2005 South Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control

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A Message From the Bureau of Community Health and Chronic Disease Prevention and Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control

The Bureau of Community Health and Chronic Disease Prevention and its Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control are proud to present the results of the first-ever Youth Tobacco Survey (SCYTS) for the state of South Carolina. This landmark survey provides data on tobacco use - including cigarette smoking, smokeless tobacco use, cigars, bidis, and kreteks - for both middle and high school students across the state and allows for keen insight into planning prevention and cessation initiatives for youth that coincide with their knowledge, attitudes and beliefs.

Key findings in this report include critical data showing the cigarette use rates of middle and high school students. The report is significant in that it will be the baseline measurement to observe trends in youth smoking in the state during the next few years. Currently, the report shows us that:

- 24.4% of high school students smoke cigarettes;
- 11.2% of middle school students smoke cigarettes;
- 21.3% of middle school students, who have ever tried smoking, smoke their first cigarette before age 11;
- The most frequent way of obtaining cigarettes for current smokers in middle school is borrowing or "bumming," but for high school students, it is giving someone money to buy cigarettes for them;
- Approximately 3 in 4 current smokers, 77.9% in middle school and 79.2% in high school, think they would be able to quit if they wanted to; and
- Among middle school students, 65.7% of current smokers and 67.5% of never smokers have discussed with their parents the dangers of tobacco use.

These important findings provide an opportunity for advocates to focus on both the prevalence of tobacco use among our state's young people and the most effective ways to address this important public health concern. We must seize this opportunity for the benefit of the future of South Carolina's children.

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South Carolina Department of Health
and Environmental Control

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Glossary

Bidis - small, brown, hand-rolled cigarettes, primarily made in India and other Southeast Asian countries. Often flavored.

CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Tobacco Prevention and Control - a division of the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control, Bureau of Community Health and Chronic Disease Prevention. The division's mission is to decrease initiation of tobacco use, to reduce exposure to environmental tobacco smoke, and to increase cessation among S.C. residents.

Current use - use of a tobacco product on one or more days of the past 30 days.

Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) - mixture of the smoke given off by the burning end of a cigarette, pipe, or cigar; and the smoke exhaled from the lungs of a smoker.

Ever use - use of a tobacco product during the course of one's lifetime.

Frequent use - use of a tobacco product on 20 or more days of the past 30 days.

Healthy People 2010 (HP 2010) - A Department of Health and Human Services national strategy for improving the health of Americans. *HP2010* includes 21 objectives related to reducing illness, disability and death related to tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke.

High school students - public school students who were in 9th, 10th, 11th or 12th grades at the time of the survey.

Kreteks - cigarettes which combine shredded clove buds and tobacco, primarily manufactured in Indonesia.

Middle school students - public school students who were in 6th, 7th or 8th grades at the time of the survey.

Never cigarette smokers - students who have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

South Carolina Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (SCYRBS) - population-based survey designed to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute markedly to the leading causes of death, disability and social problems among youth in South Carolina.

National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) - conducted by CDC throughout United States.

Significant differences - are noted throughout the report and reflect a statistical probability of $p=0.05$ that the difference seen between two categories is due to chance. Conversely, the term " no significant difference" is used when the 95% confidence intervals around the point estimates overlap making it impossible to tell whether a true difference exists.

Introduction

Tobacco use is the single leading preventable cause of death in the nation and in South Carolina, annually killing more people than alcohol, car accidents, AIDS, murder, suicide, and illegal drugs combined. Each year in South Carolina an estimated 5,900 adults die from their own smoking, and about 640 to 1,130 adults, children and infants die from others' smoking (secondhand smoke and pregnancy smoking)[1]. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that 80% of tobacco users initiate use before they are 18. In South Carolina, more than 8,000 youth under age 18 become new daily smokers each year. If current smoking patterns are not reduced, an estimated 98,100 S.C. children who are living today will die prematurely as adults from a smoking-related illness. Tobacco use costs South Carolina more than $1 billion in direct health care expenses per year. Smoking creates another $1.74 billion in lost productivity annually in the Palmetto State[1]. Therefore, preventing youth initiation of tobacco use is critical for reducing tobacco-related health and economic burdens over time.

The 2005 South Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey (SCYTS) is the state's first-ever comprehensive survey designed to evaluate prevalence of tobacco use, age of initiation and access to tobacco products. It also includes data on school curriculum, knowledge and attitudes, attitudes toward cessation and readiness to quit, mass media influences, and environmental tobacco smoke. The report provides important baseline data to guide and evaluate youth tobacco prevention programs within the state. As a surveillance tool, SCYTS monitors key behaviors and attitudes toward tobacco. As an evaluation tool, the survey is intended to document the Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control's progress over time, to recognize groups at risk and to identify areas to strengthen in the Division's activities and strategies.

The SCYTS was conducted in spring 2005 by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control, Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control in partnership with the S.C. Department of Education. A representative sample of public middle and high school students from throughout the state were surveyed, and participation was voluntary and anonymous. Statistically significant differences at a 95% confidence level are highlighted in the report. Because the majority of the measures presented in this report are baseline data, three references have been provided for comparison, where appropriate: 1999 South Carolina Youth Risk Behavior Survey (SCYRBS) results, *Healthy People 2010* objectives (*HP2010*)[2], and 2004 National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) results[3].

Findings in SCYTS show that tobacco use is a critical public health problem among S.C. middle and high school students, regardless of age, gender or race/ethnicity. Unless prevention efforts are continued, these youth will become victims of tobacco-related diseases such as lung cancer, heart disease and emphysema.

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1 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, November 17, 2005. http://tobaccofreekids.org/reports/settlements/toll.
2 http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/statehi/pdf_2002/03HealthyPeople.pdf
3 CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, April 1, 2005. MMWR 2005; 54 (12): 297-301.

Executive Summary

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

Approximately 1 in 6 middle school students and 1 in 3 high school students in South Carolina have used some form of tobacco during the past 30 days (current tobacco users). Cigarettes are the most commonly used tobacco product (24.4% of high school students and 11.2% of middle school students are current cigarette smokers), followed by cigars (7.4 % in middle school and 15.6 % in high school), smokeless tobacco (4.5% in middle school and 8.6% in high school), bidis (4.0% in middle school and 6.4% in high school), and pipes (2.7% in middle school and 5.2% in high school). Tobacco use among S.C. high school students exceeds *Healthy People 2010* objectives (*HP2010*) for all forms of tobacco. The percentages of high and middle school students who use various forms tobacco products roughly match the national averages, except the percentage of high school students who smoke bidis and pipes, which are significantly higher than the national averages.

Initiation

Findings reveal that among ever cigarette smokers, 21.3% of middle school students and 11.3% of high school students smoked their first whole cigarette before age 11, with no significant gender or race/ethnicity differences in either middle or high school.

Access to Cigarettes

More then half of current youth smokers in South Carolina received their cigarettes from "social sources," either borrowing them from somebody or by giving someone else money to buy cigarettes for them. Gas station and convenience stores are the most common places to buy cigarettes for both middle and high school students. However, almost 1 in 2 middle school smokers (48.3%) and more than 1 in 4 high school smokers (28.6%) reported buying their last pack of cigarettes at some other place. This indicates the need for further research on where students purchase cigarettes. When students younger than 18 years, who are current smokers, tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, 75.3% of middle school and 55.3% of high school students were not asked to show proof of age. Also, 73.1% of middle school and 57.4% of high school underage current smokers were not refused sale of cigarettes in a store.

Smoking on School Property and School Curricula

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 3.0% of middle school and 9.6% of high school students smoked on school property. The proportion of students who learned about the dangers of tobacco use and those who practiced refusal skills in class during the past year is significantly lower in high school than in middle school. As grade increases, the rate of practicing refusal drops from 38.3% in 6th grade to 12.9% in 12th grade. This is alarming because at the same time current tobacco use increases from 14.3% in 6th grade to 38.1% in 12th grade.

Cessation

S.C. youth smokers are very confident in their ability to quit smoking. More than 3 in 4 current smokers think they would be able to quit if they wanted to, but only approximately 1 in 3 (38.6% in middle school and 39.2% in high school) want to quit smoking now. Nearly half of current smokers (44.7% in middle school and 48.3% in high school) have tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months; more than a third of them (36.6% middle and 36.4% high school students) were unable to stay off cigarettes for at least 30 days during their last attempt to quit. Fewer than 1 in 10 students who have ever used tobacco have ever participated in a program to help them quit. The reason for this low rate of participation in cessation programs - whether it's a lack of youth cessation services or barriers to participate - must be determined. The cessation attempts among high school students in South Carolina are below the *HP 2010* objectives.

Knowledge and Attitudes

Overall, students in South Carolina have sound knowledge of the harmful effects of smoking. Nearly 8 in 10 current smokers and 9 in 10 never smokers recognize the addictiveness of tobacco. A high percentage of students consider that smoking 1 to 5 cigarettes per day is harmful. However, approximately a third of current smokers believe that short-term smoking, for one or two years, is safe. In every grade, current smokers are significantly more likely than never smokers to believe that short-term smoking is safe. Positive social perceptions of smoking differ significantly between current and never smokers. Current smokers are significantly more likely than never smokers to believe that smokers have more friends and that smoking makes people look cool or fit in.

Influence of Family and Friends

Peer pressure plays an important role in youth behaviors. In both middle and high school, students who smoke are much more likely than non-smokers to report that one of their four closest friends smoke. Approximately 9 in 10 current smokers and less than 3 in 10 never smokers report that one of their four closest friends smoke. Living with a smoker also increases students' likelihood of smoking. Two thirds of current smokers compared with only one third of never smokers reported living with a smoker. Discussing with a parent about the dangers of tobacco use does not seem to decrease the likelihood of youth smoking. There is no significant difference between the proportion of smokers and nonsmokers who in the past year have discussed with their parents the dangers of tobacco use.

Approximately 1 in 4 S.C. students are susceptible to starting smoking (may try a cigarette soon or in the next year and/or would smoke a cigarette if offered by a best friend).

Mass Media Influence

S.C. students receive various tobacco related messages from the mass media. Media exposure to tobacco advertising is significantly higher compared to media exposure to anti-smoking messages among both middle and high school students and within each gender or race group, except Hispanic high school students. While approximately 90% of students have seen ads for tobacco products on TV, movies or on the Internet, 63.6% of middle school and 72.1% of high school students reported seeing or hearing anti-smoking media messages. Middle and high school students are equally likely to be exposed to tobacco advertising in the media; however, middle school students are significantly less likely than high school students to see or hear anti-smoking media messages.

Students who use tobacco are much more receptive to tobacco advertising than non-users. More than 35% of tobacco users have bought or received a tobacco company product and more than half would wear or use products with tobacco company logos.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)

Overall, more than 85% of students believe that ETS is harmful to them. However, a high percentage of S.C. students (60.7% of all middle school and 70.9% of all high school students) have recently been exposed to others' tobacco smoke in a room or in a car. Approximately 45% of never smoker students in middle and high school were in the same room, and approximately 30% rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes during the past 7 days. The percentage of current smokers who have been recently exposed to ETS in a room or in a car is significantly higher than that of never smokers.

Survey Results

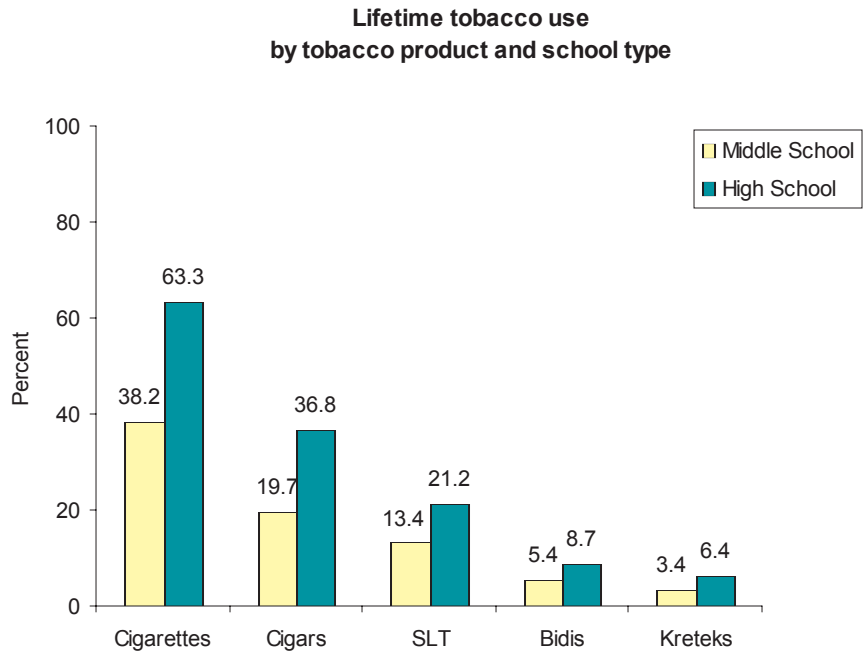
Lifetime Use of Tobacco

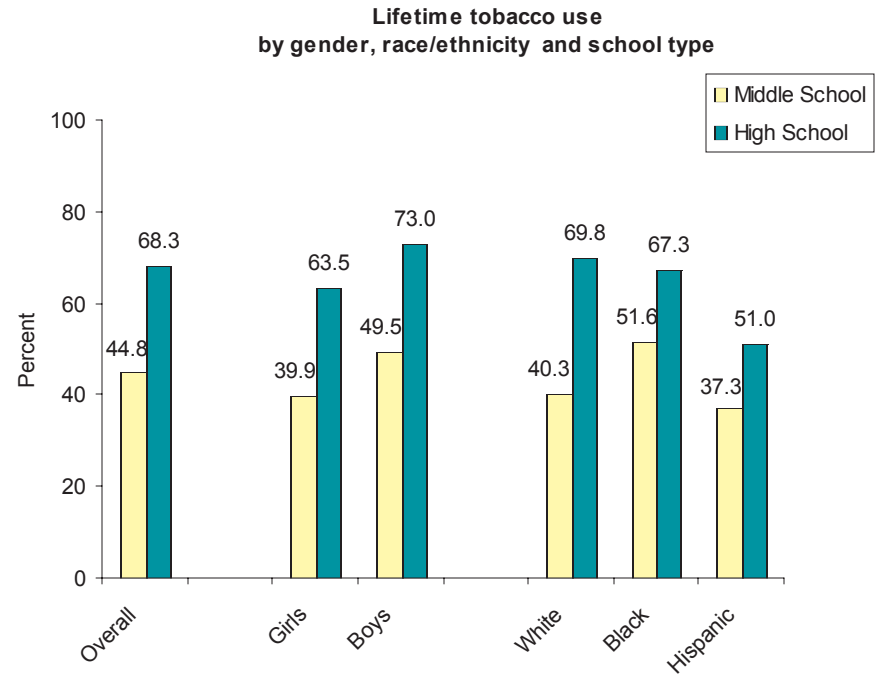
Students were asked whether they had ever tried cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco (SLT), bidis or kreteks. Students were considered to be lifetime or ever tobacco users if they have ever used any of these products.

- 44.8% of middle school students and 68.3% of high school students reported ever using any tobacco product.
- High school students are significantly more likely to have ever tried tobacco than middle school students.
- Prevalence of lifetime tobacco use increases from 39.4% in 6th grade to 52.9% in 8th grade and to 75% in 12th grade.
- In middle school, Black students (51.6%) are significantly more likely than White students (40.3%) to have ever tried tobacco products.
- In high school, males (73.0%) are significantly more likely than females (63.5%) to have ever used a tobacco product.
- Cigarettes are the most commonly used product among S.C. youths (38.2% in middle school and 63.3% in high school), followed by cigars, SLT, bidis and kreteks.

Some gender and race differences exist for various types of tobacco products:

- In middle school, males are more likely than females to have ever used cigars and SLT; Blacks are more likely than Whites to have ever smoked cigarettes.
- In high school, males are more likely than females to have ever used cigarettes, cigars, SLT, and bidis; White students are more likely than Black and Hispanic students to have used cigars and SLT, while Black students are more likely than White students to have used bidis.





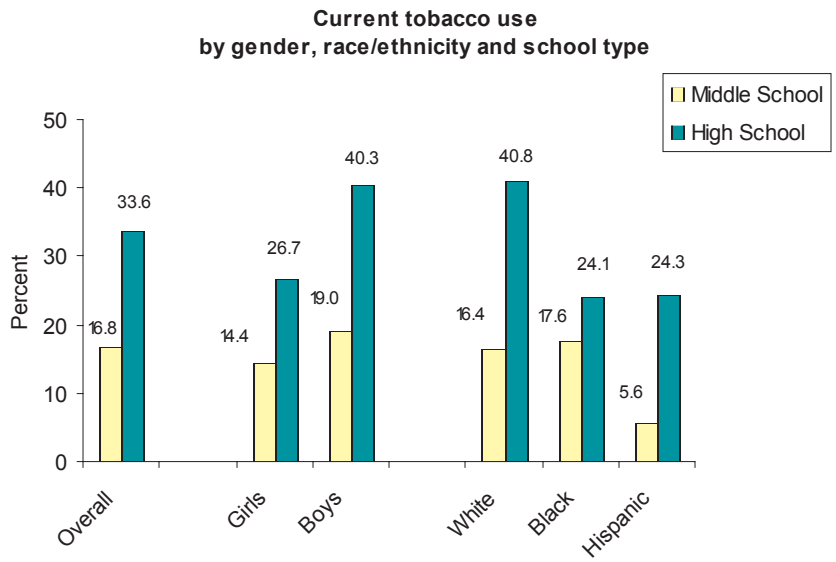
Prevalence

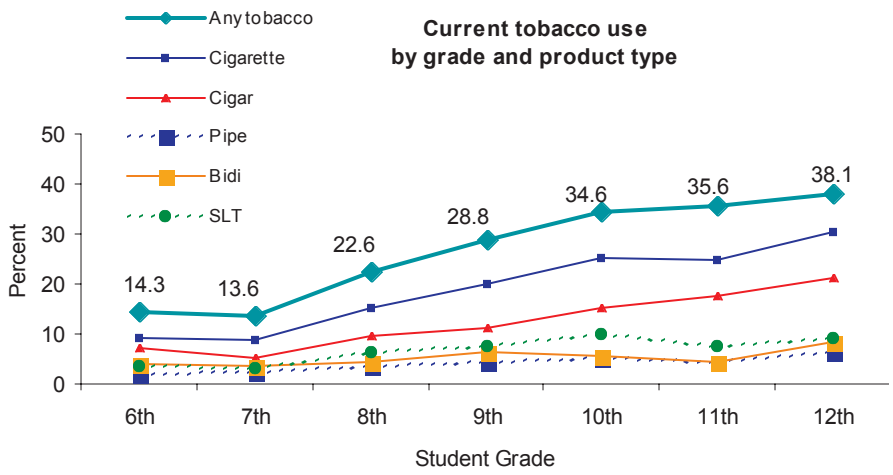
Current Use of Tobacco

Current use of tobacco is defined as having used any tobacco product (i.e. cigarettes, cigars, SLT, pipes and bidis) on one or more days during the 30 days preceding the survey.

