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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 Southeast 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 Southeast Health District . . .

Tobacco Use Prevalence

- 17.6% of middle school students and 36.4% of high school students currently use some form of tobacco.
- 11.8% of middle school students and 25.5% of high school students currently smoke cigarettes.
- in high school, White students are more likely than Black students to smoke cigarettes.
- males are significantly more likely than females to smoke cigars, bidi cigarettes, and to use smokeless tobacco.
- Black students are less likely than White 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 F. *Smoking-attributable medical care costs in the U.S.A. Social Science & Medicine* 1999;48:447-458.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *continued . . .*

Access to Cigarettes

- 28.3% of middle school students get their cigarettes by giving money to someone else to buy them, while 28.0% of high school students get their cigarettes from a store.
- 22.2% of middle school students purchase their cigarettes at a convenience store, while 33.2% of high school students purchase them at a gas station.

Cessation

- 51.4% of middle school and 50.5% of high school smokers would like to stop smoking.
- 71.0% of middle school and 76.4% of high school smokers are confident in their ability to quit smoking cigarettes.
- 61.1% of middle school and 56.1% of high school smokers have attempted to quit smoking.
- less than 10% of middle (5.3%) and high (9.3%) school smokers have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco at some time in their lives.

Knowledge & Attitudes

- 81.6% of middle school and 84.8% 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 (40.6%) are significantly more likely than females (22.0%) to think that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as the smoker is able to quit.
- 58.0% of middle and 70.6% of high school smokers have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use.
- 53.2% of middle and 40.8% of high school students were taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use.

Social Influences

- 85.9% of middle and 88.2% of high school students who have never smoked will say NO if their best friends offer them a cigarette.
- middle and high school smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that smokers are more popular (41.4% vs. 18.8% in middle schools, 36.9% vs. 17.0% in high schools) and more cool (35.4% vs. 7.5% in middle schools, 19.0% vs. 6.7% in high schools).
- middle and high school smokers are more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have close friends who smoke.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *continued . . .*

Media & Advertising

- 29.6% of middle and high school smokers are more likely than non-smokers to have been in a room with a cigarette smoker on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey (93.6% smokers vs. 47.6% non-smokers in middle school; 87.1% smokers vs. 60.7% non-smokers in high school.
- 73.4% of middle school and 78.6% of high school students have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.
- most middle school (84.1%) and high school (89.0%) students have seen actors on television and in movies using tobacco products.
- one-third of middle (33.6%) and high (32.6%) school students have seen athletes on television using tobacco.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)

- middle and high school smokers are more likely than non-smokers to have been in a room with a cigarette smoker on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey (93.6% smokers vs. 47.6% non-smokers in middle school; 87.1% smokers vs. 60.7% non-smokers in high school.
- middle and high school smokers are more likely than non-smokers to have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker on one or more of the seven days preceding survey (86.2% smokers vs. 40.7% non-smokers in middle school, 88.5% smokers vs. 39.0% non-smokers in high school.
- middle and high school smokers are more likely than non-smokers to live with a cigarette smoker - 70.9% of middle and high school smokers, and 44.6% of middle school and 37.8% of high school non-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 and Health Promotion Branch, has developed the Tobacco Use Prevention Program. The mission of the Tobacco Use Prevention Program (TUPS) is to coordinate strategies in tobacco use prevention and control, provide assistance on policy development, and serve as a resource center for tobacco issues. In collaboration with the Epidemiology Branch, TUPS monitors the public health burden of tobacco, the use of tobacco, and existing policy.

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION *continued . . .*



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

The remainder of this report provides in depth information on the tobacco-related topics of greatest interest to the Southeast health district. Where available, district-specific data is compared to the GYTS.⁵ Middle school students from the racial/ethnic group “Other” as well as high school students from the racial/ethnic groups Hispanic and “Other” were excluded from analysis because the number of respondents was too small for meaningful analysis. Throughout the report, when data are said to be significantly different, there is no overlap in the ninety-five percent confidence intervals of the percentages being compared. Ninety-five percent confidence intervals for each point estimate (percentage) appear in detailed data tables and the wording of the questions are presented in Appendix A and Appendix B, and are referenced at the top of each page of corresponding results.

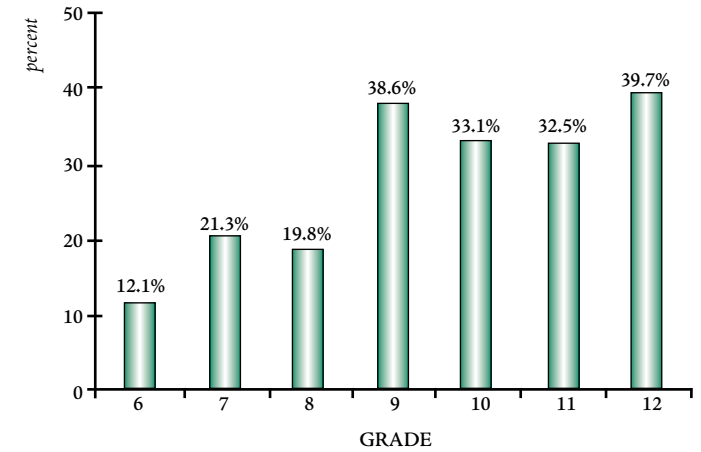
⁵ Kanny D, et al. Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey, 2001. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Tobacco Use Prevention Section, June 2002.

CURRENT USE OF ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹

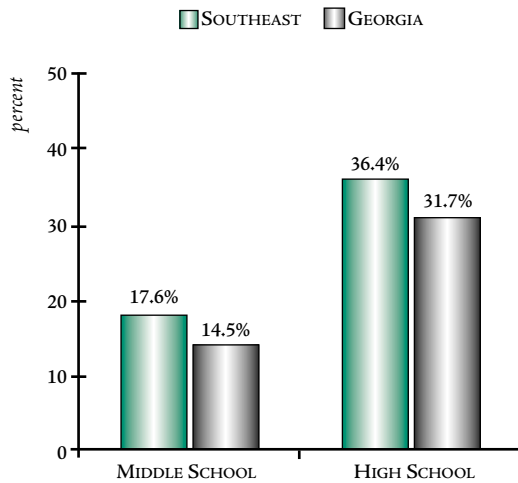
(Table 1, Question 1)

- 17.6% of middle school and 36.4% of high school students in the Southeast health 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.
- In both middle and 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.

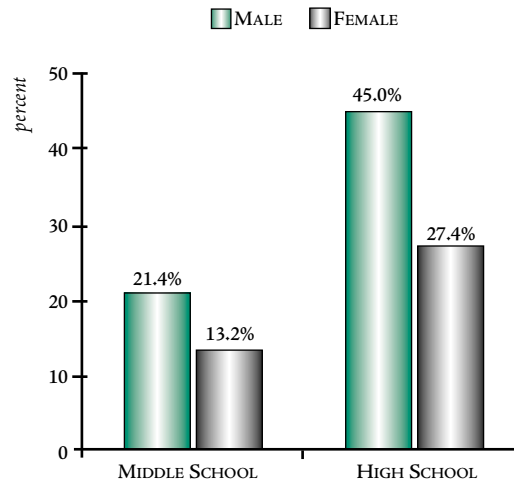
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY GRADE



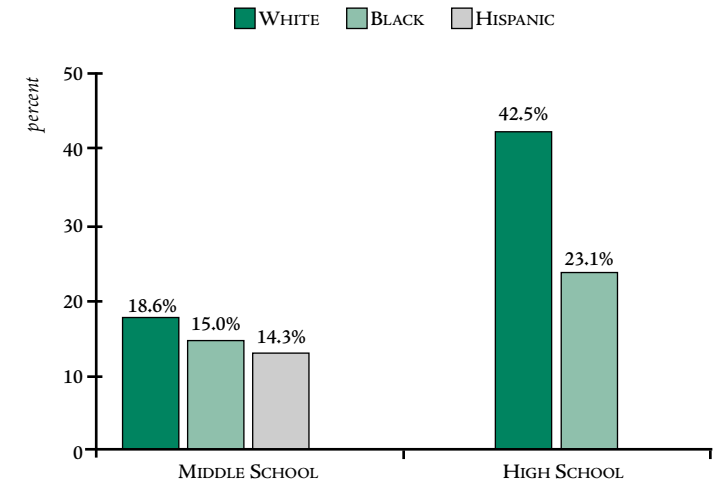
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



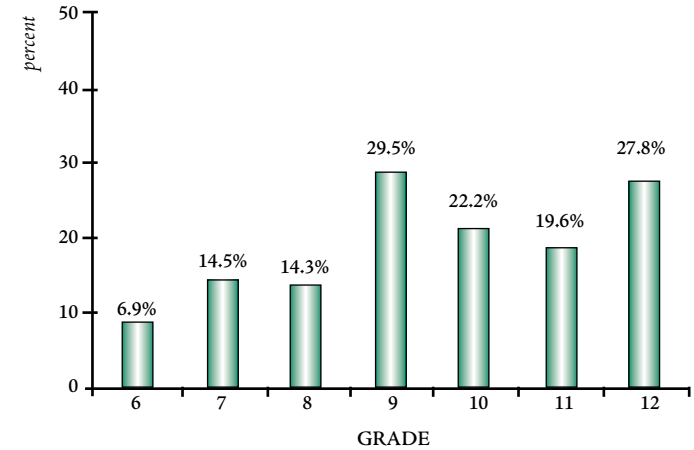
¹ Composite variable: includes use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS

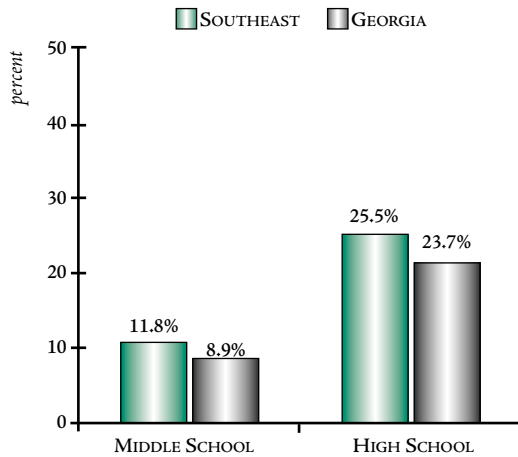
(Table 1, Question 2)

- 11.8% of middle and 25.5% of high school students in the Southeast 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 are highest in ninth grade.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in both middle and high school in their likelihood to smoke cigarettes.
- In high school, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to smoke cigarettes.

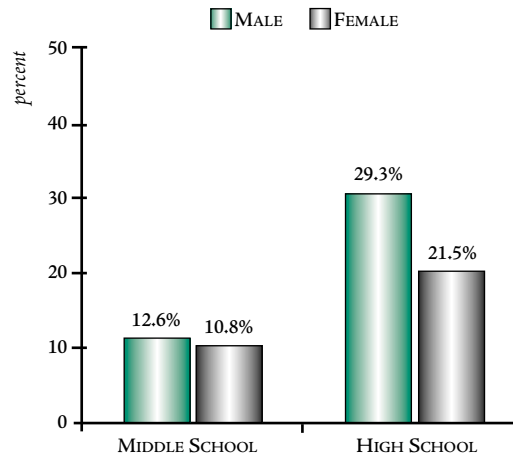
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY GRADE



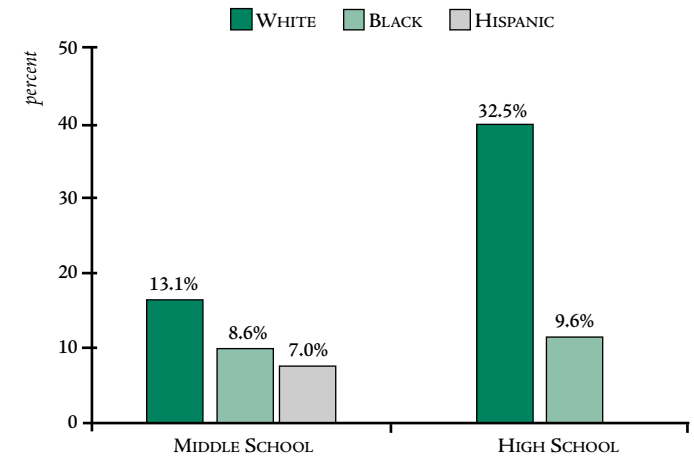
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



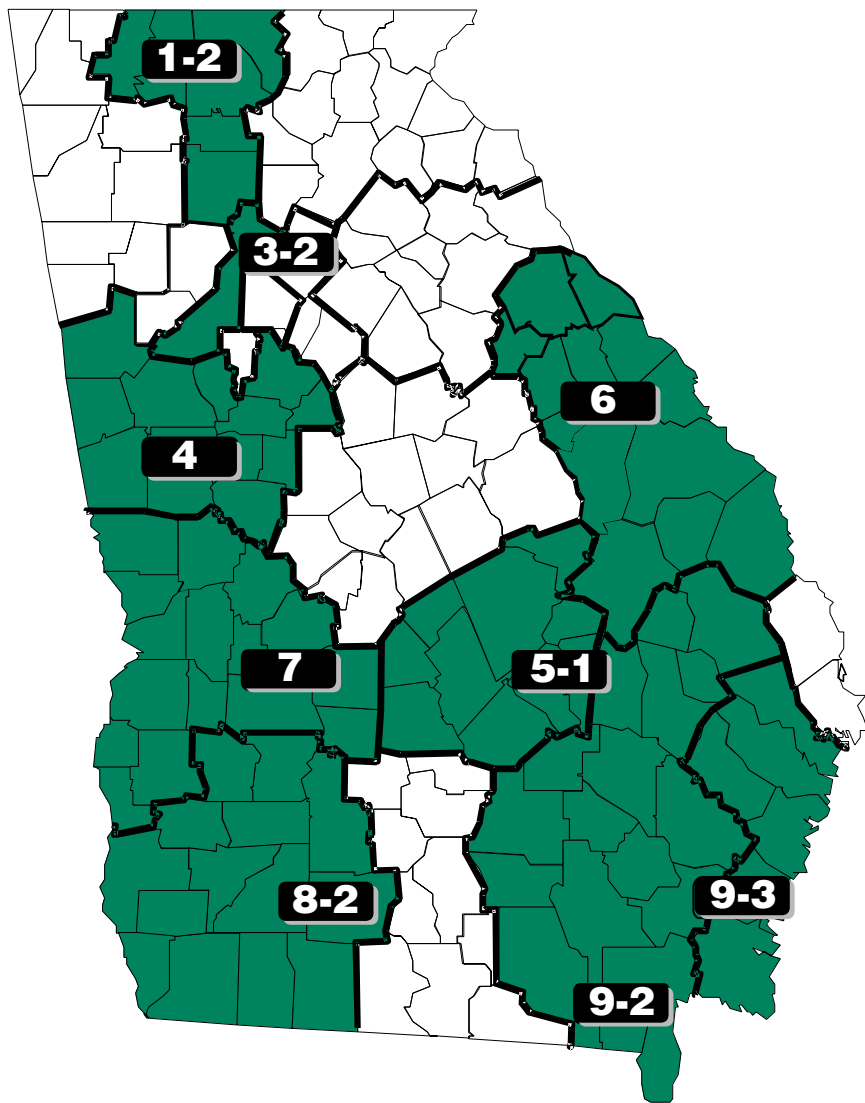
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



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



CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN 9 OF GEORGIA'S HEALTH DISTRICTS



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

Current Cigarette Smokers

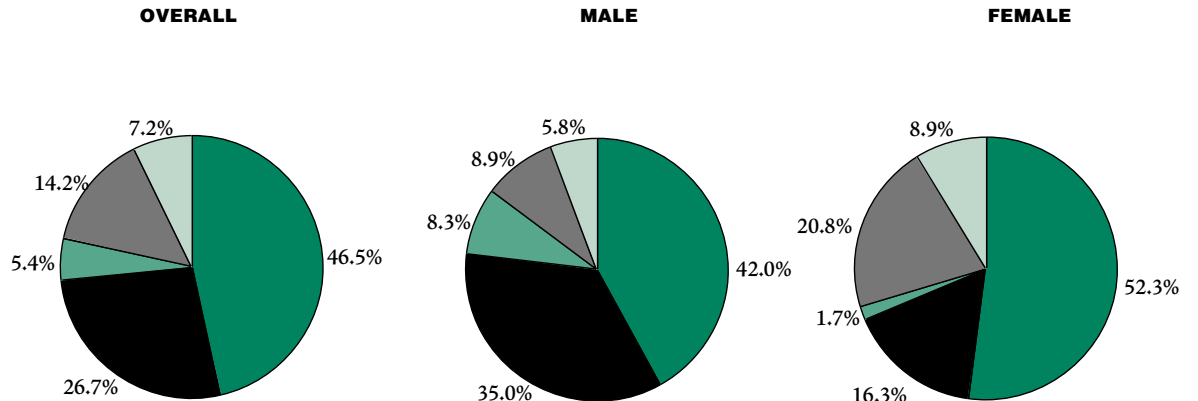
HD#	HD Name	Middle School		High School	
		%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
1-2	North Georgia (Dalton)	12.7	(±5.4)	-	-
3-2	Fulton	4.3	(±2.5)	-	-
4	LaGrange	12.8	(±4.3)	-	-
5-1	South Central (Dublin)	11.9	(±2.1)	25.7	(±5.9)
6	East Central (Augusta)	10.1	(±6.0)	21.4	(±6.9)
7	West Central (Columbus)	7.6	(±2.3)	23.7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

CURRENT SMOKERS' USUAL CIGARETTE BRAND

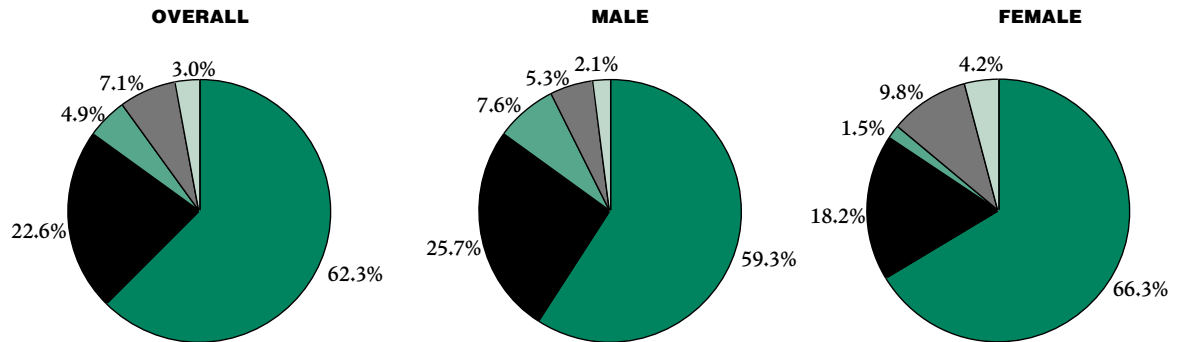
(Table 2, Question 3)

- Marlboro® is the most frequently reported brand of cigarettes for both middle (46.5%) and high (62.3%) school students.
- In middle school, 42.0% males and 52.3% females cite Marlboro® as their preferred brand of cigarettes.
- Among middle school smokers, 35.0% males and 16.3% females cite Newport® as their preferred brand of cigarettes.
- In high school, 59.3% males and 66.3% females cite Marlboro® as their preferred brand of cigarettes.
- Among high school smokers, 25.7% males and 18.2% females cite Newport® as their preferred brand of cigarettes.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in both middle and high school in the brand of cigarettes they prefer.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

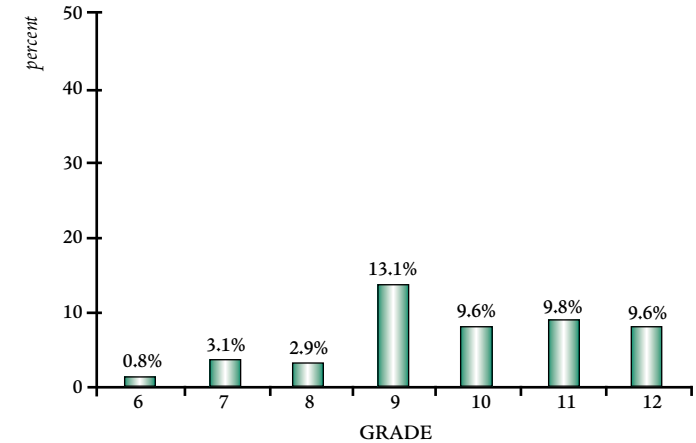


SMOKING ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

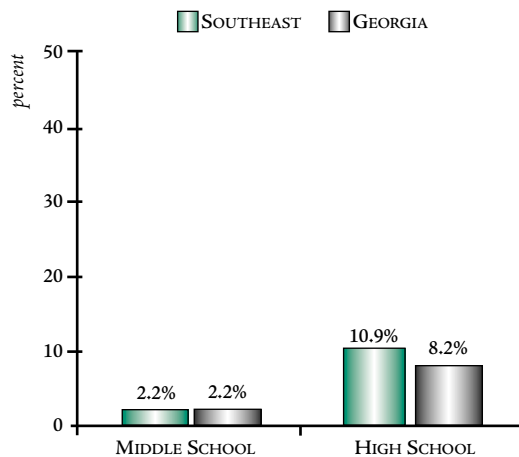
(Table 3, Question 4)

- 2.2% of middle and 10.9% of high school students in the Southeast district smoke cigarettes on school property, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 2.2% and 8.2%, respectively.
- The rates of cigarette smoking on school property increase significantly from middle to high school.
- In both middle and high school, males are significantly more likely than females to smoke cigarettes on school property.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of smoking on school property among racial/ethnic groups in middle school.
- In high school, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to smoke cigarettes on school property.

