



## **National Year 10 ASH Snapshot Survey, 1999-2009: Trends in Tobacco Use by Students Aged 14-15 Years**

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**On behalf of Action on Smoking and Health, Health Sponsorship Council and the Ministry of Health**

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## Summary

The ASH Year 10 Snapshot Survey is a national census style survey that has been conducted annually since 1999. Over 330,147 New Zealand 14 and 15 year old teenagers have completed the survey since 1999, which focuses on smoking by teenagers, their family and friends.

- Overall, the proportion of New Zealand 14 and 15 year olds who reported they smoked daily in 2009 was 5.6%. This means that about 3400 New Zealand 14 and 15 years olds are daily smokers. This is lower compared to 2008 (6.8%), significantly lower than the 9.0% reported in 2005 and only one third of the proportion of teenagers who reported they smoked daily in 1999.
- Sixty four percent of students report that they have never smoked, not even a puff. This increased from 61% in 2008 and is twice as many compared to the 32% who reported they had never smoked in 1999.
- More girls than boys reported that they smoke, 12.5% of girls reported that they smoked daily, weekly or monthly and only 9.1% of boys reported that they smoked daily, weekly or monthly in 2009.
- The highest smoking prevalence is amongst Māori girls and boys. Eighteen percent of Māori girls reported that they smoked daily in 2009 compared to four percent of New Zealand European girls who reported that they smoke daily. However daily smoking reported by Māori boys and girls has been decreasing steadily and inequalities have reduced. For example, there was a five percent drop in the difference in smoking prevalence between Māori girls and New Zealand European girls since 2005. Eleven percent of Māori boys report they smoke daily compared to three percent of New Zealand European boys who report they smoke daily.
- Daily smoking amongst boys and girls of Pacific Island ethnicity is also high compared to New Zealand European boys and girls. Seven percent of Pacific Island girls reported that they smoked daily and six percent of Pacific Island boys report that they smoke daily. However significant reductions in the numbers of Pacific Island teenagers who reported they smoke daily have occurred since 2005; particularly amongst Pacific Island girls. The proportion of Pacific Island girls who reported that they smoked daily in 2009 is half the amount who reported they smoked daily in 2005. The difference, *i.e.* inequality, between Pacific Island and New Zealand European girls has halved in the last five years.
- Parental smoking and smoking in the home as reported by teenagers has decreased but only very slowly and not significantly since 2005 for some groups; *i.e.* parental smoking by low and medium decile Māori and smoking in the home by low decile New Zealand Europeans.

## Introduction

Smoking is the single biggest cause of preventable illness and death in New Zealand. Approximately 5000 deaths per year are attributable to smoking tobacco. About 700,000 New Zealanders smoke regularly and most people begin smoking as teenagers.<sup>1</sup> Research continues to uncover links between smoking and poor health outcomes. A recent longitudinal study in New Zealand found that smoking is highly likely to double the risk of developing depression.<sup>2</sup> Other recent research provides evidence that tobacco use is a gateway to use of illicit drugs such as heroin and methamphetamine.<sup>3</sup>

The National ASH Year 10 Snapshot Survey, which monitors smoking and risk factors for smoking, has been conducted in New Zealand since 1999. This report summarises a decade of trends (1999-2009) in teenage tobacco use for New Zealand.

Since the 2008 survey one of the most important tobacco control initiatives likely to influence youth was the introduction of graphic warnings on tobacco packaging.<sup>4</sup> These new tobacco packages would have been widely available in New Zealand by the time the 2009 survey was conducted. A multi-media advertising campaign designed for youth “Smoking not our future” also featured prior to the survey.<sup>5</sup>

## Method

### *Survey*

Annual national surveys of tobacco smoking by Year 10 (predominantly 14-15 year old) students have been carried out yearly since 1999.<sup>6</sup> Each year, all New Zealand schools with Year 10 students (except correspondence schools) were invited to participate in the survey. The survey includes demographic questions (age, gender and ethnicity) and questions about smoking and factors influencing smoking. The annual school response rate was 67% in 2002 ( $n = 309$ ), 66% in 2003 ( $n = 312$ ), 65% in 2004 ( $n = 319$ ), 58% ( $n = 278$ ) in 2005, 57% ( $n = 291$ ) in 2006, 47% ( $n = 241$ ) in 2007, 54% ( $n = 288$ ) in 2008 and 55% (264/480) in 2009. School principals gave permission for teachers to supervise while the students completed the anonymous self-administered questionnaires in class. To maintain the confidentiality of the students’ responses, teachers did not examine the surveys to ensure all the questions were answered.

Students answered a two-page questionnaire, which included questions on age, sex and ethnicity (self-assigned). Students chose more than one ethnic group, therefore a priority system was used to classify any student choosing Māori as such, and then any Pasifika student as such, followed by any Asian student as such, followed by European then Other.

School decile is used as an estimate of socio-economic status (SES). Decile-1 schools comprise the 10% of New Zealand schools with the highest proportion of students from low-SES communities, whereas decile-10 schools are the 10% of schools with the lowest proportion of those students.<sup>7</sup>

Students answered whether their mother, father or best friend smoked. With regard to their own smoking status, students were asked, “Have you ever smoked a cigarette, even just a few puffs?” Another question asked, “How often do you smoke now?”. Categories of smoking were *at least once a day, at least once a week, at least once a month, less often than once per month*. Students who reported smoking daily, weekly or monthly are termed regular smokers or students who smoke regularly. Those who answered “no” to “Have you ever smoked a cigarette, even just a few puffs?” were classified as never smokers or students who’ve never smoked, while those who answered, “yes” to the first question and “I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days (one month)” to the second were classified as experimenters.

The total number of completed questionnaires returned by schools was 26,986 in 2009. Analyses were restricted to students who were 14 and 15 years old and who provided complete information on age, sex, ethnicity and smoking status; 330,147 from previous years and 25,762 in 2009.

### **Data Analysis**

Smoking prevalence, smoking in the home and parental smoking data as reported by students from consecutive annual surveys of Year 10 students are presented as tables of percentages and number in the total sample (N) by sex, ethnic group, school decile and District Health Board (DHB). To facilitate comparison of changes over time between subgroups some data is also presented as graphs with 95% confidence intervals adjusted to account for clustering of the student sample by school (these were calculated using StataIC 10). The percentages provide a prevalence of a sample of students. The 95% confidence interval for each percentage is the range within which the value for the whole population of Year 10 students is likely to be. There is a 95% chance that the prevalence of smoking of the whole population as opposed to the sample occurs within this range. When confidence intervals do not overlap there is high confidence that a significant change or difference, not just due to chance, has been measured.

Prevalence of daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, regular (daily, weekly or monthly), and experimental smoking, as well as never smoked is reported for all students and by gender. Daily, regular and never smoked prevalence is reported for all other subgroups. These values are reported for each year the survey has been conducted.

Statistical analysis of trends over time focuses on recent trends. The difference between 2009 and 2005 is tested consistently throughout the report.

Relative changes in smoking behaviour are expressed as odds ratios (OR) adjusted for demographics that might affect the results eg, age, sex and ethnicity (Mantel-Haenszel, StataIC 10). The odds can be described as the proportion of the population of interest who report an activity or behaviour, divided by the proportion who does not report this behaviour. For example, the odds of daily smoking are the proportion of daily smokers (ds) divided by the proportion that is not daily smokers (1-ds).

If the OR is less than one then the odds are lower in 2009 than 2005 e.g. if an OR is 0.53 then the odds of daily smoking in 2009 are about half the odds of daily smoking in 2005 and therefore risk of a student being a daily smoker is reduced in 2009. If the odds ratio is more than 1 then the odds are higher in 2009 than 2005 e.g. if an OR is 2.0 then the odds in 2009 are double the odds in 2005 and hence the risk has increased in 2009.

## Results

### **Sample Characteristics**

There were 61,355 Year 10 students in 2009 as recorded by Education Counts.<sup>8</sup> Therefore, the 2009 survey sample (25,762) represents 42% of the recorded Year 10 population. Compared to the national population of Year 10 students, males are slightly underrepresented (Table 1). New Zealand Europeans and Asian peoples are overrepresented. High- and medium-decile schools are also overrepresented compared to the national population. The ASH survey sample has students from all DHBs (see page 40) and most Territorial Local Authorities. The Territorial Local Authorities not represented in the survey are Waikato, Otorohanga, Wairoa and Manawatu.

**Table 1: Comparison of the Year 10 ASH Snapshot sample with the national Year 10 population**

<b>Demographic Group</b>	<b>ASH Year 10 Snapshot Sample</b>	<b>2008 National Year 10 Population (%)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	47.2	51.1
Female	52.8	48.9
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
New Zealand European	64.5	56.6
Maori	17.8	22.3
Pacific people	7.1	9.1
Asian	9.1	8.5
Other	1.4	2.1
<b>School Decile</b>		
Low (1-3)	13.6	18.0
Medium (4-7)	44.6	43.3
High (8-10)	41.7	37.9

### **Overall Results**

The percentage of Year 10 students who smoke daily continued to decline, down to 5.6% in 2009 from 6.8% in 2008 (Table 2a). However, the percentage of students who reported weekly smoking did not decrease from 2008 nor did the percentage of students who reported monthly smoking. The percentage of Year 10 students who reported they had experimented with smoking decreased by 2% from 2008 to 2009. The percentage of students who reported they had never smoked, not even a puff, increased from 60.7% in 2008 to 64% in 2009.

Longer term trends comparing smoking in 2009 with smoking in 2005 indicate that odds of students smoking in 2009 have decreased significantly compared to 2005 after adjusting for age, ethnicity and gender (Table 2b). This is consistent for all categories of smoking behaviour. The odds of a student reporting that they have never smoked in 2009 have increased significantly compared to 2005 after adjusting for age, ethnicity and gender.



**Table 2a: Overall percentages of tobacco smoking or never having smoked amongst 14-15 year old from 1999-2009**

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Daily</b>	15.6	15.2	13.5	12.4	12.1	9.8	9.0	8.2	7.3	6.8	5.6
<b>Weekly</b>	6.7	6.3	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.7
<b>Monthly</b>	6.3	6.4	5.6	4.9	4.3	3.8	4.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6
<b>Regular*</b>	28.6	27.9	24.8	22.1	20.7	17.6	16.8	14.2	12.8	11.9	10.9
<b>Less than Monthly</b>	14.3	13.5	14.8	11.2	10.1	7.7	7.7	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.2
<b>Experimented ▲</b>	25.5	25.5	24.5	28.3	26.8	27.7	26.1	25.5	24.0	22.0	19.9
<b>Never Smoked</b>	31.6	33.0	35.9	38.4	42.5	47.0	49.4	54.0	57.3	60.7	64.0
<b>Total (N)</b>	29,032	29,370	29,398	29,285	32,927	31,921	32,761	32,841	25,978	30,872	25,762

\*Is the combined total of students who report smoking daily, weekly or monthly

▲ Is those who have tried smoking but do not currently smoke

**Table 2b: Table of odds ratios comparing 2009 with 2005 adjusted for gender, age and ethnicity**

Smoking Category	OR	95% CI	p
<b>Smoking</b>			
<b>Daily</b>	0.59	0.56-0.64	<0.001
<b>Weekly</b>	0.75	0.68-0.83	<0.001
<b>Monthly</b>	0.64	0.58-0.70	<0.001
<b>&lt;Monthly</b>	0.68	0.63-0.72	<0.001
<b>Regular</b>	0.60	0.57-0.64	<0.001
<b>Not smoking</b>			
<b>Experimented</b>	0.70	0.67-0.73	<0.001
<b>Never Smoked</b>	1.9	1.81-1.94	<0.001

### ***Trends by Gender***

Six percent of girls reported they smoke daily compared to five percent of boys (Table 3a). In 2009, fewer boys (2%) than girls (3%) reported that they smoked weekly. Percentages of both boys and girls who report smoking monthly not changed significantly between 2008 and 2009. One fifth of boys and one fifth of girls reported they had tried smoking but did not currently smoke. In 2009, more boys (66%) than girls (62%) reported they had never smoked.

The odds (adjusted for age, ethnicity and school decile) of both girls and boys smoking daily or regularly, comparing 2009 with 2005, have decreased significantly (Table 3b). However, the rate of decline in the proportion who report they smoke has been relatively faster for girls (half that of 2005, OR=0.56 compared to closer to three-quarters that of 2005, OR = 0.72 for boys) over the five year period. The odds (adjusted for age, ethnicity and school decile) of never smoking a cigarette have significantly increased in 2009 compared to 2005 for both boys and girls.

