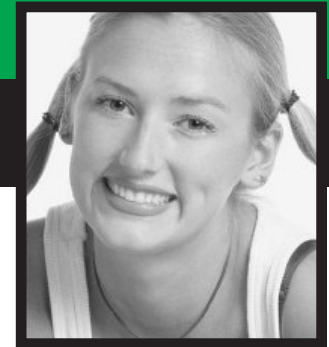
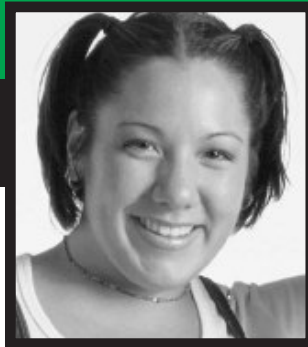


# 2005 Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey Report





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# Executive Summary

Tobacco use is a leading preventable cause of death in Georgia and the U.S. Tobacco consumption is responsible for more than 440,000 deaths each year in the U.S. In addition to this health burden, the national economic burden of tobacco use is more than \$75 billion in direct medical costs.<sup>1</sup> In Georgia, tobacco kills nearly 11,000 residents annually and costs \$1.8 billion in health care expenditures.<sup>2</sup>

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 2,000 young people under the age of 18 becoming regular smokers every day.<sup>3</sup> Among Georgia's youth, nearly one in six (16%) middle school students and over one in four (27%) high school students currently use some form of tobacco product.

This report presents the findings from the 2005 Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey. The survey 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 Georgia...**

## Tobacco Use Prevalence

- 9% of middle school students and 19% of high school students currently smoke cigarettes.
- White students are significantly more likely than Black students to smoke cigarettes.
- In high school, males are significantly more likely than females to smoke cigarettes on school property.
- In high school, males are significantly more likely than females to smoke cigars.
- In both middle and high school, males are significantly more likely to use smokeless tobacco.
- In middle school, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to use smokeless tobacco.
- In high school, White students are significantly more likely than Black and Hispanic students to use smokeless tobacco.

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

<sup>2</sup> 2005 Georgia Data Summary: Tobacco Use. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health. Publication Number DPH05.126H.

<sup>3</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Youth and Tobacco Use: Current Estimates Fact Sheet*. ([http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/research\\_data/youth/Youth\\_Factsheet.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/research_data/youth/Youth_Factsheet.htm))

## Executive Summary (continued)

### Purchase and Proof of Age

- More than one-third of middle school students and nearly three-fourths of high school students bought their cigarettes at a gas station or convenience store.
- 73% of middle school students and 60% of high school students were not asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes in a store.

### Cessation

- 41% of middle school smokers and 50% of high school smokers would like to stop smoking.
- Approximately half of both middle and high school smokers attempted to quit smoking in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Approximately two-thirds of middle school smokers and three-fourths of high school smokers think they would be able to quit smoking now, if they wanted to quit.
- Few middle (4%) and high (10%) school smokers have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco at some time in their lives.

### Healthcare Provider Advice

- 27% of middle and high school students have heard from a doctor about the dangers of tobacco use.
- 19% of middle school students and 15% of high school students have heard from a dentist about the dangers of tobacco use.

### Knowledge and Attitudes

- Approximately 80% of middle school and high school smokers think that people can become addicted to tobacco, just as they can become addicted to cocaine or heroin.

## Executive Summary (continued)

### Social Influence

- 88% of middle school non-smokers and 85% of high school non-smokers will not smoke if their best friend offers them a cigarette.
- Both middle and high school smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to believe that smokers are more popular.
- Both middle and high school smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think smokers are cool or fit in.
- Middle school smokers are over four times more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have close friends who smoke.
- High school smokers are nearly three times more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have close friends who smoke.

### Media and Advertisements

- 79% of middle school students and 87% of high school students have seen actors on television or in movies using tobacco products.
- 30% of middle and high school students have seen athletes on television using tobacco products.
- 40% of middle and high school students have seen advertisements for tobacco products on the Internet.

### Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)

- Both middle and high school smokers were two times more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have been in a room with someone smoking cigarettes on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey.
- Over one-third of middle school non-smokers and nearly half of high school non-smokers were in a room with someone smoking cigarettes on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey.
- Both middle and high school smokers were more than three times as likely as their non-smoking counterparts to have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey.
- Nearly one in four middle and high school non-smokers rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey.



## Executive Summary (continued)

- In both middle and high school, current smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes – over two-thirds of middle school smokers and over half of high school smokers live with a smoker.
- Nearly one-third of middle and high school non-smokers live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.

...

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 a leading preventable cause of death in Georgia and the United States. Each year, more than 440,000 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 \$75 billion in direct medical costs.<sup>1</sup> In Georgia, tobacco kills nearly 11,000 residents annually and costs \$1.8 billion in health care expenditures.<sup>2</sup>

A lifetime of smoking often begins in early adolescence. Approximately 80% of adult smokers in the United States begin 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 deaths. Yet, tobacco use continues to be popular among adolescents and young adults in the United States, with nearly 2,000 young people under the age of 18 becoming regular smokers every day.<sup>3</sup> Among Georgia's youth, nearly one in six (16%) middle school students and over one in four (27%) 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 strategy 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, the Tobacco Use Prevention Program monitors the public health burden of tobacco, the use of tobacco, existing policies related to environmental tobacco smoke, and the outcomes of program interventions.

The Program promotes changing environmental factors to reduce tobacco use. The Program provides project support to the state coalition for tobacco use prevention and to local programs and coalitions in all 18 Public Health districts.

Working in collaboration with the Georgia Alliance for Tobacco Prevention and the Georgia Ethnic Health Network, the Program develops, monitors, and evaluates strategies that focus on preventing tobacco use among youth, protecting people from environmental tobacco smoke, and encouraging smoking cessation.

The Program focuses on the following policy areas that have been shown to reduce tobacco use: 1) promoting and monitoring smoke-free (clean) indoor air laws, 2) promoting the adoption of "100% tobacco-free school" policies by school districts throughout the state, 3) promoting tobacco use cessation in communities, and 4) providing assistance on policy and systems changes among health care providers and health plans.

The Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey is intended to serve as an assessment of tobacco use behaviors among middle school and high school students statewide. Data collected through the survey 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.

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

<sup>2</sup> 2005 Georgia Data Summary: Tobacco Use. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health. Publication Number DPH05.126H.

<sup>3</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Youth and Tobacco Use: Current Estimates Fact Sheet*. ([http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/research\\_data/youth/Youth\\_Factsheet.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/research_data/youth/Youth_Factsheet.htm))

## Introduction (continued)

The remainder of this report provides in-depth information on the tobacco-related topics of greatest interest to the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health. Throughout the report, data are said to be significantly different when there is no overlap in the 95 percent confidence intervals of the percentages being compared. Each point estimate (percentage), including its 95 percent confidence interval, in the detailed data tables (Appendix B) and the wording of the questions ( Appendix A ) are referenced at the top of each page of corresponding results. Appendix C presents a comparison between data from the 2001 and 2005 Georgia Youth Tobacco Surveys.

# Current Cigarette Smokers

(Table 1, Question 1)

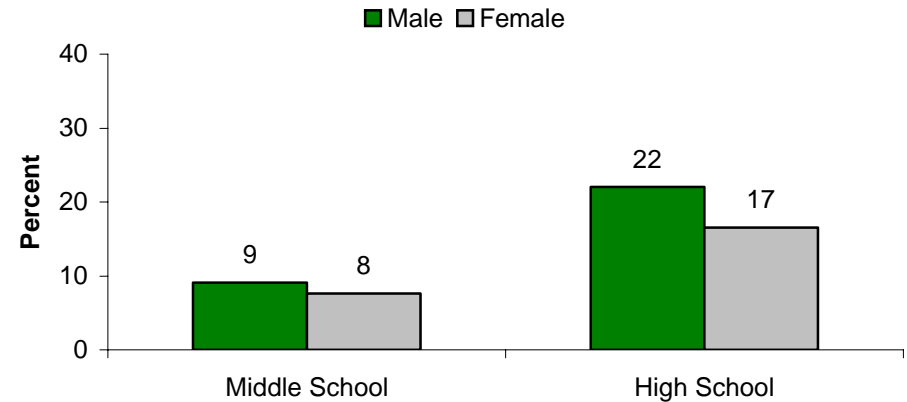
## Percent of middle school students who are current cigarette smokers: 9%

- There is no significant difference between males and females in the rates of cigarette smoking.
- White middle school students are significantly more likely than Black middle school students to be current cigarette smokers.
- 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders are significantly more likely than 6<sup>th</sup> graders to be current cigarette smokers.

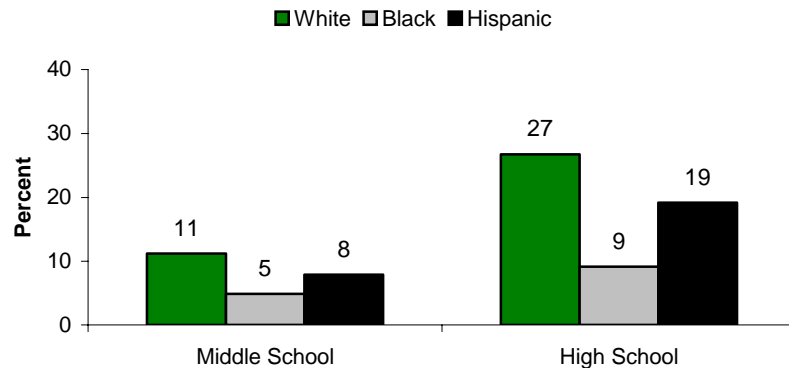
## Percent of high school students who are current cigarette smokers: 19%

- There is no significant difference between males and females in the rates of cigarette smoking.
- White high school students are significantly more likely than Black high school students to be current cigarette smokers.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of cigarette smoking among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

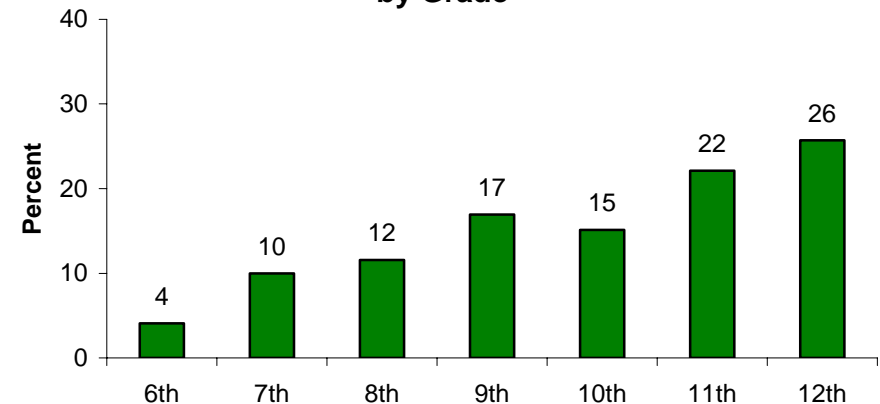
**Percentage of Students who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by School Type and Sex**



**Percentage of Students who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by School Type and Race/Ethnicity**



**Percentage of Students who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Grade**



# Smoking on School Property

(Table 1, Question 2)

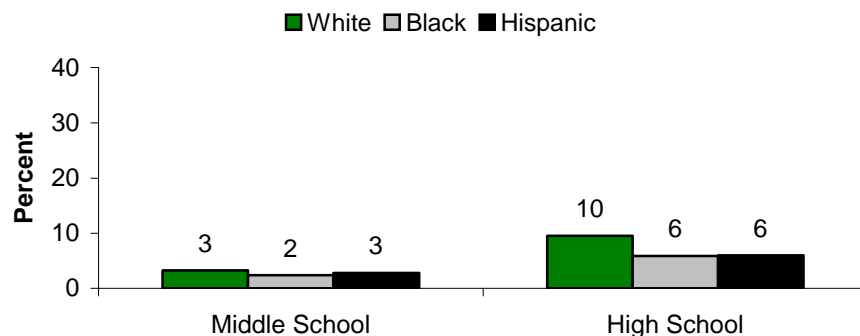
**Percent of middle school students who smoke cigarettes on school property: 3%**

- There is no significant difference between males and females in the rates of cigarette smoking on school property.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of cigarette smoking on school property among racial/ethnic groups.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of cigarette smoking on school property among 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> graders.

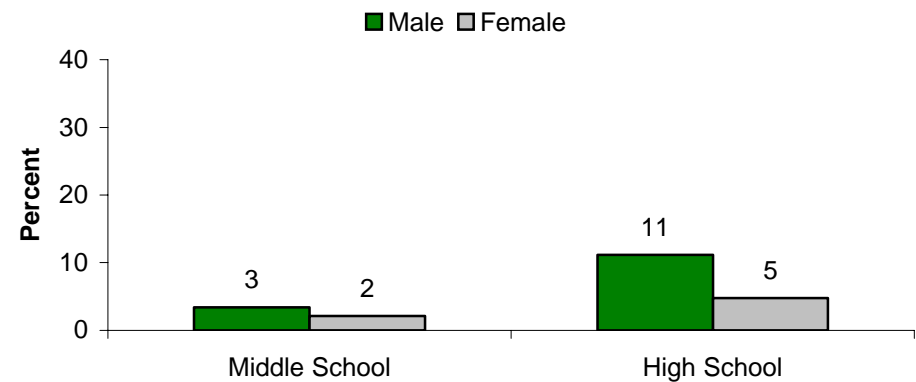
**Percent of high school students who smoke cigarettes on school property: 8%**

- Male high school students are significantly more likely than female high school students to smoke cigarettes on school property.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of cigarette smoking on school property among racial/ethnic groups.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of cigarette smoking on school property among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

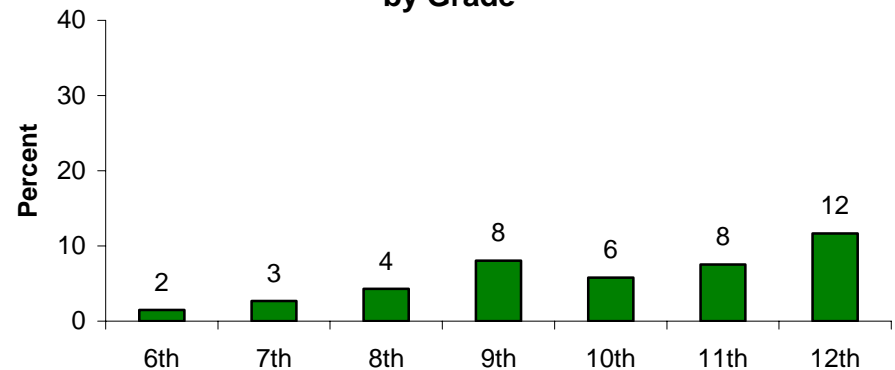
**Percentage of Students who Currently Smoke Cigarettes on School Property by School Type and Race/Ethnicity**



**Percentage of Students who Currently Smoke Cigarettes on School Property by School Type and Sex**



**Percentage of Students who Currently Smoke Cigarettes on School Property by Grade**



# Current Cigar Smokers

(Table 1, Question 3)

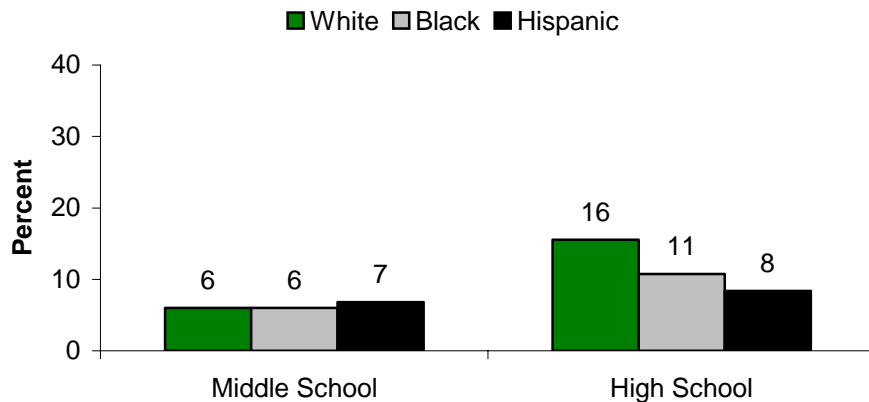
**Percent of middle school students who are current cigar smokers: 6%**

- There is no significant difference between males and females in the rates of cigar smoking.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of cigar smoking among racial/ethnic groups.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of cigar smoking among 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> graders.