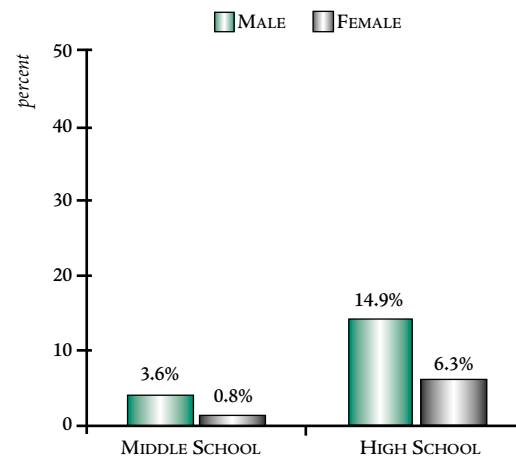
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY GRADE



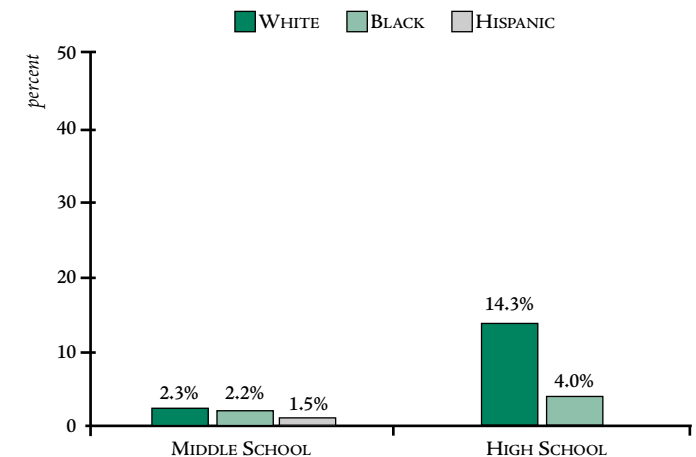
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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

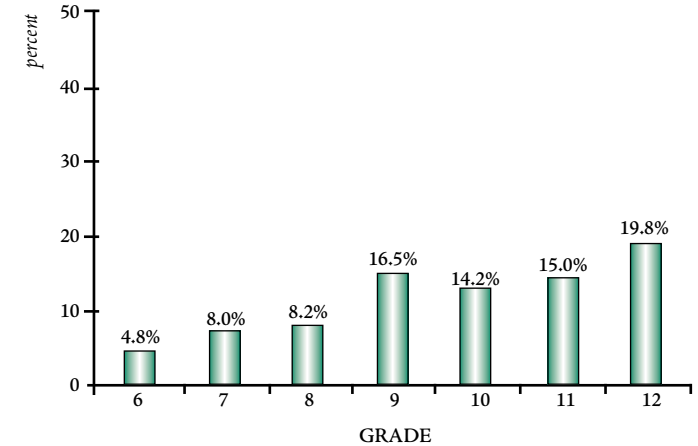


CURRENT CIGAR SMOKERS

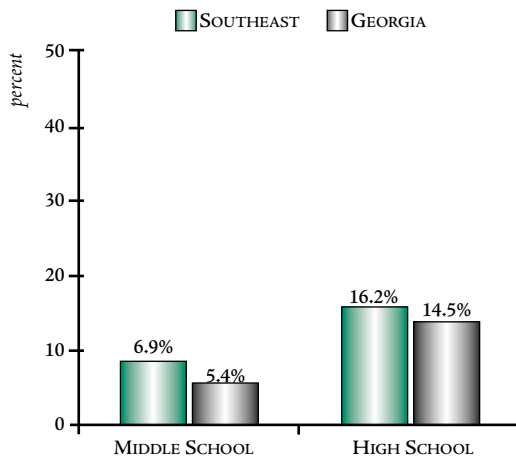
(Table 1, Question 5)

- 6.9% of middle and 16.2% of high school students in the Southeast district currently smoke cigars, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 5.4% and 14.5%, respectively.
- The rates of cigar smoking increase significantly from 8th grade to 9th grade.
- In both middle and high schools, males are significantly more likely than females to smoke cigars.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to smoke cigars.

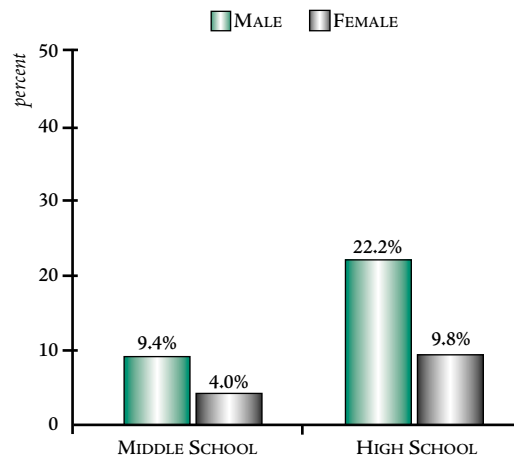
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY GRADE



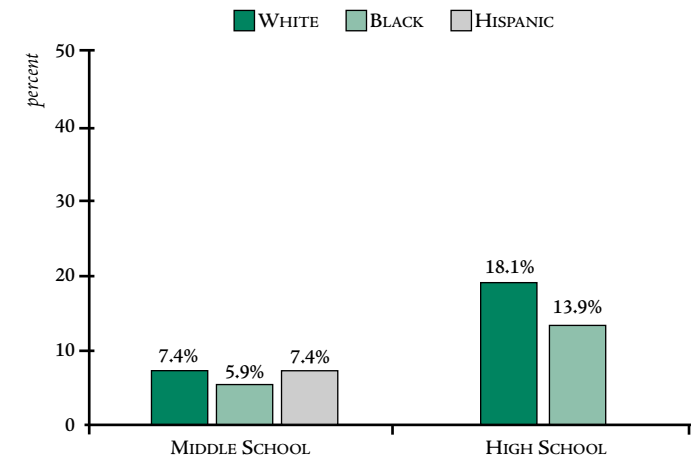
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

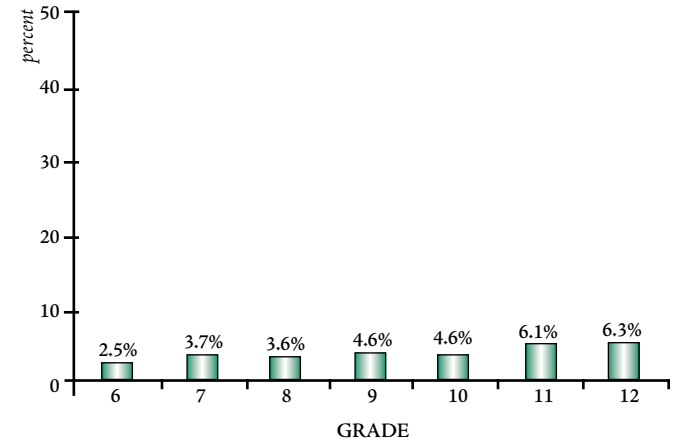


CURRENT BIDI CIGARETTE¹ SMOKERS

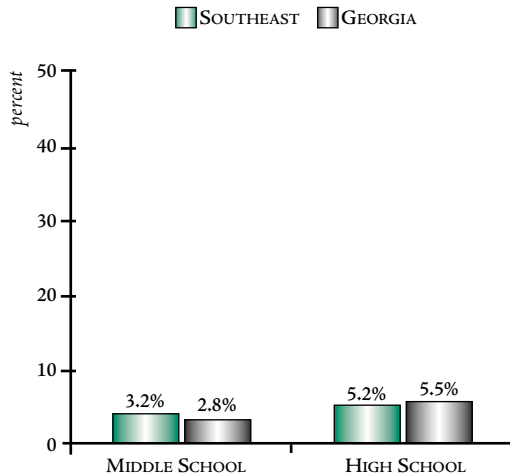
(Table 1, Question 6)

- 3.2% of middle and 5.2% of high school students in the Southeast district currently smoke bidis, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 2.8% and 5.5%, respectively.
- Rates of bidi cigarette smoking increase with increasing grade.
- In both middle and high school, males are significantly more likely than females to smoke bidi cigarettes.
- There are no significant differences in the use of bidi cigarettes among racial/ethnic groups in both middle and high schools.

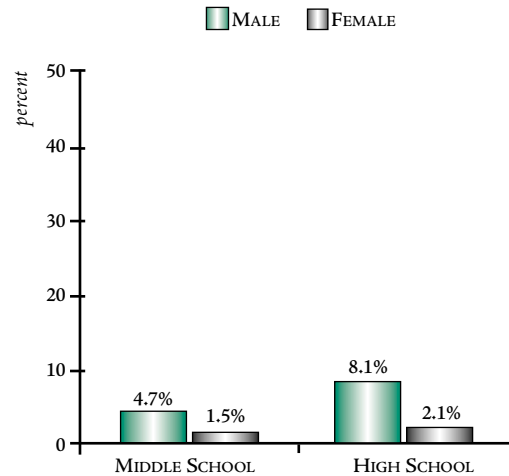
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE BIDIS BY GRADE



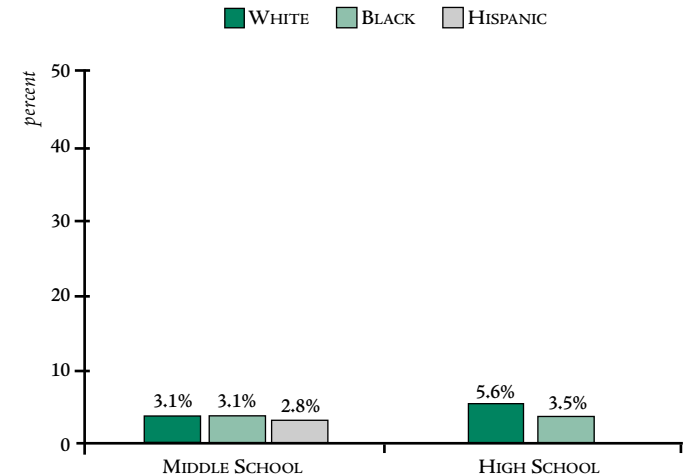
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE BIDIS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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



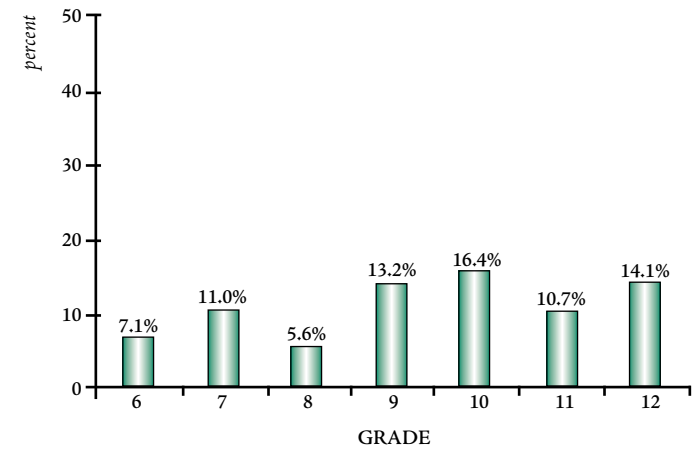
¹Bidi cigarette is a small brown cigarette from India consisting of tobacco wrapped in a leaf and tied with a thread.

CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS

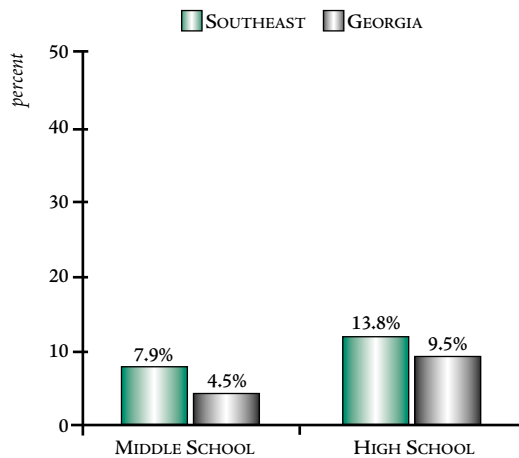
(Table 1, Question 7)

- 7.9% of middle school students in the Southeast district currently use smokeless tobacco, which is significantly higher than the Statewide middle school average of 4.5%.
- 13.8% of high school students in the Southeast district currently use smokeless tobacco, which is comparable to the Statewide high school average of 9.5%.
- Males are significantly more likely than females to use smokeless tobacco in both middle and high school.
- In middle schools, White students are significantly more likely than Hispanic students to use smokeless tobacco.
- In high schools, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to use smokeless tobacco.

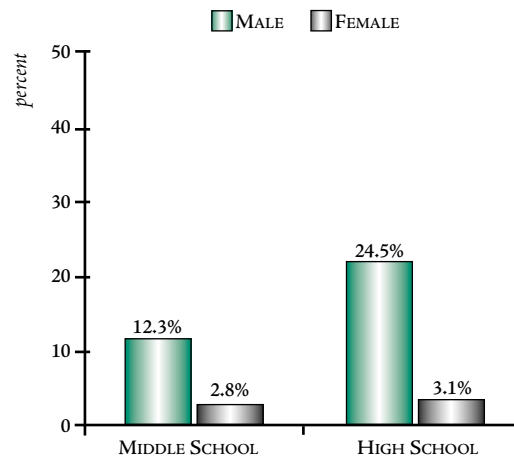
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY GRADE



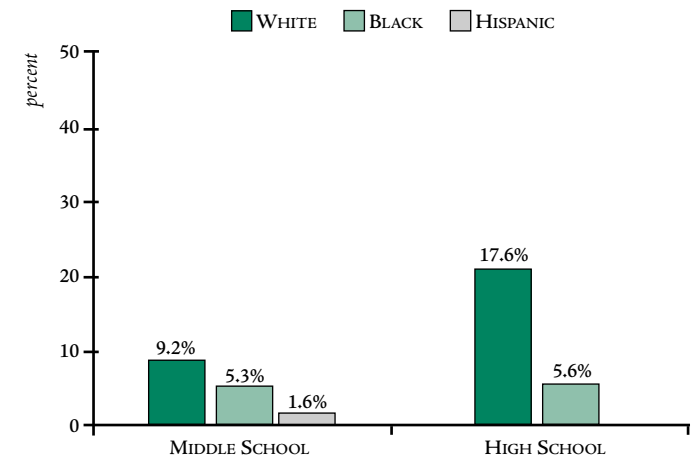
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

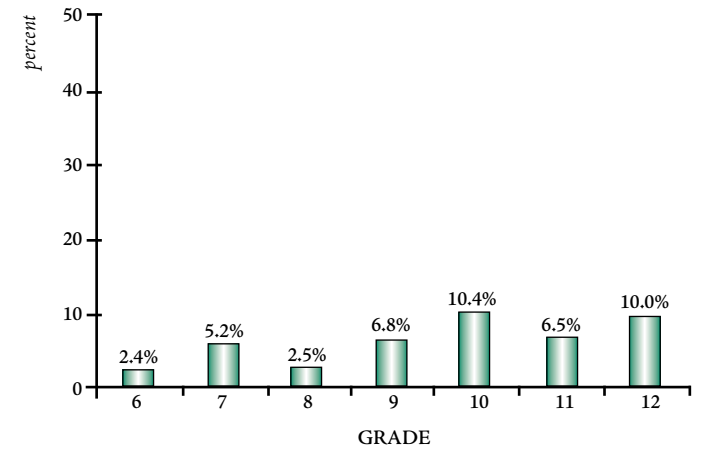


SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

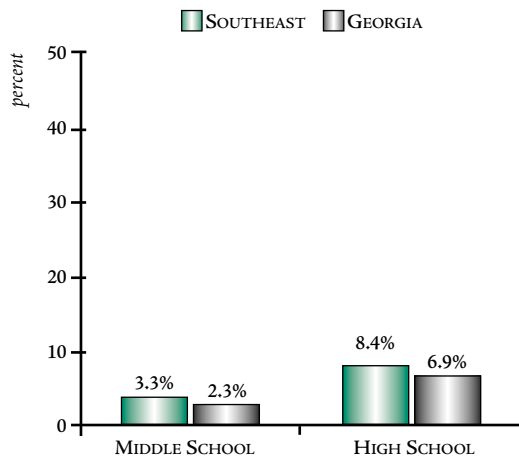
(Table 3, Question 8)

- 3.3% of middle and 8.4% of high school students in the Southeast 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.
- In both middle and high school, males are significantly more likely than females to use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black middle school students in their likelihood to use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- In high school, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to use smokeless tobacco on school property.

