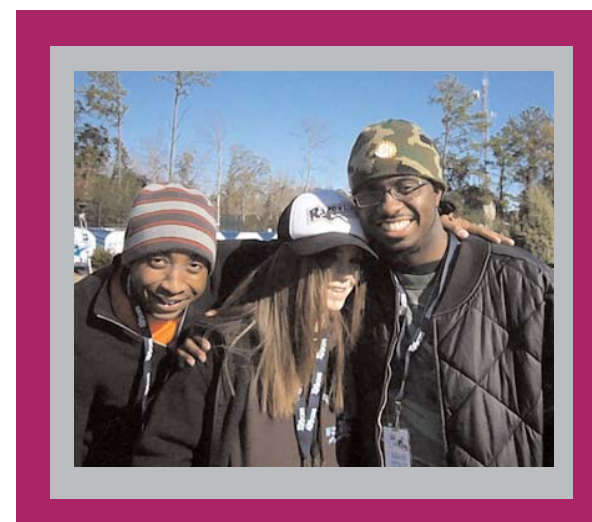
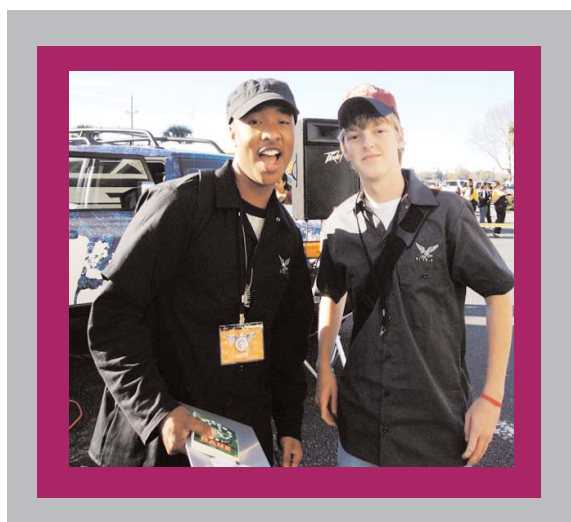


2007 South Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey



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



South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control
www.scdhec.gov/tobacco

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

2007 South Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey

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

November 2008

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

The Bureau of Community Health and Chronic Disease Prevention and its Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control are proud to present the results of the 2007 Youth Tobacco Survey (SCYTS) for South Carolina. This 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.

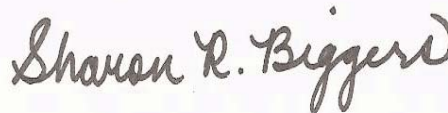
Key findings in this report include critical data showing the cigarette use rates of middle and high school students. The report is significant in that it charts the progress made since 2005, which was the first year YTS data was published in our state. The current report shows us that:

- 18.7% of high school students smoke cigarettes;
- 8.7% of middle school students smoke cigarettes;
- 22.2% of high school students in South Carolina reported they have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime;
- 20.1% of middle school students who have ever tried smoking reported smoking their first cigarette before age 11;
- More than half of current smokers (56.1% of middle school students and 59.8% of high school students) 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 that smoking makes people look cool or fit in.

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



Michael D. Byrd, PhD, MPH, LMSW
Director, Bureau of Community Health
and Chronic Disease Prevention



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



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The coordinating team, led by Camelia Vitoc, would like to also acknowledge the following organizations and staff that played major roles in the completion of the SCYTS:

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Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control

Sharon Biggers, MPH, CHES, Director

Kymburle Gripper Sims, MS, Program Assistant

Mary-Kathryn Craft, MA, Media and Communications

Report Review

S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control

Bureau of Community Health and Chronic Disease Prevention

Louis Eubank

Khalish Gabriel

Sampling, Analysis, Data Preparation, and Troubleshooting

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Division of District and Community Services

South Carolina Healthy Schools

Lynn D. Hammond, Director

Aaron Bryan, MA

Melissa English, MPH, CHES

Elaine Maney, MPH

For more information on the 2007 SCYTS, contact:

Camelia Vitoc, MD, MSPH, Epidemiologist

Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control

1800 St. Julian Place

Columbia, SC 29204

Phone: (803) 545-4462

Fax: (803) 545-4503

Email: Vitoccs@dhec.sc.gov

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	ii	Knowledge and Attitudes	
Table of Contents	iii	Beliefs About Addictiveness of Tobacco Use	27
Glossary	iv	Beliefs About Light Smoking	28
Introduction	1	Beliefs Temporary About Smoking	29
Executive Summary	2	Social Beliefs About Smoking	30
Prevalence		Influence of Family and Friends	
Lifetime Use of Tobacco	7	Tobacco Use Among Family and Friends	31
Current Use of Tobacco	8	Adult Counsel on Tobacco Use	32
Current Cigarette Smoking	9	Susceptibility to Start Smoking	33
Frequent Cigarette Smoking	10	Media	
Established Cigarette Smoking	11	Exposure to Tobacco Messages in the Media	34
Heavy Cigarette Smoking	12	Receptivity to Tobacco Advertising	34
Current Cigar Smoking	13	Secondhand Tobacco Smoke (SHS)	
Current Smokeless Tobacco Use	14	Health Beliefs About SHS	35
Current Bidi Smoking	15	Exposure to SHS	36
Current Pipe Smoking	16	Smoking at Home and in Vehicles	37
Cigarette Brand Preference	17	Opinions about Smoking at Home/in Vehicles	38
Initiation		Opinions about Smoking Rules at School	39
Age of Initiation of Tobacco Use	18	Rage Against the Haze	
Access		Participation in Rage Against the Haze Group	40
Usual Source of Cigarettes	19	Asthma	
Place of Cigarette Purchase	20	Asthma Prevalence	41
ID Request and Refusal to Sell to Minors	21	Technical Notes	
School		Survey Instrument and Sampling Design	45
Cigarette Smoking on School Property	22	Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	46
Practicing Tobacco Refusal Skills in Class	23	Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use	47
Cessation		Prevalence of Lifetime Tobacco Use	48
Cessation Beliefs	24	Survey Questionnaire	49
Quit Attempts Among Current Smokers	25		
Participation in Cessation Programs	26		

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.

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



Introduction

Tobacco use is the single leading preventable cause of death in 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 5,900 adults die from their own smoking, and about 400 to 1,120 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 begin using tobacco 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 \$1.83 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 2007 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 third of its kind produced in South Carolina, provides important data to guide and evaluate youth tobacco prevention programs in 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 and 2006), the 2006 National Youth Tobacco Survey (NTYS)³ and Healthy People 2010⁴.

The 2007 SCYTS was administered to 2,501 middle and high school students in 77 schools during the spring of 2007 by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's 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, May 15, 2008. 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 2006 National Youth Tobacco Survey and Key Prevalence Indicators. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/surveys/nyts/00_pdfs/indicators.pdf

⁴ Healthy People. Available at 2010<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hphome.htm#Healthy%20People%202010>

Executive Summary

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

Approximately one in six middle school students and one in four 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 (8.7% of middle school students and 18.7% of high school students were current cigarette smokers), followed by cigars (7.8 % in middle school and 13.6 % in high school), smokeless tobacco (5.4% in middle school and 11.5% in high school), bidis (4.3% in middle school and 7.3% in high school), and pipes (3.2% in middle school and 7.8% 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 S.C. high school students still exceeds the Healthy People 2010 objectives (HP2010) for all forms of tobacco. South Carolina's rates of various forms of tobacco product use in 2007 exceed the national averages reported for 2006, except for cigarette use in middle and high school, cigar use in high school and pipe use in middle school.

Initiation of Tobacco Use

Findings revealed that 7.2% of middle school students and 8.8% of high school students smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before they turned 11.

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 convenience stores were the most common sources reported for cigarette purchase by both middle and high school smokers. However, similar to previous years, a high proportion of student smokers (47.8% in middle school and 19% in high school) reported purchasing their last pack of cigarettes from other places. This indicates the need for further research on where students purchase cigarettes.

More than 65% of youth smokers under 18 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. There was no significant difference between middle and high school students.

Smoking on School Property and School Curricula

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 2.8% of middle school and 10.1% 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 32.8% in 6th grade to 9.7% in 11th grade and the rate of learning about dangers of tobacco dropped from 63.7% in 7th grade to 28.6% in 12th grade. At the same time current tobacco use increased from 12.2% in 6th grade to 30.4% in 12th grade.

Cessation

S.C. youth smokers were very confident in their ability to quit smoking. Approximately three in four current smokers thought they would be able to quit if they wanted to; about half of current smokers (50.2% in middle school and 40.3% in high school) reported that they wanted to quit smoking. In 2007, more than half of current smoker students (56.1% of middle school students and 59.8% of high school students) have tried to quit smoking at least once in the past 12 months; however, more than a third of them (39.3% in middle school and 43.2% in high school) were unable to stay off cigarettes for at least 30 days during their last attempt to quit. The cessation attempts among S.C. high school students are below the HP 2010 objectives of 84%.

Knowledge and Attitudes

Overall, S.C. students had sound knowledge of the harmful effects of smoking. About eight in 10 current smokers and nine in 10 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 two to three 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 10 students who smoked themselves, compared to less than three in 10 students who have never smoked reported at least one smoker among their four closest friends. Also, current smokers were 1.5 to 1.8 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. Two thirds of current smokers, compared with only one third of never smokers reported living with a smoker. Discussing the dangers of tobacco use with a parent or guardian did not seem to decrease the likelihood of smoking. There was no significant difference between the proportion of smokers and nonsmokers who have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents in the past year.