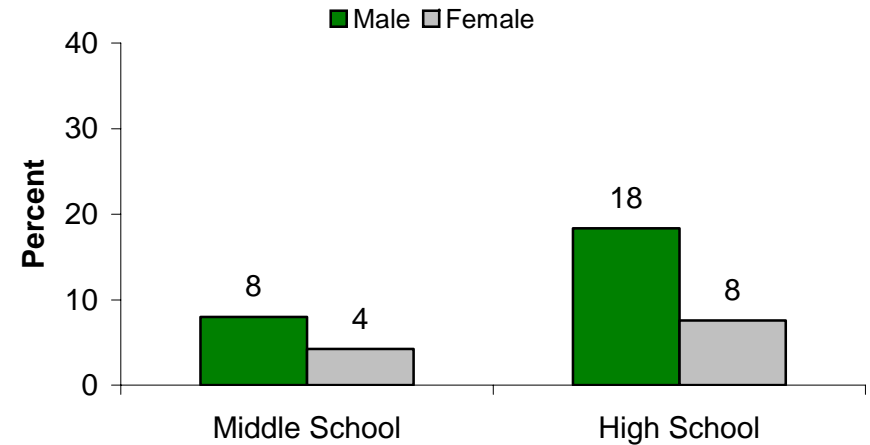
**Percent of high school students who are current cigar smokers: 13%**

- Male high school students are significantly more likely than female high school students to be current cigar smokers.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of cigar smoking among racial/ethnic groups.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of cigar smoking among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

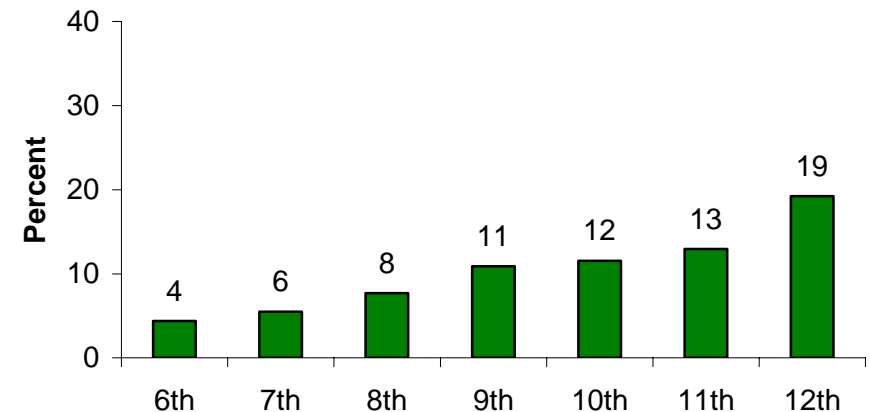
**Percentage of Students who Currently Smoke Cigars by School Type and Race/Ethnicity**



**Percentage of Students who Currently Smoke Cigars by School Type and Sex**



**Percentage of Students who Currently Smoke Cigars by Grade**



# Current Bidi Cigarette<sup>1</sup> Smokers

(Table 1, Question 4)

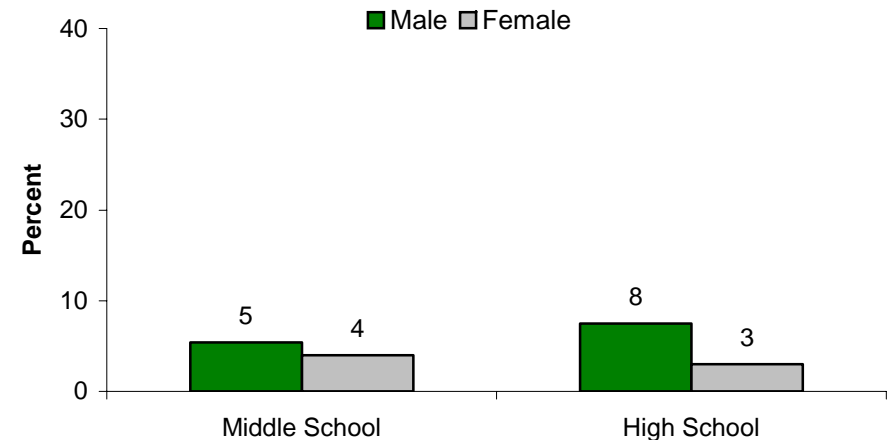
**Percent of middle school students who are current bidi cigarette smokers: 5%**

- There is no significant difference between males and females in the rates of bidi cigarette smoking.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of bidi cigarette smoking among racial/ethnic groups.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of bidi cigarette smoking among 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> graders.

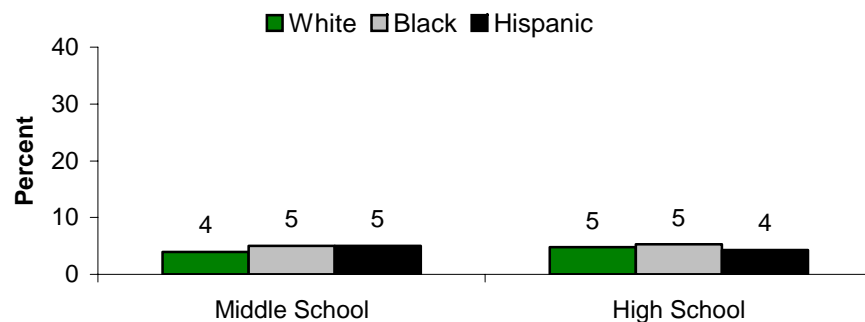
**Percent of high school students who are current bidi cigarette smokers: 5%**

- Male high school students are significantly more likely than female high school students to be current bidi cigarette smokers.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of bidi cigarette smoking among racial/ethnic groups.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of bidi cigarette smoking among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

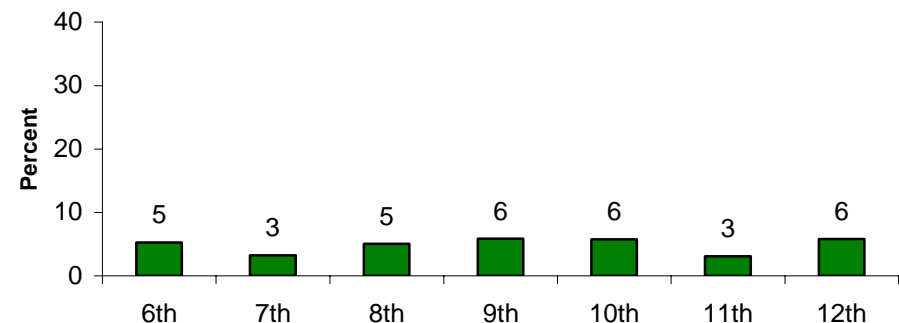
**Percentage of Students who Currently Smoke Bidis by School Type and Sex**



**Percentage of Students who Currently Smoke Bidis by School Type and Race/Ethnicity**



**Percentage of Students who Currently Smoke Bidis by Grade**



<sup>1</sup> Bidi cigarettes are small, brown cigarettes from India consisting of tobacco wrapped in a leaf and tied with a thread.

# Current Smokeless Tobacco Users

(Table 1, Question 5)

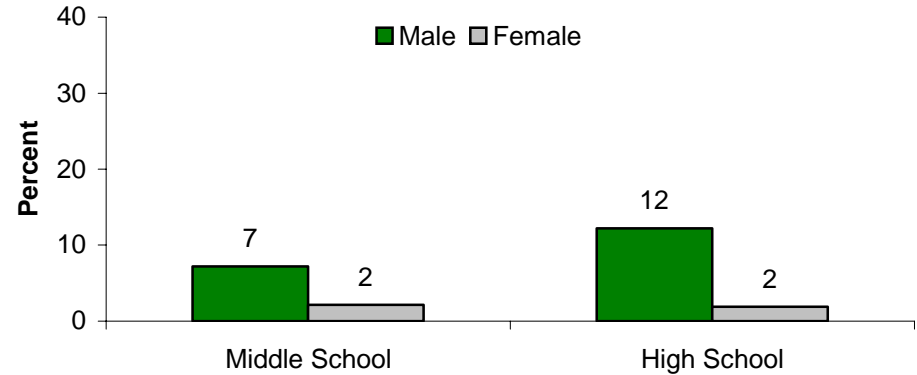
**Percent of middle school students who are current smokeless tobacco users: 5%**

- Male middle school students are significantly more likely than female middle school students to be current smokeless tobacco users.
- White middle school students are significantly more likely than Black middle school students to be current smokeless tobacco users.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of smokeless tobacco use among 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> graders.

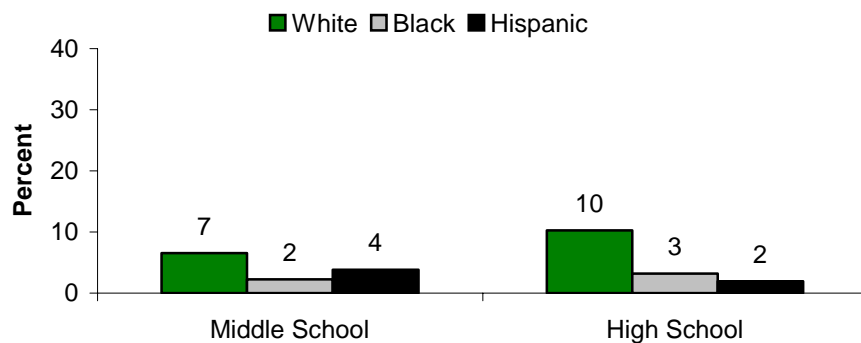
**Percent of high school students who are current smokeless tobacco users: 7%**

- Male high school students are significantly more likely than female high school students to be current smokeless tobacco users.
- White high school students are significantly more likely than Black and Hispanic high school students to be current smokeless tobacco users.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of smokeless tobacco use among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

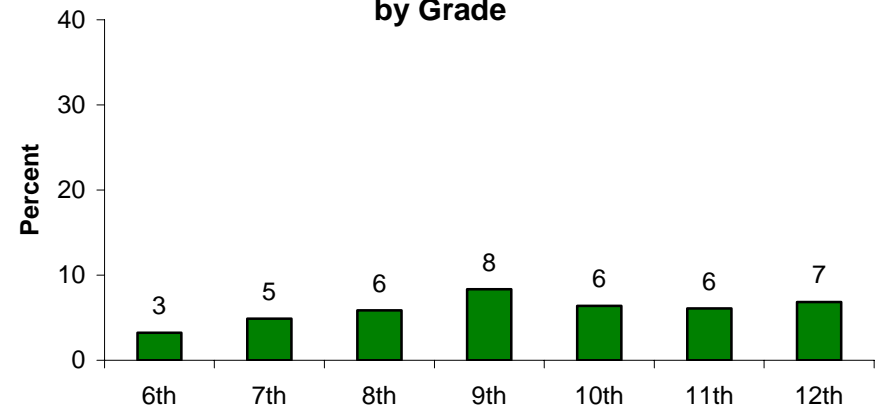
**Percentage of Students who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco by School Type and Sex**



**Percentage of Students who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco by School Type and Race/Ethnicity**



**Percentage of Students who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco by Grade**





# Smokeless Tobacco Use on School Property

(Table 1, Question 6)

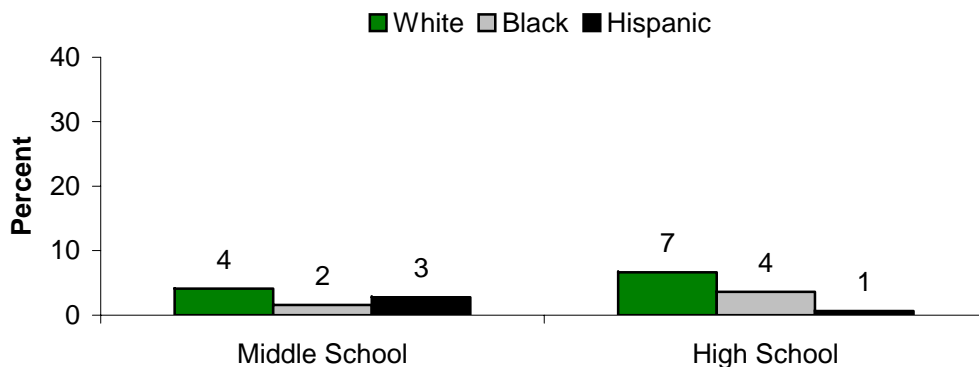
## Percent of middle school students who use smokeless tobacco on school property: 3%

- Male middle school students are significantly more likely than female middle school students to use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- White middle school students are significantly more likely than Black middle school students to use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of smokeless tobacco use on school property among 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> graders.

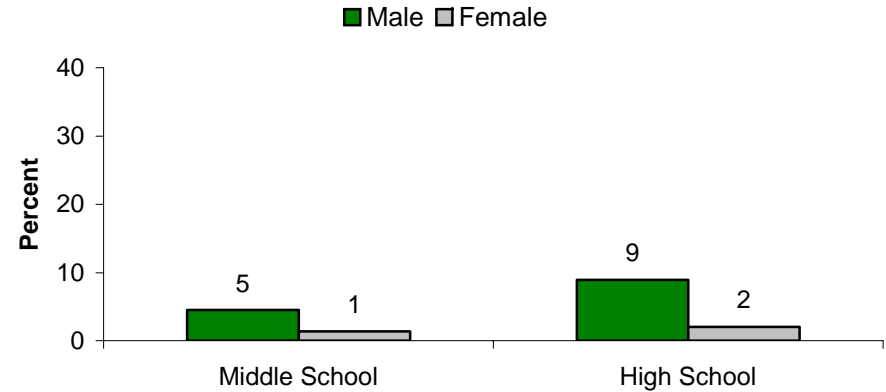
## Percent of high school students who use smokeless tobacco on school property: 5%

- Male high school students are significantly more likely than female high school students to use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- White and Black high school students are significantly more likely than Hispanic high school students to use smokeless tobacco on school property.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of smokeless tobacco use on school property among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

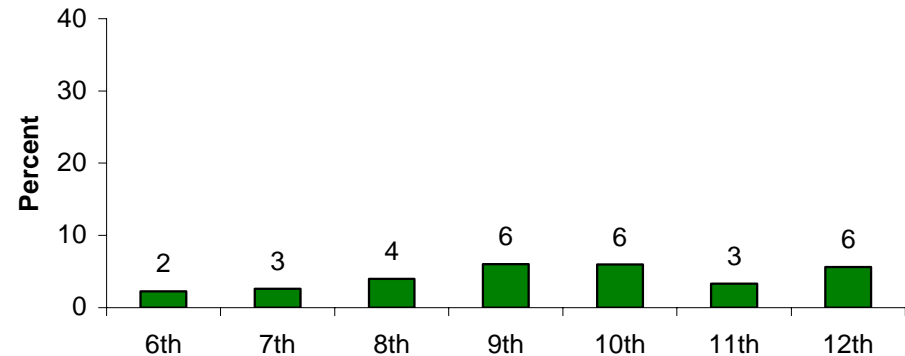
### Percentage of Students who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco on School Property by School Type and Race/Ethnicity



### Percentage of Students who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco on School Property by School Type and Sex



### Percentage of Students who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco on School Property by Grade



# Current Use of Any Tobacco Products<sup>2</sup>

(Table 1, Question 7)

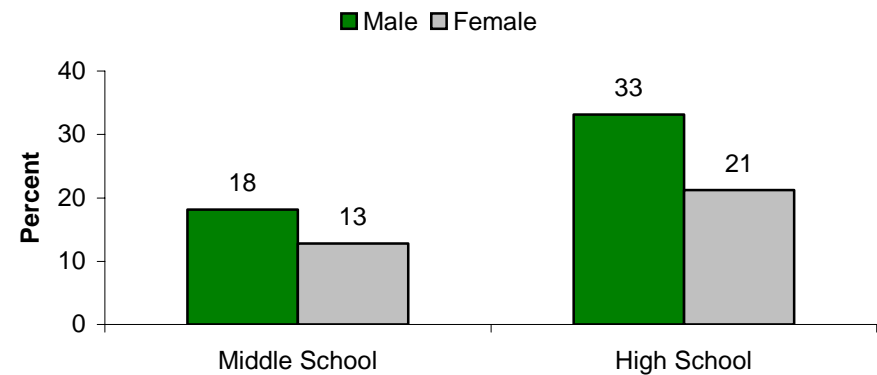
**Percent of middle school students who currently use some form of tobacco: 16%**

- There is no significant difference between males and females in the rates of tobacco use.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of tobacco use among racial/ethnic groups.
- 8<sup>th</sup> graders are significantly more likely than 6<sup>th</sup> graders to be current tobacco users.

