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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 South Central 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 South Central Health District . . .

Tobacco Use Prevalence

- 19.7% of middle school students and 34.8% of high school students currently use some form of tobacco.
- 11.9% of middle school students and 25.7% of high school students currently smoke cigarettes.
- Black students are significantly less likely than White students to smoke cigarettes.
- in high school, males are more likely than females to smoke cigarettes on school property.
- in high school, males are significantly more likely than females to smoke cigars.
- in both middle and high school, White students are more likely than Black students to use smokeless tobacco.

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 E. *Smoking-attributable medical care costs in the U.S.A. Social Science & Medicine* 1999;48:447-458.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *continued . . .*

Access to Cigarettes

- one fourth of middle school students (25.2%) get their cigarettes by borrowing them from someone else, while one third of high school students (33.2%) get their cigarettes by giving money to someone else to buy them.
- 19.1% of middle and 36.5% of high school students purchase their cigarettes at a convenience store.

Cessation

- more than half of both middle (53.6%) and high (60.1%) school smokers would like to stop smoking.
- approximately three-fourths of both middle (70.6%) and high (73.4%) school smokers are confident in their ability to quit smoking cigarettes.
- nearly two thirds of middle (61.2%) and high (65.5%) school smokers have attempted to quit smoking.
- less than 10% of middle (8.1%) and high (9.5%) school smokers have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco at some time in their lives.

Knowledge & Attitudes

- 85% of middle school and 86.4% 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 (33.0%) are significantly more likely than females (10.6%) to think that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker is able to quit.
- 64.8% of middle and 42.2% of high school students were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use.

Social Influences

- 85% of both middle and 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 (46.2% vs. 20.9% in middle schools, 37.0% vs. 17.6% in high schools) and more cool (29.9% vs. 11.6% in middle schools, 22.5% vs. 6.5% in high schools).
- middle school females and high school males who smoke are significantly more likely than non-smokers to think that smokers have more friends and look cool.
- middle school smokers are 4 times more likely than their non-smoking counterparts and high school smokers are 2.5 times more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have close friends who smoke.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *continued . . .*

Media & Advertising

- 24.1% of middle school smokers and 26.1% of non-smokers have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use, while high school smokers (11.6%) are significantly less likely than non-smokers (25.3%) to do so.
- about three-fourths of middle school (73.5%) and high school (78.2%) students have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.
- most middle school (84.2%) and high (89.5%) school students have seen actors on television and in movies using tobacco products.
- more than one-third of middle (38.1%) and high (40.1%) school students have seen athletes on television using tobacco.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)

- both middle school and high school smokers were nearly twice as likely as their non-smoking counterparts to have been in a room with someone smoking cigarettes on one or more of the 7 days preceding the survey.
- about half of middle school non-smokers (44.7%) and high school non-smokers (51.6%) have been in a room with someone smoking cigarettes on one or more of the 7 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 7 days preceding the survey.
- about one third of middle school non-smokers (35.7%) and high school non-smokers (29.0%) have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the 7 days preceding the survey.
- current smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes—nearly three-fourths of middle school smokers and over half of high school smokers live with a 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 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 Georgia Alliance for Tobacco Prevention, the Program develops strategies that focus on preventing tobacco use among youth, protecting people from environmental tobacco smoke, and encouraging smoking cessation.

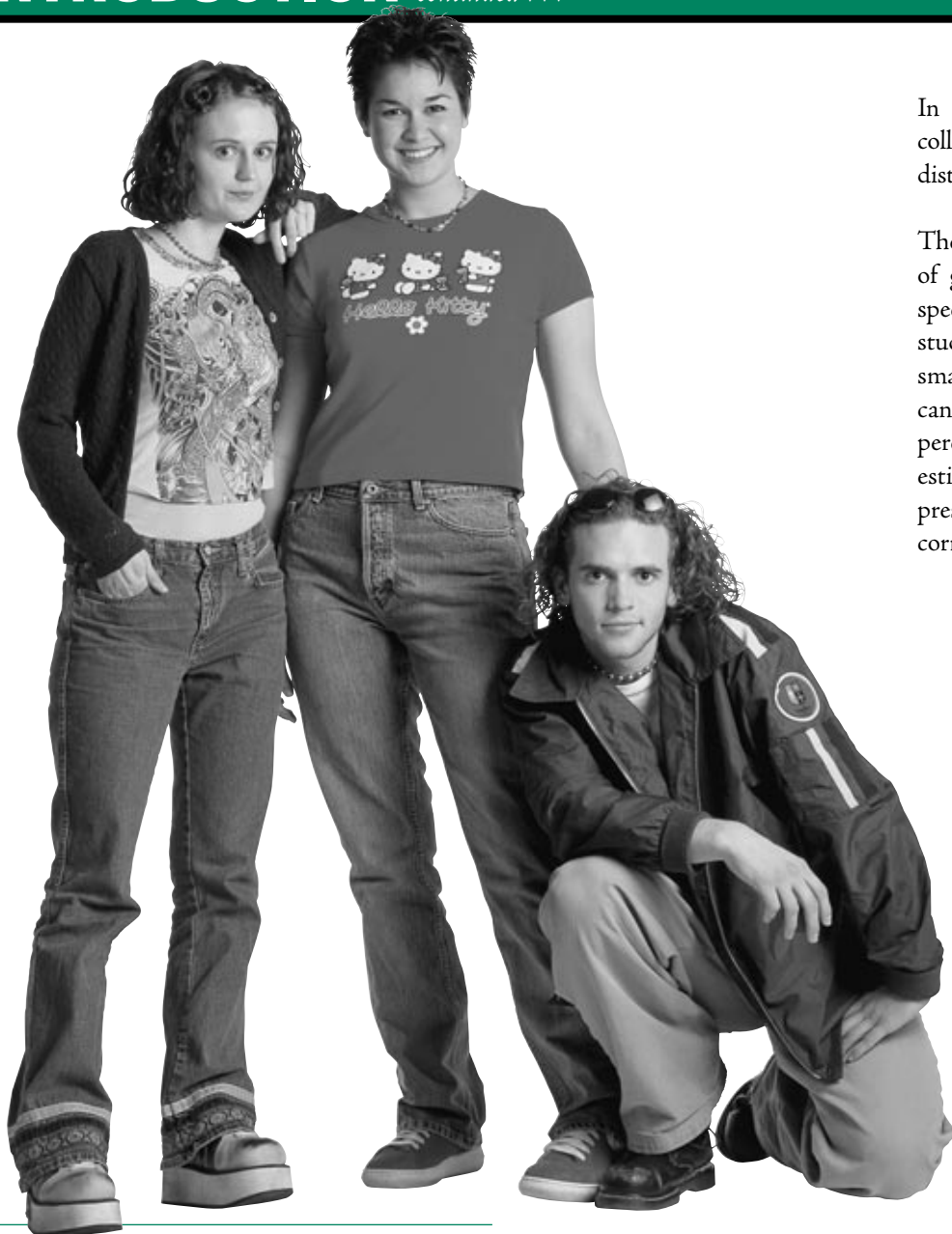
The Program focuses on four primary policy areas that have been shown to reduce tobacco use, which include: 1) Smoke-free (clean) indoor air, 2) Preventing youth access to tobacco products, 3) Increasing tax on tobacco, and 4) Reducing the advertising and promotion of tobacco.

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 South Central Health District was successful in collecting district-specific data for both middle and high schools.

The remainder of this report provides in-depth information on the tobacco-related topics of greatest interest to the South Central Health District. Where available, district-specific data are compared to the GYTS.⁵ Data are presented only for White and Black students 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) 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.

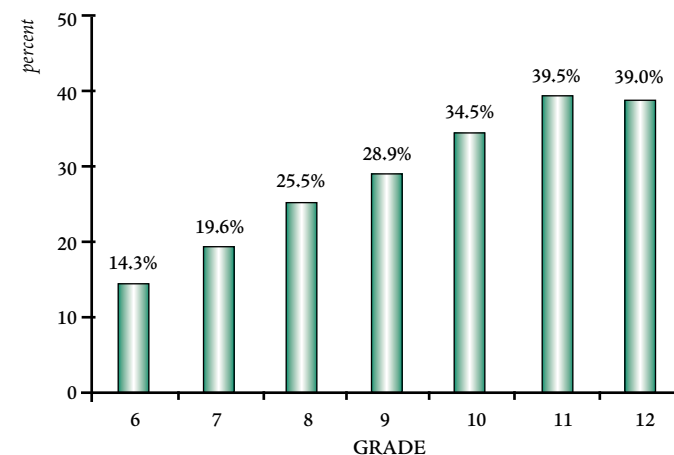
⁵ Kanny D, et al. Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey, 2001. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Tobacco Use Prevention Section, June 2002.

CURRENT USE OF ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹

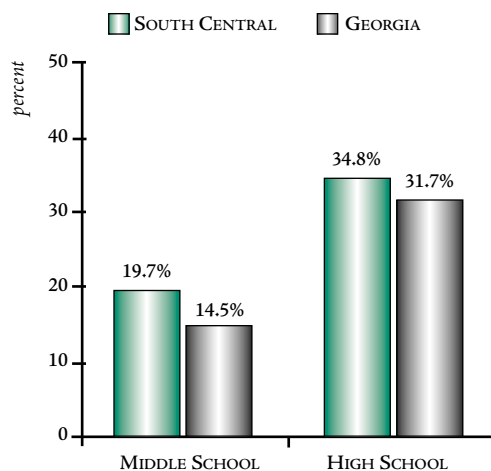
(Table 1, Question 1)

- 19.7% of middle school students and 34.8% of high school students in the South Central district currently use one or more tobacco products, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 14.5% and 31.7%, respectively.
- As grade increases, rates of tobacco use increase, nearly tripling from 6th grade to 11th grade.
- In high school, significantly more males than females use tobacco products.
- In high school, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to use tobacco products.

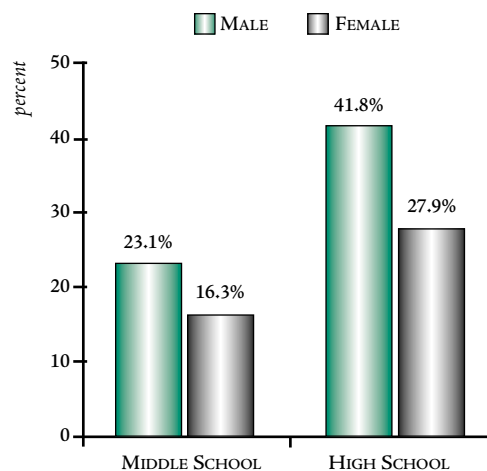
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY GRADE



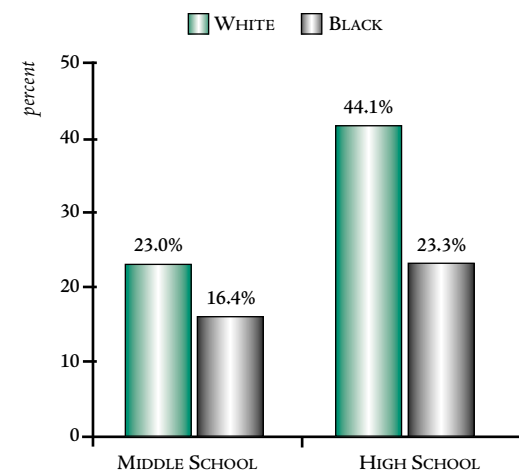
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



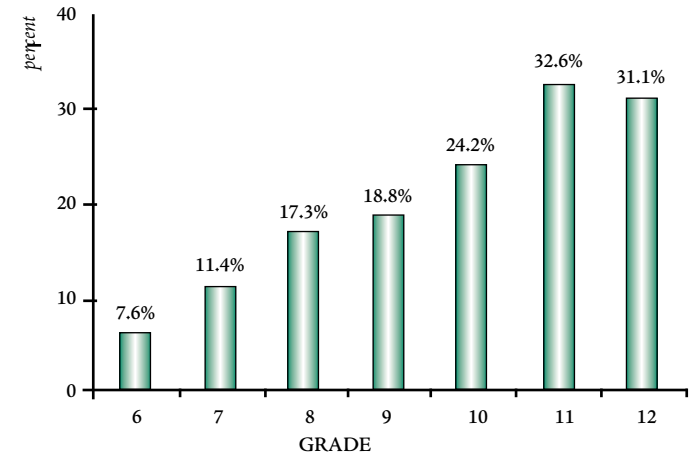
¹ Composite variable: includes use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS

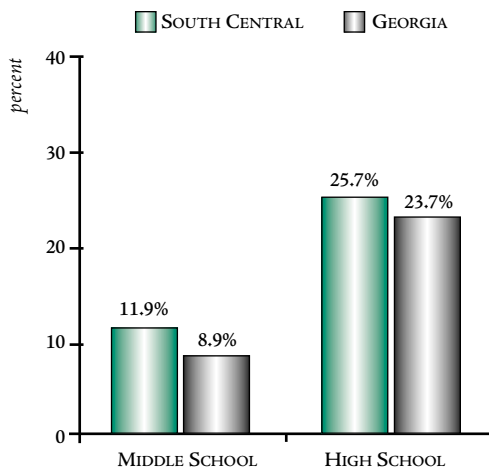
(Table 1, Question 2)

- 11.9% of middle school students and 25.7% of high school students in the South Central district currently smoke cigarettes, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school and high school averages of 8.9% and 23.7%, respectively.
- Rates of cigarette smoking increase with grade.
- There are no significant differences among middle school and high school males and females in their rates of cigarette smoking.
- In both middle and high schools, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to smoke cigarettes.

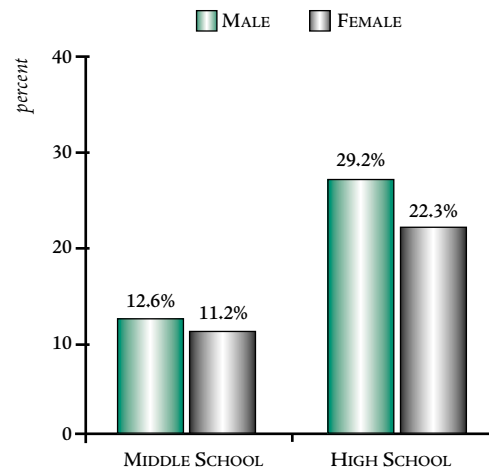
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY GRADE



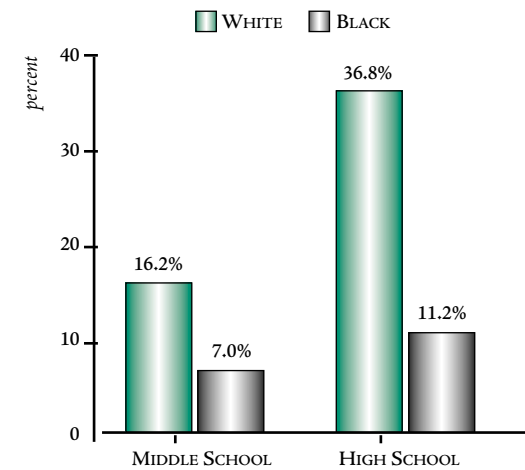
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



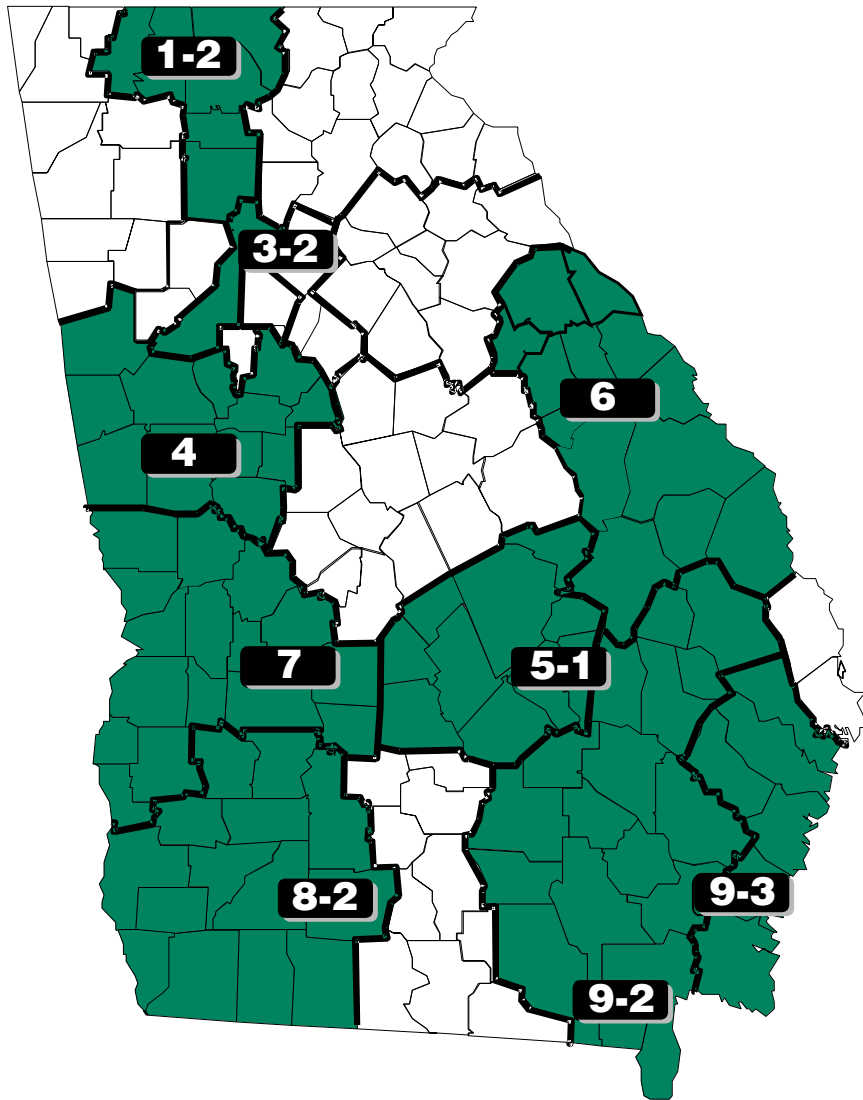
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



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 were collected in conjunction with statewide data collection.

