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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TOBACCO USE IS THE NUMBER ONE PREVENTABLE CAUSE OF DEATH IN THE COUNTRY. TOBACCO CONSUMPTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MORE THAN 400,000 DEATHS EACH YEAR, OR ONE IN EVERY FIVE DEATHS. IN ADDITION TO THIS HEALTH BURDEN, THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC BURDEN OF TOBACCO USE IS MORE THAN \$50 BILLION IN DIRECT MEDICAL COSTS.¹ IN GEORGIA, TOBACCO KILLS MORE THAN 10,000 RESIDENTS ANNUALLY AND COSTS \$1.8 BILLION IN HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES.²

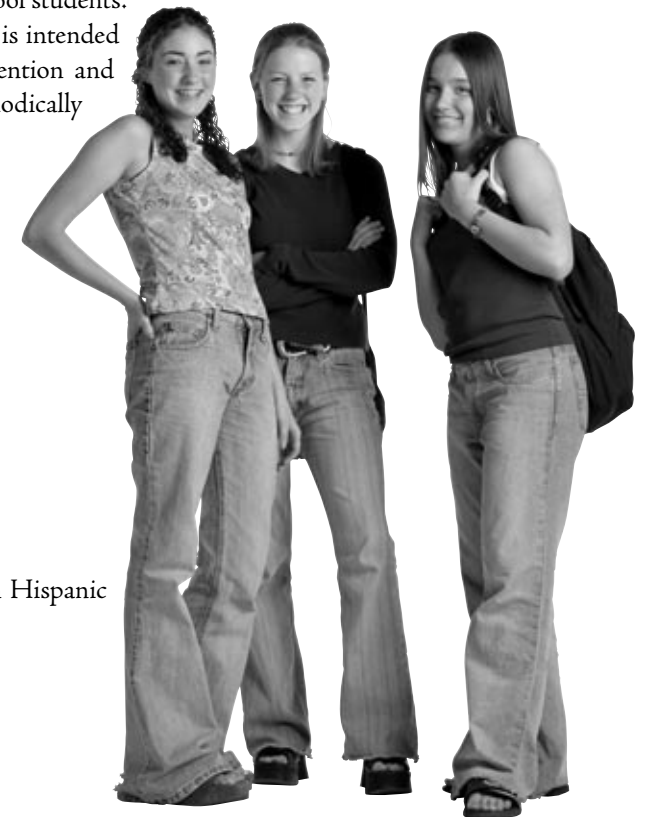
Approximately 80% of adult smokers began smoking before the age of 18. The earlier tobacco use begins, the more likely a lifestyle pattern will develop that includes tobacco use, resulting in increased risk for tobacco-related illnesses. Yet, tobacco use continues to be popular among adolescents and young adults, with nearly 3,000 young people under the age of 18 becoming regular smokers, everyday.¹ Among Georgia's youth, nearly one in six middle school students and nearly one in three high school students currently use some form of tobacco product.

This report presents the findings from a survey of tobacco use among Coastal Georgia Health District middle and high school students. The survey was conducted in conjunction with the statewide 2001 Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS). The GYTS is intended to enhance the capacity of organizations and community groups to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco use prevention and reduction programs. The continued implementation of the survey will result in the ability to target, evaluate, and periodically refocus statewide programs to reduce dependence of Georgians on tobacco products.

Overall, this report shows that in the Coastal Georgia Health District . . .

Tobacco Use Prevalence

- 14.3% of middle school students and 32.2% of high school students currently use some form of tobacco.
- 8.8% of middle school students and 23.2% of high school students currently smoke cigarettes.
- White students are significantly more likely than Black and Hispanic students to smoke cigarettes.
- in both middle and high school, males are more likely than females to use smokeless tobacco.
- White middle school students are more likely than Black students and White high school students are more likely than Hispanic students to use smokeless tobacco.
- in high school, males are more likely than females to use smokeless tobacco on school property.



¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Tobacco Information and Prevention Source (TIPS)*. (<http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/issue.htm>)

² Miller VP, Ernest C, Collin F. *Smoking-attributable medical care costs in the U.S.A. Social Science & Medicine* 1999;48:447-458.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *continued . . .*

Access to Cigarette

- 26.2% of middle and 28.2% of high school students get their cigarettes by borrowing them from someone else.
- 23.9% of middle and 38.8% of high school students purchase their cigarettes at a gas station.

Cessation

- 51.3% of middle and 46.5% of high school smokers would like to stop smoking.
- 79.5% of middle and 79.7% of high school smokers are confident in their ability to quit smoking cigarettes.
- 61.9% of middle and 54.5% of high school smokers have attempted to quit smoking.
- less than 10% of middle (7.1%) and high (6.0%) school smokers have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco at some time in their lives.

Knowledge & Attitudes

- 89.4% of middle school and 80.1% of high school smokers think that people can become addicted to tobacco, just as they can become addicted to cocaine or heroin.
- among high school smokers, males (54.6%) are significantly more likely than females (32.9%) to think that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker is able to quit.
- 70.3% of middle and 65.6% of high school smokers have discussed with their parents or guardian about the dangers of tobacco use.
- 63.1% of middle and 47.2% of high school students were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use.

Social Influences

- 87.9% of middle and 84.9% of high school students who have never smoked will say NO if their best friends offers them a cigarette.
- middle and high school smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that smokers are more popular (48.5% vs. 13.9% in middle schools, 31.0% vs. 16.9% in high schools) and more cool (34.9% vs. 7.2% in middle schools, 26.3% vs. 8.7% in high schools).
- middle school and high school smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have close friends who smoke.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *continued . . .*

Media & Advertising

- 17.8% of middle school smokers, 20.8% of middle school non-smokers, 14.3% of high school smokers, and 21.0% of high school non-smokers have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- about three-fourths of middle school (73.5%) and high school (77.7%) students have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.
- most middle (80.0%) and high (89.2%) school students have seen actors on television and in movies using tobacco products.
- 29.0% of middle and 27.7% of high school students have seen athletes on television using tobacco.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)

- both middle school and high school smokers were significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have been in a room with someone smoking cigarettes on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey.
- about half of middle school non-smokers (44.5%) and high school non-smokers (52.5%) have been in a room with someone smoking cigarettes on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey.
- both middle school and high school smokers were more than twice as likely as their non-smoking counterparts to have ridden in a car with someone smoking cigarettes on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey.
- about one third of middle school non-smokers (32.5%) and high school non-smokers (35.0%) have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey.
- current smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to live with a cigarette smoker (65.8% of middle school smokers vs. 35.8% of non-smokers and 64.5% of high school smokers vs. 35.1%).



Preventing tobacco use among youth, before it begins, is imperative. The findings from this report, coupled with ongoing tobacco surveillance, can assist the Georgia Department of Human Resources in developing and implementing comprehensive and appropriate tobacco prevention programs.

INTRODUCTION

TOBACCO USE IS THE MOST PREVENTABLE CAUSE OF MORTALITY IN THE UNITED STATES. EACH YEAR MORE THAN 400,000 PEOPLE DIE IN THIS COUNTRY FROM TOBACCO-RELATED ILLNESSES. BEYOND THE LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE, TOBACCO USE PLACES A TREMENDOUS BURDEN ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, COSTING MORE THAN \$50 BILLION IN DIRECT MEDICAL COSTS.³ IN GEORGIA, TOBACCO KILLS MORE THAN 10,000 RESIDENTS ANNUALLY AND COSTS \$1.8 BILLION IN HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES—70% OF WHICH COMES DIRECTLY FROM RESIDENTS' TAX DOLLARS.⁴

A lifetime of smoking often begins in early adolescence. Approximately 80% of adult smokers began smoking before the age of 18. The earlier tobacco use begins, the more likely a lifestyle pattern will develop that includes tobacco use, resulting in increased risk for tobacco-related illnesses and mortality. Yet, tobacco use continues to be popular among adolescents and young adults, with nearly 3,000 young people under the age of 18 becoming regular smokers, everyday.¹ Among Georgia's youth, nearly one in six middle school students and nearly one in three high school students currently use some form of tobacco product.



To address the problem of tobacco use in Georgia, the Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Chronic Disease and Health Promotion Branch, has developed the Tobacco Use Prevention Program. The mission of the Tobacco Use Prevention Program (TUPS) is to coordinate strategies in tobacco use prevention and control, provide assistance on policy development, and serve as a resource center for tobacco issues. In collaboration with the Epidemiology Branch, TUPS monitors the public health burden of tobacco, the use of tobacco, and existing policy.

The Program promotes changing environmental factors in order to reduce tobacco use and provides project support to the state coalition for tobacco use prevention as well as to local programs and coalitions in all 19 health districts. Working in collaboration with the Coalition for a Healthy And Responsible Georgia (CHARGE), the Program develops strategies that focus on preventing tobacco use among youth, protecting people from environmental tobacco smoke, and encouraging smoking cessation.

The Program focuses on four primary policy areas that have been shown to reduce tobacco use, which include: 1) Smoke-free (clean) indoor air, 2) Preventing youth access to tobacco products, 3) Increasing tax on tobacco, and 4) Reducing the advertising and promotion of tobacco.

The Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) is intended to serve as a baseline assessment of tobacco use behaviors among middle school and high school youth throughout the state. Data collected through the GYTS will enhance the capacity of organizations and community groups to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco use prevention and reduction programs. Continued, rigorous surveillance will result in the capacity to target, evaluate, and periodically refocus statewide programs to reduce dependence of Georgians on tobacco products.

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Tobacco Information and Prevention Source (TIPS)*. (<http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/issue.htm>)

⁴ *The Burden of Tobacco in Georgia*. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Georgia Tobacco Use and Prevention Program and CHARGE.

INTRODUCTION *continued . . .*



In conjunction with the statewide survey, nine of the 19 health districts in Georgia collected local YTS data. The Coastal Georgia health district was successful in collecting district-specific data for both middle and high school.

The remainder of this report provides in depth information on the tobacco-related topics of greatest interest to the Coastal Georgia health district. Due to the health district's small size, the selection of students was not randomized. Where available, district-specific data is compared to the GYTS.⁵ Throughout the report, when data are said to be significantly different, there is no overlap in the 95 percent confidence intervals of the percentages being compared. Ninety-five percent confidence intervals for each point estimate (percentage) appear in detailed data tables and the wording of the questions are presented in Appendix A and Appendix B, and are referenced at the top of each page of corresponding results.

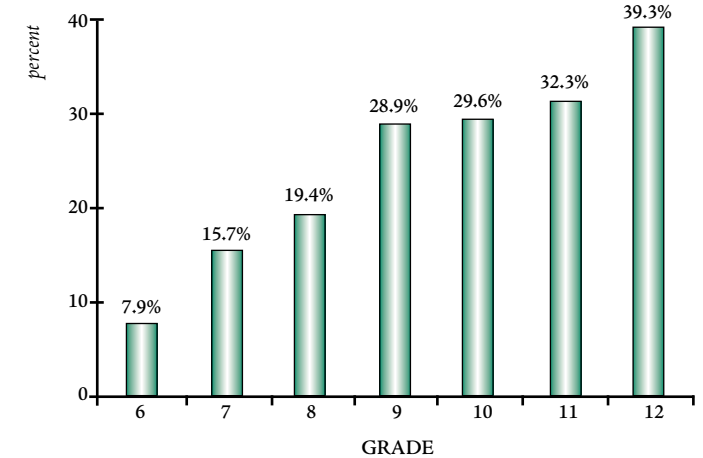
⁵ Kanny D, et al. Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey, 2001. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Tobacco Use Prevention Section, June 2002.

CURRENT USE OF ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹

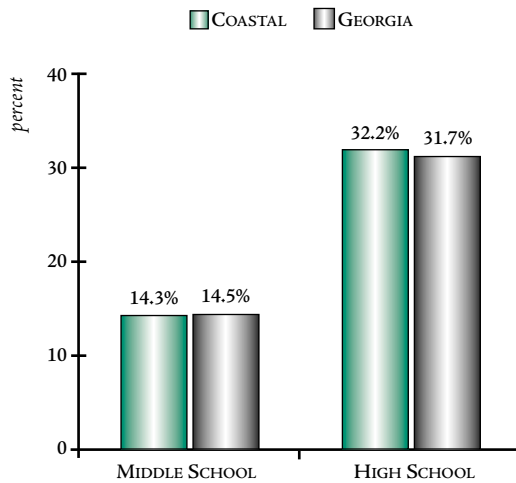
(Table 1, Question 1)

- 14.3% of middle and 32.2% of high school students in the Coastal district currently use any form of tobacco, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 14.5% and 31.7%, respectively.
- As grade increases, the rates of tobacco use increase.
- Middle school males are significantly more likely than females to use any form of tobacco.
- In middle school, Hispanic students are significantly less likely than Other students to use tobacco products.
- There are no significant differences between high school male and female students in their likelihood to use any form of tobacco.
- In high school, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to use any form of tobacco.

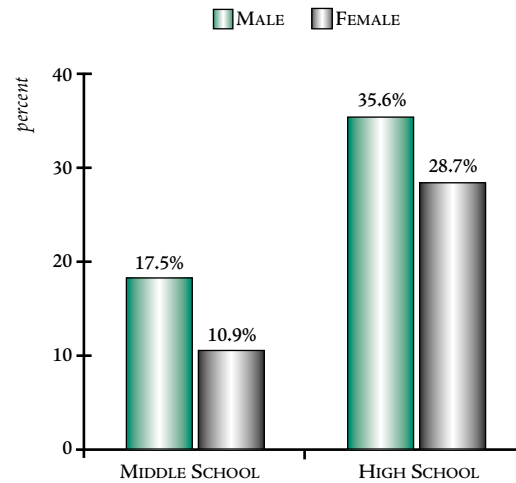
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY GRADE



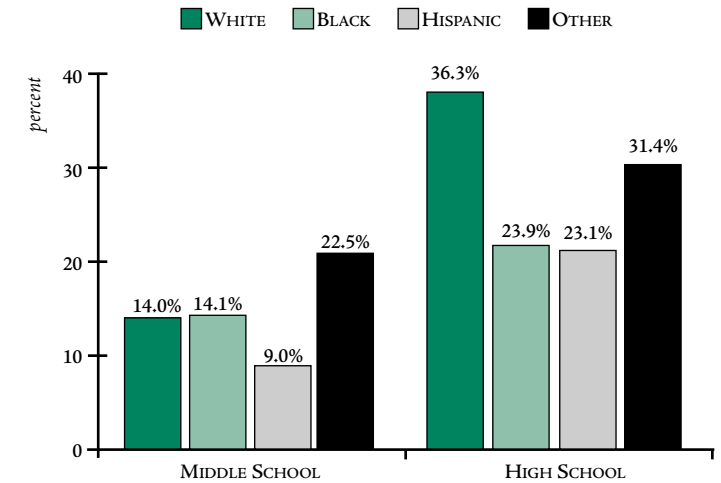
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY



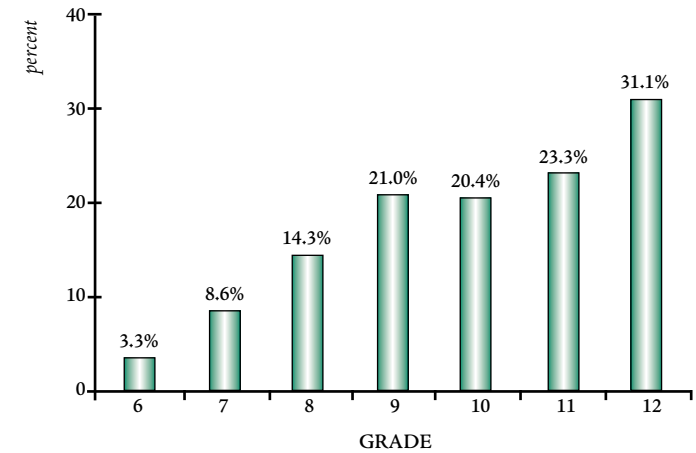
¹ Composite variable: includes use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS

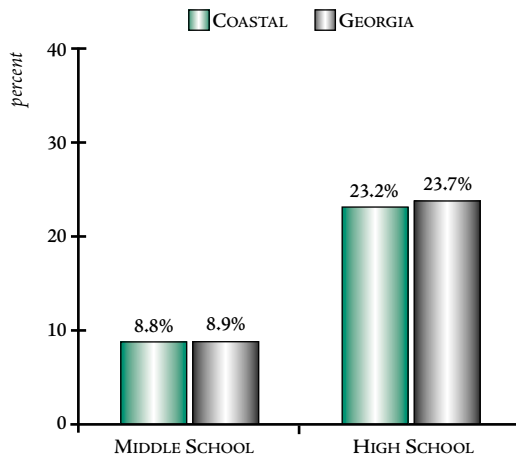
(Table 1, Question 2)

- 8.8% of middle and 23.2% of high school students in the Coastal district currently smoke cigarettes, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 8.9% and 23.7%, respectively.
- Rates of cigarette smoking increase from middle school to high school.
- There are no significant differences among middle and high school males and females in their rates of cigarette smoking.
- In middle schools, Other students are significantly more likely than Black and Hispanic students to smoke cigarettes.
- In both middle and high schools, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to smoke cigarettes.

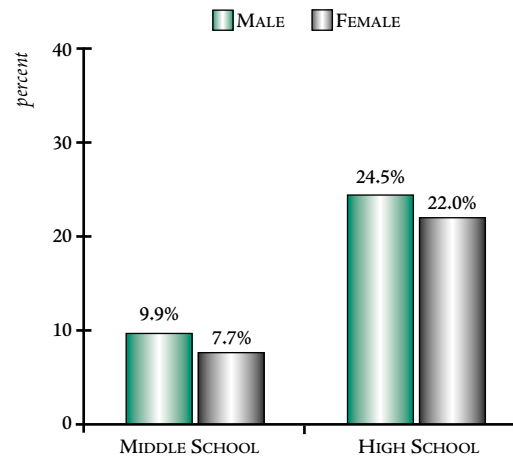
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY GRADE



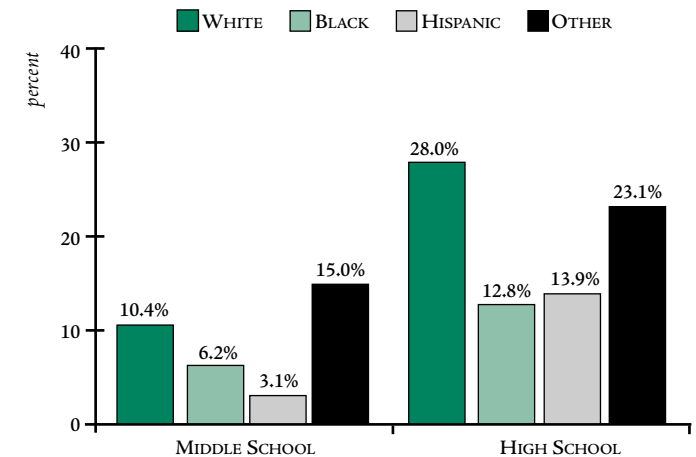
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



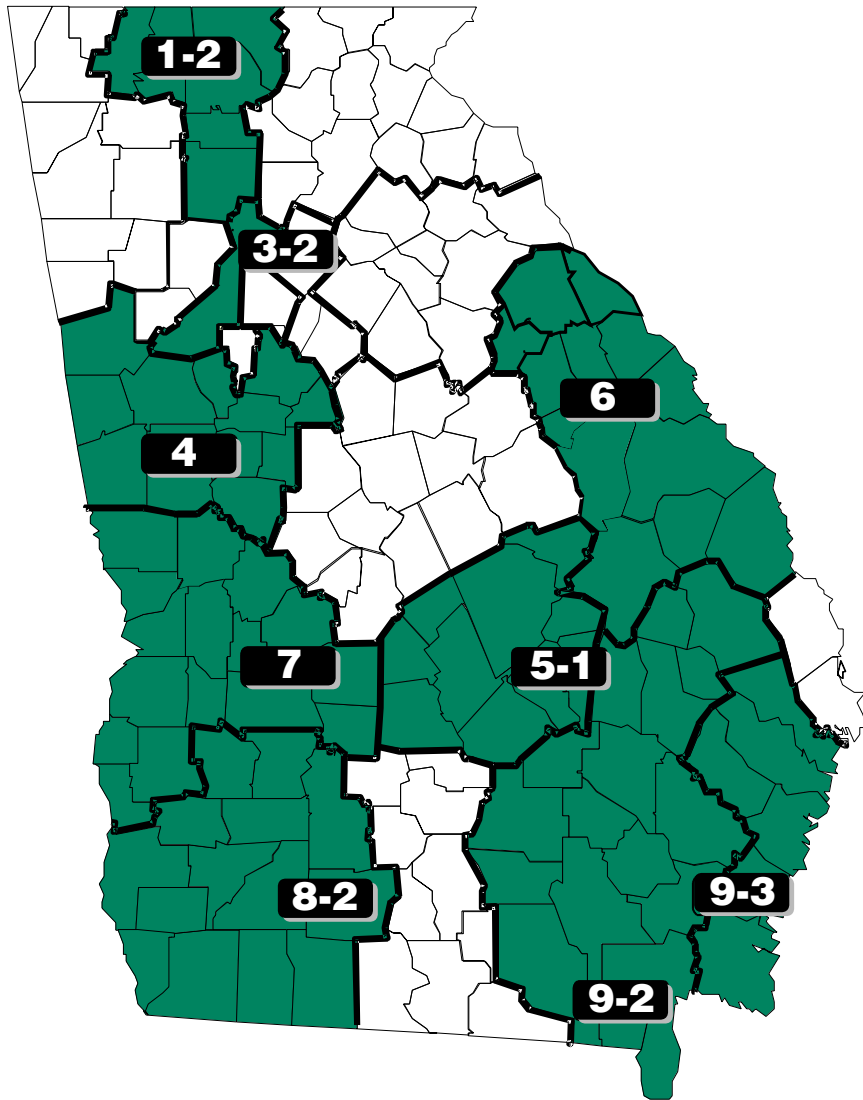
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY



CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN 9 OF GEORGIA'S HEALTH DISTRICTS



- In high schools, there is no significant difference among the 9 Georgia's Health Districts in prevalence of cigarette smokers (range from 21.4% to 28.2%).
- In middle schools, there is more variability among the 9 Georgia's Health Districts in prevalence of cigarette smokers (range from 4.3% to 12.8%).
- This is the first time local data on YTS was collected in conjunction with statewide data collection.