- 16.8% of middle school students and 33.6% of high school students in South Carolina currently use some form of tobacco.
- High school students are twice as likely as middle school students to use tobacco.
- Among middle school students, there are no significant gender differences in current use of a tobacco product. By race, Hispanic students (5.6%) are less likely to use tobacco than White (16.4%) or Black students (17.6%).
- Among high school students, males are more likely than females to use tobacco (40.3% vs. 26.7%). White students (40.8%) are more likely to use tobacco than Black (24.1%) or Hispanic students (24.3%).
- Current use of any tobacco steadily increases from 6th to 12th grade, with the exception of 7th graders, who less frequently reported using tobacco products during the past month.
- For both middle and high school students, cigarettes are the most commonly used product, followed by cigars, SLT, bidis, and pipes.

- The percentage of middle and high school students in South Carolina who currently use tobacco roughly matches the national averages.
- The *Healthy People 2010* objective for tobacco use is to reduce use among high school students to 21%. In South Carolina, tobacco use in high school is 60% more than the *HP 2010* objective; the rate increases by grade, from 28.8% in 9th grade to 38.1% in 12th grade.





Prevalence

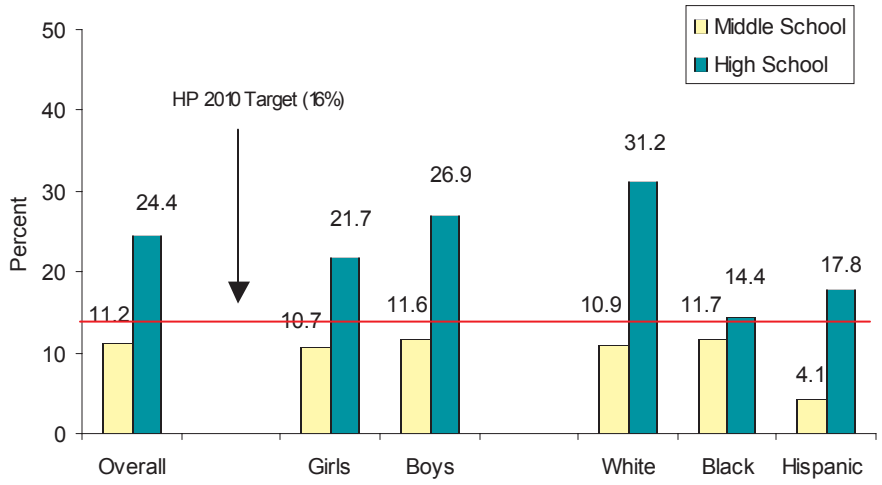
Current Cigarette Smoking

Students were considered to be current cigarette smokers if they had smoked cigarettes on at least one of the 30 days prior to the survey.

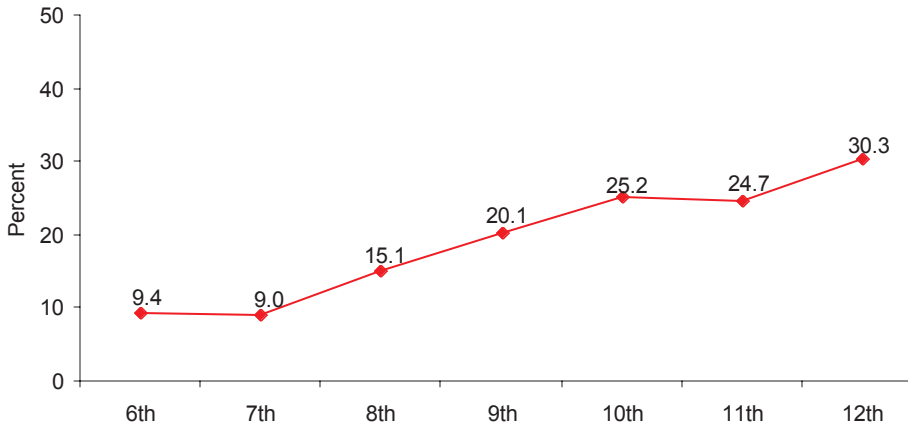
- 11.2% of middle school students and 24.4% of high school students in South Carolina currently smoke cigarettes.
- Rates of current cigarette smoking more than doubled between middle school and high school.
- Boys and girls are equally likely to smoke cigarettes in both middle (11.6% vs. 10.7%) and high school (26.9% vs. 21.7%).
- In middle school, Black students are significantly more likely than Hispanic students to smoke cigarettes (11.7% vs. 4.1%).
- In high school, the rate of cigarette smoking is significantly higher for White than for Black students (31.2% vs. 14.4%).
- Current cigarette use varies by grade and ranges between 9.0% in 7th grade and 30.3% in 12th grade.

- Current cigarette use among South Carolina high school students significantly declined from 36.0% in 1999 to 24.4 in 2005. There was significant decrease in current cigarette smoking across all demographic groups, excepting Hispanic students.
- Rates of current cigarette smoking in South Carolina are similar to the national averages (8.1% in middle school and 22.3% in high school).
- The *Healthy People 2010* objective for cigarette smoking is to reduce use among high school students to 16%. In South Carolina, cigarette use in high school is 52.5 % more the HP objective and ranges from 20.1% in 9th grade to 30.3% in 12th grade.

Current cigarette use by gender, race/ethnicity and school type



Current cigarette smoking by grade

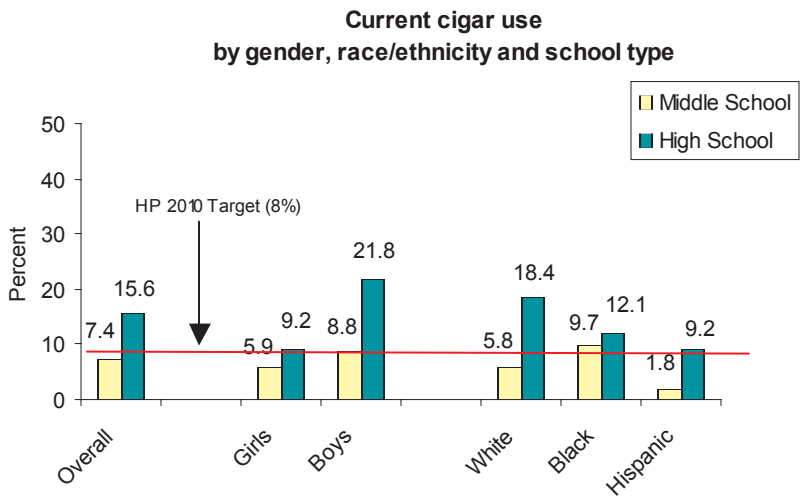


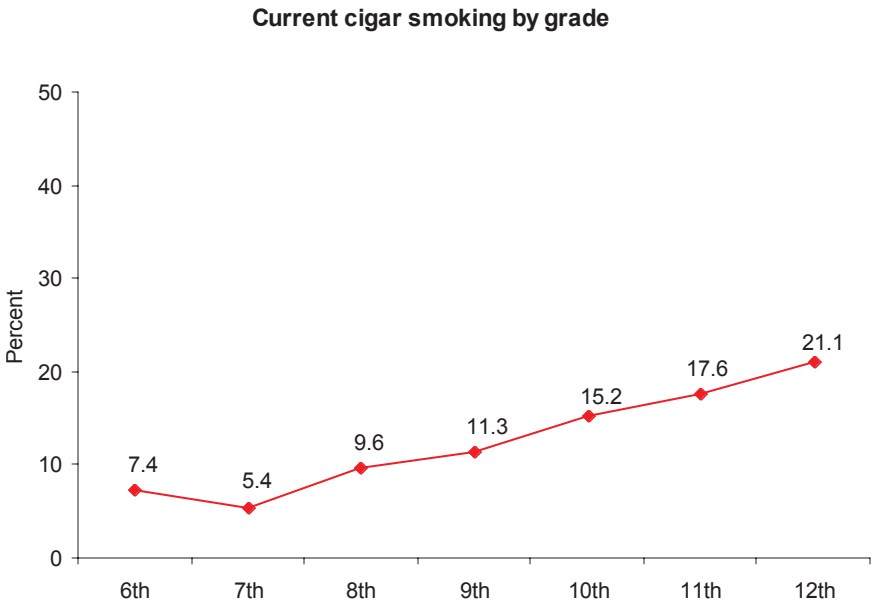
Current Cigar Smoking

Students were considered to be current cigar smokers if they had smoked cigars on at least one of the 30 days prior to the survey.

- 7.4 % of middle school students and 15.6 % of high school students in South Carolina currently smoke cigars.
- High school students are twice as likely as middle school students to smoke cigars. This difference is largely attributable to high school boys whose rates are nearly triple those of middle school boys.
- In high school, boys are more likely than girls to smoke cigars (21.8% vs. 9.2%), while in middle school the difference between boys and girls is not statistically significant.
- In middle school, Black students are more likely than Hispanic students to smoke cigars (9.7% vs. 1.8%).
- In high school there are no significant differences in cigar smoking rates among Black, Hispanic and White students.
- Current cigar use steadily increases from 7.4% in 6th grade to 21.1% in 12th grade, with the exception of 7th graders, who less frequently reported using tobacco products during the past month.

- Current cigar use among high school students significantly declined from 21.6% in 1999 to 15.6% in 2005. The decrease was statistically significant for both genders. By race, significant decrease of cigar use was observed only among Hispanic students (from 26.5% to 9.2%).
- Rates of cigar smoking in South Carolina are similar to the national averages (5.2% in middle school and 12.8% in high school).
- The *Healthy People 2010* objective for cigar smoking is to reduce use among high school students to 8%. In South Carolina, cigar use in high school is almost double the *HP 2010* objective; the rate increases by grade from 11.3% in 9th grade to 21.1% in 12th grade.





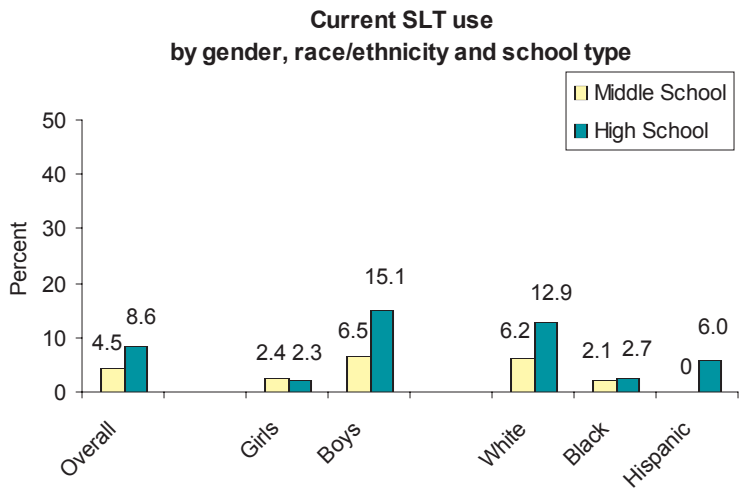
Prevalence

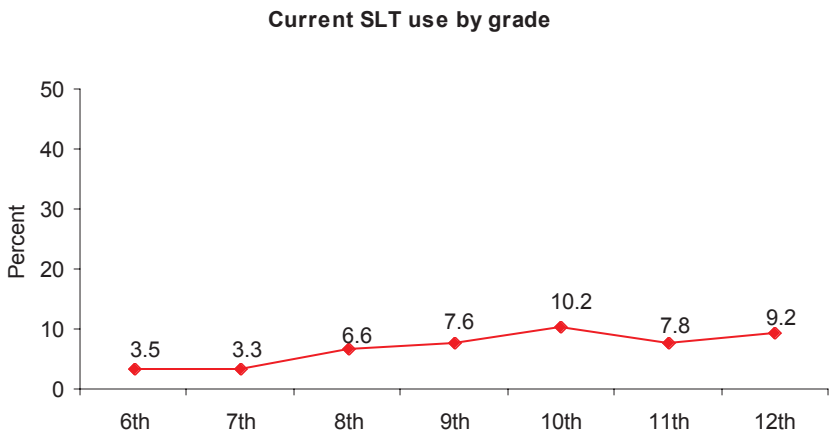
Current Smokeless Tobacco (SLT) Use

Students were considered to be current SLT users if they had used SLT on at least one of the 30 days prior to the survey.

- 4.5% of middle school students and 8.6% of high school students in South Carolina currently use SLT.
- Overall, the difference between middle and high school is not statistically significant. However, high school boys are more than twice as likely as middle school boys to use SLT (15.1% vs. 6.5%). Also, White and Hispanic high school students use SLT significantly more than their middle school counterparts.
- Males are more likely than females to use SLT in both middle school (6.5% vs. 2.4%) and in high school (15.1% vs. 2.3%).
- In middle school, there are significant differences among all races with the rate of SLT use being the highest among White students (6.2%),and lowest among Hispanic students (0.0%).
- In high school, the rates of current SLT use are significantly higher in White than in Black students (12.9% vs. 2.7%). The SLT estimate among Hispanic students (6.0%) is between those of the other two groups but does not differ significantly from either one.

- From 1999 to 2005 there was no significant change in use of SLT among high school students.
- Rates of SLT use in South Carolina are similar to the national averages (2.9% in middle school and 6.0% in high school).
- The *Healthy People 2010* objective for SLT is to reduce use among high school students to 1%. In South Carolina, SLT use in high school ranges between 7.6% and 10.2%.





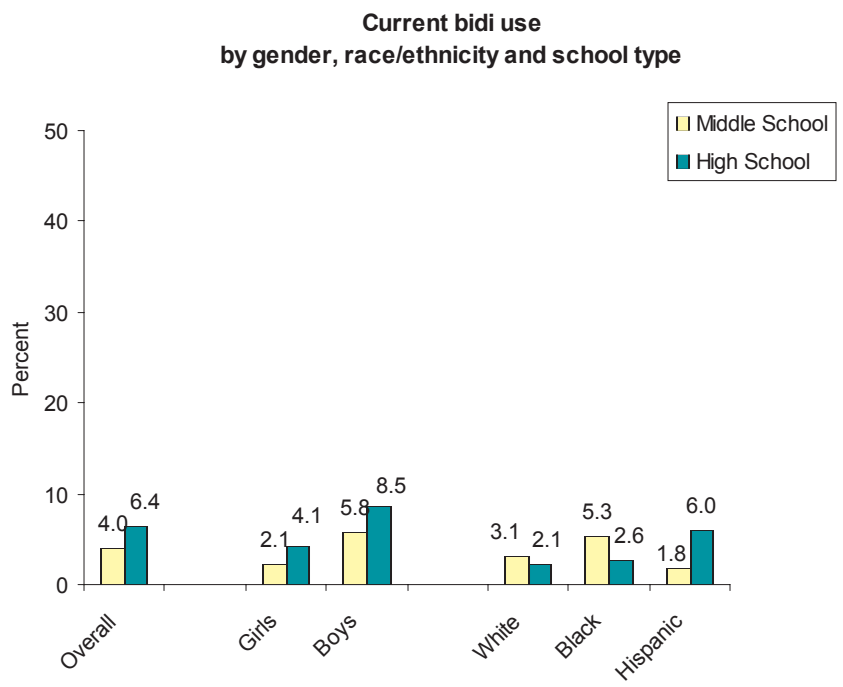
Current Bidi Smoking

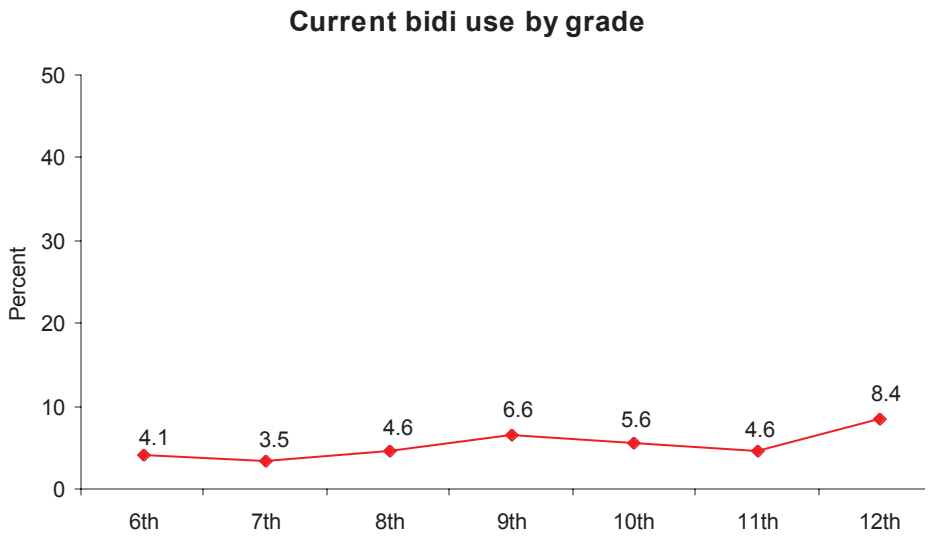
Bidis are small, brown, hand-rolled cigarettes primarily made in India and other Southeast Asian countries. Students were considered to be current bidi users if they had smoked bidis on at least one of the 30 days prior to the survey.

- 4.0% of middle school students and 6.4% of high school students in South Carolina currently smoke bidis.
- There are no statistically significant differences in bidi smoking between middle and high school.
- There are no significant gender or race/ethnicity differences in current use of bidis in middle or high school.

- The percentage of South Carolina middle school students who smoke bidis is similar to the national average of 2.3%. However, the percentage of high school students in South Carolina who smoke bidis is significantly above the national average of 2.6%.
- There are no *Healthy People 2010* objectives specifically addressing bidis, but it is important to monitor bidi use, as they are an emerging form of tobacco use among youth. Bidis are often perceived as being safer than cigarettes, less expensive, and easier to buy. However, research shows that bidis produce higher levels of carbon monoxide, nicotine, and tar than cigarettes*.