**Table 3a: Prevalence of smoking amongst 14-15 year old boys and girls**

<b>Boys</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Smoking</b>											
Daily	14.1	14.1	11.6	9.9	9.9	8.1	7.2	6.2	6.2	5.8	4.9
Weekly	5.2	5.0	4.6	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.2
Monthly	5.4	5.3	4.8	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
Regular	24.7	24.4	21.1	17.4	16.4	13.8	12.9	10.7	10.6	9.7	9.1
<Monthly	14.0	13.2	14.7	10.9	9.0	6.5	6.6	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.5
<b>Not Smoking</b>											
Experimented	28.0	27.7	26.6	30.6	28.7	29.9	28.1	26.5	25.1	22.3	20.1
Never Smoked	33.3	34.6	37.6	41.2	46.0	49.9	52.5	57.3	58.9	63.2	66.3
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>14,468</b>	<b>14,577</b>	<b>14,411</b>	<b>14,349</b>	<b>16,352</b>	<b>15,598</b>	<b>15,718</b>	<b>16,293</b>	<b>12,467</b>	<b>15,133</b>	<b>12,169</b>
<b>Girls</b>											
<b>Smoking</b>											
Daily	17.1	16.3	15.2	14.9	14.2	11.4	10.7	10.1	8.3	7.9	6.3
Weekly	8.1	7.6	6.7	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1
Monthly	7.2	7.5	6.5	6.0	5.2	4.6	5.2	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.1
Regular	32.4	31.4	28.4	26.6	24.9	21.2	20.4	17.6	14.9	14.0	12.5
<Monthly	14.7	13.8	14.8	11.5	11.1	8.9	8.7	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.8
<b>Not Smoking</b>											
Experimented	23.1	23.3	22.5	26.2	24.9	25.6	24.3	24.6	23.0	21.7	19.7
Never Smoked	29.9	31.5	34.3	35.8	39.1	44.3	46.6	50.7	55.8	58.3	61.9
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>14,564</b>	<b>14,793</b>	<b>14,987</b>	<b>14,936</b>	<b>16,575</b>	<b>16,323</b>	<b>17,043</b>	<b>16,548</b>	<b>13,511</b>	<b>15,739</b>	<b>13,593</b>

**Table 3b: Table of odds ratios comparing 2009 with 2005 for boys and girls adjusted for age, decile and ethnicity**

	Boys			Girls		
	<b>OR</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>OR</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	<b>p</b>
<b>Daily</b>	0.70	0.63-0.77	<0.001	0.56	0.51-0.61	<0.001
<b>Weekly</b>	0.87	0.74-1.01	0.09	0.70	0.62-0.79	<0.001
<b>Monthly</b>	0.71	0.61-0.84	<0.001	0.60	0.54-0.68	<0.001
<b>&lt;Monthly</b>	0.69	0.62-0.77	<0.001	0.66	0.60-0.72	<0.001
<b>Regular</b>	0.72	0.66-0.78	<0.001	0.56	0.52-0.59	<0.001
<b>Experimented</b>	0.66	0.62-0.70	<0.001	0.76	0.72-0.81	<0.001
<b>Never Smoked</b>	1.72	1.64-1.82	<0.001	1.97	1.87-2.07	<0.001

### Trends by Ethnicity - Girls

Daily smoking is highest amongst Maori girls (18%) compared to all other ethnicities (Table 4). High numbers of Pacific Island girls also report they smoke daily (7%) compared to New Zealand European, Asian and Other ethnicities. In contrast the percentages of girls of Asian (1.4%) and Other (0.7%) ethnicities who report daily smoking are the lowest.

**Table 4: Trends in daily smoking for 14-15 year old girls by ethnicity.**

Year	New Zealand European	Maori	Pacific Island	Asian	Other
1999	13.0%	36.2%	23.0%	5.9%	6.6%
2000	12.2%	37.2%	19.4%	5.1%	9.7%
2001	11.5%	34.4%	19.5%	3.2%	8.5%
2002	10.8%	34.4%	17.6%	3.9%	10.1%
2003	9.9%	34.2%	18.1%	4.5%	6.5%
2004	7.2%	29.1%	13.2%	2.9%	5.7%
2005	7.4%	26.5%	14.5%	2.9%	4.0%
2006	6.1%	25.3%	13.0%	2.0%	3.0%
2007	4.9%	22.4%	11.0%	2.3%	2.4%
2008	4.1%	21.5%	10.5%	2.3%	1.9%
2009	3.7%	17.9%	7.2%	1.4%	0.7%

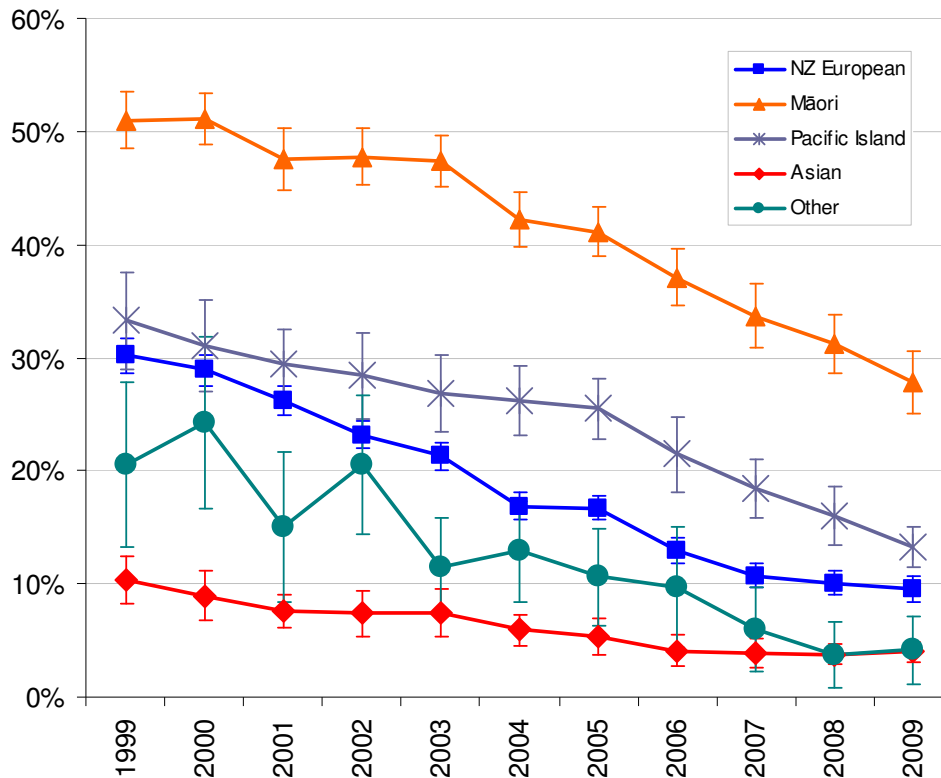
Trends in daily smoking are the same when examining any regular smoking *i.e.* daily, weekly or monthly (Figure 1). For girls of all ethnicities, in 2009 odds (adjusted for age and school decile) of reporting any regular smoking were significantly lower than the odds of reporting regular smoking in 2005 (Table 5)

**Table 5: Table of odds ratios for daily, regular (daily, weekly and monthly) and never smoked comparing 2009 with 2005 for girls by ethnicity adjusted for age and school decile.**

<i>Daily</i>	OR	95% CI	p
<b>Māori</b>	0.65	0.57-0.74	<0.001
<b>Pacific Island</b>	0.44	0.34-0.59	<0.001
<b>Asian</b>	0.48	0.28-0.82	<0.01
<b>New Zealand European</b>	0.51	0.45-0.59	<0.001
<b>Other</b>	0.14	0.02-1.36	0.05
<b><i>Regular</i></b>			
<b>Māori</b>	0.59	0.52-0.66	<0.001
<b>Pacific Island</b>	0.45	0.36-0.55	<0.001
<b>Asian</b>	0.73	0.51-1.03	0.08
<b>New Zealand European</b>	0.55	0.50-0.60	<0.001
<b>Other</b>	0.38	0.16-0.91	0.02
<b><i>Never</i></b>			
<b>Māori</b>	2.0	1.8-2.3	<0.001
<b>Pacific Island</b>	1.8	1.6-2.2	<0.001
<b>Asian</b>	2.0	1.7-2.4	<0.001
<b>New Zealand European</b>	2.0	1.9-2.1	<0.001
<b>Other</b>	2.6	1.6-4.2	<0.001

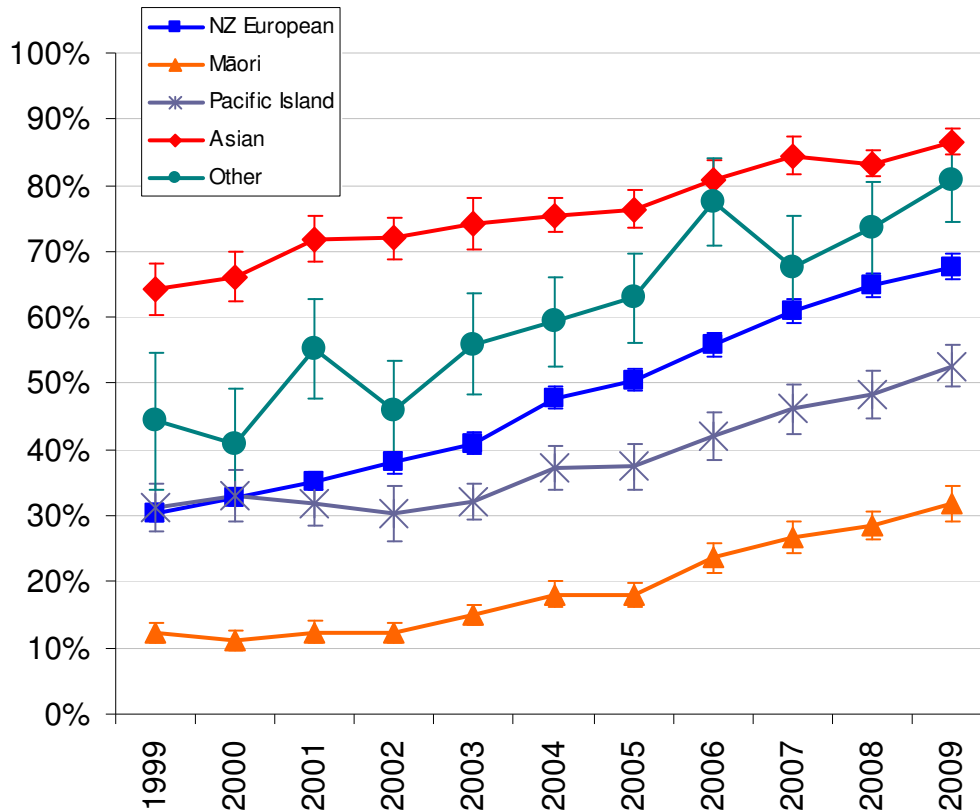
Inequalities between Māori, Pacific Island girls and New Zealand European girls have decreased since 2005 (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Trends in the proportion of girls reporting regular smoking (daily, weekly or monthly) amongst 14-15 year old girls by ethnicity. The 95% confidence intervals are adjusted for clustering of data by school.**



From 2008-2009, the highest relative increase in percentage (11.5%) of girls reporting they had never smoked was amongst Māori girls (Figure 2). Nearly one-third, 31.8%, of Māori girls reported they had never smoked in 2009. Just over one-half of Pacific girls (52.6%) reported they had never smoked in 2009 compared to 48.4% in 2008. This was a 9% relative increase. Whereas for New Zealand European and Asian girls the relative increase in reporting never having smoked was only 4%. The percentage of Asian girls who report they have never smoked is the highest (86.6%) up from 83.3% in 2008.