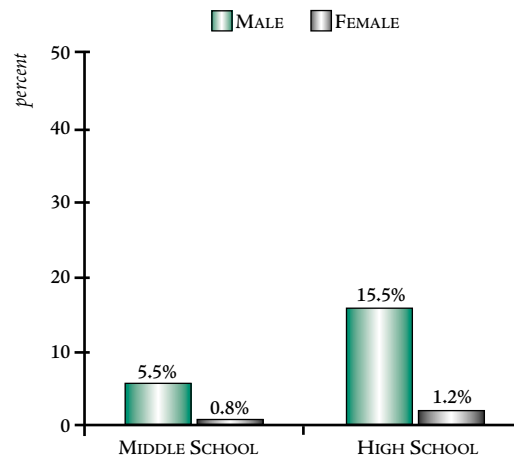
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY GRADE



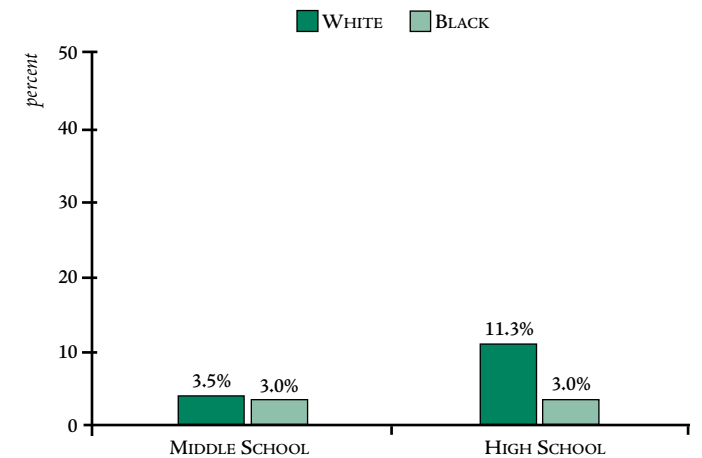
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

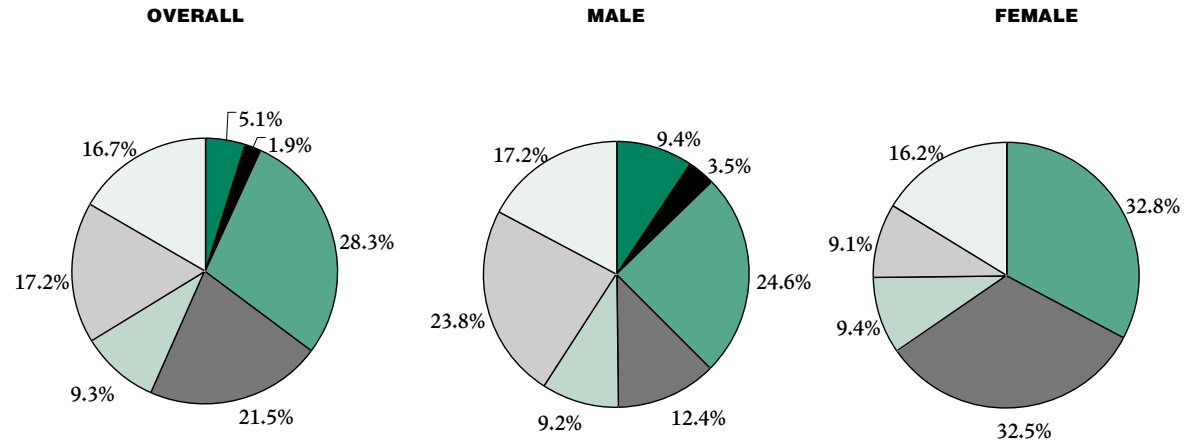


CIGARETTES' POINT OF ACCESS

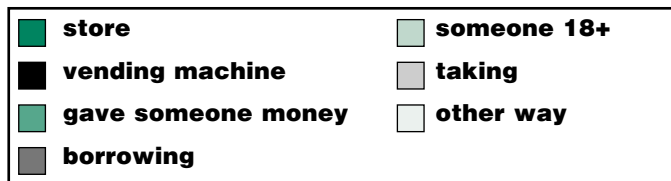
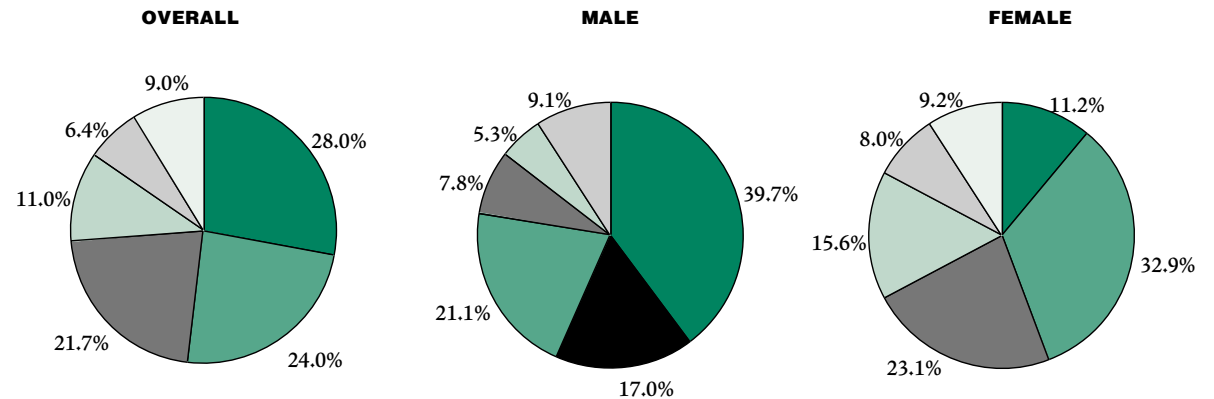
(Table 4, Question 9)

- The most common way for middle school smokers to get cigarettes is by giving money to someone else (28.3%), followed by "borrowing" (21.5%), and by taking them from a store or family member (17.2%).
- 5.1% of middle school smokers get their cigarettes at a store, while 1.9% get them from vending machines.
- Female middle school smokers (32.5%) are significantly more likely than male middle school smokers (12.4%) to get cigarettes by "borrowing" them.
- The most common way for high school smokers to get cigarettes is from a store (28.0%), followed by giving money to someone else (24.0%), and by "borrowing" them from someone else (21.7%).
- 11.0% of high school smokers get their cigarettes from someone older than 18, while 6.4% get them by taking them from a store or family member.
- Female high school smokers (32.9%) are significantly more likely than male high school smokers (21.1%) to get their cigarettes by giving money to someone else to buy them, while males (39.7%) are significantly more likely than females (11.2%) to get them from a store.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

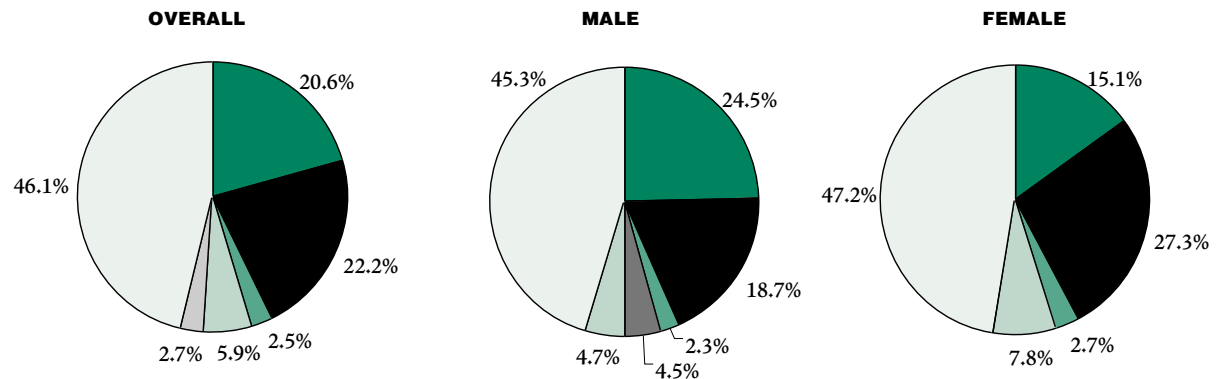


CIGARETTES' POINT OF PURCHASE

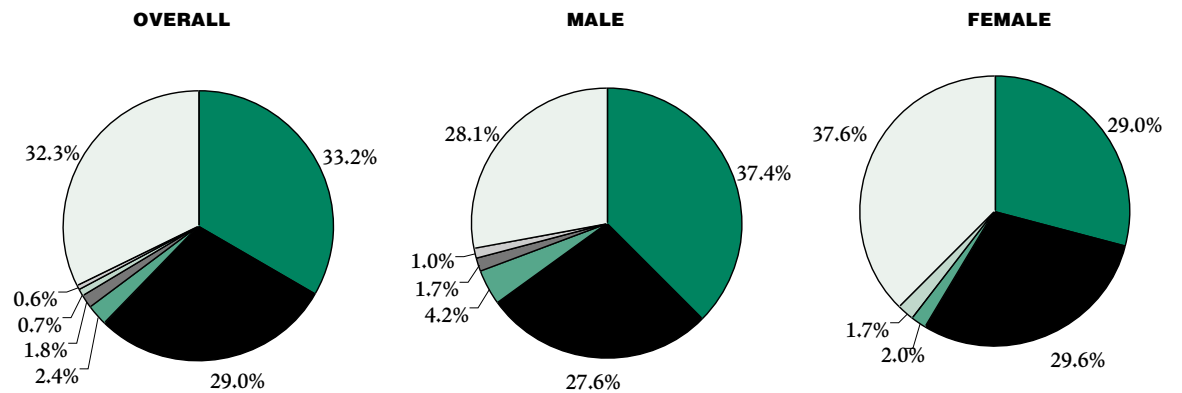
(Table 5, Question 10)

- Among middle school students, 22.2% of current smokers buy their cigarettes at a convenience store, 20.6% buy them at a gas station, and 5.9% from a vending machine.
- Among high school students, 33.2% of current smokers buy their cigarettes at a gas station, 29.0% buy them at a convenience store, 2.4% buy them at a grocery store, and 1.8% at a drug store.
- There are no significant differences between male and female smokers in middle and high schools in their choice of places to purchase their cigarettes.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

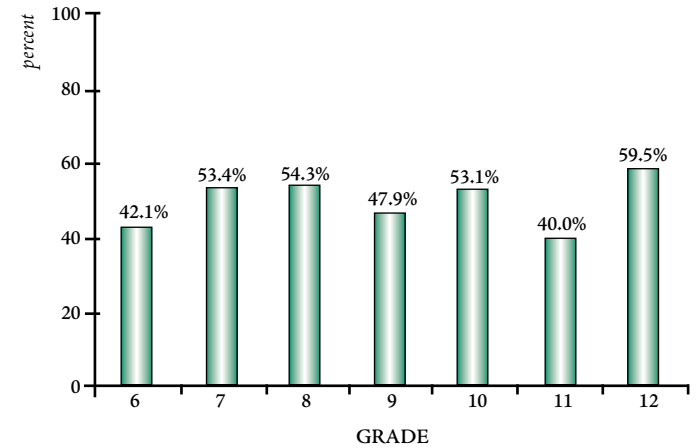


CURRENT SMOKERS' DESIRE TO QUIT

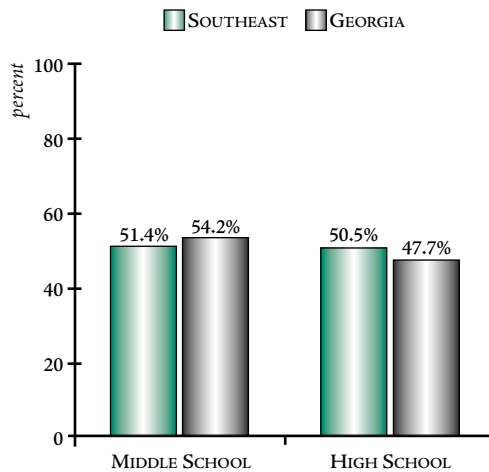
(Table 6, Question 11)

- 51.4% of middle and 50.5% of high school students in the Southeast 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.
- There are no significant differences between male and female smokers in middle and high school in their desire to quit smoking.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in middle and high school in their desire to quit smoking.

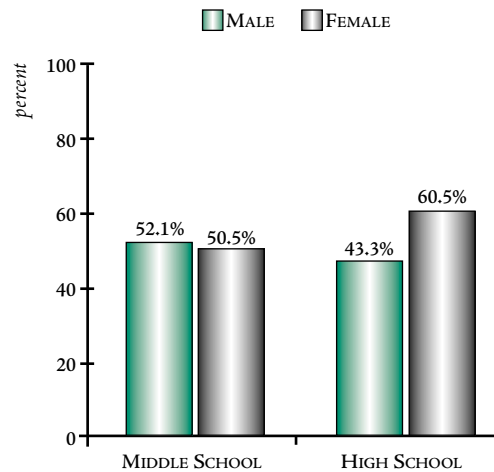
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO WISH TO QUIT BY GRADE



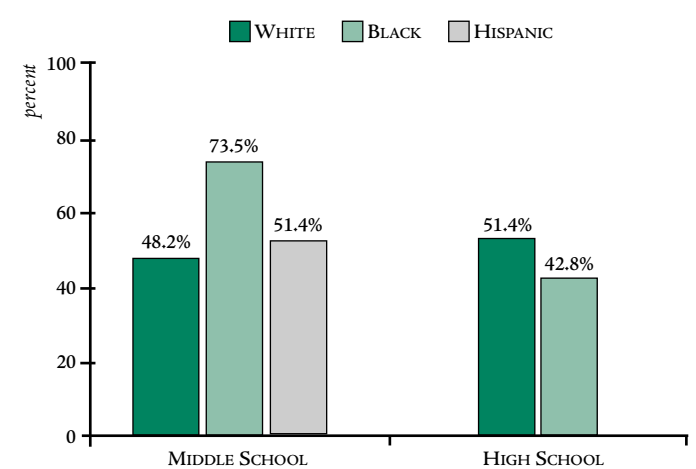
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO WISH TO QUIT BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO WISH TO QUIT BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO WISH TO QUIT BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

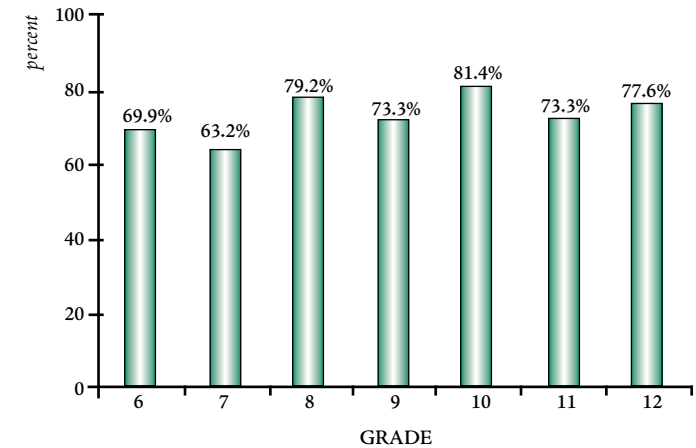


CURRENT SMOKERS' CONFIDENCE IN ABILITY TO QUIT

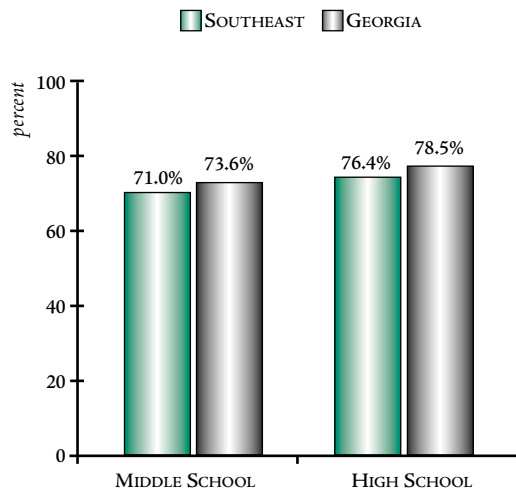
(Table 6, Question 12)

- 71.0% of middle school and 76.4% of high school smokers in the Southeast district 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.
- In both middle and high school, there are no significant differences between male and female smokers in their confidence in their ability to quit smoking.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in middle and high school in their confidence in their ability to quit smoking.

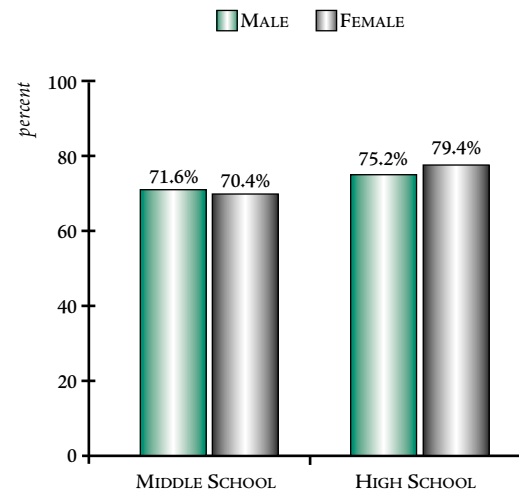
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO ARE CONFIDENT THEY COULD QUIT SMOKING NOW BY GRADE



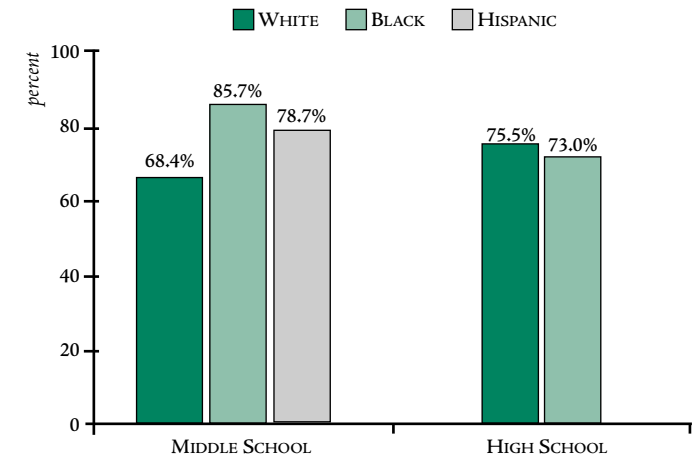
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO ARE CONFIDENT THEY COULD QUIT SMOKING NOW BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO ARE CONFIDENT THEY COULD QUIT SMOKING NOW BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

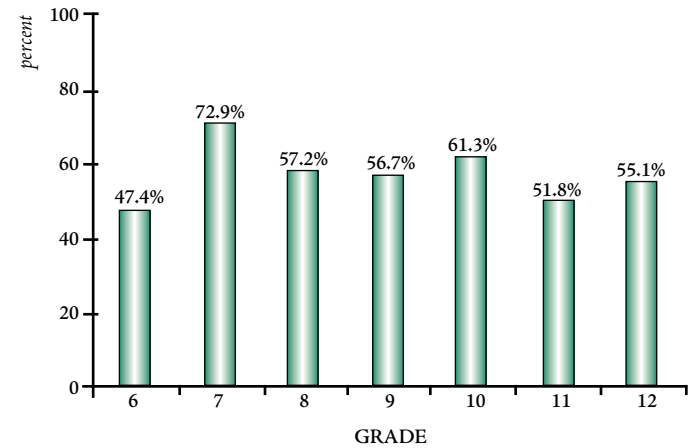


CURRENT SMOKERS' ATTEMPTS TO QUIT

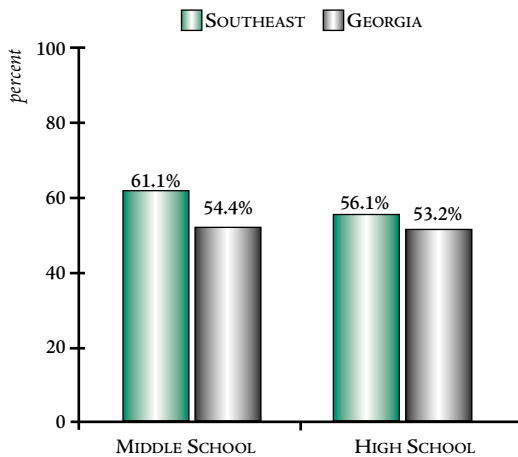
(Table 6, Question 13)

- 61.1% of middle and 56.1% of high school smokers in the Southeast district have attempted to quit smoking within the past 12 months, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 54.4% and 53.2%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between male and female smokers in their likelihood to attempt to quit smoking in both middle and high school.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in both middle and high school in their attempts to quit smoking.