* MMWR, "Bidi Use Among Urban Youth -- Massachusetts, March-April 1999" 48 (36); 796-99

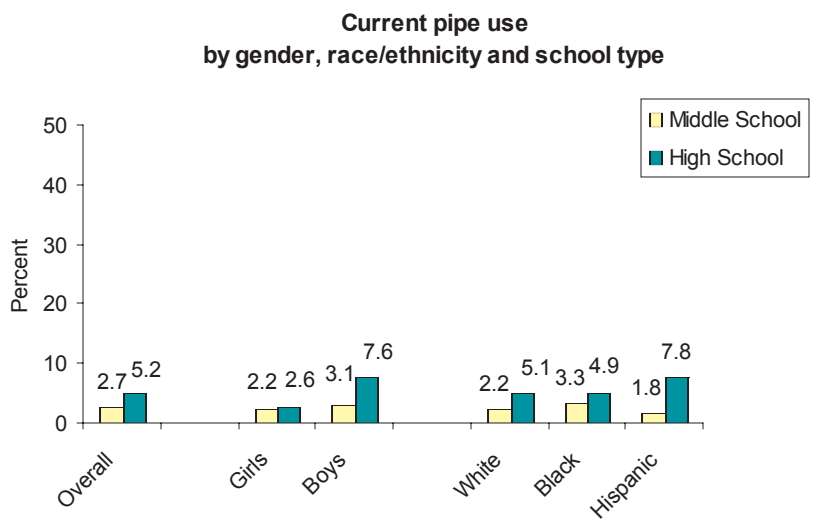


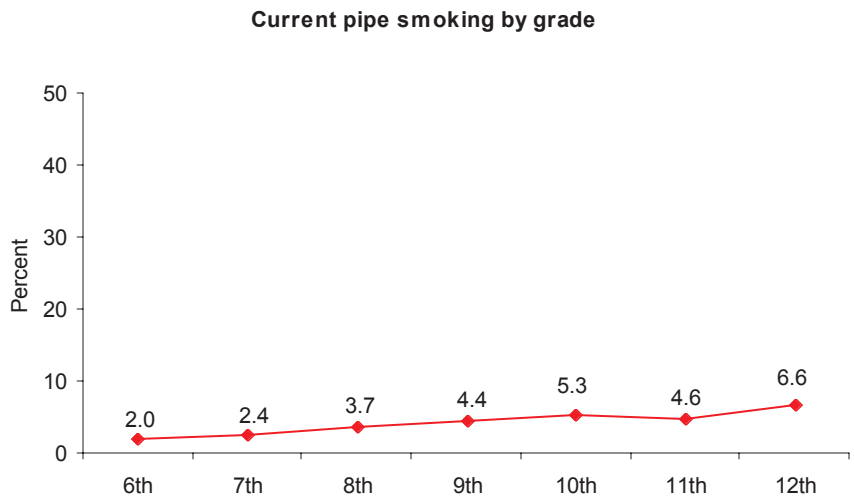


Current Pipe Smoking

Students were considered to be current pipe smokers if they had smoked a pipe on at least one of the 30 days prior to the survey.

- Among South Carolina youth, pipes are the least prevalent tobacco product used.
- 2.7% of middle school students and 5.2% of high school students in South Carolina currently smoke pipes.
- Overall, the difference in pipe smoking between middle and high school students is not statistically significant. However, high school boys are significantly more likely to smoke pipes than middle school boys (7.6% vs. 3.1%).
- Among high school students, boys (7.6%) are significantly more likely than girls (2.6%) to smoke pipes. There are no significant gender differences in middle school.
- There are no significant differences in pipe smoking rates among Black, Hispanic and White students in middle or high school.
- There are no *Healthy People 2010* objectives specifically addressing pipe tobacco use.

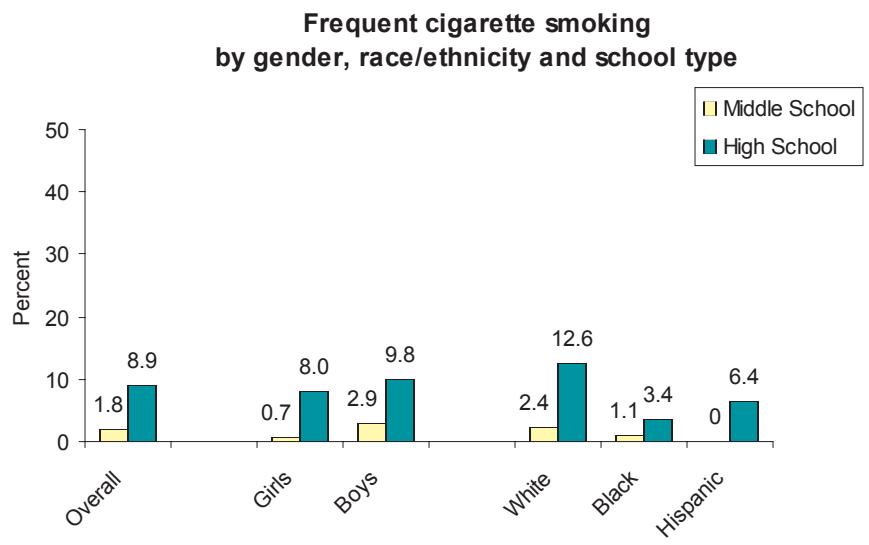


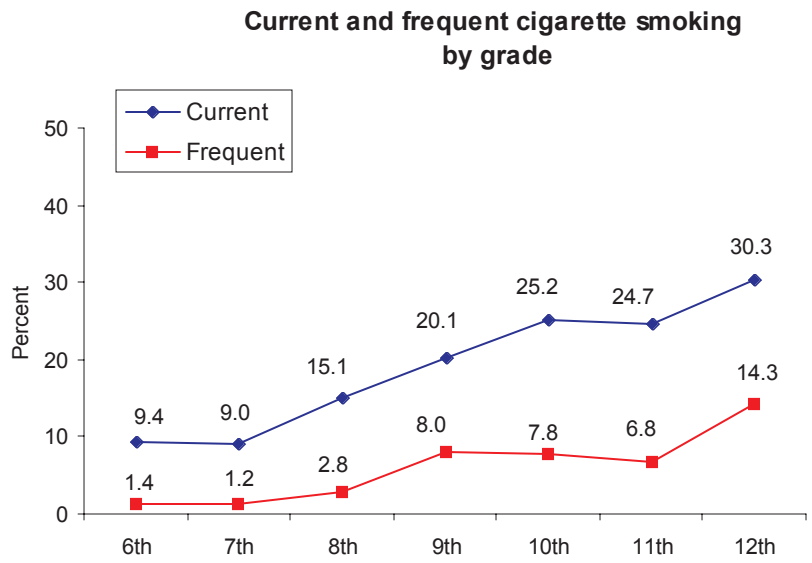


Frequent Cigarette Smoking

The current use of cigarettes measure includes experimenters (who may have just tried their first cigarette), occasional users (who smoke cigarettes sporadically), and regular users of cigarettes. Frequent cigarette smoking, defined as smoking cigarettes on 20 or more days of the 30 days preceding the survey, provides greater detail on youth smoking.

- 1.8% of middle school students and 8.9% of high school students in South Carolina are frequent cigarette smokers.
- High school students are five times as likely as middle school students to smoke cigarettes frequently.
- There are no statistically significant differences in frequent cigarette use by gender among either middle or high school students.
- In middle school, White students are more likely than Hispanic students to smoke cigarettes frequently (2.4% vs. 0.0%).
- In high school, White students are more likely than Black students to smoke cigarettes frequently (12.6% vs. 3.4%).
- Prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking increased from 1.4% in 6th grade to 14.3% in 12th grade.

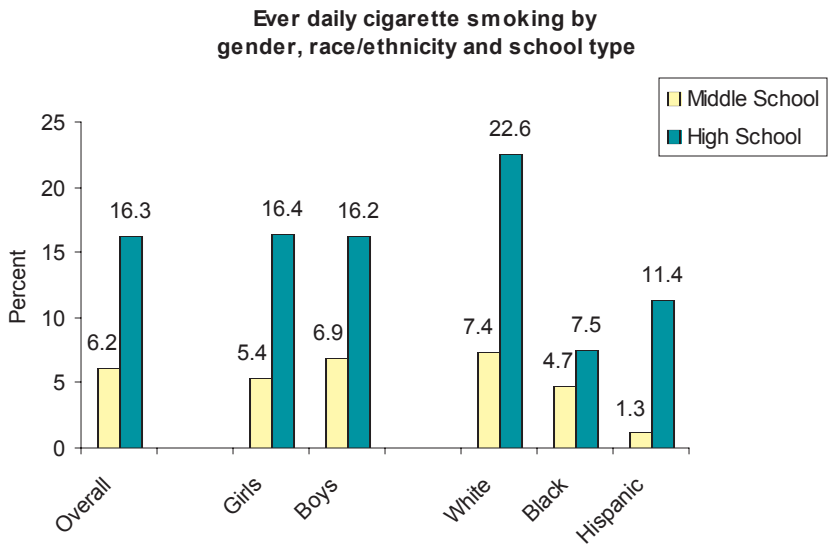


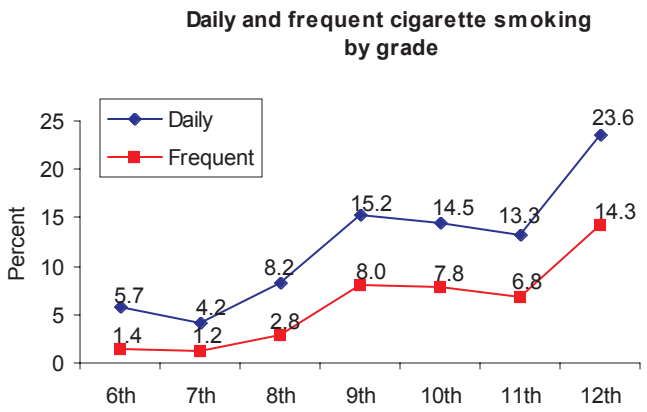


Ever Daily Cigarette Smoking

Ever daily smoking, defined as smoking at least one cigarette per day for 30 days at some point in life, is another measure used to assess smoking patterns.

- 6.2 % of middle school students and 16.3 % of high school students in South Carolina have ever smoked cigarettes daily.
- High school students are more than twice as likely as middle school students to have ever been daily smokers.
- There are no significant differences in ever daily cigarette smoking by gender among either middle or high school students.
- In middle school, White students are more likely than Hispanic students to have ever smoked cigarettes daily (7.4% vs. 1.3%).
- In high school, White students are more likely than Black students to have ever smoked cigarettes daily (22.6% vs.7.5%).
- Prevalence of ever daily cigarette smoking increased from 5.7% in 6th grade to 23.6% in 12th grade. The change by grade of the proportion of students who reported ever daily smoking parallels that of the proportion of frequent smokers.

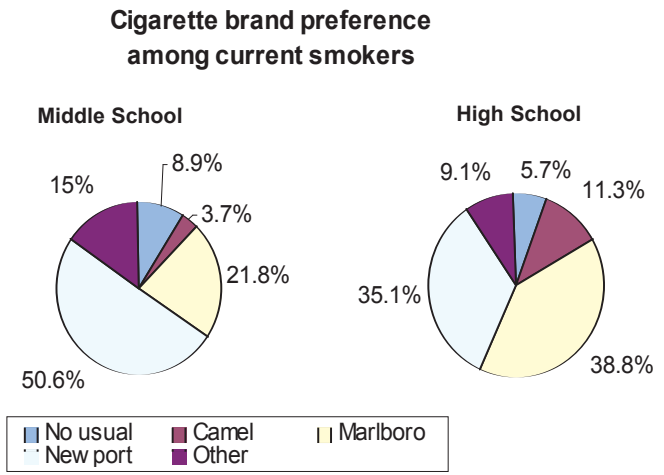


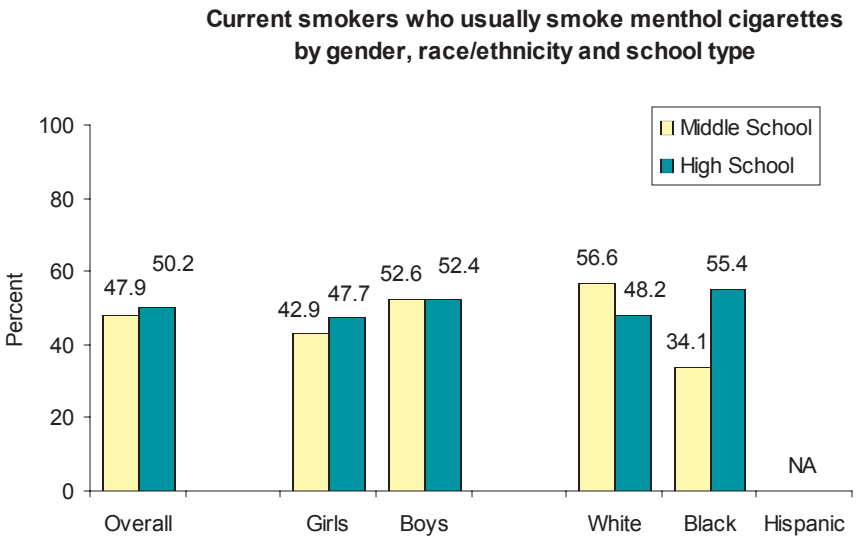


Cigarette Brand Preference

Promotion and advertising play an important role in determining which brands students typically smoke. Students who are current smokers were asked about their cigarette brand preference - the brand of cigarettes they usually smoked in the past 30 days. Students were also asked if they usually smoked menthol cigarettes.

- 91.1% of middle school and 94.3% of high school students have a preferred brand.
- More than 85% of high school current smokers reported usually smoking one of the most heavily advertised brands: Marlboro (38.8%), Newport (35.1%) and Camel (11.3%).
- The most preferred brand among middle school students is Newport (50.6%), followed by Marlboro (21.8%).
- In both, middle and high school, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to smoke Camel, while Black students are more likely than White students to smoke Newport. In high school, White students are also more likely than Black students to smoke Marlboro.
- About half of middle and high school current smokers smoke menthol cigarettes.
- There are no gender or race differences in percentage of current smokers who smoke menthol cigarettes in either high or middle school.



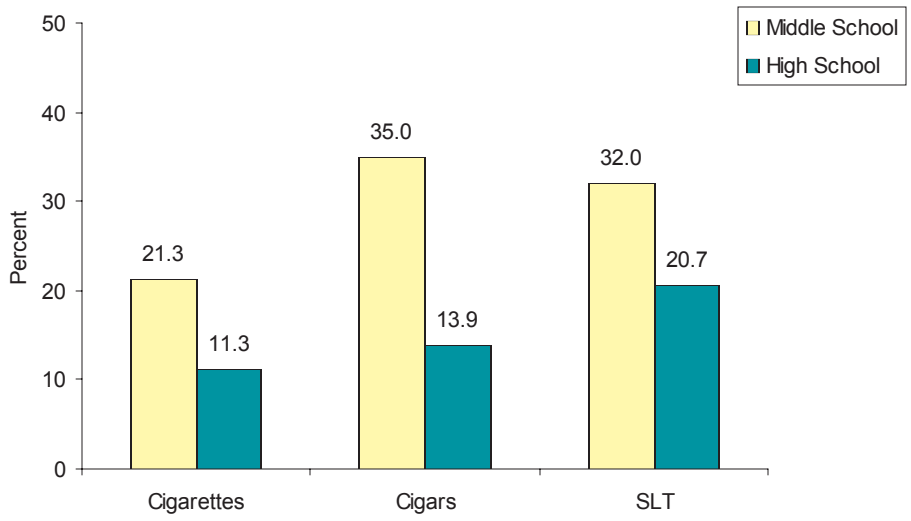


Age of Initiation of Tobacco Use

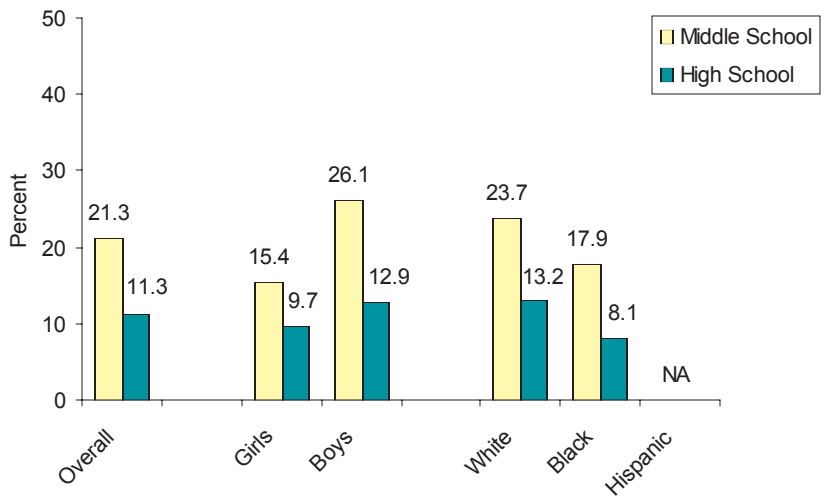
Students were asked how old they were when they smoked a whole cigarette for the first time, when they smoked their first cigar, and when they first used smokeless tobacco. The indicators of early use are: proportion of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 11(among ever cigarette smokers); proportion of students who smoked a whole cigar before age 11(among ever cigar smokers); and proportion of students who started using SLT before age 11 (among ever SLT users).

- Among ever cigarette smokers, 21.3% of middle school and 11.3% of high school students smoked their first cigarette before age 11.
- Among ever cigar smokers, 35.0% of middle school and 13.9% of high school students smoked their first cigar before age 11.
- Among ever SLT users, 32.0% of middle school and 20.7% of high school students used SLT for the first time before age 11.
- There are no significant differences by gender or race in early initiation of cigarette, cigar, or SLT use in either middle or high school.
- Middle school students who ever smoked cigars are more likely to start early, before age 11, as compared to those who smoke cigarettes (35.0% vs. 21.3%).
- *Healthy People 2010* objectives are to increase the average age of first use of tobacco products by adolescents to 14, but the measures are not directly comparable to the questions in this survey.

