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EDITORS: Results of this year's Monitoring the Future survey are being released at the White House at 10:00 A.M. on Thursday, December 11, 2008, and at a subsequent briefing for the press at the JW Marriott Hotel at 1:00 P.M. in Washington, D.C. The results are being released by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, which sponsors the study, and the University of Michigan, which designed and conducts the study. Participating will be the director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), John Walters; the director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Nora Volkow; and the principal investigator of the study, Lloyd Johnston. For further information, contact Johnston at (734) 763-5043.

More good news on teen smoking: Rates at or near record lows

ANN ARBOR, Mich.----Cigarette smoking rates among American teens in 2008 are at the lowest levels since at least as far back as the early 1990s, according to the Monitoring the Future (MTF) study based at the University of Michigan, which has been surveying national samples of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students each year since 1991.

MTF tracks tobacco use with surveys administered to a national sample of over 45,000 students in about 400 secondary schools each year. This year represents the low point for smoking in all three grades. The proportions of students indicating any smoking in the prior 30 days (called "monthly prevalence") stands at 7 percent, 12 percent, and 20 percent in grades 8, 10, and 12, respectively. These rates reflect large declines since the recent peaks in the mid-1990s: 8th graders' smoking rates are down by two thirds, 10th graders' by more than half, and 12th graders' by nearly half.

“I can’t begin to tell you what a dramatic difference this is going to make in the health and longevity of this generation,” said Lloyd Johnston, the study’s principal investigator. “The fact that teen smoking is still declining is particularly encouraging, because a couple of years ago it looked like the long decline in youth smoking might be coming to an end.”

Across the three grades combined, there was a statistically significant decline in monthly smoking prevalence from 13.6 percent in 2007 to 12.6 percent in 2008. All grades showed some decline this year, but it was greatest in the upper grades. This year’s declines are also greatest among males and students who say they are college-bound.

The study has actually tracked the smoking behavior of 12th graders for a considerably longer period, going back to 1975. Their smoking rate today is the lowest it has been over that entire 33-year period.

The investigators note that in the early 1990s cigarette smoking was making a rapid comeback among American teens, one to which the MTF study drew considerable public attention. A number of governmental and other institutional responses to the growing threat followed, perhaps the most important of which was the tobacco settlement between the industry and the state attorneys general.

That settlement brought about some immediate changes in cigarette advertising in the country, including the termination of the Joe Camel ads, and it launched the American Legacy Foundation, which has sponsored national antismoking ad campaigns aimed at youth in the years since. It also forced the tobacco companies to raise the price of cigarettes considerably in order to cover the costs of the settlement, and increasing the price has been shown to be a deterrent to youth smoking. A number of states and some municipalities have raised prices still further by increasing their excise taxes on tobacco.

One important reason that smoking rates have been dropping for over 10 years is that fewer students even try cigarettes. The proportion of 8th graders who ever smoked a cigarette is down from 49 percent in 1996 to 21 percent in 2008—a decline of nearly six tenths.

Attitudes About Smoking

One belief that has proven to influence the likelihood that young people use a drug is their belief about whether its use poses a danger for the user. For cigarettes, there has been a substantial increase since 1995 in the proportions of teens who see pack-a-day smoking as involving “great risk” to the smoker.

And the proportions of teens who said that they “disapproved” of pack-a-day smoking began to rise a year later and continued into recent years. However, the increase in perceived risk did not continue into 2008; indeed, there was a significant decline in this measure in 2008 among 12th graders. Disapproval of smoking, while quite high, appears to have leveled off in 2008, as well.

The great majority of teens today say that they “prefer to date people who don’t smoke”: 83 percent, 80 percent, and 75 percent in grades 8, 10, and 12, and nearly two thirds of them think that “becoming a smoker reflects poor judgment.”

These attitudes became more widespread after the mid-1990s, but have not grown much over the past few years, except in 12th grade, where the earlier cohorts of 8th graders are still working their way up the age spectrum, bringing their more disapproving attitudes toward cigarette smoking with them. The investigators say that teens should take note that becoming a smoker will make them less attractive to the great majority of the opposite sex—a high price to pay.

Availability of Cigarettes to Teens

The proportion of teens reporting that they could get cigarettes “fairly easily” or “very easily,” if they wanted some, has been declining for some years, particularly among younger teens. Today, 57 percent of 8th graders—most of whom are 13 or 14 years old—say they could get cigarettes fairly easily.

