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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 Fulton Health District middle school students. This 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 Fulton Health District . . .

Tobacco Use Prevalence

- 9.9% of middle school students currently use some form of tobacco.
- 4.3% of middle school students currently smoke cigarettes.
- 2.1% of middle school students currently use smokeless tobacco.

Knowledge

- 61.8% of middle school students were taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use.

Social Influences

- 84.8% of both middle and high school students who have never smoked will say NO if their best friends offers them a cigarette.

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

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



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *continued . . .*

Media & Advertising

- 43.7% of middle school smokers and 21.8% of non-smokers have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- 73.0% of middle school students have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.
- 80.5% of middle school students have seen actors on television and in movies using tobacco products.
- 36.4% of middle school students have seen athletes on television using tobacco.

• • •

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



INTRODUCTION

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

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



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

The Program promotes changing environmental factors in order to reduce tobacco use and provides project support to the state coalition for tobacco use prevention as well as to local programs and coalitions in all 19 Public Health districts. Working in collaboration with the Georgia Alliance for Tobacco Prevention, the Program develops strategies that focus on preventing tobacco use among youth, protecting people from environmental tobacco smoke, and encouraging smoking cessation.

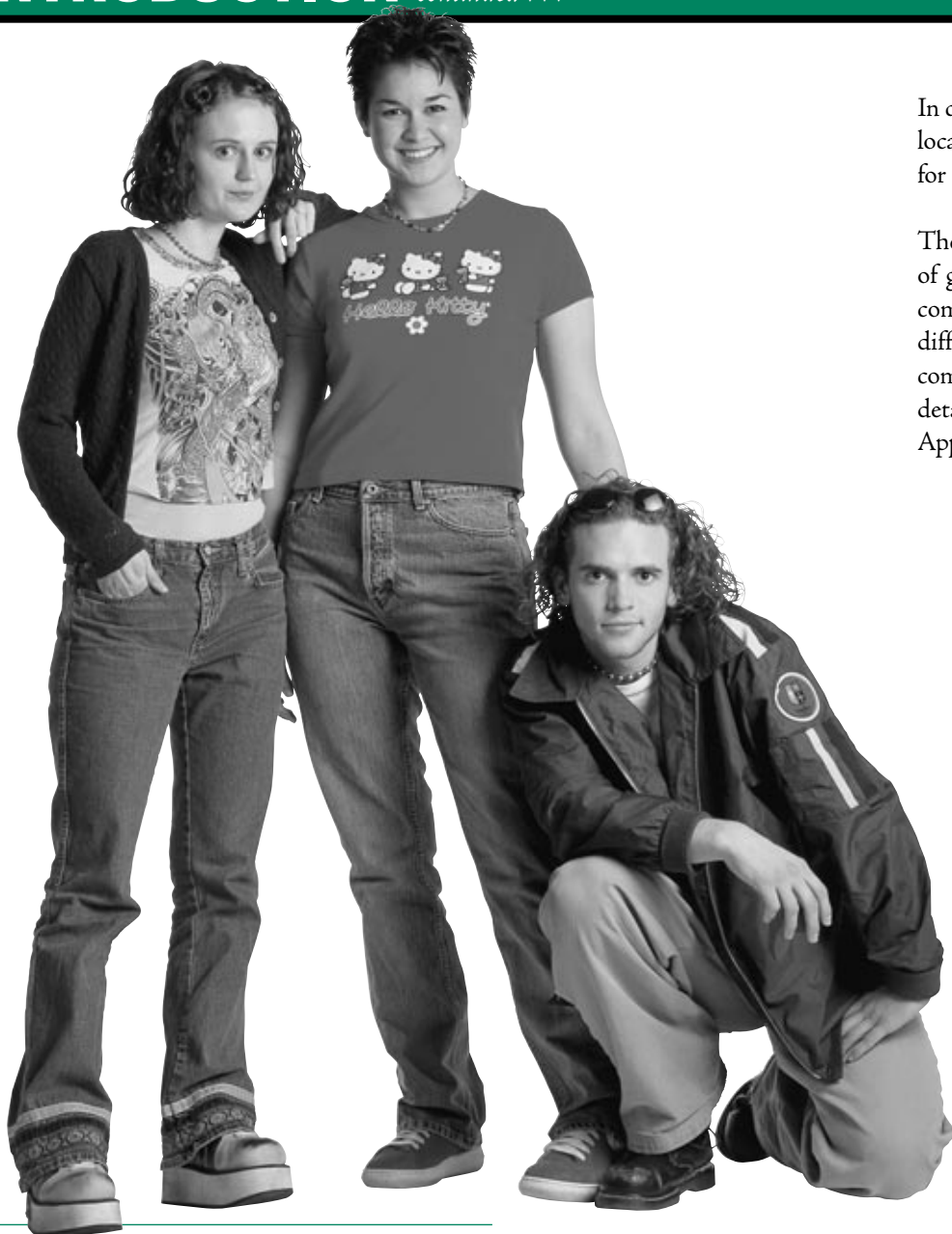
The Program focuses on four primary policy areas that have been shown to reduce tobacco use, which include: 1) Smoke-free (clean) indoor air, 2) Preventing youth access to tobacco products, 3) Increasing tax on tobacco, and 4) Reducing the advertising and promotion of tobacco.

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION *continued . . .*



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

The remainder of this report provides in-depth information on the tobacco-related topics of greatest interest to the Fulton health district. Where available, district-specific data is compared to the GYTS.⁵ Throughout the report, when data are said to be significantly different, there is no overlap in the 95 percent confidence intervals of the percentages being compared. Ninety-five percent confidence intervals for each point estimate (percentage) 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.

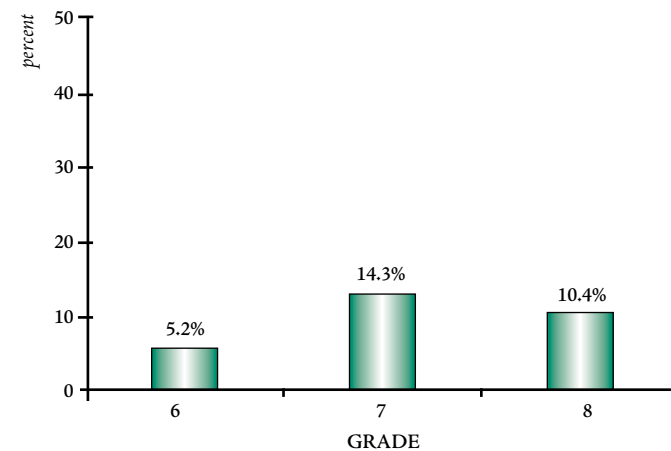
⁵ Kanny D, et al. Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey, 2001. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Tobacco Use Prevention Section, June 2002.

CURRENT USE OF ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹

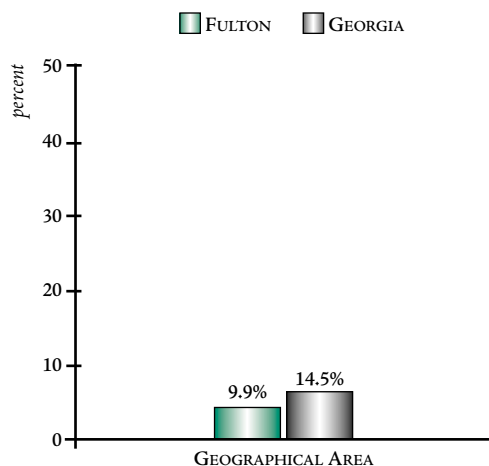
(Table 1, Question 1)

- 9.9% of middle school students in the Fulton health district currently use one or more tobacco products, which is comparable the Statewide middle school average of 14.5%.
- 14.3% of seventh graders are current tobacco users.
- There are no significant differences between middle school males and females in their likelihood to use tobacco products.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to use tobacco products.

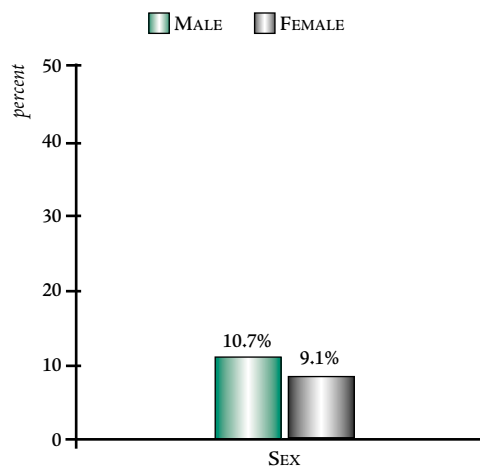
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY GRADE



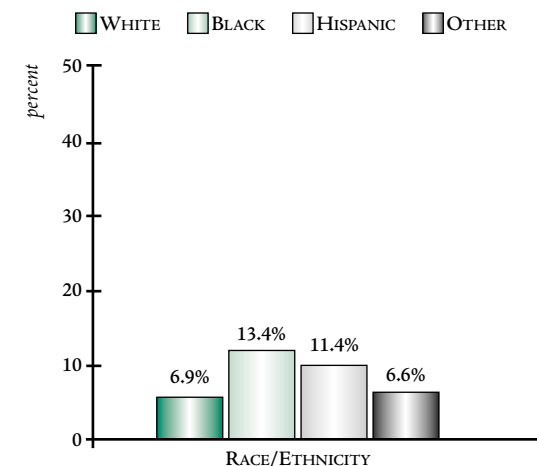
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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



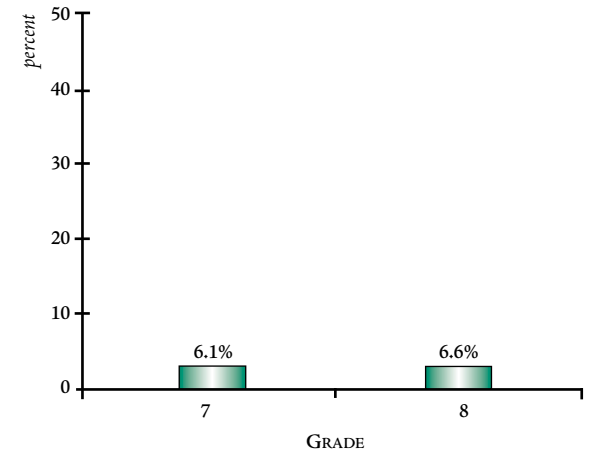
¹ Composite variable: includes use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS

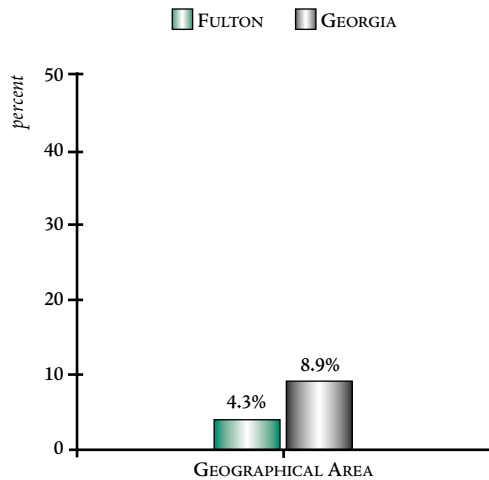
(Table 1, Question 2)

- 4.3% of middle school students in the Fulton health district currently smoke cigarettes, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 8.9%
- There are no significant differences between middle school males and females in their likelihood to smoke cigarettes.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to smoke cigarettes.