Students who first used tobacco before age 11 by tobacco product and school type



Ever smokers who first used cigarettes before age 11 by gender, race/ethnicity and school type

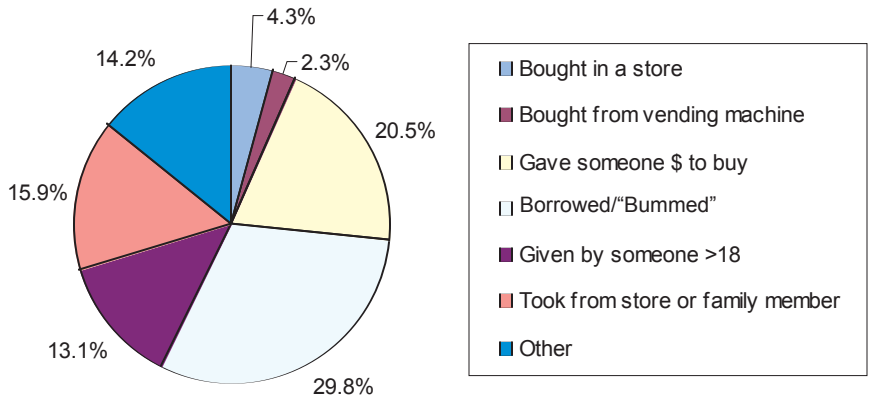


Usual Source of Cigarettes

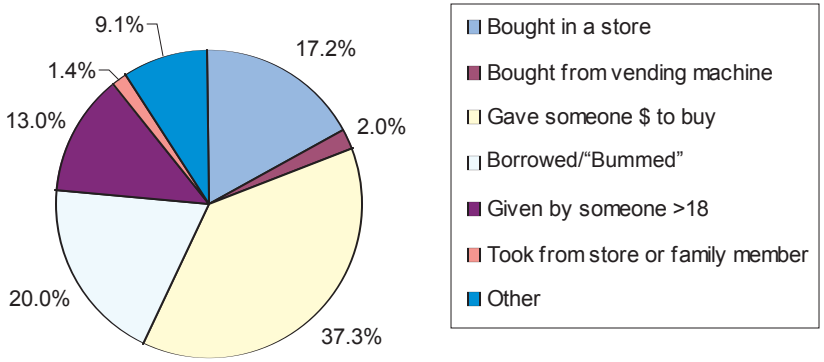
Students were asked to identify the most common sources for obtaining cigarettes. Options included direct purchase, social sources, and other sources. The results displayed here are for current smokers under 18 years of age.

- More than half of current smokers in middle and high school received their cigarettes from "social sources."
- Borrowing or" bumming" was the most frequent way of obtaining cigarettes for current smokers in middle school (29.8%), followed by giving someone else money to buy them (20.5%), and taking them from a store or family members (15.9%).
- The most frequent way of obtaining cigarettes for current smokers in high school was giving someone else money to buy for them (37.3%), borrowing or" bumming" them (20.0%), and buying them in a store (17.2%).
- A significantly higher percentage of high school than of middle school students usually get their cigarettes by buying them in a store (17.2% vs. 4.3%) or by giving money to somebody else to buy for them (37.3% vs. 20.5%); Middle school students are significantly more likely than high school students to take cigarettes from stores or family members (15.9% vs. 1.4%).
- No differences in usual source of cigarettes were found between gender or racial/ethnic groups, among middle or high school smokers.

Usual source of cigarettes for Middle School current smokers



Usual source of cigarettes for High School current smokers

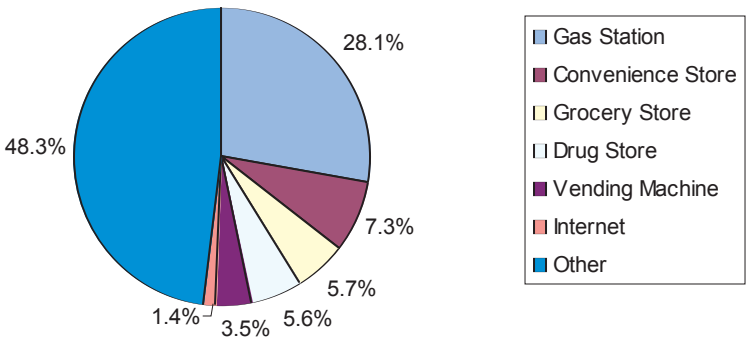


Place of Cigarette Purchase

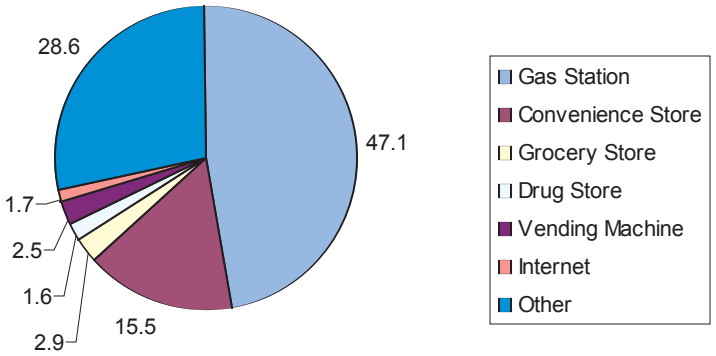
Students were asked where they bought their last pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days. The results displayed here are for current smokers aged <18 years.

- Gas station and convenience stores are the most common places to buy cigarettes for middle school (28.1% and 7.3%) and high school (47.1% and 15.5%) smokers.
- In middle school, males are more likely than females to buy cigarettes in a convenience store (12.8% vs. 0.0%).
- In high school, White students (57.0%) are more likely than Black students (14.9%) to buy cigarettes in a gas station, while Black students are more likely than White students to buy them at some other place (47.4% vs.23.7%)
- Almost 1 in 2 middle school smokers (48.3%) and more than 1 in 4 high school smokers (28.6%) reported buying their last pack of cigarettes at some other place. This indicates the need for further research on where students purchase cigarettes.

Place of purchase of last pack of cigarettes among Middle School current smokers



Place of purchase of last pack of cigarettes among High School current smokers



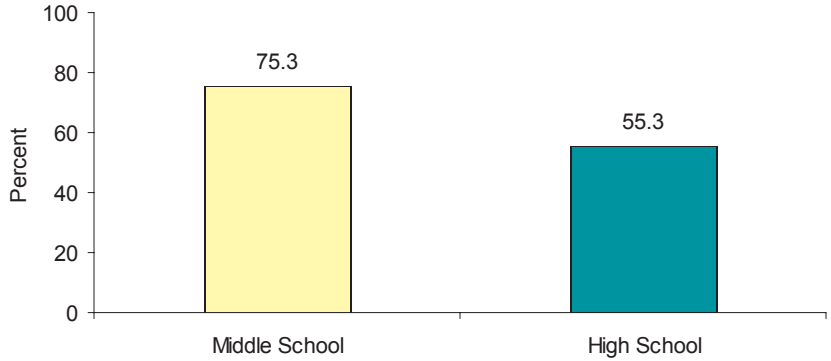
Access

ID Request and Refusal to Sell to Minors

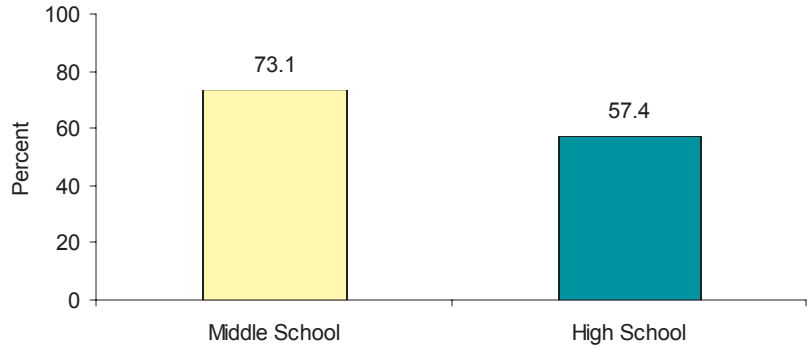
Sale of tobacco products to minors is illegal in South Carolina. Students were asked if they ever had to show proof of age when they tried to buy cigarettes in a store in the past 30 days. They were also asked if, during the past 30 days, anyone refused to sell them cigarettes because of their age. Results displayed here are for current smokers under 18 years of age, who tried to buy cigarettes in a store in the past 30 days.

- 75.3% of underage middle school and 55.3% of underage high school current smokers in South Carolina were not asked to show proof of age when buying cigarettes in a store in the past 30 days. The difference between middle and high school is not statistically significant.
- 73.1% of underage current smokers in middle school and 57.4% of underage current smokers in high school were not refused sale of cigarettes during the past 30 days. The difference between middle school and high school is not statistically significant.
- Because the number of respondents in each gender and race/ethnicity group was too small, the information by gender or by race/ethnicity is not available.

Current smokers under the age of 18 who were not asked for ID when buying cigarettes in a store during past 30 days, by school type



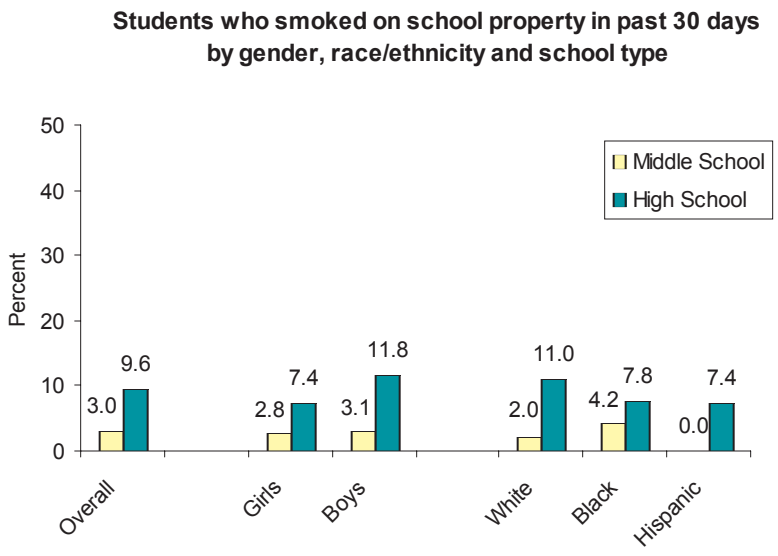
Current smokers under the age of 18 who were not refused sale of cigarettes in a store during past 30 days, by school type

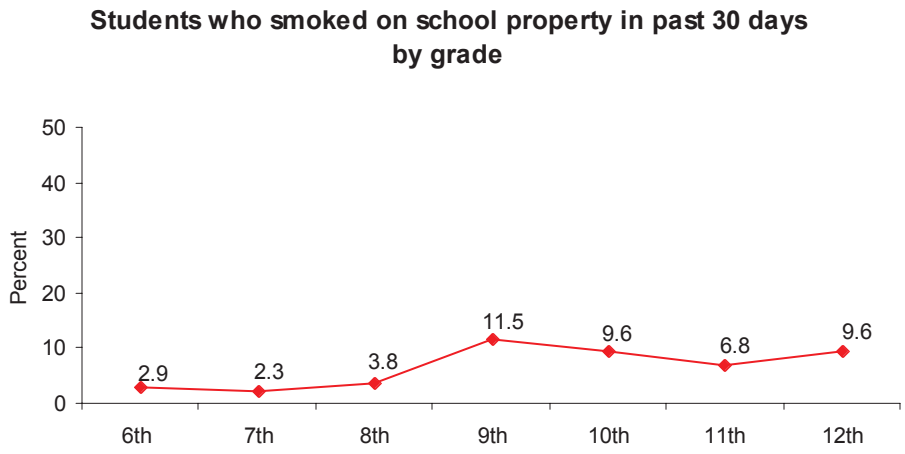


Cigarette Smoking on School Property

Tobacco use on school property can be used to indicate the level of enforcement of a smoke-free policy in schools. Students were asked on how many days during the past 30 days they smoked on school property. The results displayed here are for all students.

- 3.0% of middle school and 9.6% of high school students smoked on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- High school students are three times more likely than middle school students to report smoking on school property.
- Among middle school students, Hispanic students (0.0%) are less likely than White (2.0%) and Black students (4.2%) to smoke on school property. No other significant gender or race/ethnicity differences in smoking on school property exist either in middle or high school.
- A *Healthy People 2010* objective is to increase smoke-free and tobacco-free schools to 100%. While this survey does not evaluate the proportion of schools with smoke-free and tobacco-free policies in South Carolina, the actual cigarette smoking on school property varies by grade and ranges between 2.3% and 11.5%.



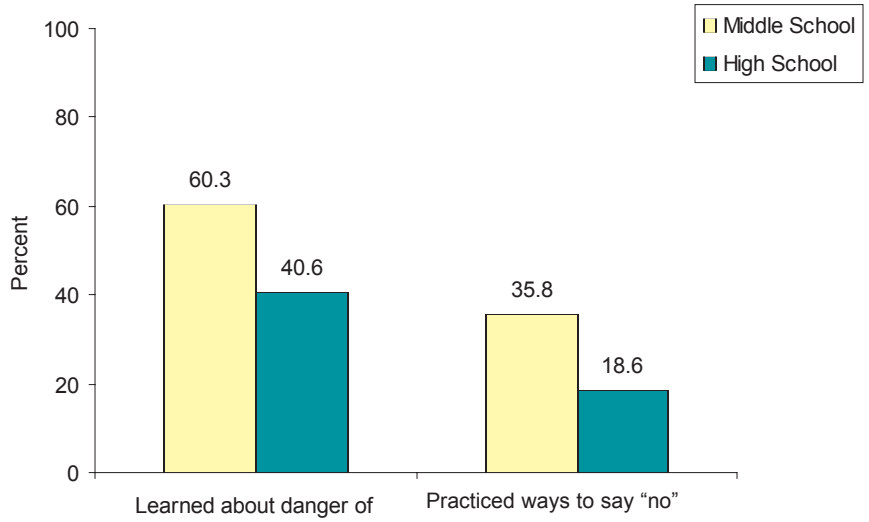


Practicing Tobacco Refusal Skills in Class

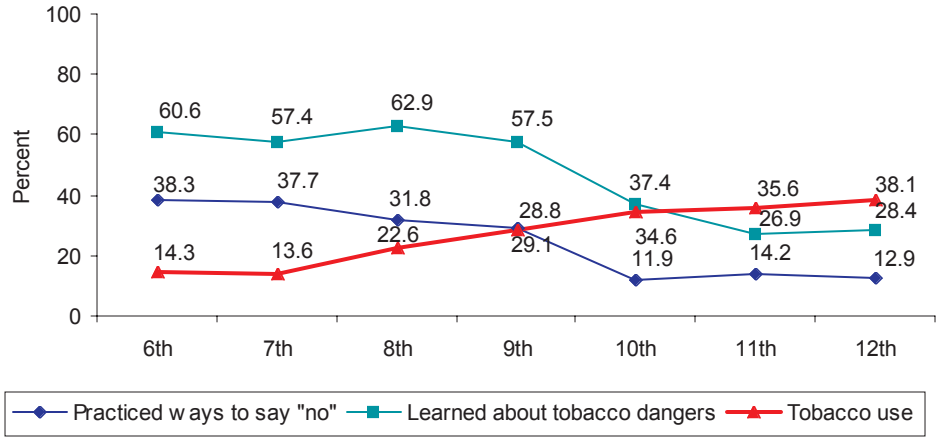
Schools can promote prevention of tobacco use among students by teaching them about the dangers of tobacco and by offering opportunities to practice refusal skills in class. Students were asked if they were taught about the dangers of tobacco use and if they had practiced ways to say "no" to tobacco in any of their classes during the past school year. The results displayed here are for all students.

- 60.3% of middle school and 40.6% of high school students reported being taught about the dangers of tobacco use at school.
- 35.8% of middle school and 18.6% of high school students practiced ways to say "no" to tobacco during the past year.
- The proportion of students who learned about the dangers of tobacco use, as well as of those who practiced refusal skills during the past year is significantly lower in high school than in middle school.
- No differences by gender or race/ethnicity in learning about dangers of tobacco use were noted among either middle or high school students.
- In middle school, Hispanic students are less likely than Black students, while in high school White students are less likely than Black and Hispanic students to report having practiced ways to say "no" to tobacco. There are no significant gender differences in the rate of practicing refusal skills in middle or high school.
- As school grade increases, the rates of practicing refusal drop from 38.3% in 6th grade to 12.9% in 12th grade. Similarly, the rates of learning about dangers of tobacco drop from 60.6% in 6th grade to 28.4% in 12th grade. At the same time, tobacco use rates increase from 14.3% in 6th grade to 38.1% in 12th grade.

Learning about dangers of tobacco use and practicing ways to say "no" to tobacco during past school year, by school type



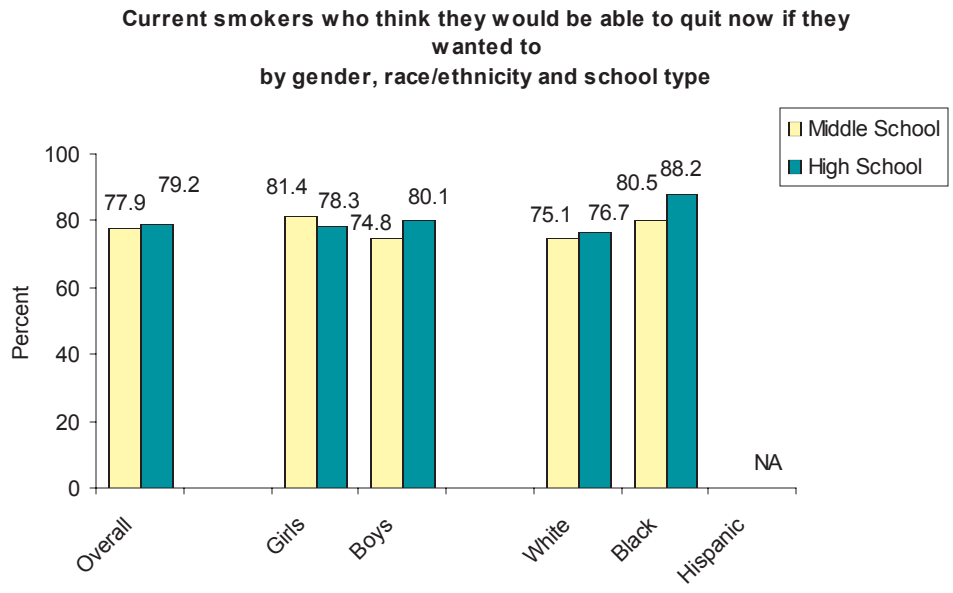
Current tobacco use, practicing ways to say "no" to tobacco, and learning about the dangers of tobacco use by grade

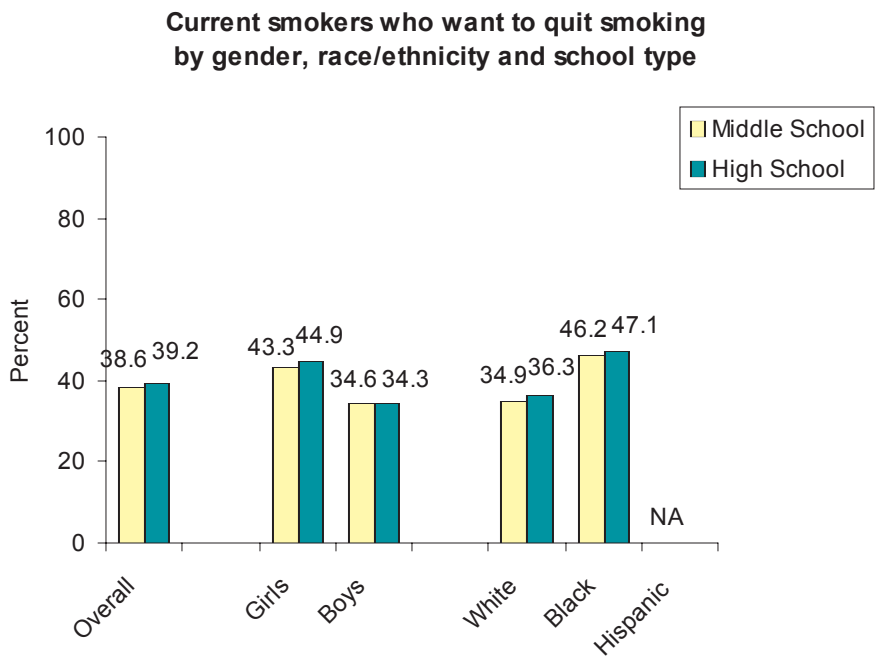


Cessation Beliefs

Quitting smoking might be a difficult and lengthy process even among smokers who would like to quit. To assess the readiness to quit smoking students were asked if they thought they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if they wanted to, and if they want to quit smoking now. The results displayed are for current smokers.