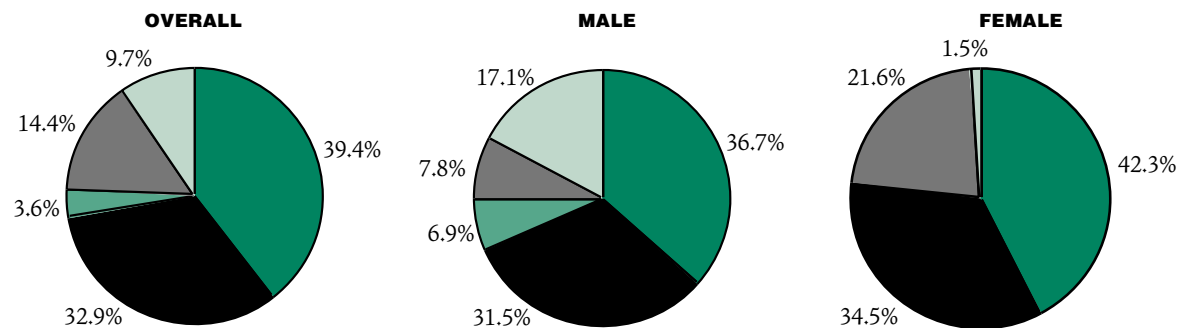
Current Cigarette Smokers					
HD#	HD Name	Middle School		High School	
		%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
1-2	North Georgia (Dalton)	12.7	(±5.4)	-	-
3-2	Fulton	4.3	(±2.5)	-	-
4	LaGrange	12.8	(±4.3)	-	-
5-1	South Central (Dublin)	11.9	(±2.1)	25.7	(±5.9)
6	East Central (Augusta)	10.1	(±6.0)	21.4	(±6.9)
7	West Central (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

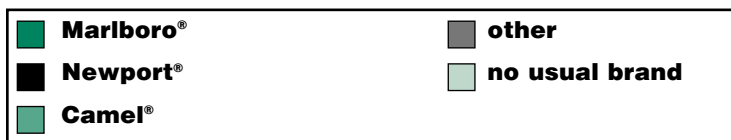
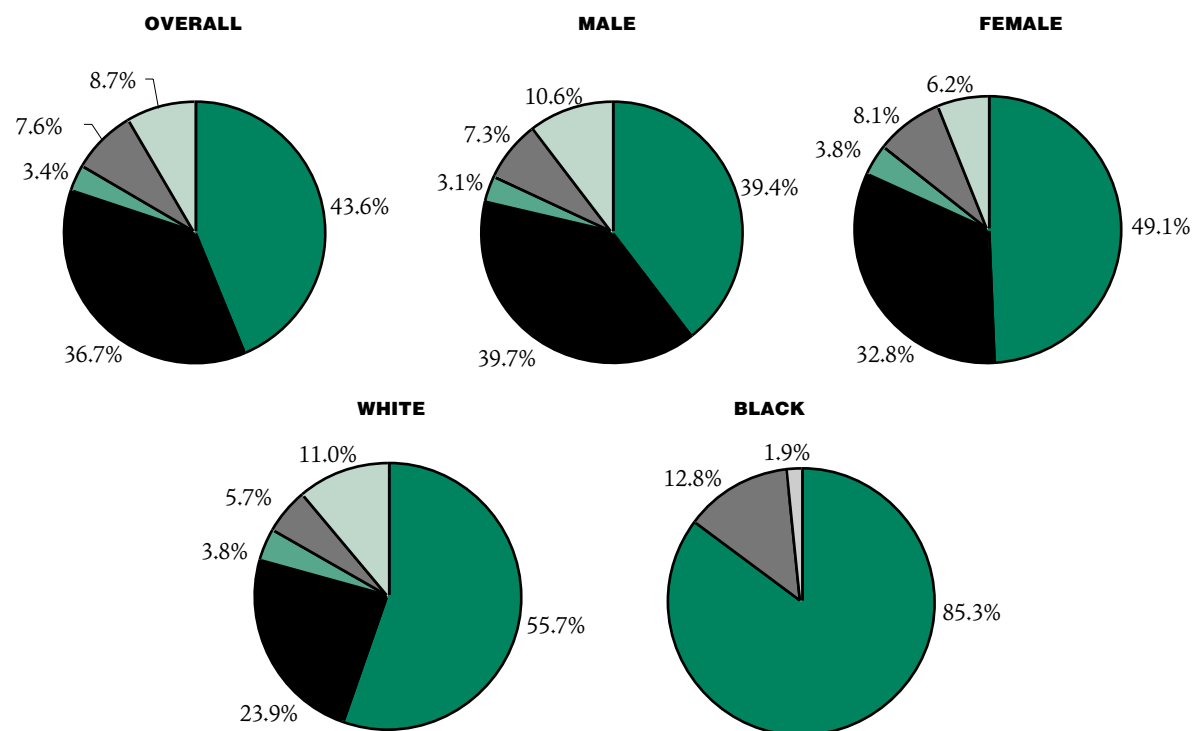
(Table 2, Question 3)

- Marlboro® is the most frequently reported brand of cigarettes for both middle (39.4%) and high (43.6%) school students.
- In middle school, 36.7% males and 42.3% females cite Marlboro® as their preferred brand of cigarettes.
- Among middle school smokers, 31.5% males and 34.5% females cite Newport® as their preferred brand of cigarettes.
- In middle school significantly more males than females do not have a preferred brand of cigarettes.
- In high school, 39.4% males and 49.1% females cite Marlboro® as their preferred brand of cigarettes.
- Among high school smokers, 39.7% males and 32.8% females cite Newport® as their preferred brand of cigarettes.
- Among high school smokers, Black students are significantly more likely than White students to cite Newport® as their preferred brand of cigarettes.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

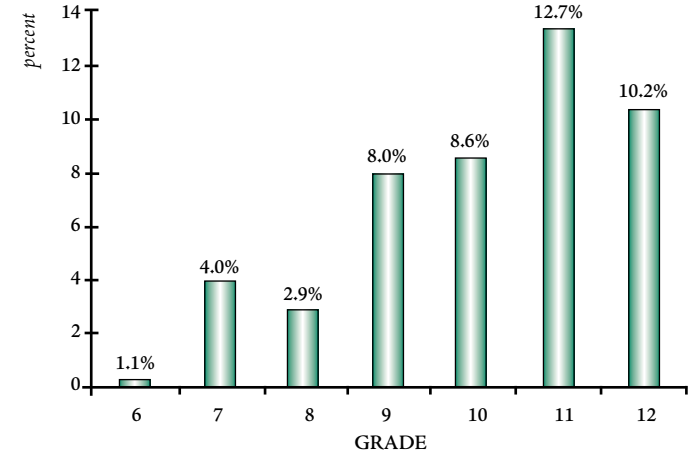


SMOKING ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

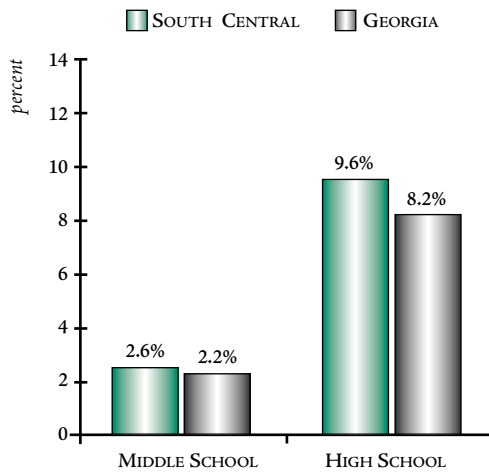
(Table 3, Question 4)

- 2.6% of middle school and 9.6% of high school students in the South Central district smoke cigarettes on school property, which are comparable to the Statewide averages of 2.2% and 8.2%, respectively.
- The rates of smoking cigarettes on school property increase from middle to high school.
- In middle school, there are no differences between males and females in their use of cigarettes on school property.
- In middle school, there are no differences between White and Black students in their use of cigarettes on school property.
- In high school, males are twice as likely than females to smoke cigarettes on school property.
- In high school, White students are three times more likely than Black students to smoke cigarettes on school property.

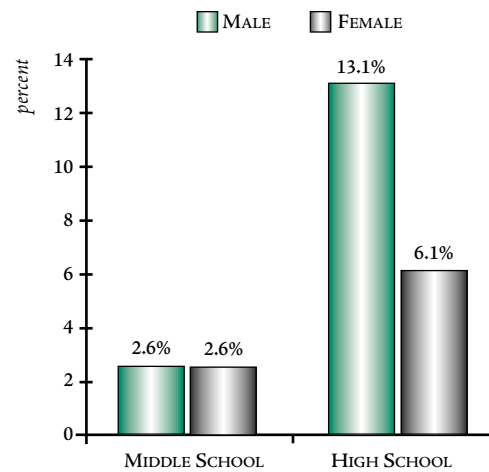
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY GRADE



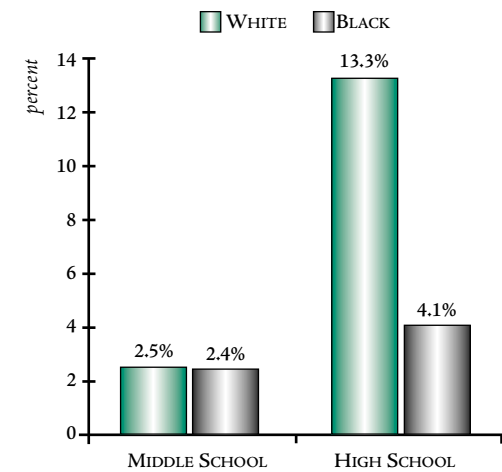
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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

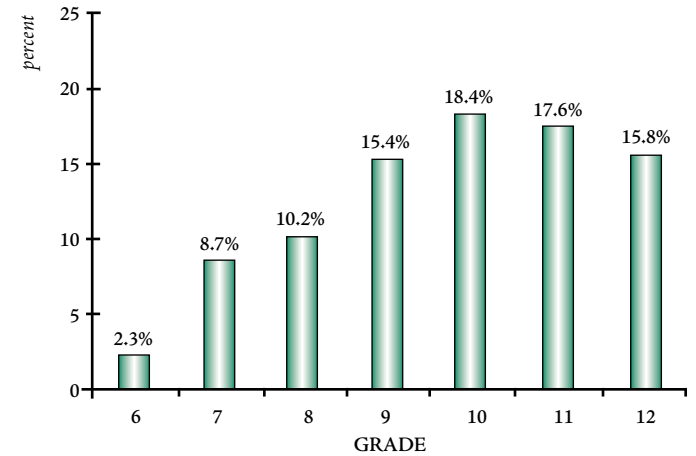


CURRENT CIGAR SMOKERS

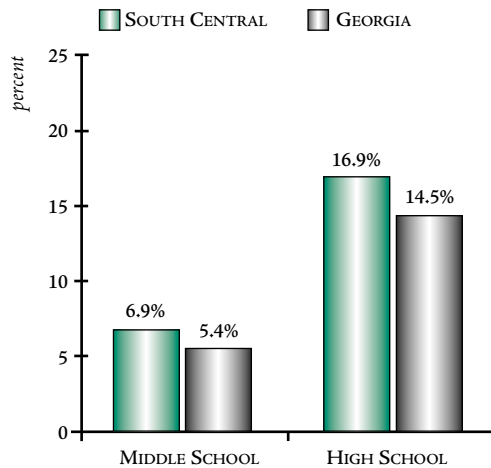
(Table 1, Question 5)

- 6.9% of middle school and 16.9% of high school students in the South Central district currently smoke cigars, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school and high school averages of 5.4% and 14.5%, respectively.
- The rates of cigar smoking increase as school grade increases, peaking on 10th grade.
- In middle school, there are no significant differences in the rates of cigar smoking between males and females.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences between White and Black students in their likelihood of smoking cigars.
- In high school, males are two times more likely than females to smoke cigars.

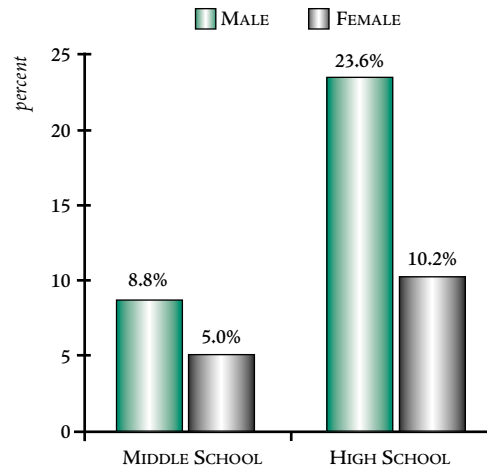
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY GRADE



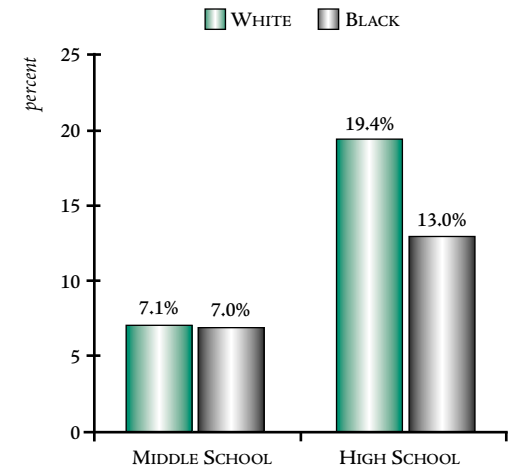
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



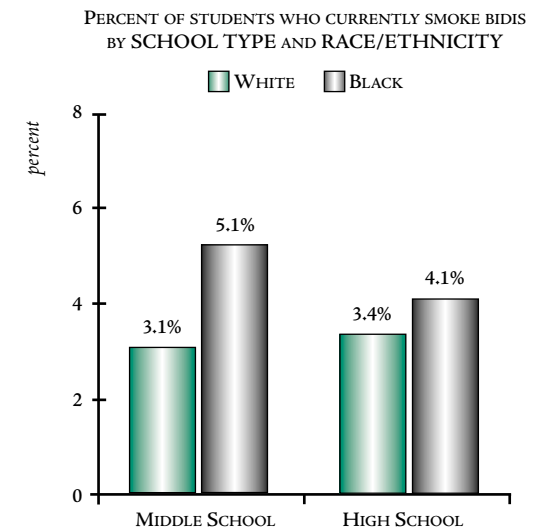
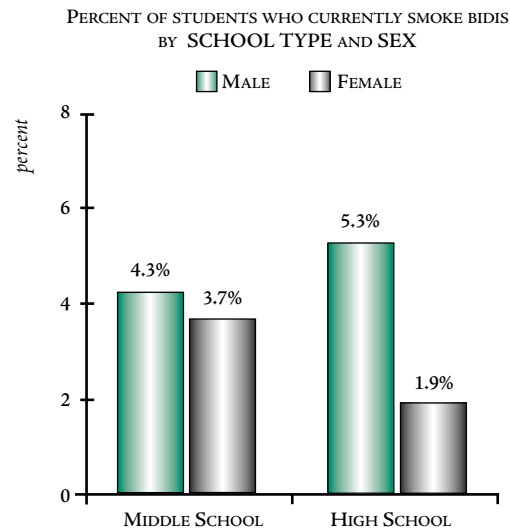
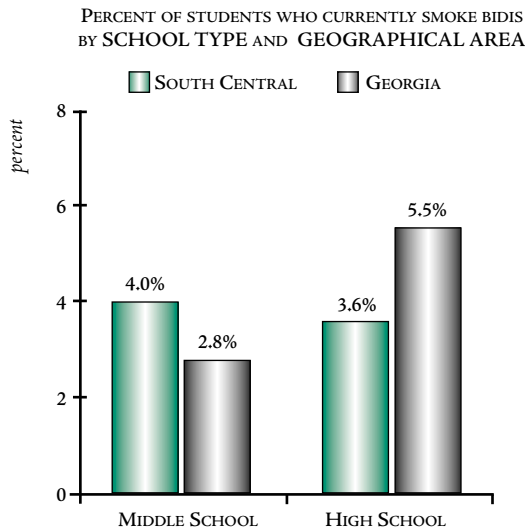
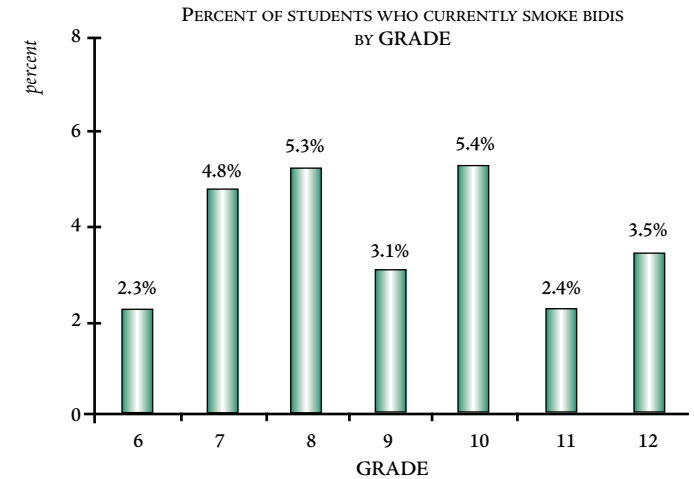
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY



CURRENT BIDI CIGARETTE¹ SMOKERS

(Table 1, Question 6)

- 4.0% of middle school and 3.6% of high school students in the South Central district currently smoke bidis, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school and high school averages of 2.8% and 5.5%, respectively.
- In middle schools, bidi cigarette use increases with increasing grade. In high schools, the rates of bidi cigarette use fluctuate with grade.
- There are no significant differences between middle school males and females in the use of bidi cigarettes.
- In high school, males are significantly more likely than females to smoke bidi cigarettes.
- There are no significant differences in the use of bidi cigarettes between White and Black students in both middle and high schools.