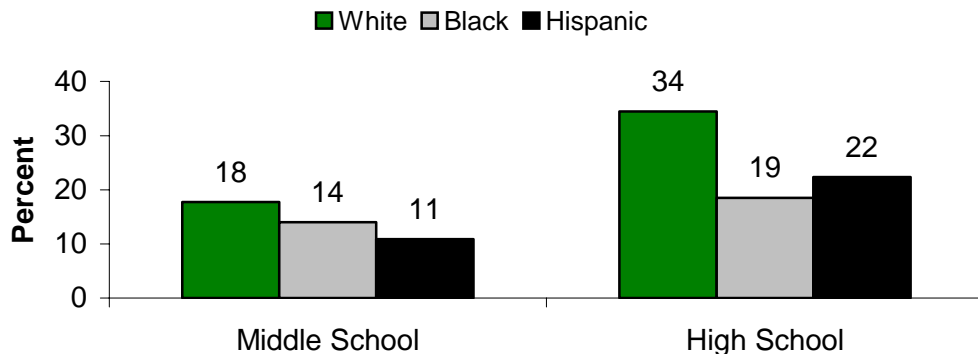
**Percent of high school students who currently use some form of tobacco: 27%**

- Male high school students are significantly more likely than female high school students to be current tobacco users.
- White high school students are significantly more likely than Black high school students to be current tobacco users.
- There are no significant differences in the rates of tobacco use among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

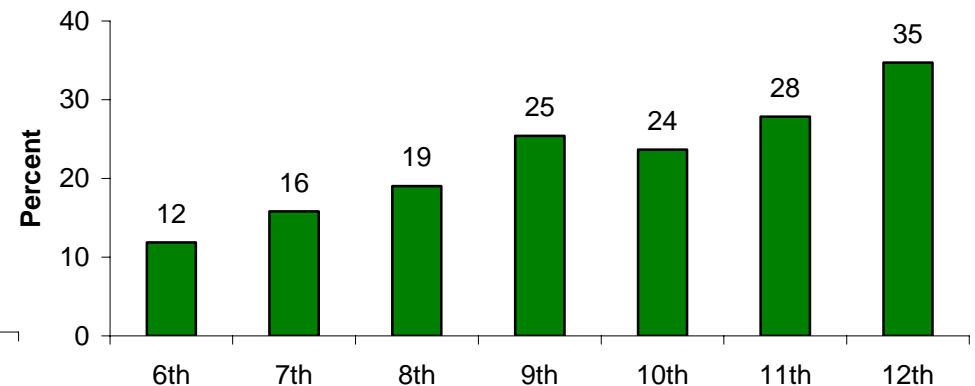
**Percentage of Students who Currently Use Some Form of Tobacco by School Type and Sex**



**Percentage of Students who Currently Use Some Form of Tobacco by School Type and Race/Ethnicity**



**Percentage of Students who Currently Use Some Form of Tobacco by Grade**



<sup>2</sup> Composite variable; Includes use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco pipes, or bidis on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.

# Purchase and Proof of Age

(Table 3, Questions 9 and 10)

## Middle school

- Percent of middle school students who bought their last pack of cigarettes in a gas station or convenience store: 36%
- Percent of middle school students who bought cigarettes in a store and were not asked to show proof of age: 73%

## High school

- Percent of high school students who bought their last pack of cigarettes in a gas station or convenience store: 73%
- Percent of high school students who bought cigarettes in a store and were not asked to show proof of age: 60%

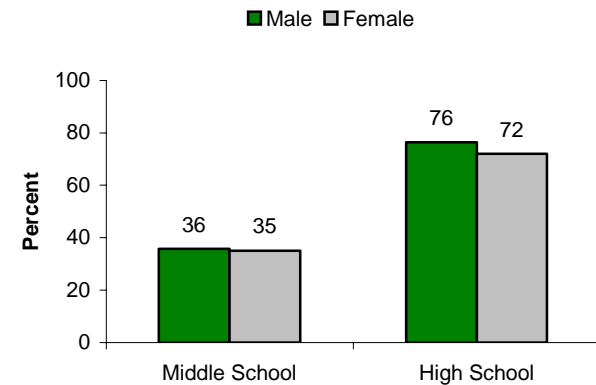
Gas station/convenience store purchase data not presented for middle school and high school by race/ethnicity or grade, n < 35.

Proof of age data not presented for middle school by sex, race/ethnicity or grade, n<35.

Proof of age data not presented for high school by race/ethnicity or grade, n < 35.

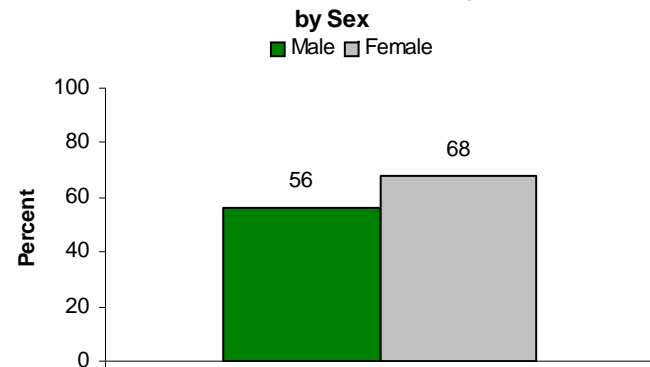
## PURCHASE

Percentage of Students who Bought Last Pack of Cigarettes at a Gas Station or Convenience Store by School Type and Sex



## PROOF OF AGE

Percentage of High School Students who Bought Cigarettes at a Store and were not Asked to Show Proof of Age



# Current Smokers' Desire to Quit

(Table 4, Question 11)

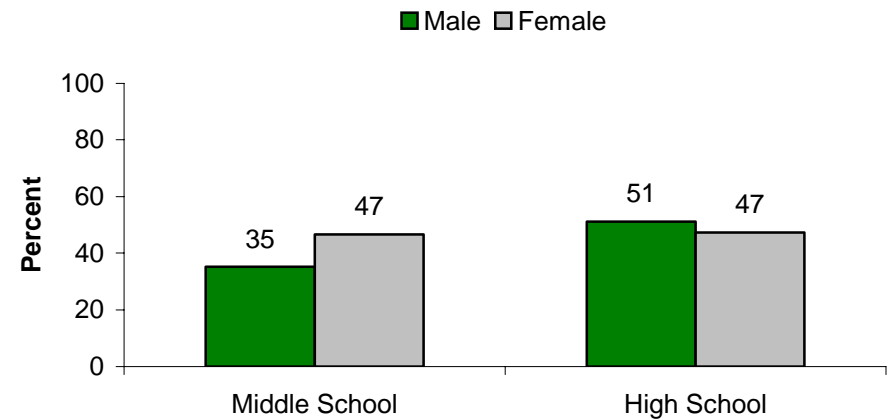
## Percent of middle school smokers who want to quit: 41%

- There is no significant difference between male and female smokers in their desire to quit smoking.
- There is no significant difference between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade smokers in their desire to quit smoking.

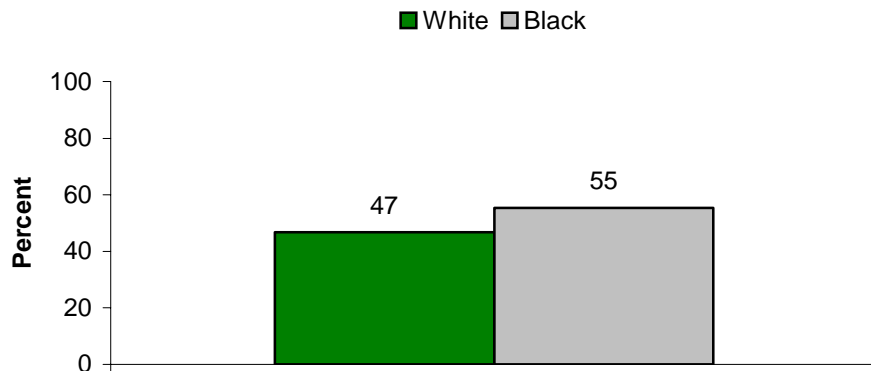
## Percent of high school smokers who want to quit: 50%

- There is no significant difference between male and female smokers in their desire to quit smoking.
- There is no significant difference between White and Black current smokers in their desire to quit smoking.
- There are no significant differences among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade smokers in their desire to quit smoking.

Percentage of Current Smokers who Want to Quit by School Type and Sex



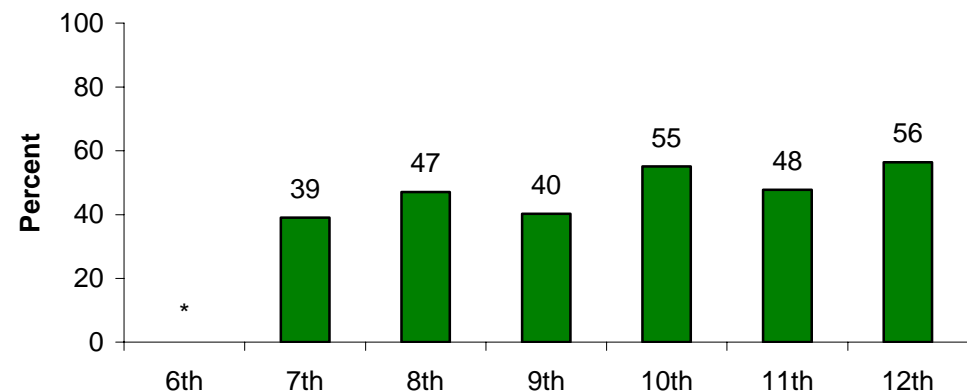
Percentage of High School Smokers who Want to Quit by Race/Ethnicity



Data not presented for middle school smokers by race/ethnicity, n<35.

\*Data not presented, n<35.

Percentage of Current Smokers who Want to Quit by Grade



# Current Smokers' Attempts to Quit

(Table 4, Question 12)

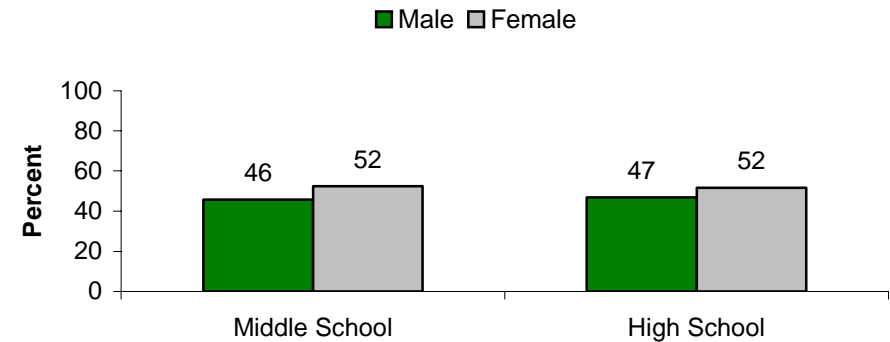
## Percent of middle school smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months: 48%

- There is no significant difference between male and female smokers in their attempts to quit smoking within the past 12 months.
- There is no significant difference between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade smokers in their attempts to quit smoking within the past 12 months.

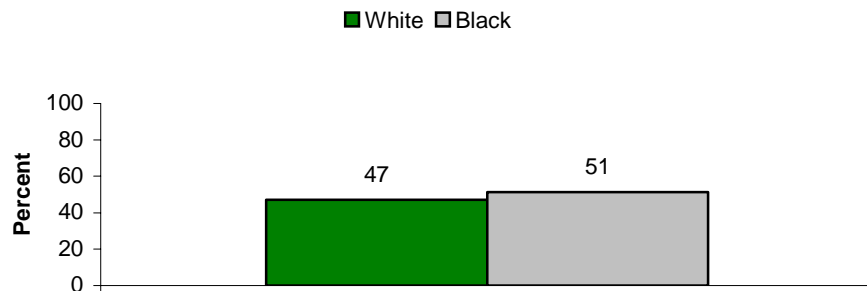
## Percent of high school smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months: 49%

- There is no significant difference between male and female smokers in their attempts to quit smoking within the past 12 months.
- There is no significant difference between White and Black smokers in their attempts to quit smoking within the past 12 months.
- There are no significant differences among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade smokers in their attempts to quit smoking within the past 12 months.

## Percentage of Current Smokers who Attempted to Quit in Past 12 Months by School Type and Sex



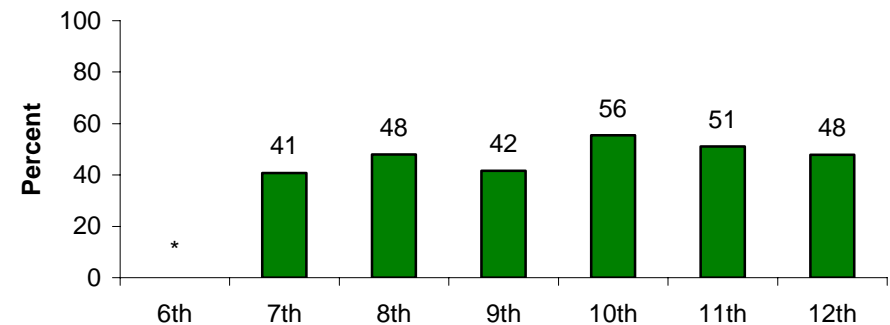
## Percentage of High School Smokers who Attempted to Quit in Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity



Data not presented for middle school smokers by race/ethnicity, n<35.

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

## Percentage of Current Smokers who Attempted to Quit in Past 12 Months by Grade



# Current Smokers' Confidence in Ability to Quit

(Table 4, Question 13)

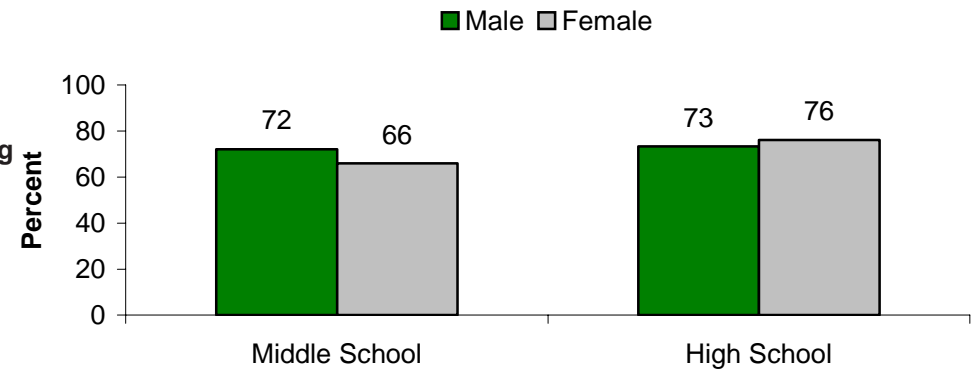
## Percent of middle school smokers who are confident they could quit smoking now: 69%

- There is no significant difference between male and female smokers in their confidence in their ability to quit smoking.
- There is no significant difference between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade smokers in their confidence in their ability to quit smoking.

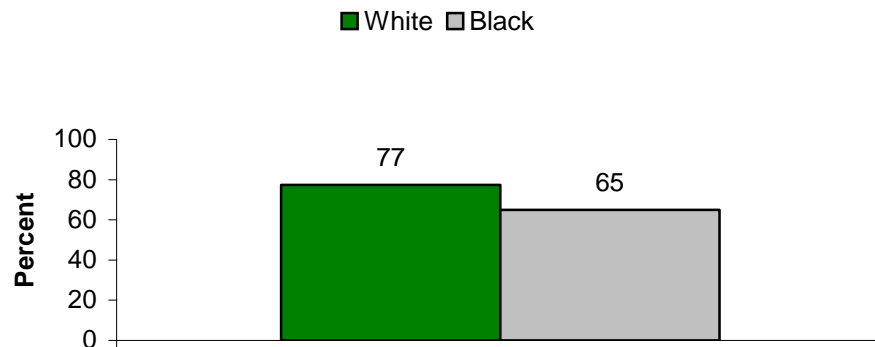
## Percent of high school smokers who are confident they could quit smoking now: 74%

- There is no significant difference between male and female smokers in their confidence in their ability to quit smoking.
- There is no significant difference between White and Black smokers in their confidence in their ability to quit smoking.
- There are no significant differences among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade smokers in their confidence in their ability to quit smoking.

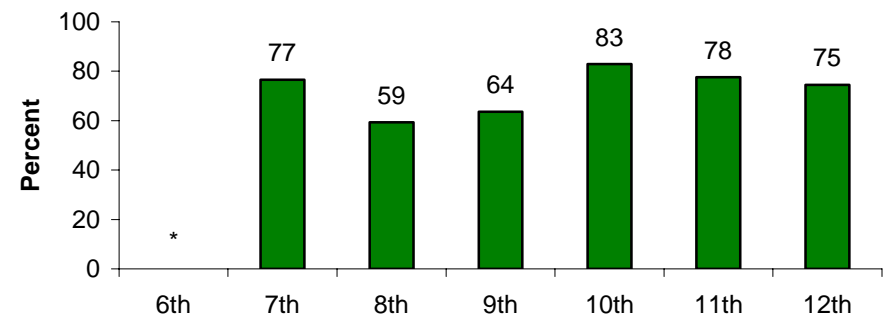
## Percentage of Current Smokers who are Confident they Could Quit Smoking Now by School Type and Sex



## Percentage of High School Smokers who are Confident they could Quit Smoking Now by Race/Ethnicity



## Percentage of Current Smokers who are Confident they Could Quit Smoking Now by Grade



Data not presented for middle school smokers by race/ethnicity, n < 35.

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

# Current Smokers' Participation in a Quit Program

(Table 4, Question 14)

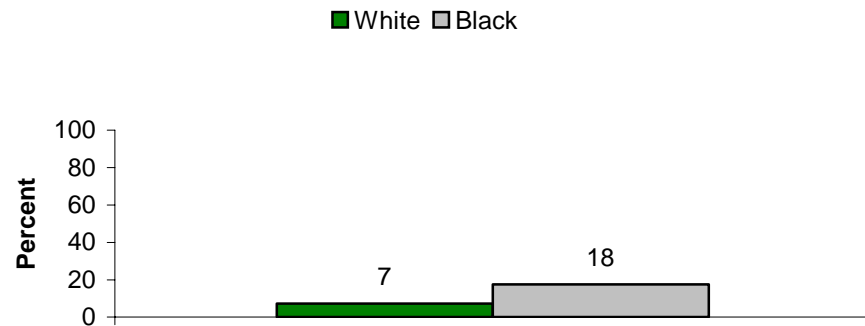
**Percent of middle school smokers who have ever participated in a cessation program: 4%**

- There is no significant difference between male and female smokers in their participation in a tobacco cessation program.
- There is no significant difference between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade smokers in their participation in a tobacco cessation program.