- Approximately 3 in 4 current smokers (77.9% in middle school and 79.2% in high school) think they would be able to quit if they wanted to.
- Current smokers' confidence in being able to quit smoking does not differ between middle and high school.
- There are no statistically significant gender or race/ethnicity differences in students' confidence in being able to quit smoking in either middle or high school.
- Less than half of current smokers (38.6% in middle school and 39.2% in high school) want to quit smoking now.
- Current smokers' desire to quit smoking does not differ between middle and high school.
- There are also no statistically significant gender or race/ethnicity differences in students' desire to quit in either high or middle school.



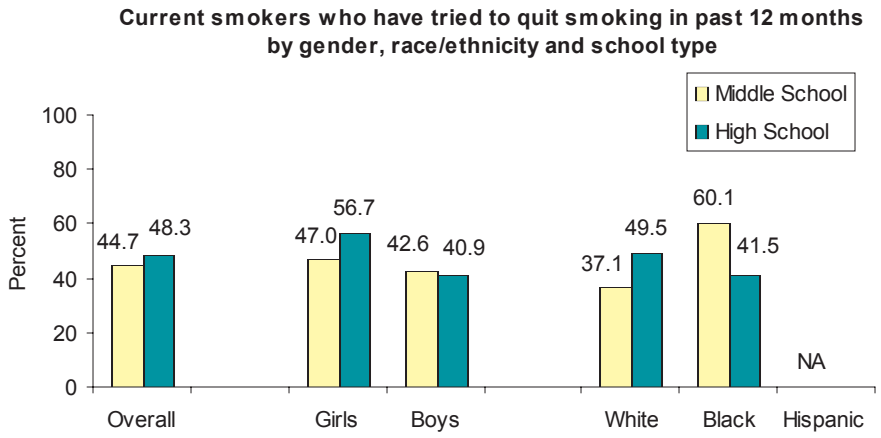


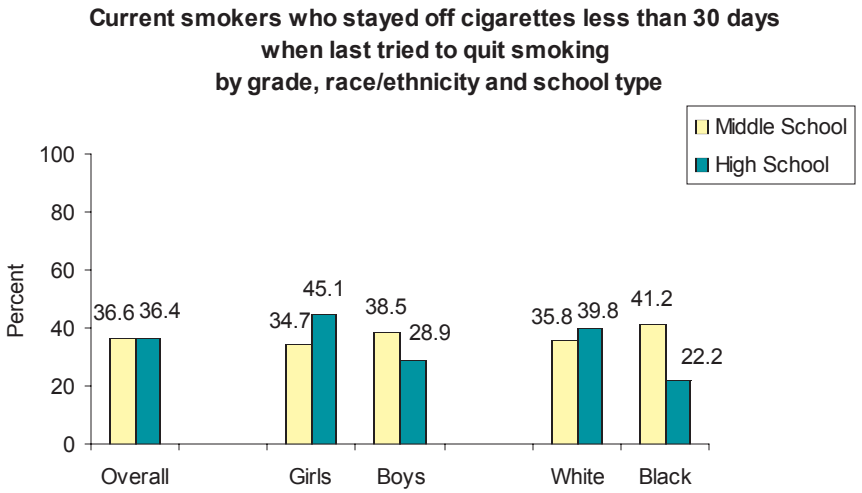
Cessation

Quit Attempts and Length of Last Quit Attempt Among Current Smokers

Students were asked if they had tried to quit smoking during the past 12 months. The results displayed are for students who are current smokers. They were also asked how long they stayed off cigarettes the last time they tried to quit. Length of last quit attempt can be used as an indicator of the degree of addiction and the probability of relapse. The results displayed are for current smokers who have tried to quit smoking.

- Nearly half of current smokers (44.7% in middle school and 48.3% in high school) have tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months.
- There are no statistically significant gender or race/ethnicity differences in quit attempts among either middle or high school students.
- More than a third of current smokers, (36.6% middle school and 36.4% high school students) were unable to stay off cigarettes for at least one month during their last attempt to quit.
- The *Healthy People 2010* objective for cessation is to increase cessation attempts among high school students to 84%. In South Carolina, the percentage of current high school smokers who have tried to quit during the past 12 months varies by grade and ranges between 24.4% and 60.8%.

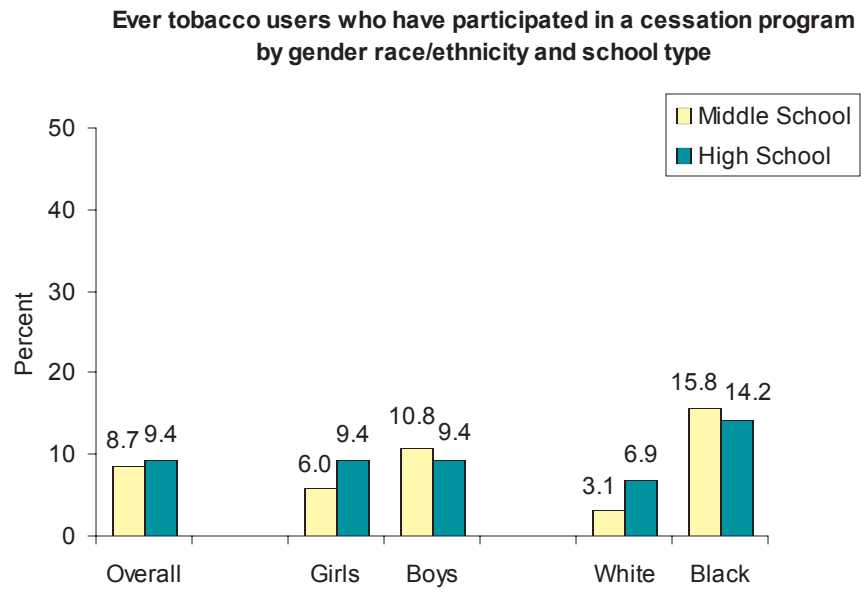


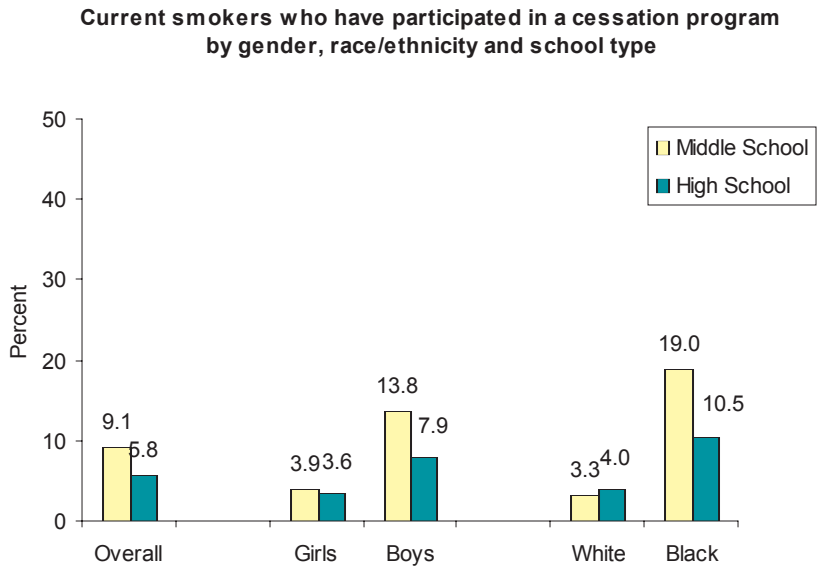


Participation in Cessation Programs

To assess participation in cessation programs, students were asked if they had ever participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco. The results presented are for students who have ever used any form of tobacco (ever tobacco users) and for those who are current smokers.

- Fewer than 1 in 10 middle and high school students who have ever used tobacco have participated in a program to help them quit (8.7% of middle school and 9.4 % of high school students).
- The percentage of ever tobacco users who have participated in a cessation program varies by grade and ranges between 6.3% and 12.3%.
- In middle school, Black ever tobacco users are significantly more likely to participate in a cessation program than White ever tobacco users (15.8% vs. 3.1%). There are no other statistically significant differences in participation in a cessation program by gender or race/ethnicity among middle or high school students.
- Overall, current smokers do not differ significantly from ever tobacco users in their participation in cessation programs (9.1% in middle school and 5.8% in high school).
- Among middle school current smokers, a higher percentage of boys than girls (13.8% vs. 3.9%) and a higher percentage of Black than White students (19.0% vs. 3.3%) reported participation. However the confidence intervals are large and the differences are not statistically significant.
- The percentage of current smokers who have participated in a cessation program varies by grade and ranges between 3.0% and 18.8%.

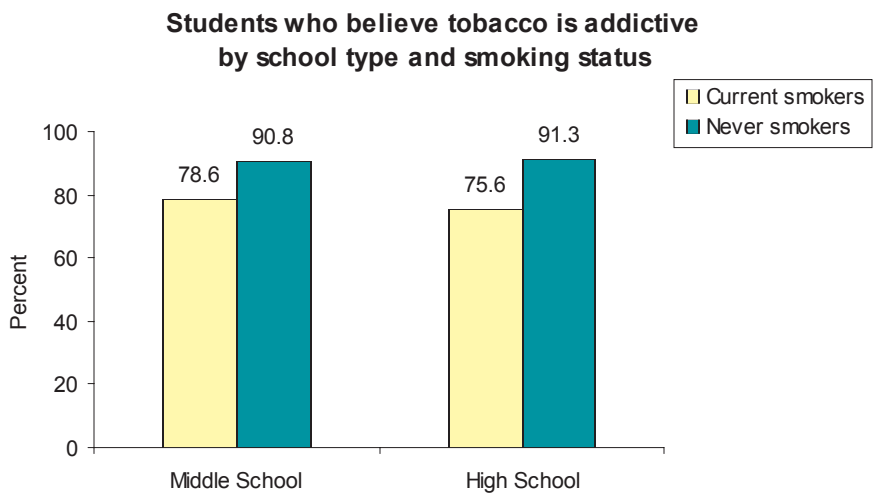


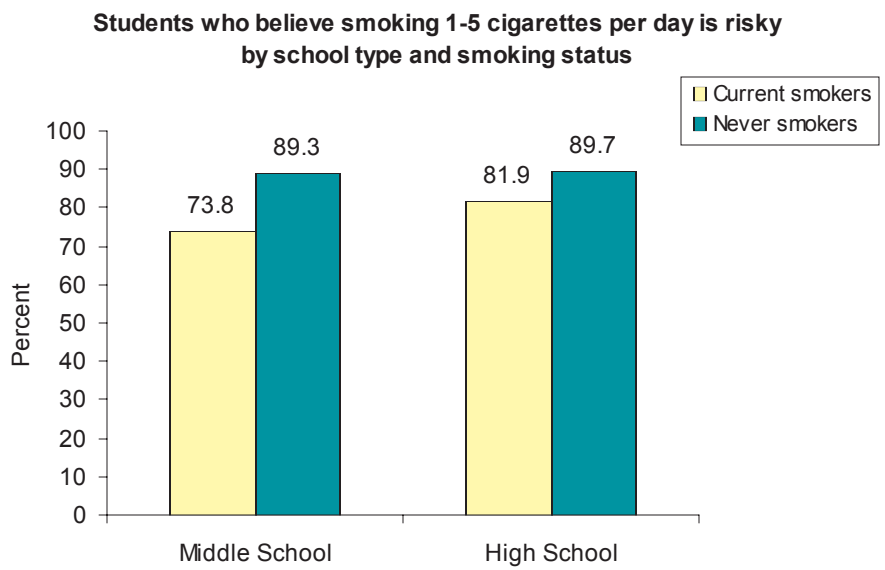


Health Beliefs About Tobacco Use

Students were asked several questions concerning their perception of the harmful effects of smoking. The questions asked if people could become addicted to tobacco just like cocaine and heroin, and if young people who smoke 1-5 cigarettes a day risk harming themselves. The results displayed are for current and never smokers who responded "definitely" or "probably yes."

- Overall, students in middle and high school have sound knowledge of the harmful effects of smoking.
- Nearly 8 in 10 current smokers and 9 in 10 never smokers recognize the addictiveness of tobacco.
- In both middle and high school, never smokers are significantly more likely than current smokers to believe that tobacco is addictive.
- Among high school never smokers, Black students (82.8%) are less likely than White (97.8%) and Hispanic (97.5%) students to believe that tobacco is addictive.
- 7 in 10 middle school current smokers, 8 in 10 high school current smokers and 9 in 10 never smokers consider that smoking 1-5 cigarettes per day is harmful.
- Middle school current smokers are significantly less likely than middle and high school never smokers to believe that smoking is harmful (73.8% vs. 89.3% and 89.7% respectively).
- Among high school never smokers, Black students are significantly less likely than White students to believe that smoking is harmful (82.8% vs. 94.9%).



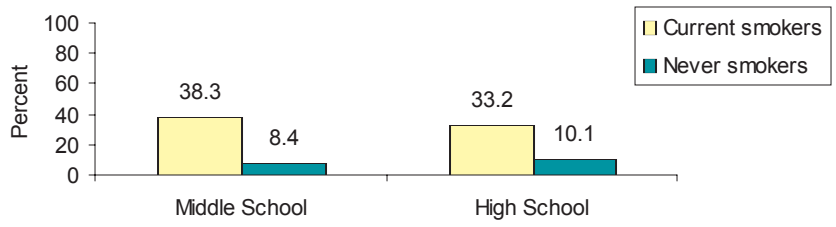


Health Beliefs About Short-term Smoking

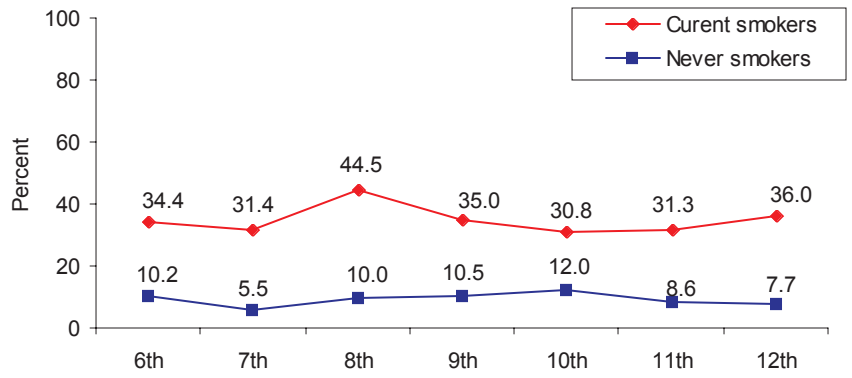
To assess their perception about the health risks associated with smoking for a short duration, students were asked if it was safe for a person to smoke for a year or two, as long as they quit after that. The results displayed are for current and never smokers who responded "definitely" or "probably yes."

- Approximately 1 in 3 current smokers, but less than 1 in 10 never smokers, believe that short-term smoking is safe.
- In middle school, current smokers are 4.5 times more likely than never smokers to believe that short-term smoking is safe (38.3% vs. 8.4%). In high school, current smokers 3 times more likely than never smokers to believe that short-term smoking is safe (33.2% vs. 10.1%).
- There are no statistically significant differences between middle and high school students within the same smoking status category.
- Among high school current smokers, boys are significantly more likely than girls to believe that short-term smoking is safe (43.7% vs. 20.7%).
- In every grade, current smokers are significantly more likely than never smokers to believe that short-term smoking is safe.

Students who think it is safe to smoke for 1 or 2 years as long as you quit after that by school type and smoking status



Students who think it is safe to smoke for 1 or 2 years as long as you quit after that by grade and smoking status

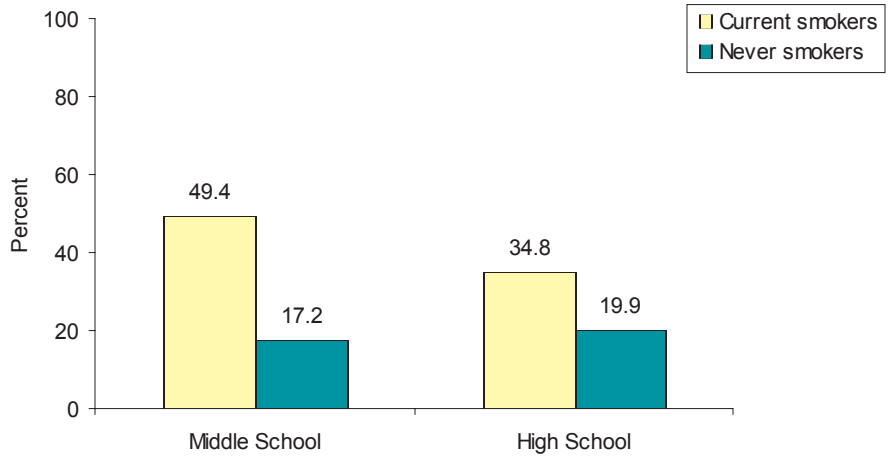


Social Beliefs About Smoking

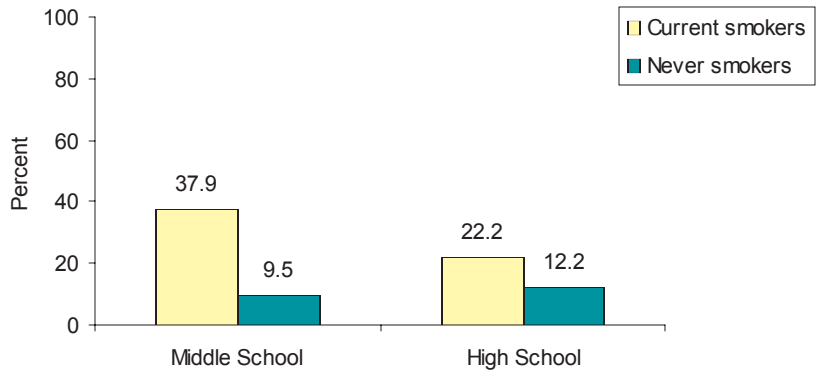
Perception of smoking as a socially acceptable phenomenon can influence future behavior patterns. To assess students' perception about social benefits of smoking, they were asked if young people who smoke have more friends and if smoking makes people look "cool or fit in." Results displayed are for current and never smokers who responded “definitely” or “probably yes.”