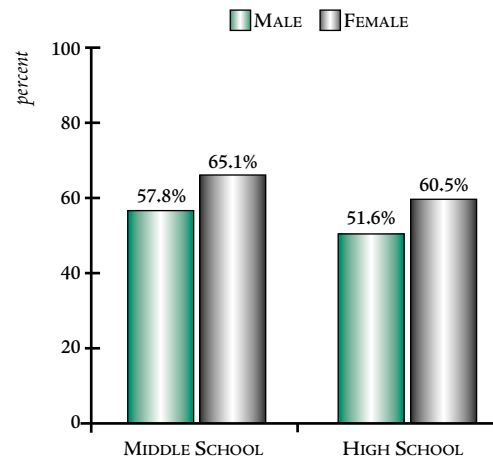
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO HAVE ATTEMPTED TO QUIT IN PAST 12 MONTHS BY GRADE



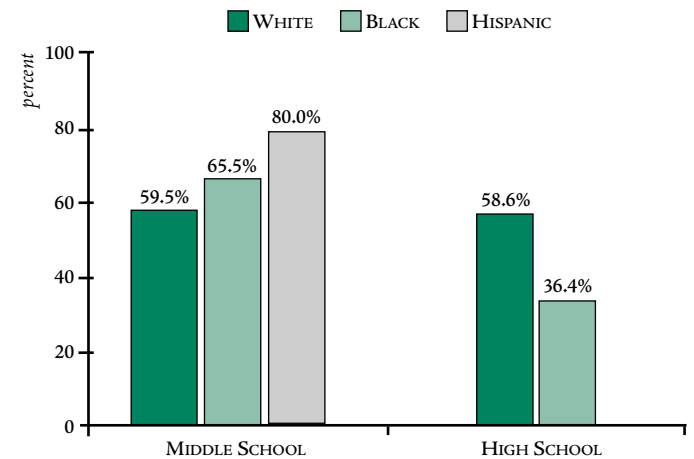
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO QUIT IN PAST 12 MONTHS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO HAVE ATTEMPTED TO QUIT IN PAST 12 MONTHS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

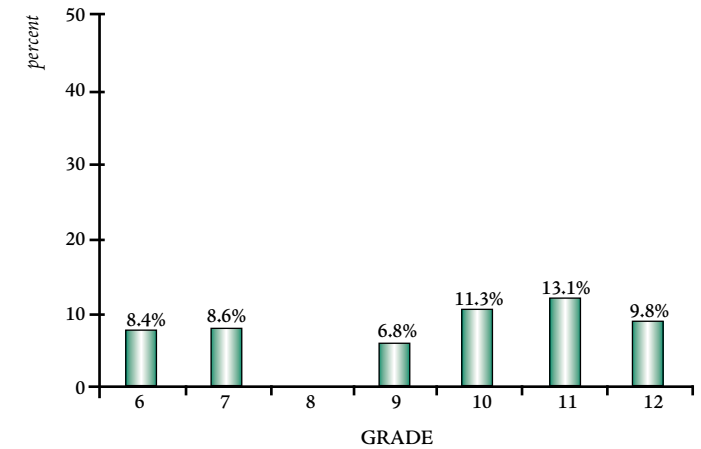


CURRENT SMOKERS' PARTICIPATION IN A QUIT PROGRAM

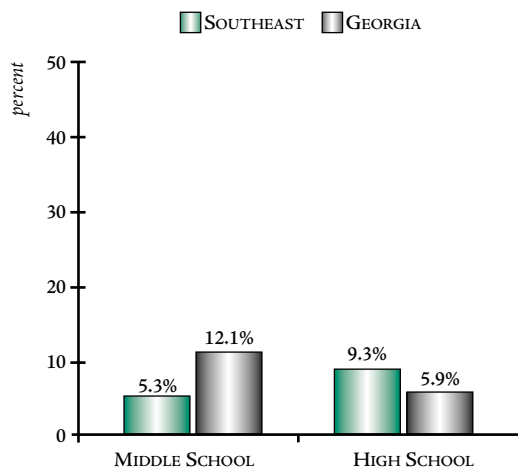
(Table 6, Question 14)

- 5.3% of middle and 9.3% of high school smokers in the Southeast 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.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in middle and high school in their rates of participation in a tobacco cessation program.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their rates of participation in a tobacco cessation program in both middle and high school.

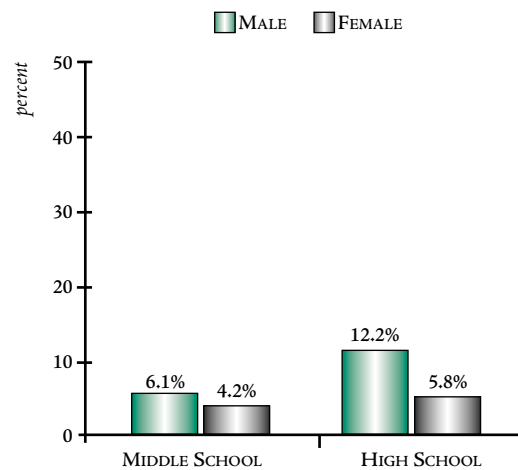
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO HAVE EVER PARTICIPATED IN A CESSATION PROGRAM BY GRADE



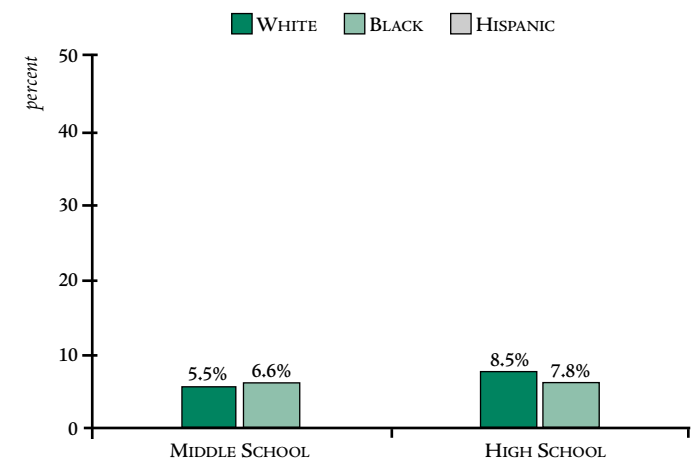
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO HAVE EVER PARTICIPATED IN A CESSATION PROGRAM BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



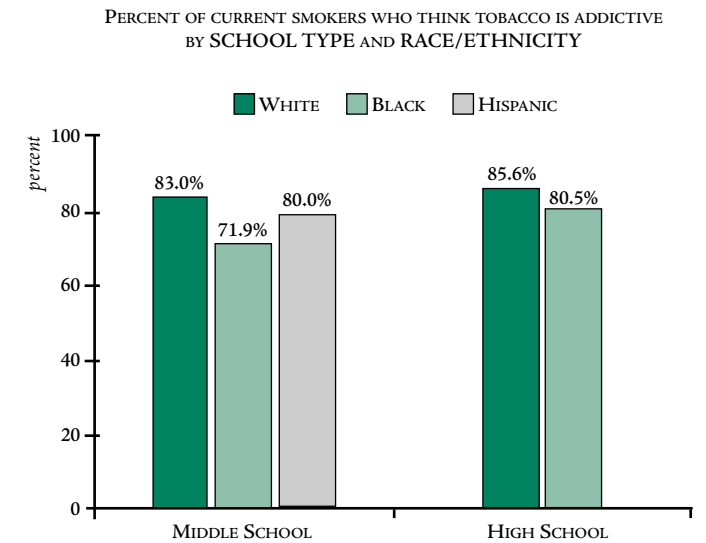
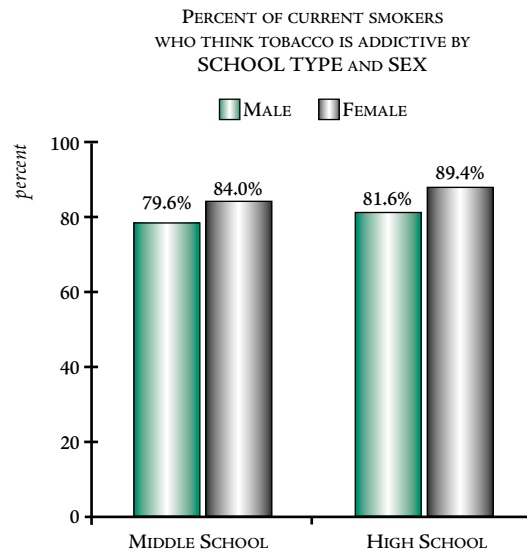
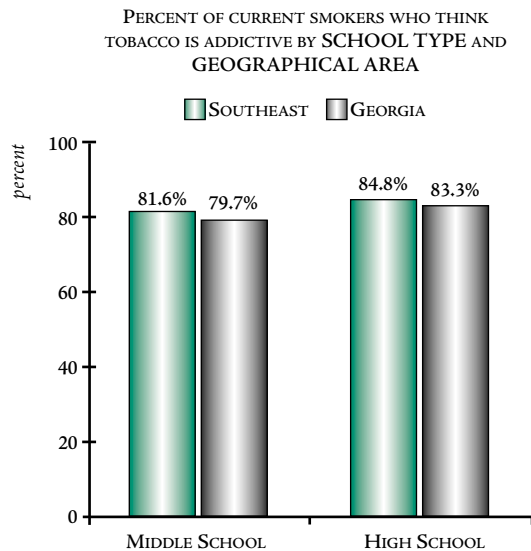
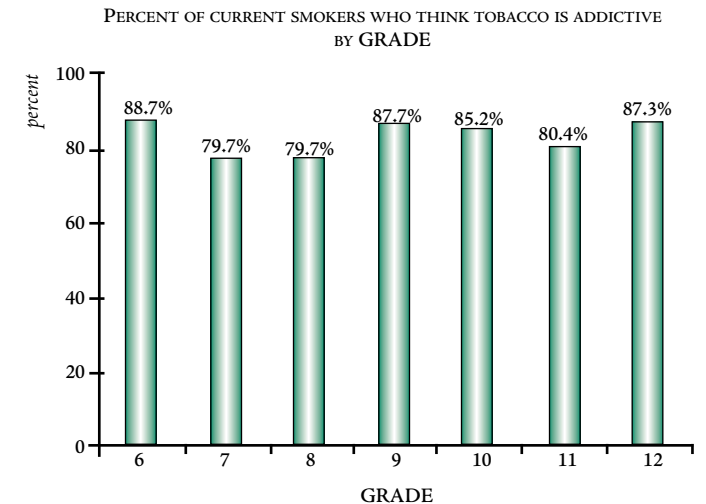
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO HAVE EVER PARTICIPATED IN A CESSATION PROGRAM BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY



CURRENT SMOKERS' ATTITUDE ON THE ADDICTIVE NATURE OF TOBACCO

(Table 7, Question 15)

- 81.6% of middle and 84.8% of high school smokers in the Southeast 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.
- There are no significant differences between middle and high school male and female smokers in their belief that tobacco is addictive.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in middle and high schools in their belief that tobacco is addictive.

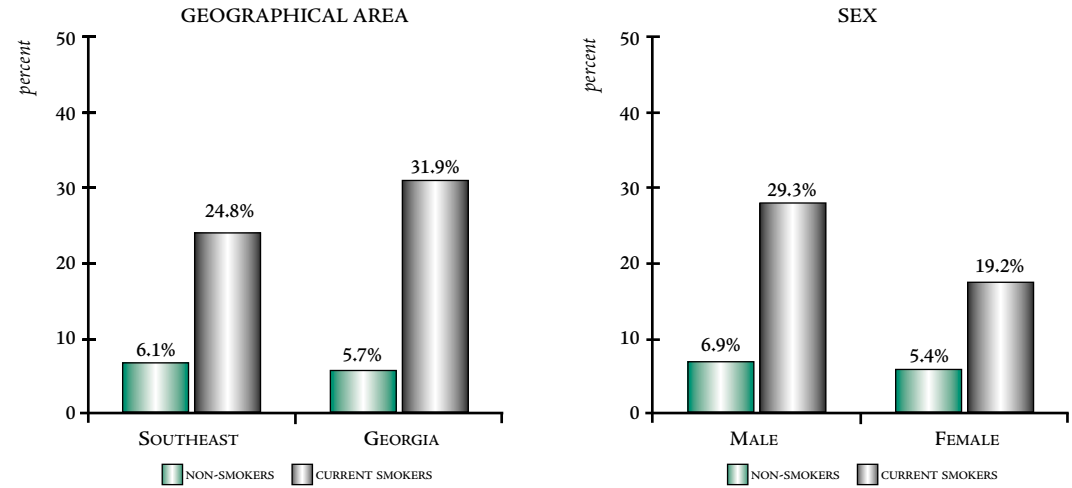


IT IS SAFE TO SMOKE FOR A YEAR OR TWO AS LONG AS SMOKER QUILTS

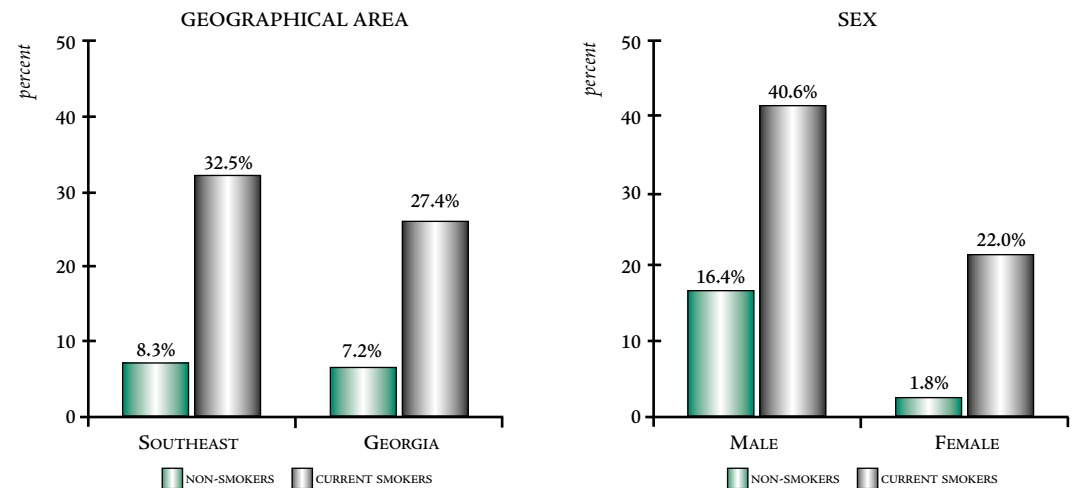
(Table 9, Question 16)

- 24.8% of middle school smokers and 6.1% 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.
- Among middle school smokers and non-smokers, there are no significant differences between males and females to hold this belief.
- 32.5% of high school smokers and 8.3% 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.
- Among high school smokers and non-smokers, males are significantly more likely than females to hold this belief.
- Middle 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.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

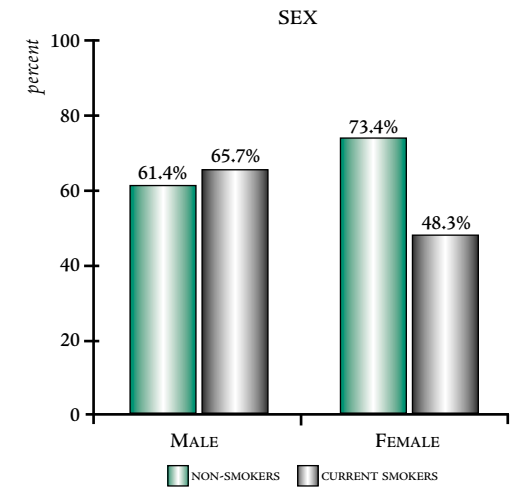
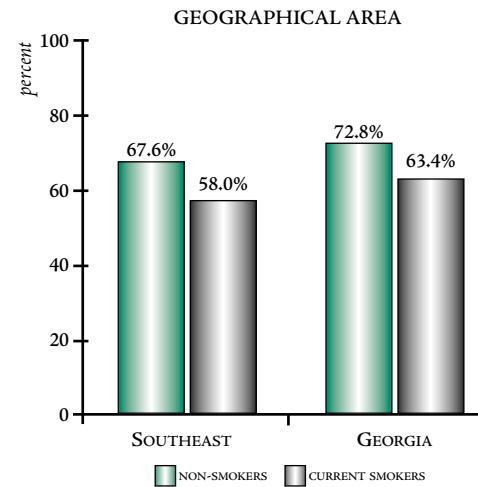


STUDENTS WHO HAVE DISCUSSED WITH PARENT OR GUARDIAN ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE

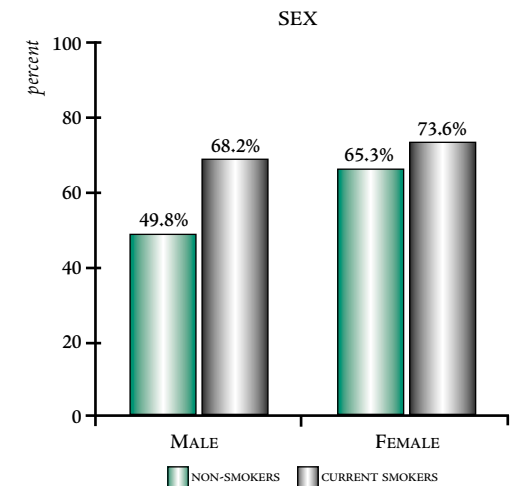
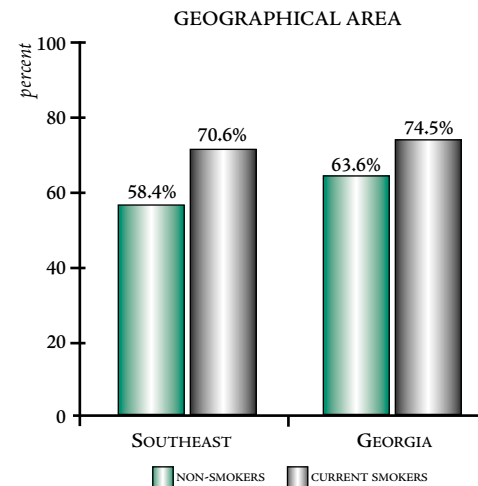
(Table 9, Question 17)

- 58.0% of middle school smokers and 67.6% of non-smokers have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use, which are comparable to the Statewide averages of 63.4% and 72.8%, respectively.
- 70.6% of high school smokers and 58.4% of 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 74.5% and 63.6%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between smokers and non-smokers in middle and high school to have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents or legal guardian.
- There are no significant differences between male and female students in middle and high school to have discussed with their parents or legal guardian about the dangers of tobacco use, regardless of their smoking status.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

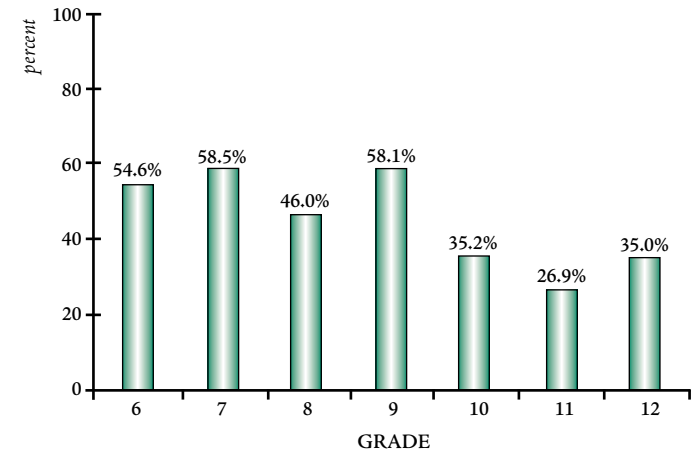


STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE

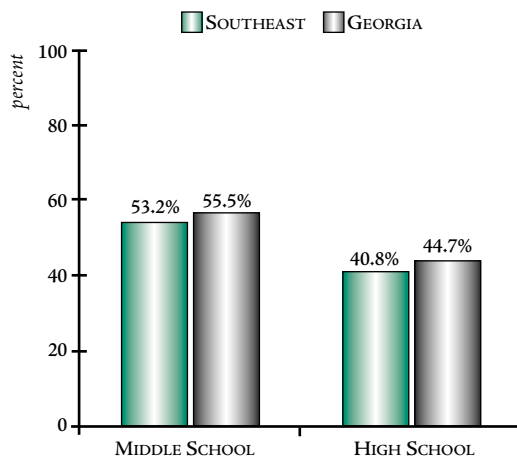
(Table 9, Question 18)

- 53.2% of middle and 40.8% of high school students have been taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 55.5% and 44.7%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between male and female students in middle and high school in their likelihood to have been taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups to have been taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use.