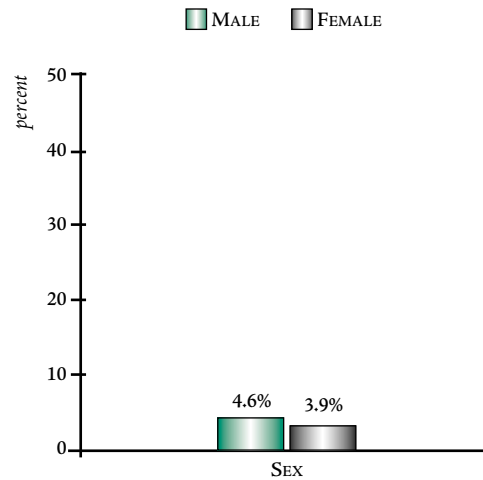
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY GRADE



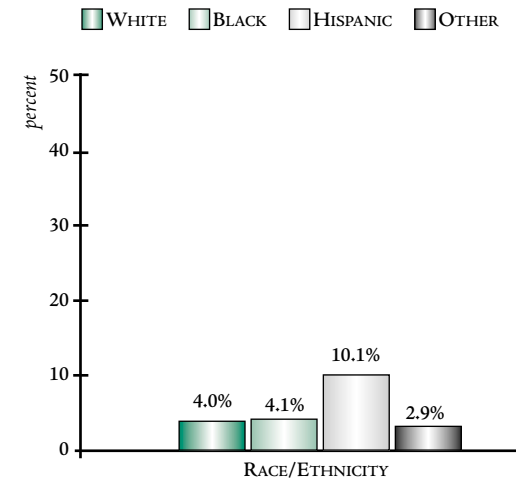
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



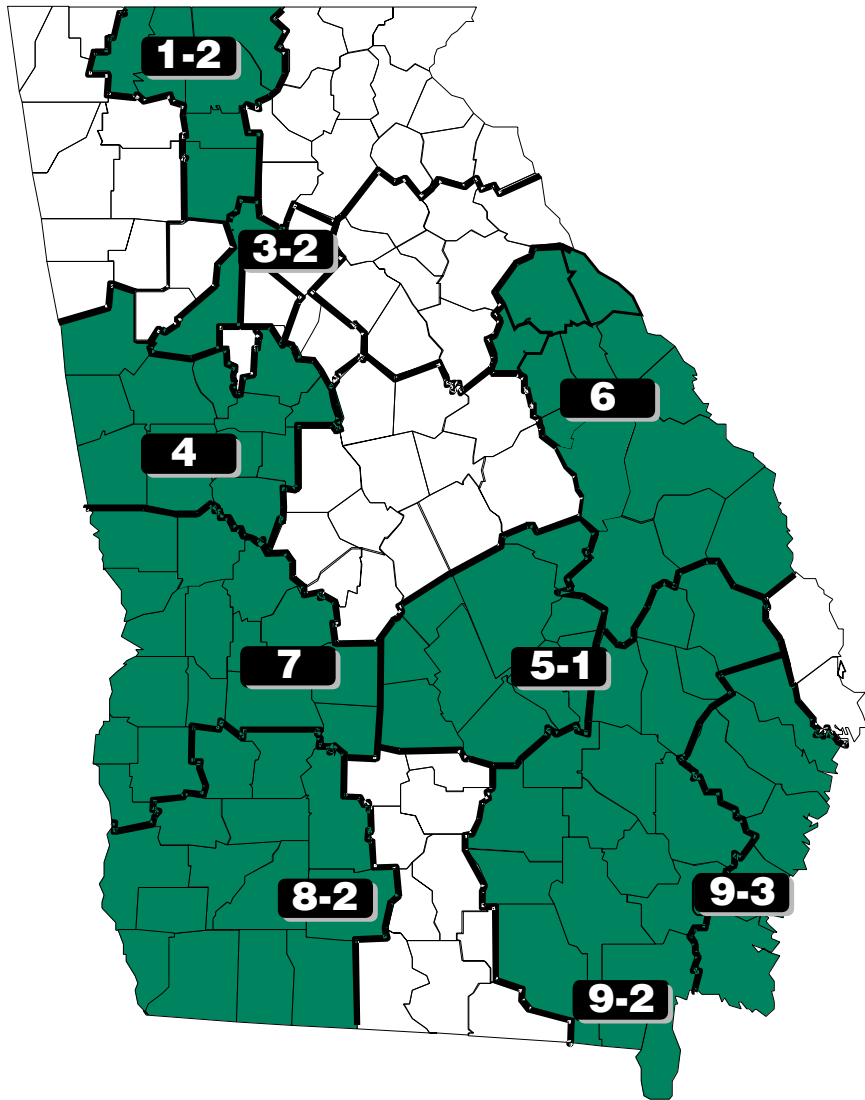
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY SEX



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY RACE/ETHNICITY



CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN 9 OF GEORGIA'S HEALTH DISTRICTS



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

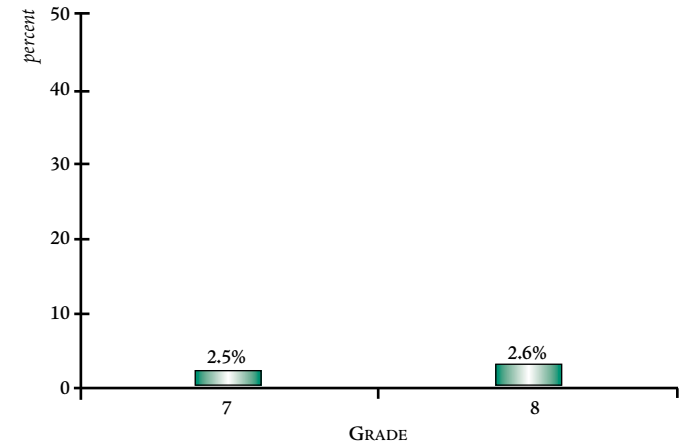
Current Cigarette Smokers					
HD#	HD Name	Middle School		High School	
		%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
1-2	North Georgia (Dalton)	12.7	(±5.4)	-	-
3-2	Fulton	4.3	(±2.5)	-	-
4	LaGrange	12.8	(±4.3)	-	-
5-1	South Central (Dublin)	11.9	(±2.1)	25.7	(±5.9)
6	East Central (Augusta)	10.1	(±6.0)	21.4	(±6.9)
7	West Central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

SMOKING ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

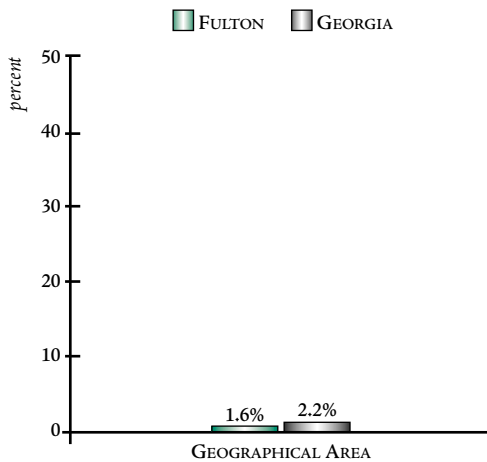
(Table 2, Question 3)

- 1.6% of middle school students in the Fulton health district smoke cigarettes on school property, which is comparable to the Statewide average of 2.2%.
- There are no significant differences between middle school males and females in their likelihood to smoke cigarettes on school property.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to smoke cigarettes on school property.

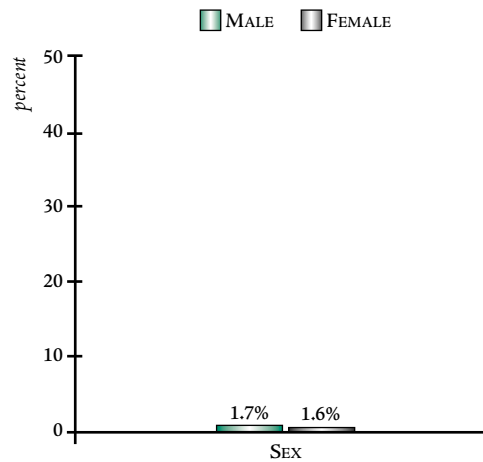
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY GRADE



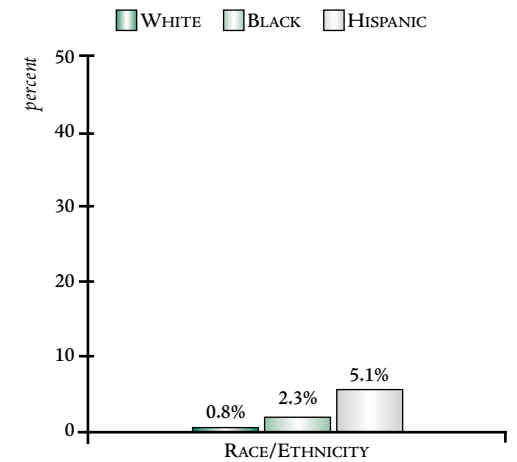
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

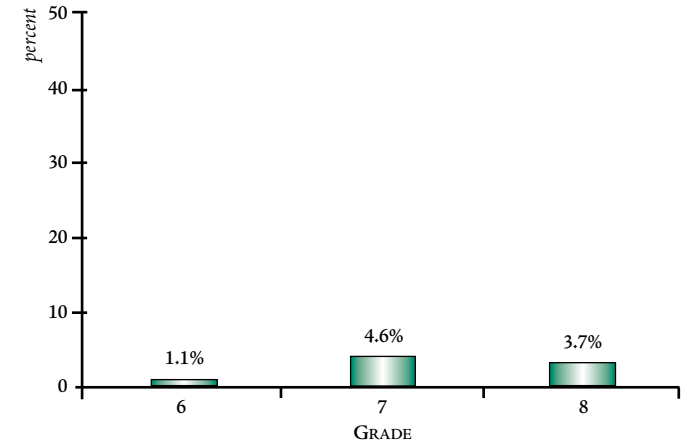


CURRENT CIGAR SMOKERS

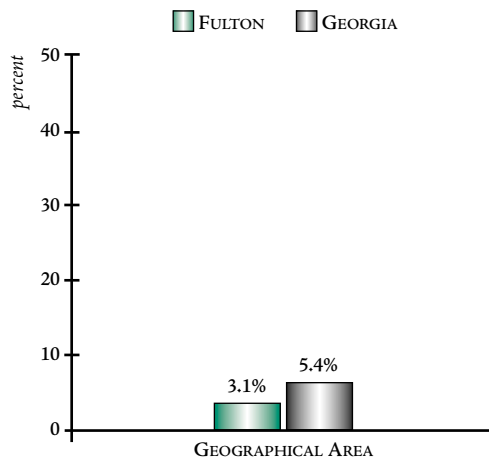
(Table 1, Question 4)

- 3.1% of middle school students in the Fulton health district currently smoke cigars, which is significantly lower than the Statewide middle school average of 5.4%.
- 4.6% of seventh graders currently smoke cigars.
- There are no significant differences between middle school males and females in their likelihood to smoke cigars.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to smoke cigars.