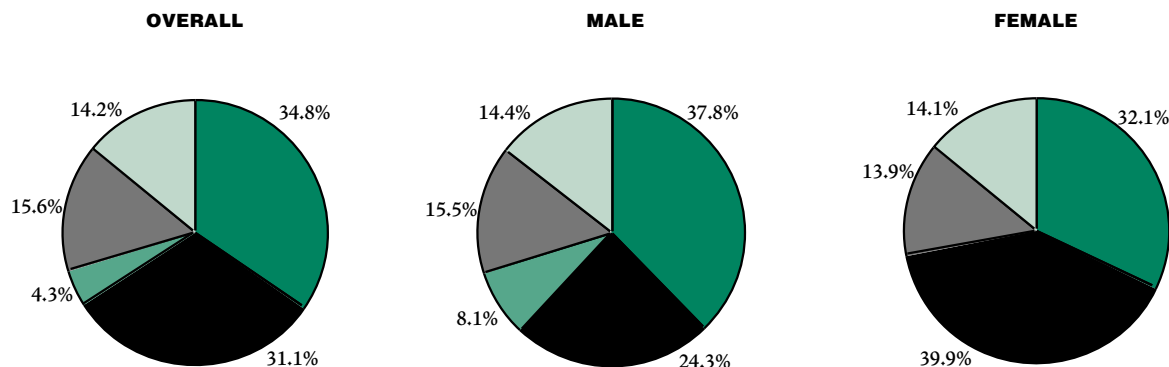
Current Cigarette Smokers					
HD#	HD Name	Middle School		High School	
		%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
1-2	North Georgia (Dalton)	12.7	(±5.4)	-	-
3-2	Fulton	4.3	(±2.5)	-	-
4	LaGrange	12.8	(±4.3)	-	-
5-1	South Central (Dublin)	11.9	(±2.1)	25.7	(±5.9)
6	East Central (Augusta)	10.1	(±6.0)	21.4	(±6.9)
7	West Central (Columbus)	7.6	(±2.3)	23.7	(±4.9)
8-2	Southwest (Albany)	10.2	(±2.0)	28.2	(±4.4)
9-2	Southeast (Waycross)	11.8	(±2.3)	25.5	(±4.5)
9-3	Coastal (Brunswick)	8.8	(±1.4)	23.2	(±3.3)

CURRENT SMOKERS' USUAL CIGARETTE BRAND

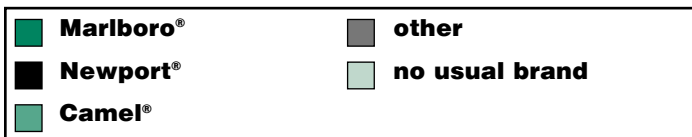
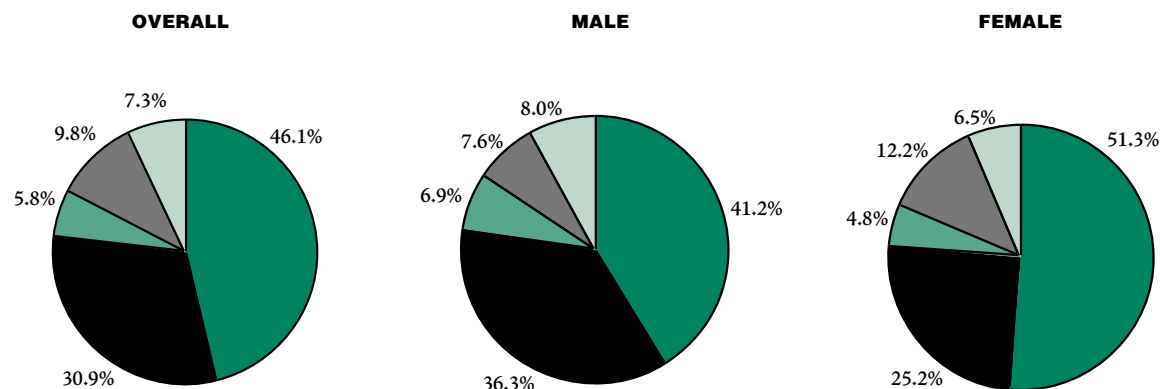
(Table 2, Question 3)

- Among middle school smokers in the Coastal district, 34.8% cite Marlboro® as their preferred cigarette brand, 31.1% cite Newport® as their preferred cigarette brand, 15.6% smoke other brands, and 14.2% smoke no particular brand.
- There are no significant differences in the usual brand of cigarettes smoked between males and females in middle school.
- Among high school smokers in the Coastal district, 46.1% cite Marlboro® as their preferred cigarette brand, 30.9% cite Newport® as their preferred cigarette brand, 9.8% smoke other brands and 7.3% smoke no particular brand.
- There are no significant differences in the usual brand of cigarettes smoked between males and females in high school.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

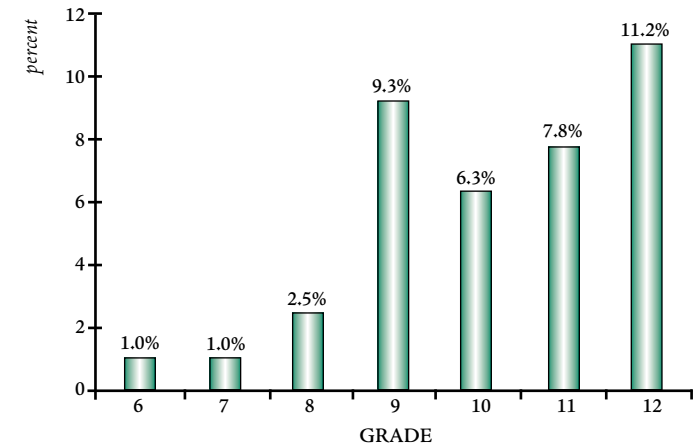


SMOKING ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

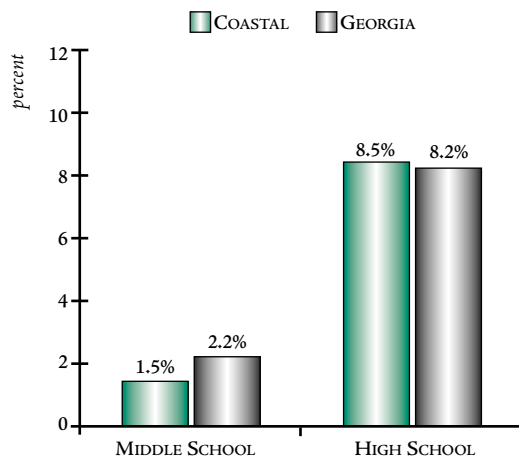
(Table 3, Question 4)

- 1.5% of middle and 8.5% of high school students in the Coastal district smoke cigarettes on school property, which are comparable to the national averages of 2.2% and 8.2%, respectively.
- There is a significant increase in the percent of students smoking cigarettes on school property between 8th and 9th grades.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to smoke cigarettes on school property.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to smoke cigarettes on school property.

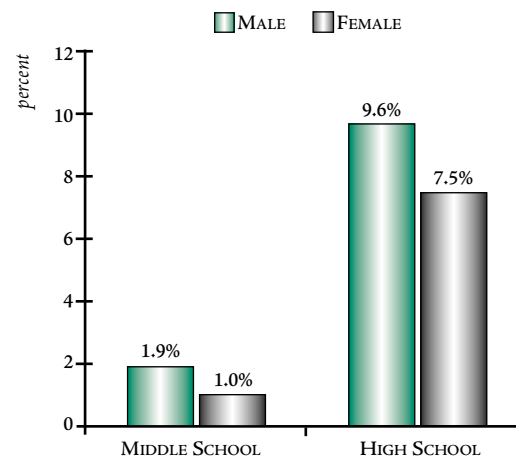
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY GRADE



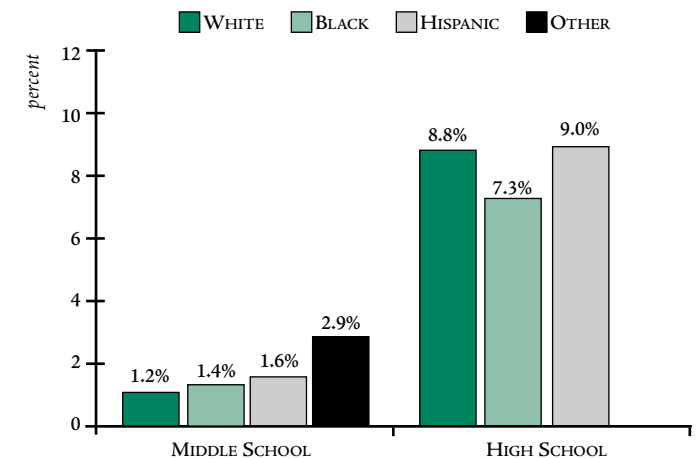
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

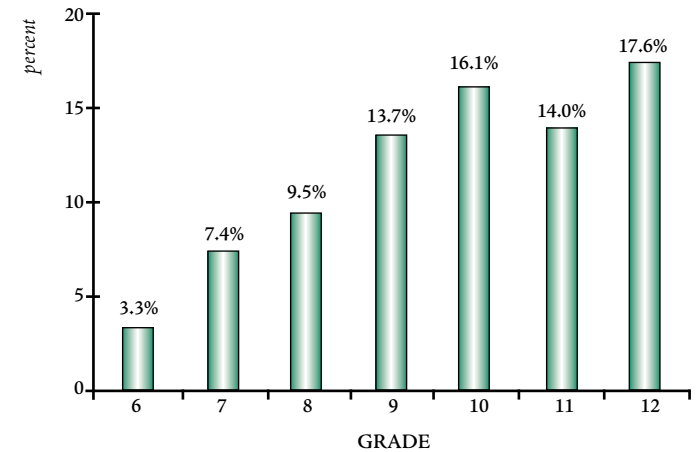


CURRENT CIGAR SMOKERS

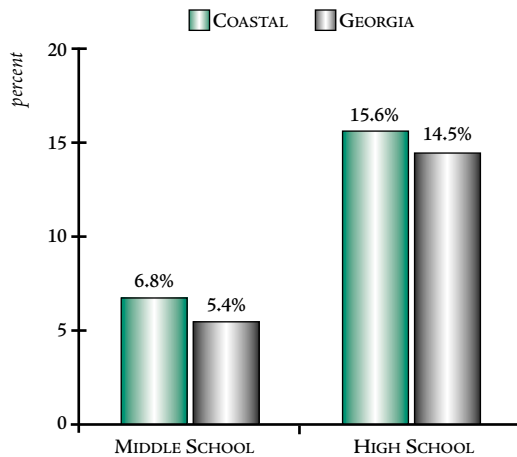
(Table 1, Question 5)

- 6.8% of middle and 15.6% of high school students in the Coastal district currently smoke cigars, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 5.4% and 14.5%, respectively.
- Cigar smoking rates increase as grade increases.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to smoke cigars.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to smoke cigars

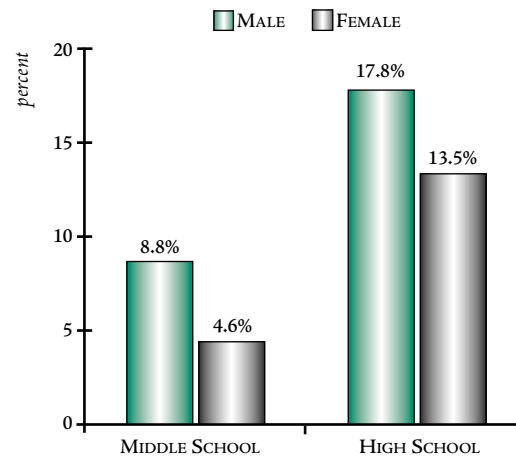
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY GRADE



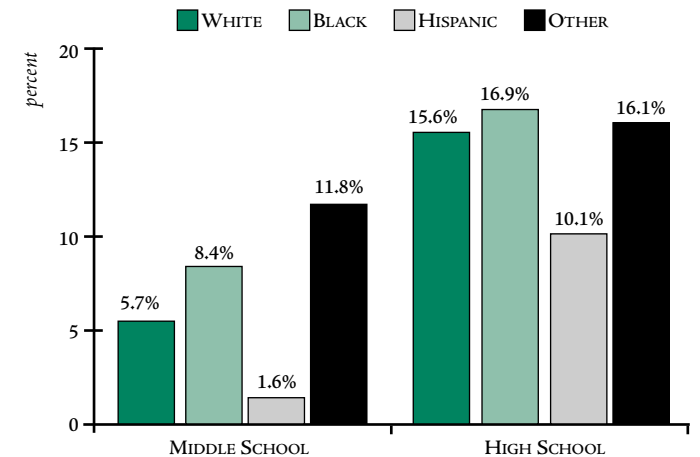
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

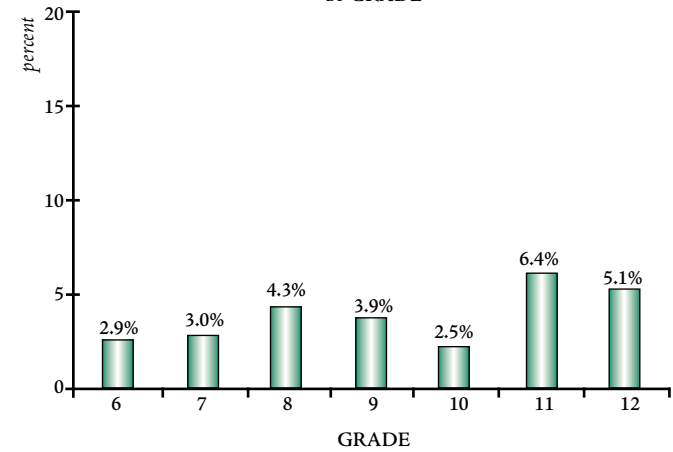


CURRENT BIDI CIGARETTE¹ SMOKERS

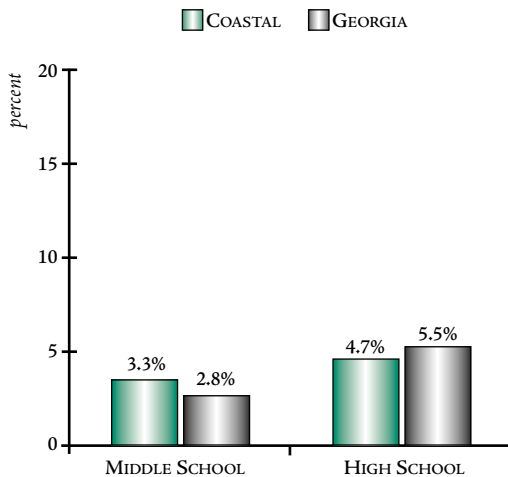
(Table 1, Question 6)

- 3.3% of middle and 4.7% of high school students in the Coastal district currently use smokeless tobacco, which are comparable to the national middle and high school averages of 2.8% and 5.5%, respectively.
- Rates of bidi cigarette use fluctuate with grade.
- In both middle and high schools there are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to smoke bidis.
- Among middle schools students, those in the ethnic group “Other” are significantly more likely than White students to smoke bidi cigarettes.
- In high schools, there are no significant differences in the likelihood to smoke bidi cigarettes among racial/ethnic groups.

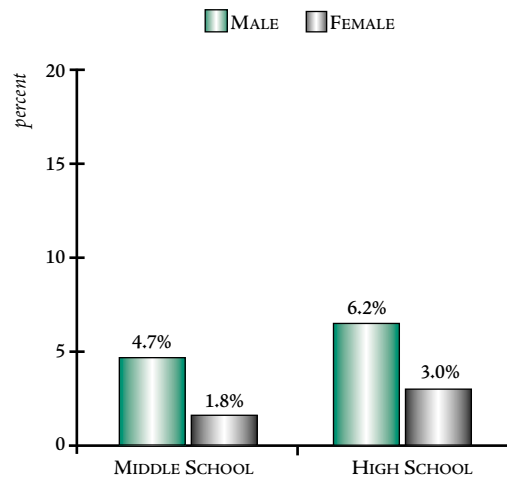
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE BIDIS BY GRADE



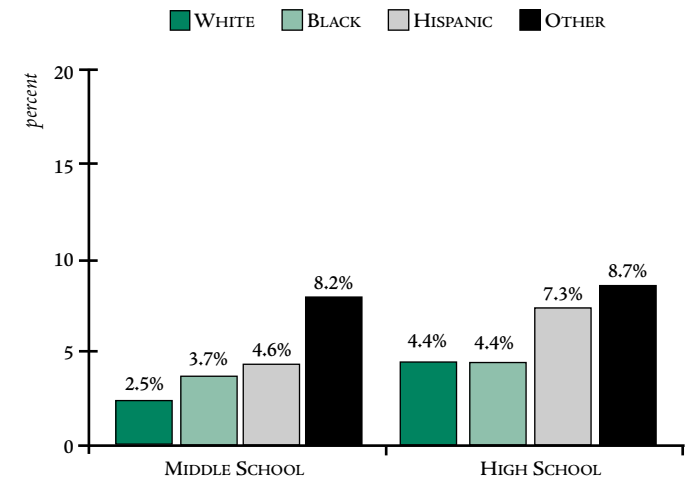
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE BIDIS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE BIDIS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE BIDIS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY



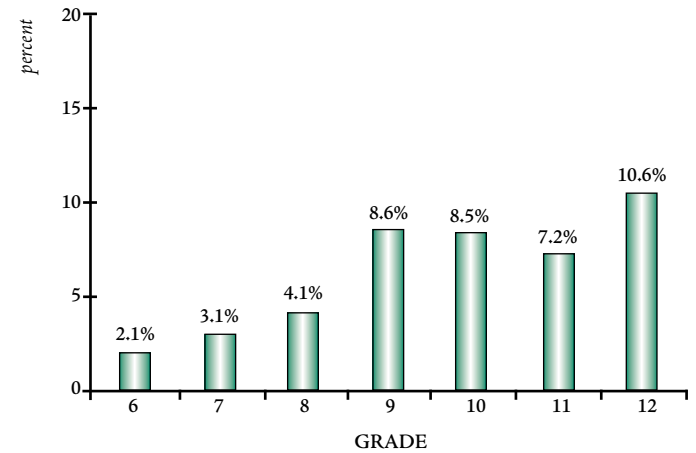
¹Bidi cigarette is a small brown cigarette from India consisting of tobacco wrapped in a leaf and ties with a thread.

CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS

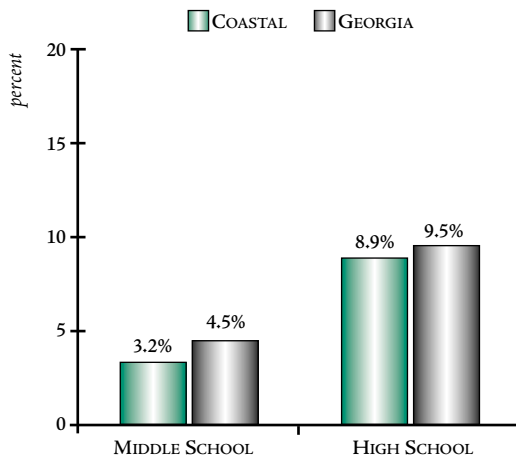
(Table 1, Question 7)

- 3.2% of middle and 8.9% of high school students in the Coastal district currently use smokeless tobacco, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 4.5% and 9.5%, respectively.
- Rates of smokeless tobacco use increase significantly from middle school to high school.
- Among middle school students, males are nearly 8 times more likely than females to use smokeless tobacco.
- White middle school students are significantly more likely than Black students to use smokeless tobacco.
- Among high school students, males are nearly 4 times more likely than females to use smokeless tobacco.
- White high school students are significantly more likely than Hispanic students to use smokeless tobacco.

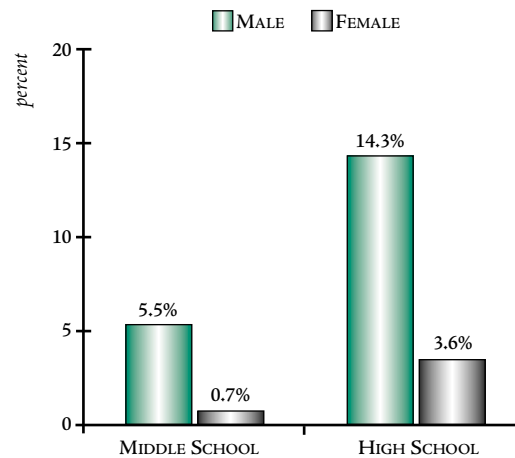
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY GRADE



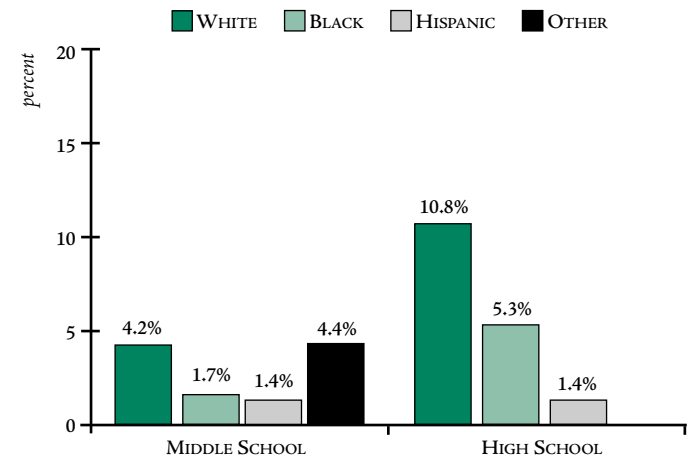
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

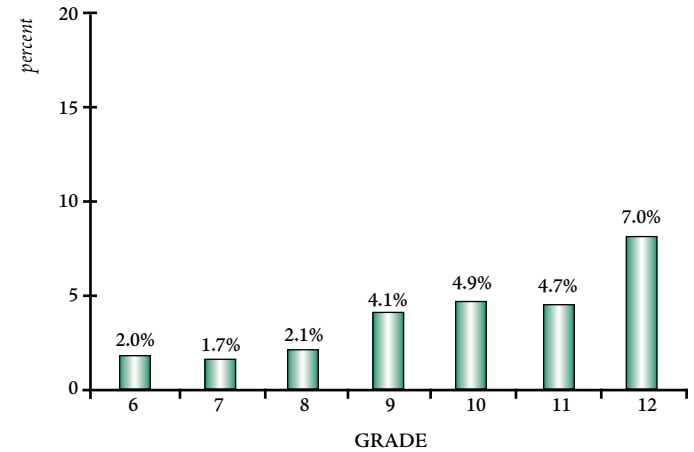


SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

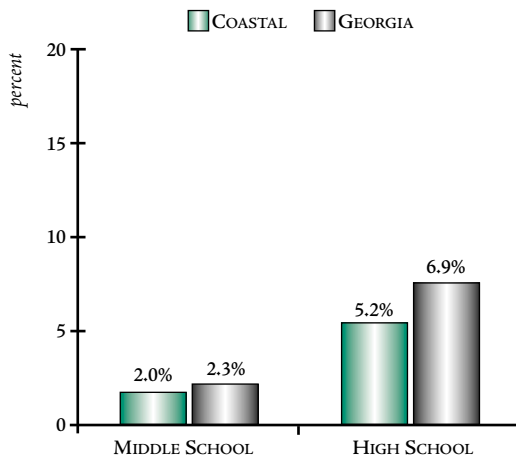
(Table 3, Question 8)

- 2.0% of middle and 5.2% of high school students in the Coastal district use smokeless tobacco on school property, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 2.3% and 6.9%, respectively.
- Rates of smokeless tobacco use on school property increase with increasing grade.
- There are no significant differences between male and female middle school students in their likelihood to use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- In middle school, students of Other ethnicity are significantly more likely than White and Black students to use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- In high school, males are four times more likely than females to use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- There are no significant differences in the rate of smokeless tobacco use on school property among racial/ethnic groups in high school.

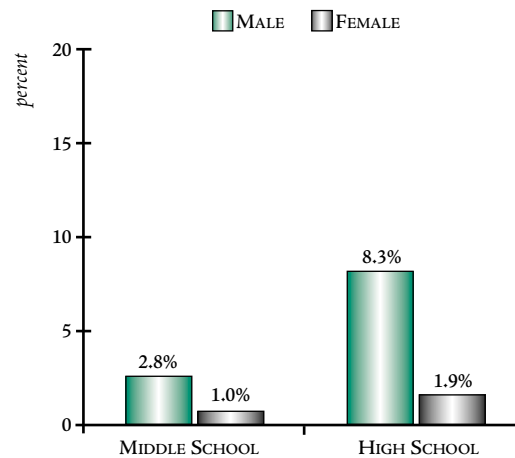
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY GRADE



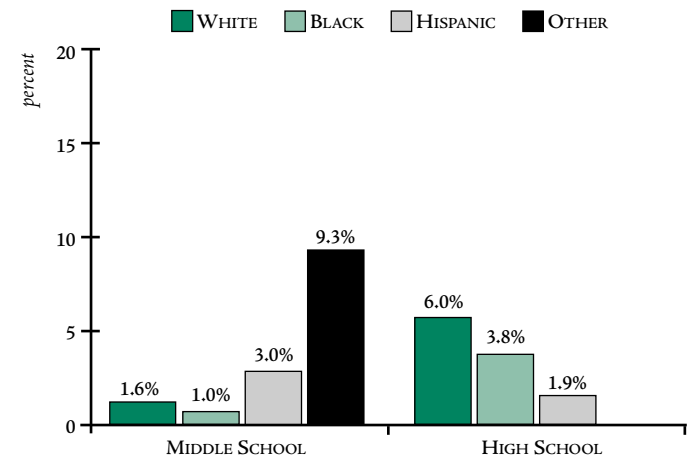
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

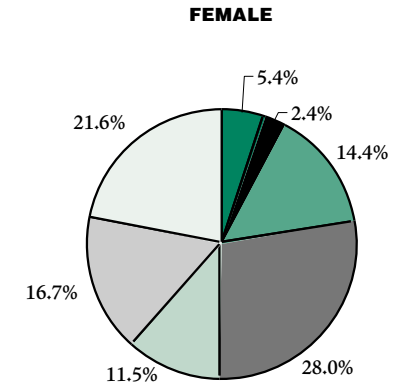
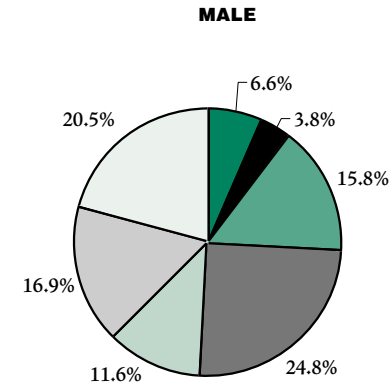
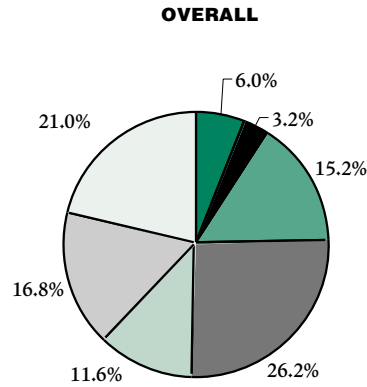


CIGARETTES' POINT OF ACCESS

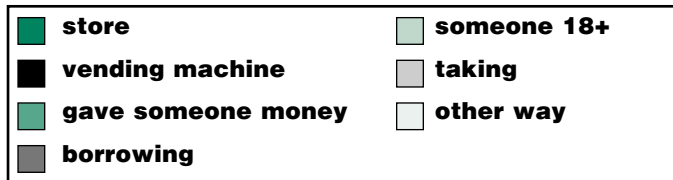
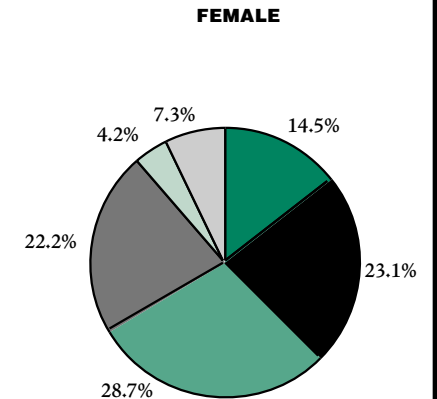
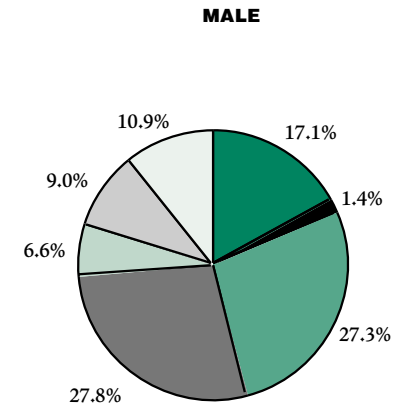
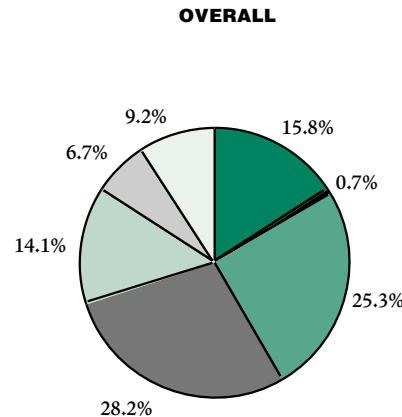
(Table 4, Question 9)

- Among middle school students, the most common way to get cigarettes is to “borrow” them from someone else (26.2%), followed by “some other way” (21.0%), by taking them from a store or family member (16.8%), and by giving money to someone else (15.2%).
- 6.0% of middle school students who smoke cigarettes get them at a store, and 3.2% get them from vending machines.
- There are no significant differences between middle school male and female smokers in the way they access cigarettes.
- Among high school students, the most common way to get cigarettes is to “borrow” them from someone else (28.2%), followed by giving money to someone else (25.3%), from a store (15.8%), and from someone older than eighteen (14.1%).
- 6.7% of high school smokers get their cigarettes by taking them from a store or family member, and 0.7% get them from vending machines.
- High school females are three times more likely than males to get their cigarettes from someone older than 18 (22.2% vs. 6.6%).

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL



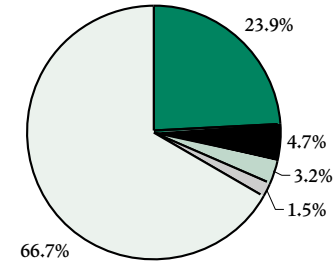
CIGARETTES' POINT OF PURCHASE

(Table 5, Question 10)

- Among middle school students, 23.9% of smokers buy their cigarettes at a gas station, 4.7% buy them at a convenience store, 3.2% from a vending machine, 1.5% buy them from the Internet, and two-thirds buy them at other places.
- Among high school students, 38.8% of smokers buy their cigarettes at a gas station, 21.5% buy them at a convenience store, 5.6% buy them at a grocery store, 1.3% buy them from a vending machine, and 1.7% from the Internet.
- There are no significant differences between high school males and females in their choice of places to purchase cigarettes.

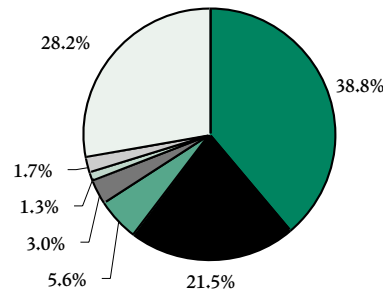
MIDDLE SCHOOL

OVERALL

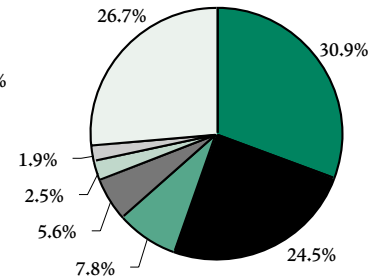


HIGH SCHOOL

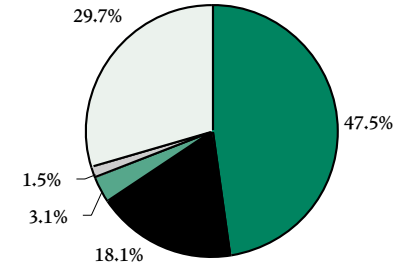
OVERALL



MALE



FEMALE



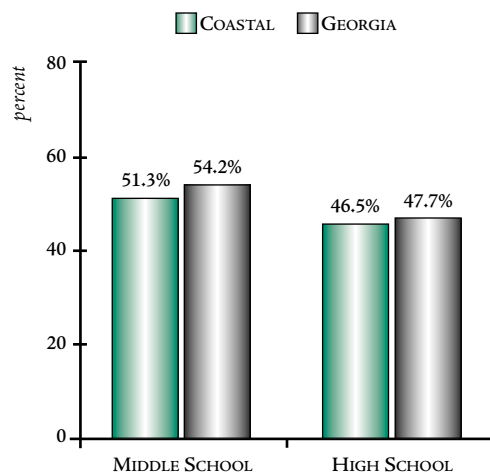
CURRENT SMOKERS' DESIRE TO QUIT

(Table 6, Question 11)

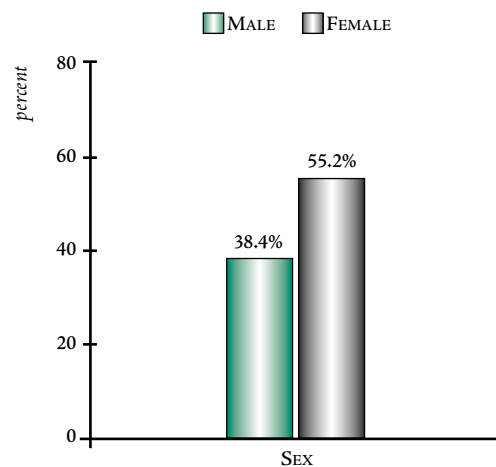
- 51.3% of middle and 46.5% of high school smokers in the Coastal health district would like to quit smoking, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 54.2% and 47.7%, respectively.
- Among high school smokers, there are no significant differences between males and females in their desire to quit smoking.



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WISH TO QUIT BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL SMOKERS WHO WISH TO QUIT BY SEX

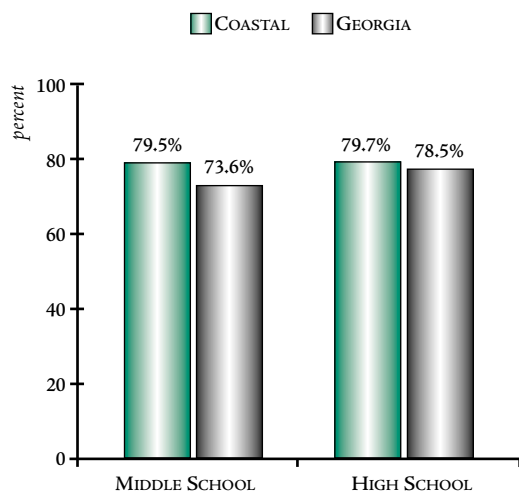


CURRENT SMOKERS' CONFIDENCE IN ABILITY TO QUIT

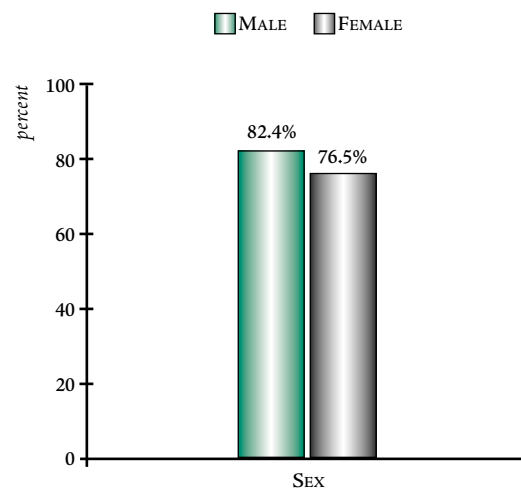
(Table 6, Question 12)

- 79.5% of middle school and 79.7% of high school smokers in the Coastal health district think they would be able to quit smoking now, if they wanted to quit, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 73.6% and 78.5%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between male and female high school smokers in their confidence in their ability to quit smoking.

PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO ARE CONFIDENT THEY COULD QUIT SMOKING NOW BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL SMOKERS WHO ARE CONFIDENT THEY COULD QUIT SMOKING NOW BY SEX

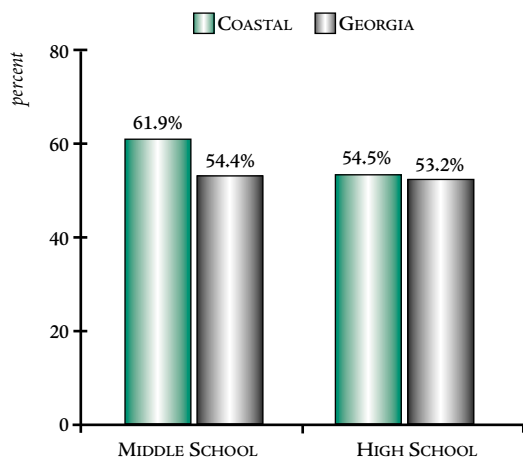


CURRENT SMOKERS' ATTEMPTS TO QUIT

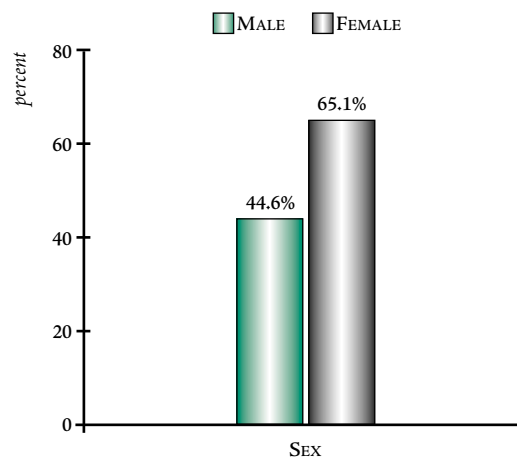
(Table 6, Question 13)

- 61.9% of middle and 54.5% of high school smokers in the Coastal health district have attempted to quit smoking within the past 12 months, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 54.4% and 53.2%, respectively.
- Among middle school and high school smokers, there are no significant differences between males and females in their attempts to quit smoking within the past 12 months.

PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO QUIT IN PAST 12 MONTHS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL SMOKERS WHO HAVE ATTEMPTED TO QUIT IN PAST 12 MONTHS BY SEX

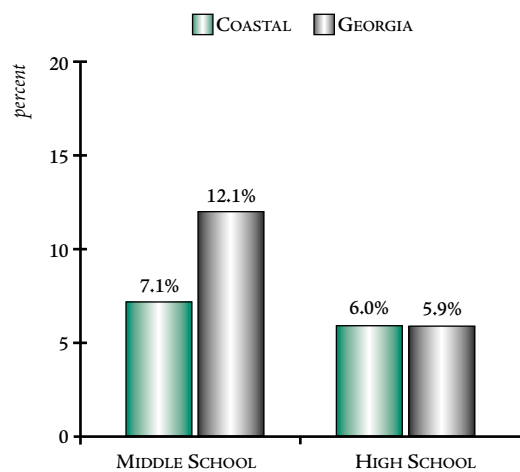


CURRENT SMOKERS' PARTICIPATION IN A QUIT PROGRAM

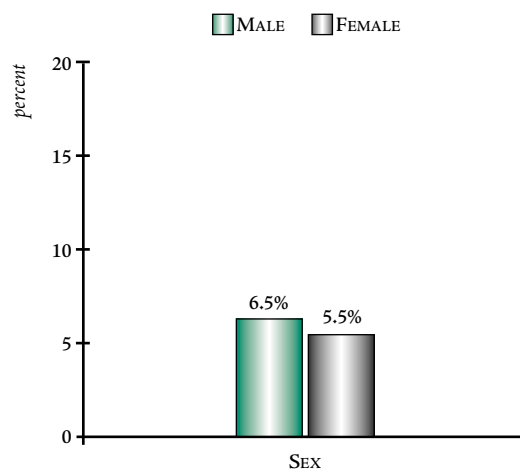
(Table 6, Question 14)

- 7.1% of middle and 6.0% of high school smokers in the Coastal health district have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco at some time in their lives, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 12.1% and 5.9%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between male and female high school smokers in their likelihood to have participated in a tobacco cessation program.

PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO HAVE EVER PARTICIPATED IN A CESSATION PROGRAM BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO HAVE EVER PARTICIPATED IN A CESSATION PROGRAM BY SEX

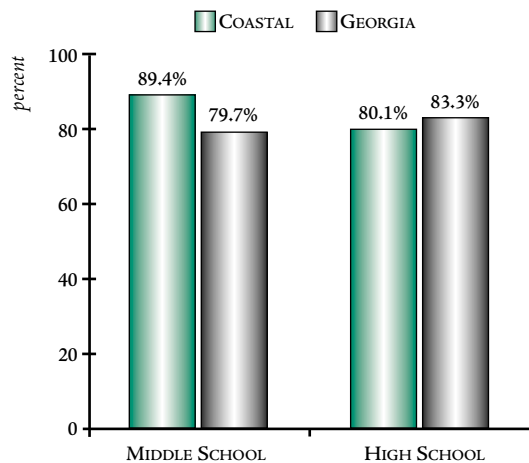


CURRENT SMOKERS' ATTITUDE ON THE ADDICTIVE NATURE OF TOBACCO

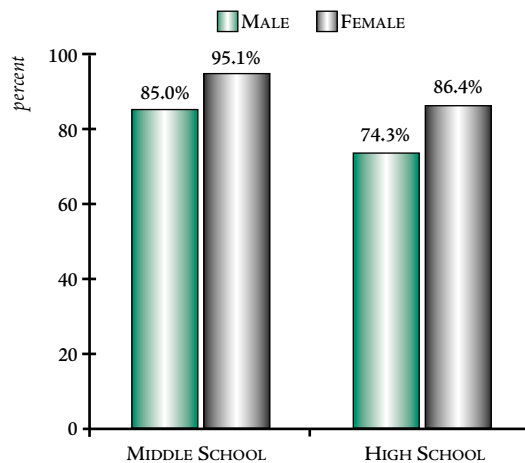
(Table 7, Question 15)

- 89.4% of current middle school smokers in the Coastal health district think that people can get addicted to using tobacco just like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin, which is significantly higher than the Statewide middle school average of 79.7%.
- 80.1% of current high school smokers in the Coastal health district think that people can get addicted to using tobacco just like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin, which is comparable to the Statewide high school average of 83.3%.
- Among middle school smokers, females are significantly more likely than males to think that people can get addicted to using tobacco just like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin.
- There are no significant differences between male and female high school smokers in their belief that tobacco is addictive.

PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO THINK TOBACCO IS ADDICTIVE BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO THINK TOBACCO IS ADDICTIVE BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX

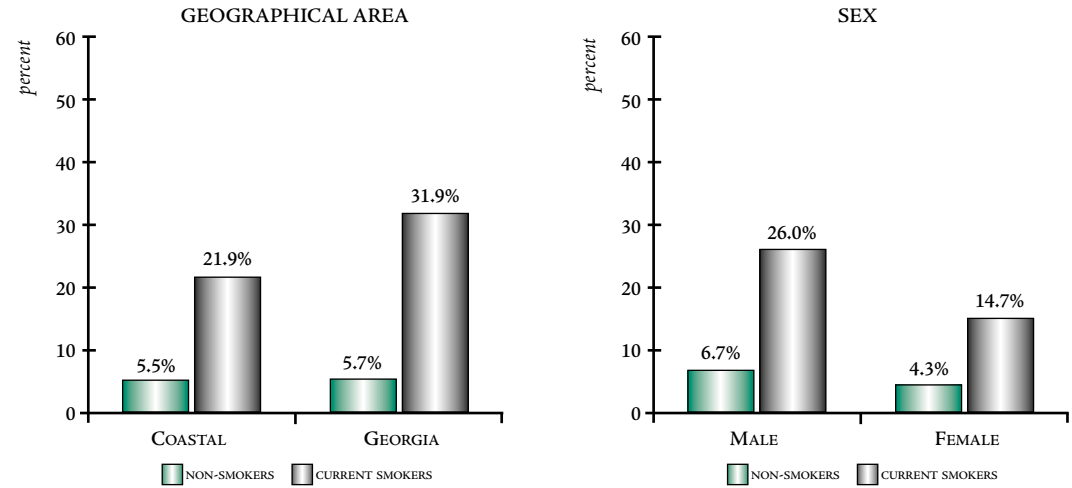


IT IS SAFE TO SMOKE FOR A YEAR OR TWO AS LONG AS SMOKER QUILTS

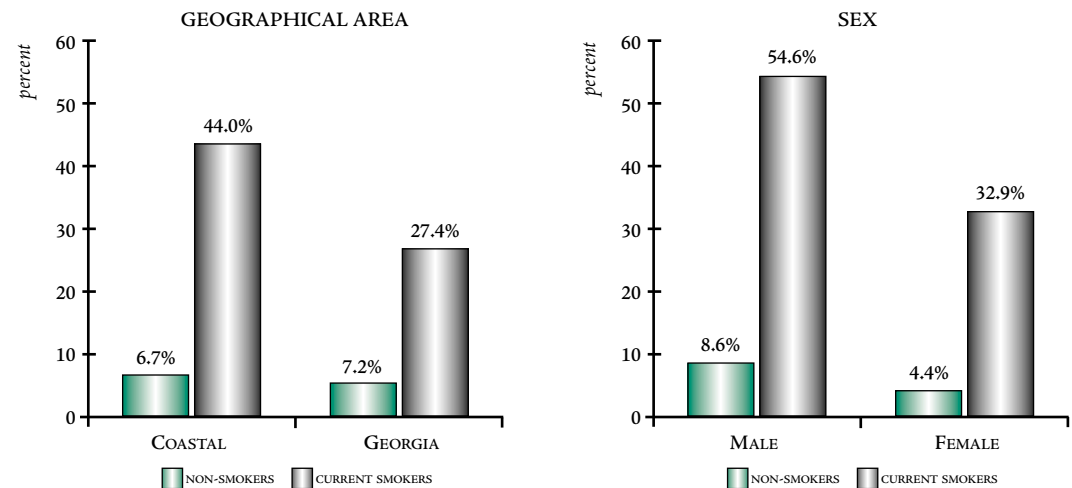
(Table 9, Question 16)

- 21.9% of middle school smokers and 5.5% of non-smokers in the Coastal district believe that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker is able to quit afterwards, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school averages of 31.9% and 5.7%, respectively.
- Middle school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to believe that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker is able to quit.
- Among middle school smokers and non-smokers, there are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to hold this belief.
- 44.0% of high school smokers in the Coastal health district believe that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker is able to quit afterwards, which is significantly higher than the Statewide high school average of 27.4%.
- 6.7% of high school non-smokers in the Coastal health district believe that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker is able to quit afterwards, which is comparable to the Statewide high school average of 7.2%.
- High school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to believe that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker is able to quit.
- High school male smokers are significantly more likely than female smokers to believe that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker is able to quit afterwards.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

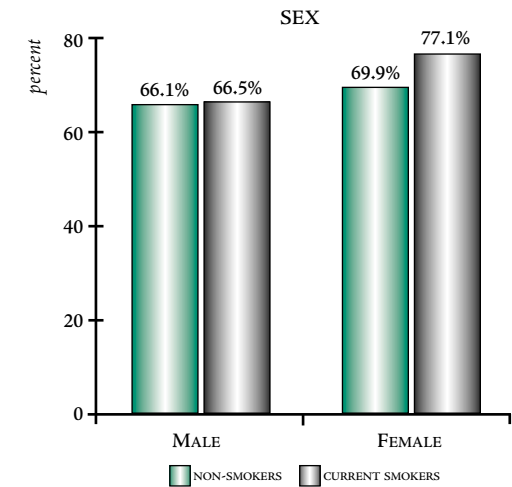
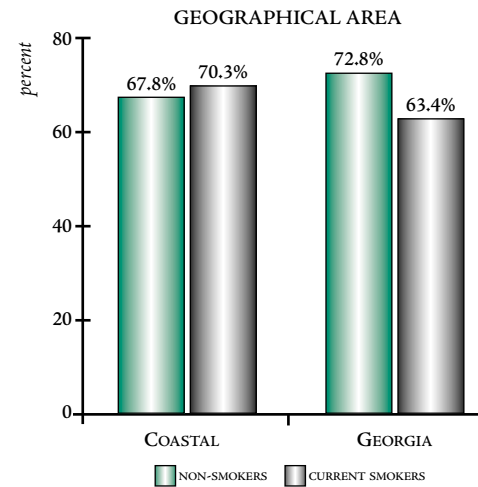


STUDENTS WHO HAVE DISCUSSED WITH PARENT OR GUARDIAN ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE

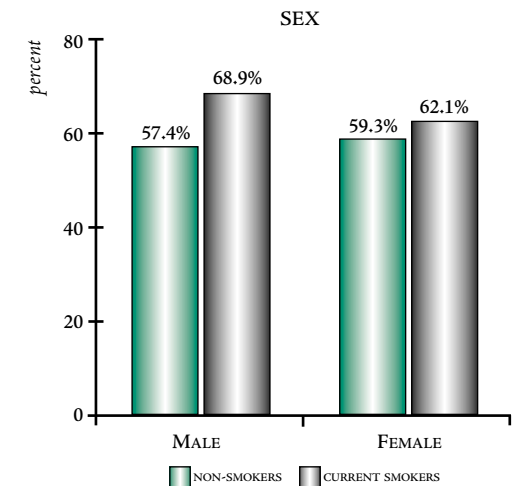
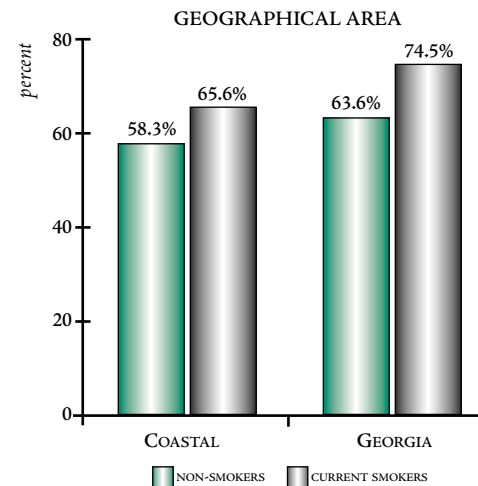
(Table 9, Question 17)

- 70.3% of middle school smokers in the Coastal district have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school smoker average of 63.4%.
- 67.8% of middle school non-smokers in the Coastal district have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use, which is significantly lower than the Statewide middle school average of 72.8%.
- 65.6% of high school smokers and 58.3% of high school non-smokers in the Coastal district have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use, which are comparable to the Statewide high school smoker and non-smoker averages of 74.5% and 63.6%, respectively.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences between smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

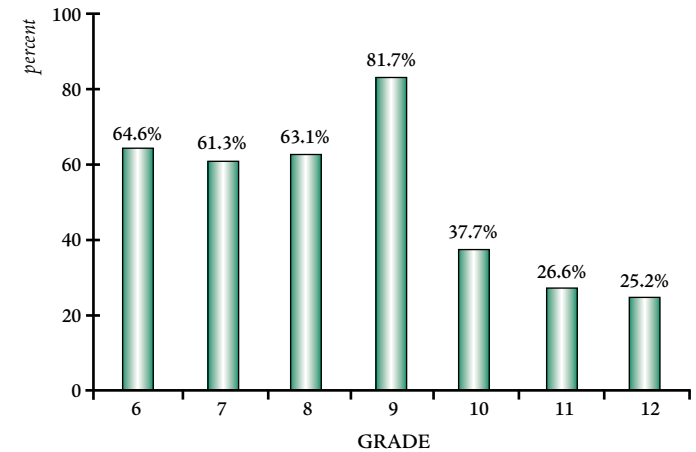


STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE

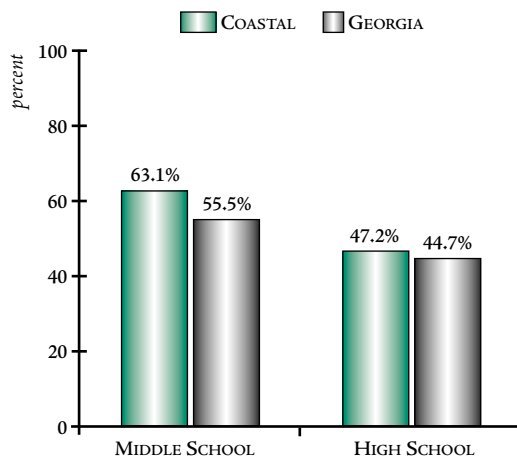
(Table 9, Question 18)

- 63.1% of middle and 47.2% of high school students in the Coastal health district have been taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 55.5% and 44.7%, respectively.
- The rates of learning in school about the dangers of tobacco use are highest in 9th grade but decrease with increasing grade.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences between male and female students in their likelihood to have been taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to have been taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use.

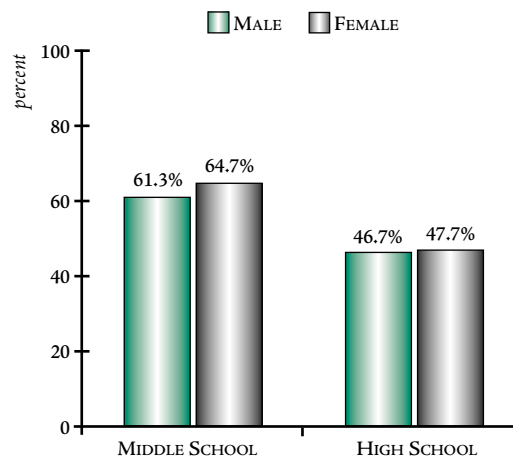
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE BY GRADE



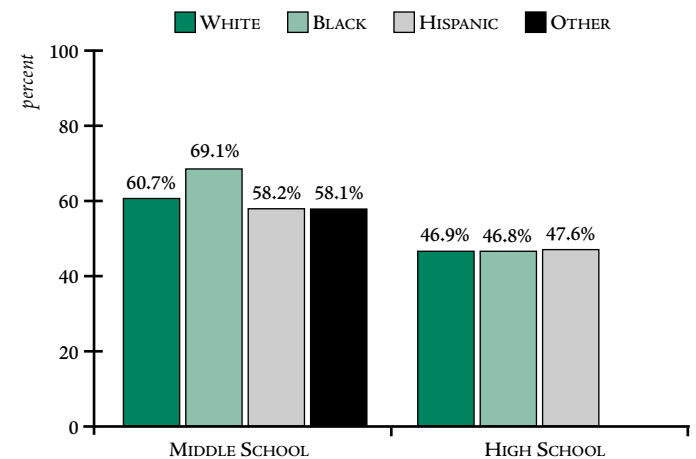
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

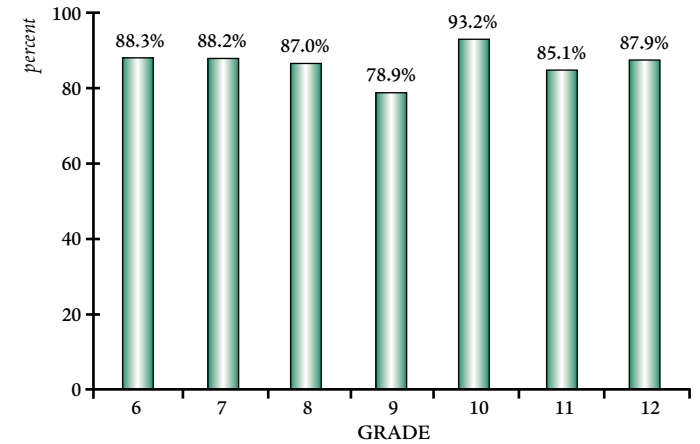


RESISTANCE TO BEST FRIENDS SMOKING

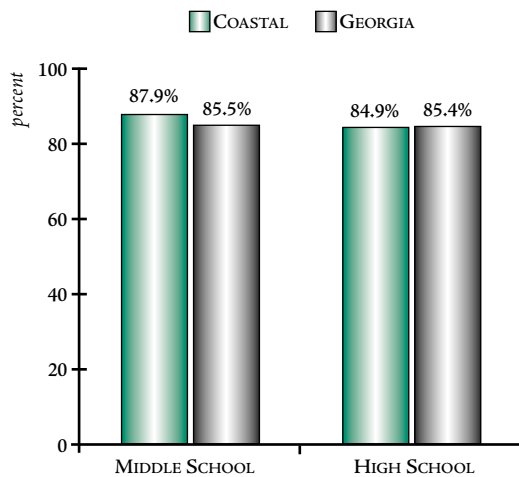
(Table 7, Question 19)

- 87.9% of middle and 84.9% of high school students in the Coastal district who have never smoked cigarettes stated that they would definitely not begin smoking, even if their best friend offered them a cigarette, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 85.5% and 85.4%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between non-smoking males and females—either in middle school or high school—in their rates of resistance to peer pressure.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences among non-smoking racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to refuse to smoke when offered.