Approximately one in four S.C. 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). The percentage of susceptible students was identical in middle and high school (23.3%), and there were no gender or racial/ethnic discrepancies.

Mass Media Influence

There are different ways of educating young people about the dangers of cigarette smoking, and one of them is through media campaigns. Overall, 65.6% of middle school and 75.2% of high school students reported seeing or hearing anti-smoking messages on television, radio, or the 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 13.1% of middle and 19.4% of high school never smokers.

Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

Overall, almost nine in 10 students believed that SHS is harmful to them. However, more than half of S.C. students (57.7% of all middle school students and 71.1% of all high school students) reported having been exposed to other's tobacco smoke in a room or in a car during the seven days preceding the survey. Current smokers were more likely than never smokers to report exposure to other people's smoke.

Smoke-Free Policies at Home and in Cars

In 2007, 70.3% of S.C. middle school students and 64.9% of high school students reported that smoking was not allowed anywhere inside their homes. Similarly, 64.4% of middle school students and 54.4% of high school students reported that smoking was not allowed at all in the car they drove or rode the most. Current smokers were less likely than never smokers to live in smoke-free homes or to drive or ride in smoke-free vehicles.

The majority of S.C. students believed that people should strictly prohibit smoking in their homes (84.4% in middle school and 74.8% in high school) and in vehicles (81.1% in middle school and 67.5% 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 youth 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, 35.6% of middle school students and a significantly higher percentage of high school students (78.5%) have seen other students break the school smoking policy. Also, about 32.0% of middle and 40.3% of high school students have seen adults break the school smoking policy.

Participation in Rage Against the Haze

Roughly one in 10 S.C. students have heard about the statewide youth-led anti-tobacco use movement Rage Against the Haze (7.6% in middle school and 14.6% in high school) and less than 5% have ever participated in a Rage group or event.



Survey Results

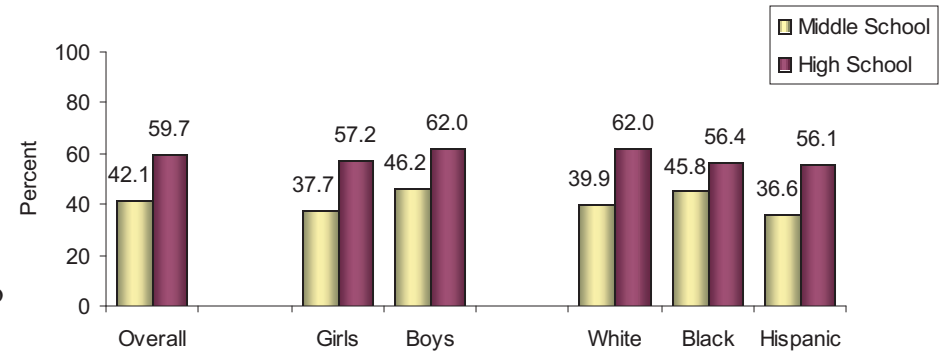
Lifetime Use of Tobacco

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

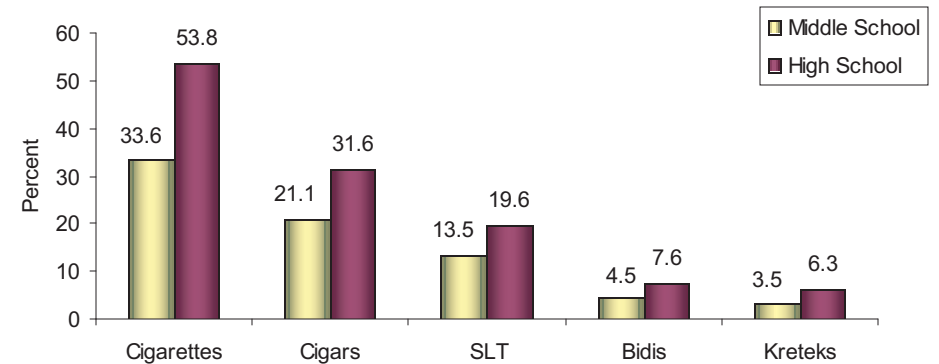
- Overall, 42.1% of middle school students and 59.7% of high school students reported having ever used any tobacco product.
- High school students were significantly more likely than middle school students to have tried a tobacco product in their lifetime. There were no significant differences among gender or racial/ethnic groups.
- Rates of lifetime tobacco use increased from 30.5% in 6th grade to 67.7% in 11th grade.
- Cigarettes were the most commonly used product among S.C. youth (33.6% in middle school and 53.8% 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, bidis and kreteks, while 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 bidi, while White student were more likely than Black students to have ever used SLT and cigars.
- Lifetime use of tobacco among S.C. students has not changed significantly since 2005.

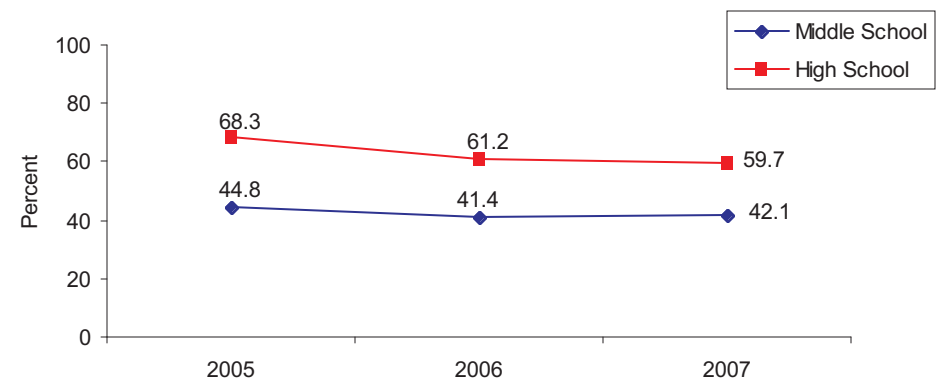
Lifetime tobacco use by gender, race/ethnicity and school type



Lifetime tobacco use by tobacco product and school type



Lifetime tobacco use by year and school type



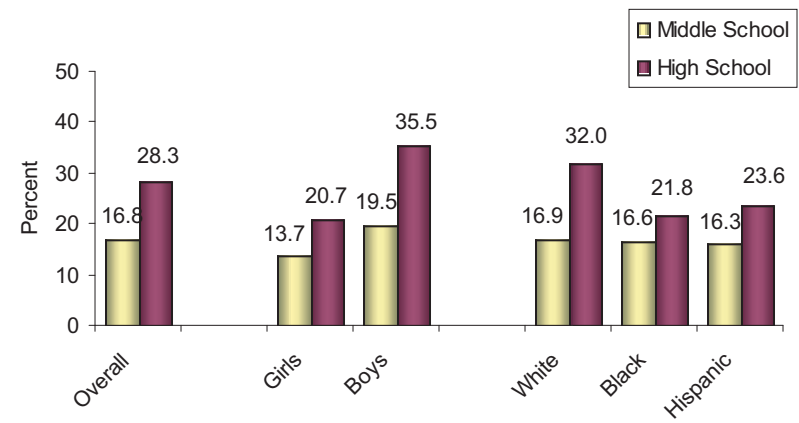
Current Use of Tobacco

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.

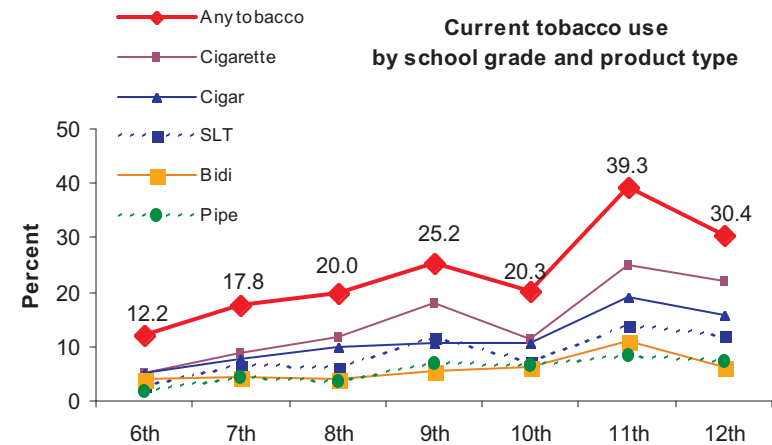
- Overall, 16.8% of middle school students and 28.3% of high school students in South Carolina reported using some form of tobacco in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- High school students were almost twice as likely as middle school students to use tobacco. Rates of current tobacco use ranged from 12.2% in 6th grade to 39.3% in 11th grade.
- Among middle school students, there were no significant gender or racial ethnic differences in current tobacco use.
- Among high school students, males were more likely than females (35.5% vs. 20.7%) to use tobacco.

- Current use of any tobacco product among S.C. students has not changed significantly during 2005 – 2007.
- The percentage of South Carolina middle school students who were current tobacco users was significantly higher than the national average of 9.5%. This difference holds true for boys and girls and for White and Black students. No significant difference was seen among high school students (national rate 25.6%).
- The Healthy People 2010 objective for tobacco use is to reduce use among high school students to less than 21%. In South Carolina, tobacco use in high school ranges between 20.3% and 39.3%.

