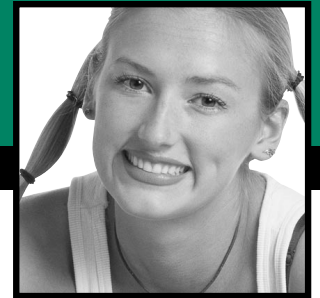


# 2001 GEORGIA YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY



**UNITE**  
G E O R G I A

 **DHR**  
Division of Public Health  
*In partnership with  
Georgia Cancer Coalition*

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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.<sup>1</sup> IN GEORGIA, TOBACCO KILLS MORE THAN 10,000 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 3,000 young people under the age of 18 becoming regular smokers, every day.<sup>1</sup> 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 the 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 Georgia . . .

## Tobacco Use Prevalence

- 14.5% of middle school students and 31.7% of high school students currently use some form of tobacco.
- 8.9% of middle school students and 23.7% of high school students currently smoke cigarettes.
- Black students are significantly less likely than White and Hispanic students to smoke cigarettes.
- in high school, males are more likely than girls to smoke cigarettes.
- in both middle and high school, boys are significantly more likely than girls to smoke cigarettes on school property.
- 9.5% of high school students use smokeless tobacco, which is significantly higher than the national high school average of 6.6%.<sup>3</sup>



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

<sup>3</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, November 2, 2001. MMWR 2001;50(No.SS-4).

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *continued . . .*

## Access to Cigarettes

- more than half of middle school students and nearly two-thirds of high school students get their cigarettes from another person rather than buying the cigarettes directly from a store or other vendor.
- the most common place to purchase cigarettes is a gas station for both middle (18.3%) and high (47.1%) school students.

## Cessation

- approximately half of both middle and high school smokers would like to stop smoking.
- the proportion of Georgia high school students who would like to quit (47.7%) is significantly less than the proportion of high school smokers nationally (61.0%).
- approximately three-fourths of both middle and high school smokers think they would be able to quit smoking now, if they wanted to quit.
- few middle (12.1%) and high (5.9%) school current smokers have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco at some time in their lives.

## Knowledge & Attitudes

- approximately 80% of current middle school and high school smokers think that people can become addicted to tobacco, just as they can become addicted to cocaine or heroin.
- among high school smokers females (89.8%) are significantly more likely than males (79.0%) to think that tobacco is addictive.

## Social Influences

- 85% of both middle and high school students who have never smoked will say NO if their best friends offers them a cigarette.
- middle school smokers are significantly more likely than high school smokers to think that smokers are more popular (44.9% vs. 27.8%) and more cool (39.7% vs. 19.6%).
- both middle school and high school smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are more popular and more cool.
- about one in six middle and high school non-smokers think that smokers are more popular.
- middle school smokers are more than 4.5 times more likely than their non-smoking counterparts and high school smokers are more than 2 times more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have close friends who smoke.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *continued . . .*

## Media & Advertising

- fewer than 25% of all middle school and high school students, regardless of their smoking status, have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- about three-fourths of Georgia's middle school (75.0%) and high school (81.2%) students have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.
- most middle school (83.5%) and high school (89.5%) students have seen actors on television and in movies using tobacco products.
- about one-third of middle school (31.4%) and high school (32.1%) students have seen athletes on television using tobacco.

## Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)

- both middle school and high school smokers were nearly twice as likely as their non-smoking counterparts to have been in a room with someone smoking cigarettes on one or more of the 7 days preceding the survey.
- about half of middle school non-smokers (43.3%) and high school non-smokers (53.0%) have been in a room with someone smoking cigarettes on one or more of the 7 days preceding the survey.
- both middle school and high school smokers were more than twice as likely as their non-smoking counterparts to have ridden in a car with someone smoking cigarettes on one or more of the 7 days preceding the survey.
- about one-third of middle school non-smokers (31.5%) and high school non-smokers (30.7%) have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the 7 days preceding the survey.
- current smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes—nearly three-fourths of middle school smokers and over half of high school smokers live with a smoker.
- about one third of middle school non-smokers (33.9%) and high school non-smokers (31.4%) 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 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

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, every day.<sup>1</sup> 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 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, Tobacco Use Prevention Section monitors the public health burden of tobacco, the use of tobacco, and existing policy.

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 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.

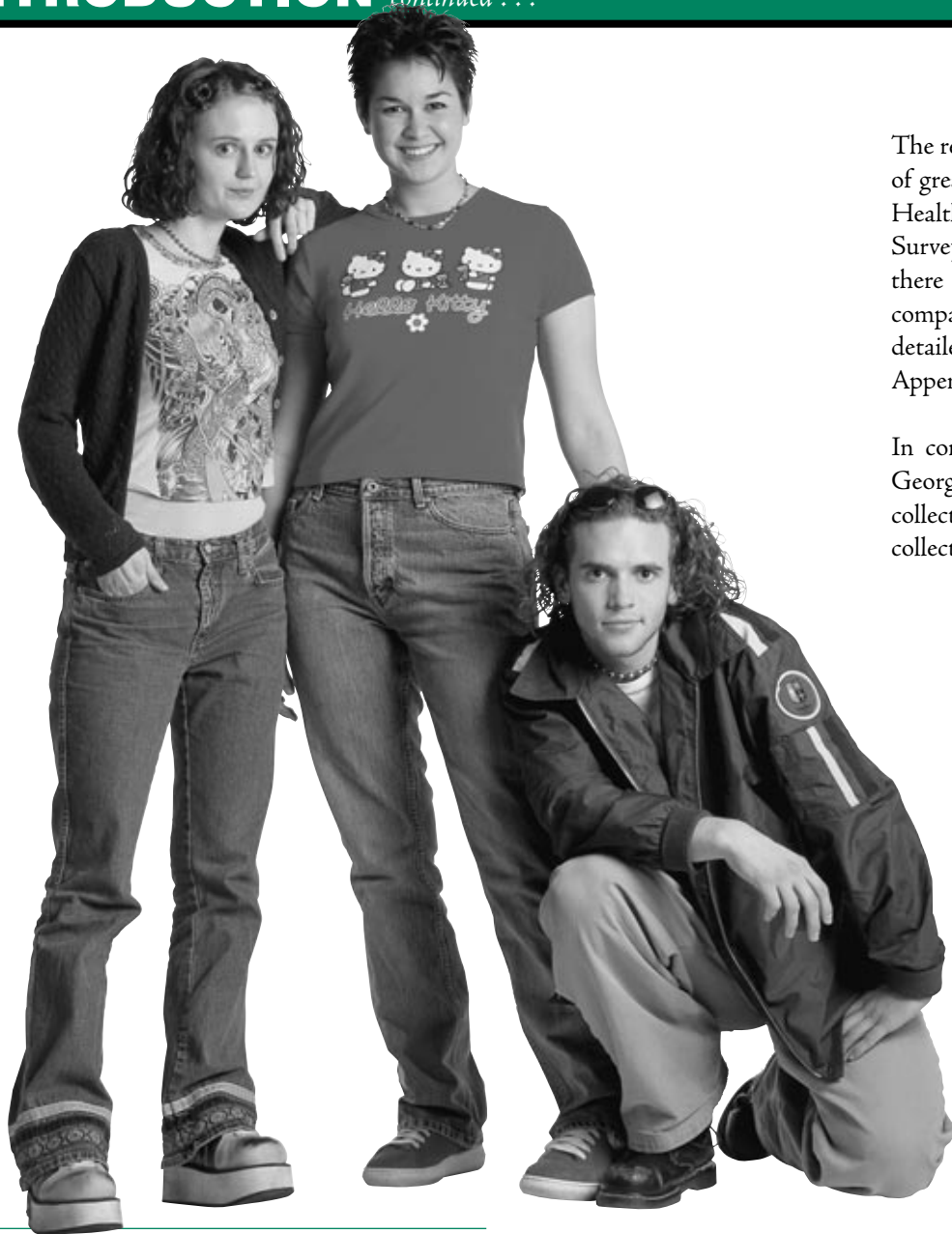
The Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) is intended to serve as a baseline assessment of tobacco use behaviors among middle school and high school youth throughout the state. Data collected through the GYTS will enhance the capacity of organizations and community groups to design, implement, and evaluate 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.

<sup>4</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Tobacco Information and Prevention Source (TIPS)*. (<http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/issue.htm>)

<sup>5</sup> *The Burden of Tobacco in Georgia*. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Georgia Tobacco Use and Prevention Program and CHARGE.



## 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. Where available, we compare Georgia data to the National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS)<sup>6</sup>. 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.

In conjunction with the statewide survey, nine of the 19 Health Districts (HD) in Georgia collected local YTS data. All nine participating health districts were successful in collecting district-specific data for middle schools and 6 health districts were successful in collecting district-specific data for both middle and high schools.

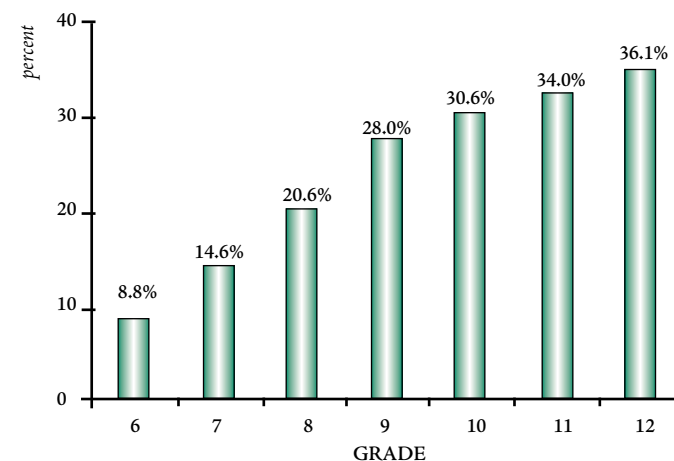
<sup>6</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, November 2, 2001. MMWR 2001;50(No.SS-4).

# CURRENT USE OF ANY TOBACCO PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup>

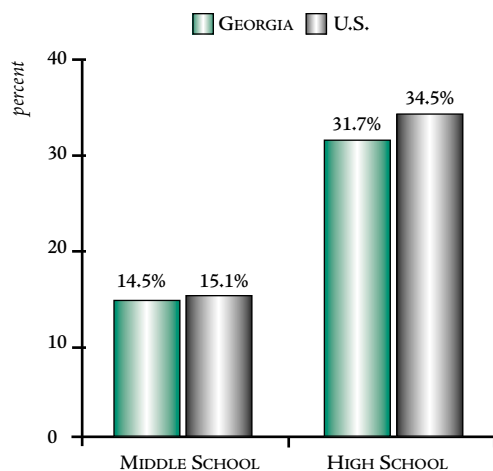
(Table 1, Question 1)

- 14.5% of Georgia's middle school students and 31.7% of Georgia's high school students currently use one or more tobacco products, which are comparable to the national middle school and high school averages of 15.1% and 34.5%, respectively.
- As grade increases, rates of tobacco use significantly increase, nearly quadrupling from 6th grade to 12th grade.
- In both middle school and high school, significantly more males than females use tobacco products.
- In middle school, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their use of tobacco products.
- In high school, White students are significantly more likely to currently be using one or more tobacco products than are Black, Hispanic, or Other students.

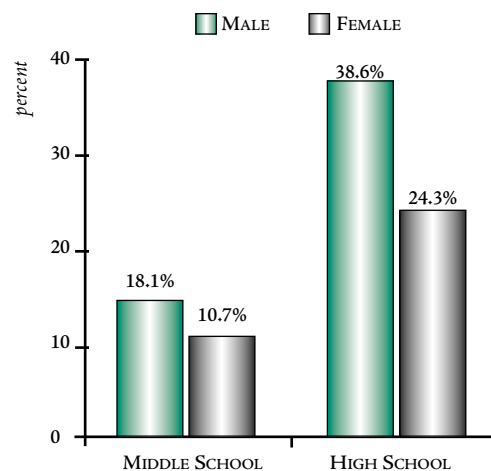
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY GRADE



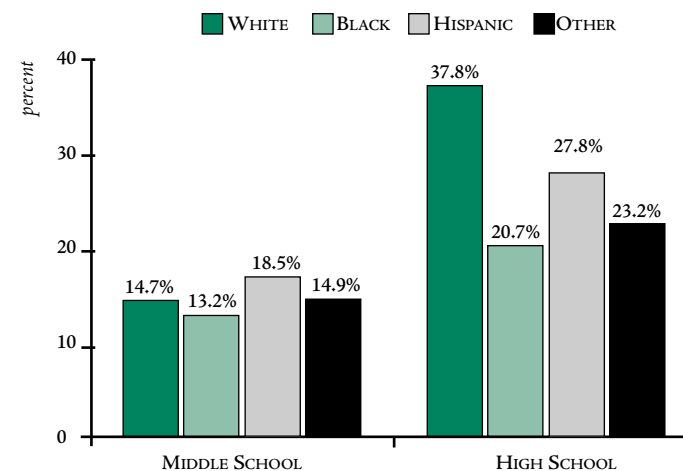
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SOME FORM OF TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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



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

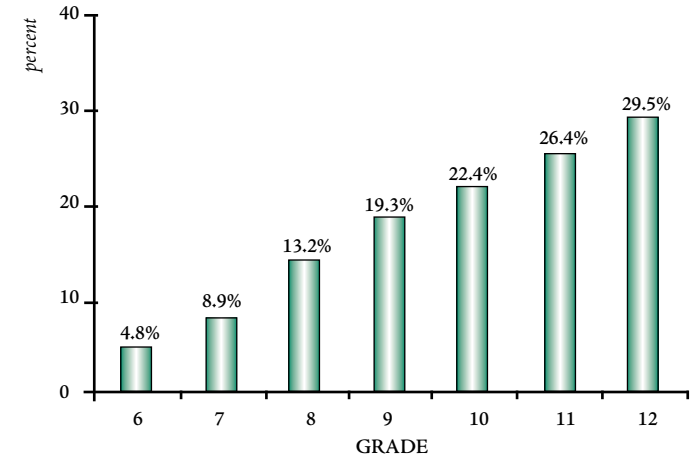


# CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS

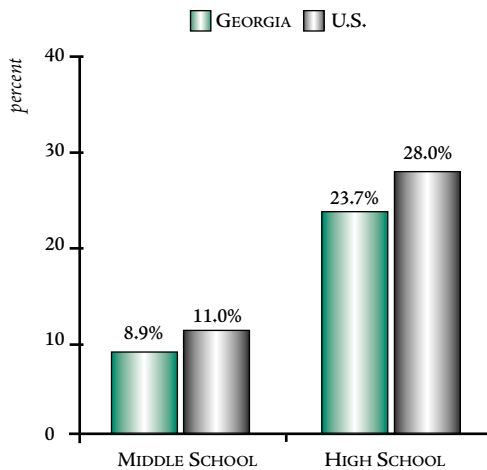
(Table 1, Question 2)

- 8.9% of Georgia's middle school students currently smoke cigarettes, which is comparable to the national middle school average of 11.0%; 23.7% of Georgia's high school students currently smoke cigarettes, which is significantly lower than the national high school average of 28.0%.
- Rates of cigarette smoking increase significantly with grade.
- There are no significant differences among middle school males and females in their rates of cigarette smoking. However, in high school, significantly more males than females smoke cigarettes.
- In middle school, rates of cigarette smoking among Hispanic students are significantly higher than among Black students.
- By high school, rates of cigarette smoking among White students (30.5%) and Black students (10.4%) have increased significantly from middle school (9.7% and 6.0%, respectively).
- White high school students smoke cigarettes at rates higher than the other three racial/ethnic groups; Hispanic students' rates of cigarette smoking are significantly higher than Black students' rates.

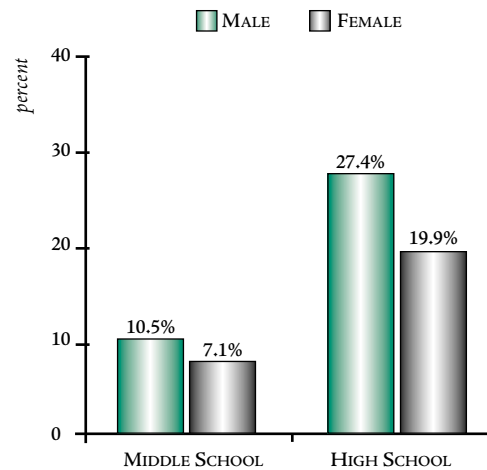
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY GRADE



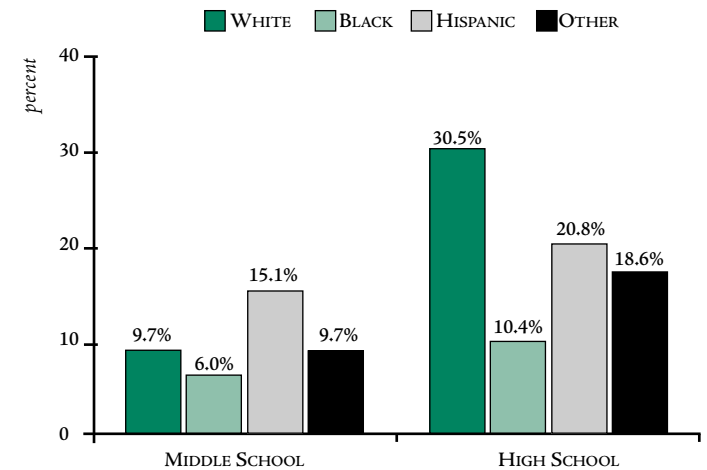
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



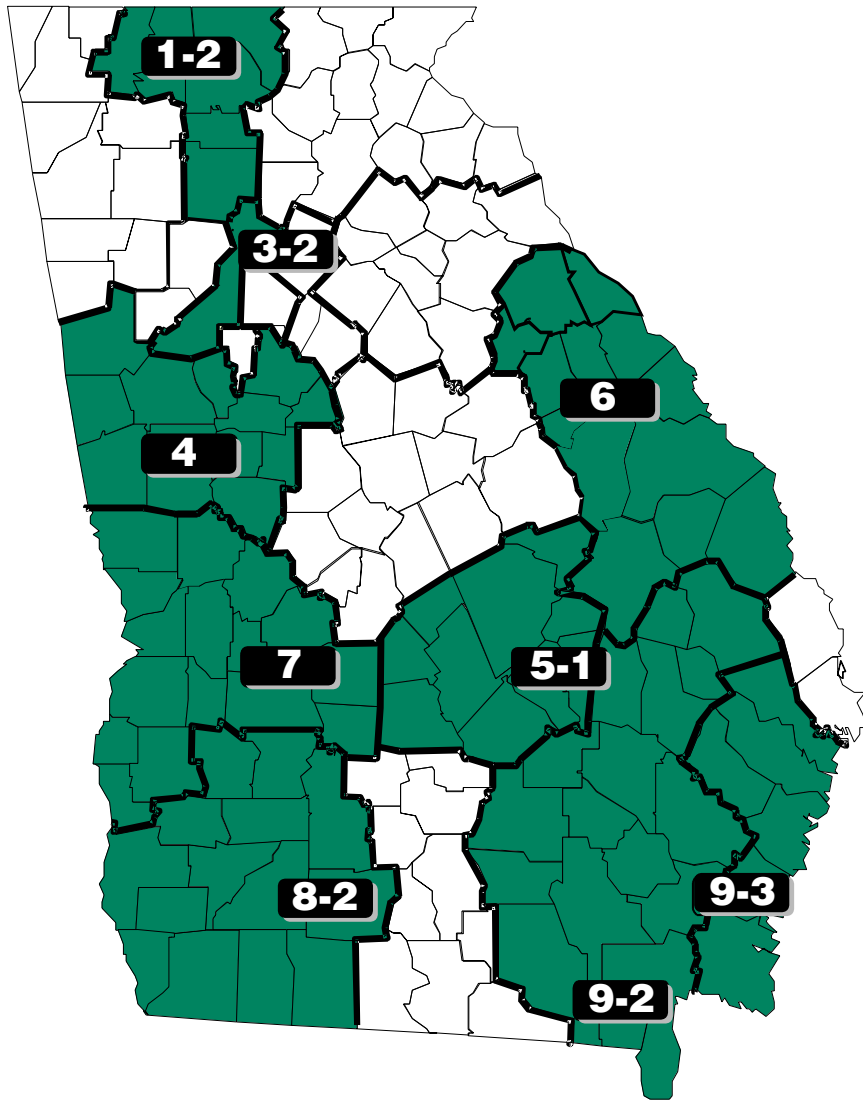
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