As high as that number is, it is down considerably from 77 percent in 1996. Availability for 10th graders is higher, as might be expected, but fewer of them say they could get cigarettes easily in 2008 (77 percent) than in 1996 (91 percent). It appears that the efforts of many states and communities to get retail outlets to stop selling to underage smokers have been having some success, the researchers say. Despite that, however, the majority of teens—even younger teens—still say that they can get cigarettes if they want them.

Smokeless Tobacco

Like cigarettes, the 30-day prevalence of using smokeless or “spit” tobacco reached a recent peak in the mid-1990s and then declined. All three grade levels have shown a reduction of about one half in their 30-day prevalence rates since those peak levels, but the declines appear to have ended in all grades, and use remained fairly level this year.

At present, the prevalence rates for any use of smokeless tobacco in the prior 30 days are 4 percent, 5 percent, and 7 percent in grades 8, 10, and 12, respectively. That means that one in every fifteen high school seniors is a current user of smokeless tobacco. However, among boys, who account for almost all smokeless tobacco use, the rates are considerably higher: 6 percent, 8 percent, and 12 percent. In other words, nearly one in eight boys in 12th grade is a current user of smokeless tobacco.

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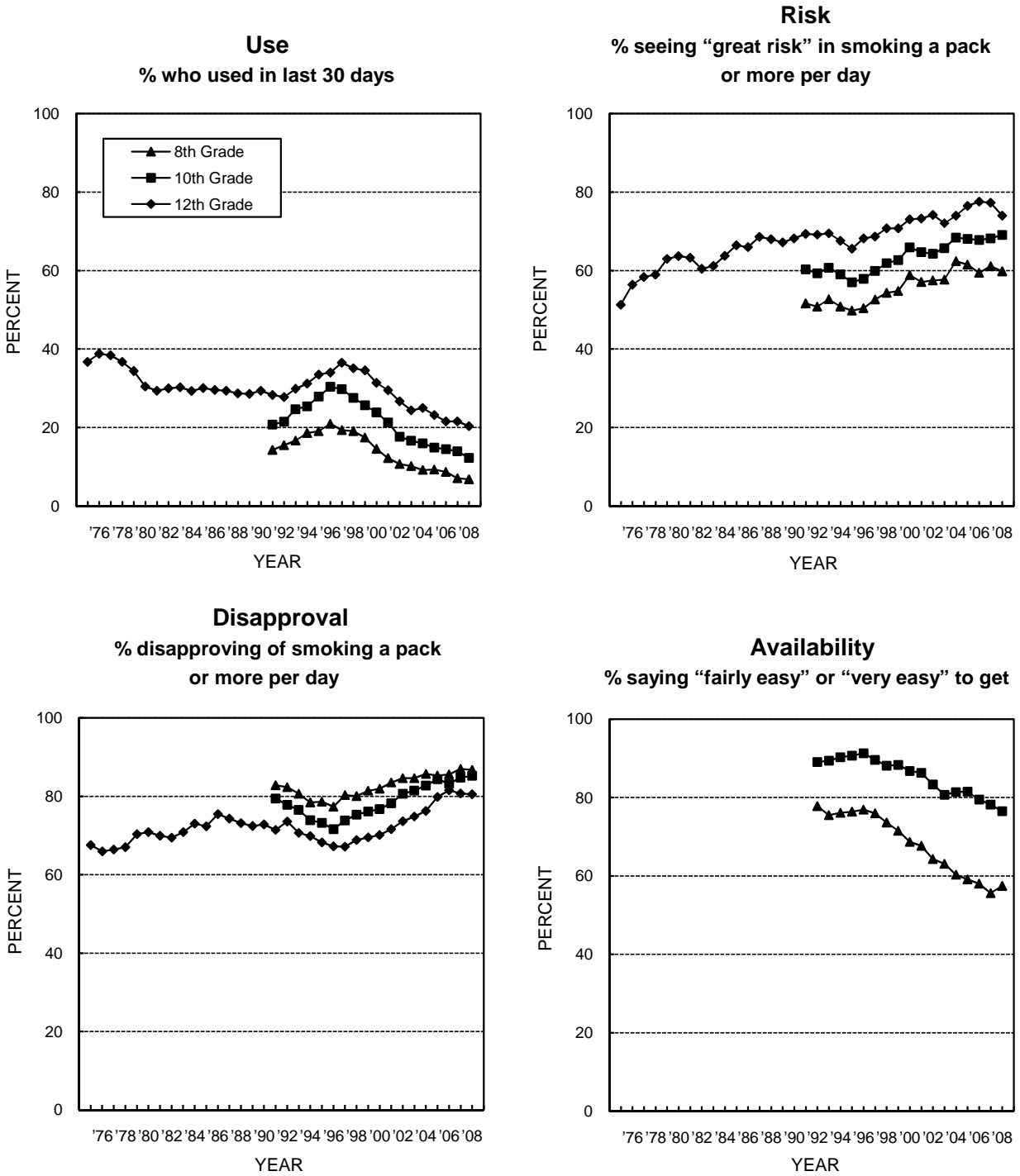
Monitoring the Future has been funded under a series of competing, investigator-initiated research grants from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, part of the National Institutes of Health. Surveys of nationally representative samples of American high school seniors were begun in 1975, making the Class of 2008 the 34th such class surveyed. Surveys of 8th and 10th graders were added to the design in 1991, making the 2008 nationally representative samples the 18th such classes surveyed. Sample sizes in 2008 are 16,253 eighth graders in 144 schools, 15,518 tenth graders in 122 schools, and 14,577 twelfth graders in 120 schools, for a total of 46,348 students in 386 secondary schools. The samples are drawn separately at each grade level to be representative of students in that grade