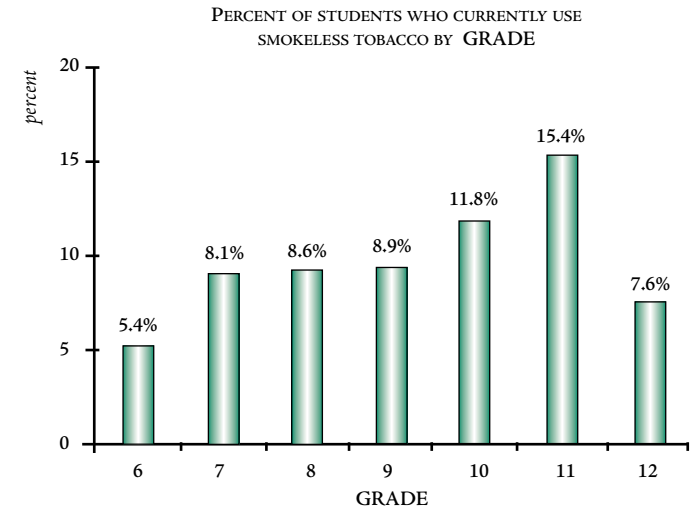


¹Bidi cigarette is a small brown cigarette from India consisting of tobacco wrapped in a leaf and tied with a thread.

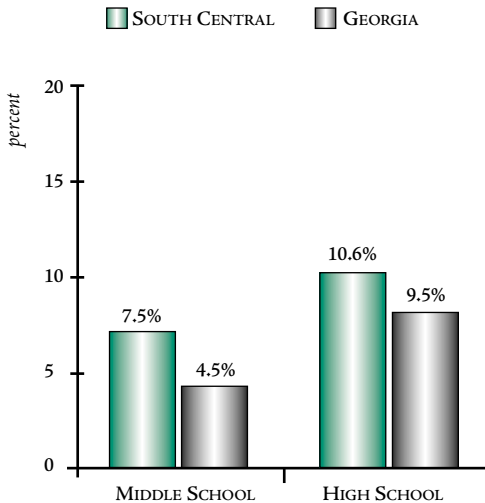
CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS

(Table 1, Question 7)

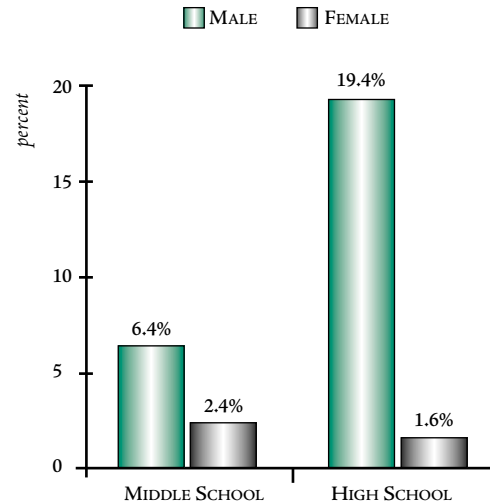
- 7.5% of middle school and 10.6% of high school students in the South Central district currently use smokeless tobacco, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 4.5% and 9.5%, respectively.
- Rates of smokeless tobacco use increase from 6th to 11th grade.
- Middle school males are five times more likely than middle school females to use smokeless tobacco.
- High school males are twelve times more likely than high school females to use smokeless tobacco.
- In both middle and high schools, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to use smokeless tobacco.



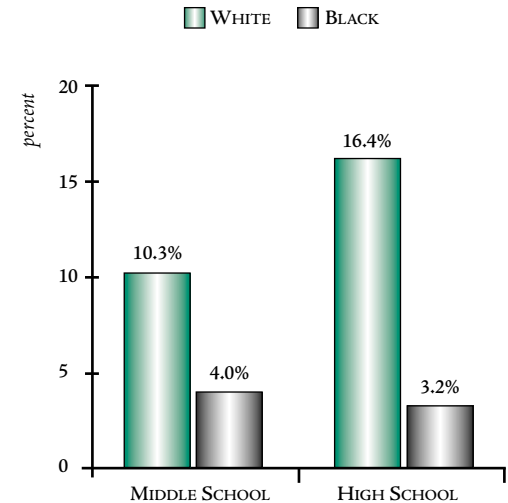
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



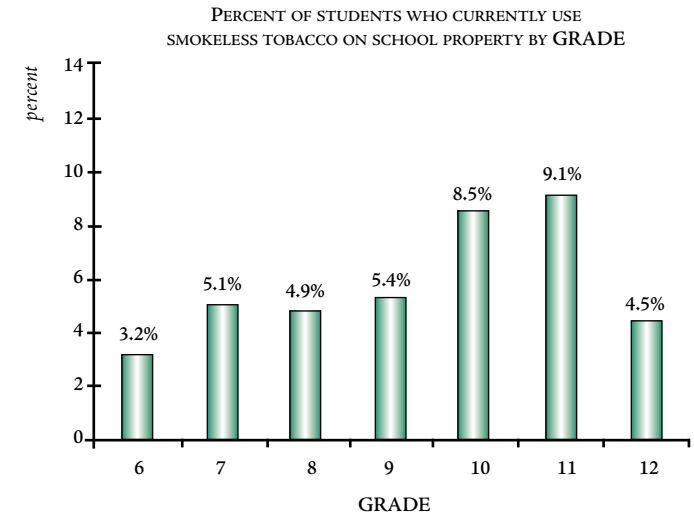
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY



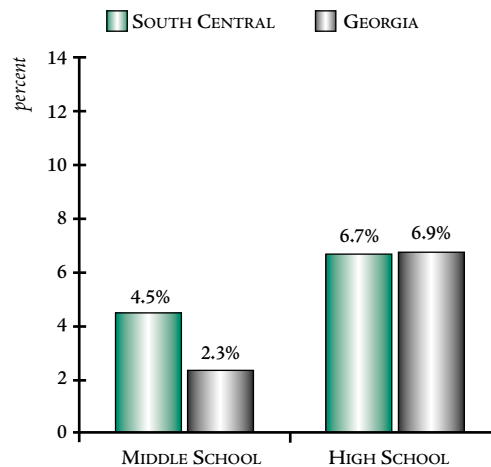
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

(Table 3, Question 8)

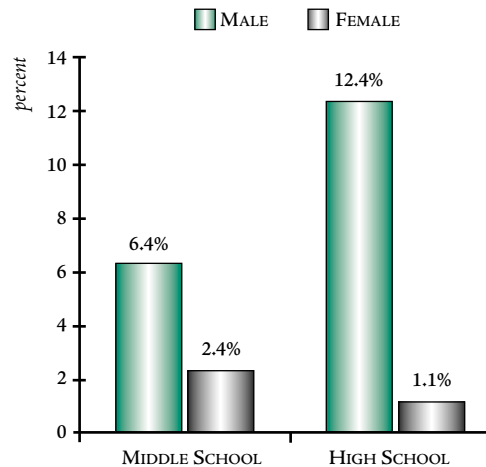
- 4.5% of middle school and 6.7% of high school students in the South Central district use smokeless tobacco on school property, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 2.3% and 6.9%, respectively.
- The use of smokeless tobacco on school property increases between 9th and 11th grade.
- In middle schools, there are no significant differences in the use of smokeless tobacco on school property between male and female students.
- In middle schools, there are no significant differences in the use of smokeless tobacco on school property between White and Black students.
- In high school, males are significantly more likely than females to use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- In high school, White students are four times more likely than Black students to use smokeless tobacco on school property.



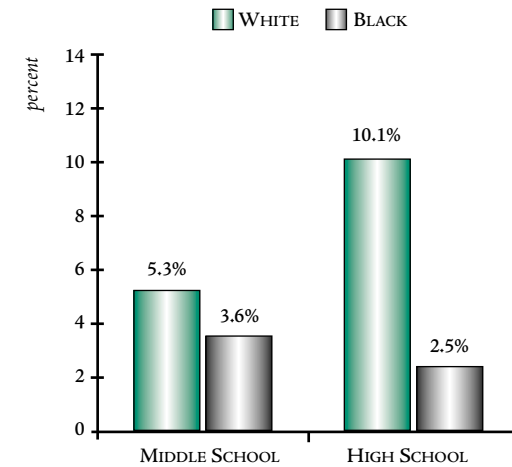
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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

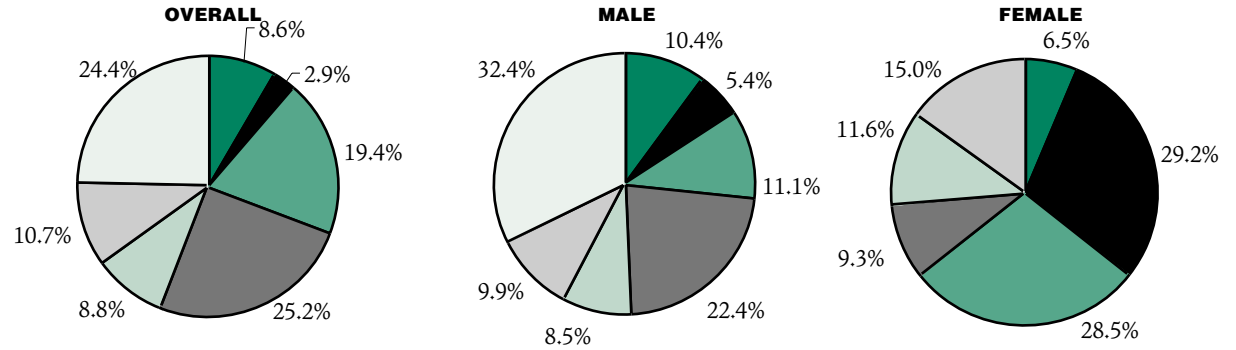


CIGARETTES' POINT OF ACCESS

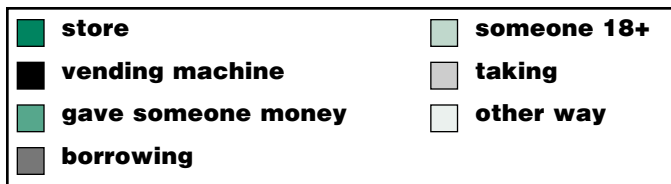
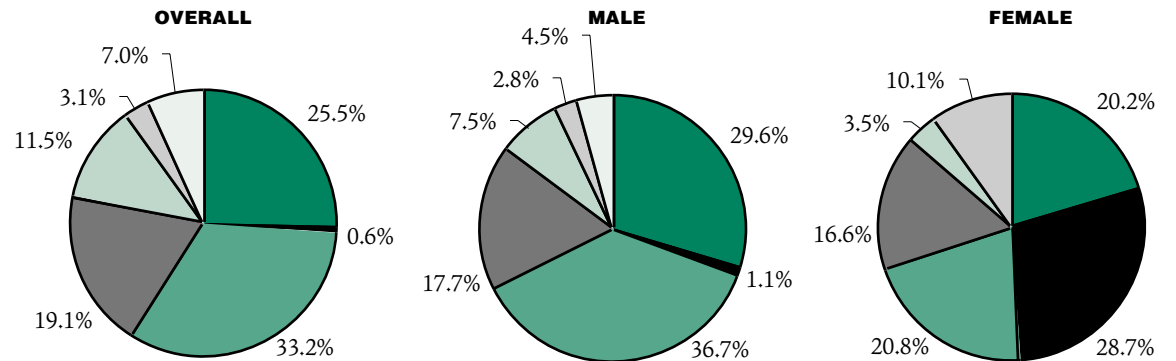
(Table 4, Question 9)

- Among middle school students, the most common way to get cigarettes is to "borrow" them from someone else (25.2%), followed by "some other way" (24.4%), and giving money to someone else to buy them (19.4%).
- 8.6% of middle school students who smoke cigarettes get them at a store, while 2.9% get them from vending machines.
- Female middle school students (29.2%) are significantly more likely than male middle school students (11.1%) to get cigarettes by having someone else purchase them.
- Among high school students, the most common way to get cigarettes is by giving someone else money to buy them (33.2%), followed by getting them from a store (25.5%), and by "borrowing" them from someone else (19.1%).
- Among high school students, there are no significant differences between male and female smokers in the way they have access to cigarettes.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL



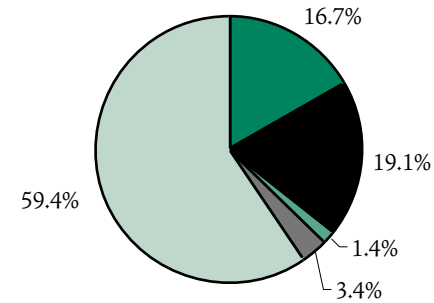
CIGARETTES' POINT OF PURCHASE

(Table 5, Question 10)

- Among middle school students, 59.4% of current smokers buy their cigarettes at some other place, 19.1% of current smokers buy them at a convenience store, 16.7% buy them at a gas station, and 3.4% from a vending machine.
- Among high school students, 36.5% of current smokers buy their cigarettes at a convenience store, 36.3% buy them at a gas station, 3.6% buy them at a grocery store, and 2.8% from a vending machine.
- There are no significant differences between male and female high school smokers in where they usually purchase cigarettes.

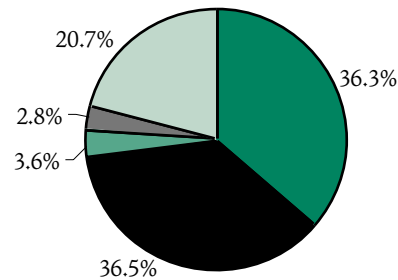
MIDDLE SCHOOL

OVERALL

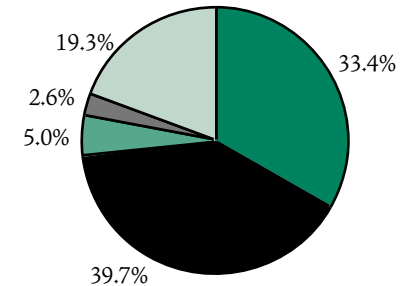


HIGH SCHOOL

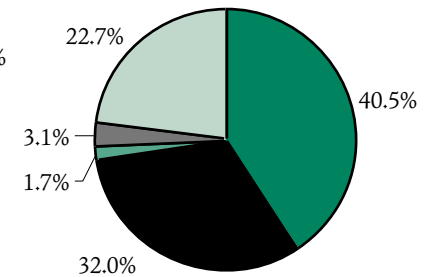
OVERALL



MALE



FEMALE



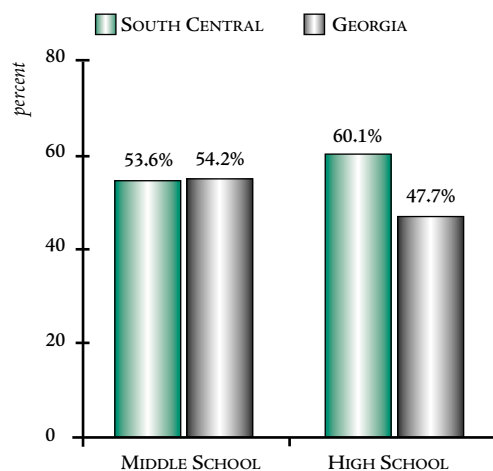
CURRENT SMOKERS' DESIRE TO QUIT

(Table 6, Question 11)

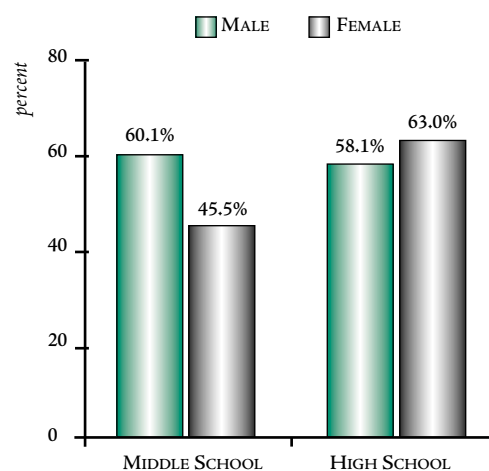
- 53.6% of middle school students and 60.1% of high school students in the South Central district who smoke cigarettes would like to quit smoking, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 54.2% and 47.7%, respectively.
- Among middle school and high school smokers, there 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 STUDENTS WHO WISH TO QUIT BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