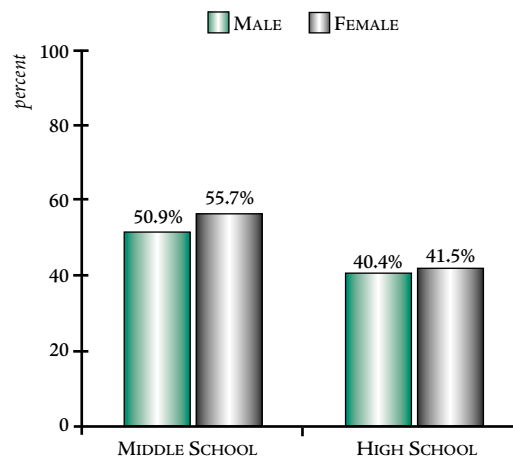
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE BY GRADE



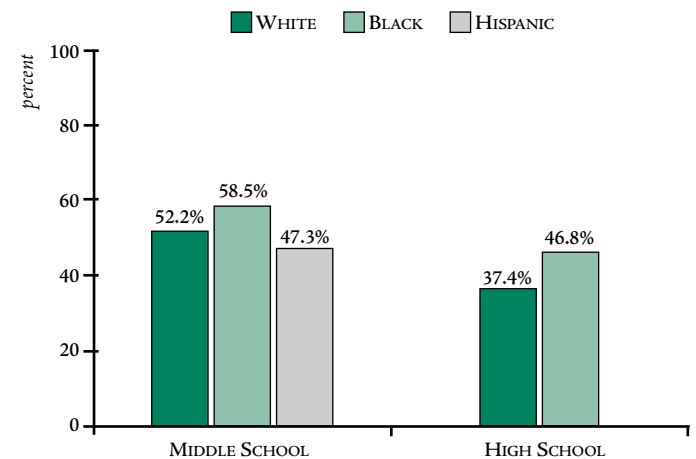
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

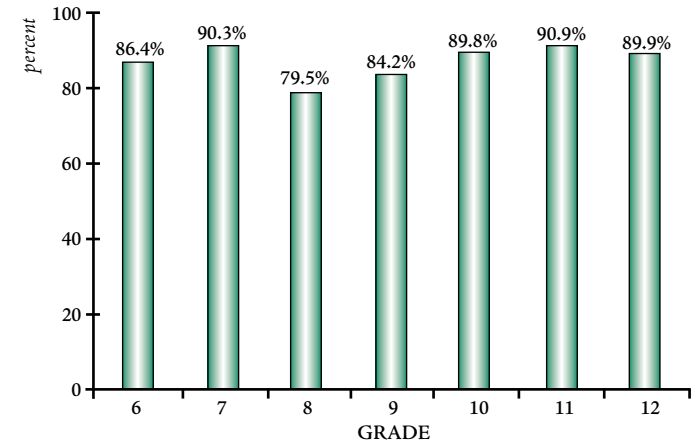


RESISTANCE TO BEST FRIENDS SMOKING

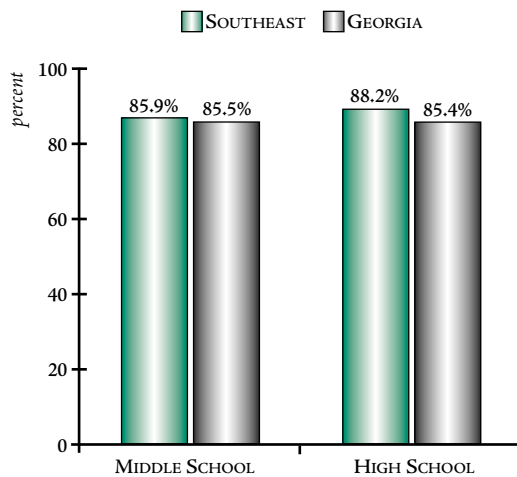
(Table 7, Question 19)

- 85.9% of middle and 88.2% of high school students in the Southeast 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 in their rates of resistance to peer pressure in both middle and high school.
- In middle school, Black non-smokers are significantly more likely than White non-smokers to refuse a cigarette when offered.
- In high school, there are no significant differences between non-smoking White and Black students in their resistance to peer pressure.

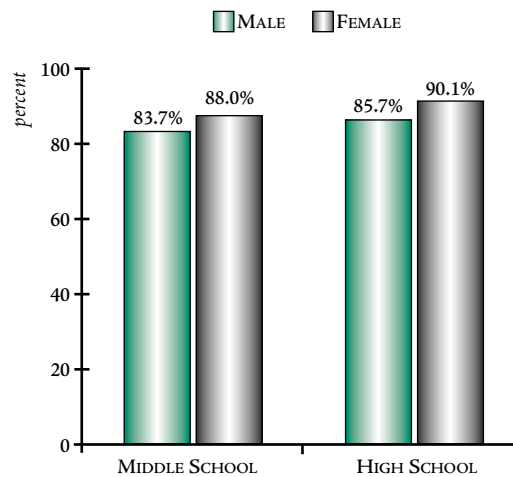
PERCENT OF NON-SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTES, BY GRADE



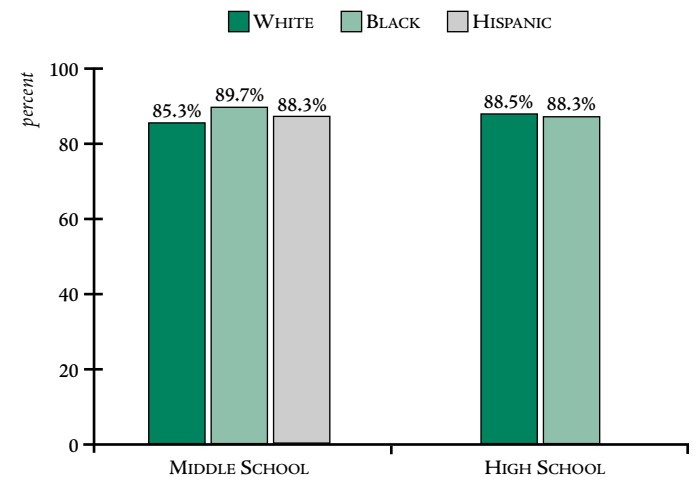
PERCENT OF NON-SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTES, BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

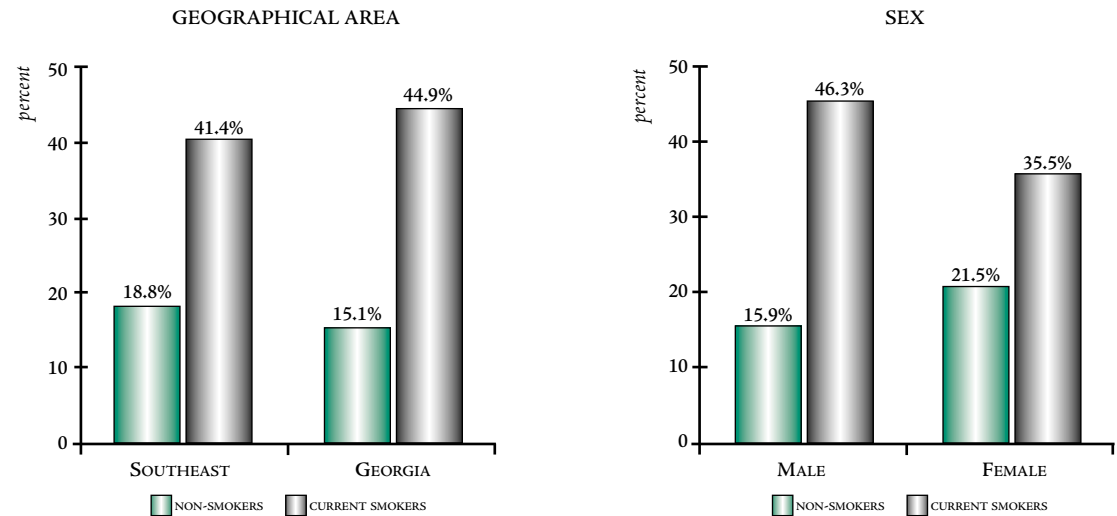


ARE SMOKERS MORE POPULAR?

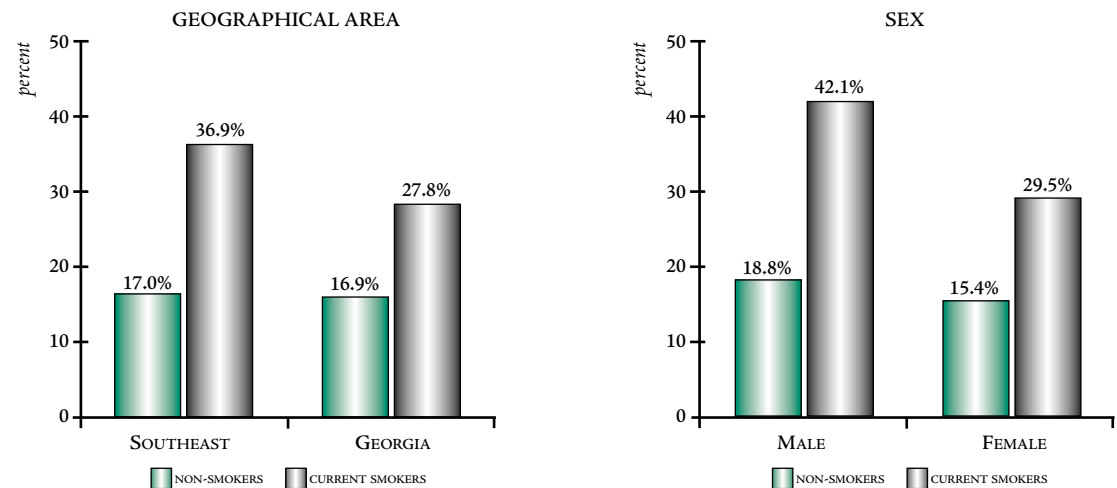
(Table 8, Question 20)

- 41.4% of middle school smokers and 18.8% 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.
- Middle school female smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to think that young people who smoke have more friends.
- 36.9% of high school smokers and 17.0% 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 high school female smokers and non-smokers to hold this belief.
- Both middle and high school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to think that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.
- There are no significant differences between male and female students in both middle and high school, regardless of their smoking status, in their likelihood to think that smokers have more friends.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

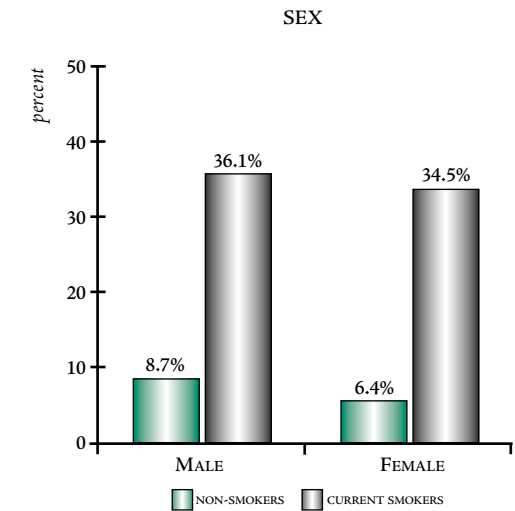
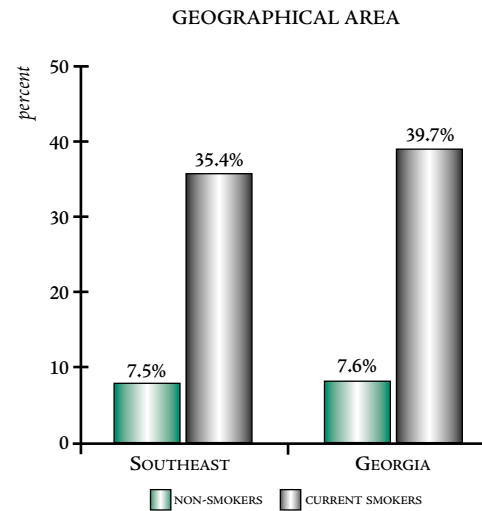


ARE SMOKERS MORE COOL?

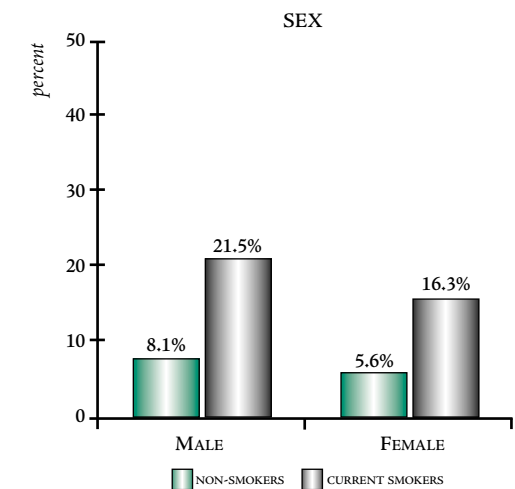
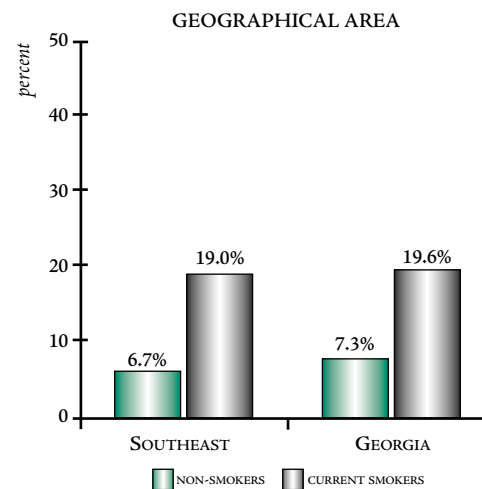
(Table 8, Question 21)

- 35.4% of middle school smokers and 7.5% of non-smokers think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school averages of 39.7% and 7.6%, respectively.
- Middle school female smokers are five times as likely as non-smokers to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.
- 19.0% of high school smokers and 6.7% 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.
- Middle and high school smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.
- There are no significant differences between male and female non-smokers in middle and high school to think that smokers are cool or fit in.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

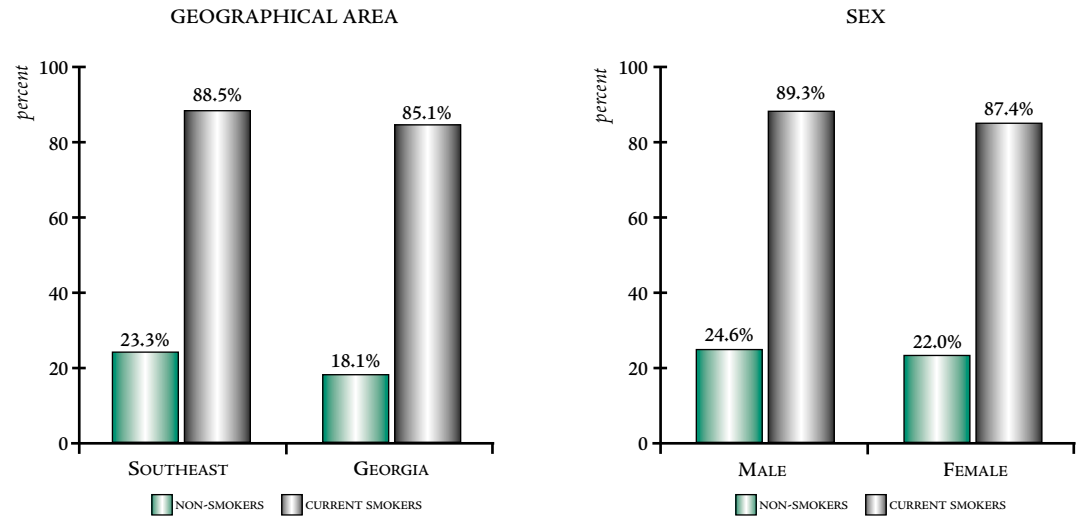


CLOSE FRIENDS WHO SMOKE

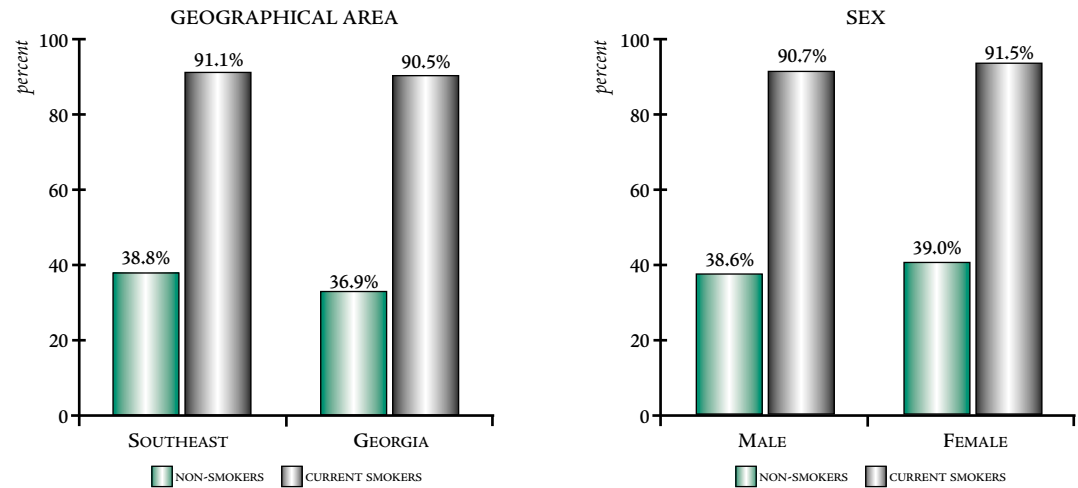
(Table 8, Question 22)

- 88.5% of middle school smokers and 23.3% of non-smokers have one or more close friend who smokes, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school averages of 85.1% and 18.1%, respectively.
- 91.1% of high school smokers and 38.8% of non-smokers have one or more close friend who smokes, which are comparable to the Statewide high school averages of 90.5% and 36.9%, respectively.
- Middle and high school smokers are more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have one or more close friend who smokes.
- There are no significant differences between males and females, regardless of their smoking status, in both middle and high school in their likelihood to have one or more close friend who smokes.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