in public and private secondary schools across the coterminous United States. Schools are selected with probability proportionate to their estimated class size.

The findings summarized here will be published in a forthcoming volume: Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2009, in preparation). *Monitoring the Future national results on adolescent drug use: Overview of key findings, 2008*. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

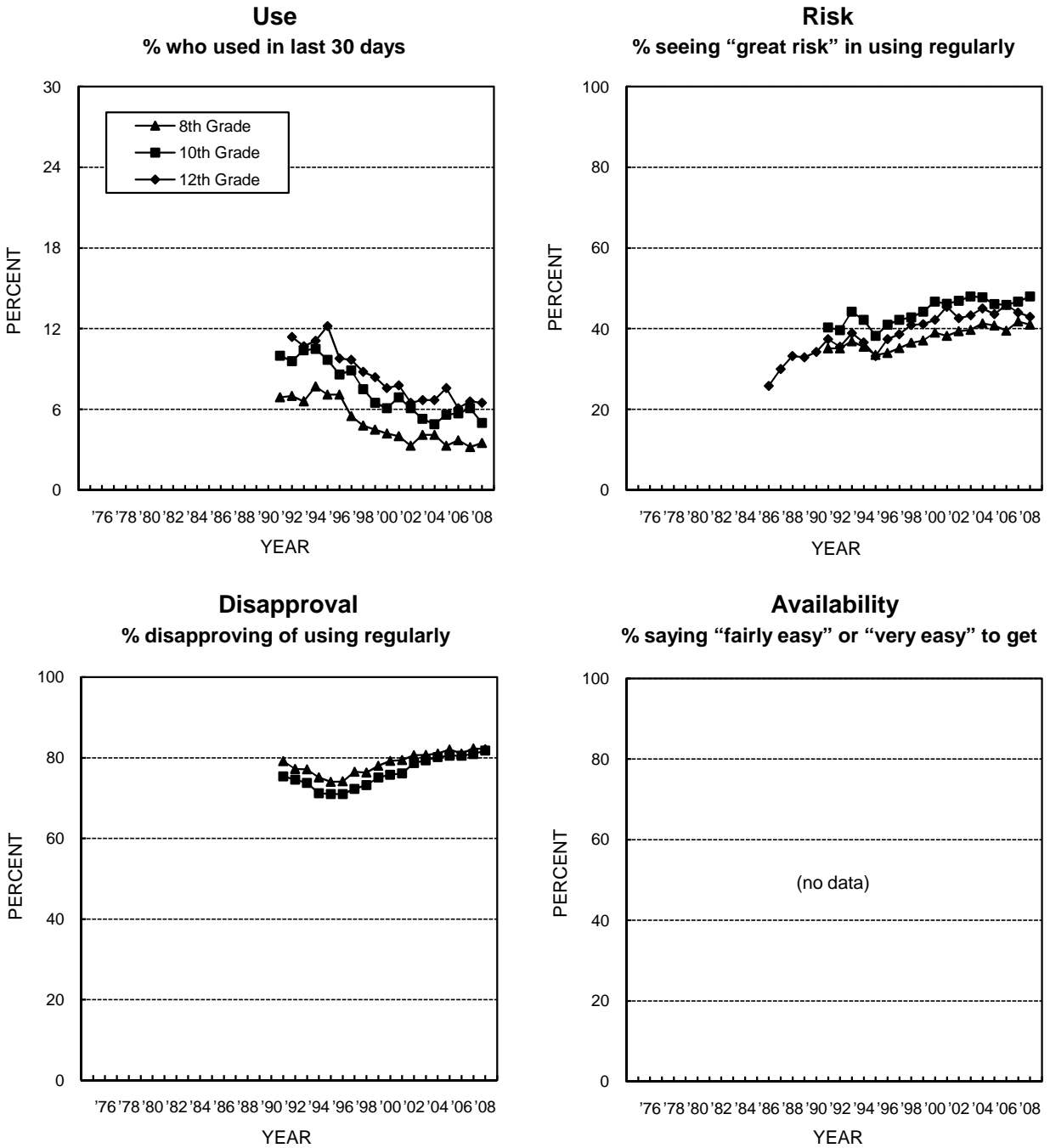
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FIGURE 1
Cigarettes: Trends in 30-Day Use, Risk, Disapproval, and Availability
 Grades 8, 10, and 12



Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

FIGURE 2
Smokeless Tobacco: Trends in 30-Day Use, Risk, and Disapproval
 Grades 8, 10, and 12



Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

TABLE 1
Trends in Prevalence of Use of Cigarettes in Grades 8, 10, and 12



	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
Lifetime																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.0
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.1
12th Grade	73.6	75.4	75.7	75.3	74.0	71.0	71.0	70.1	70.6	69.7	68.8	67.6	67.2	66.4	65.7	64.4	63.1
30-Day																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.3
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.8
12th Grade	36.7	38.8	38.4	36.7	34.4	30.5	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3
Daily																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.2
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.6
12th Grade	26.9	28.8	28.8	27.5	25.4	21.3	20.3	21.1	21.2	18.7	19.5	18.7	18.7	18.1	18.9	19.1	18.5
1/2 Pack+ per Day																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.5
12th Grade	17.9	19.2	19.4	18.8	16.5	14.3	13.5	14.2	13.8	12.3	12.5	11.4	11.4	10.6	11.2	11.3	10.7
Approximate Ns:																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,500
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,800
12th Grade	9,400	15,400	17,100	17,800	15,500	15,900	17,500	17,700	16,300	15,900	16,000	15,200	16,300	16,300	16,700	15,200	15,000

Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

Notes. Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: $s = .05$, $ss = .01$, $sss = .001$.

"—" indicates data not available.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

(Table continued on next page.)

TABLE 1 (cont.)
Trends in Prevalence of Use of Cigarettes in Grades 8, 10, and 12

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2007- 2008 change
Lifetime																		
8th Grade	45.2	45.3	46.1	46.4	49.2	47.3	45.7	44.1	40.5	36.6	31.4	28.4	27.9	25.9	24.6	22.1	20.5	-1.7
10th Grade	53.5	56.3	56.9	57.6	61.2	60.2	57.7	57.6	55.1	52.8	47.4	43.0	40.7	38.9	36.1	34.6	31.7	-2.9 ss
12th Grade	61.8	61.9	62.0	64.2	63.5	65.4	65.3	64.6	62.5	61.0	57.2	53.7	52.8	50.0	47.1	46.2	44.7	-1.5
30-Day																		
8th Grade	15.5	16.7	18.6	19.1	21.0	19.4	19.1	17.5	14.6	12.2	10.7	10.2	9.2	9.3	8.7	7.1	6.8	-0.2
10th Grade	21.5	24.7	25.4	27.9	30.4	29.8	27.6	25.7	23.9	21.3	17.7	16.7	16.0	14.9	14.5	14.0	12.3	-1.7 s
12th Grade	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5	34.0	36.5	35.1	34.6	31.4	29.5	26.7	24.4	25.0	23.2	21.6	21.6	20.4	-1.2
Daily																		
8th Grade	7.0	8.3	8.8	9.3	10.4	9.0	8.8	8.1	7.4	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.1	0.0
10th Grade	12.3	14.2	14.6	16.3	18.3	18.0	15.8	15.9	14.0	12.2	10.1	8.9	8.3	7.5	7.6	7.2	5.9	-1.3 s
12th Grade	17.2	19.0	19.4	21.6	22.2	24.6	22.4	23.1	20.6	19.0	16.9	15.8	15.6	13.6	12.2	12.3	11.4	-0.9
1/2 Pack+ per Day																		
8th Grade	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.0
10th Grade	6.0	7.0	7.6	8.3	9.4	8.6	7.9	7.6	6.2	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.0	-0.7 s
12th Grade	10.0	10.9	11.2	12.4	13.0	14.3	12.6	13.2	11.3	10.3	9.1	8.4	8.0	6.9	5.9	5.7	5.4	-0.2
Approximate Ns:																		
8th Grade	18,600	18,300	17,300	17,500	17,800	18,600	18,100	16,700	16,700	16,200	15,100	16,500	17,000	16,800	16,500	16,100	15,700	
10th Grade	14,800	15,300	15,800	17,000	15,600	15,500	15,000	13,600	14,300	14,000	14,300	15,800	16,400	16,200	16,200	16,100	15,100	
12th Grade	15,800	16,300	15,400	15,400	14,300	15,400	15,200	13,600	12,800	12,800	12,900	14,600	14,600	14,700	14,200	14,500	14,000	

Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

Notes. Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.