**Figure 2: Trends in the proportion of girls reporting they have never smoked amongst 14-15 year old girls by ethnicity. The 95% confidence intervals are adjusted for clustering of data by school.**



***Trends by Ethnicity – Boys***

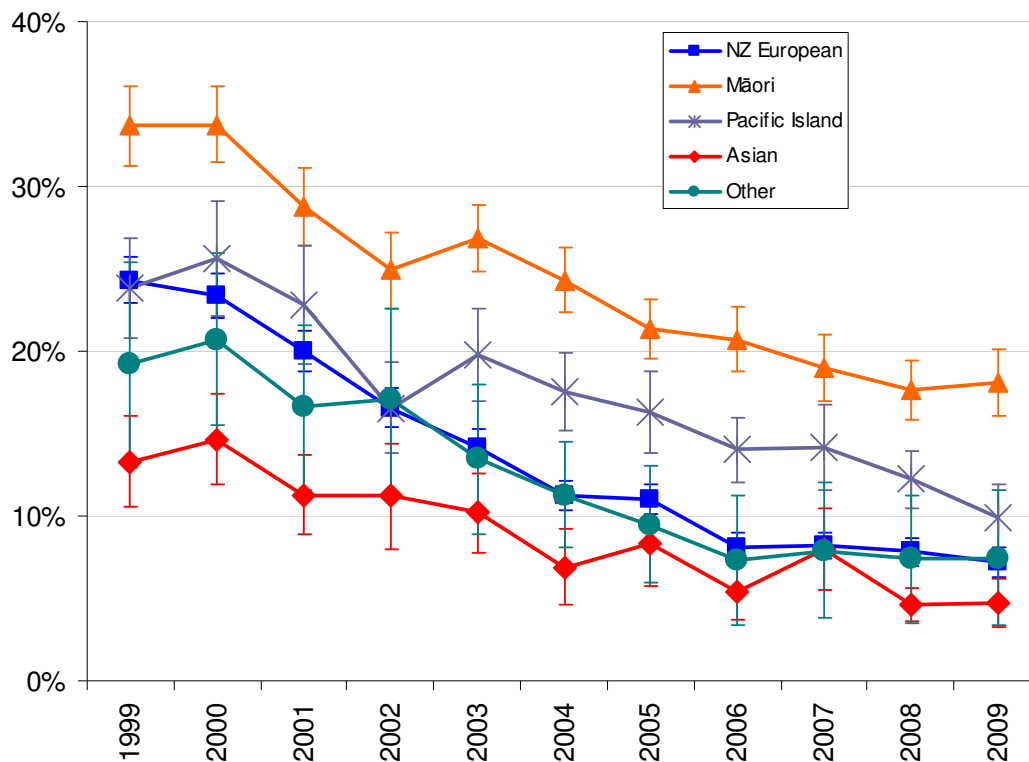
Daily smoking reported by boys of Māori (11.1%), Pacific (6%) and New Zealand European (3.2%) ethnicities is lower compared to girls of the same ethnicity (Table 6). Whereas girls of Asian and Other ethnicities report smoking daily less than boys of Asian (3.2%) and Other (3.0%) ethnicities. Amongst boys, daily smoking is highest amongst Māori and lowest amongst boys of Other ethnicities.

**Table 6: Trends in daily smoking for 14-15 year old boys by ethnicity.**

Year	New Zealand European	Maori	Pacific Island	Asian	Other
1999	12.6%	23.6%	16.6%	7.9%	9.1%
2000	12.1%	24.2%	16.8%	9.4%	13.2%
2001	10.0%	19.1%	14.1%	7.2%	11.3%
2002	8.5%	16.8%	10.8%	7.5%	10.3%
2003	7.6%	19.4%	12.5%	6.4%	6.2%
2004	5.9%	16.2%	11.8%	3.8%	7.0%
2005	5.4%	14.0%	10.2%	5.3%	5.1%
2006	4.0%	13.5%	8.5%	3.4%	5.5%
2007	4.2%	12.4%	8.9%	5.4%	4.2%
2008	3.7%	12.5%	8.9%	2.8%	3.2%
2009	3.2%	11.1%	6.0%	3.2%	3.0%

Trends in regular smoking were similar to trends in daily smoking with the exception of Māori boys. The percentage of Māori boys who report smoking weekly increased slightly.

**Figure 3: Trends in the proportion of boys reporting regular smoking (daily, weekly or monthly) amongst 14-15 year old boys by ethnicity. The 95% confidence intervals are adjusted for clustering of data by school.**



Odds (adjusted by age and school decile) of boys reporting either daily or regular smoking were significantly lower in 2009 compared to 2005 for all ethnicities except Other ethnicities. Decline in regular smoking from 2005-2009 was slower for Māori boys (Table 7) compared to Māori girls (Table 5). Decline in regular smoking was also faster for New Zealand European girls compared to New Zealand European boys. Inequalities between boys and girls of Māori and New Zealand European ethnicity have decreased. Declines in regular smoking reported by Pacific Island boys in recent years have been steady and comparable to declines in regular smoking reported by Pacific Island girls.

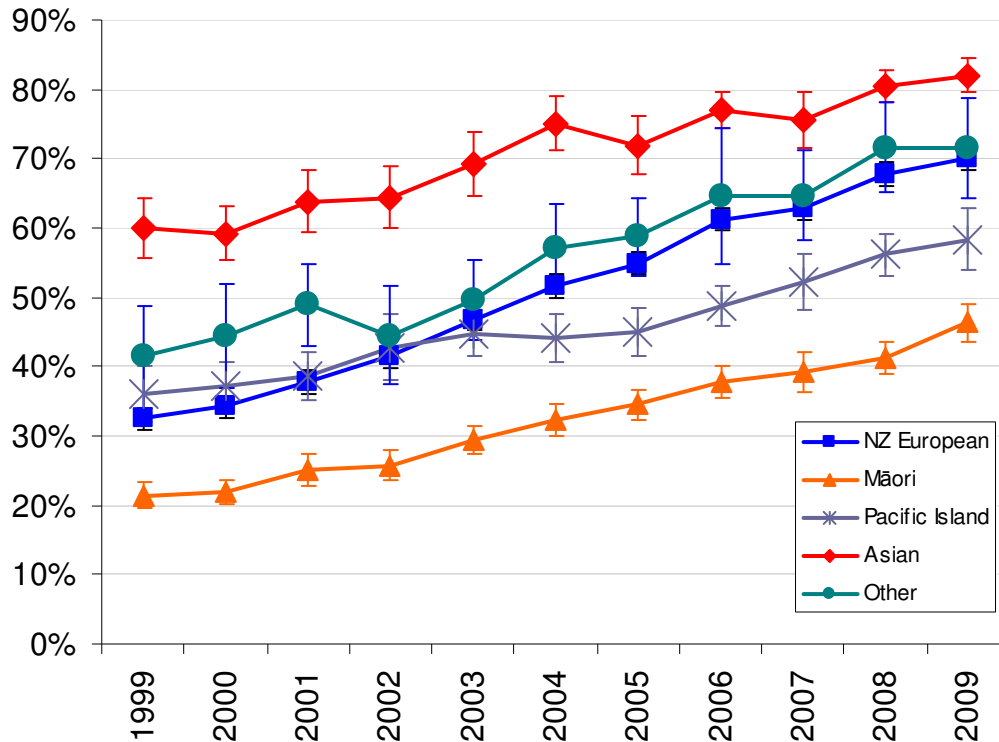
**Table 7: Table of odds ratios for daily, regular (daily, weekly and monthly) and never smoked comparing 2009 with 2005 for boys by ethnicity adjusted for age and school decile.**

<i>Daily</i>	OR	95% CI	p
Māori	0.81	0.68-0.96	0.01
Pacific Island	0.57	0.41-0.79	<0.001
Asian	0.67	0.47-0.96	0.03
New Zealand European	0.66	0.56-0.77	<0.001
Other	0.57	0.19-1.8	0.32
<i>Regular</i>			
Māori	0.85	0.74-0.99	0.03
Pacific Island	0.59	0.45-0.76	<0.001
Asian	0.63	0.46-0.85	<0.01
New Zealand European	0.69	0.62-0.77	<0.001
Other	0.79	0.37-1.69	0.54
<i>Never</i>			
Māori	1.5	1.4-1.7	<0.001
Pacific Island	1.7	1.4-2.0	<0.001
Asian	1.7	1.4-2.0	<0.001
New Zealand European	1.8	1.7-1.9	<0.001
Other	1.7	1.1-2.7	0.02

The percentage of boys who report they have never smoked (82%) is highest amongst Asian boys (Figure 4). Boys of Other (72%) and New Zealand European (70%) ethnicities had the next highest percentages of those who report they have never smoked.



**Figure 4: Trends in the proportion of 14-15 year old boys reporting they have never smoked by ethnicity. The 95% confidence intervals are adjusted for clustering of data by school.**



Reporting never having smoked was lowest amongst Māori (46%) and Pacific Island boys (58%). However, in recent years the proportions of Māori and Pacific Island boys who reported they have never smoked has been increasing steadily. Māori boys had the highest relative increase (12%) during 2008-2009.

### ***Pacific Island ethnicities in detail***

Daily smoking prevalence is highest amongst Cook Island girls (14.5%, Table 8) and lowest amongst Other Pacific Island girls and Samoan boys. Tongan boys report the highest daily smoking amongst boys. Proportion of girls who smoke weekly or monthly is highest amongst Cook Island and Tongan girls.

**Table 8: Daily, regular and never smoked percentages for different Pacific Island ethnicities (2008-2009 data combined)**

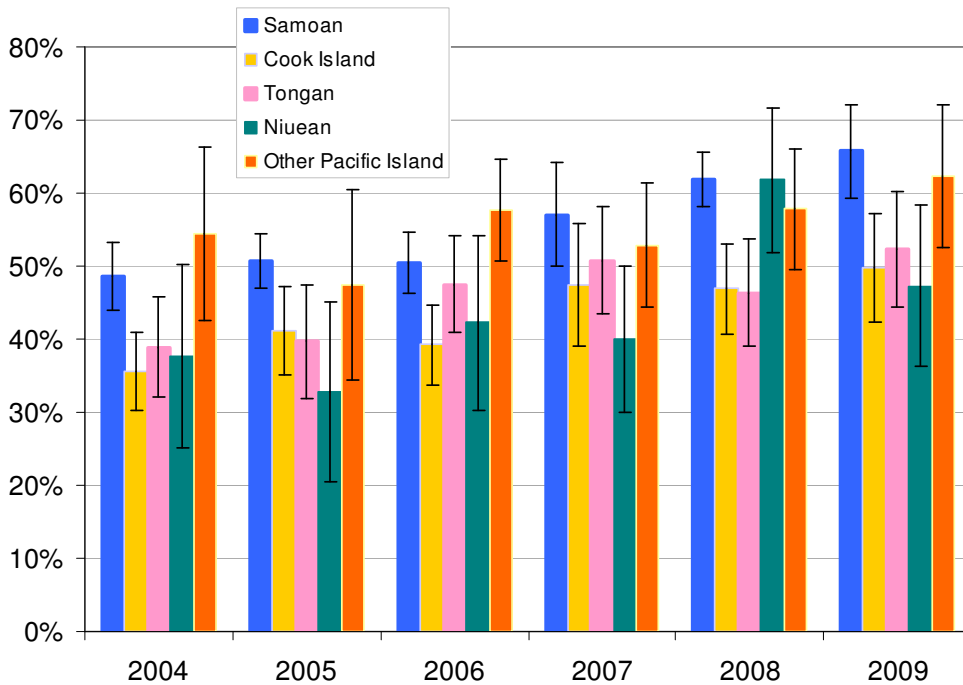
<i>Boys</i>	Daily	Regular	Never Smoked	Total (N)
Samoan	5.5	8.9	63.3	1,072
Cook Island	8.8	12.7	48.2	434
Tongan	13.2	16.1	49.0	471
Niuean	8.1	13.2	55.8	174
Other Pacific Island	6.2	9.7	59.7	452
<i>Girls</i>				
Samoan	6.6	11.4	57.5	1,128
Cook Island	14.5	22.6	35.4	443
Tongan	11.1	18.0	48.3	522
Niuean	12.0	16.8	39.2	209
Other Pacific Island	5.3	10.3	54.9	419

Examining trends over time (Figures 5 &6), odds that a student reported they had never smoked increased significantly in 2009 compared to 2005 for Samoan teenagers (see Table 9), Cook Island teenagers, Tongan, Niuean and Other Pacific Island teenagers.