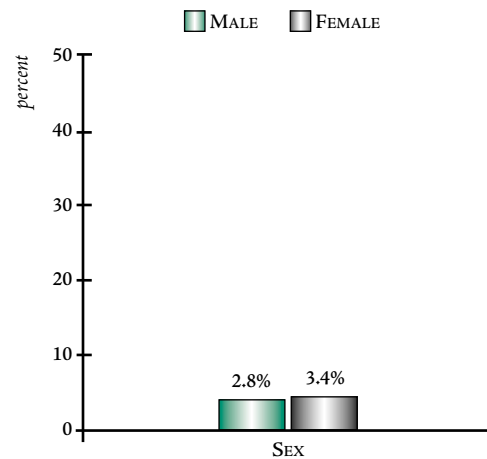
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY GRADE



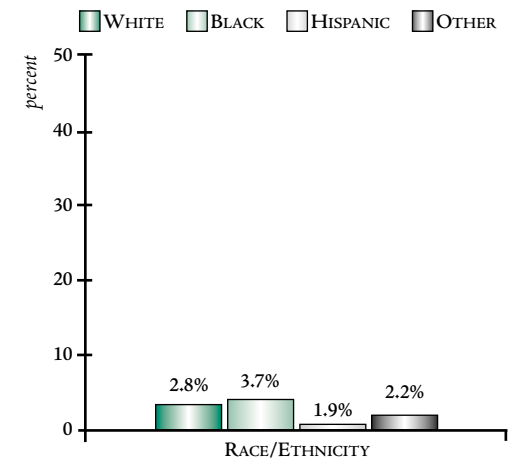
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY SEX



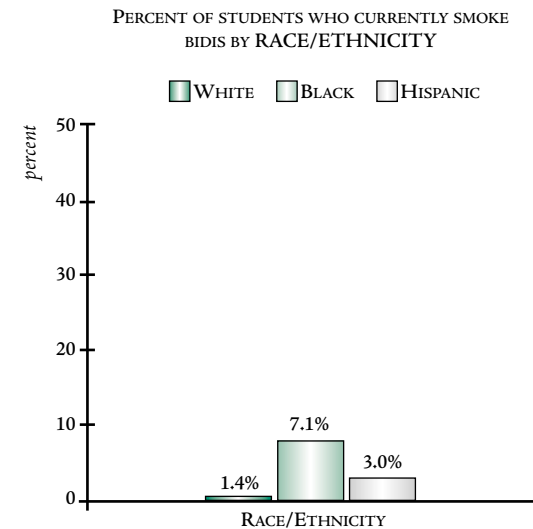
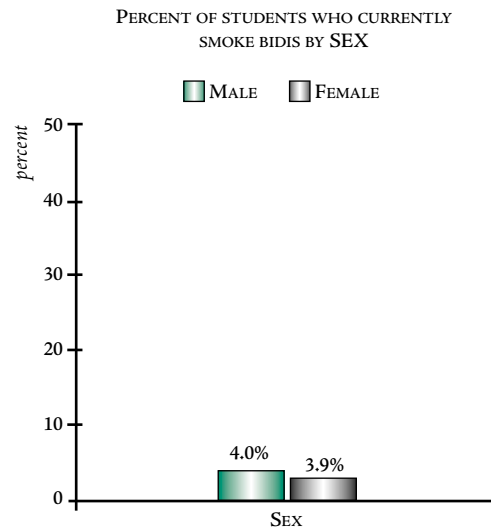
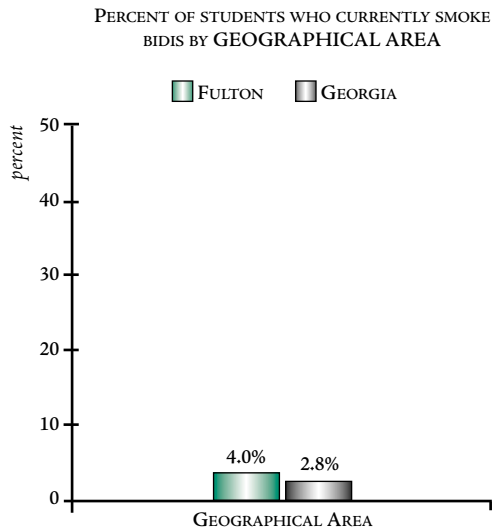
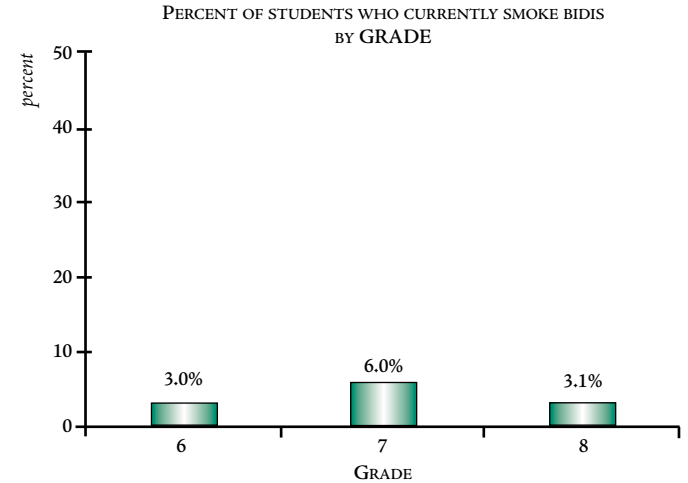
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY RACE/ETHNICITY



CURRENT BIDI CIGARETTE¹ SMOKERS

(Table 1, Question 5)

- 4.0% of middle school students in the Fulton health district currently smoke bidis, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 2.8%.
- 6.0% of seventh graders smoke bidi cigarettes.
- There are no significant differences between middle school males and females in their likelihood of smoking bidi cigarettes.
- Black students are five times more likely than White students to smoke bidi cigarettes.

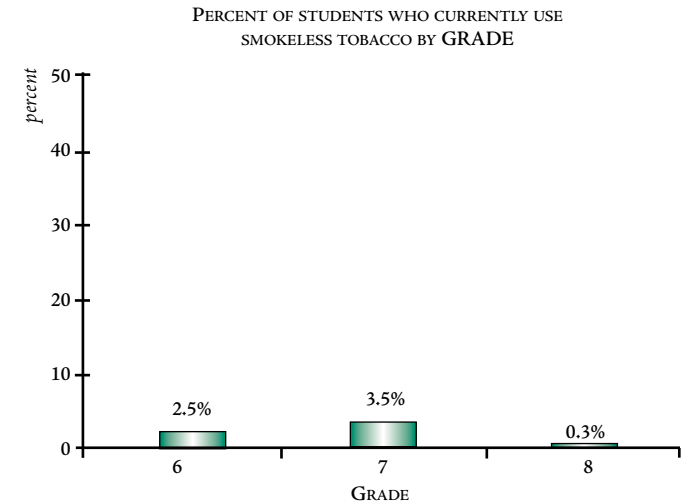


¹Bidi cigarette is a small brown cigarette from India consisting of tobacco wrapped in a leaf and ties with a thread.

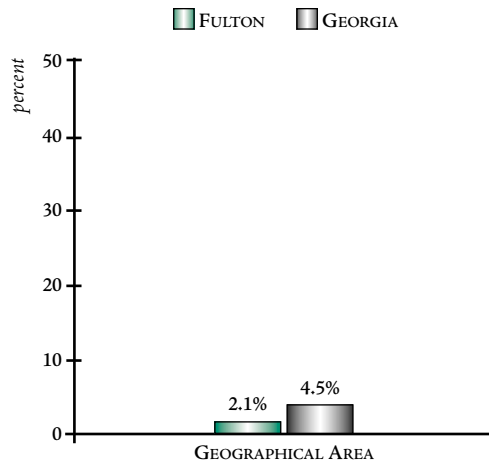
CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS

(Table 1, Question 6)

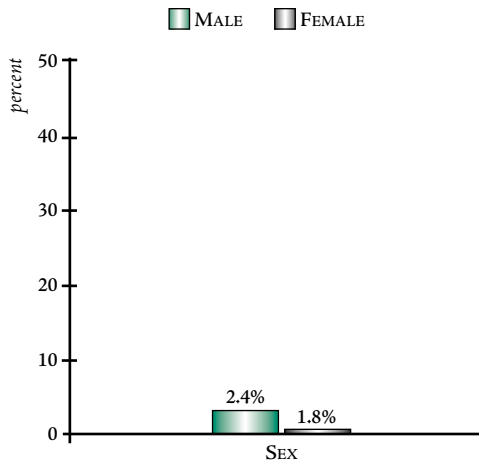
- 2.1% of middle school students in the Fulton health district currently use smokeless tobacco, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 4.5%.
- 3.5% of seventh graders use smokeless tobacco.
- There are no significant differences between middle school males and females in their likelihood to use smokeless tobacco.
- There are no significant differences between White and Black students in their likelihood to use smokeless tobacco.