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



# CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN 9 OF GEORGIA'S HEALTH DISTRICTS



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

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

# CURRENT SMOKERS' USUAL CIGARETTE BRAND

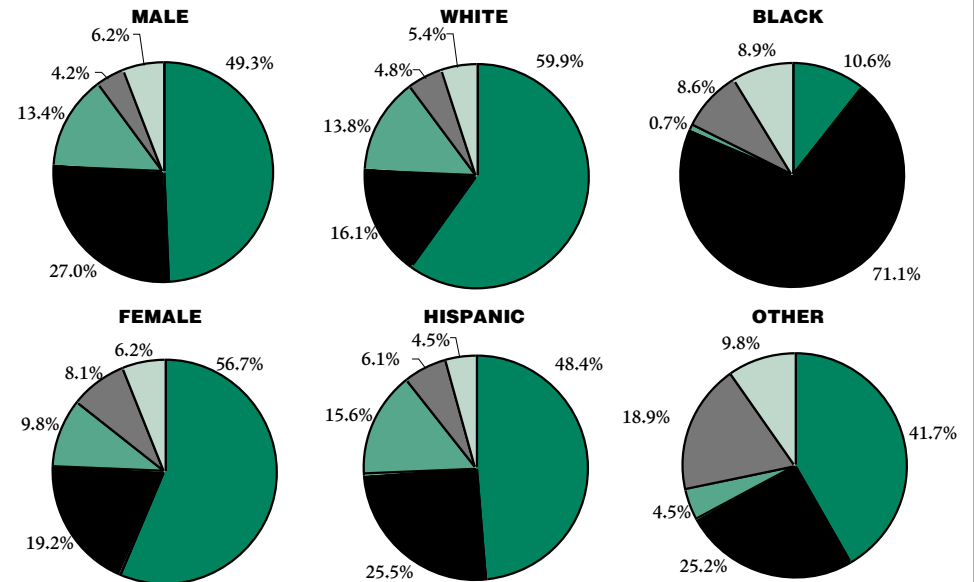
(Table 2, Question 3)

- Marlboro® is the most frequently reported brand of cigarettes for both middle (39.3%) and high (52.5%) school students.
- There are no significant differences in the usual brand of cigarettes smoked between males and females in middle or high school.
- In middle school, White, Hispanic and Other students are significantly more likely than Black students to cite Marlboro® as their usual brand of cigarettes, whereas Black students are significantly more likely than White students to cite Newport® as their usual brand of cigarettes.
- By high school, significantly more students are smoking specific brands of cigarettes than in middle school.
- In high school, White, Hispanic and Other students are significantly more likely than Black students to cite Marlboro® as their usual brand of cigarettes, whereas Black students are significantly more likely to cite Newport® as their usual brand.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL

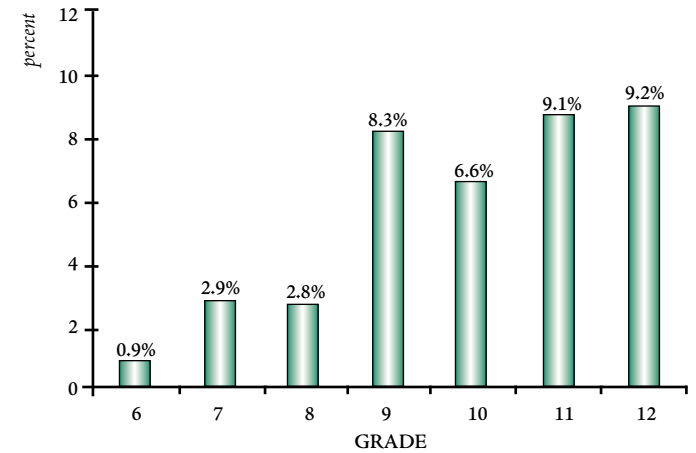


# SMOKING ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

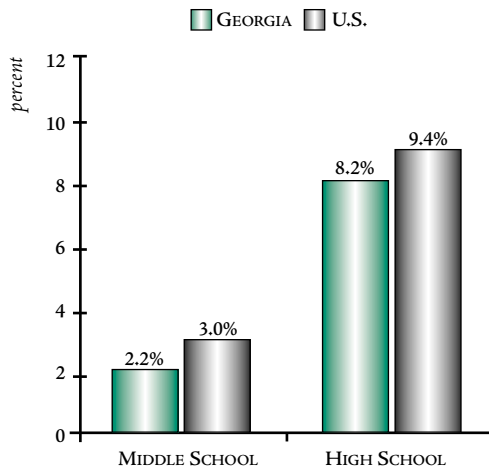
(Table 3, Question 4)

- Fewer than 3% of Georgia's middle school students and fewer than 9% of Georgia's high school students smoke cigarettes on school property, which are comparable to the national averages of 3.0% and 9.4%, respectively.
- There is a significant increase in the percent of students smoking cigarettes on school property between 8th grade and 9th grade.
- In both middle school and high school, males are significantly more likely than females to smoke cigarettes on school property.
- In middle school, there are no significant differences in the rate of cigarette smoking on school property among racial/ethnic groups.
- In high school, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to smoke cigarettes on school property.

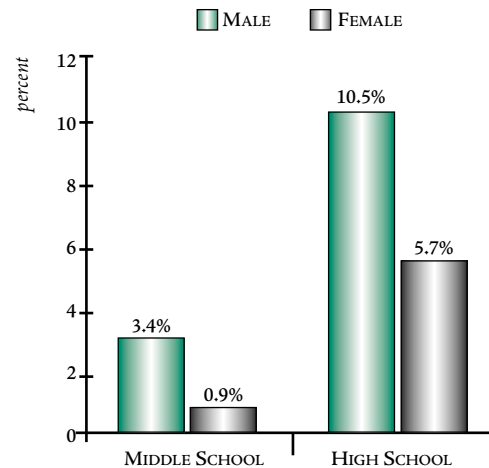
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY GRADE



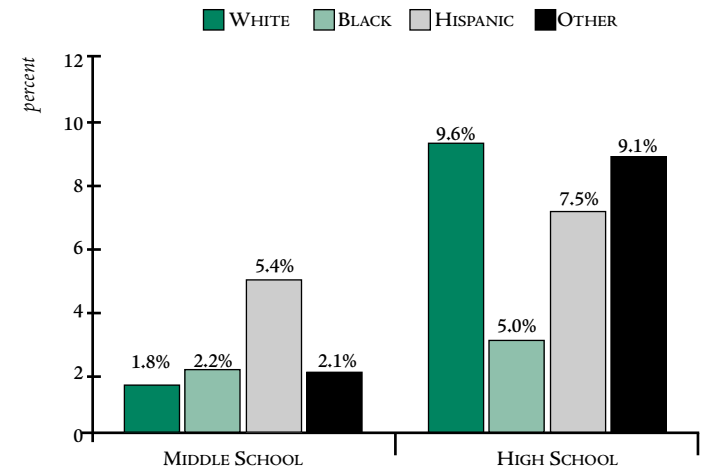
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

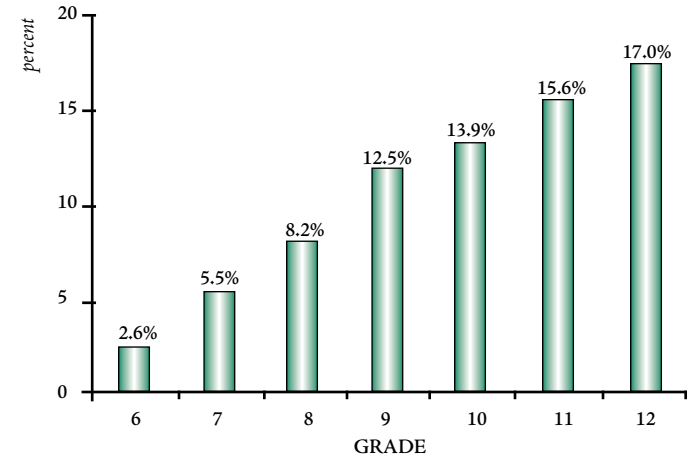


# CURRENT CIGAR SMOKERS

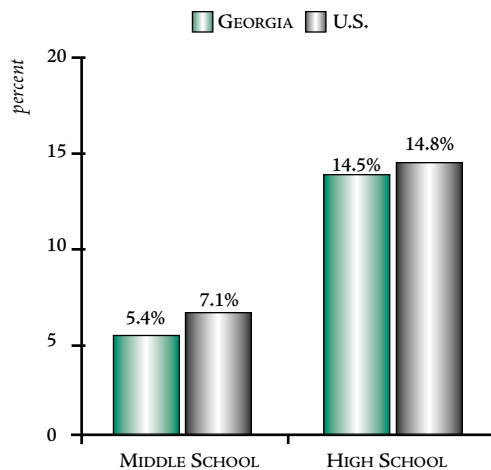
(Table 1, Question 5)

- 5.4% of Georgia's middle school students and 14.5% of Georgia's high school students currently smoke cigars, which are comparable to the national middle school and high school averages of 7.1% and 14.8%, respectively.
- As grade increases, so do rates of cigar smoking.
- In both middle school and high school, rates of cigar smoking among males is significantly higher than among females.
- In middle school, Hispanic students are significantly more likely than White students to smoke cigars.
- In high school, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to smoke cigars.

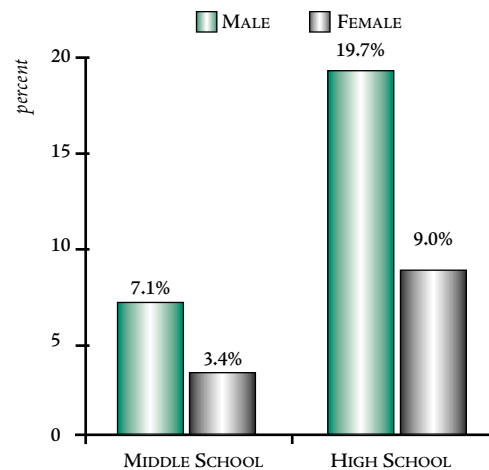
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY GRADE



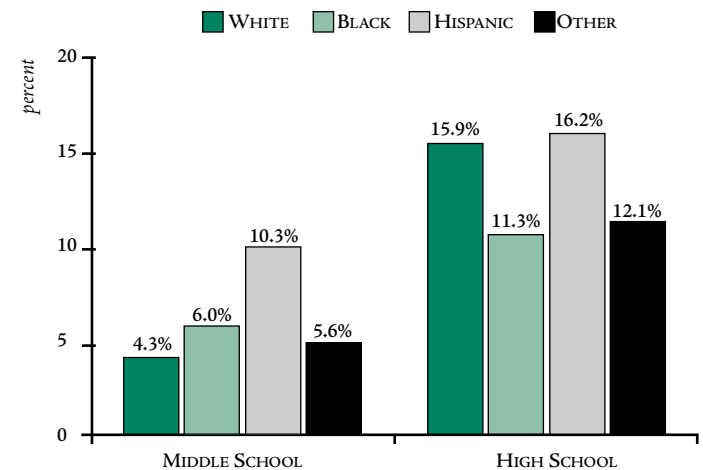
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

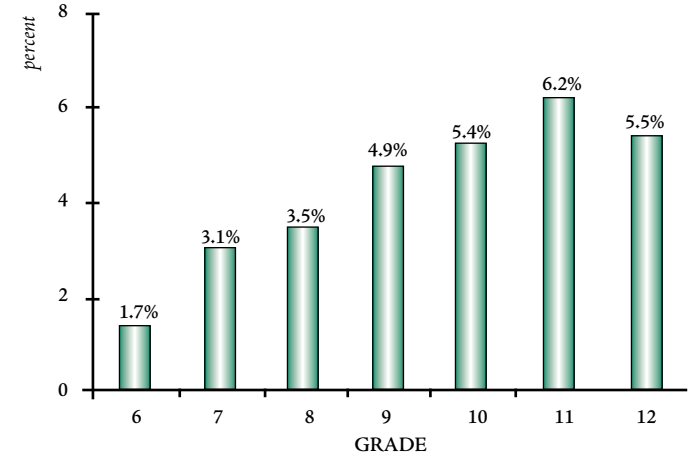


# CURRENT BIDI CIGARETTE<sup>1</sup> SMOKERS

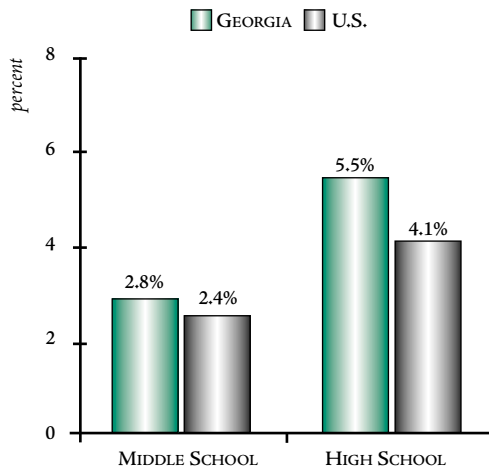
(Table 1, Question 6)

- 2.8% of Georgia's middle school students and 5.5% of Georgia's high school students currently smoke bidis, which are comparable to the national middle school and high school averages of 2.4% and 4.1%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between middle school males and females use of bidis.
- In high school, significantly more males than females currently use bidis; further, the rate of bidi cigarette use among males more than doubles from middle school (3.6%) to high school (7.6%).
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences in the rate of bidi cigarette use among racial/ethnic groups.
- There is, however, a significant increase in the rate of White students' use of bidis from middle school (2.2%) to high school (5.2%).

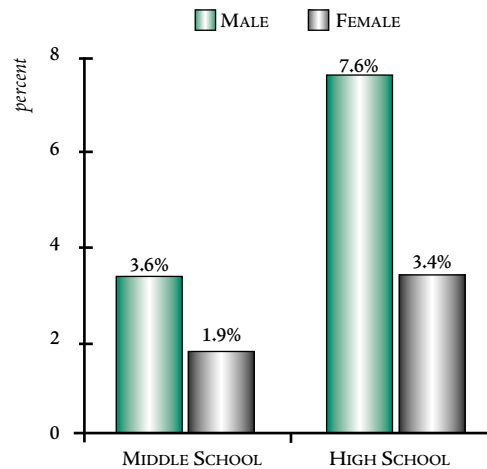
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE BIDIS BY GRADE



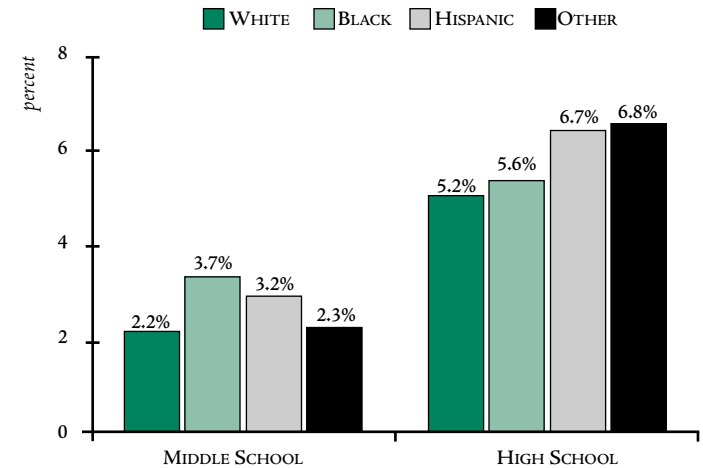
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE BIDIS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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



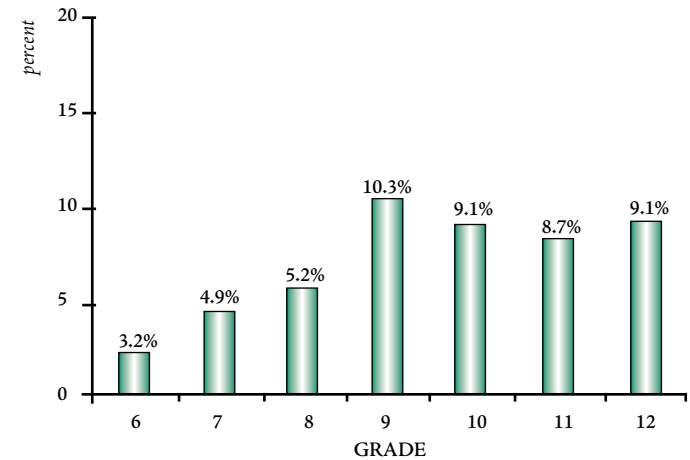
<sup>1</sup>Bidi cigarette is a small brown cigarette from India consisting of tobacco wrapped in a leaf and tied with a thread.

# CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS

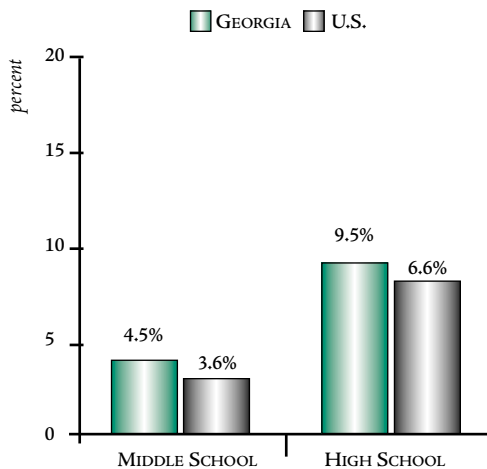
(Table 1, Question 7)

- 4.5% of Georgia's middle school students and 9.5% of Georgia's high school students currently use smokeless tobacco. The middle school rate is comparable to the national middle school average of 3.6% but the high school rate is significantly higher than the national high school average of 6.6%.
- Rates of smokeless tobacco use are higher in high school than middle school.
- In both middle school and high school, males are 7-8 times more likely than females to currently use smokeless tobacco. Rates of smokeless tobacco use among males more than double from middle school (7.5%) to high school (16.3%) to high school (16.3%).
- In both middle school and high school, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to currently use smokeless tobacco.

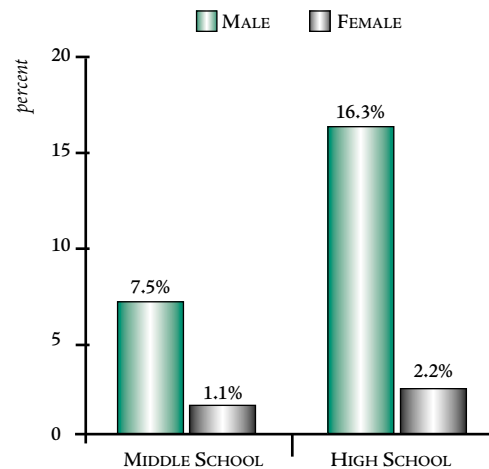
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY GRADE



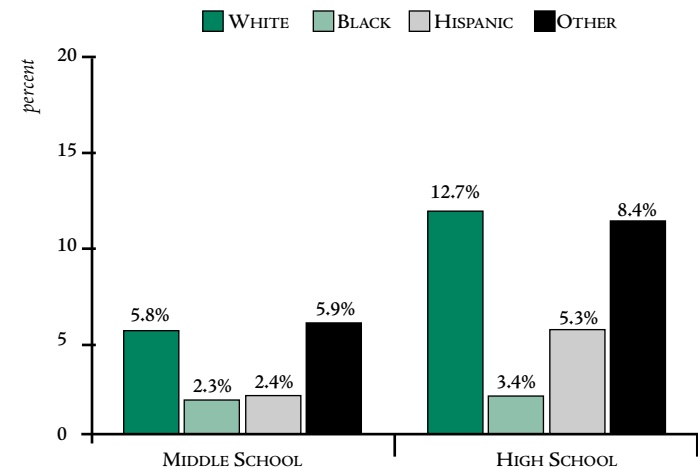
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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



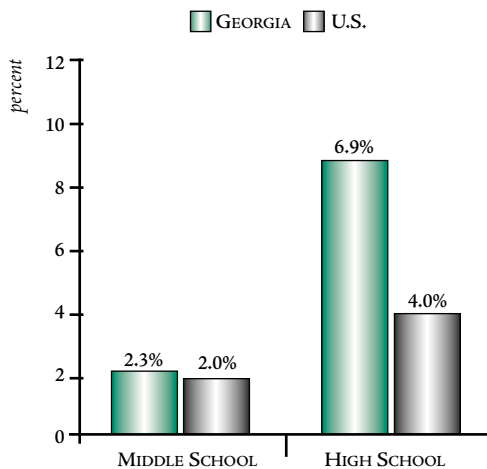


# SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

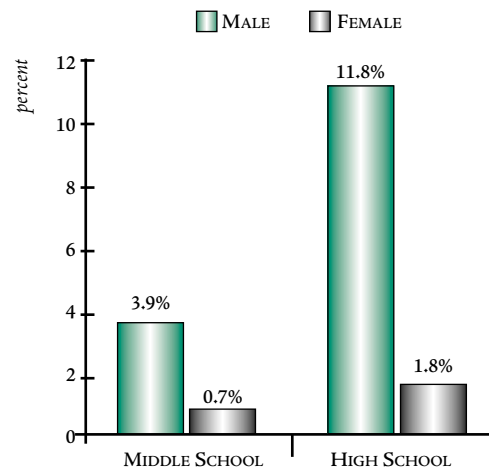
(Table 3, Question 8)

- 2.3% of Georgia's middle school students use smokeless tobacco on school property, which is comparable to the national middle school average of 2.0%; 6.9% of Georgia's high school students use smokeless tobacco on school property, which is significantly higher than the national high school average of 4.0%.
- The use of smokeless tobacco on school property increases steadily as grade increases.
- In both middle school and high school, males are significantly more likely than females to use smokeless tobacco on school property, with the rates among males tripling from middle school (3.9%) to high school (11.8%).
- In high school, White students are significantly more likely than Black students and Hispanic students to use smokeless tobacco on school property.