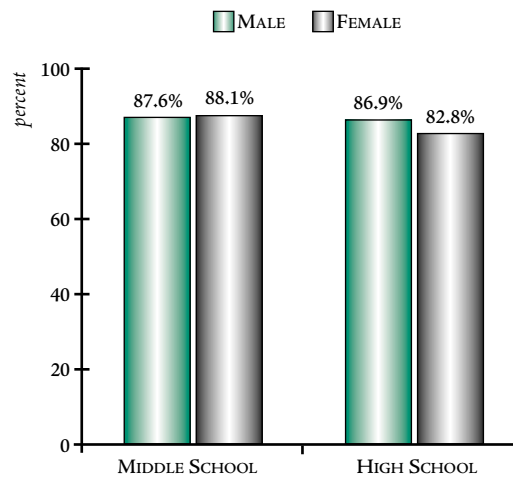
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTES, BY GRADE



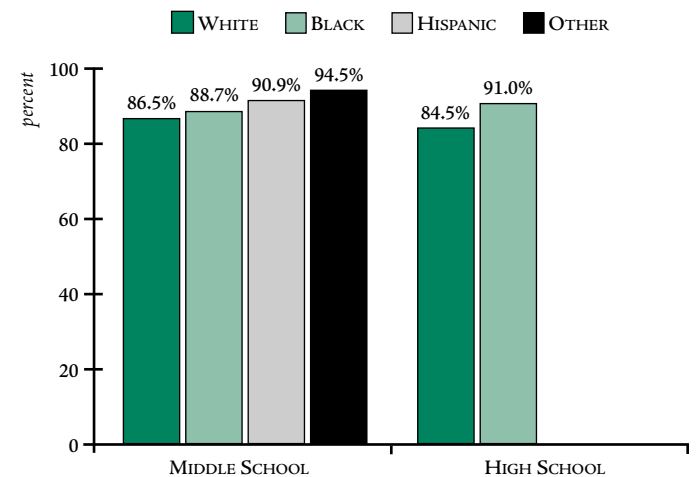
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTES, BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTES, BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTES, BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

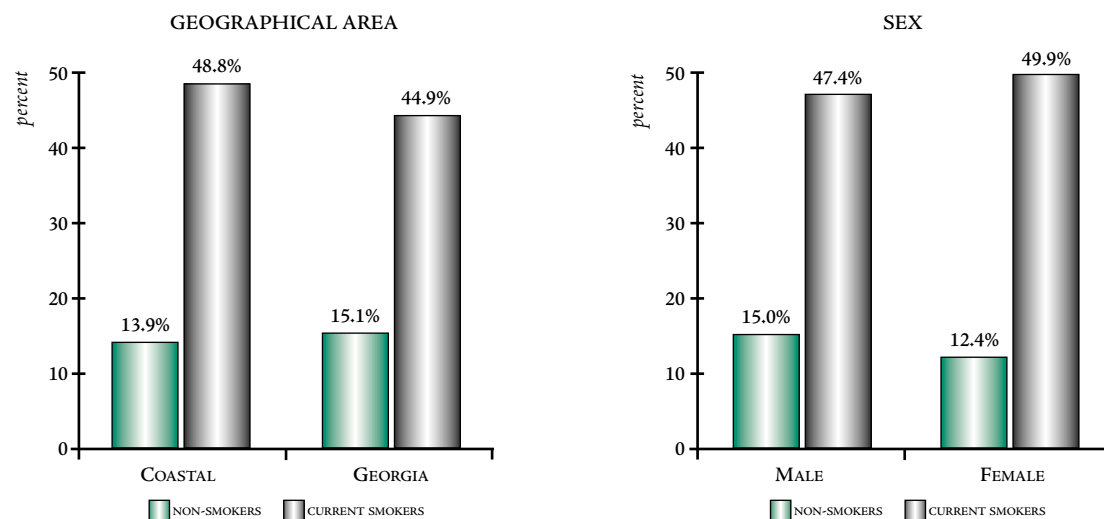


ARE SMOKERS MORE POPULAR?

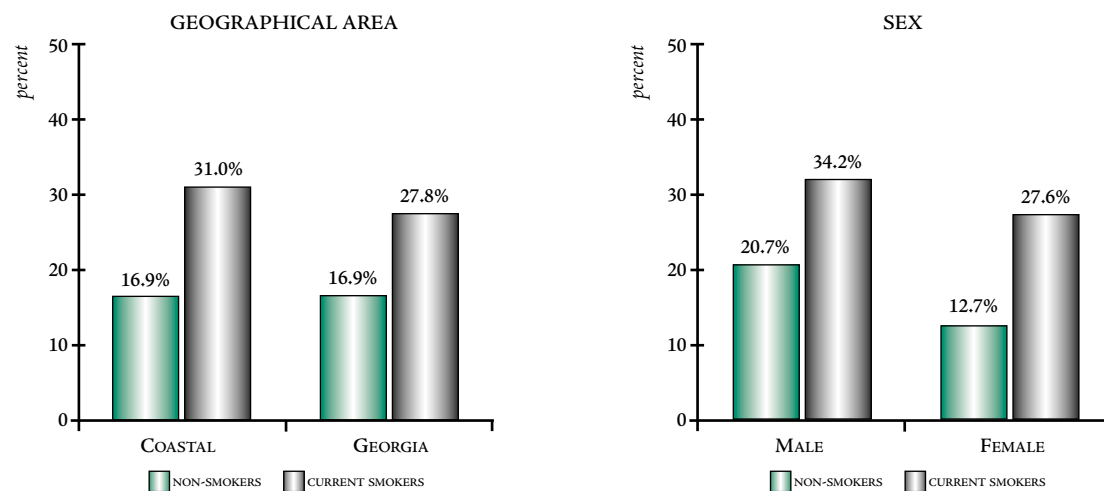
(Table 8, Question 20)

- Among middle school students, 48.5% of smokers and 13.9% of non-smokers think that young people who smoke have more friends, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school smoking and non-smoking averages of 44.9% and 15.1%, respectively.
- Middle school smokers are three times more likely than non-smokers to hold this belief.
- Among middle school smokers and non-smokers, there are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to think that people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.
- Among high school students, 31.0% of smokers and 16.9% of non-smokers think that young people who smoke have more friends, which are comparable to the Statewide high school smoking and non-smoking averages of 27.8% and 16.9%, respectively.
- High school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to hold this belief.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to believe that young people who smoke have more friends.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

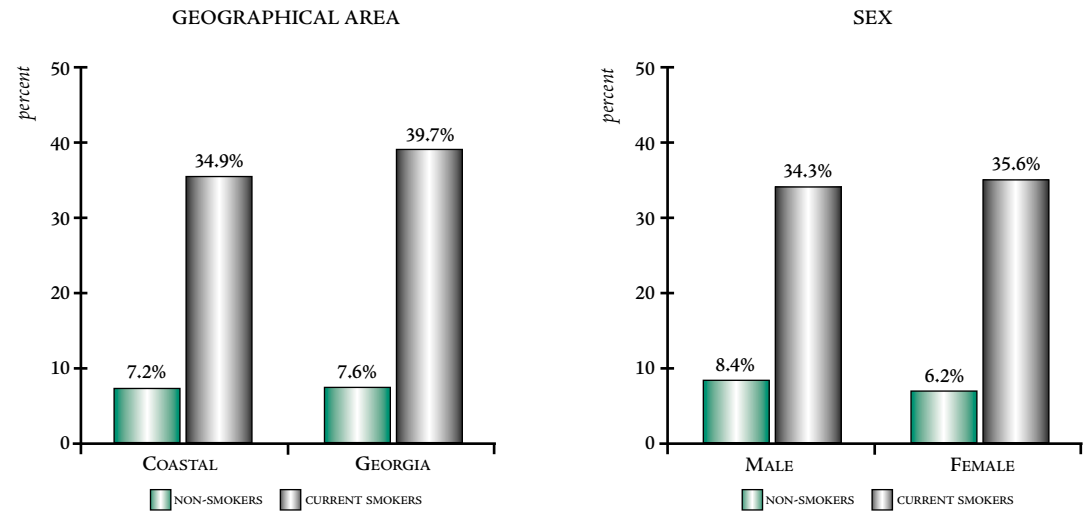


ARE SMOKERS MORE COOL?

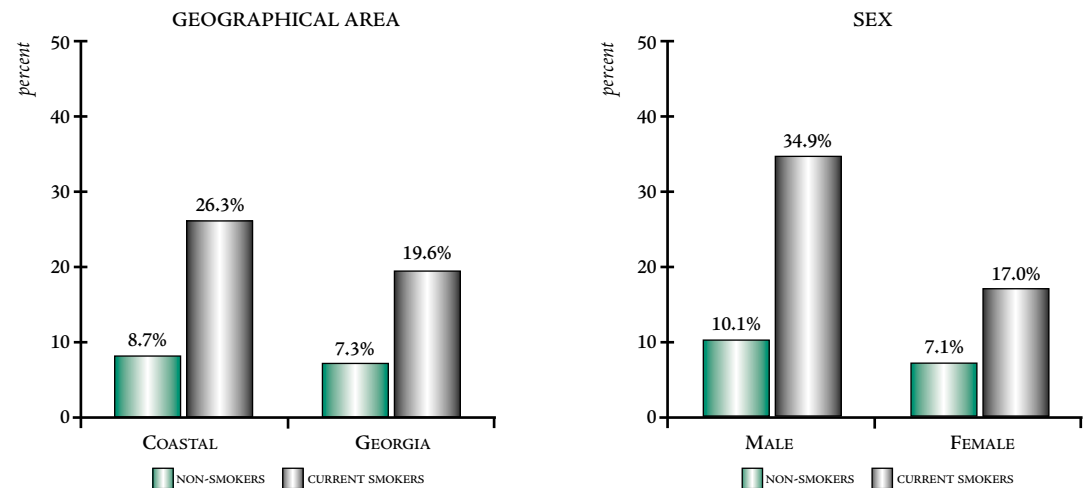
(Table 8, Question 21)

- 34.9% of middle school smokers and 7.2% of non-smokers think that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in, which are comparable to the Statewide smoking and non-smoking averages of 39.7% and 7.6%, respectively.
- Middle school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to hold this belief.
- There are no significant differences between male and female middle school smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to believe that young people who smoke have more friends.
- 26.3% of high school smokers and 8.7% of non-smokers think that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in, which are comparable to the Statewide smoking and non-smoking averages of 19.6% and 7.3%, respectively.
- High school smokers are three times more likely than non-smokers to hold this belief.
- There are no significant differences between male and female high school smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are more cool.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

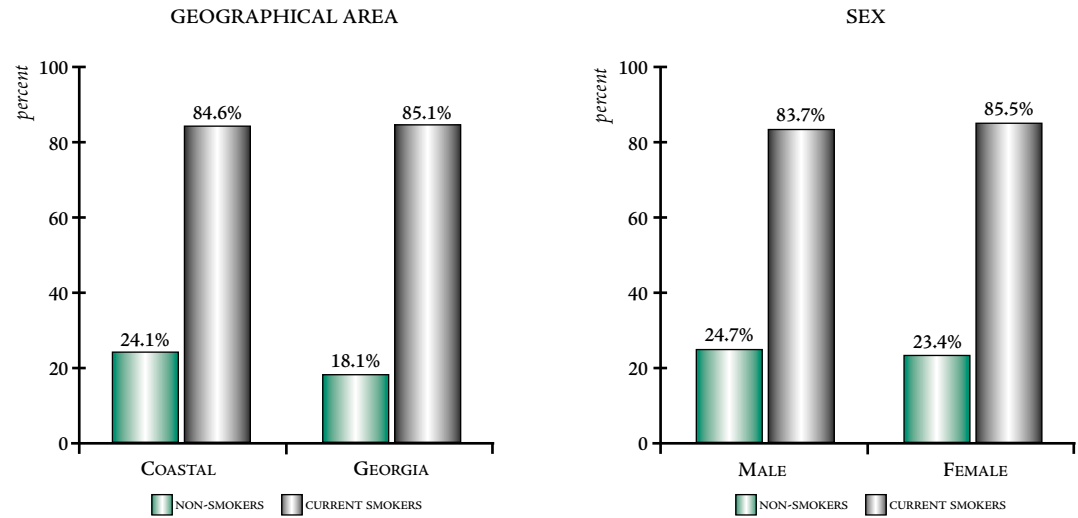


CLOSE FRIENDS WHO SMOKE

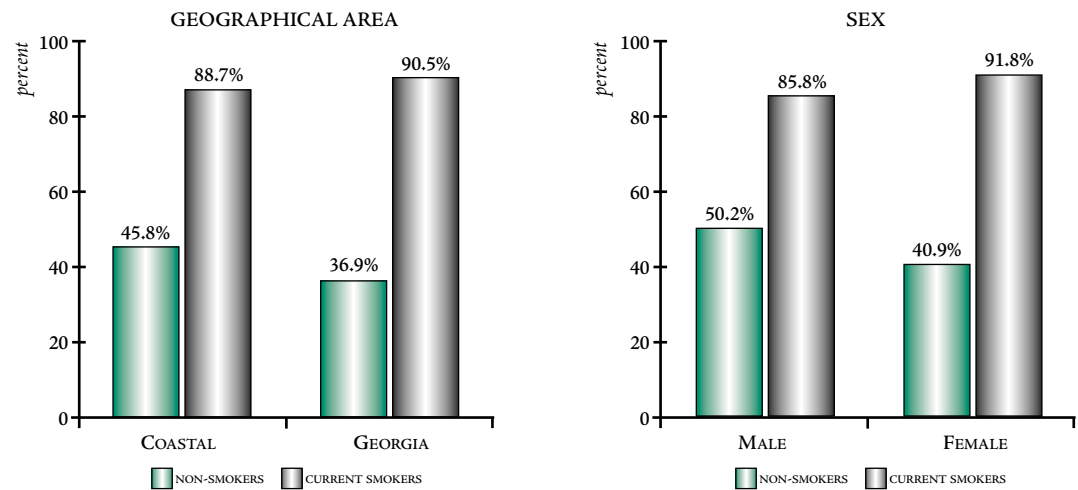
(Table 8, Question 22)

- 84.6% of middle school smokers and 24.1% of non-smokers have one or more close friends who smoke, which are comparable to the Statewide smoking and non-smoking averages of 85.1% and 18.1%, respectively.
- Middle school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to have one or more close friends who smoke.
- Among middle school students, there are no significant differences between male and female smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to have one or more close friends who smoke.
- 88.7% of high school smokers and 45.8% of non-smokers have one or more close friends who smoke, which are comparable to the Statewide smoking and non-smoking averages of 90.5% and 36.9%, respectively.
- High school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to have one or more close friends who smoke.
- Among high school students, there are no significant differences between male and female smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to have one or more close friends who smoke.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL



PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY EVENTS TO PREVENT TOBACCO USE

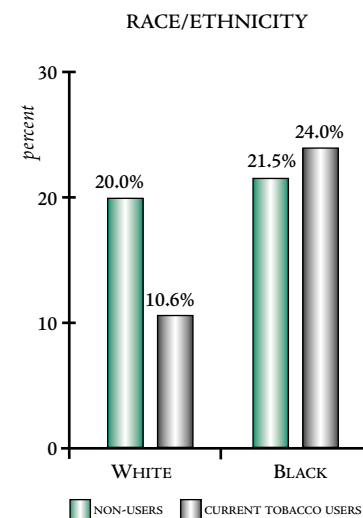
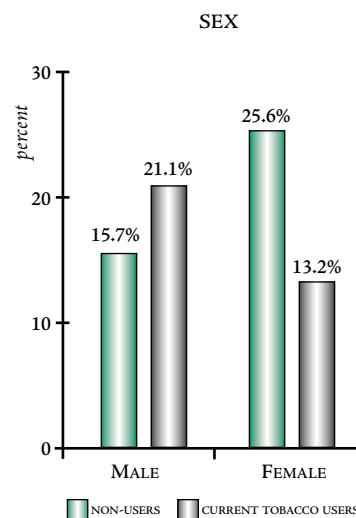
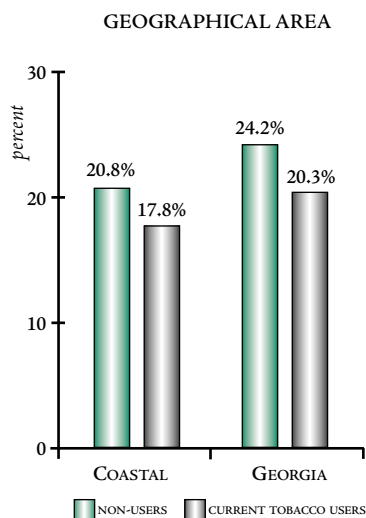
(Table 10, Question 23)

- Among middle school students in the Coastal district, 17.8% of tobacco users and 20.8% of non-users participated in community events to discourage people from using tobacco, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school user and non-user averages of 20.3% and 24.4%, respectively.

- There are no significant differences between male and female middle school tobacco users and non-users in their likelihood to have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use.

- There are no significant differences between White and Black middle school students, regardless of tobacco use status, in their participation in community events to prevent tobacco use.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

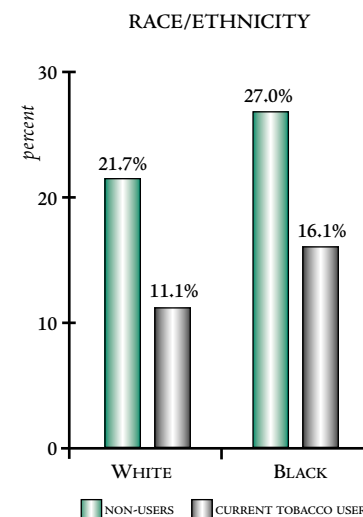
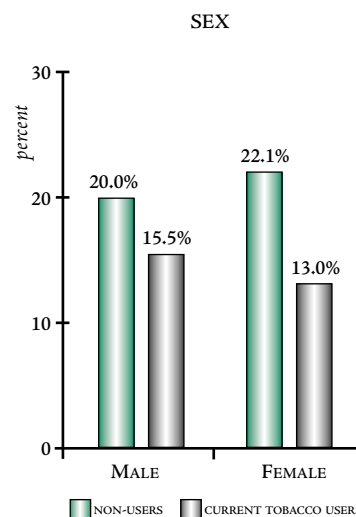
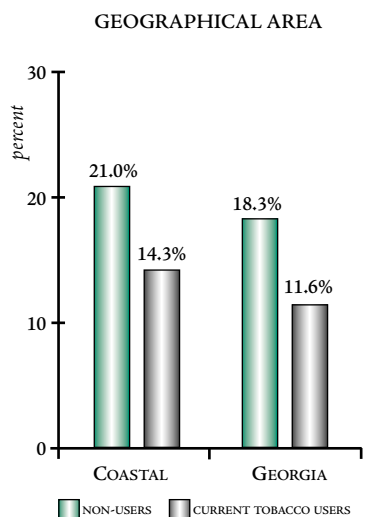


- Among high school students in the Coastal district, 14.3% of tobacco users and 21.0% of non-users participated in community events to discourage people from using tobacco, which are comparable to the Statewide high school user and non-user averages of 11.6% and 18.3%, respectively.

- There are no significant differences between male and female high school tobacco users and non-users in their rates of participation in community events to prevent tobacco use.

- There are no significant differences between White and Black high school tobacco users and non-users in their rates of participation in community events to prevent tobacco use.