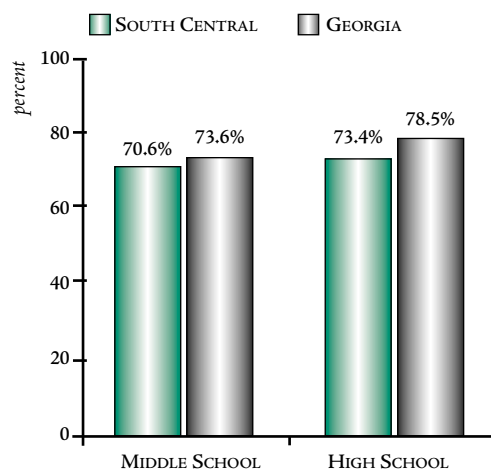
CURRENT SMOKERS' CONFIDENCE IN ABILITY TO QUIT

(Table 6, Question 12)

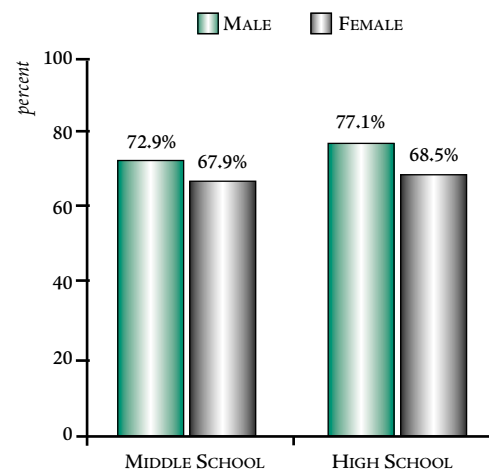
- 70.6% of middle school and 73.4% of high school smokers are confident in their ability to quit smoking, if they wanted to quit, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 73.6% and 78.5%, respectively.
- Among middle and high school smokers, there are no significant differences between males and females 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 CURRENT SMOKERS WHO ARE CONFIDENT THEY COULD QUIT SMOKING NOW BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX

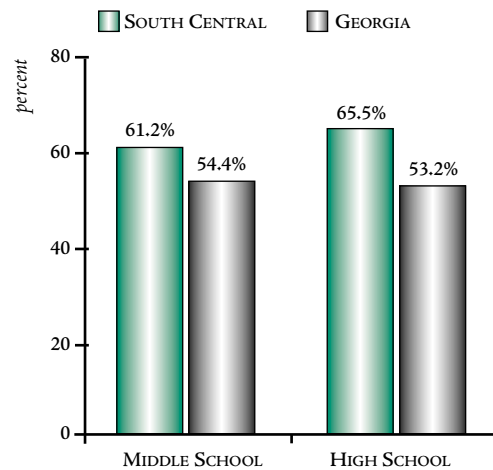


CURRENT SMOKERS' ATTEMPTS TO QUIT

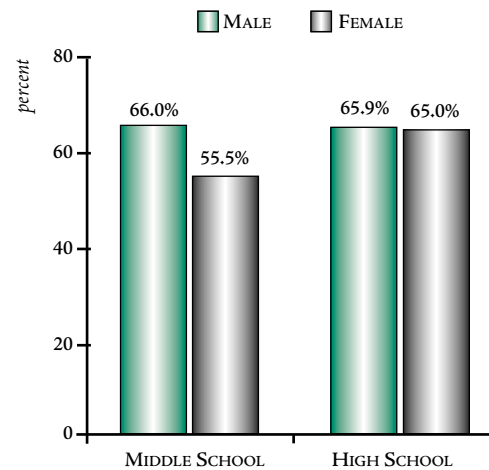
(Table 6, Question 13)

- 61.2% of middle school students in the South Central district who smoke have attempted to quit smoking within the past 12 months, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 54.4%.
- 65.5% of high school students in the South Central district who smoke have attempted to quit smoking within the past 12 months, which is significantly higher than the Statewide high school average of 53.2%.
- Among middle 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 CURRENT SMOKERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO QUIT IN PAST 12 MONTHS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX

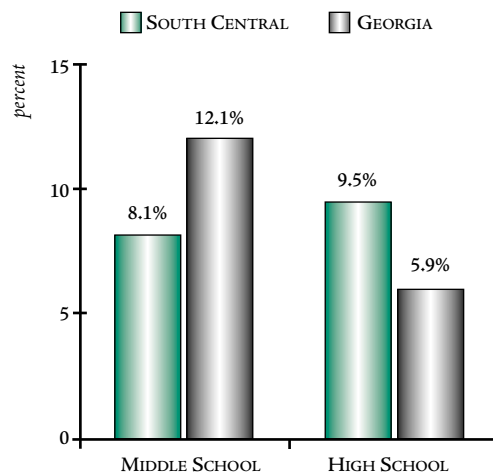


CURRENT SMOKERS' PARTICIPATION IN A QUIT PROGRAM

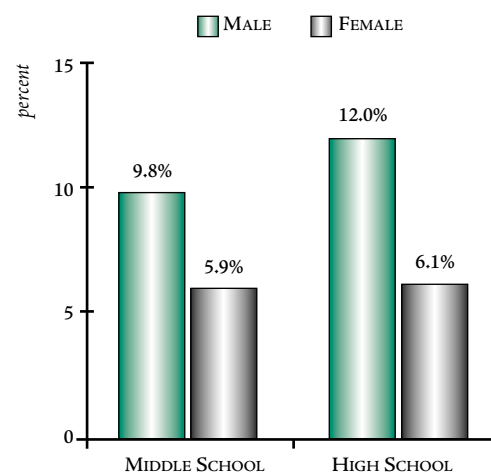
(Table 6, Question 14)

- 8.1% of middle school and 9.5% of high school smokers in the South Central district have participated in a program to help them quit smoking at some time in their lives, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school and high school averages of 12.1% and 5.9%, respectively.
- Among middle and high school smokers, there are no significant differences between males and females in their participation 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 CURRENT SMOKERS WHO HAVE EVER PARTICIPATED IN A CESSATION PROGRAM BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



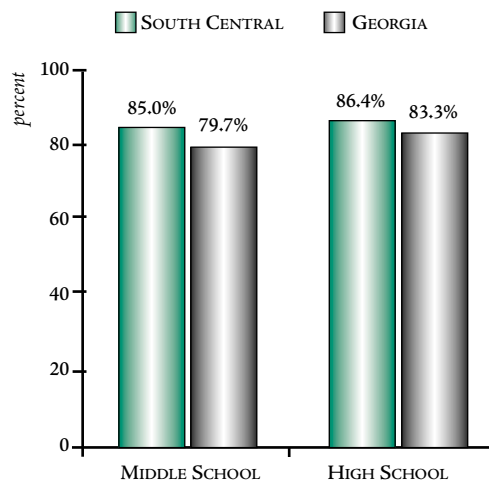
CURRENT SMOKERS' ATTITUDE ON THE ADDICTIVE NATURE OF TOBACCO

(Table 7, Question 15)

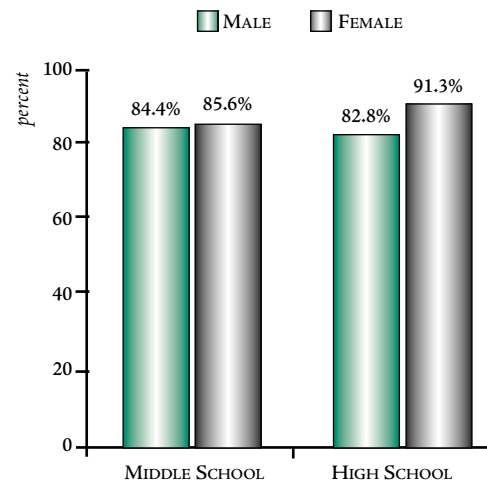
- 85.0% of middle school and 86.4% of high school smokers in the South Central district think that people can get addicted to tobacco use just like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 79.7% and 83.3%, respectively.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences between male and female 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

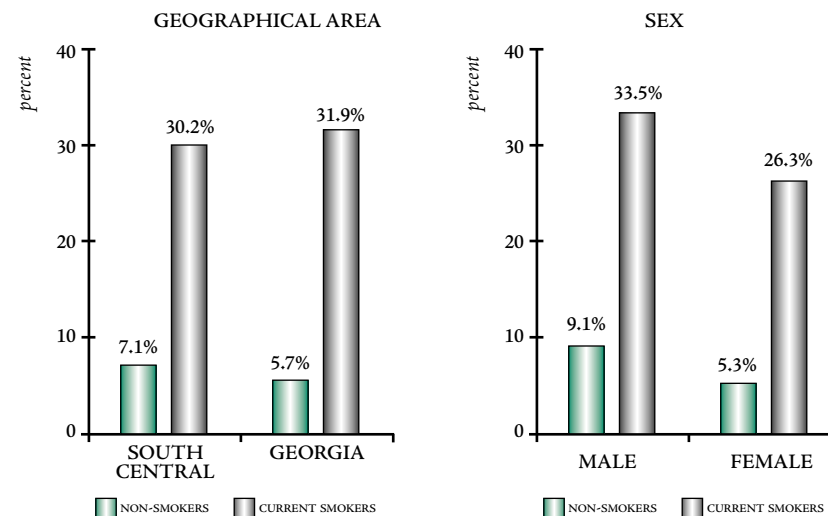


IT IS SAFE TO SMOKE FOR A YEAR OR TWO AS LONG AS SMOKER QUITS

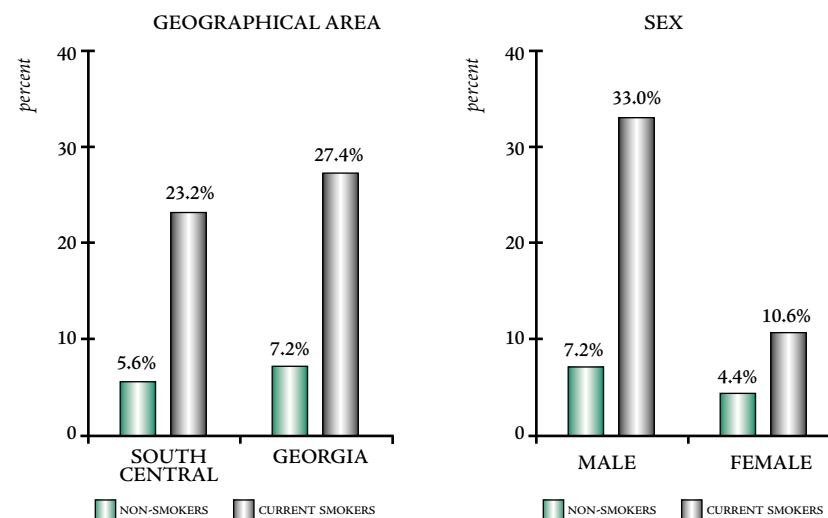
(Table 9, Question 16)

- 30.2% of middle school smokers and 7.1% of non-smokers 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.
- 23.2% of high school smokers and 5.6% of non-smokers 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 high school averages of 27.4% and 7.2%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between middle school male and female smokers in their belief that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker is able to quit.
- Among non-smokers, there are no significant differences between middle school males and females in their belief that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker is able to quit afterwards.
- Middle school and high school smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts 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 three times 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.
- Among high school students, male smokers are five times more likely than non-smoking males to believe that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker is able to quit afterwards, while female smokers and non-smokers are equally likely to hold this belief.
- Among high school non-smokers, there are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood 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

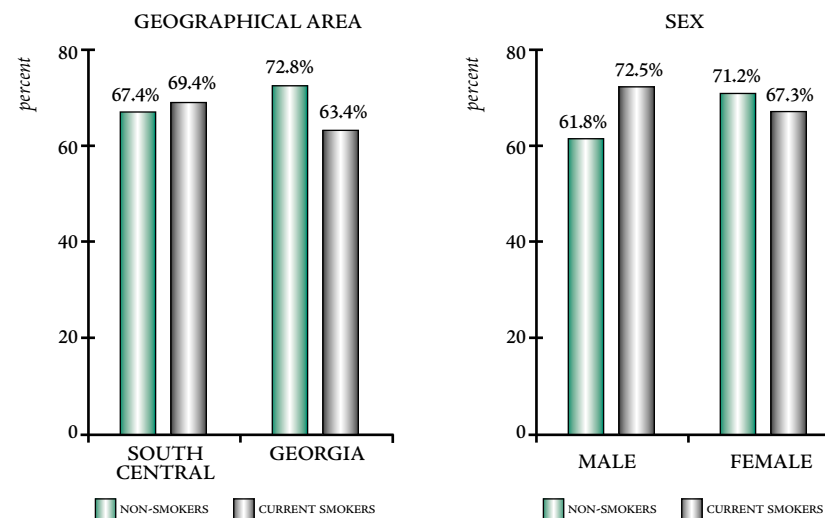


STUDENTS WHO HAVE DISCUSSED WITH PARENT OR GUARDIAN ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE

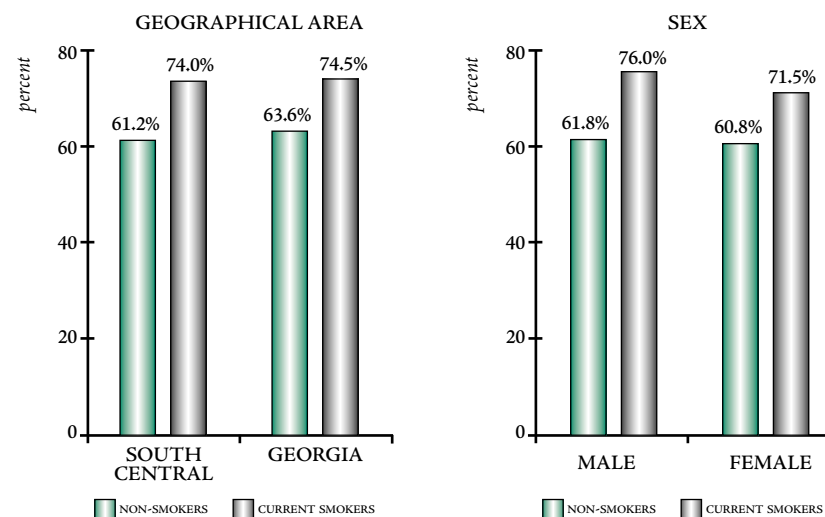
(Table 9, Question 17)

- 69.4% of middle and 74.0% of high school smokers have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 63.4% and 74.5%, respectively.
- 67.4% of middle and 74.0% of high school non-smokers have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 63.4% and 74.5%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between smokers and non-smokers in middle school to have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents or legal guardians.
- Among middle and high school smokers there are no significant differences between male and female smokers to have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use.
- High school smokers are significantly more likely than high school non-smokers to have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents or legal guardians.
- There are no significant differences between male and female high school smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

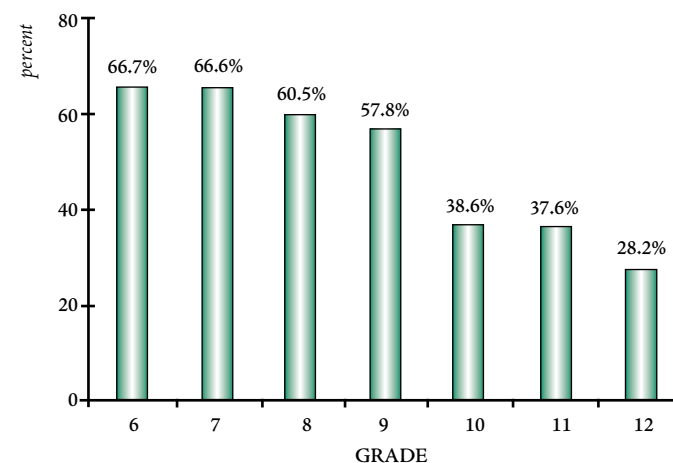


STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE

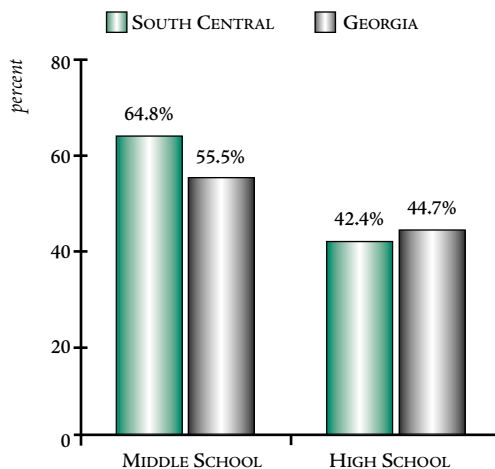
(Table 9, Question 18)

- 64.8% of middle school students have been taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use, which is significantly higher than the Statewide middle school average of 55.5%.
- The rates of learning in school about the dangers of tobacco use are highest in middle school and decrease as grade increases.
- 42.4% of high school students have been taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use, which is comparable to the Statewide high school average of 44.7%.
- 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, Black students are significantly more likely than White students to have been taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use.

