

2009 South Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey



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 secondhand 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.

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.



A Message from the Bureau of Community Health and Chronic Disease Prevention And the 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 2009 Youth Tobacco Survey (SCYTS) for 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 charts the progress made since 2005, which was the first year YTS data was published in our state. The report shows us that:

21.8% of high school students smoke cigarettes;

8.4% of middle school students smoke cigarettes;

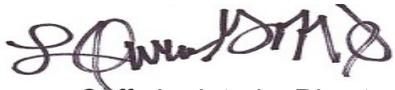
25.6% of high school students in South Carolina reported they have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime;

17.4% of middle school students who have ever tried smoking reported smoking their first cigarette before age 11;

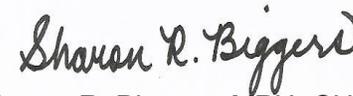
41.3% of middle school students and about half of current smokers in high school (50.2%) have tried to quit smoking at least once in the past 12 months; and

Approximately 1 in 3 youth smokers believed that smoking for a short period of time is safe. Current smokers were two to three times more likely than never smokers to believe that smokers have more friends and the smoking makes people look cool or fit in.

These important findings provide an opportunity for advocates to focus on not only how prevalent tobacco use is 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.



L. Owens Goff, Jr., Interim Director
Bureau of Community Health and Chronic Disease Prevention



Sharon R. Biggers, MPH, CHES
Director, Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control

INTRODUCTION

Tobacco use is the single leading preventable cause of death in the South Carolina and our nation, annually killing more people than alcohol, car accidents, AIDS, murder, suicide, and illegal drugs combined. Each year in South Carolina an estimated 6,100 adults die from their own smoking, and about 790 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 18². In South Carolina, more than 6,300 youth under age 18 become new daily smokers each year¹. If current smoking patterns are not reduced, an estimated 103,000 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 \$1.94 billion in lost productivity annually in the Palmetto State¹. Therefore, preventing youth initiation of tobacco use is critical for reducing tobacco-related health and economic burdens over time.

The 2009 South Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey (SCYTS) is a 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 secondhand smoke exposure. The report, the fourth of its kind produced in South Carolina, provides important 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. Comparisons are made with previous SCYTS data (2005, 2006 and 2007), and Healthy People 2010³.

The SCYTS was first conducted in our state in 2005. The 2007 SCYTS was administered to 2,454 middle and high school students in 83 schools during the spring of 2007 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. Details on the methodology of the report are found in the Technical Notes section. 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.

1 *The Toll of Tobacco in South Carolina. Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, June 22, 2010. Available at <http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/reports/settlements/toll.php?StateID=SC>*

2 CDC. *Youth Tobacco Surveillance - United States, 1998-1999. MMWR October 13, 2000 / 49(SS10);1-93.*

3 *Healthy People. Available at 2010*<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hphome.htm#Healthy%20People%202010>

Executive Summary

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

Approximately more than one in six middle school students and one in three high school students in South Carolina have used some form of tobacco during the past 30 days (current tobacco users). Cigarettes were the most commonly used tobacco product (8.4 percent of middle school students and 21.8 percent of high school students were current cigarette smokers), followed by cigars (6.7 percent in middle school and 14.2 percent in high school), smokeless tobacco (6.4 percent in middle school and 10.3 percent in high school), bidis (2.8 percent in middle school and 4.7 percent in high school), and pipes (2.3 percent in middle school and 5.1 percent in high school). The rates of current tobacco use in total, and of various forms of tobacco products have not changed significantly since the first administration of the SC YTS in 2005. Tobacco use among South Carolina high school students still exceeds the Healthy People 2010 objectives (HP2010) for all forms of tobacco.

Initiation of Tobacco Use

Findings revealed that 5.2 percent of all middle school students and 7.7 percent of all high school students smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before they turned 11 years.

Access to Cigarettes

More than half of current youth smokers in South Carolina received their cigarettes from “social sources,” specifically giving someone else money to buy, borrowing, or getting them from an adult. Gas station and grocery stores were the most common commercial sources reported for cigarette purchase by middle school smokers whereas high school smokers reported gas stations and convenience stores as their most common sources for cigarette purchases. However, similarly to previous years, a high proportion of smoker students (60.2 percent in middle school and 26.9 percent in high school) reported purchasing their last pack of cigarettes from some other places. This indicates the need for further research on where students purchase cigarettes.

About 91.8 percent of underage middle school current smokers and 56.4 percent of underage high school current smokers were not asked to show proof of their age when they tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, and a similar percentage was not refused sale of cigarettes in a store. These differences between middle school and high school students were statistically significant.

Smoking on School Property and School Curricula

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 2.5 percent of middle school and 8.4 percent of high school students smoked on school property. The proportion of students who learned about the dangers of tobacco use, as well as of those who practiced refusal skills in class during the past year was significantly lower in high school than in middle school. As school grade increased, the rate of practicing refusal dropped from 42.1 percent in 7th grade to 12.2 percent in 11th grade and the rate of learning about dangers of tobacco dropped from 64.7 percent in 7th grade to 24.4 percent in 11th grade. At the same time, current tobacco use increased from 13.2 percent in 6th grade to 42.1 percent in 12th grade.

Cessation

South Carolina youth smokers were very confident in their ability of quitting smoking. More than three in four current smokers thought they would be able to quit if they wanted to; about half of current smokers (42.4 percent in middle school and 48.3 percent in high school) reported that they wanted to quit smoking. In 2009, more than half of current smoker students (41.3 percent of middle school students and 50.2 percent of high school students) have tried to quit smoking at least once in the past 12 months; however, more than a third of them (20.4 percent in middle school and 37.7 percent in high school) were unable to stay off cigarettes for at least 30 days during their last attempt to quit. The cessation attempts among high school students in South Carolina are below the Healthy People 2010 objectives of 84 percent.

Knowledge and Attitudes Toward Tobacco Use

Overall, students in South Carolina had sound knowledge of the harmful effects of smoking. About eight in ten current smokers and nine in ten never smokers recognized the addictiveness of tobacco use. A similar proportion of students considered that light smoking is harmful. However, approximately one in three youth smokers believed that smoking for a short period of time is safe. Positive social perceptions of smoking differed significantly between current and never smokers. Current smokers were about two times 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. Overall, more than eight in ten students who smoked themselves, compared to about three in ten students who have never smoked reported at least one smoker among their four closest friends. Also, current smokers were two times more likely than never smokers to report that at least one of their parents smoked. Living with a smoker also increases students' likelihood of smoking. Approximately, two thirds of current smokers, compared with only about one third of never smokers reported living with a smoker. Discussing with a parent or guardian about the dangers of tobacco use did not seem to decrease the likelihood of smoking. There was no significant difference between the proportion of smokers and nonsmokers who have discussed with their parents, in the past year, about the dangers of tobacco use.

Approximately one in four South Carolina students who never smoked before were susceptible to start smoking (answered that they may try a cigarette soon, or in the next year, and/or would smoke a cigarette if offered by a best friend). There was no significant difference in susceptibility between middle and high school students or between race or between girls and boys.

Exposure to Antismoking Commercials and Receptivity to Tobacco Advertising

There are different ways of educating young people about the dangers of cigarette smoking, and one of them is through media campaigns. Overall, 63.2 percent of middle school and 72.7 percent of high school students reported seeing or hearing anti-smoking messages on TV, radio, or Internet. High school students were significantly more likely than middle school students to report seeing or hearing anti-smoking media messages. Students who were tobacco users were much more receptive to tobacco advertising than never users. More than half of tobacco users reported they would wear or use a product with a tobacco company name or picture on it compared to 11.1 percent of middle and 14.9 percent of high school never smokers.

Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

Overall, almost nine in ten students believed that SHS is harmful to them. However, more than half of South Carolina students (54.8 percent of all middle school students and 68.2 percent of all high school students) reported having been exposed to other's tobacco smoke in a room or in a car during the 7 days preceding the survey. Current smokers were more likely than never smokers to report exposure to other people's smoke.

Smoking Rules at Home and in Vehicle

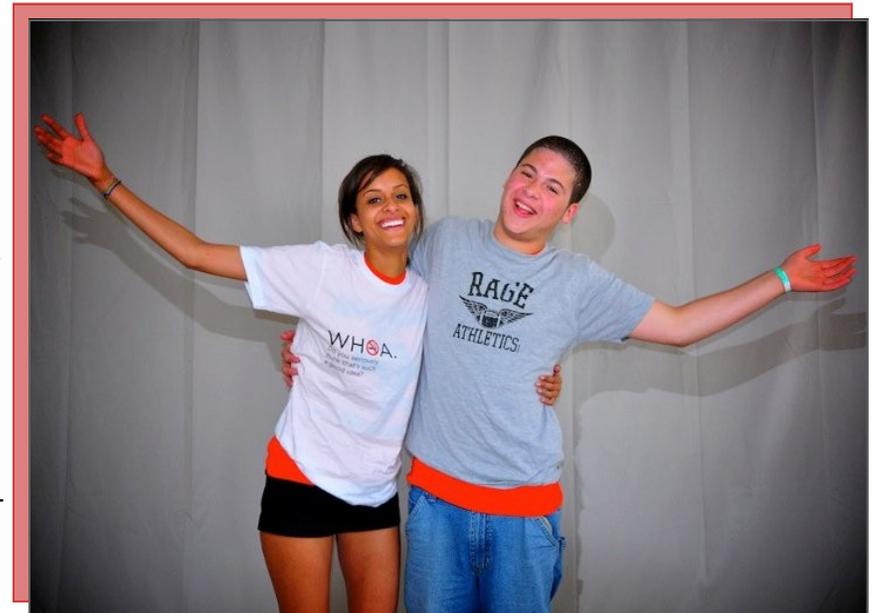
In 2009, 71.8 percent of middle school students and 69.2 percent of high school students in South Carolina reported that smoking was not allowed anywhere inside their homes. Similarly, 77.7 percent of middle school students and 56.4 percent of high school students reported that smoking was not allowed at all in the car they drove or rode the most. Never smokers were more likely than current smokers to live in smoke-free homes or to drive or ride smoke-free vehicles. The majority of SC students believed that people should strictly prohibit smoking in their homes (84.1 percent in middle school and 78.7 percent in high school) and in vehicles (81.4 percent in middle school and 68.3 percent in Middle school). Middle school students were more likely than high school students and non-smokers more likely than current smokers to favor these smoke-free rules.

Smoking Rules at School

Overall, more than three in four youths reported the existence of a rule prohibiting smoking at their school, with high school students more likely than middle school students to know about such a rule. However, 31.1 percent of middle school students and a significantly higher percentage of high school students (80.6 percent) have seen other students break the school smoking policy. Also, about 27.8 percent of middle school and 30.5 percent of high school students have seen adults break the school smoking policy.

Participation in "Rage Against the Haze"

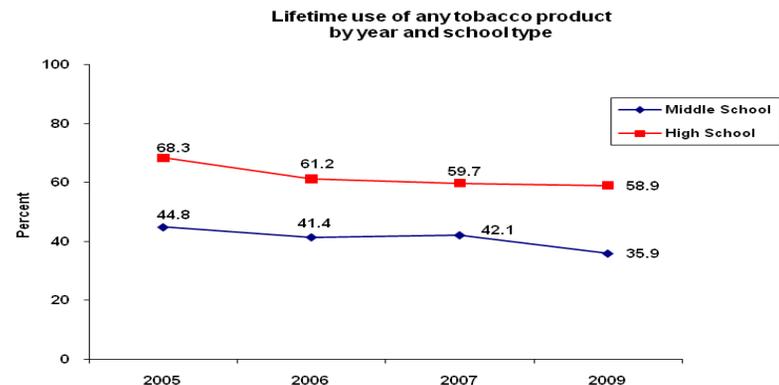
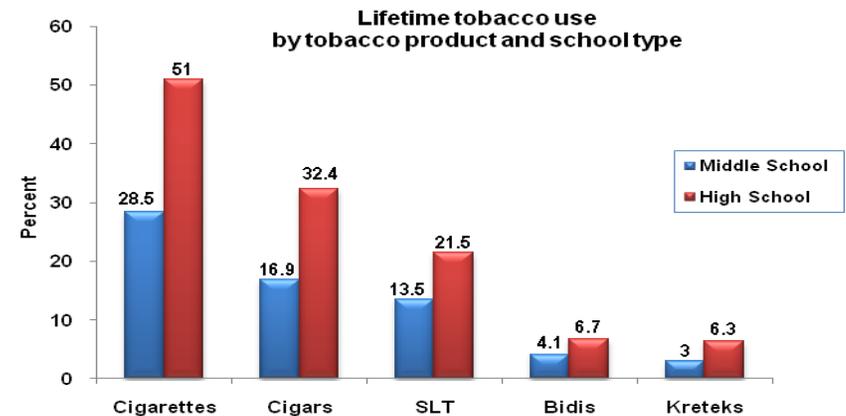
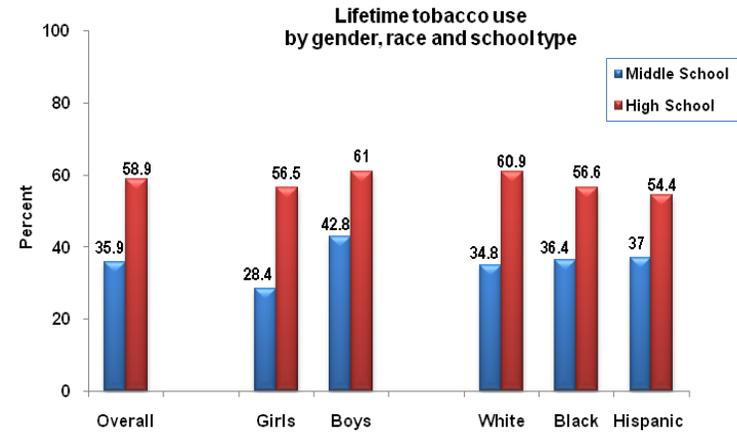
Roughly one in ten South Carolina students has heard about the statewide youth-led anti-tobacco movement "Rage Against the Haze" (6.4 percent in middle school and 12.3 percent in high school) and less than 2 percent of middle school students and 5.4 percent of high school students have ever participated in a Rage group or event.



Lifetime Use of Any Tobacco Product

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.

- Overall, 35.9 percent of middle school students and 58.9 percent of high school students reported having ever used any tobacco product.
- High school students were significantly more likely than middle school students to have tried a tobacco product in their lifetime. Middle school boys were more likely than girls to have tried a tobacco product (42.8 percent versus 28.4 percent). There were no other significant differences among gender or racial/ethnic groups in both middle and high school students.
- Rates of lifetime tobacco use increased from 29.8 percent in sixth grade to 71.6 percent in 12th grade.
- Cigarettes were the most commonly used product among S.C. youth (28.5 percent in middle school and 51 percent in high school), followed by cigars, SLT, bidis and kreteks.
- Some gender and race differences existed for various types of tobacco products. In middle school, males were more likely than females to have ever used cigars, SLT, bidi and kreteks, and White students were more likely than Black students to have ever used SLT. In high school, males were more likely than females to have ever used cigars, SLT and bidis, and White students were more likely than Black students to have ever used SLT and cigars.
- Lifetime use of tobacco among S.C. high school students has decreased significantly since 2005.

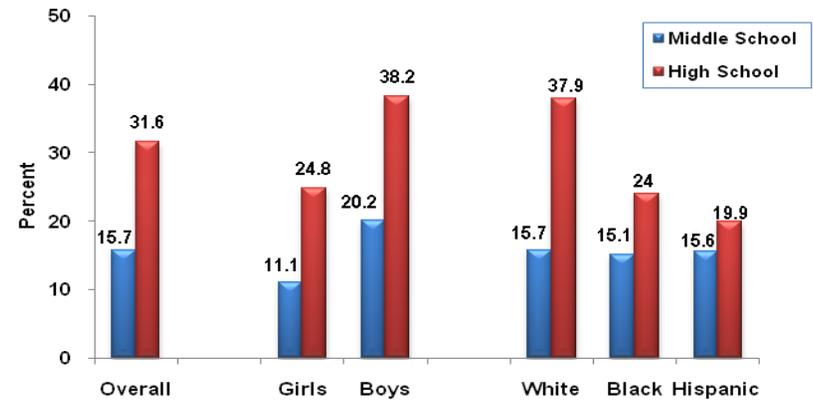


Current Use of Tobacco

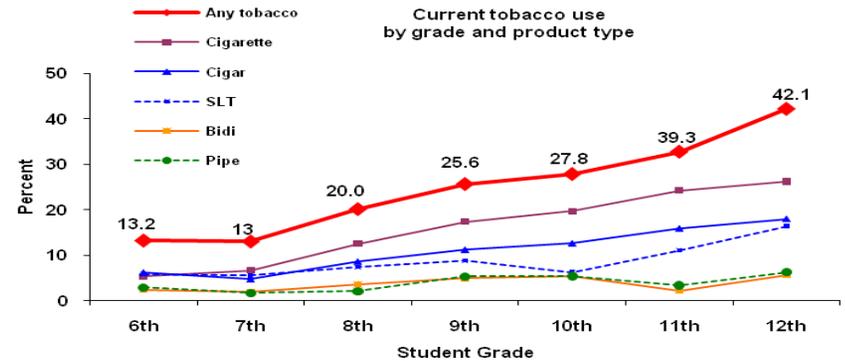
Current use of tobacco is defined as having used any tobacco product (i.e. cigarettes, cigars, SLT, pipes and bidis) on one or more days during the 30 days preceding the survey.

- Overall, 15.7 percent of S.C. middle school students and 31.6 percent of S.C. high school students reported using some form of tobacco in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- High school students were almost two times as likely as middle school students to use tobacco. Rates of current tobacco use ranged from 13.2 percent in sixth grade to 42.1 percent in 12th grade.
- Males were more likely than females to use tobacco (20.2 percent versus 11.1 percent among middle school students and 38.2 percent vs. 24.8 percent among high school students).
- Among middle school students, there were no significant racial/ethnic differences in current tobacco use.
- Among high school students, White students were more likely than Black students (37.9 percent versus 24 percent) to use tobacco.
- Current use of any tobacco product among S.C. students has not changed significantly from 2005 to 2009.
- The *Healthy People 2010* objective for tobacco use is to reduce use among high school students to less than 21 percent. In South Carolina, tobacco use in high school ranges between 27.8 percent and 42.1 percent.