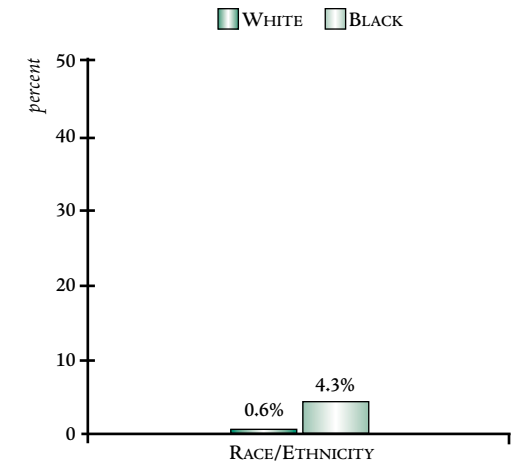
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY SEX



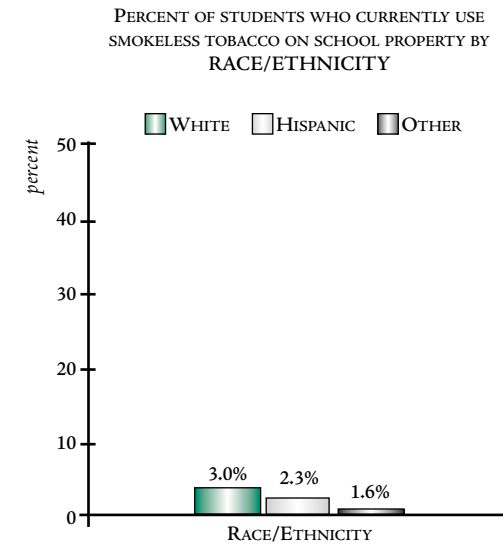
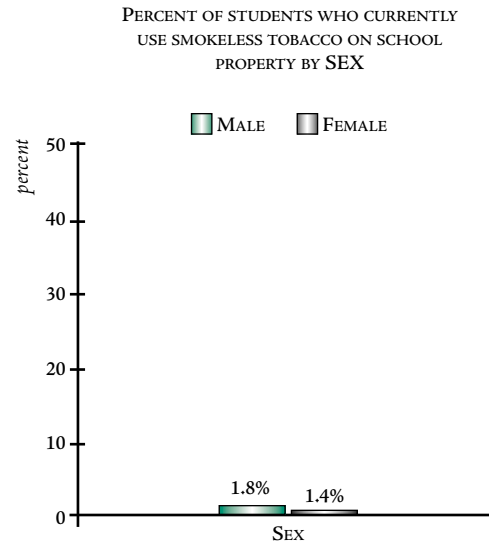
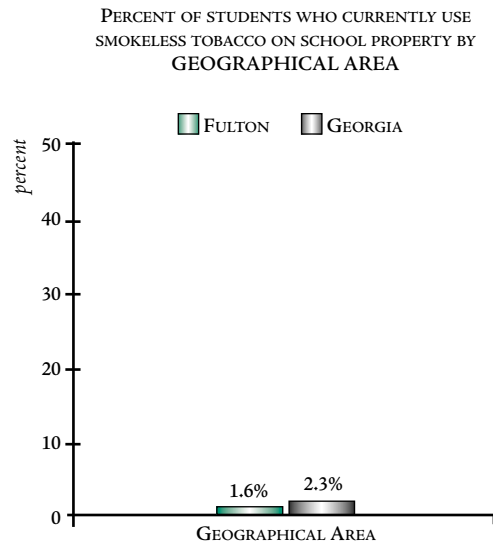
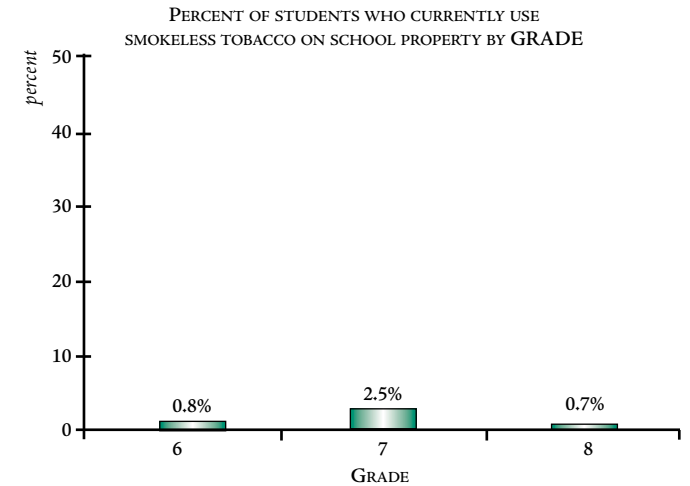
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY RACE/ETHNICITY



SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

(Table 2, Question 7)

- 1.6% of middle school students in the Fulton health district use smokeless tobacco on school property, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 2.3%.
- 2.5% of seventh graders use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- There are no significant differences between middle school males and females in their likelihood to use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to use smokeless tobacco on school property.

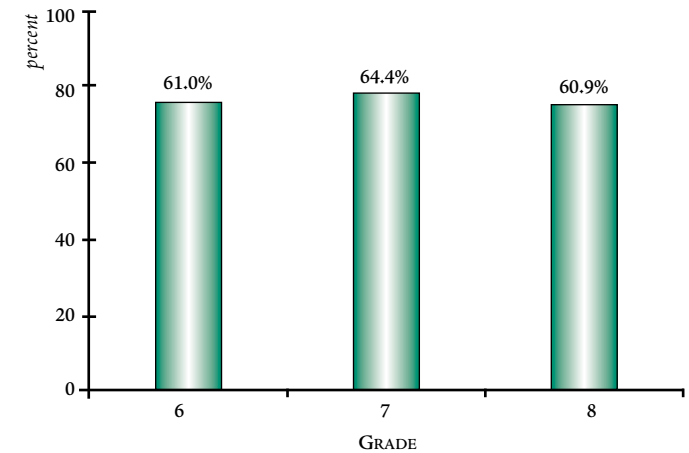


STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE

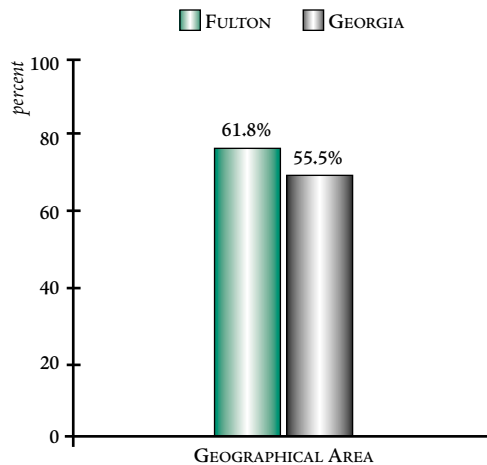
(Table 3, Question 8)

- 61.8% of middle school students have been taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 55.5%.
- There are no significant differences between males and females in their likelihood to have been taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to have been taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use.

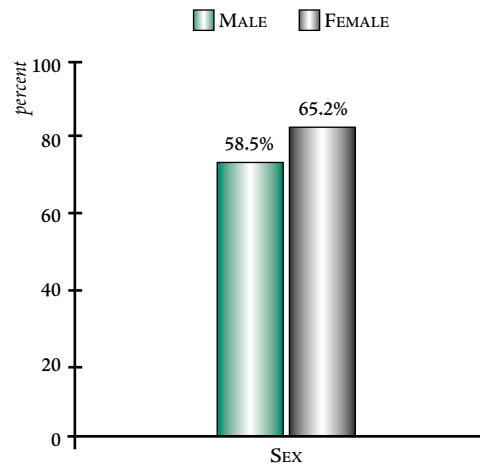
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE BY GRADE



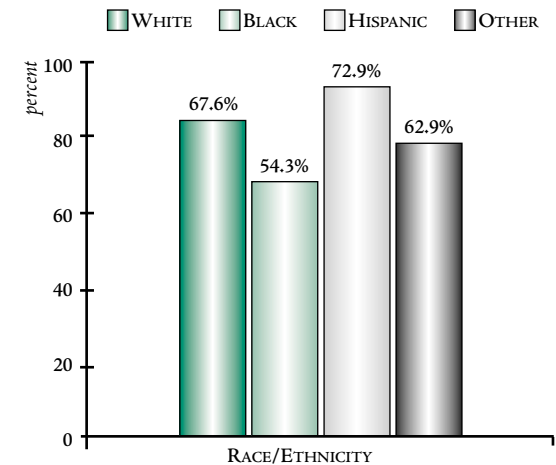
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

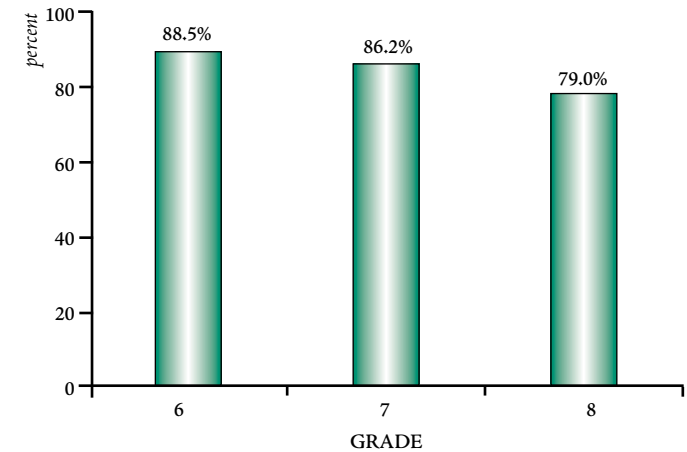


RESISTANCE TO BEST FRIENDS SMOKING

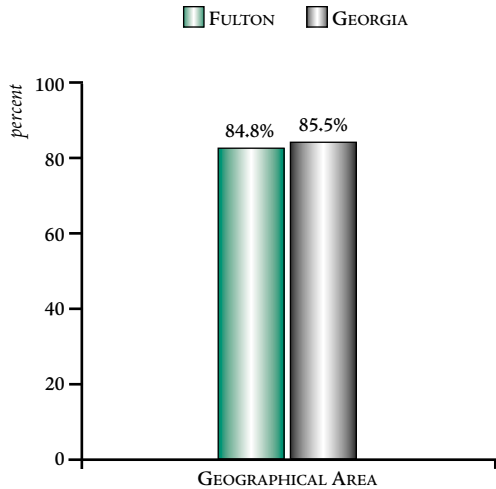
(Table 3, Question 9)

- 84.8% of middle school students in the Fulton health district who have never smoked cigarettes stated that they would definitely not begin smoking, even if their best friend offered them a cigarette, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 85.5%.
- There are no significant differences between middle school non-smoking males and females in their likelihood to resist the pressure to smoke from their peers.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to resist the pressure to smoke from their peers.