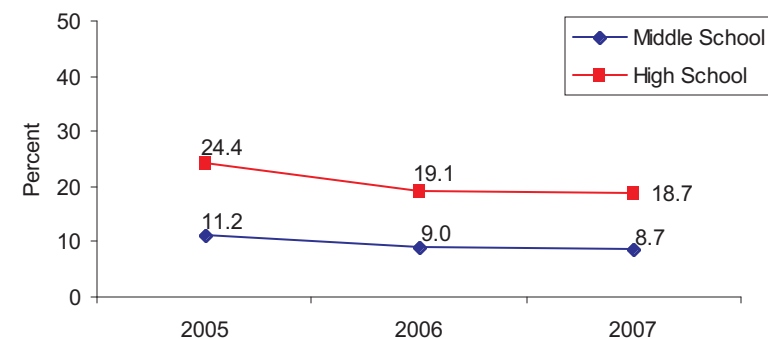
Current tobacco use by gender, race/ethnicity and school type



Current tobacco use by school grade and product type



Current tobacco use by year and school type



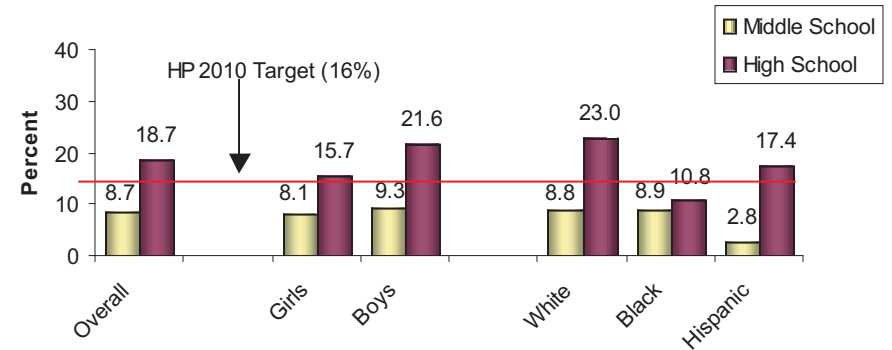
Current Cigarette Smoking

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

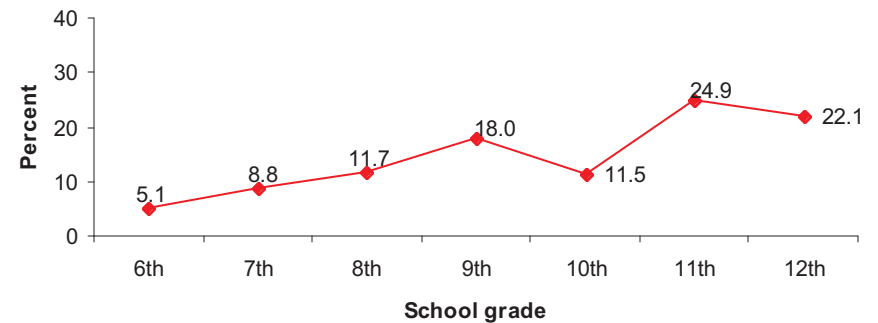
- Overall, 8.7% of middle school students and 18.7% of S.C. high school students in South Carolina reported smoking cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Rates of current cigarette smoking more than doubled between middle school and high school.
- Boys and girls were equally likely to smoke cigarettes in both middle school (9.3% vs. 8.1%) and high school (21.6% vs. 15.7%).
- While in middle school, the rate of current cigarette smoking did not differ significantly among racial/ethnic groups, but in high school, White students were significantly more likely than Black students (23.0% vs. 10.8%) to currently smoke cigarettes. The rate among Hispanic students (17.4%) was between those of the other two groups, but did not differ significantly from either one.

- The rate of current cigarette smoking dropped every year from 2005 to 2007 in both middle and high school, but the decline did not reach statistical significance.
- Rates of current cigarette smoking in South Carolina were similar to the national averages (6.3% in middle school and 19.7% in high school).
- The Healthy People 2010 objective for cigarette smoking is to reduce use among high school students to 16%. In South Carolina, cigarette use in high school ranges between 11.5% and 24.9%

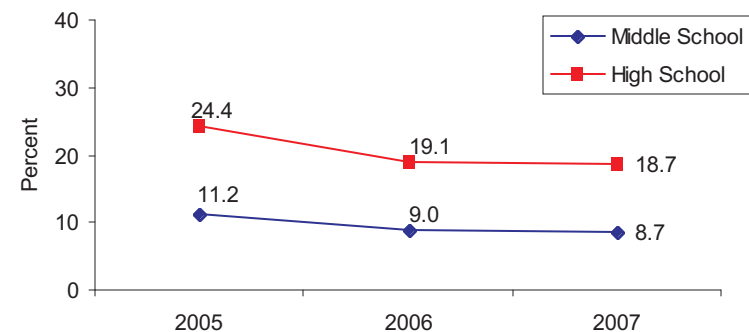
Current cigarette smoking
by gender, race/ethnicity, and school type



Current cigarette smoking by school grade



Current cigarette smoking by year and school type

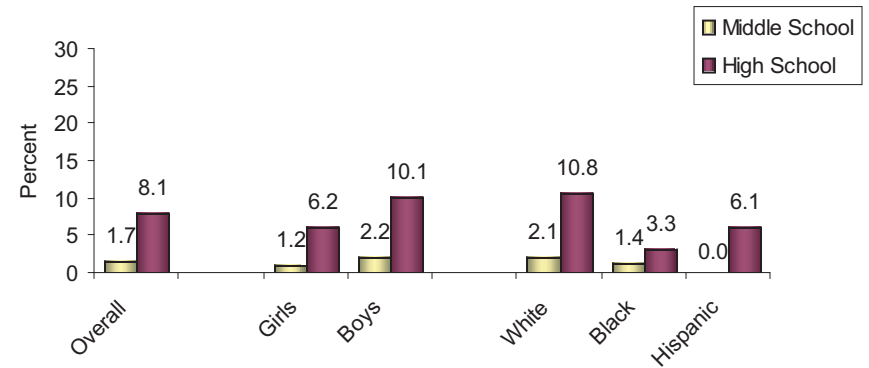


Frequent Cigarette Smoking

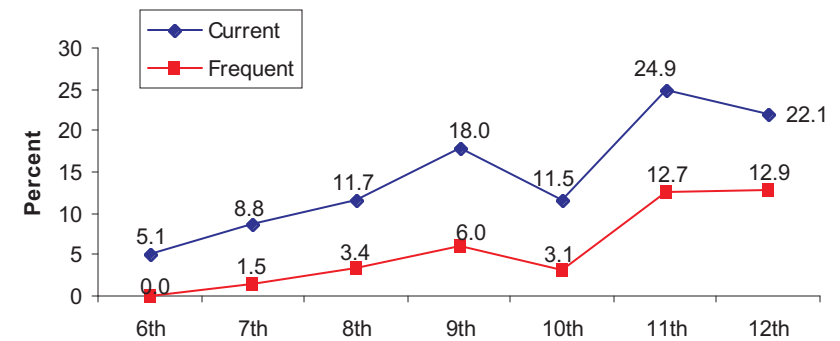
The current use of cigarettes measure includes experimenters (who may have just tried their first cigarette), occasional users (who smoke cigarettes sporadically), and regular users of cigarettes. Frequent cigarette smoking, defined as smoking cigarettes on 20 or more days of the 30 days preceding the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

- In 2007, 1.7% of S.C. middle school students and 8.1% of high school students in South Carolina were frequent cigarette smokers.
- High school students were almost five 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 (10.8% vs. 3.3%).
- Prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking increased with grade, from 0.0% in 6th grade to 12.9% 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 stayed almost the same since 2005.

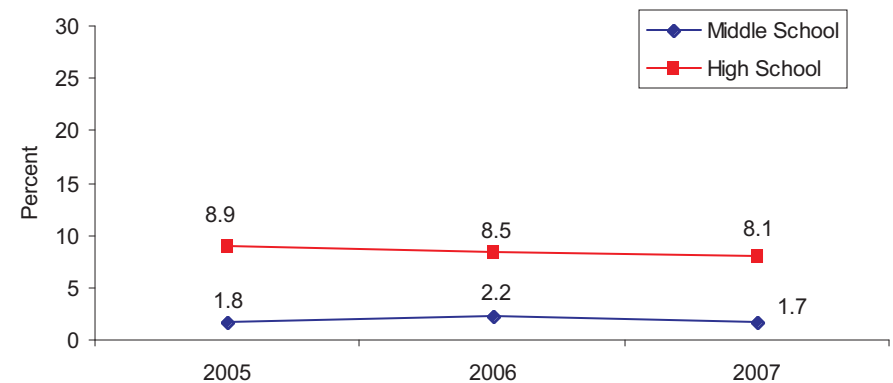
Students who smoked cigarettes on 20+ of past 30 days by gender, race/ethnicity and school type



