers, whites (75.3 percent) were more likely than blacks (63.1 percent) or Hispanics (52.5 percent) to have reported smoking on more than 20 days in the past month (Table 4.7b). These differences generally held for the age groups, although some estimates were suppressed because of low precision.

## 4.5.2 Cigars

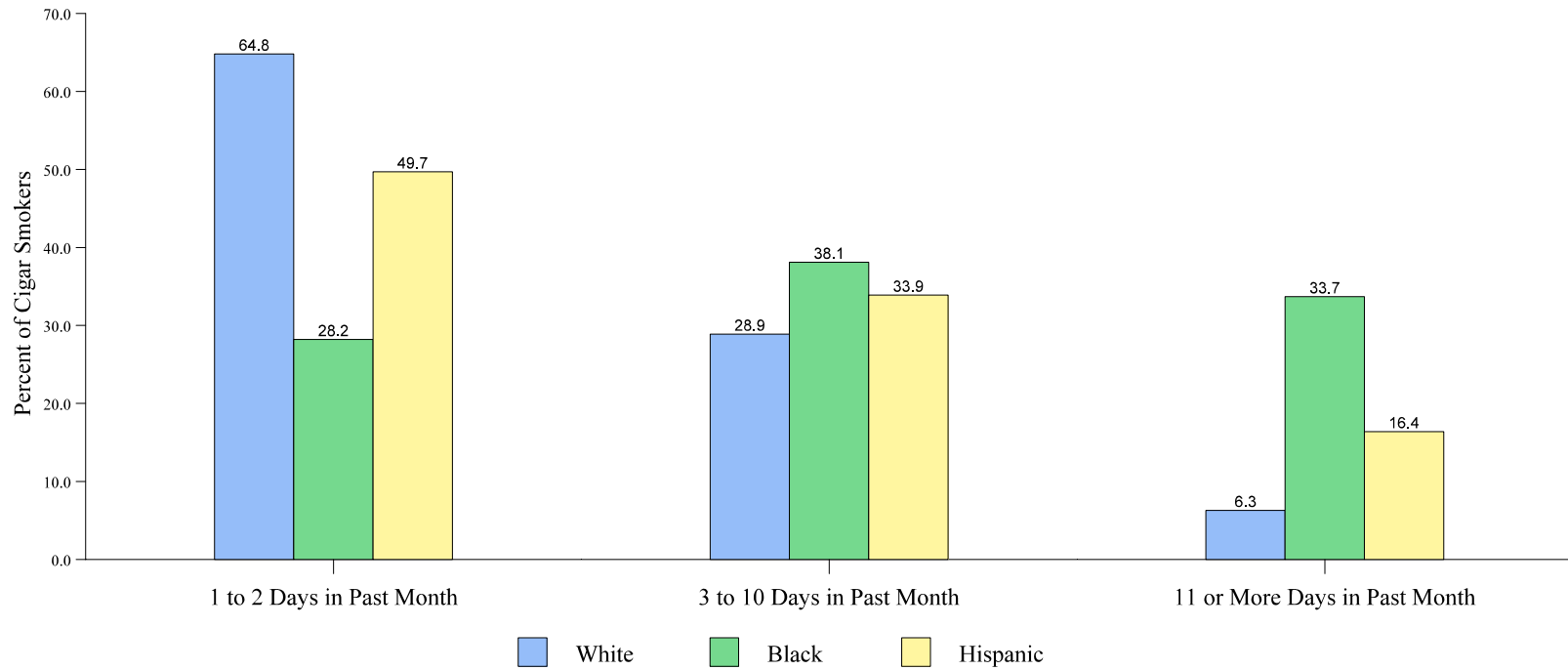
The frequency of past month cigar use is provided in Table 4.8 by age, gender, and race/ethnicity. Cigar frequency categories were 1 to 2 days in the past month, 3 to 10 days, 11 to 20 days, and more than 20 days. For all ages, racial/ethnic groups, and genders, most cigar use was occasional (1 to 2 days a month), and very few cigar smokers lit up on more than 11 days per month. For all current cigar smokers, more than half (55.1 percent) reported cigar use on 1 to 2 days in the past month, 29.9 percent used on 3 to 10 days, 6.7 percent smoked on 11 to 20 days, and 8.2 percent smoked cigars on more than 20 days in the month prior to the 1999 survey.

**Frequency of Cigar Use, by Age.** Cigar use accounts for the largest share of noncigarette tobacco use. For young adults (18 to 25 year olds), 17.9 percent of males were current cigar users. Among young adult males who were current users, 55.5 percent smoked cigars on 1 or 2 days in the month prior to survey, 32.9 percent smoked on 3 to 10 days, 7.3 percent smoked on 11 to 20 days, and 4.4 percent reported the use of cigars on more than 20 days. About 5 percent of young adult females were current cigar smokers. Of these 18- to 25-year-old females who smoked at least once in the month prior to survey, 65.2 percent smoked cigars on 1 or 2 days, 24.1 percent smoked on 3 to 10 days, and 10.7 percent smoked cigars on more than 11 days. Frequent cigar use (i.e., use on more than 20 days in the past month) was most prevalent among the oldest cigar smokers. An estimated 14.1 percent of cigar users aged 35 years or older reported cigar use on 20 days or more in the past month compared with 3.3 percent of cigar users who were 26 to 34 year of age, 4.4 percent of those 18 to 25 years of age, and 2.6 percent of adolescent cigar users.

**Frequency of Cigar Use, by Gender.** Men were more likely than women to be current cigar smokers, and women who were cigar smokers were more likely than men to use them occasionally. For the two youngest age groups (12 to 17 and 18 to 25), females were significantly more likely than male cigar smokers to report use on only 1 or 2 days in the past month. Among the adolescents, 65.7 percent of female cigar users (compared with 54.6 percent of male cigar users) reported use on 1 or 2 days in the past month. For the young adults, 65.2 percent of females compared with 55.5 percent of male cigar users reported use on 1 or 2 days in the month prior to survey. The prevalence of cigar smoking among females in the older age groups was so low that estimates became unreliable for the category of cigar use on 1 or 2 days in the past month.

**Frequency of Cigar Use, by Race/Ethnicity.** Blacks were as likely to smoke cigars as whites. As shown in Figure 4.2 and Table 4.8 in Appendix D, blacks smoked cigars more frequently than their white counterparts, particularly among young adults. For cigar smokers of

**Figure 4.2** Frequency of Cigar Use among Males 18 to 25 Years of Age Who Smoked Cigars in the Past Month, by Race/Ethnicity: 1999



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Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999.

all ages, 20.5 percent of blacks used cigars on 11 or more days in the month prior to survey compared with 14.2 percent of white cigar users and 16.3 percent of Hispanic cigar smokers. Among adolescents, more than 22 percent of black current cigar smokers used cigars on 11 or more days in the past month compared with about 9 percent of white cigar smokers. For young adults (18 to 25 year olds), 6.3 percent of white current cigar users smoked them on 11 or more days compared with 33.7 percent of black current cigar smokers. The prevalence of cigar use was lower among the older age groups, making it unreliable to compare frequency of cigar use data by race/ethnicity for these two age groups.

### **4.5.3 Smokeless Tobacco**

Table 4.9 in Appendix D provides frequency of use data for past month smokeless tobacco use in 1999. Frequency of use is shown by age, gender, and race/ethnicity. The frequency categories were 1 to 2 days, 3 to 5 days, and more than 5 days in the past month. Smokeless tobacco use was much less prevalent than cigarette or cigar use, so data on fewer racial/ethnic groups were statistically reliable enough to be displayed.

**Frequency of Smokeless Tobacco Use, by Age.** Among all smokeless tobacco users, 13.8 percent used it on 1 to 2 days in the past month, 11.3 percent used it on 3 or 5 days, and the majority (72.5 percent) used smokeless tobacco on more than 5 days in the past month. Frequency of use differed by age. Among 12 to 17 year olds, 39.1 percent used it on 1 to 2 days in the past month and 37.8 percent used it on more than 5 days in the past month. Older smokeless tobacco users were more likely to report using smokeless tobacco more than weekly (more than 5 days in the past month). Among males aged 26 or older who were current smokeless tobacco users in 1999, an estimated 80.9 percent used it on more than 5 days in the past month compared with 62.1 percent of young adult male smokeless tobacco users.

**Frequency of Smokeless Tobacco Use, by Gender.** Smokeless tobacco was used primarily by males. Prevalence among females was so low that even for the total age group (i.e., those aged 12 or older), frequency estimates for females were statistically unreliable except for the category of more than 5 days in the past month. For male smokeless tobacco users, 12.8 percent used it 1 or 2 days in the past month, 10.8 percent used it on 3 or 5 days, and 73.9 percent used it on more than 5 days in the month prior to the 1999 survey.

**Frequency of Smokeless Tobacco Use, by Race/Ethnicity.** Whites were most likely to be smokeless tobacco users. Because the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was low, many estimates for the frequency of use categories were unreliable for the three racial/ethnic groups

displayed in Table 4.9. The age differences observed for frequency or use among whites also held across the various racial/ethnic groups.

## **4.6 Use of Multiple Tobacco Products and the Use of Cigarettes and Other Substances**

### **4.6.1 Use of Multiple Tobacco Products**

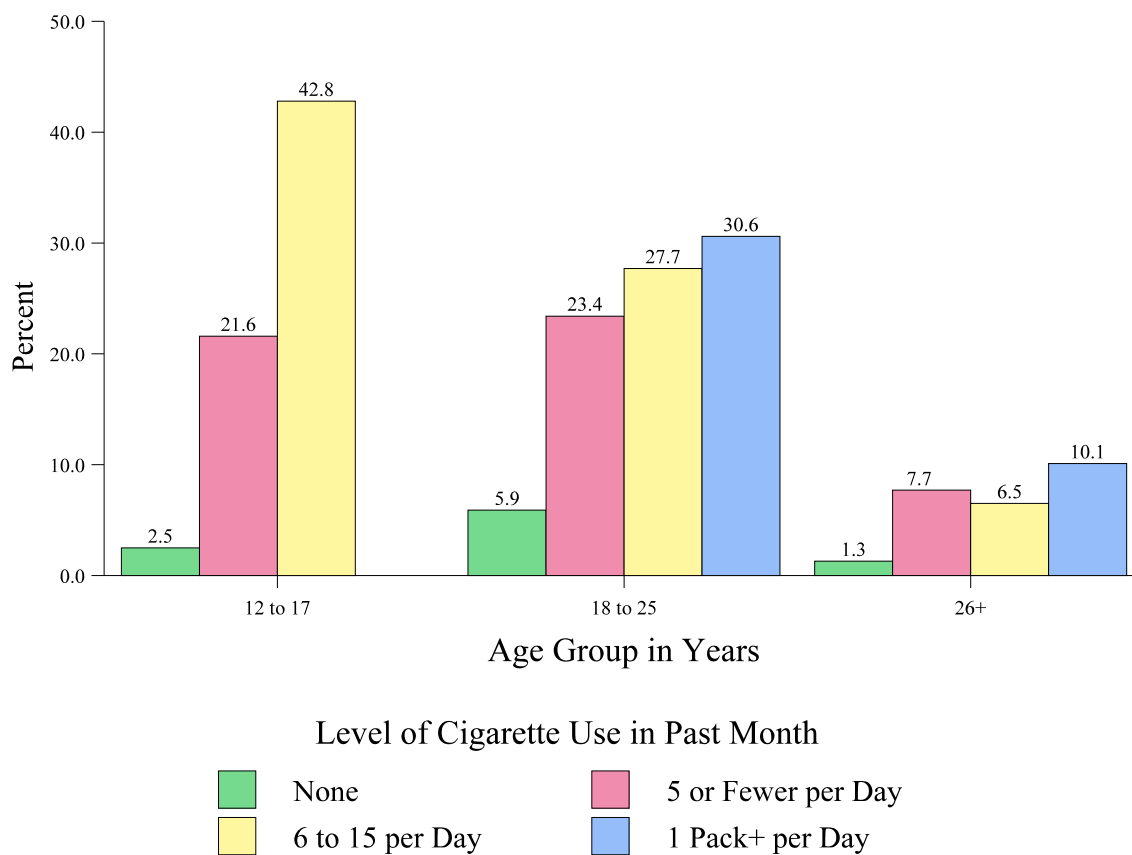
As seen in Table 4.10 in Appendix D, which is limited to past month tobacco users in 1999, many smokers reported using multiple tobacco products. The use of multiple tobacco products was particularly prevalent among the youngest smokers. The percentage of smokers reporting cigarette use only increased with age, going from 58.6 percent of smokers aged 12 to 17 to 75.2 percent of smokers 35 years of age or older. There was no age-related consistent pattern observed for the exclusive use of cigars, smokeless tobacco, or pipes. The use of cigars only was reported by 7.7 percent of youths, 5.9 percent of those aged 18 to 25, 7.1 percent of persons aged 26 to 34, and 5.9 percent of persons 35 or older. The exclusive use of smokeless tobacco ranged from 3.5 percent among 18 to 25 year olds to 8.7 percent of tobacco users who were 26 to 34 years of age. Pipe use was very rare; the use of pipes only was reported by a range from 0.3 percent of 18 to 25 year olds to 1.3 percent of the oldest age group.

For all age groups, past month use of both cigarettes and cigars was the most likely combination of tobacco products, particularly among the youngest smokers. Among tobacco users aged 12 to 17, an estimated 22.2 percent reported the current use of cigarettes and cigars. The use of cigars and cigarettes was reported by 18.6 percent of 18 to 25 year olds, 10.1 percent of 26 to 34 year olds, and 7.1 percent of persons 35 or older. Among youths and young adults, the current use of both cigars and smokeless tobacco was reported by 4.5 and 4.1 percent, respectively. Youths aged 12 to 17 years were more likely than other age groups to report past month use of both cigarettes and pipes, with 3.5 percent reporting this behavior in 1999.

### **4.6.2 Use of Cigarettes and Other Substances**

Table 4.11 and Figures 4.3 and 4.4 look at the relationship between current cigarette use and the current use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and other tobacco products. The data are presented by the three major age groups, the intensity of cigarette use, and the intensity of alcohol use. There was a strong association between the use of cigarettes and the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and other tobacco products. Significantly more smokers, as compared with the nonsmokers, reported past month use of other tobacco products, alcohol, and a variety of illicit drugs. Among young people, the strength of this association increased dramatically with the

**Figure 4.3 Percentages of Persons Aged 12 or Older Reporting Past Month Use of Marijuana, by Level of Cigarette Use and by Age Group: 1999**



Note: Estimates for use of "1 pack+ per day" among 12 to 17 year olds are not reported due to low precision.

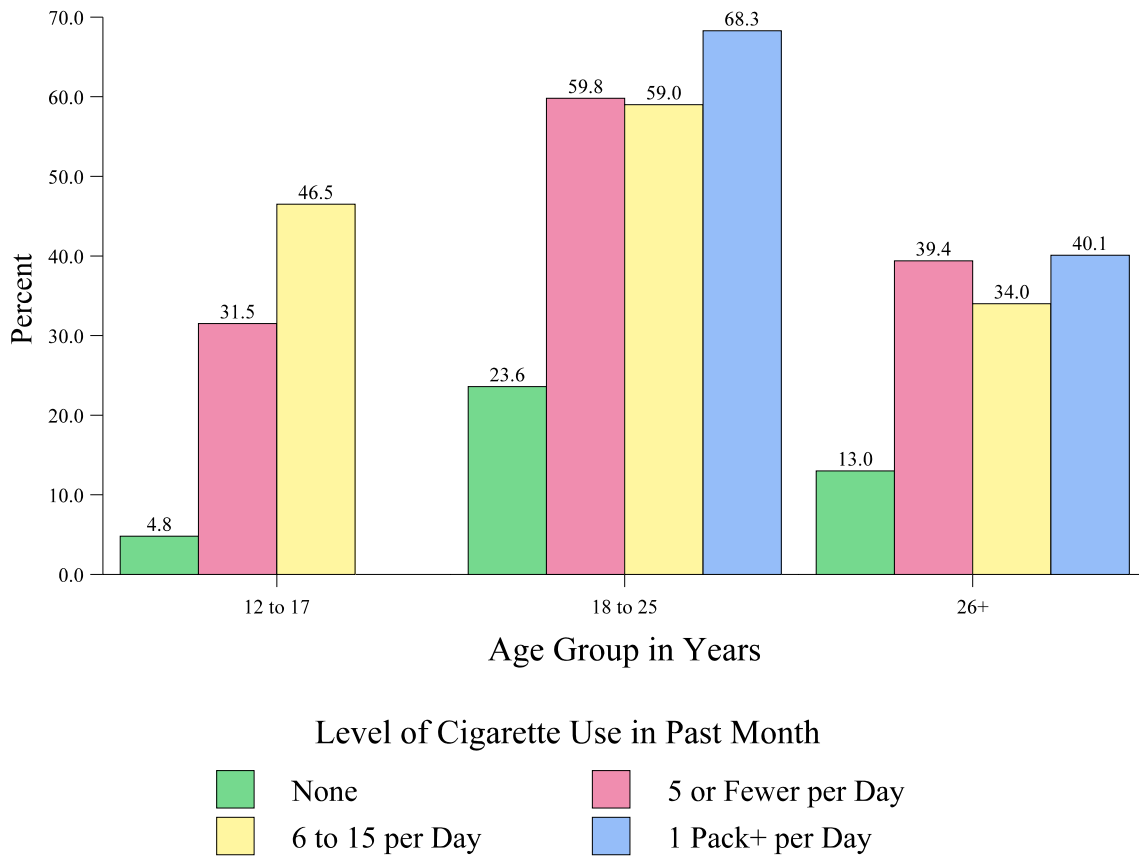
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999.

intensity of smoking. This dose/response relationship between level of cigarette use and the propensity to use other substances meant that the more cigarettes smoked per day, the more likely the youth was to use other substances. Heavy cigarette use (a pack a day or more) was not very prevalent among 12 to 17 year olds. Because of unreliably small numbers, the data for this smoking intensity level were generally suppressed for youths.

Nonsmokers were significantly less likely to report the use of any illicit drugs, tobacco products other than cigarettes, or any of the alcohol-using behaviors. Among 12 to 17 year olds, only 4.7 percent of nonsmokers reported current use of any illicit drug compared with 26.0 percent of youth smokers reporting 5 or fewer cigarettes per day and 46.9 percent of youth smokers reporting about a half a pack of cigarettes per day. Smoking a half a pack of cigarettes per day was associated with a rate that was about 17 times higher for the current use of marijuana



**Figure 4.4 Percentages of Persons Aged 12 or Older Reporting Past Month Binge Alcohol Use, by Level of Cigarette Use and by Age Group: 1999**



Note: Estimates for use of "1 pack+ per day" among 12 to 17 year olds are not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999.

among youths (2.5 percent of nonsmokers vs. 42.8 percent of heavier smokers). Youth smokers of about a half a pack per day were almost 13 times more likely than their nonsmoking peers to report the use of tobacco products other than cigarettes (35.5 vs. 2.8 percent). Youths who smoked about a half pack per day were almost 10 times more likely than nonsmokers to report binge alcohol use (46.5 vs. 4.8 percent).

Among older smokers, there was a very strong association between cigarette smoking and the use of other substances, but there was no consistent dose/response relationship between level of cigarette use and the likelihood of using other substances. In general, the level of cigarette use did not affect the association as strongly as that seen for the 12- to 17-year-old smokers. For current cigarette smokers aged 35 or older, an estimated 32.9 percent of those who smoked five or fewer cigarettes per day also reported binge drinking in the past month, and about 39 percent of heavy smokers (a pack or more per day) also reported binge drinking in the past month.



## **Chapter 5. Prevention-Related Measures**

### **5.1 Introduction**

Why do some people never smoke cigarettes or use other tobacco products while others just experiment with tobacco products and still others become regular users? This important question has been the focus of many studies and dozens of theories. According to the dominant theories of substance use, there is a long list of causes (Petraitis, Flay, & Miller, 1995; Petraitis, Flay, Miller, Torpy, & Greiner, 1998). Prevention research on substance use has focused mainly on adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17 because those years are the highest risk years for initiating substance use.

The NHSDA emphasizes collection of substance use information on adolescents by oversampling 12 to 17 year olds and by using questionnaire modules designed specifically for youths (Lane, Gerstein, Huang, & Wright, 2001; Office of Applied Studies [OAS], 1999). A new module for 12 to 17 year olds was added to the NHSDA in 1997 to examine risk and protective factors shown in the literature to be related to substance use. The 1999 NHSDA included a risk and protective factor youth module enhanced from that used in the 1997 survey. Risk factors involve individual characteristics or social environments associated with an increased likelihood of substance use, while protective factors are attitudes and behaviors related to a decreased likelihood of substance use. The main domains included in the 1999 youth module were community, family, peer/individual, school, and general.

### **5.2 Trends in Perceived Harm**

It is well known that perceptions of risk of harmfulness are among the most important predictors of actual substance use (Bachman, Johnston, & O'Malley, 1998; Duitsman & Colbry, 1995; Kelly et al., 1996; Resnicow et al., 1999). The NHSDA has included questions about attitudes related to cigarette and other substance use for many years. To provide a basis for analyzing trends given the major changes in the 1999 survey, a supplemental sample was interviewed using the paper-and-pencil interviewing (PAPI) technique employed in previous NHSDAs. Because of problems fielding this part of the sample, the results were thoroughly studied (OAS, 2000b). Based on that analysis, an adjustment procedure was developed and applied to a few key indicators (such as perception of risk) in an effort to document trends. Because the estimates based on 1999 PAPI data rely on a different sample and a different method of data collection, they should not be compared with 1999 computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) estimates.

Table 5.1 in Appendix E presents trend data from 1994 through 1999 for the percentages of people reporting the perception of great risk of harm from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day. Data are displayed by gender, age group and smoking status. Figure 5.1 shows this information for just the 1999 data by age group and race/ethnicity. The question in the 1999 survey reads as follows: "How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?" Response options for this question were "no risk," "slight risk," "moderate risk," and "great risk."

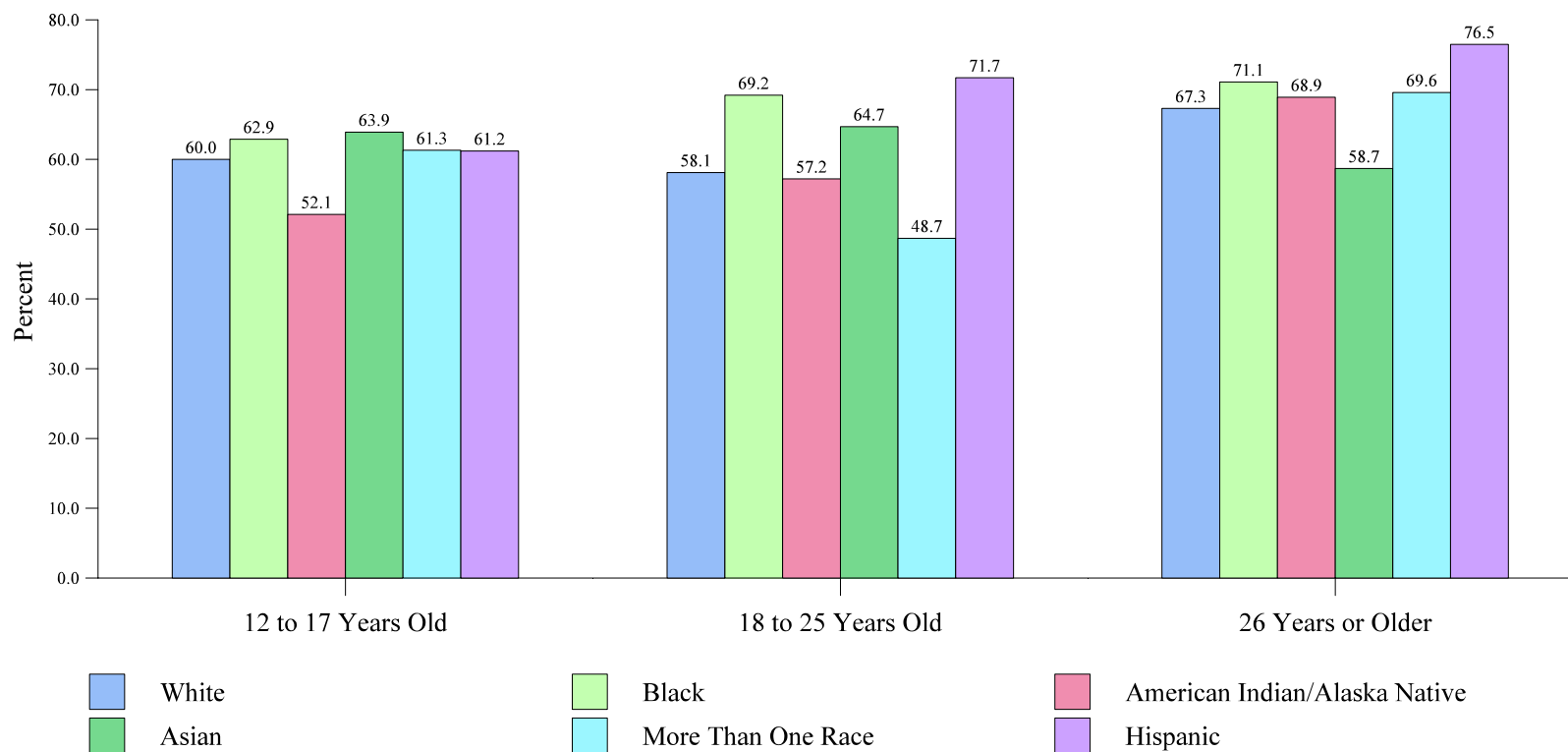
Former smokers and those who had never smoked, in all age and gender groups, were significantly more likely than their smoking peers to perceive great risk for heavy smoking. Also, females tended to have higher perceptions of great risk for smoking a pack or more of cigarettes per day, for all smoking groups, as compared with their male counterparts.

Even with all the information on the dangers of smoking in literature, on television, and in the media, perceptions of physical harm from cigarettes have not changed much between 1994 and 1999 for current smokers, former smokers, and those who never smoked. Only for daily smoking did more male and female daily smokers perceive great risk of harm from smoking one or more packs of cigarette per day in 1999 as compared with 1994. Among males aged 12 or older, the percentage perceiving great harm increased from 34.7 percent in 1994 to 42.3 percent in 1999. Among females, only 43.0 percent perceived great risk of harm from heavy smoking in 1994 compared with 48.7 percent in 1999. This improvement in attitudes was also seen for males and females in the 18- to 25-year-old age group and for those in the 35 years of age or older grouping. Among adolescents who reported daily smoking, there were no improvements in perceived attitudes toward heavy smoking over time for either gender. However, there were significant decreases in the prevalence of daily smoking among youths in the late 1990s, and the numbers of daily smokers for 1999 were statistically unreliable for this age group. There were no improvements observed for perceived harm from smoking for males and females in the 26- to 34-year-old age group. Among current, but not daily smokers, the trend among male adolescents was toward a greater perceived harm from smoking. Among adolescent females who reported that they were current smokers, there was no change in the proportion perceiving great risk from heavy smoking between 1994 and 1999.

### **5.3 Perceived Harm, by Demographic Characteristics**

The percentage of people reporting perceived great risk of physical harm and other health risks from smoking one or more cigarette packs per day is found in Table 5.2 in Appendix E. Data are displayed by gender, age group, race/ethnicity, county type, and region of the country.

**Figure 5.1 Percentages of Persons Aged 12 or Older Reporting Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day, by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity: 1999**



Note: This graph includes data from all respondents aged 12 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999.

Perceived harmfulness is an important explanatory variable for substance use in general, but its relationship with cigarette use is not consistent across all age groups. For example, among 12 to 17 year olds, males were significantly less likely than females to perceive great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day. For adolescents, as noted in Chapter 2, the prevalence of current cigarette use was essentially equal for males and females (14.8 and 15.0 percent, respectively). Only 56.5 percent of adolescent males perceived great risk for heavy smoking compared with 65.0 percent of their female peers. For 18 to 25 year olds and those 26 or older, males were significantly less likely than females to associate great risk of physical harm from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day than their female counterparts. For both of these adult age groups, the prevalence of current cigarette use was lower among females than males (see Chapter 2).

The relationship of the perceived harm variable with the prevalence of current cigarette use by race/ethnicity again reveals inconsistencies. One would expect Asians and non-Hispanic blacks, who had low rates of current smoking for all three age groups, to have high proportions reporting great risk of harm for heavy smoking. As seen in Table 5.2, the numbers of Asians and blacks reporting great risk were generally comparable with non-Hispanic whites for all three age groups (whites had high rates of current smoking).

Perceptions of great risk for smoking by county type indicated, for the two younger age groups (12 to 17 and 18 to 25), significantly lower perceived great risk of physical harm from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day for people living in nonmetropolitan areas as compared with both large and small metropolitan areas. Large metropolitan areas have a population of 1 million or more, small metropolitan areas have a population of fewer than 1 million, and nonmetropolitan areas are those outside metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). For persons 26 or older, significantly fewer people living in nonmetropolitan areas, as compared with those living in large metropolitan areas, perceived great risk of physical harm from this smoking behavior (64.7 vs. 70.3 percent). The relationship between the perception of great harm for heavy smoking, county type, and prevalence rates is consistent. In general, persons living in more urban settings were less likely to smoke than those living in more rural areas. This was particularly true for 12 to 17 year olds in that 13.3 percent of adolescents living in large metropolitan areas were current cigarette smokers compared with 16.0 percent in small metropolitan areas and 19.2 percent in completely rural areas (see Chapter 2).

## **5.4 Risk and Protective Factors**

As stated earlier, risk factors are attitudes and behaviors related to an increased likelihood of tobacco use, while protective factors are associated with not using tobacco products. Table 5.3

in Appendix E includes odds ratios, by 2-year age intervals, for current cigarette use by a list of risk and protective factors shown in the literature as being related to cigarette use (Chopak, Vicary, & Crockett, 1998; Griesler & Kandel, 1998; Petraitis et al., 1998; Tyas & Pederson, 1998). Because the risk and protective questions were in a module specifically developed for youths, Table 5.3 only includes data on 12- to 17-year-old respondents. In probability theory, "odds" refer to the ratio of the probability of one outcome to the probability of its opposite outcome. For cigarette use, odd ratios are a convenient way of comparing, by particular social and attitudinal characteristics, individuals who currently smoke cigarettes with individuals who are not current smokers. Each of the risk and protective factors in the 1999 NHSDA was classified into multiple levels using a Likert scale. The Likert scale format is ordinal, which means that the choices ranged from low to high or from seldom to often. To calculate an odds ratio, there must be a comparison group (reference category). The reference category is identifiable on the table because it always gets a value of 1. The reference category for each factor was the response choice where respondents were least likely to smoke.

The first factor in Table 5.3 in Appendix E corresponds to the following question: "During the past 12 months, how often did your parents tell you they were proud of you for something you had done?" The response choices were "always," "sometimes," "seldom," and "never." Without exception, adolescents who felt that their parents never said positively reinforcing things to them were more likely to smoke as compared with adolescents who always got positive reinforcement from their parents. This was particularly true for 12 and 13 year olds: Those who never got positive reinforcement from their parents were 6½ times as likely to be past month cigarette smokers when compared with 12 and 13 year olds whose parents always indicated being proud of them. The odds of smoking quadrupled for 12 and 13 year olds with parents who seldom told them that they were proud of them. Lack of positive parental reinforcement tripled the risk of smoking for 14 and 15 years olds and doubled the risk of current cigarette use for 16 and 17 year olds.

Parental attitudes toward cigarettes was a protective factor for smoking among youths. The question that youths were asked was worded as follows: "How do you think your parents would feel about you smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day?" The response choices ranged from "neither approve nor disapprove" to "strongly disapprove." For all 12 to 17 year olds, adolescents with parents who neither approved nor disapproved of cigarette use were 5 times as likely, when compared with youths with parents who strongly disapproved of smoking, to be current cigarette smokers.

As compared with adolescents who perceived great risk of harm from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, youths who saw no risk for this behavior were significantly

more likely to report current cigarette use. The odds of being a current smoker approximately quadrupled for 12 and 13 year olds and about tripled for older adolescents (i.e., those 14 to 17 years old) if they saw no associated risk from this behavior as compared with those youths who saw great risk of harm from engaging in this behavior.

With regard to participation in youth activities, youth counseling, and youth-oriented prevention programs, lack of participation or very limited participation (one or two activities) increased the likelihood of current smoking. The youngest adolescents (12 and 13 year olds) were 3½ times as likely to be current smokers if they participated in none of these activities as compared with 12 and 13 year olds who did three or more of the activities. Those in the older two adolescent groups (i.e., 14 to 17 year olds) were more than twice as likely to be current cigarette users if they participated in none of the activities mentioned.

Even knowing adults who smoke was a risk factor for smoking among youths. The question in the 1999 NHSDA was worded as follows: "How many of the adults that you know personally would you say smoke cigarettes?" The response choices again ranged from "none of them" to "all of them." The odds of being a current cigarette smoker increased fivefold to sevenfold for youths if most or all of the adults they knew smoked.

An additional risk and protective factor in Table 5.3 looked at the relationship between a youth's propensity to take risks and current cigarette use. The personality factors of novelty seeking or sensation seeking have been shown in the literature to be related to substance use, including cigarettes (Donohew et al., 1999). This NHSDA risk-taking question is a simplistic approach to assessing this personality factor. The specific question analyzed was worded as follows: "How often do you get a real kick out of doing things that are a little dangerous?" The response choices were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "always." As compared with youths who reported never getting a kick out of doing something a little dangerous, the likelihood of smoking increased twofold for seldom liking to do dangerous things, fourfold for sometimes enjoying slightly dangerous activities, and up to ninefold for always getting a kick out of doing something a little dangerous.

Multiple questions on deviant behavior risk factors were included in the 1999 NHSDA youth prevention module. The delinquent behavior questions asked adolescents how many times they did particular behaviors during the 12 months prior to being interviewed. The behaviors shown in Table 5.3 are as follows: the number of times a youth carried a handgun in the past year, the number of times a youth stole or tried to steal anything worth more than \$50 in the past year, and the number of times a youth reported getting into a serious fight at school or work in the past year. The response choices were 0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, and 10 or more times. Even reporting



any of these delinquent behaviors once or twice increased the risk of being a current cigarette smoker (as compared with youths who never did the particular behavior).

The strongest risk factor studied was the response to the following question: "How many of your friends would you say smoke cigarettes?" The response choices ranged from "none of them" to "all of them." The odds calculated indicated that, for youths of all ages, if all or most of an adolescent's friends smoked, he or she also was a cigarette smoker. Even having a few friends who smoked cigarettes was a strong risk factor for current smoking. For 12 to 15 year olds with a few friends who smoked, the risk of cigarette use increased 7 to 8 times. Among the older youths (16 and 17 year olds), those with only a few smoking friends were 4½ times as likely to be smokers themselves.



# Chapter 6. Tobacco Use among College Students, School Dropouts, and Pregnant Women

## 6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on the prevalence and patterns of use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, and pipes for three particular subpopulations: college students, high school dropouts, and pregnant women.

## 6.2 College Students

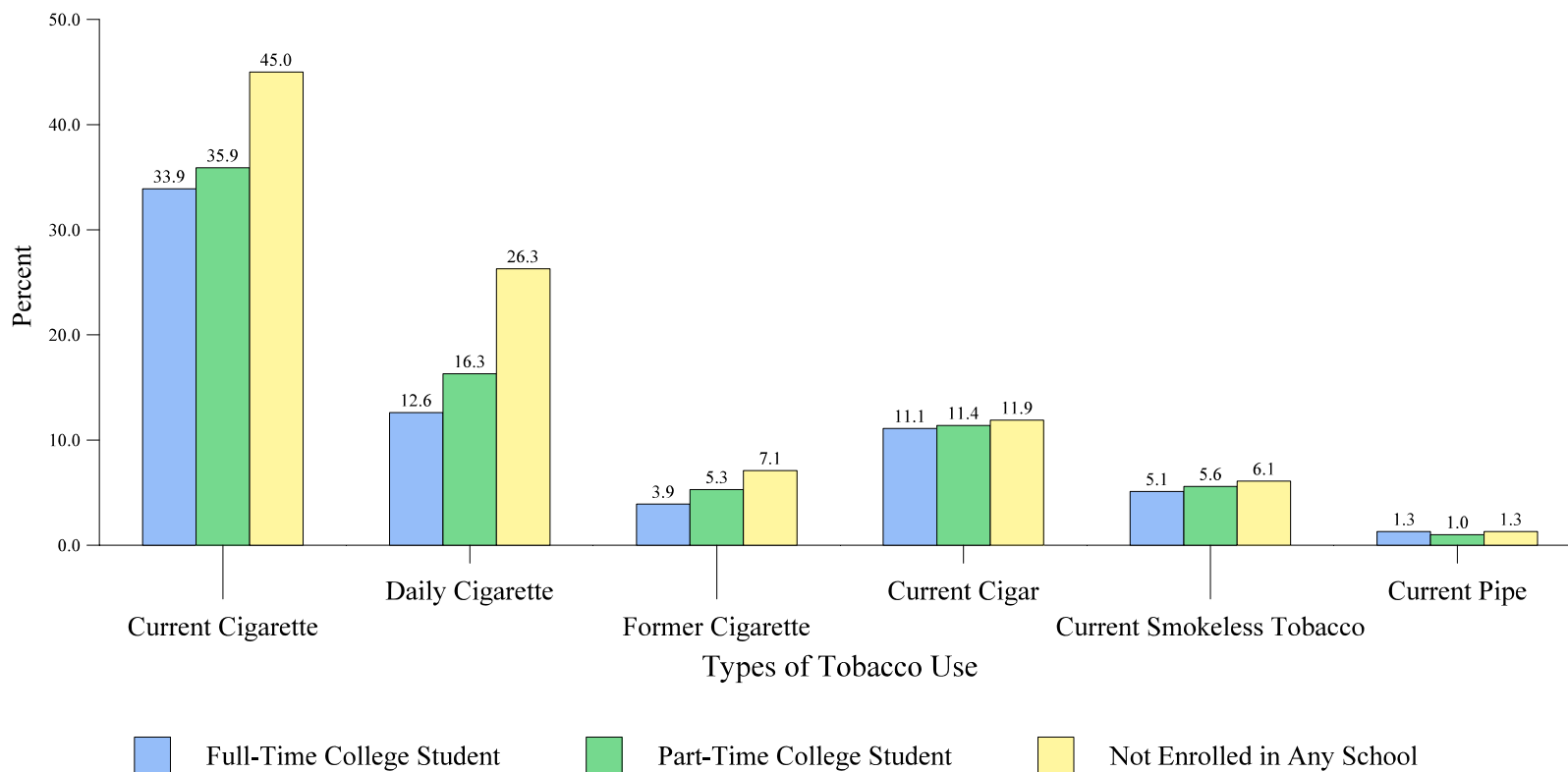
The smoking behavior of college students is an important measure of tobacco use among young adults. Over one third of persons aged 18 to 24 attend college, and one quarter attend a 4-year college (Rigotti, Lee, & Wechsler, 2000; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1997). Tobacco use is common among college students nationwide and is not limited to cigarettes. One study found that the four most common reasons that college students gave for their smoking were stress, less supervision, having more free time, and the number of their friends who smoke (Hochberg & Siber, 1999). Unfortunately, many students do not realize how addictive nicotine is.

Table 6.1 in Appendix F presents, by college enrollment status and gender, 1999 NHSDA data on lifetime, past year, and past month (i.e., "current") use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, and pipes among young people aged 18 to 24. Table 6.2 focuses on 1999 cigarette use data, specifically, no use, former use, daily use, and current use (excluding daily use), by college enrollment status and gender. For cigars, smokeless tobacco, and pipes, Table 6.3 provides information, by college enrollment status and gender, about 18 to 24 year olds who never used or discontinued using tobacco products (discontinued use is defined as lifetime use, but not current use). Comparisons of current tobacco use among full- and part-time college students and those not enrolled in school are presented graphically in Figure 6.1.

### 6.2.1 Cigarette Use

College students, both full and part time, were less likely to be regular cigarette smokers than their similarly aged peers not enrolled in school. Also, full- and part-time college students were lighter smokers than their nonenrolled counterparts. That is, of those who currently smoked, fewer college students were daily smokers. As seen in Table 6.1, among 18 to 24 year olds, males were more likely than females to have tried cigarettes in their lifetime (73.4 vs. 64.7 percent). About 68 percent of male full-time college students had tried cigarettes compared with

**Figure 6.1 Percentages of Persons Aged 18 to 24 Reporting Past Month Use of Tobacco, by College Enrollment Status: 1999**



Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999.

almost 61 percent of female college students. Among those 18 to 24 year olds not enrolled in any school, nearly 78 percent of the males had used cigarettes in their lifetime compared with 68 percent of females. Table 6.2 indicates that 18 to 24 year olds not enrolled in any school were significantly more likely to be daily users of cigarettes as compared with full-time college students. For males not enrolled in any school, 27.9 reported daily smoking in 1999 compared with 12.1 percent of males enrolled full time in college. Among females not enrolled in any school, 24.7 were daily smokers in 1999 in contrast to 13.0 percent of female full-time college students. Among college students, males and females were equally likely to report being former smokers.

### **6.2.2 Cigar Use**

As stated previously, cigar smoking was primarily a behavior of older men until the early 1990s in the United States. Few young adults and few women smoked cigars prior to this period (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS], 1998b). However, after major industry promotions in the 1990s, cigar use became more prevalent among younger people, including college students.

Unlike the relationship seen for college enrollment and cigarette use, Table 6.1 shows that both college students and 18 to 24 year olds who were not enrolled in any school were equally likely to be current cigar users in 1999. Current use was reported by 11.1 percent of those enrolled full time in college, 11.4 percent of those enrolled part time, and 11.9 percent of those not enrolled in any school. Cigar use was a predominantly male behavior. Current use was reported by 18.3 percent of males and 5.5 percent of females aged 18 to 24. Among males, 17.9 percent enrolled full time in college, 19.2 percent enrolled part time, and 17.8 percent not enrolled in any school reported current cigar use. Male full-time college students were also significantly more likely than their peers not enrolled in any school to report past year use of cigars (40.3 vs. 34.8 percent, respectively).

Almost half of full-time college students had smoked a cigar at least once in their lifetime (47.1 percent), including almost two thirds of the men (61.7 percent) and about one third of the women (34.0 percent). More than one in four full-time college students smoked a cigar in the past year (27.5 percent), and 11.1 percent smoked a cigar in the past month. As discussed in Section 4.5.2, most cigar use was occasional (1 to 2 days a month).

### **6.2.3 Smokeless Tobacco Use**

As seen in Table 6.1, the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was similar for 18 to 24 year olds enrolled or not enrolled in college. Smokeless tobacco use, mainly a male behavior, was engaged in by 11.1 percent of males and 0.6 percent of females aged 18 to 24 in the past month. Almost 90 percent of women enrolled full time in college, part time in college, or not enrolled in any college had never used smokeless tobacco in their lives. Among male 18 to 24 year olds, about 60 percent of those enrolled full time in college, part time in college, and not enrolled in any school had not tried smokeless tobacco even once during their lifetime.

Most smokeless tobacco users discontinued use, especially among females (see Tables 6.1 and 6.2). For full-time college students who were 18 to 24 years of age at the time of the survey, 24.7 had tried smokeless tobacco at least once and 5.1 percent were current users. For male full-time college students, 40.2 percent had tried smokeless tobacco in their lives and 10.4 percent were current users. Of the 10.9 percent of female full-time college students who had tried smokeless tobacco, only 0.4 percent were current smokeless tobacco users. Among 18 to 24 year olds not enrolled in any school, 26.7 percent had tried smokeless tobacco at least once in their lives and 6.1 percent were current users. Almost 44 percent of males not enrolled in any school had used smokeless tobacco at least once in their lives, and 11.6 percent were current users in 1999. A little more than 10 percent of females not enrolled in any school had tried smokeless tobacco at least once, but only 0.7 percent were current users. Overall, less than 1 percent of college-enrolled and unenrolled females were current users of smokeless tobacco.

### **6.2.4 Pipe Use**

Rates of current pipe use were relatively low among young people aged 18 to 24: 1.3 percent overall, 2.1 percent among males, and 0.6 percent among females (Table 6.1). Current pipe use was similar among those in college full or part time or not enrolled in school (about 1 percent). An estimated 11 percent of full-time college students, 7.5 percent of part-time college students, and 10 percent of those not enrolled in school had ever tried pipe smoking. Males were more than 3 times more likely than females to be current smokers and almost 4 times as likely to have smoked pipes in their lifetime; these gender differences were found for each of the college enrollment groups.

About 90 percent or more of each of the college enrollment groups had never smoked a pipe, and 6 to 10 percent of each group had at one time smoked a pipe but discontinued use (Table 6.3). Rates of discontinuing use were highest among full-time college students and several

times higher among males than females, perhaps reflecting their higher rates of ever smoking pipes.

### **6.3 School Dropouts**

Over the past 10 years in the United States, approximately 5 out of every 100 students dropped out of high school prior to completion (National Center for Education Statistics, 1998). Young people who drop out of school prior to high school graduation are at high risk for many negative social and economic consequences. A number of studies have looked at the relationship between dropping out of school and problem behaviors. Some of these studies have reported higher rates of substance use among dropouts than among adolescents who remain in school (Bruno & Doscher, 1979; Elliot, Huizinga, & Ageton, 1985; Fagan & Pabon, 1990; Guagliardo, Huang, Hicks, & D'Angelo, 1998). Early onset of substance use, such as tobacco, is considered a risk factor for progressing to more serious forms of substance abuse, which in turn may be linked to negative social and economic consequences. A dropout in the NHSDA was defined as someone aged 16 to 25 who was not currently enrolled in school and had not completed high school or taken an equivalency exam.

Cigarette use is closely tied to dropping out of school. Among 16 and 17 year olds, and 18 to 25 year olds, as shown in Table 6.4, dropouts were more likely than those who had not dropped out of school to have smoked cigarettes in the lifetime, past year, and past month. For those aged 16 and 17, current cigarette use was more than double among dropouts (56.4 percent) compared with nondropouts (24.7 percent) and about 1½ times higher among dropouts aged 18 to 25 (50.8 percent) compared with nondropouts in that age group (38.4 percent).

Daily cigarette use, past month (or current) use, and past year use were substantially higher among dropouts than nondropouts for males and females as well as whites and blacks, as shown in Table 6.5. However, rates were more similar among Hispanic dropouts and nondropouts. More than half of white dropouts (55.7 percent) were daily cigarette smokers, while more than half of male dropouts (56.3 percent) and almost three fourths of white dropouts (71.1 percent) were current cigarette smokers. Daily cigarette use and past month cigarette use were markedly lower among Hispanics than other race/ethnic groups.