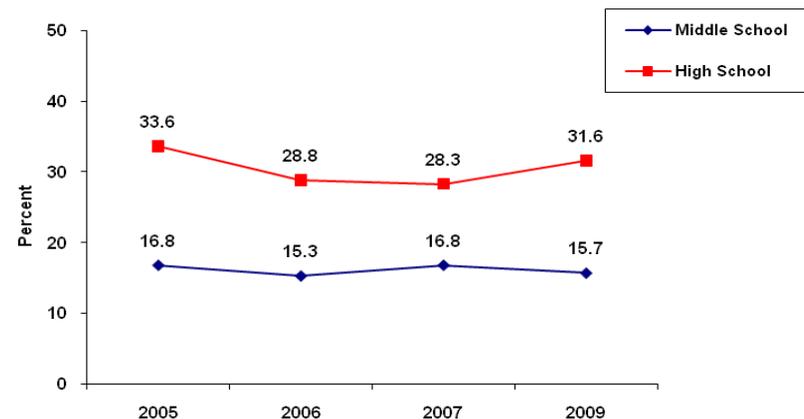
Current tobacco use by gender, race/ethnicity and school type



Current tobacco use by grade and product type



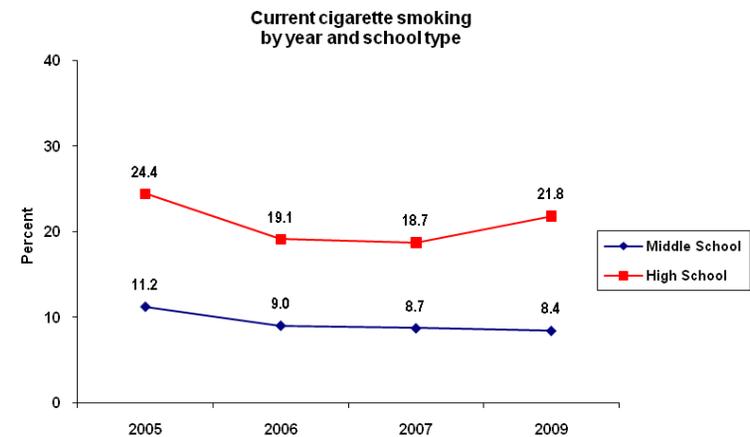
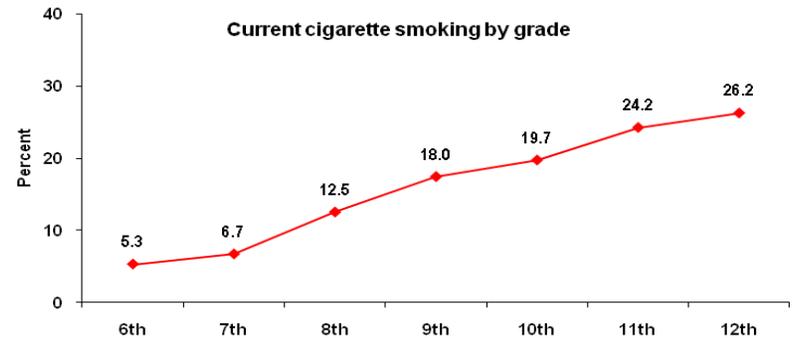
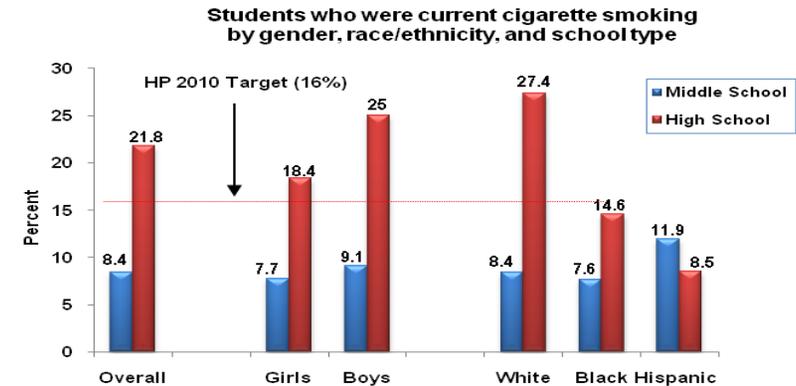
Current tobacco use by year and school type



Current Cigarette Smoking

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

- Overall, 8.4 percent of middle school students and 21.8 percent of high school students in South Carolina reported smoking cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Rates of current cigarette smoking more than doubled between middle school and high school.
- Boys and girls were equally likely to smoke cigarettes in both middle school (9.1 percent versus 7.7 percent) and in high school (25 percent versus 18.4 percent).
- In middle school, the rate of current cigarette smoking did not differ significantly among racial/ethnic groups. In high school, White students were significantly more likely than Black and Hispanic students (27.4 percent versus 14.6 percent and 8.5 percent) to currently smoke cigarettes.
- Among high school students, the rate of current cigarette smoking dropped every year from 2005 to 2007, but there is a slight increase in the rates of cigarette smoking in 2009. These differences did not reach statistical significance.
- The *Healthy People 2010* objective for cigarette smoking is to reduce use among high school students to 16 percent. In South Carolina, cigarette smoking in high school ranges between 19.7 percent and 26.2 percent.

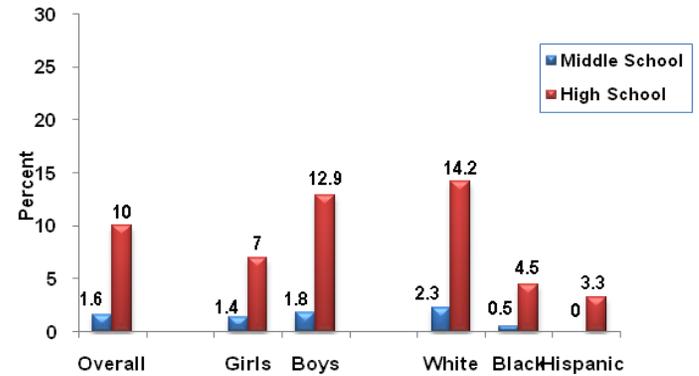


Frequent Cigarette Smoking

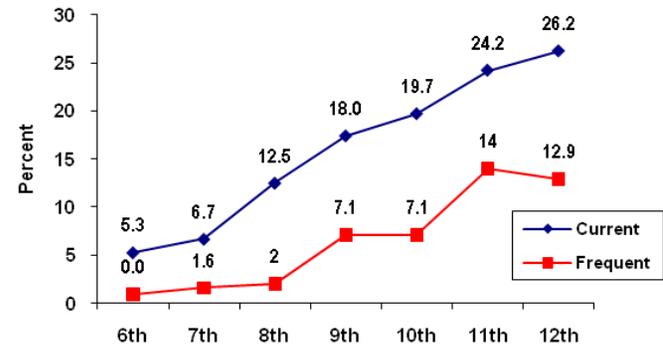
The current use of cigarettes measure includes experimenters (who may have just tried their first cigarette), occasional users (who smoke cigarettes sporadically), and regular users of cigarettes. Frequent cigarette smoking, defined as smoking cigarettes on 20 or more days of the 30 days preceding the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

- In 2009, 1.6 percent of S.C. middle school students and 10 percent of high school students in were frequent cigarette smokers.
- High school students were more than six times as likely as middle school students to smoke cigarettes frequently. This difference was seen at all gender and racial /ethnic levels.
- There was very little variation among gender and racial/ethnic groups in frequent use of cigarettes in middle school. In high school, the percentage of White students who reported frequent cigarette use was significantly higher as compared to Black students (14.2 percent versus 4.5 percent).
- Prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking increased with grade, from 0.9 percent in sixth grade to 12.9 percent in 12th grade. Moreover, with nearly each grade level, frequent smokers made up an increasing proportion of current smokers.
- The rates of frequent cigarette smoking have not changed significantly since 2005.

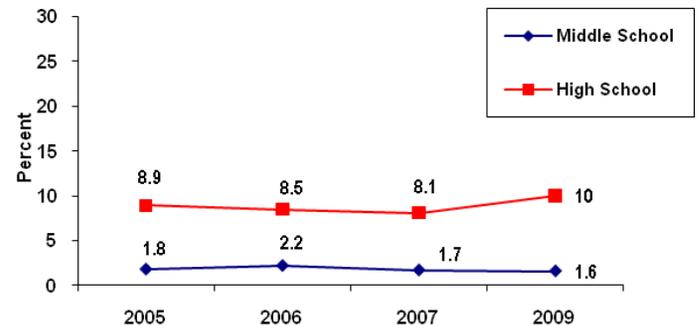
Students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of past 30 days by gender, race/ethnicity and school type



Current and frequent cigarette smokers by school grade



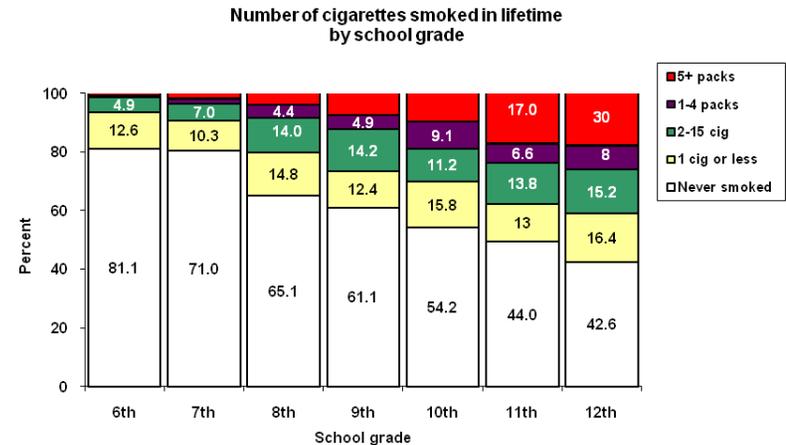
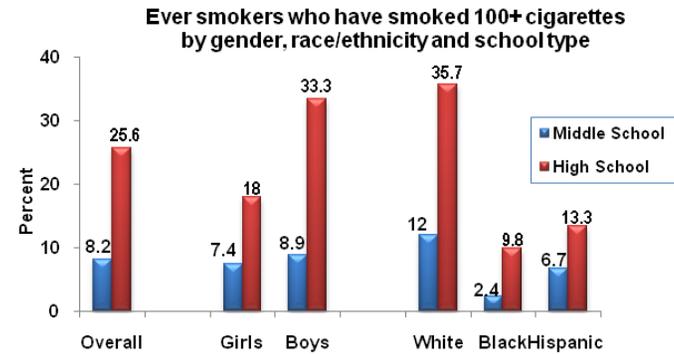
Frequent cigarette smokers by year and school type



Established Cigarette Smoking

Students were asked how many cigarettes they have smoked in their entire life. They were considered established cigarette smokers if they smoked at least 100 cigarettes (five or more packs) during their lifetime.

- In 2009, 8.2 percent of S.C. middle school students and 25.6 percent of S.C. high school students reported they have smoked 100 plus cigarettes in their lifetime. High school students were three times more likely than middle school students to have smoked more than 100 cigarettes.
- In high school, males were more likely than females to have smoked five or more packs in their lifetime (33.3 percent versus 18 percent). White students were much more likely than Black students to have smoked five or more packs in both middle (12 percent versus 2.4 percent) and high school (35.7 percent versus 9.8 percent).
- As school grade increased, the proportion of students who have never smoked decreased, and the proportion of students who have smoked five or more packs increased.

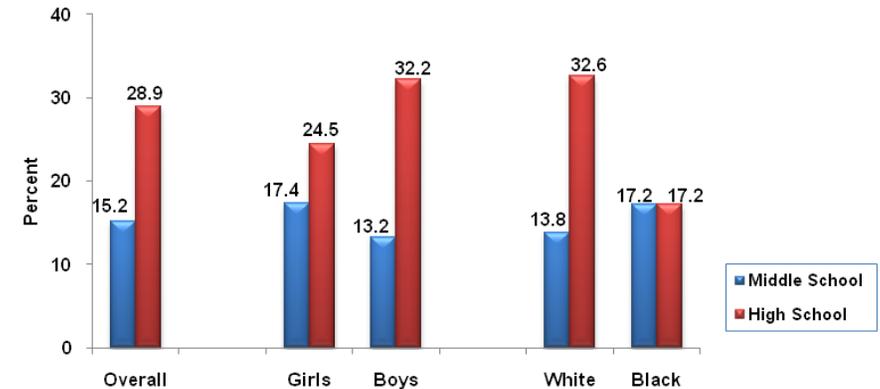


Heavy Cigarette Smoking

Students were asked how many cigarettes they smoke on the days they smoke. They were considered “heavy” smokers if they reported smoking six or more cigarettes per day.

- Among current smokers, 15.2 percent of middle school students and 28.9 percent of high school students reported smoking six or more cigarettes on those days they smoked.
- Among high school students the rate of current smokers who smoked six or more cigarettes per day ranged between 29 percent and 35.5 percent. The rate was significantly higher for high school students compared with middle school students (28.9 percent versus 15.2 percent).
- No disparities were noted among gender or racial/ethnic groups.

Current smokers who smoked 6+ cigarettes/day by gender, race/ethnicity and school grade

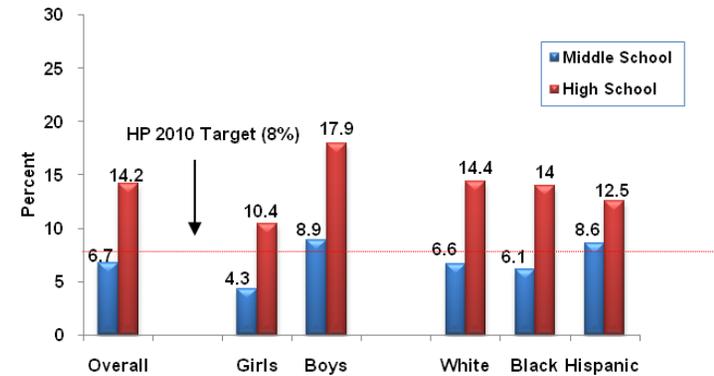


Current Cigar Smoking

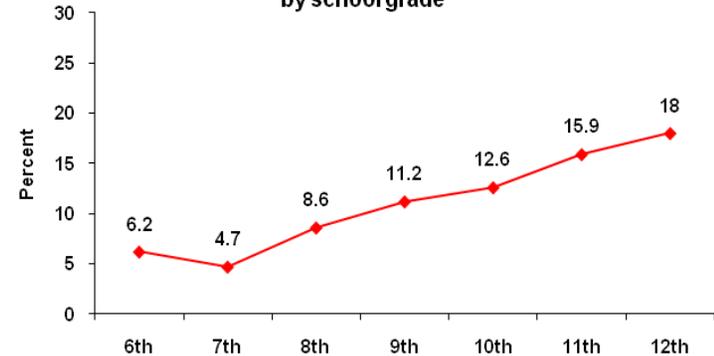
Students were considered current cigar smokers if they had smoked cigars on at least one of the 30 days prior to the survey.

- Among S.C. youth, cigars were the most prevalent tobacco product used after cigarettes.
- Overall, 6.7 percent of S.C. middle school students and 14.2 percent of high school students reported smoking cigars in the past 30 days.
- High school students were significantly more likely than S.C. middle school students to smoke cigars. Rates of current cigar use by grade ranged between 4.7 percent and 18 percent.
- Boys were more likely than girls to smoke cigars in both middle (8.9 percent versus 4.3 percent) and high school (17.9 percent versus 10.4 percent). There were no statistically significant racial/ethnic differences regarding current cigar smoking among middle or high school students.
- Current cigar use among high school students significantly declined from 21.6 percent in 1999 to 15.6 percent in 2005. From 2005 to 2009 the changes in cigar consumption were not statistically significant (14.2 percent in 2006, 13.6 percent in 2007 and 14.2 percent in 2009). The rate of cigar use among middle school students did not vary much (7.4 percent in 2005, 6.7 percent in 2006, 7.8 percent in 2007, and 6.7 percent in 2009).
- No significant changes in current cigar smoking were observed in middle or high school during 2005-2009.
- The *Healthy People 2010* objective for cigar smoking is to reduce use among high school students to less than 8 percent. In South Carolina, cigar use in high school ranges between 12.6 percent and 18 percent.

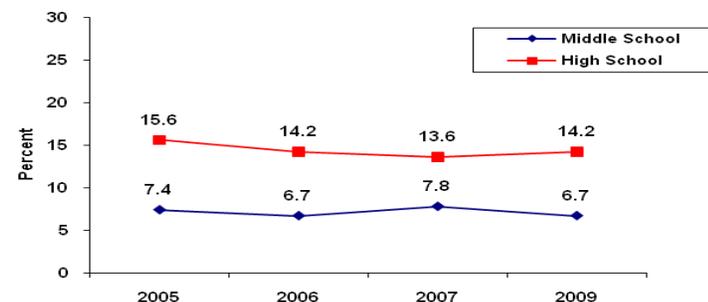
Current cigar smoking by gender, race/ethnicity, and school type



Students who were current cigar smokers by school grade



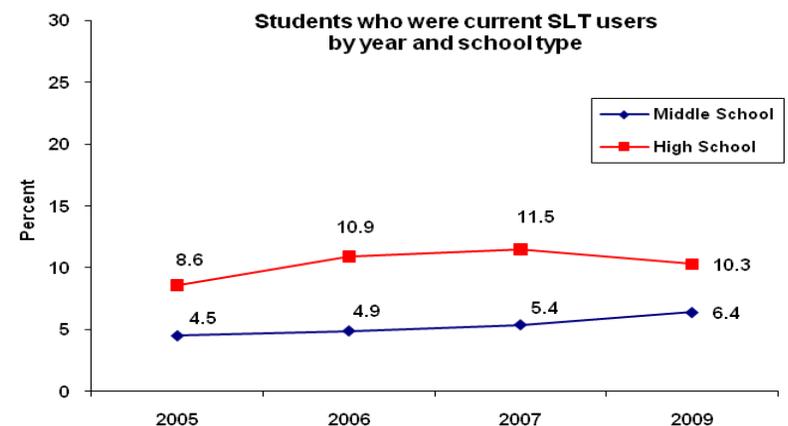
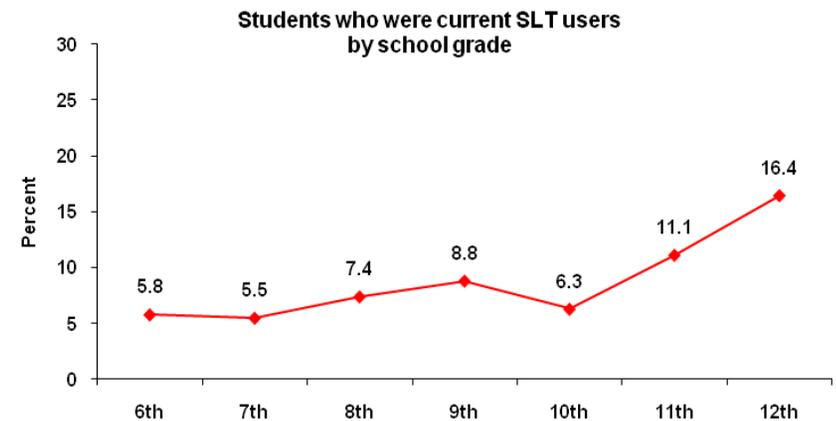
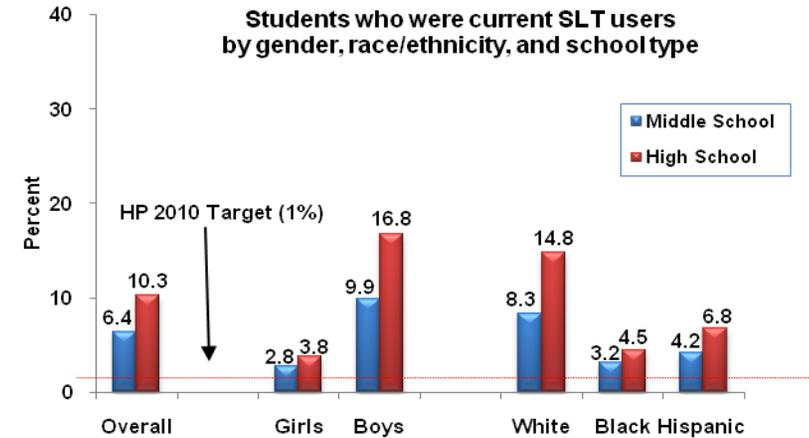
Students who were current cigar smokers by year and school type