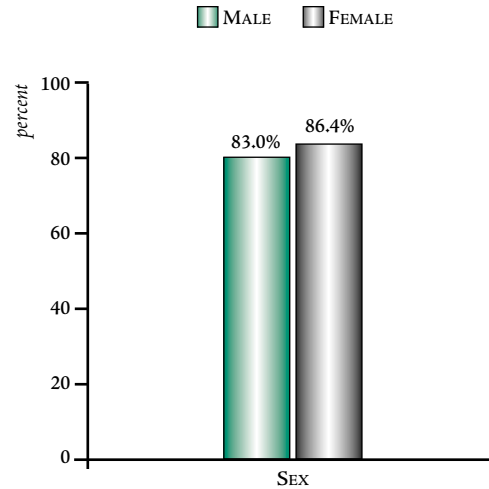
PERCENT OF NON-SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTE BY GRADE



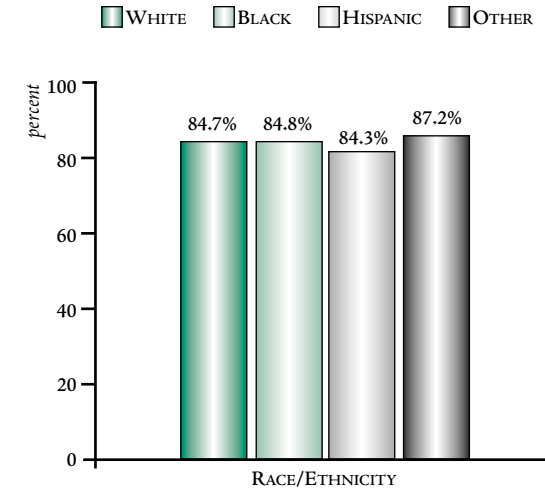
PERCENT OF NON-SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTE, BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



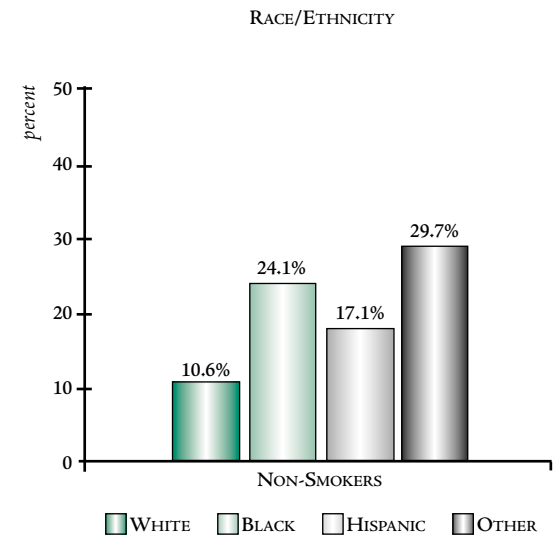
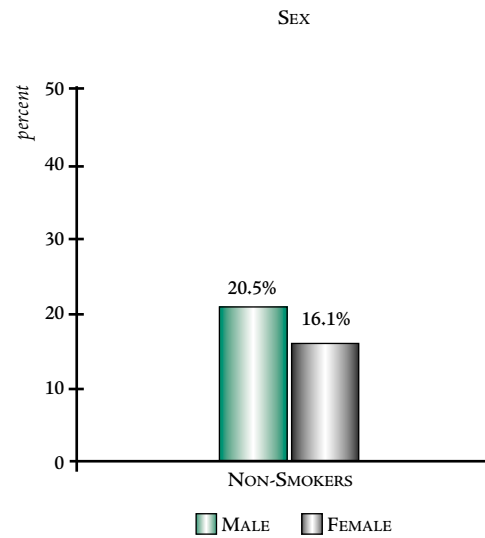
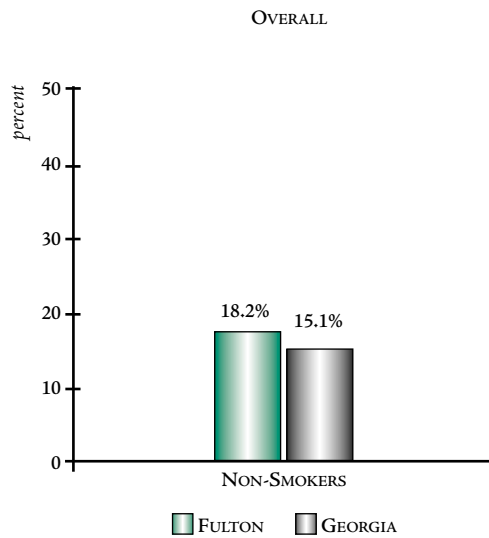
PERCENT OF NON-SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTE BY RACE/ETHNICITY



ARE SMOKERS MORE POPULAR?

(Table 4, Question 10)

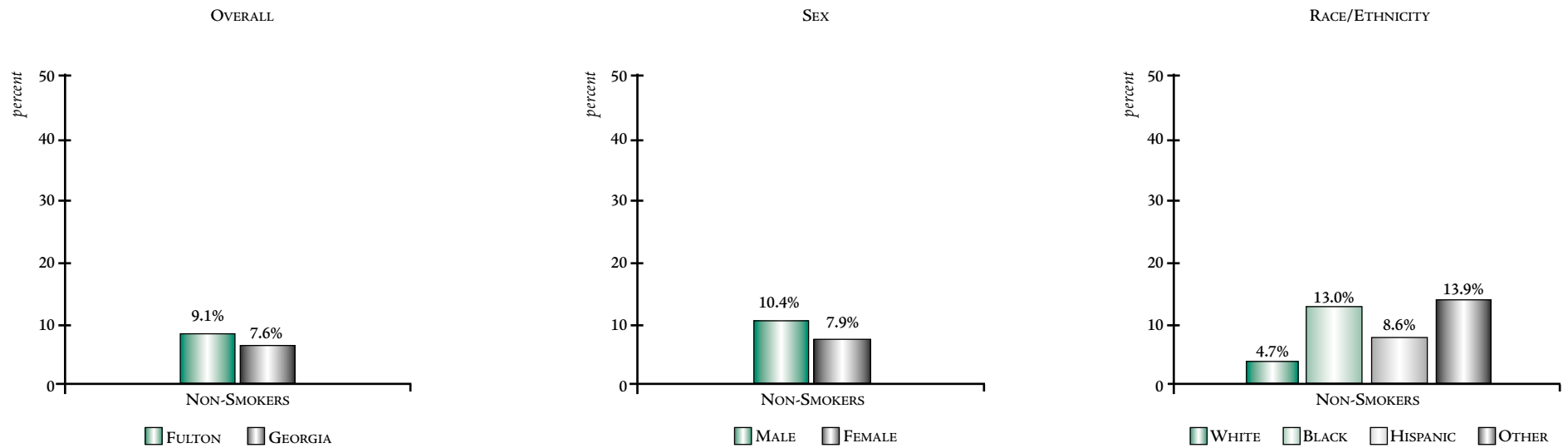
- 18.2% of middle school non-smokers in the Fulton health district think that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends, which is comparable to the Statewide average of 15.1%.
- There are no significant differences between male and female non-smokers in their likelihood to believe that young people who smoke have more friends.
- Black non-smokers are significantly more likely than White non-smokers to think that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.



ARE SMOKERS MORE COOL?

(Table 4, Question 11)

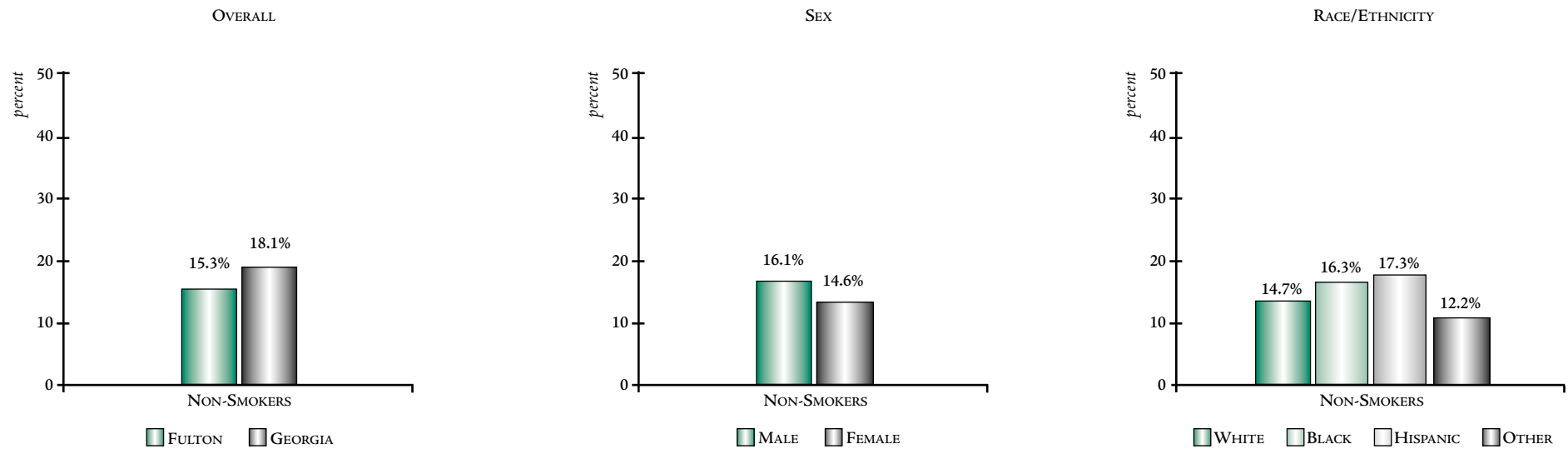
- 9.1% of middle school non-smokers think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in, which is comparable to the Statewide average of 7.6%.
- There are no significant differences between males and female non-smokers in their likelihood to think that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in.
- Black and Other non-smokers are significantly more likely than White non-smokers to think that smoking makes young people look cool or fit in.