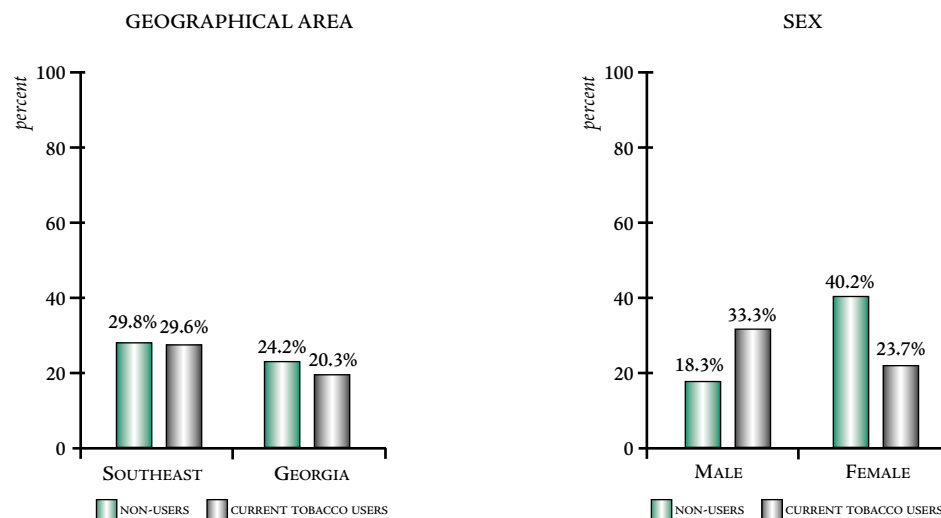


PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY EVENTS TO PREVENT TOBACCO USE

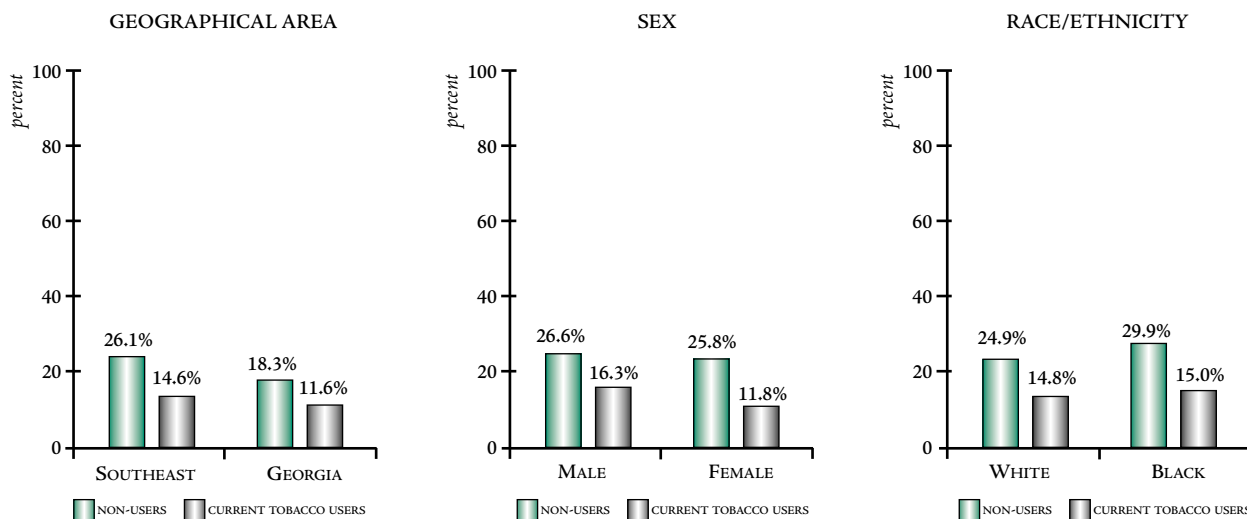
(Table 10, Question 23)

- 29.6% of middle school tobacco users and 29.8% of non-users have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use, which are comparable to the Statewide middle school tobacco user and non-user averages of 24.2% and 20.3%, respectively.
- 14.6% of high school tobacco users and 26.1% of non-users have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use, which are comparable to the Statewide high school tobacco user and non-user averages of 11.6% and 18.3%, respectively.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences between tobacco users and non-users in their participation in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- Middle school female non-smokers are significantly more likely than middle school female smokers to have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- Middle school female non-smokers are more likely than male non-smokers to participate in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- There are no significant differences between high school males and females in their rates of participation in these events, regardless of their smoking status.
- There are no significant differences between high school White and Black smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



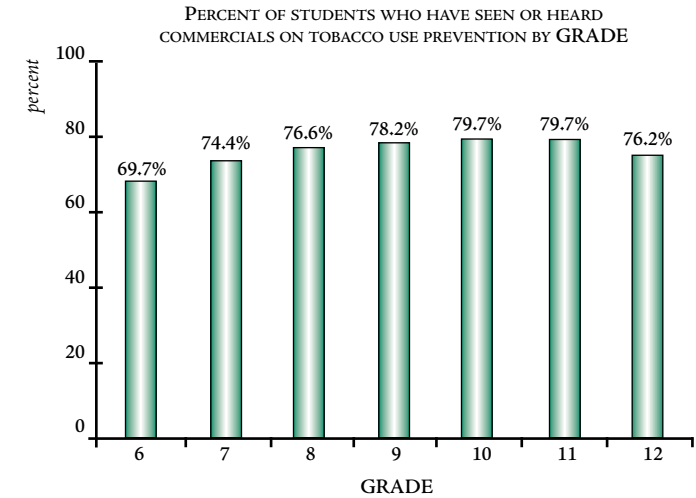
HIGH SCHOOL



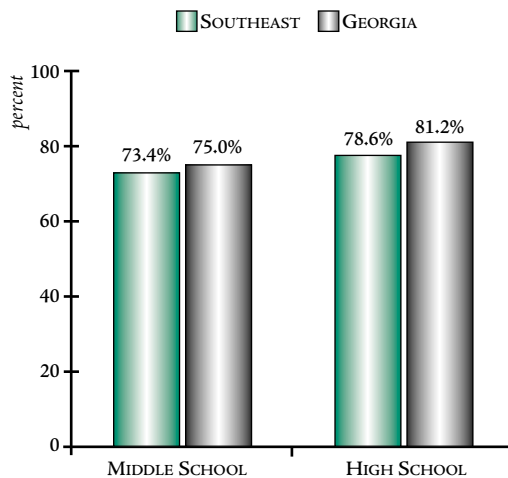
SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION

(Table 11, Question 24)

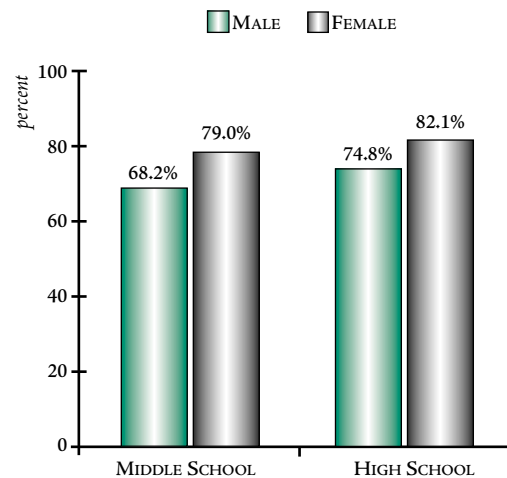
- 73.4% of middle and 78.6% of high school students in the Southeast district have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey, which are comparable to the State middle and high school averages of 75.0% and 81.2%, respectively.
- About three-fourths of middle and high school students have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention.
- In both middle and high school, 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.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their exposure to commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey in both middle and high schools.



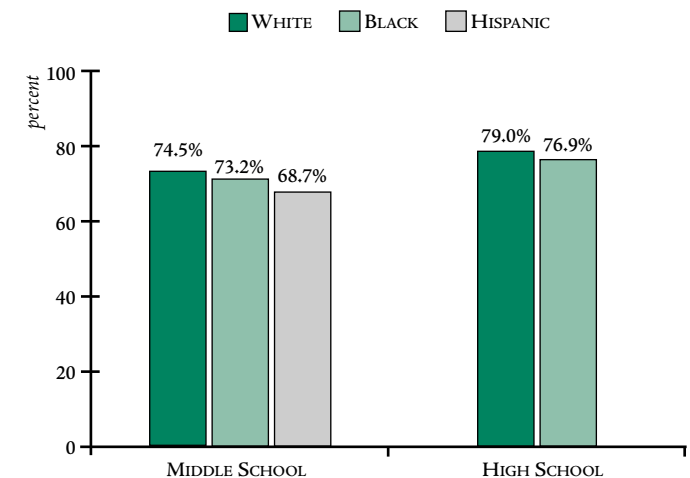
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



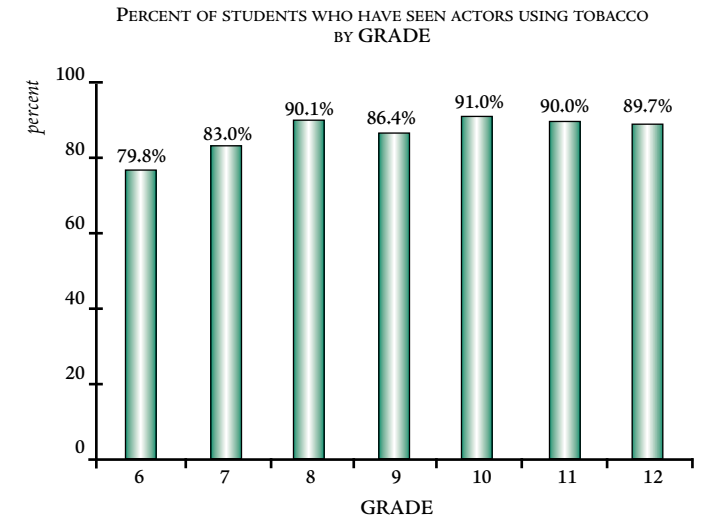
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY



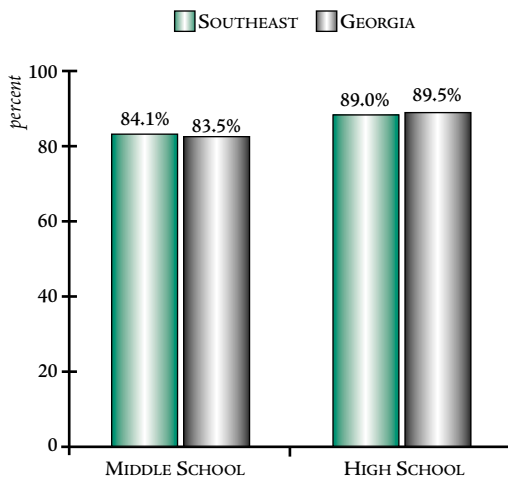
EXPOSURE TO ACTORS' TOBACCO USE IN TV/MOVIES

(Table 11, Question 25)

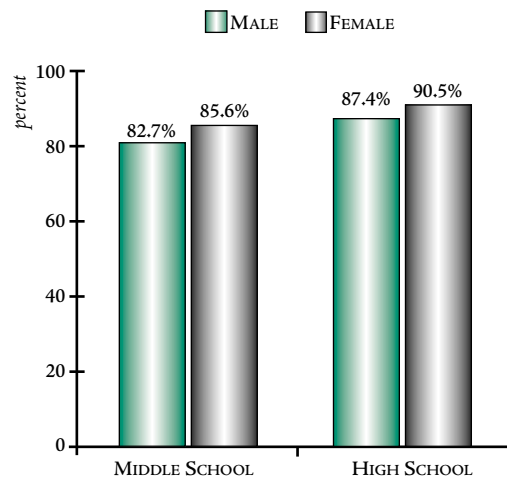
- 84.1% of middle and 89.0% of high school students in the Southeast district have seen actors using tobacco on television or in movies, which are comparable to the Statewide averages of 83.5% and 89.5%, respectively.
- Most middle and high school students have seen actors on television or movies using tobacco.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in middle and high school in their likelihood to see actors using tobacco in television or movies.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in middle schools in their exposure to actors using tobacco on television or movies.
- White high school students are more likely than Black high school students to have seen actors using tobacco in television or movies.



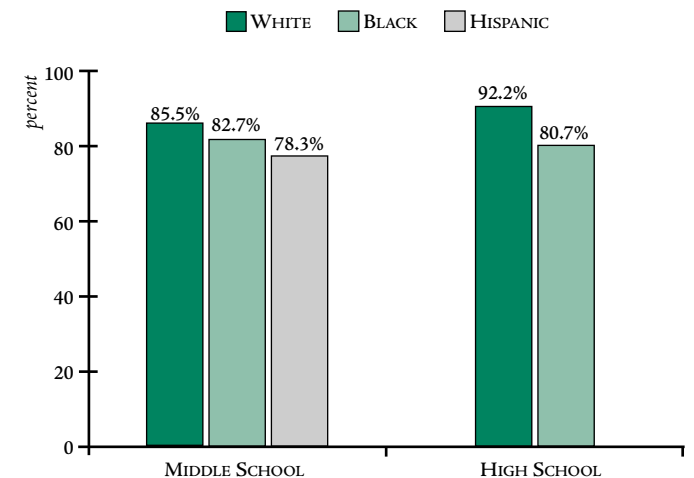
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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

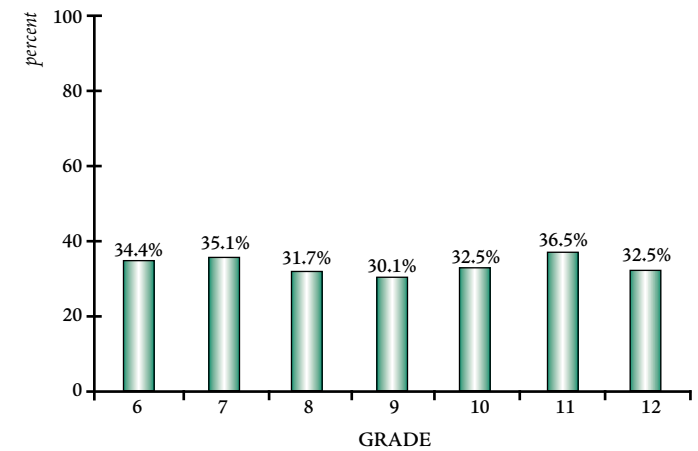


EXPOSURE TO ATHLETES' TOBACCO USE ON TV

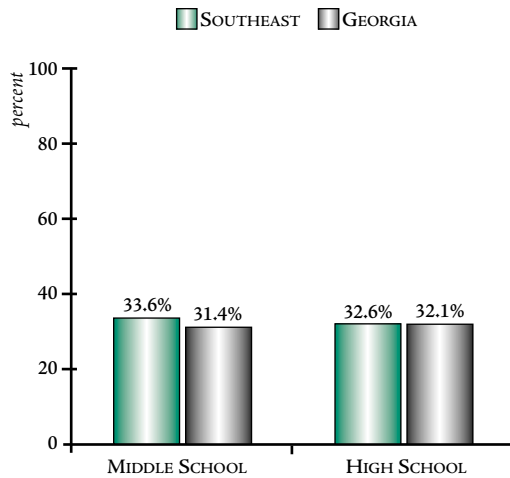
(Table 11, Question 26)

- 33.6% of middle and 32.6% of high school students in the Southeast district have seen athletes using tobacco on television, which are comparable to the Statewide middle and high school averages of 31.4% and 32.1%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in both middle and high school in their exposure to athletes using tobacco on television.
- In both middle and high schools, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to have seen athletes on television using tobacco.

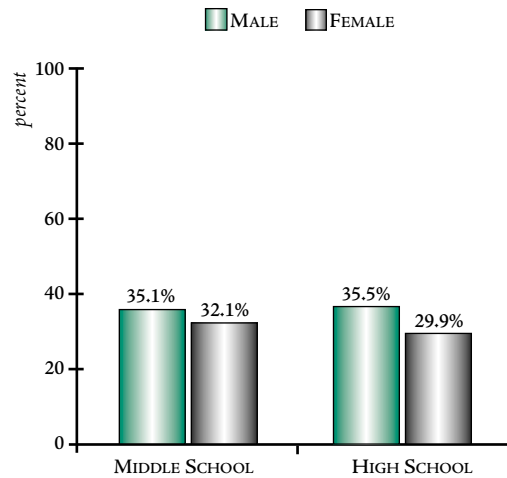
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY GRADE



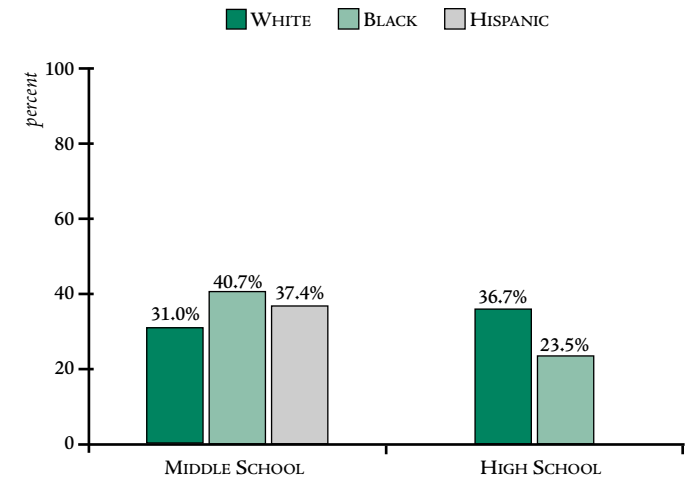
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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

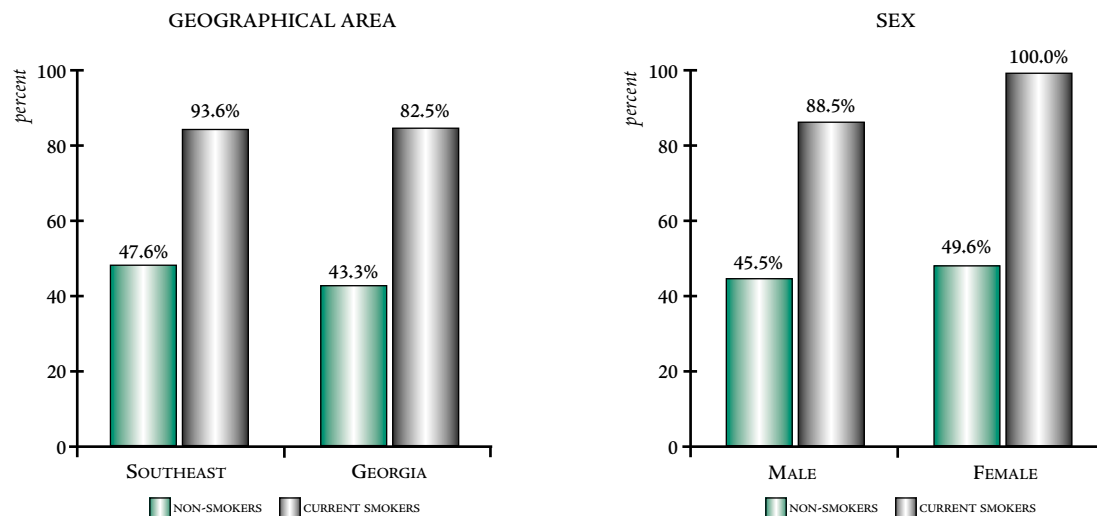


ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO EXPOSURE: ROOM

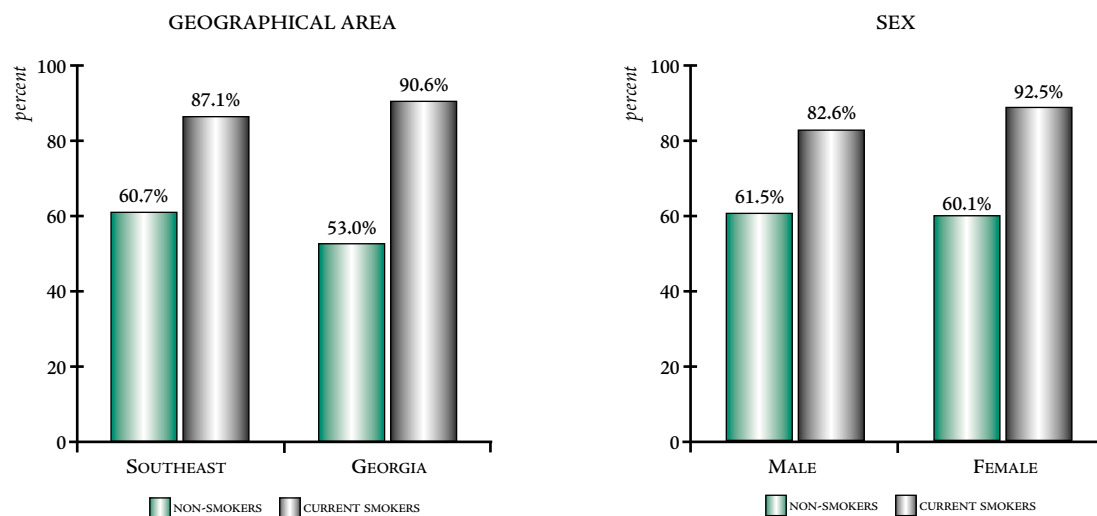
(Table 12, Question 27)