### **6.4 Pregnant Women**

Cigarette smoking use during pregnancy has long been known to cause a variety of adverse outcomes. The negative infant outcomes studied most often have been low birth weight (LBW) and infant mortality. (Infant LBW is defined as fewer than 2,500 grams for whites and

fewer than 2,350 grams for blacks.) In the 1970s, the Surgeon General's reports (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [DHEW], 1971, 1973, 1979) concluded that smoking during pregnancy retards fetal growth and may cause fetal death late in pregnancy. Lubs (1973) demonstrated a strong dose relationship between the number of cigarettes smoked during pregnancy and infant LBW. Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is the most common cause of death among infants older than 1 month (CDC, 2001; DHHS, 1998a). This important component of infant mortality has been studied in relation to cigarette smoking. Multiple studies have found increased risk of SIDS among infants exposed to maternal smoking (Li & Daling, 1991; Schoendorf & Kiely, 1992; DHHS, 1998a). The inverse relationship between LBW and the child's blood pressure is widely acknowledged (Law & Shiell, 1996; Blake et al., 2000). Cigarette smoking during pregnancy is also related to multiple problems for the pregnant women. The 1977-78 Surgeon General's report (DHEW, 1979; DHHS, 1994) also found that cigarette use during pregnancy has dose-response relationships with placenta previa, bleeding during pregnancy, and premature and prolonged rupture of placental membranes (also see CDC, 2001). Other health problems for pregnant women who smoke include ectopic pregnancy and abruptio placentae (DHEW, 1979, DHHS, 1980; Rosenberg, 1987). Moreover, impaired fertility has been linked to cigarette smoking in several Surgeon General's reports (CDC, 2001; DHHS, 1980).

At the time of their participation in the 1999 NHSDA, 1,137 women reported being pregnant. Pregnant women were generally less likely than nonpregnant women to use tobacco products. Pregnant women aged 15 to 44 were about half as likely as women of that age group who were not pregnant to be past month users of any tobacco product or cigarettes, as shown in Table 6.6. About 17 percent of pregnant women were current cigarette users compared with 30.5 percent of women who were not pregnant. Rates of use of smokeless tobacco, cigars, or pipes were less than 1 percent among pregnant women and slightly higher among women who were not pregnant compared with women who were pregnant.

The lower rates of current cigarette use among pregnant women compared with nonpregnant women overall were found for older age groups, but among women aged 15 to 17, pregnant women were more likely than nonpregnant women to be current smokers (24.8 vs. 23.0 percent; Table 6.7). Among whites and blacks, rates of current cigarette smoking were about half among pregnant women compared with nonpregnant women.



# Chapter 7. Tobacco Product Brand Preferences

## 7.1 Introduction

Identifying tobacco brand choices among smokers and other tobacco users is important for the development of prevention and intervention strategies. Information about brand choices among youths is especially important because data on what influences those choices can help suggest ways to discourage young people from initiating tobacco use. The 1999 NHSDA asked all persons reporting current tobacco use which tobacco brands they preferred using in the month prior to 1999 survey. For cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco, it is clear from NHSDA data and data collected from other surveys (e.g., DHHS, 1998a, 1998b) that just a few brands are preferred by a majority of tobacco users. For adolescent and young adult tobacco users (i.e., those aged 12 to 25), tobacco brand preference is even more concentrated than among adults aged 26 or older. Detailed tables on tobacco brand preference for cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco are in Appendix G, and the highlights of those tables are discussed in this chapter.

## 7.2 Cigarettes

### 7.2.1 Cigarette Brand Preferences, by Age

Overall, 40.7 percent of current cigarette smokers aged 12 or older cited Marlboro as their preferred brand in the month prior to the 1999 survey (see Table 7.1 in Appendix G). This translates to 23.2 million smokers. Newport was preferred by 9.2 percent of cigarette smokers or 5.3 million people. Even the Virginia Slims brand, which was the favorite of just 2.7 percent of current smokers aged 12 or older, was the brand of choice for 1.5 million current cigarette smokers, a sizable number of users.

According to NHSDA data, approximately 3.5 million adolescents in 1999 were current smokers, and they smoked about 1 billion packs of cigarettes per year (Centers for Disease Control [CDC], 1994; DiFranza & Tye, 1990). Three brands accounted for most adolescent smoking. Together, Marlboro, Newport, and Camel cigarettes were preferred by 85.9 percent of adolescent smokers. All other brands each accounted for less than 2 percent of smoking by youths. Marlboro was the preferred cigarette brand for 54.5 percent of 12 to 17 year olds, Newport was chosen by 21.6 percent, and Camel was the brand of choice for 9.8 percent of adolescent smokers. After those three brands, the next most popular was Kool, which was preferred by 1.4 percent of adolescents. These findings agree with cigarette brand information from other surveys. For example, the Teenage Attitudes and Practices Survey (TAPS-II) looked at adolescent cigarette brand preference in 1989 and again in 1993 (CDC, 1994). Findings

indicated that Marlboro was the most commonly purchased brand among both white and Hispanic adolescents, and black adolescents most frequently purchased Newport. Starting with the 1998 survey, the annual Monitoring the Future Study (MTF) has included a question about cigarette brand preferences for current smokers (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, & Shulenberg, 1999). Corroborating data collected from both TAPS-II and the NHSDA, the MTF revealed that Marlboro was the preferred cigarette brand among most white and Hispanic adolescents and that most black adolescent smokers preferred Newport (Johnston et al., 1999).

Among young adults aged 18 to 25 years old, Marlboro, Newport, and Camel cigarettes were chosen by 83.5 percent of current smokers. Marlboro was the cigarette brand of choice for 56.6 percent of this age group, Newport was the favorite of 15.6 percent, and 11.3 percent of this age group preferred Camel cigarettes.

Smokers aged 26 years or older also ranked Marlboro as their number one choice (35.3 percent), but this age group indicated greater diversity for cigarette brand preference. There were 11 brands that accounted for 80.1 percent of the smokers in this older age group: Marlboro (35.3 percent), Newport (6.5 percent), Basic (6.1 percent), Doral (5.7 percent), Winston (5.0 percent), GPC (4.6 percent), Camel (4.3 percent), Virginia Slims (3.4 percent), Kool (3.3 percent), Salem (3.0 percent), and Benson & Hedges (2.9 percent).

### **7.2.2 Cigarette Brand Preferences, by Gender**

As seen in Table 7.2 in Appendix G, there was little gender difference observed for cigarette brand preference among adolescent smokers and young adults. Marlboro, Newport, and Camel accounted for 85.3 percent of adolescent male smokers and 86.5 percent of their female counterparts. Among 18 to 25 year olds, Marlboro, Newport, and Camel were preferred by 84.6 percent of males and 82.3 percent of female current smokers. Smokers aged 26 or older showed more gender difference for brand preference. The top seven brands for older adult male smokers were Marlboro (41.0 percent), Newport (6.5 percent), Camel (6.1 percent), GPC (5.3 percent), Basic (5.1 percent), Winston (5.0 percent), and Doral (4.9 percent). Among older adult female smokers, the favorite brands were Marlboro (29.1 percent), Basic (7.3 percent), Virginia Slims (6.7 percent), Doral (6.7 percent), Newport (6.6 percent), Winston (4.9 percent), and Camel (2.3 percent). Adult male smokers were significantly more likely than females to prefer Marlboro (41.0 vs. 29.1 percent). Also, only adult male smokers reported GPC as a favorite brand (5.3 percent), and only adult female smokers reported Virginia Slims as a favorite (6.7 percent).

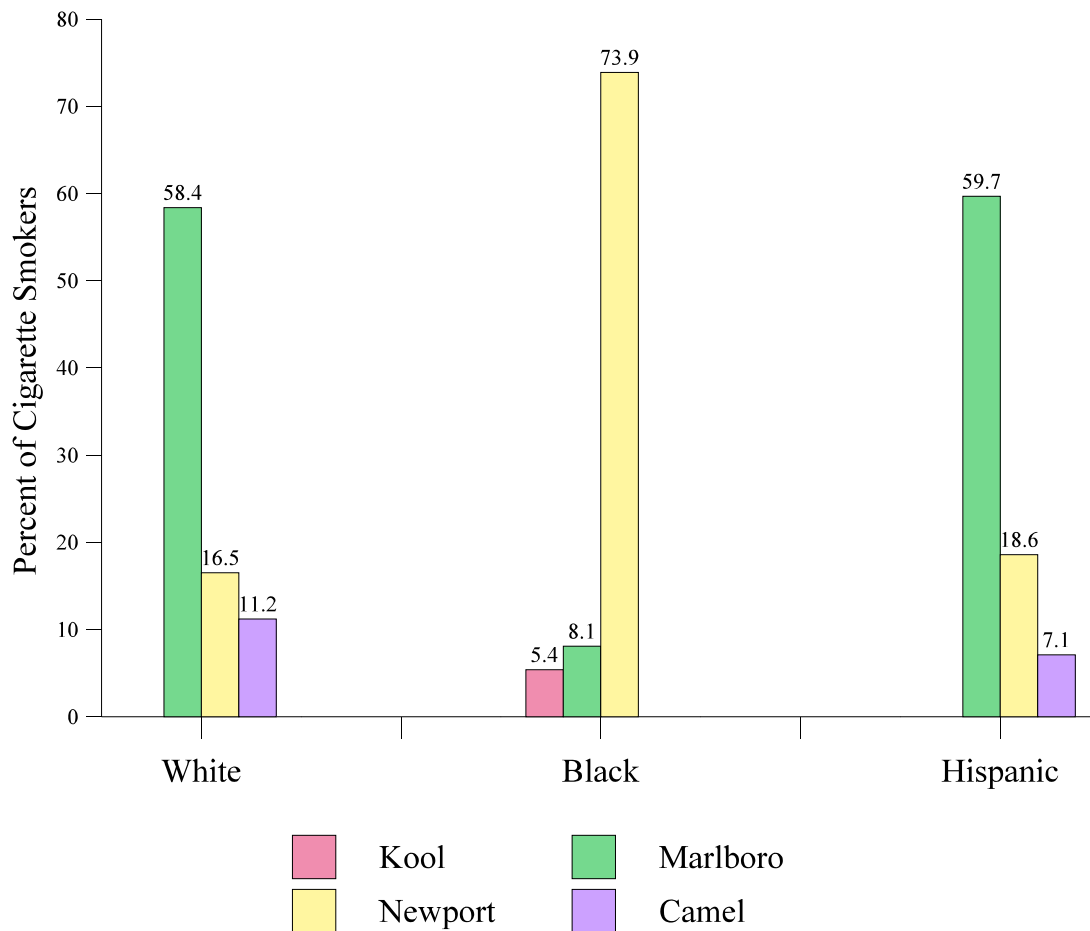
### 7.2.3 Cigarette Brand Preferences, by Race/Ethnicity

Several racial/ethnic differences were notable with regard to the brand of cigarette smoked most often in the month prior to the 1999 survey. In part, these differences reflect the greater use of mentholated cigarettes by African Americans. Hymowitz, Mouton, and Edkholdt (1995) studied adult menthol cigarette smoking among participants of a stop-smoking study. For African-American menthol cigarette smokers ( $n = 174$ ), the top reasons given for smoking menthol cigarettes were as follows: 83 percent said menthol cigarettes tasted better than nonmenthol cigarettes, 63 percent said they had always smoked mentholated cigarettes, 52 percent said that menthol cigarettes were less harsh to the throat as compared with nonmenthol cigarettes, 48 percent found inhalation to be easier with menthol cigarettes, and 33 percent said they could inhale menthol cigarettes more deeply than nonmenthols. Among the small sample of menthol cigarette smokers who were white ( $n = 39$ ), 74 percent said menthol cigarettes tasted better, 51 percent said they were more soothing to the throat, 39 percent said they had always smoked menthol cigarettes, and 21 percent found inhalation easier with menthol cigarettes as compared with nonmenthols.

Table 7.3 in Appendix G lists the top four cigarette brands by racial/ethnic grouping and age. Differences among just 12 to 17 year olds are given in Figure 7.1. Among non-Hispanic whites in both the youngest age group (12 to 17) and the young adult age group (18 to 25), more than half of current smokers preferred Marlboro (58.4 and 61.4 percent, respectively). For white adolescent smokers, Newport ranked second (16.5 percent) and Camel was third (11.2 percent). Camel was the second choice (13.3 percent) among white young adult smokers, and Newport was this group's third choice (8.5 percent). White adult smokers aged 26 or older were most likely to choose Marlboro (35.9 percent), with Basic as their second choice (7.1 percent).

As mentioned previously, African-American brand preferences differed substantially from those of white and Hispanic smokers. African Americans were more likely to select mentholated cigarette brands as their top choices. Newport, a menthol cigarette brand, was preferred by three quarters of African-American smokers aged 12 to 25. Among non-Hispanic blacks in the youngest age group (12 to 17 years), Marlboro ranked second (8.1 percent). Kool, another mentholated cigarette, was chosen by 5.4 percent of current adolescent smokers. Brand preferences among African-American young adults (18 to 25 years) looked very similar to those chosen by adolescent smokers, with Marlboro as their second choice (8.0 percent) and Kool as their third choice (4.7 percent). About a third of non-Hispanic black smokers aged 26 or older preferred Newport cigarettes. Among these older smokers, Kool ranked second (13.4 percent) and Marlboro was third (7.6 percent).

**Figure 7.1 Percentages of Youths Aged 12 to 17 Reporting Cigarette Brands Used Most Often in the Past Month, by Race/Ethnicity: 1999**



Note: Marlboro and Newport were among the top three brands for all three major racial/ethnic groupings. In contrast to whites and Hispanics, however, the top three cigarette brands for blacks included Kools rather than Camels.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999.

Current smokers who were Hispanic also indicated brand preferences different from those chosen by other racial/ethnic subgroups. As with whites, more than half of adolescent and young adult Hispanic smokers preferred Marlboro (59.7 percent and 64.3 percent, respectively). Among adolescent smokers, Newport ranked second (18.6 percent) and Camel was a distant third (7.1 percent). Newport was the number two choice for Hispanic young adult smokers (16.3 percent), and Camel was again a much smaller third place choice (7.0 percent). Hispanic adult smokers aged 26 or older were most likely to choose Marlboro (60.3 percent), with Newport as their second choice (7.3 percent).

#### **7.2.4 Cigarette Brand Preferences, by College Enrollment Status**

As seen in Table 7.4 in Appendix G, more than half of 18- to 24-year-old full-time college students and persons not enrolled in any college chose Marlboro as their favorite brand (about 57 percent of both groups). However, the second and third choices among these two groups differed. Among 18 to 24 year olds not enrolled in any college, Newport was ranked second (18.7 percent of current smokers) and Camel was ranked third (9.0 percent). Full-time college students who smoked ranked Camel second (17.7 percent) and Newport third (7.8 percent). The popularity of Newport among these groups probably reflects the racial/ethnic distribution of 18- to 24-year-old full-time college students as compared with their peers not enrolled in any college (a higher percentage of African Americans were in the not-enrolled group).

An interesting finding about smokers enrolled full time in college was the large percentage who chose Parliament as their preferred brand in the month prior to the survey (5.4 percent). Parliament was not as popular in any other demographic grouping. Overall, Parliament was the preferred brand of only 1.1 percent of current smokers aged 12 or older and 2.3 percent of the college-aged group.

### **7.3 Cigars**

Although more than a third of the people aged 12 or older reported in 1999 that they had tried cigars at least once in their lives, only 5.5 percent reported the current use of this tobacco product (see Chapter 2). This 5.5 percent translates to 12.1 million past month cigar users. Data on brand preferences for these cigar users by demographic groupings are given in Appendix G.

#### **7.3.1 Cigar Brand Preferences, by Age**

Table 7.5 in Appendix G lists the cigar brands of choice for all persons aged 12 or older and by age group. Two brands accounted for about a third of all cigar smokers aged 12 or older: Swisher Sweets and Black & Mild, which were each preferred by about 17 percent of cigar smokers. As noted earlier for cigarettes, brand preference for cigars was more concentrated among adolescent and young adult current cigar smokers. Together, Swisher Sweets and Black & Mild were preferred by half or more of these two age groups. Black & Mild, Swisher Sweets, and Phillies accounted for 69.7 percent of cigar smoking among youths. Black & Mild was the choice of 36.7 percent among 12 to 17 year olds, Swisher Sweets was the preferred cigar brand for 24.3 percent, and Phillies cigars were chosen by 8.7 percent of this age group. After those three brands, the next highest was Garcia Y Vega, which was preferred by 2.2 percent of adolescents.

Among 18 to 25 year olds, Black & Mild (26.8 percent), Swisher Sweets (21.8 percent), and Phillies cigars (7.2 percent) were chosen by 55.8 percent of current cigar smokers (see Table 7.5 in Appendix G). Other popular choices were Garcia Y Vega (5.4 percent) and Macanudos (4.9 percent).

Older cigar smokers aged 26 or older ranked Swisher Sweets as their number one choice (13.7 percent, which translates to 1 million smokers). Including Swisher Sweets, six brands were popular among older cigar smokers: Black & Mild (9.2 percent), Macanudos (9.2 percent), Backwoods (5.5 percent), Dutch Masters (5.1 percent), and Garcia Y Vega (4.7 percent).

### **7.3.2 Cigar Brand Preferences, by Gender**

As seen in Table 7.6 in Appendix G, there was some gender difference observed for cigar brand preference. Among adolescent and young adult smokers, Black & Mild was the top-ranked brand for both males and females, although the percentage was higher among females. The Swisher Sweets brand was second among males and females in the two younger age groups, but Black & Mild and Swisher Sweets were preferred by an almost equal number of male 18 to 25 year olds (24.0 and 22.4 percent, respectively). Among male youths, the third-ranked brand of cigars was Garcia Y Vega (2.8 percent). For female adolescent cigar smokers, the third brand of choice was Phillies (7.9 percent). Garcia Y Vega was also the third favorite choice for male young adults (6.3 percent), and Phillies also ranked third for females in this age group (5.3 percent).

For older female cigar smokers, about equal numbers preferred Black & Mild (18.8 percent) and Swisher Sweets (18.4 percent). The third-ranked brand was Backwoods, with 2.0 percent of older females reporting that they preferred it. Among male cigar smokers aged 26 or older, Swisher Sweets (13.0 percent) was the number one choice and Macanudos (10.2 percent) the number two choice. Their third-ranked brand was Black & Mild, with 7.9 percent of older males preferring it. For older males, three additional brands were popular: Backwoods, Dutch Masters, and Garcia Y Vega.

### **7.3.3 Cigar Brand Preferences, by Race/Ethnicity**

As noted earlier for cigarettes, several racial/ethnic differences were notable with regard to the brand of cigar smoked most often in the month prior to survey (see Table 7.7 in Appendix G). In particular, brand choice was far more concentrated among African-American current cigar smokers as compared with the other two racial/ethnic groups. Among adolescent cigar smokers, Black & Mild was the number one or two choice for all three race/ethnicity

groupings. Black & Mild was preferred by 32.4 percent of white, 21.3 percent of Hispanic, and 73.1 percent of African-American current cigar users aged 12 to 17. This distribution was also observed for 18 to 25 year olds: Black & Mild was preferred by 19.1 percent of whites, 15.3 percent of Hispanics, and 69.9 percent of African-American current cigar smokers. There were too few Hispanic cigar smokers to compare the racial/ethnic distribution for brand preference among cigar smokers aged 26 or older.

## **7.4 Smokeless Tobacco**

As discussed in Chapter 2, the 1999 NHSDA indicated that there were 7.6 million current smokeless tobacco users aged 12 or older. The brands preferred by these current users are listed in Table 7.8 in Appendix G by age group. As noted for both cigarettes and cigars, the concentration for smokeless tobacco brand preference was greatest in the two younger age groups. However, there was less variation by age for brand choice of smokeless tobacco as compared with cigarettes and cigars. For all three age groups, both the number one and the number two favorite choices were the same. The number one choice was Skoal: 33.8 percent of 12 to 17 year olds, 36.1 percent of 18 to 25 year olds, and 27.1 percent of current smokeless tobacco users aged 26 or older. The second most preferred brand was Copenhagen, which was selected by 20.2 percent of 12 to 17 year olds, 23.1 percent of 18 to 25 year olds, and 17.0 percent of current smokeless tobacco users aged 26 or older. Red Man was the third choice among youths and older smokeless tobacco users (11.1 and 9.1 percent, respectively), and Kodiak was the third most popular brand among 18 to 25 year olds (14.7 percent).





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## **Appendix A**

### **Description of the Survey, Limitations of the Data, and Other Sources of Data**



## **Appendix A**

### **Description of the Survey, Limitations of the Data, and Other Sources of Data**

#### **A.1 Description of the Survey**

##### **A.1.1 Sample Design**

The 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) sample was part of a coordinated 5-year design that will provide estimates for all 50 States plus the District of Columbia (DC) through the year 2003. The coordinated design will facilitate 50 percent overlap in first-stage units (area segments) between each two successive years from 1999 through 2003.

For the 5-year 50-State design, 8 States were designated as large sample States (California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas) with samples large enough to support direct State estimates. Sample sizes in these States ranged from 2,669 to 4,681. For the remaining 42 States and DC, smaller, but adequate, samples were selected to support State estimates using small area estimation (SAE) techniques. Sample sizes in these states ranged from 756 to 1,280.

States were first stratified into a total of 900 field interviewer (FI) regions (48 regions in each large sample States and 12 regions in each small sample State). These regions were contiguous geographic areas designed to yield the same number of interviews on average. Within FI regions, adjacent Census blocks were combined to form the first-stage sampling units, called "area segments." A total of 96 segments per FI region were selected with probability proportional to population size in order to support the 5-year sample and any supplemental studies that the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) may choose to field. Eight sample segments per FI region were fielded during the 1999 survey year.

These sampled segments were allocated equally into four separate samples, one for each 3-month period during the year, so that the survey is essentially continuous in the field. In each of these area segments, a listing of all addresses was made, from which a sample of 223,868 addresses was selected. Of these, 187,842 were determined to be eligible sample units. In these sample units (which can be either households or units within group quarters), sample persons were randomly selected using an automated screening procedure programmed in a handheld computer carried by the interviewers. Youths (aged 12 to 17 years) and young adults (aged 18 to

25 years) were oversampled at this stage. Because of the large sample size associated with this sample, there was no need to oversample racial/ethnic groups, as was done on prior NHSDAs. Consistent with previous NHSDAs, the final respondent sample of 66,706 persons was representative of the U.S. general population (since 1991, the civilian, noninstitutionalized population) aged 12 or older. In addition, State samples were representative of their respective State populations.

During Quarter 1 of the 1999 NHSDA, it became evident that response rates were not comparable to those achieved in prior years. The principal cause for the reduction in response rates was the shortage of FIs and their inexperience. One action taken to overcome the response problem was to subsample from all pending cases so that cases retained could be worked more thoroughly. This special subsampling was conducted in two phases. During the first phase, a total of 8,640 of the 13,161 unfinished dwelling units (i.e., pending screeners) were pulled out of the sample. In the second phase, dwelling units eligible to be sampled included those that were unfinished and those with pending person interviews. A total of 3,958 such units were removed in the second phase. To reduce the effect of unequal weights, all pending dwelling units (all units from round 1 and 1,827 units from round 2) were put back into the sample in Quarter 2. The sample weights were adjusted to reflect the subsampling and putting back of cases.

The 1999 NHSDA also included a supplemental sample using the paper-and-pencil interviewing (PAPI) mode for the purposes of measuring trends with estimates comparable to 1998 and prior years. The design for the supplemental PAPI study used a probability subsample of 250 FI regions and employed a coordinated oversampling strategy to increase the representation of blacks and Hispanics. All segments selected for the main computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) study within the 250 FI regions were also selected for the PAPI study. Oversampling of blacks and Hispanics was achieved by a coordinated sampling scheme that oversampled FI regions with high concentrations of blacks and Hispanics and by screening for and oversampling blacks and Hispanics in dwelling units designated for the PAPI sample. The automated sampling procedure, when applied in the PAPI segments, specified which dwelling units were to be interviewed in the CAI mode and which were to be interviewed in the PAPI and then applied the appropriate person selection scheme for that particular survey. A sample of 46,328 addresses was selected for the PAPI study. Of these, 40,584 were determined to be eligible, and the final respondent sample consisted of 13,809 persons.

### **A.1.2 Data Collection Methodology (CAI)**

The data collection method used in the NHSDA involves in-person interviews with sample persons, incorporating procedures that increase respondents' cooperation and

willingness to report honestly about their illicit drug use behavior. Confidentiality is stressed in all written and verbal communications with potential respondents, respondents' names are not collected with the data, and CAI methods, including audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI), are used to provide a private and confidential setting to complete the interview.

Introductory letters are sent to sampled addresses, followed by an interviewer visit. A 5-minute screening procedure conducted using a handheld computer involves listing all household members along with their basic demographic data. The computer uses the demographic data in a preprogrammed selection algorithm to select zero to two sample persons, depending on the composition of the household. This selection process is designed to provide the necessary sample sizes for the specified population age groupings.

Interviewers attempt to immediately conduct the NHSDA interview with each selected person in the household. The interviewer requests the selected respondent to identify a private area in the home away from other household members to conduct the interview. The interview averages about an hour and includes a combination of CAPI (computer-assisted personal interviewing) and ACASI. The interview begins in CAPI mode with the FI reading the questions from the computer screen and entering the respondent's replies into the computer. The interview then transitions to ACASI mode for the sensitive questions. In this mode, the respondent can read the questions silently on the computer screen and/or listen to the questions read through headphones and enter his/her responses directly into the computer. At the conclusion of the ACASI section, the interview returns to CAPI mode with the interviewer completing the questionnaire.

No personal identifying information is captured in the CAI record for the respondent. At the end of the day when an interviewer has completed one or more interviews, he/she transmits the data to RTI via home telephone lines.

### **A.1.3 Data Processing (CAI)**

Interviewers initiate nightly data transmissions of interview data and call records on days when they work. Computers at RTI direct the information to a raw data file that consists of one record for each completed interview. Even though much editing and consistency checking is done by the CAI program during the interview, additional complex edits and consistency checks are completed at RTI. Resolution of most inconsistencies and missing data is done using machine-editing routines developed specifically for the CAI instrument. Cases are retained only if the respondent provided data on lifetime use of cigarettes and at least nine other substances.

**Statistical Imputation.** For some key variables that still have missing values after the application of editing, statistical imputation is used to replace missing data with appropriate response codes. Considerable changes in the imputation procedures that have been used in past NHSDAs were introduced for the 1999 CAI sample. Three types of statistical imputation procedures are used: (1) a standard unweighted sequential hot-deck imputation, (2) a univariate combination of weighted regression imputation and a random nearest neighbor hot-deck imputation (which could be viewed as a univariate predictive mean neighborhood method), and (3) a combination of weighted regression and a random nearest neighbor hot-deck imputation using a neighborhood where imputation is accomplished on several response variables at once (which could be viewed as a multivariate predictive mean neighborhood method). Because the primary demographic variables (e.g., age, gender, race/ethnicity, employment, education) are imputed first, few variables are available for model-based imputation. Moreover, most demographic variables have a very low level of missingness. Hence, unweighted sequential hot deck is used to impute missing values for demographic variables. The demographic variables can then be used as covariates in models for drug use measures. These models also include other drug use variables as covariates. The univariate predictive mean neighborhood method is used as an intermediate imputation procedure for recency of use, 12-month frequency of use, and 30-day frequency of use where these variables occur. The final imputed values for these variables are determined using multivariate predictive mean neighborhoods. The final imputed values for age at first use for all drugs and age at first daily cigarette use are determined using univariate predictive mean neighborhoods.

Hot-deck imputation involves the replacement of a missing value with a valid code taken from another respondent who is "similar" and has complete data. Responding and nonresponding units are sorted together by a variable or collection of variables closely related to the variable of interest  $Y$ . For sequential hot-deck imputation, a missing value of  $Y$  is replaced by the nearest responding value preceding it in the sequence. With random nearest neighbor hot-deck imputation, the missing value of  $Y$  is replaced by a responding value from a donor randomly selected from a set of potential donors close to the unit with the missing value according to some distance metric. The predictive mean neighborhood imputation involves determining a predicted mean using a model, such as a linear regression or logistic regression, depending on the response variable, where the models incorporate the design weights. In the univariate case, the neighborhood of potential donors is determined by calculating the relative distance between the predicted mean for an item nonrespondent and the predicted mean for each potential donor, and choosing those within a small preset value (this is the "distance metric"). The pool of donors is further restricted to satisfy logical constraints whenever necessary (e.g., age of first crack use must not be younger than age of first cocaine use). Whenever possible, more than one response variable was considered at a time. In that (multivariate) case, the Mahalanobis distance across a



vector of several response variables' predicted means is calculated between a given item nonrespondent and each candidate donor. The  $k$  smallest Mahalanobis distances, say 30, determine the neighborhood of candidate donors, and the nonrespondent's missing values in this vector are replaced by those of the randomly selected donor. A respondent may only be missing some of the responses within this vector of response variables; in that case, only the missing values were replaced, and donors were restricted to be logically consistent with the response variables that were not missing.

Although statistical imputation could not proceed separately within each State due to insufficient pools of donors, information about the State of residence of each respondent is incorporated in the modeling and hot-deck steps. For most drugs, respondents were separated into three State usage categories for each drug depending on the response variable of interest. Respondents from States with high usage of a given drug were placed in one category, respondents from medium usage States into another, and the remainder into a third category. This categorical "State rank" variable was used as one set of covariates in the imputation models. In addition, eligible donors for each item nonrespondent were restricted to be of the same State usage category (the same "State rank") as the item nonrespondent.

**Weights.** The general approach to developing and calibrating analysis weights involved developing design-based weights,  $d_k$ , as the inverse of the selection probabilities of the households and persons. Adjustment factors,  $a_k(\lambda)$ , were then applied to the design-based weights to adjust for nonresponse, to control for extreme weights when necessary, and to poststratify to known population control totals. In view of the importance of State-level estimates with the new 50-State design, it was necessary to control for a much larger number of known population totals. Several other modifications to the general weight adjustment strategy that had been used in past NHSDAs were also implemented for the first time with the 1999 CAI sample.

Weight adjustments were based on a generalization of Deville and Särndal's (1992) logit model. This generalized exponential model (GEM) (Folsom & Singh, 2000) incorporates unit-specific bounds  $(l_k, u_k)$ ,  $k \in s$ , for the adjustment factor  $a_k(\lambda)$  as follows:

$$a_k(\lambda) = \frac{l_k(u_k - c_k) + u_k(c_k - l_k) \exp(A_k x_k' \lambda)}{(u_k - c_k) + (c_k - l_k) \exp(A_k x_k' \lambda)},$$

where  $c_k$  are prespecified centering constants, such that  $l_k < c_k < u_k$  and  $A_k = (u_k - l_k)/(u_k - c_k)(c_k - l_k)$ . The variables  $l_k$ ,  $c_k$ , and  $u_k$  are user-specified bounds, and  $\lambda$  is

the column vector of  $p$  model parameters corresponding to the  $p$  covariates  $x$ . The  $\lambda$ -parameters are estimated by solving

$$\sum_s x_k d_k a_k(\lambda) - \tilde{T}_x = 0,$$

where  $\tilde{T}_x$  denotes control totals, which could be either nonrandom as is generally the case with poststratification, or random as is generally the case for nonresponse adjustment.

The final weights  $w_k = d_k a_k(\lambda)$  minimize the distance function  $\Delta(w, d)$  defined as

$$\Delta(w, d) = \sum_{k \in S} \frac{d_k}{A_k} \left\{ (a_k - \ell_k) \log \frac{a_k - \ell_k}{c_k - \ell_k} + (u_k - a_k) \log \frac{u_k - a_k}{u_k - c_k} \right\}$$

This general approach was used at several stages of the weight adjustment process including (1) adjustment of household weights for extremes, (2) adjustment of household weights for nonresponse, (3) poststratification of household weights to meet population controls for various demographic groups by State, (4) adjustment of person weights for extremes, (5) poststratification of selected person weights, (6) adjustment of person weights for nonresponse, and (7) poststratification of person weights.

Every effort was made to include as many relevant State-specific covariates (typically defined by demographic domains within States) as possible in the multivariate models used to calibrate the weights (nonresponse adjustment and poststratification steps). Because further subdivision of State samples by demographic covariates often produced small cell sample sizes, it was not possible to retain all State-specific covariates and still estimate the necessary model parameters with reasonable precision. Therefore, a hierarchical structure was used in grouping States with covariates defined at the national level, at the census division level within the Nation, at the State-group within census division, and, whenever possible, at the State level. In every case, the controls for the total population within a State and the five age groups within a State were maintained. Census control totals by age and race were required for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of each State. Published Census projections (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000) reflected the total residential population (which includes those in the military and those who are institutionalized). The 1990 census 5 percent public use micro data file was used to distribute the State residential population into two groups, then the raking-ratio adjustment method was used to obtain the desired domain-level counts such that they respect both the State-level residential population counts as well as the national-level civilian and noncivilian counts

for each domain. This was done for the midpoint of each NHSDA data collection period (i.e., quarter) such that counts aggregated over the quarters correspond to the annual counts.

Several other enhancements to the weighting procedures were also implemented. The control of extreme weights through winsorization was incorporated into the calibration processes. Winsorization truncates extreme values at prespecified levels and distributes the trimmed portions of weights to the nontruncated cases; note that this process was carried out using the GEM model discussed above. A step was added to poststratify the household level weights to obtain census-consistent estimates based on the household rosters from all screened households; these household roster-based estimates then provided the control totals needed to calibrate the respondent pair weights for subsequent planned analyses. An additional step poststratified the selected persons sample to conform with the adjusted roster estimates. The final step in poststratification related the respondent person sample to external census data (defined within State whenever possible as discussed above).

## **A.2 Limitations of the Data**

### **A.2.1 Target Population**

An important limitation of the NHSDA estimates of tobacco use prevalence is that they are only designed to describe the target population of the survey (i.e., the civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 or older). Although this population includes almost 98 percent of the total U.S. population aged 12 or older, it does exclude some important and unique subpopulations who may have very different tobacco-using patterns. The survey excludes active military personnel, who have been shown to have lower rates of cigarette use. Persons living in institutional group quarters, such as prisons and residential drug treatment centers, are not covered in the NHSDA, and homeless persons not living in a shelter on the survey date are also excluded. Section A.3.2 describes a survey that provides data for military personnel.

### **A.2.2 Sampling Error and Statistical Significance**

The sampling error of an estimate is the error caused by the selection of a sample instead of conducting a census of the population. Sampling error is reduced by selecting a large sample and by using efficient sample design and estimation strategies, such as stratification, optimal allocation, and ratio estimation.

With the use of probability sampling methods in the NHSDA, it is possible to develop estimates of sampling error from the survey data. These estimates have been calculated for all

prevalence estimates presented in this report using a Taylor series linearization approach that takes into account the effects of the complex NHSDA design features. The sampling errors are used to identify unreliable estimates and to test for the statistical significance of differences between estimates.

As was done in NHSDAs prior to 1999, direct survey estimates considered to be unreliable due to unacceptably large sampling error are not shown; instead, they are noted by asterisks (\*) in the tables containing such estimates in the appendices. The criterion used for suppressing all direct survey estimates was based on the relative standard error (RSE), which is defined as the ratio of the standard error over the estimate.

For proportion estimates ( $p$ ) within the range  $[0 < p < 1]$ , rates and corresponding estimated number of users were suppressed if

$$\frac{se(p)/p}{-\ln(p)} > 0.175 \quad \text{when } p < 0.5$$

or

$$\frac{se(p)/(1-p)}{-\ln(1-p)} > 0.175 \quad \text{when } p \geq 0.5.$$

This is an ad hoc rule that requires an effective sample size in excess of 50 when  $0.10 \leq p \leq 0.90$ . As ( $p$ ) approaches 0.00 or 1.00, it requires increasingly larger effective sample sizes. Estimates were also suppressed if they were close to zero or 100 percent (if  $p < .00005$  or if  $p \geq .99995$ ).

For estimates of other totals, and means (not bounded between 0 and 1), estimates were suppressed if

$$\frac{se(p)}{p} > 0.5.$$

Additionally, estimates of mean age were suppressed if the sample size was smaller than 10 respondents.

When making comparisons of estimates for different population subgroups from the same data year, the covariance term, which is usually small and positive, has typically been ignored. This results in somewhat conservative tests of hypotheses that will sometimes fail to establish statistical significance when in fact it exists.

### A.2.3 Nonsampling Error

Nonsampling errors occur from nonresponse, coding errors, computer processing errors, errors in the sampling frame, reporting errors, and other errors. Nonsampling errors are reduced through data editing, statistical adjustments for nonresponse, and close monitoring and periodic retraining of interviewers.

Although nonsampling errors can often be much larger than sampling errors, measurement of most nonsampling errors is difficult or impossible. However, some indication of the effects of some types of nonsampling errors can be obtained through proxy measures, such as response rates and from other research studies.

Response rates for the NHSDA were stable for the period from 1994 to 1998, with the screening response rate at about 93 percent and the interview response rate at about 78 percent. Of the 187,842 eligible households sampled for the 1999 NHSDA main study, 169,166 were successfully screened for a weight-adjusted screening response rate of 89.6 percent. In these screened households, a total of 89,883 sample persons were selected, and completed interviews were obtained from 66,706 of these sample persons, for a weighted interview response rate of 68.6 percent. Some 11,276 (18.0 percent) sample persons were classified as refusals, 5,692 (6.7 percent) were not available or never at home, and 6,209 (6.8 percent) did not participate for various other reasons, such as physical or mental incompetence or language barrier. The response rate was highest among the 12- to 17- year-old age group (78.1%). The response rate was 71.2 percent for the 18- to 25-year-old age group and 66.7 percent for adults aged 26 or older.

The increase in nonresponse in the 1999 NHSDA can be attributed primarily to an insufficient number of FIs and their inexperience. Recruiting and training of FIs were major challenges due to the number required for the large sample and the tight labor market. This resulted in a relatively inexperienced staff of FIs. There were 2,010 FIs hired and trained, and more than a third of them did not complete the survey year (37.6 percent). Both prior NHSDA experience and on-the-job experience were shown to be related to nonresponse. Previously experienced interviewers and interviewers with one, two, or three quarters of on-the-job experience were more successful at obtaining an interview. The overall nonresponse was also demonstrated to be a product of the combined influences of urbanicity and the age and gender of the respondent. Interviews were completed at a greater rate in rural regions than in urban areas and by younger and female respondents.

Among survey participants, item response rates were above 98 percent for most questionnaire items. However, inconsistent responses for some items, including the tobacco use items, were common. Estimates of tobacco use from the NHSDA were based on the responses to multiple questions by respondents, so that the maximum amount of information was used in determining whether a respondent was classified as a tobacco user. Inconsistencies in responses were resolved through a logical editing process involving some judgment on the part of survey analysts (as such, it is a potential source of nonsampling error). Because of the automatic routing through the CAI questionnaire (e.g., lifetime drug use questions that skip entire modules when answered "no"), there was less editing of this type than in the PAPI questionnaire used in previous years. In addition, less logical editing was used because with the CAI data, statistical imputation was relied upon more heavily to determine the final values of drug use variables in cases where there was the potential to use logical editing to make a determination. The combined amount of editing and imputation in the CAI data is still considerably less than the total amount in the PAPI study.

NHSDA estimates are based on self-reports of substance use, and their value depends on respondents' truthfulness and memory. Although many studies have generally established the validity of self-report data and the NHSDA procedures were designed to encourage honesty and recall, some degree of underreporting is assumed. No adjustment to NHSDA data has been made to correct for this. The methodology used in the NHSDA has been shown to produce more valid results than other self-report methods (e.g., by telephone) (Aquilino, 1994, Brittingham, Tourangeau, & Kay, 1998; Turner, Lessler, & Gfroerer, 1992). However, comparisons of NHSDA data with data from surveys conducted in classrooms suggest that underreporting of drug use by youths in their homes may be substantial (Gfroerer, 1993; Gfroerer, Wright, & Kopstein, 1997).

#### **A.2.4 Incidence Estimates**

For diseases, the incidence rate for a population is defined as the number of new cases of the disease,  $N$ , divided by the person time,  $PT$ , of exposure or

$$IR = \frac{N}{PT}.$$

The person time of exposure can be measured for the full period of the study or for a shorter period. The person time of exposure ends at the time of diagnosis (e.g., Greenberg et al., 1996, pp. 16-19). We follow similar conventions for defining the incidence of first use of a substance.

Beginning in 1999, the NHSDA questionnaire allows for collection of year and month of first use for recent initiates. Month, day, and year of birth are also obtained directly or imputed in the process. In addition, the questionnaire call record provides the date of the interview. If we impute a day of first use within the year and month of first use reported or imputed, we then have the key respondent inputs in terms of exact dates. Exposure time can be determined in terms of days and converted to an annual basis.

Having exact dates of birth and first use also allows us to determine person time of exposure during the targeted period,  $t$ . Let the target time period for measuring incidence be specified in terms of dates. For example, for the period 1998, we would specify

$$t = [t_1, t_2) = [1 \text{ Jan } 1998, 1 \text{ Jan } 1999),$$

a period that includes 1 January 1998 and all days up to but not including 1 January 1999. The target age group can also be defined by a half open interval as  $a = [a_1, a_2)$ . For example, the age group 12 to 17 would be defined by  $a = [12, 18)$  for persons at least age 12, but not yet age 18. If person  $i$  was in age group  $a$  during period  $t$ , the time and age interval,  $I_{t,a,i}$ , can then be determined by the intersection

$$I_{t,a,i} = [t_1, t_2) \cap [DOB_i, MOB_i, YOB_i + a_1, DOB_i, MOB_i, YOB_i + a_2)$$

assuming we can write the time of birth as in terms of day ( $DOB_i$ ), month ( $MOB_i$ ), and year ( $YOB_i$ ). Either this intersection will be empty ( $I_{t,a,i} = \emptyset$ ) or we will designate it by the half open interval  $I_{t,a,i} = [m_{1,i}, m_{2,i})$  where

$$m_{1,i} = \text{Max}\{t_1, (DOB_i, MOB_i, YOB_i + a_1)\}$$

and

$$m_{2,i} = \text{Min}\{t_2, (DOB_i, MOB_i, YOB_i + a_2)\}.$$

The date of first use,  $t_{fu,d,i}$ , is also expressed as an exact date. An incident of first drug  $d$  use by person  $i$  in age group  $a$  occurs in time  $t$  if  $t_{fu,d,i} \in [m_{1,i}, m_{2,i})$ . The indicator function  $I_i(d, a, t)$  used to count incidents of first use is set to 1 when  $t_{fu,d,i} \in [m_{1,i}, m_{2,i})$ , and to 0 otherwise. The person time exposure measured in years and denoted by  $e_i(d, a, t)$  for a person  $i$  of age group  $a$  depends on the date of first use. If the date of first use precedes the target period ( $t_{fu,d,i} < m_{1,i}$ ), then  $e_i(d, a, t) = 0$ . If the date of first use occurs after the target period or if person  $i$  has never used drug  $d$ , then

$$e_i(d, a, t) = \frac{m_{2,i} - m_{1,i}}{365}.$$

If the date for first use occurs during the target period  $I_{t,a,i}$ , then

$$e_i(d,a,t) = \frac{t_{fu,d,i} - m_{1,i}}{365}.$$

Note that both  $I_i(d,a,t)$  and  $e_i(d,a,t)$  are set to zero if the target period  $I_{t,a,i}$  is empty (i.e., person  $i$  is not in age group  $a$  during time  $t$ ). The incidence rate is then estimated as a weighted ratio estimate:

$$IR(d,a,t) = \frac{\sum_i w_i I_i(d,a,t)}{\sum_i w_i e_i(d,a,t)}$$

where the  $w_i$  are the analytic weights.

In prior years, before exact date data were available for computing incidence rates, a person was considered to be of age  $a$  during the entire time interval  $t$ , if his/her  $a$ th birthday occurred during time interval  $t$  (generally, a single year). If the person initiated use during the year, the person time exposure was approximated as one-half year for all such persons rather than computing it exactly for each person.

Because of the new methodology, the incidence estimates discussed in Chapter 4 are not strictly comparable to prior year estimates. However, because they are based on retrospective reports by survey respondents as was the case for earlier estimates, they may be subject to some of the same kinds of biases.

Bias due to differential mortality occurs because some persons who were alive and exposed to the risk of first drug use in the historical periods shown in the tables died before the 1999 NHSDA was conducted. This bias is probably very small for estimates shown in this report. Incidence estimates are also affected by memory errors, including recall decay (tendency to forget events occurring long ago) and forward telescoping (tendency to report that an event occurred more recently than it actually did). These memory errors would both tend to result in estimates for earlier years (i.e., 1960s and 1970s) that are downwardly biased (because of recall decay) and estimates for later years that are upwardly biased (because of telescoping). There is also likely to be some underreporting bias due to social acceptability of drug use behaviors and respondents' fear of disclosure. This is likely to have the greatest impact on recent estimates, which reflect more recent use and reporting by younger respondents. Finally, for substance use



that is frequently initiated at age 10 or younger, estimates based on retrospective reports 1 year later underestimate total incidence because 11-year-old children are not sampled by the NHSDA. Prior analyses showed that alcohol and cigarette (any use) incidence estimates could be significantly affected by this. Therefore, for these drugs no 1998 estimates were made.

### **A.3 Other Sources of Data**

A variety of other surveys and data systems collect data on tobacco use. It is useful to consider the results of these other studies when discussing NHSDA data. In doing comparisons, it is important to understand the methodological differences between different surveys and the impact that these differences could have on estimates of tobacco product prevalence. This section briefly describes several of these other data systems, including recent results from them.

In-depth comparisons have been done of the methodologies of the three major federally sponsored national surveys of substance use by youths (i.e., the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse [NHSDA], the Monitoring the Future [MTF] study, and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey [YRBS]). In 1997, a comparison between the NHSDA and the MTF was published (Gfroerer et al., 1997). And in 1999, a series of papers comparing different aspects of the three national surveys was commissioned by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. Experts in survey methods for the latter effort reported the following findings:

The design, implementation, and documentation of all three surveys are of high quality. The surveys exhibit no flaws in the execution of basic survey procedures.

The goals and approaches of these three surveys are very different, making comparisons between them difficult. The surveys differ significantly in terms of populations covered, sampling methods, mode of data collection, questionnaires, and estimation methods.

Estimates of substance use are generally highest from the YRBS and lowest from the NHSDA. The NHSDA probably produces lower rates because it is done in the home, whereas the other two surveys collect data in school classrooms, away from parents and other family members.

NHSDA prevalence rates may also be lower because of the NHSDA's requirement of thorough parental consent prior to youth participation. The greater parental involvement in consent procedures in the NHSDA, compared to the two school surveys, may suppress reporting by youths of substance use.