Current and frequent cigarette smokers by school grade



Percent of frequent cigarette smokers by year and school type

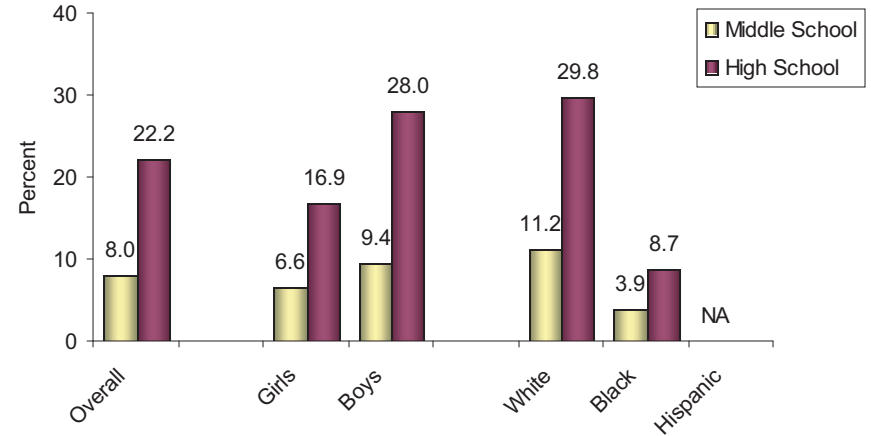


Established Cigarette Smoking

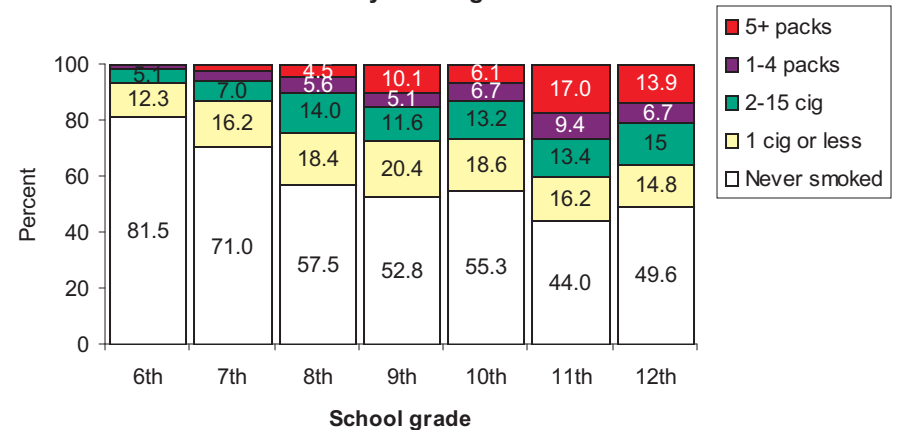
Students were asked how many cigarettes they have smoked in their entire life. They were considered established cigarette smokers if they smoked at least 100 cigarettes (5+ packs) during their lifetime.

- In 2007, 8.0% of S.C. middle school students and 22.2% of high school students reported they have smoked 100+ cigarettes in their lifetime. High school students were 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 5+ packs in their lifetime (28.0% vs. 16.9%). In both middle and high school White students were more likely than Black students to have smoked 5+ packs.
- As school grade increased, the proportion of students who have never smoked or who have smoked 1 or less cigarettes decreased, and the proportion of students who have smoked 5+ packs increased.

Ever smokers who have smoked 100+ cigarettes by gender, race/ethnicity and school type



Number of cigarettes smoked in lifetime by school grade

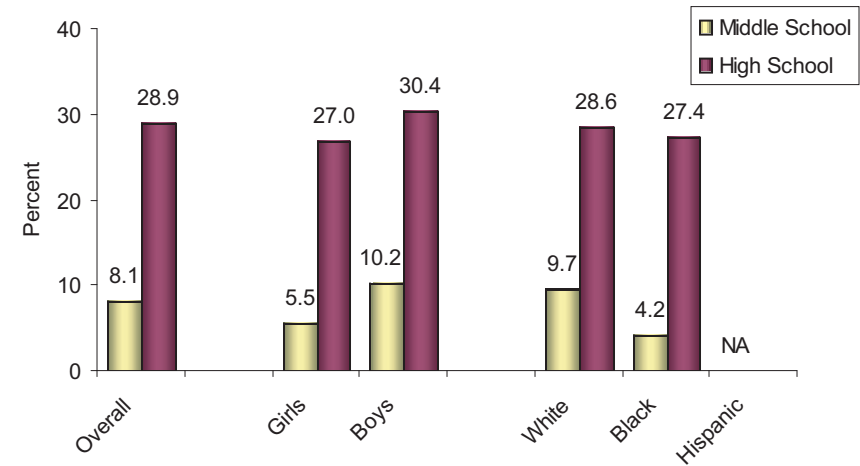


Heavy Cigarette Smoking

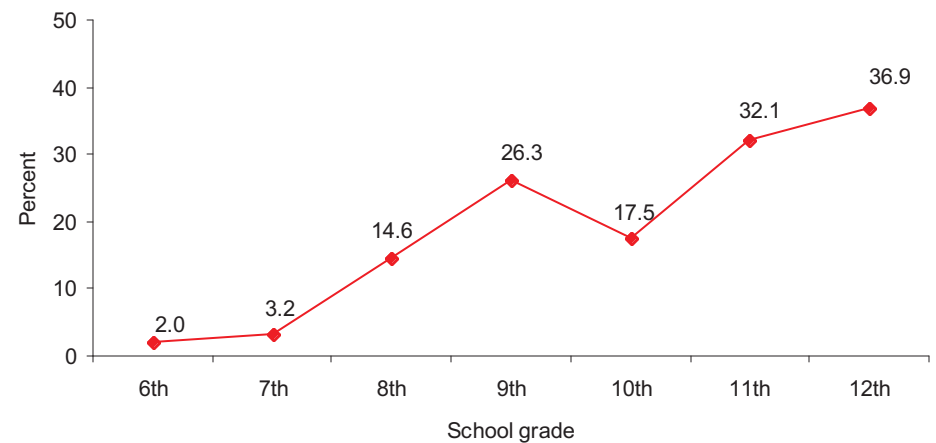
Students were asked how many cigarettes they smoke on the days they smoke. They were considered “heavy” smokers if they reported smoking 6 or more cigarettes per day.

- Among current smokers, 8.1% of middle school students and 28.9% of high school students reported smoking 6 or more cigarettes on those days they smoked.
- As the grade increased so did the rate of current smokers who smoked 6+ cigarettes per day. The rate was significantly higher for high school compared with middle school students (28.9% vs. 8.1%).
- 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 smokers who smoked 6+ cigarettes/day
by school grade



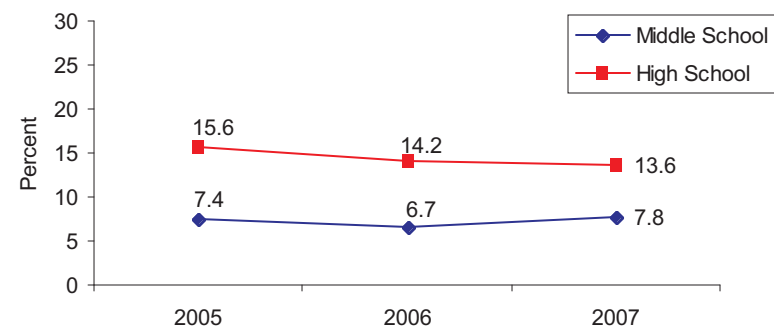
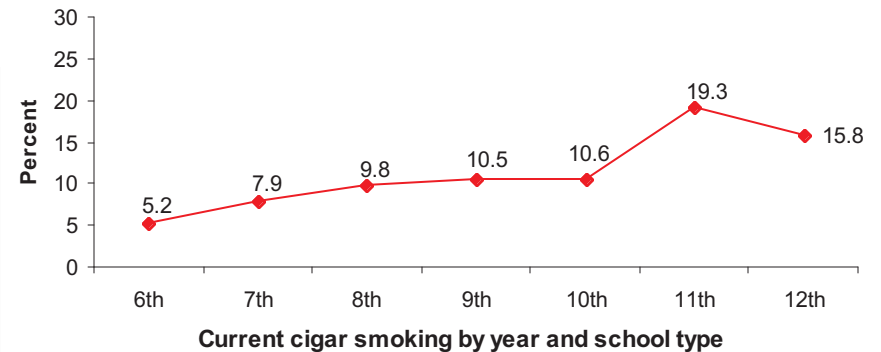
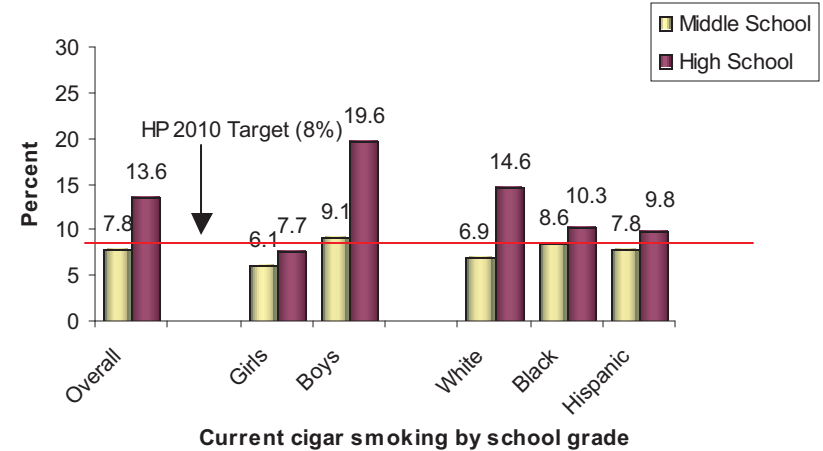
Current Cigar Smoking

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, 7.8% of S.C. middle school students and 13.6% of high school students reported smoking cigars in the past 30 days.
- High school students were significantly more likely than middle school students to smoke cigars. Rates of current cigar use by grade ranged between 5.2% and 19.3%.
- High school boys were more likely than girls to smoke cigars (19.6% vs. 7.7%). 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% in 1999 to 15.6% in 2005. From 2005 to 2007, the decline was not statistically significant (14.2% in 2006 and 13.6% in 2007). The rate of cigar use among middle school students did not vary much (7.4% in 2005, 6.7% in 2006, and 7.8% in 2007).
- No significant changes in current cigar smoking were observed in middle or high school from 2005 to 2007.
- The rate of current cigar smoking among S.C. middle school students was significantly higher than the national average of 4.0%. The difference was significant only among girls (6.1% vs. 2.7%) and White students (6.9% vs. 3.1%). There were no statistically significant differences between S.C. and U.S. high school students (13.6% vs. 11.8%).
- The Healthy People 2010 objective for cigar smoking is to reduce use among high school students to less than 8%. In South Carolina, cigar use among high school students ranges between 10.5% and 19.3%.

