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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 LaGrange Health District middle 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 LaGrange Health District . . .

Tobacco Use Prevalence

- 20.9% of middle school students currently use some form of tobacco.
- 12.8% of middle school students currently smoke cigarettes.
- 7.8% of middle school students currently smoke cigars.
- Male students are significantly more likely than female students to smoke cigars.
- 7.9% of middle school students currently use smokeless tobacco.

Access to Cigarettes

- more than one fourth of middle school students (27.4%) get their cigarettes by borrowing them from someone else.
- 21.7% of middle school students purchase their cigarettes at a gas station.

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

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



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *continued . . .*

Cessation

- more than half (52.9%) of middle school smokers would like to quit smoking.
- approximately three-fourths (70.3%) of middle school smokers are confident in their ability to quit smoking cigarettes.
- about one-half (53.7%) of middle school smokers have attempted to quit smoking.
- 12.0% of middle school smokers have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco at some time in their lives.

Knowledge & Attitudes

- 86.3% of middle school smokers think that people can become addicted to tobacco, just as they can become addicted to cocaine or heroin.
- 29.5% of middle school smokers and 7.6% of non-smokers think that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker is able to quit.
- 68.3% of middle school smokers and 68.1% of non-smokers have discussed with their parent or guardian about the dangers of tobacco use.
- 57.5% of middle school students were taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use.

Social Influences

- 85.1% of middle school students who have never smoked will say NO if their best friends offers them a cigarette.
- middle school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to think that smokers are more popular (48.8% vs. 15.0%) and more cool (30.3% vs. 5.8%).
- middle school smokers are four times more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have close friends who smoke.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *continued . . .*

Media & Advertising

- 23.1% of middle school smokers and 31.3% of non-smokers have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- 70.6% of middle school students have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.
- females (77.1%) are significantly more likely than males (64.4%) to have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention.
- most (81.5%) middle school students have seen actors using tobacco products on television and in movies.
- more than one-third (34.6%) of middle school students have seen athletes using tobacco on television.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)

- middle school smokers (91.7%) are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts (44.4%) to have been in a room with a cigarette smoker on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey.
- middle school smokers (80.6%) are two times more likely than their non-smoking counterparts (41.6%) to have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey.
- middle school smokers (70.7%) are significantly more likely than non-smokers (44.9%) to live with a cigarette smoker.

• • •

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 and the individual health districts 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 Prevention and Health Promotion Branch, has developed the Tobacco Use Prevention Program. The mission of the Tobacco Use Prevention Program 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, Tobacco Use Prevention Section 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 public 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.

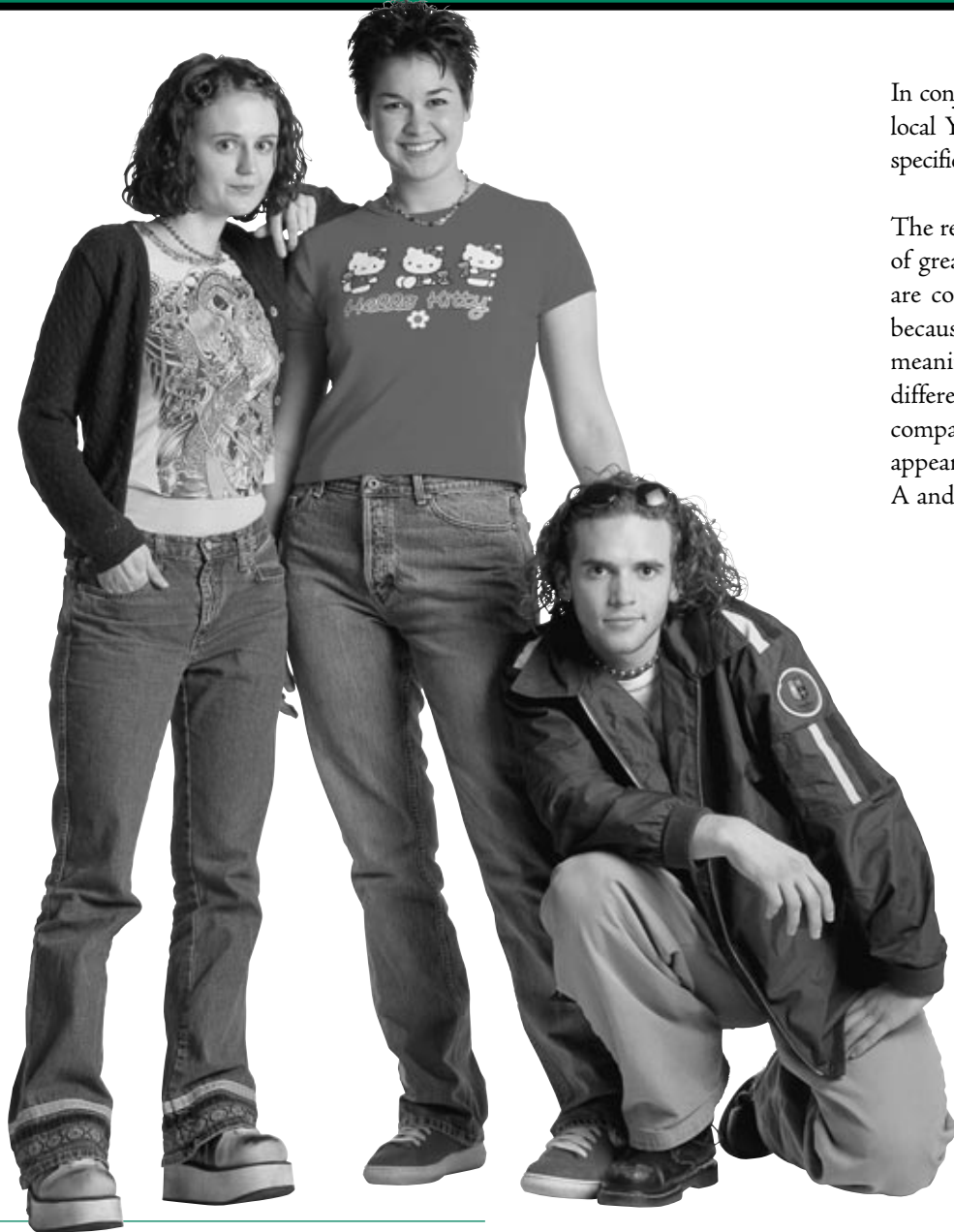
The Program focuses on four primary policy areas that have been shown to reduce tobacco use, which include: 1) Smoke-free (clean) indoor air, 2) Preventing youth access to tobacco products, 3) Increasing tax on tobacco, and 4) Reducing the advertising and promotion of tobacco.

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 LaGrange public health district was successful in collecting district-specific data for middle schools.

The remainder of this report provides in depth information on the tobacco-related topics of greatest interest to the LaGrange health district. Where available, district-specific data are compared to the GYTS.⁵ Data are presented for White and Black students only because the numbers of students from other racial/ethnic populations were too small for meaningful analysis. 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.

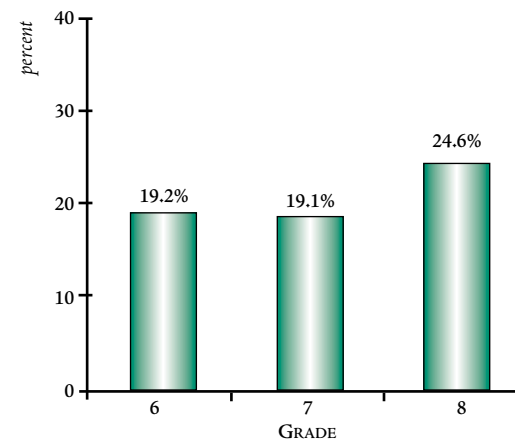
⁵ Kanny D, et al. Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey, 2001. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Tobacco Use Prevention Section, June 2002.

CURRENT USE OF ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹

(Table 1, Question 1)

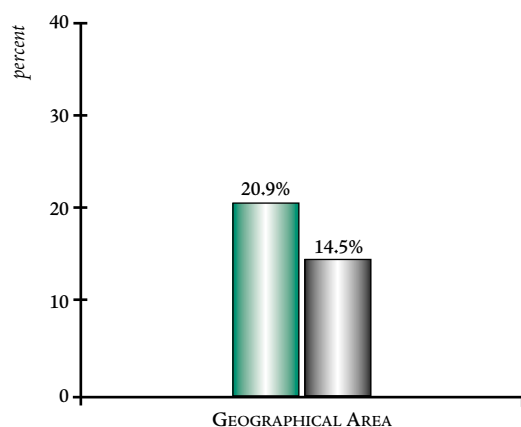
- 20.9% of middle school students in the LaGrange district currently use one or more tobacco products, which is comparable the Statewide middle school average of 14.5%.
- 19.1% of sixth and seventh graders and 24.6% of eighth graders are current tobacco users.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to use tobacco products.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black students in their likelihood to use tobacco products.

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



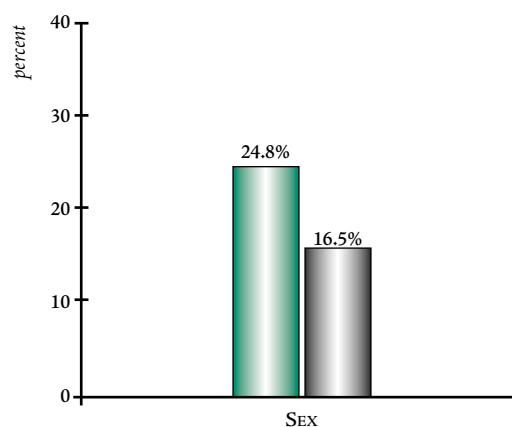
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

■ LA GRANGE ■ GEORGIA



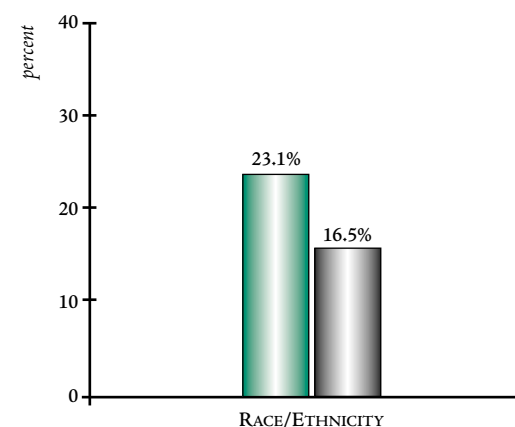
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY SEX

■ MALE ■ FEMALE



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

■ WHITE ■ BLACK



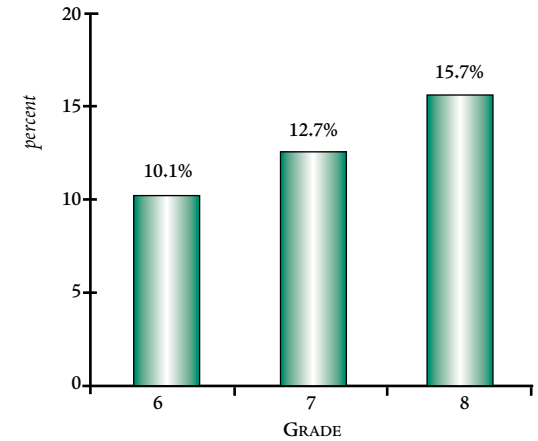
¹ Composite variable: includes use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS

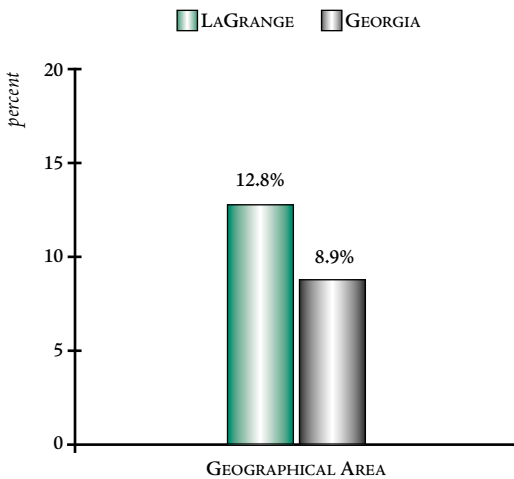
(Table 1, Question 2)

- 12.8% of middle school students in the LaGrange district currently smoke cigarettes, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 8.9%.
- The rates of cigarette smoking increase with increasing grade.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood of smoking cigarettes.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black students in their likelihood of smoking cigarettes.