### A.3.1 Other National Surveys of Tobacco Use

**Monitoring the Future (MTF).** The MTF is a national survey that tracks drug use trends and related attitudes among America's adolescents. This survey is conducted annually by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan through a grant awarded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). The MTF is composed of three substudies: (a) an annual survey of high school seniors initiated in 1975; (b) ongoing panel studies of representative samples from each graduating class that have been conducted by mail since 1976; and (c) annual surveys of 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders initiated in 1991. In 2000, for all three grades combined, there were 435 public and private schools and almost 45,200 students in the sample. The senior sample included 13,286 seniors in 134 public and private schools. As noted on the MTF website, in 2000 the 10<sup>th</sup> grade sample involved 14,576 students from 145 schools, and the 8<sup>th</sup> grade sample size was 17,311 students from 156 schools (MTF, 2000).

Comparisons between the MTF and students sampled in the NHSDA have generally shown NHSDA substance use prevalence levels to be lower than MTF estimates, with relative differences being largest for 8<sup>th</sup> graders. However, the direction of trends have generally been similar between the two surveys. The lower prevalences in the NHSDA may be due to more underreporting in the household setting as compared to the MTF school setting. The MTF does not survey dropouts, a group generally shown (using the NHSDA) to have higher rates of use (Gfroerer et al., 1997).

This school-based survey showed increases in smoking rates among students from 1991 to 1996. Cigarette smoking peaked in 1996 among 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders nationwide and in 1997 among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Since those peak years, cigarette use has gradually declined, and recently released data indicated that cigarette use among adolescents declined sharply between the last two MTF surveys (MTF, 2000). For example, current (past month) smoking decreased significantly among 8<sup>th</sup> graders, falling from 17.5 percent in 1999 to 14.6 percent in 2000. Past month cigarette use also declined sharply among 12<sup>th</sup> graders, dropping from 34.6 percent in 1999 to 31.4 percent in 2000. Daily smoking in the past month declined from 15.9 to 14.0 percent among 10<sup>th</sup> graders and from 23.1 to 20.6 percent among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. The proportion of 10<sup>th</sup> graders smoking heavily (i.e., smoking a half-pack or more of cigarettes per day) decreased among 10<sup>th</sup> graders from 7.6 percent in 1999 to 6.2 percent in 2000 and among 12<sup>th</sup> graders from 13.2 percent in 1999 to 11.3 percent in 2000. Prevalence rates for the use of smokeless tobacco remained stable.

**Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).** The YRBS is a component of CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, which biennially measures the prevalence of six priority health risk behavior categories: (1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional and intentional injuries, (2) tobacco use, (3) alcohol and other drug use, (4) sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), (5) unhealthy dietary behaviors, and (6) physical inactivity. The 1999 national school-based survey used a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12. The 1999 State and local surveys used a two-stage cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades 9 through 12 in their jurisdictions (CDC, 2000a). The 1999 national YRBS sample included 15,349 students in grades 9 through 12 in the 50 States and DC.

The YRBS found increases in trends for current cigarette use among students in grades 9 to 12. Current smoking rose from 27.5 percent in 1991 to 34.8 percent in 1999 (CDC, 2000a). Overall, lifetime, current, and frequent cigarette use prevalence (defined as smoking on 20 or more days of the 30 days preceding the survey) in the 1999 survey were 70.4, 34.8, and 16.8 percent, respectively. Although the NHSDA trend for smoking among youths (aged 12 to 17) has not shown these increases, the NHSDA estimates for years prior to 1994 were apparently substantial underestimates because the data were collected without private self-administered answer sheets. When the NHSDA converted to the use of these answer sheets in 1994, the smoking rate for adolescents approximately doubled. This raises questions about the accuracy of the NHSDA measurement of the trend prior to 1994, even after adjustments are made to account for the effect of the new questionnaire.

**National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS).** The American Legacy Foundation released findings from its 1999 NYTS in October 2000. The 1999 NYTS was designed to get data on tobacco-related issues for a nationally representative sample of students in grades 6 through 12. The survey was given to over 15,000 students in 131 school across the United States in the fall of 1999. The students completed anonymous, self-administered questionnaires that included a variety of tobacco-related questions. Major topics covered by the 1999 NYTS included patterns of tobacco use, knowledge and attitudes about tobacco, minors' ability to purchase tobacco products, and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS). The American Legacy Foundation found that in 1999, approximately 7.3 percent of all adolescents were established smokers (they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime) (American Legacy Foundation, 2000).

**College Alcohol Study (CAS).** The Harvard School of Public Health's CAS is an ongoing survey supported by a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. It surveys

more than 15,000 students (18 to 24 years of age) at 140 four-year colleges in 40 States. The objective of the CAS is to look at high risk behaviors and to identify student- and college-level factors associated with these behaviors among college students. These behaviors include heavy episodic or binge drinking, smoking, illicit drug use, gun possession, violence, and other behavioral, social, and health-related problem facing America's college students today. The principal investigator is Henry Wechsler.

The CAS includes all forms of tobacco use: cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and smokeless tobacco. The prevalence of cigarette smoking by college students, which was sharply up between 1993 and 1997, stabilized between 1997 and 1999 (Harvard School of Public Health, 2000). In the 1999 CAS, a total of 14,138 students in 119 four-year colleges were surveyed. The 1999 data indicated that nearly half of all respondents (45.7 percent) had used a tobacco product in the past year, and one third (32.9 percent) had used a tobacco product in the past month (current use). Cigarettes accounted for most of the tobacco use (28.5 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old college students had smoked cigarettes in the 30 days prior to survey). Cigar use was also substantial with 37.1 percent citing lifetime use, 23.0 percent reporting past year use, and 8.5 percent saying they were current cigar users. Among college students, men were significantly more likely than females to be tobacco users and tobacco use was significantly higher among white students as compared to African-American, Hispanic, and Asian students.

**National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health).** In 1994-96, Add Health was conducted to measure the effects of family, peer group, school, neighborhood, religious institution, and community influences on such health risks as tobacco, drug, and alcohol use. The survey also asked about substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs). The survey consisted of three phases. First, roughly 90,000 students from grades 7 through 12 at 145 schools around the United States answered brief questionnaires. Next, interviews were conducted with about 20,000 students and their parents in the students' homes. Then, 1 year later, the students were interviewed a second time in their homes. Survey results from the September 1994 survey indicate that nearly 3.2 percent of 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders smoked 6 or more cigarettes a day as did 12.8 percent of 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders (Resnick et al., 1997).

**Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS).** In November 1999, the Partnership for a Drug-Free America (PDFA) released results from the 1999 PATS, the only ongoing national research that tracks drug use and drug-related attitudes among children as young as 8 and 9 years old, teenagers, and their parents. Data from the 1999 PATS showed declines in cigarette use among teenagers (see PDFA, 2000). For teenagers in grades 7 through 12, the prevalence of past month cigarette declined from 42 percent in 1998 to 37 percent in 1999. For those in grades 7 and 8, past month smoking declined from 36 percent in 1998 to 33 percent in 1999. Among 9<sup>th</sup>

and 10<sup>th</sup> graders, the decline observed for past month cigarette use was from 44 percent in 1998 to 35 percent in 1999. For the oldest teenagers (those in grades 11 and 12), the decrease in past month cigarette use was from 47 percent in 1998 to 42 percent in 1999.

**National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).** The NHIS is a continuing nationwide sample survey that collects data using personal household interviews. In 1997, the data collection methodology changed from paper-and-pencil questionnaires to a computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) instrument. The 1998 NHIS was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the National Center for Health Statistics (NDHS). The survey estimated that 24.0 percent of the population age 18 and over were current cigarette smokers in 1998. Among males, 25.9 percent reported current cigarette smoking compared to 22.1 percent of females aged 18 or older. Current smokers are defined as those who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and answer that they currently smoke, including those who smoke only on some days. The current smoker definition used in the NHIS is somewhat different from that used in the NHSDA where current cigarette smoking is defined as any use in the past month.

**Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health.** The Surgeon General's report on smoking and health (DHHS, 1994) included smoking prevalence data from a number of sources, including the NHSDA. Comparisons between the various sources were made and methodological differences were assessed. These comparisons used NHSDA data prior to 1994, which were based on the interviewer-administered smoking questions, and thus show low rates of smoking in the NHSDA, particularly among youths.

### **A.3.2 Survey of Population Not Covered by the NHSDA**

**Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel.** The 1998 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel was sponsored by the Department of Defense and conducted by Research Triangle Institute (RTI). The survey interviewed 17,264 active duty Armed Forces personnel worldwide. Military personnel generally exhibited lower rates of cigarette use than the civilian population, but this finding seems largely due to an increase in smoking among civilians rather than significant decreases among military personnel or changes in the military population (Bray et al., 1999).



## **Appendix B**

### **Tobacco Product Prevalence Tables**





**Table 2.1 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco, by Age Group: 1994 to 1999 PAPI**

Tobacco Product	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999-P <sup>1</sup>	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>12 Years or Older</b>												
Cigarettes	28.6	(27.2-30.1)	28.8	(27.4-30.2)	28.9	(27.3-30.5)	29.6	(28.4-30.9)	27.7	(26.5-28.9)	29.7	(27.7-31.7)
Smokeless Tobacco	3.3 <sup>b</sup>	(2.8-3.8)	3.3 <sup>b</sup>	(2.7-3.9)	3.2 <sup>b</sup>	(2.6-3.8)	3.2 <sup>b</sup>	(2.7-3.9)	3.1 <sup>b</sup>	(2.7-3.5)	2.2	(1.8-2.7)
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>												
Cigarettes	18.9 <sup>a</sup>	(17.4-20.5)	20.2 <sup>b</sup>	(18.6-22.0)	18.3	(16.8-19.8)	19.9 <sup>b</sup>	(18.4-21.6)	18.2	(16.8-19.8)	15.9	(13.6-18.6)
Smokeless Tobacco	2.8 <sup>b</sup>	(2.1-3.7)	2.8 <sup>b</sup>	(2.2-3.7)	1.9	(1.4-2.6)	2.0	(1.4-2.6)	1.2	(0.9-1.6)	1.2	(0.7-2.1)
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>												
Cigarettes	34.6 <sup>b</sup>	(32.7-36.6)	35.3 <sup>b</sup>	(33.0-37.6)	38.3	(36.1-40.4)	40.6	(38.1-43.2)	41.6	(39.4-43.8)	41.0	(37.9-44.2)
Smokeless Tobacco	6.2 <sup>a</sup>	(4.8-7.8)	5.4	(4.3-6.7)	6.1 <sup>b</sup>	(5.0-7.4)	4.5	(3.8-5.5)	5.4 <sup>a</sup>	(4.6-6.4)	3.7	(2.7-5.1)
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>												
Cigarettes	32.4	(30.5-34.3)	34.7	(32.8-36.6)	35.0	(33.1-36.9)	33.7	(31.3-36.1)	32.5	(30.6-34.4)	34.4	(31.4-37.5)
Smokeless Tobacco	4.9	(4.0-5.9)	4.4	(3.6-5.4)	4.9	(4.2-5.8)	4.2	(3.3-5.3)	4.3	(3.5-5.3)	3.8	(2.8-5.1)
<b>35 Years or Older</b>												
Cigarettes	27.9	(25.8-30.0)	27.2	(25.2-29.3)	27.0	(24.9-29.2)	27.9	(26.3-29.6)	25.1 <sup>a</sup>	(23.6-26.6)	28.5	(25.8-31.3)
Smokeless Tobacco	2.2	(1.7-3.0)	2.6	(1.9-3.5)	2.3	(1.6-3.3)	2.9 <sup>a</sup>	(2.1-3.9)	2.6 <sup>a</sup>	(2.1-3.2)	1.6	(1.1-2.3)

<sup>1</sup> 1999 estimates have been adjusted to reflect the 1998 distribution of past NHSDA interviewing experience among field interviewers.

<sup>a</sup>Difference between estimate and 1999 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

<sup>b</sup>Difference between estimate and 1999 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994 to 1999 PAPI.

**Table 2.2 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Users of Tobacco Products Among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 1999**

Tobacco Product	Time Period					
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
Any Tobacco <sup>1</sup>	159,114	(157,509-160,693)	79,778	(78,058-81,514)	66,766	(65,159-68,396)
Cigarettes	150,715	(149,106-152,304)	66,641	(65,033-68,271)	56,966	(55,462-58,496)
Smokeless Tobacco	42,213	(40,832-43,629)	10,310	(9,677-10,983)	7,558	(7,028-8,127)
Cigars	78,613	(76,847-80,397)	25,976	(25,003-26,982)	12,120	(11,403-12,879)
Pipes <sup>2</sup>	39,222	(37,783-40,704)	--	--	2,390	(2,050-2,785)

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Use of any tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Any tobacco use in the past year does not include use of pipe tobacco.

<sup>2</sup> Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.3 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Tobacco Products, by Age Group: 1999**

Age Group, by Tobacco Product	Time Period					
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>12 Years or Older</b>						
Any Tobacco <sup>1</sup>	72.0	(71.2-72.7)	36.1	(35.3-36.9)	30.2	(29.5-30.9)
Cigarettes	68.2	(67.4-68.9)	30.1	(29.4-30.9)	25.8	(25.1-26.5)
Smokeless Tobacco	19.1	(18.5-19.7)	4.7	(4.4-5.0)	3.4	(3.2-3.7)
Cigars	35.6	(34.8-36.4)	11.7	(11.3-12.2)	5.5	(5.2-5.8)
Pipes <sup>2</sup>	17.7	(17.1-18.4)	--	--	1.1	(0.9-1.3)
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>						
Any Tobacco <sup>1</sup>	40.6	(39.8-41.5)	27.3	(26.6-28.1)	17.3	(16.6-17.9)
Cigarettes	37.1	(36.3-37.9)	23.5	(22.8-24.2)	14.9	(14.3-15.5)
Smokeless Tobacco	9.8	(9.3-10.3)	4.7	(4.3-5.0)	2.3	(2.1-2.5)
Cigars	19.6	(18.9-20.2)	12.5	(12.0-13.1)	5.4	(5.0-5.7)
Pipes <sup>2</sup>	3.4	(3.1-3.7)	--	--	0.7	(0.6-0.9)
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>						
Any Tobacco <sup>1</sup>	73.6	(72.7-74.5)	54.4	(53.4-55.5)	44.7	(43.7-45.6)
Cigarettes	68.9	(68.0-69.9)	47.5	(46.5-48.5)	39.7	(38.8-40.6)
Smokeless Tobacco	25.8	(25.0-26.6)	9.2	(8.7-9.8)	5.7	(5.3-6.2)
Cigars	43.9	(43.0-44.9)	24.9	(24.1-25.8)	11.5	(10.9-12.2)
Pipes <sup>2</sup>	9.7	(9.1-10.3)	--	--	1.3	(1.1-1.5)
<b>26 or Older</b>						
Any Tobacco <sup>1</sup>	76.0	(75.1-76.9)	34.2	(33.2-35.2)	29.5	(28.6-30.5)
Cigarettes	72.3	(71.4-73.2)	28.1	(27.2-29.1)	24.9	(24.1-25.8)
Smokeless Tobacco	19.2	(18.4-20.0)	3.9	(3.5-4.3)	3.2	(2.9-3.5)
Cigars	36.3	(35.3-37.4)	9.4	(8.9-10.0)	4.5	(4.1-4.9)
Pipes <sup>2</sup>	21.1	(20.2-21.9)	--	--	1.1	(0.9-1.3)

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Use of any tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Any tobacco use in the past year does not include use of pipe tobacco.

<sup>2</sup> Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.4 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Cigarettes, by Detailed Age Categories: 1999**

Age Category	Time Period					
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
Total	68.2	(67.4-68.9)	30.1	(29.4-30.9)	25.8	(25.1-26.5)
12	11.3	(10.2-12.6)	5.2	(4.4-6.1)	2.2	(1.7-2.8)
13	21.9	(20.4-23.4)	13.3	(12.2-14.6)	5.8	(5.1-6.7)
14	34.6	(32.9-36.5)	21.0	(19.5-22.5)	11.3	(10.2-12.4)
15	44.0	(42.1-45.9)	27.5	(25.8-29.2)	17.4	(16.0-18.9)
16	51.6	(49.7-53.5)	33.5	(31.7-35.3)	23.7	(22.1-25.4)
17	58.0	(56.1-59.9)	39.7	(37.9-41.6)	28.7	(27.0-30.4)
18	63.4	(61.2-65.5)	47.0	(44.7-49.3)	37.4	(35.2-39.6)
19	69.9	(67.6-72.1)	51.1	(48.6-53.7)	42.5	(40.0-44.9)
20	69.2	(66.7-71.5)	52.2	(49.7-54.8)	43.5	(41.0-46.0)
21	70.6	(68.2-72.8)	49.2	(46.6-51.7)	42.1	(39.6-44.7)
22	70.0	(67.3-72.5)	45.9	(43.1-48.6)	37.2	(34.7-39.7)
23	71.8	(69.3-74.2)	48.5	(45.9-51.2)	42.1	(39.6-44.7)
24	69.3	(66.7-71.7)	44.6	(42.0-47.2)	37.9	(35.5-40.4)
25	68.5	(66.0-70.8)	39.5	(36.8-42.3)	34.0	(31.5-36.6)
26 to 29	70.7	(68.6-72.7)	39.2	(37.1-41.4)	33.1	(31.1-35.2)
30 to 34	71.2	(69.5-72.8)	33.9	(32.1-35.8)	30.3	(28.5-32.1)
35 to 39	75.0	(72.6-77.3)	33.3	(30.9-35.8)	30.3	(28.0-32.8)
40 to 44	76.5	(74.2-78.7)	35.3	(32.6-38.1)	32.1	(29.5-34.8)
45 to 49	73.6	(70.9-76.2)	31.6	(29.0-34.3)	27.9	(25.3-30.5)
50 to 64	74.9	(72.7-77.0)	25.6	(23.4-27.8)	22.5	(20.4-24.6)
65+	64.9	(62.2-67.5)	12.5	(10.8-14.3)	10.7	(9.2-12.5)

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.5 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Smokeless Tobacco, by Detailed Age Categories: 1999**

Age Category	Time Period					
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
Total	19.1	(18.5-19.7)	4.7	(4.4-5.0)	3.4	(3.2-3.7)
12	2.9	(2.2-3.7)	0.9	(0.6-1.3)	0.2	(0.1-0.5)
13	4.9	(4.2-5.7)	2.1	(1.7-2.6)	1.0	(0.7-1.4)
14	8.0	(7.1-9.1)	3.9	(3.3-4.7)	2.1	(1.6-2.7)
15	10.7	(9.6-11.9)	5.3	(4.5-6.2)	2.5	(2.0-3.2)
16	14.8	(13.5-16.2)	7.5	(6.7-8.5)	3.7	(3.1-4.4)
17	17.4	(16.0-18.8)	8.0	(7.1-9.0)	4.1	(3.4-4.9)
18	21.7	(19.8-23.6)	9.9	(8.8-11.2)	5.7	(4.8-6.6)
19	24.2	(22.3-26.3)	9.2	(8.0-10.7)	4.9	(4.0-6.1)
20	24.6	(22.6-26.8)	10.5	(9.0-12.1)	6.3	(5.2-7.6)
21	27.7	(25.4-30.2)	10.1	(8.6-11.8)	6.4	(5.2-7.9)
22	25.9	(23.7-28.2)	9.4	(8.1-11.0)	6.4	(5.3-7.7)
23	29.1	(26.6-31.8)	8.5	(7.1-10.2)	5.9	(4.8-7.3)
24	27.7	(25.6-30.0)	8.0	(6.8-9.4)	5.0	(4.0-6.2)
25	27.3	(25.0-29.7)	7.5	(6.3-8.9)	5.2	(4.2-6.5)
26 to 29	28.2	(26.5-30.0)	7.0	(6.0-8.0)	5.5	(4.7-6.4)
30 to 34	27.1	(25.6-28.8)	7.1	(6.3-8.1)	5.9	(5.1-6.8)
35 to 39	23.4	(21.2-25.7)	5.4	(4.1-7.0)	4.3	(3.1-5.8)
40 to 44	19.2	(17.1-21.4)	3.0	(2.2-4.2)	2.3	(1.6-3.4)
45 to 49	14.9	(12.9-17.2)	2.8	(2.0-4.0)	2.4	(1.7-3.5)
50 to 64	15.6	(13.9-17.5)	2.8	(2.1-3.7)	2.1	(1.6-2.8)
65+	14.7	(12.9-16.7)	2.2	(1.7-3.0)	2.1	(1.6-2.9)

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.6 Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Cigars, by Detailed Age Categories: 1999**

Age Category	Time Period					
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
Total	35.6	(34.8-36.4)	11.7	(11.3-12.2)	5.5	(5.2-5.8)
12	4.9	(4.1-5.8)	2.2	(1.7-2.9)	0.6	(0.4-1.0)
13	8.3	(7.4-9.4)	5.2	(4.4-6.1)	1.5	(1.1-2.1)
14	15.6	(14.3-17.0)	9.3	(8.3-10.5)	3.8	(3.2-4.6)
15	22.5	(21.0-24.0)	14.7	(13.4-16.1)	6.5	(5.6-7.4)
16	30.0	(28.3-31.8)	20.1	(18.6-21.6)	8.4	(7.4-9.6)
17	35.8	(34.0-37.6)	23.5	(22.0-25.2)	11.3	(10.1-12.5)
18	42.1	(39.9-44.3)	29.2	(27.2-31.3)	14.4	(12.8-16.1)
19	44.3	(41.9-46.8)	27.8	(25.6-30.0)	12.4	(11.0-14.1)
20	46.6	(44.1-49.1)	28.6	(26.3-31.0)	13.5	(11.9-15.3)
21	45.7	(43.1-48.3)	25.5	(23.4-27.7)	11.0	(9.5-12.8)
22	43.4	(40.7-46.2)	22.5	(20.3-24.8)	10.8	(9.3-12.5)
23	44.2	(41.5-47.0)	21.2	(19.1-23.5)	9.4	(8.0-11.1)
24	44.0	(41.4-46.7)	21.1	(19.1-23.2)	10.2	(8.7-11.9)
25	41.0	(38.2-43.8)	20.5	(18.3-22.8)	9.0	(7.6-10.7)
26 to 29	39.7	(37.6-41.9)	17.8	(16.3-19.5)	7.5	(6.5-8.6)
30 to 34	37.3	(35.6-39.1)	15.4	(14.0-16.9)	6.6	(5.7-7.7)
35 to 39	37.7	(35.1-40.3)	13.6	(11.9-15.5)	6.5	(5.3-8.0)
40 to 44	40.0	(37.3-42.7)	11.3	(9.6-13.2)	4.9	(3.9-6.1)
45 to 49	40.0	(37.1-42.9)	9.9	(8.2-11.8)	4.5	(3.5-5.8)
50 to 64	36.6	(34.2-39.1)	6.0	(5.0-7.1)	3.6	(2.8-4.7)
65+	28.4	(25.9-30.9)	1.9	(1.3-2.8)	1.2	(0.7-1.9)

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

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**Table 2.7 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Total		Age Group (in Years)								
			12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 34		35+		
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	28.3	(27.3-29.3)	14.8	(14.0-15.6)	43.5	(42.2-44.8)	34.8	(32.9-36.8)	25.8	(24.2-27.4)	
Female	23.4	(22.5-24.3)	15.0	(14.2-15.9)	35.9	(34.7-37.1)	28.5	(26.7-30.3)	21.0	(19.8-22.3)	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>											
Not Hispanic											
White Only	27.0	(26.2-27.8)	17.1	(16.3-17.9)	45.3	(44.2-46.4)	34.7	(33.0-36.4)	23.5	(22.4-24.7)	
Black Only	22.5	(20.4-24.8)	8.6	(7.4-10.1)	25.3	(23.4-27.4)	24.5	(21.0-28.4)	24.4	(20.9-28.1)	
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	36.0	(28.8-43.9)	26.8	(20.3-34.4)	47.5	(38.7-56.5)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	
Asian Only	16.6	(13.4-20.4)	8.1	(5.8-11.2)	24.4	(20.3-29.0)	20.3	(15.0-26.9)	14.8	(9.6-22.1)	
More Than One Race	29.8	(23.4-37.1)	16.0	(11.7-21.5)	42.8	(35.2-50.7)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	
Hispanic	22.6	(20.8-24.6)	12.1	(10.7-13.6)	30.9	(28.5-33.5)	24.7	(21.5-28.2)	21.7	(18.2-25.6)	
<b>Region</b>											
Northeast	25.2	(23.4-27.0)	14.5	(12.9-16.3)	40.1	(37.8-42.4)	32.7	(29.4-36.1)	22.2	(19.8-24.9)	
New England	24.0	(21.2-26.9)	15.8	(12.5-19.8)	41.1	(35.5-46.9)	29.2	(24.0-34.9)	20.8	(16.9-25.2)	
Middle Atlantic	25.6	(23.4-27.9)	14.1	(12.3-16.0)	39.8	(37.4-42.2)	34.0	(29.9-38.3)	22.7	(19.8-26.0)	
Midwest	28.3	(27.1-29.6)	17.5	(16.3-18.7)	44.4	(42.7-46.1)	34.4	(31.8-37.1)	25.3	(23.6-27.1)	
East North Central	28.2	(26.7-29.7)	17.5	(16.2-18.8)	43.7	(41.8-45.6)	34.3	(31.2-37.5)	25.2	(23.1-27.5)	
West North Central	28.7	(26.7-30.7)	17.4	(15.0-20.0)	46.1	(42.6-49.8)	34.5	(29.7-39.8)	25.5	(22.8-28.4)	
South	26.4	(25.3-27.5)	15.4	(14.3-16.5)	39.7	(38.2-41.2)	32.2	(29.8-34.7)	24.0	(22.5-25.6)	
South Atlantic	25.1	(23.6-26.7)	14.8	(13.1-16.6)	38.9	(36.7-41.2)	31.3	(27.6-35.2)	22.7	(20.7-24.8)	
East South Central	30.5	(28.0-33.3)	18.4	(16.1-20.9)	41.7	(38.2-45.2)	38.5	(32.8-44.6)	28.2	(24.4-32.4)	
West South Central	26.0	(24.0-28.1)	14.8	(13.2-16.5)	39.6	(37.2-42.1)	30.2	(27.2-33.3)	23.9	(20.8-27.2)	
West	22.6	(21.1-24.1)	11.7	(10.8-12.7)	34.5	(32.4-36.6)	26.7	(23.9-29.7)	20.8	(18.6-23.2)	
Mountain	24.2	(21.8-26.9)	15.0	(13.3-17.0)	38.0	(34.9-41.3)	30.2	(26.1-34.7)	21.4	(17.7-25.5)	
Pacific	21.9	(20.1-23.8)	10.3	(9.2-11.5)	33.0	(30.3-35.7)	25.4	(22.0-29.2)	20.6	(17.9-23.5)	

See notes at end of table.

(continued)



Table 2.7 (continued)

Demographic Characteristic	Total		Age Group (in Years)								
			12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 34		35+		
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	
<b>County Type</b>											
Large Metropolitan	24.2	(23.2-25.3)	13.3	(12.5-14.2)	37.5	(36.1-38.9)	29.6	(27.7-31.6)	21.9	(20.4-23.5)	
Small Metropolitan	26.9	(25.9-27.9)	16.0	(14.9-17.2)	41.3	(39.7-42.9)	32.6	(30.1-35.1)	24.1	(22.6-25.6)	
250K to 1 Million Population	26.5	(25.3-27.8)	15.7	(14.4-17.1)	40.8	(38.9-42.8)	32.7	(29.9-35.6)	23.9	(22.1-25.7)	
<250K Population	27.9	(25.6-30.4)	17.1	(14.8-19.6)	42.3	(39.6-45.2)	32.1	(27.1-37.5)	24.7	(21.3-28.5)	
Nonmetropolitan	28.0	(26.7-29.3)	17.1	(15.9-18.4)	42.6	(40.8-44.4)	35.7	(32.8-38.8)	25.4	(23.5-27.4)	
Urbanized	28.6	(26.2-31.1)	14.5	(12.6-16.6)	40.7	(37.8-43.6)	39.1	(34.3-44.2)	26.1	(22.5-30.0)	
Less Urbanized	28.4	(26.8-30.0)	18.2	(16.6-20.0)	43.8	(41.2-46.4)	35.3	(31.5-39.3)	25.8	(23.5-28.3)	
Completely Rural	24.7	(21.1-28.8)	19.2	(15.6-23.3)	43.1	(37.6-48.7)	29.9	(21.6-39.8)	22.1	(17.5-27.5)	
<b>Education<sup>1</sup></b>											
<High School	32.5	(30.6-34.6)	--	--	47.2	(45.0-49.3)	44.6	(40.8-48.4)	27.3	(24.9-29.9)	
High School Graduate	31.5	(30.1-33.0)	--	--	41.9	(40.4-43.5)	39.2	(36.9-41.5)	27.6	(25.7-29.5)	
Some College	28.5	(27.0-30.1)	--	--	36.4	(34.8-38.1)	31.8	(29.5-34.1)	25.2	(23.1-27.5)	
College Graduate	14.4	(13.2-15.6)	--	--	28.4	(25.9-31.1)	17.8	(15.7-20.1)	11.9	(10.4-13.5)	
<b>Employment<sup>1</sup></b>											
Full-Time	30.0	(29.0-31.1)	--	--	42.2	(40.9-43.4)	32.1	(30.5-33.7)	26.9	(25.4-28.4)	
Part-Time	25.8	(24.0-27.7)	--	--	37.3	(35.5-39.2)	28.8	(24.9-33.0)	19.2	(16.6-22.1)	
Unemployed	43.9	(39.2-48.7)	--	--	45.7	(42.1-49.3)	46.8	(38.8-55.1)	41.6	(33.4-50.3)	
Other <sup>2</sup>	20.0	(18.6-21.4)	--	--	33.9	(31.9-36.0)	27.2	(24.3-30.4)	17.7	(16.1-19.3)	
<b>Total Family Income (\$)</b>											
<9,000	33.3	(30.9-35.9)	18.0	(15.6-20.7)	40.3	(38.1-42.5)	46.1	(39.7-52.5)	29.0	(24.7-33.8)	
9,000-19,999	30.2	(28.4-32.0)	13.6	(12.2-15.1)	42.7	(40.7-44.9)	41.8	(38.3-45.5)	26.8	(24.2-29.6)	
20,000-39,000	27.4	(26.2-28.7)	16.7	(15.6-17.9)	40.0	(38.3-41.6)	34.2	(31.9-36.6)	24.3	(22.5-26.3)	
40,000-74,999	25.2	(24.0-26.4)	14.8	(13.8-15.8)	36.4	(34.7-38.2)	28.4	(26.2-30.7)	24.4	(22.7-26.3)	
75,000 and over	18.2	(16.8-19.6)	12.8	(11.7-14.0)	39.9	(37.4-42.6)	19.0	(16.2-22.2)	16.2	(14.4-18.2)	

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12 to 17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥ 18.

<sup>2</sup> Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.8 Percentages Reporting Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Total		Age Group (in Years)								
			12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 34		35+		
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	6.5	(6.0-7.0)	4.1	(3.7-4.5)	10.9	(10.2-11.7)	11.4	(10.3-12.6)	4.7	(4.0-5.5)	
Female	0.6	(0.5-0.8)	0.4	(0.3-0.6)	0.6	(0.4-0.9)	0.3	(0.2-0.5)	0.7	(0.5-1.0)	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>											
Not Hispanic											
White Only	4.0	(3.7-4.3)	3.1	(2.8-3.4)	8.0	(7.4-8.6)	7.7	(6.9-8.5)	2.6	(2.2-3.1)	
Black Only	2.2	(1.6-3.0)	0.3	(0.1-0.7)	0.7	(0.4-1.3)	1.5	(0.8-2.6)	3.2	(2.2-4.7)	
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	8.5	(4.4-15.8)	5.9	(2.8-12.2)	8.9	(5.6-13.8)	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1.9	(0.6-5.9)	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	
Asian Only	*	(*-* )	0.6	(0.2-2.1)	0.7	(0.3-1.8)	0.1	(0.0-1.1)	*	(*-* )	
More Than One Race	4.1	(2.2-7.4)	2.2	(0.8-6.4)	8.5	(5.0-14.1)	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	
Hispanic	1.0	(0.7-1.5)	0.9	(0.6-1.5)	1.4	(1.0-2.0)	1.6	(0.9-2.8)	0.7	(0.3-1.6)	
<b>Region</b>											
Northeast	2.0	(1.6-2.7)	1.7	(1.3-2.3)	4.1	(3.4-5.0)	3.3	(2.5-4.4)	1.4	(0.8-2.4)	
New England	0.9	(0.6-1.3)	1.6	(0.8-3.1)	3.6	(2.2-5.8)	0.8	(0.5-1.4)	0.3	(0.1-0.8)	
Middle Atlantic	2.4	(1.8-3.3)	1.7	(1.2-2.4)	4.3	(3.5-5.3)	4.2	(3.1-5.7)	1.8	(1.0-3.2)	
Midwest	3.8	(3.4-4.3)	2.4	(2.0-2.9)	7.6	(6.7-8.7)	7.7	(6.5-9.1)	2.3	(1.7-3.1)	
East North Central	3.3	(2.9-3.8)	1.9	(1.5-2.4)	6.5	(5.4-7.7)	6.4	(5.2-7.7)	2.1	(1.5-3.0)	
West North Central	5.1	(4.2-6.2)	3.6	(2.8-4.7)	10.3	(8.7-12.3)	11.0	(8.3-14.6)	2.8	(1.6-4.8)	
South	4.5	(4.0-5.0)	2.7	(2.3-3.2)	6.0	(5.3-6.7)	6.6	(5.7-7.7)	4.0	(3.3-4.8)	
South Atlantic	3.8	(3.2-4.6)	1.8	(1.3-2.5)	4.5	(3.7-5.5)	5.7	(4.5-7.2)	3.5	(2.6-4.8)	
East South Central	6.9	(5.6-8.4)	4.8	(3.7-6.2)	9.2	(7.4-11.4)	8.9	(6.4-12.2)	6.2	(4.4-8.7)	
West South Central	4.3	(3.7-5.1)	3.0	(2.3-3.8)	6.3	(5.2-7.6)	6.9	(5.3-8.9)	3.4	(2.5-4.7)	
West	2.4	(2.0-2.9)	1.9	(1.5-2.4)	4.6	(3.9-5.5)	4.3	(3.2-5.7)	1.5	(1.0-2.3)	
Mountain	3.9	(3.2-4.7)	2.8	(2.1-3.8)	6.6	(5.4-8.0)	6.3	(4.6-8.5)	2.9	(1.9-4.2)	
Pacific	1.8	(1.4-2.5)	1.5	(1.0-2.2)	3.8	(3.0-4.9)	3.6	(2.3-5.5)	1.0	(0.5-2.0)	

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 2.8 (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total		Age Group (in Years)								
			12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 34		35+		
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	
<b>County Type</b>											
Large Metropolitan	1.8	(1.5-2.0)	1.4	(1.1-1.8)	3.6	(3.1-4.1)	3.4	(2.8-4.1)	1.0	(0.7-1.5)	
Small Metropolitan	3.9	(3.4-4.4)	2.2	(1.8-2.6)	6.2	(5.5-7.0)	6.6	(5.5-7.8)	3.0	(2.4-3.7)	
250K to 1 Million Population	3.6	(3.0-4.2)	1.7	(1.3-2.2)	5.7	(4.9-6.7)	6.4	(5.1-8.0)	2.7	(2.0-3.7)	
<250K Population	4.8	(3.8-5.9)	3.8	(2.9-5.0)	7.2	(5.9-8.7)	7.0	(5.0-9.7)	3.7	(2.4-5.5)	
Nonmetropolitan	6.9	(6.1-7.8)	4.5	(3.9-5.2)	10.6	(9.5-11.8)	11.4	(9.8-13.3)	5.7	(4.6-7.0)	
Urbanized	6.4	(5.0-8.3)	4.3	(3.1-5.9)	8.6	(7.0-10.4)	11.1	(8.4-14.6)	5.3	(3.3-8.5)	
Less Urbanized	7.3	(6.3-8.5)	4.6	(3.8-5.6)	11.4	(9.9-13.1)	11.1	(9.0-13.6)	6.2	(4.8-8.0)	
Completely Rural	6.3	(4.8-8.4)	4.6	(3.0-7.1)	13.5	(9.4-18.9)	13.7	(9.1-20.1)	4.2	(2.4-7.4)	
<b>Education<sup>1</sup></b>											
<High School	4.4	(3.6-5.2)	--	--	5.3	(4.5-6.2)	3.7	(2.6-5.2)	4.3	(3.4-5.4)	
High School Graduate	4.0	(3.6-4.6)	--	--	6.6	(6.0-7.4)	7.7	(6.5-9.0)	2.7	(2.1-3.4)	
Some College	3.5	(2.9-4.3)	--	--	5.3	(4.7-6.1)	6.0	(4.8-7.4)	2.3	(1.5-3.5)	
College Graduate	2.2	(1.8-2.7)	--	--	4.9	(3.8-6.2)	4.3	(3.5-5.3)	1.3	(0.8-1.9)	
<b>Employment<sup>1</sup></b>											
Full-Time	4.5	(4.1-5.0)	--	--	7.2	(6.6-7.9)	7.0	(6.3-7.8)	3.1	(2.6-3.8)	
Part-Time	2.5	(2.0-3.2)	--	--	4.3	(3.7-5.0)	2.2	(1.4-3.4)	1.7	(1.0-3.0)	
Unemployed	3.9	(2.5-5.9)	--	--	4.7	(3.5-6.4)	4.1	(2.1-7.6)	3.3	(1.3-8.1)	
Other <sup>2</sup>	2.0	(1.6-2.4)	--	--	3.8	(3.0-4.8)	1.1	(0.6-2.2)	1.8	(1.4-2.4)	
<b>Total Family Income (\$)</b>											
<9,000	3.6	(2.8-4.5)	1.4	(0.8-2.3)	4.8	(3.9-5.9)	3.8	(2.1-6.7)	3.1	(1.9-5.2)	
9,000-19,999	3.4	(2.8-4.1)	1.7	(1.2-2.3)	5.2	(4.3-6.3)	3.3	(2.3-4.6)	3.2	(2.4-4.4)	
20,000-39,000	3.5	(3.1-4.0)	2.6	(2.1-3.2)	5.5	(4.9-6.2)	6.1	(5.1-7.3)	2.5	(1.9-3.2)	
40,000-74,999	3.9	(3.4-4.4)	2.4	(2.0-2.9)	6.6	(5.8-7.5)	7.0	(5.9-8.2)	2.8	(2.2-3.7)	
75,000 and over	2.5	(2.0-3.0)	2.3	(1.8-2.8)	6.6	(5.4-8.0)	4.6	(3.3-6.4)	1.6	(1.1-2.4)	

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12 to 17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥ 18.

<sup>2</sup> Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.9 Percentages Reporting Past Month Cigar Use, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Age Group (in Years)									
	Total		12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 34		35+	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	9.5	(8.9-10.2)	7.7	(7.2-8.3)	17.9	(16.9-18.9)	12.5	(11.2-13.9)	7.3	(6.4-8.3)
Female	1.7	(1.6-1.9)	2.9	(2.6-3.3)	5.3	(4.8-5.9)	1.8	(1.4-2.4)	0.8	(0.6-1.1)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>										
Not Hispanic										
White Only	5.7	(5.3-6.2)	6.2	(5.7-6.6)	12.3	(11.6-13.1)	7.6	(6.7-8.5)	4.1	(3.6-4.7)
Black Only	5.9	(5.1-6.8)	4.7	(3.8-5.8)	13.5	(12.0-15.2)	8.3	(6.3-10.8)	3.2	(2.2-4.7)
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	6.3	(3.9-10.0)	8.1	(4.4-14.5)	9.1	(5.8-14.1)	*	(*-* )	5.0	(2.2-11.1)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	4.4	(1.6-11.7)	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )
Asian Only	1.9	(1.2-2.9)	1.7	(0.9-3.2)	6.0	(3.7-9.3)	2.5	(0.7-8.1)	0.4	(0.2-0.9)
More Than One Race	5.3	(3.9-7.3)	3.9	(2.3-6.7)	16.2	(11.7-22.1)	*	(*-* )	2.3	(1.0-5.4)
Hispanic	4.3	(3.5-5.4)	3.3	(2.7-4.0)	7.4	(6.3-8.7)	4.9	(3.4-7.0)	3.2	(1.8-5.6)
<b>Region</b>										
Northeast										
New England	5.8	(4.2-7.8)	5.2	(3.8-7.1)	11.7	(8.6-15.7)	9.5	(5.7-15.4)	3.8	(2.3-6.4)
Middle Atlantic	4.6	(3.9-5.4)	4.3	(3.5-5.2)	9.8	(8.2-11.7)	5.4	(4.0-7.2)	3.4	(2.5-4.7)
Midwest										
East North Central	6.4	(5.9-7.0)	6.1	(5.5-6.8)	13.1	(11.9-14.4)	9.5	(8.0-11.1)	4.3	(3.5-5.2)
West North Central	6.3	(5.7-6.9)	6.1	(5.3-7.0)	12.9	(11.6-14.4)	8.7	(7.2-10.4)	4.3	(3.4-5.4)
South										
West North Central	6.7	(5.6-8.0)	6.1	(4.9-7.6)	13.5	(11.2-16.1)	11.3	(8.2-15.4)	4.3	(3.0-6.1)
South	5.5	(4.9-6.2)	6.1	(5.5-6.8)	12.5	(11.5-13.6)	7.0	(6.0-8.2)	3.6	(2.8-4.6)
South Atlantic	5.4	(4.6-6.3)	6.0	(5.1-7.2)	12.4	(11.1-13.8)	7.5	(6.0-9.4)	3.5	(2.5-4.8)
East South Central	6.1	(4.5-8.4)	7.9	(6.3-9.9)	11.9	(9.5-14.8)	6.6	(4.6-9.4)	4.5	(2.3-8.5)
West South Central	5.3	(4.6-6.2)	5.3	(4.4-6.2)	13.0	(11.2-15.1)	6.4	(4.7-8.6)	3.2	(2.2-4.7)
West										
Mountain	5.0	(4.3-5.8)	4.1	(3.6-4.7)	9.4	(8.3-10.7)	5.0	(3.6-6.8)	4.1	(3.1-5.4)
Pacific	6.8	(5.6-8.3)	5.5	(4.6-6.7)	11.6	(9.4-14.2)	4.5	(2.8-7.1)	6.5	(4.7-9.1)
Pacific	4.2	(3.4-5.2)	3.5	(2.9-4.2)	8.5	(7.2-9.9)	5.1	(3.5-7.5)	3.1	(2.0-4.8)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 2.9 (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total		Age Group (in Years)								
			12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 34		35+		
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	
<b>County Type</b>											
Large Metropolitan	5.2	(4.8-5.7)	4.5	(4.1-5.0)	11.2	(10.3-12.2)	7.2	(6.2-8.4)	3.6	(3.0-4.3)	
Small Metropolitan	6.0	(5.4-6.8)	6.2	(5.5-7.0)	12.1	(11.1-13.1)	7.0	(5.8-8.3)	4.4	(3.5-5.5)	
250K to 1 Million Population	6.2	(5.4-7.1)	6.1	(5.4-6.9)	11.6	(10.6-12.7)	7.0	(5.7-8.7)	4.8	(3.7-6.2)	
<250K Population	5.7	(4.6-7.0)	6.6	(5.1-8.5)	13.2	(11.2-15.5)	6.8	(4.9-9.5)	3.1	(1.7-5.5)	
Nonmetropolitan	5.3	(4.6-6.0)	6.2	(5.5-7.0)	11.5	(10.4-12.8)	6.4	(5.0-8.1)	3.7	(2.9-4.6)	
Urbanized	5.4	(4.4-6.5)	5.8	(4.5-7.5)	10.8	(8.9-13.1)	5.9	(4.0-8.6)	3.9	(2.6-5.8)	
Less Urbanized	5.3	(4.4-6.2)	6.1	(5.2-7.2)	12.1	(10.6-13.7)	6.7	(4.6-9.6)	3.6	(2.7-4.9)	
Completely Rural	5.0	(3.5-7.2)	7.7	(5.6-10.3)	11.1	(7.8-15.6)	6.0	(3.2-11.1)	3.6	(1.8-7.1)	
<b>Education<sup>1</sup></b>											
<High School	4.8	(4.1-5.5)	--	--	14.2	(12.8-15.7)	5.3	(4.1-6.9)	2.6	(1.8-3.6)	
High School Graduate	5.3	(4.7-5.9)	--	--	11.2	(10.3-12.2)	6.9	(5.7-8.3)	3.7	(3.0-4.5)	
Some College	6.2	(5.6-7.0)	--	--	10.6	(9.6-11.7)	7.9	(6.5-9.4)	4.4	(3.6-5.5)	
College Graduate	5.6	(4.8-6.5)	--	--	10.4	(8.7-12.3)	7.1	(5.8-8.7)	4.6	(3.7-5.8)	
<b>Employment<sup>1</sup></b>											
Full-Time	6.9	(6.4-7.5)	--	--	12.2	(11.4-13.1)	8.0	(7.2-9.0)	5.5	(4.8-6.3)	
Part-Time	4.5	(4.0-5.2)	--	--	11.3	(10.2-12.4)	4.1	(2.8-5.9)	1.2	(0.7-2.3)	
Unemployed	9.2	(7.3-11.5)	--	--	14.7	(12.3-17.3)	12.0	(7.8-18.1)	4.6	(2.3-9.2)	
Other <sup>2</sup>	2.7	(2.2-3.3)	--	--	9.0	(7.9-10.3)	2.4	(1.5-3.8)	2.0	(1.4-2.7)	
<b>Total Family Income (\$)</b>											
<9,000	6.3	(5.5-7.4)	7.0	(5.4-9.0)	12.1	(10.7-13.8)	5.5	(3.4-9.0)	2.8	(1.7-4.6)	
9,000-19,999	4.9	(4.2-5.6)	4.6	(3.8-5.6)	12.1	(10.8-13.5)	7.5	(5.7-9.8)	2.5	(1.6-3.7)	
20,000-39,000	4.8	(4.4-5.3)	6.0	(5.3-6.8)	10.2	(9.2-11.3)	6.5	(5.4-7.7)	2.9	(2.3-3.7)	
40,000-74,999	5.2	(4.7-5.8)	5.1	(4.5-5.7)	11.7	(10.6-12.8)	6.7	(5.6-8.0)	3.8	(3.1-4.8)	
75,000 and over	7.0	(6.0-8.1)	5.0	(4.3-5.8)	12.7	(10.9-14.8)	8.9	(6.8-11.5)	6.3	(5.0-7.8)	

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12 to 17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥ 18.