- Students who smoke cigarettes are significantly more likely than students who have never smoked to believe that smokers have more friends (49.4% vs. 17.2% in middle school; 34.8% vs. 19.9% in high school).
- Black high school current and never smokers and Black middle school never smokers are significantly more likely than their White counterparts to believe that smokers have more friends.
- In grades 6, 7, 8 and 11, current smokers are significantly more likely than never smokers to believe that smokers have more friends.
- Students who smoke cigarettes are also significantly more likely to believe that smoking makes people look “cool or fit in” (37.9% vs. 9.5% in middle school; 22.2% vs. 12.2% in high school).
- Significant differences between current and never smokers' beliefs that smoking makes people look “cool or fit in” are noted for both genders, for White and Black students, and in every grade in middle school, and only for males and for White students in high school.
- Black never smokers in both middle and high school are significantly more likely than White never smokers to believe that smoking makes young people look “cool or fit in.”
- Among high school smokers, males are twice as likely as females to believe that that smoking makes young people look “cool or fit in.”

Students who think people who smoke cigarettes have more friends by school type and smoking status



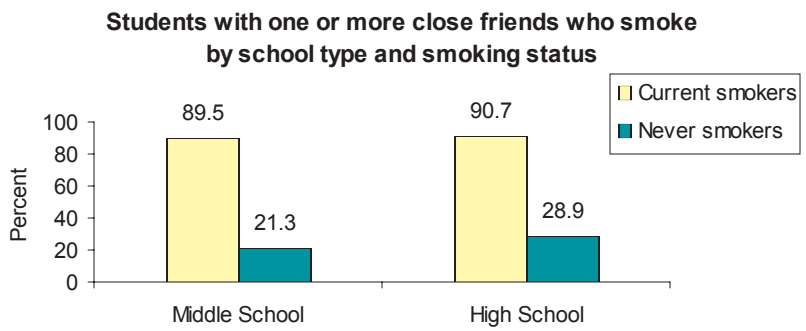
Students who think that smoking makes young people look “cool or fit in” by school type and smoking status

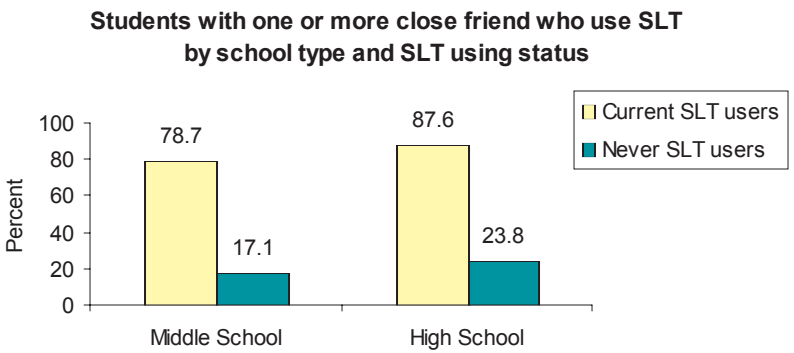


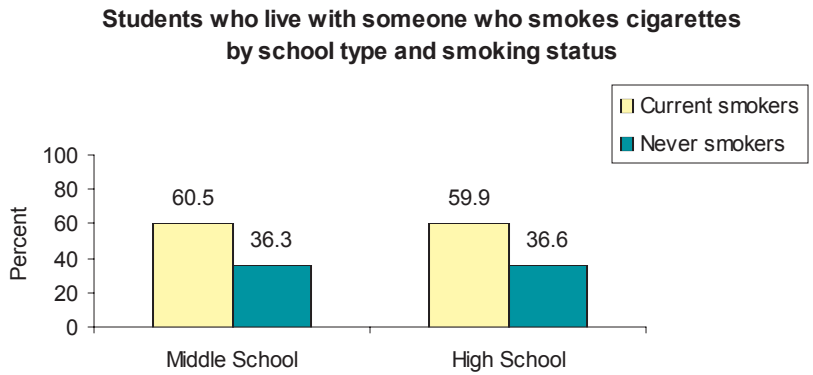
Tobacco Use Among Family and Friends

Having friends or family members who use tobacco is strongly associated with tobacco use among students. Smokers tend to associate with other smokers, and non-smokers tend to associate with other non-smokers. To assess tobacco use practices among family and among peer groups, students were asked how many of their four closest friends smoke cigarettes or use smokeless tobacco (SLT). They were also asked if they live with someone who currently smokes or uses SLT. Results displayed are for current and never smokers, and for current and never SLT users respectively.

- Compared to middle school students who have never smoked, middle school students who smoke are 4 times more likely to have smokers among their four closest friends (89.5% vs. 21.3%). High school smokers are 3 times as likely as high school never smokers to have friends who smoke (90.7% vs. 28.9%).
- The differences between current and never smoker are significant at each grade level and within each gender or race/ethnicity group.
- Middle school students who use SLT are 5 times as likely as never SLT users to have friends who uses SLT (78.7% vs. 17.1%) High school SLT users are 4 times as likely as never SLT users to have friends who use SLT (87.6% vs. 23.8%).
- Living with a smoker increases students' likelihood of being smokers. Two thirds of middle and high school current smokers reported living with a smoker (60.5% middle and 59.9% high school students). In comparison, only one third of never smokers reported living with a smoker (36.3% middle and 36.6% high school students).



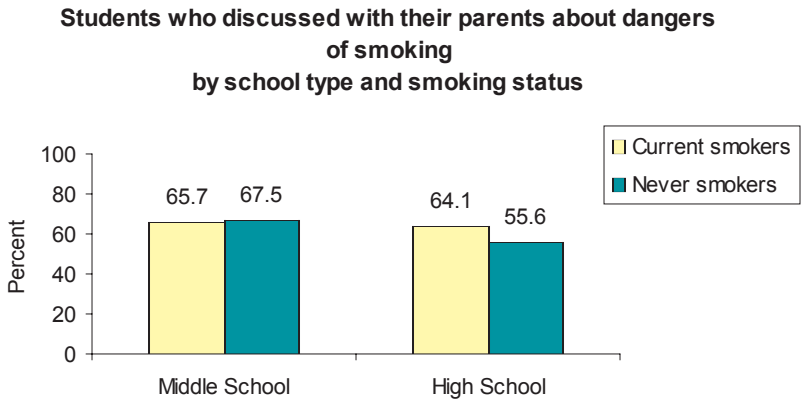




Adult Counsel on Tobacco Use

To assess adult counsel on dangers of tobacco use, students were asked how often during past 12 months their parents or guardians have discussed with them the dangers of tobacco use. The results displayed are for current and never smokers.

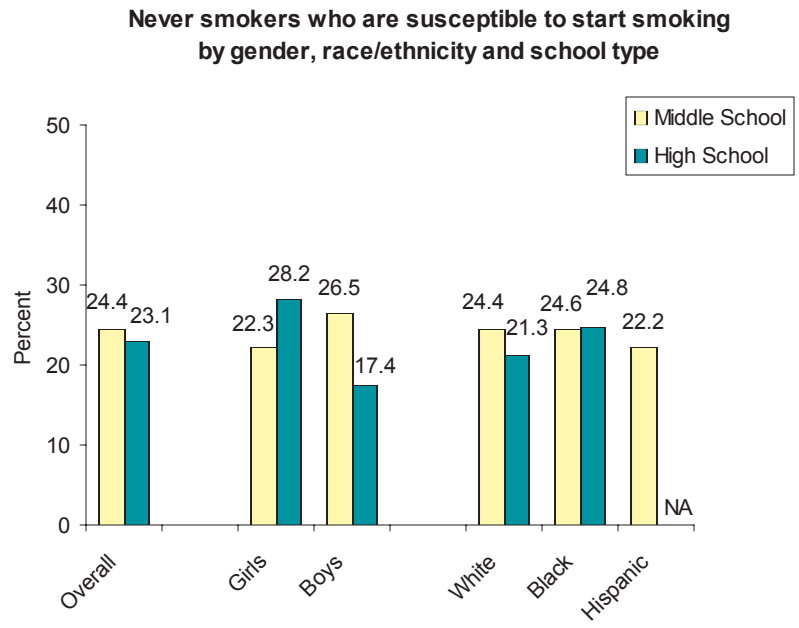
- Among middle school students, 65.7% current smokers and 67.5% never smokers have discussed with their parents the dangers of tobacco use.
- Among high school students, 64.1% current smokers and 55.6% never smokers have discussed with their parents the dangers of tobacco use.
- There are no significant differences between middle and high school students or between smokers and non-smokers overall or by gender, race/ethnicity or grade.

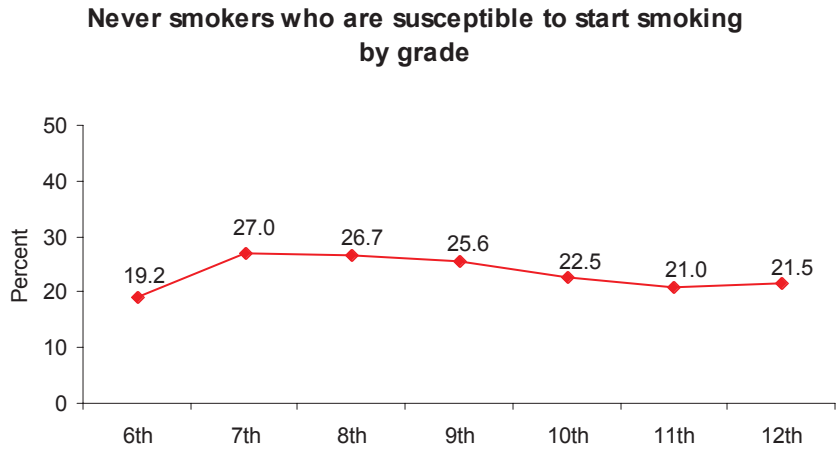


Susceptibility to Start Smoking

A combination of measures was used to assess susceptibility to starting cigarette smoking among students who have not yet smoked. Students who answered they may try a cigarette soon or in the next year, and/or who would smoke a cigarette if offered by a best friend are susceptible to starting smoking. The results displayed are for never smokers.

- Approximately 1 in 4 students (24.4% in middle school and 23.1% in high school) who do not smoke are susceptible to starting smoking.
- Middle school males are more susceptible to starting smoking than high school males (26.5% vs. 17.4%).
- In high school, females are significantly more susceptible to starting smoking than males (28.2% vs. 17.4%).
- No other gender or race/ethnicity statistically significant discrepancies exist among either middle or high school students.
- The percentage of students who are susceptible to start smoking varies by grade and ranges between 19.2% and 27.0%.
- 5.8% of middle school and 3.1% of high school never smokers believe they will try smoking soon.
- 14.6% of middle school and 16.7% of high school never smokers believe they will try smoking during the next year.
- 14.9% of middle school and 12.9% of high school never smokers would accept a cigarette from a friend.

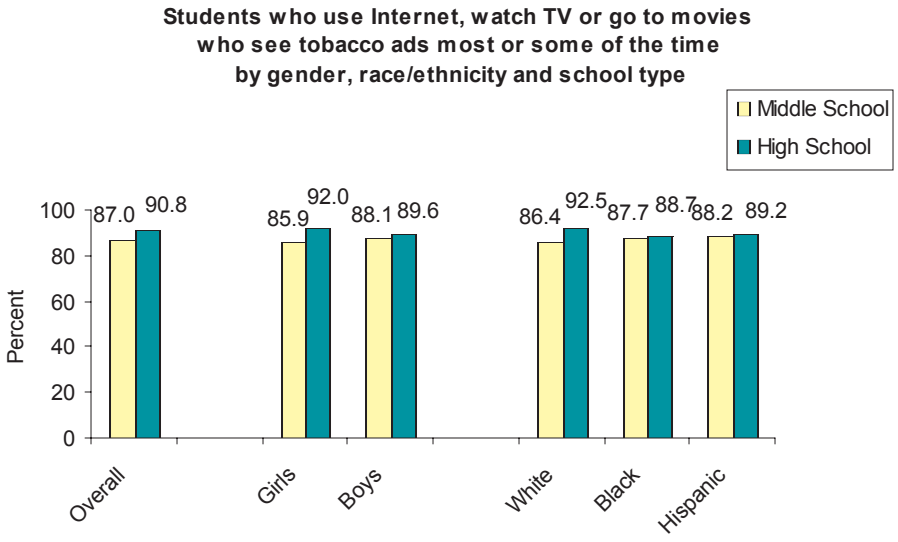


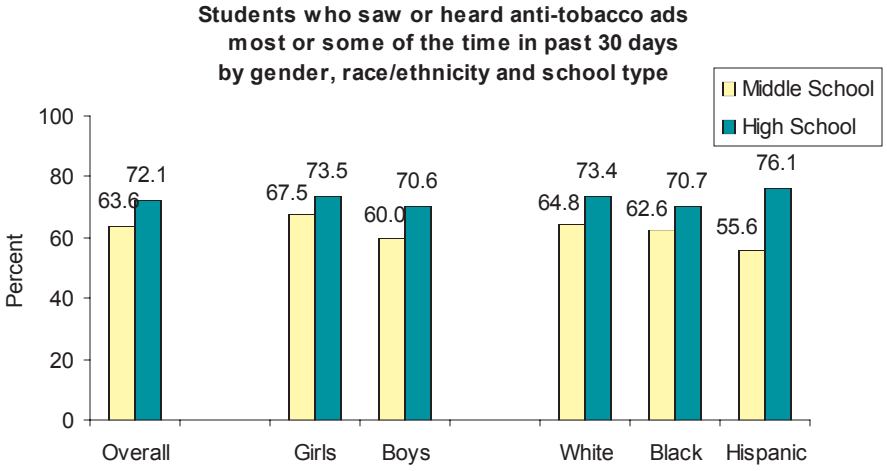


Exposure to Tobacco Messages in the Media

Tobacco advertising can increase the risk of youth consumption. To assess students' exposure to tobacco ads, students were asked how often they see actors or athletes using tobacco on TV or in movies and how often they see Internet ads for tobacco products. Students' exposure to anti-smoking media messages was assessed by asking them how often they see or hear commercials about the dangers of cigarette smoking on TV, radio, or the Internet. The results are for students who report watching TV, going to the movies and/or using the Internet.

- 87.0% of middle and 90.8% of high school students who use the Internet, watch TV, or go to movies have seen ads for tobacco products (most or some of the time).
- 83.0% of middle and 87.7% of high school students have seen actors using tobacco on TV on in the movies. 42.6% of middle and 42.1% of high school students have seen Internet ads for tobacco products (most or some of the time).
- Middle and high school students are equally exposed to tobacco advertising in the media.
- 63.6% of middle school and 72.1% of high school students reported seeing or hearing anti-smoking messages on TV, radio or Internet (most or some of the time).
- High school students are significantly more likely than middle school students to see or hear anti-smoking media messages.
- Media exposure to tobacco advertising is significantly higher compared to media exposure to anti-smoking messages, among both middle and high school students, within each gender or race group.



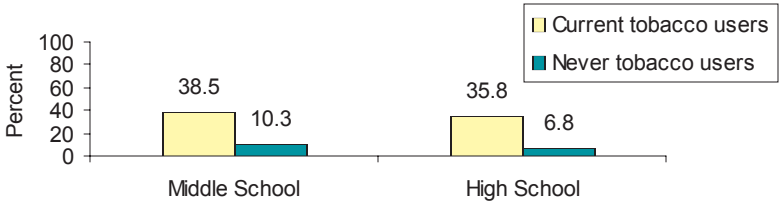


Receptivity to Tobacco Advertising

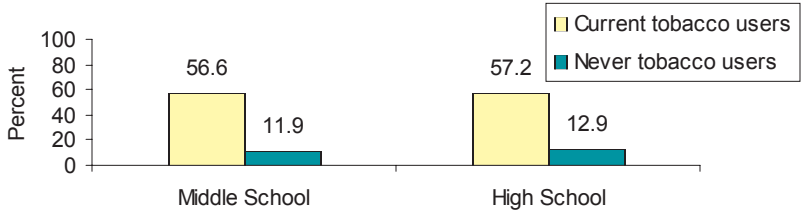
To assess their receptivity to tobacco advertising, students were asked if during the past 12 months they had bought or received anything with a tobacco company name or picture on it, and if they would definitely or probably wear or use a product with a tobacco company name or picture on it. The results displayed are for current and never tobacco users.

- 38.5% of middle and 35.8% of high school students who use tobacco bought or received something with a tobacco company name or picture on it.
- Compared to tobacco users, a significantly lower proportion of never tobacco users bought or received these promotional items: 10.3% of middle school and 6.8% of high school students.
- Among never users, middle school males are 3.4 times more likely than high school males to buy or receive a tobacco promotional item (11.6% vs. 3.4%). Among current tobacco users, White middle and high school students are more likely than Black students to buy or receive these promotional items; high school males are significantly more likely than high school females to buy or receive them.
- More than half of current tobacco users would wear or use a product with a tobacco company name or picture on it (56.6% middle; 57.2% high).
- Compared to tobacco users, only 11.9% of middle and 12.9% of high school never users would wear or use such a product. The difference between current and never tobacco users is statistically significant.
- Among current tobacco users, White students are more likely than Black students to wear or use these items in both middle and high school.
- In summary, more than 1 in 4 students who use tobacco in South Carolina are receptive to tobacco advertising (26.7% middle and 28.7% high school students), compared to only 3.2% middle and 1.2% high school never tobacco users (they bought or received anything with a tobacco company name or picture on it and would wear or use such an item).