CLOSE FRIENDS WHO SMOKE

(Table 4, Question 12)

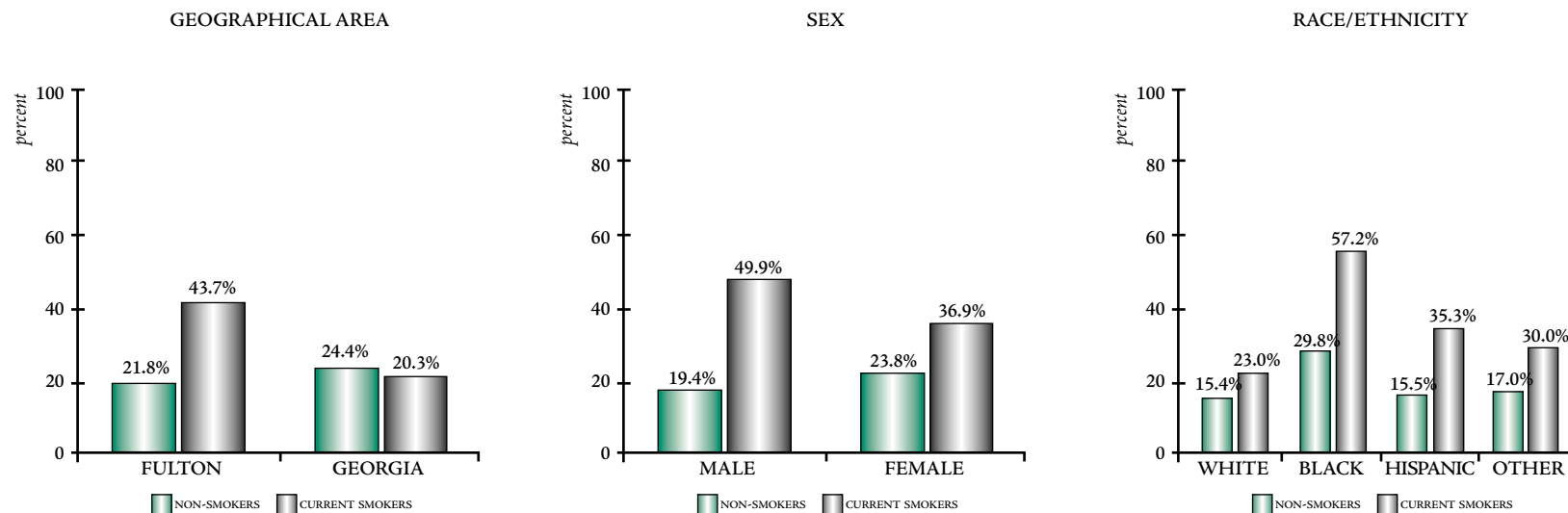
- 15.3% of middle school non-smokers have one or more close friend who smokes, which is comparable to the Statewide average of 18.1%.
- There are no significant differences between male and female non-smokers in their likelihood of having one or more smokers among their closest friends.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood of having one or more smokers among their closest friends.



PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY EVENTS TO PREVENT TOBACCO USE

(Table 5, Question 13)

- 43.7% of middle school smokers have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use, which is significantly higher than the Statewide middle school smoking average of 20.3%.
- 21.8% of middle school non-smokers have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school non-smoking average of 24.2%.
- There are no significant differences between middle school smokers and non-smokers in their likelihood to have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- There are no significant differences between males and females, regardless of their smoking status, in their likelihood to have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use, regardless of their smoking status.

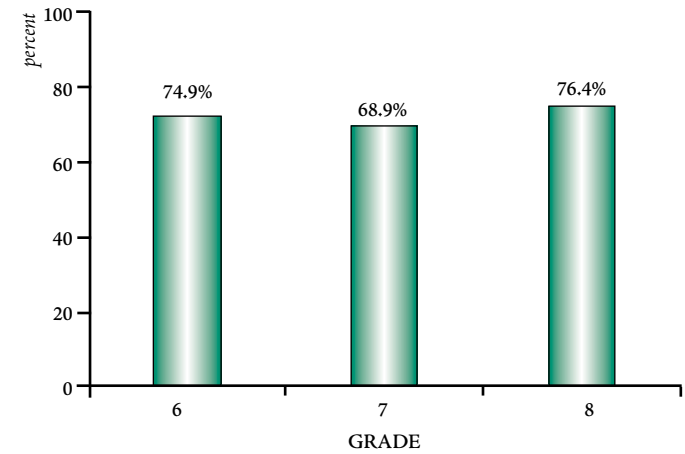


SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION

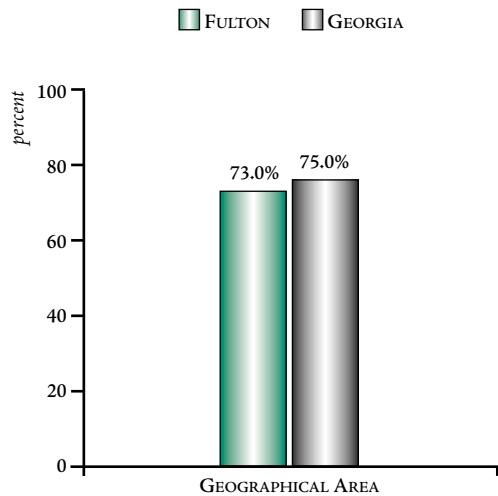
(Table 6, Question 14)

- 73.0% of middle school students in the Fulton health district have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 75.0%.
- There are no significant differences between middle school 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.

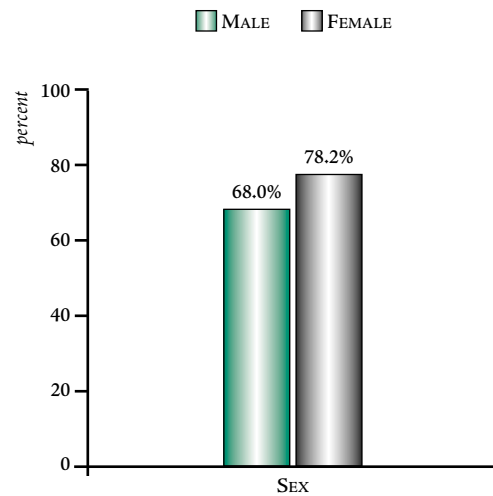
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION BY GRADE



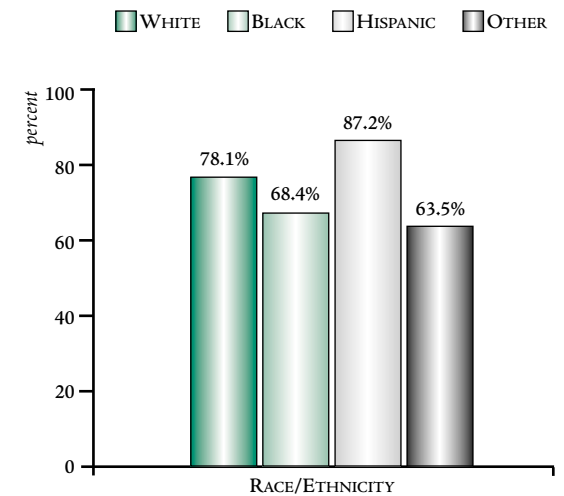
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

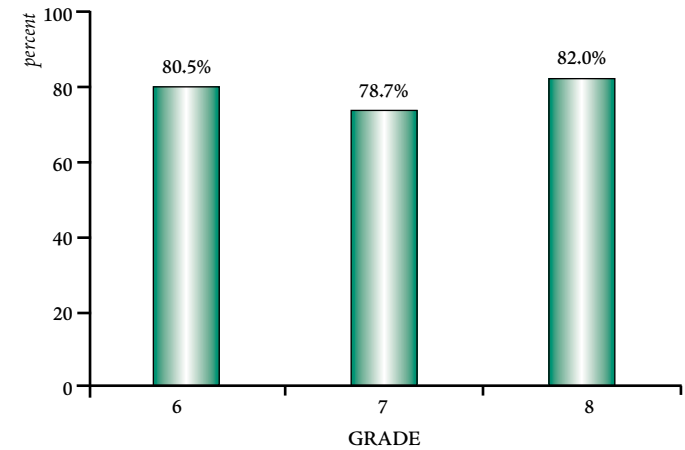


EXPOSURE TO ACTORS' TOBACCO USE IN TV/MOVIES

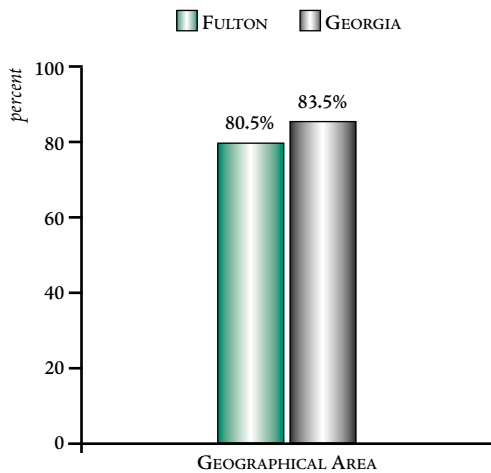
(Table 6, Question 15)

- 80.5% of middle school students in the Fulton health district have seen actors using tobacco on television or in movies, which is comparable to the Statewide average of 83.5%.
- There are no significant differences between middle school males and females in their exposure to actors using tobacco in television or movies.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to have seen actors using tobacco on television or movies.

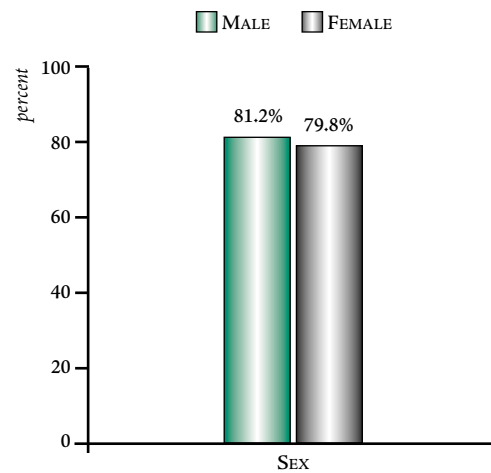
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY GRADE



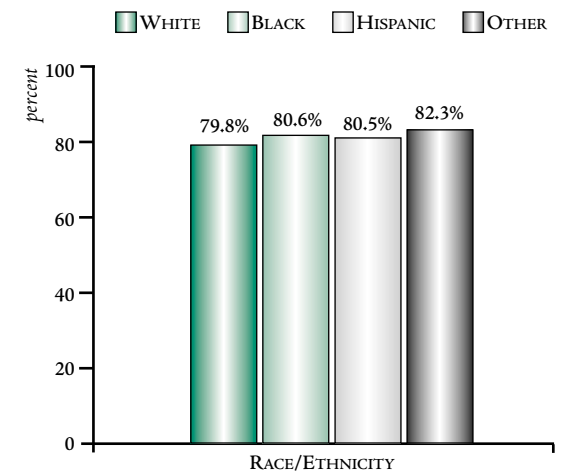
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY SEX



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

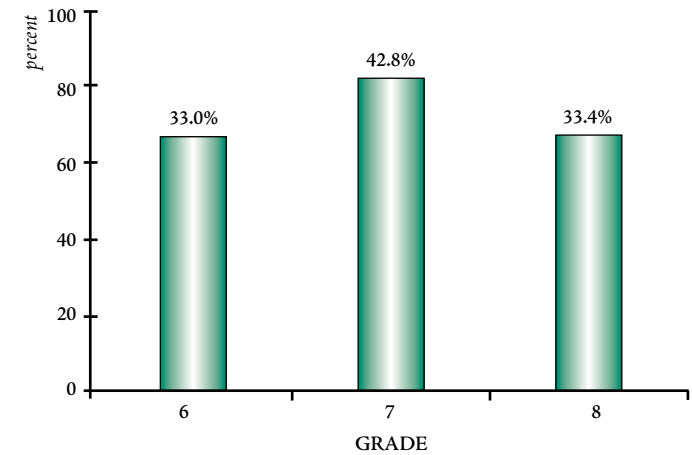


EXPOSURE TO ATHLETES' TOBACCO USE ON TV

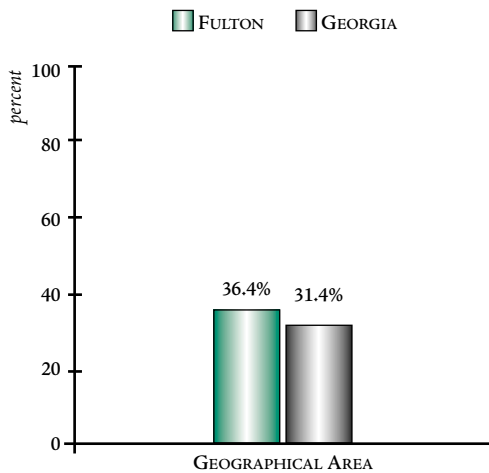
(Table 6, Question 16)

- 36.4% of middle school students in the Fulton health district have seen athletes on television using tobacco, which is comparable to the Statewide middle school average of 31.4%.
- There are no significant differences between middle school males and females in their likelihood to have seen athletes using tobacco on television.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to have seen athletes using tobacco on television.