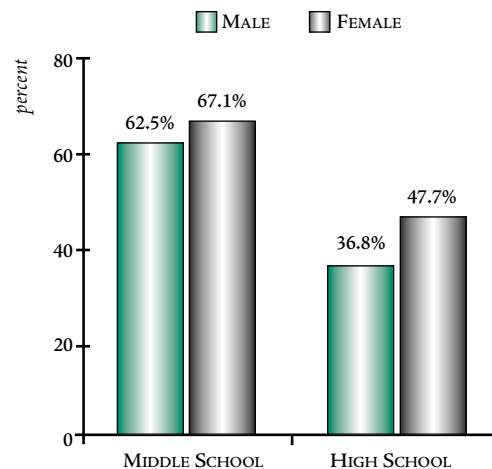
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT IN SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE BY GRADE



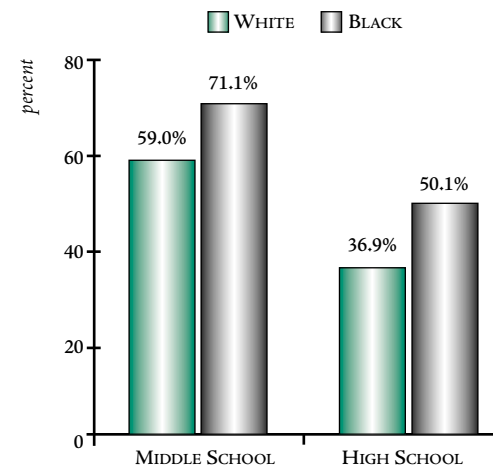
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT IN SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

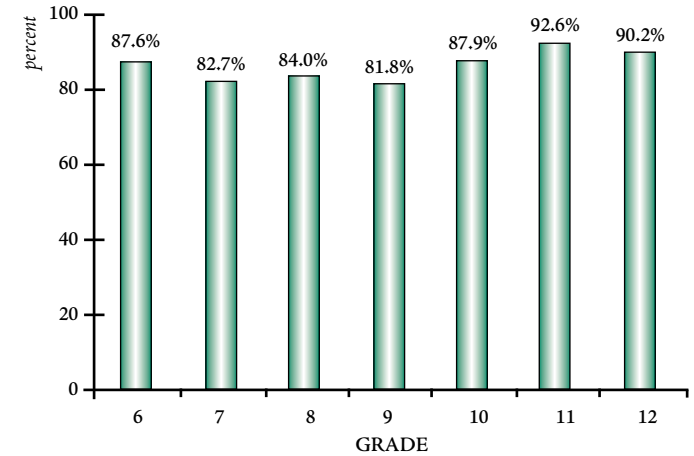


RESISTANCE TO BEST FRIENDS SMOKING

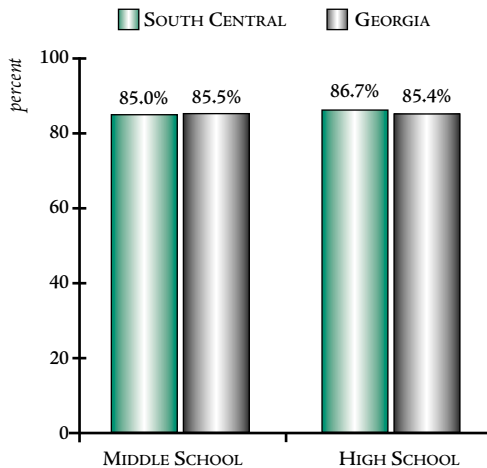
(Table 7, Question 19)

- 85.0% of middle school students and 86.7% of high school students in the South Central 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 in high school – in their rates of resistance to peer pressure.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences between non-smoking White and Black students in their resistance to peer pressure.

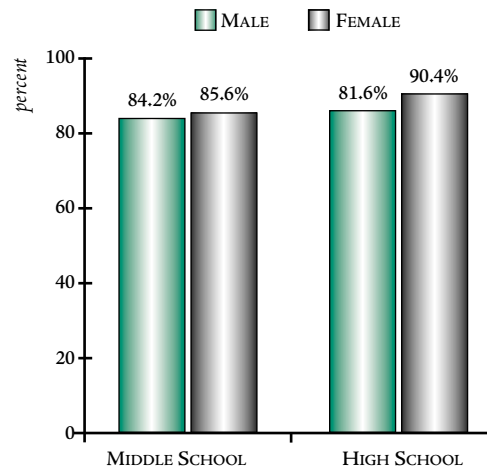
PERCENT OF NON-SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTE, BY GRADE



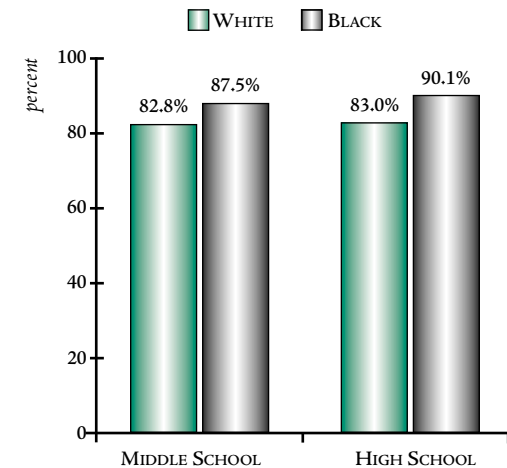
PERCENT OF NON-SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTE, BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF NON-SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTE, BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



PERCENT OF NON-SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTE, BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

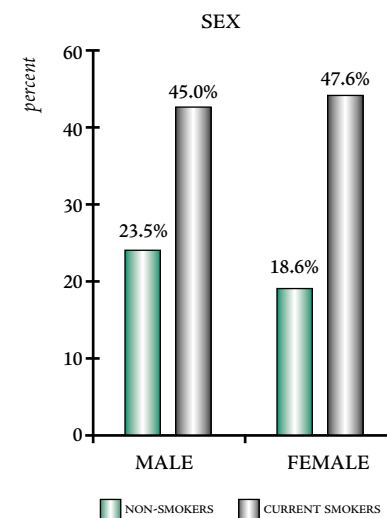
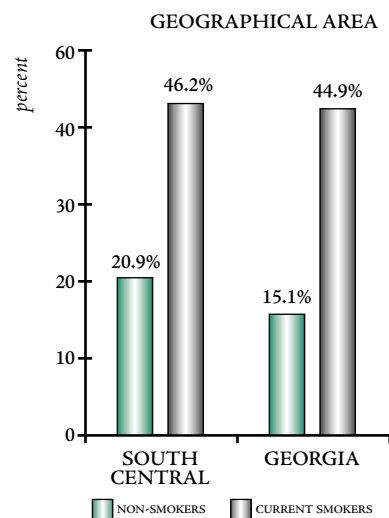


ARE SMOKERS MORE POPULAR?

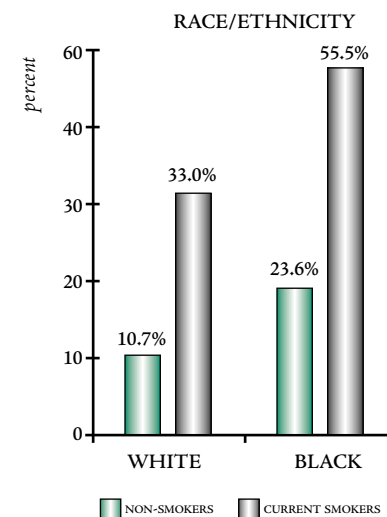
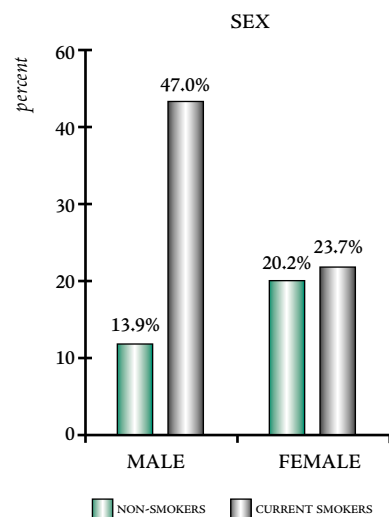
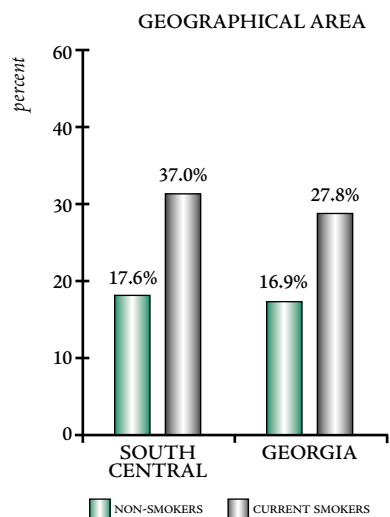
(Table 8, Question 20)

- 46.2% of middle school smokers and 20.9% of non-smokers think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school smoking and non-smoking averages of 44.9% and 15.1%, respectively.
- 37.0% of high school smokers and 17.6% of non-smokers think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends, which are comparable to the Statewide high school smoking and non-smoking averages of 27.8% and 16.9%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between male and female smokers and non-smokers in their belief that young people who smoke have more friends.
- Both middle and high school students who smoke cigarettes are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.
- High school male smokers are significantly more likely than high school female smokers to think that young people who smoke have more friends.
- High school male smokers are three times more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that young people who smoke have more friends, whereas among high school females, there are no significant differences between smokers and non-smokers.
- There are no significant differences between male and female high school non-smokers in their likelihood to think that smokers have more friends.
- Among high school smokers, Black students are significantly more likely than White students to think young people who smoke have more friends; there are no significant differences among high school non-smokers.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

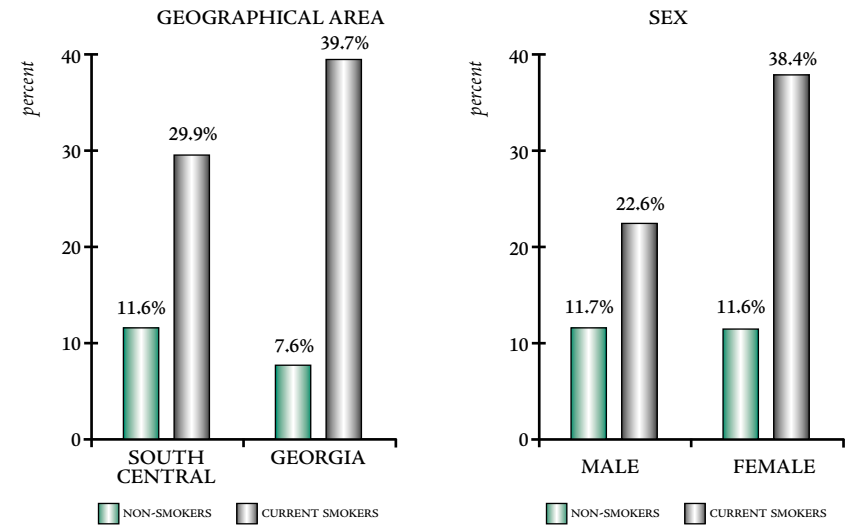


ARE SMOKERS MORE COOL?

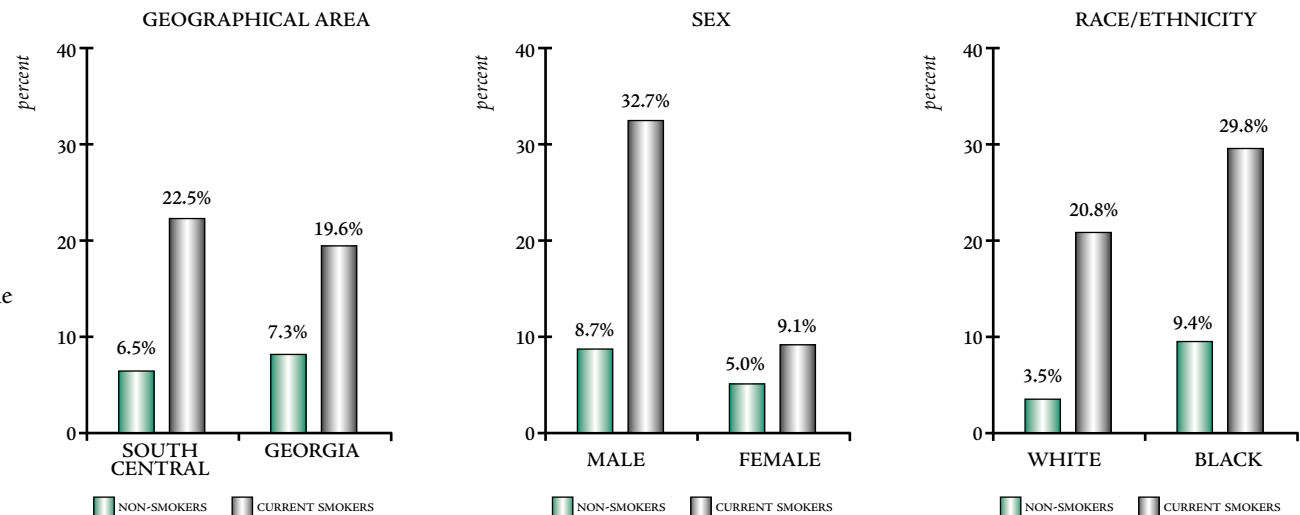
(Table 8, Question 21)

- 29.9% of middle school smokers and 11.6% of non-smokers think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school smoking and non-smoking averages of 39.7% and 7.6%, respectively.
- Both middle and high school students who smoke cigarettes are more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.
- Middle school female smokers are significantly more likely than female non-smokers to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in; there are no significant differences between male smokers and non-smokers.
- In middle schools, there are no significant differences between male and female smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.
- 22.5% of high school smokers and 6.5% of non-smokers think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in, which are comparable to the Statewide high school averages of 19.6% and 7.3%, respectively.
- Among high school students, male smokers are three times more likely than female smokers to believe that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.
- Among high school students, there are no significant differences between male and female non-smokers in their likelihood to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.
- Male high school smokers are more than three times as likely than male non-smokers to think that young people who smoke are cool, whereas there are no significant differences among high school female smokers and non-smokers.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

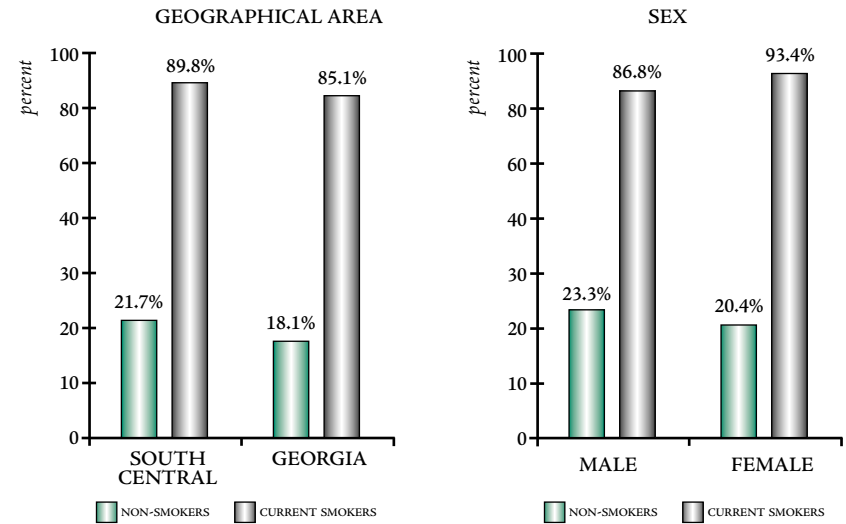


CLOSE FRIENDS WHO SMOKE

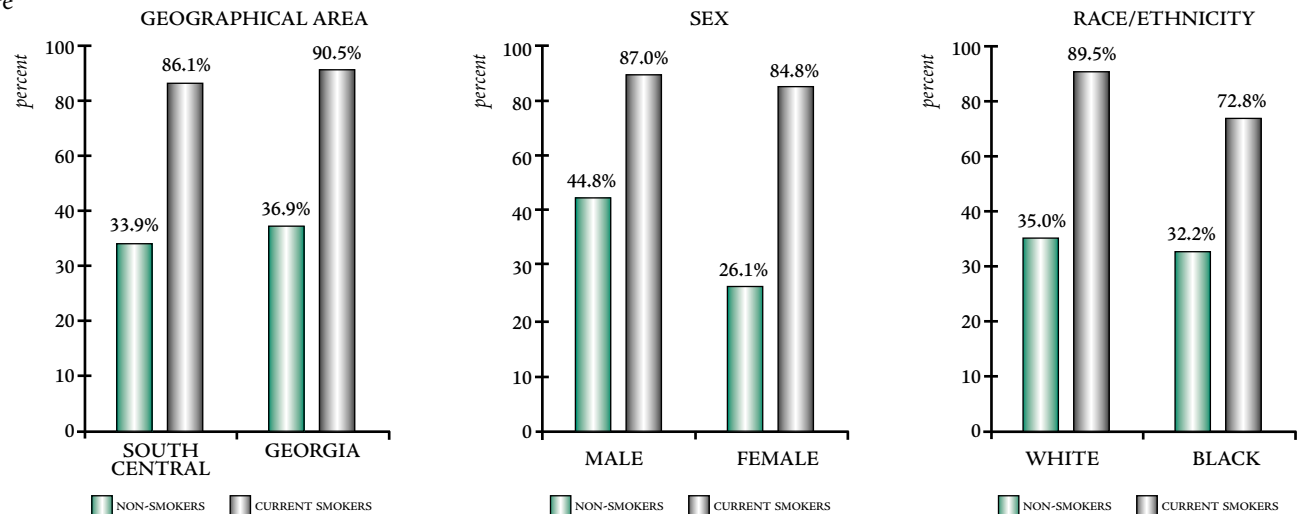
(Table 8, Question 22)

- 89.8% of middle school smokers and 21.7% of non-smokers have one or more close friend who smokes, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school smoking and non-smoking averages of 85.1% and 18.1%, respectively.
- Middle and high school students who smoke are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have one or more close friend who smokes.
- Among middle school smokers and non-smokers, there are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to have one or more close friend who smokes.
- Middle school male and female smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have one or more close friend who smokes.
- 86.1% of high school smokers and 33.9% of non-smokers have one or more close friend who smokes, which are comparable to the Statewide high school smoking and non-smoking averages of 90.5% and 36.9%, respectively.
- Among high school smokers and non-smokers, there are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to have one or more close friend who smokes.
- High school male and female smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have one or more close friend who smokes.
- Among high school smokers and non-smokers, there are no significant differences between White students and Black students in their likelihood to have one or more close friend who smokes.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