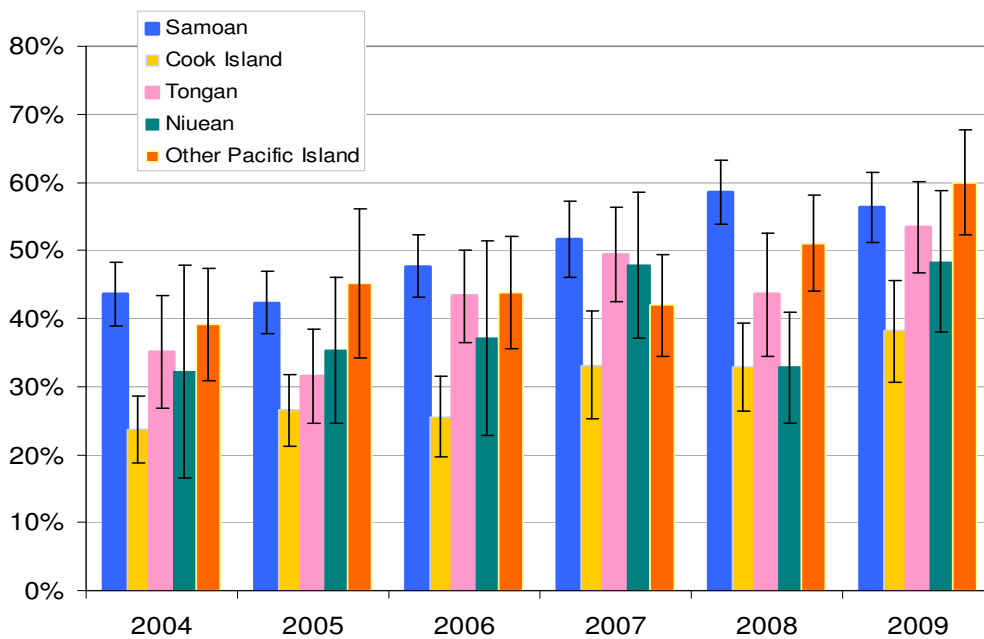
**Table 9: Odds ratios (adjusted for ethnicity, age and gender) comparing odds that a student reported they had never smoked in 2009 compared to 2005**

<b>Ethnic group</b>	<b>Odds Ratio</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interval</b>	<b>Probability</b>
Samoan	1.8	1.5-2.1	<0.001
Cook Island	1.5	1.1-2.0	<0.01
Tongan	2.1	1.5-2.8	<0.001
Niuean	1.7	1.0-2.7	0.03
Other Pacific Island	2.0	1.4-3.0	<0.001

**Figure 5: Trends in the proportion of boys reporting they have never smoked amongst 14-15 year old boys by Pacific Island ethnicity. The 95% confidence intervals are adjusted for clustering of data by school.**



**Figure 6: Trends in the proportion of girls reporting they have never smoked amongst 14-15 year old girls by Pacific Island ethnicity. The 95% confidence intervals are adjusted for clustering of data by school.**



### Asian ethnicities in detail

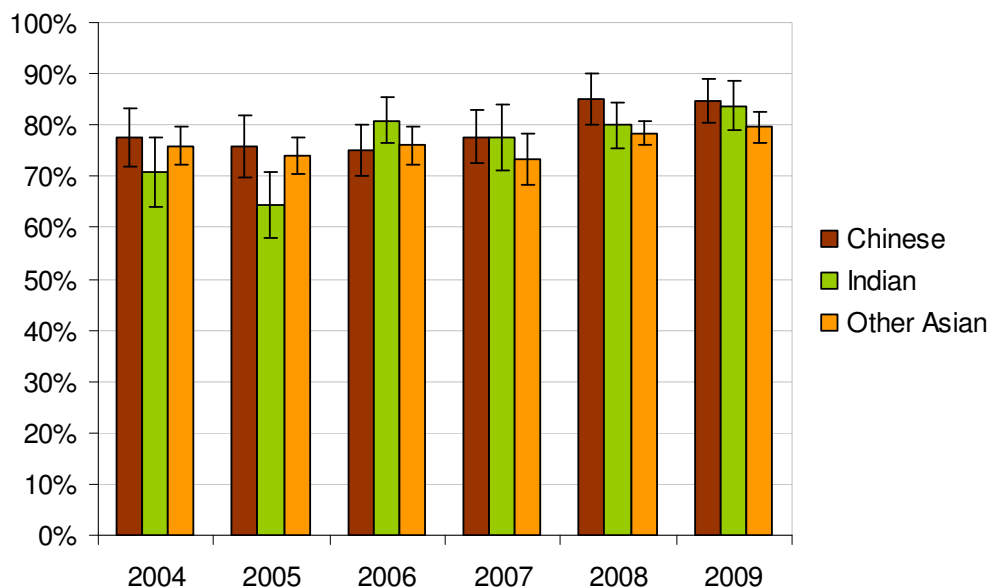
Daily and regular smoking reported by Chinese boys was the lowest (Table 10). About 3% of Indian and other Asian boys reported they had smoked daily and another 2% report they smoke weekly or monthly. For girls, the lowest percentage of daily smoking is amongst other Asian ethnic groups (1.6%) however the percentages of Chinese (1.9%) and Indian (2.5%) girls who reported they smoked daily are also very low.

**Table 10: Daily, regular and never smoked percentages for different Asian ethnicities (2008-2009 data combined)**

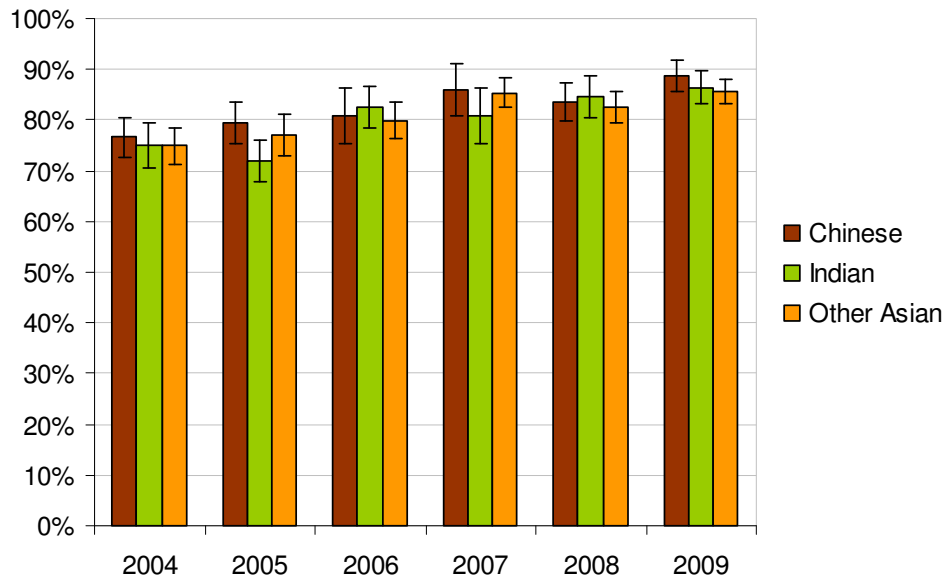
Boys	Daily	Regular	Never	
			Smoked	Total (N)
Chinese	1.9	2.8	84.9	823
Indian	3.2	5.1	81.7	818
Other Asian	3.5	5.4	79.0	1,595
Girls				
Chinese	1.9	2.7	85.9	738
Indian	2.5	5.2	85.5	828
Other Asian	1.6	3.7	83.9	1,549

Examining trends over time (Figures 7 & 8) odds (adjusted for age, gender and school decile) of a student reporting they have never smoked have increased significantly for Chinese teenagers (OR 1.72,  $p < 0.001$ , 95% CI 1.3-2.2), Indian teenagers (OR 2.6,  $p < 0.001$ , 95% CI 2.0-3.3) and other Asian ethnicities (OR 1.5,  $p < 0.001$ , 95% CI 1.2-1.9).

**Figure 7: Trends in the proportion of boys reporting they have never smoked amongst 14-15 year old boys by Asian ethnicity. The 95% confidence intervals are adjusted for clustering of data by school.**



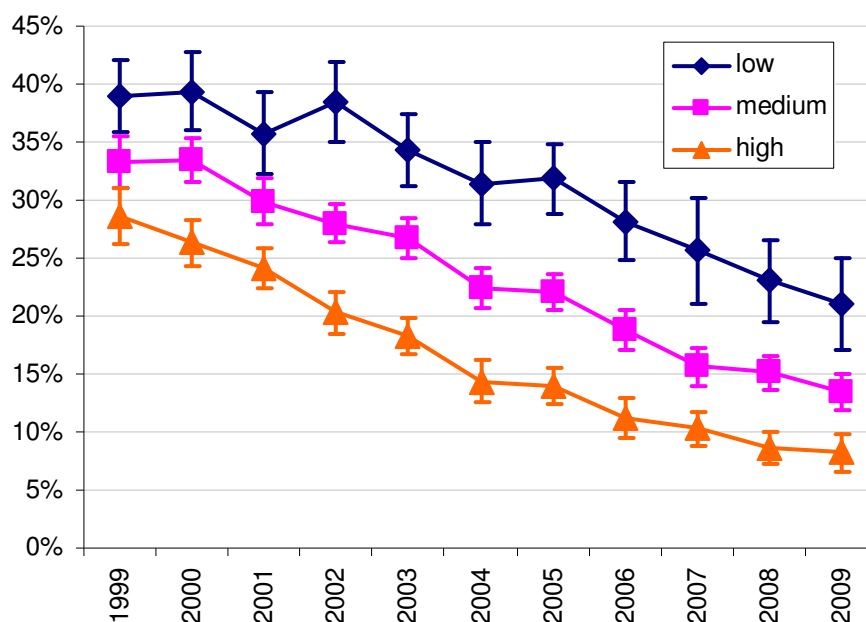
**Figure 7: Trends in the proportion of girls reporting they have never smoked amongst 14-15 year old girls by Asian ethnicity. The 95% confidence intervals are adjusted for clustering of data by school.**



***Trends by School Decile – Girls***

Daily (13%) and regular (21%) smoking reported by girls in 2009 was highest amongst those at low decile (1-3) schools compared to high decile (8-10) schools (daily 3%, regular 8%). Girls at low decile schools are four times more likely to smoke daily compared to girls at high decile schools. Daily smoking in 2009 was reported by seven percent of girls from medium decile schools (4-7) and another six percent of them reported smoking weekly or monthly. Inequalities between the school decile groups have increased over the decade and have only just started to decrease. Adjusted odds (adjusted for age and ethnicity) of regular and daily smoking reported by girls has decreased significantly in 2009 compared to 2005 for all school decile groups (Table 11, Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Trends in the proportion of girls reporting regular smoking (daily, weekly or monthly) amongst 14-15 year old girls by school decile group. The 95% confidence intervals are adjusted for clustering of data by school.**

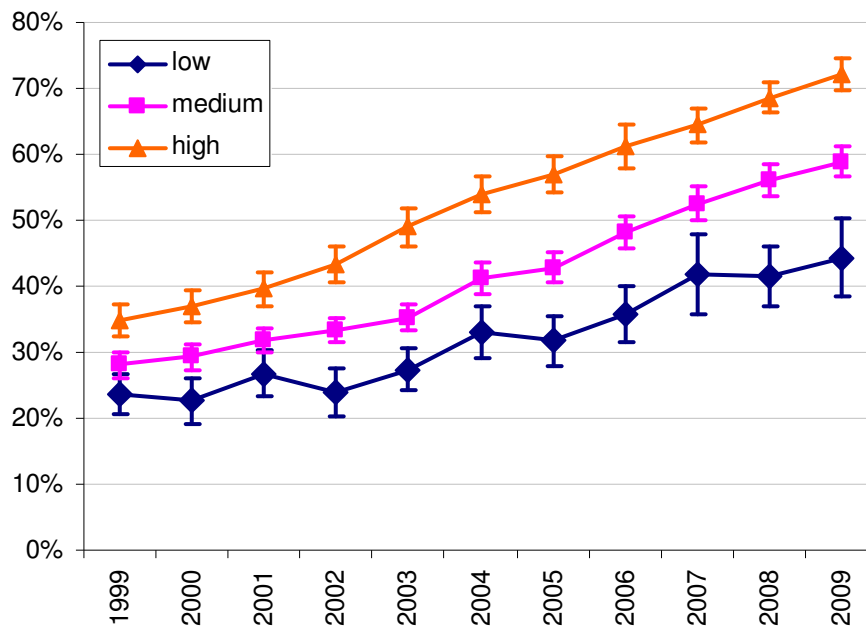


**Table 11: Table of odds ratios for daily, regular (daily, weekly and monthly) and never smoked comparing 2009 with 2005 for girls by school decile group adjusted for age, gender and ethnicity.**

<i>Daily</i>	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p
Low decile	0.62	0.52-0.74	<0.001
Medium decile	0.52	0.46-0.59	<0.001
High decile	0.58	0.48-0.70	<0.001
<i>Regular</i>			
Low decile	0.61	0.53-0.71	<0.001
Medium decile	0.54	0.49-0.59	<0.001
High decile	0.55	0.49-0.63	<0.001
<i>Never</i>			
Low decile	1.6	1.4-1.9	<0.001
Medium decile	2	1.9-2.2	<0.001
High decile	2	1.9-2.2	<0.001

In 2009 girls from high decile schools (72%) were more likely to report they had never smoked compared to girls from the lowest decile schools (44%). Fifty nine percent of girls from medium decile schools reported they had never smoked in 2009. The increase in percentage of girls who report they have never smoked has been slower amongst girls from low decile schools compared to medium and high decile schools (Table 10, Figure 9).