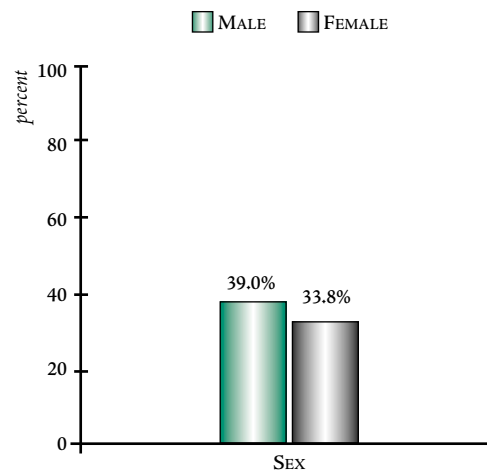
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY GRADE



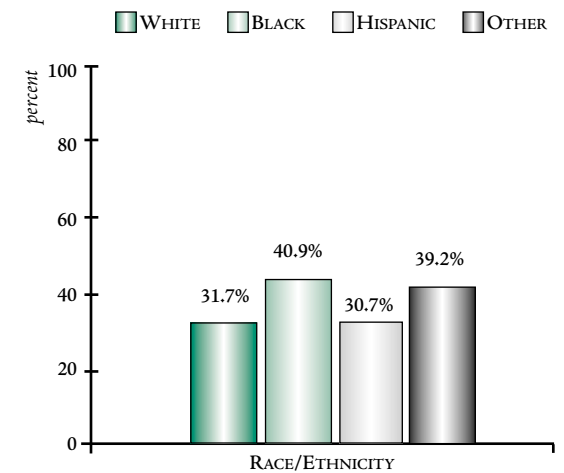
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY SEX



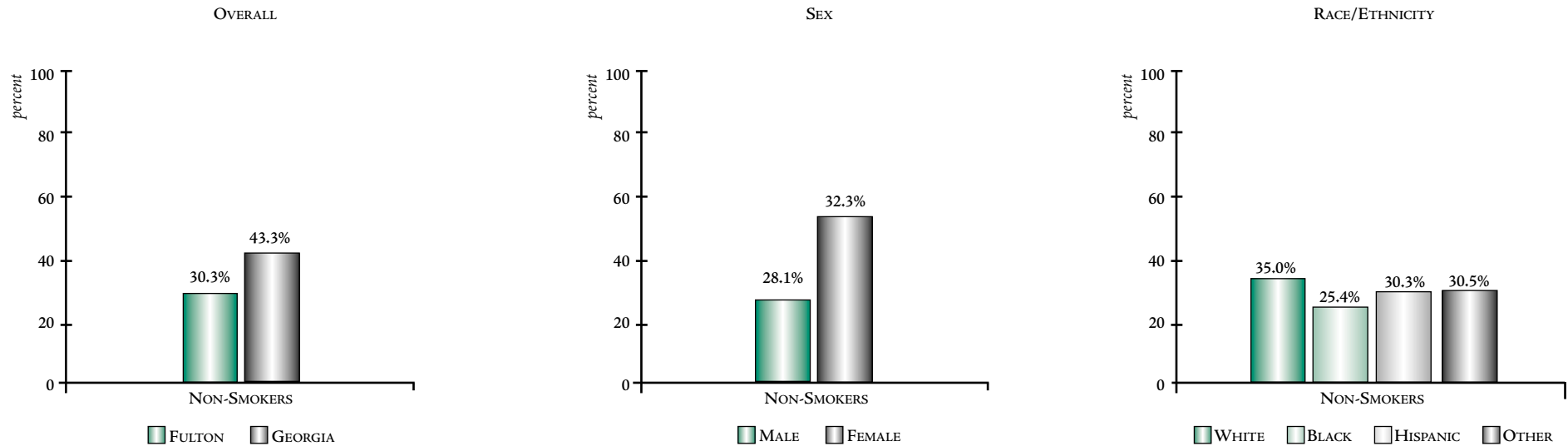
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY RACE/ETHNICITY



ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE: ROOM

(Table 7, Question 17)

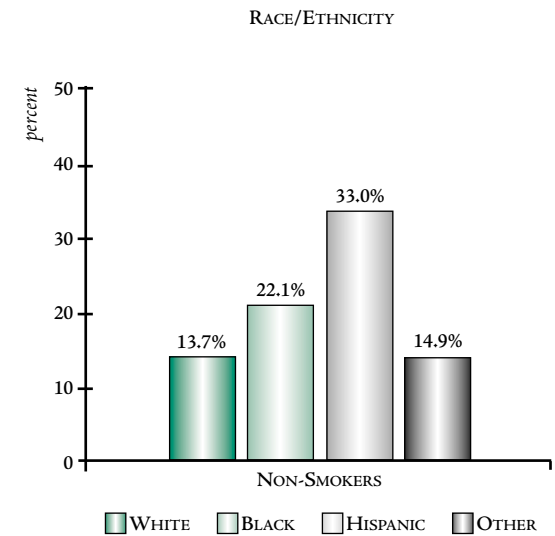
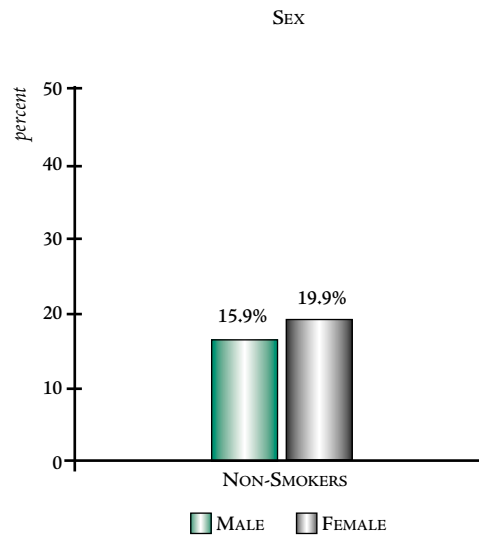
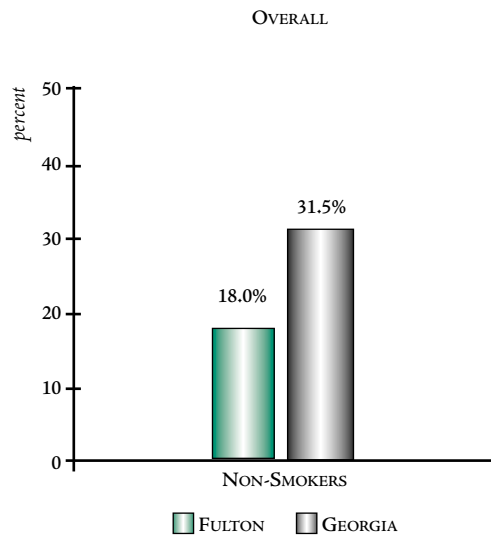
- 30.3% of middle school non-smokers have been in the same room with a cigarette smoker, which is significantly lower than the Statewide middle school average of 43.3%.
- There are no significant differences between male and female non-smokers in their likelihood of having been in the same room with a cigarette smoker.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood of having been in the same room with a cigarette smoker.



ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE: CAR

(Table 7, Question 18)

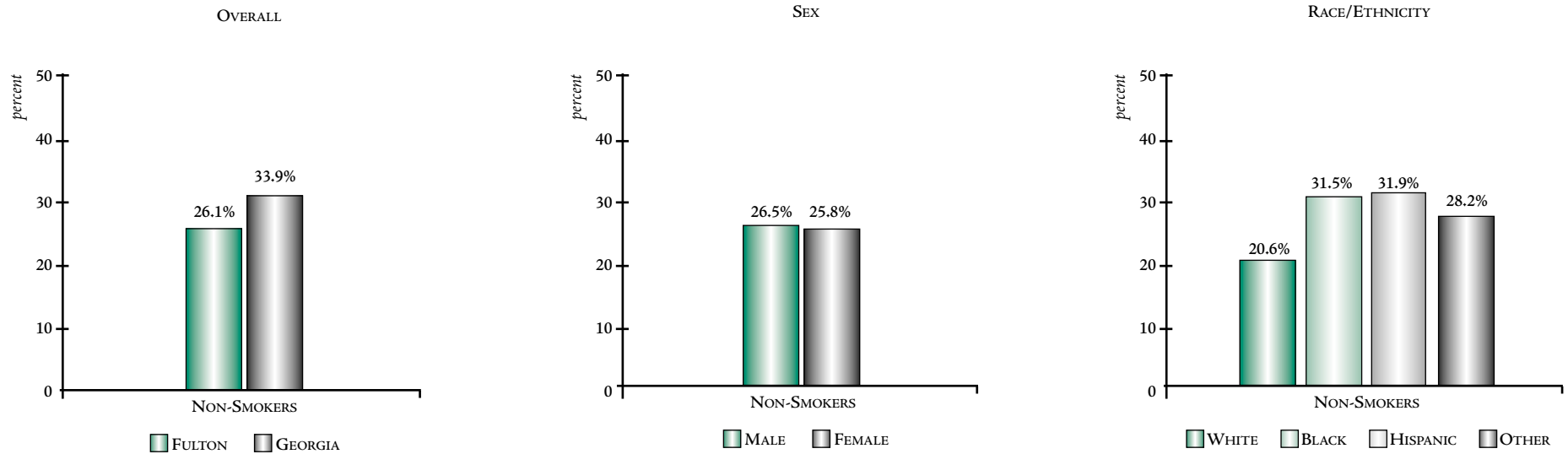
- 18.0% of middle school non-smokers have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker, which is significantly lower than the Statewide middle school average of 31.5%.
- There are no significant differences between middle school male and female non-smokers in their likelihood of having ridden in a car with someone who smokes cigarettes.
- Hispanic non-smokers are significantly more likely than White and Black non-smokers to have ridden in a car with a cigarette smoker.



ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE: HOME

(Table 7, Question 19)

- 26.1% of middle school non-smokers live with a cigarette smoker, which is significantly lower than the Statewide average of 33.9%.
- There are no significant differences between male and female non-smokers in their likelihood to live with a cigarette smoker.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their likelihood to live with a cigarette smoker.



METHODS

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

Questionnaire Development

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

Sampling

Sample Design

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

Sampling Procedures

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

The original sample included 20 public schools. Fifteen of the sampled schools participated in the survey, bringing the final sample to eight middle schools and seven high schools. High schools were excluded from analysis because the overall response rate was less than the desired 60%.

METHODS *continued. . .*

Class Level - The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each middle school and high school that participated in the survey. All 2nd period classes or all sections of a required course in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame.

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

Data Collection

Recruitment of Sampled School Districts and Schools

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

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

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

Classroom-level Data Collection

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

Weighting

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

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

W1 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the school

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

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

f2 = a class adjustment factor calculated by school

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

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

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



METHODS continued. . .

GYTS RESPONSE RATES

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

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

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

APPENDIX A – SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. During the past 30 days, have you [used any form of tobacco]¹?
2. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
3. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?
4. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?
5. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke bidis?
6. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
7. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property?
8. During the school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?
9. If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?
10. Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?
11. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?
12. How many of your four closest friends smoke cigarettes?
13. 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?
14. 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?
15. When you watch TV or go to movies, how often do you see actors using tobacco?
16. When you watch TV, how often do you see athletes using tobacco?
17. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes?
18. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?
19. Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?



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

APPENDIX B – DETAILED DATA TABLES

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

CATEGORY	ANY ** TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)	CIGARETTE USE % (95% CI)	CIGAR USE % (95% CI)	BIDIS USE % (95% CI)	SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>					
Sex					
Female	9.1 (±3.9)	3.9 (±2.5)	3.4 (±0.7)	3.9 (±1.9)	1.8 (±1.0)
Male	10.7 (±3.3)	4.6 (±2.8)	2.8 (±1.9)	4.0 (±3.1)	2.4 (±2.6)
Grade					
6th	5.2 (±3.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	1.1 (±1.8)	3.0 (±1.7)	2.5 (±0.6)
7th	14.3 (±8.5)	6.1 (±4.6)	4.6 (±3.7)	6.0 (±4.4)	3.5 (±5.9)
8th	10.4 (±5.4)	6.6 (±3.8)	3.7 (±1.9)	3.1 (±1.5)	0.3 (±0.7)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	6.9 (±1.5)	4.0 (±1.3)	2.8 (±1.2)	1.4 (±0.8)	0.6 (±1.2)
Black	13.4 (±5.6)	4.1 (±4.8)	3.7 (±1.7)	7.1 (±4.8)	4.3 (±3.5)
Hispanic	11.4 (±11.8)	10.1 (±11.1)	1.9 (±3.9)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)
Other	6.6 (±3.0)	2.9 (±1.1)	2.2 (±3.8)	3.0 (±4.1)	0.0 (±0.0)
Total	9.9 (±3.3)	4.3 (±2.5)	3.1 (±0.7)	4.0 (±1.8)	2.1 (±1.8)

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

CATEGORY	SMOKED CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY % (95% CI)	USED SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>		
Sex		
Female	1.6 (±2.0)	1.4 (±1.1)
Male	1.7 (±1.7)	1.8 (±1.0)
Grade		
6th	0.0 (±0.0)	0.8 (±1.1)
7th	2.5 (±3.5)	2.5 (±3.6)
8th	2.6 (±2.1)	0.7 (±1.3)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	0.8 (±1.3)	0.0 (±0.0)
Black	2.3 (±2.2)	3.0 (±2.0)
Hispanic	5.1 (±6.9)	2.3 (±4.6)
Other	0.0 (±0.0)	1.6 (±3.4)
Total	1.6 (±1.6)	1.6 (±0.6)

TABLE 3: Percentage of middle school students who were taught at school about the dangers of tobacco use and percentage 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	WERE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)	STUDENTS WHO NEVER SMOKED WOULD DEFINITELY NOT SMOKE IF BEST FRIEND OFFERED A CIGARETTE % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>		
Sex		
Female	65.2 (±9.7)	86.4 (±2.5)
Male	58.5 (±9.9)	83.0 (±5.6)
Grade		
6th	61.0 (±8.5)	88.5 (±7.1)
7th	64.4 (±15.4)	86.2 (±6.9)
8th	60.9 (±8.4)	79.0 (±5.0)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	67.6 (±8.0)	84.7 (±4.7)
Black	54.3 (±16.3)	84.8 (±6.8)
Hispanic	72.9 (±23.3)	83.3 (±9.6)
Other	62.9 (±6.3)	87.2 (±5.2)
Total	61.8 (±9.3)	84.8 (±3.3)

TABLE 4: Percentage of middle school students with the perception that smokers are more popular, look cool or fit in, and with one or more cigarette smokers among their four closest friends by tobacco use status, sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	THINK CIGARETTE SMOKERS MORE POPULAR		THINK CIGARETTE SMOKERS LOOK COOL OR FIT IN		ONE OR MORE CIGARETTE SMOKERS AMONG THEIR 4 CLOSEST FRIENDS	
	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>						
Sex						
Female	§	16.1 (±9.5)	§	7.9 (±5.6)	§	14.6 (±2.5)
Male	§	20.5 (±6.4)	§	10.4 (±3.4)	§	16.1 (±7.2)
Grade						
6th	§	15.4 (±5.5)	§	5.0 (±3.7)	§	12.6 (±2.6)
7th	§	18.0 (±18.5)	§	9.1 (±6.7)	§	13.8 (±4.2)
8th	§	22.6 (±10.2)	§	14.4 (±5.5)	§	19.4 (±10.6)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	§	10.6 (±1.9)	§	4.7 (±1.8)	§	14.7 (±4.2)
Black	§	24.1 (±10.8)	§	13.0 (±2.0)	§	16.3 (±4.1)
Hispanic	§	17.1 (±10.3)	§	8.6 (±18.6)	§	17.3 (±20.7)
Other	§	29.7 (±18.4)	§	13.9 (±4.9)	§	12.2 (±5.1)
Total	§	18.2 (±7.5)	§	9.1 (±2.9)	§	15.3 (±2.5)

§ n<35

TABLE 5: Percentage of middle school students who participated in any community event to discourage persons from using tobacco products, by tobacco use status, sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	PARTICIPATED IN ANY COMMUNITY EVENT TO DISCOURAGE PERSONS FROM UNSING TOBACCO PRODUCTS	
	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>		
Sex		
Female	36.9 (±25.1)	23.8 (±5.0)
Male	49.9 (±28.5)	19.4 (±9.9)
Grade		
6th	0.0 (±0.0)	29.5 (±5.3)
7th	56.0 (±20.1)	17.8 (±9.7)
8th	44.5 (±31.0)	18.6 (±10.0)
Race/Ethnicity		
White	23.0 (±26.7)	15.4 (±8.2)
Black	57.2 (±16.2)	29.8 (±14.0)
Hispanic	35.3 (±27.6)	15.5 (±24.9)
Other	30.0 (±82.4)	17.0 (±11.5)
Total	43.7 (±22.8)	21.8 (±4.0)

TABLE 6: Percentage of middle school students who saw commercials on tobacco use prevention on TV or heard on radio in preceding 30 days, who saw actors using tobacco on TV or in movies, and who saw athletes using tobacco on TV, by sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	SAW COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION ON TV OR HEARD ON RADIO IN PRECEDING 30 DAYS % (95% CI)	SAW ACTORS USING TOBACCO ON TV OR IN MOVIES % (95% CI)	SAW ATHLETES USING TOBACCO ON TV % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>			
Sex			
Female	78.2 (±3.7)	79.8 (±5.2)	33.8 (±9.3)
Male	68.0 (±13.9)	81.2 (±1.4)	39.0 (±8.8)
Grade			
6th	74.9 (±9.2)	80.5 (±1.5)	33.0 (±4.5)
7th	68.9 (±11.3)	78.7 (±5.0)	42.8 (±20.4)
8th	76.4 (±7.0)	82.0 (±5.3)	33.4 (±4.8)
Race/Ethnicity			
White	78.1 (±10.1)	79.8 (±3.2)	31.7 (±6.1)
Black	68.4 (±8.4)	80.6 (±3.0)	40.9 (±9.5)
Hispanic	87.2 (±11.0)	80.5 (±14.2)	30.7 (±12.6)
Other	63.5 (±8.3)	82.3 (±12.6)	39.2 (±14.5)
Total	73.0 (±7.8)	80.5 (±2.0)	36.4 (±6.5)

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

CATEGORY	WERE IN THE SAME ROOM WITH SOMEONE WHO WAS SMOKING CIGARETTES ≥ 1 DAYS OF PRECEDING 7 DAYS		RODE IN A CAR WITH SOMEONE WHO WAS SMOKING CIGARETTES ON ≥ 1 OF THE PRECEDING 7 DAYS		LIVE WITH SOMEONE WHO CURRENTLY SMOKES CIGARETTES	
	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKER % (95% CI)	NEVER CIGARETTE SMOKER % (95% CI)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKER % (95% CI)	NEVER CIGARETTE SMOKER % (95% CI)	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKER % (95% CI)	NEVER CIGARETTE SMOKER % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>						
Sex						
Female	‡	32.3 (± 4.3)	‡	19.9 (± 6.3)	‡	25.8 (± 3.1)
Male	‡	28.1 (± 11.4)	‡	15.9 (± 7.3)	‡	26.5 (± 7.0)
Grade						
6th	‡	27.1 (± 12.3)	‡	16.0 (± 7.6)	‡	28.2 (± 4.2)
7th	‡	33.7 (± 12.9)	‡	22.2 (± 6.9)	‡	26.6 (± 4.8)
8th	‡	29.7 (± 3.7)	‡	14.3 (± 3.7)	‡	22.5 (± 7.9)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	‡	35.0 (± 7.4)	‡	13.7 (± 6.3)	‡	20.6 (± 7.5)
Black	‡	25.4 (± 6.1)	‡	22.1 (± 3.7)	‡	31.5 (± 9.7)
Hispanic	‡	30.3 (± 20.3)	‡	33.0 (± 9.9)	‡	31.9 (± 22.3)
Other	‡	30.5 (± 14.4)	‡	14.9 (± 10.1)	‡	28.2 (± 16.3)
Total	‡	30.3 (± 5.6)	‡	18.0 (± 3.5)	‡	26.1 (± 4.2)

‡ n<35