<sup>2</sup> Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.10 Percentages Reporting Past Month Pipe Use, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Total		Age Group (in Years)								
			12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 34		35+		
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	2.0	(1.7-2.4)	1.1	(0.9-1.3)	2.0	(1.7-2.5)	1.8	(1.3-2.4)	2.2	(1.7-2.8)	
Female	0.2	(0.2-0.3)	0.4	(0.3-0.6)	0.6	(0.4-0.8)	0.1	(0.1-0.3)	0.2	(0.1-0.3)	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>											
Not Hispanic											
White Only	1.2	(1.0-1.4)	0.9	(0.7-1.1)	1.7	(1.4-2.1)	1.1	(0.8-1.6)	1.1	(0.9-1.4)	
Black Only	1.0	(0.5-2.0)	0.2	(0.1-0.5)	0.3	(0.2-0.7)	0.5	(0.1-1.4)	1.5	(0.6-3.5)	
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	1.9	(0.9-3.9)	1.9	(0.7-5.3)	2.6	(0.9-6.9)	*	(*-* )	1.6	(0.5-4.9)	
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	
Asian Only	0.2	(0.1-0.6)	0.6	(0.2-2.2)	0.4	(0.1-1.6)	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	
More Than One Race	1.9	(0.9-4.0)	1.2	(0.4-3.3)	1.4	(0.6-3.5)	*	(*-* )	2.7	(0.9-7.9)	
Hispanic	0.8	(0.4-1.6)	0.6	(0.3-0.9)	0.5	(0.3-1.0)	0.6	(0.2-1.6)	1.1	(0.4-2.9)	
<b>Region</b>											
Northeast											
New England	0.6	(0.4-0.8)	0.7	(0.4-1.2)	1.2	(0.8-1.8)	0.6	(0.3-1.3)	0.4	(0.2-0.7)	
Middle Atlantic	0.6	(0.4-0.9)	0.7	(0.3-1.9)	1.9	(1.1-3.3)	0.4	(0.1-1.2)	0.5	(0.2-0.9)	
Midwest	0.5	(0.4-0.8)	0.6	(0.3-1.3)	1.0	(0.6-1.7)	0.7	(0.3-1.7)	0.4	(0.2-0.8)	
East North Central	1.1	(0.9-1.4)	0.9	(0.6-1.2)	1.1	(0.8-1.5)	1.4	(1.0-2.2)	1.1	(0.7-1.6)	
West North Central	1.1	(0.8-1.5)	0.9	(0.6-1.3)	1.1	(0.8-1.6)	1.2	(0.7-2.0)	1.1	(0.7-1.7)	
South	1.2	(0.9-1.7)	0.9	(0.4-1.8)	1.0	(0.6-1.7)	2.1	(1.1-4.0)	1.1	(0.6-2.1)	
South Atlantic	1.2	(0.9-1.6)	0.6	(0.4-0.8)	1.4	(1.1-1.8)	0.7	(0.4-1.2)	1.4	(0.9-2.0)	
East South Central	1.1	(0.7-1.7)	0.5	(0.3-0.9)	1.5	(1.0-2.3)	0.7	(0.3-1.6)	1.2	(0.6-2.2)	
West South Central	2.2	(1.3-3.5)	0.8	(0.4-1.7)	1.5	(1.0-2.3)	1.4	(0.6-3.3)	2.7	(1.5-5.0)	
West	0.8	(0.5-1.4)	0.6	(0.3-1.0)	1.2	(0.7-1.9)	0.5	(0.2-1.0)	0.9	(0.4-1.9)	
Mountain	1.3	(1.0-1.8)	0.8	(0.6-1.2)	1.5	(1.0-2.1)	1.0	(0.5-2.2)	1.4	(0.9-2.3)	
Pacific	1.8	(1.2-2.6)	1.2	(0.7-2.1)	1.9	(1.2-2.8)	0.9	(0.3-2.3)	2.1	(1.3-3.6)	
	1.1	(0.7-1.7)	0.7	(0.4-1.1)	1.3	(0.8-2.2)	1.1	(0.4-2.7)	1.1	(0.5-2.4)	

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.10 (continued)

Demographic Characteristic	Total		Age Group (in Years)								
			12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 34		35+		
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	
<b>County Type</b>											
Large Metropolitan	0.8	(0.6-1.0)	0.6	(0.4-0.8)	0.9	(0.7-1.3)	0.7	(0.4-1.3)	0.8	(0.5-1.2)	
Small Metropolitan	1.3	(1.0-1.8)	0.8	(0.6-1.1)	1.5	(1.2-2.0)	0.8	(0.5-1.4)	1.5	(1.0-2.2)	
250K to 1 Million Population	1.2	(0.9-1.7)	0.9	(0.7-1.3)	1.4	(1.0-1.8)	0.8	(0.5-1.6)	1.4	(0.9-2.1)	
<250K Population	1.6	(0.9-3.0)	0.6	(0.3-1.0)	1.9	(1.3-3.0)	0.7	(0.3-1.9)	2.0	(0.9-4.5)	
Nonmetropolitan	1.5	(1.2-1.9)	0.9	(0.6-1.2)	1.9	(1.4-2.5)	1.8	(1.2-2.7)	1.5	(1.0-2.1)	
Urbanized	1.7	(1.1-2.6)	0.7	(0.4-1.2)	1.9	(1.3-3.0)	2.7	(1.4-5.2)	1.7	(0.8-3.2)	
Less Urbanized	1.4	(1.0-1.9)	0.9	(0.5-1.4)	1.7	(1.2-2.4)	1.4	(0.8-2.5)	1.4	(0.9-2.3)	
Completely Rural	1.4	(0.7-2.6)	1.5	(0.8-2.9)	2.5	(0.7-8.1)	1.4	(0.4-4.6)	1.2	(0.5-3.2)	
<b>Education<sup>1</sup></b>											
<High School	1.5	(1.0-2.1)	--	--	1.4	(1.0-2.0)	1.8	(1.1-3.0)	1.4	(0.9-2.4)	
High School Graduate	1.1	(0.8-1.4)	--	--	1.5	(1.2-1.9)	1.0	(0.6-1.8)	1.0	(0.7-1.5)	
Some College	1.0	(0.8-1.4)	--	--	1.2	(0.9-1.6)	0.8	(0.4-1.6)	1.1	(0.7-1.6)	
College Graduate	1.0	(0.6-1.6)	--	--	0.7	(0.4-1.3)	0.6	(0.3-1.0)	1.1	(0.7-2.0)	
<b>Employment<sup>1</sup></b>											
Full-Time	1.1	(0.9-1.4)	--	--	1.3	(1.0-1.6)	0.9	(0.7-1.3)	1.2	(0.8-1.6)	
Part-Time	1.1	(0.7-1.6)	--	--	1.3	(0.9-1.9)	1.4	(0.5-3.5)	0.9	(0.4-1.8)	
Unemployed	1.9	(0.9-4.0)	--	--	1.5	(0.9-2.5)	0.8	(0.2-2.8)	2.6	(0.8-7.5)	
Other <sup>2</sup>	1.1	(0.7-1.5)	--	--	1.3	(0.9-1.9)	0.6	(0.3-1.3)	1.1	(0.7-1.6)	
<b>Total Family Income (\$)</b>											
<9,000	1.6	(1.1-2.4)	1.4	(0.7-2.7)	1.9	(1.4-2.6)	0.6	(0.2-1.9)	1.7	(0.8-3.4)	
9,000-19,999	1.6	(1.1-2.3)	0.7	(0.5-1.0)	1.6	(1.1-2.2)	1.5	(0.8-2.9)	1.8	(1.1-3.0)	
20,000-39,000	1.1	(0.8-1.6)	0.9	(0.7-1.3)	1.1	(0.8-1.5)	1.4	(0.9-2.2)	1.1	(0.7-1.9)	
40,000-74,999	0.7	(0.5-1.0)	0.7	(0.5-0.9)	1.0	(0.6-1.4)	0.6	(0.4-1.0)	0.8	(0.5-1.2)	
75,000 and over	0.9	(0.6-1.4)	0.4	(0.3-0.7)	1.3	(0.8-2.0)	0.4	(0.1-1.1)	1.0	(0.6-1.8)	

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12 to 17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥ 18.

<sup>2</sup> Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.





## **Appendix C**

### **Tables of State Estimates of Tobacco Product Prevalence**



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**Table 3.1 Percentages Reporting Past Month Tobacco Use, by Age Group and State: 1999**

State	Total		Age Group (Years)					
			12 to 17		18 to 25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total	30.3		17.5		44.5		29.7	
Alabama	34.9	(30.4 - 39.6)	19.7	(15.9 - 24.0)	42.3	(37.4 - 47.2)	35.7	(30.0 - 41.7)
Alaska	32.9	(29.2 - 36.7)	20.3	(16.5 - 24.5)	47.8	(42.5 - 53.1)	32.2	(27.5 - 37.1)
Arizona	28.5	(24.6 - 32.6)	17.2	(14.0 - 20.9)	44.8	(39.3 - 50.4)	27.3	(22.4 - 32.6)
Arkansas	35.4	(31.6 - 39.4)	24.3	(20.1 - 28.9)	46.0	(41.3 - 50.6)	35.2	(30.3 - 40.2)
California	23.0	(20.9 - 25.3)	10.8	(9.5 - 12.2)	33.9	(31.1 - 36.7)	22.9	(20.2 - 25.7)
Colorado	29.7	(25.7 - 34.0)	19.6	(15.7 - 23.9)	44.7	(38.9 - 50.5)	28.6	(23.6 - 34.0)
Connecticut	26.7	(22.6 - 31.1)	18.9	(14.9 - 23.5)	44.3	(37.8 - 51.1)	25.1	(20.3 - 30.5)
Delaware	32.6	(28.7 - 36.8)	21.8	(18.0 - 26.1)	48.3	(43.0 - 53.6)	31.6	(26.7 - 36.9)
District of Columbia	28.8	(25.0 - 32.8)	13.1	(10.0 - 16.8)	34.6	(29.7 - 39.6)	29.8	(25.1 - 34.9)
Florida	29.5	(27.0 - 32.0)	14.7	(12.6 - 17.0)	40.3	(37.2 - 43.5)	29.8	(26.7 - 32.9)
Georgia	30.8	(26.9 - 34.9)	17.8	(15.0 - 20.9)	42.6	(37.6 - 47.7)	30.5	(25.7 - 35.6)
Hawaii	24.9	(21.3 - 28.7)	12.9	(10.0 - 16.3)	38.0	(32.4 - 43.9)	24.4	(20.0 - 29.1)
Idaho	31.2	(27.5 - 35.0)	15.5	(12.4 - 19.0)	40.0	(35.0 - 45.0)	32.0	(27.1 - 37.1)
Illinois	30.9	(28.5 - 33.5)	19.1	(17.0 - 21.4)	45.6	(42.6 - 48.6)	30.0	(26.9 - 33.3)
Indiana	33.7	(29.9 - 37.7)	20.6	(17.3 - 24.2)	47.4	(42.5 - 52.2)	33.2	(28.3 - 38.3)
Iowa	32.4	(28.8 - 36.1)	20.8	(17.2 - 24.8)	52.1	(47.1 - 57.1)	30.6	(26.1 - 35.3)
Kansas	30.9	(27.3 - 34.7)	19.1	(15.5 - 23.1)	49.8	(44.6 - 55.0)	29.3	(24.8 - 34.2)
Kentucky	38.5	(34.2 - 42.9)	28.5	(24.2 - 33.1)	55.2	(50.4 - 60.0)	36.9	(31.7 - 42.4)
Louisiana	30.9	(27.5 - 34.6)	19.0	(15.8 - 22.5)	45.1	(40.7 - 49.7)	30.1	(25.6 - 34.9)
Maine	29.3	(25.7 - 33.0)	18.8	(15.2 - 22.9)	47.6	(42.0 - 53.2)	27.9	(23.7 - 32.4)
Maryland	26.9	(23.1 - 31.0)	16.4	(13.0 - 20.3)	38.5	(33.2 - 44.0)	26.5	(21.8 - 31.6)
Massachusetts	29.4	(25.3 - 33.7)	18.7	(15.0 - 22.8)	47.0	(40.8 - 53.4)	28.1	(23.2 - 33.4)
Michigan	33.7	(31.4 - 36.2)	17.9	(15.6 - 20.3)	49.6	(46.4 - 52.9)	33.2	(30.2 - 36.3)
Minnesota	33.8	(29.8 - 37.9)	22.2	(18.6 - 26.1)	55.0	(50.0 - 59.9)	31.7	(26.8 - 37.0)
Mississippi	34.5	(30.5 - 38.6)	23.5	(19.5 - 27.8)	44.5	(39.9 - 49.0)	34.3	(29.1 - 39.7)
Missouri	37.0	(32.7 - 41.4)	21.7	(18.0 - 25.7)	53.0	(47.6 - 58.4)	36.4	(31.0 - 42.0)
Montana	34.3	(30.5 - 38.2)	24.1	(20.3 - 28.3)	48.7	(43.6 - 53.9)	33.3	(28.6 - 38.3)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 3.1 (continued)**

State	Total		Age Group (Years)					
			12 to 17		18 to 25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	31.1	(27.7 - 34.8)	14.1	(10.9 - 17.8)	49.0	(43.6 - 54.3)	30.4	(26.1 - 35.0)
Nevada	33.2	(28.6 - 38.0)	19.8	(16.0 - 23.9)	44.0	(37.8 - 50.3)	33.2	(27.7 - 39.1)
New Hampshire	29.2	(25.8 - 32.8)	16.7	(13.4 - 20.5)	47.5	(41.6 - 53.5)	28.1	(23.9 - 32.6)
New Jersey	26.9	(23.1 - 30.9)	13.8	(11.1 - 17.0)	44.7	(39.1 - 50.4)	25.8	(21.2 - 30.7)
New Mexico	30.9	(27.3 - 34.7)	18.2	(14.7 - 22.1)	50.0	(44.1 - 56.0)	29.3	(24.8 - 34.3)
New York	28.1	(25.5 - 30.9)	14.3	(12.3 - 16.6)	40.2	(36.7 - 43.7)	28.0	(24.7 - 31.5)
North Carolina	35.2	(31.3 - 39.3)	21.2	(18.0 - 24.7)	51.0	(45.9 - 56.0)	34.6	(29.7 - 39.7)
North Dakota	34.0	(30.1 - 38.0)	25.7	(21.8 - 30.0)	51.0	(46.1 - 55.9)	32.1	(27.3 - 37.2)
Ohio	35.6	(33.1 - 38.0)	20.3	(18.1 - 22.7)	52.7	(49.7 - 55.6)	34.7	(31.7 - 37.8)
Oklahoma	37.6	(33.3 - 42.0)	20.9	(17.2 - 24.9)	53.4	(48.1 - 58.6)	37.3	(31.9 - 42.9)
Oregon	31.8	(27.7 - 36.2)	18.1	(14.7 - 21.8)	48.9	(43.9 - 54.1)	30.8	(25.7 - 36.3)
Pennsylvania	32.2	(29.8 - 34.7)	20.3	(18.1 - 22.7)	47.6	(44.7 - 50.6)	31.4	(28.4 - 34.5)
Rhode Island	31.6	(27.7 - 35.7)	16.8	(13.3 - 20.9)	41.4	(35.4 - 47.5)	32.1	(27.3 - 37.1)
South Carolina	31.2	(27.2 - 35.4)	21.6	(18.0 - 25.6)	41.6	(36.5 - 46.8)	30.8	(25.8 - 36.1)
South Dakota	30.2	(26.8 - 33.8)	23.1	(19.3 - 27.3)	49.7	(44.6 - 54.8)	27.7	(23.4 - 32.3)
Tennessee	35.1	(30.9 - 39.5)	19.9	(16.3 - 23.8)	49.6	(44.3 - 54.8)	34.7	(29.5 - 40.2)
Texas	28.8	(26.7 - 31.0)	16.1	(14.4 - 17.9)	43.2	(40.6 - 46.0)	28.0	(25.2 - 30.9)
Utah	22.1	(18.8 - 25.6)	11.0	(8.5 - 13.9)	30.6	(26.6 - 34.7)	22.1	(17.6 - 27.2)
Vermont	27.6	(24.0 - 31.5)	18.8	(15.3 - 22.8)	47.8	(42.0 - 53.7)	25.7	(21.2 - 30.6)
Virginia	27.1	(23.5 - 31.0)	16.8	(13.7 - 20.2)	46.2	(40.4 - 52.1)	25.5	(21.1 - 30.2)
Washington	30.4	(26.1 - 34.9)	17.1	(14.0 - 20.6)	41.7	(36.7 - 46.8)	30.3	(25.0 - 36.0)
West Virginia	39.2	(35.2 - 43.3)	25.9	(21.6 - 30.6)	52.1	(47.0 - 57.1)	38.7	(33.8 - 43.8)
Wisconsin	31.5	(28.0 - 35.2)	20.3	(17.1 - 23.8)	49.4	(44.5 - 54.3)	30.0	(25.6 - 34.8)
Wyoming	31.3	(27.6 - 35.2)	20.4	(17.0 - 24.0)	49.1	(43.9 - 54.3)	29.5	(24.8 - 34.6)

Note: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 3.2 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes, by Age Group and State: 1999**

State	Total		Age Group (Years)					
			12 to 17		18 to 25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total	25.9		15.1		39.5		25.1	
Alabama	28.0	(24.2 - 32.0)	17.3	(13.7 - 21.4)	35.6	(31.1 - 40.3)	28.1	(23.4 - 33.2)
Alaska	26.4	(22.9 - 30.0)	16.6	(13.3 - 20.2)	43.7	(38.4 - 49.0)	24.6	(20.3 - 29.4)
Arizona	24.4	(20.9 - 28.2)	14.5	(11.5 - 18.0)	39.1	(33.8 - 44.6)	23.3	(18.9 - 28.2)
Arkansas	28.8	(25.2 - 32.5)	20.2	(16.4 - 24.4)	41.2	(36.8 - 45.8)	27.8	(23.4 - 32.6)
California	20.6	(18.4 - 22.8)	9.0	(7.9 - 10.3)	31.0	(28.4 - 33.8)	20.4	(17.6 - 23.3)
Colorado	24.6	(20.8 - 28.6)	15.7	(12.3 - 19.5)	39.2	(33.8 - 44.7)	23.3	(18.8 - 28.3)
Connecticut	23.2	(19.4 - 27.4)	16.0	(12.4 - 20.2)	38.2	(32.0 - 44.6)	21.9	(17.4 - 27.0)
Delaware	28.9	(25.1 - 33.0)	19.5	(15.8 - 23.6)	45.1	(40.1 - 50.1)	27.6	(23.0 - 32.6)
District of Columbia	24.9	(21.2 - 28.8)	10.7	(7.9 - 14.2)	29.8	(25.4 - 34.5)	25.9	(21.3 - 30.8)
Florida	25.2	(22.8 - 27.7)	11.5	(9.6 - 13.6)	36.0	(33.0 - 39.1)	25.4	(22.5 - 28.4)
Georgia	26.4	(22.9 - 30.2)	14.5	(12.1 - 17.2)	37.8	(32.9 - 42.8)	26.1	(21.7 - 30.9)
Hawaii	22.4	(19.0 - 26.1)	10.2	(7.7 - 13.3)	39.6	(33.8 - 45.6)	21.3	(17.2 - 25.9)
Idaho	24.5	(21.3 - 27.9)	13.1	(10.3 - 16.2)	35.8	(31.2 - 40.6)	24.1	(20.0 - 28.6)
Illinois	27.2	(24.9 - 29.6)	17.6	(15.5 - 20.0)	41.3	(38.5 - 44.1)	26.1	(23.2 - 29.1)
Indiana	29.0	(25.4 - 32.8)	18.3	(15.0 - 21.9)	41.0	(36.7 - 45.5)	28.4	(23.9 - 33.2)
Iowa	27.2	(23.8 - 30.8)	18.2	(14.6 - 22.1)	45.8	(40.9 - 50.6)	25.2	(21.0 - 29.8)
Kansas	24.9	(21.6 - 28.4)	15.7	(12.4 - 19.5)	42.2	(37.3 - 47.3)	23.2	(19.1 - 27.6)
Kentucky	33.1	(29.0 - 37.4)	23.9	(19.9 - 28.3)	47.8	(43.0 - 52.6)	31.7	(26.7 - 37.1)
Louisiana	27.5	(24.2 - 31.1)	16.9	(13.9 - 20.2)	42.6	(38.0 - 47.2)	26.3	(22.0 - 31.0)
Maine	25.8	(22.5 - 29.4)	16.7	(13.3 - 20.5)	43.8	(38.4 - 49.3)	24.4	(20.4 - 28.7)
Maryland	22.1	(18.6 - 26.0)	13.8	(10.7 - 17.3)	33.6	(28.7 - 38.7)	21.5	(17.2 - 26.2)
Massachusetts	25.3	(21.5 - 29.5)	16.7	(13.3 - 20.5)	41.0	(35.2 - 46.9)	24.1	(19.5 - 29.1)
Michigan	29.1	(26.8 - 31.5)	16.2	(14.2 - 18.3)	44.8	(41.6 - 48.1)	28.2	(25.4 - 31.3)
Minnesota	29.0	(25.4 - 32.9)	20.8	(17.2 - 24.8)	51.0	(45.8 - 56.3)	26.4	(21.9 - 31.2)
Mississippi	28.8	(25.1 - 32.7)	18.8	(15.3 - 22.6)	37.6	(33.3 - 42.1)	28.6	(23.9 - 33.7)
Missouri	30.6	(26.6 - 34.7)	16.7	(13.2 - 20.7)	46.2	(40.7 - 51.8)	29.8	(25.0 - 35.0)
Montana	25.3	(22.0 - 28.9)	19.8	(16.3 - 23.7)	41.1	(36.2 - 46.0)	23.5	(19.3 - 28.0)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 3.2 (continued)**

State	Total		Age Group (Years)					
			12 to 17		18 to 25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	24.7	(21.5 - 28.1)	14.1	(11.1 - 17.6)	42.2	(37.0 - 47.6)	23.1	(19.1 - 27.4)
Nevada	28.9	(24.6 - 33.5)	17.4	(13.7 - 21.6)	39.0	(33.1 - 45.2)	28.8	(23.7 - 34.4)
New Hampshire	25.7	(22.4 - 29.3)	15.1	(11.9 - 18.9)	44.3	(38.2 - 50.4)	24.4	(20.4 - 28.8)
New Jersey	23.7	(20.1 - 27.6)	11.9	(9.4 - 14.9)	40.2	(34.7 - 45.9)	22.7	(18.4 - 27.4)
New Mexico	27.0	(23.7 - 30.5)	15.3	(12.1 - 19.0)	43.5	(38.0 - 49.2)	25.7	(21.6 - 30.1)
New York	25.5	(22.9 - 28.2)	12.9	(11.0 - 15.1)	37.1	(33.8 - 40.5)	25.3	(22.1 - 28.7)
North Carolina	30.0	(26.3 - 33.8)	19.2	(16.1 - 22.5)	45.3	(40.6 - 50.1)	29.0	(24.4 - 33.8)
North Dakota	28.3	(24.9 - 31.9)	22.4	(18.7 - 26.5)	44.7	(39.9 - 49.5)	26.1	(21.8 - 30.8)
Ohio	30.6	(28.4 - 32.9)	18.1	(15.9 - 20.3)	46.3	(43.4 - 49.3)	29.6	(26.8 - 32.5)
Oklahoma	30.2	(26.2 - 34.3)	17.4	(14.1 - 21.1)	46.7	(41.5 - 52.0)	29.2	(24.3 - 34.4)
Oregon	25.7	(21.8 - 30.0)	15.2	(12.2 - 18.8)	42.8	(37.5 - 48.2)	24.3	(19.5 - 29.6)
Pennsylvania	26.6	(24.3 - 29.0)	17.5	(15.3 - 19.8)	41.7	(38.7 - 44.7)	25.5	(22.6 - 28.5)
Rhode Island	27.2	(23.5 - 31.2)	14.8	(11.4 - 18.8)	36.6	(30.9 - 42.5)	27.5	(23.0 - 32.3)
South Carolina	25.9	(22.2 - 29.9)	19.5	(15.8 - 23.6)	35.7	(31.1 - 40.6)	25.2	(20.6 - 30.2)
South Dakota	25.0	(22.0 - 28.2)	18.9	(15.5 - 22.7)	43.0	(38.0 - 48.1)	22.6	(18.9 - 26.7)
Tennessee	28.7	(25.1 - 32.6)	17.2	(13.9 - 20.9)	43.9	(38.7 - 49.2)	27.7	(23.2 - 32.6)
Texas	24.5	(22.5 - 26.5)	13.4	(11.9 - 15.1)	37.8	(35.1 - 40.5)	23.6	(21.1 - 26.3)
Utah	19.2	(16.3 - 22.4)	10.3	(7.9 - 13.3)	27.3	(23.6 - 31.2)	18.9	(15.0 - 23.3)
Vermont	23.6	(20.3 - 27.1)	14.7	(11.6 - 18.4)	44.2	(38.4 - 50.1)	21.5	(17.6 - 26.0)
Virginia	23.2	(20.0 - 26.8)	14.7	(11.9 - 17.9)	40.5	(35.2 - 46.0)	21.6	(17.7 - 26.0)
Washington	25.5	(21.7 - 29.7)	14.4	(11.5 - 17.7)	37.5	(32.6 - 42.5)	25.1	(20.3 - 30.3)
West Virginia	30.9	(27.3 - 34.6)	22.5	(18.4 - 26.9)	44.1	(39.4 - 49.0)	29.7	(25.3 - 34.4)
Wisconsin	27.1	(23.8 - 30.6)	18.2	(15.2 - 21.6)	43.7	(38.9 - 48.7)	25.5	(21.4 - 30.0)
Wyoming	24.7	(21.4 - 28.2)	15.9	(13.0 - 19.2)	41.6	(36.7 - 46.6)	22.8	(18.7 - 27.4)

Note: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 3.3 Percentages Reporting Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes a Day, by Age Group and State: 1999**

State	Total		Age Group (Years)					
			12 to 17		18 to 25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Total	66.6		60.6		61.6		68.2	
Alabama	65.6	(61.3 - 69.8)	59.7	(54.5 - 64.7)	59.2	(54.6 - 63.6)	67.5	(61.9 - 72.8)
Alaska	63.6	(59.5 - 67.5)	61.7	(57.1 - 66.1)	58.0	(52.9 - 63.0)	65.0	(59.6 - 70.2)
Arizona	70.1	(65.8 - 74.2)	61.7	(57.1 - 66.2)	62.5	(57.3 - 67.5)	72.7	(67.1 - 77.9)
Arkansas	62.6	(58.6 - 66.5)	59.0	(54.0 - 63.8)	56.6	(52.2 - 60.8)	64.2	(59.0 - 69.1)
California	71.1	(68.6 - 73.5)	64.8	(62.7 - 66.8)	72.4	(69.8 - 75.0)	71.8	(68.5 - 74.8)
Colorado	68.1	(63.8 - 72.2)	58.7	(53.5 - 63.9)	62.7	(57.6 - 67.6)	70.3	(64.8 - 75.4)
Connecticut	72.7	(68.6 - 76.6)	62.9	(57.6 - 67.9)	60.3	(54.3 - 66.1)	75.6	(70.4 - 80.3)
Delaware	66.1	(61.9 - 70.0)	60.5	(55.7 - 65.0)	60.3	(55.5 - 65.0)	67.7	(62.4 - 72.6)
District of Columbia	67.5	(63.4 - 71.4)	63.3	(57.7 - 68.6)	70.3	(65.8 - 74.6)	67.6	(62.4 - 72.4)
Florida	68.6	(66.0 - 71.2)	66.3	(63.2 - 69.3)	65.0	(62.0 - 67.9)	69.4	(66.2 - 72.5)
Georgia	66.4	(62.2 - 70.4)	63.0	(58.9 - 66.8)	63.8	(59.3 - 68.2)	67.3	(61.9 - 72.4)
Hawaii	65.3	(61.1 - 69.3)	61.5	(56.7 - 66.2)	63.9	(58.5 - 69.1)	66.0	(60.7 - 71.0)
Idaho	68.4	(64.6 - 71.9)	62.7	(58.0 - 67.3)	62.0	(57.5 - 66.4)	70.6	(65.7 - 75.3)
Illinois	66.0	(63.4 - 68.5)	60.8	(57.9 - 63.6)	61.5	(58.7 - 64.3)	67.5	(64.1 - 70.7)
Indiana	62.2	(58.1 - 66.2)	60.2	(55.8 - 64.4)	57.7	(52.9 - 62.3)	63.3	(58.1 - 68.3)
Iowa	59.0	(54.7 - 63.2)	58.6	(53.8 - 63.3)	55.3	(50.6 - 60.0)	59.7	(54.2 - 65.0)
Kansas	60.2	(56.1 - 64.3)	54.8	(50.0 - 59.6)	52.2	(47.2 - 57.1)	62.5	(57.1 - 67.6)
Kentucky	59.5	(55.0 - 63.9)	52.7	(47.7 - 57.6)	52.6	(48.1 - 57.1)	61.6	(55.9 - 67.1)
Louisiana	64.7	(60.9 - 68.4)	61.4	(56.8 - 65.8)	61.6	(57.3 - 65.7)	65.9	(60.8 - 70.7)
Maine	69.6	(66.1 - 72.9)	63.6	(58.5 - 68.6)	58.6	(53.2 - 63.8)	71.9	(67.6 - 76.0)
Maryland	68.8	(64.5 - 72.9)	62.7	(57.8 - 67.4)	64.2	(59.0 - 69.1)	70.2	(64.8 - 75.3)
Massachusetts	72.3	(68.3 - 76.1)	63.3	(58.5 - 67.9)	64.3	(58.9 - 69.4)	74.6	(69.6 - 79.1)
Michigan	64.1	(61.7 - 66.4)	59.7	(56.8 - 62.5)	57.1	(54.0 - 60.2)	65.9	(62.9 - 68.8)
Minnesota	62.2	(58.2 - 66.0)	59.3	(54.6 - 63.8)	52.5	(47.7 - 57.3)	64.3	(59.2 - 69.1)
Mississippi	64.6	(60.4 - 68.7)	61.0	(56.0 - 65.8)	59.4	(54.9 - 63.8)	66.2	(60.7 - 71.4)
Missouri	63.5	(59.4 - 67.5)	57.9	(53.0 - 62.6)	56.9	(51.7 - 62.0)	65.4	(60.2 - 70.4)
Montana	69.4	(65.7 - 72.9)	60.0	(55.4 - 64.5)	58.5	(53.9 - 63.1)	72.6	(67.9 - 77.0)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)



**Table 3.3 (continued)**

State	Total		Age Group (Years)					
			12 to 17		18 to 25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval	Estimate	Prediction Interval
Nebraska	60.5	(56.5 - 64.4)	56.3	(51.5 - 61.0)	56.6	(51.6 - 61.6)	61.8	(56.7 - 66.8)
Nevada	67.1	(62.5 - 71.5)	57.0	(52.0 - 61.9)	61.8	(56.3 - 67.1)	69.1	(63.4 - 74.5)
New Hampshire	67.9	(64.1 - 71.6)	62.5	(57.8 - 67.0)	57.5	(51.9 - 62.9)	70.2	(65.3 - 74.7)
New Jersey	71.1	(67.1 - 74.8)	63.1	(58.5 - 67.5)	62.2	(57.1 - 67.1)	73.4	(68.4 - 77.9)
New Mexico	67.7	(64.2 - 71.1)	57.4	(52.4 - 62.2)	64.3	(59.2 - 69.2)	70.0	(65.4 - 74.3)
New York	70.4	(67.7 - 73.1)	60.9	(57.8 - 64.0)	64.7	(61.3 - 68.0)	72.5	(69.0 - 75.9)
North Carolina	59.5	(55.0 - 63.8)	56.4	(52.0 - 60.7)	54.6	(49.8 - 59.3)	60.7	(55.1 - 66.1)
North Dakota	63.6	(59.7 - 67.4)	59.3	(54.6 - 63.8)	60.8	(56.4 - 65.1)	64.8	(59.8 - 69.6)
Ohio	61.2	(58.7 - 63.7)	57.3	(54.4 - 60.1)	54.8	(51.9 - 57.7)	62.8	(59.6 - 65.9)
Oklahoma	61.9	(57.6 - 66.1)	60.6	(55.9 - 65.1)	59.6	(55.0 - 64.1)	62.5	(56.9 - 67.9)
Oregon	65.9	(61.3 - 70.3)	59.8	(54.7 - 64.7)	59.8	(54.6 - 64.9)	67.7	(61.9 - 73.1)
Pennsylvania	64.2	(61.6 - 66.8)	58.1	(55.1 - 60.9)	56.4	(53.3 - 59.4)	66.1	(62.8 - 69.3)
Rhode Island	70.9	(66.9 - 74.7)	62.4	(57.2 - 67.3)	61.8	(56.3 - 67.1)	73.2	(68.2 - 77.8)
South Carolina	66.0	(61.7 - 70.1)	58.1	(53.2 - 62.8)	59.7	(54.7 - 64.5)	68.1	(62.6 - 73.2)
South Dakota	61.0	(57.2 - 64.7)	57.2	(52.5 - 61.8)	50.7	(45.8 - 55.6)	63.6	(58.5 - 68.4)
Tennessee	64.5	(60.4 - 68.5)	53.6	(48.7 - 58.5)	58.6	(53.6 - 63.4)	66.9	(61.7 - 71.8)
Texas	68.1	(65.9 - 70.3)	59.5	(57.1 - 61.8)	62.4	(59.7 - 65.1)	70.7	(67.6 - 73.5)
Utah	73.2	(69.9 - 76.3)	70.3	(66.3 - 74.1)	72.7	(69.2 - 76.0)	73.9	(69.2 - 78.3)
Vermont	68.8	(65.0 - 72.4)	58.8	(54.0 - 63.5)	58.9	(53.5 - 64.1)	71.7	(66.9 - 76.2)
Virginia	64.5	(60.0 - 68.8)	55.7	(51.0 - 60.4)	58.7	(53.3 - 64.0)	66.5	(60.8 - 71.8)
Washington	66.5	(62.0 - 70.8)	62.1	(57.4 - 66.7)	59.3	(54.6 - 63.9)	68.3	(62.5 - 73.7)
West Virginia	59.4	(55.2 - 63.5)	57.0	(51.6 - 62.3)	56.7	(51.7 - 61.5)	60.1	(54.8 - 65.2)
Wisconsin	62.5	(58.5 - 66.3)	59.0	(54.8 - 63.1)	56.5	(51.6 - 61.2)	64.0	(59.0 - 68.9)
Wyoming	65.7	(61.7 - 69.6)	57.8	(53.2 - 62.2)	55.3	(50.4 - 60.2)	69.0	(63.7 - 73.9)

Note: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach, and the prediction (credible) intervals are generated by Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 3.4 Synar Retailer Violation Rates, by State (1997-2000), and the Percentage Reporting Past Month Cigarette Use Among Youths Aged 12 to 17 (1999)**

State	Violation Rate 1997	Violation Rate 1998	Violation Rate 1999	Violation Rate 2000	Prevalence of Current Smoking Among Youths Aged 12 to 17 (1999)
Alabama	35.0%	21.0%	15.6%	16.8%	17.3%
Alaska	34.3	29.0	23.5	34.0	16.6
Arizona	56.0	12.2	19.6	22.7	14.5
Arkansas	Delayed State	22.3	22.0	11.1	20.2
California	29.3	21.7	13.1	16.9	9.0
Colorado	41.3	24.6	28.8	15.8	15.7
Connecticut	69.7	59.0	32.3	17.3	16.0
Delaware	29.3	No Rate	33.2	33.5	19.5
DC	42.3	33.9	46.8	25.1	10.7
Florida	7.2	7.11	8.4	8.0	11.5
Georgia	48.0	20.5	12.9	23.6	14.5
Hawaii	44.5	23.0	14.8	11.3	10.3
Idaho	56.2	12.6	27.1	31.8	13.1
Illinois	43.5	26.1	13.7	11.5	17.6
Indiana	40.9	24.3	26.0	27.9	18.3
Iowa	40.1	27.0	36.1	33.4	18.2
Kansas	63.0	47.0	35.0	29.3	15.7
Kentucky	Delayed State	24.4	14.0	19.7	23.9
Louisiana	72.7	39.0	20.3	6.7	16.9
Maine	16.7	12.5	4.1	6.4	16.7
Maryland	54.3	36.1	35.4	32.5	13.8
Massachusetts	30.3	16.8	19.3	14.0	16.7
Michigan	40.7	20.0	25.6	23.5	16.2
Minnesota	30.2	28.1	31.0	27.7	20.8
Mississippi	40.0	30.5	32.7	29.9	18.8
Missouri	40.3	29.2	34.5	26.7	16.7
Montana	Delayed State	37.0	34.2	24.7	19.8
Nebraska	39.0	23.4	23.8	23.2	14.1
Nevada	Delayed State	19.8	16.8	23.0	17.4
New Hampshire	15.7	11.8	12.3	7.6	15.1
New Jersey	44.4	27.0	26.5	23.2	11.9
New Mexico	38.0	23.0	13.5	18.9	15.3
New York	38.0	22.9	19.7	18.6	12.9
North Carolina	49.7	44.9	26.0	24.7	19.2
North Dakota	Delayed State	31.3	32.4	19.0	22.4
Ohio	34.0	22.8	22.2	21.3	18.1
Oklahoma	48.3	30.0	24.9	20.1	17.4
Oregon	Delayed State	23.6	29.0	18.0	15.3
Pennsylvania	55.6	29.5	31.5	41.0	17.5
Rhode Island	35.0	No Rate	30.0	26.8	14.8
South Carolina	35.0	22.6	24.7	19.8	19.5
South Dakota	31.0	12.9	18.2	9.7	18.9
Tennessee	62.9	37.0	24.2	22.0	17.2
Texas	Delayed State	24.0	13.0	14.6	13.4
Utah	35.0	28.0	18.6	16.4	10.3
Vermont	27.5	7.7	8.0	20.0	14.7
Virginia	43.6	32.3	18.6	28.1	14.7
Washington	19.8	5.5	14.7	12.4	14.4
West Virginia	37.0	25.0	24.7	33.5	22.5
Wisconsin	46.8	22.6	27.8	22.4	18.2
Wyoming	42.0	28.5	45.6	55.8	15.9

Note: The "violation rate" is based on the number of inspections of a sample of tobacco vendors in each State. It is used to measure retailer compliance with not selling tobacco products to individuals under the age of 18 years.

Source: SAMHSA, 2000.

## **Appendix D**

### **Tables on Initiation of Tobacco Products and Patterns of Use**



**Table 4.1 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Who First Used Any Cigarettes During the Years from 1965 to 1998, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (Per 1,000 Person-Years of Exposure): 1999**

Year	Number of Initiates (1,000s)			Mean Age	Age-Specific Rates <sup>1</sup>	
	All Ages	12 to 17	18 to 25		12 to 17	18 to 25
1965	2,701	1,885	438	15.6	119.0	63.0
1966	2,563	1,694	540	15.4	104.7	72.0
1967	3,275	1,970	788	15.7	120.4	99.5
1968	2,770	1,798	656	15.1	109.1	79.1
1969	2,844	1,748	600	15.0	101.4	69.9
1970	3,380	2,108	849	15.2	121.0	93.9
1971	3,218	2,109	714	15.3	121.1	74.4
1972	3,500	2,141	885	15.7	121.8	89.4
1973	3,597	2,367	788	15.1	131.2	80.8
1974	3,564	2,379	719	15.2	131.1	73.7
1975	3,588	2,457	728	15.1	136.5	72.9
1976	3,941	2,667	783	15.9	151.5	77.1
1977	3,101	2,160	587	15.1	128.0	57.4
1978	3,472	2,395	649	15.6	145.6	64.6
1979	3,139	1,962	750	15.7	124.7	74.2
1980	2,655	1,608	763	15.7	104.3	74.6
1981	2,697	1,626	570	16.8	105.4	55.1
1982	2,596	1,674	588	15.3	108.5	55.6
1983	2,580	1,716	590	15.3	109.1	55.8
1984	2,691	1,733	625	15.6	111.8	59.2
1985	2,528	1,838	424	15.2	122.0	39.8
1986	2,614	1,704	551	16.0	116.6	50.7
1987	2,477	1,680	537	15.3	117.9	50.1
1988	2,421	1,541	515	15.8	111.7	48.0
1989	2,513	1,519	609	15.3	111.6	56.7
1990	2,324	1,521	484	15.0	108.9	46.8
1991	2,388	1,462	551	15.3	101.5	53.8
1992	2,662	1,682	556	15.1	112.3	54.9
1993	2,693	1,785	523	15.1	115.0	52.5
1994	3,291	2,149	689	15.4	137.8	71.4
1995	3,338	2,220	636	15.5	143.5	67.9
1996	3,508	2,328	707	15.5	154.0	78.3
1997	3,169	2,329	572	15.4	157.6	65.3
1998	--	--	--	--	138.7	66.5

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup> The numerator of each rate is the number of persons in the age group who first used the drug in the year, while the denominator is the person time exposure measured in thousands of years.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.2 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Who Began Daily Cigarette Use During the Years from 1965 to 1998, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (Per 1,000 Person-Years of Exposure): 1999**

Year	Number of Initiates (1,000s)			Mean Age	Age-Specific Rates <sup>1</sup>	
	All Ages	12 to 17	18 to 25		12 to 17	18 to 25
1965	1,675	739	834	17.8	34.8	65.1
1966	1,603	693	692	18.8	32.4	49.4
1967	1,816	978	692	18.1	45.8	45.2
1968	1,972	900	866	18.7	41.5	54.0
1969	2,057	872	1,070	18.5	39.1	64.8
1970	1,936	1,045	803	17.2	46.0	47.0
1971	1,756	835	818	18.1	36.0	45.7
1972	2,144	982	954	18.2	41.7	51.1
1973	1,955	978	896	17.5	39.6	47.5
1974	2,165	1,116	927	17.3	44.9	48.2
1975	2,344	1,186	1,065	17.8	47.8	55.0
1976	1,812	968	670	18.1	39.4	33.6
1977	2,458	1,162	1,162	18.4	48.4	56.7
1978	1,829	1,000	797	17.5	42.7	38.7
1979	2,091	879	1,026	18.5	39.4	47.7
1980	1,836	888	784	18.2	41.1	35.8
1981	1,813	844	843	18.2	40.2	37.5
1982	1,490	585	776	18.8	28.2	34.2
1983	1,352	639	568	17.8	30.5	25.0
1984	1,508	748	709	18.1	36.2	31.5
1985	1,467	779	608	17.7	38.4	27.3
1986	1,384	747	549	18.1	37.8	24.6
1987	1,478	791	581	19.1	41.0	26.7
1988	1,343	705	492	18.4	37.9	22.8
1989	1,449	713	588	18.1	39.0	27.3
1990	1,381	661	606	18.3	35.9	28.9
1991	1,485	656	589	20.0	34.9	28.7
1992	1,472	711	561	18.6	36.5	28.0
1993	1,587	876	528	18.1	43.4	27.0
1994	1,760	962	614	18.0	46.5	32.4
1995	1,923	1,067	643	18.5	50.9	34.7
1996	1,889	1,081	604	18.4	51.4	33.2
1997	1,950	1,145	619	18.8	54.1	34.7
1998	1,664	864	584	19.0	40.7	32.7

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup> The numerator of each rate is the number of persons in the age group who first used the drug in the year, while the denominator is the person time exposure measured in thousands of years.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.3 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Who First Used Cigars During the Years from 1965 to 1998, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (Per 1,000 Person-Years of Exposure): 1999**

Year	Number of Initiates (1,000s)			Mean Age	Age-Specific Rates <sup>1</sup>	
	All Ages	12 to 17	18 to 25		12 to 17	18 to 25
1965	1,034	514	435	17.9	23.6	25.6
1966	1,505	470	839	19.9	21.6	46.0
1967	1,514	333	871	21.4	15.3	45.6
1968	1,186	393	578	19.9	17.5	29.1
1969	1,067	404	545	19.7	17.5	26.1
1970	1,299	446	759	18.4	19.1	34.7
1971	1,507	543	817	19.1	22.7	36.3
1972	1,416	544	638	19.8	22.3	27.4
1973	1,681	467	1,014	20.0	18.3	43.4
1974	1,707	803	697	19.2	31.2	29.7
1975	1,274	507	563	20.4	19.7	23.7
1976	1,238	401	638	20.6	15.6	25.9
1977	1,438	529	782	19.2	21.1	30.8
1978	1,484	570	714	19.4	23.2	27.9
1979	1,447	351	711	22.4	14.9	26.9
1980	1,290	430	669	19.8	18.9	24.6
1981	1,232	426	551	20.2	19.4	19.8
1982	1,107	374	668	19.2	17.3	23.8
1983	1,248	257	713	20.9	11.8	25.5
1984	1,277	285	779	20.5	13.3	28.4
1985	1,214	309	664	20.8	14.6	24.7
1986	1,202	284	751	20.5	13.7	28.4
1987	1,416	426	693	21.5	21.0	27.3
1988	1,195	379	574	20.4	19.4	23.0
1989	1,568	304	804	24.0	16.0	32.7
1990	1,553	392	737	22.9	20.6	30.8
1991	1,520	421	712	21.4	21.8	30.4
1992	1,688	522	751	21.1	26.2	32.9
1993	2,185	650	934	22.6	31.6	42.4
1994	2,755	859	1,097	22.3	40.9	52.2
1995	2,876	1,056	1,190	20.8	49.9	59.3
1996	4,048	1,480	1,399	22.1	70.9	73.8
1997	4,519	1,933	1,503	21.2	95.2	84.7
1998	4,970	1,936	1,554	23.0	99.5	93.3

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup> The numerator of each rate is the number of persons in the age group who first used the drug in the year, while the denominator is the person time exposure measured in thousands of years.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.4 Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco During the Years from 1965 to 1998, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (Per 1,000 Person-Years of Exposure): 1999**

Year	Number of Initiates (1,000s)			Mean Age	Age-Specific Rates <sup>1</sup>	
	All Ages	12 to 17	18 to 25		12 to 17	18 to 25
1965	429	214	102	14.7	9.7	5.2
1966	601	268	206	17.9	12.2	9.7
1967	361	139	105	16.5	6.3	4.7
1968	335	167	88	17.3	7.4	3.7
1969	359	198	85	17.2	8.4	3.5
1970	639	339	117	17.1	14.3	4.5
1971	811	261	274	19.6	10.7	10.3
1972	820	413	238	16.0	16.7	8.6
1973	701	377	182	17.2	14.7	6.6
1974	662	341	201	17.0	13.2	7.2
1975	781	483	149	16.9	18.8	5.2
1976	1,200	578	484	17.1	22.7	16.8
1977	1,154	591	407	16.8	24.1	13.9
1978	1,165	652	285	15.8	27.6	9.7
1979	1,399	586	478	18.8	26.2	16.0
1980	1,454	684	508	17.1	31.8	17.0
1981	1,383	699	408	16.1	33.9	13.7
1982	1,310	764	330	17.1	38.2	11.2
1983	1,158	580	288	17.3	29.3	10.0
1984	1,116	558	279	17.7	28.5	10.0
1985	1,311	667	359	18.6	35.0	13.3
1986	1,192	612	390	17.5	32.8	15.1
1987	1,014	608	194	17.1	33.2	8.0
1988	827	446	266	16.8	24.9	11.3
1989	939	474	201	18.4	26.8	8.6
1990	908	532	199	17.8	29.9	8.8
1991	958	587	184	17.6	32.2	8.3
1992	1,009	543	211	19.5	28.6	9.7
1993	1,150	689	289	16.9	34.7	13.7
1994	995	600	288	16.6	29.3	13.9
1995	1,217	785	289	16.8	37.4	14.1
1996	1,200	768	248	17.7	36.5	12.2
1997	1,030	647	232	18.2	30.4	11.4
1998	998	617	288	17.3	28.9	13.9

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup> The numerator of each rate is the number of persons in the age group who first used the drug in the year, while the denominator is the person time exposure measured in thousands of years.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.