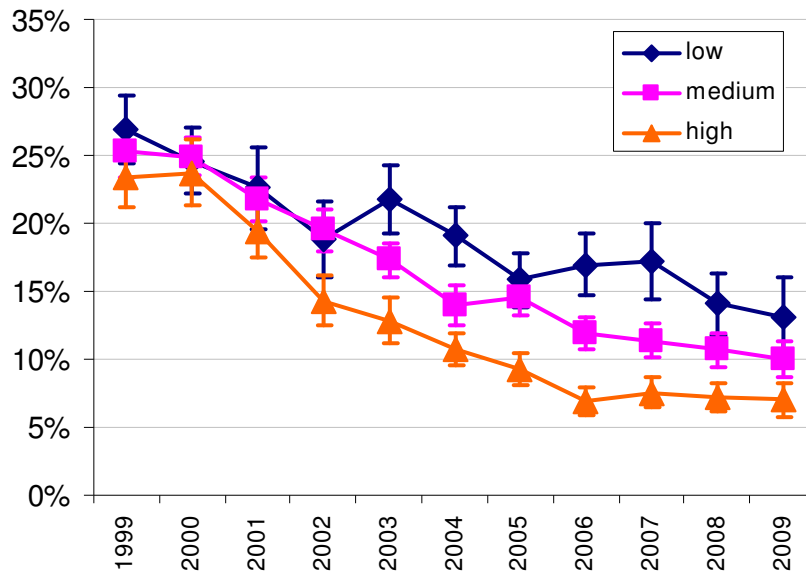
**Figure 9: Trends in the proportion of girls reporting they have never smoked amongst 14-15 year old girls by school decile group. The 95% confidence intervals are adjusted for clustering of data by school.**



### ***Trends by School Decile – Boys***

Boys at the lowest decile schools were more likely to report being daily (8%) or regular (13%) smokers in 2009 compared to boys at the highest decile schools (daily 3%, regular 7%). In 2009, five percent of boys from medium decile schools reported they smoke daily and ten percent reported they smoke regularly. Decreases in the numbers of boys reporting daily, weekly or monthly smoking between 2005 and 2009 have been greatest amongst boys from medium decile schools (Table 12, Figure 10). Decline in regular smoking between 2005 and 2009 was lowest and only barely significant amongst boys from the lowest decile schools.

**Figure 10: Trends in the proportion of boys reporting regular smoking (daily, weekly or monthly) amongst 14-15 year old boys by school decile group. The 95% confidence intervals are adjusted for clustering of data by school.**



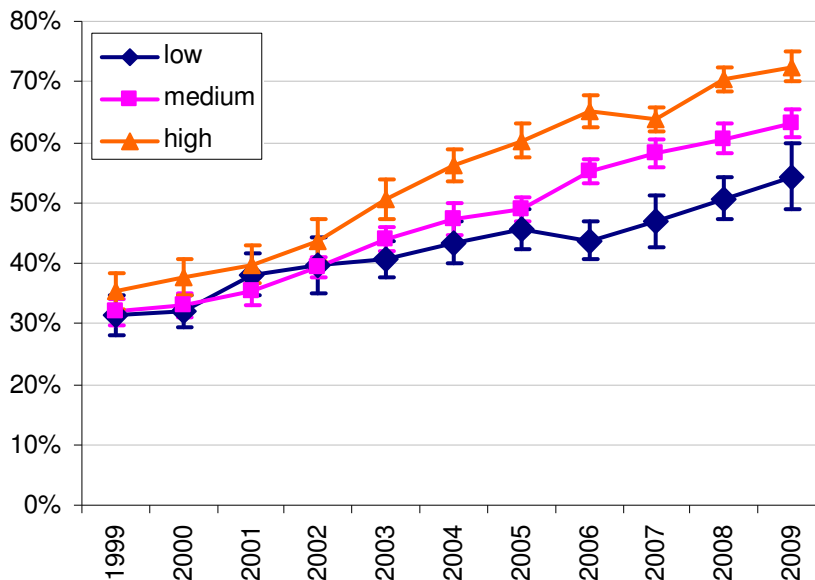
**Table 12: Table of odds ratios for daily, regular (daily, weekly and monthly) and never smoked comparing 2009 with 2005 for boys by school decile group adjusted for age, gender and ethnicity.**

<i>Daily</i>	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p
Low	0.77	0.62-0.97	0.03
Medium	0.63	0.54-0.73	<0.001
High	0.77	0.64-0.94	<0.01
<i>Regular</i>			
Low	0.85	0.70-1.0	0.08
Medium	0.65	0.59-0.73	<0.001
High	0.78	0.67-0.90	<0.001
<i>Never</i>			
Low	1.4	1.2-1.6	<0.001
Medium	1.9	1.7-2.0	<0.001
High	1.7	1.6-1.9	<0.001



Boys from high decile schools (73%) were more likely to report they had never smoked in 2009 than boys from the lowest decile schools (54%). Sixty three percent of boys from medium decile schools reported that they had never smoked in 2009 (Figure 11). Adjusted odds (adjusted for age and ethnicity) of boys reporting they had never smoked in 2009 compared to 2005 were significantly higher for all school deciles (Table 11).

**Figure 11: Trends in the proportion of boys reporting they have never smoked amongst 14-15 year old boys by school decile group. The 95% confidence intervals are adjusted for clustering of data by school.**



Socio-economic disparities in smoking were greater amongst girls compared to boys and inequalities by school decile have increased for both boys and girls over the decade.

### ***Student Smoking, Parental Smoking and Smoking in the Home***

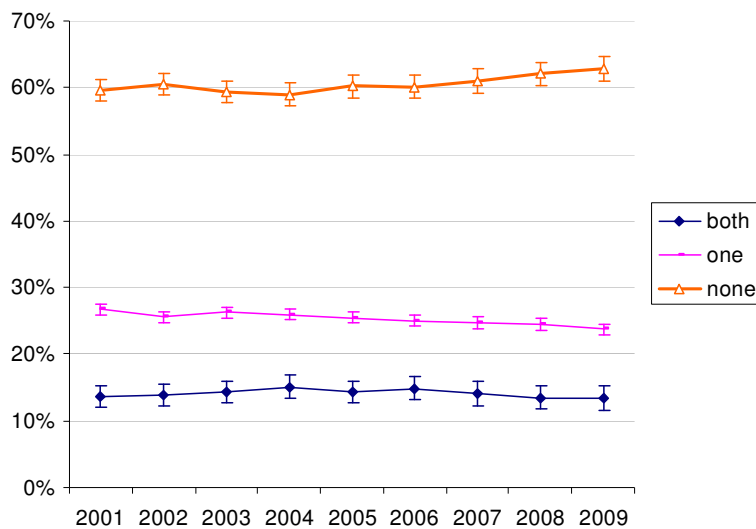
Students were more likely to report they smoke regularly if both of their parents smoke. In 2009, twenty seven percent of students reported they smoke regularly if both their parents smoked. Fifteen percent of students who reported they smoke regularly if one of their parents smokes. Only six percent of students reported they smoke regularly if neither of their parents smoke. The trends were similar for daily smoking in 2009: 18% of students reported they smoke daily if both their parents smoke, seven percent reported they smoke daily if one of their parents smokes and only two percent of teenagers reported they smoke daily if neither of their parents smoke.

Whether or not the students reported smoking in the home was also associated with levels of smoking reported by 14-15 year old teenagers. Students were three times more likely to report that they smoke regularly (24%) if smoking occurred in their home. Only 8% of teenagers reported that they smoked regularly if they also reported that smoking did not occur in their home.

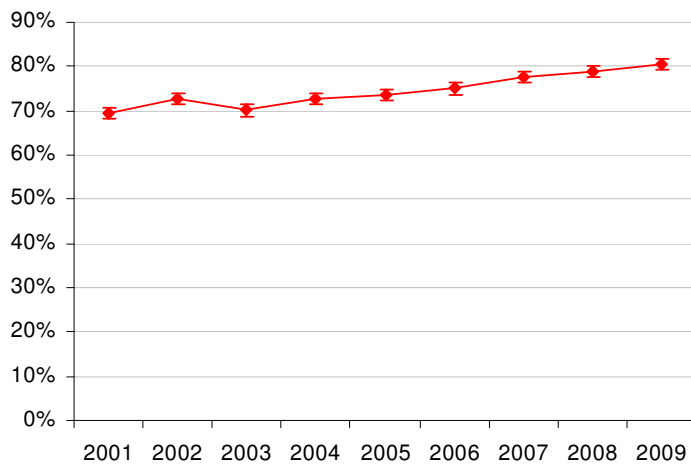
### **Trends in Parental Smoking and Smoking in the Home as reported by Students**

The percentage of students who reported that neither of their parents smoked was 63% in 2009. The percentage of students who reported that nobody smokes inside their home was 81%. The adjusted odds (adjusted for ethnicity and school decile) of a student reporting that one or both parents smoke in 2009 were slightly but significantly lower compared to 2005 (OR 0.9, 95% CI 0.87-0.94,  $p < 0.001$ ). The adjusted odds (adjusted for ethnicity and school decile) of a student reporting that people smoke inside their home in 2009 was also significantly lower in 2009 compared to 2005 (OR 0.68, 95% CI 0.65-0.71,  $p < 0.001$ ). These trends are illustrated in Figures 12 and 13.

**Figure 12: Trends in parental smoking (as reported by students) 2001-2009.**



**Figure 13: Trends in reporting that no smoking occurs inside the home (as reported by students) 2001-2009.**



Sixty two percent of Māori students reported that one or both of their parents smoke in 2009. This is the highest level of parental smoking compared to Pacific Island teenagers (45%), New Zealand European (31%), Asian (24%) and Other ethnicities (22%). Changes in parental smoking as reported by students were examined using odds ratios adjusted for school decile (socio-economic status). Adjusted odds of a student reporting that one or both of their parents smoke has decreased slightly but significantly in 2009 compared to 2005 for most ethnicities (Table 13). Parental smoking reported by Māori teenagers at low and medium decile schools has not changed significantly since 2005. However odds of Māori students from high decile schools reporting that one or both parents smoke did decrease significantly in 2009 compared to 2005.

**Table 13: Table of adjusted odds ratios (adjusted by school decile) for parental smoking (as reported by teenagers) in 2009 compared to 2005**

Parental Smoking	School decile	Odds Ratio	P>chi2	95% CI
<b>New Zealand European</b>	All*	0.93	<0.01	0.89-0.97
<b>Maori</b>	Low (1-3)	1	1	0.85-1.2
	Medium (4-7)	0.99	0.9	0.88-1.1
	High (8-10)	0.71	<0.001	0.59-0.85
<b>Pacific Island</b>	All*	0.86	<0.05	0.76-0.97
<b>Asian</b>	All*	0.79	<0.001	0.70-0.88
<b>Other</b>	All*	0.7	0.04	0.50-0.99

\*Odds ratios were not significantly different for all three school decile categories

Twenty seven percent of teenagers attending high decile schools reported that one or both of their parents smoked in 2009 compared to 42% of teenagers from medium decile schools and only 54% from low decile schools.