Current Smokeless Tobacco (SLT) Use

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

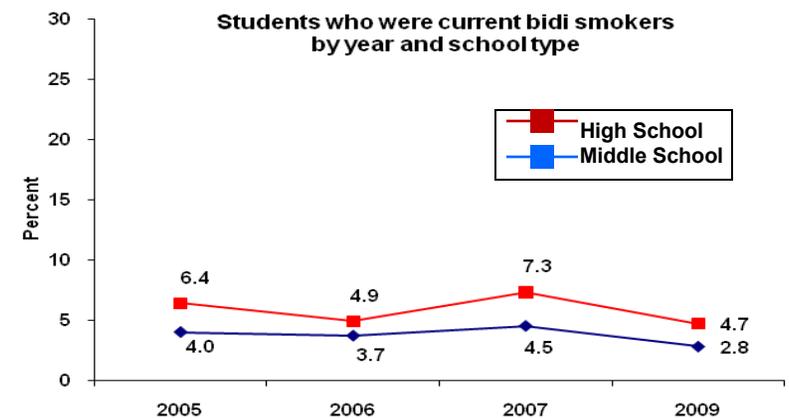
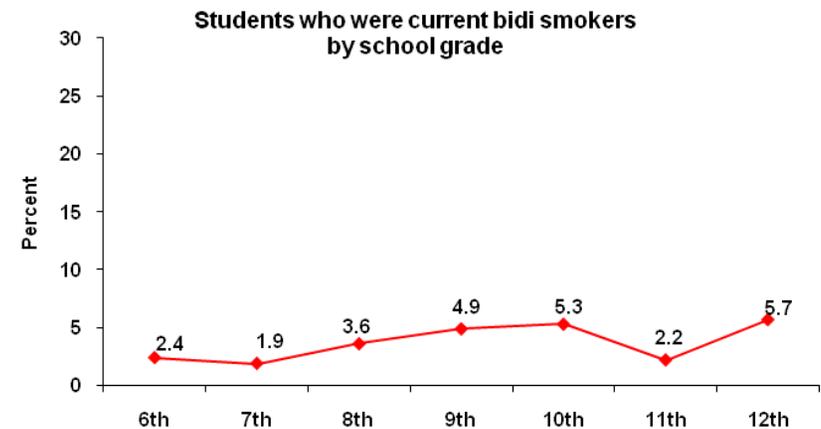
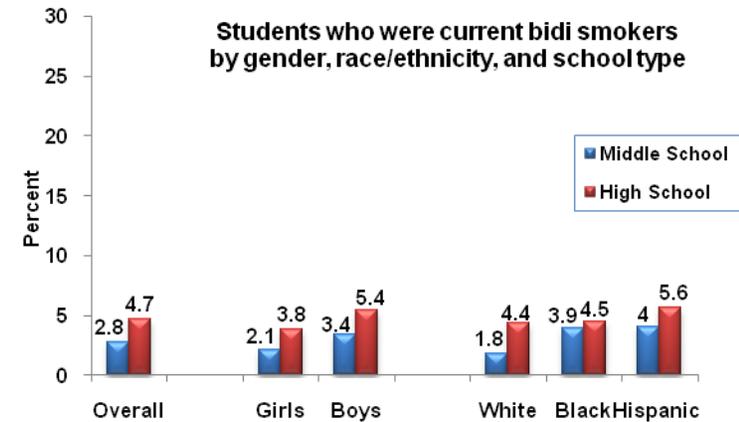
- Overall, 6.4 percent of S.C. middle school students and 10.3 percent of S.C. high school students in reported using SLT in the past 30 days preceding the survey.
- High school students were more likely to use SLT compared to the middle school students, and this difference was largely attributable to high school boys. Rates of SLT use by grade ranged between 5.5 percent and 16.4 percent.
- Males were more likely than females to use SLT in both middle (9.9 percent versus 2.8 percent) and high school (16.8 percent versus 3.8 percent). Also White students were more likely than Black students to use SLT in both middle (8.3 percent versus 3.2 percent) and high school (14.8 percent versus 4.5 percent).
- From 1999 to 2007 the use of current SLT use increased steadily in both middle and high school, but the increases were not significant from one year to another.
- No significant changes overall in current SLT use were noted from 2005 to 2009.
- The *Healthy People 2010* objective for SLT is to reduce use among high school students to less than 1 percent. In South Carolina, SLT use in high school varies by grade and ranges between 6.3 percent and 16.4 percent.



Current Bidi Smoking

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

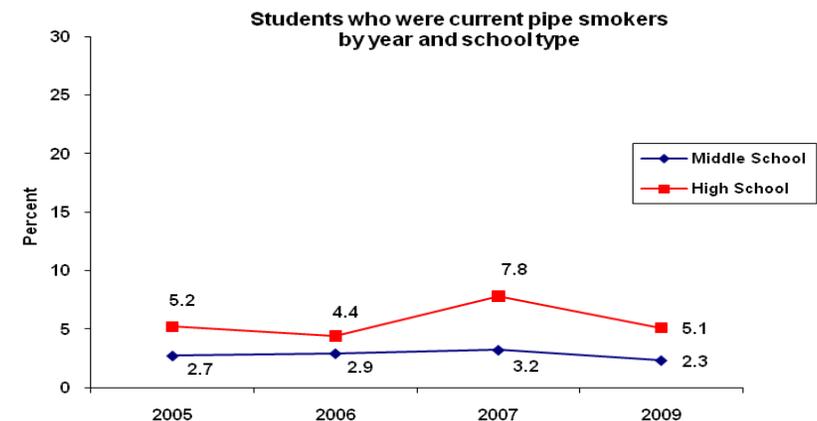
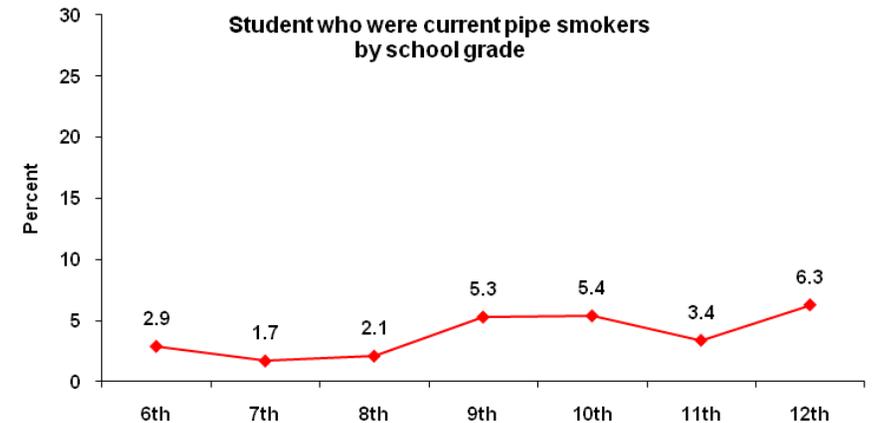
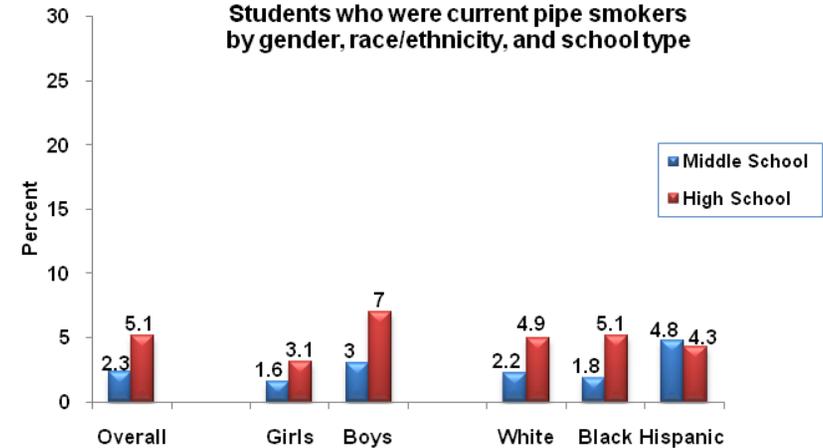
- In 2009, 2.8 percent of middle school and 4.7 percent of high school students reported smoking bidis in the past 30 days preceding the survey.
- There were no significant differences regarding current bidi smoking between middle and high school students. The rates by grade ranged between 1.9 percent and 5.7 percent.
- No significant gender or racial/ethnic differences existed in middle or high school.
- No significant changes overall in current bidi smoking were noted during 2005-2009.
- There are no *Healthy People 2010* objectives specifically addressing bidi use.



Current Pipe Smoking

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

- Among S.C. youth, pipes and bidis were the least prevalent tobacco products used.
- In 2009, 2.3 percent of S.C. middle school students and 5.1 percent of S.C. high school students reported smoking a pipe in the past 30 days preceding the survey.
- High school students were more likely to smoke pipes compared to middle school students. The rate of current pipe smoking by grade ranged between 1.7 percent and 6.3 percent.
- There were no significant gender or racial/ethnic differences in both middle and high school students.
- No significant changes overall in current pipe smoking were noted during 2005-2009.
- There are no *Healthy People 2010* objectives specifically addressing pipe use.



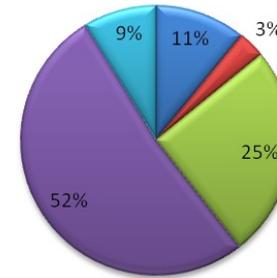
Cigarette Brand Preference

Promotion and advertising play an important role in determining which brands students typically smoke. Students who were 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.

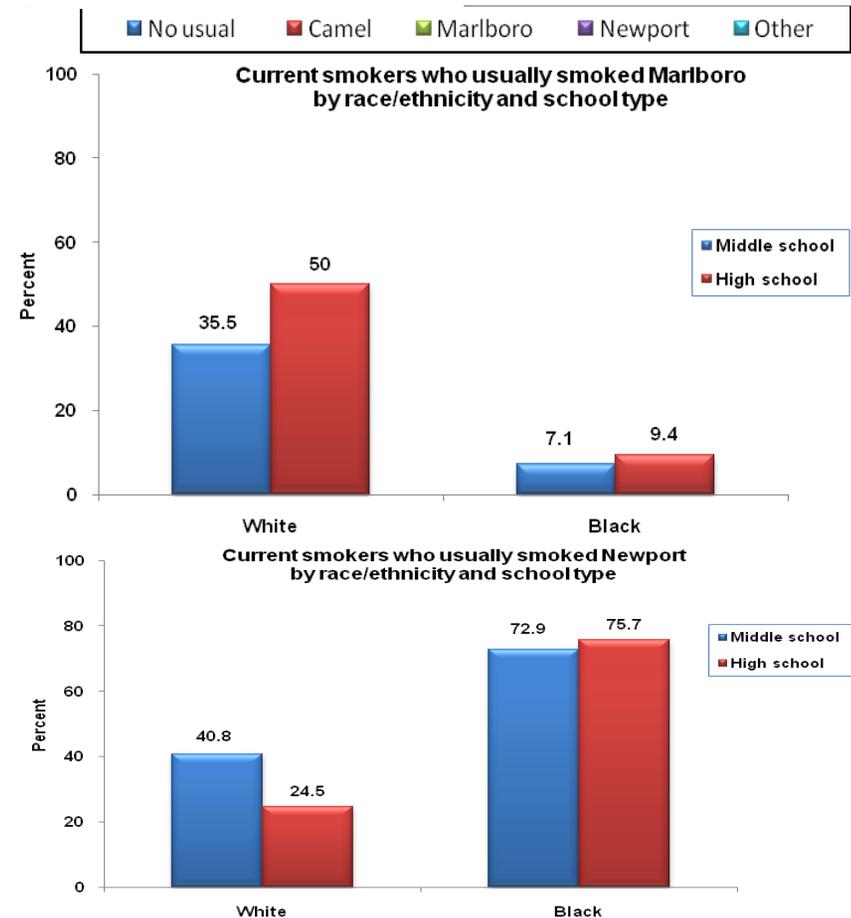
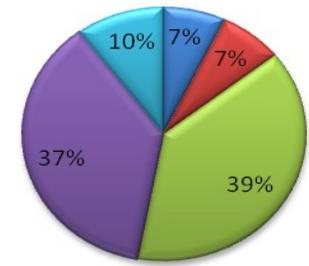
- Overall, 91.5 percent of middle school and 95 percent of high school students had a preferred brand.
- More than two thirds of the S.C. youth (73.6 percent in middle school and 69.9 percent in high school) reported usually smoking one of the most heavily advertised brands, Marlboro or Newport.
- In both middle and high school, White students were significantly more likely than Black students to report usually smoking Marlboro, while Black students were more likely than White students to report usually smoking Newport.



Middle School



High School

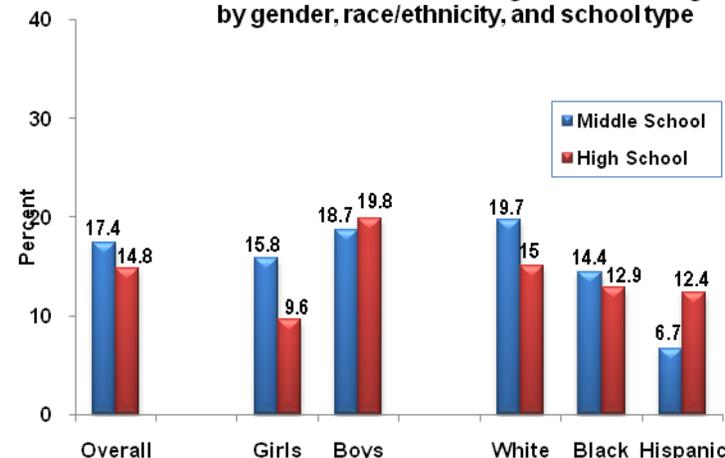


Age of Initiation of Cigarette Smoking

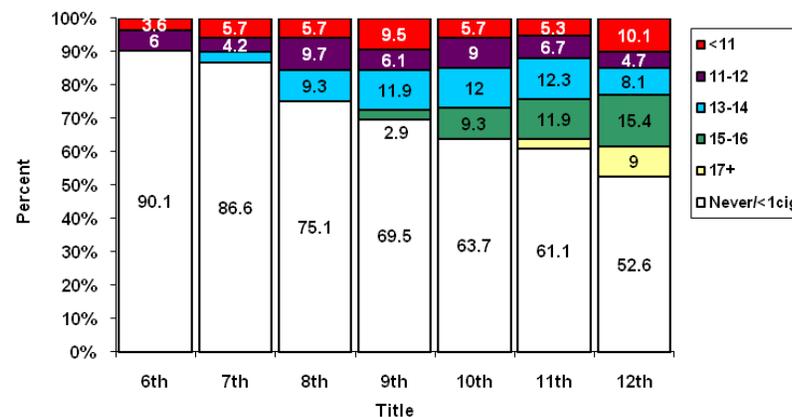
Students were asked how old they were when they smoked a whole cigarette for the first time. The indicators of early cigarette smoking are the proportion of all students and the proportion of ever smokers who first smoked a whole cigarette before they were 11 years old.

- Overall, 5.2 percent of all middle school students and 7.7 percent of all high school students reported smoking a whole cigarette for the first time before they turned 11.
- Among students who have ever smoked cigarettes, 17.4 percent of middle school students and 14.8 percent of high school students reported smoking their first cigarette before age 11.
- Among high school students, boys were twice as likely as girls to report smoking a whole cigarette for the first time before they turned 11 (19.8 percent versus 9.6 percent).
- No significant differences by gender or race/ethnicity regarding early initiation of cigarette smoking were found in either middle or high school.
- The proportion of students who reported starting smoking cigarettes before 11 years did not change considerably from 2005 to 2009.
- *Healthy People 2010* objectives are to reduce initiation of tobacco use among children and adolescents and to increase the average age of first use of tobacco products, but the measures are not directly comparable to the questions in this survey.

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



Age students first smoked a whole cigarette by school grade

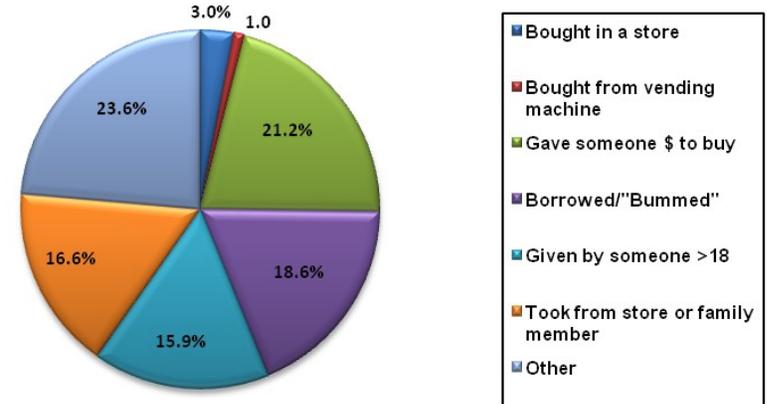


Usual Source of Cigarettes

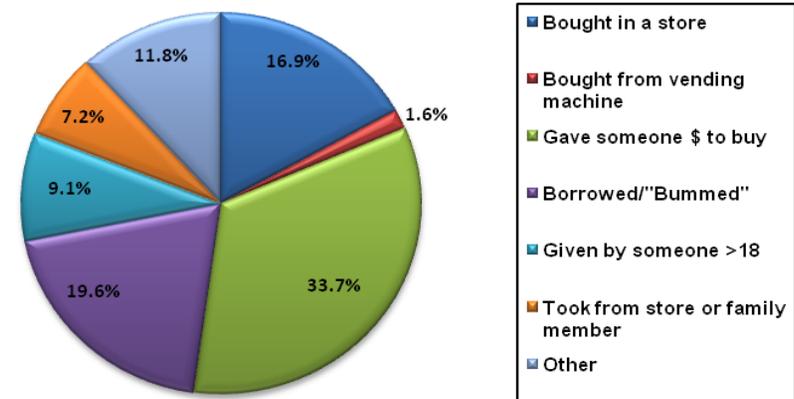
Students were asked to identify the most common sources for obtaining cigarettes. Options included commercial cigarette sources (stores and vending machines), social sources (giving someone else money to buy, borrowing, or getting them from an adult) and other sources. Other sources could include the Internet, etc. The results displayed here are for current smokers under 18 years of age.