**Table 4.5 Average Age at First Use of Cigarettes, Cigars, and Smokeless Tobacco Among All Persons Who Ever Used, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity: 1999**

Type of Tobacco Use, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity	Average Age at First Use					
	Cigarettes		Cigars		Smokeless Tobacco	
	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.
<b>Total</b>	15.4	(15.3-15.5)	20.5	(20.2-20.8)	16.7	(16.5-17.0)
<b>Males</b>	14.8	(14.6-14.9)	19.9	(19.6-20.2)	16.9	(16.6-17.2)
<b>Females</b>	16.1	(15.9-16.2)	22.3	(21.8-22.9)	15.9	(15.0-16.7)
<b>Not Hispanic</b>						
White Only	15.2	(15.1-15.3)	20.4	(20.1-20.7)	16.9	(16.6-17.2)
Black Only	16.1	(15.8-16.5)	20.7	(19.7-21.7)	14.6	(13.5-15.8)
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	14.5	(13.7-15.2)	18.9	(16.7-21.4)	15.8	(11.6-21.2)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	15.3	(13.4-17.4)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	16.7	(15.8-17.8)	22.5	(19.9-25.4)	18.2	(15.8-20.9)
More Than One Race	13.9	(13.2-14.7)	20.6	(18.3-23.1)	15.2	(13.2-17.4)
<b>Hispanic</b>	16.1	(15.5-16.6)	21.2	(20.0-22.5)	17.7	(16.9-18.6)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.6 Percentages Reporting Lifetime Cigarette and Cigar Use and the Timing of the Initiation of Cigar and Cigarette Use, by Age and Gender: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Percentage of Lifetime Cigarette and Cigar Smokers		Percentage of Persons Who Initiated Cigarette Use Before Cigar Use Among Lifetime Cigarette and Cigar Smokers <sup>1</sup>	
	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.
<b>Total</b>	33.1	(32.3-33.9)	87.1	(86.2-87.8)
Male	51.9	(50.7-53.1)	86.3	(85.3-87.3)
Female	15.8	(15.0-16.5)	89.3	(87.7-90.7)
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	17.3	(16.7-18.0)	75.8	(74.1-77.4)
Male	22.1	(21.2-23.0)	74.1	(72.1-76.1)
Female	12.4	(11.7-13.1)	78.9	(76.3-81.3)
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>	40.4	(39.4-41.3)	81.9	(80.8-83.0)
Male	52.5	(51.1-53.9)	78.7	(77.2-80.2)
Female	28.4	(27.2-29.6)	87.7	(86.2-89.1)
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>	35.3	(34.0-36.6)	87.4	(85.8-88.9)
Male	51.5	(49.5-53.5)	84.9	(82.9-86.8)
Female	20.1	(18.6-21.6)	93.5	(91.2-95.3)
<b>35+ Years</b>	33.7	(32.5-34.9)	89.2	(88.0-90.4)
Male	57.4	(55.5-59.2)	89.0	(87.6-90.4)
Female	12.7	(11.6-13.9)	90.0	(86.9-92.4)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup>Time of initiation was determined using the respondent's reported year and month of first use.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

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**Table 4.7a Percentage Distribution of the Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day in the Past Month for Current Daily Smokers, by Age Group, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity: 1999**

Demographic Characteristics	(Un-weighted <i>n</i> )	Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day					
		5 or Fewer a Day		6 to 15 a Day		1 Pack or More a Day	
		Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.
<b>Total</b>	(9,556)	4.0	(3.3-5.0)	77.2	(75.4-79.0)	18.7	(17.1-20.5)
Male	(4,688)	4.6	(3.4-6.2)	73.3	(70.6-75.9)	22.1	(19.7-24.6)
Female	(4,878)	3.4	(2.7-4.4)	81.5	(79.4-83.5)	15.0	(13.2-17.1)
Not Hispanic							
White Only	(7,711)	3.6	(2.9-4.4)	75.6	(73.5-77.5)	20.8	(19.0-22.8)
Black Only	(669)	3.2	(1.5-6.5)	85.8	(79.8-90.3)	11.0	(7.0-16.9)
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(140)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	(172)	*	(*-*)	93.2	(85.0-97.0)	1.5	(0.5-4.4)
More Than One Race	(200)	3.8	(1.4-10.0)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(640)	*	(*-*)	84.4	(75.3-90.5)	5.3	(2.9-9.6)
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	(1,261)	4.0	(2.8-5.7)	91.7	(89.6-93.4)	4.3	(3.2-5.8)
Male	(597)	3.9	(2.6-6.0)	91.1	(88.1-93.4)	4.9	(3.2-7.4)
Female	(664)	4.1	(2.4-6.7)	92.2	(89.0-94.5)	3.7	(2.3-6.0)
Not Hispanic							
White Only	(1,001)	3.7	(2.4-5.6)	92.0	(89.6-93.9)	4.4	(3.1-6.2)
Black Only	(77)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(23)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	(20)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
More Than One Race	(43)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(95)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>	(4,671)	2.4	(1.9-3.0)	88.2	(86.9-89.4)	9.4	(8.4-10.5)
Male	(2,318)	2.9	(2.1-4.0)	85.3	(83.2-87.1)	11.8	(10.2-13.6)
Female	(2,353)	1.8	(1.4-2.5)	91.3	(89.9-92.5)	6.9	(5.8-8.1)
Not Hispanic							
White Only	(3,767)	2.0	(1.5-2.7)	87.4	(86.0-88.8)	10.5	(9.3-11.8)
Black Only	(292)	2.3	(1.0-5.3)	93.6	(89.3-96.3)	4.1	(2.0-8.0)
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(70)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	(105)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	3.2	(1.0-9.3)
More Than One Race	(96)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(317)	6.3	(3.8-10.4)	90.2	(85.6-93.4)	3.5	(1.7-6.9)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 4.7a (continued)**

Demographic Characteristics	(Unweighted n)	Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day					
		5 or Fewer a Day		6 to 15 a Day		1 Pack or More a Day	
		Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>	(1,580)	3.1	(2.2-4.2)	82.6	(80.3-84.6)	14.3	(12.4-16.5)
Male	(771)	2.5	(1.6-4.0)	81.1	(77.7-84.0)	16.4	(13.6-19.7)
Female	(809)	3.7	(2.4-5.7)	84.2	(81.0-87.0)	12.1	(9.7-15.0)
Not Hispanic							
White Only	(1,262)	2.6	(1.7-3.7)	81.5	(78.9-83.8)	15.9	(13.7-18.4)
Black Only	(124)	*	(*-*)	87.2	(78.1-92.9)	9.0	(4.8-16.4)
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	(18)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	(25)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
More Than One Race	(29)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(118)	7.0	(3.4-14.1)	91.4	(84.0-95.5)	1.6	(0.4-6.3)
<b>35 or Older</b>	(2,054)	4.7	(3.6-6.2)	72.1	(69.3-74.9)	23.1	(20.6-25.8)
Male	(1,002)	5.6	(3.8-8.2)	67.3	(63.0-71.3)	27.1	(23.4-31.0)
Female	(1,052)	3.7	(2.6-5.3)	77.6	(74.3-80.6)	18.7	(15.8-21.9)
Not Hispanic							
White Only	(1,681)	4.3	(3.3-5.6)	70.0	(66.8-73.0)	25.7	(22.9-28.8)
Black Only	(176)	3.0	(1.1-8.3)	84.0	(75.1-90.1)	13.0	(7.5-21.6)
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	(29)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	(22)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
More Than One Race	(32)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)		(*-*)
Hispanic	(110)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	7.1	(3.4-14.4)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander respondents are not shown due to low precision.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.7b Percentage Distribution of Days of Cigarette Use in the Past Month for Current Cigarette Smokers, by Age Group, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity: 1999**

	(Un-weighted n)	Number of Days of Cigarette Use							
		1 to 2 Days		3 to 10 Days		11 to 20 Days		More Than 20 Days	
		Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>Total</b>	(17,017)	10.0	(9.2-10.8)	11.5	(10.6-12.4)	7.2	(6.5-7.9)	71.3	(70.1-72.6)
Male	(8,592)	10.4	(9.3-11.6)	11.6	(10.3-12.9)	7.2	(6.3-8.2)	70.8	(69.0-72.5)
Female	(8,425)	9.6	(8.5-10.7)	11.3	(10.2-12.6)	7.1	(6.2-8.2)	72.0	(70.2-73.7)
Not Hispanic									
White Only	(12,857)	8.8	(8.0-9.6)	9.9	(9.0-10.9)	6.0	(5.3-6.7)	75.3	(74.0-76.6)
Black Only	(1,396)	10.9	(8.6-13.8)	15.1	(12.2-18.4)	10.9	(8.1-14.5)	63.1	(58.3-67.7)
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(278)	6.4	(3.5-11.7)	14.0	(7.9-23.6)	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )
Asian Only	(362)	17.6	(10.5-27.9)	*	(*-* )	11.0	(6.2-18.7)	*	(*-* )
More Than One Race	(320)	7.9	(4.7-12.9)	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )
Hispanic	(1,742)	17.9	(14.8-21.5)	18.4	(15.4-21.7)	11.2	(8.9-14.0)	52.5	(47.5-57.5)
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	(3,439)	25.2	(23.4-27.0)	21.7	(20.0-23.6)	11.2	(10.0-12.5)	41.9	(39.7-44.1)
Male	(1,679)	24.9	(22.4-27.6)	22.6	(20.2-25.3)	11.4	(9.6-13.5)	41.0	(38.0-44.0)
Female	(1,760)	25.4	(23.1-27.9)	20.8	(18.5-23.2)	10.9	(9.2-12.8)	42.9	(39.9-45.9)
Not Hispanic									
White Only	(2,567)	23.3	(21.3-25.3)	20.7	(18.9-22.6)	10.1	(8.7-11.5)	46.0	(43.6-48.5)
Black Only	(263)	29.6	(23.3-36.8)	28.4	(21.9-35.9)	12.5	(8.3-18.4)	29.5	(23.6-36.2)
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(67)	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )
Asian Only	(60)	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )
More Than One Race	(75)	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )
Hispanic	(398)	36.0	(30.0-42.5)	25.5	(19.8-32.3)	15.1	(10.7-20.8)	23.4	(18.7-28.9)
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>	(8,393)	13.8	(12.8-14.8)	15.5	(14.4-16.6)	10.1	(9.3-11.0)	60.6	(59.1-62.1)
Male	(4,351)	15.0	(13.6-16.4)	16.6	(15.1-18.1)	10.5	(9.3-11.8)	58.0	(55.9-60.0)
Female	(4,042)	12.4	(11.2-13.7)	14.2	(12.8-15.7)	9.6	(8.4-10.9)	63.8	(61.9-65.7)
Not Hispanic									
White Only	(6,323)	12.5	(11.4-13.7)	13.7	(12.6-14.9)	9.0	(8.1-10.1)	64.7	(63.0-66.4)
Black Only	(643)	13.3	(10.5-16.9)	22.2	(18.2-26.9)	14.4	(11.2-18.3)	50.0	(44.8-55.2)
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(136)	9.6	(4.8-18.4)	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )	*	(*-* )
Asian Only	(203)	18.1	(11.2-27.8)	11.4	(6.7-18.7)	9.7	(5.5-16.8)	60.8	(50.0-70.7)
More Than One Race	(166)	13.0	(7.8-20.8)	12.1	(7.2-19.6)	7.0	(3.6-13.2)	67.9	(58.1-76.4)
Hispanic	(883)	22.4	(19.0-26.3)	23.4	(19.5-27.9)	14.2	(11.5-17.4)	40.0	(35.6-44.5)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 4.7b (continued)**

	(Un-weighted <i>n</i> )	Number of Days of Cigarette Use							
		1 to 2 Days		3 to 10 Days		11 to 20 Days		More Than 20 Days	
		Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>	(2,433)	11.1	(9.6-12.8)	12.5	(10.9-14.3)	7.3	(6.2-8.6)	69.0	(66.7-71.3)
Male	(1,231)	12.1	(9.9-14.7)	12.5	(10.3-15.0)	7.0	(5.6-8.8)	68.4	(65.1-71.6)
Female	(1,202)	10.0	(8.0-12.5)	12.5	(10.3-15.2)	7.7	(6.0-9.8)	69.7	(66.2-73.0)
Not Hispanic									
White Only	(1,808)	9.5	(7.9-11.4)	9.6	(8.1-11.2)	6.4	(5.3-7.8)	74.5	(72.1-76.8)
Black Only	(208)	14.8	(9.5-22.2)	17.8	(12.5-24.8)	5.7	(2.7-11.4)	61.7	(53.2-69.5)
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	(34)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	(57)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
More Than One Race	(34)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(284)	15.7	(10.8-22.2)	25.0	(18.4-32.8)	13.3	(9.1-19.1)	46.0	(38.4-53.9)
<b>35 or Older</b>	(2,752)	6.8	(5.6-8.2)	8.7	(7.4-10.2)	5.7	(4.7-6.9)	78.9	(76.9-80.8)
Male	(1,331)	6.7	(5.2-8.7)	8.4	(6.6-10.6)	5.6	(4.2-7.5)	79.3	(76.4-81.9)
Female	(1,421)	6.8	(5.3-8.8)	9.0	(7.3-11.1)	5.7	(4.3-7.5)	78.4	(75.6-81.0)
Not Hispanic									
White Only	(2,159)	5.9	(4.7-7.3)	7.7	(6.3-9.3)	4.4	(3.4-5.6)	82.1	(80.0-84.0)
Black Only	(282)	7.7	(4.8-12.2)	11.2	(7.5-16.5)	11.3	(7.3-17.1)	69.8	(62.4-76.3)
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	(41)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	(42)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
More Than One Race	(45)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(177)	14.0	(8.6-21.9)	11.7	(7.6-17.4)	8.2	(4.5-14.3)	66.2	(57.4-74.1)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander respondents are not shown due to low precision.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of Days of Cigar Use in the Past Month for Current Cigar Users, by Age Group, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity: 1999**

	(Un-weighted n)	Number of Days of Cigar Use							
		1 to 2 Days		3 to 10 Days		11 to 20 Days		More Than 20 Days	
		Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>Total</b>	(4,560)	55.1	(52.2-58.1)	29.9	(27.0-33.0)	6.7	(5.3-8.5)	8.2	(6.4-10.5)
Male	(3,500)	53.0	(49.6-56.3)	31.6	(28.3-35.2)	6.9	(5.3-8.9)	8.5	(6.5-11.0)
Female	(1,060)	66.0	(60.3-71.3)	20.9	(17.3-25.1)	6.0	(3.7-9.6)	7.1	(3.8-12.8)
Not Hispanic									
White Only	(3,354)	56.3	(52.9-59.6)	29.5	(26.4-32.8)	5.9	(4.3-8.1)	8.3	(6.1-11.1)
Black Only	(573)	46.7	(39.5-54.0)	32.8	(26.2-40.1)	12.0	(8.7-16.5)	8.5	(5.7-12.4)
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(63)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	(76)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	3.3	(1.1-9.5)
More Than One Race	(79)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	3.0	(1.2-7.3)	4.6	(1.8-11.4)
Hispanic	(402)	53.4	(41.5-64.9)	*	(*-*)	8.0	(4.3-14.5)	8.3	(4.2-15.5)
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	(1,244)	57.6	(53.9-61.1)	30.7	(27.4-34.1)	9.2	(7.2-11.6)	2.6	(1.8-3.9)
Male	(891)	54.6	(50.5-58.7)	31.8	(28.1-35.9)	10.4	(8.0-13.4)	3.1	(2.0-4.8)
Female	(353)	65.7	(59.1-71.6)	27.4	(21.7-34.0)	5.7	(3.2-9.8)	1.3	(0.4-3.7)
Not Hispanic									
White Only	(937)	59.8	(55.6-63.9)	31.1	(27.3-35.1)	7.7	(5.7-10.3)	1.4	(0.7-2.5)
Black Only	(138)	46.3	(36.5-56.5)	31.3	(22.7-41.4)	17.4	(10.5-27.6)	4.9	(2.0-11.6)
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(20)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	(15)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
More Than One Race	(16)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(116)	52.6	(41.5-63.4)	27.6	(18.2-39.6)	*	(*-*)	8.1	(3.5-17.5)
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>	(2,310)	57.7	(54.9-60.5)	30.8	(28.3-33.5)	7.0	(5.7-8.6)	4.4	(3.4-5.7)
Male	(1,754)	55.5	(52.3-58.6)	32.9	(30.0-35.9)	7.3	(5.8-9.0)	4.4	(3.2-5.9)
Female	(556)	65.2	(60.0-70.0)	24.1	(19.8-28.9)	6.3	(4.0-9.8)	4.4	(2.8-6.9)
Not Hispanic									
White Only	(1,645)	64.8	(61.7-67.9)	28.9	(26.0-31.9)	4.4	(3.4-5.8)	1.9	(1.2-2.8)
Black Only	(318)	28.2	(22.5-34.6)	38.1	(31.3-45.5)	19.7	(14.1-26.8)	14.0	(9.4-20.3)
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(29)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	(48)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
More Than One Race	(51)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	4.9	(1.8-12.5)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(211)	49.7	(41.5-57.9)	33.9	(26.1-42.8)	8.1	(4.8-13.4)	8.3	(4.8-14.1)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)



**Table 4.8 (continued)**

	(Un-weighted <i>n</i> )	Number of Days of Cigar Use							
		1 to 2 Days		3 to 10 Days		11 to 20 Days		More Than 20 Days	
		Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>	(521)	62.1	(56.7-67.3)	30.0	(25.1-35.4)	4.5	(3.0-6.8)	3.3	(1.7-6.4)
Male	(438)	60.1	(54.0-65.8)	32.7	(27.2-38.7)	4.9	(3.1-7.5)	2.4	(1.1-5.1)
Female	(83)	*	(*-*)	12.5	(6.8-21.9)	2.3	(0.8-6.4)	*	(*-*)
Not Hispanic									
White Only	(379)	63.0	(56.4-69.1)	31.4	(25.5-37.9)	3.6	(2.1-6.1)	2.0	(0.7-5.6)
Black Only	(72)	*	(*-*)	24.3	(14.7-37.5)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	(4)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	(6)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
More Than One Race	(6)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(52)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
<b>35 or Older</b>	(485)	49.9	(44.1-55.7)	29.1	(23.5-35.5)	7.0	(4.3-11.1)	14.1	(10.3-18.9)
Male	(417)	48.3	(42.1-54.6)	30.5	(24.3-37.5)	6.9	(4.0-11.6)	14.3	(10.3-19.5)
Female	(68)	*	(*-*)	18.0	(9.7-31.0)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Not Hispanic									
White Only	(393)	48.4	(42.4-54.6)	28.8	(23.2-35.2)	7.2	(4.2-12.1)	15.5	(11.2-21.1)
Black Only	(45)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	(10)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	(7)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
More Than One Race	(6)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(23)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander respondents are not shown due to low precision.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.9 Percentage Distribution of Days of Smokeless Tobacco Use in the Past Month for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, by Age Group, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity: 1999**

	(Unweighted <i>n</i> )	Number of Days of Smokeless Tobacco Use					
		1 to 2 Days		3 to 5 Days		More Than 5 Days	
		Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.
<b>Total</b>	(2,716)	13.8	(11.7-16.2)	11.3	(9.5-13.5)	72.5	(69.6-75.3)
Male	(2,525)	12.8	(10.9-15.1)	10.8	(9.0-12.9)	73.9	(71.0-76.7)
Female	(191)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	57.2	(45.6-68.0)
White, Not Hispanic	(2,399)	14.2	(12.0-16.8)	10.3	(8.6-12.3)	73.3	(70.1-76.2)
Black, Not Hispanic	(65)	7.9	(4.0-15.2)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(116)	14.9	(8.4-25.1)	11.1	(6.0-19.6)	*	(*-*)
Other	(136)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	(576)	39.1	(34.0-44.4)	18.0	(14.6-22.1)	37.8	(33.0-42.9)
Male	(514)	35.7	(30.7-41.1)	18.5	(14.8-22.8)	40.9	(35.7-46.3)
Female	(62)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	7.0	(3.1-15.2)
White, Not Hispanic	(505)	37.1	(31.9-42.6)	18.2	(14.6-22.6)	39.5	(34.2-44.9)
Black, Not Hispanic	(7)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(36)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Other	(28)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>	(1,355)	22.9	(19.8-26.4)	14.8	(12.5-17.5)	60.8	(57.1-64.3)
Male	(1,275)	20.9	(17.9-24.2)	15.5	(13.1-18.3)	62.1	(58.5-65.6)
Female	(80)	*	(*-*)	2.7	(1.0-6.6)	*	(*-*)
White, Not Hispanic	(1,212)	21.5	(18.4-25.0)	14.7	(12.2-17.5)	62.7	(58.9-66.3)
Black, Not Hispanic	(16)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(53)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Other	(74)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
<b>26 or Older</b>	(785)	8.6	(6.2-11.8)	9.6	(7.2-12.7)	79.4	(75.5-82.8)
Male	(736)	8.1	(5.8-11.2)	8.6	(6.3-11.5)	80.9	(76.9-84.4)
Female	(49)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
White, Not Hispanic	(682)	9.5	(6.7-13.2)	8.1	(5.9-10.9)	80.2	(75.8-84.0)
Black, Not Hispanic	(42)	4.6	(1.7-11.8)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	(27)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Other	(34)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.10 Percentages of Past Month Tobacco Users Reporting the Use of Multiple Tobacco Products, by Age: 1999**

Tobacco Product(s)	Age Groups (in Years)							
	12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 34		35+	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>Cigarettes Only</b>	58.6	(56.8-60.4)	64.2	(62.9-65.5)	67.6	(65.5-69.5)	75.2	(73.1-77.2)
Cigarettes and Cigars	22.2	(20.8-23.6)	18.6	(17.6-19.7)	10.1	(8.8-11.5)	7.1	(6.1-8.4)
Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco	7.7	(6.8-8.8)	8.1	(7.5-8.9)	5.0	(4.2-6.1)	2.1	(1.5-2.8)
Cigarettes and Pipes	3.5	(2.9-4.3)	2.2	(1.9-2.6)	1.8	(1.2-2.5)	2.0	(1.4-2.8)
<b>Cigars Only</b>	7.7	(6.8-8.8)	5.9	(5.3-6.6)	7.1	(6.0-8.5)	5.9	(4.9-7.1)
Cigars and Smokeless Tobacco	4.5	(3.8-5.3)	4.1	(3.6-4.7)	2.2	(1.7-2.8)	1.0	(0.6-1.7)
Cigars and Pipes	2.5	(1.9-3.1)	1.5	(1.2-1.9)	0.9	(0.5-1.3)	1.4	(1.0-2.1)
<b>Smokeless Tobacco Only</b>	4.5	(3.8-5.3)	3.5	(3.1-4.0)	8.7	(7.6-9.9)	6.5	(5.5-7.7)
Smokeless Tobacco and Pipes	1.0	(0.7-1.5)	0.7	(0.5-1.0)	0.4	(0.2-0.7)	0.5	(0.3-1.0)
<b>Pipes Only</b>	0.5	(0.3-0.8)	0.3	(0.2-0.5)	0.4	(0.2-0.7)	1.3	(0.8-2.1)
<b>Cigarettes and Smokeless and Cigars</b>	3.5	(2.9-4.2)	3.0	(2.6-3.5)	1.2	(0.8-1.7)	0.5	(0.3-0.9)
<b>Cigarettes and Smokeless and Pipes</b>	0.9	(0.6-1.3)	0.5	(0.4-0.8)	0.2	(0.1-0.5)	0.2	(0.1-0.7)
<b>Cigars and Smokeless and Pipes</b>	0.9	(0.6-1.3)	0.5	(0.3-0.7)	0.2	(0.1-0.4)	0.2	(0.1-0.7)
<b>Cigarettes and Smokeless and Cigars and Pipes</b>	0.7	(0.5-1.1)	0.4	(0.3-0.6)	0.2	(0.1-0.4)	0.2	(0.1-0.7)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.11 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Selected Substances, by the Number of Cigarettes Used Per Day in the Past Month and by Age: 1999**

Selected Substances	Number of Cigarettes Used Per Day							
	None		5 or Fewer a Day		6 to 15 (About ½ Pack) a Day		1 Pack or More a Day	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>12 or Older</b>								
Any Illicit Drug Use	3.1	(2.8-3.4)	16.6	(14.7-18.7)	15.2	(14.1-16.3)	15.8	(13.2-18.8)
Marijuana	2.0	(1.7-2.2)	14.0	(12.2-16.0)	12.6	(11.8-13.5)	12.2	(9.9-14.9)
Cocaine	0.2	(0.1-0.2)	1.4	(0.9-2.2)	2.5	(2.0-3.0)	2.4	(1.4-3.9)
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	1.4	(1.2-1.6)	5.9	(4.7-7.3)	6.4	(5.7-7.2)	7.0	(5.4-9.0)
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	6.0	(5.6-6.4)	22.1	(19.7-24.6)	16.0	(14.9-17.2)	18.2	(15.0-21.9)
Alcohol								
No Use	59.4	(58.5-60.4)	31.0	(28.0-34.2)	37.4	(35.5-39.3)	37.9	(33.6-42.4)
Use But Not Binge Use	27.4	(26.5-28.3)	25.2	(22.0-28.6)	22.9	(21.4-24.4)	19.5	(16.1-23.4)
"Binge" Alcohol Use	13.1	(12.5-13.8)	43.8	(40.6-47.2)	39.7	(38.1-41.4)	42.6	(38.3-47.0)
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	10.4	(9.9-11.0)	30.9	(27.9-34.0)	26.5	(25.0-28.0)	21.3	(18.2-24.7)
Heavy Alcohol Use	2.7	(2.4-3.0)	12.9	(11.2-15.0)	13.3	(12.2-14.4)	21.3	(18.1-25.0)
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>								
Any Illicit Drug Use	4.7	(4.4-5.1)	26.0	(23.3-29.0)	46.9	(44.2-49.5)	*	(*-*)
Marijuana	2.5	(2.3-2.8)	21.6	(19.1-24.3)	42.8	(40.3-45.5)	*	(*-*)
Cocaine	0.1	(0.1-0.2)	1.2	(0.7-2.1)	3.7	(2.8-4.9)	*	(*-*)
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	2.7	(2.4-2.9)	9.4	(7.7-11.5)	18.2	(16.3-20.3)	*	(*-*)
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	2.8	(2.5-3.1)	25.7	(22.9-28.6)	35.5	(33.1-37.9)	*	(*-*)
Alcohol								
No Use	90.1	(89.5-90.6)	52.5	(49.2-55.9)	40.8	(38.3-43.4)	*	(*-*)
Use But Not Binge Use	5.1	(4.8-5.5)	16.0	(13.7-18.5)	12.7	(11.0-14.6)	*	(*-*)
"Binge" Alcohol Use	4.8	(4.5-5.2)	31.5	(28.5-34.7)	46.5	(43.9-49.1)	*	(*-*)
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	4.1	(3.7-4.4)	25.0	(22.2-28.1)	31.2	(28.8-33.7)	*	(*-*)
Heavy Alcohol Use	0.7	(0.6-0.9)	6.5	(5.1-8.2)	15.3	(13.5-17.2)	*	(*-*)
<b>12 to 13 Years</b>								
Any Illicit Drug Use	2.6	(2.2-3.1)	24.3	(17.9-32.0)	53.9	(43.3-64.1)	*	(*-*)
Marijuana	0.5	(0.3-0.7)	16.3	(10.7-24.0)	44.1	(34.1-54.6)	*	(*-*)
Cocaine	0.1	(0.0-0.2)	2.4	(0.8-6.7)	4.0	(1.6-9.7)	*	(*-*)
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	2.3	(1.9-2.8)	14.0	(8.8-21.5)	22.0	(14.8-31.4)	*	(*-*)
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	0.7	(0.5-1.0)	16.8	(11.6-23.8)	37.2	(27.0-48.7)	*	(*-*)
Alcohol								
No Use	96.9	(96.4-97.4)	72.9	(64.9-79.6)	56.6	(46.2-66.4)	*	(*-*)
Use But Not Binge Use	2.2	(1.8-2.6)	10.2	(6.4-15.7)	13.4	(8.0-21.6)	*	(*-*)
"Binge" Alcohol Use	0.9	(0.7-1.3)	17.0	(11.4-24.6)	30.0	(21.8-39.8)	*	(*-*)
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	0.9	(0.6-1.2)	15.5	(10.1-23.2)	20.9	(14.1-29.8)	*	(*-*)
Heavy Alcohol Use	0.0	(0.0-0.1)	1.4	(0.5-4.5)	9.1	(4.8-16.7)	*	(*-*)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 4.11 (continued)**

Selected Substances	Number of Cigarettes Used Per Day							
	None		5 or Fewer a Day		6 to 15 (About ½ Pack) a Day		1 Pack or More a Day	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>14 to 15 Years</b>								
Any Illicit Drug Use	5.1	(4.5-5.8)	27.6	(23.3-32.4)	47.0	(42.2-51.8)	*	(*-*)
Marijuana	2.6	(2.2-3.1)	23.0	(18.9-27.6)	42.4	(37.6-47.3)	*	(*-*)
Cocaine	0.2	(0.1-0.4)	1.1	(0.4-3.0)	3.3	(2.0-5.5)	*	(*-*)
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	3.0	(2.5-3.6)	11.0	(8.2-14.6)	20.1	(16.6-24.1)	*	(*-*)
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	2.6	(2.1-3.0)	28.0	(23.7-32.9)	38.0	(33.3-43.0)	*	(*-*)
Alcohol								
No Use	90.4	(89.5-91.3)	54.0	(49.0-58.8)	44.8	(40.0-49.7)	*	(*-*)
Use But Not Binge Use	5.2	(4.6-5.8)	14.8	(11.5-18.9)	13.4	(10.3-17.2)	*	(*-*)
"Binge" Alcohol Use	4.4	(3.8-5.1)	31.2	(26.6-36.3)	41.8	(37.2-46.6)	*	(*-*)
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	3.9	(3.4-4.6)	26.2	(21.8-31.1)	30.4	(26.1-34.9)	*	(*-*)
Heavy Alcohol Use	0.5	(0.3-0.7)	5.0	(3.2-7.7)	11.5	(8.7-15.0)	*	(*-*)
<b>16 to 17 Years</b>								
Any Illicit Drug Use	6.9	(6.2-7.7)	25.3	(21.5-29.6)	46.2	(43.1-49.4)	*	(*-*)
Marijuana	5.1	(4.5-5.7)	22.0	(18.3-26.3)	42.9	(39.8-46.1)	*	(*-*)
Cocaine	0.2	(0.1-0.3)	0.9	(0.4-2.0)	3.9	(2.7-5.5)	*	(*-*)
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	2.7	(2.2-3.2)	6.9	(4.9-9.5)	17.1	(14.8-19.6)	*	(*-*)
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	5.7	(5.0-6.5)	26.4	(22.3-30.9)	34.2	(31.3-37.3)	*	(*-*)
Alcohol								
No Use	81.0	(79.7-82.1)	45.4	(40.6-50.3)	37.8	(34.8-40.9)	*	(*-*)
Use But Not Binge Use	8.8	(8.0-9.8)	18.6	(15.0-22.7)	12.4	(10.4-14.6)	*	(*-*)
"Binge" Alcohol Use	10.2	(9.4-11.2)	36.0	(31.4-40.9)	49.8	(46.5-53.1)	*	(*-*)
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	8.3	(7.5-9.2)	26.9	(22.7-31.6)	32.4	(29.3-35.6)	*	(*-*)
Heavy Alcohol Use	2.0	(1.6-2.4)	9.2	(6.8-12.2)	17.4	(15.1-20.0)	*	(*-*)
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>								
Any Illicit Drug Use	7.4	(6.8-8.1)	26.3	(23.6-29.3)	30.5	(28.9-32.1)	37.9	(32.6-43.4)
Marijuana	5.9	(5.3-6.5)	23.4	(20.6-26.4)	27.7	(26.2-29.3)	30.6	(25.7-35.9)
Cocaine	0.3	(0.2-0.5)	2.1	(1.5-3.1)	3.9	(3.3-4.7)	6.8	(4.3-10.5)
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	2.6	(2.3-3.0)	7.6	(6.2-9.3)	11.8	(10.8-12.9)	19.8	(15.6-24.9)
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	8.2	(7.6-8.8)	29.9	(27.1-32.8)	26.7	(25.3-28.3)	33.5	(28.5-39.0)
Alcohol								
No Use	55.6	(54.3-56.9)	21.0	(18.5-23.8)	23.8	(22.4-25.2)	22.1	(18.1-26.7)
Use But Not Binge Use	20.7	(19.8-21.7)	19.2	(16.8-21.7)	17.2	(16.0-18.5)	9.6	(7.2-12.7)
"Binge" Alcohol Use	23.6	(22.5-24.8)	59.8	(56.5-63.1)	59.0	(57.4-60.6)	68.3	(63.3-72.9)
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	17.8	(16.9-18.8)	37.9	(34.7-41.2)	34.3	(32.7-35.9)	33.8	(28.4-39.5)
Heavy Alcohol Use	5.8	(5.2-6.5)	22.0	(19.3-24.9)	24.7	(23.1-26.3)	34.5	(29.4-40.0)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 4.11 (continued)**

Selected Substances	Number of Cigarettes Used Per Day							
	None		5 or Fewer a Day		6 to 15 (About ½ Pack) a Day		1 Pack or More a Day	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>								
Any Illicit Drug Use	3.6	(3.0-4.3)	10.4	(7.4-14.4)	13.0	(11.2-14.9)	26.9	(20.5-34.5)
Marijuana	2.4	(1.9-3.0)	7.8	(5.2-11.4)	11.3	(9.6-13.2)	22.2	(16.1-29.7)
Cocaine	0.5	(0.3-0.9)	1.2	(0.5-2.9)	2.8	(2.0-4.1)	3.6	(1.6-8.0)
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	1.5	(1.1-2.0)	3.8	(2.1-6.7)	4.9	(3.8-6.3)	10.1	(6.6-15.2)
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	9.7	(8.8-10.8)	26.9	(21.4-33.2)	16.3	(14.3-18.4)	17.7	(12.9-23.8)
Alcohol								
No Use	48.2	(46.4-49.9)	23.2	(18.4-28.8)	31.6	(28.8-34.5)	34.3	(27.6-41.6)
Use But Not Binge Use	30.6	(28.9-32.3)	24.8	(20.1-30.2)	22.8	(20.4-25.3)	16.7	(11.8-23.1)
"Binge" Alcohol Use	21.2	(19.8-22.8)	52.0	(45.9-58.1)	45.7	(42.7-48.7)	49.0	(41.9-56.2)
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	16.9	(15.7-18.2)	36.5	(30.9-42.5)	32.3	(29.5-35.2)	28.2	(22.3-35.1)
Heavy Alcohol Use	4.3	(3.6-5.2)	15.5	(11.2-21.0)	13.4	(11.5-15.6)	20.8	(15.4-27.4)
<b>35 or Older</b>								
Any Illicit Drug Use	1.9	(1.5-2.4)	9.2	(5.8-14.3)	7.4	(6.0-9.2)	10.9	(8.0-14.7)
Marijuana	1.1	(0.8-1.5)	7.6	(4.5-12.5)	4.8	(3.7-6.2)	7.9	(5.4-11.4)
Cocaine	0.1	(0.0-0.1)	1.1	(0.3-4.0)	1.7	(1.0-2.7)	1.5	(0.6-3.7)
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	1.0	(0.7-1.3)	4.4	(2.3-8.3)	3.9	(2.9-5.3)	4.8	(3.1-7.4)
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	5.4	(4.8-6.1)	12.6	(8.5-18.4)	10.2	(8.5-12.2)	16.2	(12.2-21.1)
Alcohol								
No Use	56.8	(55.3-58.2)	33.8	(26.9-41.5)	44.1	(41.1-47.2)	40.3	(35.0-45.8)
Use But Not Binge Use	32.0	(30.7-33.4)	33.2	(26.0-41.4)	26.0	(23.4-28.6)	21.2	(17.0-26.1)
"Binge" Alcohol Use	11.2	(10.3-12.1)	32.9	(26.1-40.5)	29.9	(27.2-32.8)	38.5	(33.3-44.1)
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	9.0	(8.2-9.8)	25.3	(19.1-32.6)	21.1	(18.7-23.7)	18.6	(14.9-23.1)
Heavy Alcohol Use	2.2	(1.8-2.7)	7.7	(4.9-11.8)	8.8	(7.3-10.7)	19.9	(16.0-24.4)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup>This category includes those respondents reporting past month use of smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Appendix E**  
**Tables on Prevention-Related Measures**





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**Table 5.1 Percentages Reporting Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day: 1994 to 1999 Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing Data**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999-PAPI
<b>12 or Older</b>	63.5	--	65.3	65.1	65.4	65.1
Males	58.6	--	60.9	61.6	60.6	60.6
Daily Cigarette Smoker	34.7	--	42.7	40.6	40.6	42.3
Current Smoker-Not Daily	58.0	--	56.9	57.8	56.0	62.3
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	73.9	--	70.3	72.1	69.8	68.5
Never Smoked Cigarettes	62.9	--	69.1	70.4	68.5	67.1
Females	68.2	--	69.4	68.4	69.8	69.4
Daily Cigarette Smoker	43.0	--	48.3	45.0	45.2	48.7
Current Smoker-Not Daily	61.6	--	62.4	62.7	65.0	63.6
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	77.6	--	77.0	81.3	77.4	76.5
Never Smoked Cigarettes	78.1	--	78.4	76.7	78.8	77.8
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	52.0	--	53.7	53.8	54.5	54.9
Males	46.6 <sup>a</sup>	--	49.8	49.9	50.3	52.6
Daily Cigarette Smoker	19.3	--	24.5	32.9	19.9	*
Current Smoker-Not Daily	36.7	--	29.0	39.0	36.9	*
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	*	--	*	*	*	*
Never Smoked Cigarettes	50.4	--	56.1	54.0	55.9	54.4
Females	57.4	--	57.7	57.8	58.8	57.3
Daily Cigarette Smoker	23.3	--	31.5	32.9	26.8	*
Current Smoker-Not Daily	48.3	--	47.5	41.2	48.8	*
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	*	--	*	*	*	*
Never Smoked Cigarettes	61.6	--	62.5	64.3	63.3	61.4
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>	56.3	--	59.5	59.0	58.4	59.3
Males	54.1	--	54.9	54.0	54.0	55.2
Daily Cigarette Smoker	37.0	--	40.3	39.3	36.4	45.2
Current Smoker-Not Daily	58.5	--	55.0	54.8	57.2	55.1
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	*	--	*	63.2	58.9	*
Never Smoked Cigarettes	59.6	--	66.0	65.0	65.9	65.4
Females	58.3	--	64.2	64.2	62.8	63.4
Daily Cigarette Smoker	34.4 <sup>a</sup>	--	45.4	44.1	40.8	47.2
Current Smoker-Not Daily	58.8	--	62.9	60.0	62.5	63.7
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	65.9	--	62.1	68.6	60.9	*
Never Smoked Cigarettes	69.4	--	75.2	75.5	76.0	70.9

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 5.1 (continued)**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999-PAPI
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>	63.5	--	65.1	64.5	63.9	64.0
Males	59.3	--	60.8	62.7	59.3	58.4
Daily Cigarette Smoker	41.0	--	40.8	42.7	39.7	41.3
Current Smoker-Not Daily	62.1	--	63.0	58.5	63.1	66.2
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	68.5	--	73.8	71.7	68.7	*
Never Smoked Cigarettes	71.2	--	74.0	78.8	69.7	71.1
Females	67.5	--	69.1	66.2	68.2	69.2
Daily Cigarette Smoker	47.2	--	50.7	41.4	49.7	48.9
Current Smoker-Not Daily	62.2	--	60.6 <sup>a</sup>	68.9	64.3	73.4
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	73.2	--	78.7	76.9	74.3	*
Never Smoked Cigarettes	81.6	--	81.2	77.6	78.7	80.2
<b>35+ Years</b>	67.3	--	68.9	68.6	69.3	68.5
Males	61.7	--	64.6	65.3	64.6	64.0
Daily Cigarette Smoker	32.9	--	44.7	40.7	43.4	42.4
Current Smoker-Not Daily	62.7	--	63.5	66.1	57.9	*
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	74.8	--	70.6	72.8	70.7	71.1
Never Smoked Cigarettes	72.9	--	79.0	79.9	77.6	75.8
Females	72.5	--	72.7	71.6	73.5	72.9
Daily Cigarette Smoker	44.4	--	49.1	46.8	45.7	50.0
Current Smoker-Not Daily	66.1	--	66.6	67.9	70.7	*
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	79.6	--	78.2	82.9	79.1	78.4
Never Smoked Cigarettes	85.7	--	84.2	80.8	84.5	85.0

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.  
 -- Not available.

PAPI=paper-and-pencil interviewing.

<sup>a</sup>Difference between estimate and 1999 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

<sup>b</sup>Difference between estimate and 1999 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

<sup>c</sup>Difference between estimate and 1999 estimate is statistically significant at the .001 level.

<sup>1</sup> This category includes those respondents who reported daily cigarette use sometime in their lifetime, but who are not current cigarette smokers.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994-1999 PAPI.

**Table 5.2 Percentages Reporting Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Age Groups (in Years)							
	Total		12 to 17		18 to 25		26 or Older	
	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.
<b>Total</b>	66.7	(65.9-67.4)	60.7	(59.9-61.4)	61.7	(60.8-62.6)	68.3	(67.3-69.3)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	60.8	(59.6-61.9)	56.5	(55.4-57.6)	56.6	(55.4-57.9)	62.1	(60.6-63.6)
Female	72.1	(71.1-73.1)	65.0	(63.9-66.0)	66.7	(65.6-67.9)	73.9	(72.6-75.1)
<b>Hispanic Origin and Race</b>								
Not Hispanic								
White Only	65.6	(64.6-66.5)	60.0	(59.0-61.0)	58.1	(56.9-59.2)	67.3	(66.2-68.4)
Black Only	69.8	(67.5-72.0)	62.9	(60.8-64.9)	69.2	(66.9-71.4)	71.1	(68.0-74.1)
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	65.6	(55.6-74.4)	52.1	(43.0-60.9)	57.2	(46.2-67.6)	68.9	(55.6-79.7)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	60.2	(54.5-65.7)	63.4	(58.7-67.9)	64.7	(59.0-70.1)	58.7	(50.8-66.2)
More Than One Race	64.3	(56.6-71.3)	61.3	(54.9-67.4)	48.7	(41.6-56.0)	69.6	(56.9-79.9)
Hispanic	73.5	(70.9-75.9)	61.2	(59.0-63.4)	71.7	(69.4-74.0)	76.5	(72.8-79.9)
<b>County Type</b>								
Large Metro	68.7	(67.5-69.8)	61.9	(60.7-63.0)	64.3	(62.9-65.6)	70.3	(68.8-71.8)
Small Metro	65.7	(64.4-67.0)	60.9	(59.5-62.2)	60.7	(59.2-62.2)	67.3	(65.6-69.0)
250K to 1 Million Population	65.8	(64.3-67.3)	60.8	(59.2-62.3)	61.6	(60.0-63.1)	67.2	(65.2-69.1)
<250K Population	65.6	(62.9-68.2)	61.2	(58.4-63.9)	58.7	(55.5-61.8)	67.8	(64.3-71.1)
Nonmetro	63.0	(61.4-64.6)	57.3	(55.8-58.9)	56.9	(55.0-58.7)	64.7	(62.7-66.7)
Urbanized	65.5	(63.2-67.8)	58.9	(56.0-61.8)	61.8	(58.9-64.6)	67.3	(64.0-70.4)
Less Urbanized	62.0	(59.9-64.0)	57.0	(55.0-59.0)	53.7	(50.9-56.4)	63.9	(61.4-66.3)
Completely Rural	61.6	(55.8-67.0)	54.6	(50.5-58.7)	56.6	(50.3-62.7)	63.0	(56.2-69.3)
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	69.4	(67.4-71.4)	61.0	(59.1-62.9)	61.3	(59.1-63.4)	71.7	(69.1-74.1)
Midwest	63.0	(61.6-64.3)	58.6	(57.1-60.2)	57.5	(55.8-59.2)	64.5	(62.9-66.2)
South	65.7	(64.3-67.1)	60.2	(58.8-61.6)	60.9	(59.3-62.6)	67.2	(65.5-69.0)
West	69.7	(68.1-71.3)	63.1	(61.6-64.6)	67.7	(66.0-69.4)	71.0	(68.9-73.1)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

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**Table 5.3 Odds of Persons Aged 12 to 17 Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes, by Selected Risk and Protective Factors: 1999**

Past Month Cigarette Use, by Age	Risk/Protective Factor							
	Parents Told Youth They Were Proud of Something Youth Had Done							
	Always		Sometimes		Seldom		Never	
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	1.00	1.56	(1.41 - 1.72)	2.62	(2.30 - 2.98)	3.54	(2.95 - 4.25)	
12-13	1.00	1.54	(1.11 - 2.12)	4.28	(2.98 - 6.16)	6.45	(3.95 - 10.55)	
14-15	1.00	1.56	(1.30 - 1.86)	2.60	(2.06 - 3.28)	3.23	(2.33 - 4.46)	
16-17	1.00	1.29	(1.13 - 1.48)	1.82	(1.52 - 2.19)	2.34	(1.80 - 3.03)	
	Parents' Feelings About Youth Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day							
	Strongly Disapprove		Somewhat Disapprove		Neither Approve or Disapprove			
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	1.00	8.41	(7.32 - 9.66)	5.10	(4.41 - 5.90)			
12-13	1.00	10.45	(6.64 - 16.44)	3.90	(2.61 - 5.81)			
14-15	1.00	6.56	(5.19 - 8.29)	4.09	(3.15 - 5.30)			
16-17	1.00	5.92	(4.88 - 7.18)	5.29	(4.31 - 6.49)			
	Perception of Physical Harm and Other Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day							
	Great Risk		Moderate Risk		Slight Risk		No Risk	
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	1.00	1.82	(1.65 - 2.01)	2.80	(2.44 - 3.21)	2.64	(2.05 - 3.39)	
12-13	1.00	1.41	(1.01 - 1.96)	4.40	(3.03 - 6.39)	4.33	(2.42 - 7.74)	
14-15	1.00	2.07	(1.75 - 2.43)	3.43	(2.73 - 4.30)	2.83	(1.81 - 4.73)	
16-17	1.00	1.91	(1.66 - 2.19)	2.51	(2.06 - 3.06)	2.96	(1.98 - 4.43)	
	Number of Youth Activities, Youth Counseling, and Prevention Programs Participated In							
	Three or More		Two		One		None	
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	1.00	1.44	(1.27 - 1.62)	1.74	(1.54 - 1.98)	2.86	(2.49 - 3.27)	
12-13	1.00	1.21	(0.79 - 1.84)	2.09	(1.48 - 2.96)	3.45	(2.30 - 5.19)	
14-15	1.00	1.54	(1.27 - 1.86)	1.74	(1.41 - 2.14)	2.63	(2.10 - 3.28)	
16-17	1.00	1.38	(1.16 - 1.64)	1.65	(1.38 - 1.96)	2.51	(2.08 - 3.04)	
	Number of Adults Known Personally Who Smoke Cigarettes							
	None of Them		A Few of Them		Most of Them		All of Them	
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	1.00	1.55	(1.27 - 1.89)	5.21	(4.24 - 6.41)	7.26	(5.52 - 9.54)	
12-13	1.00	0.76	(0.42 - 1.35)	3.01	(1.65 - 5.47)	6.06	(2.80 - 13.14)	
14-15	1.00	1.57	(1.12 - 2.21)	5.29	(3.74 - 7.50)	10.09	(6.35 - 16.05)	
16-17	1.00	1.70	(1.26 - 2.31)	5.47	(4.01 - 7.47)	5.66	(3.71 - 8.62)	

See notes at the end of the table.