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



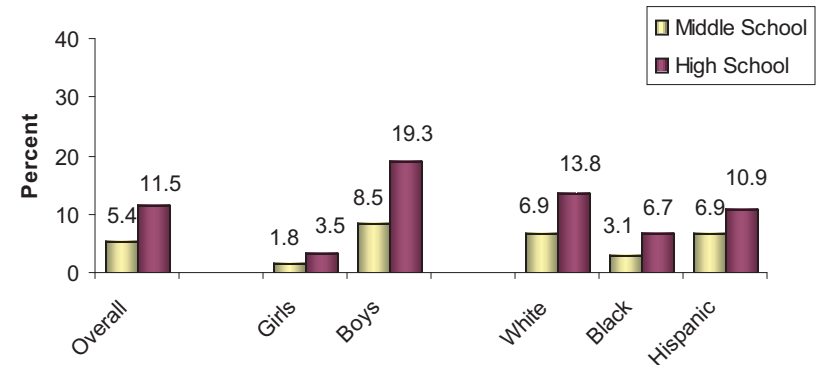
Current Smokeless Tobacco (SLT) Use

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

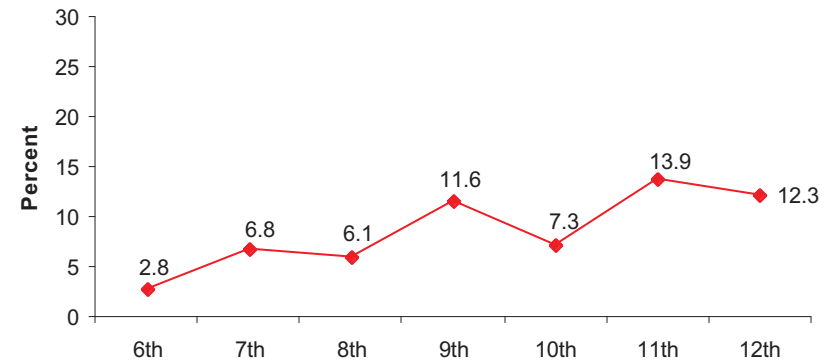
- Overall, 5.4% of S.C. middle school students and 11.5% of high school students reported using SLT in the past 30 days preceding the survey.
- High school students were twice as likely as middle school students to use SLT, and this difference was largely attributable to high school boys. Rates of SLT use by grade ranged between 2.8% and 13.9%.
- Males were more likely than females to use SLT in both middle (8.5% vs. 1.8%) and high school (19.3% vs. 3.5%). No significant racial/ethnic differences were noted.

- From 1999 to 2007 the rate of current SLT use increased steadily in both middle and high school, but the increases were not significant from one year to another.
- In both middle and in high school, current SLT use was significantly higher in South Carolina compared to the national averages of 2.6% and 6.1% respectively. Significant differences were seen mostly among males and among White students in both middle and high school, and among black students in high school only.
- The Healthy People 2010 objective for SLT is to reduce use among high school students to less than 1%. In South Carolina, SLT use in high school varies by grade and ranges between 7.3% and 13.9%.

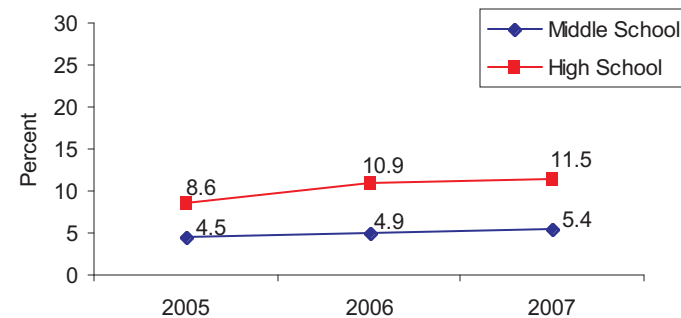
Current SLT use
by gender, race/ethnicity, and school type



Current SLT use by grade



Current SLT use by year and school type



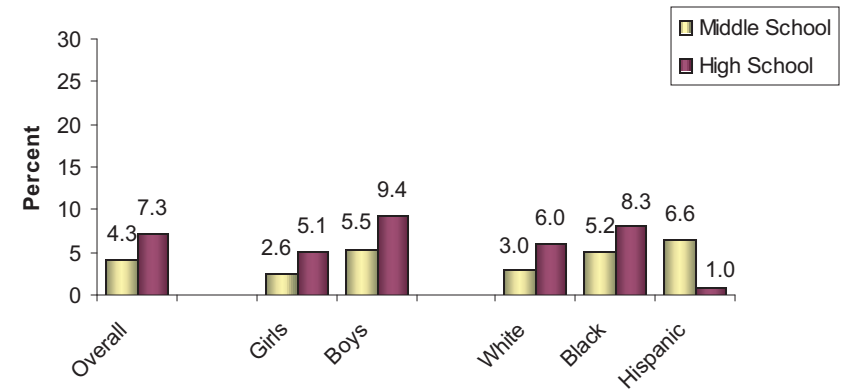
Current Bidi Smoking

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.

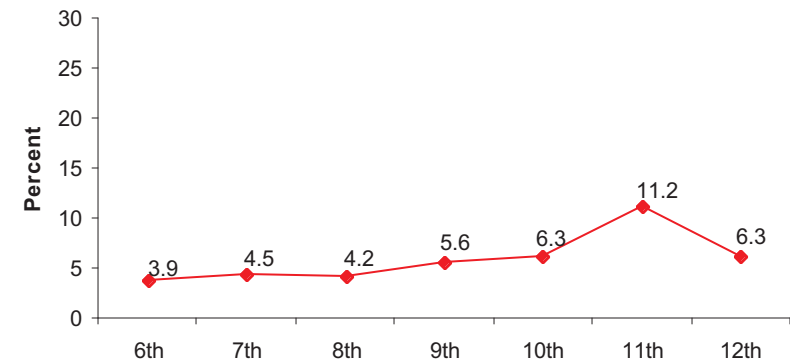
- In 2007, 4.3% of middle school and 7.3% of high school students reported smoking bidis in the past 30 days preceding the survey.
- There were no significant differences regarding current bidi smoking between middle and high school students. The rates by grade ranged between 3.9% and 11.2%.
- No significant gender or racial/ethnic differences existed in middle or high school.

- No significant changes overall in current bidi smoking were noted from 2005 to 2007.
- S.C. students were more likely than their U.S. counterparts to smoke bidis. National averages were 1.7% in middle school and 2.9% in high school. In middle school, significant difference between South Carolina and the United States existed only among males (5.5% vs. 1.9%), while in high school, all gender and racial groups were different with the exception of Hispanic students.
- There are no Healthy People 2010 objectives specifically addressing bidi use.

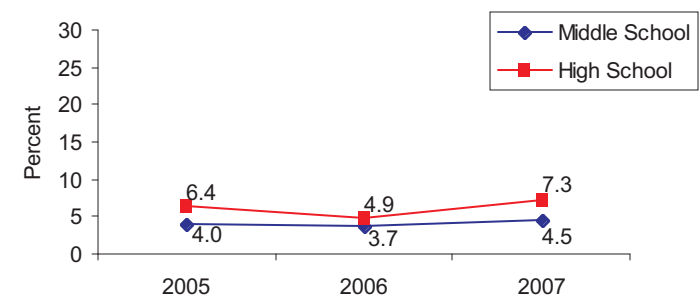
Current bidi smoking
by gender, race/ethnicity, and school type



Current bidi smoking by school grade



Current bidi smoking by year and school type



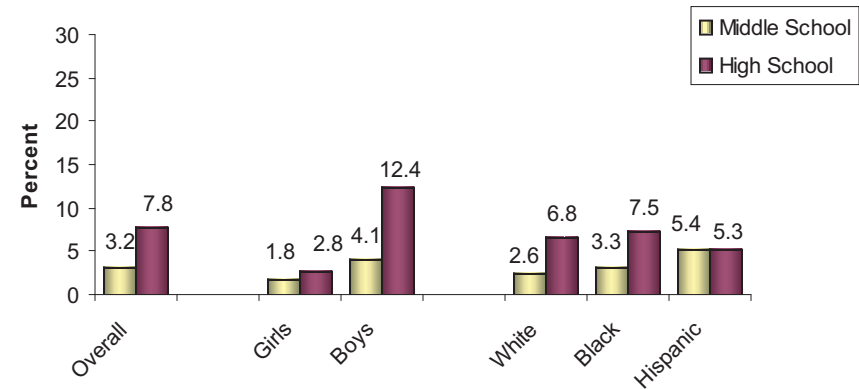
Current Pipe Smoking

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

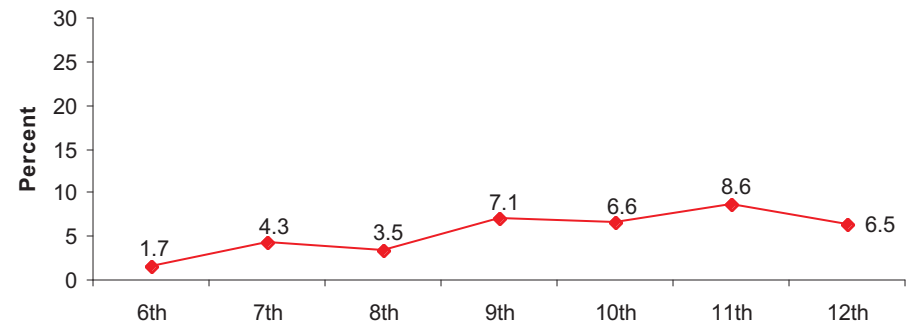
- Among S.C. youth, pipes and bidis were the least prevalent tobacco products used.
- In 2007, 3.2% of S.C. middle school students and 7.8% of high school students reported smoking pipes in the past 30 days preceding the survey.
- High school students were more likely to smoke pipes compared to middle school students. The rate of current pipe smoking by grade ranged between 1.7% and 8.6%.
- While there were no significant gender or racial/ethnic differences in middle school. In high school, males (12.4%) were significantly more likely than females (2.8%) to smoke pipes.