**Percent of high school smokers who have ever participated in a cessation program: 10%**

- There is no significant difference between male and female smokers in their participation in a tobacco cessation program.
- There is no significant difference between White and Black smokers in their participation in a tobacco cessation program.
- There are no significant differences among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grader smokers in their participation in a tobacco cessation program.

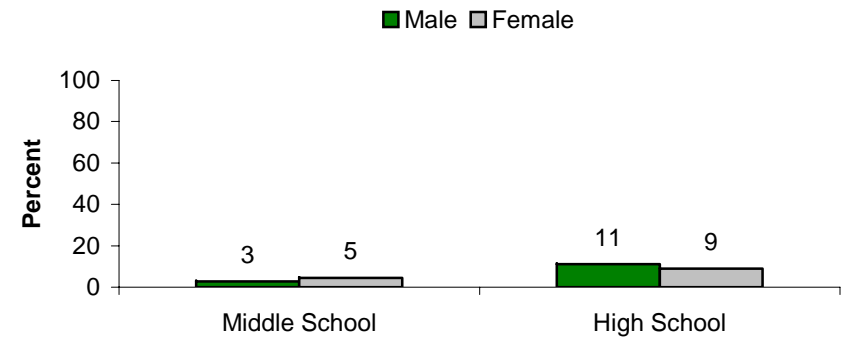
## Percentage of High School Smokers who have Ever Participated in a Cessation Program by Race/Ethnicity



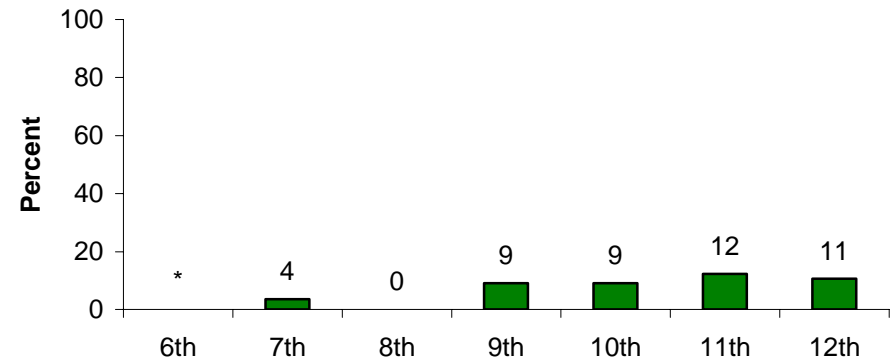
Data not presented for middle school smokers by race/ethnicity, n < 35.

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

## Percentage of Current Smokers who have Ever Participated in a Cessation Program by School Type and Sex



## Percentage of Current Smokers who have Ever Participated in a Cessation Program by Grade



# Doctor's Advice

(Table 5, Question 15)

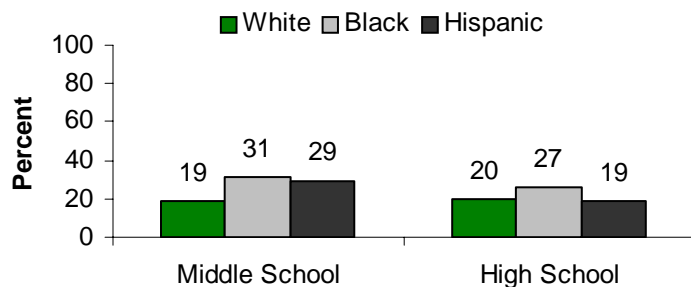
## Percent of middle school students who heard from a doctor about the dangers of tobacco use: 25%

- There is no significant difference between male and female students in having heard about the dangers of tobacco use from a doctor.
- Black middle school students are significantly more likely than White middle school students to have heard about the dangers of tobacco use from a doctor.
- There are no significant differences among 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> graders as to whether a doctor has talked to them about the dangers of tobacco use.

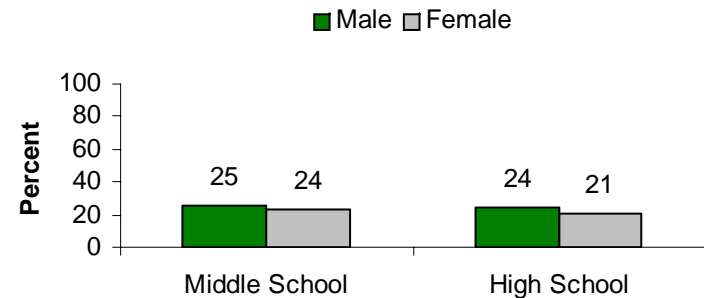
## Percent of high school students who heard from a doctor about the dangers of tobacco use: 22%

- There is no significant difference between male and female students in having heard about the dangers of tobacco use from a doctor.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups as to whether they have heard about the dangers of tobacco use from a doctor.
- There are no significant differences among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders as to whether a doctor has talked to them about the dangers of tobacco use.

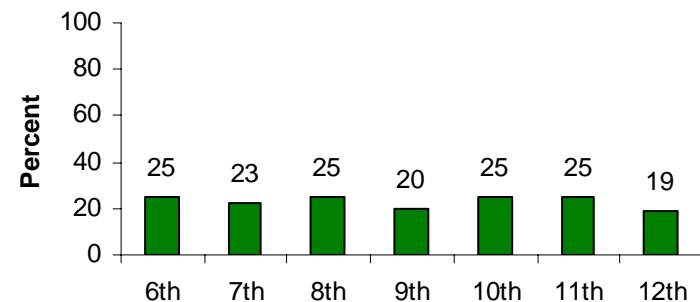
### Percentage of Students who Heard from a Doctor about the Dangers of Tobacco use by School Type and Race/Ethnicity



### Percentage of Students who Heard from a Doctor about Dangers of Tobacco use by School Type and Sex



### Percentage of Students who Heard from a Doctor about Dangers of Tobacco use by Grade





# Dentist's Advice

(Table 5, Question 16)

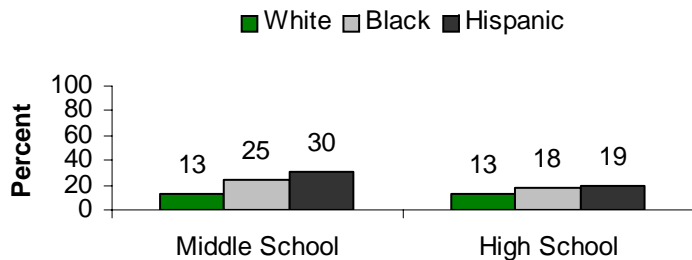
## Percent of middle school students who heard from a dentist about the dangers of tobacco use: 19%

- There is no significant difference between male and female students in having heard about the dangers of tobacco use from a dentist.
- Black and Hispanic middle school students are significantly more likely than White middle school students to have heard about the dangers of tobacco use from a dentist.
- There are no significant differences among 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> graders as to whether a dentist has talked to them about the dangers of tobacco use.

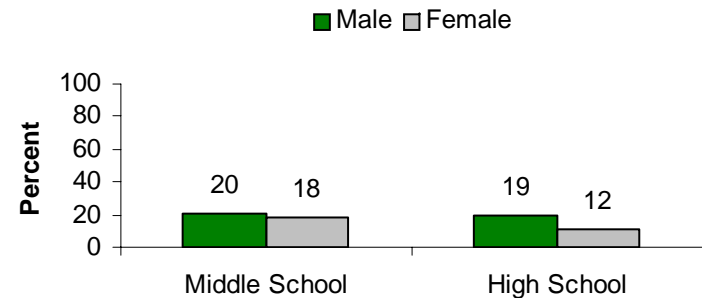
## Percent of high school students who heard from a dentist about the dangers of tobacco use: 15%

- Males are significantly more likely than females to have heard about the dangers of tobacco use from a dentist.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups as to whether they have heard about the dangers of tobacco use from a dentist.
- There are no significant differences among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders as to whether a dentist has talked to them about the dangers of tobacco use.

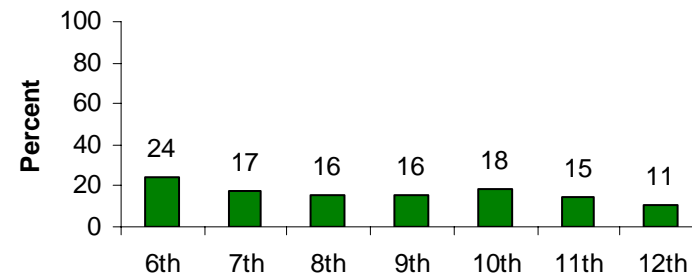
### Percentage of Students who Heard from a Dentist about Dangers of Tobacco use by School Type and Race/Ethnicity



### Percentage of Students who Heard from a Dentist about the Dangers of Tobacco use by School Type and Sex



### Percentage of Students who Heard from a Dentist about Dangers of Tobacco use by Grade



# Current Smokers' Attitude on the Addictive Nature of Tobacco

(Table 6, Question 17)

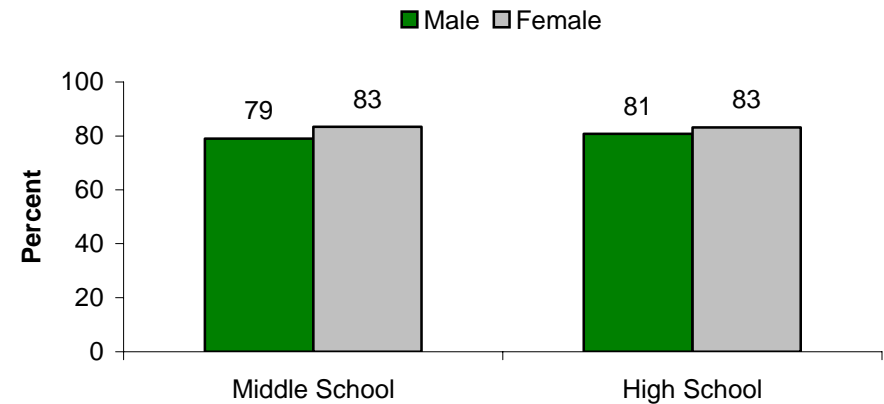
**Percent of middle school smokers who think people can get addicted to using tobacco just like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin: 81%**

- There is no significant difference between male and female current smokers in their beliefs about the addictive nature of tobacco.
- There is no significant difference between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade current smokers in their beliefs about the addictive nature of tobacco.

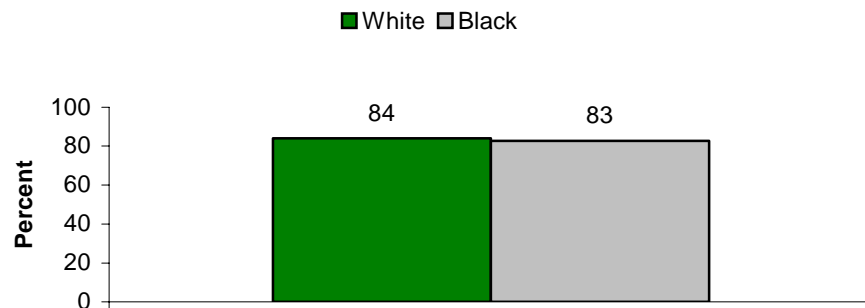
**Percent of high school smokers who think people can get addicted to using tobacco just like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin: 82%**

- There is no significant difference between male and female current smokers in their beliefs about the addictive nature of tobacco.
- There is no significant difference between White and Black current smokers in their beliefs about the addictive nature of tobacco.
- There are no significant differences among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade current smokers in their beliefs about the addictive nature of tobacco.

**Percentage of Current Smokers who Think Tobacco is Addictive by School Type and Sex**



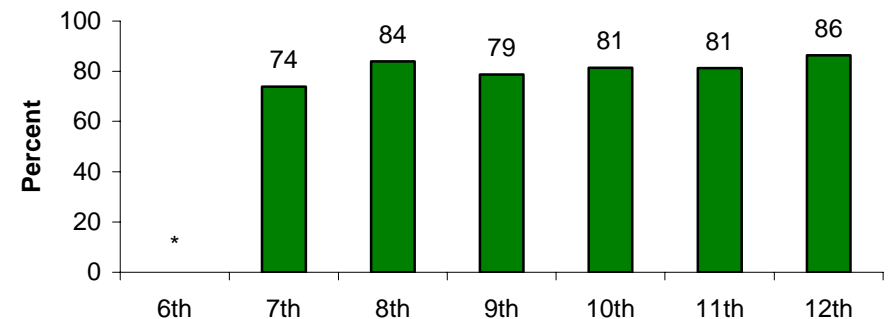
**Percentage of High School Smokers who Think Tobacco is Addictive by Race/Ethnicity**



Data not presented for middle school smokers by race/ethnicity, n < 35.

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

**Percentage of Current Smokers who Think Tobacco is Addictive by Grade**



# Resistance to Best Friends Smoking

(Table 6, Question 18)

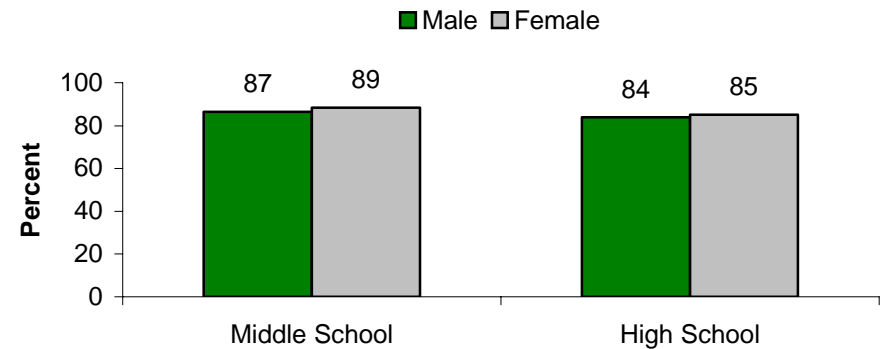
**Percent of middle school non-smokers who would definitely not smoke, even if their best friend offered them a cigarette: 88%**

- There is no significant difference between male and female non-smokers in their resistance to peer pressure.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their resistance to peer pressure.
- There are no significant differences among 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> grade non-smokers in their resistance to peer pressure.

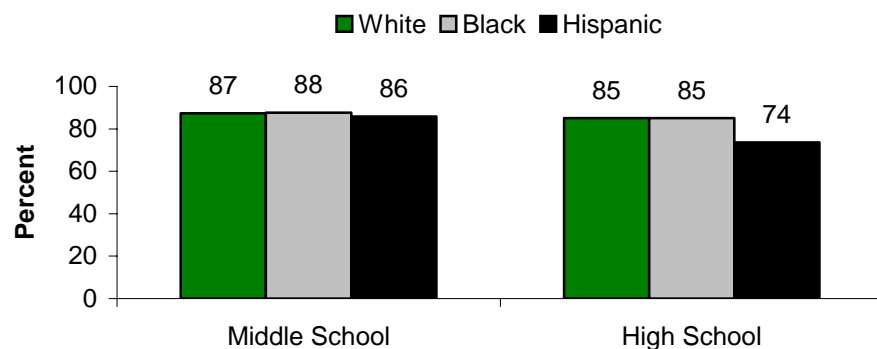
**Percent of high school non-smokers who would definitely not smoke, even if their best friend offered them a cigarette: 85%**

- There is no significant difference between male and female non-smokers in their resistance to peer pressure.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their resistance to peer pressure.
- 12<sup>th</sup> grade non-smokers are significantly more likely than 9<sup>th</sup> grade non-smokers to resist peer pressure.

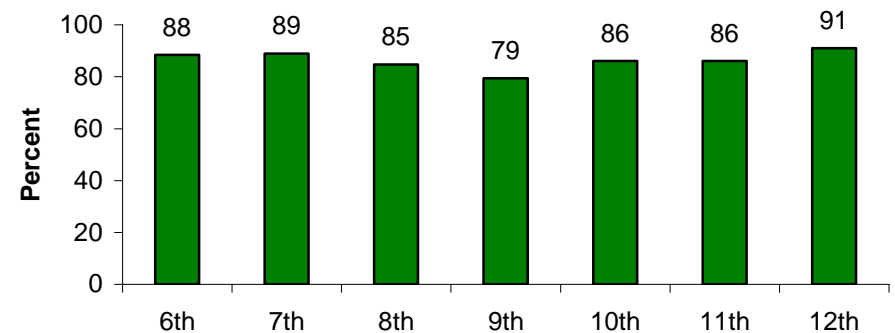
**Percentage of Non-Smokers who will not Smoke, Even if Best Friend Offers Cigarette by School Type and Sex**



**Percentage of Non-Smokers who will not Smoke, Even if Best Friend Offers Cigarette by School Type and Race/Ethnicity**



**Percentage of Non-Smokers who will not Smoke, Even if Best Friend Offers Cigarette by Grade**



# Are Smokers More Popular?

(Table 7, Question 19)

## Middle School

- Middle school students who currently smoke are significantly more likely than middle school students who have never smoked to think smokers are more popular.
- Male and female smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think smokers are more popular.
- White smokers (49%) are significantly more likely than White non-smokers (14%) to think that smokers are more popular. Among non-smokers, Blacks (24%) are significantly more likely than Whites to think smokers are more popular.