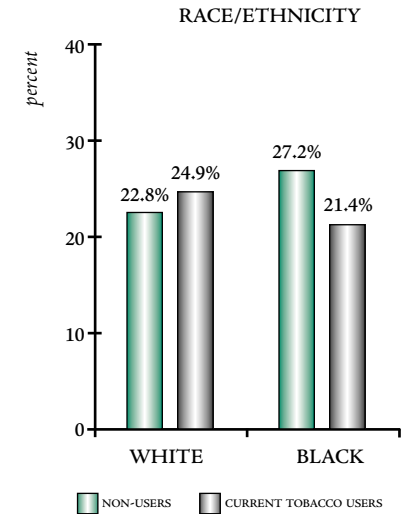
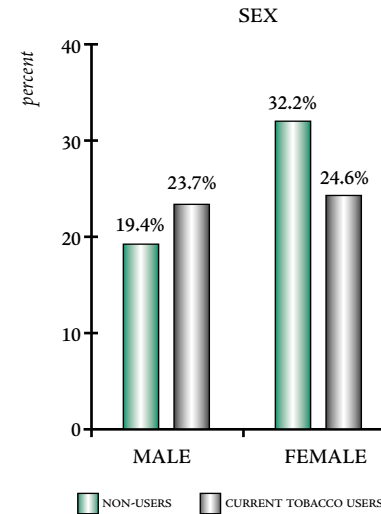
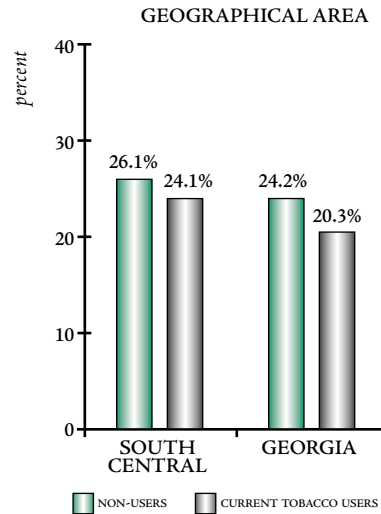


PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY EVENTS TO PREVENT TOBACCO USE

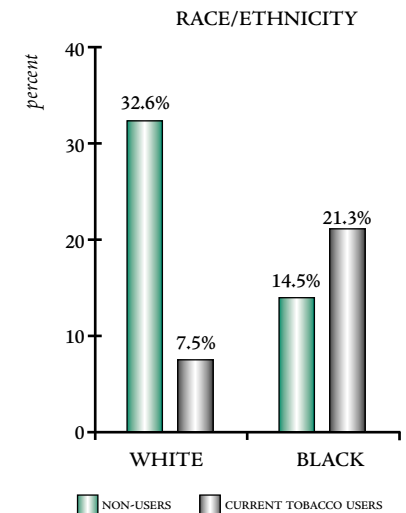
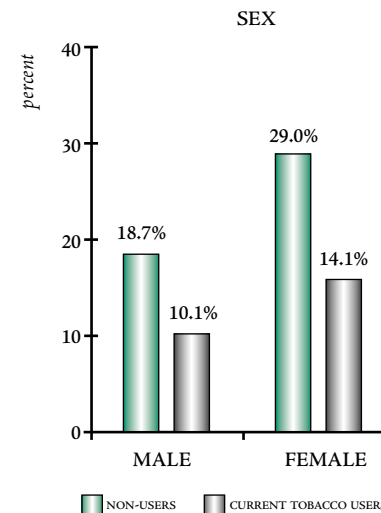
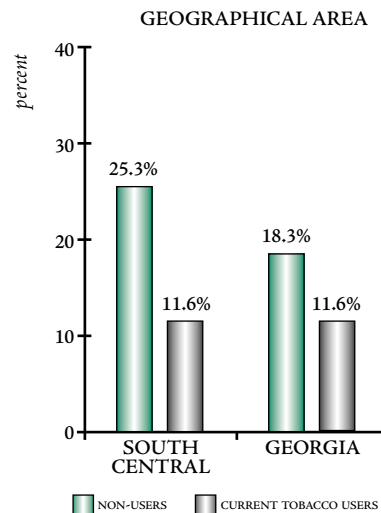
(Table 10, Question 23)

- 24.1% of middle school and 11.6% of high school students who use tobacco have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school and high school averages of 20.3% and 11.6%, respectively.
- 26.1% of middle school and 25.3% of high school non-users have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school and high school averages of 24.2% and 18.3%, respectively.
- Among middle school students there are no significant differences between tobacco users and non-users in their participation in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- Among middle school tobacco users and non-users, there are no significant differences between males and females and between White and Black students in their likelihood to participate in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- In high school, non-users are significantly more likely than tobacco users to have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- Among high school tobacco users, Black students are nearly three times more likely than White students to have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

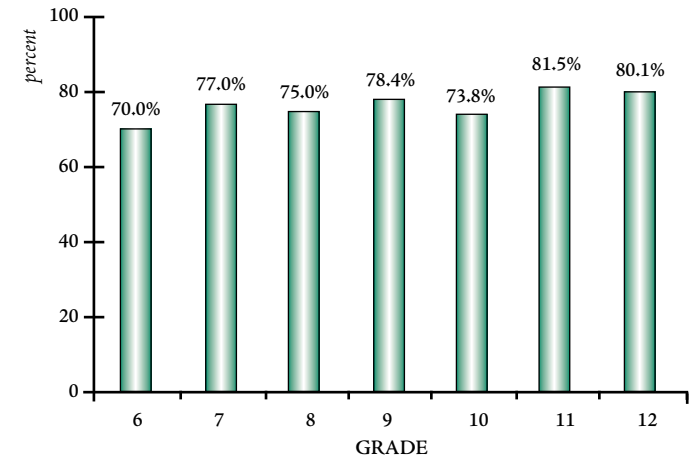


SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION

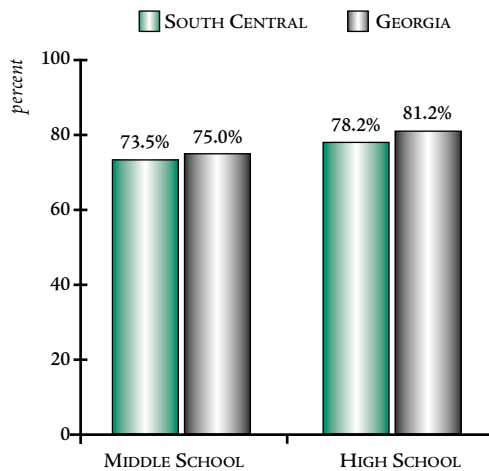
(Table 11, Question 24)

- 73.5% of middle school students and 78.2% of high school students in the South Central district have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey, which are comparable to the State middle and high school averages of 75.0% and 81.2%, respectively.
- About three-fourths of middle and high school students have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention.
- Among middle and 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.
- Among middle and high school students, there are no significant differences between White and Black students in their exposure to commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.

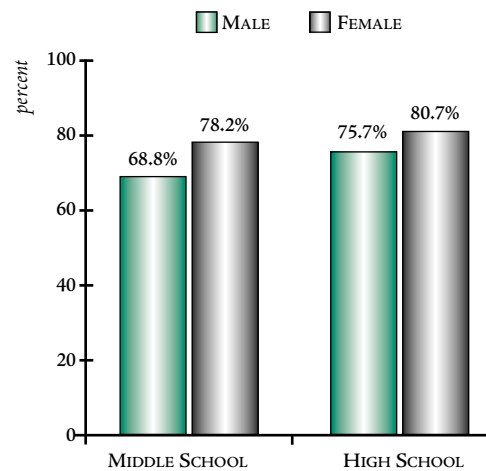
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION BY GRADE



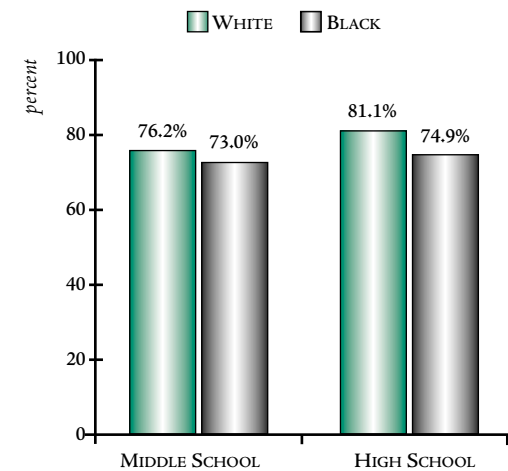
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

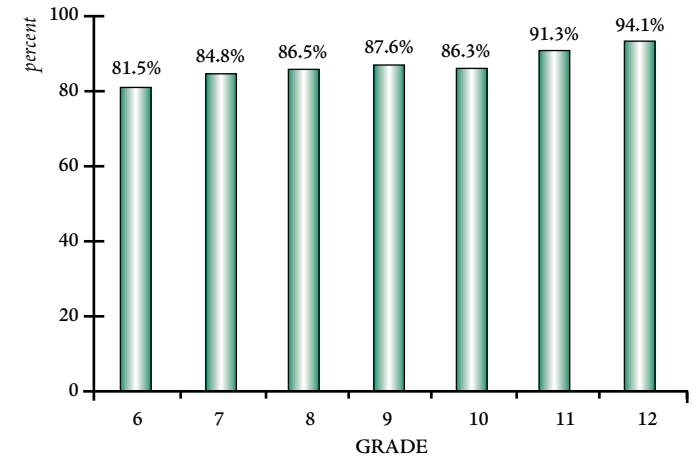


EXPOSURE TO ACTORS' TOBACCO USE IN TV/MOVIES

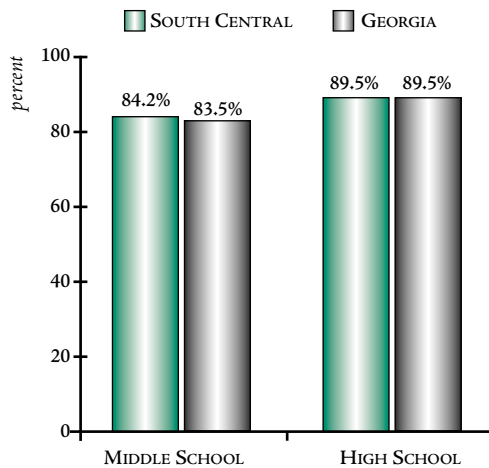
(Table 11, Question 25)

- 84.2% of middle school students and 89.5% of high school students the South Central district have seen actors using tobacco on television or in movies, which are comparable to the Statewide averages of 83.5% and 89.5%, respectively.
- More than 80% of middle and high school students have seen actors on television or movies using tobacco.
- Among middle school and high school students, there are no significant differences between males and females in their exposure to actors' tobacco use in television or movies.
- Among middle school and high school students, there are no significant differences between White and Black students in their exposure to actors' tobacco use in television or movies.

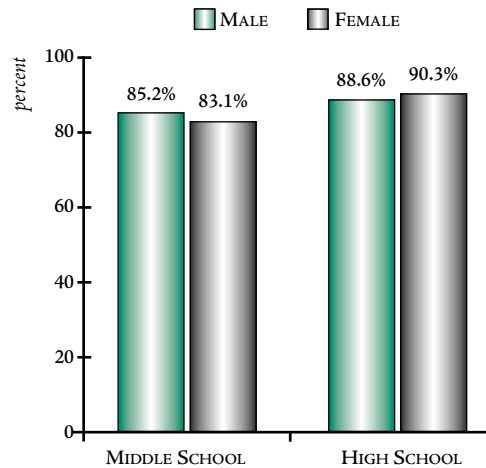
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY GRADE



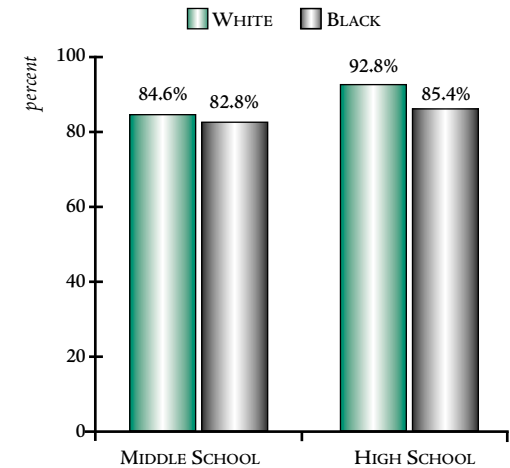
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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

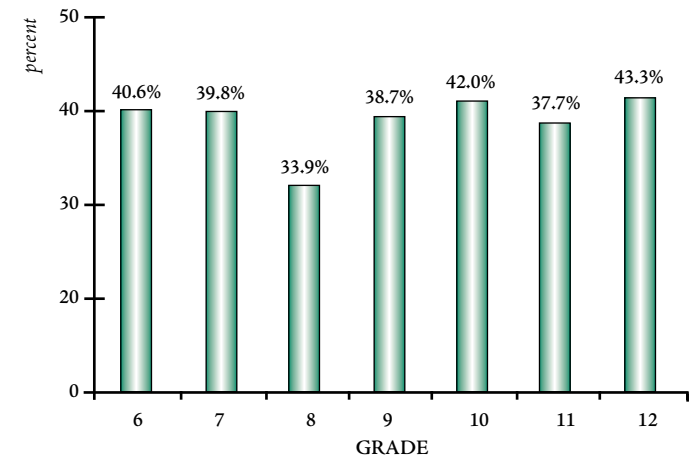


EXPOSURE TO ATHLETES' TOBACCO USE ON TV

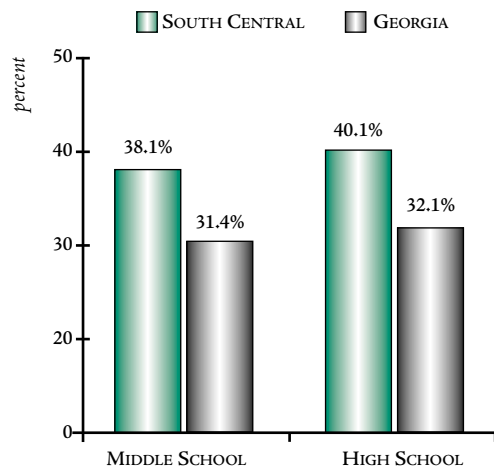
(Table 11, Question 26)

- 38.1% of middle school students in the South Central district have seen athletes on television using tobacco, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 31.4%; while 40.1% of high school students in the South Central district have seen athletes using tobacco on television, which is significantly higher than the Statewide high school average of 32.1%.
- Among middle school and high school students, there are no significant differences between males and females in their exposure to athletes' tobacco use on television.
- Middle school White and Black students are equally likely to have seen athletes on television using tobacco, whereas in high school White students are more likely than Black students to have seen athletes using tobacco on television.

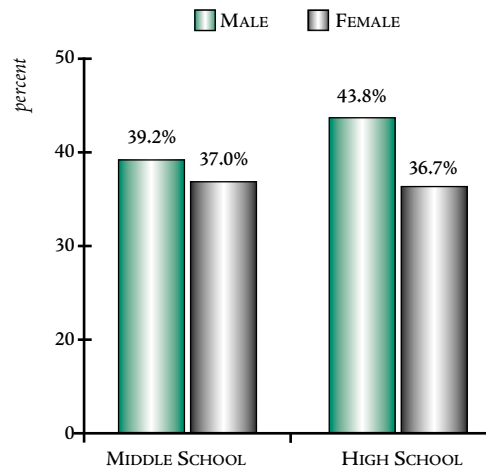
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY GRADE



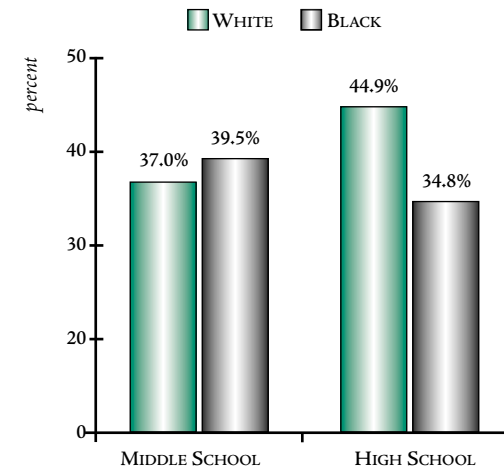
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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