- 93.6% of middle school smokers have been in a room with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days, which is significantly higher than the Statewide middle school average of 82.5%.
- 47.6% 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 is comparable to the Statewide high school average of 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 smokers, females are significantly more likely than males to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days.
- 87.1% of high school smokers and 60.7% 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 high school smoker and non-smoker averages of 90.6% and 53.0% respectively.
- High school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days.
- There are no significant differences between high school males and females, regardless of their smoking status, to have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

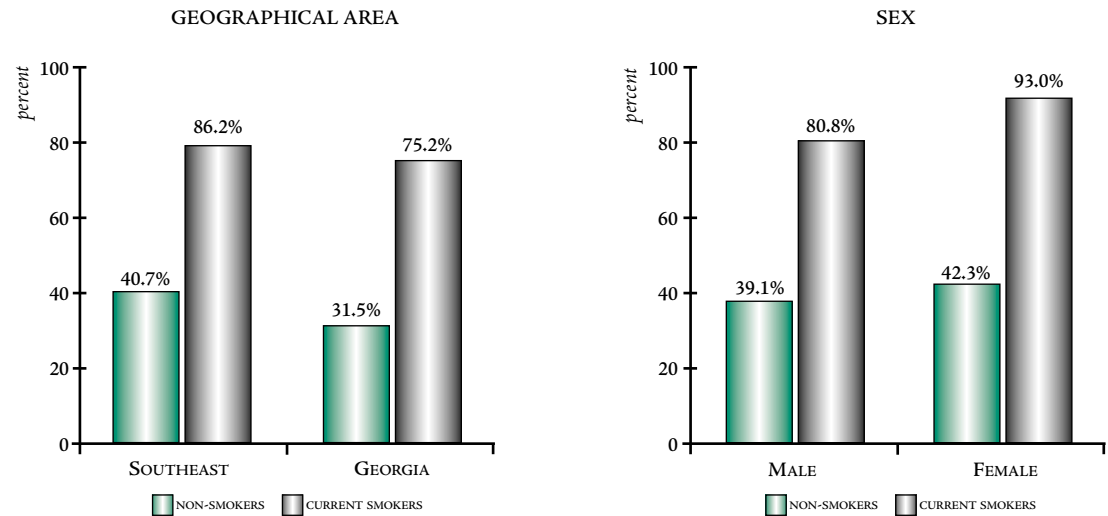


ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO EXPOSURE: CAR

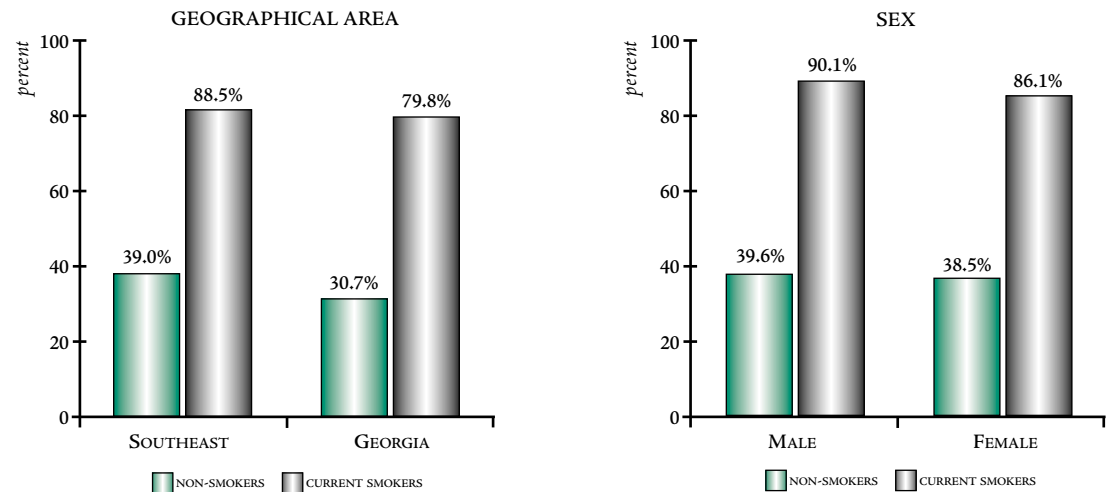
(Table 12, Question 28)

- 86.2% of middle school smokers and 40.7% of non-smokers have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker one or more days of the preceding seven days, which are significantly higher than 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.
- 88.5% of high school smokers and 39.0% of non-smokers have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days, which are significantly higher than the Statewide high school averages of 79.8% and 30.7%, respectively.
- High school smokers are 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.
- In both middle and high school, there are no significant differences between male and female students, regardless of their smoking status, in their likelihood of having ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker on one or more days of the preceding seven days.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

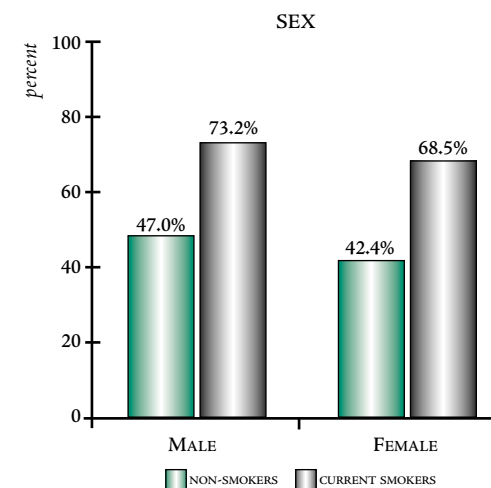
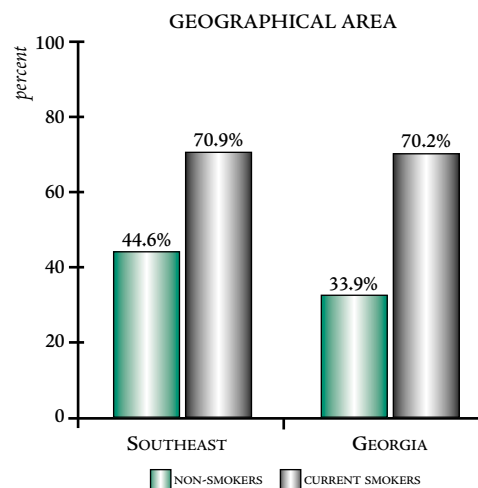


ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO EXPOSURE: HOME

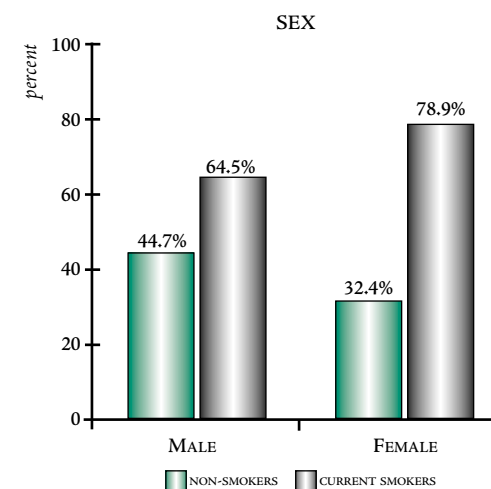
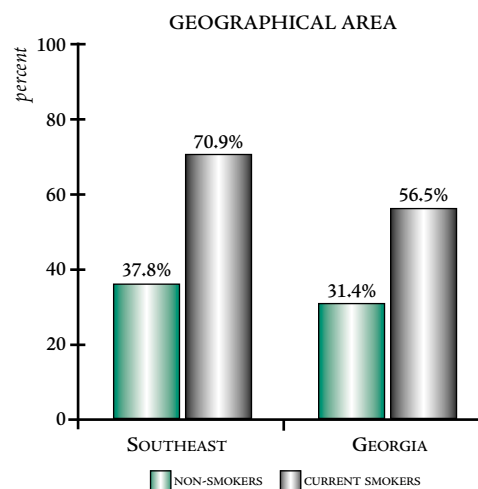
(Table 12, Question 29)

- 70.9% of middle school smokers and 44.6% 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 more likely than non-smokers to live with a cigarette smoker.
- There are no significant differences between middle school male and female smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to live with a cigarette smokers.
- 70.9% of high school smokers live with a cigarette smoker, which is significantly higher than the Statewide high school average of 56.5%.
- 37.8% of high school non-smokers live with a cigarette smoker, which is comparable to the Statewide high school average of 31.4%.
- 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 high school males and females, regardless of their smoking status, in their likelihood to live with a cigarette smoker.

MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL



METHODS

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

Questionnaire Development

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

Sampling

Sample Design

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

Sampling Procedures

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

The original district sample included 20 public schools. All of the sampled schools participated in the survey, bringing the final sample to 10 middle schools and 10 high schools. Of all middle school students, those in the ethnic group "Other" were excluded from analysis due to a small response number (<35). Of all high school students, Hispanics and "Other" were excluded from analysis because of their small response number (<35).

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

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

Data Collection

Recruitment of Sampled School Districts and Schools

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

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

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

Classroom-level Data Collection

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



Weighting

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

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

W1 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the school

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

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

f2 = a class adjustment factor calculated by school

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

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

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



METHODS continued. . .

GYTS RESPONSE RATES

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

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

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

APPENDIX A – SURVEY QUESTIONS

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



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

APPENDIX B – DETAILED DATA TABLES

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

CATEGORY	ANY ** TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)	CIGARETTE USE % (95% CI)	CIGAR USE % (95% CI)	BIDIS USE % (95% CI)	SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>					
Sex					
Female	13.2 (±1.9)	10.8 (±2.1)	4.0 (±1.1)	1.5 (±1.1)	2.8 (±1.3)
Male	21.4 (±1.8)	12.6 (±4.1)	9.4 (±2.0)	4.7 (±2.0)	12.3 (±3.3)
Grade					
6th	12.1 (±3.2)	6.9 (±2.2)	4.8 (±0.7)	2.5 (±1.6)	7.1 (±2.6)
7th	21.3 (±4.1)	14.5 (±3.6)	8.0 (±4.1)	3.7 (±3.0)	11.0 (±3.5)
8th	19.8 (±2.5)	14.3 (±4.3)	8.2 (±2.1)	3.6 (±2.5)	5.6 (±2.0)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	18.6 (±3.5)	13.1 (±4.3)	7.4 (±1.8)	3.1 (±1.8)	9.2 (±2.3)
Black	15.0 (±6.8)	8.6 (±3.6)	5.9 (±3.2)	3.1 (±2.7)	5.3 (±4.3)
Hispanic	14.3 (±11.8)	7.0 (±5.8)	7.4 (±7.3)	2.8 (±4.5)	1.6 (±3.1)
Total	17.6 (±1.3)	11.8 (±2.3)	6.9 (±1.3)	3.2 (±0.9)	7.9 (±1.8)
<i>High School</i>					
Sex					
Female	27.4 (±3.8)	21.5 (±3.5)	9.8 (±3.2)	2.1 (±1.3)	3.1 (±1.5)
Male	45.0 (±7.6)	29.3 (±6.0)	22.2 (±4.0)	8.1 (±2.9)	24.5 (±6.1)
Grade					
9th	38.6 (±6.6)	29.5 (±7.9)	16.5 (±6.1)	4.6 (±2.2)	13.2 (±4.8)
10th	33.1 (±3.5)	22.2 (±4.4)	14.2 (±2.9)	4.6 (±1.8)	16.4 (±3.3)
11th	32.5 (±6.9)	19.6 (±7.2)	15.0 (±4.2)	6.1 (±5.9)	10.7 (±5.7)
12th	39.7 (±12.9)	27.8 (±13.8)	19.8 (±9.0)	6.3 (±2.6)	14.1 (±6.0)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	42.5 (±7.6)	32.5 (±7.1)	18.1 (±4.1)	5.6 (±1.8)	17.6 (±5.0)
Black	23.1 (±3.7)	9.6 (±1.9)	13.9 (±2.7)	3.5 (±2.2)	5.6 (±2.3)
Total	36.4 (±4.5)	25.5 (±4.5)	16.2 (±3.1)	5.2 (±1.5)	13.8 (±3.1)

* 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	52.3 (±14.6)	16.3 (±14.4)	1.7 (±3.5)	20.8 (±17.3)	8.9 (±8.4)
Male	42.0 (±18.2)	35.0 (±17.4)	8.3 (±3.1)	8.9 (±9.9)	5.8 (±5.7)
Grade					
6th	45.0 (±10.4)	17.1 (±13.3)	12.9 (±11.0)	16.2 (±19.7)	8.7 (±12.3)
7th	41.7 (±18.7)	41.4 (±13.5)	2.5 (±4.8)	9.7 (±13.2)	4.7 (±6.1)
8th	52.3 (±9.7)	16.8 (±14.7)	4.4 (±6.4)	17.6 (±6.5)	8.9 (±6.1)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	58.3 (±14.1)	12.1 (±6.2)	4.9 (±1.3)	18.1 (±14.3)	6.6 (±5.5)
Black	0.0 (±0.0)	87.0 (±12.7)	0.0 (±0.0)	4.4 (±9.0)	8.6 (±13.8)
Hispanic	19.1 (±31.9)	42.6 (±27.7)	18.3 (±30.9)	0.0 (±0.0)	20.0 (±33.0)
Total	46.5 (±13.2)	26.7 (±13.1)	5.4 (±2.7)	14.2 (±11.7)	7.2 (±5.5)
<i>High School</i>					
Sex					
Female	66.3 (±9.3)	18.2 (±3.7)	1.5 (±2.9)	9.8 (±8.9)	4.2 (±3.7)
Male	59.3 (±9.8)	25.7 (±7.2)	7.6 (±5.1)	5.3 (±3.4)	2.1 (±2.3)
Grade					
9th	63.8 (±9.1)	20.7 (±8.8)	4.3 (±4.2)	6.5 (±5.7)	4.7 (±4.0)
10th	58.3 (±8.8)	28.6 (±9.8)	6.6 (±7.3)	2.7 (±3.5)	3.8 (±4.3)
11th	73.9 (±10.0)	12.0 (±11.0)	2.5 (±5.1)	9.4 (±7.5)	2.2 (±4.1)
12th	53.3 (±26.0)	27.4 (±21.8)	6.8 (±6.7)	12.5 (±7.6)	0.0 (±0.0)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	70.1 (±6.5)	16.0 (±2.8)	5.5 (±3.5)	6.2 (±3.8)	2.2 (±1.9)
Black	13.0 (±15.1)	67.6 (±23.2)	3.2 (±6.4)	8.2 (±5.1)	8.0 (±11.3)
Total	62.3 (±7.7)	22.6 (±4.6)	4.9 (±3.1)	7.1 (±3.9)	3.0 (±1.9)

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

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	0.8 (±0.5)	0.8 (±0.7)
Male	3.6 (±2.2)	5.5 (±1.9)
Grade		
6th	0.8 (±0.9)	2.4 (±1.8)
7th	3.1 (±2.3)	5.2 (±2.8)
8th	2.9 (±2.1)	2.5 (±1.1)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	2.3 (±1.5)	3.5 (±1.3)
Black	2.2 (±1.7)	2.5 (±2.6)
Hispanic	1.5 (±2.8)	0.0 (±0.0)
Total	2.2 (±1.2)	3.3 (±1.0)
<i>High School</i>		
Sex		
Female	6.3 (±1.4)	1.2 (±0.7)
Male	14.9 (±3.5)	15.5 (±5.3)
Grade		
9th	13.1 (±6.1)	6.8 (±4.2)
10th	9.6 (±4.0)	10.4 (±3.7)
11th	9.8 (±5.0)	6.5 (±5.4)
12th	9.6 (±7.1)	10.0 (±2.8)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	14.3 (±3.5)	11.3 (±3.7)
Black	4.0 (±2.6)	3.0 (±2.3)
Total	10.9 (±2.4)	8.4 (±2.6)

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	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	32.8 (±12.9)	32.5 (±7.0)	9.4 (±5.3)	9.1 (±6.6)	16.2 (±13.3)
Male	9.4 (±6.7)	3.5 (±4.0)	24.6 (±13.3)	12.4 (±12.7)	9.2 (±7.4)	23.8 (±13.9)	17.2 (±13.5)
Grade							
6th	0.0 (±0.0)	4.5 (±8.8)	8.2 (±8.4)	28.7 (±15.8)	17.1 (±15.9)	13.2 (±10.2)	28.2 (±22.6)
7th	5.6 (±6.4)	2.4 (±4.4)	34.1 (±9.3)	17.5 (±7.4)	11.8 (±11.0)	17.3 (±11.7)	11.3 (±14.1)
8th	7.5 (±6.2)	0.0 (±0.0)	32.9 (±16.5)	22.0 (±17.9)	2.0 (±4.6)	19.2 (±9.7)	16.4 (±10.1)
Race/Ethnicity							
White	4.2 (±4.4)	2.6 (±3.5)	29.4 (±8.7)	20.3 (±8.1)	8.6 (±5.6)	18.5 (±6.9)	16.3 (±7.5)
Black	11.3 (±10.8)	0.0 (±0.0)	27.6 (±11.9)	18.7 (±20.4)	7.0 (±10.0)	19.9 (±19.1)	15.5 (±21.2)
Hispanic	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	20.0 (±33.0)	61.7 (±35.8)	18.3 (±30.9)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)
Total	5.1 (±4.2)	1.9 (±2.5)	28.3 (±7.1)	21.5 (±8.4)	9.3 (±5.6)	17.2 (±7.6)	16.7 (±7.1)
<i>High School</i>							
Sex							
Female	11.2 (±5.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	32.9 (±7.2)	23.1 (±6.3)	15.6 (±7.8)	8.0 (±4.9)	9.2 (±5.6)
Male	39.7 (±14.1)	0.0 (±0.0)	17.0 (±7.3)	21.1 (±7.4)	7.8 (±4.1)	5.3 (±7.0)	9.1 (±4.7)
Grade							
9th	13.3 (±8.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	28.7 (±5.4)	24.1 (±7.0)	7.3 (±4.1)	10.4 (±10.3)	16.2 (±7.6)
10th	30.3 (±14.3)	0.0 (±0.0)	20.2 (±9.0)	25.4 (±8.2)	15.6 (±7.0)	2.6 (±3.4)	5.8 (±4.8)
11th	39.4 (±14.2)	0.0 (±0.0)	21.7 (±11.2)	17.4 (±15.0)	11.8 (±8.3)	4.6 (±4.5)	5.2 (±5.7)
12th	51.7 (±12.2)	0.0 (±0.0)	14.3 (±9.8)	13.9 (±15.5)	14.9 (±13.4)	5.3 (±7.1)	0.0 (±0.0)
Race/Ethnicity							
White	27.4 (±8.7)	0.0 (±0.0)	25.7 (±5.8)	20.8 (±5.8)	11.9 (±5.2)	4.0 (±3.4)	10.2 (±3.1)
Black	25.2 (±19.7)	0.0 (±0.0)	21.4 (±9.4)	26.8 (±14.8)	3.3 (±7.2)	23.3 (±14.6)	0.0 (±0.0)
Total	28.0 (±9.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	24.0 (±5.7)	21.7 (±4.0)	11.0 (±3.9)	6.4 (±4.2)	9.0 (±2.6)