## High School

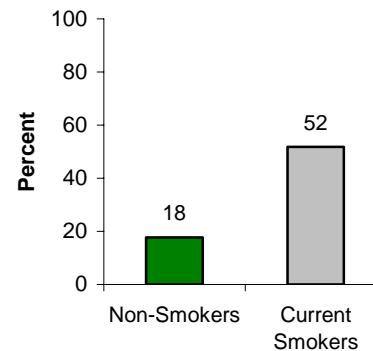
- High school students who currently smoke are significantly more likely than high school students who have never smoked to think smokers are more popular.
- Male and female smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think smokers are more popular. Among non-smokers, males are significantly more likely than females to think smokers are more popular.
- White and Black smokers are significantly more likely than White and Black non-smokers to think smokers are more popular. Among smokers and non-smokers, Blacks are significantly more likely than Whites to think smokers are more popular.

Data are not presented for middle school current smokers and non-smokers by race/ethnicity due to n<35 for the smoker group.

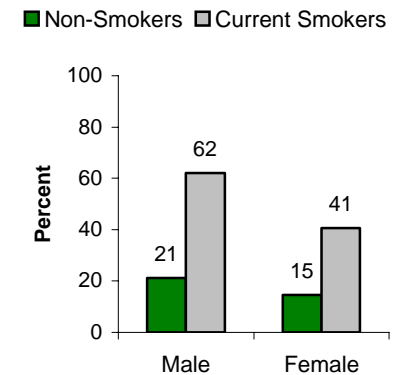
\* Data not presented, n < 35.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL

### Overall

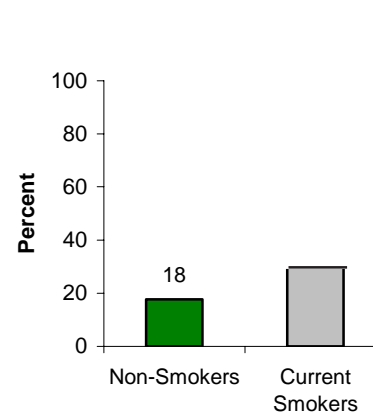


### Sex

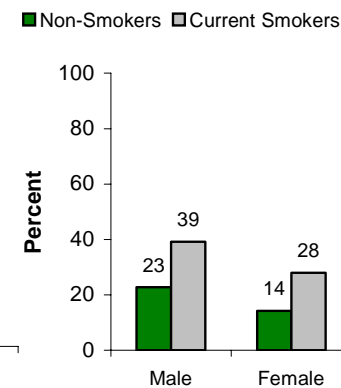


## HIGH SCHOOL

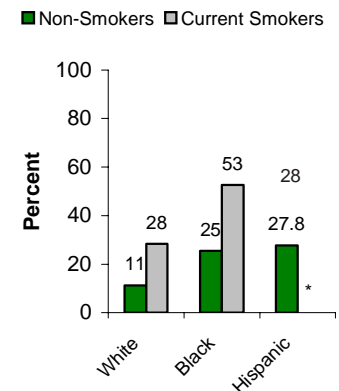
### Overall



### Sex



### Race/Ethnicity



# Are Smokers More Cool?

(Table 7, Question 20)

## Middle School

- Middle school students who currently smoke are significantly more likely than middle school students who have never smoked to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.
- Male and female smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.
- White smokers (34%) are significantly more likely than White non-smokers (8%) to think young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.

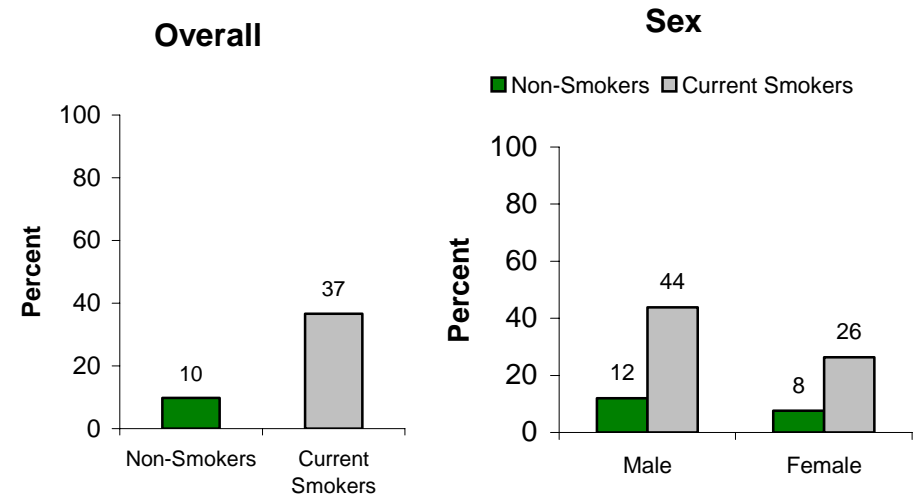
## High School

- High school students who currently smoke are significantly more likely than high school students who have never smoked to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.
- Male smokers are significantly more likely than male non-smokers to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.
- White and Black smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.

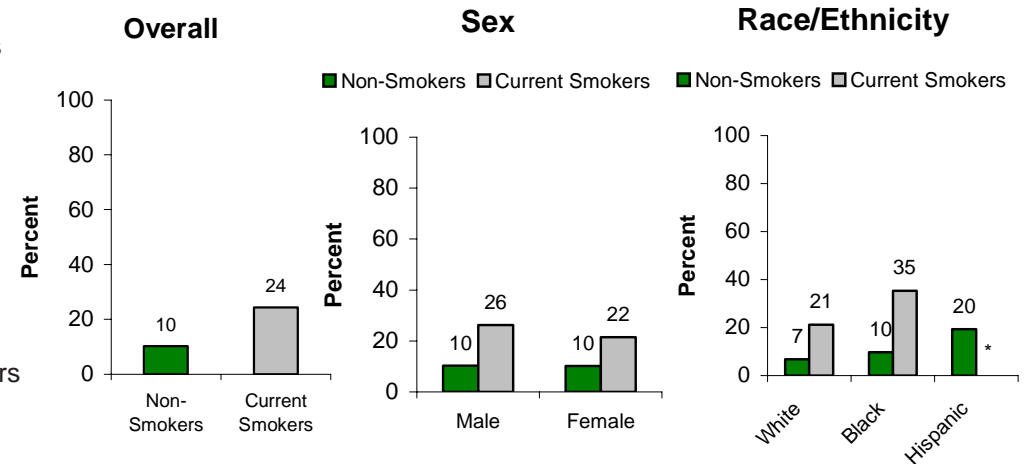
Data are not presented for middle school current smokers and non-smokers by race/ethnicity due to n<35 for the smoker group.

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL



# Close Friends who Smoke

(Table 7, Question 21)

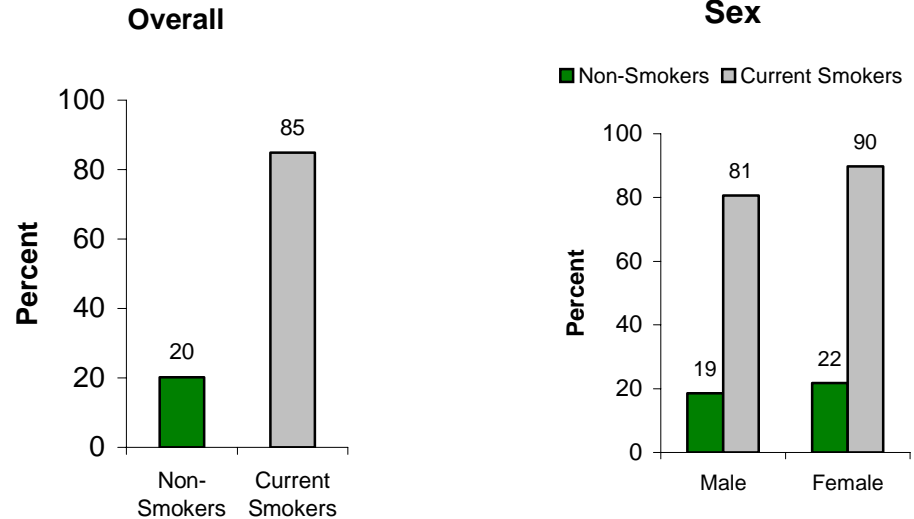
## Middle School

- Middle school students who are current smokers are significantly more likely than middle school students who have never smoked to have one or more close friends who smoke.
- Male and female smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have one or more close friends who smoke.
- White smokers (91%) are significantly more likely than White non-smokers (20%) to have one or more close friends who smoke.

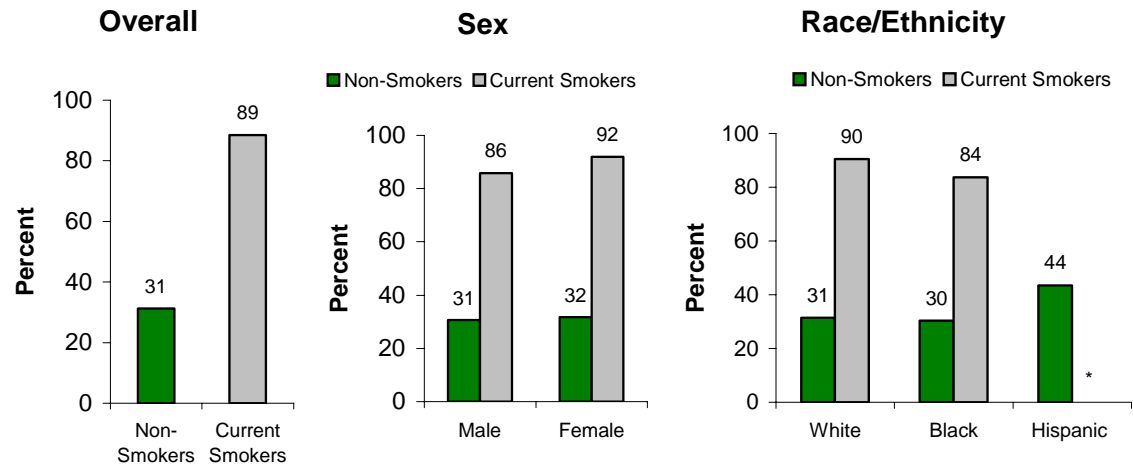
## High School

- High school students who are current smokers are significantly more likely than high school students who have never smoked to have one or more close friends who smoke.
- Male and female smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have one or more close friends who smoke.
- White and Black smokers are significantly more likely than White and Black non-smokers to have one or more close friends who smoke.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL



Data are not presented for middle school current smokers and non-smokers by race/ethnicity due to n<35 for the smoker group.

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

# Exposure to Actors' Tobacco Use in TV/Movies

(Table 8, Question 22)

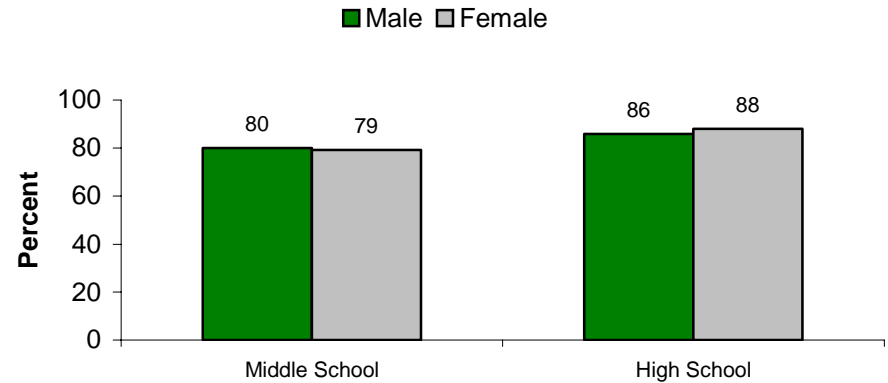
## Percent of middle school students who have seen actors using tobacco on TV or in movies: 79%

- There is no significant difference between males and females in their exposure to actors' tobacco use on TV or in movies.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their exposure to actors' tobacco use on TV or in movies.
- 8<sup>th</sup> graders are significantly more likely than 6<sup>th</sup> graders to have been exposed to actors' tobacco use on TV or in movies.

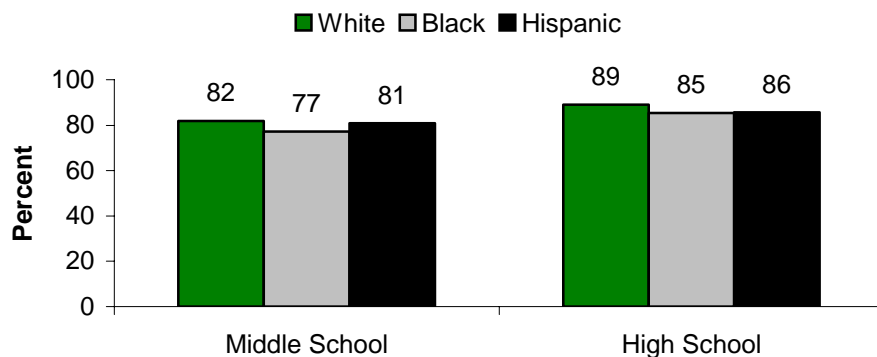
## Percent of high school students who have seen actors using tobacco on TV or in movies: 87%

- There is no significant difference between males and females in their exposure to actors' tobacco use on TV or in movies.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their exposure to actors' tobacco use on TV or in movies.
- There are no significant differences among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in their exposure to actors' tobacco use on TV or in movies.

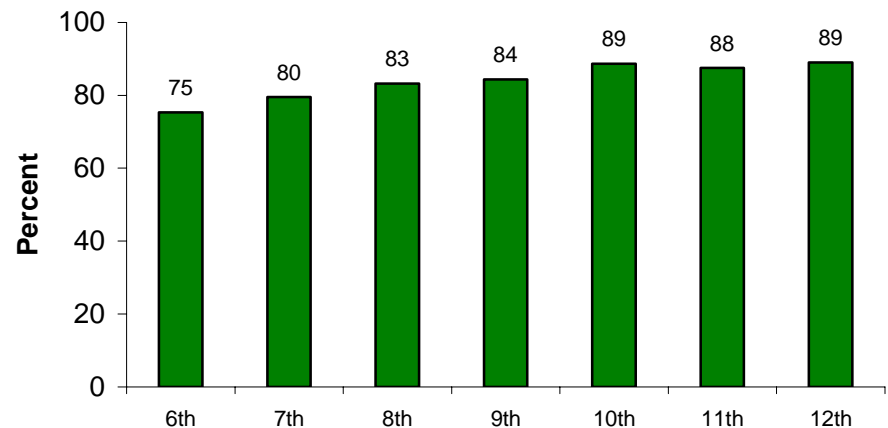
## Percentage of Students who have Seen Actors Using Tobacco by School Type and Sex



## Percentage of Students who have Seen Actors Using Tobacco by School Type and Race/Ethnicity



## Percentage of Students who have Seen Actors Using Tobacco by Grade



# Exposure to Athletes' Tobacco Use on TV

(Table 8, Question 23)

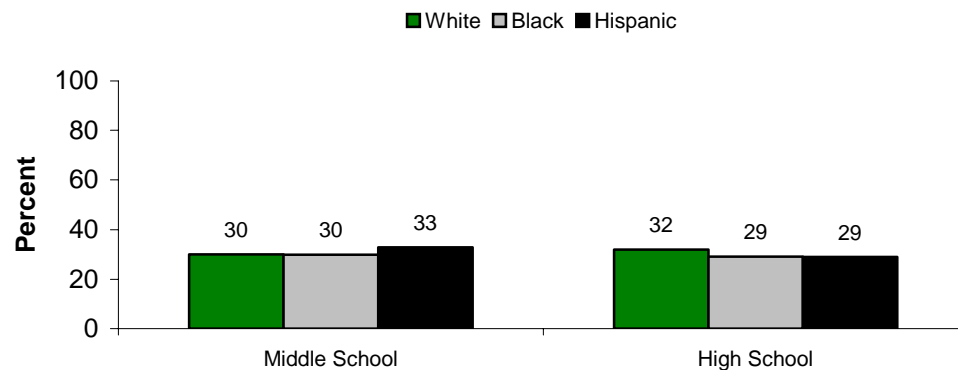
**Percent of middle school students who have seen athletes using tobacco on TV: 30%**

- There is no significant difference between males and females in their exposure to athletes' use of tobacco on television.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their exposure to athletes' use of tobacco on television.
- There are no significant differences among 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> graders in their exposure to athletes' use of tobacco on television.