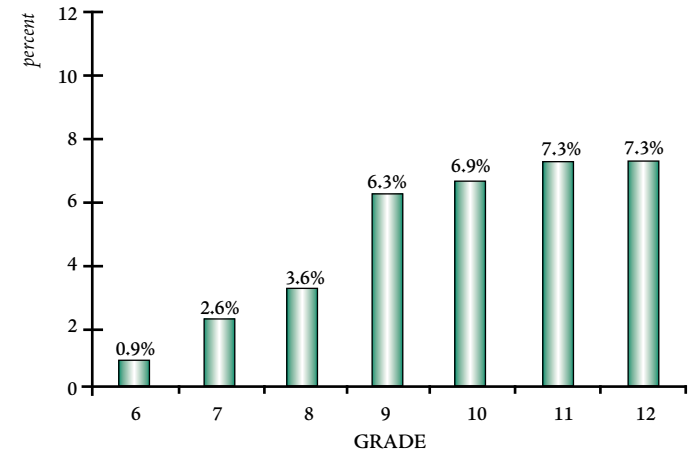
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



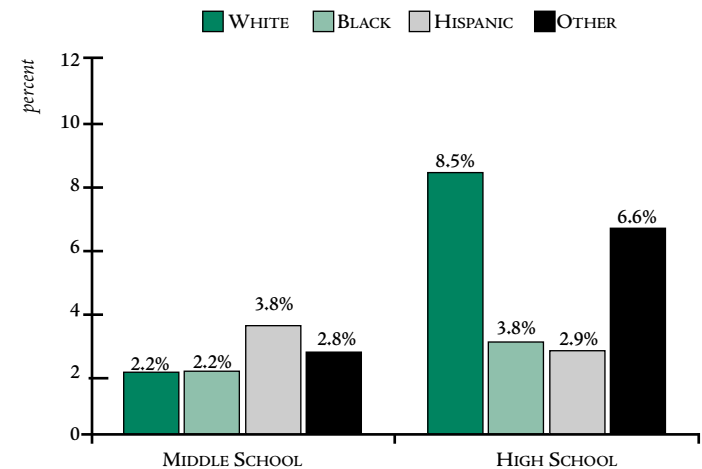
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



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



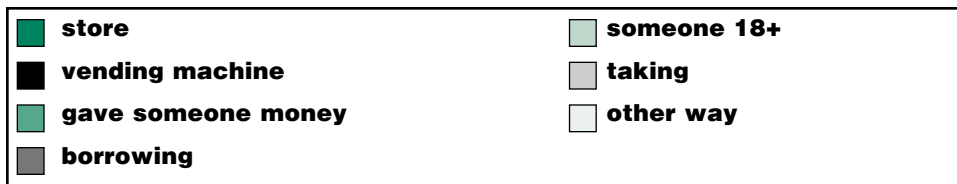
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY



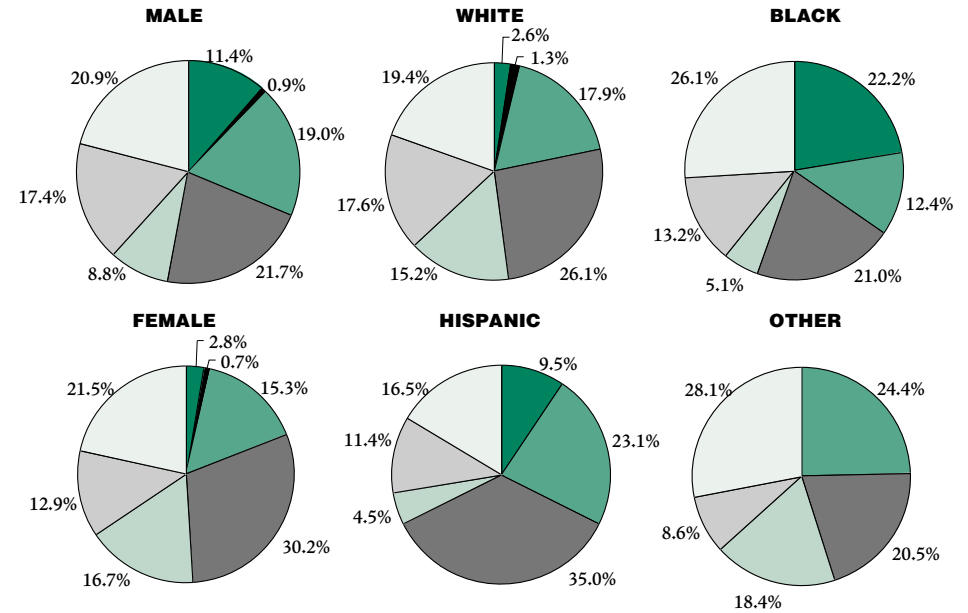
# CIGARETTES' POINT OF ACCESS

(Table 4, Question 9)

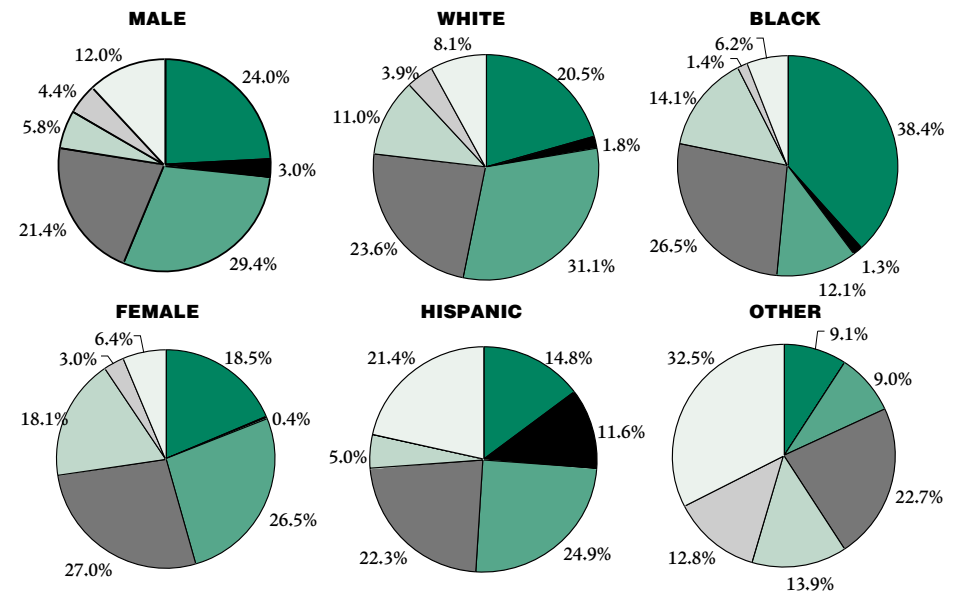
- More than half of middle school students and nearly two-thirds of high school students get their cigarettes from another person rather than buying the cigarettes directly from a store or other vendor.
- Among middle school students, the most common way to get cigarettes is to "borrow" them from someone else (25.2%), followed by giving someone else money to buy them (17.5%).
- Among high school students, the most common way to get cigarettes is giving someone else money to buy them (28.3%), followed closely by "borrowing" them from someone else (23.8%).
- 7.8% of middle school students who smoke cigarettes buy them from a store, and less than 1% buy them from vending machines.
- 21.6% of high school students who smoke cigarettes buy them from a store, and less than 2% buy them from vending machines.
- There are no significant differences between male and female middle school smokers in how they usually access cigarettes.
- High school males are more likely than females to buy cigarettes from a vending machine; high school females are more likely than males to get their cigarettes from someone over the age of 18.



## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL



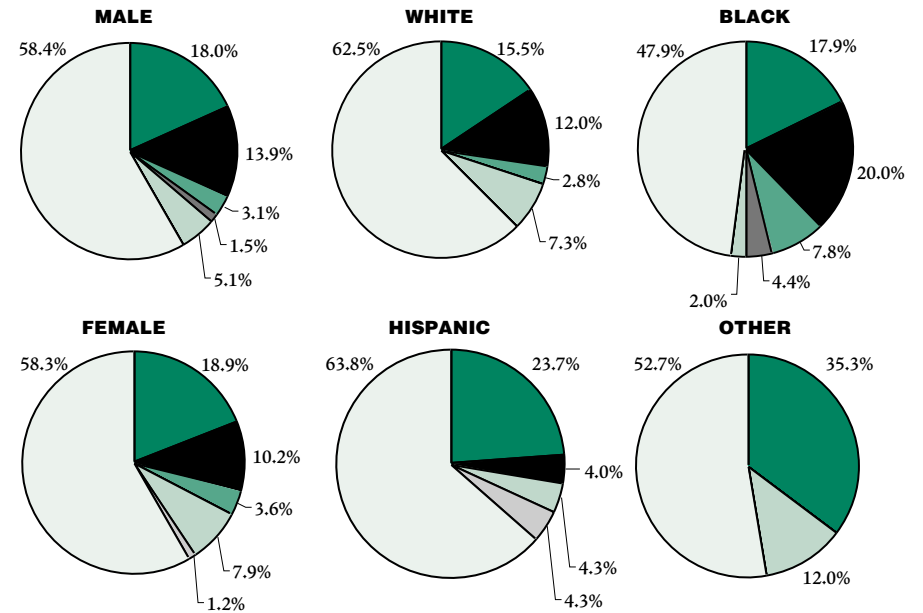
# CIGARETTES' POINT OF PURCHASE

(Table 5, Question 10)

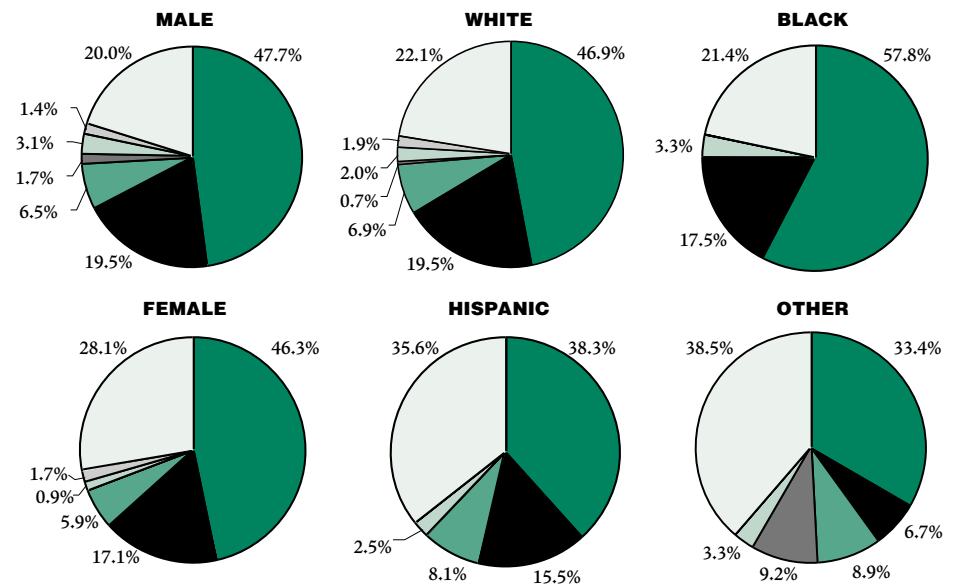
- Among middle school students, 18.3% of current smokers buy their cigarettes at a gas station, 12.5% buy them at a convenience store, 6.2% from a vending machine, and 3.3% buy them at a grocery store.
- There are no significant differences between male and female middle school smokers in where they usually purchase cigarettes.
- When examined by race/ethnicity, there are no significant differences in where middle school smokers purchase cigarettes.
- Among high school students, 47.1% of current smokers buy their cigarettes at a gas station, 18.5% buy them at a convenience store, 6.3% buy them at a grocery store, and 2.2% from a vending machine.
- There are no significant differences between male and female high school smokers in where they usually purchase cigarettes.
- White students are significantly more likely than Black students to buy cigarettes from a grocery store.



## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL

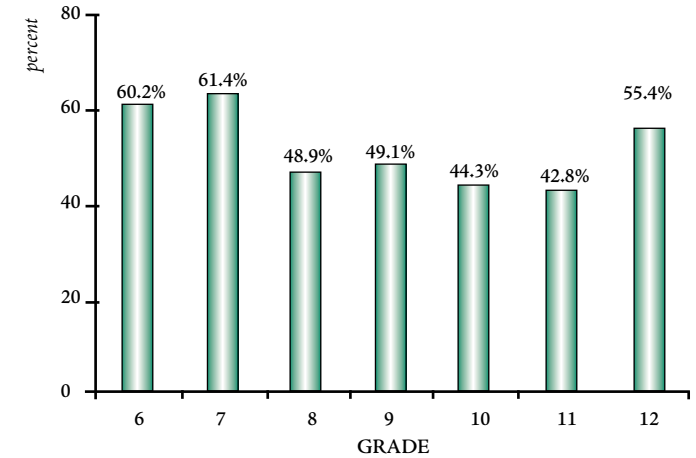


# CURRENT SMOKERS' DESIRE TO QUIT

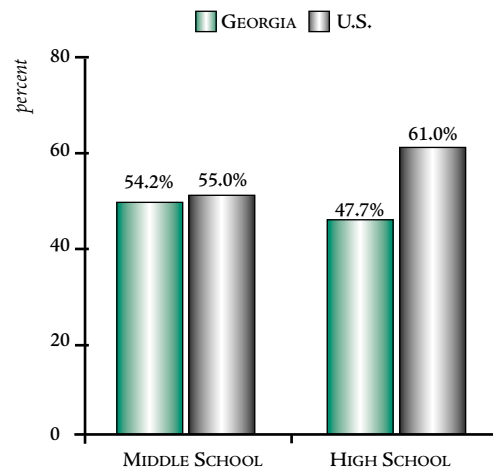
(Table 6, Question 11)

- About half (54.2%) of Georgia's middle school students who smoke cigarettes would like to quit smoking, which is comparable to the national middle school average of 55.0%.
- About half (47.7%) of Georgia's high school students who smoke cigarettes would like to quit smoking, which is significantly less than the national high school average of 61.0%.
- Among middle school and high school smokers, there are no significant differences between males and females and their desire to quit smoking.
- Among middle school and high school smokers, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups and their desire to quit smoking.

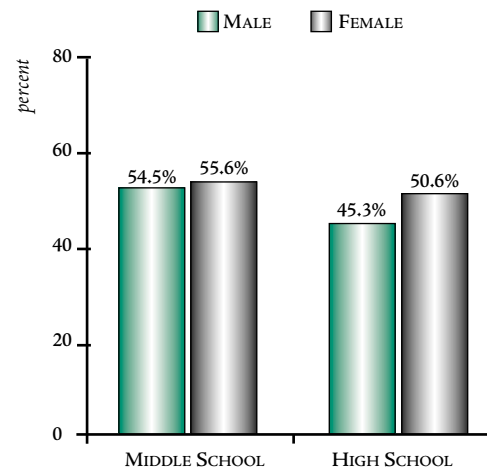
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WISH TO QUIT BY GRADE



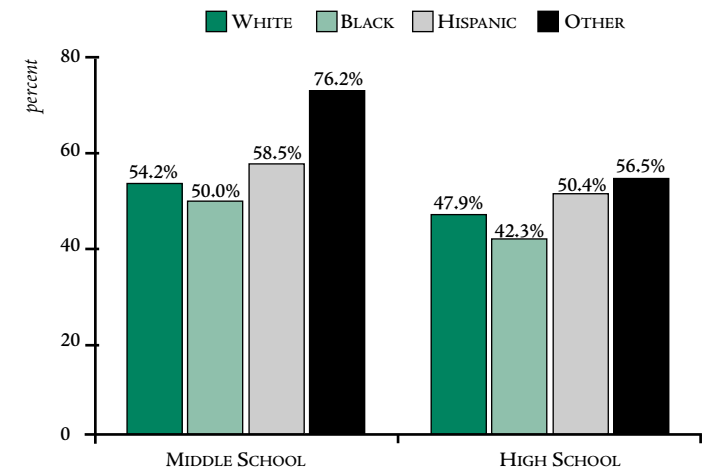
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WISH TO QUIT BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO WISH TO QUIT BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



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

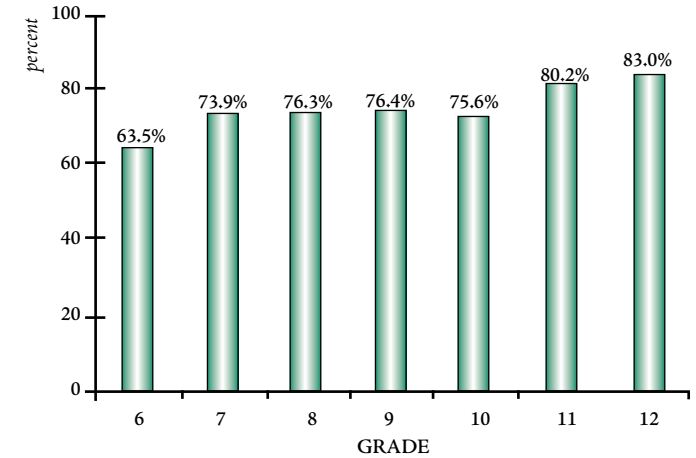


# CURRENT SMOKERS' CONFIDENCE IN ABILITY TO QUIT

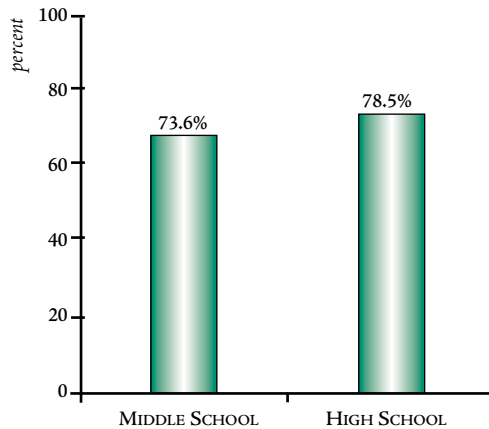
(Table 6, Question 12)

- About three-fourths of middle school smokers (73.6%) and high school smokers (78.5%) think they would be able to quit smoking now, if they wanted to quit.
- Among middle school and high school students, there are no significant differences between male and female smokers in their confidence in their ability to quit smoking.
- Among middle school and high school smokers, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their confidence in their ability to quit smoking.