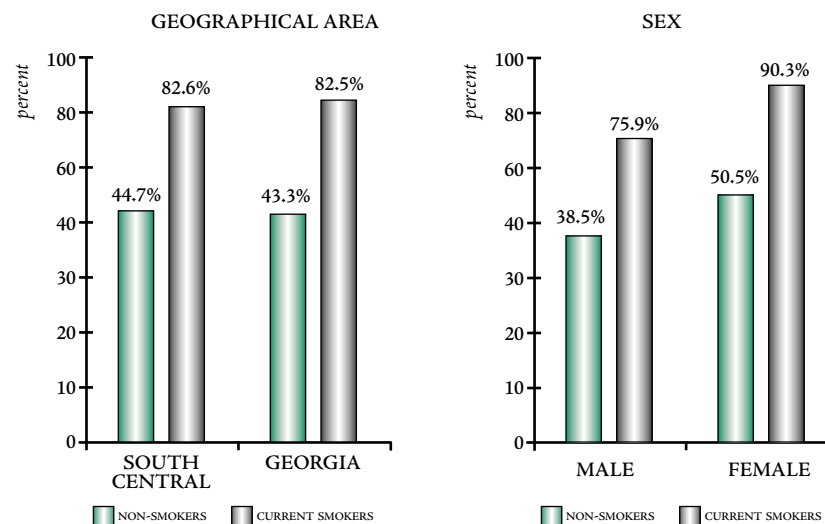


ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE: ROOM

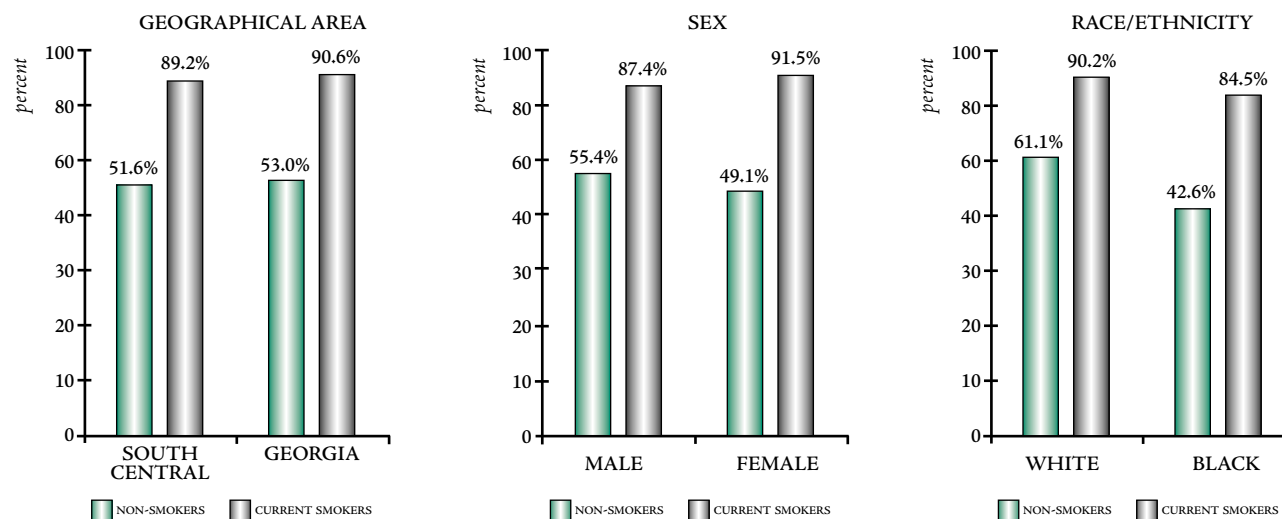
(Table 12, Question 27)

- 82.6% of middle school smokers and 44.7% of middle school non-smokers have been in a room with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 82.5% and 43.3%.
- Middle school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days.
- Among middle school students, there are no significant differences between male and female smokers and non-smokers to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days.
- 89.2% of high school smokers and 51.6% of high school non-smokers have been in a room with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 90.6% and 53.0%.
- High school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days.
- Among high school students, there are no significant differences between male and female smokers and non-smokers to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker.
- While there are no significant differences among high school smokers in terms of race/ethnicity, White non-smokers are significantly more likely than Black non-smokers to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL



ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE: CAR

(Table 12, Question 28)

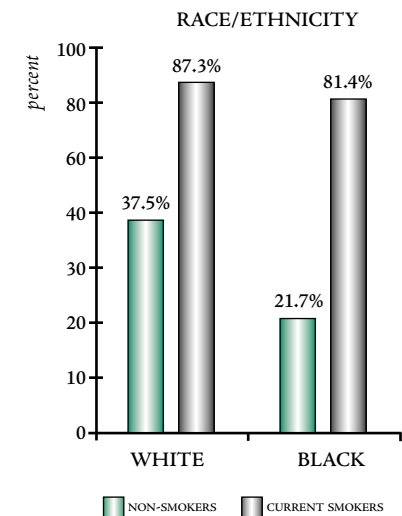
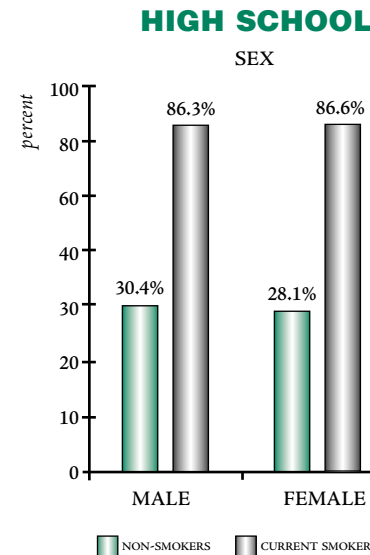
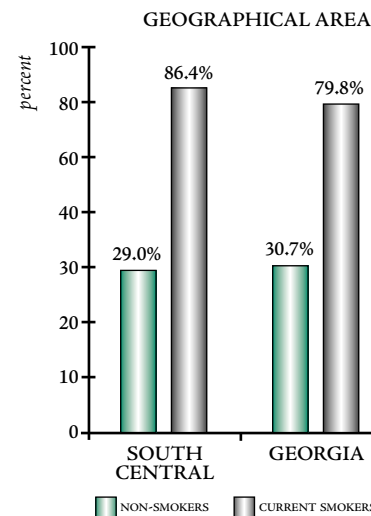
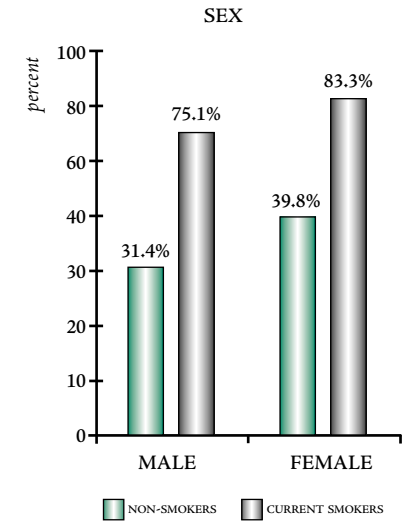
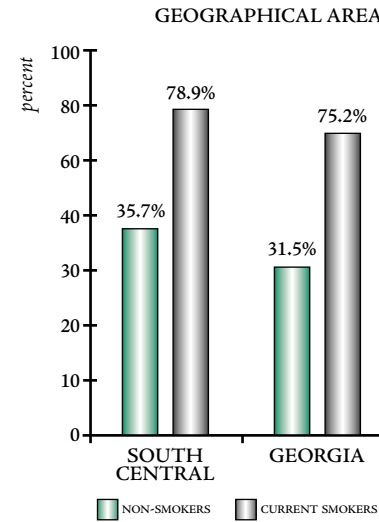
- 78.9% of middle school smokers and 35.7% of middle school non-smokers have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker one or more days of the preceding seven days, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school averages of 75.2% and 31.5%, respectively.
- Middle school cigarette smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker one or more days of the preceding seven days.
- There are no significant differences between smoking and non-smoking males and females in their likelihood to have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days.
- 86.4% of high school smokers and 29.0% of high school non-smokers have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days, which are comparable to the Statewide high school averages of 79.8% and 30.7%, respectively.

- High school smokers are three times more likely than non-smokers to have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days.

- There are no significant differences between males and females among high school smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood of having ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days.

- There are no significant differences between White and Black students among high school smokers and non-smokers of riding in a car with a cigarette smoker.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

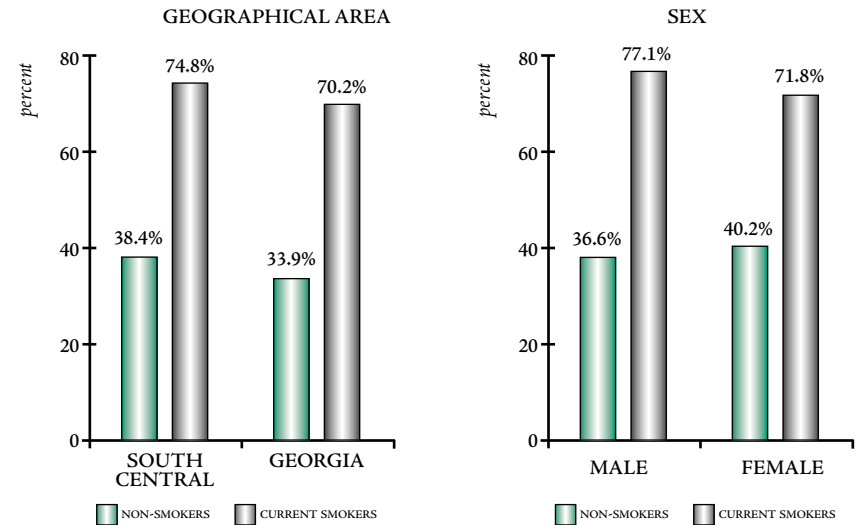


ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE: HOME

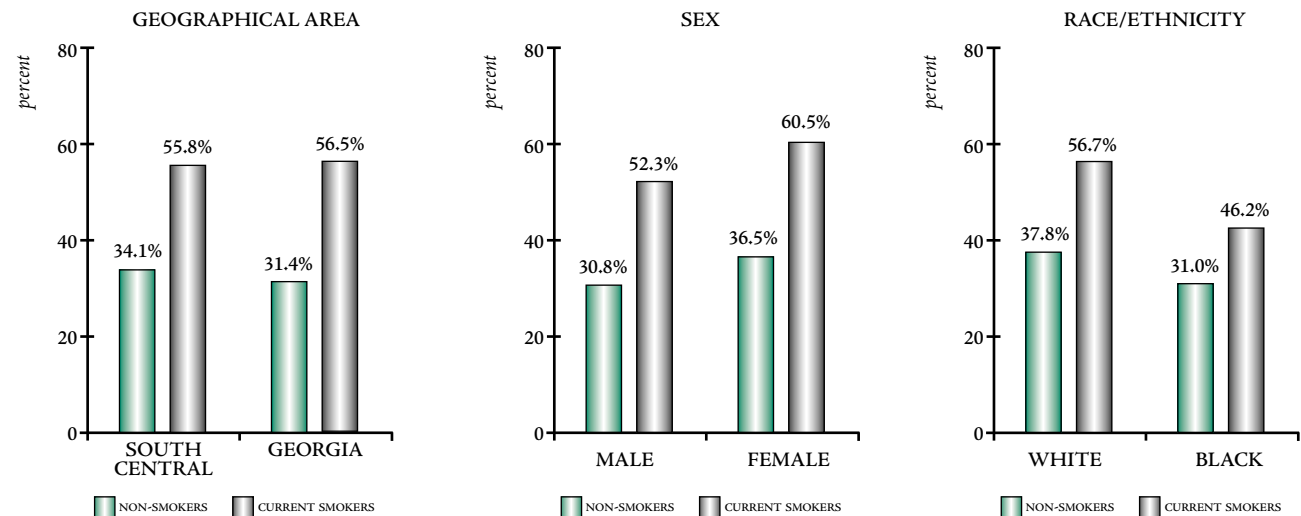
(Table 12, Question 29)

- 74.8% of middle school smokers and 38.4% of middle school non-smokers live with a cigarette smoker, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school averages of 70.2% and 33.9%, respectively.
- Middle school smokers are two times more likely than non-smokers to live with a cigarette smoker.
- Both male and female middle school smokers were more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to live with a cigarette smoker.
- Male and female middle school students are equally likely to live with a cigarette smoker, regardless of their smoking status.
- 55.8% of high school smokers and 34.1% of high school non-smokers live with a cigarette smoker, which are comparable to the Statewide high school averages of 56.5% and 31.4%, respectively.
- High school students who smoke cigarettes are significantly more likely than non-smokers to live with a cigarette smoker.
- There are no significant differences between male and female high school students in their likelihood to live with a cigarette smoker, regardless of their smoking status.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black students among high school smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to live with a cigarette smoker.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL



METHODS

THE PURPOSE OF THE SOUTH CENTRAL 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 YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY (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 and 9-12 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. All but one of the sampled schools participated in the survey, bringing the final sample to 10 middle schools and 9 high schools. Hispanic and Other students in the South Central health district were 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 South Central 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%
Additional Local Samples										
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	16.3 (±2.5)	11.2 (±2.7)	5.0 (±1.8)	3.7 (±2.1)	2.4 (±1.3)
Male	23.1 (±4.6)	12.6 (±3.5)	8.8 (±3.0)	4.3 (±1.9)	12.4 (±3.6)
Grade					
6th	14.3 (±4.4)	7.6 (±3.2)	2.3 (±2.3)	2.3 (±1.7)	5.4 (±3.4)
7th	19.6 (±4.8)	11.4 (±3.8)	8.7 (±4.7)	4.8 (±2.8)	8.1 (±2.8)
8th	25.5 (±4.9)	17.3 (±3.5)	10.2 (±3.4)	5.3 (±2.3)	8.6 (±2.7)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	23.0 (±4.5)	16.2 (±3.8)	7.1 (±2.6)	3.1 (±2.0)	10.3 (±2.8)
Black	16.4 (±4.1)	7.0 (±2.5)	7.0 (±2.5)	5.1 (±3.1)	4.0 (±2.2)
Total	19.7 (±3.2)	11.9 (±2.1)	6.9 (±2.2)	4.0 (±1.7)	7.5 (±2.1)
<i>High School</i>					
Sex					
Female	27.9 (±3.8)	22.3 (±3.7)	10.2 (±3.0)	1.9 (±1.0)	1.6 (±2.0)
Male	41.8 (±7.7)	29.2 (±9.3)	23.6 (±5.8)	5.3 (±1.5)	19.4 (±3.3)
Grade					
9th	28.9 (±5.5)	18.8 (±5.5)	15.4 (±5.1)	3.1 (±1.6)	8.9 (±4.1)
10th	34.5 (±8.5)	24.2 (±8.2)	18.4 (±4.8)	5.4 (±2.7)	11.8 (±2.9)
11th	39.5 (±10.9)	32.6 (±10.1)	17.6 (±6.4)	2.4 (±1.5)	15.4 (±5.8)
12th	39.0 (±11.0)	31.1 (±11.1)	15.8 (±11.0)	3.5 (±3.0)	7.6 (±3.5)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	44.1 (±7.6)	36.8 (±8.6)	19.4 (±5.9)	3.4 (±1.6)	16.4 (±3.8)
Black	23.3 (±6.1)	11.2 (±3.8)	13.0 (±3.9)	4.1 (±1.6)	3.2 (±2.0)
Total	34.8 (±5.7)	25.7 (±5.9)	16.9 (±4.3)	3.6 (±0.9)	10.6 (±2.4)

* 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 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	42.3 (±15.9)	34.5 (±13.8)	0.0 (±0.0)	21.6 (±10.3)	1.5 (±3.1)
Male	36.7 (±13.6)	31.5 (±10.2)	6.9 (±8.3)	7.8 (±6.7)	17.1 (±8.2)
Grade					
6th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
7th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
8th	29.1 (±14.9)	36.0 (±13.1)	5.6 (±6.8)	15.6 (±11.3)	13.7 (±10.1)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	49.5 (±15.4)	20.0 (±10.0)	5.1 (±6.0)	14.6 (±7.4)	10.8 (±6.3)
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	39.4 (±12.2)	32.9 (±8.9)	3.6 (±4.1)	14.4 (±6.8)	9.7 (±5.3)
<i>High School</i>					
Sex					
Female	49.1 (±9.3)	32.8 (±10.7)	3.8 (±4.4)	8.1 (±6.1)	6.2 (±4.7)
Male	39.4 (±14.5)	39.7 (±17.4)	3.1 (±3.3)	7.3 (±6.7)	10.6 (±5.5)
Grade					
9th	33.1 (±21.8)	46.9 (±19.0)	2.1 (±4.1)	7.9 (±7.5)	10.2 (±6.1)
10th	48.3 (±13.1)	31.1 (±17.1)	0.0 (±0.0)	12.6 (±17.0)	8.0 (±8.0)
11th	37.6 (±10.3)	39.6 (±13.2)	8.5 (±7.0)	6.0 (±3.3)	8.4 (±5.9)
12th	54.5 (±6.5)	29.2 (±13.6)	2.5 (±6.2)	4.9 (±6.4)	8.9 (±8.7)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	55.7 (±9.4)	23.9 (±11.6)	3.8 (±3.9)	5.7 (±5.5)	11.0 (±4.0)
Black	0.0 (±0.0)	85.3 (±13.4)	0.0 (±0.0)	12.8 (±12.8)	1.9 (±3.7)
Total	43.6 (±10.5)	36.7 (±12.5)	3.4 (±3.1)	7.6 (±5.9)	8.7 (±3.3)

* 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		
Female	2.6 (±1.2)	2.4 (±2.3)
Male	2.6 (±1.8)	6.4 (±3.2)
Grade		
6th	1.1 (±1.3)	3.2 (±3.2)
7th	4.0 (±2.8)	5.1 (±3.2)
8th	2.9 (±2.2)	4.9 (±3.7)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	2.5 (±1.4)	5.3 (±3.1)
Black	2.4 (±1.6)	3.6 (±2.5)
Total	2.6 (±1.2)	4.5 (±2.5)
<i>High School</i>		
Sex		
Female	6.1 (±2.2)	1.1 (±1.2)
Male	13.1 (±4.4)	12.4 (±4.7)
Grade		
9th	8.0 (±3.6)	5.4 (±3.8)
10th	8.6 (±4.0)	8.5 (±3.6)
11th	12.7 (±4.8)	9.1 (±5.9)
12th	10.2 (±5.1)	4.5 (±4.3)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	13.3 (±3.8)	10.1 (±5.1)
Black	4.1 (±2.2)	2.5 (±1.4)
Total	9.6 (±2.5)	6.7 (±2.7)