- More than half of current smokers in middle and high school obtained their cigarettes from social sources.
- The most frequent way of obtaining cigarettes by current smokers in middle school was by giving someone else money to buy them (21.2 percent), followed by taking them from a store or family members (16.6 percent) and borrowing or "bumming" from someone else (18.6 percent).
- The most frequent way of obtaining cigarettes by current smokers in high school was giving someone else money to buy for them (33.6 percent), followed by borrowing or "bumming" from someone else (19.6 percent), and buying them in a store (16.9 percent).
- High school students were significantly more likely than middle school students to buy their cigarettes in a store (16.9 percent versus 3 percent). Middle school students were significantly more likely than high school students to take cigarettes from a store or family member (16.6 percent versus 7.2 percent).
- No significant differences in usual source of cigarettes were found between gender or racial/ethnic group among either middle or high school smokers.

Usual source of cigarettes for Middle School current smokers



Usual source of cigarettes for High School current smokers

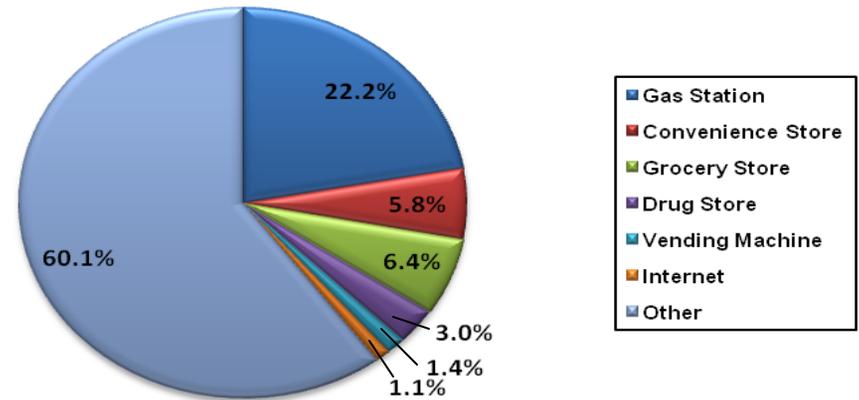


Place of Cigarette Purchase

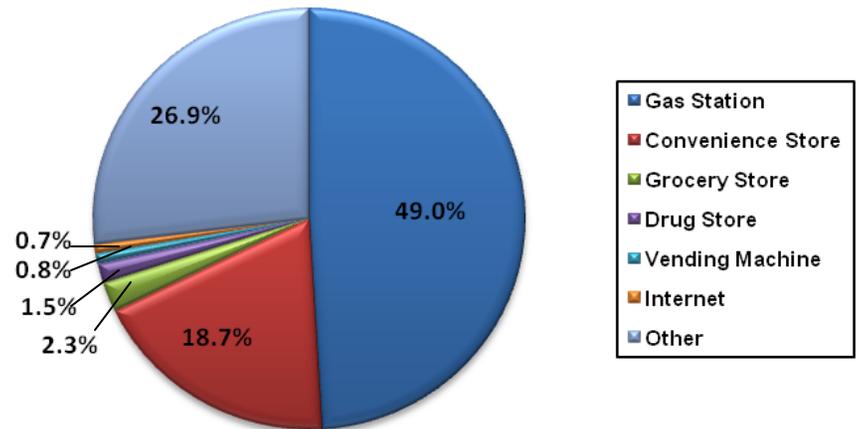
Students were asked where they bought their last pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days. The results displayed here are for current smokers younger than 18.

- For middle school smokers, gas stations and grocery stores were the most common sources reported for cigarette purchase (22.2 percent and 6.4 percent). For high school smokers, gas stations and convenience stores were the most common sources reported for cigarette purchase (49 percent and 18.7 percent).
- Similar to previous years, a high proportion of student smokers—60.2 percent in middle school and 26.9 percent in high school—reported purchasing their last pack of cigarettes from some other place.

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

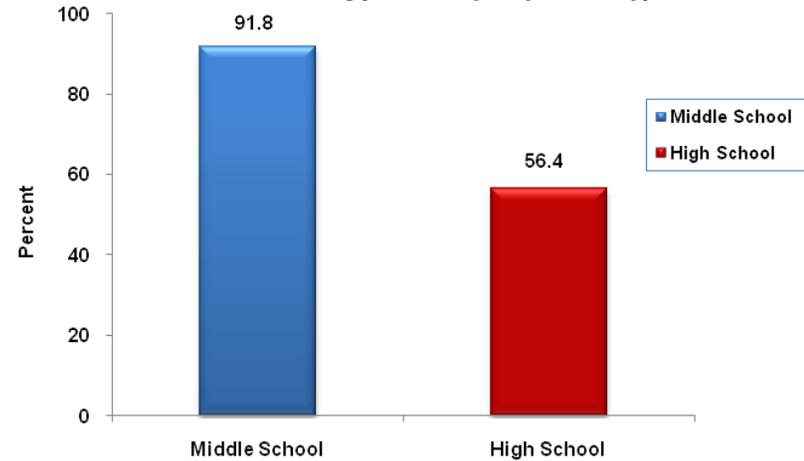


ID Request and Refusal to Sell to Minors

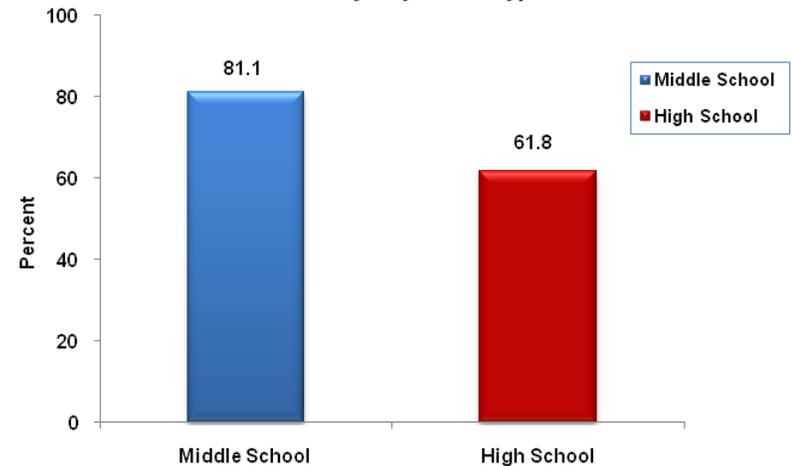
Sale of tobacco products to minors is illegal in South Carolina. Students were asked if they ever had to show proof of age when they tried to buy cigarettes in a store in the past 30 days. They were also asked if, during the past 30 days, anyone refused to sell them cigarettes because of their age. Results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

- 91.8 percent of underage middle school current smokers and 56.4 percent of underage high school current smokers in South Carolina were not asked to show proof of age when they tried to buy cigarettes in the past 30 days.
- 81.1 percent of underage middle school current smokers and 61.8 percent of underage high school current smokers were not refused sale of cigarettes during the past 30 days.
- Because the number of respondents in each gender and racial/ethnic group was too small, the information by gender or by race/ethnicity was not available.

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



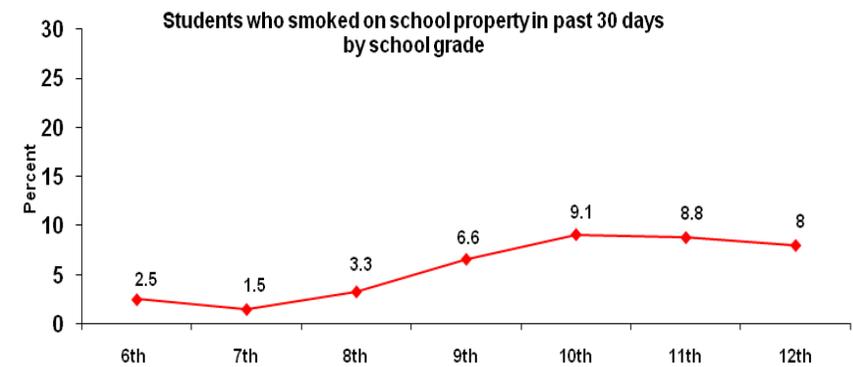
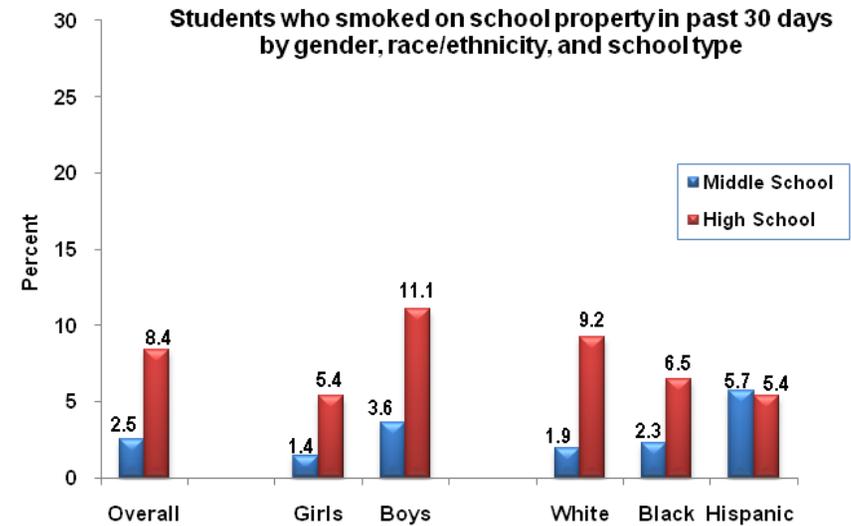
Current smokers under the age of 18 who were not refused sale of cigarettes in a store during past 30 days, by school type



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 they smoked on school property. The results displayed here are for all students.

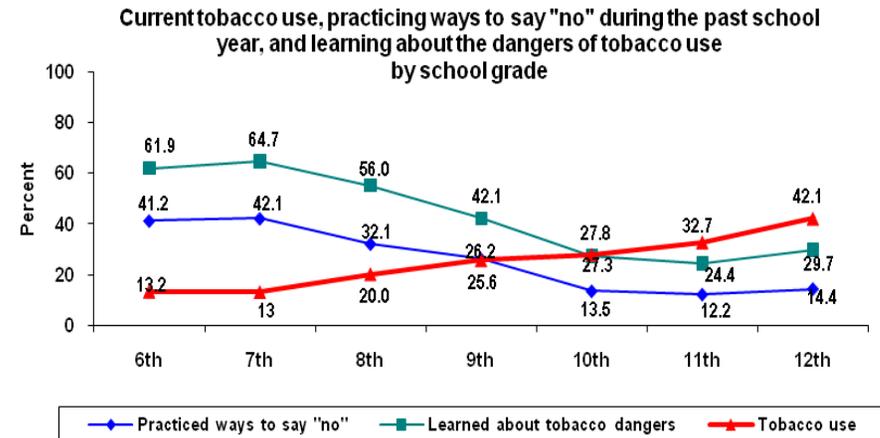
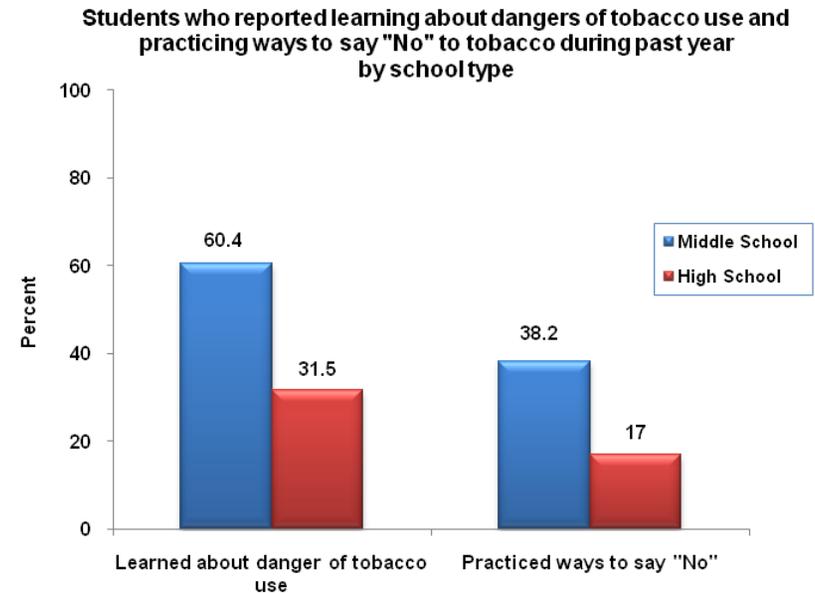
- 2.5 percent of middle school and 8.4 percent of high school students reported smoking on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- High school students are significantly more likely than middle school students to report smoking on school property.
- Boys were more likely than girls to report smoking on school property in both middle (3.6 percent versus 1.4 percent) and high school (11.1 percent versus 5.4 percent). No other significant gender or racial/ethnic differences exist in either middle or high school.
- A *Healthy People 2010* objective is to increase smoke-free and tobacco-free schools to 100 percent. While this survey does not evaluate the proportion of schools with smoke-free and tobacco-free policies in South Carolina, the actual cigarette smoking by students on school property varies by grade and ranges between 1.5 percent and 9.1 percent.



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.

- Middle school students were more likely than high school students to report they were taught about the dangers of tobacco use in school (60.4 percent versus 31.5 percent).
- Middle school students were also more likely than high school students to report they practiced ways to say “No” to tobacco in school (38.2 percent versus 17 percent).
- As school grade increased, the rates of practicing refusal dropped from 42.1 percent in seventh grade to 12.2 percent in 11th grade. Similarly, the rates of learning about dangers of tobacco dropped from 64.7 percent in seventh grade to 24.4 percent in 11th grade. At the same time, the rate of tobacco use increased from 13.2 percent in sixth grade to 42.1 percent in 12th grade.

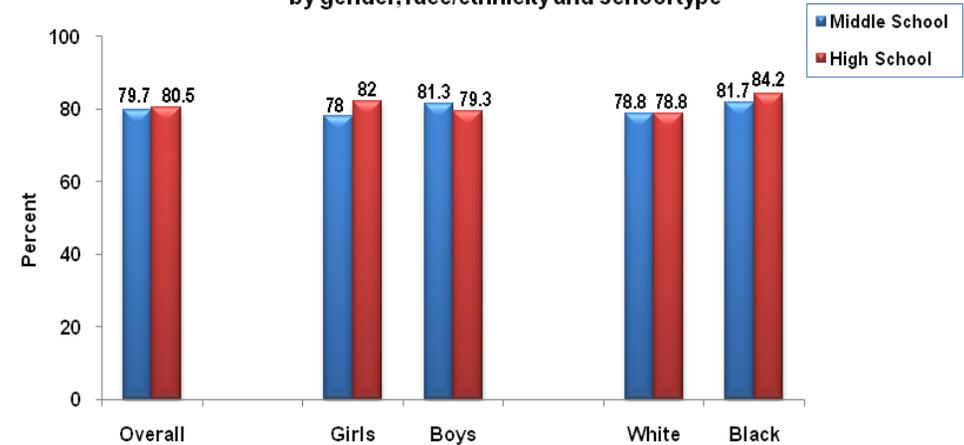


Cessation Beliefs

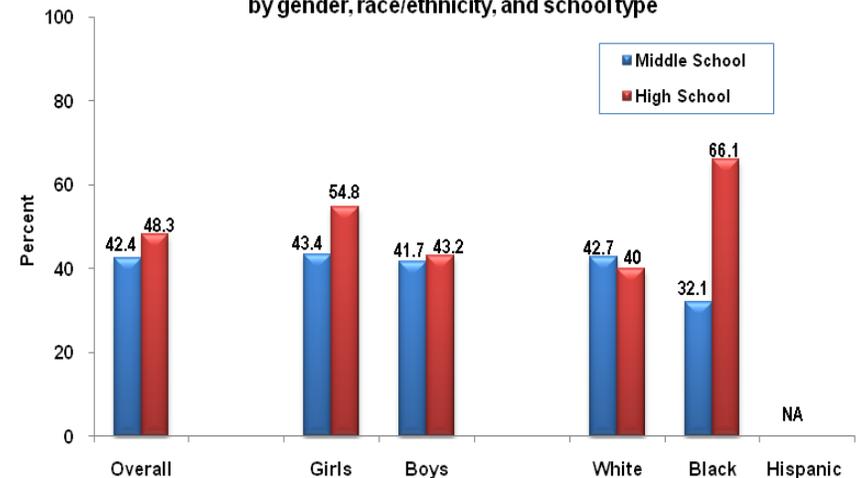
Quitting smoking is a difficult and lengthy process even among smokers who would like to quit. To assess readiness to quit, smoking students were asked if they thought they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if they wanted to, and if they want to quit smoking now. The results displayed are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

- Students' self confidence in being able to quit smoking was high; more than three in four current smokers (79.7 percent in middle school and 80.5 percent in high school) thought they would be able to quit if they wanted to.
- There were no statistically significant gender or racial/ethnic differences in students' confidence in being able to quit smoking in either middle or high school.
- Approximately half of current smokers reported they wanted to quit smoking. The desire to quit was very similar among middle school (42.4 percent) and high school youth (48.3 percent). There was also no statistically significant gender or racial/ethnic differences in students' desire to quit in either middle or high school.

Current smokers who thought they would be able to quit if they wanted to by gender, race/ethnicity and school type



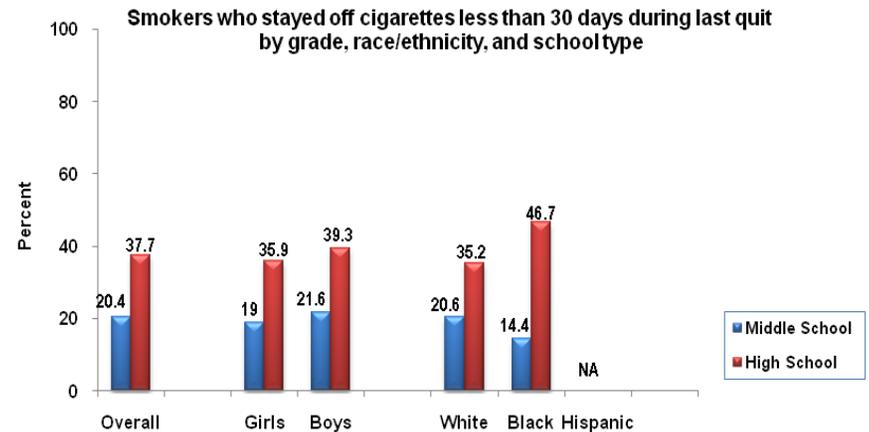
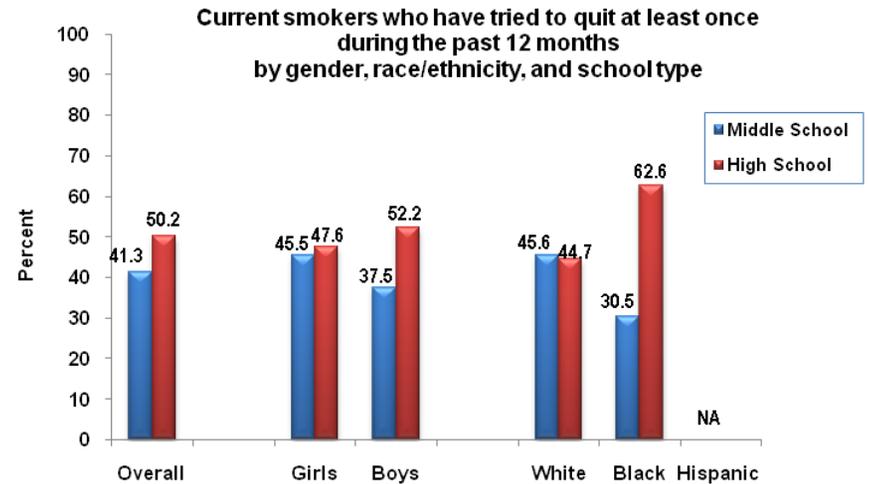
Current smokers who wanted to quit smoking by gender, race/ethnicity, and school type



Quit Attempts and Length of Last Quit Attempt Among Current Smokers

Students were asked how many times during the past 12 months they have stopped smoking one day or longer in an attempt to quit smoking. The results displayed are for students who were 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.