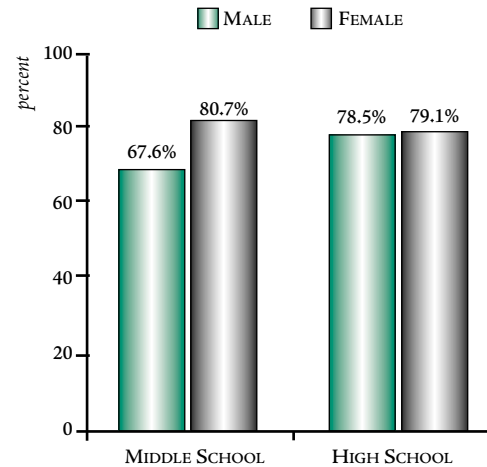
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO ARE CONFIDENT THEY COULD QUIT SMOKING NOW BY GRADE



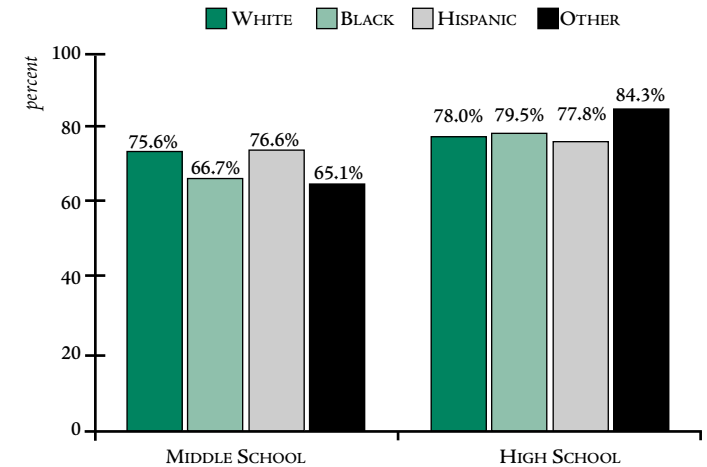
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO ARE CONFIDENT THEY COULD QUIT SMOKING NOW BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

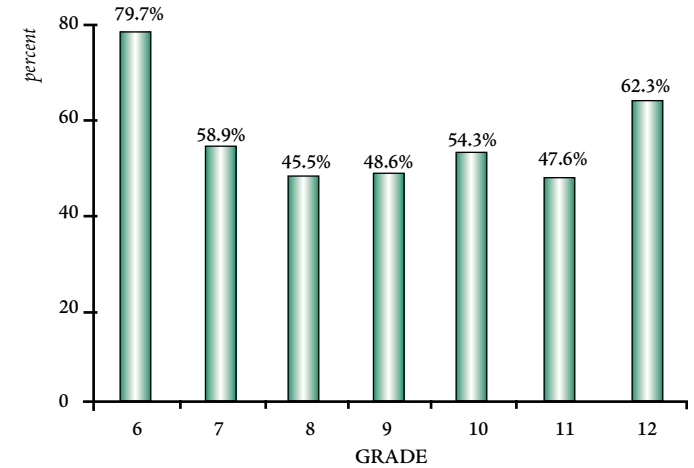


# CURRENT SMOKERS' ATTEMPTS TO QUIT

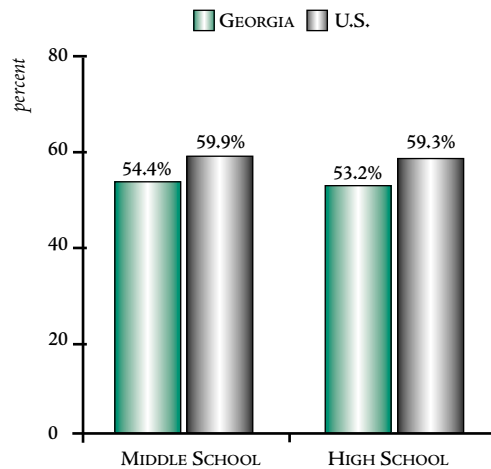
(Table 6, Question 13)

- 54.4% of Georgia's middle school smokers and 53.2% of Georgia's high school smokers have attempted to quit smoking within the past 12 months, which are similar to the national middle and high school averages of 59.9% and 59.3%, respectively.
- Among middle school and high school smokers, there are no significant differences between male and female smokers in their attempts to quit smoking within the past 12 months.
- Among middle school and high school smokers, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their attempts to quit smoking within the past 12 months.

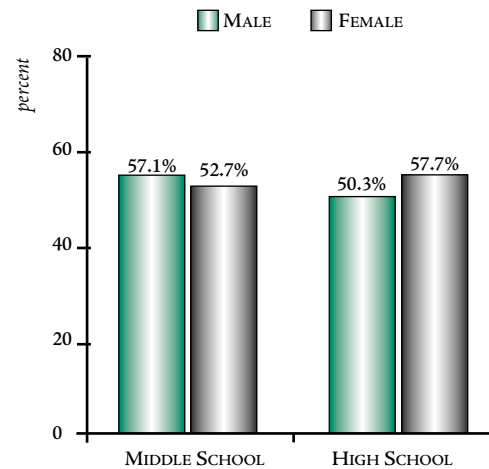
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO QUIT IN PAST 12 MONTHS BY GRADE



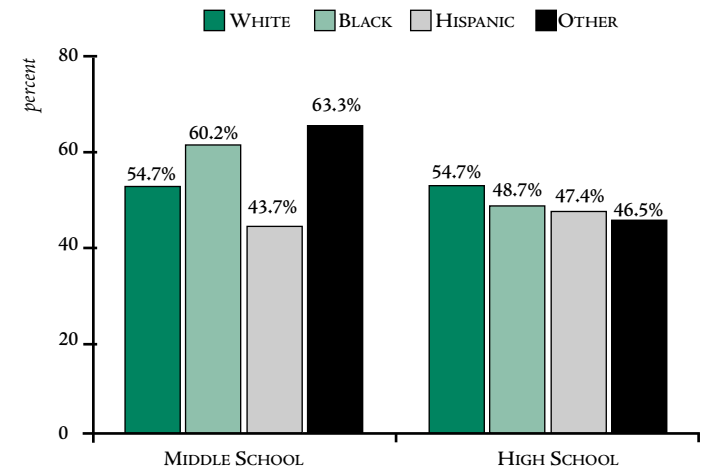
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO QUIT IN PAST 12 MONTHS BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

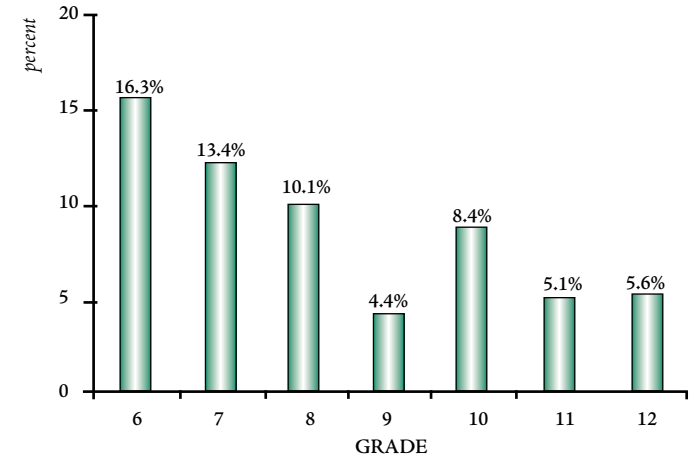


# CURRENT SMOKERS' PARTICIPATION IN A QUIT PROGRAM

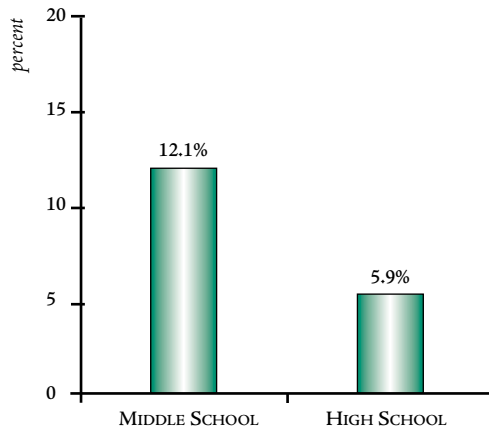
(Table 6, Question 14)

- 12.1% of middle school smokers and 5.9% of high school smokers have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco at some time in their lives.
- Among middle school and high school smokers, there are no significant differences between male and female smokers in their participation in a tobacco cessation program.
- Among middle school and high school smokers, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their participation in a tobacco cessation program.

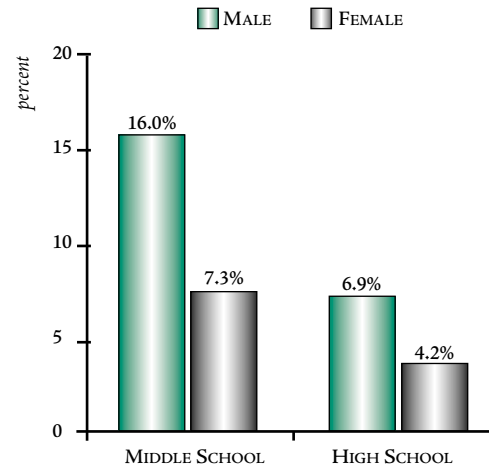
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO HAVE EVER PARTICIPATED IN A CESSATION PROGRAM BY GRADE



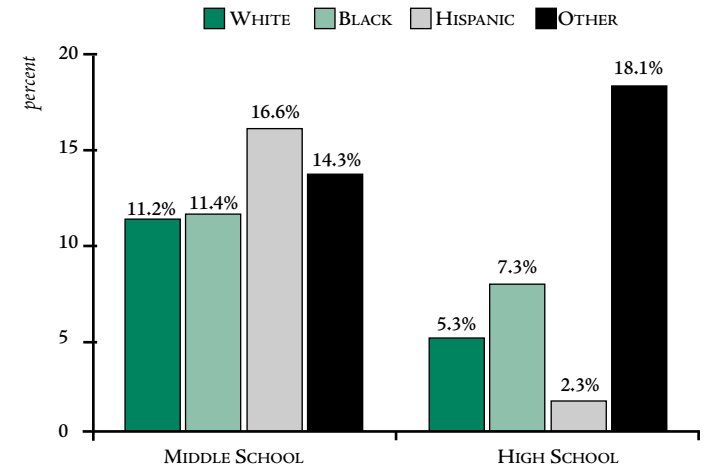
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO HAVE EVER PARTICIPATED IN A CESSATION PROGRAM BY SCHOOL TYPE



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



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



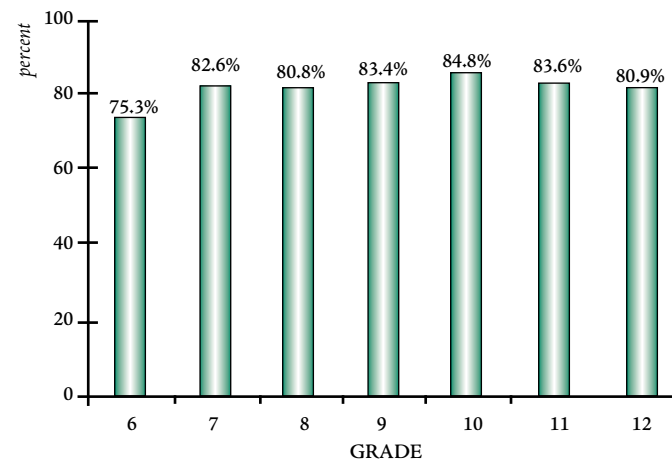


# CURRENT SMOKERS' ATTITUDE ON THE ADDICTIVE NATURE OF TOBACCO

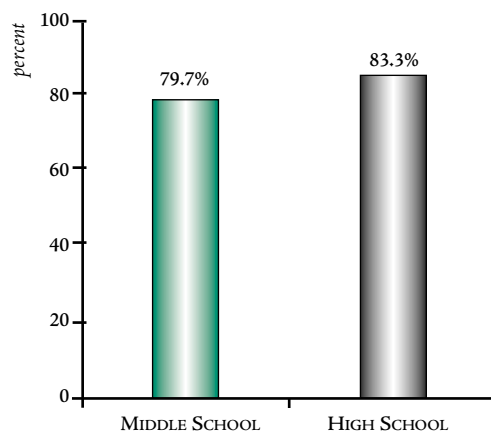
(Table 7, Question 15)

- 79.7% of current middle school smokers and 83.3% of current high school smokers think that people can get addicted to using tobacco just like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin.
- There are no significant difference between male and female middle school smokers in their belief that tobacco is addictive.
- Among high school smokers, significantly more females than males believe that people can become addicted to tobacco in the same way that people can become addicted to cocaine or heroin.
- In middle school, White smokers and Other smokers are significantly more likely than Black smokers to think that people can become addicted to tobacco.
- In high school, there are no significant differences among racial/ethnic groups in their understanding of the addictive nature of tobacco.

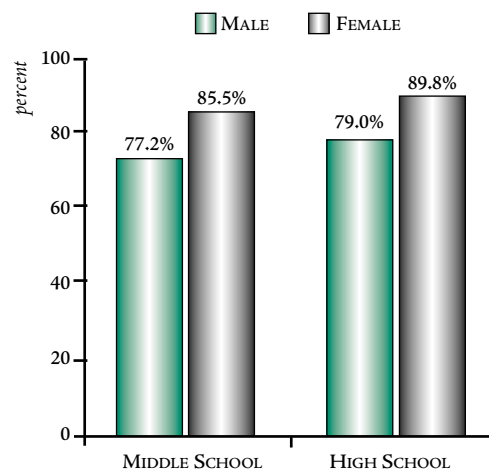
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO THINK TOBACCO IS ADDICTIVE BY GRADE



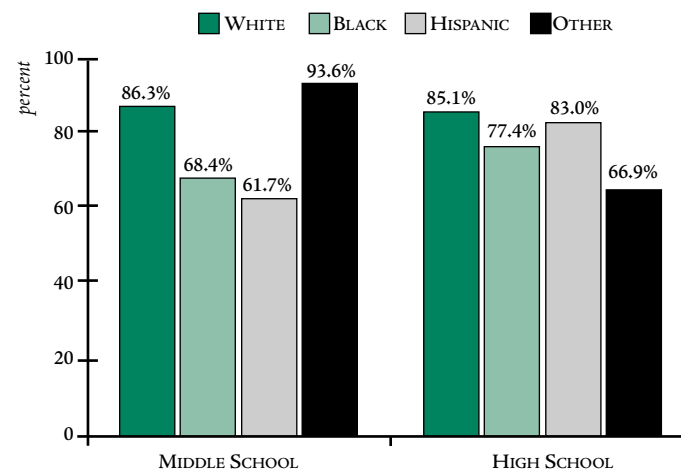
PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO THINK TOBACCO IS ADDICTIVE BY SCHOOL TYPE



PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO THINK TOBACCO IS ADDICTIVE BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS WHO THINK TOBACCO IS ADDICTIVE BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

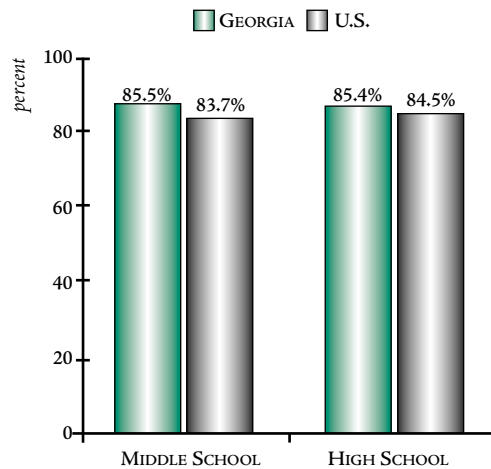


# RESISTANCE TO BEST FRIENDS SMOKING

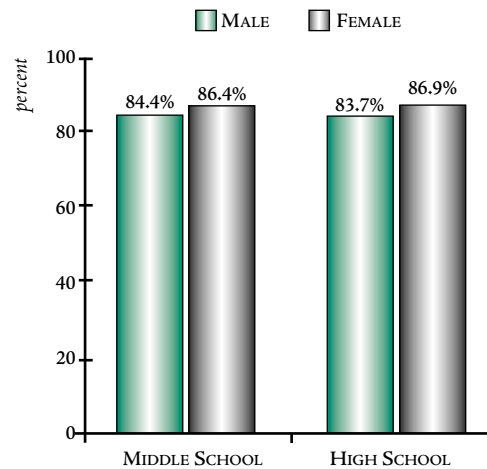
(Table 7, Question 16)

- 85.5% of Georgia's middle school students and 85.4% of Georgia's high school students who have never smoked cigarettes stated that they would definitely not begin smoking, even if their best friend offered them a cigarette, which are comparable to the national middle school and high school averages of 83.7% and 84.5%, respectively.
- There are no significant differences between non-smoking males and females—either in middle school or high school—in their rates of resistance to peer pressure.
- In both middle school and high school, there are no significant differences in rates of resistance when examined by race/ethnicity.

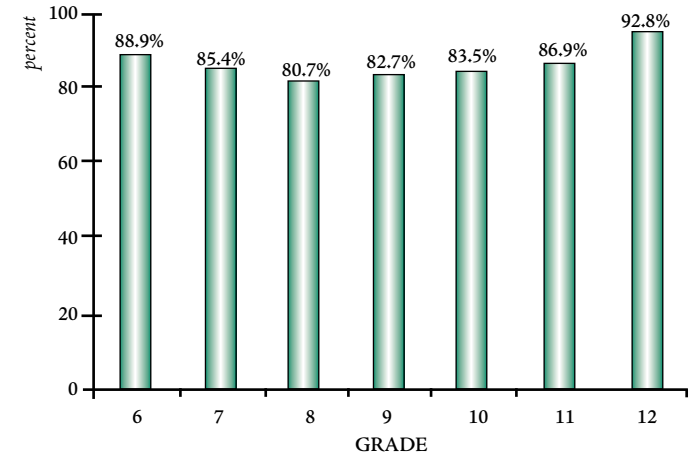
PERCENT OF NON-SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTE, BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



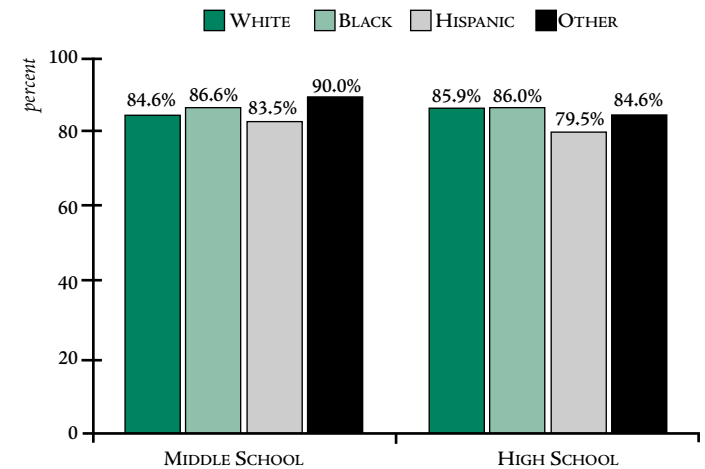
PERCENT OF NON-SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTE, BY SCHOOL TYPE AND SEX



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



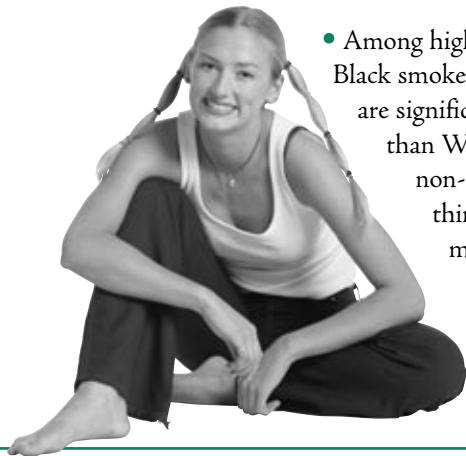
PERCENT OF NON-SMOKERS WHO WILL NOT SMOKE, EVEN IF BEST FRIEND OFFERS CIGARETTE, BY SCHOOL TYPE AND RACE/ETHNICITY



# ARE SMOKERS MORE POPULAR?

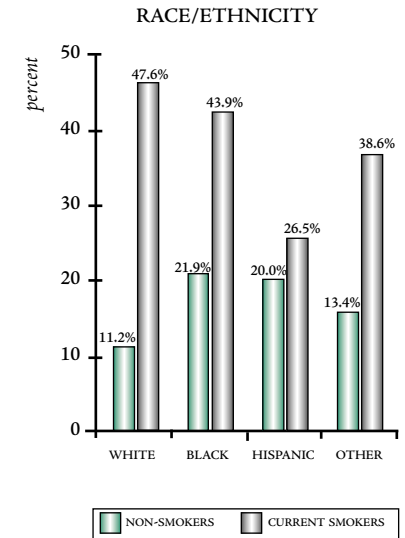
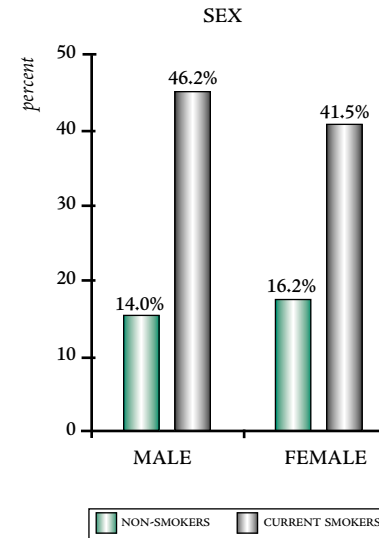
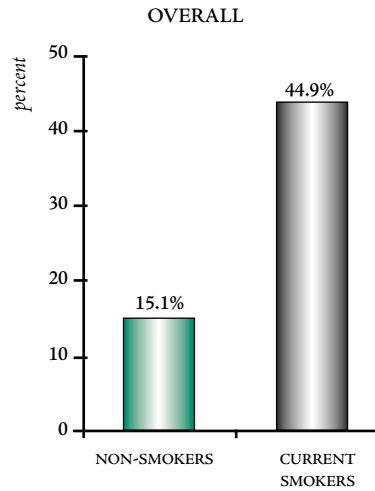
(Table 8, Question 17)

- Both middle and high school students who currently smoke cigarettes are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.
- Both male and female middle school students who smoke are significantly more likely than non-smokers to think that young people who smoke have more friends.
- White and Black middle school students who currently smoke are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.
- By high school, the percent of current smokers who hold this belief (27.8%) is significantly less than it is in middle school (44.9%).
- In high school, males who currently smoke are significantly more likely than males who don't smoke to think that young people who smoke are more popular; there are no significant differences among high school female smokers and non-smokers.