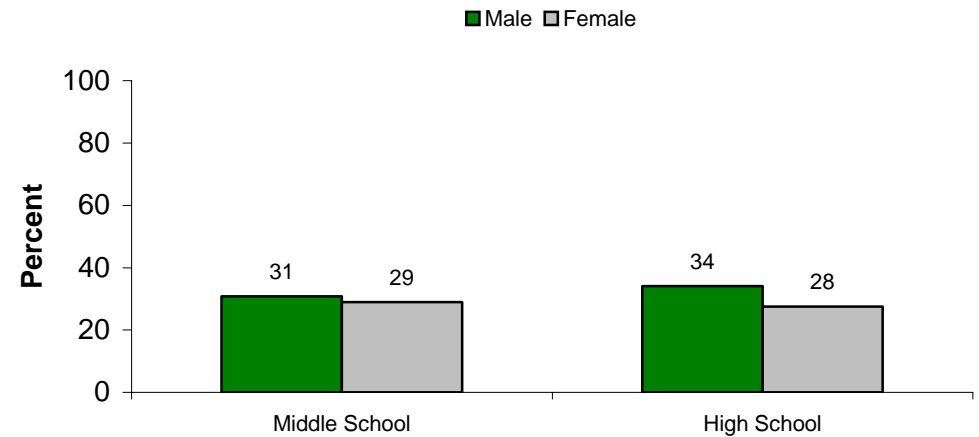
**Percent of high school students who have seen athletes using tobacco on TV: 31%**

- There is no significant difference between males and females in their exposure to athletes' use of tobacco on television.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their exposure to athletes' use of tobacco on television.
- There are no significant differences among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in their exposure to athletes' use of tobacco on television.

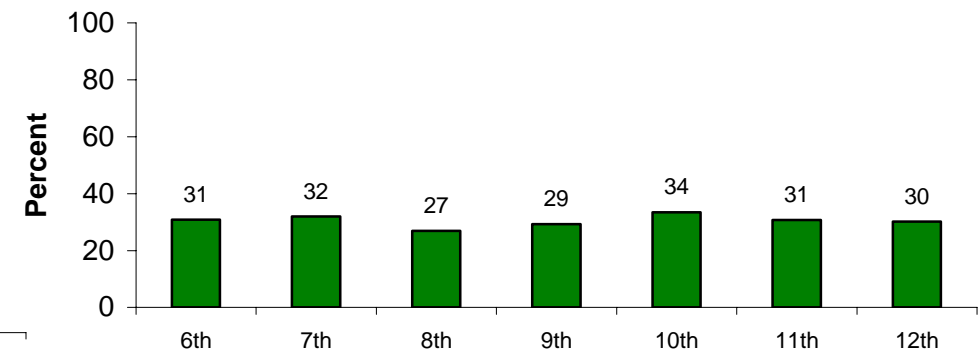
**Percentage of Students who have Seen Athletes Using Tobacco by School Type and Race/Ethnicity**



**Percentage of Students who have Seen Athletes Using Tobacco by School Type and Sex**



**Percentage of Students who have Seen Athletes Using Tobacco by Grade**





# Exposure to Internet Ads for Tobacco Products

(Table 8, Question 24)

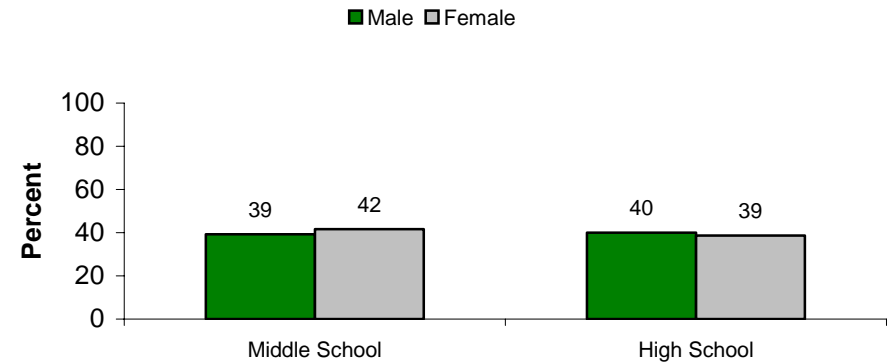
**Percent of middle school students who have been exposed to Internet advertisements for tobacco products: 41%**

- There is no significant difference between males and females in their exposure to Internet advertisements for tobacco products.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their exposure to Internet advertisements for tobacco products.
- There are no significant differences among 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> graders in their exposure to Internet advertisements for tobacco products.

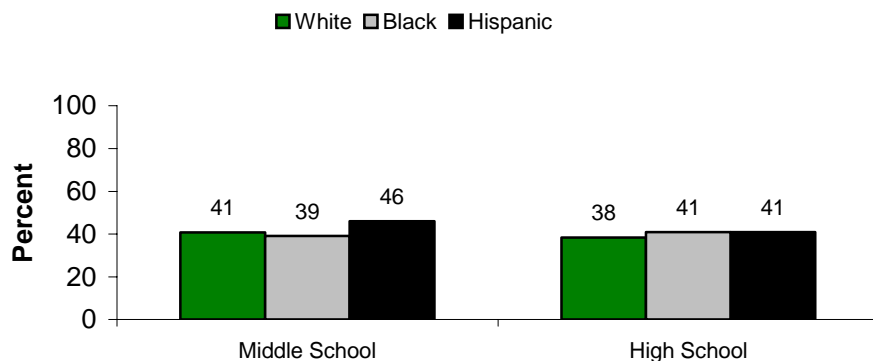
**Percent of high school students who have been exposed to Internet advertisements for tobacco products: 39%**

- There is no significant difference between males and females in their exposure to Internet advertisements for tobacco products.
- There are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their exposure to Internet advertisements for tobacco products.
- There are no significant differences among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in their exposure to Internet advertisements for tobacco products.

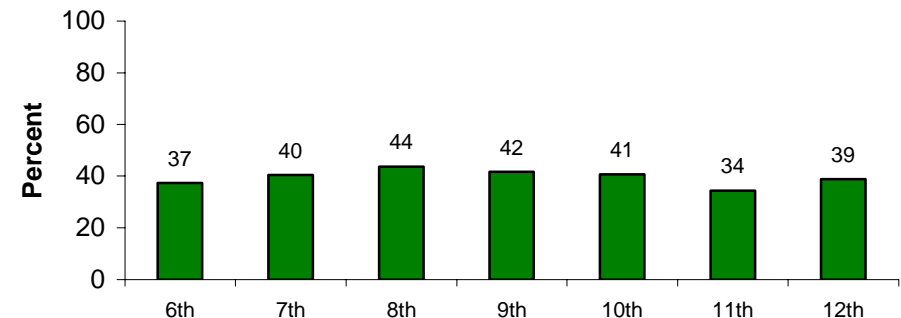
**Percentage of Students who have Seen Ads for Tobacco Products on the Internet by School Type and Sex**



**Percentage of Students who have Seen Ads for Tobacco Products on the Internet by School Type and Race/Ethnicity**



**Percentage of Students who have Seen Ads for Tobacco Products on the Internet by Grade**

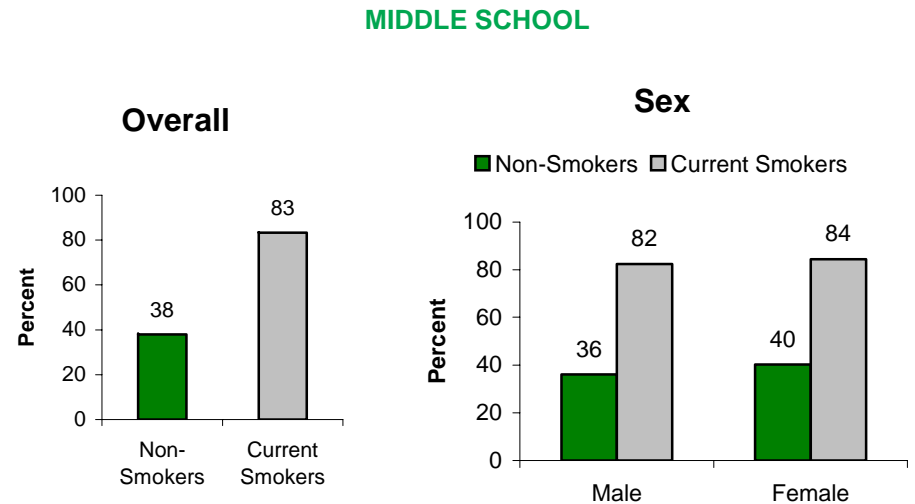


# Environmental Tobacco Smoke: Room

(Table 9, Question 25)

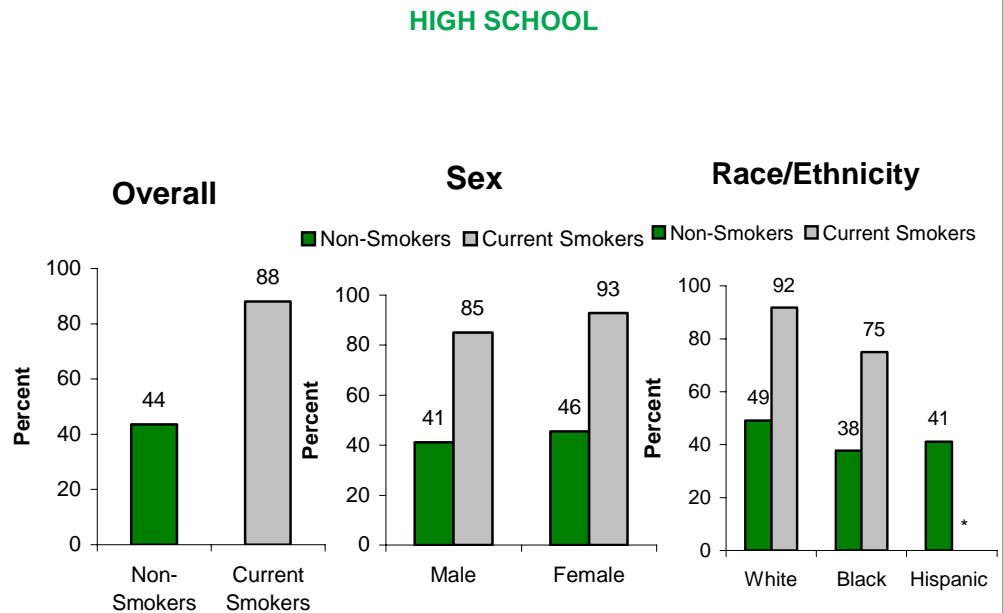
## Middle School

- Middle school students who currently smoke are significantly more likely than middle school students who have never smoked to have been in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the preceding seven days.
- Male and female smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have been in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the preceding seven days.
- White smokers (86%) are significantly more likely than White non-smokers (43%) to have been in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the preceding seven days.



## High School

- High school students who currently smoke are significantly more likely than high school students who have never smoked to have been in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the preceding seven days.
- Male and female smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have been in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the preceding seven days.
- White and Black smokers are significantly more likely than White and Black non-smokers to have been in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the preceding seven days. Among current smokers, Whites are significantly more likely than Blacks to have been in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the preceding seven days.



Data are not presented for middle school current smokers and non-smokers by race/ethnicity due to n<35 for the smoker group.

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

# Environmental Tobacco Smoke: Car

(Table 9, Question 26)

## Middle School

- Middle school students who currently smoke are significantly more likely than middle school students who have never smoked to have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the preceding seven days.
- Male and female smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the preceding seven days.
- White smokers (79%) are significantly more likely than White non-smokers (26%) to have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the preceding seven days.

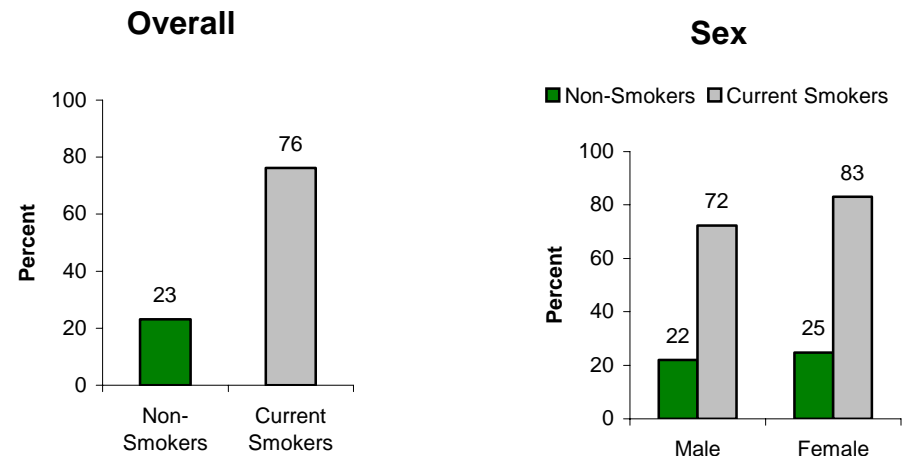
## High School

- High school students who currently smoke are significantly more likely than high school students who have never smoked to have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the preceding seven days.
- Male and female smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the preceding seven days.
- White and Black smokers are significantly more likely than White and Black non-smokers to have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the preceding seven days.

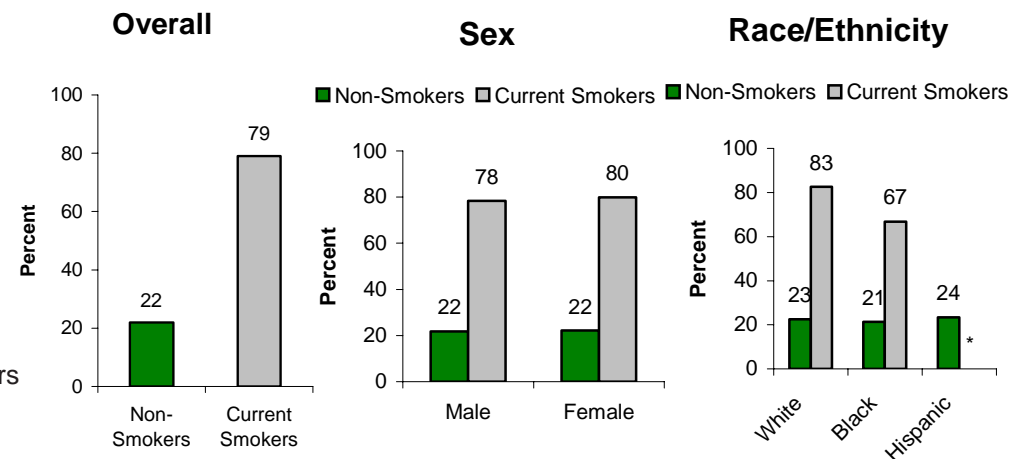
Data are not presented for middle school current smokers and non-smokers by race/ethnicity due to n<35 for the smoker group.

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL



# Environmental Tobacco Smoke: Home

(Table 9, Question 27)

## Middle School

- Middle school students who are current smokers are significantly more likely than middle school students who have never smoked to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.
- Male and female smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.
- White smokers (73%) are significantly more likely than White non-smokers (31%) to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.

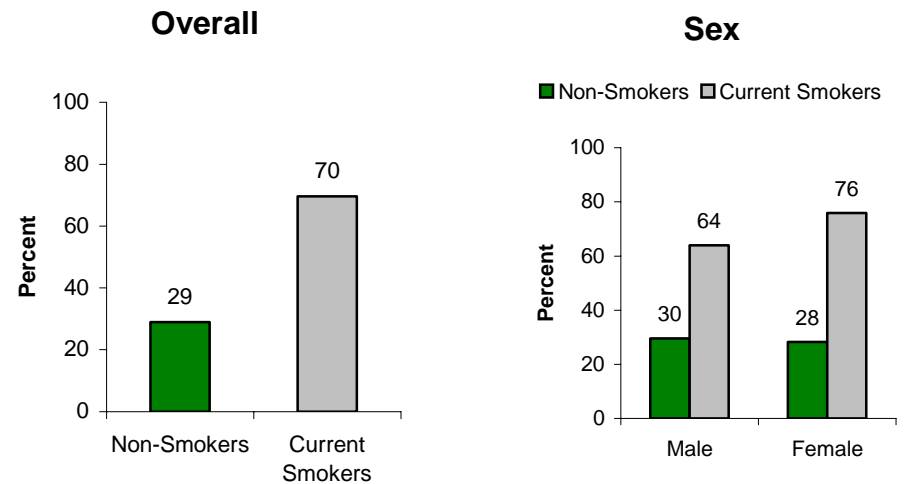
## High School

- High school students who are current smokers are significantly more likely than high school students who have never smoked to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.
- Male and female smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.
- White and Black smokers are significantly more likely than White and Black non-smokers to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.