"—" indicates data not available.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

TABLE 2
Trends in Availability and Attitudes about Smoking 1 or More Packs
of Cigarettes per Day for Grades 8, 10, and 12



	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Perceived Risk^a																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.6
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3
12th Grade	51.3	56.4	58.4	59.0	63.0	63.7	63.3	60.5	61.2	63.8	66.5	66.0	68.6	68.0	67.2	68.2	69.4
Disapproval^b																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.8
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79.4
12th Grade	67.5	65.9	66.4	67.0	70.3	70.8	69.9	69.4	70.8	73.0	72.3	75.4	74.3	73.1	72.4	72.8	71.4
Availability^c																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approximate Ns:																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,500
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,800
12th Grade	2,800	2,900	3,100	3,800	3,300	3,200	3,600	3,600	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,000	3,300	3,300	2,800	2,600	2,600

Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

Notes. Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: $s = .05$, $ss = .01$, $sss = .001$.

"—" indicates data not available.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

^aThe question text was: How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day? Answer alternatives were: (1) No risk, (2) Slight risk, (3) Moderate risk, (4) Great risk, and (5) Can't say, drug unfamiliar. The percentage saying "great risk" is shown. For 8th and 10th graders: Beginning in 1999, perceived risk data based on two of four forms; N is two thirds of N indicated.

^bThe question text was: Do you disapprove of people smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day? Answer alternatives were: (1) Don't disapprove, (2) Disapprove, and (3) Strongly disapprove. For 8th and 10th graders, there was another category—"Can't say, drug unfamiliar"—which was included in the calculation of these percentages. The percentage saying they "disapprove" or "strongly disapprove" is shown. For 8th and 10th graders: Beginning in 1999, disapproval data based on two of four forms; N is two thirds of N indicated.

^cThe question text was: How difficult do you think it would be for you to get cigarettes, if you wanted some? Answer alternatives were: (1) Probably impossible, (2) Very difficult, (3) Fairly difficult, (4) Fairly easy, (5) Very easy, and (6) Can't say, drug unfamiliar (included in the calculation of these percentages). The percentage saying cigarettes are "fairly easy" or "very easy" to get is shown. In 1992 only, availability data based on one of two forms; N is one half of N indicated. The question was not asked of 12th graders.

(Table continued on next page.)

TABLE 2 (cont.)
Trends in Availability and Attitudes about Smoking 1 or More Packs
of Cigarettes per Day for Grades 8, 10, and 12

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2007– 2008 change
Perceived Risk^a																		
8th Grade	50.8	52.7	50.8	49.8	50.4	52.6	54.3	54.8	58.8	57.1	57.5	57.7	62.4	61.5	59.4	61.1	59.8	-1.3
10th Grade	59.3	60.7	59.0	57.0	57.9	59.9	61.9	62.7	65.9	64.7	64.3	65.7	68.4	68.1	67.7	68.2	69.1	+0.9
12th Grade	69.2	69.5	67.6	65.6	68.2	68.7	70.8	70.8	73.1	73.3	74.2	72.1	74.0	76.5	77.6	77.3	74.0	-3.3 s
Disapproval^b																		
8th Grade	82.3	80.6	78.4	78.6	77.3	80.3	80.0	81.4	81.9	83.5	84.6	84.6	85.7	85.3	85.6	87.0	86.7	-0.3
10th Grade	77.8	76.5	73.9	73.2	71.6	73.8	75.3	76.1	76.7	78.2	80.6	81.4	82.7	84.3	83.2	84.7	85.2	+0.5
12th Grade	73.5	70.6	69.8	68.2	67.2	67.1	68.8	69.5	70.1	71.6	73.6	74.8	76.2	79.8	81.5	80.7	80.5	-0.1
Availability^c																		
8th Grade	77.8	75.5	76.1	76.4	76.9	76.0	73.6	71.5	68.7	67.7	64.3	63.1	60.3	59.1	58.0	55.6	57.4	+1.8 s
10th Grade	89.1	89.4	90.3	90.7	91.3	89.6	88.1	88.3	86.8	86.3	83.3	80.7	81.4	81.5	79.5	78.2	76.5	-1.8 ss
Approximate Ns:																		
8th Grade	18,600	18,300	17,300	17,500	17,800	18,600	18,100	16,700	16,700	16,200	15,100	16,500	17,000	16,800	16,500	16,100	15,700	
10th Grade	14,800	15,300	15,800	17,000	15,600	15,500	15,000	13,600	14,300	14,000	14,300	15,800	16,400	16,200	16,200	16,100	15,100	
12th Grade	2,700	2,800	2,600	2,600	2,400	2,600	2,500	2,300	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,300	

Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

Notes. Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.