- No significant changes overall in current pipe smoking were noted from 2005 to 2007.
- Current pipe smoking was similar in South Carolina and the United States (2.2%) among middle school students. Among high school students, current pipe smoking was significantly higher in South Carolina than the United States (3.7%). The difference was seen mostly among high school males (12.4% vs. 5.6%).
- There are no Healthy People 2010 objectives specifically addressing pipe use.

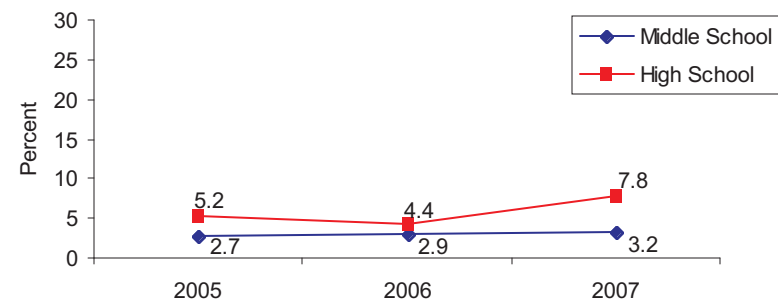
Current pipe smoking
by gender, race/ethnicity, and school type



Current pipe smoking by school grade



Current pipe smoking by year and school type

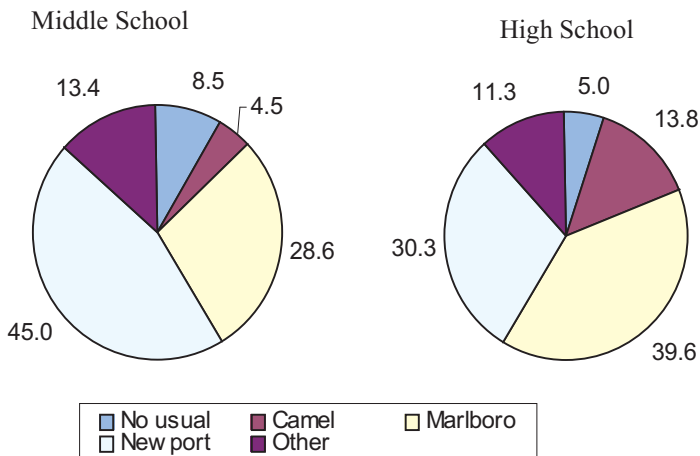


Cigarette Brand Preference

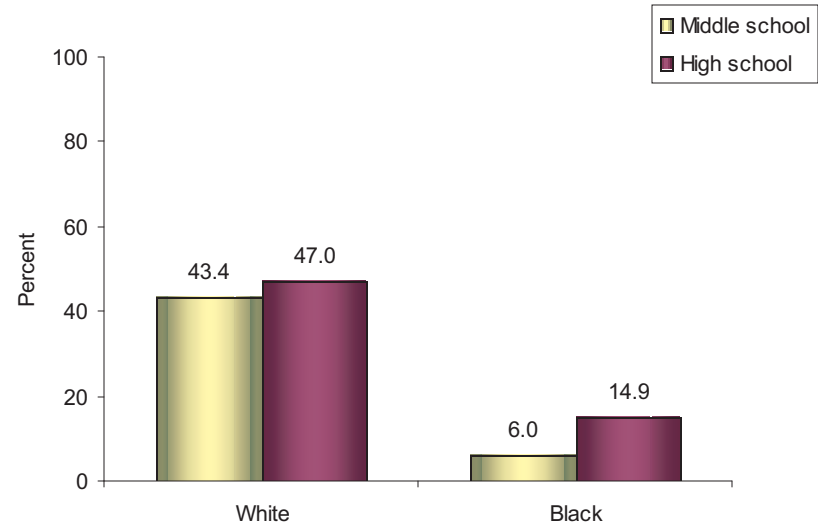
Promotion and advertising play an important role in determining which brands students typically smoke. Students who were current smokers were asked about their cigarette brand preference - the brand of cigarettes they usually smoked in the past 30 days. Students were also asked if they usually smoked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

- Overall, 91.5% of middle school and 95.0% of high school students had a preferred brand.
- More than two thirds of S.C. students (73.6% in Middle school and 69.9% 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.

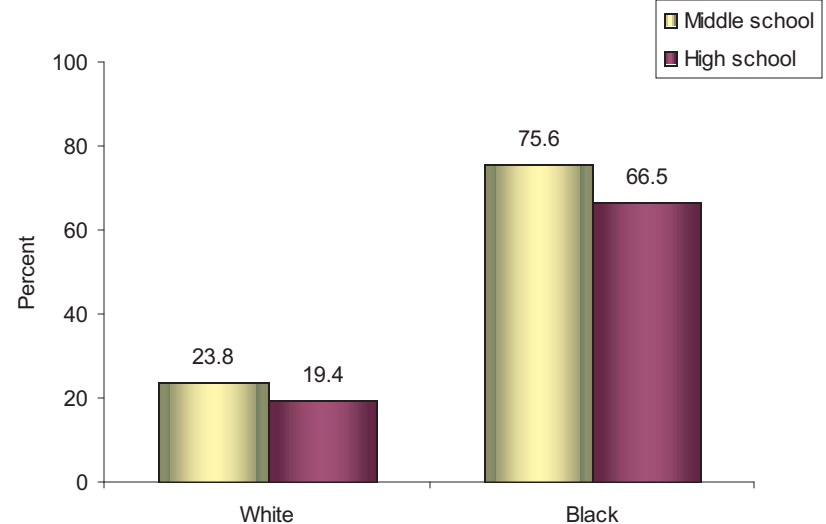
Current brand preference among current smokers



Current smokers who usually smoked Marlboro by race/ethnicity and school type



Current smokers who usually smoked Newport by race/ethnicity and school type



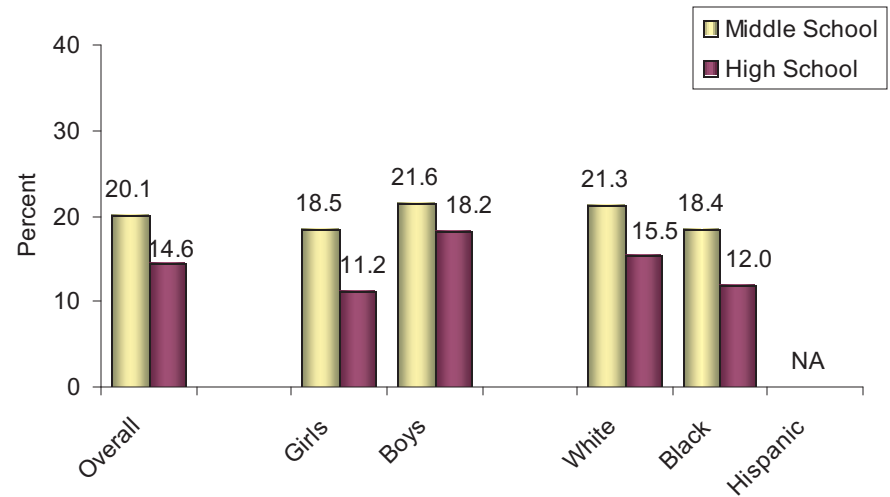
Age of Initiation of Cigarette Smoking

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 11 years.

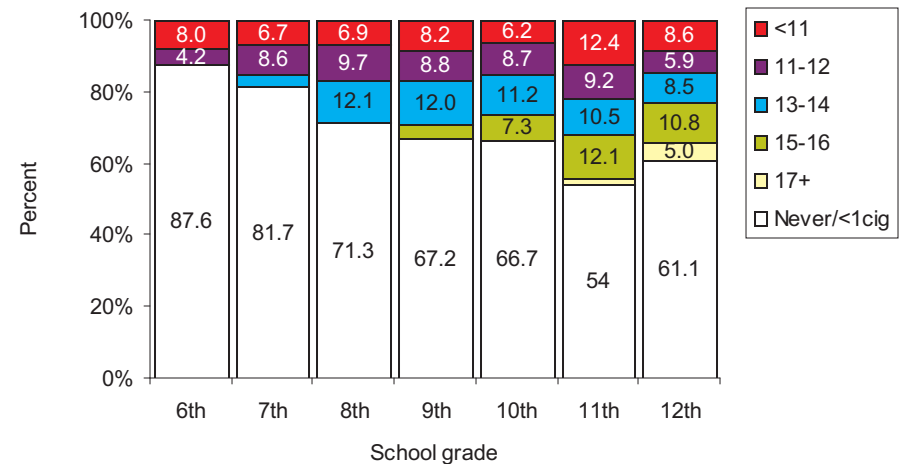
- Overall, 7.2% of middle school students and 8.8% of high school students reported smoking a whole cigarette for the first time before they turned 11.
- Among students who have ever smoked cigarettes, 20.1% of middle school students and 14.6% of high school students reported smoking their first cigarette before age 11.
- No significant differences by gender or race/ethnicity regarding early initiation of cigarette smoking or SLT use 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 2006.
- 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