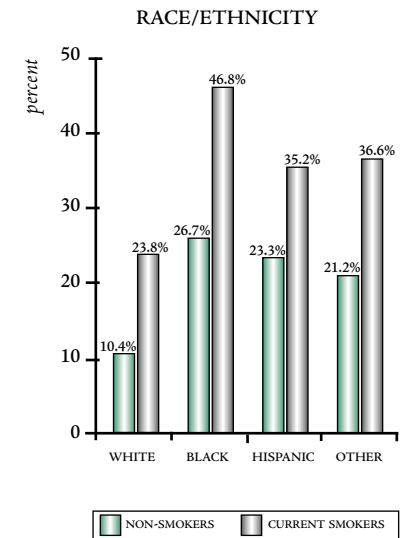
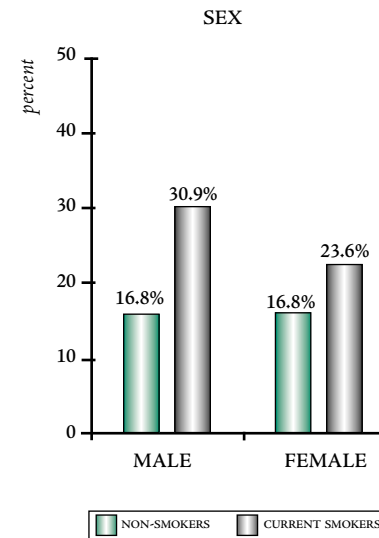
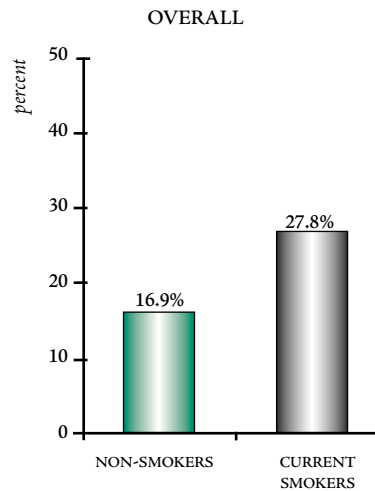


- Among high school students Black smokers and non-smokers are significantly more likely than White smokers and non-smokers students to think smokers have more friends.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL

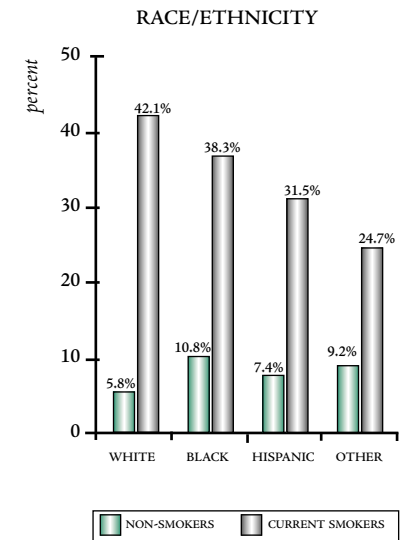
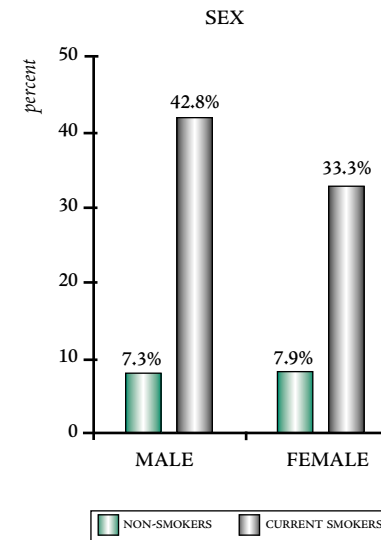
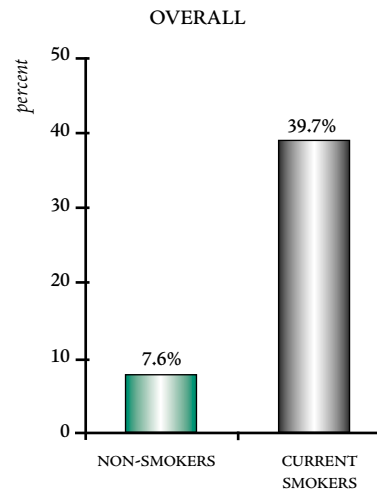


# ARE SMOKERS MORE COOL?

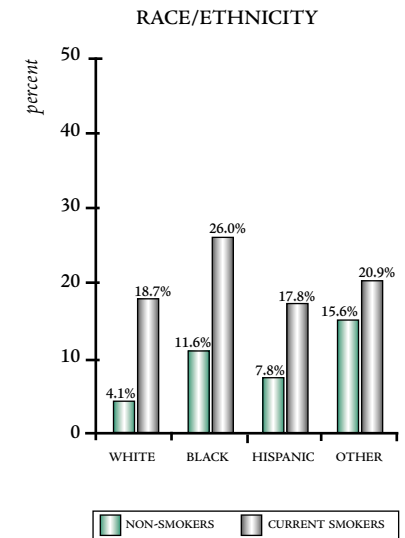
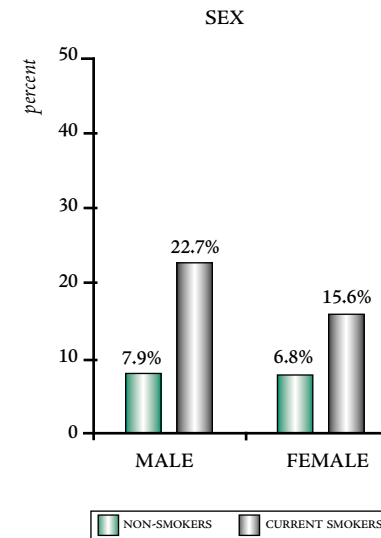
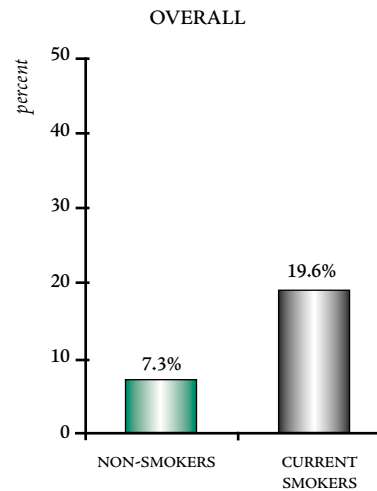
(Table 8, Question 18)

- Both middle and high school students who currently smoke cigarettes are more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are cool or fit in.
- By high school, the percent of current smokers who hold this belief (19.6%) is significantly less than it is in middle school (39.7%).
- Both male and female middle and high school students who smoke are significantly more likely than non-smokers to think that young people who smoke are cool.
- Middle school students from all racial/ethnic groups and Black and White high school students who currently smoke are significantly more likely than those who do not smoke to think that young people who smoke cigarettes are more cool.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL



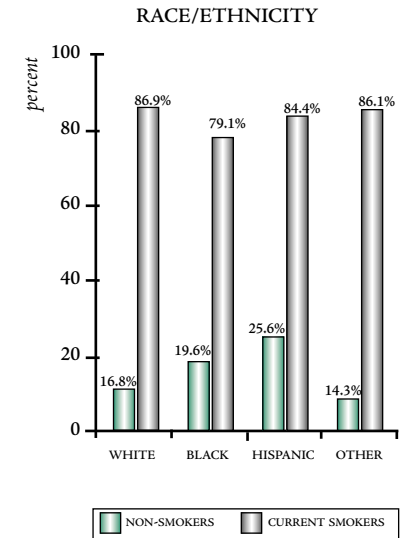
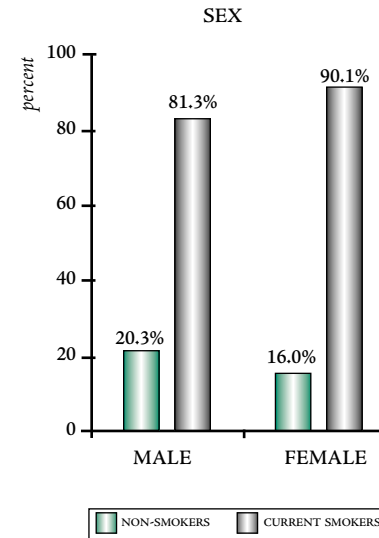
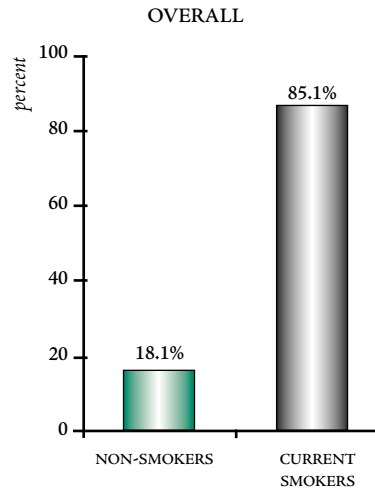
# CLOSE FRIENDS WHO SMOKE

(Table 8, Question 19)

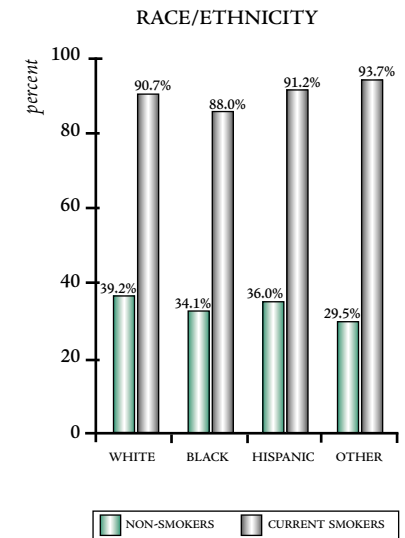
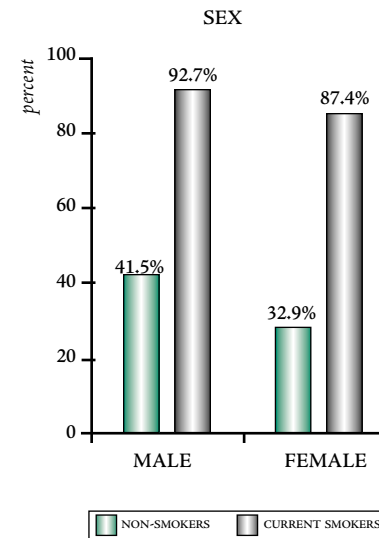
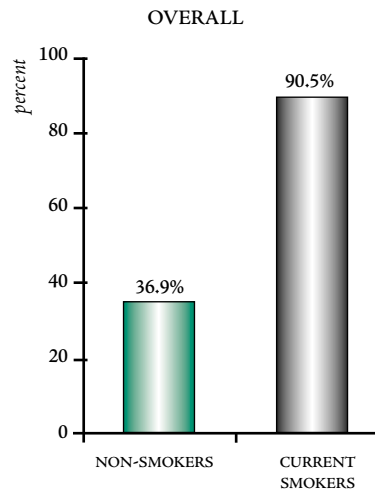
- Middle and high school students who currently smoke cigarettes are more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have one or more close friends who smoke.
- Both male and female middle and high school students who smoke are significantly more likely than non-smokers to have one or more close friends who smoke.
- Among all racial/ethnic groups in middle and high school, students who currently smoke are significantly more likely than those who do not smoke to have one or more close friends who smoke.



## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL

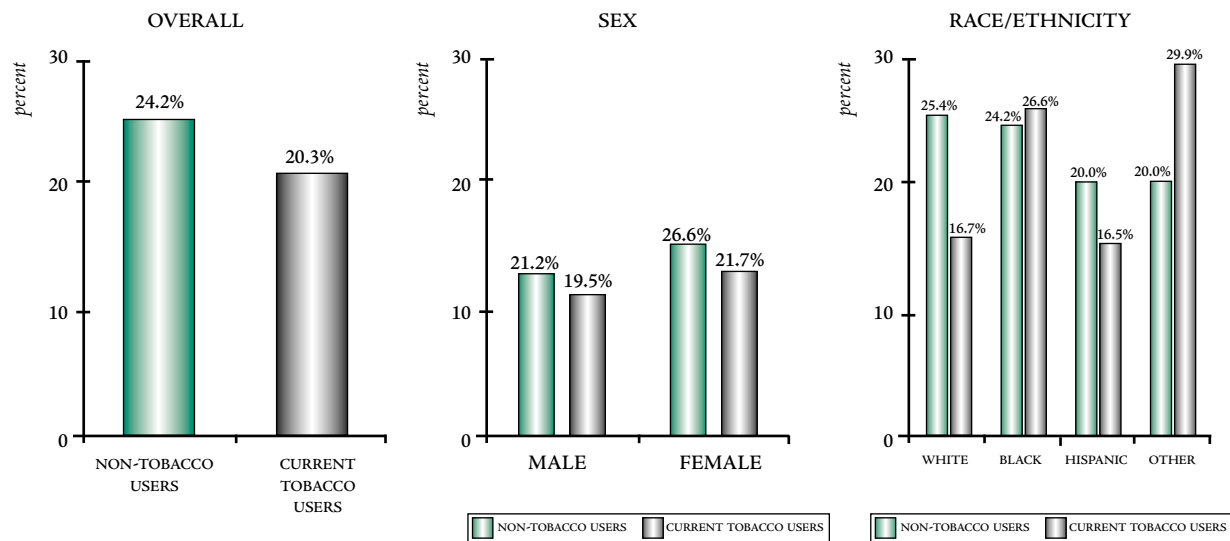


# PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY EVENTS TO PREVENT TOBACCO USE

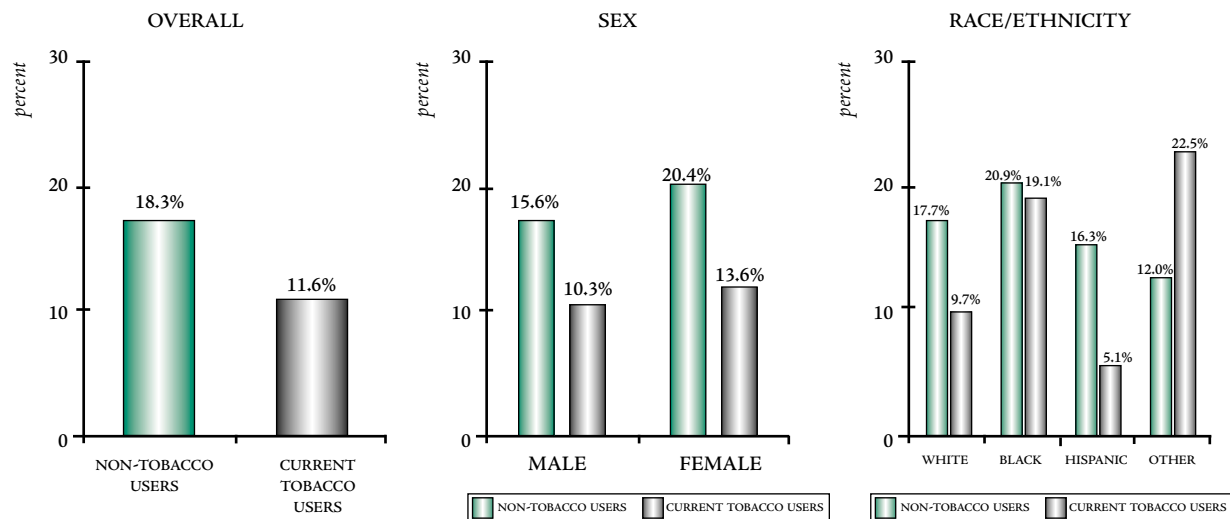
(Table 9, Question 20)

- Fewer than 25% of all middle school and high school students, regardless of their smoking status, have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- There are no significant differences among middle school students—even when examined by gender and race/ethnicity—in their participation in community events to prevent tobacco use between those who have never used tobacco and those who currently use tobacco.
- In high school, students who do not use tobacco are significantly more likely than those students who currently use tobacco to have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use within the past 12 months.
- There are no significant differences among high school male and female non-tobacco users and current tobacco users in their rates of participation in community events to prevent tobacco use.
- White high school students who have never used tobacco are significantly more likely than their tobacco-using counterparts to have participated in community events to prevent tobacco use.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL

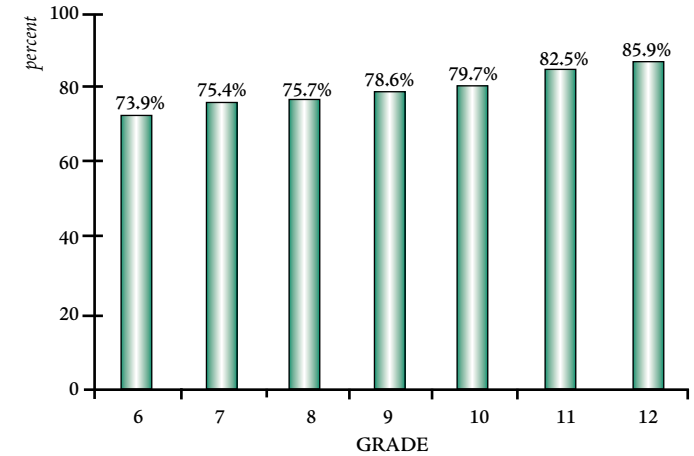


# SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION

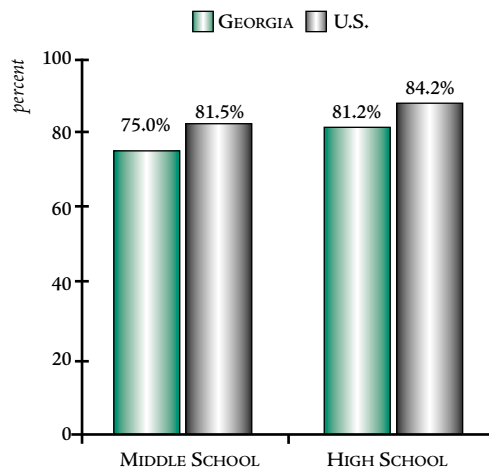
(Table 10, Question 21)

- 75.0% of Georgia's middle school students have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey, which is significantly lower than the national middle school average of 81.5%; 81.2% of Georgia's high school students have seen or heard commercials on tobacco use prevention, which is comparable to the national high school average of 84.2%.
- Among middle school students, females are significantly more likely than males to have heard or seen commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Among high school students, there are no significant differences between males and females and their exposure to commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Among middle school and high school students, there are no significant differences between racial/ethnic groups and their exposure to commercials on tobacco use prevention within the 30 days preceding the survey.