Smoking allowed inside the home was reported by 32% of Māori teenagers in 2009. Eighteen percent of Pacific Island teenagers reported that smoking occurred inside their home in 2009. The lowest levels of smoking reported inside homes occurred amongst New Zealand European (19%), Other ethnicities (14%) and Asian (12%) teenagers.

**Table 14: Table of adjusted odds ratios (adjusted by school decile) for smoking in the home (as reported by teenagers) in 2009 compared to 2005.**

Smoking in the home	School decile	Odds Ratio	P>chi2	95% CI
<b>New Zealand European</b>	Low (1-3)	0.91	0.291	0.76-1.1
	Medium (4-7)	0.67	<0.001	0.62-0.72
	High (8-10)	0.71	<0.001	0.65-0.78
<b>Maori</b>	All*	0.69	<0.001	0.63-0.75
<b>Pacific Island</b>	All*	0.57	<0.001	0.49-0.65
<b>Asian</b>	All*	0.59	<0.001	0.51-0.68
<b>Other</b>	All*	0.66	0.04	0.44-0.98

\*Odds ratios were not significantly different for all three school decile categories

Adjusted odds of a teenager reporting that smoking occurred in their home decreased significantly in 2009 compared to 2005 for Māori, Pacific Island, Asian and Other ethnicities (Table 14). Adjusted odds of New Zealand European teenagers from medium and high decile schools reporting smoking the home decreased significantly in 2009 compared to 2005. However there was no significant change amongst New Zealand

European teenagers attending low decile schools. Tables with more data on parental smoking and smoking in the home are in Appendix 2.

### ***Trends by District Health Board***

Students from Auckland (2.9%), South Canterbury (3.3%), Whanganui (3.5%) and Capital & Coast (4.2%) DHBs report the lowest levels of daily smoking (Table 15, Appendix 1). The highest reported levels of daily smoking occurred amongst teenagers from Southland (9.9%), Taranaki (7.9%) and Mid Central (7.7%) DHBs. Capital & Coast (71.5%), Waitemata (69.7%) and Auckland (69.4%) DHBs have the highest percentages of students who reported that they had never smoked in 2009. Northland (50.2%), Hawke's Bay (54.7%) and Southland (55.2%) had the lowest.

Changes in smoking prevalence since 2005 in each District Health Board were tested using Mantel-Haenszel odds ratios adjusted by age, gender and ethnicity. These odds ratios are listed in Tables 16-18, Appendix 1. Reductions in regular smoking from 2005-2009 were greatest in Auckland, Hawkes Bay and Lakes District Health Boards. District Health Boards with the least change from 2005-2009 were Tairāwhiti, Taranaki, Waitemata and Southland. Reductions in odds of daily smoking were greatest in Whanganui, Auckland, Northland, South Canterbury and Wairarapa. There were no significant changes in odds of daily smoking in Southland or West Coast District Health Boards but the samples from these District Health Boards is very low. Increases in odds of a student reporting they have never smoked is the most reliable indicator when examining these survey statistics at District Health Board level because they are the largest samples. All District Health Boards had significant increases in odds of a student reporting they had never smoked. The greatest increases in odds of students reporting they had never smoked occurred in Bay of Plenty, Hawkes Bay, Otago, Lakes, Tairāwhiti and Auckland District Health Boards.

Parental smoking as reported by teenagers was lowest for Capital & Coast (27.4%), Auckland (31.4%) and Waitemata (32.2%) District Health Boards and was highest in Northland (52.5%), West Coast (48%) and Taranaki (45.2%). Adjusted odds (ethnicity and school decile) of a student reporting that one or both parents smoke were significantly lower in 2009 compared to 2005 for Counties Manukau, Bay of Plenty, Tairāwhiti, Hawkes Bay and Capital & Coast District Health Boards.

Reported smoking inside the home was lowest in Capital & Coast (14.3%), Auckland (15%) and Canterbury District Health Boards. District Health Boards with the highest percentages of teenagers reporting smoking in their home were Northland (33.5%), Wairarapa (27.7%) and Taranaki (25.9%). No significant change in adjusted odds of reported smoking in the home occurred between 2005 and 2009 for Northland, Wairarapa, Whanganui and Nelson Marlborough District Health Boards. Odds of a student reporting smoking occurred in their home decreased significantly between 2005 and 2009 for all other District Health Boards.

## Discussion

Daily smoking prevalence amongst 14 and 15 year olds of all ethnicities continues to decline for both boys and girls. The number of 14 and 15 year old boys and girls who report they have never smoked, not even a puff continues to increase for all ethnicities. The prevalence of less frequent but regular smoking such as weekly or monthly smoking is lower than the prevalence of daily smoking but has not declined as much as daily smoking in recent years. Prevalence of irregular or occasional smoking (less than monthly) amongst teenagers is not significantly different from daily smoking and has decreased significantly since 2005. Despite the less frequent nature of this smoking these students are at higher risk of becoming daily smokers as they get older or access to tobacco becomes easier.<sup>9</sup>

Particularly pleasing in the 2009 survey was the continued downward trend in smoking by teenage girls of all ethnicities, particularly Māori and Pacific Island girls. Inequalities in smoking prevalence between girls of different ethnicities have decreased in recent years but are still considerable and additional policy measures are required to address them.

Smoking is also still more prevalent amongst both boys and girls attending the lowest decile schools. A decrease in odds of regular smoking between 2005 and 2009 amongst boys attending low decile schools was only barely significant. Smoking prevalence amongst Māori and Pacific Island teenagers is still much higher than amongst New Zealand European and Asian teenagers.

Parental smoking and smoking in the home continues to decrease but only slowly. This is of concern because teenagers with parents who smoke or are exposed to smoking in the home are more likely to smoke. Quitting smoking is a positive action that parents can take to improve their own health and to invest in their children's health.

The most recent, 2009 ASH Snapshot Survey heralds an unambiguous, strong reduction of teenage smoking in New Zealand which coincides with the introduction of graphic warnings in 2008 and the youth focussed multi-media campaign 'Smoking: Not our Future' campaign which has occurred since 2007.

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## Appendix 1. District Health Board Data

Table 15: Smoking, Parental Smoking and Smoking in the home by 14-15 year old boys and girls by District Health Board 1999-2009

DHB	Year	Daily	Regular	Never	Parental Smoking	Smoking in the home	Total sample (N)
<b>Northland</b>	1999	16.8	28.8	26.3			1163
	2000	18.0	30.5	27.5			1353
	2001	16.7	27.8	28.3	47.2	36.1	1295
	2002	14.4	24.6	30.1	44.8	33.3	1049
	2003	15.7	25.6	31.7	49.1	37.0	1213
	2004	14.1	23.1	35.7	52.5	33.9	1246
	2005	13.2	19.9	40.0	51.1	35.8	1173
	2006	12.0	18.9	44.1	52.9	35.2	1497
	2007	10.4	16.4	48.2	50.4	30.3	585
	2008	9.0	14.7	52.0	50.8	28.1	1411
	2009	7.3	14.6	50.2	52.5	33.5	809
<b>Waitemata</b>	1999	14.2	27.8	35.6			3123
	2000	12.6	25.8	38.1			3012
	2001	11.8	21.9	41.5	36.5	27.0	2843
	2002	9.4	17.6	45.0	37.4	24.0	2892
	2003	8.6	17.1	49.0	35.8	26.2	3516
	2004	7.0	13.6	54.0	37.6	25.2	3121
	2005	6.0	12.5	56.3	34.3	21.4	3628
	2006	6.2	12.1	59.5	33.2	21.4	4015
	2007	4.5	10.3	63.6	32.1	18.9	2956
	2008	5.4	10.0	64.8	34.2	19.7	3488
	2009	4.7	9.3	69.4	32.2	17.0	2886
<b>Auckland</b>	1999	12.5	23.8	39.9			3047
	2000	10.5	23.0	38.7			2263
	2001	11.0	24.3	40.6	37.0	27.9	2341
	2002	7.7	16.5	46.8	28.7	20.3	2347
	2003	8.2	16.0	50.8	32.8	23.3	3318
	2004	4.3	10.9	55.6	30.9	19.4	2320
	2005	5.9	13.4	57.3	29.9	20.9	2369
	2006	3.2	8.5	65.4	29.5	18.4	2777
	2007	5.4	10.5	62.3	30.0	18.3	1839
	2008	4.5	7.7	66.9	34.3	18.0	2436
	2009	2.9	7.1	69.7	31.4	15.0	2449

DHB	Year	Daily	Regular	Never	Parental Smoking	Smoking in the home	Total sample (N)
<b>Counties Manukau</b>	1999	17.0	26.9	37.3			2338
	2000	13.1	24.2	38.3			2596
	2001	12.1	21.3	41.9	41.6	29.5	2803
	2002	14.2	23.9	41.4	41.7	27.6	2631
	2003	12.2	19.1	51.2	38.2	27.2	3116
	2004	9.4	16.1	52.1	40.2	24.9	3506
	2005	8.8	16.0	52.8	40.7	26.0	3029
	2006	9.0	14.6	53.4	41.4	26.3	2810
	2007	8.1	12.6	55.7	43.8	22.0	1808
	2008	8.1	12.0	59.9	37.8	21.1	3647
2009	5.7	10.9	64.9	35.8	18.4	3213	
<b>Waikato</b>	1999	13.7	26.8	28.5			2811
	2000	15.4	29.4	30.2			2819
	2001	15.2	27.9	32.8	43.0	32.7	2630
	2002	14.1	25.5	35.2	42.0	27.8	2999
	2003	13.1	22.9	39.3	40.7	30.0	3445
	2004	10.3	18.1	45.5	42.1	27.8	3188
	2005	8.6	17.6	48.1	41.5	28.0	2699
	2006	8.1	13.9	54.5	40.3	26.0	3074
	2007	8.5	14.7	55.9	44.1	25.7	1726
	2008	8.9	14.1	56.6	44.0	24.8	2290
2009	5.6	10.6	60.5	40.3	21.3	2028	
<b>Lakes</b>	1999	20.9	31.6	22.5			805
	2000	25.6	35.2	21.5			671
	2001	19.9	29.2	27.7	51.7	36.9	783
	2002	20.9	30.7	27.8	49.9	33.8	760
	2003	18.2	30.9	30.6	49.9	32.5	702
	2004	12.0	20.7	41.0	46.4	30.7	681
	2005	11.7	20.8	39.7	48.2	30.5	711
	2006	15.3	22.1	41.6	49.5	30.0	954
	2007	7.3	14.7	45.1	45.3	25.8	559
	2008	8.2	13.5	52.6	46.5	27.9	527
2009	6.0	11.5	57.0	43.6	23.6	470	



DHB	Year	Daily	Regular	Never	Parental Smoking	Smoking in the home	Total sample (N)
<b>Bay of Plenty</b>	1999	16.3	29.8	29.3			1297
	2000	19.3	29.9	26.4			1210
	2001	12.6	23.0	36.0	42.9	29.1	1615
	2002	12.9	23.1	34.6	45.2	28.4	1688
	2003	16.6	24.6	35.1	45.7	31.5	1182
	2004	12.7	21.2	41.0	44.3	32.1	1968
	2005	11.2	19.1	44.2	43.5	29.4	2141
	2006	9.4	13.9	49.0	42.2	24.2	2020
	2007	8.5	12.9	56.3	40.9	23.4	1406
	2008	7.7	13.0	58.7	36.3	20.0	1627
2009	7.3	12.2	61.6	38.7	19.9	1640	
<b>Tairāwhiti</b>	1999	25.4	39.3	22.0			295
	2000	19.9	28.4	20.9			282
	2001	20.1	29.5	30.0	57.3	40.2	363
	2002	20.9	30.0	22.3	53.2	40.2	363
	2003	19.6	28.6	35.5	55.4	39.1	276
	2004	18.9	24.0	36.5	54.2	30.1	312
	2005	10.4	20.4	37.0	53.6	28.9	422
	2006	12.6	19.5	43.4	52.5	28.8	364
	2007	9.6	18.8	49.0	47.8	25.0	416
	2008	9.2	15.8	47.6	52.9	27.7	437
2009	7.3	13.7	57.1	42.9	19.5	205	
<b>Taranaki</b>	1999	12.2	22.2	34.2			802
	2000	13.7	25.6	31.3			1052
	2001	14.8	24.9	34.3	43.7	39.0	735
	2002	7.3	12.5	49.9	37.1	28.6	711
	2003	10.6	18.0	43.6	43.8	33.9	1175
	2004	7.1	14.9	48.9	43.1	32.1	1152
	2005	9.8	16.2	51.3	39.0	32.9	1273
	2006	7.1	12.9	54.8	44.4	31.3	1276
	2007	6.3	10.3	58.3	42.0	27.4	936
	2008	4.2	10.2	63.7	38.5	24.1	855
2009	7.9	12.6	56.5	45.2	27.7	772	