- In 2009, 41.3 percent of middle school students and about half of current smokers in high school (50.2 percent) have tried to quit smoking at least once in the past 12 months.
- There were no statistically significant gender or racial/ethnic differences regarding the quit attempts among either middle or high school students.
- In middle school 20.4 percent and in high school 37.7 percent of current smokers were unable to stay off cigarettes for at least 30 days during their last attempt to quit. There were no statistically significant differences among gender or racial groups regarding the rate of staying off cigarettes for more than 30 days.
- The *Healthy People 2010* objective for cessation is to increase cessation attempts among high school students to 84 percent. In South Carolina, the percentage of high school current smokers who have tried to quit during the past 12 months varies by grade and ranges between 35.8 percent and 40.3 percent.

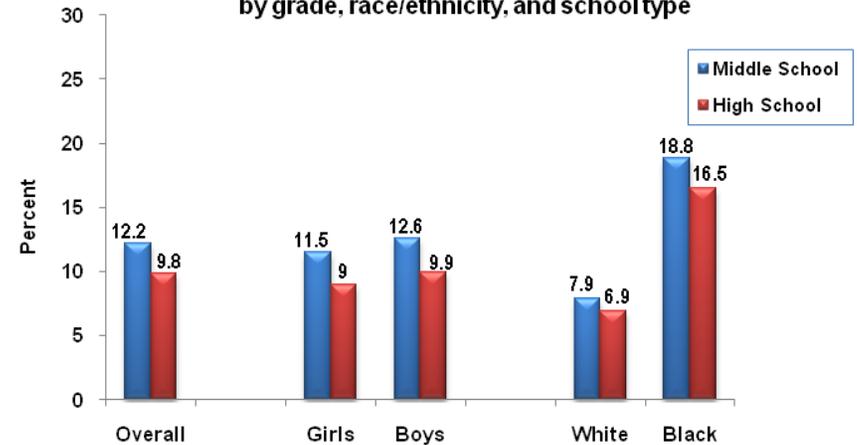


Participation in Cessation Programs

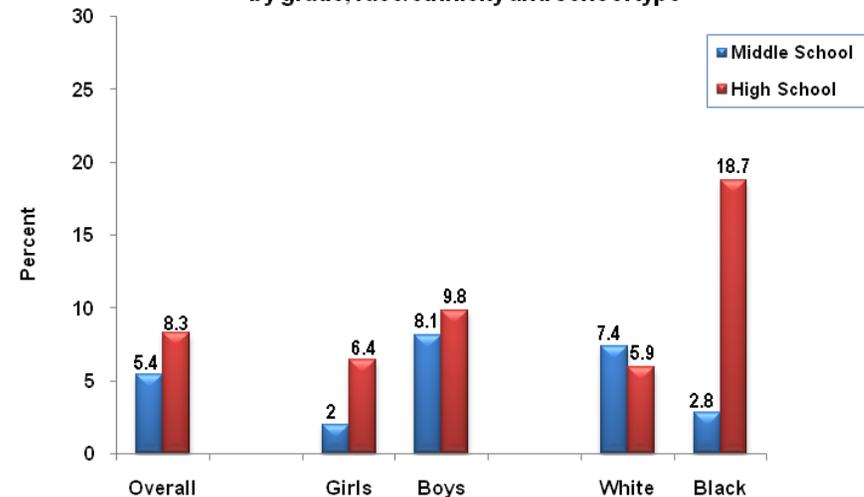
To assess participation in cessation programs, students were asked if they had ever taken part in a program to help them quit using tobacco. The results presented are for students who have ever used any form of tobacco (ever tobacco users) and for those who are current smokers.

- Overall, 12.2 percent of middle school students and 9.8 percent of high school students who have ever used tobacco reported they have participated in a program to help them quit.
- The percentage of ever tobacco users who have participated in a cessation program varied by grade and ranged between 6.7 percent and 17.5 percent.
- Among both middle and high school tobacco users and smokers, there were no significant gender, racial/ethnic differences noted in the report of having participated in a cessation program.
- Current smokers did not differ significantly from ever tobacco users in their participation in cessation programs (5.4 percent in middle school and 8.3 percent in high school).
- The proportion of current smokers who have participated in a cessation program varied by grade and ranged between 4.3 percent and 11.8 percent.

Ever tobacco users who have participated in a cessation program by grade, race/ethnicity, and school type



Current smokers who have ever participated in a cessation program by grade, race/ethnicity and school type

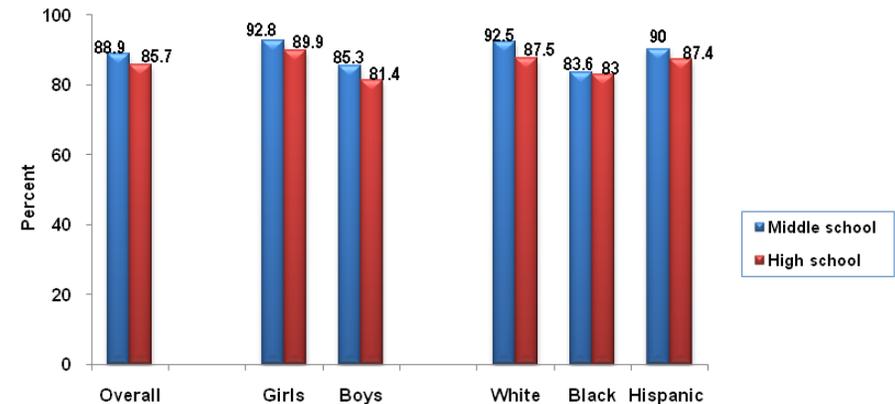


Beliefs About the Addictiveness of Tobacco Use

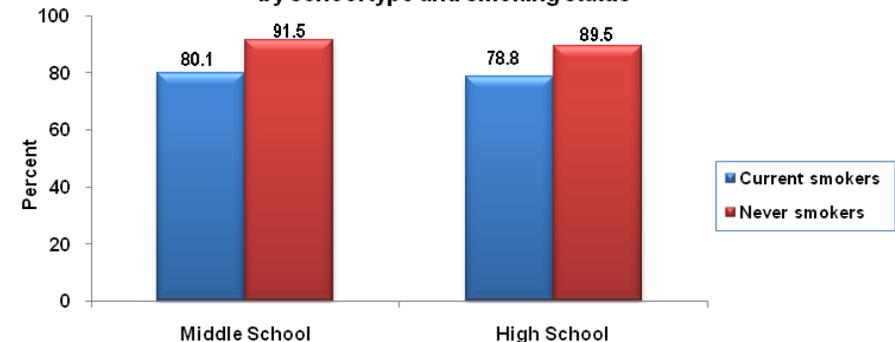
Students were asked several questions concerning their perception of the harmful effects of smoking. They were asked if they thought that people could become addicted to using tobacco just like they could get addicted to using cocaine and heroin. The results displayed are for all students and for current and never smokers who responded “definitely” or “probably yes.”

- Overall, about eight in ten current smokers and nine in ten never smokers recognized the addictiveness of tobacco use.
- There were no statistically significant differences between middle and high school students (88.9 percent versus 85.7 percent). The percentage of students who recognized the addictiveness of tobacco use, in each grade, varied between 84.1 percent and 92 percent.
- Current smokers were less likely to believe that cigarettes are addictive than students who were not smoking. Boys were slightly less likely to believe that cigarettes are addictive than girls (85.3 percent versus 92.8 percent in middle school and 81.4 percent versus 89.9 percent in high school).

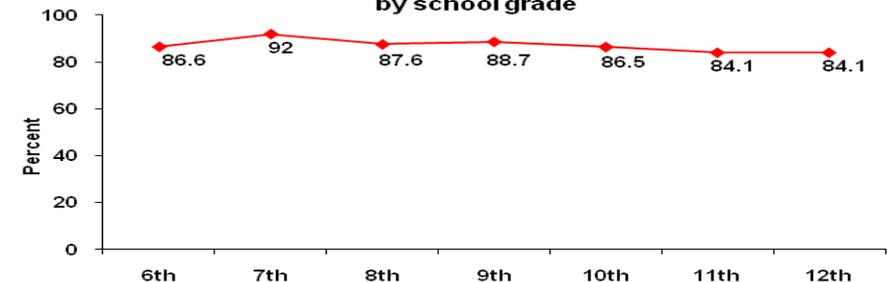
Students who believed tobacco is addictive by gender, race/ethnicity and school type



Students who believed tobacco is addictive by school type and smoking status



Students who believed tobacco is addictive by school grade

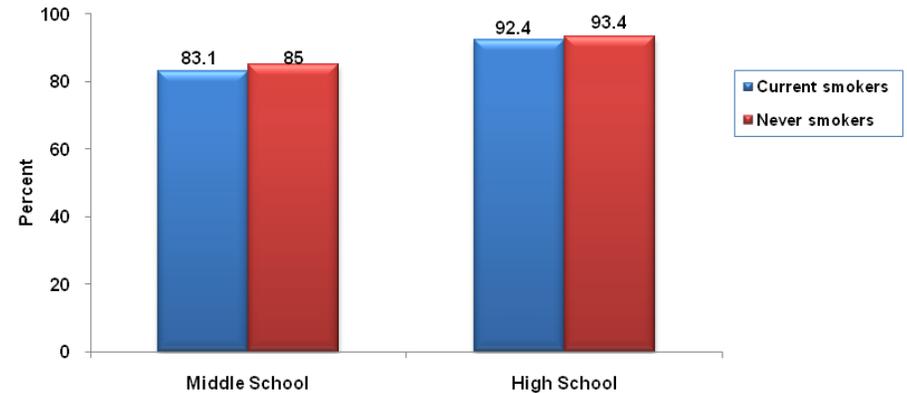


Beliefs About Light Smoking

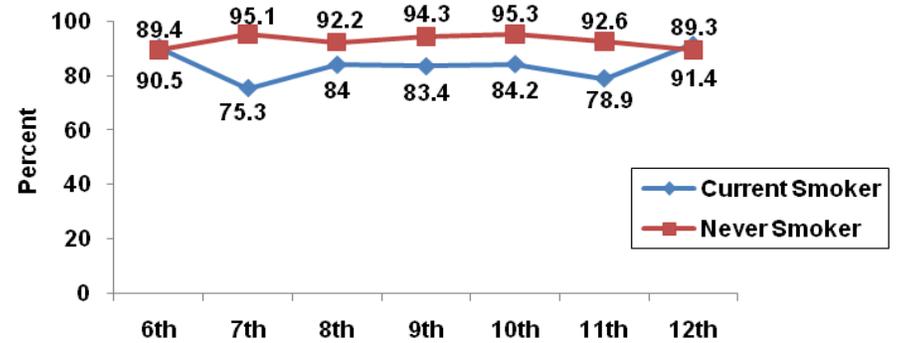
To assess their perception about negative effects of light smoking, students were asked if they thought that young people who smoke one to five cigarettes a day risk harming themselves. The results displayed are for all students and for current and never smokers who responded “definitely” or “probably yes.”

- Overall, more than eight in ten current smokers and more than nine in ten never smokers considered that light smoking is harmful for young people.
- Middle and high school students were very similar regarding their beliefs about light smoking (90.6 percent versus 90 percent). The percentage of students in each grade who thought that light smoking is harmful ranged between 75.3 percent and 91.4 percent among current smokers and 89.3 percent and 95.3 percent among never smokers.
- In middle school, current smokers were significantly less likely than never smokers to believe that smoking one to five cigarettes per day is harmful.
- Among middle school never smokers, Black students (87 percent) were significantly less likely than White students (95.5 percent) to believe that light smoking is risky. No other significant differences existed among gender or racial/ethnic groups in either middle or high school.

Students who believed smoking one to five cigarettes per day is risky by school type and smoking status



Students who believed smoking one to five cigarettes per day is risky by school grade

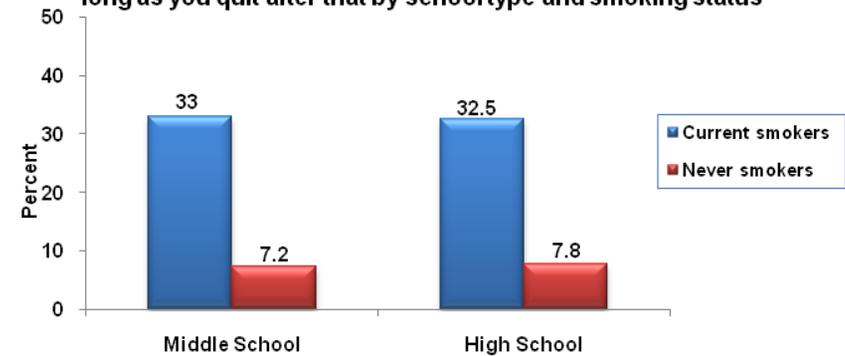


Beliefs About Temporary Smoking

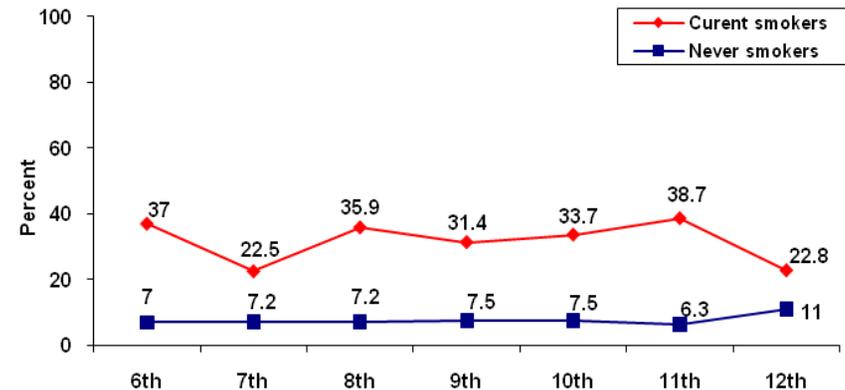
To assess their perception about health risks associated with smoking for a short duration, students were asked if it was safe for a person to smoke for a year or two as long as they quit after that. The results displayed are for current and never smokers who responded “definitely” or “probably yes.”

- Approximately one in three student smokers and less than one in 10 students who have never smoked believed that smoking cigarettes is safe as long as quit after one to two years.
- Middle and high school students did not differ significantly in their beliefs about the safety of smoking for a short period of time (12.5 percent versus 15.3 percent).
- In both middle and high school, current smokers were more than four times more likely than never smokers to believe that smoking temporarily is safe (33 percent versus 7.2 percent in middle school and 32.5 percent versus 7.8 percent in high school). At each grade, current smokers were more likely than never smokers to believe that smoking temporarily is safe.
- No gender or racial/ethnic differences were seen among both smokers and never smokers in middle and high school.

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

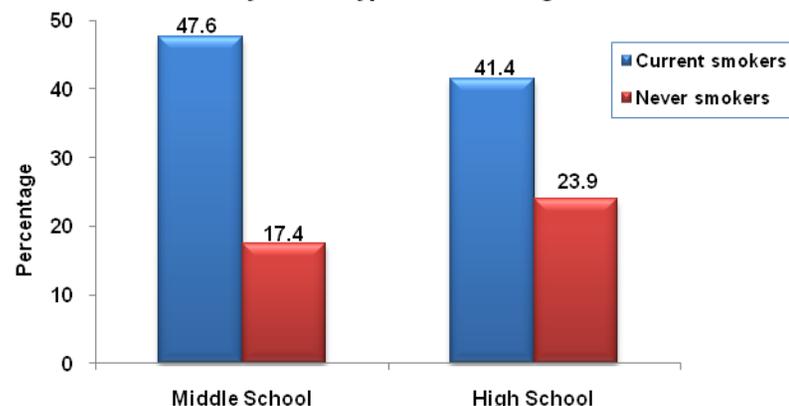


Social Beliefs About Smoking

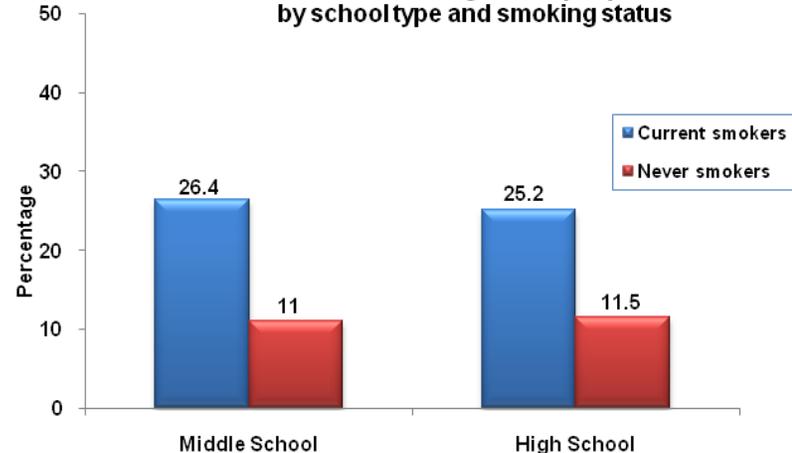
Perception of smoking as a socially acceptable phenomenon can influence future behavior patterns. To assess students' perceptions about social benefits of smoking, they were asked if young people who smoke have more friends and if smoking makes people look cool or fit in. Results displayed are for current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

- About one in four S.C. students believed that young people who smoke have more friends (24.1 percent in middle school and 31.4 percent in high school).
- Current smokers were about two times more likely to believe that smokers have more friends than never smokers (47.6 percent versus 17.4 percent in middle school; 41.4 percent versus 23.9 percent in high school).
- Black students were significantly more likely than White students to believe that smokers have more friends. This was true for both middle and high school and in the never smoker group. No gender differences were seen.
- About one in seven S.C. students believed that smoking makes people look cool or fit in (15.2 percent in middle school and 17.1 percent in high school).
- Current smokers were more than two times more likely to believe that smoking makes people look cool or fit in than students who have never smoked (26.4 percent versus 11 percent in middle school; 25.2 percent versus 11.5 percent).
- In middle school, boys were more likely than girls (16.9 percent versus 13.5 percent) to believe that smoking makes people look cool or fit in.