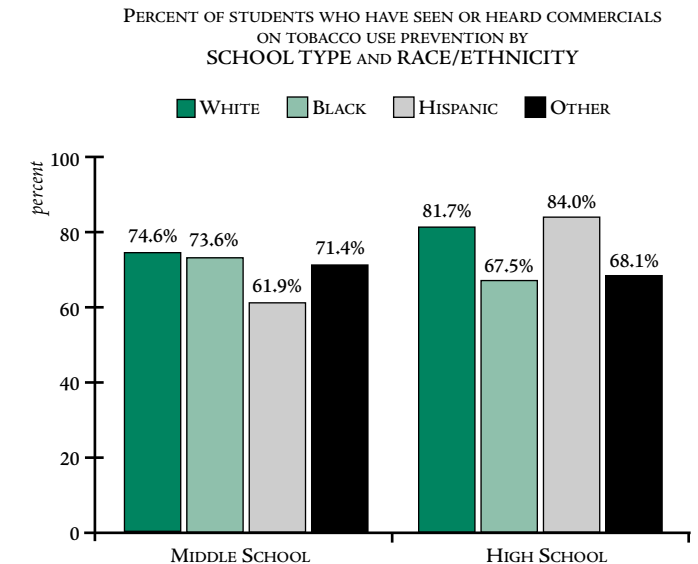
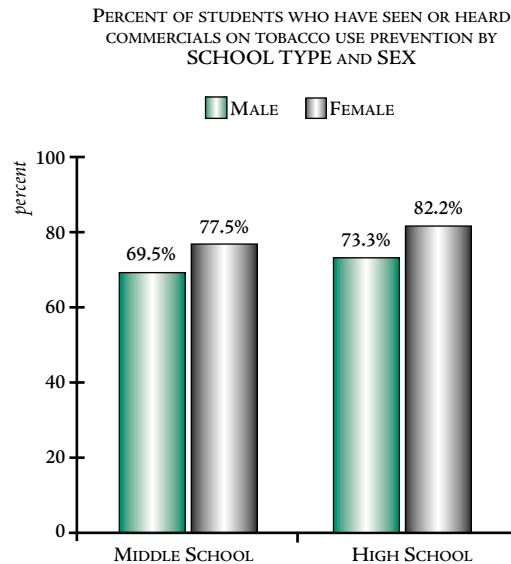
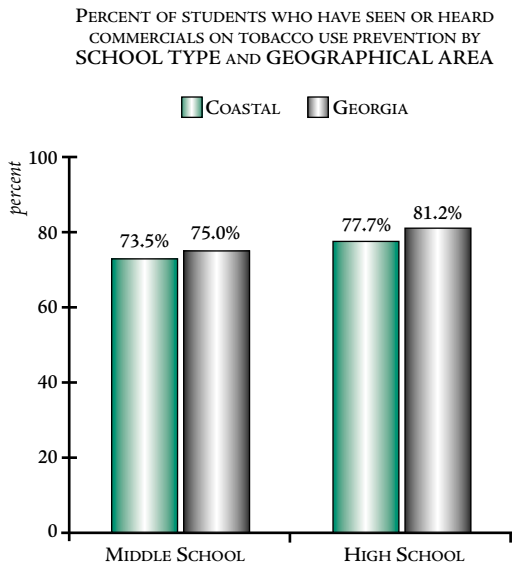
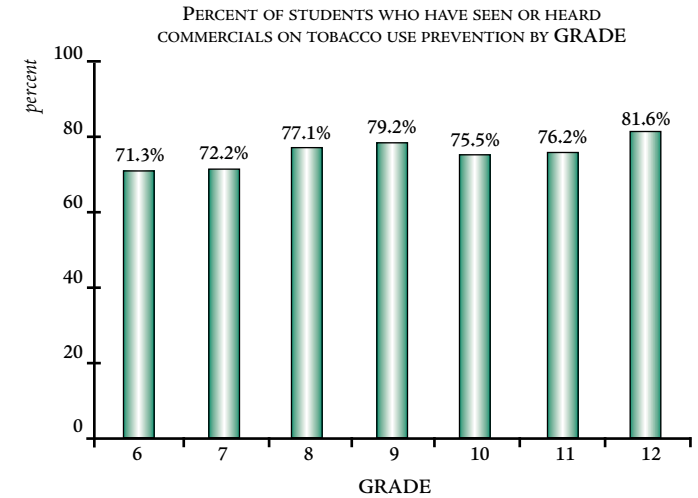
HIGH SCHOOL



SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION

(Table 11, Question 24)

- 73.5% of middle and 77.7% of high school students in the Coastal district have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 75.0% and 81.2%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in middle school to have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.
- In middle school, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Among high school students, there are no significant differences between males and females in their exposure to commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.
- In high school, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.

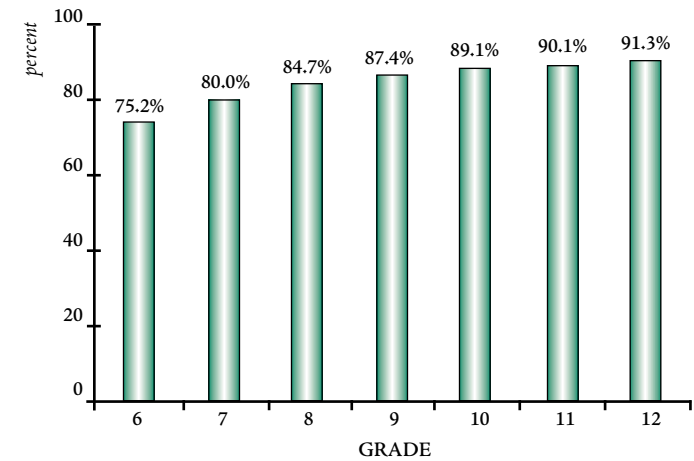


EXPOSURE TO ACTORS' TOBACCO USE IN TV/MOVIES

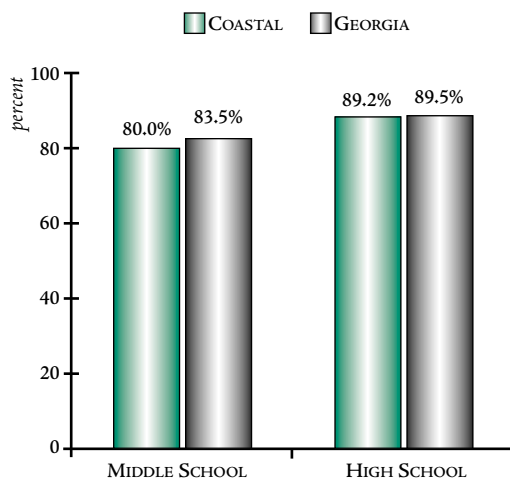
(Table 11, Question 25)

- 80.0% of middle school students in the Coastal district have seen actors using tobacco on television or movies, which is significantly lower than the Statewide middle school average of 83.5%.
- There are no significant differences between middle school males and females in their likelihood to have seen actors using tobacco in television or movies.
- In middle school, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to have seen actors using tobacco on television or movies.
- 89.2% of high school students in the Coastal district have seen actors using tobacco on television or movies, which is comparable to the Statewide high school average of 89.5%.
- Among high school students, females are significantly more likely than males to have seen actors using tobacco on television or movies, while there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to have seen actors smoking on television or movies.

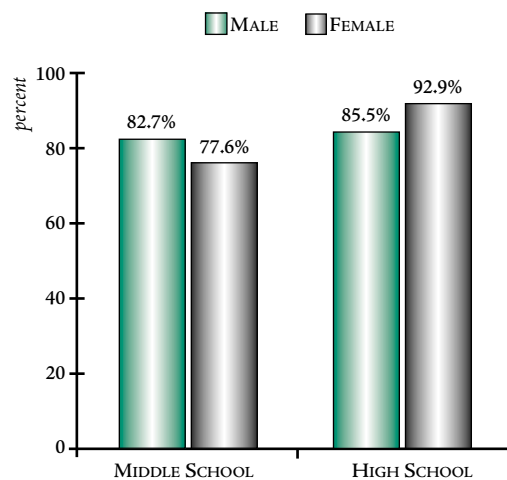
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY GRADE



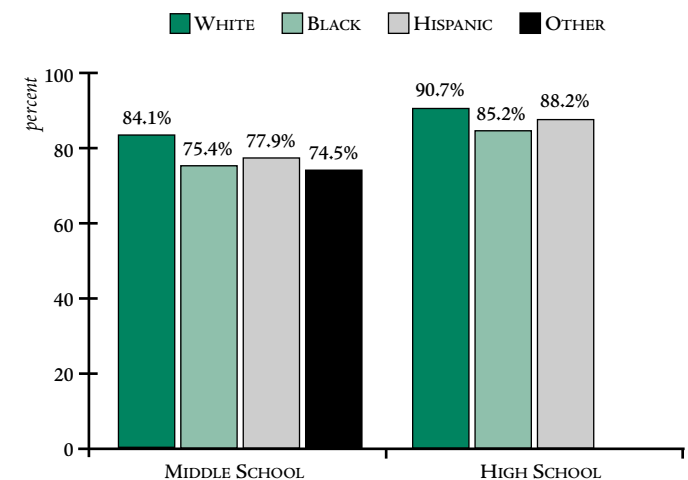
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



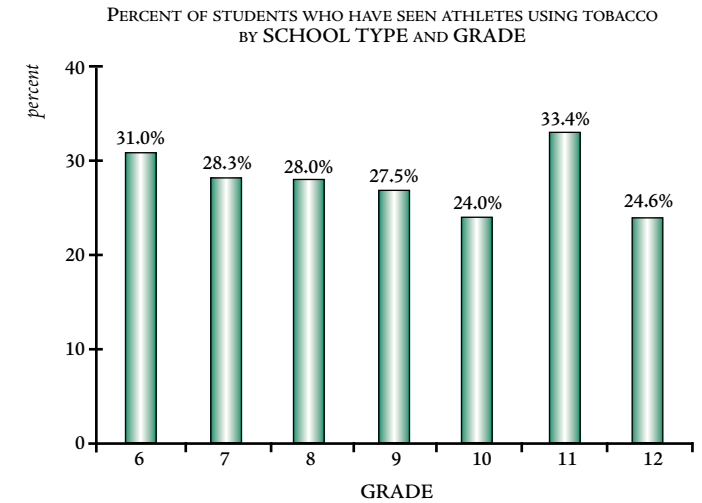
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY



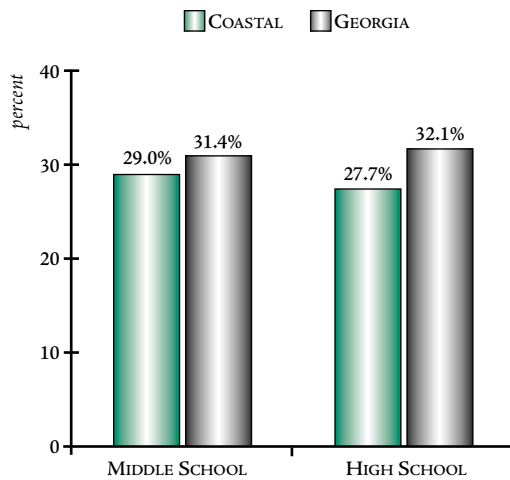
EXPOSURE TO ATHLETES' TOBACCO USE ON TV

(Table 11, Question 26)

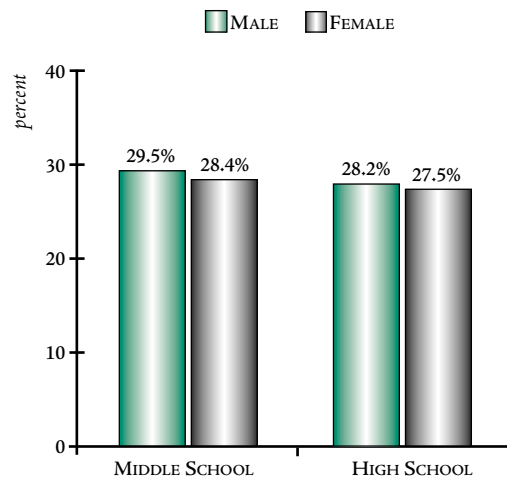
- 29.0% of middle and 27.7% of high school students in the Coastal district have seen athletes using tobacco on television, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 31.4% and 32.1%, respectively.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to have seen athletes using tobacco on television.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to have seen athletes using tobacco on television.



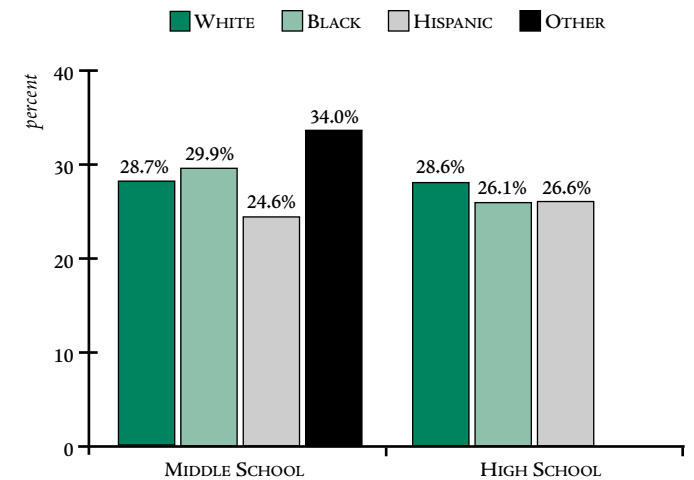
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

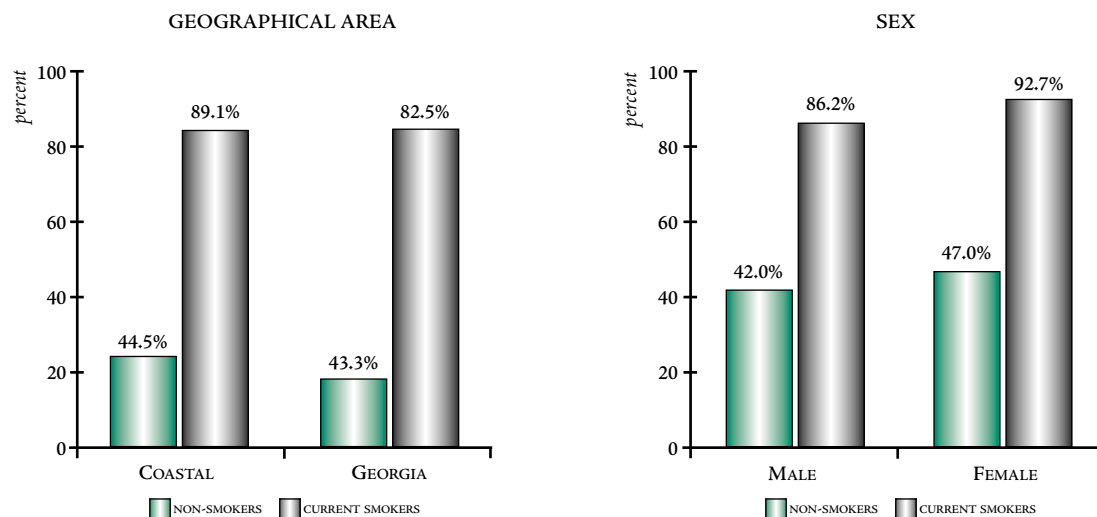


ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO EXPOSURE: ROOM

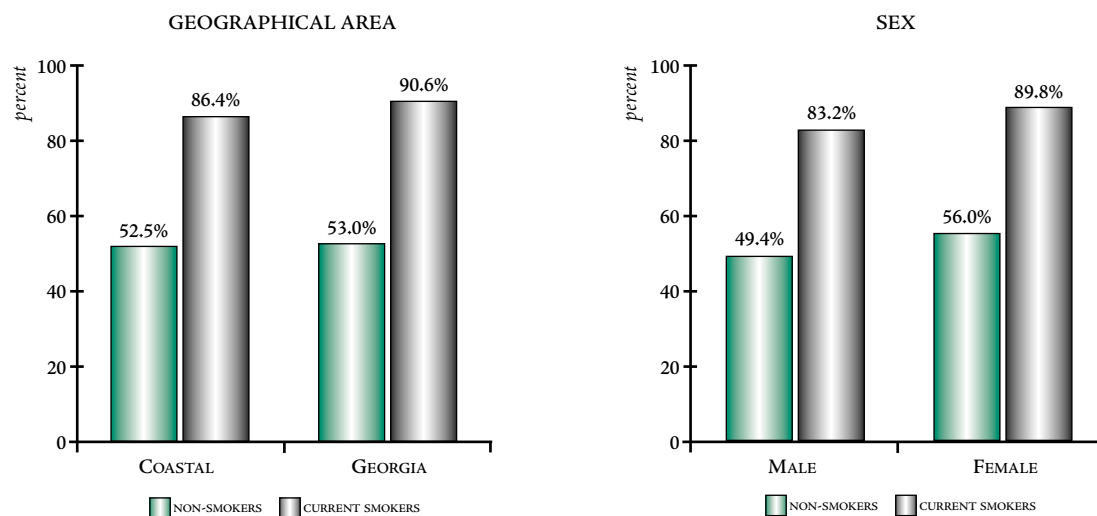
(Table 12, Question 27)

- 89.1% of middle school smokers and 44.5% of non-smokers have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker in the seven days preceding the survey, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school smoking and non-smoking rates of 82.5% and 43.3%, respectively.
- Middle school smokers are two times more likely than non-smokers to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker.
- There are no significant differences between male and female middle school smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker.
- 86.4% of high school smokers and 52.5% of non-smokers have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker in the seven days preceding the survey, which are comparable to the Statewide high school smoking and non-smoking rates of 90.6% and 53.0%, respectively.
- High school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker.
- There are no significant differences between male and female high school smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

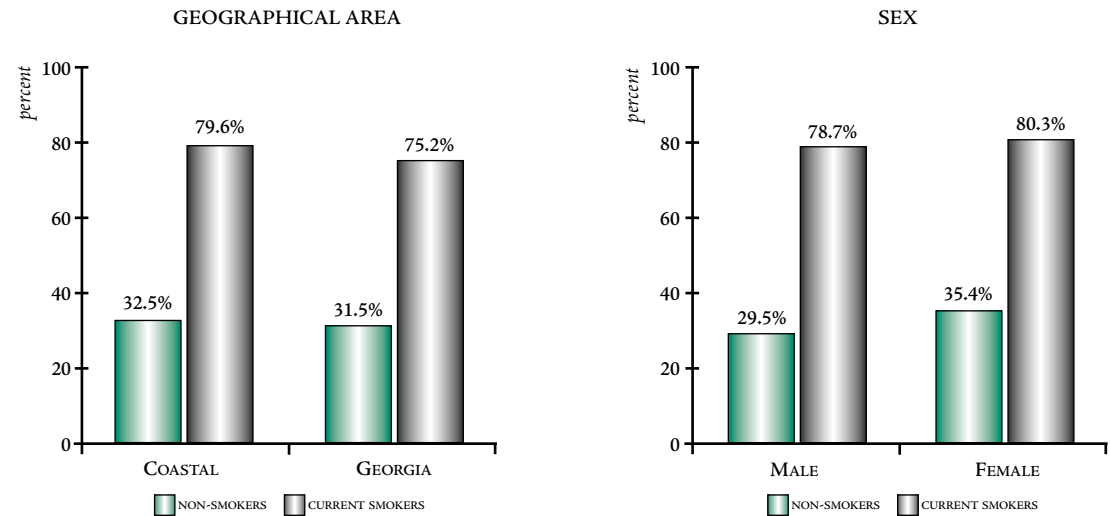


ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO EXPOSURE: CAR

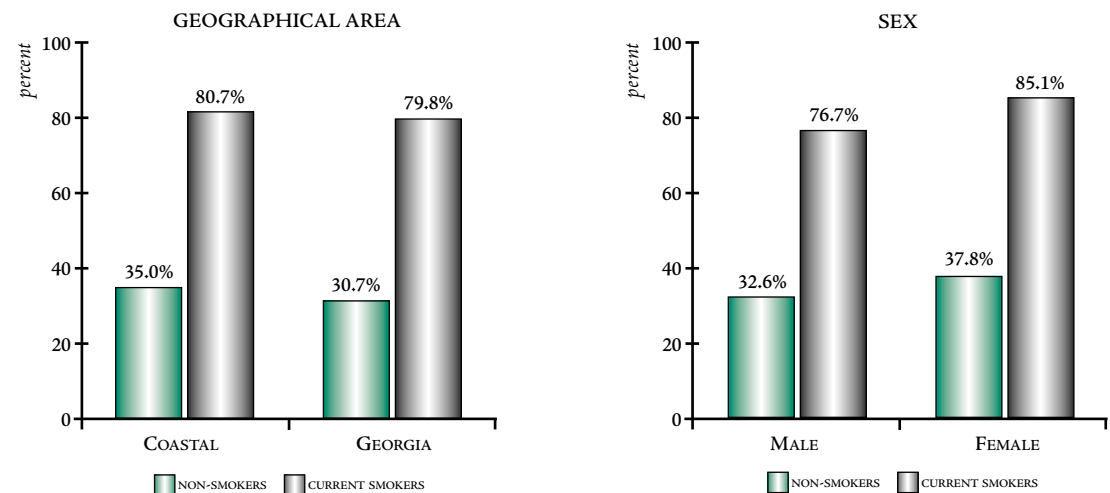
(Table 12, Question 28)

- 79.6% of middle school smokers and 32.5% of non-smokers have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker in the seven days prior to the survey, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school smoking and non-smoking averages of 75.2% and 31.5%, respectively.
- In middle school, smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker.
- Among middle school students, there are no significant differences between male and female smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker.
- 80.7% of high school smokers and 35.0% of non-smokers have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker in the seven days prior to the survey, which are comparable to the Statewide high school smoking and non-smoking averages of 79.8% and 30.7%, respectively.
- Similar to middle schools, high school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker.
- There are no significant differences between male and female high school smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