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							
Female	6.5 (±5.9)	0.0 (±0.0)	29.2 (±9.2)	28.5 (±11.0)	9.3 (±8.9)	11.6 (±9.2)	15.0 (±9.9)
Male	10.4 (±9.1)	5.4 (±7.7)	11.1 (±6.7)	22.4 (±10.4)	8.5 (±4.4)	9.9 (±8.1)	32.4 (±12.4)
Grade							
6th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
7th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
8th	11.2 (±7.7)	0.0 (±0.0)	29.1 (±8.6)	25.5 (±8.2)	9.6 (±8.8)	7.8 (±6.6)	16.9 (±8.8)
Race/Ethnicity							
White	9.4 (±6.6)	2.7 (±5.3)	21.0 (±7.0)	26.8 (±7.0)	10.0 (±5.8)	6.9 (±6.4)	23.3 (±7.7)
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	8.6 (±5.4)	2.9 (±4.3)	19.4 (±6.0)	25.2 (±6.8)	8.8 (±4.4)	10.7 (±5.7)	24.4 (±7.8)
<i>High School</i>							
Sex							
Female	20.2 (±7.3)	0.0 (±0.0)	28.7 (±14.6)	20.8 (±12.5)	16.6 (±10.9)	3.5 (±4.3)	10.1 (±7.2)
Male	29.6 (±15.3)	1.1 (±2.2)	36.7 (±14.1)	17.7 (±6.1)	7.5 (±6.2)	2.8 (±3.3)	4.5 (±3.5)
Grade							
9th	5.1 (±6.3)	0.0 (±0.0)	38.9 (±7.8)	23.0 (±5.9)	19.2 (±7.8)	3.7 (±4.1)	10.1 (±10.7)
10th	26.8 (±15.7)	0.0 (±0.0)	26.3 (±13.3)	24.2 (±18.5)	16.0 (±11.5)	2.0 (±4.0)	4.9 (±7.1)
11th	40.1 (±15.8)	2.2 (±4.6)	31.3 (±12.9)	13.3 (±9.4)	2.0 (±3.6)	5.7 (±6.2)	5.5 (±8.2)
12th	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Race/Ethnicity							
White	25.2 (±8.3)	0.0 (±0.0)	35.6 (±13.9)	19.5 (±6.3)	11.0 (±7.7)	3.4 (±3.6)	5.3 (±3.7)
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	25.5 (±8.2)	0.6 (±1.2)	33.2 (±12.4)	19.1 (±6.3)	11.5 (±6.9)	3.1 (±2.8)	7.0 (±3.4)

‡ 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	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Grade							
6th	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
7th	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
8th	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Race/Ethnicity							
White	17.8 (±12.4)	15.8 (±10.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	1.7 (±3.4)	2.2 (±4.4)	0.0 (±0.0)	62.4 (±13.7)
Black	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Total	16.7 (±11.3)	19.1 (±8.7)	0.0 (±0.0)	1.4 (±2.7)	3.4 (±4.7)	0.0 (±0.0)	59.4 (±13.1)
<i>High School</i>							
Sex							
Female	40.5 (±17.0)	32.0 (±13.4)	1.7 (±3.2)	0.0 (±0.0)	3.1 (±4.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	22.7 (±9.5)
Male	33.4 (±9.4)	39.7 (±13.3)	5.0 (±5.8)	0.0 (±0.0)	2.6 (±3.3)	0.0 (±0.0)	19.3 (±12.7)
Grade							
9th	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
10th	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
11th	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
12th	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Race/Ethnicity							
White	39.6 (±11.7)	37.7 (±9.5)	4.7 (±3.2)	0.0 (±0.0)	2.6 (±3.1)	0.0 (±0.0)	15.4 (±6.7)
Black	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Total	36.3 (±8.6)	36.5 (±7.3)	3.6 (±2.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	2.8 (±2.9)	0.0 (±0.0)	20.7 (±7.0)

§ 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				
Female	45.5 (±14.0)	67.9 (±13.1)	55.5 (±11.5)	5.9 (±8.6)
Male	60.1 (±13.3)	72.9 (±13.0)	66.0 (±13.6)	9.8 (±10.1)
Grade				
6th	‡	‡	‡	‡
7th	‡	‡	‡	‡
8th	53.5 (±17.6)	74.2 (±8.3)	63.2 (±13.7)	5.9 (±6.2)
Race/Ethnicity				
White	48.5 (±14.1)	68.4 (±8.5)	57.8 (±9.6)	9.4 (±8.8)
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	53.6 (±11.6)	70.6 (±6.8)	61.2 (±8.5)	8.1 (±7.0)
<i>High School</i>				
Sex				
Female	63.0 (±10.4)	68.5 (±11.2)	65.0 (±10.2)	6.1 (±5.1)
Male	58.1 (±10.5)	77.1 (±8.8)	65.9 (±7.6)	12.0 (±7.3)
Grade				
9th	60.6 (±17.8)	62.2 (±9.4)	75.4 (±9.4)	8.9 (±6.9)
10th	49.6 (±22.2)	73.7 (±4.9)	60.1 (±6.2)	12.8 (±9.2)
11th	59.6 (±12.1)	70.8 (±12.2)	65.1 (±14.5)	11.7 (±10.0)
12th	71.2 (±11.2)	‡	62.2 (±18.2)	4.8 (±6.8)
Race/Ethnicity				
White	58.3 (±9.2)	71.7 (±6.9)	64.2 (±7.2)	7.2 (±5.6)
Black	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total	60.1 (±8.4)	73.4 (±5.7)	65.5 (±5.7)	9.5 (±5.3)

‡ 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	STUDENTS WHO NEVER SMOKED WOULD DEFINITELY NOT SMOKE A CIGARETTE IF BEST FRIEND OFFERED A CIGARETTE
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>		
Sex		
Female	85.6 (±11.7)	85.6 (±4.0)
Male	84.4 (±8.6)	84.2 (±5.0)
Grade		
6th	§	87.6 (±5.1)
7th	§	82.7 (±5.3)
8th	88.3 (±8.9)	84.0 (±4.9)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	89.1 (±6.5)	82.8 (±5.2)
Black	§	87.5 (±3.3)
Total	85.0 (±5.7)	85.0 (±3.2)
<i>High School</i>		
Sex		
Female	91.3 (±6.1)	90.4 (±5.5)
Male	82.8 (±6.8)	81.6 (±8.2)
Grade		
9th	90.3 (±9.4)	81.8 (±13.8)
10th	85.0 (±8.1)	87.9 (±5.9)
11th	90.4 (±8.3)	92.6 (±7.0)
12th	81.4 (±15.0)	90.2 (±6.2)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	84.6 (±6.1)	83.0 (±7.7)
Black	89.9 (±10.4)	90.1 (±4.0)
Total	86.4 (±5.4)	86.7 (±5.8)

§ 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	47.6 (±11.8)	18.6 (±5.4)	38.4 (±16.7)	11.6 (±3.7)	93.4 (±7.7)	20.4 (±6.0)
Male	45.0 (±12.7)	23.5 (±7.2)	22.6 (±12.2)	11.7 (±4.7)	86.8 (±8.5)	23.3 (±5.8)
Grade						
6th	§	20.3 (±5.0)	§	12.9 (±4.6)	§	17.7 (±4.8)
7th	§	21.9 (±7.3)	§	11.5 (±5.9)	§	19.5 (±10.4)
8th	46.6 (±8.4)	20.0 (±7.4)	26.0 (±8.5)	9.1 (±4.6)	94.7 (±4.9)	32.5 (±9.3)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	42.6 (±11.0)	18.9 (±4.0)	28.9 (±7.6)	9.7 (±3.8)	90.4 (±6.8)	22.0 (±6.1)
Black	§	22.9 (±6.0)	§	14.8 (±5.5)	§	22.1 (±4.6)
Total	46.2 (±9.0)	20.9 (±4.1)	29.9 (±8.5)	11.6 (±3.6)	89.8 (±5.3)	21.7 (±4.5)
<i>High School</i>						
Sex						
Female	23.7 (±7.3)	20.2 (±6.7)	9.1 (±7.0)	5.0 (±4.3)	84.8 (±12.2)	26.1 (±8.0)
Male	47.0 (±7.1)	13.9 (±7.2)	32.7 (±5.2)	8.7 (±4.5)	87.0 (±5.7)	44.8 (±12.4)
Grade						
9th	30.7 (±10.2)	22.0 (±7.8)	18.0 (±14.7)	9.5 (±5.8)	78.7 (±19.0)	36.8 (±9.4)
10th	38.8 (±20.4)	18.3 (±13.3)	31.4 (±20.2)	7.8 (±4.5)	90.4 (±8.3)	36.0 (±17.2)
11th	34.4 (±15.8)	15.5 (±15.1)	19.0 (±9.3)	5.6 (±7.3)	90.3 (±8.9)	33.4 (±10.4)
12th	43.0 (±15.4)	11.3 (±11.3)	20.6 (±9.9)	0.0 (±0.0)	83.6 (±9.9)	25.5 (±14.3)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	33.0 (±7.1)	10.7 (±5.0)	20.8 (±8.7)	3.5 (±3.3)	89.5 (±4.8)	35.0 (±9.1)
Black	55.5 (±11.1)	23.6 (±8.1)	29.8 (±25.7)	9.4 (±4.5)	72.8 (±24.6)	32.2 (±11.3)
Total	37.0 (±6.2)	17.6 (±6.0)	22.5 (±5.8)	6.5 (±2.7)	86.1 (±7.3)	33.9 (±8.3)

§ n<35

TABLE 9: Percentage of middle school and high 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	26.3 (±14.2)	5.3 (±2.9)	67.3 (±17.1)	72.5 (±6.2)	67.1 (±5.3)
Male	33.5 (±11.1)	9.1 (±4.9)	71.2 (±9.9)	61.8 (±10.3)	62.5 (±6.8)
Grade					
6th	§	8.4 (±5.0)	§	63.9 (±11.6)	66.7 (±7.9)
7th	§	5.6 (±4.2)	§	75.3 (±4.3)	66.6 (±8.4)
8th	30.0 (±14.9)	6.9 (±4.1)	73.5 (±13.7)	64.0 (±6.6)	60.5 (±9.2)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	30.9 (±12.5)	5.0 (±3.6)	70.2 (±10.9)	72.8 (±6.6)	59.0 (±6.9)
Black	§	9.9 (±6.7)	§	60.6 (±10.1)	71.7 (±5.2)
Total	30.2 (±10.3)	7.1 (±3.2)	69.4 (±8.9)	67.4 (±6.9)	64.8 (±5.0)
<i>High School</i>					
Sex					
Female	10.6 (±5.7)	4.4 (±4.1)	71.5 (±9.0)	60.8 (±5.4)	47.7 (±6.7)
Male	33.0 (±13.5)	7.2 (±6.8)	76.0 (±8.1)	61.8 (±8.3)	36.8 (±6.8)
Grade					
9th	21.6 (±13.4)	5.7 (±5.2)	68.8 (±10.0)	67.4 (±8.5)	57.8 (±4.6)
10th	30.8 (±17.5)	5.3 (±7.1)	74.3 (±8.8)	60.8 (±12.2)	38.6 (±12.0)
11th	29.5 (±10.3)	6.8 (±7.1)	78.1 (±11.3)	59.4 (±14.1)	37.6 (±10.3)
12th	12.1 (±10.2)	3.0 (±5.2)	77.5 (±11.3)	51.8 (±7.7)	28.2 (±8.0)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	25.2 (±7.0)	1.6 (±2.2)	74.6 (±7.6)	65.7 (±8.0)	36.9 (±4.1)
Black	22.1 (±12.3)	8.8 (±5.0)	72.0 (±15.7)	57.2 (±6.2)	50.1 (±7.4)
Total	23.2 (±7.5)	5.6 (±3.1)	74.0 (±5.9)	61.2 (±4.3)	42.4 (±5.1)

§ 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	24.6 (±7.5)	32.2 (±8.2)
Male	23.7 (±11.6)	19.4 (±7.3)
Grade		
6th	38.8 (±19.4)	28.6 (±6.5)
7th	23.8 (±8.7)	28.9 (±12.5)
8th	16.0 (±8.8)	18.1 (±8.3)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	24.9 (±11.7)	22.8 (±12.4)
Black	21.4 (±7.3)	27.2 (±8.0)
Total	24.1 (±8.0)	26.1 (±6.3)
<i>High School</i>		
Sex		
Female	14.1 (±5.2)	29.0 (±11.6)
Male	10.1 (±6.1)	18.7 (±10.4)
Grade		
9th	16.2 (±5.4)	15.3 (±7.1)
10th	12.6 (±7.5)	30.0 (±16.6)
11th	3.7 (±6.0)	§
12th	13.3 (±13.2)	26.3 (±19.3)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	7.5 (±3.9)	32.6 (±11.1)
Black	21.3 (±8.0)	14.5 (±7.9)
Total	11.6 (±4.6)	25.3 (±8.8)

§ n<35

TABLE 11: Percentage of middle 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	78.2 (±5.4)	83.1 (±4.1)	37.0 (±5.3)
Male	68.8 (±5.0)	85.2 (±3.6)	39.2 (±5.1)
Grade			
6th	70.0 (±6.7)	81.5 (±3.3)	40.6 (±6.7)
7th	77.0 (±4.1)	84.8 (±3.0)	39.8 (±7.2)
8th	75.0 (±6.1)	86.5 (±4.0)	33.9 (±4.0)
Race/Ethnicity			
White	76.2 (±5.7)	84.6 (±3.4)	37.0 (±3.9)
Black	73.0 (±4.0)	82.8 (±3.1)	39.5 (±5.7)
Total	73.5 (±4.6)	84.2 (±2.1)	38.1 (±3.8)
<i>High School</i>			
Sex			
Female	80.7 (±6.4)	90.3 (±2.6)	36.7 (±3.4)
Male	75.7 (±3.2)	88.6 (±2.9)	43.8 (±3.7)
Grade			
9th	78.4 (±5.7)	87.6 (±2.9)	38.7 (±3.1)
10th	73.8 (±5.0)	86.3 (±7.2)	42.0 (±10.7)
11th	81.5 (±7.4)	91.3 (±3.4)	37.7 (±7.8)
12th	80.1 (±6.3)	94.1 (±2.6)	43.3 (±6.7)
Race/Ethnicity			
White	81.1 (±4.4)	92.8 (±3.5)	44.9 (±3.1)
Black	74.9 (±5.5)	85.4 (±4.5)	34.8 (±4.0)
Total	78.2 (±3.4)	89.5 (±1.6)	40.1 (±2.9)

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	90.3 (± 7.2)	50.5 (± 6.4)	83.3 (± 9.6)	39.8 (± 5.2)	71.8 (± 11.4)	40.2 (± 5.0)
Male	75.9 (± 10.8)	38.5 (± 7.1)	75.1 (± 10.6)	31.4 (± 7.0)	77.1 (± 9.1)	36.6 (± 6.5)
Grade						
6th	§	37.7 (± 8.3)	§	34.4 (± 7.8)	§	42.1 (± 8.3)
7th	§	49.6 (± 6.0)	§	38.0 (± 6.7)	§	38.7 (± 8.3)
8th	94.0 (± 6.6)	50.9 (± 10.7)	76.5 (± 12.9)	35.7 (± 8.6)	78.6 (± 9.4)	32.3 (± 7.8)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	89.1 (± 6.8)	52.7 (± 6.5)	83.0 (± 7.1)	40.8 (± 5.5)	81.2 (± 6.9)	40.0 (± 6.5)
Black	§	36.0 (± 5.6)	§	28.6 (± 5.3)	§	34.9 (± 6.4)
Total	82.6 (± 6.3)	44.7 (± 4.8)	78.9 (± 7.0)	35.7 (± 3.9)	74.8 (± 6.6)	38.4 (± 4.1)
<i>High School</i>						
Sex						
Female	91.5 (± 8.6)	49.1 (± 6.9)	86.6 (± 9.0)	28.1 (± 6.8)	60.5 (± 9.8)	36.5 (± 8.6)
Male	87.4 (± 6.5)	55.4 (± 9.2)	86.3 (± 5.2)	30.4 (± 7.8)	52.3 (± 9.3)	30.8 (± 8.9)
Grade						
9th	88.3 (± 7.7)	54.8 (± 12.0)	83.0 (± 6.0)	32.6 (± 9.5)	69.5 (± 11.8)	33.1 (± 10.1)
10th	87.7 (± 13.0)	44.8 (± 10.9)	87.7 (± 8.3)	24.0 (± 8.9)	55.8 (± 13.3)	35.5 (± 10.3)
11th	98.2 (± 3.6)	46.9 (± 17.5)	94.2 (± 7.0)	30.5 (± 12.1)	50.2 (± 9.8)	36.6 (± 10.4)
12th	81.6 (± 12.7)	59.0 (± 8.9)	79.2 (± 13.1)	25.9 (± 11.3)	48.1 (± 11.7)	31.0 (± 18.6)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	90.2 (± 5.5)	61.1 (± 7.5)	87.3 (± 5.3)	37.5 (± 9.0)	56.7 (± 6.9)	37.8 (± 9.4)
Black	84.5 (± 9.9)	42.6 (± 8.6)	81.4 (± 11.6)	21.7 (± 8.0)	46.2 (± 13.8)	31.0 (± 11.5)
Total	89.2 (± 4.9)	51.6 (± 5.7)	86.4 (± 5.1)	29.0 (± 5.6)	55.8 (± 5.7)	34.1 (± 5.9)

§ n<35