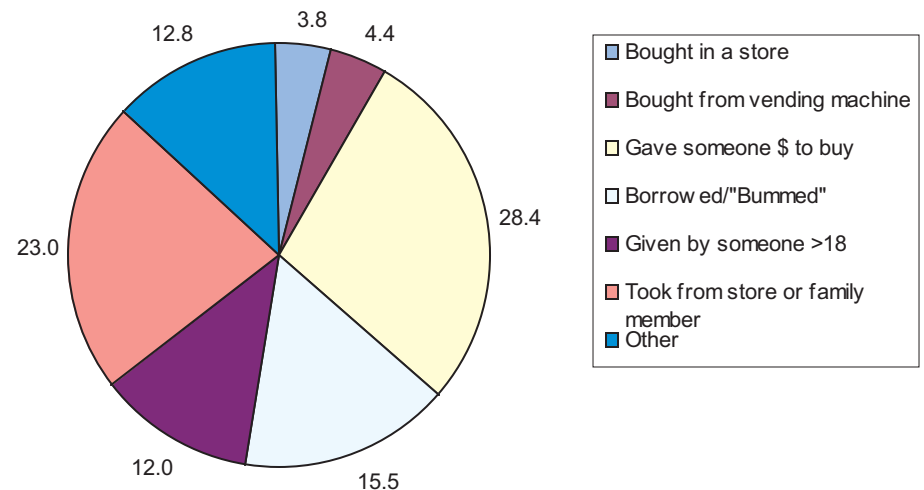


Usual Source of Cigarettes

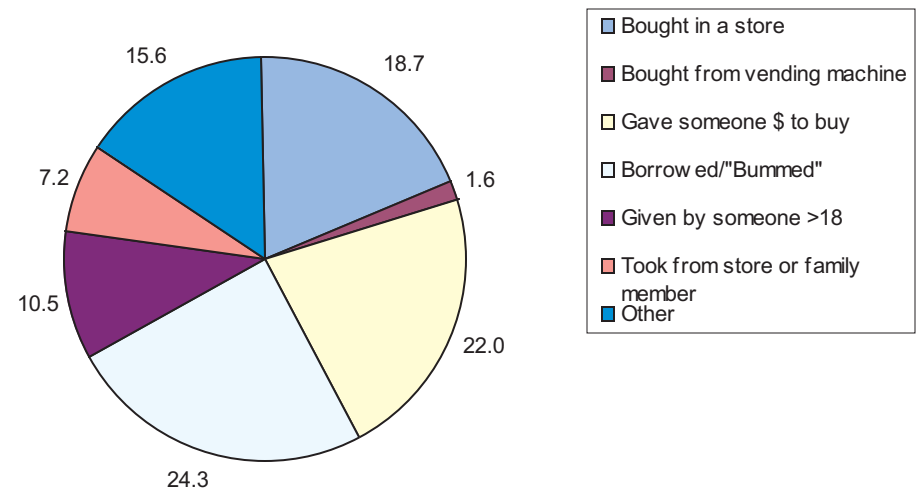
Students were asked to identify the most common sources for obtaining cigarettes. Options included commercial cigarette sources (stores and vending machines), social sources (giving someone else money to buy, borrowing, or getting them from an adult) and other sources. Other sources could include Internet,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

- 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 (28.4%), followed by taking them from a store or family members (23.0%) and borrowing or “bumming” from someone else (15.5%).
- The most frequent way of obtaining cigarettes by current smokers in high school was borrowing or “bumming” from someone else (24.3%), giving someone else money to buy for them (22%), and buying them in a store (18.7%).
- High school students were significantly more likely than middle school students to buy their cigarettes in a store (18.7% vs. 3.8%), while middle school students were significantly more likely than high school students to take cigarettes from a store or family member (23.0% vs. 7.2%).
- No significant differences in usual source of cigarettes were found between gender or racial/ethnic groups, among either middle or high school smokers, regarding usual source of cigarettes.

Usual source of cigarettes for middle school current smokers



Usual source of cigarettes for high school current smokers

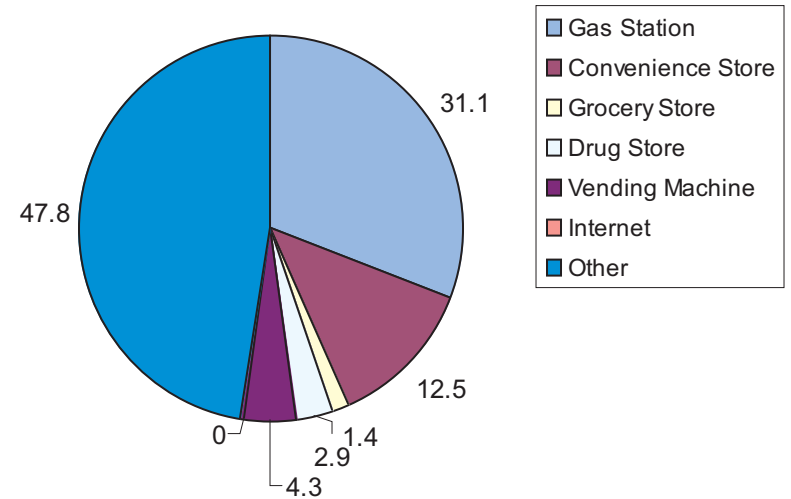


Place of Cigarette Purchase

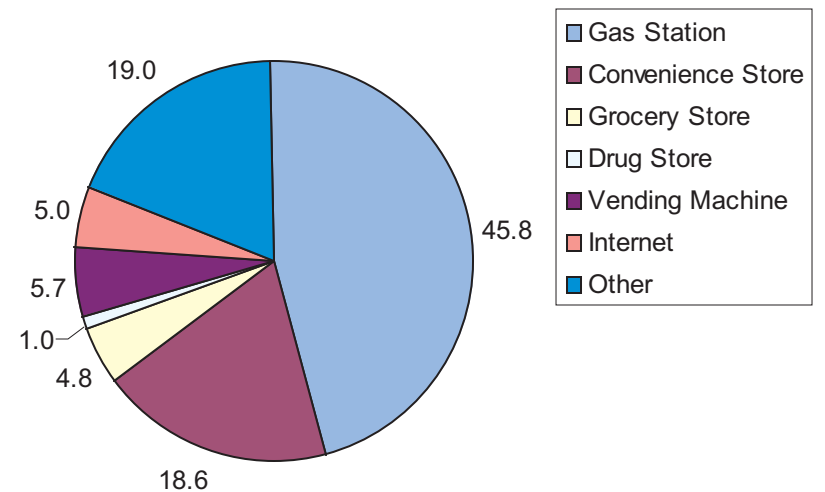
Students were asked where they bought their last pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days. The results displayed here are for current smokers under 18.

- Gas stations and convenience stores were the most common sources reported for cigarette purchase by both middle school (31.1% and 12.5%) and high school (45.8% and 18.6%) smokers.
- Still, similar to previous years, a high proportion of student smokers - 47.8% in middle school and 19% in high school - reported purchasing their last pack of cigarettes from some other places.

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

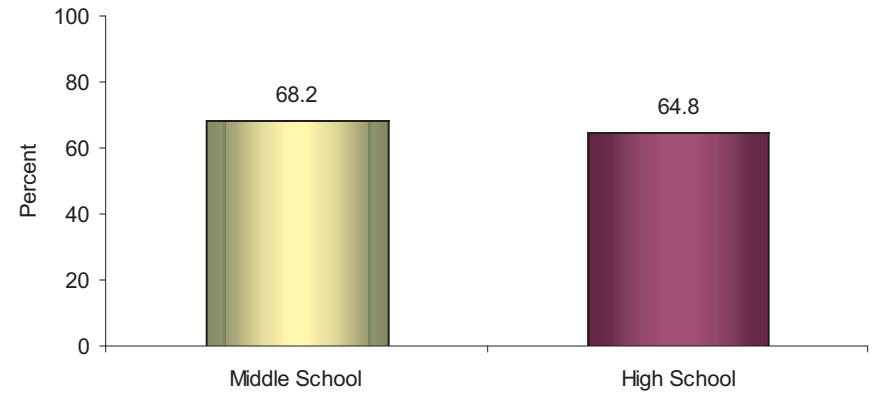


ID Request and Refusal to Sell to Minors

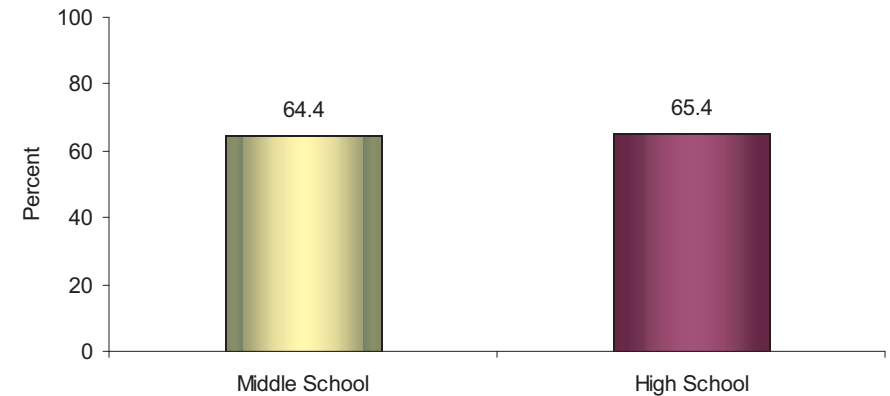
Sale of tobacco products to minors is illegal in South Carolina. Students were asked if they ever had to show proof of age when they tried to buy cigarettes in a store in the past 30 days. They were also asked if, during the past 30 days, anyone refused to sell them cigarettes because of their age. Results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