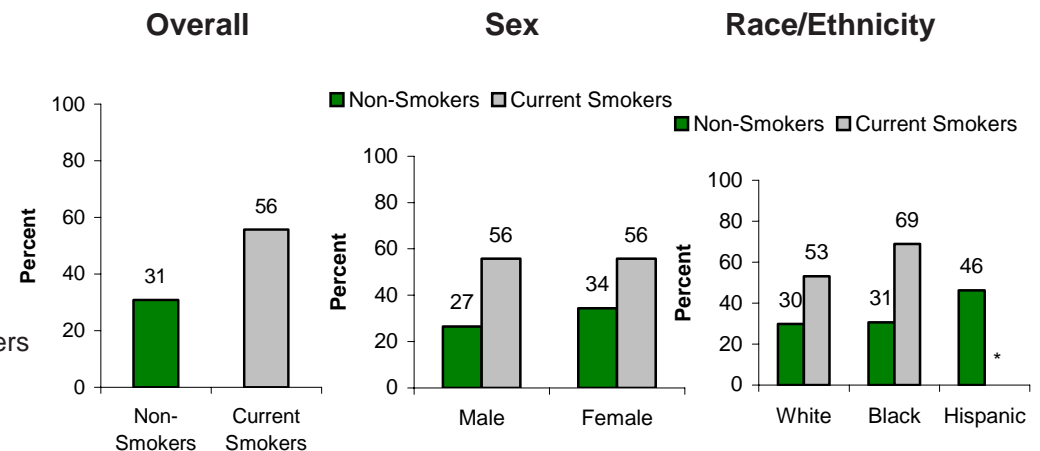
Data are not presented for middle school current smokers and non-smokers by race/ethnicity due to n<35 for the smoker group.

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL



## Methods

The purpose of the Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey was to gather usage, attitude, and exposure information regarding tobacco products statewide. To accomplish this, the survey 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, Epidemiology Branch, in collaboration with the CDC Office on Smoking and Health. The survey 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 nine 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 and messages, asthma, and demographics.

### Sampling

#### *Sample Design*

A separate middle school and high school sample was 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 grade 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 sample included 50 public middle schools and 50 public high schools.

**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 2<sup>nd</sup> period classes in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame.

**Student level** – All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

## Methods (continued)

### Data Collection

School district and school recruitment began in mid January 2005. 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 survey was administered between March 7 and May 24, 2005 by six specially trained field staff. The data collectors were recruited from a variety of sources, including local and state retired teachers' associations, local universities, and job fairs. They completed an intensive training that included lectures, simulations, and group role plays and discussions. Detailed arrangements and survey scheduled 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 sex, grade, and race

## Methods (continued)

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

### Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey Response Rates

	School			Student			Overall <sup>1</sup>
	Selected	Participated	Response Rate (%)	Selected	Participated	Response Rate (%)	Response Rate (%)
Middle	50	47	94.0	2,238	1,948	87.0	81.8
High	50	43	86.0	2,000	1,797	89.9	77.3

### Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey Demographic Distribution of Sample

	Middle School		High School	
	n	%	n	%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	986	51.5	875	50.3
Female	959	48.5	913	49.7
<b>Grade</b>				
6 <sup>th</sup>	658	33.3	-	-
7 <sup>th</sup>	712	33.3	-	-
8 <sup>th</sup>	559	33.4	-	-
9 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	525	32.8
10 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	552	25.8
11 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	335	21.9
12 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	363	19.5
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>				
White	920	48.5	858	51.9
Black	745	39.9	705	38.4
Hispanic	153	7.1	122	5.4

<sup>1</sup> Overall Response Rate = School Response Rate \* Student Response Rate

## Appendix A: Survey Questions

1. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
2. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?
3. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?
4. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke bidis?
5. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
6. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property?
7. During the past 30 days, have you used any form of tobacco<sup>1</sup>?
8. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?
9. During the past 30 days, where did you buy the last pack of cigarettes you bought?
10. When you bought or tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, were you ever asked to show proof of age?
11. Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes?
12. During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?
13. Do you think you would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if you wanted to?
14. Have you ever participated in a program to help you quit using tobacco?
15. In the past 12 months, has a doctor or someone in a doctor's office talked to you about the danger of tobacco use?
16. In the past 12 months, has a dentist or someone in a dentist's office talked to you about the danger of tobacco use?
17. Do you think people can get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin?
18. If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?

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<sup>1</sup> This is a composite variable that includes questions on the use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.



## Appendix A: Survey Questions (continued)

19. Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?
20. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?
21. How many of your closest friends smoke cigarettes?
22. When you watch TV or go to movies, how often do you see actors using tobacco?
23. When you watch TV, how often do you see athletes using tobacco?
24. When you are using the Internet, how often do you see ads for tobacco products?
25. During the past seven days, on how many days were you in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes?
26. During the past seven days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?
27. Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?

## Appendix B: Detailed Data Tables

Table 1: Prevalence of current<sup>1</sup> tobacco use among middle school and high school students by sex, grade, and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	CIGARETTE USE % (95% CI)	CIGARETTE USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY % (95% CI)	CIGAR USE % (95% CI)	BIDIS USE % (95% CI)	SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)	SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY % (95% CI)	ANY <sup>1</sup> TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>							
<b>Sex</b>							
Female	7.7 (+2.2)	2.1 (+1.1)	4.2 (+1.5)	3.5 (+1.6)	2.1 (+0.9)	1.4 (+0.8)	12.8 (+2.7)
Male	9.1 (+2.2)	3.4 (+1.6)	7.5 (+2.1)	5.4 (+1.8)	7.2 (+2.6)	4.5 (+1.7)	18.2 (+3.4)
<b>Grade</b>							
6 <sup>th</sup>	4.1 (+2.1)	1.5 (+1.1)	4.4 (+1.4)	5.2 (+2.0)	3.2 (+1.6)	2.3 (+1.0)	11.9 (+2.7)
7 <sup>th</sup>	9.5 (+3.2)	2.7 (+1.1)	5.5 (+2.5)	3.2 (+1.5)	4.9 (+1.9)	2.6 (+1.5)	15.8 (+4.6)
8 <sup>th</sup>	11.6 (+2.4)	4.3 (+1.9)	7.7 (+2.1)	5.1 (+1.7)	5.9 (+3.0)	4.0 (+1.8)	19.0 (+3.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>							
White	11.2 (+2.5)	3.3 (+1.2)	5.5 (+1.4)	3.9 (+1.4)	6.5 (+2.2)	4.1 (+1.4)	17.7 (+2.9)
Black	4.9 (+2.5)	2.4 (+1.3)	6.2 (+2.1)	5.0 (+1.5)	2.3 (+1.3)	1.6 (+0.9)	13.5 (+4.2)
Hispanic	7.9 (+4.7)	2.8 (+2.0)	6.8 (+4.4)	4.5 (+3.1)	3.8 (+2.8)	2.8 (+2.0)	10.9 (+5.4)
<b>Total</b>	8.5 (+1.8)	2.9 (+0.9)	5.9 (+1.4)	4.5 (+1.2)	4.7 (+1.5)	3.0 (+1.0)	15.6 (+2.5)
<i>High School</i>							
<b>Sex</b>							
Female	16.5 (+3.6)	4.8 (+1.4)	7.6 (+2.0)	3.0 (+1.2)	1.9 (+1.1)	1.5 (+0.8)	21.2 (+4.0)
Male	22.0 (+5.0)	11.1 (+3.1)	18.4 (+3.3)	7.5 (+2.5)	12.2 (+4.3)	8.9 (+3.7)	33.1 (+5.2)
<b>Grade</b>							
9 <sup>th</sup>	16.9 (+5.1)	8.1 (+2.5)	10.9 (+3.3)	5.8 (+2.6)	8.4 (+4.0)	6.0 (+3.8)	25.4 (+6.1)
10 <sup>th</sup>	15.1 (+3.9)	5.8 (+2.1)	11.6 (+3.1)	5.7 (+1.8)	6.4 (+2.4)	5.5 (+2.1)	23.7 (+4.5)
11 <sup>th</sup>	22.1 (+6.5)	7.6 (+4.0)	13.0 (+5.2)	3.1 (+2.6)	6.1 (+3.4)	3.3 (+2.5)	27.8 (+7.6)
12 <sup>th</sup>	25.7 (+8.5)	11.6 (+4.7)	19.2 (+5.2)	5.8 (+3.8)	6.9 (+4.7)	5.6 (+4.0)	34.7 (+9.1)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>							
White	26.7 (+5.7)	9.5 (+2.9)	15.5 (+2.7)	4.8 (+2.0)	10.3 (+3.5)	6.7 (+2.9)	34.4 (+5.7)
Black	9.1 (+2.3)	5.9 (+1.5)	10.7 (+2.8)	5.3 (+1.7)	3.2 (+1.5)	3.6 (+1.7)	18.5 (+3.7)
Hispanic	19.2 (+8.5)	5.5 (+4.2)	8.4 (+4.5)	4.3 (+2.7)	1.9 (+2.6)	0.6 (+1.2)	22.4 (+7.4)
<b>Total</b>	19.4 (+3.8)	8.0 (+1.8)	13.1 (+2.2)	5.3 (+1.6)	7.1 (+2.4)	5.3 (+2.1)	27.3 (+4.2)

<sup>1</sup> Used a tobacco product on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Composite variable: includes use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, bidis, or kreteks on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.

## Appendix B: Detailed Data Tables (continued)

**Table 2: 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 OR 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 THEM SOME OTHER WAY % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>						
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	7.1 (+6.2)	12.4 (+6.8)	31.1 (+13.3)	8.5 (+5.9)	15.1 (+10.5)	25.9 (+11.7)
Male	16.1 (+6.8)	28.1 (+10.1)	18.9 (+8.7)	4.7 (+4.5)	13.5 (+7.8)	18.6 (+8.3)
<b>Grade</b>						
6 <sup>th</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*
7 <sup>th</sup>	9.0 (+7.4)	16.9 (+5.9)	30.6 (+16.4)	10.0 (+6.9)	10.4 (+9.6)	23.2 (+13.5)
8 <sup>th</sup>	19.9 (+6.9)	28.3 (+10.2)	19.2 (+10.2)	4.2 (+5.0)	7.8 (+7.4)	20.7 (+7.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	13.3 (+4.6)	20.7 (+7.9)	25.4 (+7.7)	5.2 (+4.2)	11.8 (+6.5)	23.5 (+8.4)
Black	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	12.9 (+4.0)	21.0 (+5.6)	24.1 (+7.0)	6.3 (+3.7)	14.1 (+5.4)	21.7 (+6.6)
<i>High School</i>						
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	15.1 (+9.4)	31.6 (+9.7)	24.1 (+9.1)	15.2 (+5.0)	9.0 (+6.2)	5.0 (+3.7)
Male	30.9 (+9.6)	25.4 (+8.5)	23.6 (+7.6)	11.4 (+6.1)	1.2 (+1.7)	7.5 (+4.2)
<b>Grade</b>						
9 <sup>th</sup>	14.5 (+9.5)	28.9 (+7.6)	26.0 (+10.7)	13.4 (+9.1)	11.5 (+9.8)	5.9 (+4.2)
10 <sup>th</sup>	27.5 (+11.4)	32.5 (+10.4)	17.4 (+11.4)	12.4 (+8.4)	2.9 (+3.5)	7.3 (+4.5)
11 <sup>th</sup>	25.7 (+15.5)	29.8 (+12.1)	24.4 (+9.1)	14.0 (+7.5)	0.0 (+0.0)	6.0 (+6.0)
12 <sup>th</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	20.5 (+9.6)	33.0 (+6.9)	24.0 (+6.2)	13.8 (+4.2)	3.5 (+1.2)	5.3 (+2.4)
Black	34.7 (+13.5)	6.5 (+6.6)	26.7 (+15.7)	10.3 (+8.0)	10.3 (+14.3)	11.4 (+9.2)
Hispanic	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	23.9 (+8.6)	28.1 (+5.4)	23.6 (+5.8)	13.0 (+3.9)	5.2 (+3.2)	6.3 (+2.6)

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

## Appendix B: Detailed Data Tables (continued)

**Table 3: Where current cigarette smokers age <18 years in middle and high school bought their last pack of cigarettes and percentage of students who were not asked to show proof of age, by sex, grade, and race/ethnicity**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>BOUGHT LAST PACK OF CIGARETTES AT A GAS STATION OR CONVENIENCE STORE % (95% CI)</b>	<b>WERE NOT ASKED TO SHOW PROOF OF AGE % (95% CI)</b>
<i>Middle School</i>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	34.5 (+17.1)	*
Male	35.7 (+14.2)	*
<b>Grade</b>		
6 <sup>th</sup>	*	*
7 <sup>th</sup>	19.2 (+13.3)	*
8 <sup>th</sup>	50.7 (+16.7)	*
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	38.1 (+13.1)	*
Black	*	*
Hispanic	*	*
<b>Total</b>	35.9 (+11.6)	73.3 (+13.2)
<i>High School</i>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	71.5 (+12.1)	67.9 (+12.6)
Male	76.4 (+7.2)	56.3 (+12.9)
<b>Grade</b>		
9 <sup>th</sup>	56.4(+12.1)	*
10 <sup>th</sup>	72.5 (+10.3)	55.6 (+15.8)
11 <sup>th</sup>	85.4 (+10.5)	*
12 <sup>th</sup>	*	*
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	78.7 (+7.3)	59.2 (+12.0)
Black	*	*
Hispanic	*	*
<b>Total</b>	73.2 (+6.7)	60.3 (+9.8)

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

## Appendix B: Detailed Data Tables (continued)

**Table 4: Prevalence of current cigarette smokers in middle school and high school who want to stop smoking cigarettes, who attempted to quit during the preceding 12 months, who are confident in their ability to quit, and who ever participated in a cessation program, by sex, grade, and race/ethnicity**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>WANT TO STOP SMOKING CIGARETTES % (95% CI)</b>	<b>ATTEMPTED TO QUIT SMOKING DURING PRECEDING 12 MONTHS % (95% CI)</b>	<b>CONFIDENT IN THEIR ABILITY TO QUIT SMOKING CIGARETTES % (95% CI)</b>	<b>EVER PARTICIPATED IN A CESSATION PROGRAM % (95% CI)</b>
<i>Middle School</i>				
<b>Sex</b>				
Female	46.7 (+14.8)	52.4 (+18.9)	66.0 (+15.3)	4.5 (+5.8)
Male	35.2 (+14.2)	45.7 (+17.7)	72.1 (+11.9)	2.8 (+3.6)
<b>Grade</b>				
6 <sup>th</sup>	*	*	*	*
7 <sup>th</sup>	39.1 (+14.8)	40.8 (+18.3)	76.6 (+13.7)	3.6 (+5.2)
8 <sup>th</sup>	47.1 (+17.0)	48.0 (+18.9)	59.3 (+14.9)	0.0 (+0.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White	39.9 (+13.0)	54.3 (+12.1)	64.9 (+13.2)	3.4 (+3.8)
Black	*	*	*	*
Hispanic	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	41.0 (+11.4)	48.2 (+11.1)	69.3 (+9.6)	3.6 (+3.5)
<i>High School</i>				
<b>Sex</b>				
Female	47.3 (+9.6)	51.6 (+9.7)	76.1 (+8.4)	9.0 (+6.0)
Male	51.2 (+6.2)	46.8 (+7.4)	73.3 (+8.9)	11.1 (+7.0)
<b>Grade</b>				
9 <sup>th</sup>	40.3 (+14.1)	41.7 (+10.7)	63.6 (+13.7)	9.3 (+4.6)
10 <sup>th</sup>	55.1 (+12.8)	55.5 (+10.5)	82.9 (+8.2)	9.0 (+4.8)
11 <sup>th</sup>	47.8 (+9.6)	51.2 (+13.7)	77.6 (+10.3)	12.2 (+6.9)
12 <sup>th</sup>	56.4 (+16.0)	47.9 (+9.8)	74.5 (+10.3)	10.6 (+8.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White	46.8 (+9.2)	47.1 (+8.4)	77.3 (+4.9)	7.2 (+4.6)
Black	55.4 (+12.4)	51.2 (+14.0)	64.5 (+19.7)	17.6 (+9.7)
Hispanic	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	49.7 (+6.3)	49.0 (+6.2)	74.3 (+5.6)	10.2 (+3.9)

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

## Appendix B: Detailed Data Tables (continued)

**Table 5: Percentage of middle school and high school students who have been advised by a doctor or dentist about the dangers of tobacco use, by sex, grade, and race/ethnicity**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>ADVISED BY A DOCTOR ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)</b>	<b>ADVISED BY A DENTIST ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)</b>
<i>Middle School</i>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	23.8 (+4.1)	17.7 (+3.5)
Male	25.2 (+2.9)	20.2 (+3.3)
<b>Grade</b>		
6 <sup>th</sup>	25.2 (+4.5)	24.3 (+4.7)
7 <sup>th</sup>	22.8 (+4.7)	17.0 (+4.2)
8 <sup>th</sup>	25.1 (+4.2)	15.7 (+4.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	18.7 (+2.8)	13.4 (+1.8)
Black	31.1 (+4.1)	24.5 (+4.8)
Hispanic	29.4 (+9.7)	29.9 (+6.3)
<b>Total</b>	24.5 (+2.9)	18.9 (+9.8)
<i>High School</i>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	20.7 (+3.1)	11.5 (+2.6)
Male	24.1 (+3.4)	19.1 (+2.5)
<b>Grade</b>		
9 <sup>th</sup>	20.2 (+3.9)	15.9 (+3.0)
10 <sup>th</sup>	24.8 (+4.3)	18.3 (+3.3)
11 <sup>th</sup>	25.2 (+5.9)	14.9 (+4.1)
12 <sup>th</sup>	19.2 (+5.3)	10.8 (+4.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	19.7 (+2.8)	13.1 (+1.7)
Black	26.5 (+5.5)	18.2 (+4.1)
Hispanic	18.5 (+8.0)	19.1 (+10.1)
<b>Total</b>	22.4 (+2.7)	15.2 (+1.8)