(continued)

Table 5.3 (continued)

Past Month Cigarette Use, by Age	Risk/Protective Factor									
	Get a Real Kick Out of Doing Dangerous Things									
	Never	Seldom		Sometimes		Always				
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	1.00	2.13	(1.84 - 2.47)	4.19	(3.66 - 4.79)	9.06	(7.67 - 10.69)			
12-13	1.00	1.69	(1.11 - 2.57)	3.51	(2.45 - 5.03)	8.80	(5.74 - 13.51)			
14-15	1.00	1.74	(1.31 - 2.30)	3.81	(2.97 - 4.87)	7.76	(5.76 - 10.47)			
16-17	1.00	1.96	(1.59 - 2.42)	3.35	(2.79 - 4.01)	7.25	(5.71 - 9.20)			
	Number of Times Carried a Handgun in the Past Year									
	0	1-2		3-5		6-9		10+		
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	1.00	3.31	(2.66 - 4.13)	3.92	(2.56 - 6.00)	*	(* - *)	3.15	(2.03 - 4.89)	
12-13	1.00	5.11	(2.80 - 9.33)	*	(* - *)	*	(* - *)	*	(* - *)	
14-15	1.00	2.97	(2.03 - 4.35)	*	(* - *)	*	(* - *)	*	(* - *)	
16-17	1.00	2.98	(2.14 - 4.16)	*	(* - *)	*	(* - *)	*	(* - *)	
	Number of Times You Stole or Tried to Steal Anything Worth More Than \$50 in The Past Year									
	0	1-2		3-5		6-9		10+		
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	1.00	4.75	(4.01 - 5.64)	9.25	(6.33 - 13.50)	*	(* - *)	8.92	(5.47 - 14.55)	
12-13	1.00	8.37	(5.13 - 13.66)	*	(* - *)	*	(* - *)	*	(* - *)	
14-15	1.00	4.97	(3.68 - 6.71)	*	(* - *)	*	(* - *)	*	(* - *)	
16-17	1.00	3.16	(2.44 - 4.09)	8.00	(4.68 - 13.67)	*	(* - *)	*	(* - *)	
	Number of Times Had Gotten Into a Serious Fight at School or at Work in the Past Year									
	0	1-2		3-5		6-9		10+		
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	1.00	2.22	(1.99 - 2.47)	3.62	(3.02 - 4.34)	4.01	(2.88 - 5.58)	4.59	(3.35 - 6.30)	
12-13	1.00	2.71	(1.96 - 3.73)	6.55	(4.08 - 10.52)	5.18	(2.40 - 11.18)	6.84	(3.58 - 13.07)	
14-15	1.00	2.49	(2.09 - 2.98)	4.08	(3.03 - 5.50)	*	(* - *)	*	(* - *)	
16-17	1.00	2.30	(1.96 - 2.70)	3.52	(2.57 - 4.81)	*	(* - *)	*	(* - *)	
	Number of Friends Who Smoke Cigarettes									
	None Of Them		A Few of Them		Most or All of Them					
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	1.00		8.24		(6.74 - 10.07)		60.01		(49.17 - 73.25)	
12-13	1.00		8.65		(5.32 - 14.06)		58.09		(35.99 - 93.78)	
14-15	1.00		6.88		(4.75 - 9.99)		43.66		(30.16 - 63.21)	
16-17	1.00		4.59		(3.37 - 6.24)		32.17		(23.68 - 43.70)	

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.





## **Appendix F**

### **Tables on College Students, School Dropouts, and Pregnant Women**



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**Table 6.1 Percentages of Respondents Aged 18 to 24 Reporting Specific Types of Tobacco Use in Their Lifetime, the Past Year, and the Past Month, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: 1999**

Tobacco Type, by College Enrollment Status and Gender	Unweighted <i>n</i> 's	Time Period					
		Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
		Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.
<b>Cigarettes</b>							
Total <sup>1</sup>	(19,403)	69.0	(68.0-70.0)	48.5	(47.4-49.5)	40.4	(39.4-41.4)
Male	(9,214)	73.4	(72.1-74.6)	52.3	(50.8-53.7)	44.0	(42.7-45.4)
Female	(10,189)	64.7	(63.3-66.0)	44.8	(43.4-46.1)	36.8	(35.6-38.1)
Full-Time College Students	(5,796)	64.2	(62.2-66.1)	43.0	(41.0-44.9)	33.9	(32.2-35.7)
Male	(2,652)	68.1	(65.3-70.7)	45.7	(43.0-48.5)	36.6	(34.0-39.2)
Female	(3,144)	60.6	(58.1-63.1)	40.5	(38.1-42.9)	31.5	(29.3-33.8)
Part-Time College Students	(1,134)	67.9	(63.9-71.6)	43.7	(39.9-47.6)	35.9	(32.2-39.7)
Male	(511)	69.8	(64.2-74.9)	44.0	(38.4-49.7)	34.6	(29.5-40.2)
Female	(623)	65.9	(60.7-70.7)	43.5	(38.3-48.8)	37.1	(32.1-42.4)
Not Enrolled in Any School	(10,838)	72.7	(71.5-73.9)	52.3	(50.9-53.7)	45.0	(43.7-46.4)
Male	(5,134)	77.5	(75.9-79.0)	57.0	(55.2-58.9)	50.0	(48.2-51.9)
Female	(5,704)	68.0	(66.2-69.6)	47.7	(45.9-49.5)	40.1	(38.5-41.8)
Others Aged 18 to 24 <sup>2</sup>	(1,635)	63.5	(60.5-66.4)	46.7	(43.6-49.8)	36.9	(33.8-40.0)
Male	(917)	68.6	(64.6-72.3)	50.0	(45.9-54.1)	38.8	(34.7-43.0)
Female	(718)	56.8	(52.1-61.4)	42.5	(37.8-47.3)	34.4	(30.0-39.1)
<b>Cigars</b>							
Total <sup>1</sup>	(19,403)	44.3	(43.3-45.3)	25.5	(24.6-26.4)	11.8	(11.2-12.5)
Male	(9,214)	58.2	(56.8-59.5)	36.9	(35.6-38.3)	18.3	(17.2-19.4)
Female	(10,189)	30.7	(29.4-32.0)	14.2	(13.3-15.1)	5.5	(4.9-6.2)
Full-Time College Students	(5,796)	47.1	(45.3-48.9)	27.5	(25.9-29.1)	11.1	(10.1-12.3)
Male	(2,652)	61.7	(59.2-64.2)	40.3	(37.8-42.8)	17.9	(16.1-19.9)
Female	(3,144)	34.0	(31.7-36.3)	16.0	(14.4-17.7)	5.0	(4.1-6.1)
Part-Time College Students	(1,134)	44.8	(40.8-48.7)	24.9	(21.8-28.3)	11.4	(9.3-13.9)
Male	(511)	59.5	(53.8-65.1)	36.8	(31.8-42.2)	19.2	(15.5-23.6)
Female	(623)	30.1	(25.4-35.2)	13.0	(10.0-16.7)	3.6	(2.1-6.1)
Not Enrolled in Any School	(10,838)	43.5	(42.2-44.8)	24.1	(23.0-25.2)	11.9	(11.1-12.8)
Male	(5,134)	57.4	(55.5-59.2)	34.8	(33.0-36.6)	17.8	(16.5-19.2)
Female	(5,704)	30.0	(28.4-31.6)	13.6	(12.5-14.8)	6.1	(5.3-7.0)
Others Aged 18 to 24 <sup>2</sup>	(1,635)	39.5	(36.5-42.7)	27.5	(24.6-30.7)	14.3	(12.2-16.7)
Male	(917)	51.9	(47.7-56.0)	39.0	(34.8-43.4)	21.3	(18.2-24.9)
Female	(718)	23.4	(19.8-27.5)	12.4	(9.8-15.7)	5.1	(3.4-7.5)

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 6.1 (continued)**

Tobacco Type, by College Enrollment Status and Gender	Unweighted <i>n</i> 's	Time Period					
		Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
		Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.
<b>Smokeless Tobacco</b>							
Total <sup>1</sup>	(19,403)	25.6	(24.8-26.5)	9.4	(8.9-10.0)	5.8	(5.4-6.3)
Male	(9,214)	41.3	(39.9-42.6)	17.1	(16.1-18.2)	11.1	(10.2-12.0)
Female	(10,189)	10.3	(9.5-11.2)	1.9	(1.5-2.3)	0.6	(0.4-0.8)
Full-Time College Students	(5,796)	24.7	(23.2-26.4)	9.1	(8.1-10.2)	5.1	(4.4-6.0)
Male	(2,652)	40.2	(37.8-42.7)	17.1	(15.3-19.2)	10.4	(9.0-12.0)
Female	(3,144)	10.9	(9.4-12.4)	1.9	(1.3-2.7)	0.4	(0.2-0.7)
Part-Time College Students	(1,134)	25.5	(22.3-28.9)	9.1	(7.2-11.4)	5.6	(4.0-7.8)
Male	(511)	40.0	(34.8-45.4)	15.2	(11.8-19.3)	10.4	(7.3-14.5)
Female	(623)	11.1	(8.4-14.4)	3.0	(1.6-5.5)	0.9	(0.3-2.7)
Not Enrolled in Any School	(10,838)	26.7	(25.7-27.8)	9.5	(8.8-10.2)	6.1	(5.5-6.7)
Male	(5,134)	43.5	(41.7-45.2)	17.4	(16.1-18.8)	11.6	(10.4-12.8)
Female	(5,704)	10.3	(9.3-11.4)	1.7	(1.3-2.2)	0.7	(0.4-1.1)
Others Aged 18 to 24 <sup>2</sup>	(1,635)	22.1	(19.6-25.0)	10.4	(8.7-12.5)	6.4	(5.1-8.1)
Male	(917)	33.1	(29.2-37.3)	16.8	(13.9-20.1)	10.8	(8.5-13.6)
Female	(718)	7.7	(5.6-10.6)	2.1	(1.2-3.7)	0.7	(0.3-1.5)
<b>Pipes<sup>3</sup></b>							
Total <sup>1</sup>	(19,403)	9.8	(9.2-10.4)	--	--	1.3	(1.1-1.6)
Male	(9,214)	15.8	(14.7-16.9)	--	--	2.1	(1.7-2.6)
Female	(10,189)	3.9	(3.4-4.4)	--	--	0.6	(0.4-0.8)
Full-Time College Students	(5,796)	10.8	(9.7-12.2)	--	--	1.3	(0.9-1.8)
Male	(2,652)	18.5	(16.4-20.7)	--	--	2.1	(1.4-3.1)
Female	(3,144)	4.0	(3.1-5.0)	--	--	0.6	(0.3-1.0)
Part-Time College Students	(1,134)	7.5	(5.8-9.7)	--	--	1.0	(0.5-1.9)
Male	(511)	11.4	(8.4-15.4)	--	--	1.4	(0.6-3.0)
Female	(623)	3.6	(2.2-5.8)	--	--	0.6	(0.2-1.7)
Not Enrolled in Any School	(10,838)	9.8	(9.0-10.6)	--	--	1.3	(1.1-1.7)
Male	(5,134)	15.7	(14.3-17.2)	--	--	2.1	(1.7-2.7)
Female	(5,704)	4.0	(3.3-4.8)	--	--	0.6	(0.4-0.9)
Others Aged 18 to 24 <sup>2</sup>	(1,635)	7.7	(6.1-9.7)	--	--	1.6	(1.0-2.6)
Male	(917)	11.4	(9.0-14.5)	--	--	2.4	(1.4-4.1)
Female	(718)	2.8	(1.8-4.4)	--	--	0.5	(0.2-1.4)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Data not available.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates in the total column are for all persons aged 18 to 24, including those with unknown enrollment status.

<sup>2</sup> Other persons include respondents aged 18 to 24 enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

<sup>3</sup> Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 6.2 Percentages of Respondents Aged 18 to 24 Reporting No Use, Former Use, Daily Use, and Current, But Not Daily Use of Cigarettes, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: 1999**

Cigarette Use, by Gender	College Enrollment Status									
	Total <sup>1</sup>		Full-Time College Students		Part-Time College Students		Not Enrolled in Any School		Others Aged 18 to 24 <sup>2</sup>	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>Cigarettes</b>										
<b>No Use</b>	31.0	(30.0-32.0)	35.8	(33.9-37.8)	32.1	(28.4-36.1)	27.3	(26.1-28.5)	36.5	(33.6-39.5)
Males	26.6	(25.4-27.9)	31.9	(29.3-34.7)	30.2	(25.1-35.8)	22.5	(21.0-24.1)	31.4	(27.7-35.4)
Females	35.3	(34.0-36.7)	39.4	(36.9-41.9)	34.1	(29.3-39.3)	32.0	(30.4-33.8)	43.2	(38.6-47.9)
<b>Former Use<sup>3</sup></b>	5.8	(5.4-6.3)	3.9	(3.3-4.6)	5.3	(3.9-7.4)	7.1	(6.5-7.8)	4.6	(3.5-6.1)
Males	5.7	(5.1-6.3)	4.2	(3.3-5.3)	5.8	(3.6-9.3)	6.7	(5.9-7.7)	4.3	(2.9-6.2)
Females	6.0	(5.4-6.6)	3.7	(2.9-4.7)	4.9	(3.3-7.3)	7.5	(6.7-8.4)	5.0	(3.3-7.6)
<b>Daily Use</b>	20.7	(19.9-21.5)	12.6	(11.3-13.9)	16.3	(13.7-19.3)	26.3	(25.1-27.5)	16.6	(14.4-19.0)
Males	21.4	(20.3-22.5)	12.1	(10.4-13.9)	13.9	(10.5-18.3)	27.9	(26.4-29.5)	16.6	(13.8-19.7)
Females	20.0	(19.0-21.1)	13.0	(11.4-14.7)	18.6	(15.0-22.8)	24.7	(23.2-26.2)	16.6	(13.4-20.2)
<b>Current, But Not Daily Use</b>	19.7	(18.9-20.5)	21.3	(20.0-22.7)	19.6	(16.7-22.9)	18.8	(17.8-19.8)	20.3	(17.8-23.0)
Males	22.7	(21.5-23.9)	24.5	(22.4-26.7)	20.7	(16.5-25.7)	22.1	(20.5-23.7)	22.2	(18.9-25.8)
Females	16.8	(15.8-17.8)	18.5	(16.8-20.4)	18.5	(14.5-23.2)	15.5	(14.2-16.8)	17.8	(14.2-22.2)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates in the total column are for all persons aged 18 to 24, including those with unknown enrollment status.

<sup>2</sup> Other persons include respondents aged 18 to 24 enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

<sup>3</sup> This category includes those respondents who reported smoking 100 or more cigarettes sometime in their lifetime, but who are not current cigarette smokers.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 6.3 Percentages of Respondents Aged 18 to 24 Reporting That They Never Used or Discontinued Use of Cigars, Smokeless Tobacco, and Pipes, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: 1999**

Specific Type of Tobacco Use, by Gender	College Enrollment Status									
	Total <sup>1</sup>		Full-Time College Students		Part-Time College Students		Not Enrolled in Any School		Others Aged 18 to 24 <sup>2</sup>	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>Cigars</b>										
Never Used	55.7	(54.7-56.7)	52.9	(51.1-54.7)	55.2	(51.3-59.2)	56.5	(55.2-57.8)	60.5	(57.3-63.5)
Males	41.8	(40.5-43.2)	38.3	(35.8-40.8)	40.5	(34.9-46.2)	42.6	(40.8-44.5)	48.1	(44.0-52.3)
Females	69.3	(68.0-70.6)	66.0	(63.7-68.3)	69.9	(64.8-74.6)	70.0	(68.4-71.6)	76.6	(72.5-80.2)
Discontinued Use <sup>3</sup>	32.5	(31.5-33.4)	36.0	(34.3-37.7)	33.4	(29.8-37.1)	31.6	(30.4-32.9)	25.2	(22.7-27.9)
Males	39.9	(38.5-41.3)	43.8	(41.2-46.4)	40.3	(34.9-45.9)	39.5	(37.7-41.4)	30.5	(26.9-34.4)
Females	25.2	(23.9-26.5)	29.0	(26.8-31.3)	26.5	(22.0-31.5)	23.9	(22.4-25.5)	18.3	(15.0-22.2)
<b>Smokeless Tobacco</b>										
Never Used	74.4	(73.5-75.2)	75.3	(73.6-76.8)	74.5	(71.1-77.7)	73.3	(72.2-74.3)	77.9	(75.0-80.4)
Males	58.7	(57.4-60.1)	59.8	(57.3-62.2)	60.0	(54.6-65.2)	56.5	(54.8-58.3)	66.9	(62.7-70.8)
Females	89.7	(88.8-90.5)	89.1	(87.6-90.6)	88.9	(85.6-91.6)	89.7	(88.6-90.7)	92.3	(89.4-94.4)
Discontinued Use <sup>3</sup>	19.9	(19.1-20.6)	19.6	(18.2-21.1)	19.9	(17.1-23.0)	20.7	(19.7-21.7)	15.7	(13.5-18.3)
Males	30.2	(28.9-31.4)	29.8	(27.5-32.2)	29.7	(24.9-34.9)	31.9	(30.3-33.6)	22.4	(18.9-26.2)
Females	9.7	(9.0-10.5)	10.5	(9.1-12.0)	10.2	(7.7-13.5)	9.6	(8.7-10.7)	7.0	(4.9-10.0)
<b>Pipes</b>										
Never Used	90.2	(89.6-90.8)	89.2	(87.8-90.3)	92.5	(90.3-94.2)	90.2	(89.4-91.0)	92.3	(90.3-93.9)
Males	84.2	(83.1-85.3)	81.5	(79.3-83.6)	88.6	(84.6-91.6)	84.3	(82.8-85.7)	88.6	(85.5-91.0)
Females	96.1	(95.6-96.6)	96.0	(95.0-96.9)	96.4	(94.2-97.8)	96.0	(95.2-96.7)	97.2	(95.6-98.2)
Discontinued Use <sup>3</sup>	8.4	(7.9-9.0)	9.5	(8.5-10.7)	6.5	(4.8-8.6)	8.5	(7.7-9.3)	6.1	(4.7-7.9)
Males	13.7	(12.7-14.7)	16.4	(14.5-18.4)	10.1	(7.2-13.9)	13.6	(12.3-15.0)	9.0	(6.8-11.8)
Females	3.3	(2.9-3.9)	3.4	(2.6-4.4)	2.9	(1.7-5.1)	3.4	(2.8-4.2)	2.3	(1.4-3.8)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates in the total column are for all persons aged 18 to 24, including those with unknown enrollment status.

<sup>2</sup> Other persons include respondents aged 18 to 24 enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

<sup>3</sup> This category includes those respondents who reported a specific type of tobacco use in their lifetime, but not in the past month.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 6.4 Estimated Percentages of Respondents Aged 16 to 25 Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Cigarette Use, by Dropout Status: 1999**

Age Group in Years	Cigarette Use					
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>16 and 17 Years</b>						
Total	54.7	(53.3-56.0)	36.5	(35.2-37.8)	26.1	(24.9-27.3)
Dropouts	74.6	(68.4-80.0)	62.9	(56.5-68.9)	56.4	(50.1-62.6)
Nondropouts	53.7	(52.3-55.1)	35.2	(33.9-36.6)	24.7	(23.5-25.8)
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>						
Total	68.9	(68.0-69.9)	47.5	(46.5-48.5)	39.7	(38.8-40.6)
Dropouts	72.3	(69.7-74.8)	56.4	(53.3-59.3)	50.8	(47.8-53.8)
Nondropouts	68.5	(67.5-69.5)	46.4	(45.4-47.5)	38.4	(37.4-39.3)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.



**Table 6.5 Percentages of Respondents Aged 16 to 25 Reporting Daily, Past Month, and Past Year Cigarette Use, by Dropout Status and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Cigarette Use and Demographic Characteristics	Dropout Status					
	Dropout		Nondropout		Total	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>Daily Cigarette Use</b>	33.5	(31.1-36.1)	16.7	(16.1-17.4)	18.3	(17.6-19.0)
Male	34.3	(31.1-37.7)	17.1	(16.3-18.0)	18.8	(17.9-19.7)
Female	32.7	(29.4-36.1)	16.3	(15.5-17.2)	17.8	(17.0-18.6)
White, Not Hispanic	55.7	(52.1-59.2)	20.6	(19.7-21.5)	22.9	(22.0-23.7)
Black, Not Hispanic	17.9	(13.7-23.1)	7.3	(6.2-8.6)	8.3	(7.2-9.6)
Hispanic	10.9	(8.4-13.9)	8.2	(7.0-9.6)	8.8	(7.7-10.1)
<b>Past Month Cigarette Use</b>	51.4	(48.6-54.2)	35.3	(34.5-36.1)	36.8	(36.0-37.6)
Male	56.3	(52.5-60.0)	38.1	(36.9-39.3)	39.9	(38.8-41.0)
Female	46.0	(42.4-49.6)	32.5	(31.5-33.5)	33.7	(32.7-34.7)
White, Not Hispanic	71.1	(67.7-74.4)	40.1	(39.1-41.1)	42.1	(41.2-43.1)
Black, Not Hispanic	40.8	(34.5-47.4)	20.7	(18.9-22.6)	22.6	(20.9-24.4)
Hispanic	29.8	(26.1-33.8)	28.6	(26.2-31.1)	28.9	(26.9-31.0)
<b>Past Year Cigarette Use</b>	57.0	(54.2-59.8)	43.9	(43.0-44.8)	45.1	(44.3-46.0)
Male	61.5	(57.8-65.1)	46.9	(45.7-48.1)	48.4	(47.2-49.5)
Female	52.1	(48.3-55.8)	40.9	(39.8-42.1)	41.9	(40.8-43.0)
White, Not Hispanic	75.9	(72.7-79.0)	49.2	(48.2-50.2)	50.9	(50.0-51.9)
Black, Not Hispanic	48.0	(40.9-55.1)	27.9	(25.8-30.1)	29.8	(27.7-32.0)
Hispanic	36.0	(32.2-40.0)	37.1	(34.5-39.7)	36.8	(34.7-39.0)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 6.6 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Tobacco Among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: 1999**

Tobacco Product	Total <sup>1</sup>		Pregnancy Status			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
Any Tobacco <sup>2</sup>	31.0	(29.9-32.2)	17.6	(14.0-21.8)	31.6	(30.5-32.8)
Cigarettes	30.0	(28.9-31.1)	17.0	(13.5-21.2)	30.5	(29.4-31.7)
Smokeless Tobacco	0.5	(0.3-0.8)	0.4	(0.2-1.3)	0.5	(0.3-0.8)
Cigars	2.8	(2.5-3.1)	0.9	(0.5-1.6)	2.9	(2.6-3.2)
Pipes	0.3	(0.2-0.4)	0.1	(0.0-0.4)	0.3	(0.2-0.5)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates in the total column are for all females aged 15 to 44, including those with missing pregnancy status.

<sup>2</sup> Use of any tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 6.7 Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes Among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Total <sup>1</sup>		Pregnancy Status			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.	Est.	95% C.I.
<b>Total</b>	30.0	(28.9-31.1)	17.0	(13.5-21.2)	30.5	(29.4-31.7)
<b>Age in Years</b>						
15 to 17	23.1	(21.8-24.5)	24.8	(15.6-36.9)	23.0	(21.7-24.4)
18 to 25	35.9	(34.7-37.1)	24.9	(20.9-29.5)	36.6	(35.4-37.8)
26 to 34	28.5	(26.7-30.3)	11.4	(7.5-16.8)	29.6	(27.8-31.5)
35 to 44	29.1	(26.8-31.5)	*	(*-*)	29.5	(27.2-31.9)
<b>Hispanic Origin and Race</b>						
Not Hispanic						
White Only	34.0	(32.6-35.4)	19.3	(15.0-24.4)	34.5	(33.1-36.0)
Black Only	23.7	(20.7-26.9)	12.0	(6.7-20.4)	24.2	(21.2-27.6)
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	47.8	(37.7-58.0)	*	(*-*)	47.9	(37.7-58.3)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Asian Only	13.7	(9.6-19.3)	*	(*-*)	14.1	(9.8-19.9)
More Than One Race	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)	*	(*-*)
Hispanic	19.3	(16.8-22.1)	*	(*-*)	19.6	(17.1-22.4)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates in the total column are for all females aged 15 to 44, including those with missing pregnancy status.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.



**Appendix G**  
**Tobacco Product Brand Tables**



**Table 7.1 Percentages of Past Month Cigarette Smokers Reporting Cigarette Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Age Group: 1999**

Cigarette Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
Marlboro	40.7	54.5	56.6	35.3
Newport	9.2	21.6	15.6	6.5
Camel	6.0	9.8	11.3	4.3
Basic	5.0	1.1	2.0	6.1
Doral	4.5	1.3	0.9	5.7
Winston	4.1	1.0	2.0	5.0
GPC	3.7	0.9	1.0	4.6
Kool	2.8	1.4	1.3	3.3
Virginia Slims	2.7	0.5	0.7	3.4
Benson & Hedges	2.4	0.5	0.8	2.9
Salem	2.4	0.3	0.5	3.0
Merit	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.7
Pall Mall	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.6
Misty	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.5
Parliament	1.1	0.7	2.4	0.7
Capri	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8
All Other Brands	9.7	2.1	2.7	12.2
Unknown	1.4	3.5	1.4	1.2

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 7.2 Percentages of Past Month Cigarette Smokers Reporting Cigarette Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Gender and Age Group: 1999**

Gender/Cigarette Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
<b>Males</b>				
Marlboro	44.9	53.5	56.7	41.0
Newport	9.0	20.6	14.8	6.5
Camel	7.8	11.2	13.1	6.1
Winston	4.3	1.4	2.4	5.0
Basic	4.2	1.1	1.9	5.1
GPC	4.1	1.2	0.7	5.3
Doral	3.8	1.1	0.7	4.9
All Other Brands	20.3	5.8	8.0	24.8
Unknown	1.6	4.0	1.8	1.3
<b>Females</b>				
Marlboro	36.0	55.6	56.6	29.1
Newport	9.5	22.6	16.5	6.6
Basic	5.9	1.1	2.1	7.3
Virginia Slims	5.3	0.8	1.4	6.7
Doral	5.3	1.5	1.2	6.7
Camel	4.0	8.3	9.2	2.3
Winston	4.0	0.5	1.6	4.9
All Other Brands	28.8	6.8	10.4	35.4
Unknown	1.1	2.9	1.0	1.0

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.



**Table 7.3 Percentages of Past Month Cigarette Smokers Reporting Cigarette Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 1999**

Race and Ethnicity/ Cigarette Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
<b>White, Not Hispanic</b>				
Marlboro	42.2	58.4	61.4	35.9
Camel	6.9	11.2	13.3	4.8
Basic	5.8	1.4	2.4	7.1
Newport	4.7	16.5	8.5	2.8
All Other Brands	39.0	9.3	13.2	48.1
Unknown	1.4	3.3	1.2	1.3
<b>Black, Not Hispanic</b>				
Newport	43.9	73.9	75.3	34.9
Kool	11.5	5.4	4.7	13.4
Marlboro	7.7	8.1	8.0	7.6
Benson & Hedges	3.1	0.5	1.0	3.8
All Other Brands	32.6	6.7	9.1	39.5
Unknown	1.3	5.4	1.8	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Marlboro	61.2	59.7	64.3	60.3
Newport	10.4	18.6	16.3	7.3
Benson & Hedges	3.6	1.6	2.5	4.3
Camel	3.4	7.1	7.0	1.7
All Other Brands	20.0	9.6	8.2	25.5
Unknown	1.4	3.3	1.8	1.0

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates for American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, or multiracial respondents are not shown due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 7.4 Percentages of Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 to 24 Reporting Cigarette Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by College Enrollment Status: 1999**

Cigarette Brand	Total <sup>1</sup>		College Enrollment Status							
			Full-Time College		Part-Time College		Not Enrolled in College		Other <sup>2</sup>	
	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.	Observed Estimate	95% C.I.
Marlboro	56.4	(54.9-58.0)	56.5	(53.0-59.9)	53.6	(47.1-60.0)	56.7	(54.8-58.5)	56.6	(51.3-61.7)
Newport	15.9	(14.9-17.1)	7.8	(6.2-9.8)	15.0	(10.7-20.6)	18.7	(17.3-20.2)	21.2	(17.6-25.3)
Camel	11.7	(10.7-12.8)	17.7	(15.4-20.4)	15.8	(11.6-21.1)	9.0	(7.9-10.2)	10.4	(7.4-14.4)
Basic	1.8	(1.5-2.2)	0.6	(0.3-1.0)	0.6	(0.1-2.3)	2.4	(1.9-3.1)	1.6	(0.8-3.3)
Doral	0.8	(0.6-1.1)	0.2	(0.1-0.6)	0.2	(0.0-1.4)	1.2	(0.8-1.6)	0.3	(0.0-2.2)
Winston	1.9	(1.5-2.4)	1.9	(1.3-2.9)	0.7	(0.2-2.2)	2.1	(1.5-2.8)	1.2	(0.4-3.4)
GPC	1.0	(0.7-1.4)	0.1	(0.0-0.4)	*	(*-* )	1.5	(1.0-2.1)	0.5	(0.1-1.5)
Kool	1.3	(1.0-1.7)	0.8	(0.5-1.2)	0.4	(0.1-1.6)	1.6	(1.2-2.2)	1.5	(0.8-3.1)
Benson & Hedges	0.8	(0.6-1.1)	0.7	(0.4-1.5)	0.7	(0.2-2.2)	0.9	(0.6-1.3)	0.7	(0.2-2.2)
Parliament	2.3	(1.9-2.9)	5.4	(4.1-7.1)	2.8	(1.2-6.3)	1.2	(0.9-1.7)	0.9	(0.3-2.2)
All Other Brands	4.6	(4.0-5.3)	6.0	(4.7-7.6)	8.8	(5.3-14.0)	3.8	(3.1-4.5)	4.0	(2.4-6.4)
Unknown	1.4	(1.1-1.7)	2.2	(1.5-3.2)	1.0	(0.2-4.5)	1.1	(0.8-1.5)	1.2	(0.5-2.6)

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates in the total column are for all persons aged 18 to 24, including those with unknown enrollment status.

<sup>2</sup> Other persons include respondents aged 18 to 24 enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 7.5 Percentages of Past Month Cigar Smokers Reporting Cigar Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Age Group: 1999**

Cigar Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
Swisher Sweets	17.0	24.3	21.8	13.7
Black & Mild	16.8	36.7	26.8	9.2
Macanudos	7.2	0.9	4.9	9.2
Garcia Y Vega	4.7	2.2	5.4	4.7
Backwoods	4.2	1.0	2.3	5.5
Phillies	4.0	8.7	7.2	1.8
Dutch Masters	3.8	1.1	2.0	5.1
Antonio Y Cleopatra	2.0	0.4	0.6	2.9
Partagas	1.6	0.1	0.6	2.3
King Edward	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.9
Havatampa	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.9
Cuba (Brand Unspecified)	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.6
Arturo Fuentes	1.4	*	0.7	1.9
White Owl	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.4
Montecristo	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.7
All Other Brands	20.9	9.8	13.9	25.7
Unknown	9.8	11.1	10.1	9.5

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 7.6 Percentages of Past Month Cigar Smokers Reporting Cigar Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Gender and Age Group: 1999**

Gender/Cigar Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
<b>Males</b>				
Swisher Sweets	16.6	27.1	22.4	13.0
Black & Mild	14.3	34.6	24.0	7.9
Macanudos	8.2	1.1	5.6	10.2
Garcia Y Vega	5.2	2.8	6.3	5.1
Backwoods	4.8	1.2	2.8	6.0
Dutch Masters	4.3	1.3	2.0	5.6
Antonio Y Cleopatra	2.2	0.6	0.7	3.0
All Other Brands	36.5	22.3	28.0	41.7
Unknown	7.8	9.0	8.1	7.6
<b>Females</b>				
Black & Mild	29.2	42.3	36.0	18.8
Swisher Sweets	18.6	16.4	19.9	18.4
Phillies	3.9	7.9	5.3	1.2
Macanudos	1.8	0.3	2.6	1.6
Dutch Masters	1.6	0.5	1.8	1.9
Backwoods	1.2	0.3	0.5	2.0
All Other Brands	23.8	15.3	17.4	32.1
Unknown	20.1	17.0	16.5	24.1

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 7.7 Percentages of Past Month Cigar Smokers Reporting Cigar Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 1999**

Race and Ethnicity/ Cigar Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
<b>White, Not Hispanic</b>				
Swisher Sweets	18.8	27.6	26.2	14.7
Black & Mild	11.0	32.4	19.1	4.7
Macanudos	8.2	1.1	6.0	10.1
Backwoods	4.7	1.2	2.7	6.1
All Other Brands	47.0	26.3	36.1	54.4
Unknown	10.2	11.3	10.0	10.1
<b>Black, Not Hispanic</b>				
Black & Mild	58.5	73.1	69.9	48.1
Swisher Sweets	6.4	3.2	7.0	6.6
Phillies	5.4	11.2	5.8	4.0
Garcia Y Vega	4.9	0.7	4.1	6.2
All Other Brands	22.7	7.7	10.2	33.9
Unknown	2.1	*	3.0	1.2
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Swisher Sweets	13.2	23.4	14.8	*
Black & Mild	8.3	21.3	15.3	2.1
Garcia Y Vega	6.9	*	7.5	*
Macanudos	3.3	*	5.3	2.8
All Other Brands	49.4	26.6	32.4	*
Unknown	19.0	20.6	24.7	*

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates for American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, or multiracial respondents are not shown due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 7.8 Percentages of Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Users Reporting Smokeless Tobacco Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Age Group: 1999**

Smokeless Tobacco Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
Skoal	29.5	33.8	36.1	27.1
Copenhagen	18.6	20.2	23.1	17.0
Kodiak	8.8	8.6	14.7	7.1
Red Man	8.7	11.1	6.8	9.1
Levi Garrett	5.3	3.0	3.9	5.9
Timber Wolf	3.8	2.7	2.2	4.4
Beech-Nut	3.7	4.0	2.6	3.9
Day's Work	2.5	0.2	0.6	3.3
Chatanooga Chew	0.9	1.8	0.5	1.0
All Other Brands	15.1	8.0	6.3	18.5
Unknown	3.0	6.7	3.1	2.7

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Appendix H**  
**Standard Error Tables**





**Table 2.1S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco, by Age Group: 1994 to 1999 PAPI**

<b>Tobacco Product</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999-P<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>12 Years or Older</b>						
Cigarettes	0.72	0.73	0.81	0.63	0.61	1.00
Smokeless Tobacco	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.20	0.23
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>						
Cigarettes	0.79	0.88	0.76	0.82	0.75	1.27
Smokeless Tobacco	0.41	0.37	0.29	0.30	0.18	0.34
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>						
Cigarettes	1.01	1.20	1.09	1.31	1.12	1.62
Smokeless Tobacco	0.76	0.61	0.60	0.44	0.46	0.58
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>						
Cigarettes	0.98	0.97	0.97	1.20	0.97	1.54
Smokeless Tobacco	0.48	0.45	0.41	0.51	0.46	0.59
<b>35 Years or Older</b>						
Cigarettes	1.08	1.03	1.11	0.83	0.79	1.42
Smokeless Tobacco	0.33	0.42	0.41	0.45	0.28	0.30

<sup>1</sup> 1999 estimates have been adjusted to reflect the 1998 distribution of past NHSDA interviewing experience among field interviewers.

<sup>a</sup>Difference between estimate and 1999 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

<sup>b</sup>Difference between estimate and 1999 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994 to 1999 PAPI.

**Table 2.2S Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Users of Tobacco Products Among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 1999**

Tobacco Product	Time Period		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
Any Tobacco <sup>1</sup>	1,881	1,063	961
Cigarettes	1,783	977	887
Smokeless Tobacco	824	339	282
Cigars	1,214	535	389
Pipes <sup>2</sup>	889	—	190

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Use of any tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Any tobacco use in the past year does not include use of pipe tobacco.

<sup>2</sup> Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.3S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Tobacco Products, by Age Group: 1999**

Age Group, by Tobacco Product	Time Period		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
<b>12 Years or Older</b>			
Any Tobacco <sup>1</sup>	0.37	0.40	0.37
Cigarettes	0.37	0.37	0.35
Smokeless Tobacco	0.32	0.15	0.13
Cigars	0.41	0.23	0.17
Pipes <sup>2</sup>	0.34	--	0.08
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>			
Any Tobacco <sup>1</sup>	0.42	0.40	0.33
Cigarettes	0.40	0.37	0.31
Smokeless Tobacco	0.25	0.17	0.12
Cigars	0.34	0.29	0.18
Pipes <sup>2</sup>	0.15	--	0.07
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>			
Any Tobacco <sup>1</sup>	0.46	0.52	0.48
Cigarettes	0.48	0.52	0.48
Smokeless Tobacco	0.41	0.28	0.21
Cigars	0.49	0.43	0.31
Pipes <sup>2</sup>	0.30	--	0.11
<b>26 or Older</b>			
Any Tobacco <sup>1</sup>	0.46	0.50	0.47
Cigarettes	0.46	0.47	0.44
Smokeless Tobacco	0.41	0.19	0.16
Cigars	0.52	0.28	0.21
Pipes <sup>2</sup>	0.43	--	0.11

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Use of any tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Any tobacco use in the past year does not include use of pipe tobacco.

<sup>2</sup> Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.4S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Cigarettes, by Detailed Age Categories: 1999**

Age Category	Time Period		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
Total	0.37	0.37	0.35
12	0.63	0.44	0.29
13	0.75	0.61	0.43
14	0.91	0.77	0.56
15	0.98	0.86	0.72
16	0.97	0.91	0.83
17	0.97	0.96	0.86
18	1.09	1.17	1.12
19	1.15	1.30	1.24
20	1.22	1.30	1.29
21	1.20	1.31	1.30
22	1.32	1.39	1.29
23	1.25	1.36	1.29
24	1.27	1.33	1.25
25	1.23	1.39	1.32
26 to 29	1.04	1.09	1.06
30 to 34	0.84	0.96	0.91
35 to 39	1.19	1.26	1.23
40 to 44	1.14	1.39	1.36
45 to 49	1.35	1.36	1.33
50 to 64	1.08	1.13	1.06
65+	1.35	0.89	0.82

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.5S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Smokeless Tobacco, by Detailed Age Categories: 1999**

Age Category	Time Period		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
Total	0.32	0.15	0.13
12	0.37	0.19	0.09
13	0.38	0.25	0.17
14	0.52	0.37	0.28
15	0.58	0.43	0.29
16	0.68	0.47	0.34
17	0.74	0.49	0.38
18	0.95	0.62	0.46
19	1.02	0.69	0.53
20	1.08	0.80	0.60
21	1.23	0.81	0.66
22	1.16	0.74	0.62
23	1.32	0.80	0.63
24	1.13	0.66	0.55
25	1.21	0.68	0.58
26 to 29	0.91	0.50	0.44
30 to 34	0.81	0.46	0.42
35 to 39	1.13	0.72	0.67
40 to 44	1.11	0.50	0.46
45 to 49	1.08	0.50	0.45
50 to 64	0.91	0.40	0.31
65+	0.97	0.33	0.33

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.6S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of Cigars, by Detailed Age Categories: 1999**

Age Category	Time Period		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
Total	0.41	0.23	0.17
12	0.45	0.30	0.16
13	0.52	0.43	0.23
14	0.68	0.55	0.37
15	0.78	0.69	0.47
16	0.89	0.77	0.54
17	0.91	0.81	0.59
18	1.12	1.05	0.84
19	1.26	1.12	0.79
20	1.27	1.19	0.88
21	1.31	1.12	0.86
22	1.43	1.14	0.82
23	1.41	1.12	0.79
24	1.35	1.04	0.81
25	1.42	1.16	0.80
26 to 29	1.09	0.81	0.54
30 to 34	0.88	0.73	0.52
35 to 39	1.31	0.94	0.68
40 to 44	1.36	0.92	0.56
45 to 49	1.47	0.90	0.57
50 to 64	1.27	0.54	0.48
65+	1.27	0.37	0.29

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

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**Table 2.7S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	Age Group (in Years)			
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 to 34	35+
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	0.53	0.42	0.67	1.00	0.81
Female	0.45	0.43	0.60	0.90	0.64
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
Not Hispanic					
White Only	0.42	0.39	0.58	0.87	0.57
Black Only	1.12	0.68	1.04	1.89	1.83
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	3.87	3.60	4.60	*	*
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*
Asian Only	1.80	1.35	2.22	3.04	3.14
More Than One Race	3.51	2.47	3.96	*	*
Hispanic	0.97	0.74	1.27	1.71	1.90
<b>Region</b>					
Northeast	0.92	0.85	1.17	1.73	1.29
New England	1.45	1.84	2.92	2.78	2.13
Middle Atlantic	1.14	0.95	1.22	2.14	1.58
Midwest	0.61	0.60	0.87	1.36	0.89
East North Central	0.75	0.65	0.96	1.61	1.12
West North Central	1.04	1.27	1.83	2.58	1.44
South	0.57	0.57	0.76	1.23	0.81
South Atlantic	0.78	0.90	1.13	1.95	1.04
East South Central	1.35	1.23	1.80	3.02	2.03
West South Central	1.04	0.84	1.25	1.55	1.64
West	0.78	0.49	1.08	1.47	1.17
Mountain	1.29	0.94	1.64	2.20	2.00
Pacific	0.96	0.57	1.38	1.85	1.42

See notes at end of table.

(continued)



**Table 2.7S (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	Age Group (in Years)			
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 to 34	35+
<b>County Type</b>					
Large Metropolitan	0.55	0.44	0.72	0.99	0.81
Small Metropolitan	0.53	0.60	0.81	1.27	0.78
250K to 1 Million Population	0.63	0.68	0.99	1.46	0.91
<250K Population	1.23	1.23	1.43	2.65	1.85
Nonmetropolitan	0.66	0.64	0.92	1.51	0.98
Urbanized	1.24	1.01	1.49	2.51	1.90
Less Urbanized	0.82	0.88	1.34	1.97	1.23
Completely Rural	1.95	1.96	2.84	4.70	2.55
<b>Education<sup>1</sup></b>					
<High School	1.01	--	1.09	1.94	1.27
High School Graduate	0.73	--	0.78	1.19	0.95
Some College	0.78	--	0.83	1.18	1.13
College Graduate	0.60	--	1.31	1.12	0.77
<b>Employment<sup>1</sup></b>					
Full-Time	0.55	--	0.63	0.81	0.76
Part-Time	0.94	--	0.94	2.07	1.42
Unemployed	2.43	--	1.84	4.18	4.33
Other <sup>2</sup>	0.70	--	1.03	1.55	0.81
<b>Total Family Income (\$)</b>					
<9,000	1.28	1.29	1.12	3.28	2.30
9,000-19,999	0.90	0.74	1.07	1.84	1.37
20,000-39,000	0.65	0.61	0.84	1.20	0.99
40,000-74,999	0.62	0.50	0.88	1.14	0.93
75,000 and over	0.73	0.57	1.33	1.52	0.98

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12 to 17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥18.

<sup>2</sup> Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.8S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	Age Group (in Years)			
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 to 34	35+
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	0.24	0.22	0.40	0.60	0.37
Female	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.12
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
Not Hispanic					
White Only	0.16	0.17	0.30	0.40	0.22
Black Only	0.36	0.13	0.22	0.44	0.63
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	2.79	2.26	2.05	*	*
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1.11	*	*	*	*
Asian Only	*	0.37	0.33	0.15	*
More Than One Race	1.25	1.21	2.25	*	*
Hispanic	0.18	0.22	0.27	0.47	0.29
<b>Region</b>					
Northeast	0.27	0.25	0.41	0.49	0.39
New England	0.16	0.53	0.89	0.22	0.14
Middle Atlantic	0.37	0.29	0.46	0.66	0.53
Midwest	0.23	0.23	0.50	0.65	0.34
East North Central	0.25	0.24	0.59	0.63	0.36
West North Central	0.51	0.50	0.93	1.60	0.77
South	0.25	0.22	0.35	0.52	0.38
South Atlantic	0.36	0.29	0.46	0.69	0.54
East South Central	0.71	0.65	1.02	1.45	1.08
West South Central	0.36	0.38	0.60	0.89	0.55
West	0.23	0.23	0.39	0.63	0.31
Mountain	0.37	0.42	0.67	0.99	0.57
Pacific	0.29	0.28	0.48	0.78	0.37

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 2.8S (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	Age Group (in Years)			
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 to 34	35+
<b>County Type</b>					
Large Metropolitan	0.14	0.16	0.24	0.35	0.19
Small Metropolitan	0.24	0.21	0.38	0.61	0.33
250K to 1 Million Population	0.29	0.21	0.45	0.72	0.42
<250K Population	0.51	0.52	0.72	1.17	0.76
Nonmetropolitan	0.42	0.34	0.59	0.88	0.61
Urbanized	0.83	0.70	0.84	1.55	1.28
Less Urbanized	0.57	0.47	0.80	1.16	0.82
Completely Rural	0.92	1.03	2.38	2.77	1.21
<b>Education<sup>1</sup></b>					
<High School	0.40	--	0.42	0.65	0.52
High School Graduate	0.25	--	0.35	0.62	0.32
Some College	0.34	--	0.37	0.64	0.49
College Graduate	0.21	--	0.59	0.46	0.25
<b>Employment<sup>1</sup></b>					
Full-Time	0.21	--	0.32	0.39	0.30
Part-Time	0.30	--	0.33	0.51	0.49
Unemployed	0.84	--	0.72	1.31	1.54
Other <sup>2</sup>	0.20	--	0.45	0.38	0.24
<b>Total Family Income (\$)</b>					
<9,000	0.45	0.38	0.51	1.11	0.82
9,000-19,999	0.34	0.27	0.50	0.58	0.51
20,000-39,000	0.23	0.26	0.33	0.54	0.33
40,000-74,999	0.26	0.21	0.44	0.58	0.39
75,000 and over	0.24	0.26	0.66	0.77	0.32

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12 to 17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥18.