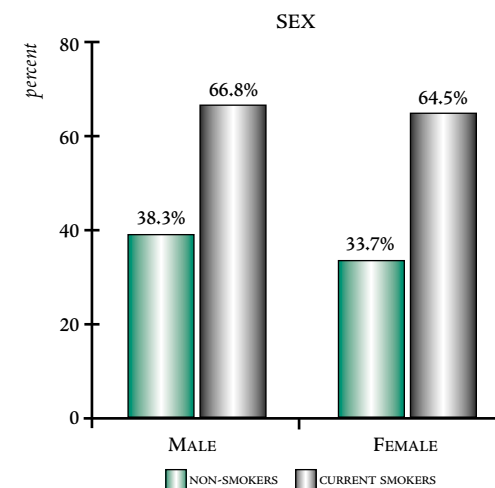
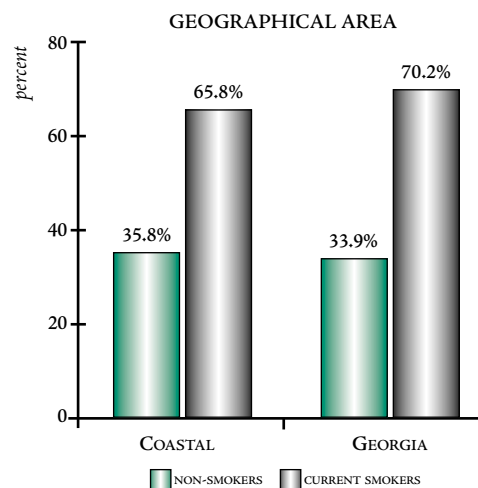


ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO EXPOSURE: HOME

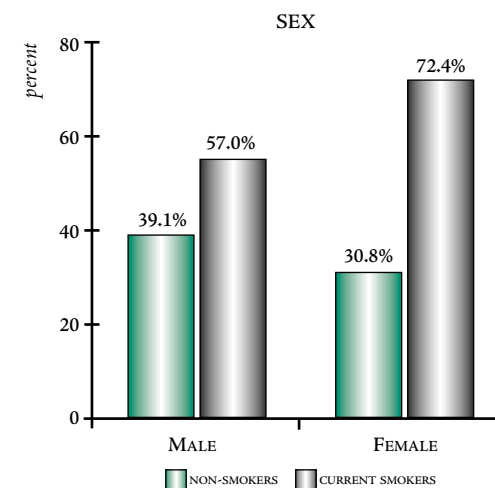
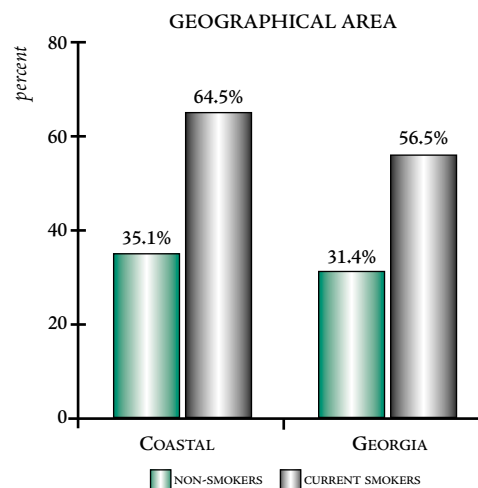
(Table 12, Question 29)

- 65.8% of middle school smokers and 35.8% of non-smokers live with a cigarette smoker, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school smoking and non-smoking averages of 70.2% and 33.9%, respectively.
- Middle school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to live with a cigarette smoker.
- 64.5% of high school smokers and 35.1% of non-smokers live with a cigarette smoker, which are comparable to the Statewide high school smoking and non-smoking averages of 56.5% and 31.4%, respectively.
- As in middle schools, high school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to live with cigarette smoker.
- There are no significant differences between male and female high school smokers in their likelihood to live with a cigarette smoker.
- Similar to high school smokers, there are no significant differences between non-smoking males and females in their likelihood to live with a cigarette smoker.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL



METHODS

THE PURPOSE OF THE COASTAL GEORGIA HEALTH DISTRICT YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY (YTS) WAS TO GATHER INFORMATION REGARDING USAGE OF, ATTITUDES TOWARD, AND EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO PRODUCTS. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, THE YTS USED A PAPER-AND-PENCIL QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED FOLLOWING CDC'S METHODOLOGY FOR THE YTS.

Questionnaire Development

The questionnaire was developed by the Georgia Division of Public Health, Tobacco Use Prevention Program, in collaboration with the CDC Office on Smoking and Health. The GYTS included a core set of YTS questions developed by CDC, first implemented by a small number of States as early as 1998, and now adopted by the overwhelming majority of States in conducting their own YTS. The questionnaire covered eight topics: tobacco use (bidis, cigarettes, cigars, kreteks, pipes, and smokeless tobacco), exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking cessation, school curriculum, minors' ability to purchase or obtain tobacco products, knowledge and attitudes about tobacco, familiarity with pro-tobacco and anti-tobacco media messages, and demographics. The questionnaire contained 69 items.

Sampling

Sample Design

Separate middle and high school samples were selected, with an objective of having 95% confidence limits of approximately $\pm 5\%$ around key smoking variables. The sampling frame consisted of all public schools containing students enrolled in grades 6-8 for the middle schools 9-12 and for the high schools. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of middle school students in grades 6-8 and high school students in grades 9-12. The sampling program PC-Sample was used to draw both the middle school and high school samples.

Sampling Procedures

School Level - The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all public schools containing any of grades 6-8 for the middle schools and 9-12 for the high schools. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size (PPS).

The original sample included 19 public schools. All but one of the sampled schools participated in the survey, bringing the final sample to 10 middle schools and 8 high schools.

Class Level - The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling of classes from each middle school and high school that participated in the survey. All 2nd period classes or all sections of a required course in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. Because of the district's small size, the selection of students was not random.

Student Level - All students in a selected class were eligible to participate in the survey. Student make-ups were also conducted.

Data Collection

Recruitment of Sampled School Districts and Schools

School district and school recruitment began in late September 2001. Prior to beginning district and school recruitment, letters were sent to the regional tobacco coordinators representing those districts to obtain additional names of supportive contacts, document helpful background information, and ask if the regional contacts would be willing to make pre-contact calls to encourage participation. In addition, plans were made to coordinate the implementation of the 2001 statewide GYTS with a local YTS, if one was being conducted.

Once these contacts were made, tailored letters of invitation were sent to the school districts. These letters were followed by phone calls directly to the superintendent to answer questions and obtain permission to contact the school. School packets were included with the district invitation packet and the superintendents were asked to forward these on to the principal after their approval was received. The recruitment process sometimes included the completion of special research proposals, attendance at board meetings and principal meetings, and other clearance procedures.

As soon as notification was received that a school packet had been sent to the principal, the principal was called, a contact person was assigned, classes selected, and a date for data collection was scheduled.

Classroom-level Data Collection

The Coastal Georgia YTS was administered between October 16 and November 30 by district staff. Detailed arrangements and survey schedules were set prior to each school visit.



Weighting

For both the middle school and high school data, a weight variable was calculated for each student record to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of non-response. The weight used for estimation is given by:

$$W = W1 * W2 * f1 * f2 * f3 * f4$$

W1 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the school

W2 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the classroom within the school

f1 = a school-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by school size category (small, medium, large).

f2 = a class adjustment factor calculated by school

f3 = a student-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by class

f4 = a post stratification adjustment factor calculated by gender, grade, and race

SUDAAN was used to compute 95% confidence intervals, which were used to determine the differences between subgroups at the $p < 0.05$ level. Difference between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the 95% confidence intervals did not overlap.



METHODS continued. . .

GYTS RESPONSE RATES

Sample	Middle School					High School				
	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	SCHOOL RESPONSE RATE	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	STUDENT RESPONSE RATE	OVERALL RESPONSE RATE ¹	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	SCHOOL RESPONSE RATE	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	STUDENT RESPONSE RATE	OVERALL RESPONSE RATE ¹
Statewide	49	100%	2,848	91%	91%	47	94%	2,975	89%	84%
North Georgia (Dalton)	10	100%	964	83%	83%	5	50%	522	94%	47% ²
Fulton	8	80%	616	75%	60%	7	70%	581	75%	52% ²
LaGrange	9	90%	711	79%	71%	6	60%	505	73%	44% ²
South Central (Dublin)	10	100%	1,022	85%	85%	9	90%	835	88%	79%
East Central (Augusta)	10	100%	957	83%	83%	10	100%	884	86%	86%
West Central (Columbus)	10	100%	964	83%	83%	10	100%	899	85%	85%
Southwest (Albany)	8	80%	843	89%	71%	9	90%	807	86%	77%
Southeast (Waycross)	10	100%	993	88%	88%	10	100%	1,005	84%	84%
Coastal (Brunswick)	10	100%	1,216	93%	93%	8	89%	589	90%	80%

¹ Overall Response Rate = School Response Rate * Student Response Rate

² When response rate is less than 60%, the data was not weighted and reported.

APPENDIX A – SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. During the past 30 days, have you [used any form of tobacco]¹?
2. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
3. During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarettes did you usually smoke?
4. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?
5. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?
6. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke bidis?
7. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
8. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property?
9. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your cigarettes?
10. During the past 30 days, where did you buy the last pack of cigarettes you bought?
11. Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes?
12. Do you think you would be able to stop smoking cigarettes now if you wanted to?
13. During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?
14. Have you ever participated in a program to help you quit using tobacco?
15. Do you think people can get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin?
16. Do you think it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as you quit after that?
17. In the past 12 months, how often have your parents or guardians discussed the dangers of tobacco use with you?
18. During the school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?
19. If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?
20. Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?
21. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?
22. How many of your four closest friends smoke cigarettes?
23. During the past 30 days, have you participated in any community activities to discourage people your age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or cigars?
24. During the past 30 days, have you seen or heard commercials on TV, the Internet, or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoking?
25. When you watch TV or go to movies, how often do you see actors using tobacco?
26. When you watch TV, how often do you see athletes using tobacco?
27. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes?
28. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?
29. Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?



¹ Five questions contributed to this composite variable including use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

APPENDIX B – DETAILED DATA TABLES

TABLE 1: Prevalence of current* tobacco use among middle school and high school students by sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	ANY ** TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)	CIGARETTE USE % (95% CI)	CIGAR USE % (95% CI)	BIDIS USE % (95% CI)	SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>					
Sex					
Female	10.9 (±2.5)	7.7 (±2.3)	4.6 (±1.5)	1.8 (±0.9)	0.7 (±0.5)
Male	17.5 (±3.1)	9.9 (±1.7)	8.8 (±3.1)	4.7 (±2.2)	5.5 (±1.2)
Grade					
6th	7.9 (±2.2)	3.3 (±2.1)	3.3 (±0.8)	2.9 (±1.2)	2.1 (±2.5)
7th	15.7 (±5.7)	8.6 (±3.7)	7.4 (±3.0)	3.0 (±2.6)	3.1 (±2.0)
8th	19.4 (±3.5)	14.3 (±2.8)	9.5 (±2.7)	4.3 (±2.2)	4.1 (±1.5)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	14.0 (±3.2)	10.4 (±2.3)	5.7 (±1.6)	2.5 (±1.2)	4.2 (±1.7)
Black	14.1 (±3.6)	6.2 (±1.6)	8.4 (±4.3)	3.7 (±1.7)	1.7 (±0.5)
Hispanic	9.0 (±6.2)	3.1 (±3.6)	1.6 (±2.6)	4.6 (±4.6)	1.4 (±2.7)
Other	22.5 (±6.0)	15.0 (±6.6)	11.8 (±5.3)	8.2 (±4.0)	4.4 (±6.1)
Total	14.3 (±2.5)	8.8 (±1.4)	6.8 (±1.9)	3.3 (±1.4)	3.2 (±0.7)
<i>High School</i>					
Sex					
Female	28.7 (±4.1)	22.0 (±3.5)	13.5 (±3.6)	3.0 (±1.5)	3.6 (±1.9)
Male	35.6 (±4.4)	24.5 (±4.6)	17.8 (±3.5)	6.2 (±2.6)	14.3 (±3.4)
Grade					
9th	28.9 (±2.9)	21.0 (±2.9)	13.7 (±3.8)	3.9 (±2.4)	8.6 (±2.5)
10th	29.6 (±8.4)	20.4 (±8.0)	16.1 (±7.0)	2.5 (±3.8)	8.5 (±4.2)
11th	32.3 (±6.6)	23.3 (±5.4)	14.0 (±5.7)	6.4 (±3.3)	7.2 (±1.8)
12th	39.3 (±7.9)	31.1 (±8.1)	17.6 (±4.8)	5.1 (±4.0)	10.6 (±5.4)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	36.3 (±4.3)	28.0 (±4.3)	15.6 (±3.3)	4.4 (±1.7)	10.8 (±3.1)
Black	23.9 (±6.6)	12.8 (±4.5)	16.9 (±4.9)	4.4 (±3.3)	5.3 (±4.6)
Hispanic	23.1 (±12.5)	13.9 (±10.6)	10.1 (±9.7)	7.3 (±7.8)	1.4 (±2.7)
Other	31.4 (±15.5)	23.1 (±15.6)	16.1 (±12.2)	8.7 (±9.1)	5.1 (±4.0)
Total	32.2 (±3.4)	23.2 (±3.3)	15.6 (±2.9)	4.7 (±1.7)	8.9 (±2.0)

* Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

** Composite variable: includes use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, bidis, or kreteks on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

‡ n<35

TABLE 2: Usual brand of cigarettes smoked by current cigarette smokers in middle school and high school during the 30 days preceding the survey by sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	MARLBORO® % (95% CI)	NEWPORT® % (95% CI)	CAMEL® % (95% CI)	OTHER * % (95% CI)	NO USUAL BRAND % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>					
Sex					
Female	32.1 (±20.8)	39.9 (±21.4)	0.0 (±0.0)	13.9 (±7.2)	14.1 (±9.9)
Male	37.8 (±15.6)	24.3 (±11.0)	8.1 (±8.4)	15.5 (±8.8)	14.4 (±9.0)
Grade					
6th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
7th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
8th	30.7 (±21.6)	36.8 (±22.8)	4.0 (±5.3)	17.1 (±6.8)	11.4 (±8.7)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	53.6 (±20.3)	12.1 (±12.5)	5.1 (±5.6)	10.2 (±5.8)	18.9 (±10.3)
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hispanic	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	34.8 (±16.3)	31.1 (±11.1)	4.3 (±4.2)	15.6 (±6.9)	14.2 (±6.6)
<i>High School</i>					
Sex					
Female	51.3 (±8.5)	25.2 (±6.5)	4.8 (±4.2)	12.2 (±5.1)	6.5 (±4.3)
Male	41.2 (±12.2)	36.3 (±12.8)	6.9 (±5.3)	7.6 (±5.4)	8.0 (±5.5)
Grade					
9th	41.1 (±12.8)	27.3 (±11.9)	9.6 (±9.3)	12.8 (±8.1)	9.2 (±8.3)
10th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
11th	51.7 (±16.7)	32.4 (±16.8)	2.1 (±4.1)	2.1 (±4.2)	11.7 (±7.6)
12th	52.2 (±16.7)	30.2 (±12.1)	2.3 (±4.2)	11.9 (±6.9)	3.5 (±4.8)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	55.0 (±7.8)	23.4 (±6.2)	4.0 (±3.2)	9.0 (±4.2)	8.5 (±4.0)
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hispanic	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	46.1 (±7.3)	30.9 (±7.0)	5.8 (±4.0)	9.8 (±3.9)	7.3 (±3.7)

* Includes Virginia Slims®, GPC®, and Doral®

‡ n<35

TABLE 3: Percentage of all middle school and high school students who smoked cigarettes or used smokeless tobacco on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey by sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	SMOKED CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY % (95% CI)	USED SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>		
Sex	1.0 (±1.0)	1.0 (±0.8)
Female	1.9 (±0.7)	2.8 (±1.0)
Male		
Grade	1.0 (±0.7)	2.0 (±1.9)
6th	1.0 (±0.7)	1.7 (±1.5)
7th	2.5 (±1.4)	2.1 (±1.1)
8th		
Race/Ethnicity	1.2 (±0.7)	1.6 (±1.1)
White	1.4 (±0.7)	1.0 (±0.8)
Black	1.6 (±2.6)	3.0 (±3.9)
Hispanic	2.9 (±4.3)	9.3 (±6.0)
Other	1.5 (±0.5)	2.0 (±0.6)
Total		
<i>High School</i>		
Sex		
Female	7.5 (±2.3)	1.9 (±1.5)
Male	9.6 (±3.1)	8.3 (±3.1)
Grade		
9th	9.3 (±3.6)	4.1 (±1.9)
10th	6.3 (±5.2)	4.9 (±3.2)
11th	7.8 (±4.1)	4.7 (±3.1)
12th	11.2 (±5.0)	7.0 (±4.0)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	8.8 (±2.5)	6.0 (±2.0)
Black	7.3 (±3.4)	3.8 (±4.1)
Hispanic	9.0 (±8.0)	1.9 (±3.8)
Other	§	§
Total	8.5 (±2.2)	5.2 (±1.6)

§ n<35

TABLE 4: How current cigarette smokers age <18 years in middle and high school usually obtained cigarettes by sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	BOUGHT IN A STORE % (95% CI)	BOUGHT FROM A VENDING MACHINE % (95% CI)	BOUGHT BY SOMEONE ELSE % (95% CI)	BORROWED FROM SOMEONE ELSE % (95% CI)	GIVEN BY PERSON AGED 18+ % (95% CI)	TOOK THEM FROM A STORE OR FAMILY MEMBER % (95% CI)	OBTAINED SOME OTHER WAY % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>							
Sex	5.4 (±7.0)	2.4 (±4.6)	14.4 (±10.5)	28.0 (±13.9)	11.5 (±11.2)	16.7 (±12.2)	21.6 (±16.0)
Female	6.6 (±9.3)	3.8 (±5.4)	15.8 (±6.2)	24.8 (±7.6)	11.6 (±9.3)	16.9 (±10.4)	20.5 (±11.5)
Male							
Grade	21.8 (±24.8)	17.6 (±22.6)	7.7 (±13.6)	9.6 (±16.2)	0.0 (±0.0)	8.5 (±15.1)	34.8 (±18.7)
6th	3.2 (±6.4)	0.0 (±0.0)	25.1 (±11.6)	26.7 (±14.5)	6.6 (±7.5)	17.7 (±11.5)	20.7 (±18.1)
7th	4.4 (±6.1)	2.1 (±4.1)	10.1 (±5.5)	29.7 (±8.0)	17.5 (±9.0)	18.1 (±12.9)	18.2 (±10.1)
8th							
Race/Ethnicity	1.6 (±3.2)	3.4 (±6.8)	17.2 (±9.9)	18.1 (±9.5)	15.0 (±7.2)	22.9 (±8.2)	21.8 (±8.6)
White	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Black	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Hispanic	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Other	6.0 (±5.6)	3.2 (±4.6)	15.2 (±6.1)	26.2 (±7.7)	11.6 (±6.3)	16.8 (±6.5)	21.0 (±9.8)
Total							
<i>High School</i>							
Sex							
Female	14.5 (±7.4)	0.0 (±0.0)	23.1 (±10.5)	28.7 (±8.9)	22.2 (±8.1)	4.2 (±4.0)	7.3 (±5.7)
Male	17.1 (±8.7)	1.4 (±2.7)	27.3 (±11.5)	27.8 (±9.3)	6.6 (±5.4)	9.0 (±6.1)	10.9 (±7.3)
Grade							
9th	2.7 (±3.6)	0.0 (±0.0)	34.7 (±14.7)	27.4 (±12.4)	13.4 (±6.1)	10.1 (±7.7)	11.7 (±10.0)
10th	12.6 (±13.3)	3.0 (±6.2)	21.0 (±13.1)	24.8 (±10.0)	16.4 (±8.0)	9.9 (±10.8)	12.4 (±10.7)
11th	25.3 (±13.2)	0.0 (±0.0)	19.2 (±12.0)	28.6 (±18.0)	16.9 (±13.4)	2.2 (±4.3)	7.8 (±7.3)
12th	32.6 (±13.8)	0.0 (±0.0)	24.0 (±15.4)	32.7 (±11.0)	7.9 (±8.6)	2.7 (±5.4)	0.0 (±0.0)
Race/Ethnicity							
White	16.8 (±7.6)	0.9 (±1.7)	28.5 (±7.0)	25.6 (±7.8)	15.1 (±5.5)	6.1 (±4.2)	7.0 (±5.3)
Black	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Hispanic	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Other	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Total	15.8 (±7.0)	0.7 (±1.4)	25.3 (±6.4)	28.2 (±6.3)	14.1 (±4.5)	6.7 (±4.0)	9.2 (±5.4)