Students who believed smokers have more friends by school type and smoking status



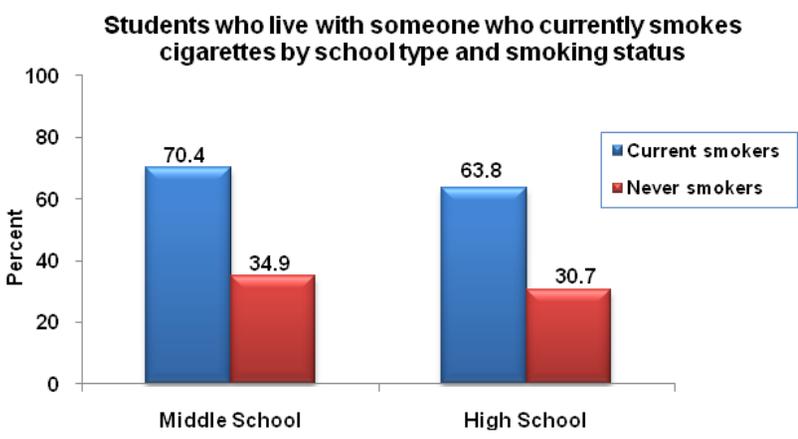
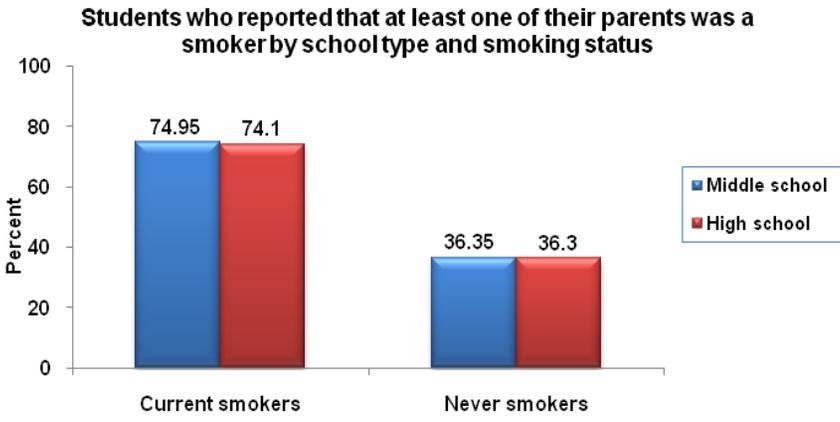
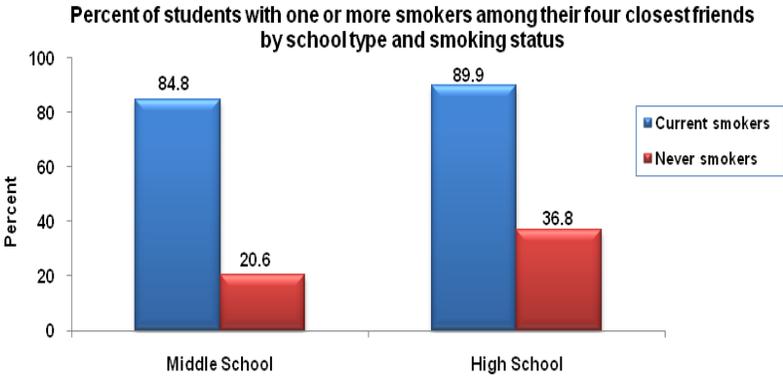
Students who believed smoking makes people look cool or fit in by school type and smoking status



Tobacco Use Among Family and Friends

Having friends or family members who use tobacco is strongly associated with tobacco use among students. To assess tobacco use practices among family and among peer groups, students were asked how many of their four closest friends smoked cigarettes, if any of their parents was a smoker, and if they lived with a smoker. Results displayed are for current and never smokers.

- Overall, more than eight in ten students who smoked themselves, compared to about two to three in ten never smokers had at least one smoker among their four closest friends. The differences between current and never smokers were significant at each grade level and within each gender or racial/ethnic group in both middle and high school.
- More than a third of all students reported that at least one of their parents smoked. Current smokers were twice as likely as never smokers (75 percent versus 36.4 percent in middle school and 74.1 percent versus 36.3 percent in high school) to report that at least one parent smoked.
- Approximately two-thirds of middle and high school current smokers reported living with a smoker (70.4 percent of middle and 63.8 percent of high school students). In comparison, only about one-third of never smokers reported living with a smoker (34.9 percent of middle and 30.7 percent of high school students).

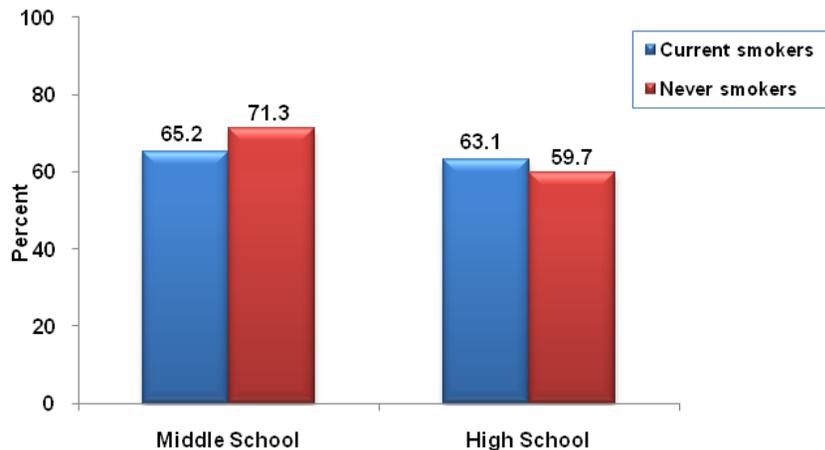


Adult Counsel on Tobacco Use

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

- Among middle school students, 65.2 percent of current smokers and 71.3 percent of never smokers have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents during the past 12 months.
- Among high school students, 63.1 percent of current smokers and 59.7 percent of never smokers have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents during the past 12 months.
- There were no significant differences between middle and high school students or between smokers and non-smokers overall or by gender or grade.
- In middle school, White students were more likely than Black students to have their parent discuss the dangers of tobacco use with them in the past 12 months (72.3 percent versus 63.2 percent).

Students who have discussed the dangers of smoking with their parents by school type and smoking status



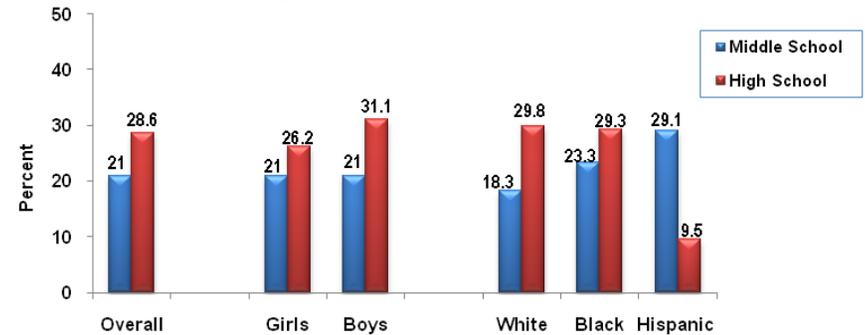
Susceptibility to Start Smoking

A combination of measures was used to assess susceptibility to start 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 were considered susceptible to start smoking. The results displayed are for never smokers.

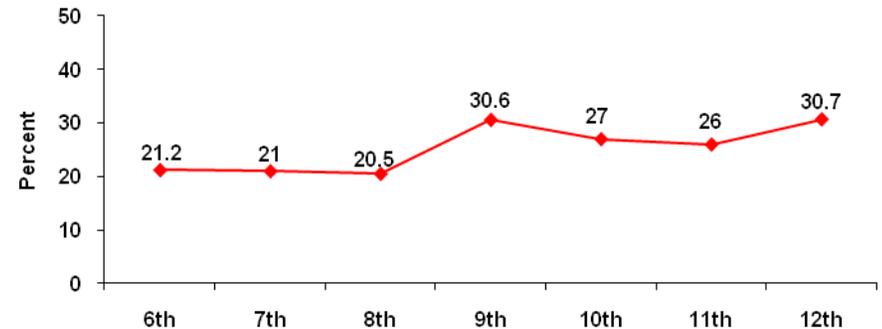
- Among middle school students, approximately one in five students (21 percent) and among high school students about 28.6 percent of who have never smoked were considered susceptible to start smoking.
- There were no gender or racial/ethnic discrepancies among either middle or high school students.
- The percentage of students who were susceptible to start smoking varied by grade and ranged between 21.2 percent and 30.7 percent..



Percent of never smokers who were susceptible to start smoking by gender, race/ethnicity and school type



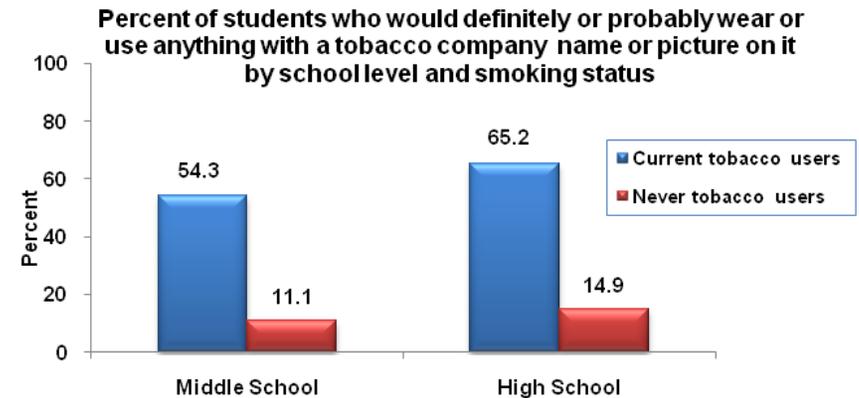
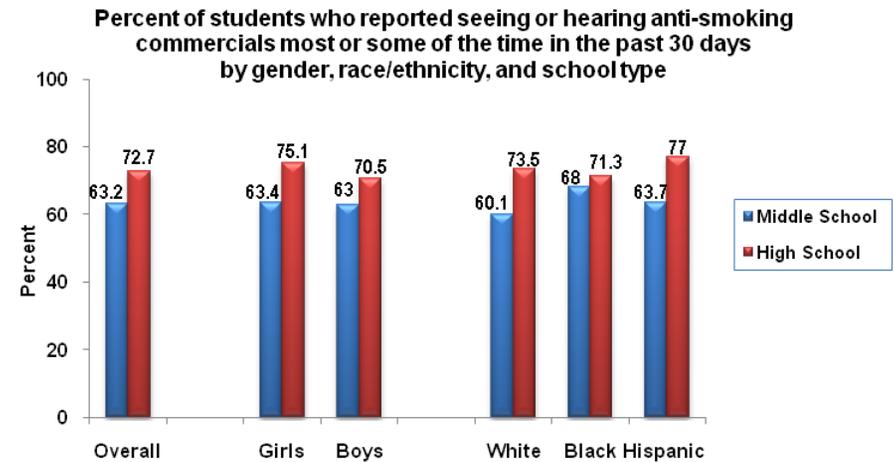
Percent of never smokers who were susceptible to start smoking by school grade



Exposure to Antismoking Commercials and Receptivity to Tobacco Advertising

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 television, radio or the Internet. Receptivity to tobacco advertising was assessed by asking students if they would definitely or probably wear or use a product with a tobacco company name or picture on it. The results are for students who reported watching television, going to the movies and/or using the Internet.

- Overall, 63.2 percent of middle school and 72.7 percent of high school students reported seeing or hearing anti-smoking messages on television, radio or the Internet (most or some of the time).
- High school students were significantly more likely than middle school students to report seeing or hearing anti-smoking media messages.
- More than half of current tobacco users reported they would wear or use a product with a tobacco company name or picture on it (54.3 percent of middle school and 65.2 percent of high school students).
- Compared to tobacco users, only 11.1 percent of middle and 14.9 percent of high school never tobacco users would wear or use such a product. The difference between current and never tobacco users was statistically significant.

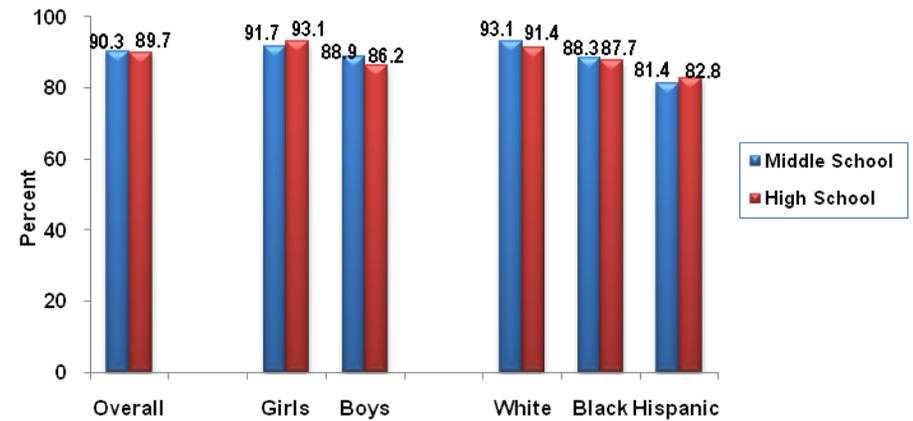


Health Beliefs About Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

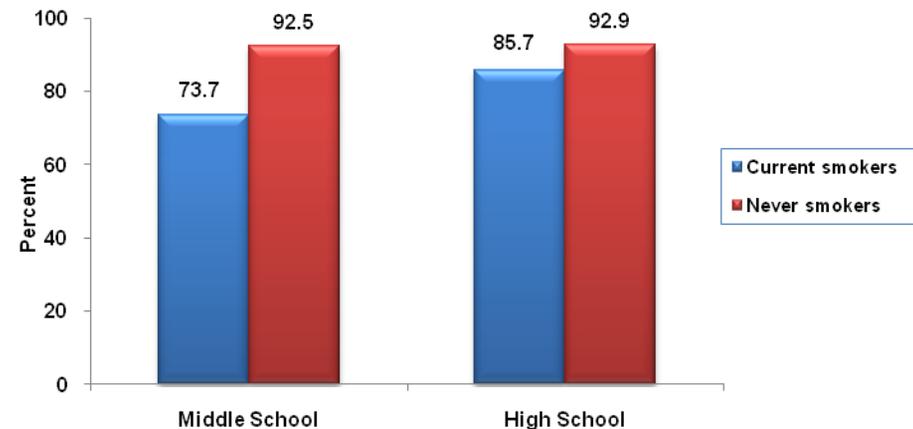
Secondhand smoke is a known human carcinogen and negatively impacts children’s health. To assess students’ knowledge about the dangers associated with SHS exposure, students were asked if they thought that smoke from other people’s cigarettes was harmful to them. Results are displayed for current and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

- Overall, about nine in 10 middle and high school students believed that SHS is definitely or probably harmful to them. No significant differences were noted between middle and high school students.
- Among high school students, females were significantly more likely than males to believe that SHS is harmful (93.1 percent versus 86.2 percent). In middle school, White students were more likely than Black students.
- Current smokers were significantly less aware than never smokers of the harmful effect of SHS (73.7 percent versus 92.5 percent in middle school and 85.7 percent versus 92.9 percent in high school).

Percent of students who believed SHS is harmful by gender, race/ethnicity, and school type



Percent of students who believed SHS is harmful school type and smoking status

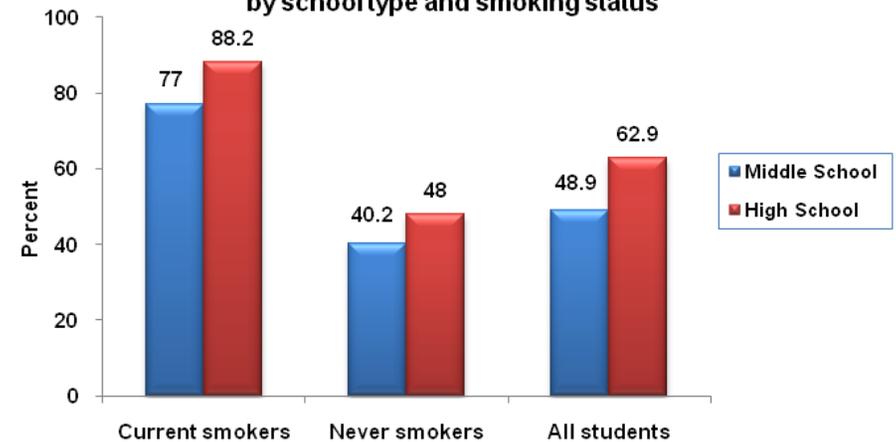


Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

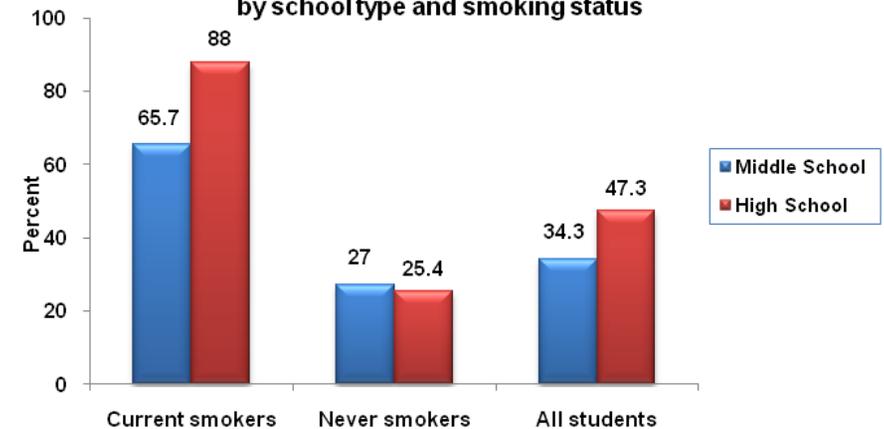
Students were asked if they were in the same room or if they rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes during the past seven days. Students who reported being in the same room or in the same car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past seven days were considered to be recently exposed.

- Overall, more than half of all S.C. students (54.8 percent of all middle school students and 68.2 percent of all high school students) reported exposure to SHS in a room or in a car during the seven days preceding the survey. High school students were more likely than middle school students to report exposure to SHS.
- In both middle and high school, current smokers were significantly more likely than never smokers to report recent exposure to SHS in a room (77 percent versus 40.2 percent in middle school and 88.2 percent versus 48 percent in high school).
- In both middle and high school, current smokers were significantly more likely than never smokers to report recent exposure to SHS in a car (65.7 percent versus 27 percent in middle school and 88 percent versus 25.4 percent in high school).