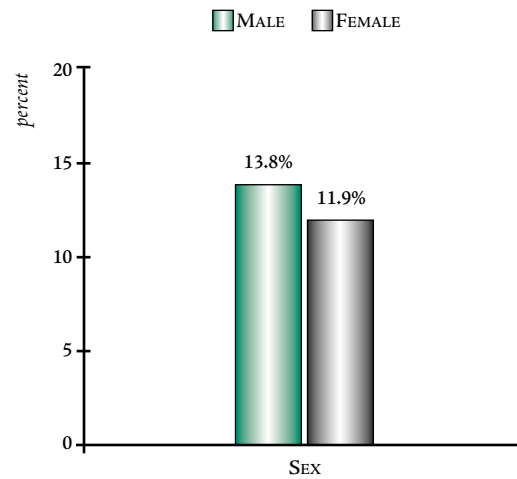
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY GRADE



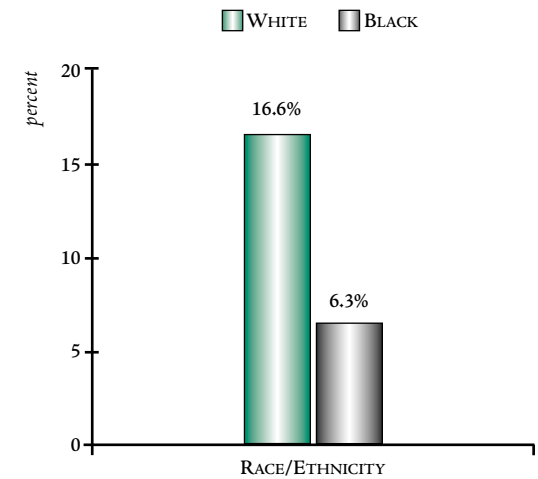
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



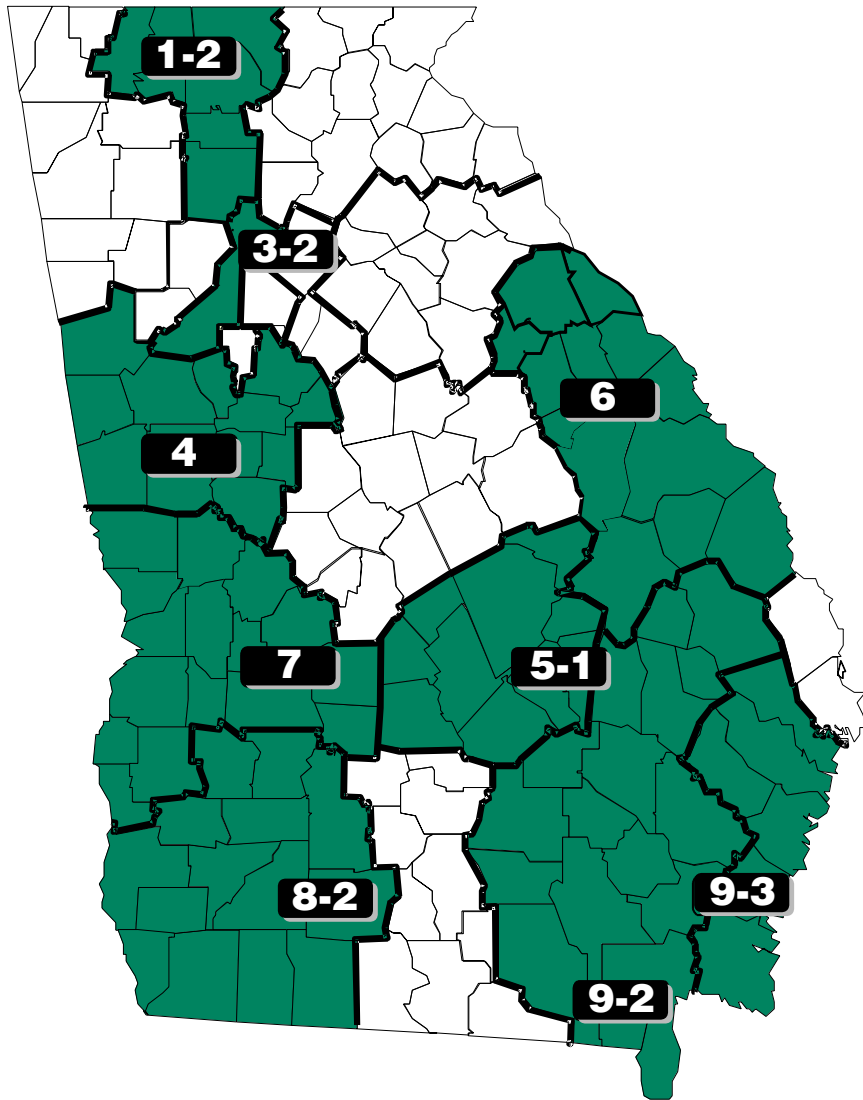
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY SEX



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY RACE/ETHNICITY



CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN 9 OF GEORGIA'S HEALTH DISTRICTS



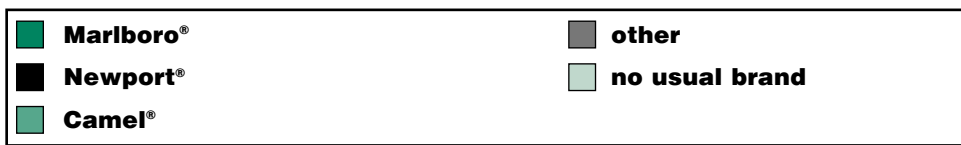
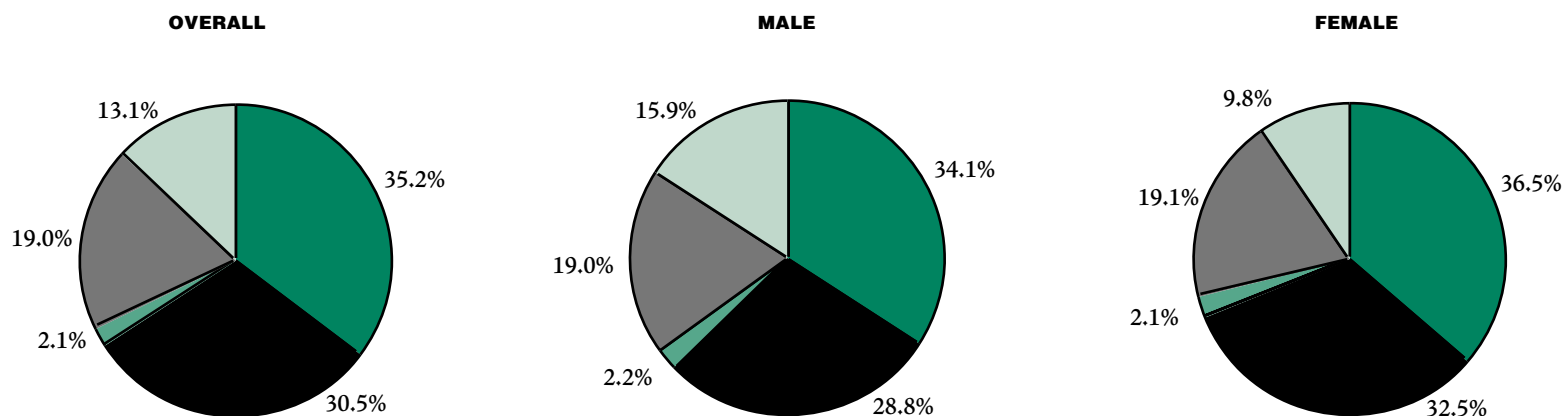
- In high schools, there is no significant difference among the 9 Georgia's Health Districts in prevalence of cigarette smokers (range from 21.4% to 28.2%).
- In middle schools, there is more variability among the 9 Georgia's Health Districts in prevalence of cigarette smokers (range from 4.3% to 12.8%).
- 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)

- 35.2% of middle school students cite Marlboro® as their preferred brand of cigarettes.
- 30.5% of middle school smokers cite Newport® as their preferred brand of cigarettes.
- 19.0% of middle school students smoke other cigarette brand.
- 13.1% of middle school students do not have a preferred cigarette brand.
- There are no significant differences between middle school males and females in their choice of cigarette brands.

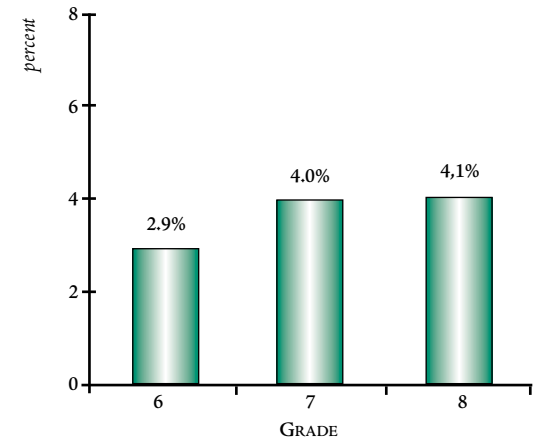


SMOKING ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

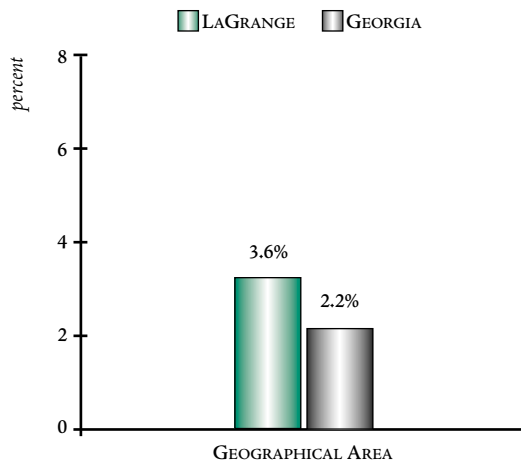
(Table 3, Question 4)

- 3.6% of middle school students in the LaGrange district smoke cigarettes on school property, which is comparable to the Statewide average of 2.2%.
- The rates of smoking on school property increase from sixth to seventh grade.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to smoke cigarettes on school property.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black students in their likelihood to smoke cigarettes on school property.

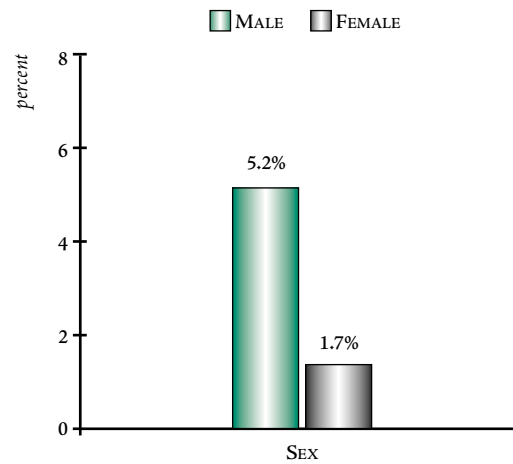
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY GRADE



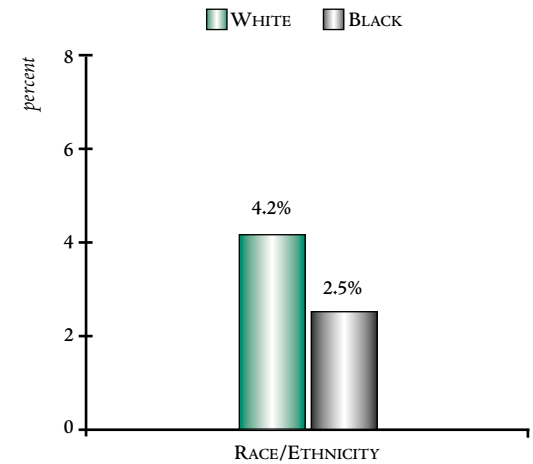
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

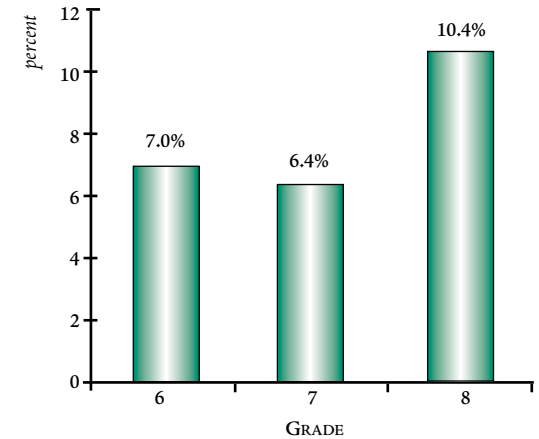


CURRENT CIGAR SMOKERS

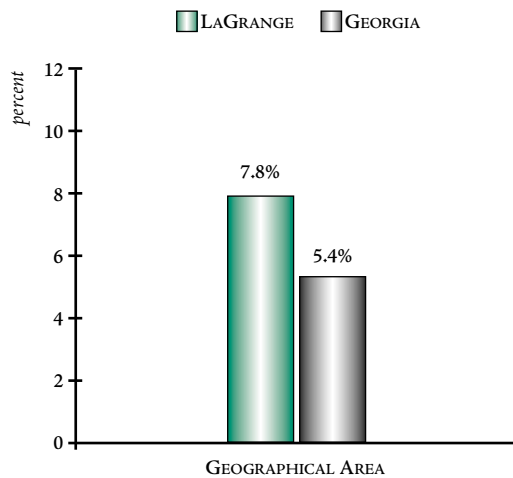
(Table 1, Question 5)

- 7.8% of middle school students in the LaGrange district currently smoke cigars, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 5.4%.
- 10.4% of eighth graders currently smoke cigars.
- Males are significantly more likely than females to smoke cigars.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black students in their likelihood to smoke cigars.