## Appendix B: Detailed Data Tables (continued)

**Table 6: Percentage of middle school and high school current cigarette smokers who think tobacco is addictive and percentage of students who have never smoked who would definitely not smoke a cigarette if best friend offered a cigarette, by sex, grade, and race/ethnicity**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO THINK TOBACCO IS ADDICTIVE % (95% CI)</b>	<b>STUDENTS WHO NEVER SMOKED WHO WOULD DEFINITELY NOT SMOKE A CIGARETTE IF BEST FRIEND OFFERED A CIGARETTE % (95% CI)</b>
<i>Middle School</i>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	83.4 (+10.4)	88.5 (+2.6)
Male	79.0 (+8.3)	86.5 (+3.3)
<b>Grade</b>		
6 <sup>th</sup>	*	88.3 (+3.4)
7 <sup>th</sup>	74.0 (+11.9)	88.9 (+3.2)
8 <sup>th</sup>	84.0 (+12.1)	84.8 (+4.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	81.3 (+9.3)	87.3 (+3.1)
Black	*	87.6 (+2.8)
Hispanic	*	85.9 (+5.1)
<b>Total</b>	81.2 (+6.8)	87.5 (+2.1)
<i>High School</i>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	83.2 (+6.8)	85.2 (+3.4)
Male	80.8 (+5.1)	84.0 (+4.8)
<b>Grade</b>		
9 <sup>th</sup>	78.8 (+9.2)	79.4 (+5.4)
10 <sup>th</sup>	81.4 (+8.0)	85.5 (+3.0)
11 <sup>th</sup>	81.3 (+7.4)	85.9 (+7.7)
12 <sup>th</sup>	86.3 (+5.6)	91.0 (+4.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	84.0 (+5.5)	84.5 (+3.4)
Black	82.6 (+9.2)	85.3 (+5.2)
Hispanic	*	73.6 (+12.3)
<b>Total</b>	81.8 (+4.4)	84.6 (+2.9)

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

## Appendix B: Detailed Data Tables (continued)

**Table 7: Percentage of middle school and high school students with the perception that smokers are more popular, are cool, or fit in and the percentage of middle school and high school students with one or more cigarette smokers among their four closest friends, by cigarette smoking status, sex, grade, and race/ethnicity**

CATEGORY	THINK CIGARETTE SMOKERS MORE POPULAR		THINK CIGARETTE SMOKERS ARE COOL OR FIT IN		ONE OR MORE CIGARETTE SMOKERS AMONG THEIR 4 CLOSEST FRIENDS	
	CURRENT SMOKER % (95% CI)	NEVER SMOKER % (95% CI)	CURRENT SMOKER % (95% CI)	NEVER SMOKER % (95% CI)	CURRENT SMOKER % (95% CI)	NEVER SMOKER % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>						
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	40.6 (+12.9)	14.5 (+3.5)	26.3 (+13.9)	7.6 (+2.7)	89.7 (+6.0)	21.7 (+3.3)
Male	62.0 (+9.5)	21.1 (+3.5)	43.9 (+10.3)	12.0 (+2.8)	80.7 (+11.7)	18.6 (+3.7)
<b>Grade</b>						
6 <sup>th</sup>	*	20.4 (+4.3)	*	12.2 (+3.2)	*	16.6 (+4.2)
7 <sup>th</sup>	48.3 (+9.9)	17.1 (+5.1)	38.0 (+9.1)	9.7 (+3.7)	81.2 (+14.2)	19.0 (+4.5)
8 <sup>th</sup>	44.0 (+10.9)	15.3 (+4.7)	31.3 (+19.9)	7.4 (+2.9)	85.9 (+6.6)	25.8 (+3.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	49.3 (+7.2)	13.6 (+3.9)	34.3 (+9.9)	8.1 (+1.9)	91.3 (+6.2)	19.6 (+2.9)
Black	*	24.1 (+5.1)	*	12.6 (+4.0)	*	22.3 (+4.6)
Hispanic	*	19.7 (+6.8)	*	9.2 (+5.2)	*	18.5 (+6.0)
<b>Total</b>	51.7 (+7.0)	17.7 (+2.9)	36.6 (+9.3)	9.8 (+2.1)	84.9 (+7.3)	20.2 (+2.7)
<i>High School</i>						
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	28.0 (+8.6)	14.2 (+3.1)	21.5 (+8.5)	10.2 (+5.2)	92.0 (+4.1)	31.7 (+4.6)
Male	39.1 (+8.4)	22.7 (+5.1)	26.3 (+6.7)	10.3 (+3.5)	85.8 (+5.4)	30.7 (+5.5)
<b>Grade</b>						
9 <sup>th</sup>	41.6 (+10.0)	20.0 (+6.1)	28.5 (+9.1)	12.2 (+6.8)	88.6 (+3.5)	29.6 (+5.9)
10 <sup>th</sup>	28.0 (+10.3)	20.0 (+5.1)	24.7 (+10.5)	7.8 (+4.1)	91.4 (+3.9)	33.2 (+6.2)
11 <sup>th</sup>	34.2 (+11.5)	13.6 (+5.4)	18.8 (+7.4)	8.9 (+4.4)	85.6 (+8.3)	31.4 (+7.4)
12 <sup>th</sup>	31.4 (+12.2)	16.0 (+10.0)	25.8 (+8.8)	12.5 (+9.4)	89.5 (+6.3)	30.7 (+10.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	28.3 (+6.5)	11.3 (+3.2)	21.1 (+4.7)	6.8 (+3.1)	90.4 (+3.0)	31.4 (+4.3)
Black	52.7 (+11.1)	25.5 (+5.3)	35.4 (+13.5)	9.8 (+3.4)	83.6 (+11.2)	30.4 (+8.0)
Hispanic	*	27.8 (+14.0)	*	19.5 (+13.5)	*	43.5 (+12.4)
<b>Total</b>	34.1 (+5.5)	18.1 (+3.3)	24.2 (+4.2)	10.2 (+3.1)	88.5 (+2.9)	31.3 (+4.4)

\* Data not presented, n < 35.



## Appendix B: Detailed Data Tables (continued)

**Table 8: Percentage of middle school and high school students who saw actors using tobacco on TV or in movies, athletes using tobacco on TV, and advertisements for tobacco products on the Internet, by sex, grade, and race/ethnicity**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>SAW ACTORS USING TOBACCO ON TV OR IN MOVIES % (95% CI)</b>	<b>SAW ATHLETES USING TOBACCO ON TV % (95% CI)</b>	<b>SAW ADVERTISEMENTS FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTS ON THE INTERNET % (95% CI)</b>
<i>Middle School</i>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	79.2 (+3.4)	29.0 (+3.6)	41.7 (+4.7)
Male	79.7 (+2.7)	30.9 (+3.5)	39.2 (+2.7)
<b>Grade</b>			
6 <sup>th</sup>	75.3 (+3.5)	30.9 (+4.7)	37.3 (+4.7)
7 <sup>th</sup>	79.5 (+4.4)	32.0 (+4.4)	40.4 (+4.5)
8 <sup>th</sup>	83.2 (+4.0)	27.0 (+4.8)	43.7 (+4.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White	81.9 (+3.7)	30.0 (+4.1)	40.8 (+4.4)
Black	77.2 (+3.0)	29.9 (+4.6)	39.2 (+5.5)
Hispanic	80.5 (+9.3)	32.9 (+8.2)	46.1 (+9.6)
<b>Total</b>	79.4 (+2.4)	29.9 (+2.7)	40.5 (+2.9)
<i>High School</i>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	88.0 (+3.1)	27.6 (+3.4)	38.7 (+4.2)
Male	85.8 (+2.4)	34.2 (+3.6)	39.5 (+3.3)
<b>Grade</b>			
9 <sup>th</sup>	84.4 (+3.5)	29.3 (+4.5)	41.7 (+3.0)
10 <sup>th</sup>	88.6 (+2.4)	33.5 (+3.2)	40.6 (+5.4)
11 <sup>th</sup>	87.5 (+3.9)	30.8 (+6.5)	34.4 (+6.6)
12 <sup>th</sup>	88.5 (+4.6)	30.3 (+5.8)	38.8 (+6.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White	89.1 (+1.6)	31.9 (+4.2)	38.4 (+4.2)
Black	85.4 (+2.9)	29.1 (+3.6)	40.5 (+3.9)
Hispanic	85.7 (+8.4)	29.0 (+10.2)	40.9 (+11.0)
<b>Total</b>	86.9 (+1.8)	30.9 (+2.9)	39.3 (+2.7)

## Appendix B: Detailed Data Tables (continued)

**Table 9: Percentage of middle school and high school students who were in a room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on  $\geq 1$  of the preceding seven days, who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on  $\geq 1$  of the preceding seven days, and who live with someone who currently smokes, by cigarette smoking status, sex, grade, and race/ethnicity**

CATEGORY	WERE IN SAME ROOM WITH SOMEONE WHO WAS SMOKING CIGARETTES $\geq 1$ OF PRECEDING 7 DAYS		RODE IN CAR WITH SOMEONE WHO WAS SMOKING CIGARETTES ON $\geq 1$ OF PRECEDING 7 DAYS		LIVE WITH SOMEONE WHO CURRENTLY SMOKES CIGARETTES	
	CURRENT SMOKER % (95% CI)	NEVER SMOKER % (95% CI)	CURRENT SMOKER % (95% CI)	NEVER SMOKER % (95% CI)	CURRENT SMOKER % (95% CI)	NEVER SMOKER % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>						
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	84.4 (+8.0)	40.3 (+4.7)	82.5 (+7.1)	24.7 (+4.6)	75.9 (+9.9)	28.3 (+3.9)
Male	82.4 (+11.8)	35.5 (+3.5)	72.2 (+11.1)	21.5 (+4.7)	64.0 (+11.5)	29.6 (+4.4)
<b>Grade</b>						
6 <sup>th</sup>	*	37.8 (+5.9)	*	28.2 (+5.7)	*	32.9 (+4.4)
7 <sup>th</sup>	86.1 (+9.7)	37.2 (+4.0)	64.9 (+14.7)	21.1 (+4.6)	61.0 (+13.2)	28.3 (+4.5)
8 <sup>th</sup>	84.4 (+7.0)	38.9 (+6.8)	84.3 (+11.1)	19.7 (+4.8)	76.2 (+9.5)	25.5 (+5.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	85.6 (+6.4)	43.1 (+6.1)	78.8 (+9.8)	26.1 (+5.3)	73.1 (+9.1)	30.6 (+5.1)
Black	*	32.8 (+4.5)	*	20.9 (+4.9)	*	26.1 (+3.7)
Hispanic	*	30.9 (+10.6)	*	19.5 (+9.4)	*	31.7 (+13.2)
<b>Total</b>	83.3 (+6.6)	37.9 (+3.2)	76.2 (+7.6)	23.2 (+3.7)	69.6 (+7.6)	29.0 (+3.1)
<i>High School</i>						
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	92.8 (+5.2)	45.6 (+7.0)	79.9 (+7.6)	22.2 (+4.1)	55.8 (+9.5)	34.4 (+4.2)
Male	84.5 (+5.7)	41.2 (+6.9)	78.4 (+5.8)	21.7 (+6.2)	55.7 (+12.6)	26.5 (+5.3)
<b>Grade</b>						
9 <sup>th</sup>	85.6 (+6.9)	38.5 (+5.4)	78.8 (+9.8)	21.8 (+3.8)	69.4 (+9.6)	26.2 (+5.3)
10 <sup>th</sup>	89.3 (+7.8)	46.5 (+6.9)	81.7 (+8.0)	22.7 (+5.0)	61.6 (+13.9)	37.5 (+6.5)
11 <sup>th</sup>	85.8 (+11.1)	48.0 (+9.0)	81.4 (+8.2)	25.9 (+7.1)	49.4 (+14.1)	33.1 (+10.3)
12 <sup>th</sup>	92.5 (+5.1)	42.7 (+16.7)	75.2 (+10.8)	17.4 (+7.8)	44.6 (+17.2)	27.3 (+7.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	91.8 (+4.7)	49.2 (+6.4)	82.6 (+4.7)	22.5 (+6.0)	53.2 (+10.5)	29.9 (+6.6)
Black	75.0 (+10.7)	37.7 (+6.4)	66.7 (+13.8)	21.3 (+4.9)	68.9 (+12.7)	30.6 (+5.3)
Hispanic	*	41.2 (+16.2)	*	23.5 (+12.2)	*	46.3 (+12.3)
<b>Total</b>	88.1 (+4.5)	43.6 (+5.6)	79.1 (+4.9)	22.0 (+3.8)	55.7 (+8.7)	30.8 (+4.0)

\* Data not presented, n < 35.

## Appendix C: 2001 to 2005 Comparison\*

**Table 1: Comparison of selected variables from the 2001 and 2005 Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), Middle School and High School**

VARIABLES	Middle School		High School	
	2001 GYTS (%)	2005 GYTS (%)	2001 GYTS (%)	2005 GYTS (%)
<b>Prevalence</b>				
Current cigarette smokers	8.9	8.5	23.7	19.4
Smoked cigarettes on school property	2.2	2.9	8.2	8.0
Current cigar smokers	5.4	5.9	14.5	13.1
Current bidis smokers	2.8	4.5	5.5	5.3
Current smokeless tobacco users (SLT)	4.5	4.7	9.5	7.1
Used smokeless tobacco on school property	2.3	3.0	6.9	5.3
Current use of any tobacco products	14.5	15.6	31.7	27.3
<b>Access and Purchase</b>				
Bought in a store	7.8	6.5	21.6	21.8
Bought from a vending machine	5.4	6.4	14.5	2.1*
Bought by someone else	17.5	21.0	28.3	28.1
Borrowed from someone else	25.2	24.1	23.8	23.6
Given by person aged 18+	12.0	6.3	11.2	13.0
Took them from a store or family member	15.5	14.1	3.8	5.2
Obtained some other way	21.1	21.7	9.5	6.3
Bought last pack at a gas station	18.3	26.2	47.1	
Bought last pack at a convenience store	12.5	9.7	18.5	
Bought cigarettes at a store and not asked to show proof of age	92.6	73.3	66.7	60.3
<b>Cessation</b>				
Want to stop smoking cigarettes	54.2	41.0	47.7	49.7
Attempted to quit in past 12 months	54.4	48.2	53.2	49.0
Confident in ability to quit smoking cigarettes	73.6	69.3	78.5	74.3
Ever participated in a cessation program	12.1	3.6*	5.9	10.2
<b>Healthcare Provider Advice</b>				
Doctor's advice	§	24.5	§	22.4
Dentist's advice	§	18.9	§	15.2

§ Data not available

\* Statistically significant difference

## Appendix C: 2001 to 2005 Comparison\*

Table 1: Comparison of selected variables from the 2001 and 2005 Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), Middle School and High School (continued)

VARIABLES	Middle School		High School	
	2001 GYTS (%)	2005 GYTS (%)	2001 GYTS (%)	2005 GYTS (%)
<b>Knowledge &amp; Attitudes</b>				
Current smokers who think tobacco is addictive	79.7	81.2	83.3	81.8
<b>Social Influence</b>				
Never smokers' resilience to best friends' smoking	85.5	87.5	85.4	84.6
Current smokers: Think smokers are more popular	44.9	51.7	27.8	34.1
Never smokers: Think smokers are more popular	15.1	17.7	16.9	18.1
Current smokers: Think smokers are cool or fit in	39.7	36.6	19.6	24.2
Never smokers: Think smokers are cool or fit in	7.6	9.8	7.3	10.2
Current smokers: Close friends who smoke	85.1	84.9	90.5	88.5
Never smokers: Close friends who smoke	18.1	20.2	36.9	31.3
<b>Media &amp; Advertisements</b>				
TV/movies exposure to actors' tobacco use	83.5	79.4*	89.5	86.9
TV exposure to athletes' tobacco use	31.4	29.9	32.1	30.9
Internet exposure to advertisements for tobacco products	34.1	40.5	29.8	39.3
<b>Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)</b>				
Current smokers: Room	82.5	83.3	90.6	88.1
Never smokers: Room	43.3	37.9	53.0	43.6*
Current smokers: Car	75.2	76.2	79.8	79.1
Never smokers: Car	31.5	23.2*	30.7	22.0*
Current smokers: Home	70.2	69.6	56.5	55.7
Never smokers: Home	33.9	29.0	31.4	30.8

§ Data not available

\* Statistically significant difference