<sup>2</sup> Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.9S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Past Month Cigar Use, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	Age Group (in Years)			
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 to 34	35+
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	0.34	0.29	0.52	0.70	0.50
Female	0.09	0.18	0.28	0.24	0.12
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
Not Hispanic					
White Only	0.21	0.24	0.38	0.46	0.29
Black Only	0.43	0.49	0.80	1.13	0.61
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	1.51	2.48	2.09	*	2.08
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2.27	*	*	*	*
Asian Only	0.41	0.54	1.39	1.54	0.17
More Than One Race	0.86	1.09	2.64	*	1.01
Hispanic	0.49	0.33	0.62	0.89	0.92
<b>Region</b>					
Northeast	0.37	0.39	0.81	0.91	0.50
New England	0.89	0.84	1.80	2.43	1.02
Middle Atlantic	0.39	0.44	0.89	0.80	0.56
Midwest	0.29	0.35	0.62	0.79	0.42
East North Central	0.32	0.41	0.71	0.81	0.50
West North Central	0.60	0.68	1.25	1.82	0.77
South	0.31	0.34	0.53	0.57	0.44
South Atlantic	0.44	0.54	0.69	0.85	0.57
East South Central	0.98	0.93	1.33	1.20	1.49
West South Central	0.42	0.45	0.98	0.98	0.62
West	0.38	0.29	0.60	0.79	0.58
Mountain	0.70	0.55	1.23	1.05	1.12
Pacific	0.45	0.35	0.69	1.00	0.67

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2.9S (continued)

Demographic Characteristic	Total	Age Group (in Years)			
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 to 34	35+
<b>County Type</b>					
Large Metropolitan	0.22	0.24	0.49	0.54	0.32
Small Metropolitan	0.35	0.36	0.50	0.64	0.52
250K to 1 Million Population	0.43	0.38	0.53	0.76	0.64
<250K Population	0.62	0.87	1.09	1.17	0.92
Nonmetropolitan	0.34	0.37	0.62	0.79	0.43
Urbanized	0.53	0.74	1.08	1.14	0.79
Less Urbanized	0.46	0.50	0.81	1.26	0.57
Completely Rural	0.93	1.17	1.98	1.92	1.27
<b>Education<sup>1</sup></b>					
<High School	0.36	--	0.73	0.70	0.44
High School Graduate	0.31	--	0.49	0.67	0.38
Some College	0.35	--	0.52	0.74	0.48
College Graduate	0.43	--	0.90	0.74	0.54
<b>Employment<sup>1</sup></b>					
Full-Time	0.29	--	0.43	0.47	0.40
Part-Time	0.31	--	0.56	0.76	0.39
Unemployed	1.07	--	1.27	2.58	1.64
Other <sup>2</sup>	0.27	--	0.61	0.56	0.32
<b>Total Family Income (\$)</b>					
<9,000	0.48	0.91	0.78	1.38	0.72
9,000-19,999	0.37	0.45	0.70	1.04	0.52
20,000-39,000	0.24	0.36	0.53	0.59	0.35
40,000-74,999	0.29	0.30	0.58	0.62	0.42
75,000 and over	0.52	0.38	0.98	1.18	0.70

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12 to 17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥18.

<sup>2</sup> Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 2.10S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Past Month Pipe Use, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	Age Group (in Years)			
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 to 34	35+
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	0.17	0.12	0.19	0.28	0.28
Female	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.06
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
Not Hispanic					
White Only	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.19	0.14
Black Only	0.37	0.09	0.12	0.27	0.66
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	0.71	1.02	1.32	*	0.93
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*
Asian Only	0.10	0.40	0.28	*	*
More Than One Race	0.72	0.62	0.65	*	1.51
Hispanic	0.28	0.15	0.16	0.31	0.55
<b>Region</b>					
Northeast	0.09	0.19	0.25	0.24	0.12
New England	0.12	0.35	0.54	0.22	0.15
Middle Atlantic	0.11	0.23	0.27	0.32	0.15
Midwest	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.30	0.21
East North Central	0.17	0.16	0.21	0.32	0.26
West North Central	0.21	0.31	0.27	0.68	0.37
South	0.17	0.10	0.19	0.20	0.27
South Atlantic	0.25	0.14	0.33	0.30	0.39
East South Central	0.54	0.30	0.33	0.61	0.86
West South Central	0.21	0.16	0.28	0.19	0.35
West	0.20	0.16	0.26	0.40	0.36
Mountain	0.33	0.35	0.39	0.42	0.57
Pacific	0.25	0.18	0.34	0.52	0.44

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 2.10S (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	Age Group (in Years)			
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 to 34	35+
<b>County Type</b>					
Large Metropolitan	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.17
Small Metropolitan	0.19	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.30
250K to 1 Million Population	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.27	0.29
<250K Population	0.49	0.18	0.43	0.35	0.83
Nonmetropolitan	0.18	0.15	0.27	0.37	0.27
Urbanized	0.36	0.20	0.42	0.90	0.56
Less Urbanized	0.24	0.21	0.30	0.40	0.35
Completely Rural	0.45	0.50	1.54	0.87	0.60
<b>Education<sup>1</sup></b>					
<High School	0.27	--	0.24	0.47	0.37
High School Graduate	0.15	--	0.19	0.29	0.20
Some College	0.15	--	0.18	0.28	0.23
College Graduate	0.23	--	0.23	0.17	0.32
<b>Employment<sup>1</sup></b>					
Full-Time	0.13	--	0.15	0.16	0.19
Part-Time	0.22	--	0.23	0.67	0.32
Unemployed	0.73	--	0.39	0.50	1.43
Other <sup>2</sup>	0.20	--	0.25	0.24	0.24
<b>Total Family Income(\$)</b>					
<9,000	0.31	0.47	0.31	0.35	0.61
9,000-19,999	0.29	0.15	0.26	0.49	0.46
20,000-39,000	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.32	0.29
40,000-74,999	0.12	0.11	0.20	0.16	0.19
75,000 and over	0.20	0.11	0.29	0.21	0.29

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Data on adult education and current employment not shown for persons aged 12 to 17. Estimates for both adult education and current employment are for persons aged ≥18.

<sup>2</sup> Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.1S Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Who First Used Any Cigarettes During the Years from 1965 to 1998, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (Per 1,000 Person-Years of Exposure): 1999**

Year	Number of Initiates (1,000s)			Mean Age	Age-Specific Rates <sup>1</sup>	
	All Ages	12 to 17	18 to 25		12 to 17	18 to 25
1965	245	210	93	0.5	13.3	13.7
1966	227	172	116	0.4	10.8	15.6
1967	266	194	155	0.5	11.6	19.6
1968	234	183	125	0.4	10.9	15.5
1969	225	162	108	0.4	9.1	12.3
1970	263	218	135	0.3	12.6	15.1
1971	231	176	111	0.4	10.4	11.7
1972	237	186	120	0.3	10.7	12.6
1973	251	204	122	0.2	11.4	12.4
1974	241	196	113	0.3	11.0	11.4
1975	237	208	117	0.2	11.8	11.4
1976	264	217	117	0.3	12.1	11.5
1977	204	176	101	0.2	10.4	9.8
1978	232	188	108	0.3	11.7	10.5
1979	196	154	112	0.4	9.9	11.4
1980	183	124	127	0.3	7.9	12.2
1981	172	119	97	0.7	7.6	9.3
1982	151	108	98	0.2	7.0	9.7
1983	151	114	89	0.3	7.1	8.1
1984	158	113	92	0.3	7.0	8.7
1985	141	116	62	0.2	7.5	5.8
1986	144	102	64	0.4	6.9	6.0
1987	126	98	71	0.2	6.8	6.3
1988	118	87	57	0.3	6.2	5.4
1989	109	82	60	0.2	6.0	5.6
1990	96	73	58	0.2	5.1	5.6
1991	99	62	60	0.2	4.1	5.8
1992	97	70	55	0.2	4.5	5.5
1993	89	65	45	0.2	4.1	4.4
1994	103	77	51	0.1	4.8	5.3
1995	92	71	43	0.3	4.3	4.6
1996	94	69	43	0.2	4.4	4.8
1997	82	68	36	0.1	4.4	4.1
1998	--	--	--	--	4.1	4.7

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup> The numerator of each rate is the number of persons in the age group who first used the drug in the year, while the denominator is the person time exposure measured in thousands of years.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.



**Table 4.2S Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Who Began Daily Cigarette Use During the Years from 1965 to 1998, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (Per 1,000 Person-Years of Exposure): 1999**

Year	Number of Initiates (1,000s)			Mean Age	Age-Specific Rates <sup>1</sup>	
	All Ages	12 to 17	18 to 25		12 to 17	18 to 25
1965	200	122	151	0.4	5.8	12.0
1966	199	125	128	0.8	5.9	9.1
1967	213	140	128	0.6	6.5	8.3
1968	213	141	137	0.6	6.4	8.5
1969	207	132	150	0.6	5.8	9.1
1970	187	130	125	0.4	5.8	7.3
1971	167	117	110	0.6	5.0	6.2
1972	194	119	129	0.5	5.0	7.1
1973	180	122	132	0.3	4.9	6.9
1974	183	129	130	0.3	5.2	6.8
1975	207	136	153	0.3	5.6	7.9
1976	178	137	107	0.5	5.6	5.3
1977	188	132	134	0.4	5.5	6.6
1978	159	114	116	0.3	5.0	5.7
1979	182	111	128	0.6	5.1	6.1
1980	161	104	114	0.5	4.8	5.2
1981	151	88	116	0.4	4.1	5.2
1982	138	55	117	0.5	2.6	5.2
1983	118	59	95	0.4	2.8	4.2
1984	112	73	83	0.3	3.5	3.7
1985	121	83	83	0.4	4.1	3.7
1986	97	68	72	0.5	3.4	3.2
1987	118	76	72	1.1	3.9	3.3
1988	94	60	54	0.6	3.2	2.5
1989	96	59	62	0.3	3.3	2.8
1990	85	50	64	0.4	2.7	3.0
1991	102	41	57	0.9	2.2	2.8
1992	88	42	55	0.6	2.2	2.7
1993	94	50	44	0.6	2.4	2.3
1994	89	50	53	0.4	2.4	2.8
1995	87	51	48	0.6	2.4	2.6
1996	80	46	42	0.5	2.2	2.3
1997	95	50	40	1.0	2.3	2.1
1998	77	37	41	0.5	1.7	2.3

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup> The numerator of each rate is the number of persons in the age group who first used the drug in the year, while the denominator is the person time exposure measured in thousands of years.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.3S Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Who First Used Cigars During the Years from 1965 to 1998, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (Per 1,000 Person-Years of Exposure): 1999**

Year	Number of Initiates (1,000s)			Mean Age	Age-Specific Rates <sup>1</sup>	
	All Ages	12 to 17	18 to 25		12 to 17	18 to 25
1965	179	130	111	0.7	5.9	6.6
1966	228	110	182	0.9	5.1	9.8
1967	215	72	168	1.5	3.4	8.6
1968	164	95	106	1.0	4.1	5.4
1969	132	83	92	1.3	3.6	4.4
1970	148	82	129	0.5	3.6	5.8
1971	174	108	122	0.7	4.5	5.5
1972	153	93	90	1.0	3.8	3.9
1973	193	98	150	0.6	3.9	6.4
1974	198	153	103	0.8	5.9	4.4
1975	151	89	97	1.2	3.5	4.1
1976	154	90	111	0.8	3.5	4.5
1977	161	86	128	0.5	3.5	5.1
1978	174	112	119	0.5	4.5	4.6
1979	146	58	103	1.0	2.4	3.9
1980	139	75	102	0.6	3.3	3.7
1981	147	65	87	0.9	2.9	3.1
1982	110	55	95	0.4	2.5	3.4
1983	117	35	92	0.7	1.6	3.3
1984	111	42	94	0.5	1.9	3.5
1985	112	44	83	0.5	2.1	3.1
1986	110	45	92	0.4	2.2	3.4
1987	117	50	83	0.9	2.4	3.2
1988	110	45	66	0.6	2.3	2.6
1989	148	34	85	2.1	1.8	3.4
1990	126	38	74	1.1	2.0	3.0
1991	111	34	68	0.7	1.7	2.9
1992	113	36	64	0.7	1.8	2.8
1993	132	42	69	0.7	2.0	3.1
1994	152	45	77	0.8	2.1	3.6
1995	123	48	71	0.5	2.2	3.5
1996	152	56	72	0.6	2.6	3.7
1997	145	62	69	0.4	3.0	3.8
1998	171	58	67	0.6	2.9	3.9

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup> The numerator of each rate is the number of persons in the age group who first used the drug in the year, while the denominator is the person time exposure measured in thousands of years.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.4S Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco During the Years from 1965 to 1998, Their Mean Age at First Use, and Annual Age-Specific Rates of First Use (Per 1,000 Person-Years of Exposure): 1999**

Year	Number of Initiates (1,000s)			Mean Age	Age-Specific Rates <sup>1</sup>	
	All Ages	12 to 17	18 to 25		12 to 17	18 to 25
1965	98	57	46	1.9	2.6	2.3
1966	122	78	96	1.3	3.5	4.5
1967	78	44	50	1.5	2.0	2.2
1968	74	52	34	1.5	2.3	1.4
1969	77	61	34	1.4	2.6	1.4
1970	108	74	46	1.3	3.1	1.8
1971	137	63	83	1.8	2.6	3.1
1972	117	80	59	0.7	3.3	2.1
1973	101	72	49	1.0	2.8	1.8
1974	99	68	61	0.8	2.6	2.2
1975	110	89	40	1.0	3.5	1.4
1976	156	109	111	0.5	4.3	3.8
1977	125	88	84	0.5	3.6	2.9
1978	112	84	60	0.7	3.6	2.1
1979	124	75	78	1.1	3.4	2.6
1980	134	83	92	0.5	3.8	3.1
1981	110	72	76	0.5	3.5	2.6
1982	113	73	69	0.8	3.7	2.3
1983	97	56	56	0.7	2.8	1.9
1984	96	59	61	0.7	3.0	2.2
1985	118	68	66	1.1	3.6	2.4
1986	98	61	63	0.6	3.2	2.4
1987	76	59	35	0.6	3.2	1.4
1988	67	44	42	0.6	2.5	1.8
1989	75	38	35	0.8	2.1	1.5
1990	64	44	30	0.8	2.5	1.3
1991	63	37	29	1.0	2.0	1.3
1992	98	36	33	2.4	1.9	1.5
1993	67	40	39	0.5	2.0	1.8
1994	56	36	38	0.4	1.7	1.8
1995	57	43	30	0.4	2.0	1.4
1996	64	41	24	1.1	1.9	1.2
1997	55	33	23	0.8	1.5	1.1
1998	49	33	25	0.4	1.5	1.2

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

<sup>1</sup> The numerator of each rate is the number of persons in the age group who first used the drug in the year, while the denominator is the person time exposure measured in thousands of years.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.5S Standard Errors of Average Age at First Use of Cigarettes, Cigars, and Smokeless Tobacco Among All Persons Who Ever Used, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity: 1999**

Type of Tobacco Use, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity	Average Age at First Use		
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smokeless Tobacco
<b>Total</b>	0.05	0.13	0.14
<b>Males</b>	0.06	0.14	0.15
<b>Females</b>	0.08	0.27	0.44
<b>Not Hispanic</b>			
White Only	0.06	0.14	0.15
Black Only	0.19	0.50	0.58
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	0.37	1.19	2.42
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.01	*	*
Asian Only	0.51	1.38	1.30
More Than One Race	0.39	1.21	1.07
<b>Hispanic</b>	0.26	0.65	0.41

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.6S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Lifetime Cigarette and Cigar Use and the Timing of the Initiation of Cigar and Cigarette Use, by Age and Gender: 1999**

<b>Demographic Characteristic</b>	<b>Standard Error of the Percentage of Lifetime Cigarette and Cigar Smokers</b>	<b>Standard Error of the Percentage of Persons Who Initiated Cigarette Use Before Cigar Use Among Lifetime Cigarette and Cigar Smokers<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Total</b>	0.40	0.41
Male	0.61	0.50
Female	0.39	0.75
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	0.32	0.82
Male	0.48	1.02
Female	0.36	1.29
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>	0.50	0.57
Male	0.70	0.77
Female	0.62	0.75
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>	0.67	0.78
Male	1.02	1.00
Female	0.76	1.03
<b>35+ Years</b>	0.60	0.61
Male	0.95	0.71
Female	0.58	1.39

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup>Time of initiation was determined using the respondent's reported year and month of first use.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.7aS Standard Errors of the Percentage Distribution of the Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day in the Past Month for Current Daily Smokers, by Age Group, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity: 1999**

Demographic Characteristics	(Un-weighted <i>n</i> )	Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day		
		5 or Fewer a Day	6 to 15 a Day	1 Pack or More a Day
<b>Total</b>	(9,556)	0.43	0.91	0.85
Male	(4,688)	0.72	1.37	1.26
Female	(4,878)	0.45	1.03	1.00
Not Hispanic				
White Only	(7,711)	0.39	1.02	0.96
Black Only	(669)	1.19	2.67	2.49
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(140)	*	*	*
Asian Only	(172)	*	2.85	0.83
More Than One Race	(200)	1.93	*	*
Hispanic	(640)	*	3.84	1.62
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	(1,261)	0.71	0.96	0.67
Male	(597)	0.87	1.34	1.03
Female	(664)	1.06	1.38	0.92
Not Hispanic				
White Only	(1,001)	0.79	1.09	0.77
Black Only	(77)	*	*	*
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(23)	*	*	*
Asian Only	(20)	*	*	*
More Than One Race	(43)	*	*	*
Hispanic	(95)	*	*	*
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>	(4,671)	0.28	0.63	0.54
Male	(2,318)	0.48	0.99	0.85
Female	(2,353)	0.28	0.67	0.60
Not Hispanic				
White Only	(3,767)	0.30	0.72	0.63
Black Only	(292)	0.98	1.73	1.43
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(70)	*	*	*
Asian Only	(105)	*	*	1.79
More Than One Race	(96)	*	*	*
Hispanic	(317)	1.63	1.96	1.23

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 4.7aS (continued)**

Demographic Characteristics	(Unweighted <i>n</i> )	Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day		
		5 or Fewer a Day	6 to 15 a Day	1 Pack or More a Day
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>	(1,580)	0.50	1.10	1.04
Male	(771)	0.59	1.62	1.56
Female	(809)	0.83	1.53	1.36
Not Hispanic				
White Only	(1,262)	0.50	1.24	1.19
Black Only	(124)	*	3.68	2.84
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	(18)	*	*	*
Asian Only	(25)	*	*	*
More Than One Race	(29)	*	*	*
Hispanic	(118)	2.59	2.82	1.14
<b>35 or Older</b>	(2,054)	0.65	1.43	1.32
Male	(1,002)	1.11	2.12	1.94
Female	(1,052)	0.66	1.62	1.57
Not Hispanic				
White Only	(1,681)	0.59	1.59	1.50
Black Only	(176)	1.60	3.78	3.53
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	(29)	*	*	*
Asian Only	(22)	*	*	*
More Than One Race	(32)	*	*	*
Hispanic	(110)	*	*	2.64

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander respondents are not shown due to low precision.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.7bS Standard Errors of the Percentage Distribution of the Days of Cigarette Use in the Past Month for Current Cigarette Users, by Age Group, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity: 1999**

Demographic Characteristics	(Unweighted <i>n</i> )	Number of Days of Cigarette Use			
		1 to 2 Days	3 to 10 Days	11 to 20 Days	More Than 20 Days
<b>Total</b>	(17,017)	0.41	0.45	0.35	0.64
Male	(8,592)	0.57	0.66	0.50	0.89
Female	(8,425)	0.56	0.62	0.51	0.89
Not Hispanic					
White Only	(12,857)	0.42	0.48	0.34	0.68
Black Only	(1,396)	1.30	1.58	1.62	2.41
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(278)	2.01	3.93	*	*
Asian Only	(362)	4.40	*	3.10	*
More Than One Race	(320)	2.04	*	*	*
Hispanic	(1,742)	1.73	1.60	1.30	2.53
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	(3,439)	0.93	0.91	0.65	1.12
Male	(1,679)	1.33	1.31	1.00	1.54
Female	(1,760)	1.22	1.20	0.92	1.53
Not Hispanic					
White Only	(2,567)	1.03	0.95	0.71	1.26
Black Only	(263)	3.46	3.58	2.56	3.21
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(67)	*	*	*	*
Asian Only	(60)	*	*	*	*
More Than One Race	(75)	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	(398)	3.22	3.19	2.57	2.61
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>	(8,393)	0.51	0.55	0.44	0.76
Male	(4,351)	0.72	0.76	0.62	1.05
Female	(4,042)	0.64	0.76	0.62	0.97
Not Hispanic					
White Only	(6,323)	0.57	0.59	0.49	0.87
Black Only	(643)	1.63	2.22	1.80	2.66
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(136)	3.34	*	*	*
Asian Only	(203)	4.21	3.00	2.80	5.34
More Than One Race	(166)	3.24	3.11	2.32	4.70
Hispanic	(883)	1.87	2.15	1.51	2.28

See notes at end of table.

(continued)



**Table 4.7bS (continued)**

Demographic Characteristics	(Unweighted <i>n</i> )	Number of Days of Cigarette Use			
		1 to 2 Days	3 to 10 Days	11 to 20 Days	More Than 20 Days
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>	(2,433)	0.81	0.87	0.60	1.16
Male	(1,231)	1.21	1.19	0.81	1.65
Female	(1,202)	1.15	1.25	0.94	1.75
Not Hispanic					
White Only	(1,808)	0.89	0.79	0.62	1.19
Black Only	(208)	3.19	3.11	2.08	4.18
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	(34)	*	*	*	*
Asian Only	(57)	*	*	*	*
More Than One Race	(34)	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	(284)	2.89	3.68	2.52	3.99
<b>35 or Older</b>	(2,752)	0.65	0.71	0.56	0.99
Male	(1,331)	0.89	1.03	0.81	1.38
Female	(1,421)	0.89	0.97	0.80	1.38
Not Hispanic					
White Only	(2,159)	0.64	0.77	0.54	1.03
Black Only	(282)	1.85	2.26	2.47	3.55
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	(41)	*	*	*	*
Asian Only	(42)	*	*	*	*
More Than One Race	(45)	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	(177)	3.34	2.46	2.42	4.28

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander respondents are not shown due to low precision.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.8S Standard Errors of the Percentage Distribution of the Days of Cigar Use in the Past Month for Current Cigar Users, by Age Group, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity: 1999**

Demographic Characteristics	(Unweighted <i>n</i> )	Number of Days of Cigar Use			
		1 to 2 Days	3 to 10 Days	11 to 20 Days	More Than 20 Days
<b>Total</b>	(4,560)	1.51	1.52	0.80	1.04
Male	(3,500)	1.72	1.76	0.93	1.14
Female	(1,060)	2.81	1.99	1.47	2.19
Not Hispanic					
White Only	(3,354)	1.69	1.63	0.97	1.25
Black Only	(573)	3.73	3.57	1.98	1.67
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(63)	*	*	*	*
Asian Only	(76)	*	*	*	1.84
More Than One Race	(79)	*	*	1.39	2.19
Hispanic	(402)	6.07	*	2.52	2.74
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	(1,244)	1.83	1.73	1.12	0.54
Male	(891)	2.09	1.99	1.37	0.68
Female	(353)	3.21	3.15	1.62	0.70
Not Hispanic					
White Only	(937)	2.11	1.99	1.16	0.43
Black Only	(138)	5.16	4.82	4.33	2.21
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(20)	*	*	*	*
Asian Only	(15)	*	*	*	*
More Than One Race	(16)	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	(116)	5.70	5.51	*	3.34
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>	(2,310)	1.42	1.35	0.73	0.58
Male	(1,754)	1.63	1.52	0.81	0.68
Female	(556)	2.56	2.34	1.45	1.02
Not Hispanic					
White Only	(1,645)	1.58	1.51	0.62	0.40
Black Only	(318)	3.09	3.63	3.24	2.76
American Indian/ Alaska Native Only	(29)	*	*	*	*
Asian Only	(48)	*	*	*	*
More Than One Race	(51)	*	*	2.43	*
Hispanic	(211)	4.21	4.30	2.13	2.30

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 4.8S (continued)**

Demographic Characteristics	(Unweighted <i>n</i> )	Number of Days of Cigar Use			
		1 to 2 Days	3 to 10 Days	11 to 20 Days	More Than 20 Days
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>	(521)	2.70	2.62	0.96	1.12
Male	(438)	3.03	2.95	1.09	0.95
Female	(83)	*	3.76	1.22	*
Not Hispanic					
White Only	(379)	3.26	3.17	0.98	1.07
Black Only	(72)	*	5.85	*	*
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	(4)	*	*	*	*
Asian Only	(6)	*	*	*	*
More Than One Race	(6)	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	(52)	*	*	*	*
<b>35 or Older</b>	(485)	2.97	3.08	1.70	2.20
Male	(417)	3.22	3.38	1.86	2.33
Female	(68)	*	5.37	*	*
Not Hispanic					
White Only	(393)	3.14	3.08	1.96	2.51
Black Only	(45)	*	*	*	*
American Indian/Alaska Native Only	(10)	*	*	*	*
Asian Only	(7)	*	*	*	*
More Than One Race	(6)	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	(23)	*	*	*	*

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander respondents are not shown due to low precision.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.9S Standard Errors of the Percentage Distribution of Days of Smokeless Tobacco Use in the Past Month for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, by Age Group, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity: 1999**

	(Unweighted <i>n</i> )	Number of Days of Smokeless Tobacco Use		
		1 to 2 Days	3 to 5 Days	More Than 5 Days
<b>Total</b>	(2,716)	1.13	1.03	1.46
Male	(2,525)	1.07	0.99	1.47
Female	(191)	*	*	5.81
White, Not Hispanic	(2,399)	1.23	0.96	1.57
Black, Not Hispanic	(65)	2.73	*	*
Hispanic	(116)	4.20	3.37	*
Other	(136)	*	*	*
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	(576)	2.64	1.92	2.54
Male	(514)	2.66	2.04	2.71
Female	(62)	*	*	2.88
White, Not Hispanic	(505)	2.76	2.05	2.73
Black, Not Hispanic	(7)	*	*	*
Hispanic	(36)	*	*	*
Other	(28)	*	*	*
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>	(1,355)	1.68	1.26	1.84
Male	(1,275)	1.62	1.32	1.83
Female	(80)	*	1.25	*
White, Not Hispanic	(1,212)	1.67	1.34	1.88
Black, Not Hispanic	(16)	*	*	*
Hispanic	(53)	*	*	*
Other	(74)	*	*	*
<b>26 or Older</b>	(785)	1.43	1.39	1.87
Male	(736)	1.37	1.30	1.91
Female	(49)	*	*	*
White, Not Hispanic	(682)	1.64	1.27	2.08
Black, Not Hispanic	(42)	2.30	*	*
Hispanic	(27)	*	*	*
Other	(34)	*	*	*

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.10S Standard Errors of Percentages of Past Month Tobacco Users Reporting the Use of Multiple Tobacco Products, by Age: 1999**

Tobacco Product(s)	Age Groups (in Years)			
	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 to 34	35+
<b>Cigarettes Only</b>	0.93	0.67	1.03	1.04
Cigarettes and Cigars	0.72	0.54	0.68	0.59
Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco	0.51	0.36	0.47	0.32
Cigarettes and Pipes	0.36	0.20	0.32	0.35
<b>Cigars Only</b>	0.51	0.33	0.64	0.56
Cigars and Smokeless Tobacco	0.38	0.27	0.29	0.26
Cigars and Pipes	0.30	0.16	0.20	0.27
<b>Smokeless Only</b>	0.37	0.23	0.59	0.56
Smokeless Tobacco and Pipes	0.19	0.13	0.11	0.17
<b>Pipes Only</b>	0.14	0.08	0.13	0.32
<b>Cigarettes and Smokeless and Cigars</b>	0.33	0.23	0.22	0.16
<b>Cigarettes and Smokeless and Pipes</b>	0.18	0.10	0.08	0.12
<b>Cigars and Smokeless and Pipes</b>	0.18	0.09	0.07	0.12
<b>Cigarettes and Smokeless and Cigars and Pipes</b>	0.17	0.09	0.07	0.12

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 4.11S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Selected Substances, by the Number of Cigarettes Used Per Day in the Past Month and by Age: 1999**

Selected Substances	Number of Cigarettes Used Per Day			
	None	5 or Fewer a Day	6 to 15 (About 1/2 Pack) a Day	1 Pack or More a Day
<b>12 or Older</b>				
Any Illicit Drug Use	0.15	1.00	0.54	1.43
Marijuana	0.11	0.96	0.45	1.28
Cocaine	0.03	0.32	0.26	0.59
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	0.11	0.66	0.38	0.91
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	0.22	1.25	0.59	1.77
Alcohol				
No Use	0.49	1.59	0.95	2.24
Use But Not Binge Use	0.45	1.69	0.78	1.87
"Binge" Alcohol Use	0.31	1.68	0.86	2.24
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	0.28	1.55	0.76	1.68
Heavy Alcohol Use	0.15	0.96	0.56	1.76
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>				
Any Illicit Drug Use	0.17	1.44	1.35	*
Marijuana	0.13	1.32	1.32	*
Cocaine	0.03	0.33	0.54	*
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	0.14	0.97	1.02	*
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	0.14	1.47	1.24	*
Alcohol				
No Use	0.26	1.71	1.30	*
Use But Not Binge Use	0.19	1.20	0.89	*
"Binge" Alcohol Use	0.19	1.59	1.34	*
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	0.17	1.52	1.26	*
Heavy Alcohol Use	0.07	0.78	0.96	*
<b>12 to 13 Years</b>				
Any Illicit Drug Use	0.23	3.60	5.39	*
Marijuana	0.11	3.36	5.29	*
Cocaine	0.03	1.27	1.85	*
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	0.21	3.18	4.24	*
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	0.11	3.09	5.60	*
Alcohol				
No Use	0.25	3.75	5.23	*
Use But Not Binge Use	0.21	2.33	3.42	*
"Binge" Alcohol Use	0.15	3.36	4.62	*
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	0.14	3.31	4.00	*
Heavy Alcohol Use	0.02	0.84	2.92	*

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 4.11S (continued)**

Selected Substances	Number of Cigarettes Used Per Day			
	None	5 or Fewer a Day	6 to 15 (About 1/2 Pack) a Day	1 Pack or More a Day
<b>14 to 15 Years</b>				
Any Illicit Drug Use	0.34	2.33	2.44	*
Marijuana	0.24	2.20	2.50	*
Cocaine	0.07	0.57	0.85	*
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	0.27	1.63	1.90	*
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	0.23	2.34	2.49	*
Alcohol				
No Use	0.45	2.52	2.46	*
Use But Not Binge Use	0.32	1.88	1.75	*
"Binge" Alcohol Use	0.31	2.47	2.42	*
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	0.29	2.36	2.25	*
Heavy Alcohol Use	0.10	1.12	1.60	*
<b>16 to 17 Years</b>				
Any Illicit Drug Use	0.37	2.08	1.63	*
Marijuana	0.32	2.04	1.60	*
Cocaine	0.06	0.36	0.70	*
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	0.25	1.14	1.22	*
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	0.37	2.20	1.52	*
Alcohol				
No Use	0.63	2.46	1.55	*
Use But Not Binge Use	0.47	1.94	1.08	*
"Binge" Alcohol Use	0.46	2.42	1.68	*
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	0.43	2.27	1.60	*
Heavy Alcohol Use	0.21	1.36	1.25	*
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>				
Any Illicit Drug Use	0.34	1.47	0.81	2.76
Marijuana	0.31	1.47	0.79	2.61
Cocaine	0.06	0.41	0.35	1.54
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	0.18	0.81	0.52	2.38
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	0.31	1.46	0.76	2.69
Alcohol				
No Use	0.66	1.35	0.72	2.20
Use But Not Binge Use	0.47	1.25	0.63	1.40
"Binge" Alcohol Use	0.57	1.68	0.83	2.46
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	0.49	1.66	0.81	2.84
Heavy Alcohol Use	0.32	1.43	0.82	2.71

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 4.11S (continued)**

Selected Substances	Number of Cigarettes Used Per Day			
	None	5 or Fewer a Day	6 to 15 (About 1/2 Pack) a Day	1 Pack or More a Day
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>				
Any Illicit Drug Use	0.33	1.76	0.94	3.58
Marijuana	0.27	1.54	0.91	3.49
Cocaine	0.14	0.55	0.53	1.50
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	0.20	1.10	0.64	2.15
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	0.51	3.02	1.05	2.78
Alcohol				
No Use	0.88	2.66	1.45	3.60
Use But Not Binge Use	0.86	2.57	1.26	2.85
"Binge" Alcohol Use	0.75	3.12	1.54	3.65
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	0.63	2.97	1.43	3.28
Heavy Alcohol Use	0.41	2.49	1.03	3.06
<b>35 or Older</b>				
Any Illicit Drug Use	0.22	2.11	0.82	1.69
Marijuana	0.16	1.98	0.61	1.51
Cocaine	0.03	0.73	0.42	0.69
Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	0.15	1.44	0.59	1.07
Other Tobacco Use <sup>1</sup>	0.32	2.51	0.93	2.26
Alcohol				
No Use	0.74	3.76	1.56	2.74
Use But Not Binge Use	0.68	3.95	1.33	2.34
"Binge" Alcohol Use	0.45	3.69	1.42	2.76
"Binge" Use But Not Heavy Use	0.41	3.46	1.27	2.08
Heavy Alcohol Use	0.22	1.71	0.87	2.14

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup>This category includes those respondents reporting past month use of smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.



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**Table 5.1S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day: 1994 to 1999 Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing Data**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999-PAPI
<b>12 or Older</b>	0.95	--	0.89	0.79	0.70	1.22
Males	1.35	--	1.47	1.01	0.97	1.76
Daily Cigarette Smoker	2.07	--	2.48	2.38	2.17	3.45
Current Smoker-Not Daily	2.54	--	2.81	2.18	1.71	3.83
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	2.41	--	2.75	2.17	1.93	3.81
Never Smoked Cigarettes	1.69	--	1.73	1.45	1.46	2.57
Females	1.08	--	1.09	1.05	0.79	1.55
Daily Cigarette Smoker	2.03	--	2.35	1.97	2.05	3.39
Current Smoker-Not Daily	2.55	--	2.24	2.66	2.18	4.19
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	1.98	--	2.90	2.13	1.83	3.15
Never Smoked Cigarettes	1.50	--	1.24	1.28	1.10	1.67
<b>12 to 17 Years</b>	0.97	--	0.96	0.99	1.02	1.65
Males	1.27 <sup>a</sup>	--	1.33	1.46	1.47	2.12
Daily Cigarette Smoker	4.63	--	5.01	5.68	4.50	*
Current Smoker-Not Daily	3.11	--	3.27	2.91	3.61	*
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	*	--	*	*	*	*
Never Smoked Cigarettes	1.34	--	1.54	1.55	1.77	2.43
Females	1.33	--	1.46	1.34	1.48	2.69
Daily Cigarette Smoker	4.83	--	5.13	4.57	5.81	*
Current Smoker-Not Daily	3.23	--	3.56	3.03	3.03	*
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	*	--	*	*	*	*
Never Smoked Cigarettes	1.59	--	1.60	1.39	1.47	3.13
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>	1.18	--	1.20	1.23	1.22	1.86
Males	1.92	--	1.72	1.98	1.82	2.76
Daily Cigarette Smoker	2.81	--	3.37	3.30	3.21	5.13
Current Smoker-Not Daily	4.13	--	3.43	2.90	3.19	4.56
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	*	--	*	5.97	6.08	*
Never Smoked Cigarettes	3.38	--	2.53	3.04	2.75	3.73
Females	1.49	--	1.55	1.59	1.55	2.32
Daily Cigarette Smoker	2.44 <sup>a</sup>	--	3.05	3.08	3.41	5.10
Current Smoker-Not Daily	3.43	--	3.28	3.11	2.75	4.25
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	5.85	--	4.93	5.40	5.01	*
Never Smoked Cigarettes	2.37	--	1.93	1.79	1.61	3.15

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 5.1S (continued)**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999-PAPI
<b>26 to 34 Years</b>	1.08	--	1.10	1.37	1.13	1.86
Males	1.77	--	1.65	2.29	1.87	2.79
Daily Cigarette Smoker	2.09	--	2.40	3.80	3.11	4.42
Current Smoker-Not Daily	3.14	--	3.07	4.90	3.46	5.60
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	4.57	--	3.65	4.63	4.55	*
Never Smoked Cigarettes	3.28	--	2.42	2.74	3.24	4.85
Females	1.30	--	1.46	1.66	1.46	2.28
Daily Cigarette Smoker	2.13	--	2.48	2.98	2.99	5.12
Current Smoker-Not Daily	3.34	--	3.12 <sup>a</sup>	3.45	3.88	4.71
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	3.70	--	3.75	3.49	3.68	*
Never Smoked Cigarettes	1.78	--	1.73	2.28	2.09	2.49
<b>35+ Years</b>	1.44	--	1.27	1.20	1.01	1.76
Males	2.14	--	2.21	1.60	1.47	2.77
Daily Cigarette Smoker	3.13	--	3.64	3.32	3.27	4.89
Current Smoker-Not Daily	5.16	--	6.24	4.37	3.09	*
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	2.64	--	3.14	2.37	2.12	3.96
Never Smoked Cigarettes	5.17	--	3.94	3.07	2.21	5.48
Females	1.75	--	1.71	1.52	1.08	2.26
Daily Cigarette Smoker	3.16	--	3.56	2.71	2.82	5.30
Current Smoker-Not Daily	4.72	--	3.96	4.96	3.92	*
Former Regular Smoker <sup>1</sup>	2.59	--	3.39	2.43	2.17	3.65
Never Smoked Cigarettes	2.51	--	2.13	2.17	1.44	2.48

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Not available.

PAPI=paper-and-pencil interviewing.

<sup>a</sup>Difference between estimate and 1999 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

<sup>b</sup>Difference between estimate and 1999 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level.

<sup>c</sup>Difference between estimate and 1999 estimate is statistically significant at the .001 level.

<sup>1</sup> This category includes those respondents who reported daily cigarette use sometime in their lifetime, but who are not current cigarette smokers.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994-1999 PAPI.

**Table 5.2S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Age Groups (in Years)			
	Total	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
<b>Total</b>	0.40	0.40	0.46	0.50
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	0.61	0.58	0.65	0.78
Female	0.50	0.53	0.58	0.63
<b>Hispanic Origin and Race</b>				
Not Hispanic				
White Only	0.47	0.49	0.58	0.57
Black Only	1.14	1.03	1.15	1.55
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	4.84	4.61	5.55	6.24
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*
Asian Only	2.85	2.34	2.84	3.95
More Than One Race	3.79	3.19	3.70	5.96
Hispanic	1.28	1.12	1.16	1.81
<b>County Type</b>				
Large Metro	0.60	0.59	0.69	0.76
Small Metro	0.67	0.69	0.74	0.86
250K to 1 Million Population	0.77	0.80	0.81	0.98
<250K Population	1.34	1.41	1.63	1.74
Nonmetro	0.81	0.78	0.96	1.01
Urbanized	1.18	1.48	1.45	1.63
Less Urbanized	1.03	1.01	1.42	1.26
Completely Rural	2.86	2.11	3.20	3.35
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	1.02	0.97	1.10	1.26
Midwest	0.68	0.80	0.87	0.85
South	0.72	0.69	0.84	0.90
West	0.83	0.76	0.86	1.07

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

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**Table 6.1S Standard Errors of Percentages of Respondents Aged 18 to 24 Reporting Specific Types of Tobacco Use in Their Lifetime, the Past Year, and the Past Month, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: 1999**

Tobacco Type, by College Enrollment Status and Gender	Unweighted <i>n</i> 's	Time Period		
		Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
<b>Cigarettes</b>				
Total <sup>1</sup>	(19,403)	0.50	0.54	0.49
Male	(9,214)	0.64	0.72	0.70
Female	(10,189)	0.68	0.69	0.64
Full-Time College Students	(5,796)	1.00	1.00	0.89
Male	(2,652)	1.37	1.42	1.32
Female	(3,144)	1.28	1.23	1.16
Part-Time College Students	(1,134)	1.98	1.97	1.93
Male	(511)	2.73	2.91	2.75
Female	(623)	2.58	2.69	2.64
Not Enrolled in Any School	(10,838)	0.62	0.71	0.67
Male	(5,134)	0.79	0.96	0.94
Female	(5,704)	0.87	0.91	0.86
Others Aged 18 to 24 <sup>2</sup>	(1,635)	1.51	1.58	1.57
Male	(917)	1.96	2.11	2.13
Female	(718)	2.39	2.44	2.33
<b>Cigars</b>				
Total <sup>1</sup>	(19,403)	0.50	0.45	0.33
Male	(9,214)	0.69	0.68	0.55
Female	(10,189)	0.67	0.47	0.31
Full-Time College Students	(5,796)	0.91	0.82	0.57
Male	(2,652)	1.30	1.28	0.97
Female	(3,144)	1.17	0.85	0.51
Part-Time College Students	(1,134)	2.02	1.67	1.16
Male	(511)	2.89	2.67	2.08
Female	(623)	2.51	1.70	0.99
Not Enrolled in Any School	(10,838)	0.66	0.57	0.43
Male	(5,134)	0.95	0.92	0.70
Female	(5,704)	0.84	0.59	0.43
Others Aged 18 to 24 <sup>2</sup>	(1,635)	1.58	1.56	1.15
Male	(917)	2.12	2.22	1.71
Female	(718)	1.98	1.51	1.01

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

**Table 6.1S (continued)**

Tobacco Type, by College Enrollment Status and Gender	Unweighted n's	Time Period		
		Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
<b>Smokeless Tobacco</b>				
Total <sup>1</sup>	(19,403)	0.43	0.30	0.23
Male	(9,214)	0.68	0.54	0.44
Female	(10,189)	0.41	0.18	0.10
Full-Time College Students	(5,796)	0.81	0.55	0.39
Male	(2,652)	1.26	0.99	0.77
Female	(3,144)	0.76	0.34	0.12
Part-Time College Students	(1,134)	1.68	1.08	0.95
Male	(511)	2.71	1.93	1.81
Female	(623)	1.54	0.94	0.50
Not Enrolled in Any School	(10,838)	0.56	0.38	0.31
Male	(5,134)	0.89	0.69	0.60
Female	(5,704)	0.52	0.25	0.16
Others Aged 18 to 24 <sup>2</sup>	(1,635)	1.37	0.96	0.76
Male	(917)	2.06	1.58	1.29
Female	(718)	1.28	0.60	0.27
<b>Pipes<sup>3</sup></b>				
Total <sup>1</sup>	(19,403)	0.32	--	0.12
Male	(9,214)	0.55	--	0.21
Female	(10,189)	0.27	--	0.09
Full-Time College Students	(5,796)	0.63	--	0.22
Male	(2,652)	1.11	--	0.43
Female	(3,144)	0.48	--	0.17
Part-Time College Students	(1,134)	1.00	--	0.32
Male	(511)	1.77	--	0.55
Female	(623)	0.90	--	0.32
Not Enrolled in Any School	(10,838)	0.42	--	0.15
Male	(5,134)	0.72	--	0.27
Female	(5,704)	0.38	--	0.13
Others Aged 18 to 24 <sup>2</sup>	(1,635)	0.89	--	0.39
Male	(917)	1.41	--	0.66
Female	(718)	0.65	--	0.27

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

-- Data not available.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates in the total column are for all persons aged 18 to 24, including those with unknown enrollment status.

<sup>2</sup> Other persons include respondents aged 18 to 24 enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

<sup>3</sup> Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 6.2S Standard Errors of Percentages of Respondents Aged 18 to 24 Reporting No Use, Former Use, Daily Use, and Current, But Not Daily Use of Cigarettes, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: 1999**

Cigarette Use, by Gender	College Enrollment Status				
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Full-Time College Students	Part-Time College Students	Not Enrolled in Any School	Others Aged 18 to 24 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Cigarettes</b>					
<b>No Use</b>	0.50	1.00	1.98	0.62	1.51
Males	0.64	1.37	2.73	0.79	1.96
Females	0.68	1.28	2.58	0.87	2.39
<b>Former Use<sup>3</sup></b>	0.23	0.34	0.88	0.32	0.65
Males	0.31	0.49	1.41	0.45	0.82
Females	0.32	0.45	1.00	0.45	1.07
<b>Daily Use</b>	0.43	0.65	1.43	0.60	1.19
Males	0.57	0.90	1.98	0.80	1.49
Females	0.54	0.84	1.99	0.75	1.73
<b>Current, But Not Daily Use</b>	0.40	0.69	1.59	0.51	1.33
Males	0.61	1.10	2.36	0.80	1.77
Females	0.50	0.92	2.23	0.66	2.04

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates in the total column are for all persons aged 18 to 24, including those with unknown enrollment status.

<sup>2</sup> Other persons include respondents aged 18 to 24 enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

<sup>3</sup> This category includes those respondents who reported smoking 100 or more cigarettes sometime in their lifetime, but who are not current cigarette smokers.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.