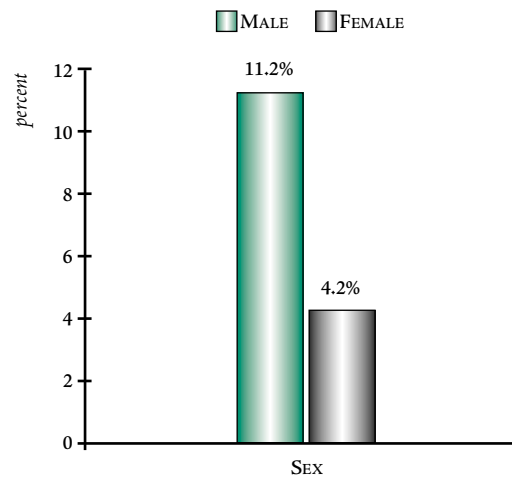
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY GRADE



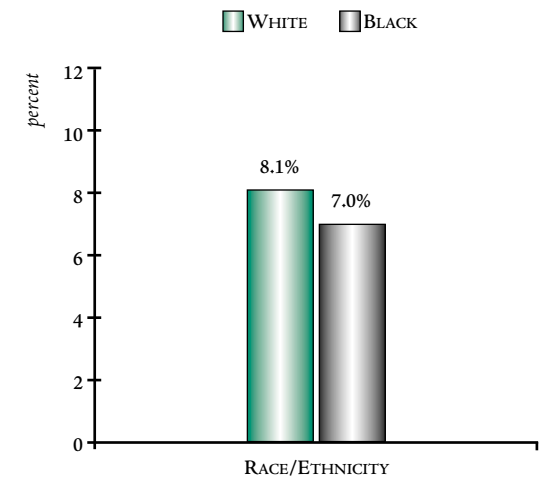
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY SEX



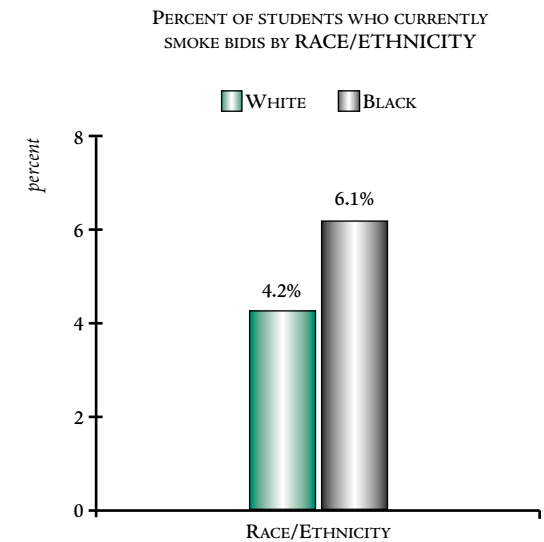
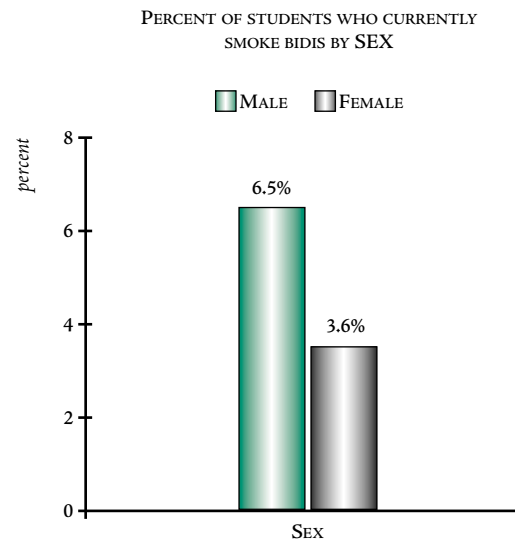
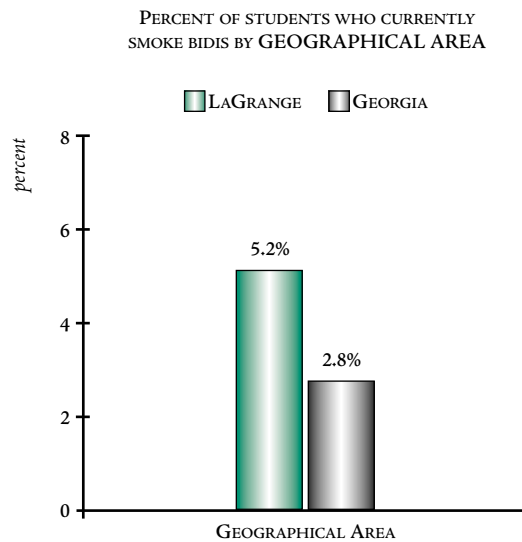
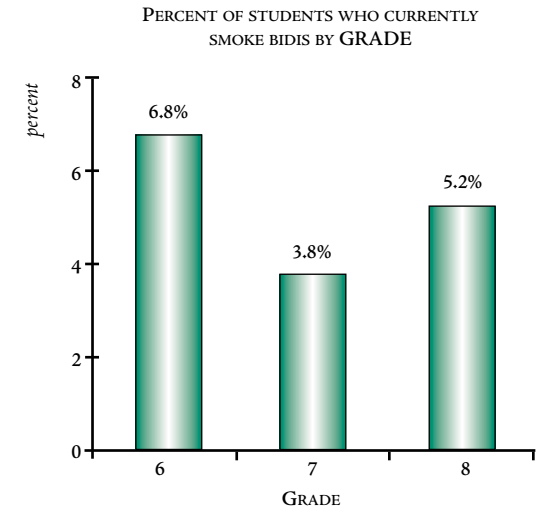
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY RACE/ETHNICITY



CURRENT BIDI CIGARETTE¹ SMOKERS

(Table 1, Question 6)

- 5.2% of middle school students in the LaGrange district currently smoke bidis, which is significantly higher than the Statewide middle school average of 2.8%.
- 6.8% of sixth graders smoke bidi cigarettes.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood of smoking bidi cigarettes.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black students in their likelihood of smoking bidi cigarettes.



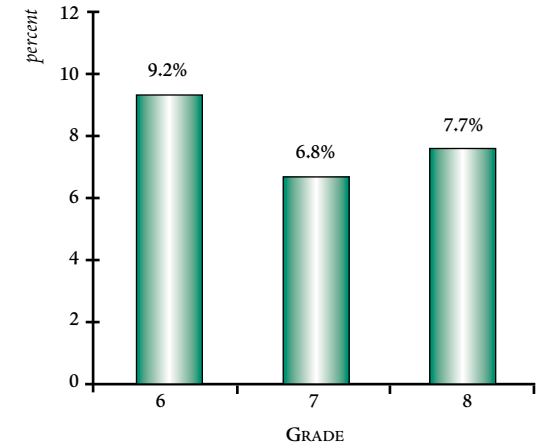
¹Bidi cigarette is a small brown cigarette from India consisting of tobacco wrapped in a leaf and tied with a thread.

CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS

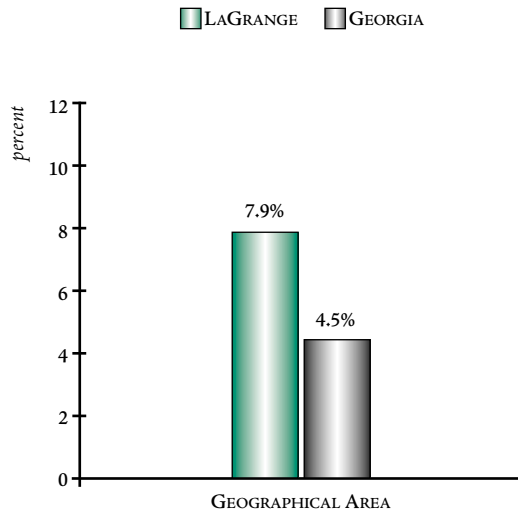
(Table 1, Question 7)

- 7.9% of middle school students in the LaGrange district currently use smokeless tobacco, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 4.5%.
- 9.2% of sixth graders use smokeless tobacco.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to use smokeless tobacco.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black students in their likelihood to use smokeless tobacco.

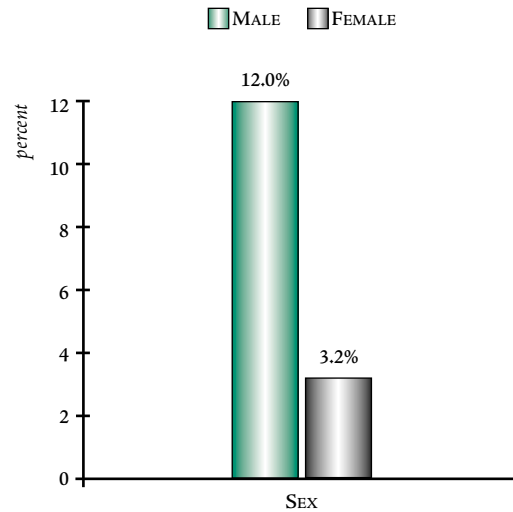
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY GRADE



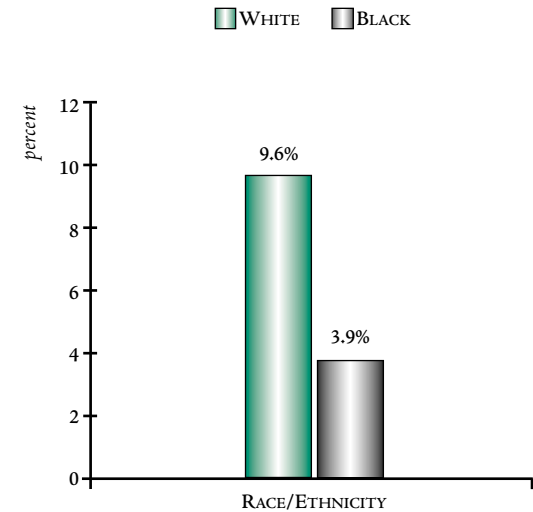
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY SEX