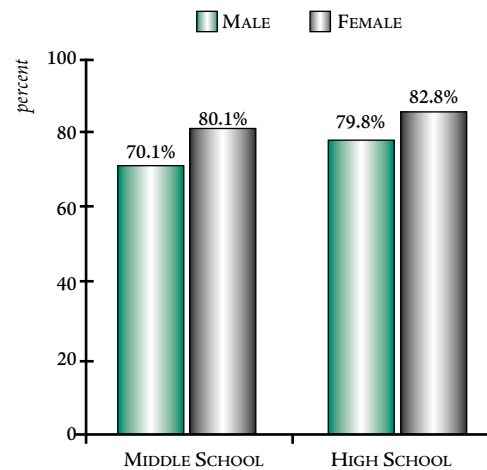
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION BY GRADE



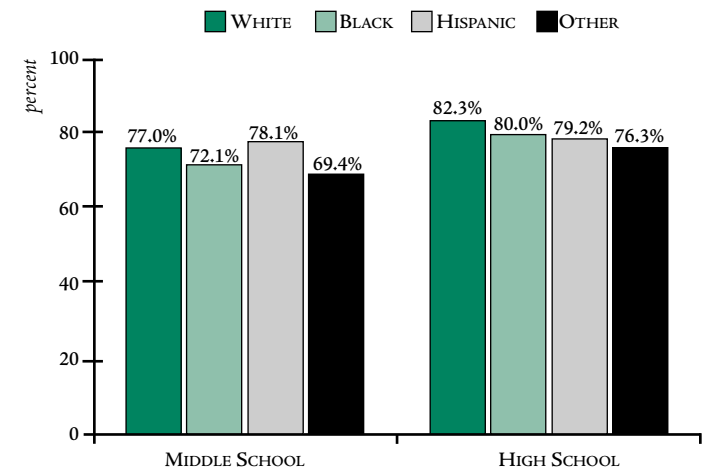
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN OR HEARD COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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



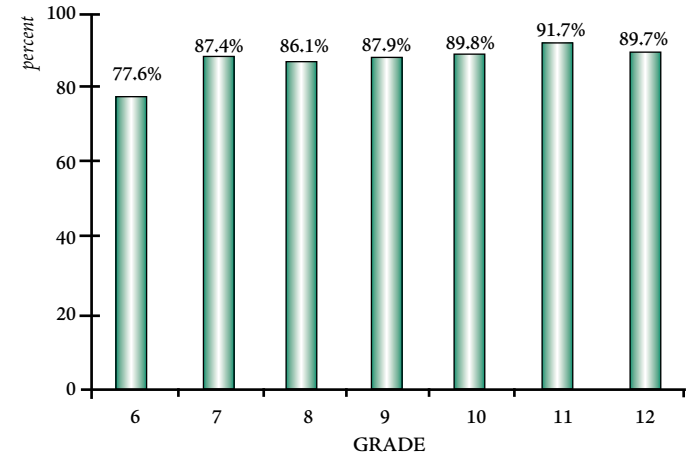


# EXPOSURE TO ACTORS' TOBACCO USE IN TV/MOVIES

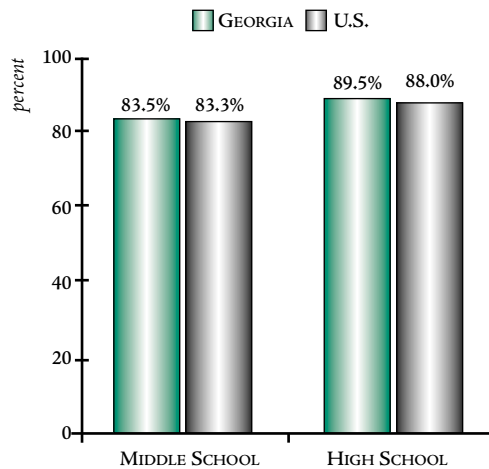
(Table 10, Question 22)

- 83.5% of Georgia's middle school students and 89.5% of Georgia's high school students have seen actors using tobacco on television or in movies, which is comparable to the national averages of 83.3% and 88.0%, respectively.
- Among middle school and high school students, there are no significant differences between males and females and their exposure to actors' tobacco use in television or movies.
- Among middle school and high school students, there are no significant differences between racial/ethnic groups and their exposure to actors' tobacco use in television or movies.

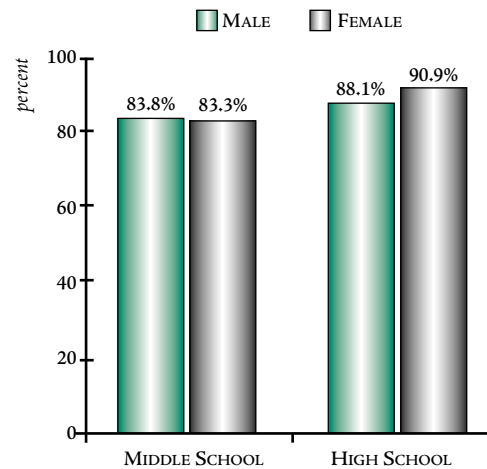
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY GRADE



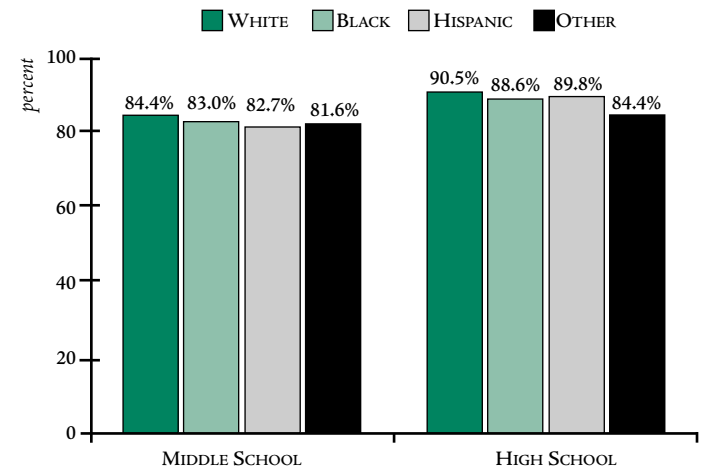
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTORS USING TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



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



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

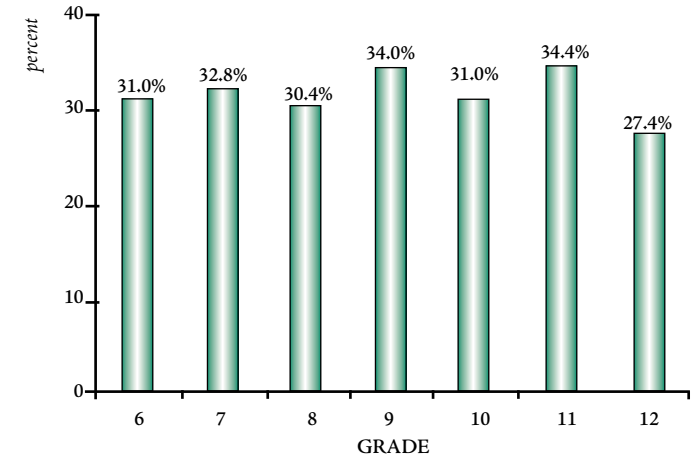


# EXPOSURE TO ATHLETES' TOBACCO USE ON TV

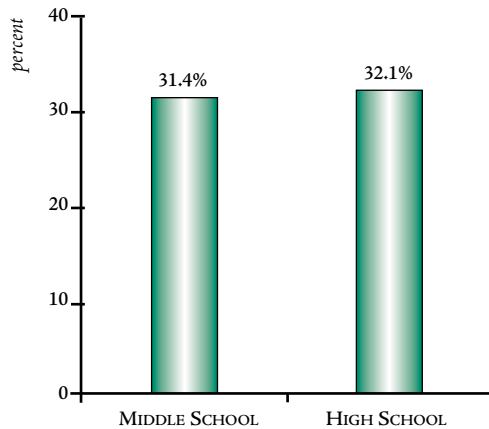
(Table 10, Question 23)

- 31.4% of middle school students and 32.1% of high school students have seen athletes on television using tobacco.
- When examined by grade, there are no significant differences in the percentage of students who have seen athletes using tobacco on television.
- Among middle school and high school students, there are no significant differences between males and females and their exposure to athletes' tobacco use on television.
- Among middle school and high school students, there are no significant differences between racial/ethnic groups and their exposure to athletes' tobacco use on television.

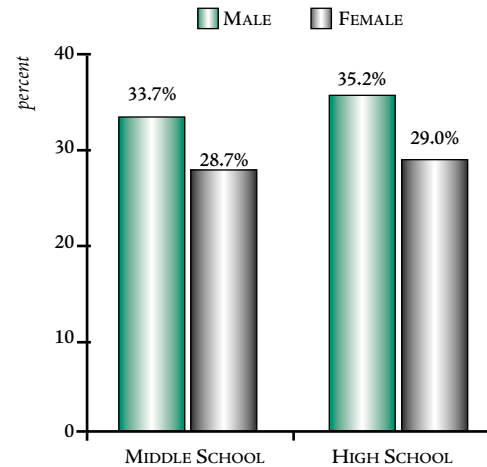
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY GRADE



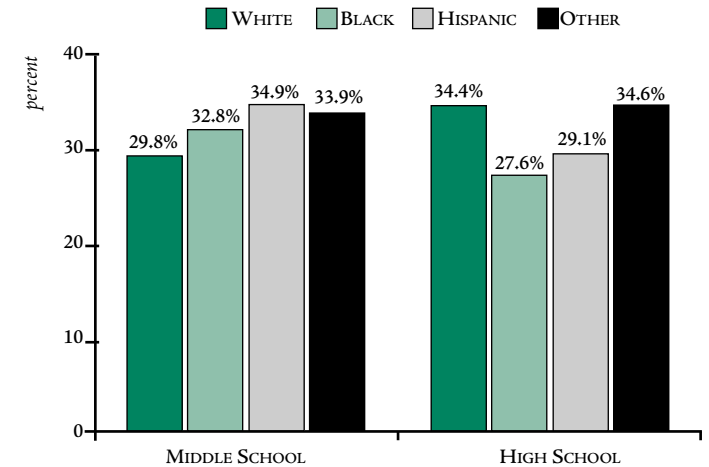
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SEEN ATHLETES USING TOBACCO BY SCHOOL TYPE



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



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

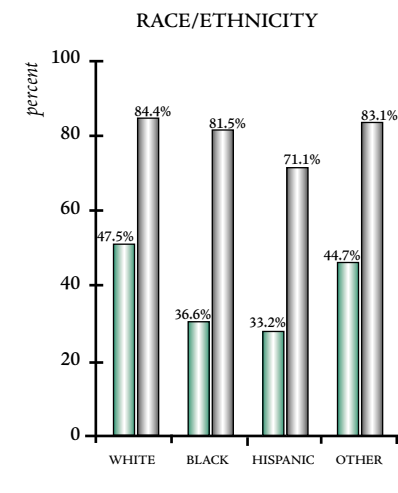
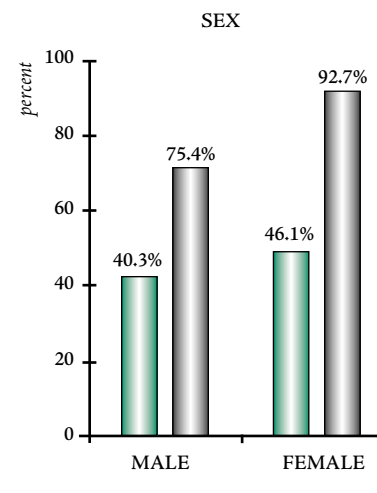
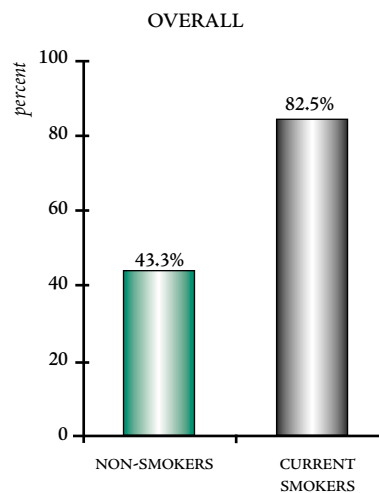


# ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE: ROOM

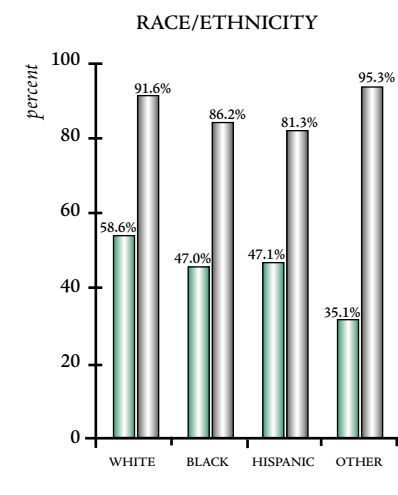
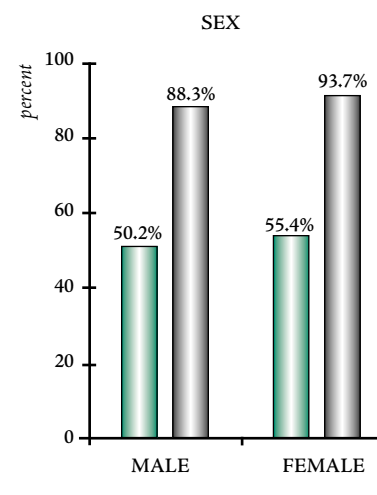
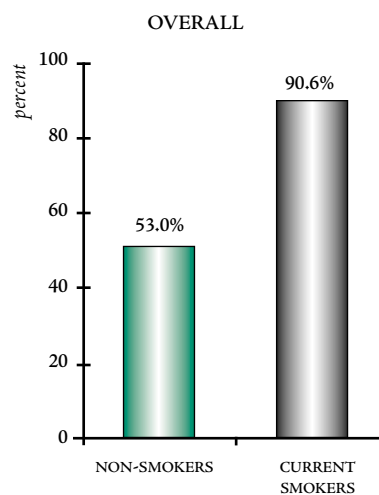
(Table 11, Question 24)

- In middle school, current cigarette smokers (82.5%) were significantly more likely than non-smokers (43.3%) to have been in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days of the preceding 7 days.
- Among current middle school smokers, females were significantly more likely than males to have been in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days of the preceding 7 days.
- Among middle school non-smokers, White students were significantly more likely than Black students and Hispanic students to have been in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days of the preceding 7 days.
- Similar to middle school, high school students who currently smoke cigarettes (90.6%) are significantly more likely than non-smokers (53.0%) to have been in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days of the preceding 7 days.
- Both male and female high school students who currently smoke cigarettes are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have been in a room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days of the preceding 7 days.
- Among high school non-smokers, White students were significantly more likely than Black students and Other students to have been in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days of the preceding 7 days.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL

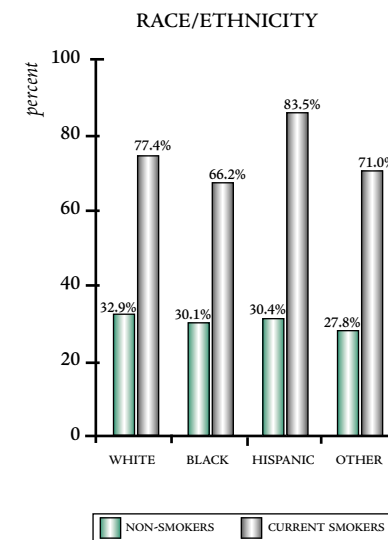
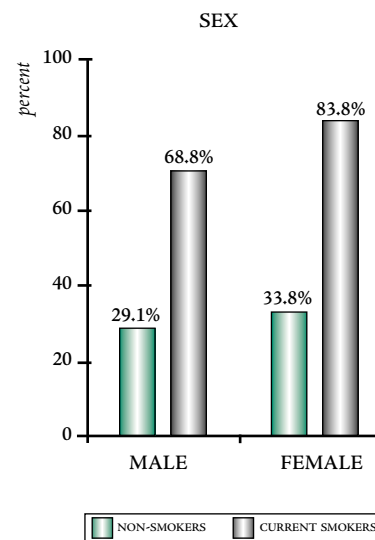
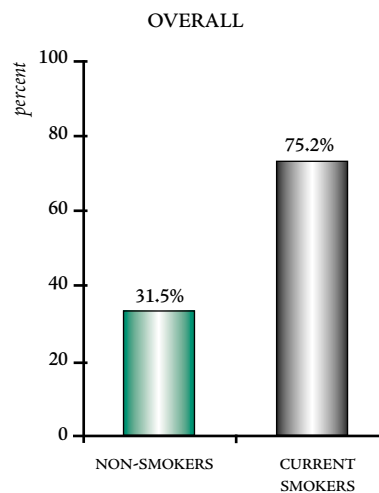


# ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE: CAR

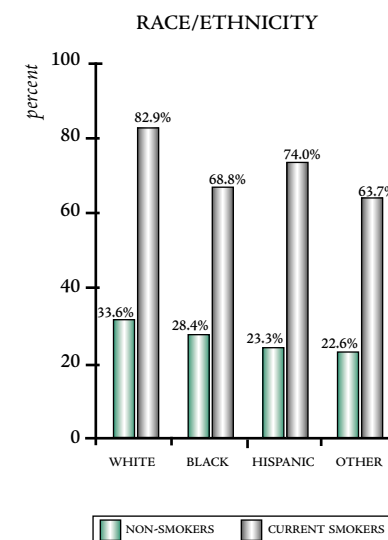
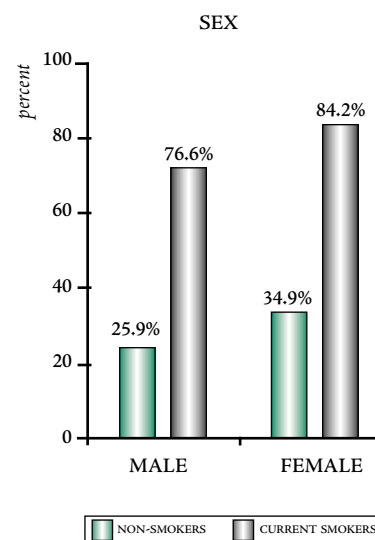
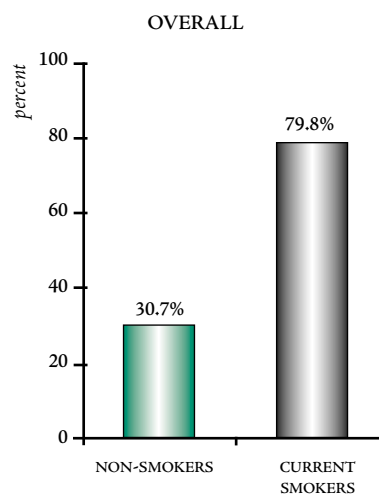
(Table 11, Question 25)

- In middle school, current cigarette smokers (75.2%) were significantly more likely than non-smokers (31.5%) to have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days of the preceding 7 days.
- In middle school, both male and female current smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days of the preceding 7 days.
- Among all racial/ethnic groups in middle school, current smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days of the preceding 7 days.
- Similar to middle school, high school students who currently smoke cigarettes (79.8%) are significantly more likely than non-smokers (30.7%) to have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days of the preceding 7 days.
- Among current high school smokers, White students were significantly more likely than Black students to have ridden in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more days of the preceding 7 days.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL

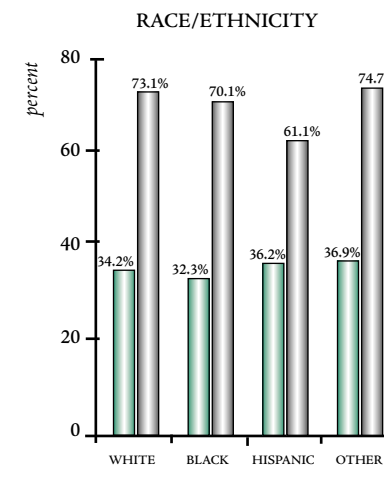
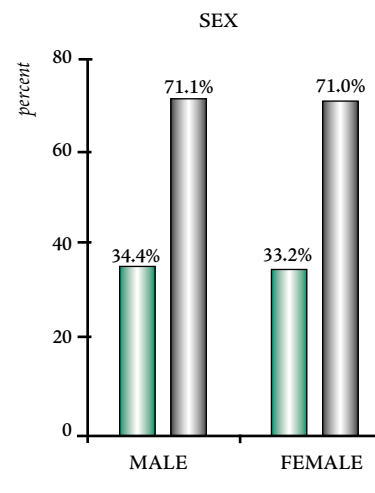
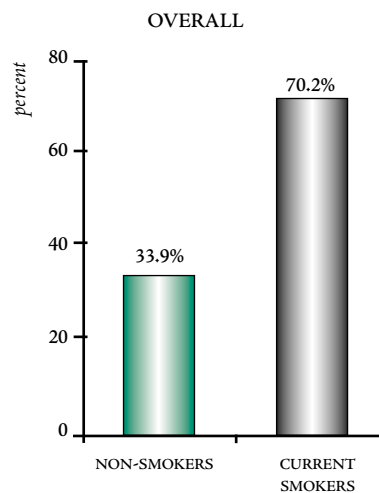


# ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE: HOME

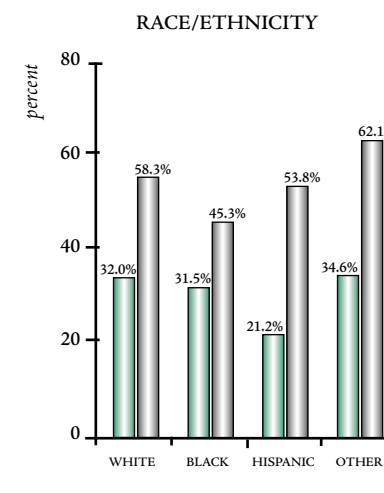
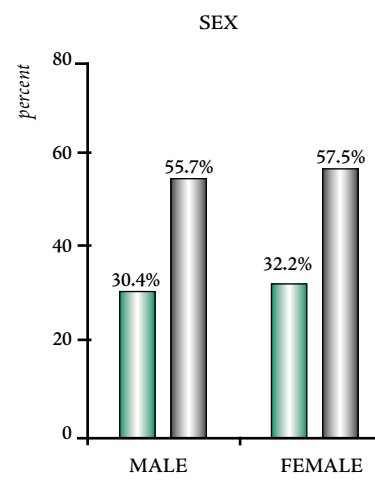
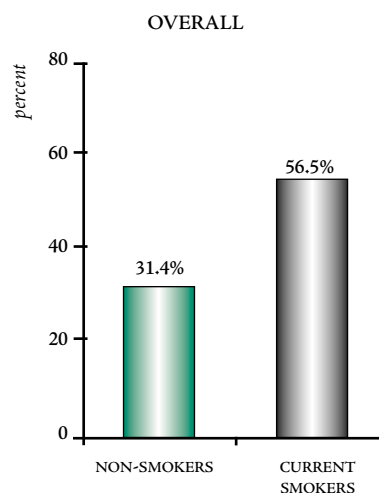
(Table 11, Question 26)

- In middle school, current cigarette smokers (70.2%) are significantly more likely than non-smokers (33.9%) to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.
- Both male and female middle school current smokers are significantly more likely than their non-smoking counterparts to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.
- Among all racial/ethnic groups in middle school, current smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.
- Similar to middle school, high school students who currently smoke cigarettes (56.5%) are significantly more likely than non-smokers (31.4%) to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.
- Both male and female high school smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.
- Among all racial/ethnic groups in high school, current smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.