§ n<35

TABLE 5: Where current cigarette smokers age < 18 years in middle school and high school bought their last pack of cigarettes by sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	GAS STATION % (95% CI)	CONVENIENCE STORE % (95% CI)	GROCERY STORE % (95% CI)	DRUG STORE % (95% CI)	VENDING MACHINE % (95% CI)	INTERNET % (95% CI)	OTHER PLACE % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>							
Sex							
Female	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Male	17.9 (±10.5)	5.3 (±7.6)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	2.6 (±5.1)	2.4 (±4.6)	71.8 (±7.8)
Grade							
6th	‡	‡	0.0 (±0.0)	‡	‡	‡	‡
7th	‡	‡	0.0 (±0.0)	‡	‡	‡	‡
8th	‡	‡	0.0 (±0.0)	‡	‡	‡	‡
Race/Ethnicity							
White	19.8 (±9.8)	7.5 (±9.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	5.0 (±9.7)	0.0 (±0.0)	67.7 (±7.8)
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hispanic	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	23.9 (±8.8)	4.7 (±5.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	3.2 (±6.2)	1.5 (±2.7)	66.7 (±6.4)
<i>High School</i>							
Sex							
Female	47.5 (±11.0)	18.1 (±10.1)	3.1 (±4.4)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	1.5 (±2.8)	29.7 (±13.2)
Male	30.9 (±9.2)	24.5 (±13.2)	7.8 (±5.8)	5.6 (±5.8)	2.5 (±3.6)	1.9 (±3.7)	26.7 (±12.3)
Grade							
9th	28.4 (±11.0)	11.8 (±8.3)	5.2 (±6.9)	0.0 (±0.0)	4.4 (±5.8)	0.0 (±0.0)	50.2 (±14.7)
10th	39.8 (±16.2)	16.0 (±16.2)	4.2 (±7.1)	‡	‡	‡	‡
11th	42.3 (±14.4)	29.4 (±15.5)	6.7 (±8.2)	‡	‡	‡	‡
12th	46.5 (±23.1)	34.8 (±25.9)	6.9 (±9.1)	‡	‡	‡	‡
Race/Ethnicity							
White	41.6 (±9.2)	23.6 (±10.8)	7.0 (±4.7)	2.3 (±3.2)	1.6 (±2.4)	0.0 (±0.0)	23.8 (±9.9)
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hispanic	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	38.8 (±7.8)	21.5 (±9.5)	5.6 (±3.8)	3.0 (±3.0)	1.3 (±1.9)	1.7 (±2.1)	28.2 (±9.2)

‡ n<35

TABLE 6: Prevalence of current cigarette smokers in middle school and high school and who want to stop smoking cigarettes, who are confident in their ability to quit smoking cigarettes, who tried to quit during the preceding 12 months, and who ever participated in a cessation program by sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	WANT TO STOP SMOKING CIGARETTES % (95% CI)	CONFIDENT IN THEIR ABILITY TO QUIT SMOKING CIGARETTES % (95% CI)	TRIED TO QUIT SMOKING CIGARETTES DURING PRECEDING 12 MONTHS % (95% CI)	EVER PARTICIPATED IN A CESSATION PROGRAM % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>				
Sex	‡	‡	60.4 (±12.3)	‡
Female	50.0 (±16.8)	74.8 (±13.2)	62.2 (±12.6)	12.4 (±13.6)
Male				
Grade	‡	‡	79.8 (±26.2)	‡
6th	‡	‡	45.5 (±17.6)	‡
7th	53.7 (±11.9)	85.4 (±11.7)	70.3 (±14.3)	4.4 (±5.8)
8th				
Race/Ethnicity	54.1 (±10.7)	79.6 (±11.6)	68.4 (±10.4)	1.7 (±3.3)
White	‡	‡	‡	‡
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hispanic	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other	51.3 (±9.1)	79.5 (±10.6)	61.9 (±11.1)	7.1 (±6.8)
Total				
<i>High School</i>				
Sex				
Female	55.2 (±12.2)	76.5 (±10.3)	65.1 (±11.3)	5.5 (±4.3)
Male	38.4 (±8.6)	82.4 (±8.0)	44.6 (±11.6)	6.5 (±5.5)
Grade				
9th	49.4 (±13.1)	71.7 (±11.1)	59.4 (±13.2)	6.1 (±5.9)
10th	‡	‡	‡	‡
11th	‡	‡	56.7 (±14.4)	2.2 (±4.3)
12th	54.9 (±16.8)	83.0 (±11.1)	56.0 (±15.3)	11.2 (±9.5)
Race/Ethnicity				
White	48.1 (±9.5)	80.6 (±7.6)	55.6 (±8.6)	3.8 (±3.2)
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hispanic	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	46.5 (±7.5)	79.7 (±6.9)	54.5 (±7.6)	6.0 (±3.8)

‡ n<35

TABLE 7: Percentage of middle school and high school current cigarette smokers who think tobacco is addictive and percent of students who never smoked who would definitely not smoke a cigarette if best friend offered a cigarette by sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO THINK TOBACCO IS ADDICTIVE % (95% CI)	STUDENTS WHO NEVER SMOKED WOULD DEFINITELY NOT SMOKE A CIGARETTE IF BEST FRIEND OFFERED A CIGARETTE % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>		
Sex		
Female	95.1 (±1.5)	88.1 (±2.4)
Male	85.0 (±7.0)	87.6 (±4.6)
Grade		
6th	§	88.3 (±3.9)
7th	§	88.2 (±4.5)
8th	89.0 (±5.6)	87.0 (±8.0)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	88.9 (±5.6)	86.5 (±5.3)
Black	§	88.7 (±3.0)
Hispanic	§	90.9 (±9.0)
Other	§	94.5 (±7.2)
Total	89.4 (±3.7)	87.9 (±3.3)
<i>High School</i>		
Sex		
Female	86.4 (±9.0)	82.8 (±5.3)
Male	74.3 (±7.5)	86.9 (±6.4)
Grade		
9th	84.0 (±4.8)	78.9 (±5.1)
10th	§	93.2 (±5.7)
11th	86.1 (±7.3)	85.1 (±8.3)
12th	74.3 (±12.1)	87.9 (±7.3)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	83.4 (±5.5)	84.5 (±5.7)
Black	§	91.0 (±7.4)
Hispanic	§	§
Other	§	§
Total	80.1 (±5.4)	84.9 (±3.7)

§ n<35

TABLE 8:

Percentage of middle school and high school students with the perception that smokers are more popular, look cool, or fit in, and with one or more cigarette smokers among their four closest friends by tobacco use status, sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	THINK CIGARETTE SMOKERS MORE POPULAR		THINK CIGARETTE SMOKERS LOOK COOL OR FIT IN		ONE OR MORE CIGARETTE SMOKERS AMONG THEIR 4 CLOSEST FRIENDS	
	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>						
Sex						
Female	49.9 (±21.1)	12.4 (±2.6)	35.6 (±15.7)	6.2 (±2.1)	85.5 (±10.3)	23.4 (±4.3)
Male	47.4 (±22.9)	15.0 (±3.0)	34.3 (±9.4)	8.4 (±3.0)	83.7 (±8.6)	24.7 (±8.8)
Grade						
6th	‡	13.6 (±3.0)	‡	6.0 (±3.3)	‡	18.9 (±3.2)
7th	‡	10.6 (±3.7)	‡	6.8 (±2.1)	‡	20.5 (±2.9)
8th	48.8 (±19.8)	17.0 (±5.0)	40.8 (±7.6)	8.2 (±2.8)	85.1 (±8.1)	34.6 (±8.6)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	41.2 (±20.4)	11.6 (±3.9)	33.1 (±16.4)	5.8 (±2.3)	85.2 (±9.4)	23.1 (±5.0)
Black	‡	17.7 (±5.2)	‡	9.6 (±3.7)	‡	27.5 (±4.9)
Hispanic	‡	11.7 (±11.6)	‡	2.4 (±4.6)	‡	‡
Other	‡	18.6 (±13.1)	‡	14.9 (±13.4)	‡	19.0 (±10.4)
Total	48.5 (±21.0)	13.9 (±2.2)	34.9 (±9.8)	7.2 (±2.2)	84.6 (±7.3)	24.1 (±3.7)
<i>High School</i>						
Sex						
Female	27.6 (±10.7)	12.7 (±5.1)	17.0 (±9.9)	7.1 (±4.2)	91.8 (±4.5)	40.9 (±8.6)
Male	34.2 (±9.6)	20.7 (±6.9)	34.9 (±9.2)	10.1 (±4.8)	85.8 (±7.7)	50.2 (±8.5)
Grade						
9th	35.9 (±13.6)	13.6 (±5.2)	33.8 (±8.9)	11.1 (±7.0)	90.7 (±7.3)	51.2 (±6.8)
10th	‡	18.6 (±10.1)	‡	5.2 (±5.4)	‡	30.2 (±13.9)
11th	28.8 (±17.1)	17.8 (±7.3)	15.5 (±15.6)	6.9 (±8.5)	86.4 (±9.2)	51.8 (±10.0)
12th	28.7 (±10.2)	21.6 (±8.4)	21.7 (±11.1)	9.6 (±8.2)	94.2 (±5.4)	52.1 (±16.0)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	24.6 (±6.6)	12.8 (±4.0)	21.7 (±6.4)	6.9 (±4.7)	91.4 (±4.0)	45.4 (±9.1)
Black	‡	24.4 (±9.6)	‡	8.9 (±5.3)	‡	46.1 (±9.5)
Hispanic	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	31.0 (±7.8)	16.9 (±4.2)	26.3 (±7.3)	8.7 (±3.5)	88.7 (±4.6)	45.8 (±6.4)

‡ n<35

TABLE 9:

Percentage of middle and high school students who believe that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker quits, who have discussed with parent or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use, and who were taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use by tobacco use status, sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	THINK IT IS SAFE TO SMOKE FOR A YEAR OR TWO		HAVE DISCUSSED WITH PARENTS OR GUARDIAN ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE		WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)
	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	
<i>Middle School</i>					
Sex					
Female	14.7 (±11.1)	4.3 (±2.1)	77.1 (±16.3)	69.9 (±3.9)	64.7 (±8.2)
Male	26.0 (±17.5)	6.7 (±2.4)	66.5 (±10.7)	66.1 (±3.9)	61.3 (±9.0)
Grade					
6th	‡	6.4 (±3.2)	‡	67.6 (±5.4)	64.6 (±8.8)
7th	‡	4.7 (±2.6)	‡	70.0 (±6.2)	61.3 (±10.0)
8th	18.1 (±10.6)	4.3 (±2.2)	73.4 (±11.6)	66.5 (±4.5)	63.1 (±11.4)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	19.4 (±13.1)	5.4 (±1.9)	75.4 (±13.3)	72.6 (±3.6)	60.7 (±12.8)
Black	‡	6.5 (±2.5)	‡	64.0 (±5.8)	69.1 (±7.2)
Hispanic	‡	0.0 (±0.0)	‡	55.9 (±17.1)	58.2 (±12.4)
Other	‡	2.6 (±5.8)	‡	54.4 (±10.2)	58.1 (±18.4)
Total	21.9 (±12.8)	5.5 (±1.7)	70.3 (±9.1)	67.8 (±1.9)	63.1 (±8.3)
<i>High School</i>					
Sex					
Female	32.9 (±11.1)	4.4 (±3.3)	62.1 (±9.7)	59.3 (±7.7)	47.7 (±6.2)
Male	54.6 (±9.5)	8.6 (±4.6)	68.9 (±9.9)	57.4 (±6.9)	46.7 (±5.3)
Grade					
9th	46.1 (±10.6)	4.0 (±3.0)	65.1 (±16.5)	60.4 (±6.0)	81.7 (±6.7)
10th	‡	6.8 (±6.8)	‡	68.4 (±15.8)	37.7 (±8.9)
11th	35.7 (±14.5)	8.8 (±5.5)	69.5 (±9.7)	52.4 (±8.3)	26.6 (±8.7)
12th	34.8 (±12.2)	8.7 (±8.5)	64.2 (±16.3)	50.3 (±13.5)	25.2 (±6.4)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	40.7 (±9.1)	4.0 (±3.6)	65.8 (±7.1)	62.6 (±6.8)	46.9 (±5.6)
Black	‡	10.7 (±7.0)	‡	53.8 (±9.4)	46.8 (±9.4)
Hispanic	‡	‡	‡	‡	47.6 (±17.6)
Other	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	44.0 (±7.9)	6.7 (±2.7)	65.6 (±6.7)	58.3 (±5.3)	47.2 (±4.9)

‡ n<35

TABLE 10: Percentage of middle school and high school students who participated in any community event to discourage persons from using tobacco products by tobacco use status, sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	PARTICIPATED IN ANY COMMUNITY EVENT TO DISCOURAGE PERSONS FROM USING TOBACCO PRODUCTS	
	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>		
Sex		
Female	13.2 (±9.9)	25.6 (±4.7)
Male	21.1 (±15.0)	15.7 (±7.0)
Grade		
6th	35.7 (±22.6)	25.3 (±9.1)
7th	14.0 (±11.1)	22.6 (±5.4)
8th	15.4 (±18.9)	13.1 (±7.2)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	10.6 (±6.8)	20.0 (±5.3)
Black	24.0 (±16.8)	21.5 (±5.9)
Hispanic	§	§
Other	§	§
Total	17.8 (±12.2)	20.8 (±3.9)
<i>High School</i>		
Sex		
Female	13.0 (±8.9)	22.1 (±9.4)
Male	15.5 (±8.9)	20.0 (±10.5)
Grade		
9th	10.8 (±12.7)	25.1 (±11.6)
10th	25.5 (±13.6)	§
11th	6.0 (±5.6)	21.6 (±16.8)
12th	15.7 (±10.7)	25.4 (±22.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	11.1 (±5.9)	21.7 (±9.2)
Black	16.1 (±17.7)	27.0 (±16.0)
Hispanic	§	§
Other	§	§
Total	14.3 (±6.5)	21.0 (±7.2)

§ n<35

TABLE 11: Percentage of middle school and high school students who saw commercials on tobacco use prevention on TV or heard on radio in preceding 30 days, who saw actors using tobacco on TV or in movies, and who saw athletes using tobacco on TV by sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	SAW COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION ON TV OR HEARD ON RADIO IN PRECEDING 30 DAYS % (95% CI)	SAW ACTORS USING TOBACCO ON TV OR IN MOVIES % (95% CI)	SAW ATHLETES USING TOBACCO ON TV % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>			
Sex			
Female	77.5 (±4.2)	77.6 (±3.7)	28.4 (±3.9)
Male	69.5 (±5.3)	82.7 (±3.1)	29.5 (±3.4)
Grade			
6th	71.3 (±3.8)	75.2 (±2.6)	31.0 (±4.7)
7th	72.2 (±7.8)	80.0 (±2.9)	28.3 (±3.8)
8th	77.1 (±3.3)	84.7 (±2.2)	28.0 (±2.6)
Race/Ethnicity			
White	74.6 (±3.9)	84.1 (±2.4)	28.7 (±2.9)
Black	73.6 (±4.4)	75.4 (±3.8)	29.9 (±5.8)
Hispanic	61.9 (±13.1)	77.9 (±9.7)	24.6 (±8.1)
Other	71.4 (±10.3)	74.5 (±8.4)	34.0 (±9.6)
Total	73.5 (±3.3)	80.0 (±1.6)	29.0 (±2.7)
<i>High School</i>			
Sex			
Female	82.2 (±4.5)	92.9 (±2.8)	27.5 (±4.6)
Male	73.3 (±5.2)	85.5 (±4.0)	28.2 (±4.6)
Grade			
9th	79.2 (±4.2)	87.4 (±5.2)	27.5 (±6.8)
10th	75.5 (±7.0)	89.1 (±5.1)	24.0 (±6.3)
11th	76.2 (±7.4)	90.1 (±5.0)	33.4 (±5.6)
12th	81.6 (±6.0)	91.3 (±4.3)	24.6 (±6.5)
Race/Ethnicity			
White	81.7 (±3.9)	90.7 (±3.0)	28.6 (±4.0)
Black	67.5 (±6.9)	85.2 (±7.5)	26.1 (±7.9)
Hispanic	84.0 (±10.4)	88.2 (±11.1)	26.6 (±16.5)
Other	68.1 (±16.5)	♯	♯
Total	77.7 (±3.6)	89.2 (±2.6)	27.7 (±3.4)

TABLE 12: Percentage of middle school and high school students who were in a room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on ≥ 1 days of the preceding 7 days, who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on ≥ 1 days of the preceding 7 days, and who live with someone who currently smokes by cigarette smoking status, sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	WERE IN THE SAME ROOM WITH SOMEONE WHO WAS SMOKING CIGARETTES ≥ 1 DAYS OF PRECEDING 7 DAYS		RODE IN A CAR WITH SOMEONE WHO WAS SMOKING CIGARETTES ON ≥ 1 OF THE PRECEDING 7 DAYS		LIVE WITH SOMEONE WHO CURRENTLY SMOKES CIGARETTES	
	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKER % (95% CI)	NEVER CIGARETTE SMOKER % (95% CI)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKER % (95% CI)	NEVER CIGARETTE SMOKER % (95% CI)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKER % (95% CI)	NEVER CIGARETTE SMOKER % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>						
Sex						
Female	92.7 (± 7.5)	47.0 (± 4.2)	80.3 (± 11.5)	35.4 (± 5.0)	64.5 (± 16.2)	33.7 (± 5.7)
Male	86.2 (± 6.6)	42.0 (± 4.3)	78.7 (± 9.8)	29.5 (± 4.3)	66.8 (± 14.5)	38.3 (± 6.0)
Grade						
6th	§	44.8 (± 5.5)	§	37.8 (± 4.8)	§	39.7 (± 5.1)
7th	§	43.1 (± 5.9)	§	30.2 (± 4.3)	§	35.2 (± 7.3)
8th	89.5 (± 6.8)	46.0 (± 7.6)	74.1 (± 10.7)	28.0 (± 9.8)	61.3 (± 20.7)	31.5 (± 9.5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	93.5 (± 7.8)	51.3 (± 6.7)	85.1 (± 7.2)	37.2 (± 6.1)	70.6 (± 17.7)	40.9 (± 8.1)
Black	§	36.6 (± 7.2)	§	25.7 (± 8.5)	§	28.2 (± 6.8)
Hispanic	§	§	§	27.2 (± 21.0)	§	22.0 (± 15.2)
Other	§	33.4 (± 19.3)	§	29.3 (± 12.5)	§	36.6 (± 10.6)
Total	89.1 (± 3.8)	44.5 (± 3.4)	79.6 (± 5.6)	32.5 (± 4.0)	65.8 (± 13.7)	35.8 (± 5.2)
<i>High School</i>						
Sex						
Female	89.8 (± 6.1)	56.0 (± 9.2)	85.1 (± 7.9)	37.8 (± 10.5)	72.4 (± 7.8)	30.8 (± 9.5)
Male	83.2 (± 7.0)	49.4 (± 8.4)	76.7 (± 9.0)	32.6 (± 8.2)	57.0 (± 8.1)	39.1 (± 8.5)
Grade						
9th	81.1 (± 7.7)	42.6 (± 6.6)	76.5 (± 7.9)	24.4 (± 10.3)	60.8 (± 11.3)	30.4 (± 6.0)
10th	§	52.1 (± 15.4)	§	45.8 (± 17.0)	62.1 (± 13.3)	45.0 (± 14.2)
11th	83.1 (± 9.6)	63.2 (± 11.6)	80.1 (± 13.0)	37.0 (± 10.2)	69.4 (± 10.4)	31.3 (± 10.1)
12th	96.3 (± 4.8)	62.8 (± 9.3)	90.9 (± 8.1)	38.7 (± 13.2)	67.9 (± 8.8)	36.3 (± 12.1)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	92.1 (± 4.0)	55.5 (± 5.8)	87.0 (± 5.8)	38.6 (± 9.3)	68.2 (± 6.5)	37.1 (± 7.3)
Black	§	47.7 (± 11.3)	§	32.2 (± 9.4)	§	31.3 (± 8.1)
Hispanic	§	§	§	§	§	§
Other	§	§	§	§	§	§
Total	86.4 (± 3.7)	52.5 (± 6.0)	80.7 (± 5.9)	35.0 (± 6.6)	64.5 (± 5.9)	35.1 (± 5.2)

§ n<35