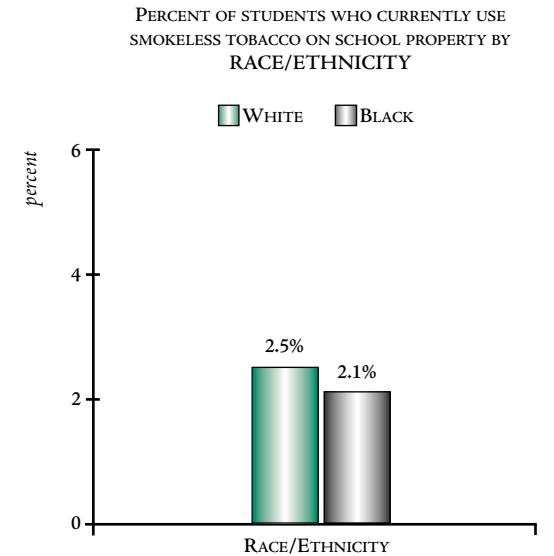
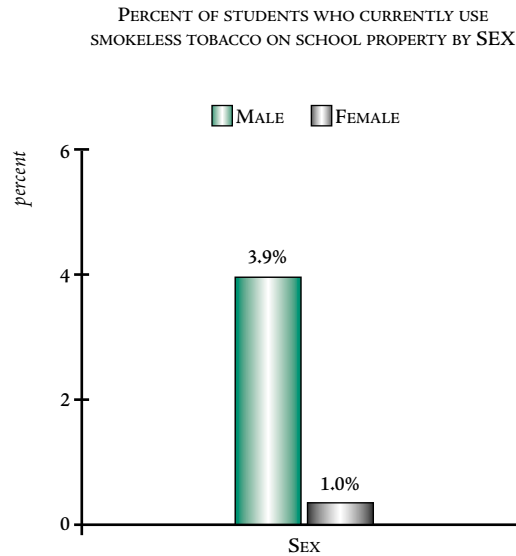
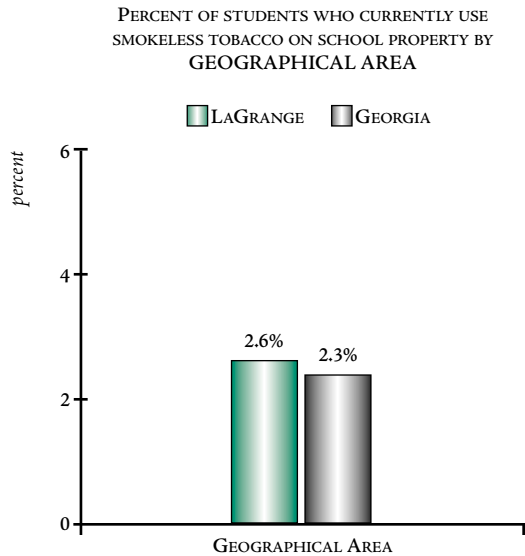
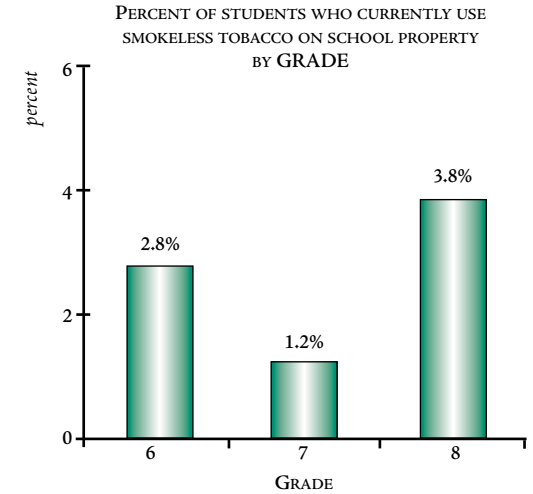
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY RACE/ETHNICITY



SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

(Table 3, Question 8)

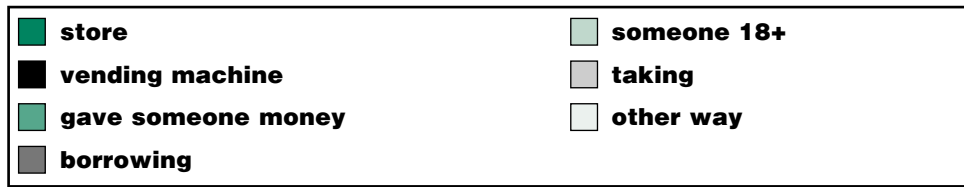
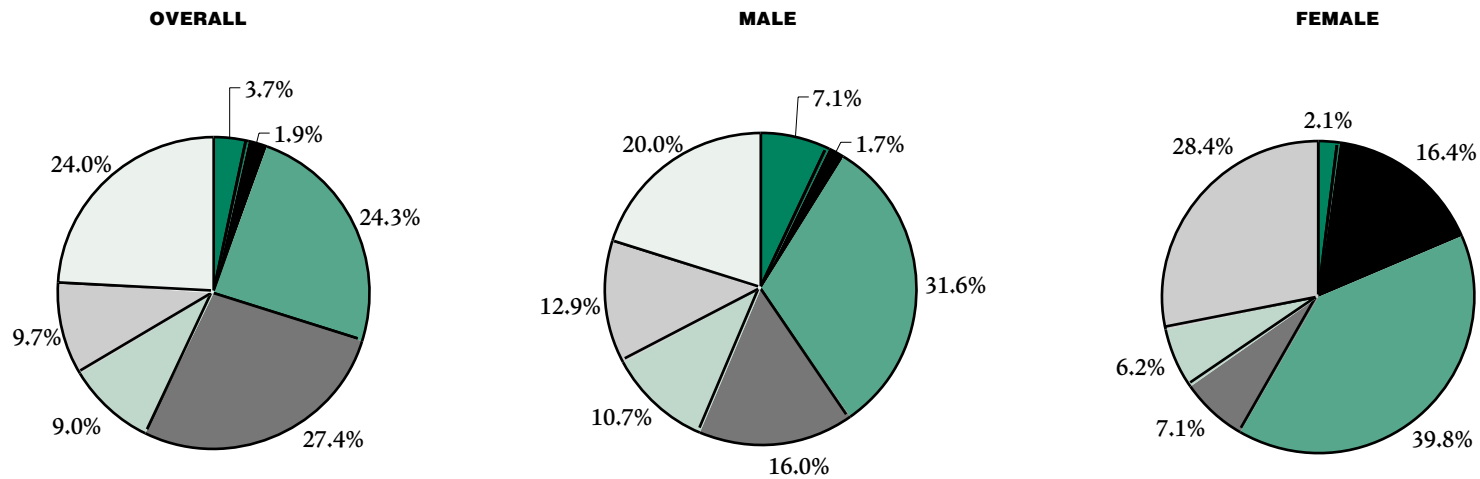
- 2.6% of middle school students in the LaGrange district use smokeless tobacco on school property, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 2.3%.
- 2.8% of sixth graders use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black students in their likelihood of using smokeless tobacco on school property.



CIGARETTES' POINT OF ACCESS

(Table 4, Question 9)

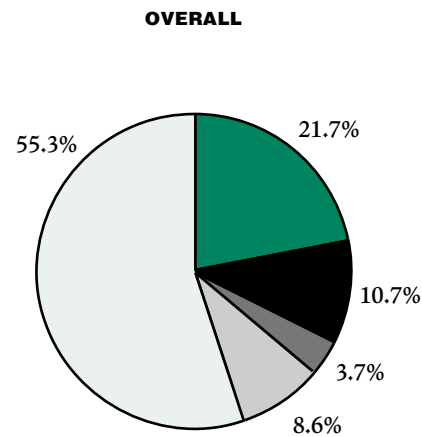
- The most common way for middle school students who smoke to get cigarettes is by “borrowing” them (27.4%), followed by giving money to someone else (24.3%), and “some other way” (24.0%).
- There are no significant differences between male and female middle school smokers in how they usually have access to cigarettes.



CIGARETTES' POINT OF PURCHASE

(Table 5, Question 10)

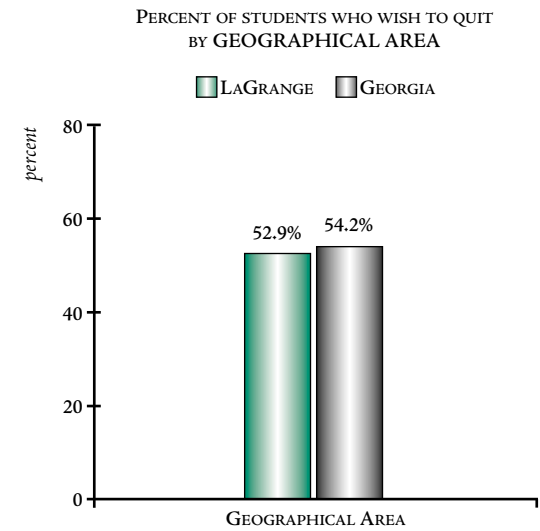
- 55.3% of middle school smokers buy their cigarettes at places other than a drug store, a convenience store, or a grocery store, 21.7% buy them at a gas station, 10.7% buy them at a convenience store, and 8.6% buy them from a vending machine.



CURRENT SMOKERS' DESIRE TO QUIT

(Table 6, Question 11)

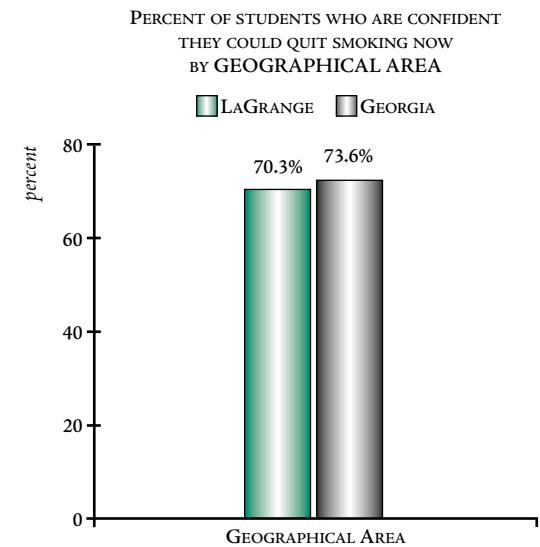
- 52.9% of middle school smokers in the LaGrange district would like to quit smoking, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 54.2%.



CURRENT SMOKERS' CONFIDENCE IN ABILITY TO QUIT

(Table 6, Question 12)

- 70.3% of middle school smokers in the LaGrange district are confident in their ability to quit smoking, if they wanted to quit, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 73.6%.

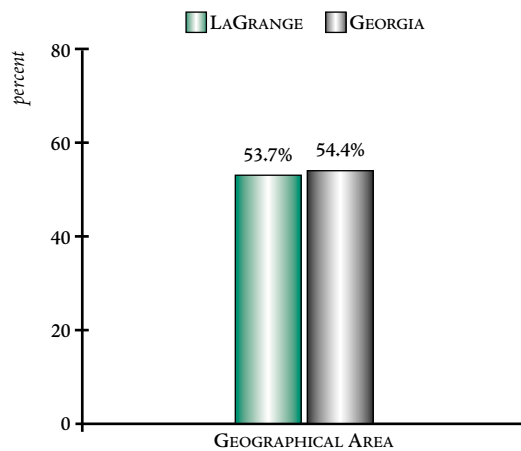


CURRENT SMOKERS' ATTEMPTS TO QUIT

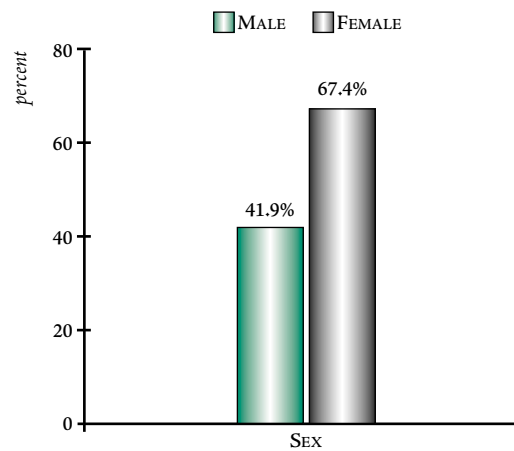
(Table 6, Question 13)

- 53.7% of middle school smokers in the LaGrange district have attempted to quit smoking within the past 12 months, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 54.4%.
- There are no significant differences between male and female middle school smokers in their attempts to quit smoking within the past 12 months.

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



PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO QUIT IN PAST 12 MONTHS BY SEX

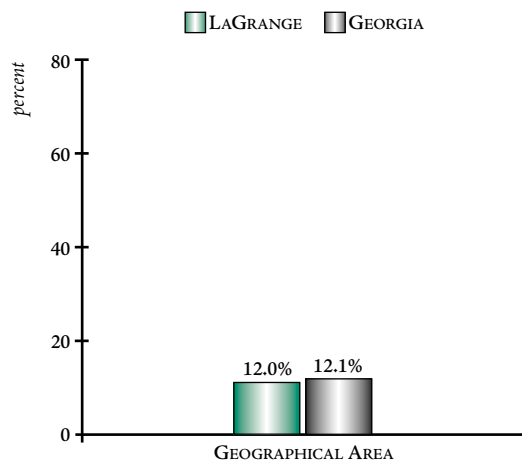


CURRENT SMOKERS' PARTICIPATION IN A QUIT PROGRAM

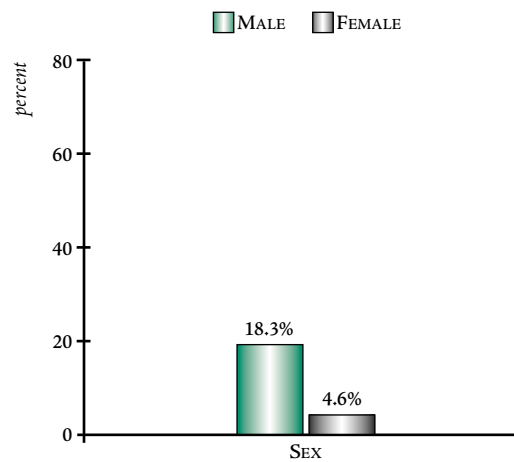
(Table 6, Question 14)

- 12.0% of middle school smokers in the LaGrange district have participated in a program to help them quit smoking at some time in their lives, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 12.1%.
- There are no significant differences between middle school male and female smokers in their participation in a tobacco cessation program.