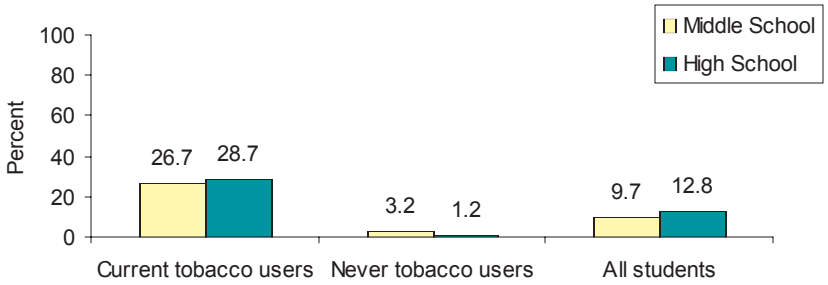
Students who bought or received anything with a tobacco company name or picture on it in past 12 months by school type and tobacco use status



Students who would definitely or probably wear or use anything with a tobacco company name or picture on it by school level and tobacco use status



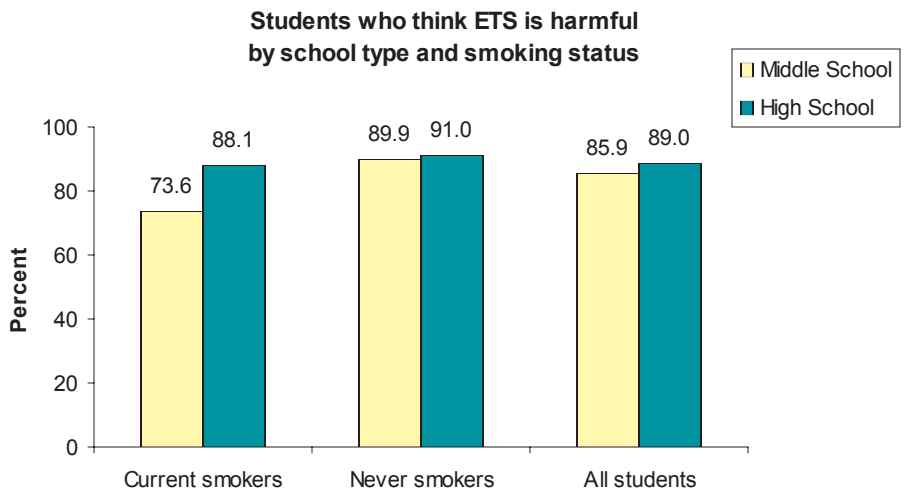
Students who are receptive to tobacco advertising by school type and tobacco use status

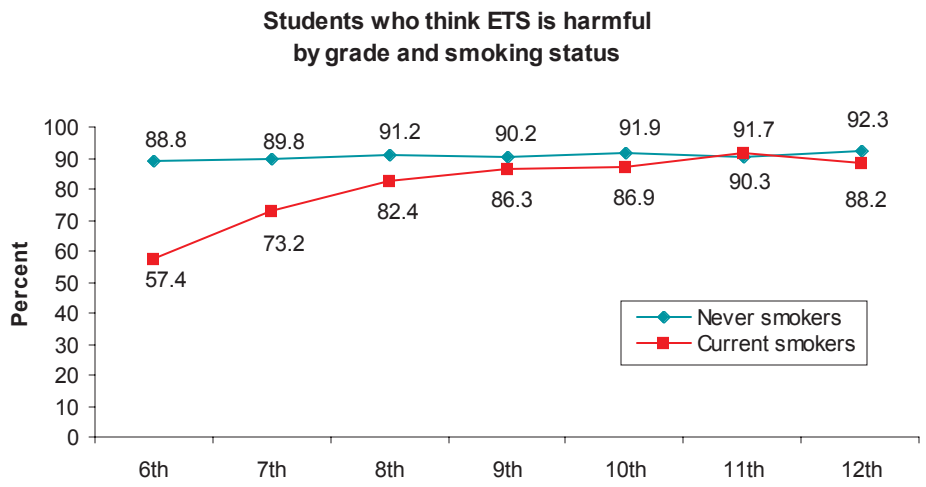


Health Beliefs About ETS

Environmental tobacco smoke, or secondhand smoke, is a known human carcinogen and negatively impacts children's health. To assess students' knowledge about the dangers associated with ETS exposure, students were asked it they thought that smoke from other people's cigarettes was harmful to them. Results are displayed for current and never smokers who think that ETS is definitely or probably harmful.

- Overall, more than 8 in 10 middle and high school students believe that ETS is definitely or probably harmful to them.
- There are no significant differences between middle and high school students overall.
- Among middle school students, current smokers are significantly less aware of the harmful effects of ETS than never smokers (73.6% vs. 89.9%).
- In both middle and high school, Whites are more likely than Blacks to believe that ETS is harmful (91.1% vs. 79.4% in middle school; 92.0% vs. 85.6% in high school). In high school, Whites are also more likely than Hispanics to believe that ETS is harmful (92.0% vs. 81.4%).
- The percentage of current smokers who believe that ETS is harmful varies by grade from 57.4% to 90.3%. Among never smokers, there is very little variation by grade, the percentage of those who believe that ETS is harmful ranges between 88.8% and 92.3%.





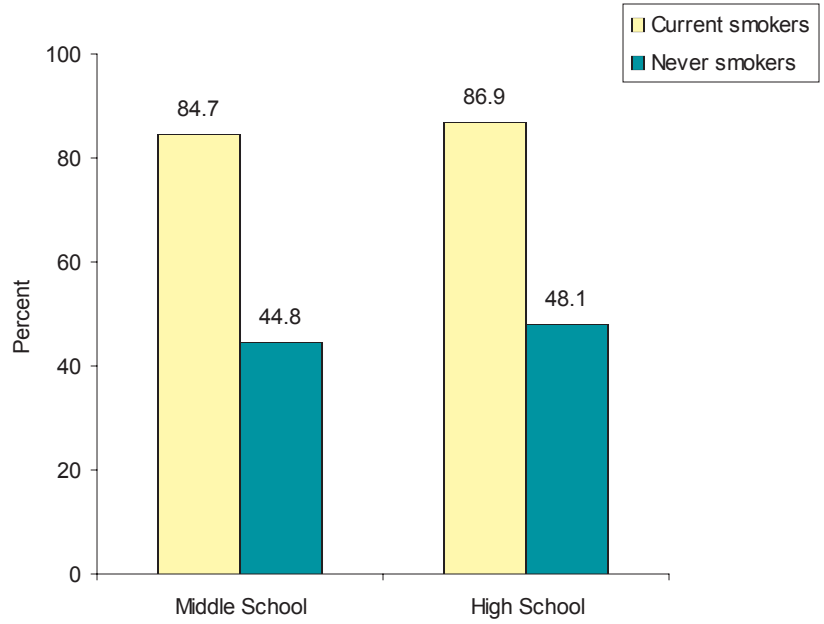
Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)

ETS

To assess students' exposure to ETS, students were asked if they were in the same room or if they rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes during the past 7 days. Students who reported being in the same room or in the same car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 7 days were considered to be recently exposed.

- 60.7% of all middle school and 70.9% of all high school students in South Carolina reported being in the same room or car with someone smoking cigarettes in the past week. White students are more likely than Black and Hispanic students to have been recently exposed to ETS in a room or car, in both middle and high school.
- In both middle and high school, current smokers are nearly two times more likely than never smokers to have been recently exposed to ETS in a room (84.7% vs. 44.8% in middle school and 86.9% vs. 48.1% in high school).
- Among never smokers, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to have been recently exposed to ETS in a room (51.4% vs. 35.6% in middle school; 55.4% vs. 39.0% in high school).
- In both middle and high school, current smokers are significantly more likely than never smokers to have recently ridden in a car with someone who was smoking (75.3% vs. 31.1% in middle school; 87.8% vs. 27.4% in high school).
- Among high school never smokers, White students are significantly more likely than Black students to have been exposed to ETS in a car (33.4% vs.19.8%).
- From 6th to 12th grade, current smokers are significantly and consistently more likely than never smokers to have been recently exposed to ETS in a room, as well as in a car.

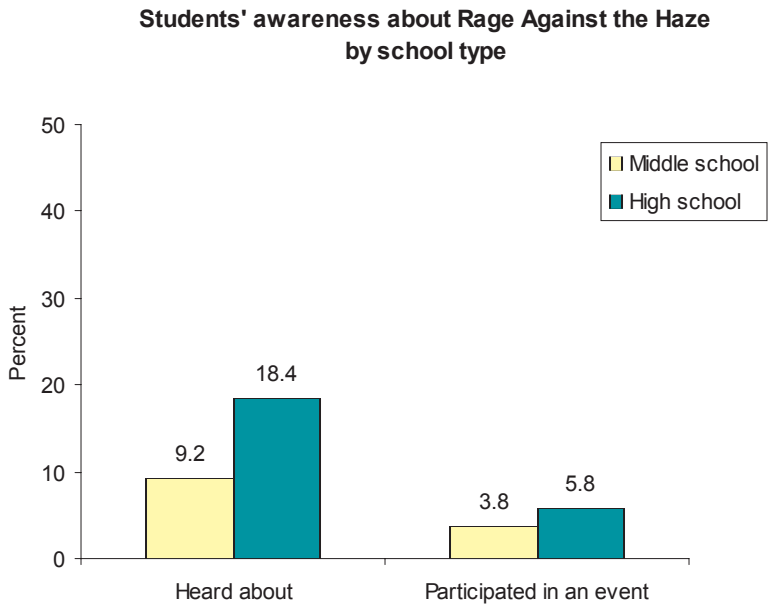
Students who were in same room with someone who was smoking during the past 7 days by school type and smoking status



Participation in Rage Against the Haze

Survey questions were included in the 2005 SCYTS to collect data on students' awareness of the statewide youth-led anti-tobacco movement Rage Against the Haze (RAGE). Students were asked if they had ever heard about Rage Against the Haze and if they had ever participated in a group event. Results are displayed for all students

- Overall, 9.2% of middle school and 18.4% of high school students had heard about Rage Against the Haze.
- 3.8% of middle school and 5.8% of high school students reported ever participating in a RAGE group or event.



Asthma Prevalence

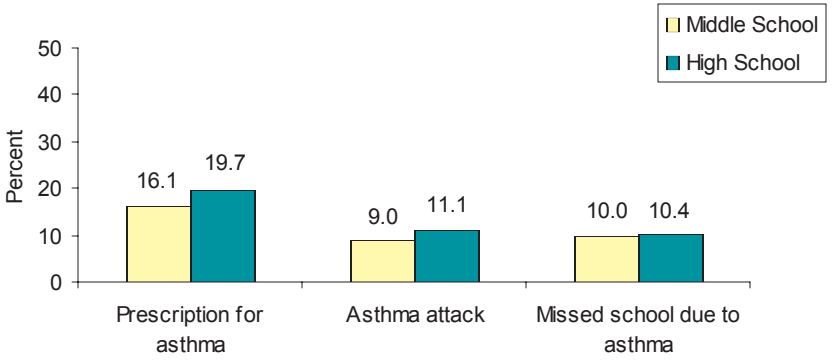
Several questions were used to monitor asthma prevalence among students. Students were asked if a doctor or other health care provider had ever written them a prescription for asthma, if they had an asthma attack or episode of asthma in the past 12 months, and if they missed school due to asthma in the past 12 months. Results are displayed for all students.

- Overall, 16.1% of middle school and 19.7% of high school students have received a prescription for asthma in their lifetime.
- 9.0% of middle school students and 11.1% of high school students had an asthma attack during the past 12 months.
- 10.0% of middle school students and 10.4% of high school students missed at least one day of school due to asthma during the past 12 months.

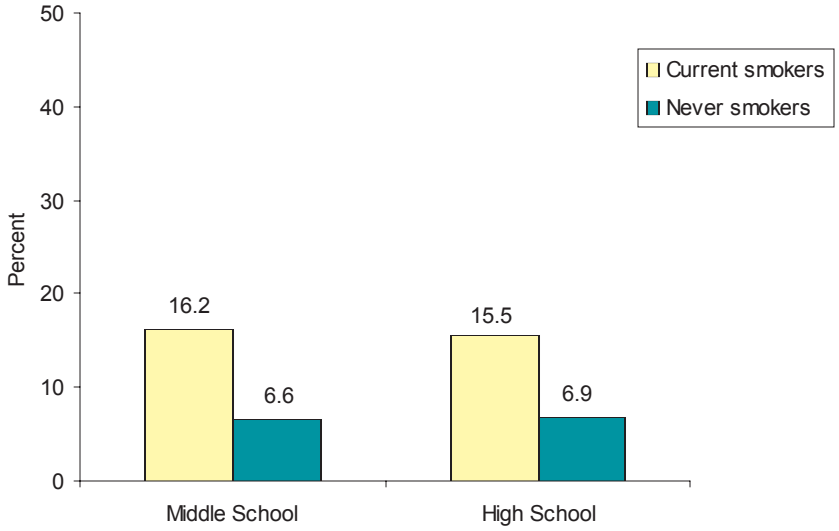
In both middle and high school, current smokers are significantly more likely than never smokers to have missed school due to asthma in the past 12 months. The differences between current and never smokers are not statistically significant for ever receiving a prescription for asthma and for having an asthma attack during the past year.

Hispanic students are significantly less likely then White and Black students to have ever received a prescription for asthma, to have had an asthma attack during the previous year, and to have missed school due to asthma in the previous year.

Students who have ever received prescription for asthma, had an asthma attack, or missed school due to asthma in past 12 months by school type



Students who missed school due to asthma in past 12 months by school type and smoking status



Technical Notes

Survey Instrument

The 2005 South Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey (SCYTS) instrument, designed to meet the specific needs of the South Carolina Tobacco Prevention and Control Program, used 64 core questions developed by the CDC and 20 state-added questions. The instrument collects demographic information about the student; tobacco prevalence; cigarette use initiation; access to tobacco products,; smoking cessation; knowledge and attitudes about tobacco; tobacco prevention in school; exposure to tobacco advertising; exposure to environmental tobacco smoke; participation in the South Carolina youth movement "Rage Against the Haze"; and asthma surveillance.

Sampling Design

The SCYTS used a two-stage sample cluster design to select a representative sample of public middle and high school students in South Carolina. The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all regular public middle schools (containing any of grades 6-8) and high schools (containing any of grades 9-12). Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. In all, 49 middle schools and 50 high schools were chosen. The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling of approximately two classes from each school. All second period classes in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey. However, participation was voluntary and no individual identifying information was collected. A total of 1,264 middle school students from 34 schools and 1,265 high school students from 36 schools participated in the survey. The school response rate was 69.4% for middle school and 72.0% for high school. The student response rate was 91.9% for middle school and 88.5% for high school yielding an overall response rate (school rate x student rate) of 63.7% for both middle and high school.

The data from the 2005 SCYTS were weighted by the CDC, Office on Smoking and Health, to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of nonresponse at school, classroom, and student levels. Therefore, the data in this report are representative of all regular public middle and high school students throughout South Carolina. The sampling design does not allow for analysis at school or district level.

Analysis

The CDC analyzed the data using SUDAAN software, which corrects for the complex sample design, and provided sample weights, frequencies and 95% confidence intervals for each question. Differences between estimates were considered statistically significant at the $p=0.05$ level if the 95% confidence intervals did not overlap. Results are reported separately for middle and high school students.

Limitations

The findings in this report have several limitations. First, these data apply only to students who attend public middle or high school, and are not representative for all persons in this age group. SCYTS did not include students in private or alternative schools, school dropouts, home-schooled youth, or youth in correctional facilities and treatment centers. Students who frequently miss school may not be included in the sample. Second, the SCYTS provides little information on family socio-economic status and other social and cultural factors that have been linked to tobacco use. Third, the data are based on self-response, possibly leading to under- or overreporting of behaviors.

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Category	Middle School		High school		Total surveyed		State Demographics[&]	
	n*	%*	n*	%*	n*	%*	n	%
Gender								
Male	639	51.5	661	50.1	1300	51.6	181934	50.5
Female	620	48.5	598	49.9	1218	48.4	177982	49.5
Race/Ethnicity								
White	637	54.5	566	55.6	1203	47.9	197378	54.8
Black	499	40.1	593	41.0	1092	43.5	147472	41.0
Hispanic	53	2.5	45	1.5	98	3.9	8822	2.5
Other	68	2.9	50	2.0	118	4.7	6244	1.7
Grade								
6	335	30.0	-		335	13.4	56303	15.6
7	560	36.5	-		560	22.4	56894	15.8
8	354	33.5	-		354	14.1	52819	14.7
9	-	-	410	34.5	410	16.4	66910	18.6
10	-	-	336	26.0	336	13.4	50370	14.0
11	-	-	295	20.1	295	11.8	38950	10.8
12	-	-	212	19.4	212	8.5	37672	10.5
Age								
<=11	68	5.9	2	0.1	70	2.8	NA	NA
12	336	26.7	1	0.1	337	13.4	NA	NA
13	525	38.9	0	0.0	525	20.8	NA	NA
14	286	24.7	106	8.4	392	15.5	NA	NA
15	43	3.7	340	27.9	383	15.2	NA	NA
16	2	0.2	363	27.8	365	14.5	NA	NA
17	-	-	295	22.1	295	11.7	NA	NA
>=18	1	0.0	156	13.6	157	6.2	NA	NA
Total	**1264**		**1265**		**2527**		**359916**	

* Numbers represent unweighted sample sizes and weighted percentages.

[&] Student gender, race ethnicity and enrollment by grade were provided by the State Department of Education. Information was collected only for public school students eligible to participate in the SCYTS.
Data for students in private or alternative schools, or in correctional facilities and treatment centers is not included.