## MIDDLE SCHOOL



## HIGH SCHOOL



# METHODS

THE PURPOSE OF THE GEORGIA YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY (GYTS) WAS TO GATHER USAGE, ATTITUDE, AND EXPOSURE INFORMATION REGARDING TOBACCO PRODUCTS STATEWIDE. 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*

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 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 100 public schools. One of the schools was ineligible due to grade range changes, bringing the final sample to 49 middle schools and 50 high schools.

# 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 GYTS was administered between October 16 and November 30 by 6 specially trained field staff. The data collectors were recruited from a variety of sources including local and state retired teacher's 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 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 <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	SCHOOL RESPONSE RATE	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	STUDENT RESPONSE RATE	OVERALL RESPONSE RATE <sup>1</sup>
Statewide	49	100%	2,848	91%	91%	47	94%	2,975	89%	84%
<b>Additional Local Samples</b>										
North Georgia (Dalton)	10	100%	964	83%	83%	5	50%	522	94%	47% <sup>2</sup>
Fulton	8	80%	616	75%	60%	7	70%	581	75%	52% <sup>2</sup>
LaGrange	9	90%	711	79%	71%	6	60%	505	73%	44% <sup>2</sup>
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%

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

<sup>2</sup> 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]<sup>1</sup>?
2. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
3. During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarettes did you usually smoke?
4. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?
5. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?
6. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke bidis?
7. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
8. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property?
9. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your cigarettes?
10. During the past 30 days, where did you buy the last pack of cigarettes you bought?
11. Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes?
12. Do you think you would be able to stop smoking cigarettes now if you wanted to?
13. During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?
14. Have you ever participated in a program to help you quit using tobacco?
15. Do you think people can get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin?
16. If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?
17. Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?
18. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?
19. How many of your four closest friends smoke cigarettes?
20. 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?
21. 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?
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. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes?
25. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?
26. Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?



<sup>1</sup> Five questions contributed to this composite variable including use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.

# APPENDIX B – DETAILED DATA TABLES

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

CATEGORY	ANY ** TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)	CIGARETTE USE % (95% CI)	CIGAR USE % (95% CI)	BIDIS USE % (95% CI)	SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>					
<b>Sex</b>					
Female	10.7 (±2.9)	7.1 (±2.6)	3.4 (±1.4)	1.9 (±0.8)	1.1 (±0.5)
Male	18.1 (±3.6)	10.5 (±2.6)	7.1 (±1.6)	3.6 (±1.2)	7.5 (±2.1)
<b>Grade</b>					
6th	8.8 (±3.8)	4.8 (±2.9)	2.6 (±1.9)	1.7 (±1.0)	3.2 (±1.8)
7th	14.6 (±3.0)	8.9 (±2.6)	5.5 (±1.8)	3.1 (±1.3)	4.9 (±1.6)
8th	20.6 (±4.4)	13.2 (±3.8)	8.2 (±2.1)	3.5 (±1.5)	5.2 (±2.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	14.7 (±4.2)	9.7 (±3.3)	4.3 (±1.3)	2.2 (±0.8)	5.8 (±2.0)
Black	13.2 (±2.7)	6.0 (±1.8)	6.0 (±2.2)	3.7 (±1.7)	2.3 (±0.8)
Hispanic	18.5 (±6.0)	15.1 (±5.8)	10.3 (±4.4)	3.2 (±2.6)	2.4 (±2.3)
Other	14.9 (±4.9)	9.7 (±5.1)	5.6 (±3.0)	2.3 (±1.9)	5.9 (±4.5)
<b>Total</b>	14.5 (±2.9)	8.9 (±2.1)	5.4 (±1.3)	2.8 (±0.9)	4.5 (±1.3)
<i>High School</i>					
<b>Sex</b>					
Female	24.3 (±2.8)	19.9 (±3.2)	9.0 (±1.5)	3.4 (±1.0)	2.2 (±0.9)
Male	38.6 (±3.1)	27.4 (±2.9)	19.7 (±2.5)	7.6 (±1.7)	16.3 (±3.4)
<b>Grade</b>					
9th	28.0 (±3.7)	19.3 (±3.9)	12.5 (±2.2)	4.9 (±2.0)	10.3 (±3.3)
10th	30.6 (±6.0)	22.4 (±3.9)	13.9 (±4.1)	5.4 (±1.3)	9.1 (±3.2)
11th	34.0 (±6.1)	26.4 (±4.5)	15.6 (±4.3)	6.2 (±1.7)	8.7 (±4.3)
12th	36.1 (±4.9)	29.5 (±4.8)	17.0 (±3.4)	5.5 (±2.7)	9.1 (±3.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	37.8 (±3.3)	30.5 (±2.3)	15.9 (±1.6)	5.2 (±1.5)	12.7 (±2.8)
Black	20.7 (±2.8)	10.4 (±2.6)	11.3 (±2.4)	5.6 (±1.7)	3.4 (±1.5)
Hispanic	27.8 (±6.5)	20.8 (±5.7)	16.2 (±4.8)	6.7 (±3.5)	5.3 (±4.7)
Other	23.2 (±7.0)	18.6 (±7.6)	12.1 (±5.0)	6.8 (±4.4)	8.4 (±5.4)
<b>Total</b>	31.7 (±2.7)	23.7 (±2.3)	14.5 (±1.6)	5.5 (±1.1)	9.5 (±1.9)

\* Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

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

**TABLE 2:** Usual brand of cigarettes smoked by current cigarette smokers in middle school and high school during the 30 days preceding the survey, by sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	MARLBORO® % (95% CI)	NEWPORT® % (95% CI)	CAMEL® % (95% CI)	OTHER* % (95% CI)	NO USUAL BRAND % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>					
Sex					
Female	48.9 (±12.6)	18.0 (±9.7)	2.9 (±2.9)	15.0 (±9.5)	15.1 (±6.3)
Male	33.8 (±9.6)	26.9 (±9.5)	4.0 (±3.0)	20.2 (±8.2)	15.2 (±8.0)
Grade					
6th	22.4 (±18.2)	8.7 (±11.0)	1.5 (±2.9)	43.1 (±16.7)	24.3 (±16.3)
7th	45.8 (±11.5)	22.2 (±13.3)	2.7 (±2.9)	13.1 (±5.3)	16.1 (±9.2)
8th	43.3 (±10.8)	29.6 (±11.7)	4.5 (±4.0)	11.7 (±8.0)	10.9 (±6.7)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	54.0 (±10.3)	13.0 (±6.1)	3.0 (±2.4)	15.7 (±8.6)	14.4 (±8.9)
Black	5.0 (±5.8)	48.2 (±19.6)	3.5 (±5.4)	30.6 (±21.5)	12.7 (±6.1)
Hispanic	35.0 (±18.0)	22.2 (±20.3)	4.0 (±5.4)	6.7 (±8.1)	32.1 (±21.6)
Other	35.8 (±24.9)	34.6 (±25.9)	8.9 (±12.0)	15.7 (±20.3)	4.9 (±6.8)
Total	39.3 (±9.4)	23.2 (±8.2)	3.5 (±2.3)	19.1 (±6.8)	15.0 (±5.6)
<i>High School</i>					
Sex					
Female	56.7 (±6.6)	19.2 (±6.3)	9.8 (±3.9)	8.1 (±4.1)	6.2 (±2.6)
Male	49.3 (±5.4)	27.0 (±5.1)	13.4 (±3.9)	4.2 (±2.5)	6.2 (±2.8)
Grade					
9th	46.8 (±7.6)	29.3 (±9.4)	11.1 (±5.4)	8.7 (±4.1)	4.1 (±2.9)
10th	56.7 (±9.7)	20.1 (±6.6)	11.8 (±6.1)	4.6 (±2.7)	6.8 (±3.5)
11th	56.3 (±8.8)	17.8 (±7.5)	11.4 (±4.2)	2.7 (±1.9)	11.7 (±4.2)
12th	49.0 (±6.5)	28.1 (±7.5)	14.0 (±4.7)	7.6 (±5.9)	1.3 (±1.9)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	59.9 (±4.4)	16.1 (±4.4)	13.8 (±3.3)	4.8 (±2.5)	5.4 (±2.3)
Black	10.6 (±3.9)	71.1 (±8.9)	0.7 (±1.4)	8.6 (±8.2)	8.9 (±6.0)
Hispanic	48.4 (±18.2)	25.5 (±18.2)	15.6 (±13.3)	6.1 (±9.6)	4.5 (±5.3)
Other	41.7 (±22.4)	25.2 (±21.1)	4.5 (±8.2)	18.9 (±17.9)	9.8 (±13.0)
Total	52.5 (±5.0)	23.6 (±4.7)	11.9 (±2.9)	5.9 (±2.2)	6.1 (±2.0)

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

**TABLE 3:** Percentage of all middle school and high school students who smoked cigarettes or used smokeless tobacco on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey, by sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	SMOKED CIGARETTES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY % (95% CI)	USED SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON SCHOOL PROPERTY % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	0.9 (±0.9)	0.7 (±0.6)
Male	3.4 (±1.2)	3.9 (±1.6)
<b>Grade</b>		
6th	0.9 (±0.9)	0.9 (±1.1)
7th	2.9 (±1.5)	2.6 (±1.3)
8th	2.8 (±1.6)	3.6 (±1.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	1.8 (±1.1)	2.2 (±1.2)
Black	2.2 (±1.1)	2.2 (±1.2)
Hispanic	5.4 (±3.1)	3.8 (±4.3)
Other	2.1 (±1.8)	2.8 (±2.4)
<b>Total</b>	2.2 (±0.9)	2.3 (±0.9)
<i>High School</i>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	5.7 (±1.2)	1.8 (±0.7)
Male	10.5 (±2.2)	11.8 (±3.3)
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	8.3 (±2.5)	6.3 (±2.0)
10th	6.6 (±2.0)	6.9 (±2.9)
11th	9.1 (±2.7)	7.3 (±3.5)
12th	9.2 (±2.3)	7.3 (±3.1)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	9.6 (±1.2)	8.5 (±2.5)
Black	5.0 (±1.6)	3.8 (±1.6)
Hispanic	7.5 (±3.7)	2.9 (±2.5)
Other	9.1 (±4.4)	6.6 (±5.8)
<b>Total</b>	8.2 (±1.1)	6.9 (±1.8)

**TABLE 4:** How current cigarette smokers age <18 years in middle and high school usually obtained cigarettes, by sex, grade, and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	BOUGHT IN A STORE % (95% CI)	BOUGHT FROM A VENDING MACHINE % (95% CI)	BOUGHT BY SOMEONE ELSE % (95% CI)	BORROWED FROM SOMEONE ELSE % (95% CI)	GIVEN BY PERSON AGED 18+ % (95% CI)	TOOK THEM FROM A STORE OR FAMILY MEMBER % (95% CI)	OBTAINED SOME OTHER WAY % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>							
<b>Sex</b>							
Female	2.8 (±2.6)	0.7 (±1.4)	15.3 (±8.0)	30.2 (±8.9)	16.7 (±9.5)	12.9 (±7.2)	21.5 (±7.7)
Male	11.4 (±8.6)	0.9 (±1.4)	19.0 (±8.5)	21.7 (±8.1)	8.8 (±5.7)	17.4 (±4.5)	20.9 (±9.1)
<b>Grade</b>							
6th	13.4 (±24.3)	1.9 (±3.9)	13.5 (±20.0)	21.7 (±14.8)	17.6 (±10.5)	14.0 (±9.1)	17.8 (±16.8)
7th	3.2 (±4.1)	0.5 (±1.0)	16.1 (±6.5)	27.8 (±8.2)	13.5 (±10.3)	22.3 (±6.9)	16.5 (±8.7)
8th	8.1 (±4.8)	0.6 (±1.2)	20.2 (±11.7)	25.2 (±8.6)	9.2 (±6.0)	11.7 (±5.4)	25.1 (±10.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>							
White	2.6 (±2.7)	1.3 (±2.3)	17.9 (±9.9)	26.1 (±8.3)	15.2 (±6.9)	17.6 (±6.3)	19.4 (±8.0)
Black	22.2 (±19.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	12.4 (±9.0)	21.0 (±13.7)	5.1 (±7.6)	13.2 (±9.8)	26.1 (±14.9)
Hispanic	9.5 (±13.9)	0.0 (±0.0)	23.1 (±12.0)	35.0 (±17.4)	4.5 (±7.5)	11.4 (±9.1)	16.5 (±14.7)
Other	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	24.4 (±25.1)	20.5 (±21.6)	18.4 (±20.8)	8.6 (±12.8)	28.1 (±24.1)
<b>Total</b>	7.8 (±5.4)	0.8 (±1.3)	17.5 (±6.9)	25.2 (±5.5)	12.0 (±5.7)	15.5 (±4.3)	21.1 (±7.2)
<i>High School</i>							
<b>Sex</b>							
Female	18.5 (±4.9)	0.4 (±0.6)	26.5 (±6.6)	27.0 (±4.3)	18.1 (±4.6)	3.0 (±1.9)	6.4 (±3.1)
Male	24.0 (±6.3)	3.0 (±1.9)	29.4 (±4.4)	21.4 (±3.9)	5.8 (±3.5)	4.4 (±2.8)	12.0 (±3.6)
<b>Grade</b>							
9th	8.0 (±4.8)	2.8 (±2.4)	27.9 (±4.5)	26.0 (±6.8)	12.7 (±6.4)	6.7 (±4.4)	15.9 (±5.5)
10th	16.8 (±5.6)	1.9 (±2.1)	35.3 (±8.3)	21.6 (±5.9)	10.5 (±5.3)	3.5 (±3.0)	10.3 (±5.5)
11th	28.3 (±7.5)	0.3 (±0.6)	28.7 (±8.6)	26.8 (±7.0)	7.4 (±4.0)	2.4 (±2.4)	6.0 (±3.9)
12th	46.2 (±8.3)	0.6 (±1.3)	17.4 (±5.0)	20.6 (±7.1)	12.1 (±5.6)	1.2 (±1.7)	1.8 (±3.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>							
White	20.6 (±5.3)	1.8 (±3.4)	31.3 (±5.0)	23.7 (±3.6)	11.1 (±3.2)	3.9 (±2.2)	8.1 (±2.8)
Black	38.2 (±14.9)	1.3 (±1.1)	12.0 (±7.2)	26.3 (±15.7)	14.0 (±10.2)	1.4 (±2.9)	6.2 (±7.4)
Hispanic	14.8 (±10.4)	11.6 (±12.7)	24.9 (±19.9)	22.3 (±12.3)	5.0 (±9.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	21.4 (±15.3)
Other	9.1 (±12.1)	0.0 (±0.0)	9.0 (±12.8)	22.7 (±17.9)	13.9 (±15.0)	12.8 (±11.1)	32.5 (±20.2)
<b>Total</b>	21.6 (±4.6)	1.8 (±1.2)	28.3 (±3.7)	23.8 (±2.3)	11.2 (±3.1)	3.8 (±1.8)	9.5 (±2.2)

**TABLE 5: Where current cigarette smokers age < 18 years in middle school and high school bought their last pack of cigarettes, by sex, grade and race/ethnicity**

CATEGORY	GAS STATION % (95% CI)	CONVENIENCE STORE % (95% CI)	GROCERY STORE % (95% CI)	DRUG STORE % (95% CI)	VENDING MACHINE % (95% CI)	INTERNET % (95% CI)	OTHER PLACE % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>							
<b>Sex</b>							
Female	18.9 (±12.5)	10.2 (±8.3)	3.6 (±7.2)	0.0 (±0.0)	7.9 (±6.7)	1.2 (±2.3)	58.3 (±11.7)
Male	18.0 (±7.7)	13.9 (±6.9)	3.1 (±3.7)	1.5 (±2.9)	5.1 (±4.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	58.4 (±11.7)
<b>Grade</b>							
6th	6.8 (±8.9)	15.2 (±14.5)	8.1 (±16.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	10.9 (±15.8)	0.0 (±0.0)	59.1 (±18.8)
7th	19.6 (±13.9)	11.6 (±6.9)	3.1 (±5.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	4.6 (±5.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	61.0 (±12.0)
8th	21.0 (±7.1)	11.7 (±7.8)	1.9 (±3.5)	1.9 (±3.5)	5.7 (±6.0)	0.9 (±1.8)	57.0 (±13.1)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>							
White	15.5 (±6.6)	12.0 (±7.6)	2.8 (±4.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	7.3 (±6.8)	0.0 (±0.0)	62.5 (±12.2)
Black	17.9 (±14.0)	20.0 (±10.7)	7.8 (±10.0)	4.4 (±8.1)	2.0 (±4.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	47.9 (±17.8)
Hispanic	23.7 (±23.6)	4.0 (±8.3)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	4.3 (±8.6)	4.3 (±8.9)	63.8 (±20.7)
Other	35.3 (±34.1)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	12.0 (±22.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	52.7 (±35.1)
<b>Total</b>	18.3 (±5.7)	12.5 (±5.2)	3.3 (±3.4)	0.9 (±1.8)	6.2 (±5.0)	0.5 (±0.9)	58.3 (±7.2)
<i>High School</i>							
<b>Sex</b>							
Female	46.3 (±9.8)	17.1 (±5.7)	5.9 (±4.4)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.9 (±1.9)	1.7 (±2.3)	28.1 (±8.1)
Male	47.7 (±7.4)	19.5 (±4.6)	6.5 (±3.0)	1.7 (±1.9)	3.1 (±1.7)	1.4 (±2.0)	20.0 (±6.7)
<b>Grade</b>							
9th	40.4 (±10.7)	11.1 (±6.6)	5.5 (±4.5)	2.9 (±4.0)	5.4 (±3.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	34.6 (±9.8)
10th	44.8 (±8.2)	21.2 (±7.2)	3.6 (±3.9)	0.0 (±0.0)	2.0 (±2.2)	3.0 (±5.8)	25.5 (±7.9)
11th	50.8 (±9.8)	21.0 (±4.4)	11.9 (±7.9)	0.5 (±0.9)	0.4 (±0.8)	0.0 (±0.0)	15.4 (±7.5)
12th	61.5 (±8.9)	23.7 (±13.9)	4.0 (±2.7)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	4.3 (±5.4)	6.5 (±7.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>							
White	46.9 (±6.5)	19.5 (±4.4)	6.9 (±3.0)	0.7 (±1.1)	1.3 (±1.1)	1.9 (±2.3)	22.1 (±5.1)
Black	57.8 (±21.9)	17.5 (±14.6)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	1.8 (±3.4)	0.0 (±0.0)	21.4 (±17.3)
Hispanic	38.3 (±24.4)	15.5 (±16.6)	8.1 (±10.5)	0.0 (±0.0)	2.5 (±5.6)	0.0 (±0.0)	35.6 (±23.1)
Other	33.4 (±17.0)	6.7 (±12.8)	8.9 (±16.5)	9.2 (±15.5)	3.3 (±6.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	38.5 (±25.1)
<b>Total</b>	47.1 (±6.8)	18.5 (±3.6)	6.3 (±2.6)	0.9 (±1.9)	2.2 (±1.2)	1.5 (±1.9)	23.5 (±5.7)