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



PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO HAVE EVER PARTICIPATED IN A CESSATION PROGRAM BY SEX

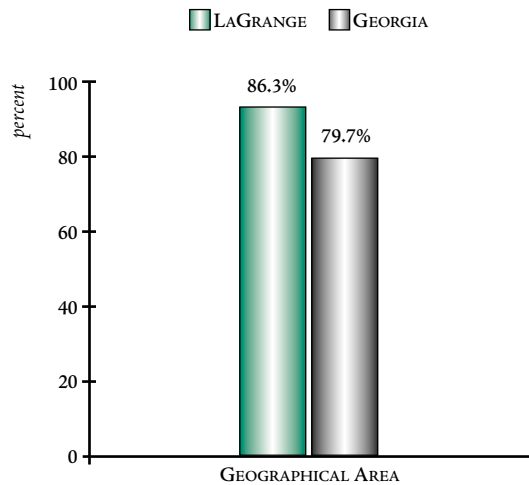


CURRENT SMOKERS' ATTITUDE ON THE ADDICTIVE NATURE OF TOBACCO

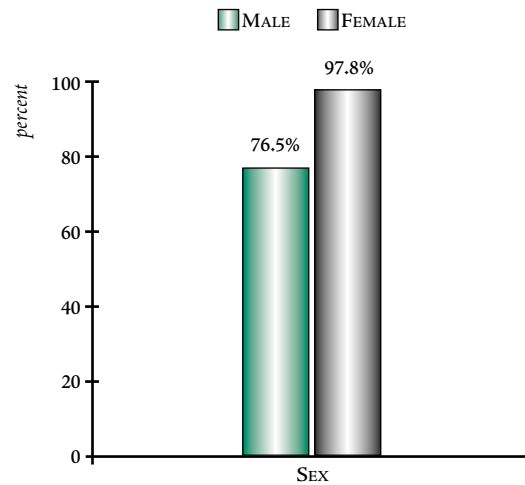
(Table 7, Question 15)

- 86.3% of middle school smokers in the LaGrange district think that people can get addicted to tobacco just like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 79.7%.
- Female middle school smokers are significantly more likely than male smokers to think tobacco is addictive.

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



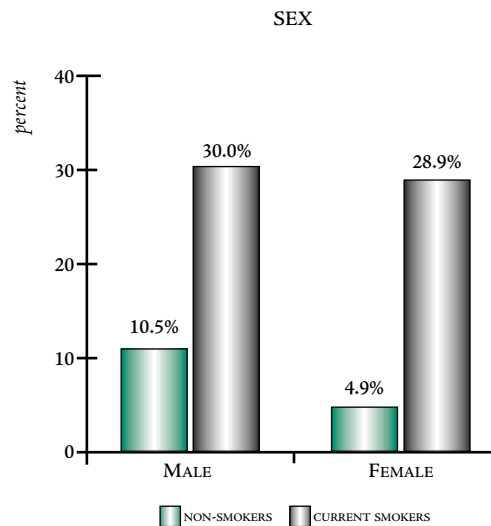
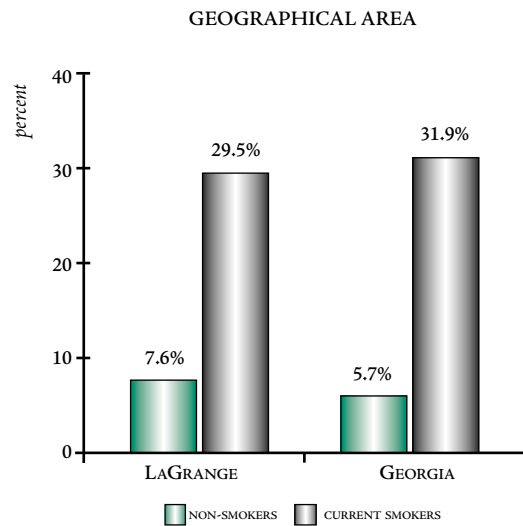
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO THINK TOBACCO IS ADDICTIVE BY SEX



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

(Table 9, Question 16)

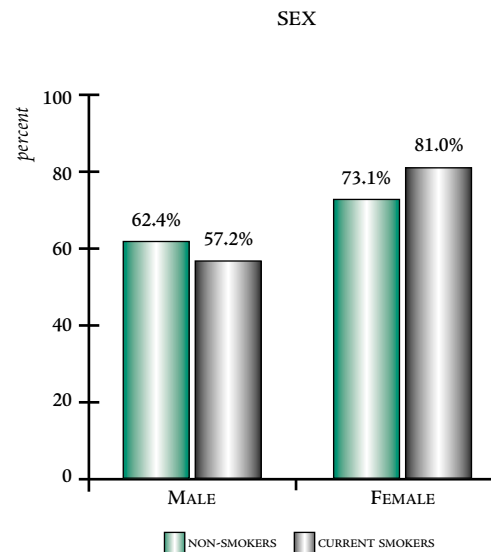
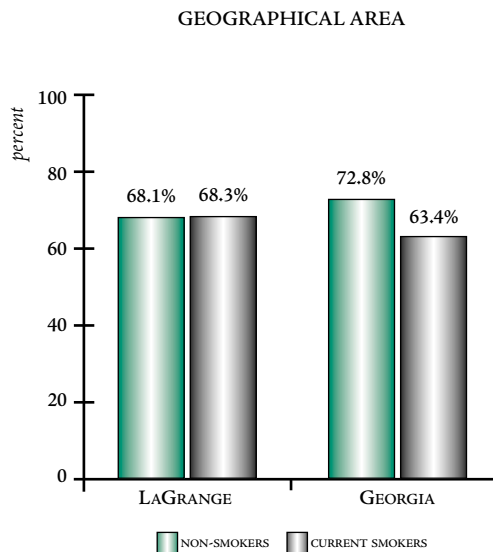
- 29.5% of middle school smokers and 7.6% of non-smokers in the LaGrange district think that it is safe to smoke for a year or two, as long as the smoker is able to quit afterwards, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school smoking and non-smoking averages of 31.9% and 5.7%, respectively.
- Middle school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to think that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker quits.
- There are no significant differences between male and female middle school students, regardless of their smoking status, to hold this belief.



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

(Table 9, Question 17)

- 68.3% of middle school smokers and 68.1% of middle school non-smokers in the LaGrange district have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school smoking and non-smoking averages of 63.4% and 72.8%, respectively.
- Middle school smokers are as likely as non-smokers to have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use.
- There are no significant differences between male and female middle school students in their likelihood to have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use.

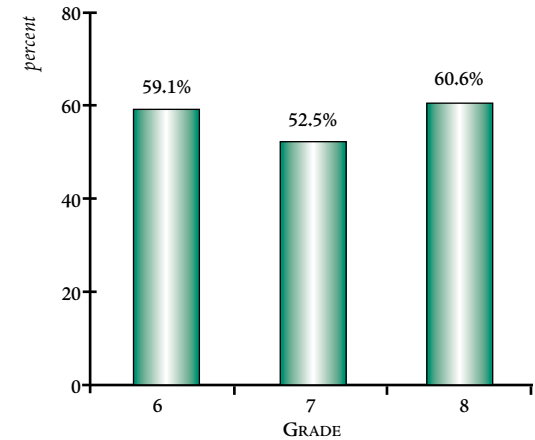


STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE

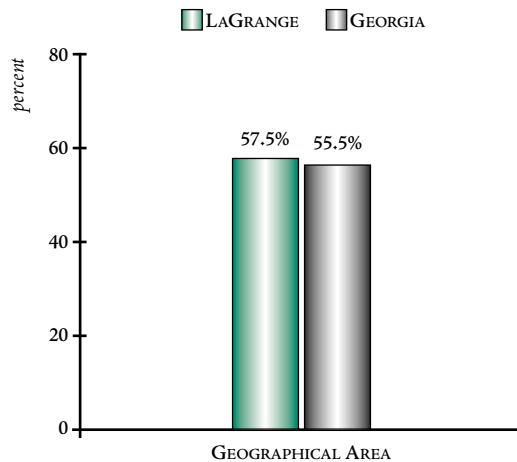
(Table 9, Question 18)

- 57.5% of middle school smokers have been taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 55.5%.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to have been taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black students in their likelihood to have been taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use.

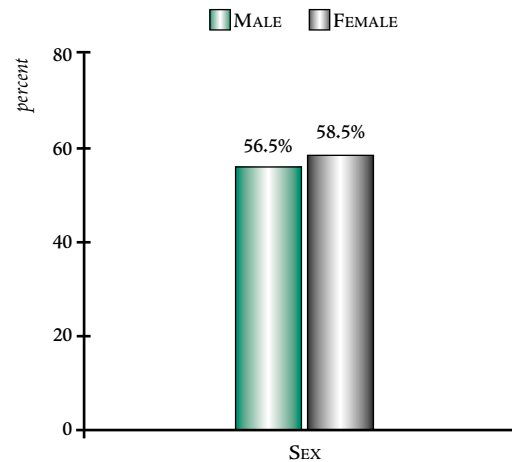
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE BY GRADE



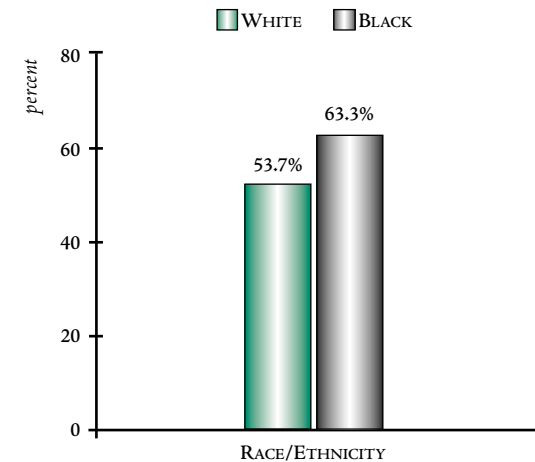
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

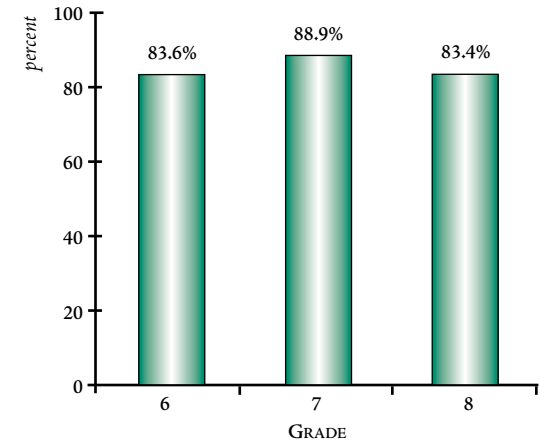


RESISTANCE TO BEST FRIENDS SMOKING

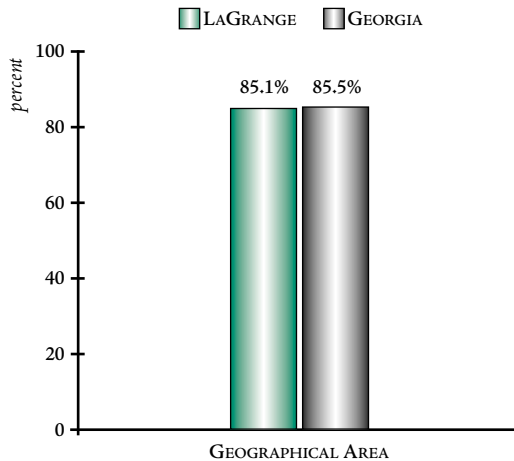
(Table 7, Question 19)

- 85.1% of middle school students in the LaGrange district who have never smoked cigarettes stated that they would definitely not begin smoking, even if their best friend offered them a cigarette, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 85.5%.
- There are no significant differences between non-smoking males and females in their likelihood to resist the peer pressure to smoke.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black non-smokers in their likelihood to refuse to smoke when offered by their best friend.