"—" indicates data not available.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

^aThe question text was: How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day? Answer alternatives were: (1) No risk, (2) Slight risk, (3) Moderate risk, (4) Great risk, and (5) Can't say, drug unfamiliar. The percentage saying "great risk" is shown. For 8th and 10th graders: Beginning in 1999, perceived risk data based on two of four forms; N is two thirds of N indicated.

^bThe question text was: Do you disapprove of people smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day? Answer alternatives were: (1) Don't disapprove, (2) Disapprove, and (3) Strongly disapprove. For 8th and 10th graders, there was another category—"Can't say, drug unfamiliar"—which was included in the calculation of these percentages. The percentage saying they "disapprove" or "strongly disapprove" is shown. For 8th and 10th graders: Beginning in 1999, disapproval data based on two of four forms; N is two thirds of N indicated.

^cThe question text was: How difficult do you think it would be for you to get cigarettes, if you wanted some? Answer alternatives were: (1) Probably impossible, (2) Very difficult, (3) Fairly difficult, (4) Fairly easy, (5) Very easy, and (8) Can't say, drug unfamiliar (included in the calculation of these percentages). The percentage saying cigarettes are "fairly easy" or "very easy" to get is shown. In 1992 only, availability data based on one of two forms; N is one half of N indicated. The question was not asked of 12th graders.

TABLE 3
Trends in Various Attitudes toward Cigarette Use for Grades 8, 10, and 12

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Percentage who report "mostly agree" or "agree"																		
I prefer to date people who don't smoke																		
8th Grade	77.8	76.0	75.2	74.1	73.6	70.9	72.3	74.5	76.9	77.2	79.4	80.6	79.6	81.0	81.2	81.2	82.8	82.6
10th Grade	75.9	76.4	74.3	71.6	71.6	69.1	68.2	71.8	73.0	75.2	75.4	76.3	76.7	79.5	79.6	80.4	80.9	80.0
12th Grade	74.0	72.3	70.4	69.0	66.0	66.0	63.9	66.0	64.4	70.0	68.5	72.3	71.8	72.0	74.8	76.7	76.6	75.2
Smoking is a dirty habit																		
8th Grade	71.4	70.8	70.3	68.4	68.4	67.9	67.7	68.2	70.0	70.8	72.3	74.1	71.6	74.3	73.7	74.8	75.8	75.0
10th Grade	70.7	71.0	69.2	67.5	68.0	66.6	65.8	68.3	68.7	70.8	70.3	71.2	70.5	71.7	72.0	73.7	72.7	72.0
12th Grade	71.6	73.1	71.8	68.0	68.2	67.5	70.0	70.5	69.7	73.5	71.6	74.5	73.3	72.6	74.9	77.1	76.7	73.5
I think that becoming a smoker reflects poor judgment																		
8th Grade	62.2	60.9	59.7	58.7	59.3	57.0	57.6	58.8	60.0	60.9	63.1	64.3	63.7	64.1	64.6	65.5	66.1	64.5
10th Grade	57.5	59.0	57.3	54.2	53.7	52.9	50.1	53.9	54.7	56.5	55.4	59.3	56.8	58.8	59.4	61.5	60.3	60.6
12th Grade	61.0	60.7	59.4	58.1	55.1	54.9	56.2	54.7	55.5	58.9	57.2	59.8	56.6	56.0	60.3	61.9	61.7	58.1
I strongly dislike being near people who are smoking																		
8th Grade	53.8	52.1	52.9	51.1	49.7	45.7	46.6	48.5	48.7	50.1	52.2	54.0	54.4	57.0	55.7	55.4	56.8	57.9
10th Grade	50.7	50.9	50.0	47.7	46.0	42.6	41.6	44.4	44.0	46.5	46.7	49.1	51.2	52.6	52.3	55.2	53.7	53.5
12th Grade	48.9	49.4	48.6	47.4	44.2	42.3	38.3	41.0	39.3	41.3	43.3	47.4	47.6	46.5	47.8	49.7	50.2	47.9
I personally don't mind being around people who are smoking																		
8th Grade	29.5	31.1	31.1	32.8	34.2	37.8	34.8	34.7	32.9	31.6	30.7	29.1	27.8	27.6	26.8	27.7	27.3	25.6
10th Grade	33.1	35.0	35.1	36.8	38.5	42.8	41.1	39.7	38.8	38.1	35.5	34.7	32.2	30.0	30.4	30.8	30.4	29.2
12th Grade	33.1	34.5	33.0	35.5	37.0	39.1	41.8	38.6	41.3	39.6	39.7	35.0	33.5	32.7	35.1	32.0	31.3	31.5
The harmful effects of cigarettes have been exaggerated																		
8th Grade	19.9	21.8	22.4	24.4	23.1	25.3	22.4	23.8	22.7	21.6	21.4	22.0	20.5	22.1	20.4	21.1	20.8	20.9
10th Grade	16.4	17.9	18.8	18.9	19.3	20.0	19.5	20.1	19.3	18.8	17.3	18.0	19.5	17.8	17.5	17.4	18.3	18.5
12th Grade	13.8	13.0	13.6	14.9	14.4	12.8	14.0	13.4	14.5	16.8	15.8	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.1	14.1	14.2	14.5
Smokers know how to enjoy life more than nonsmokers																		
8th Grade	4.9	5.0	5.4	6.3	5.9	6.7	5.4	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.2
10th Grade	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.6	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.2	5.0
12th Grade	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.3	3.7	5.5	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.2	4.2

Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

Notes. For 8th graders: Ns range from 6,604 to 8,005. For 10th graders: Ns range from 6,398 to 7,807. For 12th graders: Ns range from 1,795 to 3,112.

TABLE 4
Trends in Prevalence of Use of Smokeless Tobacco in Grades 8, 10, and 12



	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Lifetime																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.2
12th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.4	32.2	30.4	29.2	—	—
30-Day																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0
12th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	11.3	10.3	8.4	—	—
Daily																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3
12th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	5.1	4.3	3.3	—	—
Approximate Ns:																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,500
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,800
12th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,200	16,300	16,300	16,700	—	15,000

Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

Notes. Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: $s = .05$, $ss = .01$, $sss = .001$.

"—" indicates data not available.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

For 8th and 10th graders: Data based on one of two forms for 1991–1996 and on two of four forms beginning in 1997; N is one half of N indicated.

For 12th graders: Data based on one form; N is one fifth of N indicated in 1986–1988 and one sixth of N indicated beginning in 1989.

The prevalence of use of smokeless tobacco was not asked of 12th graders in 1990 and 1991. Prior to 1990 the prevalence-of-use question on

smokeless tobacco was located near the end of one 12th-grade questionnaire form, whereas after 1991 the question was placed earlier and in a

different form. This shift could explain the discontinuities between the corresponding data.

(Table continued on next page.)

TABLE 4 (cont.)
Trends in Prevalence of Use of Smokeless Tobacco in Grades 8, 10, and 12

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007– 2008</u>	<u>change</u>
Lifetime																			
8th Grade	20.7	18.7	19.9	20.0	20.4	16.8	15.0	14.4	12.8	11.7	11.2	11.3	11.0	10.1	10.2	9.1	9.8	+0.8	
10th Grade	26.6	28.1	29.2	27.6	27.4	26.3	22.7	20.4	19.1	19.5	16.9	14.6	13.8	14.5	15.0	15.1	12.2	-2.9	ss
12th Grade	32.4	31.0	30.7	30.9	29.8	25.3	26.2	23.4	23.1	19.7	18.3	17.0	16.7	17.5	15.2	15.1	15.6	+0.5	
30-Day																			
8th Grade	7.0	6.6	7.7	7.1	7.1	5.5	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.3	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.5	+0.3	
10th Grade	9.6	10.4	10.5	9.7	8.6	8.9	7.5	6.5	6.1	6.9	6.1	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.7	6.1	5.0	-1.1	
12th Grade	11.4	10.7	11.1	12.2	9.8	9.7	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.8	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.6	6.1	6.6	6.5	-0.1	
Daily																			
8th Grade	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	-0.1	
10th Grade	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	-0.2	
12th Grade	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.3	4.4	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.7	-0.1	
Approximate Ns:																			
8th Grade	18,600	18,300	17,300	17,500	17,800	18,600	18,100	16,700	16,700	16,200	15,100	16,500	17,000	16,800	16,500	16,100	15,700		
10th Grade	14,800	15,300	15,800	17,000	15,600	15,500	15,000	13,600	14,300	14,000	14,300	15,800	16,400	16,200	16,200	16,100	15,100		
12th Grade	15,800	16,300	15,400	15,400	14,300	15,400	15,200	13,600	12,800	12,800	12,900	14,600	14,600	14,700	14,200	14,500	14,000		

Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

Notes. Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: s = .05, ss = .01, sss = .001.