Prevalence of Current Tobacco Product Use Among S.C. Public School Students

Characteristic	Any tobacco		Cigarettes		Cigars		Smokeless tobacco		Bidis		Pipes	
	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Middle School												
Gender												
Male	19.0	(± 5.3)	11.6	(± 4.3)	8.8	(± 3.8)	6.5	(± 2.3)	5.8	(± 2.9)	3.1	(± 1.8)
Female	14.4	(± 4.0)	10.7	(± 4.0)	5.9	(± 2.3)	2.4	(± 1.2)	2.1	(± 1.1)	2.2	(± 1.6)
Race/Ethnicity												
White	16.4	(± 5.7)	10.9	(± 4.7)	5.8	(± 2.4)	6.2	(± 2.3)	3.1	(± 1.8)	2.2	(± 1.4)
Black	17.6	(± 4.1)	11.7	(± 3.9)	9.7	(± 4.1)	2.1	(± 1.5)	5.3	(± 2.4)	3.3	(± 2.1)
Hispanic	5.6	(± 4.2)	4.1	(± 2.5)	1.8	(± 3.5)	0.0	(± 0.0)	1.8	(± 3.5)	1.8	(± 3.5)
Grade												
6	14.3	(± 6.8)	9.4	(± 5.3)	7.4	(± 5.2)	3.5	(± 2.8)	4.1	(± 2.5)	2.0	(± 1.8)
7	13.6	(± 5.2)	9.0	(± 4.4)	5.4	(± 2.0)	3.3	(± 2.2)	3.5	(± 1.4)	2.4	(± 1.5)
8	22.6	(± 7.8)	15.1	(± 6.6)	9.6	(± 4.6)	6.6	(± 2.7)	4.6	(± 3.8)	3.7	(± 3.3)
Total	**16.8**	**(± 4.2)**	**11.2**	**(± 3.6)**	**7.4**	**(± 2.8)**	**4.5**	**(± 1.6)**	**4.0**	**(± 1.7)**	**2.7**	**(± 1.5)**
High School												
Gender												
Male	40.3	(± 6.1)	26.9	(± 5.2)	21.8	(± 5.1)	15.1	(± 4.6)	8.5	(± 3.2)	7.6	(± 2.3)
Female	26.7	(± 4.7)	21.7	(± 5.1)	9.2	(± 2.3)	2.3	(± 1.3)	4.1	(± 1.6)	2.6	(± 1.1)
Race/Ethnicity												
White	40.8	(± 4.3)	31.2	(± 4.2)	18.4	(± 3.5)	12.9	(± 4.2)	5.3	(± 2.1)	5.1	(± 2.0)
Black	24.1	(± 5.3)	14.4	(± 4.1)	12.1	(± 4.2)	2.7	(± 1.7)	7.7	(± 2.6)	4.9	(± 1.5)
Hispanic	24.3	(± 9.5)	17.8	(± 10.8)	9.2	(± 7.5)	6.0	(± 4.3)	6.0	(± 6.0)	7.8	(± 5.5)
Grade												
9	28.8	(± 5.6)	20.1	(± 3.2)	11.3	(± 3.3)	7.6	(± 4.3)	6.6	(± 3.2)	4.4	(± 2.3)
10	34.6	(± 5.4)	25.2	(± 6.2)	15.2	(± 5.8)	10.2	(± 4.0)	5.6	(± 3.7)	5.3	(± 3.5)
11	35.6	(± 5.7)	24.7	(± 6.8)	17.6	(± 6.6)	7.8	(± 3.6)	4.6	(± 2.6)	4.6	(± 2.7)
12	38.1	(± 7.1)	30.3	(± 8.2)	21.1	(± 6.0)	9.2	(± 5.2)	8.4	(± 3.6)	6.6	(± 2.9)
Total	**33.6**	**(± 4.2)**	**24.4**	**(± 3.8)**	**15.6**	**(± 2.8)**	**8.6**	**(± 2.7)**	**6.4**	**(± 1.9)**	**5.2**	**(± 1.3)**

§ 95% confidence interval

Prevalence of Lifetime Tobacco Product Use Among S.C. Public School Students

Category	Any tobacco		Cigarettes		Cigars		Smokeless tobacco		Bidis		Kreteks	
	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Middle School												
Gender												
Male	49.5	(± 5.0)	41.3	(± 5.3)	25.0	(± 5.0)	19.4	(± 3.6)	6.8	(± 1.9)	4.6	(± 2.1)
Female	39.9	(± 5.3)	35.0	(± 5.0)	14.4	(± 3.2)	7.1	(± 2.5)	4.1	(± 2.1)	2.2	(± 1.4)
Race/Ethnicity												
White	40.3	(± 5.7)	33.0	(± 5.5)	17.9	(± 4.2)	15.4	(± 4.2)	4.2	(± 1.3)	2.8	(± 1.1)
Black	51.6	(± 4.5)	46.1	(± 3.8)	22.5	(± 4.5)	10.7	(± 2.7)	7.1	(± 2.1)	4.1	(± 2.1)
Hispanic	37.3	(± 11.3)	31.5	(± 11.3)	12.7	(± 10.3)	11.7	(± 6.3)	3.1	(± 3.8)	3.5	(± 4.6)
Grade												
6	39.4	(± 8.9)	32.6	(± 8.6)	17.2	(± 5.8)	10.4	(± 5.0)	4.1	(± 2.0)	4.4	(± 3.0
7	42.1	(± 6.5)	36.2	(± 6.4)	17.1	(± 3.2)	12.5	(± 3.8)	5.2	(± 2.0)	2.4	(± 1.5
8	52.9	(± 7.7)	45.1	(± 8.4)	25.1	(± 6.6)	16.8	(± 4.3)	7.0	(± 2.6)	3.8	(± 2.6
Total	**44.8**	**(± 4.7)**	**38.2**	**(± 4.9)**	**19.7**	**(± 3.6)**	**13.4**	**(± 2.5)**	**5.4**	**(± 1.3)**	**3.4**	**(± 1.3)**
High School												
Gender												
Male	73.0	(± 3.4)	65.1	(± 3.6)	46.2	(± 4.4)	32.4	(± 7.7)	11.3	(± 2.5)	7.3	(± 2.1)
Female	63.5	(± 5.1)	61.3	(± 4.7)	27.6	(± 4.1)	10.5	(± 3.0)	6.0	(± 1.7)	5.5	(± 1.7)
Race/Ethnicity												
White	69.8	(± 3.9)	65.0	(± 4.3)	42.9	(± 3.9)	30.2	(± 4.7)	6.5	(± 2.3)	6.9	(± 2.6)
Black	67.3	(± 5.0)	61.5	(±3.8)	28.9	(± 4.2)	8.9	(± 2.9)	11.6	(± 2.1)	5.7	(± 2.3)
Hispanic	51.0	(± 14.2)	48.0	(± 11.7)	23.9	(± 10.5)	11.6	(± 7.7)	11.7	(± 7.0)	6.4	(± 3.2)
Grade												
9	68.5	(± 7.1)	62.1	(± 6.6)	31.0	(± 3.9)	20.5	(± 6.8)	9.1	(± 3.0)	6.2	(± 1.9)
10	61.3	(± 7.2)	58.0	(± 6.2)	34.7	(± 6.5)	20.2	(± 6.1)	7.4	(± 4.3)	4.4	(± 3.2)
11	70.5	(± 8.6)	65.0	(± 8.1)	38.7	(± 9.0)	19.1	(± 6.1)	6.1	(± 3.2)	6.0	(± 2.9)
12	75.0	(± 5.3)	70.0	(± 6.5)	47.4	(± 7.2)	25.5	(± 9.3)	12.3	(± 3.5)	10.1	(± 3.8)
Total	**68.3**	**(± 3.0)**	**63.3**	**(± 2.3)**	**36.8**	**(± 3.4)**	**21.2**	**(± 4.5)**	**8.7**	**(± 1.6)**	**6.4**	**(± 1.5)**

§ 95% confidence interval

2005 SC Youth Tobacco Survey

THE FIRST QUESTIONS ASK FOR SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF.

1. How old are you?
a. 11 years old or younger
b. 12 years old
c. 13 years old
d. 14 years old
e. 15 years old
f. 16 years old
g. 17 years old
h. 18 years old or older

2. What is your sex?
a. Female
b. Male

3. What grade are you in?
a. 6th
b. 7th
c. 8th
d. 9th
e. 10th
f. 11th
g. 12th
h. Ungraded or other grade

4. How do you describe yourself? (CHOOSE ONE ANSWER, or MORE THAN ONE)
a. American Indian or Alaskan Native
b. Asian
c. Black or African American
d. Hispanic or Latino
e. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
f. White

5. Which one of these groups BEST describes you? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)
a. American Indian or Alaska Native
b. Asian
c. Black or African American
d. Hispanic or Latino
e. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
f. White

THE NEXT GROUP OF QUESTIONS ASKS ABOUT TOBACCO USE.

Cigarette Smoking

6. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?
a. Yes
b. No

7. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?
a. I have never smoked a whole cigarette.
b. 8 years old or younger
c. 9 or 10 years old
d. 11 or 12 years old
e. 13 or 14 years old
f. 15 or 16 years old
g. 17 years old or older

8. About how many cigarettes have you smoked in your entire life?
a. None
b. 1 or more puffs but never a whole cigarette
c. 1 cigarette
d. 2 to 5 cigarettes
e. 6 to 15 cigarettes (about 1/2 a pack total)
f. 16 to 25 cigarettes (about 1 pack total)
g. 26 to 99 cigarettes (more than 1 pack, but less than 5 packs)
h. 100 or more cigarettes (5 or more packs)

9. Have you ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?
a. Yes
b. No

10. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

11. During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?

a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
b. Less than 1 cigarette per day
c. 1 cigarette per day
d. 2 to 5 cigarettes per day
e. 6 to 10 cigarettes per day
f. 11 to 20 cigarettes per day
g. More than 20 cigarettes per day

12. During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarettes did you usually smoke?
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
b. I do not have a usual brand
c. Camel
d. Marlboro
e. Newport
f. Virginia Slims
g. GPC, Basic, or Doral
h. Some other brand

13. Are the cigarettes you usually smoke menthol cigarettes?

a. I do not smoke cigarettes
b. Yes
c. No

14. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
b. I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station
c. I bought them from a vending machine
d. I gave someone else money to buy them for me
e. I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else
f. A person 18 years old or older gave them to me
g. I took them from a store or family member
h. I got them some other way

15. During the past 30 days, where did you buy the last pack of cigarettes you bought?
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

a. I did not buy a pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days
b. A gas station
c. A convenience store
d. A grocery store
e. A drugstore
f. A vending machine
g. I bought them over the Internet
h. Other

16. When you bought or tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, were you ever asked to show proof of age?

a. I did not try to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days
b. Yes, I was asked to show proof of age
c. No, I was not asked to show proof of age

17. During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?

a. I did not try to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days
b. Yes, someone refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age
c. No, no one refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age

18. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

19. Have you ever violated your school's tobacco policy?

a. No
b. Yes, once or twice
c. Yes, occasionally
d. Yes, regularly (most days or everyday)

20. What happened the last time you were caught violating your school's tobacco policy?
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

a. I was never been caught violating the school's tobacco policy?
b. I was given out-of school suspension
c. I was given in-school suspension
d. I took a tobacco education class as an alternative to suspension
e. I was given a verbal warning
f. Nothing happened
g. None of the above

21. Were you offered help with quitting smoking the last time you were caught violating your school's tobacco policy?
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)
a. I was never been caught violating the school's tobacco policy?
b. No
c. Yes, but I declined
d. Yes, I got help but still use tobacco
e. Yes, I got help and I quit successfully

22. During the school day, where do you most often smoke?
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)
a. I don't smoke at school
b. Indoors, in the bathroom
c. Indoors, in the stairwell
d. Indoors, in some other space
e. Outside, in a designed smoking area
f. Outside in a nonsmoking area
g. Just outside school property
h. Some other place at school

23. During the after-school events on school property, where do you most often smoke?
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)
a. I don't smoke at after-school events
b. Indoors, in the bathroom
c. Indoors, in the stairwell
d. Indoors, in some other space
e. Outside, in a designed smoking area
f. Outside in a nonsmoking area
g. Just outside school property
h. Some other place at school

24. How do you do in school?
a. Far above average
b. Above average
c. Average
d. Below average

25. When was the last time you smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs?
a. I have never smoked even one or two puffs
b. Earlier today
c. Not today but sometime during the past 7 days
d. Not during the past 7 days but sometime during the past 30 days
e. Not during the past 30 days but sometime during the past 6 months
f. Not during the past 6 months but sometime during the past year
g. 1 to 4 years ago
h. 5 or more years ago

26. How long can you go without smoking before you feel like you need a cigarette?
a. I have never smoked cigarettes
b. I do not smoke now
c. Less than an hour
d. 1 to 3 hours
e. More than 3 hours but less than a day
f. A whole day
g. Several days
h. A week or more

27. Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes?
a. I do not smoke now
b. Yes
c. No

28. During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?
a. I did not smoke during the past 12 months
b. Yes
c. No

29. How many times during the past 12 months have you stopped smoking one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?
a. I have not smoked in the past 12 months
b. I have not tried to quit
c. 1 time
d. 2 times
e. 3 to 5 times
f. 6 to 9 times
g. 10 or more times

30. When you last tried to quit, how long did you stay off cigarettes?

a. I have never smoked cigarettes
b. I have never tried to quit
c. Less than a day
d. 1 to 7 days
e. More than 7 days but less than 30 days
f. More than 30 days but less than 6 months
g. More than 6 months but less than a year
h. 1 year or more

Smokeless Tobacco: Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip

31. Have you ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?

a. Yes
b. No

32. How old were you when you used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip for the first time?

a. I have never used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip
b. 8 years old or younger
c. 9 or 10 years old
d. 11 or 12 years old
e. 13 or 14 years old
f. 15 or 16 years old
g. 17 years old or older

33. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

34. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property?

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

35. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

a. I did not use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip during the past 30 days
b. I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station
c. I gave someone else money to buy them for me
d. I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else
e. A person 18 years old or older gave them to me
f. I took them from a store or family member
g. I got them some other way

Cigars

36. Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?

a. Yes
b. No

37. How old were you when you smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar for the first time?

a. I have never smoked a cigar, cigarillo or little cigar
b. 8 years old or younger
c. 9 or 10 years old
d. 11 or 12 years old
e. 13 or 14 years old
f. 15 or 16 years old
g. 17 years old or older

38. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

39. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

a. I did not smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the past 30 days
b. I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station

c. I gave someone else money to buy them for me
d. I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else
e. A person 18 years old or older gave them to me
f. I took them from a store or family member
g. I got them some other way

Pipe

40. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke tobacco in a pipe?
a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

Bidis and Kreteks

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT BIDIS (OR "BEEDIES") AND KRETEKS (ALSO CALLED "CLOVE CIGARETTES"). BIDIS ARE SMALL BROWN CIGARETTES FROM INDIA MADE OF TOBACCO WRAPPED IN A LEAF TIED WITH A THREAD. KRETEKS ARE CIGARETTES MADE OF TOBACCO AND CLOVE EXTRACT.

41. Have you ever tried smoking any of the following:
a. Bidis
b. Kreteks
c. I have tried both bidis and kreteks
d. I have never smoked bidis or kreteks

42. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke bidis?
a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 to 5 days
d. 6 to 9 days
e. 10 to 19 days
f. 20 to 29 days
g. All 30 days

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR THOUGHTS ABOUT TOBACCO.

43. Do you think that you will try a cigarette soon?
a. I have already tried smoking cigarettes
b. Yes
c. No

44. Do you think you will smoke a cigarette at any time during the next year?
a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

45. Do you think you will be smoking cigarettes 5 years from now?
a. I definitely will
b. I probably will
c. I probably will not
d. I definitely will not

46. If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?
a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

47. What would your best friends think if you smoked a cigarette?
a. They would be angry with me
b. They would be a little upset
c. They wouldn't care one way or the other
d. They would accept me
e. They would be glad

48. In the past 12 months, how often have either your parents or guardians discussed the dangers of tobacco use with you?
a. Never
b. Rarely
c. Sometimes
d. Often
e. Very often

49. Do your parents know that you smoke?
a. I don't smoke
b. No
c. Yes, one of my parents knows
d. Yes, both of my parents know
e. I don't know

50. Are you allowed to smoke in front of your parents?
a. I don't smoke
b. No
c. Yes, in front of one of my parents
d. Yes, in front of both parents

51. Do you think people can get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin?
a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

52. Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?
a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

53. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?
a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

54. Do you think young people risk harming themselves if they smoke from 1 - 5 cigarettes per day?
a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

55. Do you think it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as you quit after that?
a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

56. Do you think you would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if you wanted to?
a. I do not smoke now
b. Yes
c. No
b. Yes
c. No

57. Have you ever participated in a program to help you quit using tobacco?
a. I have never used tobacco
b. Yes
c. No

58. During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?
a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

59. During this school year, did you practice ways to say NO to tobacco in any of your classes (for example by, role playing)?
a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

60. During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the effects of smoking, such as it makes your teeth yellow, causes wrinkles, or makes you smell bad?
a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

61. Does your school have any special groups or classes for students who want to quit using tobacco?
a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

62. Have you ever participated in a program at school to help you quit using tobacco?
a. I have never used tobacco
b. Yes
c. No

63. Has your school nurse ever asked if you smoke cigarettes or use tobacco?
a. I've never seen a school nurse
b. Yes
c. No

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT EVENTS YOU MAY HAVE ATTENDED OR WHAT YOU HAVE SEEN ON TV, AT THE MOVIES, OR ON THE INTERNET.

64. During the past 12 months, have you participated in any community activities to discourage people your age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or cigars?

a. Yes
b. No
c. I did not know about any activities

65. Have you ever heard about the "Rage against the Haze" group?

a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

66. Have you gone to a "Rage against the Haze" event?

a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

67. Why did you become involved with the "Rage against the Haze" group?
(CHOOSE ONE OR MORE REASONS)

a. I am not involved
b. To spend time with my friends.
c. To meet new friends.
d. Because someone I know asked me to.
e. Because someone I know has been negatively affected by tobacco use.
f. To make a difference.
g. To learn more about tobacco use.

68. 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?

a. Not in the past 30 days
b. 1-3 times in the past 30 days
c. 1-3 times per week
d. Daily or almost daily
e. More than once a day

69. When you watch TV or go to movies, how often do you see actors using tobacco?

a. I don't watch TV or go to movies
b. Most of the time
c. Some of the time
d. Hardly ever
e. Never

70. When you watch TV, how often do you see athletes using tobacco?

a. I don't watch TV
b. Most of the time
c. Some of the time
d. Hardly ever
e. Never

71. When you are using the Internet, how often do you see ads for tobacco products?

a. I don't use the Internet
b. Most of the time
c. Some of the time
d. Hardly ever
e. Never

SOME TOBACCO COMPANIES MAKE ITEMS LIKE SPORTS GEAR, T-SHIRTS, LIGHTERS, HATS, JACKETS, AND SUNGLASSES THAT PEOPLE CAN BUY OR RECEIVE FREE.

72 During the past 12 months, did you buy or receive anything that has a tobacco company name or picture on it?

a. Yes
b. No

73. Would you ever use or wear something that has a tobacco company name or picture on it such as a lighter, t-shirt, hat, or sunglasses?

a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO USE.

74. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes?

a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days

c. 3 or 4 days
d. 5 or 6 days
e. 7 days

75. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?
a. 0 days
b. 1 or 2 days
c. 3 or 4 days
d. 5 or 6 days
e. 7 days

76. Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?
a. Definitely yes
b. Probably yes
c. Probably not
d. Definitely not

77. Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?
a. Yes
b. No

78. Does anyone who lives with you now use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
a. Yes
b. No

79. How many of your four closest friends smoke cigarettes?
a. None
b. One
c. Two
d. Three
e. Four
f. Not sure

80. How many of your four closest friends use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?
a. None
b. One
c. Two
d. Three
e. Four
f. Not sure

THE NEXT QUESTIONS WILL ASK YOU ABOUT TELEVISION TIME AND ASTHMA.

81. On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?
a. I do not watch TV on an average school day
b. Less than one hour per day
c. One hour per day
d. Two hours per day
e. Three hours per day
f. Four hours per day
g. Five or more hours per day

82. Has a doctor or other health care provider ever written you a prescription (medicine you get at a pharmacy) for asthma?
a. I have never had asthma
b. Yes
c. No
d. Not sure

83. Have you had an asthma attack or episode of asthma in the past 12 months?
a. I have never had asthma
b. Yes
c. No
d. Not sure

84. During the past 12 months, how many days of school did you miss due to your asthma?
a. I have never had asthma
b. A lot
c. Some
d. A few
e. None
f. Not sure

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