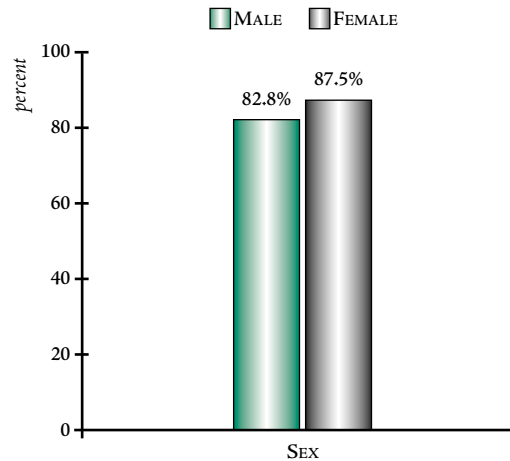
PERCENT OF NEVER SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTES, BY GRADE



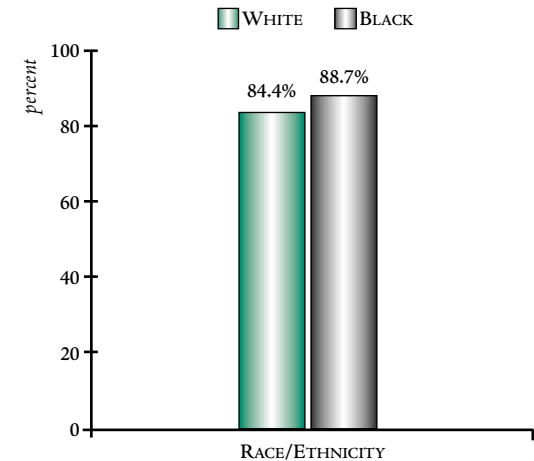
PERCENT OF NEVER SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF NEVER SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTES, BY SEX



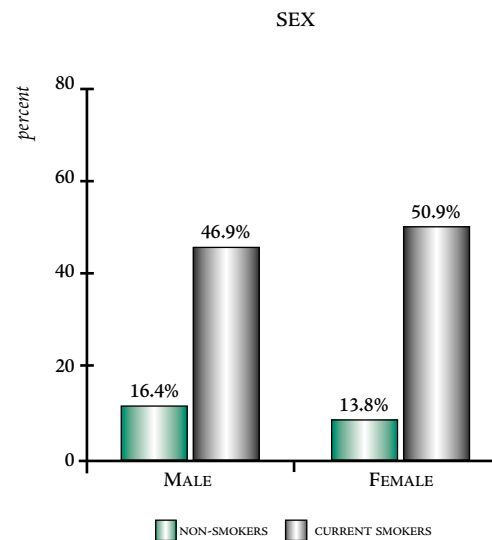
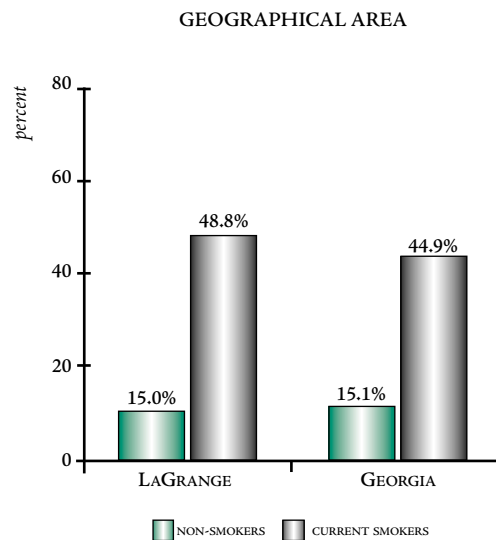
PERCENT OF NEVER SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTES, BY RACE/ETHNICITY



ARE SMOKERS MORE POPULAR?

(Table 8, Question 20)

- 48.8% of middle school smokers and 15.0% of non-smokers in the LaGrange district think that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends, which are comparable to the Statewide smoker and non-smoker averages of 44.9% and 15.1%, respectively.
- Middle school smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.
- Among middle school smokers and non-smokers, there are no significant differences between male and female students to think that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.

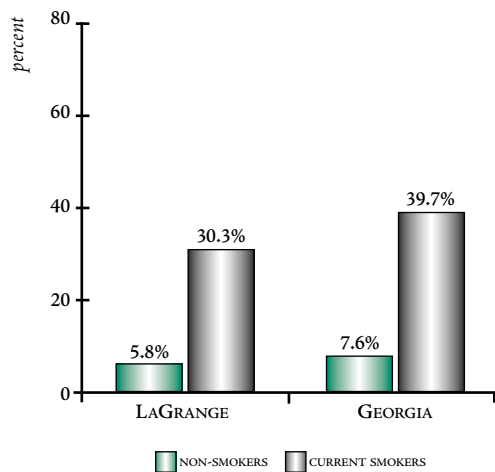


ARE SMOKERS MORE COOL?

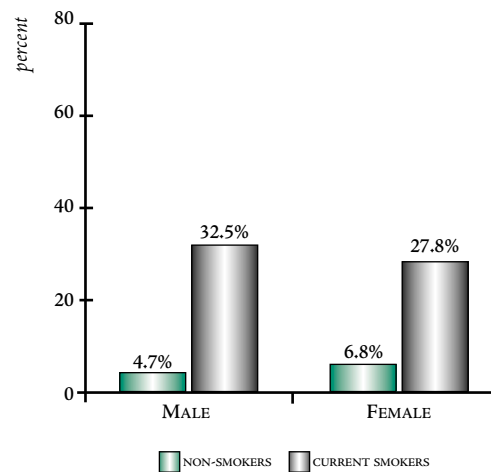
(Table 8, Question 21)

- 30.3% of middle school smokers and 5.8% of non-smokers think that young people who smoke are cool or fit in, which are comparable to the Statewide smoker and non-smoker averages of 39.7% and 7.6%, respectively.
- Middle school smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.
- There are no significant differences between male and female smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to think that cigarette smokers are cool or fit in.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



SEX



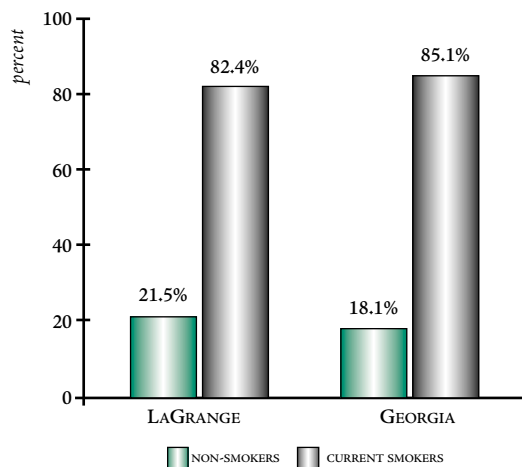
CLOSE FRIENDS WHO SMOKE

(Table 8, Question 22)

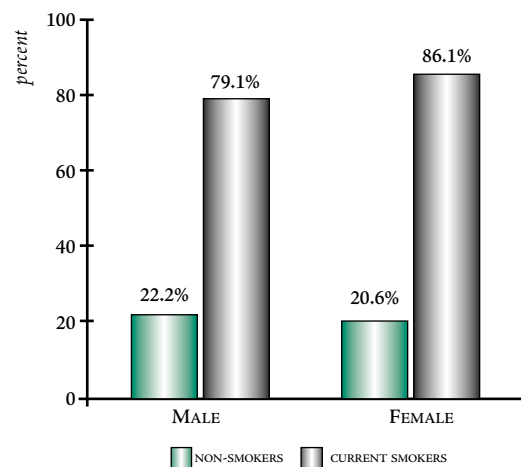
- 82.4% of middle school smokers and 21.5% of non-smokers have one or more close friend who smokes, which are comparable to the Statewide smoker and non-smoker averages of 85.1% and 18.1%, respectively.
- Middle school students who smoke cigarettes are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have one or more close friend who smoke.
- 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.



GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



SEX



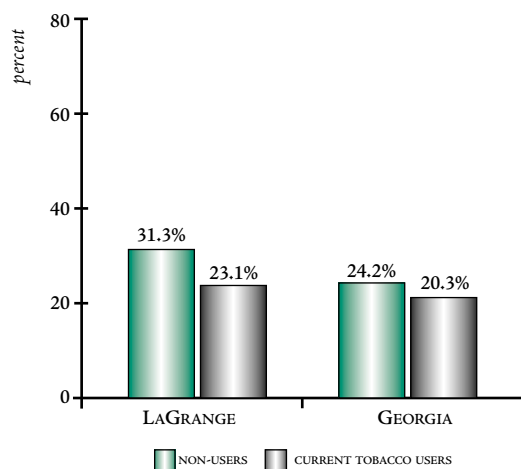
PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY EVENTS TO PREVENT TOBACCO USE

(Table 10, Question 23)

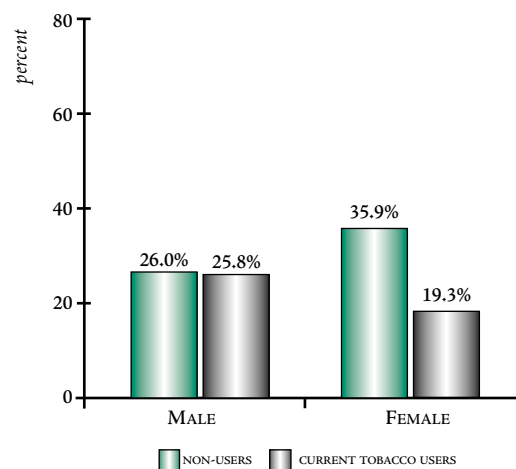
- 23.1% of middle school students who use tobacco and 31.3% of middle school students who do not use tobacco have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use, which are comparable to the Statewide user and non-user averages of 20.3% and 24.4%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between middle school tobacco users and non-users in their rates of participation in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- There are no significant differences between male and female tobacco users and non-users in their rates of participation in community events to prevent tobacco use.



GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



SEX

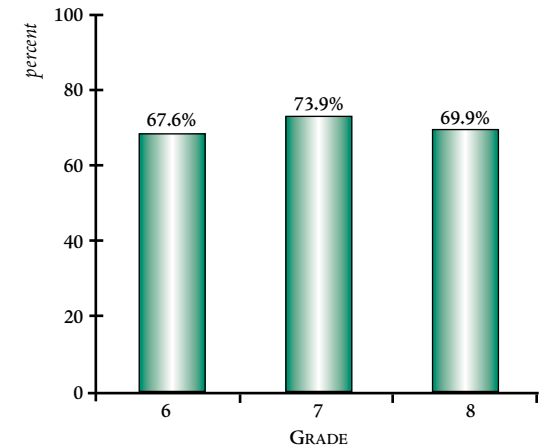


SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION

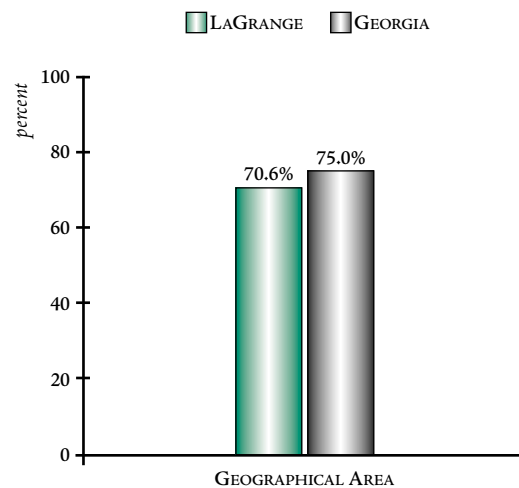
(Table 11, Question 24)

- 70.6% of middle school students in the LaGrange district have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey, which is comparable to the State middle school average of 75.0%.
- 73.9% of seventh graders have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention.
- Females are significantly more likely than males to have seen commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black students in their likelihood to have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.