DHB	Year	Daily	Regular	Never	Parental Smoking	Smoking in the home	Total sample (N)
<b>Hawke's Bay</b>	1999	16.2	32.7	23.2			1392
	2000	16.2	30.6	27.7			1305
	2001	18.5	29.8	28.9	50.4	35.6	1213
	2002	15.0	27.8	30.4	45.1	30.4	1188
	2003	12.3	22.7	35.7	49.6	38.0	1159
	2004	13.1	21.8	39.5	46.7	32.3	1277
	2005	11.4	22.4	39.6	49.6	34.2	1233
	2006	9.6	16.5	46.0	45.8	27.9	1162
	2007	11.8	17.1	47.6	47.0	25.6	1290
	2008	7.8	14.6	50.1	42.1	24.5	1086
2009	7.2	12.7	54.7	40.5	19.9	753	
<b>Whanganui</b>	1999	18.7	30.2	28.4			603
	2000	19.2	31.3	28.2			447
	2001	10.8	20.5	36.3	37.4	29.8	342
	2002	12.9	19.4	35.0	46.8	35.0	263
	2003	14.6	23.0	38.2	45.4	37.1	760
	2004	14.9	24.4	37.1	50.9	34.0	377
	2005	9.7	16.8	51.7	38.9	32.3	555
	2006	17.2	22.8	44.4	50.3	36.0	372
	2007	11.7	18.4	50.5	50.0	33.3	402
	2008	6.4	13.9	51.0	45.2	27.6	641
2009	3.5	10.3	62.0	40.2	24.4	545	
<b>Mid Central</b>	1999	15.9	27.7	31.4			1406
	2000	14.3	24.1	34.3			1395
	2001	13.1	24.1	33.7	46.5	34.5	1150
	2002	10.6	19.8	38.1	41.3	26.4	1224
	2003	12.9	21.9	37.2	44.9	33.1	1391
	2004	9.9	20.0	43.6	41.5	28.1	1303
	2005	11.7	20.7	44.2	45.2	32.1	1506
	2006	13.6	22.1	42.6	52.0	35.8	1021
	2007	8.0	13.0	55.3	42.0	24.7	1276
	2008	10.5	16.2	53.7	43.8	25.6	1145
2009	7.7	13.0	57.7	43.9	24.7	745	

DHB	Year	Daily	Regular	Never	Parental Smoking	Smoking in the home	Total sample (N)
<b>Hutt Valley</b>	1999	16.5	28.6	31.4			1069
	2000	15.1	26.2	35.0			1189
	2001	13.8	23.9	37.7	38.6	27.2	1344
	2002	13.8	20.6	37.7	41.4	26.3	1052
	2003	15.4	22.2	38.9	44.8	32.2	1084
	2004	10.6	17.9	51.0	39.5	26.1	1438
	2005	10.0	15.1	50.2	38.3	24.5	1224
	2006	9.8	14.8	49.3	40.8	24.8	977
	2007	9.3	15.2	55.7	41.3	23.1	978
	2008	7.2	11.6	62.3	32.8	19.1	982
	2009	5.3	9.4	65.7	37.0	17.9	682
<b>Capital &amp; Coast</b>	1999	13.8	23.8	34.0			1213
	2000	12.6	24.3	38.1			1879
	2001	12.7	23.4	38.3	34.9	27.0	1756
	2002	9.8	18.1	43.2	33.5	22.3	2039
	2003	11.9	19.7	43.3	38.4	27.0	1909
	2004	9.0	17.4	50.1	36.4	25.2	1973
	2005	7.5	13.5	54.8	33.7	20.8	2422
	2006	6.8	12.7	59.4	33.3	18.8	2187
	2007	6.4	12.6	60.3	31.6	17.0	1919
	2008	5.3	10.3	66.2	29.0	16.2	2500
	2009	4.2	7.8	71.5	27.4	14.3	1899
<b>Wairarapa</b>	1999	18.5	32.8	26.8			400
	2000	16.5	31.1	29.7			498
	2001	16.1	31.2	28.4	48.5	41.0	398
	2002	16.4	27.1	32.7	37.5	29.5	373
	2003	13.1	19.5	36.3	46.1	36.5	488
	2004	13.4	22.4	35.4	45.9	31.7	523
	2005	10.7	18.1	46.0	43.1	28.9	596
	2006	6.1	16.2	45.6	44.7	30.4	425
	2007	10.0	16.5	46.8	41.5	26.8	400
	2008	11.6	21.6	40.0	42.6	27.9	190
	2009	5.0	9.9	56.7	44.1	25.9	363

DHB	Year	Daily	Regular	Never	Parental Smoking	Smoking in the home	Total sample (N)
<b>Nelson Marlborough</b>	1999	13.8	25.7	33.2			1253
	2000	15.0	28.1	32.4			1147
	2001	10.4	23.8	36.9	35.0	25.8	1157
	2002	9.7	19.6	39.5	35.3	21.9	1364
	2003	8.8	17.5	42.0	37.2	25.5	1563
	2004	8.1	14.5	51.8	35.2	20.8	1086
	2005	10.2	18.4	48.0	37.2	22.9	1094
	2006	7.6	14.1	51.7	35.3	22.5	1415
	2007	6.1	11.2	57.8	35.2	19.9	1123
	2008	6.3	12.5	62.4	35.3	16.9	1251
	2009	7.0	13.7	61.1	35.8	19.0	1050
<b>West Coast</b>	1999	21.8	35.0	25.9			266
	2000	16.1	32.9	18.7			155
	2001	17.6	27.2	24.9	50.2	41.5	301
	2002	11.9	18.1	35.0	39.9	34.6	243
	2003	13.4	22.9	32.9	49.7	41.8	292
	2004	12.0	19.4	39.1	48.2	31.1	299
	2005	7.1	15.6	48.9	43.1	34.2	225
	2006	8.8	13.6	49.7	46.4	38.2	330
	2007	7.9	12.8	54.3	47.6	31.1	164
	2008	3.2	9.5	57.9	43.7	31.0	126
	2009	5.9	9.8	60.8	48.0	24.5	102
<b>Canterbury</b>	1999	16.2	32.0	28.8			3086
	2000	14.2	27.5	31.5			3372
	2001	12.2	25.2	34.2	33.4	24.0	3674
	2002	12.8	22.8	35.4	33.3	21.8	3302
	2003	11.0	20.3	42.0	36.3	25.5	3760
	2004	9.6	18.4	44.8	38.0	25.3	3529
	2005	8.2	16.9	48.5	36.0	22.8	3928
	2006	6.6	12.8	55.9	36.4	21.0	3627
	2007	6.0	11.6	58.1	34.4	18.8	3610
	2008	5.8	10.5	63.9	32.7	17.0	3661
	2009	5.3	11.7	63.1	34.5	16.3	3132

DHB	Year	Daily	Regular	Never	Parental Smoking	Smoking in the home	Total sample (N)
<b>South Canterbury</b>	1999	13.6	26.9	27.4			427
	2000	16.0	27.0	30.2			562
	2001	12.0	24.9	38.6	38.0	33.0	518
	2002	13.6	23.5	35.1	37.1	25.4	515
	2003	12.7	20.3	39.2	39.2	30.6	605
	2004	10.4	17.3	44.1	42.1	29.0	565
	2005	7.3	14.2	49.9	36.8	29.7	563
	2006	5.8	13.7	54.7	42.2	26.7	446
	2007	7.4	12.1	61.6	39.9	24.1	489
	2008	5.7	10.8	64.0	36.6	19.2	369
	2009	3.3	9.4	64.9	37.9	22.9	459
<b>Otago</b>	1999	15.7	30.3	29.4			1633
	2000	17.9	33.3	29.0			1747
	2001	12.4	23.7	33.2	34.6	28.5	1694
	2002	12.8	24.3	35.8	35.2	24.8	1620
	2003	12.4	21.3	39.0	39.4	29.2	1484
	2004	9.2	16.4	42.8	40.1	27.1	1478
	2005	10.4	18.4	46.0	39.7	29.1	1455
	2006	8.1	13.2	53.9	38.5	22.9	1444
	2007	6.7	11.9	57.9	37.9	23.0	1471
	2008	5.1	11.4	61.7	37.9	21.5	1497
	2009	6.7	13.0	63.8	39.4	20.0	1123
<b>Southland</b>	1999	16.6	31.6	23.7			886
	2000	18.0	31.8	29.3			737
	2001	14.6	23.5	30.9	45.3	43.4	601
	2002	16.0	26.4	34.0	42.6	36.4	821
	2003	17.9	26.3	32.3	45.8	38.7	677
	2004	11.5	19.7	40.0	45.2	34.8	695
	2005	12.9	22.5	39.8	45.8	38.3	613
	2006	9.5	17.0	45.5	37.7	27.8	857
	2007	8.2	13.6	51.1	37.7	21.8	794
	2008	9.8	14.4	55.8	38.3	23.8	841
	2009	9.9	16.1	55.2	37.8	24.8	609

**Table 16: Odds Ratios adjusted for age, gender and ethnicity comparing regular smoking in 2009 with 2005 in each District Health Board.**

DHB	OR	P>chi2	95% Confidence Interval.
Northland	0.64	<0.001	0.50-0.83
Waitemata	0.70	<0.001	0.59-0.83
Auckland	0.46	<0.001	0.37-0.56
Counties Manukau	0.66	<0.001	0.56-0.77
Waikato	0.52	<0.001	0.44-0.63
Lakes	0.51	<0.001	0.35-0.73
Bay of Plenty	0.57	<0.001	0.47-0.69
Tairāwhiti	0.67	0.09	0.42-1.07
Taranaki	0.70	0.1	0.53-0.92
Hawke's Bay	0.45	<0.001	0.34-0.59
Whanganui	0.53	<0.01	0.36-0.79
Mid Central	0.62	<0.001	0.47-0.80
Hutt Valley	0.61	<0.01	0.44-0.83
Capital & Coast	0.57	<0.001	0.46-0.70
Wairarapa	0.55	<0.01	0.36-0.83
Nelson Marlborough	0.69	<0.01	0.54-0.88
West Coast	0.53	0.07	0.26-1.08
Canterbury	0.67	<0.001	0.58-0.77
South Canterbury	0.65	0.03	0.43-0.97
Otago	0.67	<0.001	0.54-0.84
Southland	0.74	0.042	0.55-0.99

**Table 17: Odds ratios adjusted for age, gender and ethnicity comparing daily smoking in 2009 with 2005 in each District Health Board.**

DHB	OR	P>chi2	95% Confidence Interval
Northland	0.44	<0.001	0.31-0.62
Waitemata	0.75	<0.05	0.60-0.94
Auckland	0.42	<0.001	0.31-0.57
Counties Manukau	0.65	<0.001	0.53-0.80
Waikato	0.59	<0.001	0.46-0.75
Lakes	0.51	<0.01	0.31-0.82
Bay of Plenty	0.59	<0.001	0.46-0.76
Tairāwhiti	0.81	0.52	0.44-1.52
Taranaki	0.73	0.08	0.52-1.04
Hawke's Bay	0.58	<0.01	0.41-0.83
Whanganui	0.33	<0.001	0.19-0.59
Mid Central	0.64	0.0071	0.46-0.89
Hutt Valley	0.50	<0.001	0.33-0.75
Capital & Coast	0.59	<0.001	0.45-0.78
Wairarapa	0.47	<0.01	0.27-0.82
Nelson Marlborough	0.68	<0.05	0.49-0.93
West Coast	0.81	0.68	0.31-2.16
Canterbury	0.63	<0.001	0.51-0.77
South Canterbury	0.44	<0.01	0.23-0.82
Otago	0.64	<0.01	0.48-0.86
Southland	0.80	0.21	0.56-1.14

**Table 18: Odds ratios adjusted for age, gender and ethnicity comparing students who've never smoked in 2009 with 2005 in each District Health Board.**