**Table 6.3S Standard Errors of Percentages of Respondents Aged 18 to 24 Reporting That They Never Used or Discontinued Use of Cigars, Smokeless Tobacco, and Pipes, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: 1999**

Specific Type of Tobacco Use, by Gender	College Enrollment Status				
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Full-Time College Students	Part-Time College Students	Not Enrolled in Any School	Others Aged 18 to 24 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Cigars</b>					
<b>Never Used</b>	0.50	0.91	2.02	0.66	1.58
Males	0.69	1.30	2.89	0.95	2.12
Females	0.67	1.17	2.51	0.84	1.98
<b>Discontinued<sup>3</sup></b>	0.49	0.88	1.86	0.63	1.32
Males	0.72	1.32	2.81	0.96	1.92
Females	0.66	1.14	2.41	0.79	1.83
<b>Smokeless Tobacco</b>					
<b>Never Used</b>	0.43	0.81	1.68	0.56	1.37
Males	0.68	1.26	2.71	0.89	2.06
Females	0.41	0.76	1.54	0.52	1.28
<b>Discontinued<sup>3</sup></b>	0.39	0.73	1.53	0.52	1.23
Males	0.63	1.19	2.54	0.84	1.87
Females	0.40	0.74	1.47	0.51	1.27
<b>Pipes</b>					
<b>Never Used</b>	0.32	0.63	1.00	0.42	0.89
Males	0.55	1.11	1.77	0.72	1.41
Females	0.27	0.48	0.90	0.38	0.65
<b>Discontinued<sup>3</sup></b>	0.30	0.56	0.96	0.39	0.79
Males	0.50	0.97	1.70	0.68	1.26
Females	0.26	0.45	0.85	0.35	0.60

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates in the total column are for all persons aged 18 to 24, including those with unknown enrollment status.

<sup>2</sup> Other persons include respondents aged 18 to 24 enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

<sup>3</sup> This category includes those respondents who reported a specific type of tobacco use in their lifetime, but not in the past month.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 6.4S Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Respondents Aged 16 to 25 Reporting Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Cigarette Use, by Dropout Status: 1999**

Age Group in Years	Cigarette Use		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
<b>16 and 17 Years</b>			
Total	0.69	0.67	0.60
Dropouts	2.96	3.19	3.21
Nondropouts	0.71	0.68	0.60
<b>18 to 25 Years</b>			
Total	0.48	0.52	0.48
Dropouts	1.29	1.53	1.53
Nondropouts	0.52	0.54	0.49

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 6.5S Standard Errors of Percentages of Respondents Aged 16 to 25 Reporting Daily, Past Month, and Past Year Cigarette Use, by Dropout Status and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Cigarette Use and Demographic Characteristics	Dropout Status		
	Dropout	Nondropout	Total
<b>Daily Cigarette Use</b>	1.27	0.34	0.34
Male	1.70	0.45	0.45
Female	1.72	0.42	0.42
White, Not Hispanic	1.83	0.44	0.45
Black, Not Hispanic	2.38	0.62	0.61
Hispanic	1.39	0.66	0.61
<b>Past Month Cigarette Use</b>	1.44	0.41	0.41
Male	1.90	0.59	0.58
Female	1.84	0.52	0.51
White, Not Hispanic	1.71	0.50	0.50
Black, Not Hispanic	3.31	0.93	0.89
Hispanic	1.98	1.25	1.04
<b>Past Year Cigarette Use</b>	1.43	0.46	0.44
Male	1.86	0.61	0.59
Female	1.90	0.57	0.56
White, Not Hispanic	1.61	0.51	0.50
Black, Not Hispanic	3.63	1.09	1.09
Hispanic	1.98	1.32	1.10

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 6.6S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Tobacco Among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: 1999**

Tobacco Product	Total <sup>1</sup>	Pregnancy Status	
		Pregnant	Not Pregnant
Any Tobacco <sup>2</sup>	0.59	1.98	0.60
Cigarettes	0.57	1.96	0.58
Smokeless Tobacco	0.12	0.24	0.12
Cigars	0.15	0.28	0.15
Pipes	0.05	0.07	0.05

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates in the total column are for all females aged 15 to 44, including those with missing pregnancy status.

<sup>2</sup> Use of any tobacco product indicates using at least once cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 6.7S Standard Errors of Percentages Reporting Past Month Use of Cigarettes Among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status and Demographic Characteristics: 1999**

Demographic Characteristic	Total <sup>1</sup>	Pregnancy Status	
		Pregnant	Not Pregnant
<b>Total</b>	0.57	1.96	0.58
<b>Age in Years</b>			
15 to 17	0.68	5.47	0.69
18 to 25	0.60	2.21	0.62
26 to 34	0.90	2.34	0.94
35 to 44	1.19	*	1.19
<b>Hispanic Origin and Race</b>			
Not Hispanic			
White Only	0.71	2.40	0.72
Black Only	1.57	3.40	1.63
American Indian or Alaska Native Only	5.25	*	5.33
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*
Asian Only	2.45	*	2.55
More Than One Race	*	*	*
Hispanic	1.34	*	1.35

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates in the total column are for all females aged 15 to 44, including those with missing pregnancy status.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 7.1S Standard Errors of Percentages of Past Month Cigarette Smokers Reporting Cigarette Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Age Group: 1999**

Cigarette Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
Marlboro	0.74	1.00	0.76	0.96
Newport	0.36	0.89	0.54	0.46
Camel	0.35	0.60	0.50	0.45
Basic	0.37	0.20	0.20	0.49
Doral	0.35	0.25	0.13	0.47
Winston	0.36	0.20	0.22	0.48
GPC	0.33	0.20	0.16	0.44
Kool	0.30	0.23	0.16	0.39
Virginia Slims	0.27	0.15	0.11	0.36
Benson & Hedges	0.28	0.15	0.13	0.38
Salem	0.25	0.11	0.09	0.34
Merit	0.18	0.09	0.05	0.25
Pall Mall	0.22	0.03	0.07	0.30
Misty	0.17	0.09	0.06	0.22
Parliament	0.12	0.16	0.24	0.15
Capri	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.16
All Other Brands	0.54	0.30	0.24	0.72
Unknown	0.15	0.35	0.16	0.19

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 7.2S Standard Errors of Percentages of Past Month Cigarette Smokers Reporting Cigarette Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Gender and Age Group: 1999**

Gender/Cigarette Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
<b>Males</b>				
Marlboro	1.05	1.43	1.03	1.39
Newport	0.51	1.30	0.68	0.65
Camel	0.59	0.96	0.65	0.78
Winston	0.47	0.36	0.37	0.62
Basic	0.44	0.27	0.27	0.60
GPC	0.48	0.33	0.19	0.65
Doral	0.45	0.37	0.14	0.61
All Other Brands	1.00	0.62	0.55	1.33
Unknown	0.23	0.54	0.25	0.29
<b>Females</b>				
Marlboro	0.91	1.38	1.06	1.15
Newport	0.51	1.22	0.80	0.64
Basic	0.58	0.30	0.27	0.77
Virginia Slims	0.52	0.28	0.23	0.69
Doral	0.58	0.34	0.20	0.77
Camel	0.30	0.74	0.67	0.34
Winston	0.54	0.17	0.24	0.72
All Other Brands	0.94	0.71	0.63	1.22
Unknown	0.18	0.46	0.18	0.24

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 7.3S Standard Errors of Percentages of Past Month Cigarette Smokers Reporting Cigarette Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 1999**

Race and Ethnicity/ Cigarette Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
<b>White, Not Hispanic</b>				
Marlboro	0.81	1.08	0.88	1.05
Camel	0.37	0.70	0.63	0.45
Basic	0.45	0.26	0.26	0.60
Newport	0.31	0.88	0.49	0.37
All Other Brands	0.89	0.68	0.61	1.14
Unknown	0.18	0.40	0.17	0.23
<b>Black, Not Hispanic</b>				
Newport	2.39	3.56	2.34	2.84
Kool	1.83	1.89	1.04	2.32
Marlboro	1.34	2.43	1.40	1.69
Benson & Hedges	0.78	0.41	0.28	1.02
All Other Brands	2.73	1.80	1.65	3.33
Unknown	0.37	1.67	0.63	0.44
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Marlboro	2.53	3.13	2.35	3.64
Newport	1.25	2.57	1.89	1.67
Benson & Hedges	1.03	0.71	0.72	1.52
Camel	0.54	1.65	1.19	0.58
All Other Brands	2.35	1.63	1.34	3.42
Unknown	0.40	1.00	0.46	0.59

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates for American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian Only, or multiracial respondents are not shown due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.



**Table 7.4S Standard Errors of Percentages of Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 to 24 Reporting Cigarette Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by College Enrollment Status: 1999**

Cigarette Brand	Total <sup>1</sup>	College Enrollment Status			
		Full-Time College	Part-Time College	Not Enrolled in College	Other <sup>2</sup>
	Observed Estimate	Observed Estimate	Observed Estimate	Observed Estimate	Observed Estimate
Marlboro	0.81	1.78	3.32	0.96	2.66
Newport	0.57	0.92	2.51	0.73	1.96
Camel	0.54	1.28	2.43	0.58	1.78
Basic	0.18	0.16	0.41	0.28	0.59
Doral	0.13	0.10	0.21	0.20	0.31
Winston	0.24	0.42	0.41	0.34	0.64
GPC	0.17	0.07	*	0.27	0.28
Kool	0.18	0.18	0.30	0.27	0.55
Benson & Hedges	0.13	0.26	0.41	0.17	0.41
Parliament	0.25	0.76	1.17	0.19	0.42
All Other Brands	0.32	0.74	2.16	0.34	0.99
Unknown	0.16	0.43	0.77	0.18	0.47

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

<sup>1</sup>Estimates in the total column are for all persons aged 18 to 24, including those with unknown enrollment status.

<sup>2</sup>Other persons include respondents aged 18 to 24 enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 7.5S Standard Errors of Percentages of Past Month Cigar Smokers Reporting Cigar Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Age Group: 1999**

Cigar Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
Swisher Sweets	0.99	1.49	1.09	1.42
Black & Mild	0.84	1.72	1.26	1.10
Macanudos	0.75	0.30	0.62	1.18
Garcia Y Vega	0.51	0.49	0.70	0.75
Backwoods	0.73	0.33	0.34	1.15
Phillies	0.36	1.01	0.72	0.42
Dutch Masters	0.83	0.41	0.45	1.29
Antonio Y Cleopatra	0.54	0.19	0.21	0.86
Partagas	0.50	0.04	0.22	0.79
King Edward	0.31	0.26	0.23	0.48
Havatampa	0.34	0.36	0.15	0.53
Cuba (Brand Unspecified)	0.33	0.25	0.29	0.53
Arturo Fuentes	0.41	*	0.28	0.64
White Owl	0.41	0.31	0.28	0.63
Montecristo	0.40	0.16	0.22	0.63
All Other Brands	1.30	1.04	0.94	1.96
Unknown	0.87	1.04	0.79	1.35

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 7.6S Standard Errors of Percentages of Past Month Cigar Smokers Reporting Cigar Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Gender and Age Group: 1999**

Gender/Cigar Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
<b>Males</b>				
Swisher Sweets	1.10	1.85	1.26	1.51
Black & Mild	0.88	1.94	1.32	1.09
Macanudos	0.89	0.40	0.75	1.33
Garcia Y Vega	0.60	0.66	0.85	0.83
Backwoods	0.87	0.45	0.43	1.30
Dutch Masters	0.98	0.55	0.49	1.45
Antonio Y Cleopatra	0.64	0.26	0.27	0.96
All Other Brands	1.66	1.74	1.45	2.41
Unknown	0.90	1.08	0.82	1.32
<b>Females</b>				
Black & Mild	2.47	3.25	2.85	4.40
Swisher Sweets	2.16	2.13	2.13	4.40
Phillies	0.66	1.81	1.14	0.73
Macanudos	0.49	0.22	0.92	0.73
Dutch Masters	0.63	0.34	0.66	1.20
Backwoods	0.51	0.23	0.25	1.10
All Other Brands	2.55	2.34	2.13	5.10
Unknown	2.45	2.35	2.12	5.02

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 7.7S Standard Errors of Percentages of Past Month Cigar Smokers Reporting Cigar Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 1999**

Race and Ethnicity/ Cigar Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
<b>White, Not Hispanic</b>				
Swisher Sweets	1.20	1.76	1.43	1.65
Black & Mild	0.74	1.99	1.25	0.91
Macanudos	0.92	0.40	0.80	1.38
Backwoods	0.89	0.42	0.42	1.35
All Other Brands	1.66	1.84	1.54	2.37
Unknown	1.04	1.16	0.93	1.56
<b>Black, Not Hispanic</b>				
Black & Mild	3.62	4.44	3.32	6.06
Swisher Sweets	1.71	1.47	1.54	2.97
Phillies	1.16	3.60	1.72	1.53
Garcia Y Vega	1.57	0.44	1.80	2.67
All Other Brands	3.75	2.38	2.28	6.34
Unknown	0.66	*	1.09	0.86
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Swisher Sweets	3.06	4.47	2.88	*
Black & Mild	1.56	3.90	3.21	1.22
Garcia Y Vega	1.97	*	2.50	*
Macanudos	1.20	*	2.19	1.65
All Other Brands	5.63	4.93	3.97	*
Unknown	3.49	4.45	3.92	*

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates for American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian Only, or multiracial respondents are not shown due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.

**Table 7.8S Standard Errors of Percentages of Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Users Reporting Smokeless Tobacco Brands Used Most Often During the Past Month, by Age Group: 1999**

Smokeless Tobacco Brand	Total	Age Group (Years)		
		12 to 17	18 to 25	26 or Older
Skoal	1.56	2.39	1.70	2.03
Copenhagen	1.17	2.17	1.47	1.55
Kodiak	0.95	1.53	1.40	1.19
Red Man	1.22	1.61	0.86	1.68
Levi Garrett	0.82	1.05	0.77	1.13
Timber Wolf	0.88	0.76	0.50	1.18
Beech-Nut	0.84	1.09	0.57	1.16
Day's Work	0.96	0.16	0.35	1.33
Chatanooga Chew	0.43	0.83	0.30	0.59
All Other Brands	1.73	1.48	1.01	2.34
Unknown	0.59	1.34	0.60	0.79

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 CAI.



**Appendix I**  
**Selected Questionnaire Pages (1999 NHSDA CAI)**





## Appendix I

### Selected Questionnaire Pages (1999 NHSDA CAI)

**LEADCIG** These questions are about your use of tobacco products. This includes cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, cigars, and pipe tobacco. The first questions are about cigarettes only.

Press [ENTER] to continue.

**CG01** Have you **ever** smoked part or all of a cigarette?

- 1 Yes (CG04)
- 2 No
- DK/REF (LEADCHEW)

**CG02** [IF CURNTAGE = 12 - 17] If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?

- 1 Definitely yes
- 2 Probably yes
- 3 Probably not
- 4 Definitely not
- DK/REF

**CG03** [IF CURNTAGE = 12 - 17] At any time during the next 12 months do you think you will smoke a cigarette?

- 1 Definitely yes (LEADCHEW)
- 2 Probably yes (LEADCHEW)
- 3 Probably not (LEADCHEW)
- 4 Definitely not (LEADCHEW)
- DK/REF (LEADCHEW)

**CG04** How old were you the **first time** you smoked part or all of a cigarette?

\_\_\_\_\_ years old (RANGE: 1 - 110)  
DK/REF (CG5)

DEFINE CIGAGE:  
CIGAGE = CG04

IF CURNTAGE < CIGAGE

*CGCC01 The computer recorded that you were [CIGAGE] when you first smoked part or all of a cigarette. Is this correct?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (CGCC04)
- DK/REF (CG05)

*CGCC02 The answers for the last question and an earlier question disagree. Which answer is correct?*

- 1 I am currently [CURNTAGE] years old
- 2 I was [CIGAGE] years old the first time I smoked part or all of a cigarette
- 3 Neither answer is correct
- DK/REF (CG05)

*CGCC03 [IF CGCC02 = 2 OR CGCC02 = 3] Please answer this question again. What is your **current** age?*

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ [RANGE 1 - 110]  
DK/REF (CG05)

*CGCC03a. [IF CC03 < 12] Since you have indicated that you are [CGCC03 AGE] years old, we cannot interview you for this study. Please tell your interviewer that you have finished the survey. Thank you for your cooperation. PROGRAM SHOULD ROUTE ENDAUDIO.*

CGCC04 [IF CGCC02 = 1 OR CGCC02 = 3 OR CGCC01 = 2] Please answer this question again. How old were you the **first time** you smoked part or all of a cigarette?

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ [RANGE 1 - 110]  
DK/REF (CG05)

IF CGCC04 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN CIGAGE = CGCC04

IF CGCC03 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN CURNTAGE = CGCC03

IF CIGAGE = CURNTAGE OR CIGAGE < 10:

CGCC05 The computer recorded that you were [CIGAGE] years old the first time you smoked part or all of a cigarette. Is this correct?

1 Yes (CG04a)  
2 No  
DK/REF (CG05)

CGCC06 [IF CGCC05 = 2] Please answer this question again. How old were you the **first time** you smoked part or all of a cigarette?

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ [RANGE 1 - 110]  
DK/REF (CG05)

IF cgCC06 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN CIGAGE = cgCC06

**CG04a** [IF CIGAGE = CURNTAGE AND DATE OF INTERVIEW < DOB OR IF CIGAGE = CURNTAGE - 1 AND DATE OF INTERVIEW ≥ DOB] Did you first smoke part or all of a cigarette in [CURRENT YEAR - 1] or [CURRENT YEAR]?

1 CURRENT YEAR - 1 (CG04d)  
2 CURRENT YEAR (CG04d)  
DK/REF (CG05)

**CG04b** [IF CIGAGE = CURNTAGE - 1 AND DATE OF INTERVIEW < DOB] Did you first smoke part or all of a cigarette in [CURRENT YEAR - 2] OR [CURRENT YEAR - 1]?

1 CURRENT YEAR - 2 (CG04d)  
2 CURRENT YEAR - 1 (CG04d)  
DK/REF (CG05)

**CG04c** [IF CIGAGE = CURNTAGE AND DATE OF INTERVIEW ≥ DOB] In what **month** in [CURRENT YEAR] did you first smoke part or all of a cigarette?

1 January  
2 February  
3 March  
4 April  
5 May  
6 June  
7 July  
8 August  
9 September  
10 October  
11 November  
12 December  
DK/REF (CG05)

SKIP TO (CG05)

[Note: Insert range check if CG04c > current month].

**CG04d** In what **month** in [YEAR FROM CG04a or CG04b] did you first smoke part or all of a cigarette?

1 January  
2 February  
3 March  
4 April  
5 May

- 6 June
- 7 July
- 8 August
- 9 September
- 10 October
- 11 November
- 12 December
- DK/REF (CG05)

**CG05** Now think about the past 30 days -- that is, from **DATEFILL** up to and including today. During the past 30 days, have you smoked part or all of a cigarette?

- 1 Yes (CG07)
- 2 No

DK/REF (LEADCHEW)

**CG06** How long has it been since you last smoked part or all of a cigarette?

- 1 More than 30 days ago but within the past 12 months (CG15)
- 2 More than 12 months ago but within the past 3 years (CG15)
- 3 More than 3 years ago (CG15)
- DK/REF (CG15)

**CG07** [IF CG05 = 1] During the past 30 days, that is since **DATEFILL**, on how many **days** did you smoke part or all of a cigarette?

\_\_\_\_\_ # of days (RANGE: 1 - 30)  
DK/REF

**CG07a** [IF CG07 = DK/REF] What is your **best estimate** of the number of days you smoked part or all of a cigarette during the past 30 days?

- 1 1 or 2 days
- 2 3 to 5 days
- 3 6 to 9 days
- 4 10 to 19 days
- 5 20 to 29 days
- 6 all 30 days
- DK/REF (CG11)

**CG08** (CG07 > 1) On the CG07 OR CG07a FILL days you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day, on average?

- 1. Less than one cigarette per day
- 2. 1 cigarette per day
- 3. 2 to 5 cigarettes per day
- 4. 6 to 15 cigarettes per day (about ½ pack)
- 5. 16 to 25 cigarettes per day (about 1 packs)
- 6. 26 to 35 cigarettes per day (about 1 ½ packs)
- 7. More than 35 cigarettes per day (about 2 packs or more)
- DK/REF

**CG10** (CG07 = 1) On the one day you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke?

- 1. Less than one cigarette per day
- 2. 1 cigarette per day
- 3. 2 to 5 cigarettes per day
- 4. 6 to 15 cigarettes per day (about ½ pack)
- 5. 16 to 25 cigarettes per day (about 1 packs)
- 6. 26 to 35 cigarettes per day (about 1 ½ packs)
- 7. More than 35 cigarettes per day (about 2 packs or more)
- DK/REF

**CG11** The next questions are about the brand of cigarettes you smoke -- the brand is the name that is on the pack. During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarettes did you smoke **most often**? (ALTERNATE WORDING FOR 2<sup>nd</sup> AND 3<sup>rd</sup> PASS THRU: Please review this list again. During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarettes did you smoke **most often**?)

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Basic           | 15 Monarch                  |
| 2 Benson & Hedges | 16 Montclair                |
| 3 Cambridge       | 17 More                     |
| 4 Camel           | 18 Newport                  |
| 5 Capri           | 19 Pall Mall                |
| 6 Carlton         | 20 Parliament               |
| 7 Doral           | 21 Private Label            |
| 8 Forsyth         | 22 Salem                    |
| 9 GPC             | 23 Vantage                  |
| 10 Kent           | 24 Viceroy                  |
| 11 Kool           | 25 Virginia Slims           |
| 12 Marlboro       | 26 Winston                  |
| 13 Merit          | 27 A brand not on this list |
| 14 Misty          |                             |
- DK/REF (CG14)

**CG11a** [IF CG11 = 27] Please think again about the brand of cigarettes you smoke. During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarettes did you smoke **most often**? (ALTERNATE WORDING FOR 2<sup>nd</sup> AND 3<sup>rd</sup> PASS THRU: Please review this list again. During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarettes did you smoke **most often**?)

- |                          |                        |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Alpine                 | 17 Magna               | 33 Triumph       |
| 2 Barclay                | 18 Maverick            | 34 True          |
| 3 Belair                 | 19 Max                 | 35 A brand       |
| 4 Best Value             | 20 Now                 | not on this list |
| 5 Bristol                | 21 Old Gold            |                  |
| 6 Bugler (roll-your-own) | 22 Players             |                  |
| 7 Century                | 23 Pyramid             |                  |
| 8 Chesterfield           | 24 Raleigh             |                  |
| 9 Commander              | 25 Richland            |                  |
| 10 Covington             | 26 Saratoga            |                  |
| 11 Eve                   | 27 Satin               |                  |
| 12 Harley Davidson       | 28 State Express       |                  |
| 13 Jasmine               | 29 Sterling            |                  |
| 14 Lark                  | 30 Style               |                  |
| 15 L & M                 | 31 Tareyton            |                  |
| 16 Lucky Strike          | 32 Top (roll-your-own) |                  |

DK/REF (CG14)

**CG12** (IF CG11a = 35) Please use the keyboard to type in the name of the brand of cigarettes you smoked **most often** during the past 30 days. If you're not sure how to spell the brand, just make your best guess.

\_\_\_\_\_ brand smoked (CG14)  
DK/REF (CG14)

**CG13** (IF CG11 NE DK/REF OR 27 OR CG11 NE DK/REF OR 35) The computer recorded that during the past 30 days, the cigarette brand you smoked most often was CG11 OR CG11a FILL. Is this correct?

- 1 Yes  
2 No (Respondent will be cycled through the CG11, 11a, 12, 13 series a maximum of 3 times using alternate wording for CG11 and 11a and same wording for CG12 and CG13)

DK/REF (CG14)

**CG14** (IF CG11a NE 6 OR 32) During the past 30 days, that is since **DATEFILL**, have you smoked part or all of a roll-your-own tobacco cigarette?

- 1 Yes  
2 No  
DK/REF (CG15)

**CG15** [IF (CG06 = 1-3 OR DK/REF) OR CG07 = 1 - 29] Has there ever been a period in your life when you smoked cigarettes every day for at least 30 days?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (CG16a)
- DK/REF (CG16a)

**CG16** [IF CG07 = 30 OR CG15 = 1] How old were you when you first started smoking cigarettes every day?

\_\_\_\_\_ years old (RANGE 1-110)  
DK/REF

DEFINE DAILYCIG:  
DAILYCIG = CG16.

IF DAILYCIG < CIGAGE

*CGCC07 The computer recorded that you were DAILYCIG years old when you first started smoking cigarettes every day. Is this correct?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (CGCC10)
- DK/REF (CG16a)

*CGCC08 The answers for this last question and an earlier question disagree. Which answer is correct?*

*I was **DAILYCIG** years old when I first started smoking cigarettes every day  
I was **CIGAGE** years old the first time I smoked part or all of a cigarette  
Neither answer is correct  
DK/REF (CG16a)*

*CGCC09 [IF CGCC08 = 2 OR CGCC08 = 3] Please answer this question again. How old were you the **first time** you smoked part or all of a cigarette?*

\_\_\_\_\_ years old (RANGE: 1-110)  
DK/REF (CG16a)

*CGCC10 [IF CGCC08 = 1 OR CGCC08 = 3 OR CGCC07 = 2] Please answer this question again. How old were you when you first started smoking cigarettes every day?*

\_\_\_\_\_ years old (RANGE: 1-110)  
DK/REF (CG16a)

IF CGCC09 NOT (BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN CIGAGE = XGCC09

IF CGCC10 NOT (BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN DAILYCIG = CGCC10

**CG16a** Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- DK/REF

**LEADCHEW** The next questions are about chewing tobacco and snuff.

**Chewing tobacco** is coarsely shredded tobacco that is sold in pouches of loose tobacco leaves or in a “plug” or “twist” form. To use chewing tobacco, you either chew it or hold it in your cheek or inside your lower lip.

**Snuff** is a finely ground form of tobacco that usually comes in a container called a tin. You can use snuff by placing a pinch or dip in your mouth between your lip and gum or between your cheek and gum. Snuff can also be inhaled through the nose. Snuff is sold in both loose form or in ready-to-use packets.

**CG17** The next questions are only about **chewing tobacco**. Have you **ever** used chewing tobacco, even once?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (CG25b)
- DK/REF (CG25b)

**CG18** How old were you the **first time** you used chewing tobacco?

\_\_\_\_\_ years old (RANGE: 1 - 110)  
DK/REF (CG19)

DEFINE CHEWAGE:  
CHEWAGE = CG18

IF CURNTAGE < CHEWAGE

*CGCH01 The computer recorded that you were **CHEWAGE** when you first used chewing tobacco. Is this correct?*

1 Yes  
2 No (CGCH04)  
DK/REF (CG19)

*CGCH02 The answers for the last question and an earlier question disagree. Which answer is correct?*

1 I am currently **CURNTAGE** years old  
2 I was **CHEWAGE** years old the first time I used chewing tobacco  
3 Neither answer is correct  
DK/REF (CG19)

*CGCH03 [IF CGCH02 = 2 OR CGCH02 = 3] Please answer this question again. What is your **current** age?*

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ [RANGE 1 - 110]  
DK/REF (CG19)

*CGCH03a [IF CGCH03 < 12] Since you have indicated that you are **CH03 AGE** years old, we cannot interview you for this study. Please tell your interviewer that you have finished the survey. Thank you for your cooperation. PROGRAM SHOULD ROUTE TO ENDAUDIO.*

*CGCH04 [IF CGCH02 = 1 OR CGCH02 = 3 OR CGCH01 = 2] Please answer this question again. How old were you the **first time** you used chewing tobacco?*

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ [RANGE 1 - 110]  
DK/REF (CG19)

IF CGCH04 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN CHEWAGE = CGCH04

IF CGCH03 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN CURNTAGE = CGCH03

IF CHEWAGE = CURNTAGE OR CHEWAGE < 10:

*CGCH05 The computer recorded that you were **CHEWAGE** years old the first time you used chewing tobacco. Is this correct?*

1 Yes (CG18a)  
2 No  
DK/REF (CG19)

*CGCH06 [IF CGCH05 = 2] Please answer this question again. How old were you the **first time** you used chewing tobacco?*

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ [RANGE 1 - 110]  
DK/REF (CG19)

IF CGCH06 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN CHEWAGE = CGCH06

**CG18a** [IF CHEWAGE = CURNTAGE AND DATE OF INTERVIEW < DOB OR IF CHEWAGE = CURNTAGE - 1 AND DATE OF INTERVIEW ≥ DOB] Did you first use chewing tobacco in [CURRENT YEAR - 1] or [CURRENT YEAR]?

1 CURRENT YEAR - 1 (CG18d)  
2 CURRENT YEAR (CG18d)  
DK/REF (CG19)

**CG18b** [IF CHEWAGE = CURNTAGE - 1 AND DATE OF INTERVIEW < DOB] Did you first use chewing tobacco in [CURRENT YEAR - 2] OR [CURRENT YEAR - 1]?

- 1 CURRENT YEAR - 2 (CG18d)
- 2 CURRENT YEAR - 1 (CG18d)
- DK/REF (CG19)

**CG18c** IF CHEWAGE = CURNTAGE AND DATE OF INTERVIEW ≥ DOB] In what **month** in [CURRENT YEAR] did you first use chewing tobacco?

- 1 January
- 2 February
- 3 March
- 4 April
- 5 May
- 6 June
- 7 July
- 8 August
- 9 September
- 10 October
- 11 November
- 12 December
- DK/REF (CG19)

SKIP TO (CG19)

[Note: Insert range check if CG18c > current month].

**CG18d** In what **month** in [YEAR FROM CG18a or CG18b] did you first use chewing tobacco?

- 1 January
- 2 February
- 3 March
- 4 April
- 5 May
- 6 June
- 7 July
- 8 August
- 9 September
- 10 October
- 11 November
- 12 December
- DK/REF (CG19)

**CG19.** Now think about the past 30 days -- that is, from **DATEFILL** up to and including today. During the past 30 days, have you used chewing tobacco, even once?

- 1 Yes (CG21)
- 2 No
- DK/REF (CG25a)

**CG20.** How long has it been since you **last** used chewing tobacco?

- 1 More than 30 days ago but within the past 12 months (CG25a)
- 2 More than 12 months ago but within the past 3 years (CG25a)
- 3 More than 3 years ago (CG25a)
- DK/REF (CG25a)

**CG21.** During the past 30 days, that is since **DATEFILL**, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco?

\_\_\_\_\_ # of days(RANGE: 1 - 30)  
DK/REF (CG22)

**CG22.** During the past 30 days, what brand of **chewing tobacco** did you use **most often**? (ALTERNATE WORDING FOR 2<sup>nd</sup> AND 3<sup>rd</sup> PASS THRU: Please review this list again. During the past 30 days, what brand of chewing tobacco did you use **most often**?)

- |   |                  |    |                          |
|---|------------------|----|--------------------------|
| 1 | Beech-Nut        | 9  | Taylor's Pride           |
| 2 | Chattanooga Chew | 10 | Totems                   |
| 3 | Day's Work       | 11 | Work Horse               |
| 4 | Granger          | 12 | A brand not on this list |
| 5 | H.B. Scott       |    |                          |
| 6 | Levi Garrett     |    |                          |
| 7 | Red Fox          |    |                          |
| 8 | Red Man          |    |                          |
- DK/REF (CG25a)

**CG23.** (IF CG22 = 12) Please use the keyboard to type in the name of the brand of chewing tobacco you used most often during the past 30 days. If you're not sure how to spell the brand, just make your best guess.

\_\_\_\_\_ brand used (CG25a)  
DK/REF (CG25a)

**CG24.** (IF CG22 NE DK/REF OR 12) The computer recorded that during the past 30 days the brand of chewing tobacco you used most often was CG22 FILL. Is this correct?

- |   |     |  |
|---|-----|--|
| 1 | Yes |  |
| 2 | No  | (Respondent will be cycled through the CG22, 23, 24 series a maximum of three times using the alternate wording for CG22 and the same wording for CG23 and CG24) |
- DK/REF (CG25a)

**CG25a** [IF CG17 = 1] These next questions are about your use of **snuff**, sometimes called **dip**. **Snuff** is a finely ground form of tobacco that usually comes in a container called a tin. You can use snuff by placing a pinch or dip in your mouth between your lip and gum or between your cheek and gum. Snuff can also be inhaled through the nose. Snuff is sold in both loose form or in ready-to-use packets.

Have you **ever** used snuff, even once?

- |   |     |        |
|---|-----|--------|
| 1 | Yes |        |
| 2 | No  | (CG34) |
- DK/REF (CG34)

**CG25b** [IF CG17 = 2 OR DK/REF] These next questions are about your use of **snuff**, sometimes called **dip**. Have you **ever** used snuff, even once?

- |   |     |        |
|---|-----|--------|
| 1 | Yes |        |
| 2 | No  | (CG34) |
- DK/REF (CG34)

**CG26** [IF CG25a OR CG25b = 1] How old were you the **first time** you used snuff?

\_\_\_\_\_ years old (RANGE: 1 - 110)  
DK/REF (CG27)

DEFINE SNUFFAGE:  
SNUFFAGE = CG26

IF CURNTAGE < SNUFFAGE

*CGSN01 The computer recorded that you were **SNUFFAGE** when you first used snuff. Is this correct?*

- |   |     |          |
|---|-----|----------|
| 1 | Yes |          |
| 2 | No  | (CGSN04) |
- DK/REF (CG27)

*CGSN02 The answers for the last question and an earlier question disagree. Which answer is correct?*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | I am currently <b>CURNTAGE</b> years old                    |
| 2 | I was <b>SNUFFAGE</b> years old the first time I used snuff |
| 3 | Neither answer is correct                                   |
- DK/REF (CG27)



CGSN03 [IF CGSN02 = 2 OR CGSN02 = 3] Please answer this question again. What is your **current** age?

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ [RANGE 1 - 110]  
DK/REF (CG27)

CGSN03a [IF CGSN03 < 12] Since you have indicated that you are **CGSN03 AGE** years old, we cannot interview you for this study. Please tell your interviewer that you have finished the survey. Thank you for your cooperation. PROGRAM SHOULD ROUTE TO ENDAUDIO.

CGSN04 [IF CGSN02 = 1 OR CGSN02 = 3 OR CGSN01 = 2] Please answer this question again. How old were you the **first time** you used snuff?

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ [RANGE 1 - 90]  
DK/REF (CG27)

IF CGSN04 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN SNUFFAGE = CGSN04

IF CGSN03 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN CURNTAGE = CGSN03

IF SNUFFAGE = CURNTAGE OR SNUFFAGE < 10:

CGSN05 The computer recorded that you were **SNUFFAGE** years old the first time you used snuff. Is this correct?

1 Yes (CG26a)  
2 No  
DK/REF (CG27)

CGSN06 [IF CGSN05 = 2] Please answer this question again. How old were you the **first time** you used snuff?

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ [RANGE 1 - 110]  
DK/REF (CG27)

IF CGSN06 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN SNUFFAGE = CGSN06

**CG26a** [IF SNUFFAGE = CURNTAGE AND DATE OF INTERVIEW < DOB OR IF SNUFFAGE = CURNTAGE - 1 AND DATE OF INTERVIEW ≥ DOB] Did you first use snuff in [CURRENT YEAR - 1] or [CURRENT YEAR]?

1 CURRENT YEAR - 1 (CG26d)  
2 CURRENT YEAR (CG26d)  
DK/REF (CG27)

**CG26b** [IF SNUFFAGE = CURNTAGE - 1 AND DATE OF INTERVIEW < DOB] Did you first use snuff in [CURRENT YEAR - 2] OR [CURRENT YEAR - 1]?

1 CURRENT YEAR - 2 (CG26d)  
2 CURRENT YEAR - 1 (CG26d)  
DK/REF (CG27)

**CG26c** IF SNUFFAGE = CURNTAGE AND DATE OF INTERVIEW ≥ DOB] In what **month** in [CURRENT YEAR] did you first use snuff?

1 January  
2 February  
3 March  
4 April  
5 May  
6 June  
7 July  
8 August  
9 September  
10 October  
11 November  
12 December  
DK/REF (CG27)

SKIP TO (CG27)

[Note: Insert range check if CG26c > current month].

**CG26d** In what **month** in [YEAR FROM CG26a or CG26b] did you first use snuff?

- 1 January
- 2 February
- 3 March
- 4 April
- 5 May
- 6 June
- 7 July
- 8 August
- 9 September
- 10 October
- 11 November
- 12 December
- DK/REF (CG27)

**CG27** Now think about the past 30 days -- that is, from **DATEFILL** up to and including today. During the past 30 days, have you used snuff, even once?

- 1 Yes (CG29)
- 2 No
- DK/REF (CG34)

**CG28** How long has it been since you **last** used snuff?

- 1 More than 30 days ago but within the past 12 months (CG34)
- 2 More than 12 months ago but within the past 3 years (CG34)
- 3 More than 3 years ago (CG34)
- DK/REF (CG34)

**CG29** During the past 30 days, that is since **DATEFILL**, on how many **days** did you use snuff?

\_\_\_\_\_ # of days (RANGE: 1 - 30)  
DK/REF (CG30)

**CG30.** During the past 30 days, what brand of snuff did you use **most often**? (ALTERNATE WORDING FOR 2<sup>nd</sup> AND 3<sup>rd</sup> PASS THRU: Please review this list again. During the past 30 days, what brand of snuff did you use **most often**?)

- 1 Copenhagen
- 2 Gold River
- 3 Happy Days
- 4 Hawken
- 5 Kodiak
- 6 Redwood
- 7 Silver Creek
- 8 Skoal
- 9 Timber Wolf
- 10 A brand not on this list
- DK/REF (CG34)

**CG31.** (IF CG30 = 10) Please use the keyboard to type in the name of the brand of snuff you used most often during the past 30 days. If you're not sure how to spell the brand, just make your best guess.

\_\_\_\_\_ brand used (CG34)  
DK/REF (CG34)

**CG32.** (IF CG30 NE DK/REF OR 10) The computer recorded that during the past 30 days the brand of snuff you used most often was **CG30 FILL**. Is this correct?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (Respondent will be cycled through the CG30, 31, 32 series a maximum of 3 times using the alternate wording in CG30 and the same wording in CG31 and CG32.)
- DK/REF (CG34)

**CG33a** [IF CG22 = 1-11 AND CG30 = 1-9] The computer recorded that the chewing tobacco you used most often during the past 30 days was **CG22 FILL** and that the snuff you used most often during the past 30 days was **CG30 FILL**. Which of these two brands did you use **most often** during the past 30 days?

- 1 The CG22 FILL brand of chewing tobacco
- 2 The CG30 FILL brand of snuff
- DK/REF

**CG33b** [IF cg23 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) AND cg30 = 1 - 9] You typed in the following name as the brand of chewing tobacco you used most often during the past 30 days: **cg23 FILL**. The computer also recorded that the snuff you used most often during the past 30 days was **cg30 FILL**. Which of these two brands did you use **most often** during the past 30 days?

- 1 The brand of chewing tobacco you typed into the computer yourself — cg23 FILL
- 2 The cg30 brand of snuff
- DK/REF

**CG33c** [IF CG22 = 1 - 11 AND CG31 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF)] The computer recorded that the chewing tobacco you used most often during the past 30 days was **CG22 FILL**. You typed the following name as the brand of snuff you used most often during the past 30 days: **CG31 FILL**. Which of these two brands did you use **most often** during the past 30 days?

- 1 The Q22 brand of chewing tobacco
- 2 The brand of snuff you typed into the computer yourself — Q31 FILL
- DK/REF

**CG33d** [IF CG23 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) AND CG31 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF)] You typed the following name as the brand of chewing tobacco you used most often during the past 30 days: **CG23 FILL**. You also typed the name of the snuff you used most often during the past 30 days as: **CG31 FILL**. Which of these brands did you use **most often** during the past 30 days?

- 1 The brand of chewing tobacco you typed into the computer yourself — CG23 FILL
- 2 The brand of snuff you typed into the computer yourself — CG31 FILL
- DK/REF

**CG34** The next questions are about smoking cigars. By cigars we mean any kind, including big cigars, cigarillos, and even little cigars that look like cigarettes.

Have you **ever** smoked part or all of any type of cigar?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (CG42)
- DK/REF (CG42)

**CG35** How old were you the **first time** you smoked part or all of any type of cigar?

\_\_\_\_\_ years old (RANGE: 1 - 110)  
DK/REF (CG36)

DEFINE CIGARAGE:  
CIGARAGE = CG35

IF CURNTAGE < CIGARAGE

*CGCG01 The computer recorded that you were **CIGARAGE** when you first smoked part or all of a cigar. Is this correct?*

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (CGCG04)
- DK/REF (CG36)

*CGCG02 The answers for the last question and an earlier question disagree. Which answer is correct?*

- 1 I am currently **CURNTAGE** years old
- 2 I was **CIGARAGE** years old the first time I smoked part or all of a cigar
- 3 Neither answer is correct
- DK/REF (CG36)

CGCG03. [IF CGCG02 = 2 OR CGCG02 = 3] Please answer this question again. What is your **current** age?

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ [RANGE 1 - 110]  
DK/REF (CG36)

CGCG03a [IF CGCG03 < 12] Since you have indicated that you are **CGCG03 AGE** years old, we cannot interview you for this study. Please tell your interviewer that you have finished the survey. Thank you for your cooperation. PROGRAM SHOULD ROUTE TO ENDAUDIO.

CGCG04. [IF CGCG02 = 1 OR CGCG02 = 3 OR CGCG01 = 2] Please answer this question again. How old were you the **first time** you smoked part or all of a cigar?

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ [RANGE 1 - 110]  
DK/REF (CG36)

IF CGCG04 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN CIGARAGE = CGCG04

IF CGCG03 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN CURNTAGE = CGCG03

IF CIGARAGE = CURNTAGE OR CIGARAGE < 10:

CGCG05 The computer recorded that you were **CIGARAGE** years old the first time you smoked part or all of a cigar. Is this correct?

1 Yes (CG36)  
2 No  
DK/REF (CG36)

CGCG06. [IF CGCG05 = 2] Please answer this question again. How old were you the **first time** you smoked part or all of a cigar?

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_ [RANGE 1 - 110]  
DK/REF (CG36)

IF CGCG06 NOT(BLANK OR DK/REF) THEN CIGARAGE = CGCG06

**CG35a** [IF CIGARAGE = CURNTAGE AND DATE OF INTERVIEW < DOB OR IF CIGARAGE = CURNTAGE - 1 AND DATE OF INTERVIEW ≥ DOB] Did you first smoke part or all of a cigar in [CURRENT YEAR - 1] or [CURRENT YEAR]?

1 CURRENT YEAR - 1 (CG35d)  
2 CURRENT YEAR (CG35d)  
DK/REF (CG36)

**CG35b** [IF CIGARAGE = CURNTAGE - 1 AND DATE OF INTERVIEW < DOB] Did you first smoke part or all of a cigar in [CURRENT YEAR - 2] OR [CURRENT YEAR - 1]?

1 CURRENT YEAR - 2 (CG35d)  
2 CURRENT YEAR - 1 (CG35d)  
DK/REF (CG36)

**CG35c** [IF CIGARAGE = CURNTAGE AND DATE OF INTERVIEW ≥ DOB] In what **month** in [CURRENT YEAR] did you first smoke part or all of a cigar?

1 January  
2 February  
3 March  
4 April  
5 May  
6 June  
7 July  
8 August  
9 September  
10 October  
11 November  
12 December  
DK/REF (CG36)

SKIP TO (CG36)

[Note: Insert range check if CG35c > current month].

**CG35d** In what **month** in [YEAR FROM CG35a or CG35b] did you first smoke part or all of a cigar?

- 1 January
- 2 February
- 3 March
- 4 April
- 5 May
- 6 June
- 7 July
- 8 August
- 9 September
- 10 October
- 11 November
- 12 December
- DK/REF (CG36)

**CG36.** Now think about the past 30 days -- that is from **DATEFILL** up to and including today. During the past 30 days, have you smoked part or all of any type of cigar?

- 1 Yes (CG38)
- 2 No
- DK/REF (CG42)

**CG37.** How long has it been since you **last** smoked part or all of any type of cigar?

- 1 More than 30 days ago but within the past 12 months (CG42)
- 2 More than 12 months ago but within the past 3 years (CG42)
- 3 More than 3 years ago (CG42)
- DK/REF (CG42)

**CG38** During the past 30 days, that is since **DATEFILL**, on how many **days** did you smoke part or all of a cigar?

\_\_\_\_\_ # of days (RANGE 1-30)  
DK/REF (CG39)

**CG38a** [IF CG38 = DK OR REF] What is your **best estimate** of the number of days you smoked part or all of a cigar during the past 30 days?

- 1 1 or 2 days
- 2 3 to 5 days
- 3 6 to 9 days
- 4 10 to 19 days
- 5 20 to 29 days
- 6 all 30 days
- DK/REF (CG39)

**CG39.** During the past 30 days, what brand of cigars did you smoke **most often**? (ALTERNATE WORDING FOR 2<sup>nd</sup> AND 3<sup>rd</sup> PASS THRU: Please review this list again. During the past 30 days, what brand of cigars did you smoke **most often**?)

- |    |                     |    |                |    |                          |
|----|---------------------|----|----------------|----|--------------------------|
| 1  | Antonio y Cleopatra | 13 | King Edward    | 24 | Tijuana Smalls           |
| 2  | Backwoods           | 14 | La Corona      | 25 | Universal                |
| 3  | Bering              |    |                |    |                          |
| 4  | Black & Mild        | 15 | Little Nippers | 26 | White Owl                |
| 5  | Captain Black       | 16 | Macanudos      | 27 | William Penn             |
| 6  | Casa Silva          | 17 | Muriel         | 28 | Winchester               |
| 7  | Cuesta-Rey          | 18 | Partagas       | 29 | A brand not on this list |
| 8  | Dutch Masters       | 19 | Phillies       |    |                          |
| 9  | El Producto         | 20 | Rigoletto      |    |                          |
| 10 | Erik Filter         | 21 | Robert Burns   |    |                          |
| 11 | Garcia y Vega       | 22 | Roi-Tan        |    |                          |
| 12 | Havatampa           | 23 | Swisher Sweets |    |                          |

DK/REF (CG42)

**CG40.** (IF CG39 = 29) Please use the keyboard to type in the name of the brand of cigars you smoked most often during the past 30 days. If you're not sure how to spell the brand, just make your best guess.

\_\_\_\_\_ brand smoked (CG42)  
DK/REF (CG42)

**CG41** (IF CG39 NE DK/REF OR 28) The computer recorded that during the past 30 days the cigar brand you smoked most often was **CG39 FILL**. Is this correct?

1 Yes  
2 No (Respondent will be cycled through the CG39, 40, 41 series a maximum of 3 times using the alternate wording for CG39 and the same wording for CG40 and CG41)  
DK/REF (CG42)

**CG42** These last questions on tobacco products are about using a pipe to smoke tobacco. Have you **ever** smoked tobacco in a pipe, even once?

1 Yes  
2 No (ALCINTR1)  
DK/REF

**CG43** During the past 30 days, that is since **DATEFILL**, have you smoked tobacco in a pipe, even once?

1 Yes  
2 No  
DK/REF