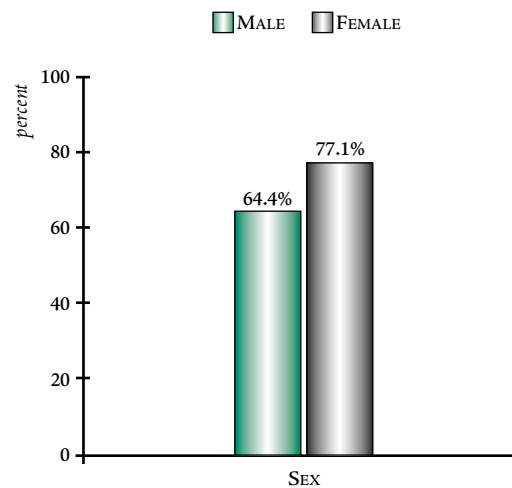
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION BY GRADE



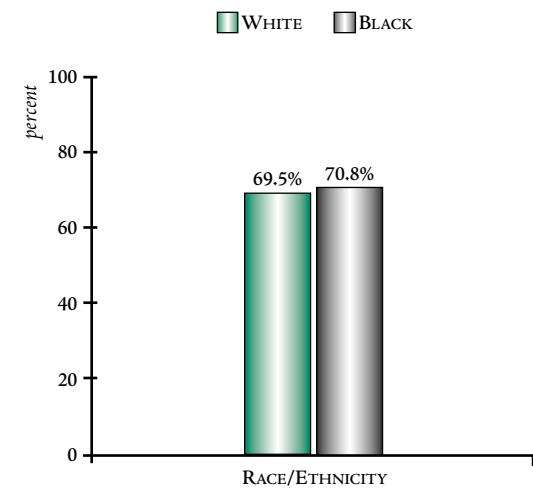
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION BY SEX



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

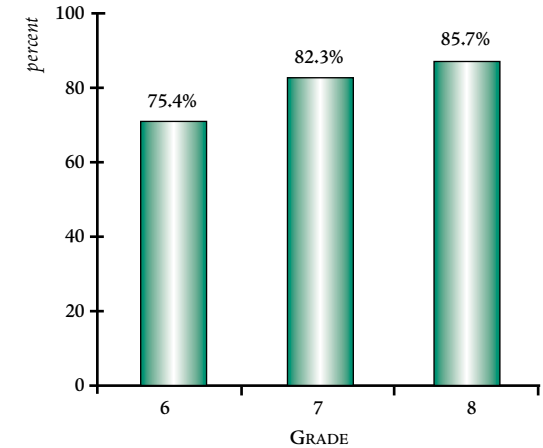


EXPOSURE TO ACTORS' TOBACCO USE IN TV/MOVIES

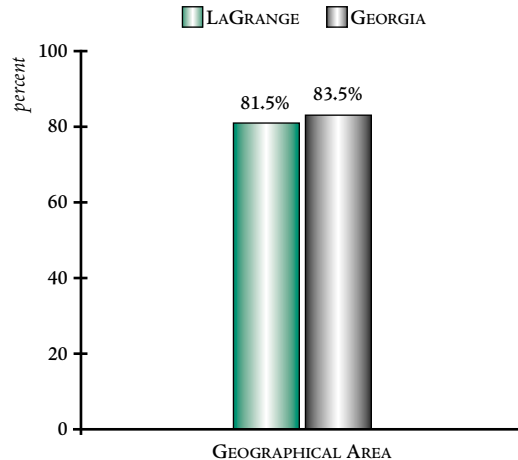
(Table 11, Question 25)

- 81.5% of middle school students in the LaGrange district have seen actors using tobacco on television or in movies, which is comparable to the Statewide average of 83.5%.
- 85.7% of eighth graders have seen actors on television or in movies using tobacco.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in their exposure to actors using tobacco in television or movies.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black students in their likelihood to have seen actors using tobacco in television or movies.

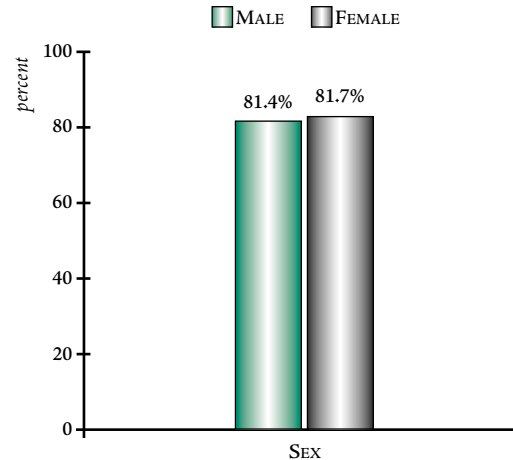
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY GRADE



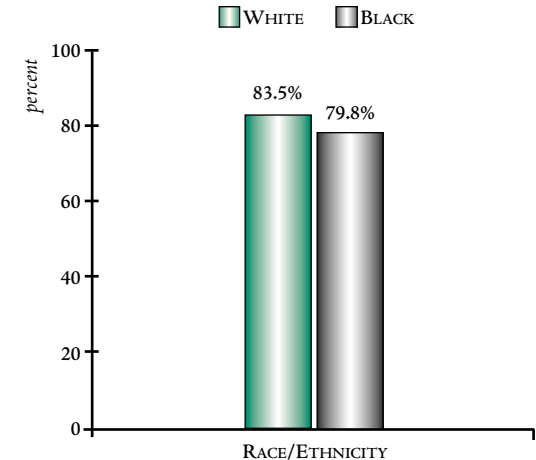
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY SEX



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

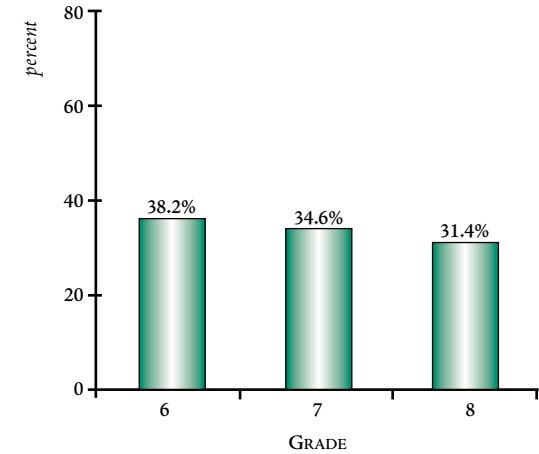


EXPOSURE TO ATHLETES' TOBACCO USE ON TV

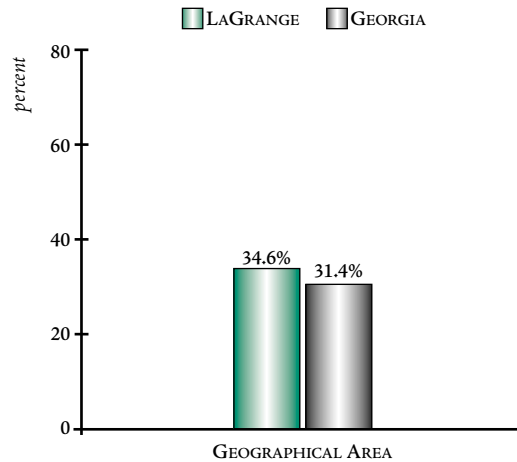
(Table 11, Question 26)

- 34.6% of middle school students in the LaGrange district have seen athletes on television using tobacco, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 31.4%.
- 38.2% of sixth graders have seen athletes on television using tobacco.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in their exposure to athletes using tobacco on television.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black students in their likelihood to have seen athletes using tobacco on television.

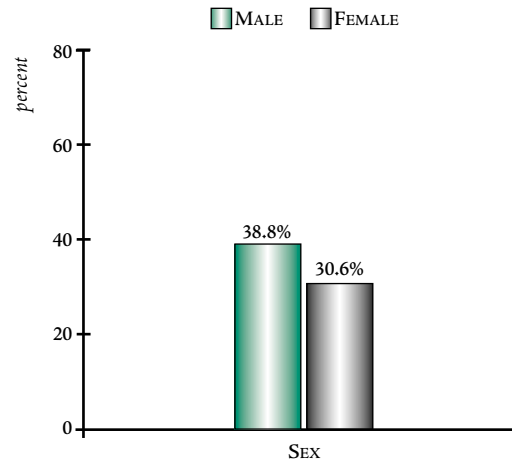
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY GRADE



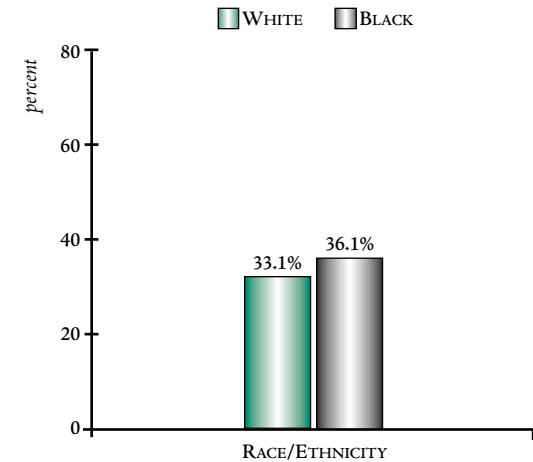
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY SEX



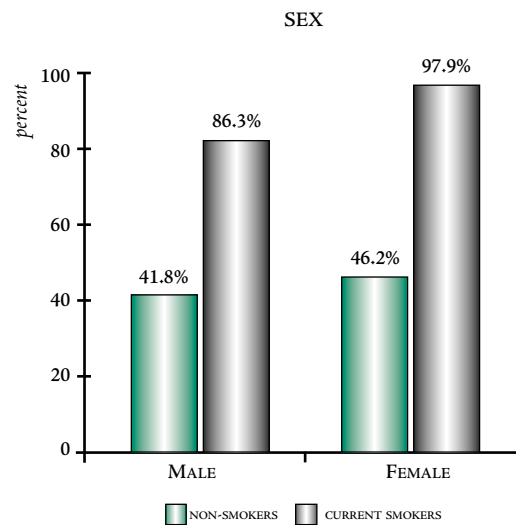
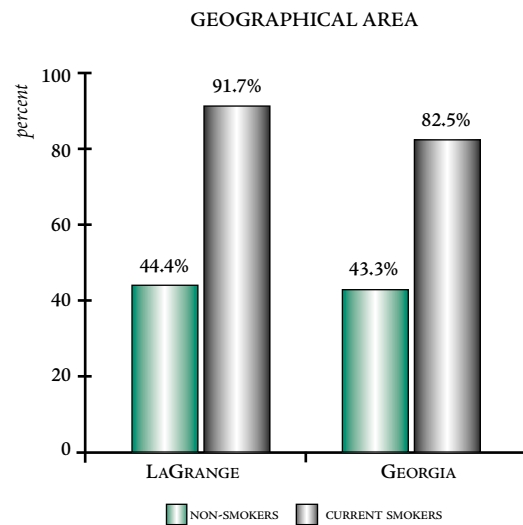
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY RACE/ETHNICITY



ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE: ROOM

(Table 12, Question 27)

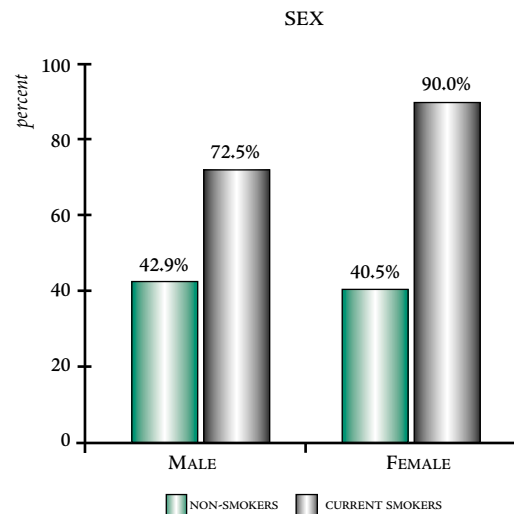
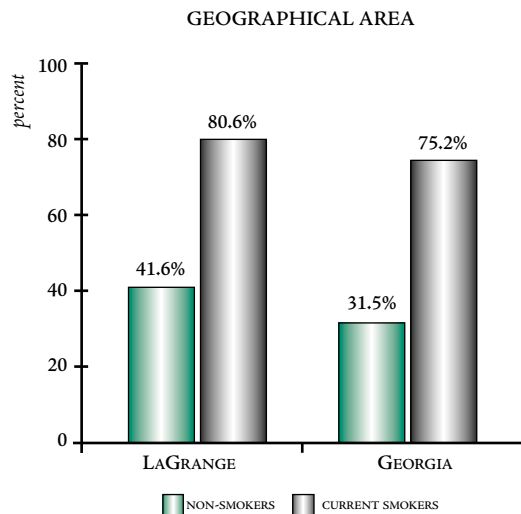
- 91.7% of middle school smokers and 44.4% of non-smokers in the LaGrange district have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker during the seven days preceding the survey, which are comparable to the Statewide smoking and non-smoking averages of 82.5% and 43.3%, respectively.
- Cigarette smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker.
- Among middle school smokers, females are significantly more likely than males to have been in the same room with a smoker.
- Among middle school non-smokers, there are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker.



ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE: CAR

(Table 12, Question 28)

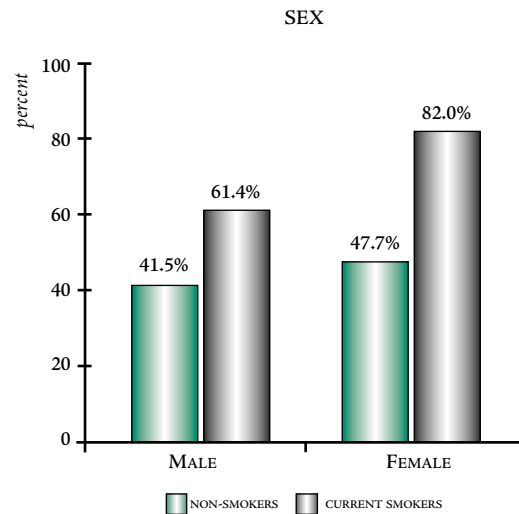
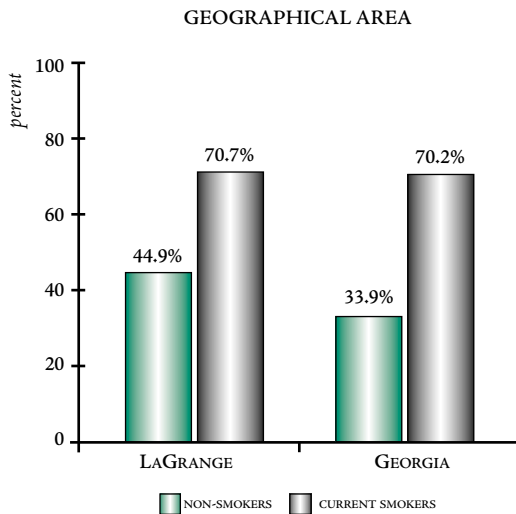
- 80.6% of middle school smokers in the LaGrange district have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker during the past seven days, which is comparable to the Statewide smoking average of 75.2%.
- 41.6% of students who do not smoke have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker during the past seven days, which is significantly higher than the Statewide non-smoking average of 31.5%.
- Cigarette smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to have ridden in a car with a smoker.
- There are no significant differences between male and female smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to have ridden in a car with a smoker.



ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE: HOME

(Table 12, Question 29)

- 70.7% of middle school smokers live with a cigarette smoker, which is comparable to the Statewide smoking average of 70.2%.
- 44.9% of middle school non-smokers live with a cigarette smoker, which is significantly higher than the Statewide non-smoking average of 33.9%.
- Middle school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to live with a cigarette smoker.
- There are no significant differences between male and female smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to live with a cigarette smoker.



METHODS

THE PURPOSE OF THE LAGRANGE HEALTH DISTRICT YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY (YTS) WAS TO GATHER INFORMATION REGARDING USAGE OF, ATTITUDES TOWARD, AND EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO PRODUCTS. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, THE GYTS 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 school 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 20 public schools. Nine of the sampled middle schools participated. Only six of all sampled high schools participated in the survey, making the overall response rate for high schools less than the desired 60%, and thus excluding that population from analysis. Hispanic and Other students in the LaGrange health district were also excluded from analysis due to a small response number.

METHODS *continued. . .*

Class Level - The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) 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.

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 LaGrange 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 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	16.5 (±4.6)	11.9 (±3.9)	4.2 (±1.7)	3.6 (±1.3)	3.2 (±3.7)
Male	24.8 (±9.5)	13.8 (±5.4)	11.2 (±3.8)	6.5 (±3.5)	12.0 (±7.6)
Grade					
6th	19.2 (±6.8)	10.1 (±5.8)	7.0 (±1.9)	6.8 (±5.1)	9.2 (±6.2)
7th	19.1 (±9.1)	12.7 (±6.0)	6.4 (±4.5)	3.8 (±3.2)	6.8 (±4.2)
8th	24.6 (±7.6)	15.7 (±4.9)	10.4 (±3.0)	5.2 (±3.5)	7.7 (±2.6)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	23.1 (±10.8)	16.6 (±8.0)	8.1 (±4.6)	4.2 (±2.1)	9.6 (±6.2)
Black	16.5 (±4.8)	6.3 (±3.1)	7.0 (±2.7)	6.1 (±2.2)	3.9 (±3.8)
Total	20.9 (±6.0)	12.8 (±4.3)	7.8 (±2.5)	5.2 (±1.4)	7.9 (±3.9)

* 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

TABLE 2: Usual brand of cigarettes smoked by current cigarette smokers in middle 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	36.5 (±14.6)	32.5 (±8.1)	2.1 (±4.1)	19.1 (±7.0)	9.8 (±9.6)
Male	34.1 (±25.2)	28.8 (±22.5)	2.2 (±4.6)	19.0 (±14.9)	15.9 (±12.4)
Grade					
6th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
7th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
8th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Race/Ethnicity					
White	42.2 (±22.6)	24.4 (±19.3)	2.6 (±2.6)	15.8 (±9.1)	15.0 (±9.6)
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	35.2 (±18.2)	30.5 (±14.9)	2.1 (±2.2)	19.0 (±9.9)	13.1 (±8.2)

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

‡ n<35

TABLE 3: Percentage of all middle 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		
Female	1.7 (±1.4)	1.0 (±1.4)
Male	5.2 (±3.3)	3.9 (±2.3)
Grade		
6th	2.9 (±2.1)	2.8 (±2.6)
7th	4.0 (±3.3)	1.2 (±1.6)
8th	4.1 (±2.3)	3.8 (±1.6)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	4.2 (±2.8)	2.5 (±2.0)
Black	2.5 (±1.7)	2.1 (±1.2)
Total	3.6 (±1.7)	2.6 (±1.4)

TABLE 4: How current cigarette smokers age <18 years in middle 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							
Female	0.0 (±0.0)	2.1 (±3.3)	16.4 (±5.6)	39.8 (±19.2)	7.1 (±5.8)	6.2 (±5.1)	28.4 (±9.5)
Male	7.1 (±3.2)	1.7 (±3.7)	31.6 (±12.7)	16.0 (±9.9)	10.7 (±7.4)	12.9 (±8.1)	20.0 (±8.0)
Grade							
6th	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
7th	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
8th	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Race/Ethnicity							
White	3.3 (±3.7)	0.0 (±0.0)	25.5 (±7.0)	25.5 (±6.9)	9.8 (±5.8)	9.4 (±6.0)	26.5 (±6.1)
Black	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Total	3.7 (±2.0)	1.9 (±2.6)	24.3 (±7.9)	27.4 (±8.9)	9.0 (±4.6)	9.7 (±4.7)	24.0 (±6.8)

§ n<35

TABLE 5: Where current cigarette smokers age < 18 years in middle 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	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Grade							
6th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
7th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
8th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Race/Ethnicity							
White	21.1 (±8.9)	11.1 (±7.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	2.3 (±3.8)	6.3 (±10.2)	0.0 (±0.0)	59.2 (±13.3)
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	21.7 (±11.4)	10.7 (±8.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	3.7 (±4.7)	8.6 (±7.1)	0.0 (±0.0)	55.3 (±14.7)

‡ n<35

TABLE 6: Prevalence of current cigarette smokers in middle school 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				
Female	‡	‡	67.4 (±18.8)	4.6 (±9.5)
Male	40.7 (±12.8)	66.1 (±19.1)	41.9 (±16.7)	18.3 (±8.3)
Grade				
6th	‡	‡	‡	‡
7th	‡	‡	‡	‡
8th	‡	‡	52.0 (±21.5)	6.6 (±10.2)
Race/Ethnicity				
White	50.3 (±11.1)	65.4 (±10.9)	52.8 (±10.6)	9.8 (±4.7)
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	52.9 (±8.4)	70.3 (±11.9)	53.7 (±8.0)	12.0 (±7.6)

‡ n<35

TABLE 7: Percentage of middle 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	97.8 (±4.4)	87.5 (±4.7)
Male	76.5 (±8.5)	82.8 (±3.5)
Grade		
6th	§	83.6 (±5.7)
7th	§	88.9 (±5.5)
8th	88.3 (±11.9)	83.4 (±5.4)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	86.2 (±8.7)	84.4 (±3.9)
Black	§	88.7 (±5.8)
Total	86.3 (±6.8)	85.1 (±2.7)

§ n<35

TABLE 8: Percentage of middle 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	50.9 (±15.1)	13.8 (±2.3)	27.8 (±16.0)	6.8 (±2.9)	86.1 (±10.5)	20.6 (±2.0)
Male	46.9 (±6.3)	16.4 (±5.3)	32.5 (±11.6)	4.7 (±3.9)	79.1 (±10.4)	22.2 (±10.1)
Grade						
6th	§	18.0 (±2.6)	§	4.0 (±3.0)	§	13.0 (±9.5)
7th	§	8.5 (±5.9)	§	3.6 (±4.3)	§	20.1 (±8.3)
8th	41.9 (±18.1)	18.5 (±3.9)	35.9 (±17.7)	10.7 (±5.0)	84.4 (±19.2)	33.3 (±7.5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	47.3 (±6.0)	8.6 (±6.1)	25.1 (±14.3)	4.6 (±3.5)	83.0 (±8.8)	22.7 (±4.0)
Black	§	25.7 (±5.2)	§	7.6 (±4.8)	§	20.5 (±10.3)
Total	48.8 (±5.9)	15.0 (±2.9)	30.3 (±11.7)	5.8 (±3.3)	82.4 (±8.0)	21.5 (±4.5)

§ n<35

TABLE 9:

Percentage of middle school students who believe that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker quits, percentage of students who have discussed with parent or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use, and percentage of students 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
	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>					
Sex					
Female	28.9 (±20.1)	4.9 (±2.8)	81.0 (±11.2)	73.1 (±3.9)	58.6 (±7.6)
Male	30.0 (±12.5)	10.5 (±3.9)	57.2 (±14.0)	62.4 (±8.3)	56.5 (±6.8)
Grade					
6th	§	8.1 (±3.1)	§	71.0 (±6.8)	59.1 (±11.7)
7th	§	8.5 (±5.2)	§	62.9 (±13.0)	52.5 (±13.8)
8th	26.4 (±9.3)	6.0 (±3.4)	67.1 (±20.9)	70.9 (±6.6)	60.6 (±7.6)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	27.2 (±9.1)	6.2 (±2.3)	68.4 (±11.8)	70.7 (±6.8)	53.7 (±9.9)
Black	§	9.9 (±4.8)	§	62.6 (±10.4)	63.3 (±3.6)
Total	29.5 (±12.1)	7.6 (±2.1)	68.3 (±9.3)	68.1 (±4.9)	57.5 (±6.4)

§ n<35

TABLE 10: Percentage of middle 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	19.3 (±16.5)	35.9 (±14.8)
Male	25.8 (±11.7)	26.0 (±10.2)
Grade		
6th	§	40.1 (±19.2)
7th	§	29.9 (±8.6)
8th	16.8 (±16.8)	22.6 (±6.6)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	18.0 (±9.1)	29.2 (±14.2)
Black	§	30.4 (±8.2)
Total	23.1 (±10.9)	31.3 (±9.5)

§ n<35

TABLE 11: Percentage of middle 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	77.1 (±4.6)	81.7 (±3.9)	30.6 (±3.8)
Male	64.4 (±4.9)	81.4 (±6.0)	38.8 (±5.0)
Grade			
6th	67.6 (±10.5)	75.4 (±7.5)	38.2 (±6.2)
7th	73.9 (±4.6)	82.3 (±4.0)	34.6 (±6.6)
8th	69.9 (±6.0)	85.7 (±4.9)	31.4 (±5.6)
Race/Ethnicity			
White	69.5 (±5.1)	83.5 (±5.6)	33.1 (±3.2)
Black	70.8 (±7.1)	79.8 (±4.8)	36.1 (±4.1)
Total	70.6 (±3.9)	81.5 (±4.3)	34.6 (±1.5)

TABLE 12: Percentage of middle 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	97.9 (± 4.3)	46.8 (± 9.0)	90.0 (± 9.6)	40.5 (± 6.8)	82.0 (± 13.5)	47.7 (± 4.6)
Male	86.3 (± 7.2)	41.8 (± 8.7)	72.5 (± 15.2)	42.9 (± 7.4)	61.4 (± 8.3)	41.5 (± 9.2)
Grade						
6th	§	37.2 (± 6.8)	§	38.5 (± 3.6)	§	42.8 (± 10.8)
7th	§	44.2 (± 13.4)	§	46.1 (± 13.1)	§	52.0 (± 12.2)
8th	92.6 (± 7.2)	53.6 (± 12.4)	70.1 (± 18.2)	39.2 (± 7.9)	65.7 (± 13.4)	39.5 (± 4.4)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	92.0 (± 3.5)	48.4 (± 7.4)	80.4 (± 11.8)	42.9 (± 5.4)	74.7 (± 11.5)	47.2 (± 5.3)
Black	§	39.8 (± 11.4)	§	38.2 (± 11.9)	§	42.5 (± 18.0)
Total	91.7 (± 3.7)	44.4 (± 8.2)	80.6 (± 9.1)	41.6 (± 6.4)	70.7 (± 11.1)	44.9 (± 6.8)

§ n<35