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	15.1 (±8.5)	27.3 (±13.9)	2.7 (±2.3)	0.0 (±0.0)	7.8 (±9.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	47.2 (±10.6)
Male	24.5 (±11.6)	18.7 (±12.7)	2.3 (±3.7)	0.0 (±0.0)	4.5 (±1.8)	4.7 (±6.8)	45.3 (±9.0)
Grade							
6th	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	11.2 (±12.6)	0.0 (±0.0)	26.8 (±24.2)	5.8 (±11.1)	56.1 (±15.2)
7th	13.4 (±8.8)	30.8 (±9.6)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	55.8 (±9.3)
8th	43.8 (±16.1)	25.4 (±10.2)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	4.3 (±6.9)	26.5 (±13.2)
Race/Ethnicity							
White	12.9 (±8.2)	26.7 (±9.0)	3.4 (±4.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	3.4 (±0.9)	3.8 (±5.3)	49.9 (±10.4)
Black	43.0 (±24.6)	14.8 (±13.9)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	10.9 (±15.3)	0.0 (±0.0)	31.2 (±13.7)
Hispanic	33.5 (±53.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	35.8 (±55.2)	0.0 (±0.0)	30.7 (±51.1)
Total	20.6 (±7.6)	22.2 (±7.5)	2.5 (±3.2)	0.0 (±0.0)	5.9 (±5.3)	2.7 (±3.9)	46.1 (±4.0)
<i>High School</i>							
Sex							
Female	29.0 (±10.9)	29.6 (±8.7)	0.0 (±0.0)	2.0 (±4.3)	1.7 (±3.1)	0.0 (±0.0)	37.6 (±9.9)
Male	37.4 (±9.8)	27.6 (±9.8)	4.2 (±4.5)	1.7 (±3.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	1.0 (±2.1)	28.1 (±11.0)
Grade							
9th	18.8 (±5.6)	28.0 (±9.7)	1.8 (±3.3)	0.0 (±0.0)	1.8 (±3.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	49.5 (±11.9)
10th	48.1 (±18.9)	24.2 (±13.8)	6.8 (±7.6)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	20.9 (±12.4)
11th	46.2 (±21.0)	25.0 (±12.1)	0.0 (±0.0)	5.2 (±10.9)	0.0 (±0.0)	3.2 (±6.4)	20.5 (±17.9)
12th	38.1 (±13.1)	40.6 (±18.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	5.9 (±13.2)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	15.5 (±22.5)
Race/Ethnicity							
White	34.3 (±7.3)	30.2 (±9.8)	2.2 (±2.8)	1.1 (±2.4)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.7 (±1.4)	31.3 (±8.2)
Black	19.5 (±19.4)	15.9 (±15.8)	4.3 (±8.5)	6.7 (±13.1)	5.6 (±10.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	47.9 (±10.5)
Total	33.2 (±5.5)	29.0 (±8.0)	2.4 (±2.6)	1.8 (±3.8)	0.7 (±1.3)	0.6 (±1.1)	32.3 (±7.4)

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

CATEGORY	WANT TO STOP SMOKING CIGARETTES % (95% CI)	CONFIDENT IN THEIR ABILITY TO QUIT SMOKING CIGARETTES % (95% CI)	TRIED TO QUIT SMOKING CIGARETTES DURING PRECEDING 12 MONTHS % (95% CI)	EVER PARTICIPATED IN A CESSATION PROGRAM % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>				
Sex				
Female	50.5 (±15.4)	70.4 (±8.9)	65.1 (±7.2)	4.2 (±6.7)
Male	52.1 (±12.1)	71.6 (±15.2)	57.8 (±8.3)	6.1 (±3.2)
Grade				
6th	42.1 (±11.4)	69.9 (±31.7)	47.4 (±16.9)	8.4 (±8.8)
7th	53.4 (±15.8)	63.2 (±8.2)	72.9 (±7.7)	8.6 (±9.3)
8th	54.3 (±13.5)	79.2 (±9.0)	57.2 (±8.2)	0.0 (±0.0)
Race/Ethnicity				
White	48.2 (±7.0)	68.4 (±6.5)	59.5 (±6.3)	5.5 (±4.9)
Black	73.5 (±36.5)	85.7 (±17.5)	65.5 (±30.0)	6.6 (±13.8)
Hispanic	51.4 (±34.8)	78.7 (±51.0)	80.0 (±33.0)	0.0 (±0.0)
Total	51.4 (±8.0)	71.0 (±5.9)	61.1 (±4.7)	5.3 (±4.3)
<i>High School</i>				
Sex				
Female	60.5 (±10.4)	79.4 (±6.8)	60.5 (±10.2)	5.8 (±3.3)
Male	43.3 (±14.2)	75.2 (±10.4)	51.6 (±12.7)	12.2 (±6.9)
Grade				
9th	47.9 (±11.5)	73.3 (±12.9)	56.7 (±11.4)	6.8 (±3.3)
10th	53.1 (±9.3)	81.4 (±15.3)	61.3 (±11.5)	11.3 (±7.4)
11th	40.0 (±13.3)	73.3 (±14.5)	51.8 (±19.4)	13.1 (±6.5)
12th	59.5 (±21.1)	77.6 (±14.3)	55.1 (±10.1)	9.8 (±9.6)
Race/Ethnicity				
White	51.4 (±9.2)	75.5 (±7.9)	58.6 (±9.8)	8.5 (±4.4)
Black	42.8 (±22.3)	73.0 (±23.0)	36.4 (±15.4)	7.8 (±1.7)
Total	50.5 (±10.4)	76.4 (±6.8)	56.1 (±7.5)	9.3 (±3.9)

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

CATEGORY	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO THINK TOBACCO IS ADDICTIVE % (95% CI)	STUDENTS WHO NEVER SMOKED WOULD DEFINITELY NOT SMOKE A CIGARETTE IF BEST FRIEND OFFERED A CIGARETTE % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>		
Sex		
Female	84.0 (±13.4)	88.0 (±1.6)
Male	79.6 (±6.5)	83.7 (±3.9)
Grade		
6th	88.7 (±13.0)	86.4 (±5.4)
7th	79.7 (±17.7)	90.3 (±2.9)
8th	79.7 (±11.5)	79.5 (±5.9)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	83.0 (±10.5)	85.3 (±2.5)
Black	71.9 (±25.5)	89.7 (±1.8)
Hispanic	80.0 (±33.0)	88.3 (±6.2)
Total	81.6 (±8.3)	85.9 (±2.0)
<i>High School</i>		
Sex		
Female	89.4 (±3.5)	90.1 (±3.8)
Male	81.6 (±7.1)	85.7 (±6.1)
Grade		
9th	87.7 (±4.2)	84.2 (±9.2)
10th	85.2 (±11.7)	89.8 (±5.1)
11th	80.4 (±9.1)	90.9 (±9.7)
12th	87.3 (±8.8)	89.9 (±9.7)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	85.6 (±3.7)	88.5 (±6.3)
Black	80.5 (±16.0)	88.3 (±4.4)
Total	84.8 (±3.7)	88.2 (±4.2)

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	35.5 (±4.8)	21.5 (±4.1)	34.5 (±16.5)	6.4 (±2.3)	87.4 (±7.7)	22.0 (±6.1)
Male	46.3 (±21.2)	15.9 (±3.1)	36.1 (±11.8)	8.7 (±5.7)	89.3 (±10.7)	24.6 (±6.0)
Grade						
6th	49.7 (±32.9)	13.8 (±3.2)	46.5 (±22.5)	8.0 (±1.9)	92.8 (±10.1)	15.2 (±4.1)
7th	42.2 (±14.3)	21.3 (±6.5)	31.8 (±16.4)	6.0 (±2.6)	92.6 (±11.7)	28.6 (±5.1)
8th	36.1 (±20.0)	23.6 (±5.4)	33.2 (±3.5)	8.6 (±5.0)	81.5 (±10.1)	28.9 (±5.7)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	41.1 (±11.7)	14.1 (±4.8)	39.1 (±6.8)	5.3 (±1.4)	91.3 (±5.7)	23.2 (±5.0)
Black	48.5 (±27.9)	30.4 (±4.1)	21.7 (±11.8)	14.3 (±5.9)	71.3 (±24.5)	24.0 (±8.8)
Hispanic	19.1 (±31.9)	25.7 (±14.9)	39.1 (±35.8)	6.6 (±9.3)	100.0 (±0.0)	20.8 (±21.0)
Total	41.4 (±13.3)	18.8 (±2.9)	35.4 (±4.3)	7.5 (±1.8)	88.5 (±7.0)	23.3 (±3.3)
<i>High School</i>						
Sex						
Female	29.5 (±11.1)	15.4 (±11.4)	16.3 (±7.7)	5.6 (±4.2)	91.5 (±4.9)	39.0 (±9.8)
Male	42.1 (±6.6)	18.8 (±8.9)	21.5 (±8.9)	8.1 (±6.6)	90.7 (±5.2)	38.6 (±13.1)
Grade						
9th	44.3 (±8.5)	21.9 (±11.7)	17.8 (±7.8)	10.2 (±7.7)	92.9 (±6.8)	32.4 (±14.3)
10th	33.7 (±9.3)	13.1 (±7.5)	25.8 (±10.4)	4.9 (±4.7)	92.1 (±8.0)	34.1 (±14.3)
11th	31.0 (±16.5)	8.2 (±7.0)	11.9 (±10.4)	2.4 (±2.9)	91.1 (±7.2)	42.9 (±15.9)
12th	32.1 (±10.9)	25.6 (±25.7)	19.0 (±9.6)	9.3 (±5.6)	85.6 (±8.2)	51.8 (±8.9)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	34.5 (±5.1)	8.6 (±4.9)	18.6 (±8.0)	4.2 (±3.0)	93.8 (±3.9)	37.7 (±17.1)
Black	54.6 (±23.3)	30.9 (±14.8)	29.7 (±16.7)	11.1 (±6.8)	73.7 (±21.5)	41.7 (±7.2)
Total	36.9 (±4.2)	17.0 (±9.3)	19.0 (±7.0)	6.7 (±3.6)	91.1 (±4.3)	38.8 (±10.8)

TABLE 9:

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

CATEGORY	THINK IT IS SAFE TO SMOKE FOR A YEAR OR TWO		HAVE DISCUSSED WITH PARENTS OR GUARDIAN ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE		WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE
	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	19.2 (±8.9)	5.4 (±2.3)	48.3 (±19.1)	73.4 (±3.3)	55.7 (±10.8)
Male	29.3 (±8.6)	6.9 (±2.0)	65.7 (±15.0)	61.4 (±10.3)	50.9 (±5.9)
Grade					
6th	26.5 (±31.1)	2.0 (±0.6)	42.1 (±21.5)	67.5 (±6.2)	54.6 (±10.2)
7th	21.2 (±9.8)	10.3 (±2.7)	63.4 (±15.6)	68.3 (±10.3)	58.5 (±11.3)
8th	27.8 (±10.9)	6.9 (±5.0)	60.5 (±8.7)	67.1 (±7.3)	46.0 (±6.1)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	23.5 (±8.2)	4.0 (±1.8)	59.0 (±12.7)	71.4 (±3.8)	52.2 (±7.0)
Black	32.9 (±16.0)	6.5 (±2.9)	58.0 (±21.3)	56.9 (±10.9)	58.5 (±10.1)
Hispanic	20.0 (±33.0)	31.2 (±10.9)	40.4 (±67.6)	72.0 (±23.5)	47.3 (±13.8)
Total	24.8 (±5.0)	6.1 (±1.6)	58.0 (±13.4)	67.6 (±5.1)	53.2 (±7.5)
<i>High School</i>					
Sex					
Female	22.0 (±8.1)	1.8 (±1.6)	73.6 (±11.4)	65.3 (±7.4)	41.5 (±7.1)
Male	40.6 (±7.5)	16.4 (±6.8)	68.2 (±9.9)	49.8 (±15.3)	40.4 (±5.5)
Grade					
9th	31.0 (±11.7)	14.3 (±7.4)	69.5 (±6.6)	58.8 (±10.6)	58.1 (±6.0)
10th	37.3 (±18.2)	5.5 (±3.1)	70.0 (±12.7)	64.7 (±9.8)	35.2 (±6.4)
11th	31.1 (±13.5)	7.5 (±6.8)	65.9 (±18.3)	50.6 (±13.0)	26.9 (±11.4)
12th	27.3 (±14.2)	2.0 (±4.0)	76.9 (±11.8)	59.1 (±11.8)	35.0 (±6.4)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	33.7 (±4.3)	7.3 (±2.7)	68.5 (±7.7)	57.3 (±8.0)	37.4 (±5.9)
Black	28.8 (±21.0)	9.2 (±5.0)	86.3 (±11.9)	60.3 (±13.2)	46.8 (±6.1)
Total	32.5 (±4.8)	8.3 (±3.1)	70.6 (±6.8)	58.4 (±9.3)	40.8 (±5.2)

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	23.7 (±10.3)	40.2 (±3.5)
Male	33.3 (±10.6)	18.3 (±8.8)
Grade		
6th	34.4 (±16.0)	29.0 (±10.6)
7th	27.8 (±14.2)	29.6 (±5.5)
8th	28.3 (±15.2)	31.1 (±6.7)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	28.0 (±7.1)	30.3 (±6.7)
Black	36.4 (±14.6)	33.0 (±10.2)
Hispanic	12.3 (±24.5)	7.1 (±15.0)
Total	29.6 (±7.8)	29.8 (±4.7)
<i>High School</i>		
Sex		
Female	11.8 (±5.3)	25.8 (±9.1)
Male	16.3 (±4.7)	26.6 (±15.7)
Grade		
9th	14.3 (±6.4)	47.2 (±21.8)
10th	12.7 (±5.9)	13.1 (±9.0)
11th	20.8 (±4.9)	21.7 (±16.7)
12th	11.1 (±14.6)	16.6 (±17.2)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	14.8 (±4.2)	24.9 (±15.2)
Black	15.0 (±11.2)	29.9 (±11.1)
Total	14.6 (±4.0)	26.1 (±11.2)

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

CATEGORY	SAW COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION ON TV OR HEARD ON RADIO IN PRECEDING 30 DAYS % (95% CI)	SAW ACTORS USING TOBACCO ON TV OR IN MOVIES % (95% CI)	SAW ATHLETES USING TOBACCO ON TV % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>			
Sex			
Female	79.0 (±5.5)	85.6 (±4.5)	32.1 (±6.3)
Male	68.2 (±5.4)	82.7 (±3.4)	35.1 (±8.9)
Grade			
6th	69.7 (±8.3)	79.8 (±4.0)	34.4 (±6.9)
7th	74.4 (±6.4)	83.0 (±4.1)	35.1 (±10.8)
8th	76.6 (±3.4)	90.1 (±2.9)	31.7 (±8.2)
Race/Ethnicity			
White	74.5 (±3.2)	85.5 (±1.7)	31.0 (±7.7)
Black	73.2 (±9.5)	82.7 (±5.9)	40.7 (±5.8)
Hispanic	68.7 (±16.0)	78.3 (±17.1)	37.4 (±12.3)
Total	73.4 (±4.7)	84.1 (±3.4)	33.6 (±6.8)
<i>High School</i>			
Sex			
Female	82.1 (±5.3)	90.5 (±2.9)	29.9 (±2.4)
Male	74.8 (±5.5)	87.4 (±4.2)	35.5 (±4.1)
Grade			
9th	78.2 (±5.5)	86.4 (±3.4)	30.1 (±6.4)
10th	79.7 (±6.9)	91.0 (±3.2)	32.5 (±6.5)
11th	79.7 (±8.7)	90.0 (±5.4)	36.5 (±5.9)
12th	76.2 (±5.3)	89.7 (±4.9)	32.5 (±6.1)
Race/Ethnicity			
White	79.0 (±5.5)	92.2 (±2.7)	36.7 (±3.6)
Black	76.9 (±5.3)	80.7 (±4.1)	23.5 (±4.6)
Total	78.6 (±4.4)	89.0 (±1.8)	32.6 (±2.6)

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	100.0 (± 0.0)	49.6 (± 5.2)	93.0 (± 4.5)	42.3 (± 5.6)	68.5 (± 8.6)	42.4 (± 7.5)
Male	88.5 (± 8.8)	45.5 (± 8.8)	80.8 (± 6.6)	39.1 (± 5.3)	73.2 (± 11.2)	47.0 (± 7.9)
Grade						
6th	85.9 (± 6.9)	46.1 (± 4.3)	77.9 (± 12.0)	41.5 (± 2.3)	61.6 (± 18.8)	47.4 (± 8.2)
7th	91.5 (± 7.6)	47.4 (± 11.7)	92.0 (± 5.2)	41.1 (± 10.7)	82.9 (± 16.5)	42.9 (± 14.1)
8th	100.0 (± 0.0)	50.5 (± 9.6)	84.6 (± 7.0)	38.6 (± 13.5)	63.9 (± 6.5)	41.8 (± 6.6)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	94.3 (± 3.8)	49.8 (± 5.7)	84.8 (± 4.9)	41.7 (± 4.0)	72.0 (± 8.0)	44.4 (± 6.7)
Black	87.5 (± 19.5)	43.2 (± 13.6)	95.8 (± 8.7)	37.9 (± 5.6)	58.4 (± 21.3)	43.7 (± 12.2)
Hispanic	100.0 (± 0.0)	33.8 (± 15.2)	78.7 (± 35.7)	30.5 (± 14.6)	60.4 (± 37.9)	39.8 (± 27.2)
Total	93.6 (± 5.0)	47.6 (± 6.3)	86.2 (± 5.1)	40.7 (± 3.6)	70.9 (± 7.9)	44.6 (± 7.0)
<i>High School</i>						
Sex						
Female	92.5 (± 4.1)	60.1 (± 5.2)	86.1 (± 9.4)	38.5 (± 5.2)	78.9 (± 5.5)	32.4 (± 5.7)
Male	82.6 (± 6.7)	61.5 (± 7.1)	90.1 (± 5.4)	39.6 (± 5.5)	64.5 (± 6.9)	44.7 (± 7.9)
Grade						
9th	84.4 (± 7.4)	66.5 (± 9.8)	82.1 (± 9.3)	44.4 (± 7.2)	75.0 (± 7.3)	50.8 (± 10.8)
10th	92.0 (± 6.2)	53.5 (± 7.2)	92.7 (± 5.5)	37.2 (± 7.2)	67.5 (± 17.5)	30.2 (± 6.8)
11th	92.7 (± 7.1)	59.9 (± 9.2)	91.2 (± 8.8)	26.9 (± 9.2)	68.5 (± 16.9)	30.1 (± 14.4)
12th	83.9 (± 10.9)	63.3 (± 19.7)	92.9 (± 9.6)	45.0 (± 12.7)	68.7 (± 11.8)	34.2 (± 7.8)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	89.7 (± 3.9)	63.5 (± 6.4)	89.0 (± 4.4)	41.9 (± 9.2)	71.4 (± 4.2)	38.7 (± 8.5)
Black	78.7 (± 15.0)	57.2 (± 12.6)	84.2 (± 16.3)	35.7 (± 10.2)	72.4 (± 18.2)	37.6 (± 7.3)
Total	87.1 (± 4.7)	60.7 (± 4.1)	88.5 (± 5.2)	39.0 (± 4.2)	70.9 (± 4.1)	37.8 (± 4.4)