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

CATEGORY	WANT TO STOP SMOKING CIGARETTES % (95% CI)	CONFIDENT IN THEIR ABILITY TO QUIT SMOKING CIGARETTES % (95% CI)	TRIED TO QUIT SMOKING CIGARETTES DURING PRECEDING 12 MONTHS % (95% CI)	EVER PARTICIPATED IN A CESSATION PROGRAM % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>				
Sex				
Female	55.6 (±12.6)	80.7 (±7.1)	52.7 (±11.4)	7.3 (±5.0)
Male	54.5 (±11.3)	67.6 (±10.9)	57.1 (±13.5)	16.0 (±7.1)
Grade				
6th	60.2 (±35.2)	63.5 (±23.1)	79.7 (±16.2)	16.3 (±20.5)
7th	61.4 (±10.8)	73.9 (±10.5)	58.9 (±13.8)	13.4 (±7.0)
8th	48.9 (±9.6)	76.3 (±11.7)	45.5 (±7.8)	10.1 (±5.3)
Race/Ethnicity				
White	54.2 (±9.3)	75.6 (±8.5)	54.7 (±10.5)	11.2 (±6.1)
Black	50.0 (±24.1)	66.7 (±22.9)	60.2 (±22.0)	11.4 (±10.6)
Hispanic	58.5 (±20.2)	76.6 (±21.2)	43.7 (±19.0)	16.6 (±11.1)
Other	76.2 (±24.7)	65.1 (±32.5)	63.3 (±26.6)	14.3 (±20.2)
Total	54.2 (±8.0)	73.6 (±6.8)	54.4 (±8.1)	12.1(±4.6)
<i>High School</i>				
Sex				
Female	50.6 (±10.1)	79.1 (±6.7)	57.7 (±7.3)	4.2 (±2.5)
Male	45.3 (±4.7)	78.5 (±5.1)	50.3 (±5.3)	6.9 (±2.8)
Grade				
9th	49.1 (±6.1)	76.4 (±9.3)	48.6 (±9.3)	4.4 (±3.4)
10th	44.3 (±9.0)	75.6 (±8.5)	54.3 (±11.8)	8.4 (±5.8)
11th	42.8 (±11.8)	80.2 (±6.9)	47.6 (±9.0)	5.1 (±3.7)
12th	55.4 (±11.3)	83.0 (±7.0)	62.3 (±5.8)	5.6 (±5.1)
Race/Ethnicity				
White	47.9 (±5.9)	78.0 (±4.9)	54.7 (±5.3)	5.3 (±1.4)
Black	42.3 (±16.8)	79.5 (±9.4)	48.7 (±13.1)	7.3 (±7.0)
Hispanic	50.4 (±19.5)	77.8 (±16.2)	47.4 (±16.6)	2.3 (±4.1)
Other	56.5 (±19.5)	84.3 (±16.7)	46.5 (±15.6)	18.1 (±16.2)
Total	47.7 (±5.6)	78.5 (±4.0)	53.2 (±4.5)	5.9 (±1.8)



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

CATEGORY	CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO THINK TOBACCO IS ADDICTIVE	STUDENTS WHO NEVER SMOKED WOULD DEFINITELY NOT SMOKE A CIGARETTE IF BEST FRIEND OFFERED A CIGARETTE
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	85.5 (±7.7)	86.4 (±2.4)
Male	77.2 (±7.5)	84.4 (±3.2)
<b>Grade</b>		
6th	75.3 (±18.8)	88.9 (±3.3)
7th	82.6 (±7.8)	85.4 (±3.0)
8th	80.8 (±7.8)	80.7 (±5.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	86.3 (±4.1)	84.6 (±3.6)
Black	68.4 (±13.8)	86.6 (±2.4)
Hispanic	61.7 (±22.7)	83.5 (±9.7)
Other	93.6 (±11.3)	90.0 (±5.2)
<b>Total</b>	79.7 (±5.6)	85.5 (±2.4)
<i>High School</i>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	89.8 (±4.5)	86.9 (±3.3)
Male	79.0 (±3.8)	83.7 (±4.0)
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	83.4 (±6.1)	82.7 (±4.9)
10th	84.8 (±6.7)	83.5 (±5.7)
11th	83.6 (±6.8)	86.9 (±4.5)
12th	80.9 (±6.2)	92.8 (±3.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	85.1 (±3.3)	85.9 (±2.9)
Black	77.4 (±12.7)	86.0 (±4.2)
Hispanic	83.0 (±14.3)	79.5 (±12.2)
Other	66.9 (±17.9)	84.6 (±10.9)
<b>Total</b>	83.3 (±3.6)	85.4 (±2.7)

**TABLE 8:** Percentage of middle school and high school students with the perception that smokers are more popular, look cool, or fit in, and with one or more cigarette smokers among their four closest friends, by tobacco use status, sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	THINK CIGARETTE SMOKERS MORE POPULAR		THINK CIGARETTE SMOKERS LOOK COOL OR FIT IN		ONE OR MORE CIGARETTE SMOKERS AMONG THEIR 4 CLOSEST FRIENDS	
	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>						
Sex						
Female	41.5 (±9.7)	16.2 (±3.1)	33.3 (±11.1)	7.9 (±2.1)	90.1 (±5.7)	16.0 (±3.6)
Male	46.2 (±9.2)	14.0 (±2.6)	42.8 (±14.3)	7.3 (±2.2)	81.3 (±6.7)	20.3 (±3.9)
Grade						
6th	40.5 (±9.9)	13.6 (±3.4)	54.4 (±25.5)	7.2 (±2.5)	76.2 (±18.2)	13.7 (±3.5)
7th	56.2 (±9.4)	17.1 (±3.5)	33.8 (±11.7)	7.5 (±2.6)	85.1 (±8.0)	15.3 (±3.1)
8th	37.6 (±12.1)	15.0 (±5.0)	36.6 (±10.9)	7.8 (±3.5)	87.7 (±5.7)	26.3 (±6.5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	47.6 (±9.2)	11.2 (±2.1)	42.1 (±13.3)	5.8 (±2.3)	86.9 (±8.7)	16.8 (±3.6)
Black	43.9 (±14.9)	21.9 (±3.7)	38.3 (±20.1)	10.8 (±3.8)	79.1 (±11.5)	19.6 (±3.9)
Hispanic	26.5 (±18.5)	20.0 (±8.9)	31.5 (±14.7)	7.4 (±8.6)	84.4 (±17.4)	25.6 (±10.9)
Other	38.6 (±24.8)	13.4 (±7.2)	24.7 (±21.3)	9.2 (±4.9)	86.1 (±15.2)	14.3 (±5.5)
Total	44.9 (±6.9)	15.1 (±2.5)	39.7 (±10.6)	7.6 (±1.8)	85.1 (±4.0)	18.1 (±2.7)
<i>High School</i>						
Sex						
Female	23.6 (±4.8)	16.8 (±3.9)	15.6 (±5.0)	6.8 (±3.0)	87.4 (±6.3)	32.9 (±4.6)
Male	30.9 (±7.3)	16.8 (±3.7)	22.7 (±4.9)	7.9 (±2.3)	92.7 (±2.1)	41.5 (±6.3)
Grade						
9th	34.3 (±9.0)	16.4 (±3.8)	18.6 (±6.8)	8.6 (±2.9)	91.8 (±3.6)	37.3 (±4.5)
10th	28.5 (±7.1)	18.5 (±5.3)	24.5 (±8.1)	8.1 (±4.0)	90.2 (±5.1)	34.6 (±9.8)
11th	25.5 (±9.2)	21.6 (±6.8)	17.9 (±5.0)	5.6 (±3.3)	92.1 (±4.0)	39.2 (±8.3)
12th	21.0 (±6.6)	8.6 (±4.6)	16.6 (±4.9)	3.6 (±2.4)	90.5 (±7.9)	37.2 (±7.4)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	23.8 (±4.4)	10.4 (±2.7)	18.7 (±4.3)	4.1 (±2.0)	90.7 (±3.4)	39.2 (±5.2)
Black	46.8 (±15.4)	26.7 (±4.9)	26.0 (±9.2)	11.6 (±4.0)	88.0 (±6.7)	34.1 (±6.0)
Hispanic	35.2 (±16.1)	23.3 (±9.7)	17.8 (±14.1)	7.8 (±6.4)	91.2 (±6.7)	36.0 (±14.8)
Other	36.6 (±19.9)	21.2 (±8.2)	20.9 (±15.0)	15.6 (±8.8)	93.7 (±11.2)	29.5 (±10.2)
Total	27.8 (±5.0)	16.9 (±2.1)	19.6 (±3.6)	7.3 (±1.8)	90.5 (±2.8)	36.9 (±3.7)

**TABLE 9:** Percentage of middle school and high school students who participated in any community event to discourage persons from using tobacco products, by tobacco use status, sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	PARTICIPATED IN ANY COMMUNITY EVENT TO DISCOURAGE PERSONS FROM USING TOBACCO PRODUCTS	
	CURRENT TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)	NEVER TOBACCO USER % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	21.7 (±8.2)	26.6 (±5.1)
Male	19.5 (±4.1)	21.2 (±4.7)
<b>Grade</b>		
6th	19.2 (±15.8)	28.9 (±6.4)
7th	22.8 (±6.9)	22.7 (±5.6)
8th	19.4 (±5.4)	18.9 (±5.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	16.7 (±5.6)	25.4 (±5.9)
Black	26.6 (±10.0)	24.2 (±4.3)
Hispanic	16.5 (±10.6)	20.0 (±11.4)
Other	29.9 (±21.5)	20.0 (±12.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.3 (±3.7)</b>	<b>24.2 (±3.9)</b>
<i>High School</i>		
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	13.6 (±4.2)	20.4 (±5.2)
Male	10.3 (±3.0)	15.6 (±5.0)
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	12.4 (±5.7)	15.8 (±6.0)
10th	13.1 (±6.8)	22.9 (±6.5)
11th	6.8 (±4.0)	16.9 (±7.2)
12th	11.5 (±4.0)	16.6 (±10.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	9.7 (±3.4)	17.7 (±4.3)
Black	19.1 (±8.0)	20.9 (±5.3)
Hispanic	5.1 (±7.8)	16.3 (±14.7)
Other	22.5 (±18.8)	12.0 (±10.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.6 (±2.5)</b>	<b>18.3 (±2.9)</b>

**Table 10:** Percentage of middle and high school students who saw commercials on tobacco use prevention on TV or heard on radio in preceding 30 days, who saw actors using tobacco on TV or in movies, and who saw athletes using tobacco on TV, by sex, grade and race/ethnicity

CATEGORY	SAW COMMERCIALS ON TOBACCO USE PREVENTION ON TV OR HEARD ON RADIO IN PRECEDING 30 DAYS % (95% CI)	SAW ACTORS USING TOBACCO ON TV OR IN MOVIES % (95% CI)	SAW ATHLETES USING TOBACCO ON TV % (95% CI)
<i>Middle School</i>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	80.1 (±2.4)	83.3 (±2.3)	28.7 (±4.8)
Male	70.1 (±3.6)	83.8 (±2.7)	33.7 (±2.9)
<b>Grade</b>			
6th	73.9 (±3.0)	77.6 (±3.6)	31.0 (±4.9)
7th	75.4 (±3.2)	87.4 (±1.8)	32.8 (±3.7)
8th	75.7 (±5.1)	86.1 (±2.9)	30.4 (±5.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White	77.0 (±2.4)	84.4 (±2.2)	29.8 (±3.4)
Black	72.1 (±4.4)	83.0 (±2.6)	32.8 (±5.8)
Hispanic	78.1 (±6.5)	82.7 (±8.2)	34.9 (±7.1)
Other	69.4 (±8.3)	81.6 (±5.7)	33.9 (±6.9)
<b>Total</b>	75.0 (±2.2)	83.5 (±1.6)	31.4 (±2.9)
<i>High School</i>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	82.8 (±2.2)	90.9 (±2.5)	29.0 (±3.2)
Male	79.8 (±3.4)	88.1 (±2.4)	35.2 (±3.1)
<b>Grade</b>			
9th	78.6 (±3.9)	87.9 (±2.3)	34.0 (±4.4)
10th	79.7 (±3.9)	89.8 (±2.3)	31.0 (±3.9)
11th	82.5 (±3.6)	91.7 (±1.4)	34.4 (±4.1)
12th	85.9 (±3.7)	89.7 (±5.0)	27.4 (±3.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White	82.3 (±2.7)	90.5 (±1.5)	34.4 (±2.9)
Black	80.0 (±4.6)	88.6 (±3.2)	27.6 (±4.7)
Hispanic	79.2 (±6.7)	89.8 (±5.8)	29.1 (±6.3)
Other	76.3 (±6.6)	84.4 (±7.3)	34.6 (±11.4)
<b>Total</b>	81.2 (±2.3)	89.5 (±1.8)	32.1 (±2.3)

**Table 11:** Percentage of middle school and high school students who were in a room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on  $\geq 1$  days of the preceding 7 days, who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on  $\geq 1$  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 $\geq 1$ DAYS OF PRECEDING 7 DAYS		RODE IN A CAR WITH SOMEONE WHO WAS SMOKING CIGARETTES ON $\geq 1$ 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	92.7 ( $\pm 5.1$ )	46.1 ( $\pm 4.0$ )	83.8 ( $\pm 9.1$ )	33.8 ( $\pm 4.0$ )	71.0 ( $\pm 6.6$ )	33.2 ( $\pm 2.9$ )
Male	75.4 ( $\pm 8.0$ )	40.3 ( $\pm 3.3$ )	68.8 ( $\pm 7.3$ )	29.1 ( $\pm 3.7$ )	71.1 ( $\pm 8.1$ )	34.4 ( $\pm 4.0$ )
Grade						
6th	74.7 ( $\pm 19.0$ )	41.4 ( $\pm 5.4$ )	64.8 ( $\pm 16.2$ )	31.6 ( $\pm 5.4$ )	65.4 ( $\pm 15.8$ )	34.5 ( $\pm 5.5$ )
7th	88.4 ( $\pm 7.9$ )	43.7 ( $\pm 4.4$ )	82.2 ( $\pm 8.0$ )	32.4 ( $\pm 5.0$ )	74.6 ( $\pm 10.6$ )	32.7 ( $\pm 4.1$ )
8th	81.6 ( $\pm 7.3$ )	45.4 ( $\pm 4.7$ )	74.8 ( $\pm 7.1$ )	30.0 ( $\pm 4.2$ )	71.6 ( $\pm 9.5$ )	34.3 ( $\pm 4.7$ )
Race/Ethnicity						
White	84.4 ( $\pm 7.8$ )	47.5 ( $\pm 4.0$ )	77.4 ( $\pm 8.2$ )	32.9 ( $\pm 4.5$ )	73.1 ( $\pm 9.3$ )	34.2 ( $\pm 4.1$ )
Black	81.5 ( $\pm 12.6$ )	36.6 ( $\pm 6.6$ )	66.2 ( $\pm 14.4$ )	30.1 ( $\pm 3.7$ )	70.1 ( $\pm 15.7$ )	32.3 ( $\pm 4.2$ )
Hispanic	71.1 ( $\pm 20.4$ )	33.2 ( $\pm 9.6$ )	83.5 ( $\pm 17.9$ )	30.4 ( $\pm 7.9$ )	61.1 ( $\pm 22.6$ )	36.2 ( $\pm 9.8$ )
Other	83.1 ( $\pm 22.3$ )	44.7 ( $\pm 10.5$ )	71.0 ( $\pm 22.4$ )	27.8 ( $\pm 11.8$ )	74.7 ( $\pm 23.1$ )	36.9 ( $\pm 11.7$ )
Total	82.5 ( $\pm 5.9$ )	43.3 ( $\pm 2.7$ )	75.2 ( $\pm 5.3$ )	31.5 ( $\pm 3.0$ )	70.2 ( $\pm 6.5$ )	33.9 ( $\pm 2.6$ )
<i>High School</i>						
Sex						
Female	93.7 ( $\pm 4.2$ )	55.4 ( $\pm 3.5$ )	84.2 ( $\pm 5.5$ )	34.9 ( $\pm 3.6$ )	57.5 ( $\pm 7.1$ )	32.2 ( $\pm 4.7$ )
Male	88.3 ( $\pm 3.6$ )	50.2 ( $\pm 5.7$ )	76.6 ( $\pm 4.8$ )	25.9 ( $\pm 5.3$ )	55.7 ( $\pm 7.0$ )	30.4 ( $\pm 4.2$ )
Grade						
9th	91.5 ( $\pm 4.8$ )	57.2 ( $\pm 4.9$ )	78.9 ( $\pm 6.2$ )	31.7 ( $\pm 6.3$ )	70.8 ( $\pm 11.4$ )	31.7 ( $\pm 5.3$ )
10th	89.6 ( $\pm 5.5$ )	45.9 ( $\pm 7.3$ )	79.0 ( $\pm 7.3$ )	29.5 ( $\pm 5.0$ )	56.7 ( $\pm 10.2$ )	32.5 ( $\pm 5.0$ )
11th	93.3 ( $\pm 4.6$ )	53.5 ( $\pm 6.3$ )	81.7 ( $\pm 5.0$ )	25.9 ( $\pm 7.1$ )	50.7 ( $\pm 7.8$ )	32.3 ( $\pm 7.3$ )
12th	89.4 ( $\pm 5.5$ )	54.9 ( $\pm 8.5$ )	80.7 ( $\pm 8.2$ )	37.3 ( $\pm 7.0$ )	47.5 ( $\pm 11.4$ )	28.4 ( $\pm 7.4$ )
Race/Ethnicity						
White	91.6 ( $\pm 3.1$ )	58.6 ( $\pm 4.2$ )	82.9 ( $\pm 3.3$ )	33.6 ( $\pm 4.3$ )	58.3 ( $\pm 5.7$ )	32.0 ( $\pm 4.1$ )
Black	86.2 ( $\pm 8.0$ )	47.0 ( $\pm 5.5$ )	68.8 ( $\pm 9.2$ )	28.4 ( $\pm 3.7$ )	45.3 ( $\pm 16.7$ )	31.5 ( $\pm 4.8$ )
Hispanic	81.3 ( $\pm 12.0$ )	47.1 ( $\pm 13.6$ )	74.0 ( $\pm 11.5$ )	23.3 ( $\pm 12.3$ )	53.8 ( $\pm 17.8$ )	21.2 ( $\pm 8.7$ )
Other	95.3 ( $\pm 6.7$ )	35.1 ( $\pm 12.6$ )	63.7 ( $\pm 27.5$ )	22.6 ( $\pm 13.0$ )	62.1 ( $\pm 18.8$ )	34.6 ( $\pm 15.3$ )
Total	90.6 ( $\pm 2.9$ )	53.0 ( $\pm 3.6$ )	79.8 ( $\pm 3.4$ )	30.7 ( $\pm 3.1$ )	56.5 ( $\pm 5.2$ )	31.4 ( $\pm 3.4$ )

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