Percent of students who were in same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 7 days by school type and smoking status



Percent of students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 7 days by school type and smoking status

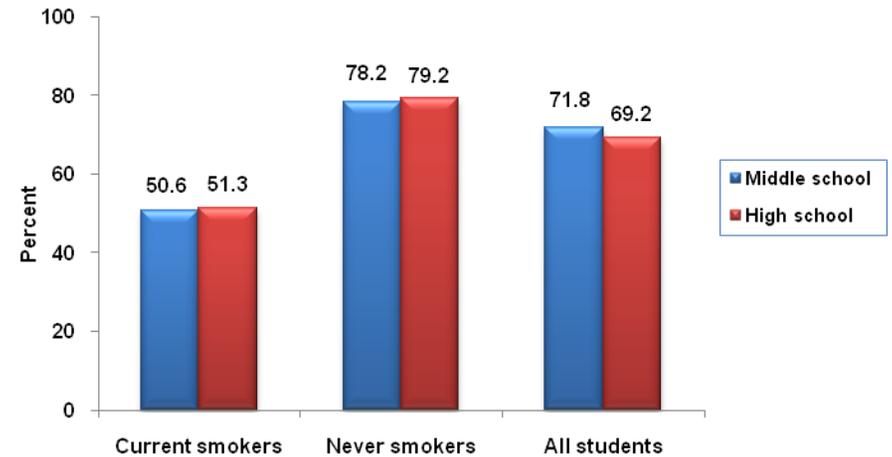


Smoking Rules at Home and in Vehicles

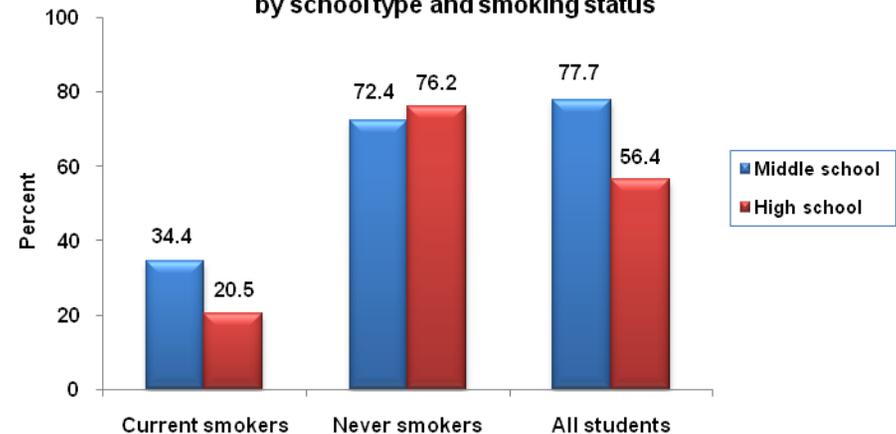
Students were asked about rules regarding smoking in their homes or in the vehicles they drive or ride the most. Results are displayed for current and never smokers who reported living in houses or riding in vehicles with strict no-smoking rules (smoking not allowed anywhere/at all).

- Overall, 71.8 percent of S.C. middle school students and 69.2 percent of S.C. high school students reported that smoking was not allowed anywhere inside their homes.
- In both middle and high school, current smokers were significantly less likely than never smokers to live in smoke-free homes (50.6 percent versus 78.2 percent in middle school and 51.3 percent versus 79.2 percent in high school).
- Overall, 77.7 percent of S.C. middle school students and 56.4 percent of S.C. high school students reported that smoking was not allowed at all in the car they drove or rode in the most.
- In both middle and high school, current smokers were significantly less likely than never smokers to drive or ride in smoke-free vehicles (34.4 percent versus 72.4 percent in middle school and 20.5 percent versus 76.2 percent in high school).

Percent of students who reported smoking was not allowed anywhere in their homes by school type and smoking status



Percent of students who reported smoking was not allowed at all in the vehicle they drove or rode in the most by school type and smoking status

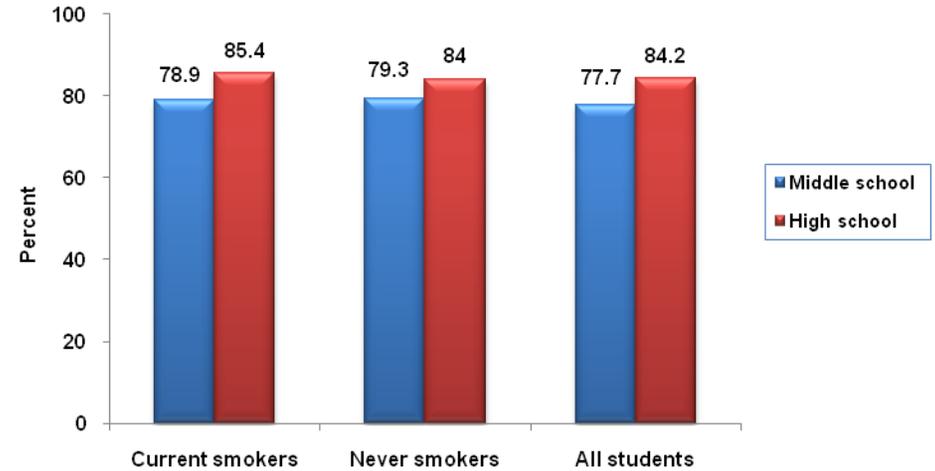


Smoking Rules at School

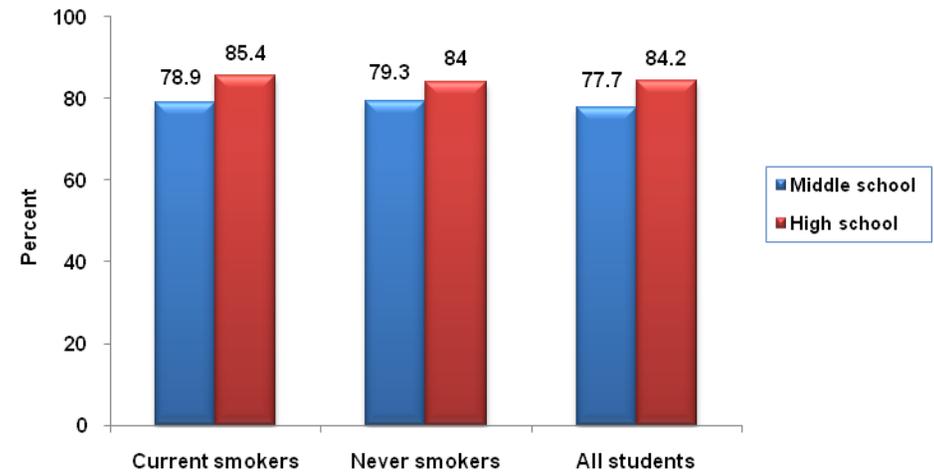
Students were asked if there was any rule at their school preventing cigarette smoking in the school building or on the schoolyard. Students were then asked if they have seen any other students or adults breaking the school smoking rule. This can be utilized as another indicator of the level of enforcement of the school smoking policy.

- Overall, high school students were significantly more likely than middle school students to report the existence of a rule prohibiting smoking at their school (84.2 percent versus 77.7 percent). No significant differences were seen between current and never smokers in either middle or high school.
- High school students (80.6 percent) were more than twice as likely as middle school students (31.1 percent) to report having seen other students break the school smoking rule. While in high school, smokers were more likely than nonsmokers to report seeing someone break the rule (87.1 percent versus 75.3 percent respectively). In middle school, smoker students were more than twice as likely as never smokers to report seeing other students break the rule (59.4 percent versus 26.3 percent respectively).
- In high school 30.5 percent of students and 27.8 percent of middle school students report to have seen adults break the school smoking rule. Current smokers were significantly more likely than never smokers to report seeing adults break the school smoking rule in both middle school (59.4 percent versus 26.3 percent) and high school (87.1 percent versus 75.3 percent).

Percent of students who reported the existence of a smoking rule at school by school type and smoking status



Percent of students who reported the existence of a smoking rule at school by school type and smoking status

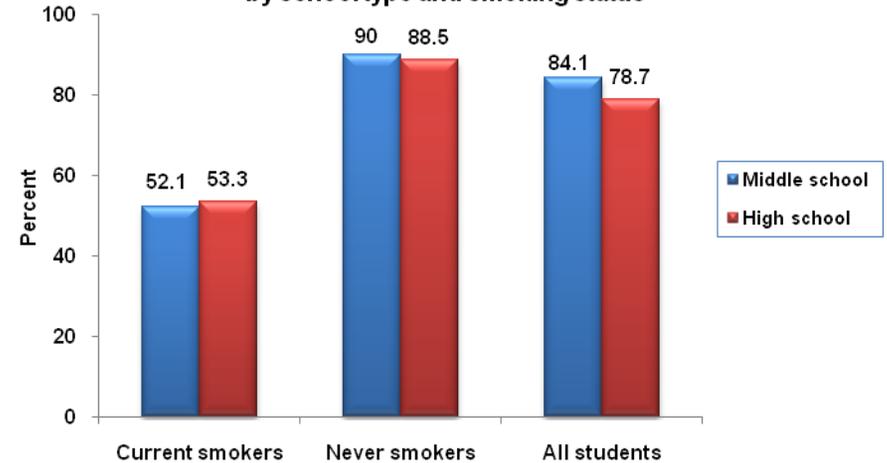


Opinions About Smoking Rules in Homes and Vehicles

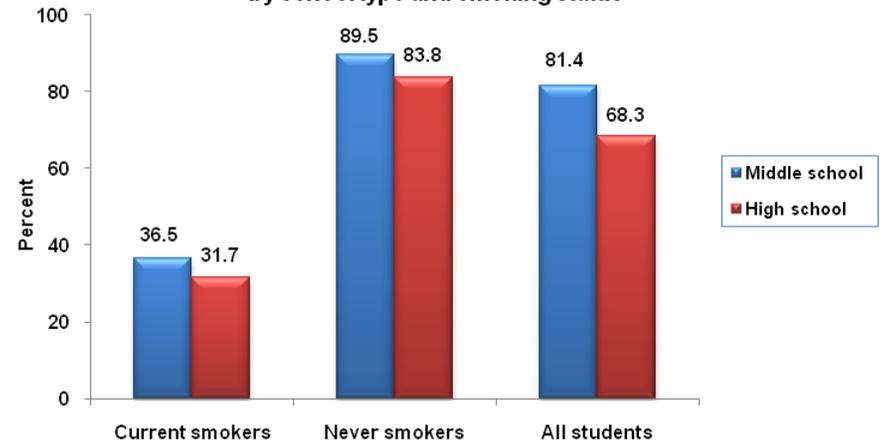
Students were asked if they thought people should allow or not smoking inside their homes and vehicles. Results are displayed for current and never smokers who said that smoking should be strictly restricted in homes and vehicles respectively.

- In 2009, 84.1 percent of all middle school students and 78.7 percent of all high school students believed that people should strictly prohibit smoking in their homes. The difference between middle and high school students was statistically significant.
- While the majority of non-smoker students considered that homes should be completely smoke-free (90 percent in middle school and 88.5 percent in high school), only about half of smoker students were in favor of these smoke-free rules (52.1 percent in middle school and 53.3 percent in high school).
- Regarding smoking in vehicles, 81.4 percent of all middle school students and 68.3 percent of all high school students thought that people should never allow it. High school students were significantly less likely than their middle school counterparts to agree that people should never allow smoking in their vehicles.
- Less than half of smoker students (36.5 percent in middle school and 31.7 percent in high school) thought that people should strictly restrict smoking in their vehicles compared to 89.5 percent and 83.8 percent of non-smoker students in middle and high school respectively.

Percent of students who believed people should never allow smoking inside their homes by school type and smoking status



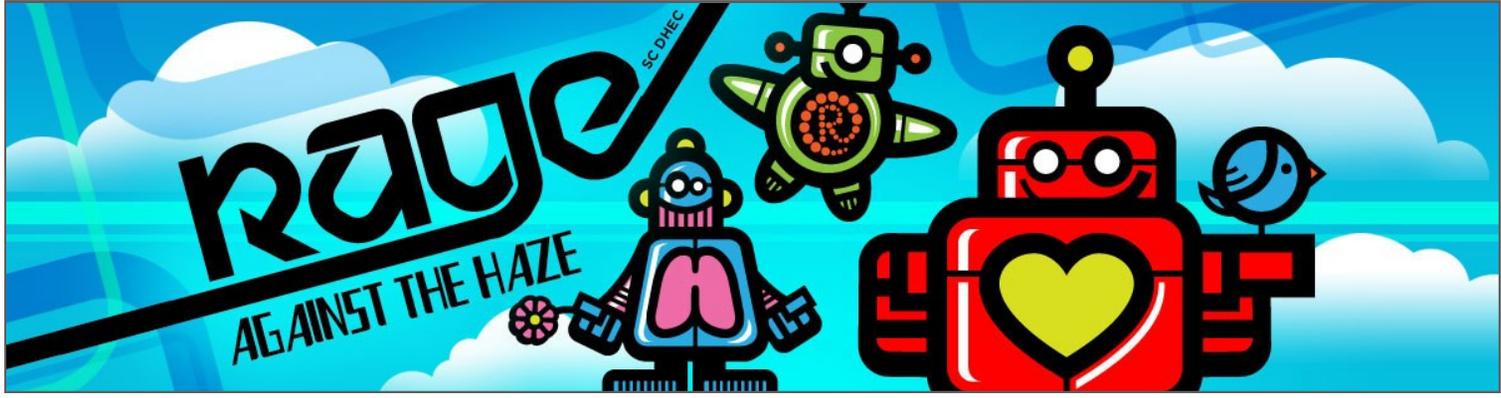
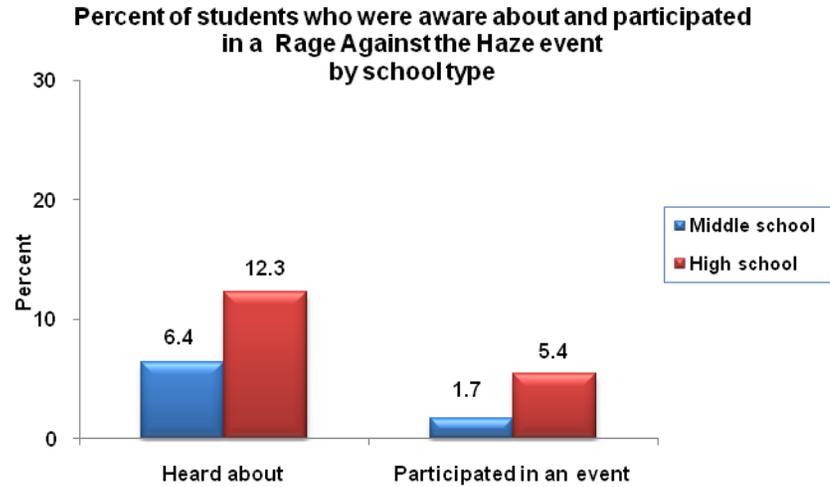
Percent of students who believed people should never allow smoking in their vehicles by school type and smoking status



Participation in Rage Against the Haze

Survey questions were included in the 2009 SCYTS to collect data on students' awareness of the statewide youth-led anti-tobacco use 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, 6.4 percent of middle school students and 12.3 percent of high school students had heard about Rage Against the Haze.
- 1.7 percent of middle school and 5.4 percent of high school students reported ever participating in a RAGE group or event.



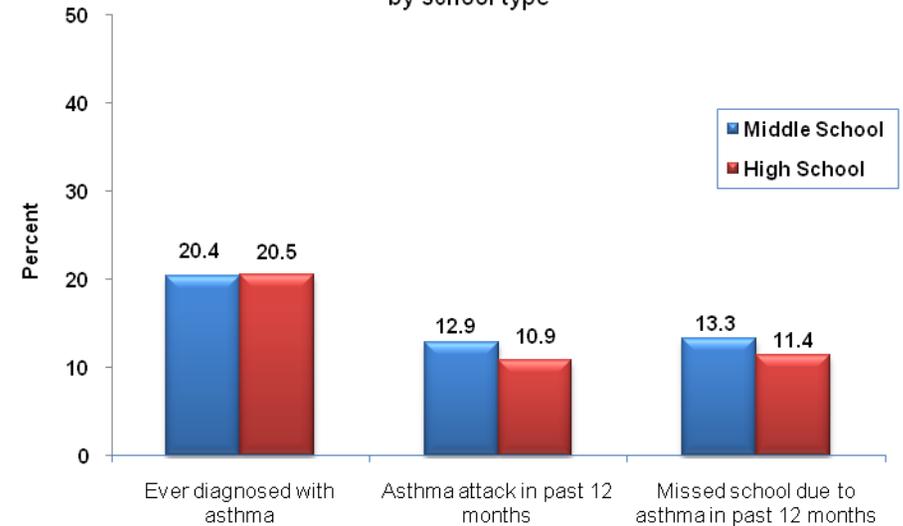
Asthma Prevalence

Five questions were used to measure the asthma and related issues among students. Students were asked if a doctor or a nurse had ever told them they have 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, 20.4 percent of middle school students and 20.5 percent of high school students have ever had a diagnosis of asthma.
- 12.9 percent of middle school students and 10.9 percent of high school students reported having an asthma attack during the past 12 months.
- 13.3 percent of middle school students and 11.4 percent of high school students missed at least one day of school due to asthma during the past 12 months.
- The comparison of current and never smokers was not possible because of the small number of respondents in each group.



Percent of students who have ever had an asthma diagnosis, had asthma attack in past 12 months, or missed school due to asthma in past 12 months by school type



TECHNICAL NOTES AND TABLES

METHODS

Survey instrument

The 2009 South Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey (SCYTS) instrument, designed to meet the specific needs of the South Carolina Tobacco Prevention and Control Program, used 50 core questions and 20 supplemental questions developed by the CDC, and 21 state-added questions. The instrument was used to collect demographic information about the students, tobacco use prevalence, age of initiation of tobacco use, 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, 50 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 2nd 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 1,341 middle school students from 44 schools and 1,113 high school students from 39 schools participated in the survey. The school response rate was 88% and 78% for middle and high school respectively. The student response rate was 84.7% for middle school and 85.7% for high school yielding an overall response rate (school rate x student rate) of 74.6% for middle school and 66.8% for high school.

The data from the 2009 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 non-response 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 corrected 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 $p \leq 0.05$ 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 attended 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 YTS 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 over reporting of behaviors.

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Category	Middle School		High school		State Demographics Middle School ^{&}		State Demographics High School ^{&}	
	<i>n</i> *	%*	<i>n</i> *	%*	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Gender								
Male	687	51.3	536	48.5	76,131	51.5	98,869	49.9
Female	653	48.7	573	51.5	71,549	48.4	99,084	50.1
Race/ Ethnicity								
White	725	54.1	567	50.9	81,269	55	107,170	54.1
Black	449	33.5	445	39.9	53,984	36.6	77,602	39.2
Hispanic	89	6.6	70	6.3	7,345	5	7,651	3.9
Other	78	5.8	31	2.8	5,082	3.4	5,530	2.8
Grade								
6	356	26.8	-	-	44,268	30	-	-
7	470	35.3	-	-	51,460	34.8	-	-
8	505	37.9	-	-	51,952	35.2	-	-
9	-	-	346	31.4	-	-	59,641	30.1
10	-	-	311	28.2	-	-	51,856	26.2
11	-	-	229	20.8	-	-	44,099	22.3
12	-	-	216	19.6	-	-	42,357	21.4
Age								
<=11	85	6.3	1	0.1	NA		NA	
12	366	27.3	0	0	NA		NA	
13	474	35.4	2	0.2	NA		NA	
14	353	26.3	92	8.3	NA		NA	
15	58	4.3	318	28.6	NA		NA	
16	4	0.3	296	26.6	NA		NA	
17	0	0	247	22.2	NA		NA	
>=18	1	0.1	157	14.1	NA		NA	
Total	1,341		1,113		147,680		197,953	

* Numbers represent unweighted sample sizes and weighted percents.

[&] 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 was not included.

Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use Among South Carolina 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	20.2	(±3.6)	9.1	(±2.5)	8.9	(±2.3)	9.9	(±3.6)	3.4	(±1.6)	3.0	(±1.3)
Female	11.1	(±2.6)	7.7	(±1.9)	4.3	(±1.4)	2.8	(±1.8)	2.1	(±1.2)	1.6	(±1.0)
Race/ Ethnicity												
White	15.7	(±3.6)	8.4	(±2.5)	6.6	(±2.2)	8.3	(±2.4)	1.8	(±0.9)	2.2	(±1.2)
Black	15.1	(±3.1)	7.6	(±2.3)	6.1	(±2.4)	3.2	(±2.3)	3.9	(±2.4)	1.8	(±1.1)
Hispanic	15.6	(±5.3)	11.9	(±5.9)	8.6	(±6.2)	4.2	(±4.1)	4.0	(±3.7)	4.8	(±4.0)
Grade												
6	13.2	(±4.6)	5.3	(±3.6)	6.2	(±2.5)	5.8	(±3.1)	2.4	(±1.6)	2.9	(±1.3)
7	13.0	(±4.3)	6.7	(±2.5)	4.7	(±2.5)	5.5	(±3.9)	1.9	(±1.2)	1.7	(±0.9)
8	20.1	(±4.0)	12.5	(±3.4)	8.6	(±2.3)	7.4	(±3.3)	3.6	(±2.1)	2.1	(±1.0)
Total	15.7	(± 2.6)	8.4	(± 1.8)	6.7	(± 1.5)	6.4	(± 2.1)	2.8	(± 1.1)	2.3	(± 0.8)
High School												
Gender												
Male	38.2	(±5.9)	25.0	(±5.1)	17.9	(±4.9)	16.8	(±3.8)	3.8	(±1.9)	7.0	(±2.6)
Female	24.8	(±3.4)	18.4	(±2.5)	10.4	(±2.2)	3.8	(±1.8)	5.4	(±2.0)	3.1	(±1.6)
Race/ Ethnicity												
White	37.9	(±5.5)	27.4	(±4.1)	14.4	(±2.9)	14.8	(±4.3)	4.4	(±1.7)	4.9	(±1.5)
Black	24.0	(±5.5)	14.6	(±3.9)	14.0	(±4.2)	4.5	(±3.1)	4.5	(±2.5)	5.1	(±3.0)
Hispanic	19.9	(±10.2)	8.5	(±6.9)	12.5	(±9.8)	6.8	(±6.4)	5.6	(±6.8)	4.3	(±5.8)
Grade												
9	25.6	(±7.3)	17.4	(±7.1)	11.2	(±3.8)	8.8	(±4.5)	4.9	(±3.7)	5.3	(±2.4)
10	27.8	(±4.8)	19.7	(±4.5)	12.6	(±4.7)	6.3	(±3.5)	5.3	(±4.8)	5.4	(±3.2)
11	32.7	(±6.6)	24.2	(±5.5)	15.9	(±5.2)	11.1	(±5.1)	2.2	(±4.2)	3.4	(±1.9)
12	42.1	(±6.5)	26.2	(±3.8)	18.0	(±5.6)	16.4	(±5.8)	5.7	(±2.8)	6.3	(±4.4)
Total	31.6	(±4.3)	21.8	(±3.2)	14.2	(±2.9)	10.3	(±2.8)	4.7	(±1.5)	5.1	(±1.6)

& 95% Confidence Interval

Prevalence of Lifetime Tobacco Use Among South Carolina 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	42.8	(±6.6)	32.2	(±5.4)	25.4	(±4.4)	18.9	(±4.9)	5.6	(±2.0)	4.4	(±1.6)
Female	28.4	(±4.4)	24.5	(±4.4)	12.3	(±2.8)	7.7	(±2.0)	2.5	(±1.0)	1.5	(±1.0)
Race/ Ethnicity												
White	34.8	(±5.9)	26.8	(±5.3)	12.0	(±3.6)	17.0	(±3.5)	3.7	(±1.5)	2.3	(±1.2)
Black	36.4	(±6.3)	30.6	(±5.7)	14.7	(±5.9)	8.3	(±3.1)	4.7	(±2.0)	3.1	(±1.5)
Hispanic	37	(±13.0)	39.2	(±9.8)	22.9	(±5.5)	10.3	(±7.2)	4.7	(±5.2)	5.2	(±5.5)
Grade												
6	29.8	(±7.4)	22.8	(±1.9)	17.6	(±4.4)	12.5	(±3.8)	4.5	(±2.4)	3.1	(±2.0)
7	29.8	(±7.1)	22.7	(±5.8)	15.4	(±4.0)	12.3	(±5.3)	2.8	(±1.6)	2.3	(±1.5)
8	46.6	(±5.8)	38.5	(±6.2)	18.8	(±9.8)	15.1	(±4.1)	4.7	(±1.7)	2.7	(±1.5)
Total	35.9	(± 4.8)	28.5	(± 4.2)	16.9	(± 3.5)	13.5	(± 2.7)	4.1	(± 1.1)	3.0	(± 1.0)
High School												
Gender												
Male	61.0	(±4.8)	51.5	(±5.3)	38.6	(±6.0)	32.5	(±5.3)	9.1	(±2.6)	7.5	(±2.9)
Female	56.5	(±4.3)	50.2	(±5.9)	26.3	(±4.3)	10.6	(±2.8)	4.1	(±1.8)	5.8	(±2.7)
Race/ Ethnicity												
White	60.9	(±5.4)	53.4	(±5.8)	35.4	(±3.9)	30.0	(±5.9)	5.9	(±2.1)	7.9	(±3.3)
Black	56.6	(±5.4)	47.4	(±5.4)	28.1	(±5.8)	9.6	(±3.2)	6.7	(±2.1)	4.7	(±2.3)
Hispanic	54.4	(±14.6)	48.9	(±13.3)	28.4	(±10.5)	15.9	(±9.6)	13.9	(±12.7)	7.4	(±7.0)
Grade												
9	51.4	(±8.1)	42.7	(±9.5)	28.4	(±8.2)	20.6	(±7.5)	6.9	(±1.8)	5.6	(±2.9)
10	56.2	(±5.3)	47.6	(±6.5)	31.8	(±3.8)	17.4	(±5.5)	6.7	(±2.3)	6.5	(±3.4)
11	58.6	(±5.6)	53.3	(±4.7)	28.5	(±5.0)	20.6	(±4.5)	4.7	(±2.4)	7.6	(±4.0)
12	71.6	(±5.3)	62.1	(±7.9)	41.9	(±8.0)	28.4	(±5.7)	7.8	(±3.8)	7.3	(±4.7)
Total	58.9	(±3.9)	51.0	(±4.2)	32.4	(±4.2)	21.5	(±4.1)	6.7	(±1.4)	6.7	(±2.3)

& 95% Confidence Interval

2009 SC Youth Tobacco Survey

START HERE

THE FIRST QUESTIONS ASK FOR SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT YOU.

1. How old are you?

- 11 years old or younger
- 12 years old
- 13 years old
- 14 years old
- 15 years old
- 16 years old
- 17 years old
- 18 years old or older

2. What is your gender?

- Female
- Male

3. What grade are you in?

- 6th
- 7th
- 8th
- 9th
- 10th
- 11th
- 12th
- Ungraded or other grade

4. How do you describe yourself? (You can CHOOSE ONE ANSWER, or MORE THAN ONE)

- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White

5. Which one of these groups BEST describes you? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White

6. During the last 4 weeks, about how much money did you have each week to spend any way you want to?

- None
- Less than \$1
- \$1 to \$5
- \$6 to \$10
- \$11 to \$20
- \$21 to \$50
- More than \$50

7. What is the highest level of school completed by your mother or father (or legal guardian)?

- Never attended school
- Grades 1 through 8
- Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)
- High school or GED graduate
- Some college or technical school
- College graduate
- Master's Degree or Doctorate
- Don't know

8. During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?

- Mostly A's
- Mostly B's
- Mostly C's
- Mostly D's
- Mostly F's
- None of these grades
- Not sure

9. Which of the following adults live in the same household with you (Mark ALL that apply.)

- Father (or Male Guardian)
- Mother (or Female Guardian)
- Grandparent(s)
- Other Relative(s)
- Non Relative(s)
- Other

THE NEXT GROUP OF QUESTIONS ASKS ABOUT TOBACCO USE.

Cigarette Smoking

10. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?

- Yes
- No

11. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?

- I have never smoked a whole cigarette
- 8 years old or younger
- 9 or 10 years old
- 11 or 12 years old
- 13 or 14 years old
- 15 or 16 years old
- 17 years old or older

12. About how many cigarettes have you smoked in your entire life?

- None
- 1 or more puffs but never a whole cigarette
- 1 cigarette
- 2 to 5 cigarettes
- 6 to 15 cigarettes (about 1/2 a pack total)
- 16 to 25 cigarettes (about 1 pack total)
- 26 to 99 cigarettes (more than 1 pack, but less than 5 packs)
- 100 or more cigarettes (5 or more packs)

13. Have you ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?

- a. Yes
- No

14. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 to 5 days
- 6 to 9 days
- 10 to 19 days
- 20 to 29 days
- All 30 days

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

- I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
- Less than 1 cigarette per day
- 1 cigarette per day
- 2 to 5 cigarettes per day
- 6 to 10 cigarettes per day
- 11 to 20 cigarettes per day
- More than 20 cigarettes per day

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

- I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
- I do not have a usual brand
- Camel
- Marlboro
- Newport
- Virginia Slims
- GPC, Basic, or Doral
- Some other brand

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

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

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

- I did not buy a pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days
- A gas station
- A convenience store
- A grocery store
- A drugstore
- A vending machine
- I bought them over the Internet
- Other

19. 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?

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

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

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

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

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 to 5 days
- 6 to 9 days
- 10 to 19 days
- 20 to 29 days
- All 30 days



22. When was the last time you smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs?

I have never smoked even one or two puffs

Earlier today

Not today but sometime during the past 7 days

Not during the past 7 days but sometime during the past 30 days

Not during the past 30 days but sometime during the past 6 months

Not during the past 6 months but sometime during the past year

1 to 4 years ago

5 or more years ago

23. 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

A week or more

24. Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes?

I do not smoke now

Yes

No

25. During the past 12 months, did any doctor, dentist, nurse, or other health professional ask you if you smoke?

Yes

No

Don't know / not sure

26. During the past 12 months, did any doctor, dentist, nurse, or other health professional advise you not to smoke?

Yes

No

Don't know / not sure

27. How many times during the past 12 months have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?

I have not smoked in the past 12 months

I have not tried to quit

1 time

2 times

3 to 5 times

6 to 9 times

10 or more times

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

I have never smoked cigarettes

I have never tried to quit

Less than a day

1 to 7 days

More than 7 days but less than 30 days

30 days or more but less than 6 months

6 months or more but less than a year

1 year or more

Smokeless Tobacco: Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip**29. Have you ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandidits, or Copenhagen?**

Yes

No

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

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 to 5 days
- 6 to 9 days
- 10 to 19 days
- 20 to 29 days
- All 30 days

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

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 to 5 days
- 6 to 9 days
- 10 to 19 days
- 20 to 29 days
- All 30 days

Cigars

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

- Yes
- No

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

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 to 5 days
- 6 to 9 days
- 10 to 19 days
- 20 to 29 days
- All 30 days

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

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 to 5 days
- 6 to 9 days
- 10 to 19 days
- 20 to 29 days
- All 30 days

Pipe

35. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke tobacco in a pipe?

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 to 5 days
- 6 to 9 days
- 10 to 19 days
- 20 to 29 days
- 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 CONSISTING OF TOBACCO WRAPPED IN A LEAF TIED WITH A THREAD. KRETEKS ARE CIGARETTES CONTAINING TOBACCO AND CLOVE EXTRACT.

36. Have you ever tried smoking any of the following:

- Bidis
- Kreteks
- I have tried both bidis and kreteks
- I have never smoked bidis or kreteks

37. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke bidis?

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 to 5 days
- 6 to 9 days
- 10 to 19 days
- 20 to 29 days
- All 30 days

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR THOUGHTS ABOUT TOBACCO.

38. Do you think that you will try a cigarette soon?

- I have already tried smoking cigarettes
- Yes
- No

39. Do you think you will smoke a cigarette at anytime during the next year?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

40. 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

41. If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

42. How easy do you think it would be for you to get cigarettes, if you wanted some?

- Very hard
- Sort of hard
- Sort of easy
- Very easy

43. In the past 12 months, how often have your parents or guardians discussed the dangers of tobacco use with you?

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Very often

44. Do your parents know that you smoke cigarettes?

- I do not smoke cigarettes
- Yes
- No
- Don't know / not sure

45. Do you think people can get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

46. Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

47. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

48. Do you think young people risk harming themselves if they smoke from 1 - 5 cigarettes per day?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

49. Do you think it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as you quit after that?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

50. Do you think you would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if you wanted to?

- I do not smoke now
- Yes
- No

51. Have you ever participated in a program to help you quit using tobacco?

- I have never used tobacco
- Yes
- No

52. Does your school have any special groups or classes for students who want to quit using tobacco?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

53. During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

54. During this school year, did you practice ways to say NO to tobacco in any of your classes (for example by role-playing)?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

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

55. 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?

- Yes
- No
- I did not know about any activities

56. 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?

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

57. Have you ever heard about the “Rage against the Haze” group?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

58. Have you gone to a “Rage against the Haze” event?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

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

59. 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?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

60. Do you think that tobacco companies have tried to mislead young people to buy their products more than other companies?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO USE.

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

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 or 4 days
- 5 or 6 days
- 7 days

62. Which of these best describes the rules about smoking inside the house where you live? Smoking is...

- Never allowed inside my home
- Allowed only at some times or in some places
- Always allowed inside my home

63. What do you think people should do about smoking inside their home? People should ...

- Never allow smoking inside their home
- Allow smoking at some times or in some places
- Always allow smoking inside their home.

64. Now, thinking about your home specifically, during the past 7 days, on how many days did anyone smoke cigarettes, cigars, or pipes inside your home while you were there? Do not include decks, porches, or attached or unattached garages.

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 or 4 days
- 5 or 6 days
- 7 days

- 65. Which of the following best describes the rules about smoking in the vehicle you drive or ride in the most? Smoking is ...**
 Never allowed inside the vehicle
 Sometimes allowed inside the vehicle
 Always allowed inside the vehicle.
- 66. What do you think people should do about smoking in their vehicles? People should ...**
 Never allow smoking in their vehicles
 Allow smoking at some times in their vehicles
 Always allow smoking in their vehicles.
- 67. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?**
 0 days
 1 or 2 days
 3 or 4 days
 5 or 6 days
 7 days
- 65. Which of the following best describes the rules about smoking in the vehicle you drive or ride in the most? Smoking is ...**
 Never allowed inside the vehicle
 Sometimes allowed inside the vehicle
 Always allowed inside the vehicle.
- 66. What do you think people should do about smoking in their vehicles? People should ...**
 Never allow smoking in their vehicles
 Allow smoking at some times in their vehicles
 Always allow smoking in their vehicles.
- 67. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?**
 0 days
 1 or 2 days
 3 or 4 days
 5 or 6 days
 7 days
- 68. What do you think employers should do about smoking in indoor areas in places where people work? Employers should...**
 Never allow smoking in places where people work
 Allow smoking only at some times or in some places
 Always allow smoking in places where people work
- 69. Which of these best describes smoking where you work? Smoking is...**
 I do not have a job
 Never allowed where I work
 Allowed smoking but only at some times or in some places
 Always allowed where I work
- 70. On how many of the past 7 days did you breathe the smoke from someone who was smoking in the place where you work?**
 I do not have a job
 I have a job but did not work in the past 7 days.
 0 days
 1 to 3 days
 4 to 6 days
 All 7 days
- 71. Now think about indoor public places such as malls, movie theaters, clubs or restaurants. Which of these best describes what you think about smoking in indoor public places? Smoking should...**
 Never be allowed in indoor public places
 Be allowed in indoor public places but only at some times or in some areas
 Always be allowed in indoor public places

72. Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?

- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

73. Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?

- Yes
- No

74. How many of your four closest friends smoke cigarettes?

- None
- One
- Two
- Three
- Four
- Not sure

75. Do either of your parents smoke?

- Yes; Both Parents Smoke
- Yes; Only Mother Smokes
- Yes; Only Father Smokes
- No, No Parents Smoke
- Don't Know/Not Sure

76. Is there a rule at your school that no one is allowed to smoke cigarettes in the school building or on the schoolyard?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know/I'm not sure

77. Have you seen any students break that rule?

- Yes
- No
- My school does not have a no-smoking rule
- I don't know/ I'm not sure

78. Have you seen adults break that rule?

- Yes
- No
- My school does not have a no-smoking rule
- I don't know/ I'm not sure

THE NEXT QUESTIONS WILL ASK YOU ABOUT ASTHMA AND OTHER ILLNESSES

79. During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?

- Yes
- No

80. Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you have asthma?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

81. Has a doctor or other health care provider ever written you a prescription (medicine you get at a pharmacy) for asthma?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

82. During the past 12 months, how many days of school did you miss due to your asthma?

- A lot
- Some
- A few
- None
- Not sure

83. During the past 12 months, how many days of school did you miss due to any illness?

- A lot
- Some
- A few
- None
- Not sure

THE NEXT QUESTIONS WILL ASK ABOUT YOUR APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

84. Do you disapprove of someone your age who drinks alcohol?

- Do not disapprove
- Disapprove
- Strongly Disapprove
- Don't know

85. Do you disapprove of someone your age who uses marijuana?

- Do not disapprove
- Disapprove
- Strongly Disapprove
- Don't know

THE NEXT QUESTION WILL ASK YOU ABOUT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND YOUR PERCEIVED ACCESS TO ALCOHOL.

86. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?

- 0 days
- 1 or 2 days
- 3 to 5 days
- 6 to 9 days
- 10 to 19 days
- 20 to 29 days
- All 30 days

87. During the past 30 days, what type of alcohol did you usually drink?

- I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days
- I do not have a usual type
- Beer
- Malt beverages, such as Smirnoff Ice, Bacardi Silver, an-Hard Lemonade
- Wine coolers, such as Bartles and James or Seagrams
- Wine
- Liquor, such as vodka, rum, scotch, bourbon, or whiskey
- Some other type

88. How easy would it be for you to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) if you wanted to?

- Very hard
- Sort of hard
- Sort of easy
- Very easy

THE NEXT QUESTION IS ABOUT YOUR USE OF COUNSELING SERVICES.

89. In the past 12 months, have you been seen by a counselor or therapist for: (You can CHOOSE ONE ANSWER, or MORE THAN ONE)

- Alcohol abuse/problems
- Quitting smoking or another tobacco product
- Drug abuse/problems (such as marijuana, coke, meth, etc.)
- A mental health problem/disorder
- None of the above

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT DENTAL CARE.

90. When was the last time you saw a dentist or a dental hygienist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning or other dental work?

During the past 12 months

Between 12 to 24 months

More than 24 months ago

Never

Don't know/Not sure

91. Dental sealants are special plastic coatings that are painted on the tops of the back teeth to prevent tooth decay. They are different from fillings, caps, crowns, and fluoride treatments. Have you ever had dental sealants painted on your teeth?

Yes

No

Don't know/Not sure

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION!!