DHB	OR	P>chi2	95% Confidence Interval
Northland	1.78	<0.001	1.45-2.18
Waitemata	1.87	<0.001	1.68-2.09
Auckland	2.01	<0.001	1.77-2.29
Counties Manukau	1.67	<0.001	1.49-1.87
Waikato	1.81	<0.001	1.60-2.06
Lakes	2.11	<0.001	1.61-2.77
Bay of Plenty	2.25	<0.001	1.94-2.60
Tairāwhiti	2.30	<0.001	1.58-3.34
Taranaki	1.36	<0.01	1.12-1.64
Hawke's Bay	2.06	<0.001	1.67-2.53
Whanganui	1.59	<0.001	1.22-2.07
Mid Central	1.85	<0.001	1.52-2.25
Hutt Valley	1.98	<0.001	1.61-2.44
Capital & Coast	1.98	<0.001	1.73-2.27
Wairarapa	1.54	<0.01	1.17-2.03
Nelson Marlborough	1.83	<0.001	1.52-2.20
West Coast	1.76	<0.05	1.07-2.90
Canterbury	1.87	<0.001	1.69-2.07
South Canterbury	1.86	<0.001	1.42-2.42
Otago	2.10	<0.001	1.78-2.49
Southland	1.73	<0.001	1.36-2.20



## Appendix 2. Parental smoking and Smoking in the Home

Table 19: Percentage of 14-15 year old teenagers who report that one or both of their parents smoke

Year	Parent who smokes	95% Confidence Interval	N
2001	40.3%	38.7%-41.9%	29,428
2002	39.5%	37.9%-41.0%	28,847
2003	40.7%	39.1%-42.4%	32,667
2004	41.1%	39.3%-42.8%	31,687
2005	39.8%	38.1%-41.5%	32,471
2006	40.0%	38.2%-41.8%	32,607
2007	39.1%	37.2%-41.0%	25,703
2008	38.0%	36.3%-39.8%	30,561
2009	37.2%	35.4%-39.1%	25,514

**Table 20: Percentage of 14-15 year old teenagers who report that one or both of their parents smoke by ethnicity**

<b>Ethnic group</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Parent who smokes</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interval</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>New Zealand European</b>	<b>2001</b>	34.1%	32.8%-35.5%	19,890
	<b>2002</b>	33.8%	32.5%-35.1%	19,485
	<b>2003</b>	35.1%	33.7%-36.5%	20,949
	<b>2004</b>	35.0%	33.5%-36.6%	19,717
	<b>2005</b>	33.9%	32.5%-35.3%	21,015
	<b>2006</b>	33.1%	31.5%-34.6%	20,321
	<b>2007</b>	33.3%	31.7%-34.8%	16,159
	<b>2008</b>	31.4%	29.8%-33.0%	18,036
	<b>2009</b>	31.2%	29.7%-32.8%	15,521
	<b>Māori</b>	<b>2001</b>	66.1%	63.8%-68.4%
<b>2002</b>		64.9%	63.1%-66.7%	4,899
<b>2003</b>		64.5%	62.8%-66.2%	5,752
<b>2004</b>		64.1%	62.3%-66.0%	6,007
<b>2005</b>		65.3%	63.6%-67.0%	5,630
<b>2006</b>		65.1%	63.1%-67.2%	6,578
<b>2007</b>		62.8%	60.4%-65.1%	4,862
<b>2008</b>		62.4%	60.5%-64.2%	5,830
<b>2009</b>		62.4%	60.2%-64.7%	4,592
<b>Pacific Island</b>		<b>2001</b>	50.1%	47.5%-52.7%
	<b>2002</b>	45.6%	43.2%-48.0%	1,865
	<b>2003</b>	47.1%	44.6%-49.6%	2,274
	<b>2004</b>	49.6%	47.2%-52.0%	2,278
	<b>2005</b>	49.0%	46.7%-51.2%	2,194
	<b>2006</b>	49.6%	47.3%-51.9%	2,317
	<b>2007</b>	47.6%	44.9%-50.2%	1,839
	<b>2008</b>	44.6%	42.7%-46.4%	2,955
	<b>2009</b>	45.4%	43.0%-47.8%	2,269
	<b>Asian</b>	<b>2001</b>	29.8%	27.3%-32.3%
<b>2002</b>		29.3%	26.9%-31.7%	2,234
<b>2003</b>		32.1%	29.8%-34.3%	3,152
<b>2004</b>		30.3%	28.3%-32.3%	3,052
<b>2005</b>		29.2%	27.2%-31.1%	3,084
<b>2006</b>		25.8%	24.0%-27.5%	3,096
<b>2007</b>		26.4%	23.8%-29.0%	2,489
<b>2008</b>		26.8%	25.3%-28.3%	3,398
<b>2009</b>		24.3%	22.7%-26.0%	2,858
<b>Other</b>		<b>2001</b>	34.8%	29.5%-40.1%
	<b>2002</b>	34.9%	29.9%-39.9%	364
	<b>2003</b>	30.2%	25.1%-35.2%	540
	<b>2004</b>	31.6%	27.2%-36.0%	633
	<b>2005</b>	29.0%	25.3%-32.8%	548
	<b>2006</b>	27.8%	21.7%-33.9%	295
	<b>2007</b>	28.0%	22.8%-33.2%	354
	<b>2008</b>	27.5%	22.2%-32.7%	342
	<b>2009</b>	23.0%	18.0%-27.9%	274

**Table 21: Percentage of 14-15 year old teenagers who report that one or both of their parents smoke by school decile group**

School decile	Year	Parent who smokes	95% Confidence Interval	N
<b>Low</b>	2001	55.9%	53.1%-58.7%	5,211
	2002	55.2%	53.1%-57.3%	4,695
	2003	54.5%	52.2%-56.9%	5,539
	2004	54.7%	51.8%-57.7%	6,131
	2005	55.8%	52.6%-59.0%	4,866
	2006	58.4%	55.3%-61.4%	4,682
	2007	55.8%	52.3%-59.4%	3,723
	2008	54.8%	51.8%-57.9%	4,978
	2009	54.0%	49.4%-58.5%	3,476
<b>Medium</b>	2001	43.5%	42.0%-45.1%	11,959
	2002	42.3%	40.8%-43.7%	13,342
	2003	44.5%	43.1%-45.8%	14,790
	2004	44.5%	42.8%-46.1%	13,664
	2005	43.2%	41.8%-44.6%	15,601
	2006	43.5%	42.0%-45.1%	16,398
	2007	43.3%	41.5%-45.2%	11,350
	2008	42.3%	40.7%-43.8%	13,338
	2009	41.9%	40.2%-43.6%	11,394
<b>High</b>	2001	30.6%	28.9%-32.3%	12,070
	2002	29.3%	27.7%-30.9%	10,707
	2003	30.0%	28.0%-32.0%	12,121
	2004	29.9%	28.0%-31.8%	11,603
	2005	28.9%	27.0%-30.8%	11,809
	2006	27.4%	25.4%-29.5%	11,513
	2007	28.8%	26.8%-30.8%	10,630
	2008	26.6%	25.0%-28.2%	12,245
	2009	26.8%	25.0%-28.6%	10,641

**Table 22: Percentage of 14-15 year old teenagers who report that smoking occurs inside their home**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Smoking in the home</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interval</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>2001</b>	30.6%	29.3%-31.9%	29,131
<b>2002</b>	27.2%	25.9%-28.5%	28,351
<b>2003</b>	30.0%	28.6%-31.5%	32,355
<b>2004</b>	27.1%	25.9%-28.3%	32,037
<b>2005</b>	26.6%	25.3%-27.8%	32,859
<b>2006</b>	25.0%	23.8%-26.3%	32,794
<b>2007</b>	22.3%	21.1%-23.5%	25,891
<b>2008</b>	21.2%	20.1%-22.3%	30,716
<b>2009</b>	19.5%	18.4%-20.6%	25,726

**Table 23: Percentage of 14-15 year old teenagers who report that smoking occurs in their home by ethnicity.**

<b>Ethnic group</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Smoking in the home</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interval</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>New Zealand European</b>	2001	27.1%	25.9%-28.4%	19,689
	2002	23.9%	22.7%-25.1%	19,156
	2003	26.2%	24.9%-27.5%	20,776
	2004	25.0%	23.7%-26.2%	19,896
	2005	23.5%	22.4%-24.7%	21,209
	2006	21.6%	20.4%-22.8%	20,446
	2007	19.0%	17.9%-20.0%	16,287
	2008	17.7%	16.5%-18.8%	18,111
	2009	17.2%	16.1%-18.2%	15,639
<b>Māori</b>	2001	47.6%	45.7%-49.6%	5,023
	2002	44.4%	42.6%-46.2%	4,699
	2003	48.1%	46.5%-49.7%	5,681
	2004	39.7%	37.8%-41.5%	6,089
	2005	41.9%	40.2%-43.5%	5,724
	2006	39.8%	37.8%-41.7%	6,604
	2007	36.6%	34.7%-38.6%	4,866
	2008	35.6%	34.0%-37.2%	5,861
	2009	32.5%	30.7%-34.4%	4,635
<b>Pacific Island</b>	2001	34.8%	32.0%-37.6%	1,827
	2002	27.4%	24.9%-29.8%	1,808
	2003	34.5%	32.4%-36.6%	2,226
	2004	25.3%	22.9%-27.8%	2,320
	2005	28.5%	26.5%-30.4%	2,255
	2006	27.4%	25.3%-29.6%	2,324
	2007	25.5%	23.6%-27.4%	1,864
	2008	22.1%	20.5%-23.6%	2,974
	2009	18.7%	17.1%-20.2%	2,292
<b>Asian</b>	2001	20.0%	17.7%-22.2%	2,148
	2002	19.7%	17.5%-22.0%	2,327
	2003	20.4%	18.3%-22.6%	3,140
	2004	20.3%	18.8%-21.8%	3,087
	2005	19.0%	17.5%-20.5%	3,121
	2006	15.2%	13.9%-16.6%	3,128
	2007	13.8%	12.1%-15.5%	2,516
	2008	14.8%	13.7%-16.0%	3,423
	2009	12.2%	10.7%-13.7%	2,886
<b>Other</b>	2001	27.7%	22.5%-32.9%	444
	2002	26.0%	21.6%-30.5%	361
	2003	23.7%	19.5%-27.9%	532
	2004	14.7%	11.7%-17.7%	645
	2005	19.8%	16.6%-23.1%	550
	2006	18.5%	13.9%-23.1%	292
	2007	20.1%	15.8%-24.5%	358
	2008	16.1%	11.9%-20.3%	347
	2009	14.6%	10.3%-18.9%	274

**Table 24: Percentage of 14-15 year old teenagers who report that smoking occurs in their home by school decile**

School decile	Year	Smoking in the home	95% Confidence Interval	N
<b>Low</b>	2001	40.0%	37.7%-42.4%	5,154
	2002	39.2%	36.8%-41.6%	4,513
	2003	41.7%	39.4%-43.9%	5,456
	2004	32.6%	29.9%-35.3%	6,229
	2005	35.6%	32.9%-38.2%	4,956
	2006	37.3%	34.4%-40.3%	4,696
	2007	31.9%	28.6%-35.1%	3,737
	2008	31.0%	28.5%-33.5%	5,013
	2009	28.5%	24.7%-32.2%	3,507
<b>Medium</b>	2001	34.0%	32.4%-35.7%	11,830
	2002	30.0%	28.7%-31.4%	12,971
	2003	33.3%	31.8%-34.8%	14,656
	2004	30.4%	28.9%-31.8%	13,810
	2005	29.7%	28.5%-31.0%	15,779
	2006	27.4%	26.1%-28.8%	16,514
	2007	24.9%	23.5%-26.3%	11,438
	2008	23.5%	22.3%-24.7%	13,389
	2009	22.0%	20.6%-23.4%	11,475
<b>High</b>	2001	23.3%	21.8%-24.7%	11,961
	2002	18.9%	17.7%-20.2%	10,766
	2003	20.8%	19.1%-22.6%	12,029
	2004	20.6%	19.2%-22.0%	11,706
	2005	18.7%	17.5%-19.8%	11,928
	2006	16.7%	15.4%-17.9%	11,570
	2007	16.2%	14.9%-17.4%	10,716
	2008	14.7%	13.6%-15.8%	12,314
	2009	13.9%	12.8%-14.9%	10,741