"—" indicates data not available.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

For 8th and 10th graders: Data based on one of two forms for 1991–1996 and on two of four forms beginning in 1997; N is one half of N indicated.

For 12th graders: Data based on one form; N is one fifth of N indicated in 1986–1988 and one sixth of N indicated beginning in 1989.

The prevalence of use of smokeless tobacco was not asked of 12th graders in 1990 and 1991. Prior to 1990 the prevalence-of-use question on

smokeless tobacco was located near the end of one 12th-grade questionnaire form, whereas after 1991 the question was placed earlier and in a

different form. This shift could explain the discontinuities between the corresponding data.

TABLE 5
Trends in Attitudes about Regular Smokeless Tobacco Use for Grades 8, 10, and 12



	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
Perceived Risk^a																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.1
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.3
12th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	30.0	33.2	32.9	34.2	37.4
Disapproval^b																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79.1
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75.4
Approximate Ns:																	
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,500
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,800
12th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	3,300	3,300	2,800	2,600	2,600

Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

Notes. Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: $s = .05$, $ss = .01$, $sss = .001$.

"—" indicates data not available.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

^aThe question text was: How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use smokeless tobacco regularly? Answer alternatives were: (1) No risk, (2) Slight risk, (3) Moderate risk, (4) Great risk, and (5) Can't say, drug unfamiliar. The percentage saying "great risk" is shown.

^bThe question text was: Do you disapprove of people using smokeless tobacco regularly? Answer alternatives were: (1) Don't disapprove, (2) Disapprove, and (3) Strongly disapprove. For 8th and 10th graders, there was another category—"Can't say, drug unfamiliar"—which was included in the calculation of these percentages. The percentage saying they "disapprove" or "strongly disapprove" is shown. This question was not asked of 12th graders.

(Table continued on next page.)

TABLE 5 (cont.)
Trends in Attitudes about Regular Smokeless Tobacco Use for Grades 8, 10, and 12

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2007– 2008 change
Perceived Risk^a																		
8th Grade	35.1	36.9	35.5	33.5	34.0	35.2	36.5	37.1	39.0	38.2	39.4	39.7	41.3	40.8	39.5	41.8	41.0	-0.8
10th Grade	39.6	44.2	42.2	38.2	41.0	42.2	42.8	44.2	46.7	46.2	46.9	48.0	47.8	46.1	45.9	46.7	48.0	+1.2
12th Grade	35.5	38.9	36.6	33.2	37.4	38.6	40.9	41.1	42.2	45.4	42.6	43.3	45.0	43.6	45.9	44.0	42.9	-1.1
Disapproval^b																		
8th Grade	77.2	77.1	75.1	74.0	74.1	76.5	76.3	78.0	79.2	79.4	80.6	80.7	81.0	82.0	81.0	82.3	82.1	-0.2
10th Grade	74.6	73.8	71.2	71.0	71.0	72.3	73.2	75.1	75.8	76.1	78.7	79.4	80.2	80.5	80.5	80.9	81.8	+0.9
Approximate Ns:																		
8th Grade	18,600	18,300	17,300	17,500	17,800	18,600	18,100	16,700	16,700	16,200	15,100	16,500	17,000	16,800	16,500	16,100	15,700	
10th Grade	14,800	15,300	15,800	17,000	15,600	15,500	15,000	13,600	14,300	14,000	14,300	15,800	16,400	16,200	16,200	16,100	15,100	
12th Grade	2,700	2,800	2,600	2,600	2,400	2,600	2,500	2,300	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,300	

Source. The Monitoring the Future study, the University of Michigan.

Notes. Level of significance of difference between the two most recent classes: $s = .05$, $ss = .01$, $sss = .001$.

“—” indicates data not available.

Any apparent inconsistency between the change estimate and the prevalence estimates for the two most recent years is due to rounding.

^aThe question text was: How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use smokeless tobacco regularly? Answer alternatives were: (1) No risk, (2) Slight risk, (3) Moderate risk, (4) Great risk, and (5) Can't say, drug unfamiliar. The percentage saying "great risk" is shown.

^bThe question text was: Do you disapprove of people using smokeless tobacco regularly? Answer alternatives were: (1) Don't disapprove, (2) Disapprove, and (3) Strongly disapprove. For 8th and 10th graders, there was another category—"Can't say, drug unfamiliar"—which was included in the calculation of these percentages. The percentage saying they "disapprove" or "strongly disapprove" is shown. This question was not asked of 12th graders.