- 68.2% of S.C. underage middle school current smokers and 64.8% of underage high school current smokers were not asked to show proof of age when they tried to buy cigarettes in the past 30 days. The difference between middle and high school is not statistically significant.
- 64.4% of underage middle school current smokers and 65.4% of underage high school current smokers were not refused sale of cigarettes during the past 30 days. The difference between middle school and high school is not statistically significant.
- Because the number of respondents in each gender and 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



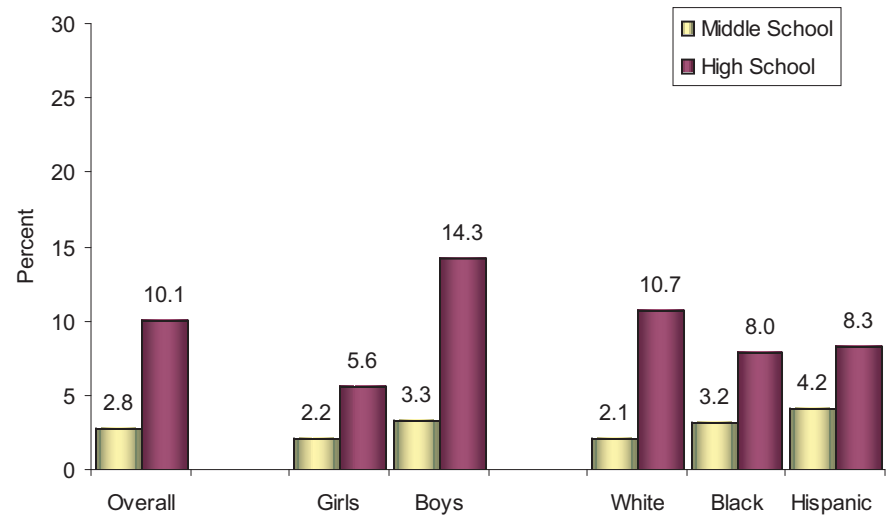
Cigarette Smoking on School Property

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

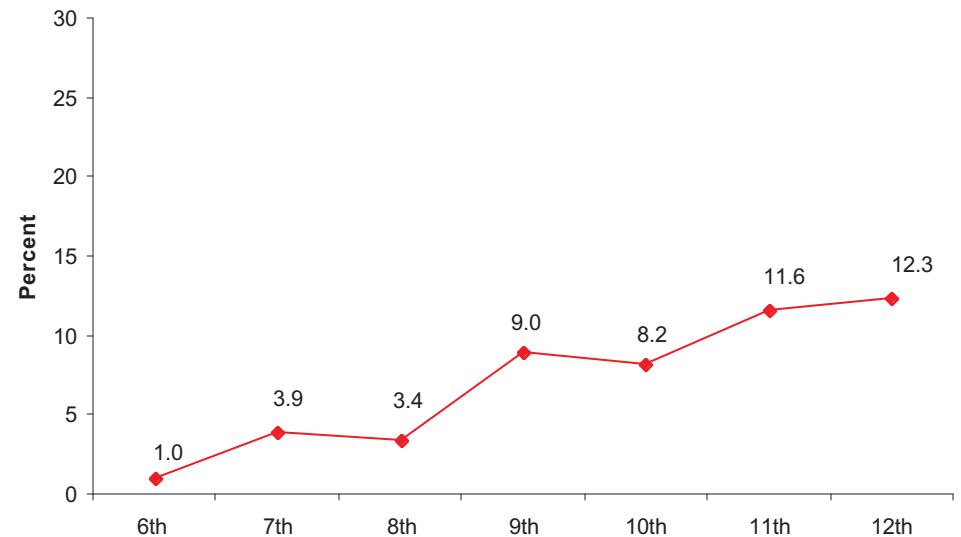
- 2.8% of middle school and 10.1% of high school students reported smoking on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- High school students are significantly more likely than middle school students to report smoking on school property.
- High school males (14.3%) are more likely than high school females (5.6%) to report smoking on school property. 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%. 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% and 12.3%.

Students who smoked on school property in past 30 days by gender, race/ethnicity, and school type



Students who smoked on school property in past 30 days by school grade

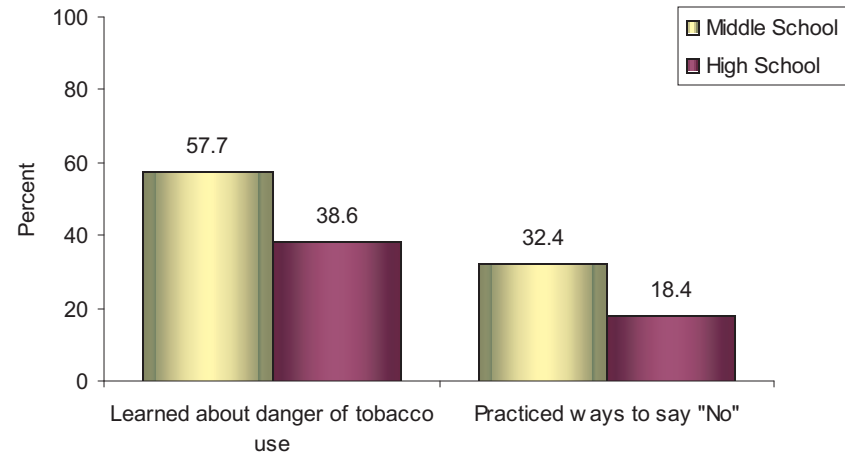


Practicing Tobacco Refusal Skills in Class

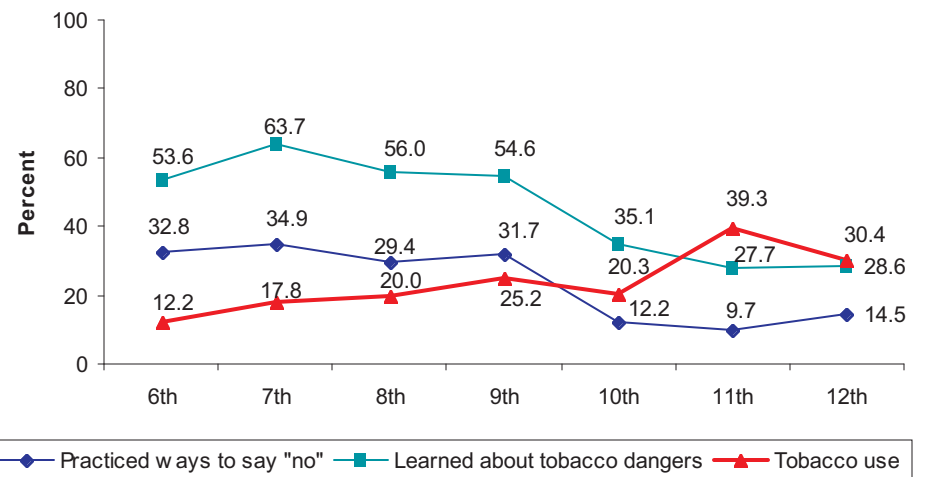
Schools can promote prevention of tobacco use among students by teaching them about the dangers of tobacco and by offering opportunities to practice refusal skills in class. Students were asked if they were taught about the dangers of tobacco use and if they had practiced ways to say “No” to tobacco 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 (57.7% vs. 38.6%).
- Middle school students were also more likely than high school students to report they practiced ways to say “No” to tobacco in school (32.4% vs. 18.4%).
- As school grade increased, the rates of practicing refusal dropped from 32.8% in 6th grade to 9.7% in 11th grade. Similarly, the rates of learning about dangers of tobacco drop from 63.7% in 7th grade to 28.6% in 12th grade. At the same time, the rate of tobacco use increased from 12.2% in 6th grade to 30.4% in 12th grade.

Percent of students who reported learning about dangers of tobacco use and practicing ways to say "No" to tobacco during past year by school type



Current tobacco use, practicing ways to say "No" during the past school year, and learning about the dangers of tobacco use by school grade

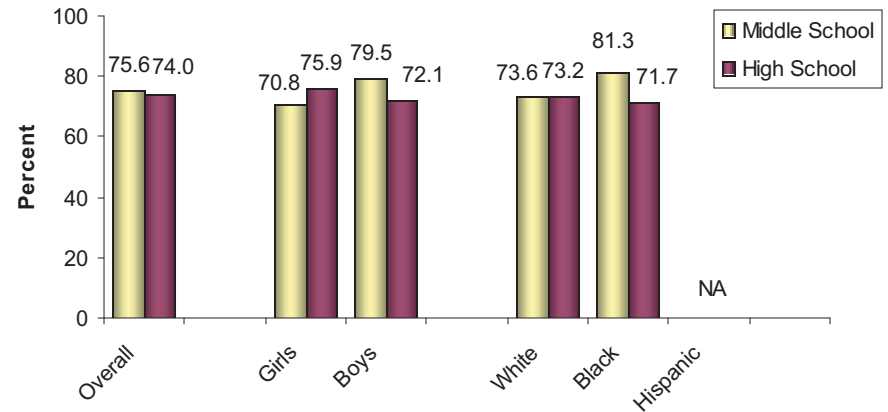


Cessation Beliefs

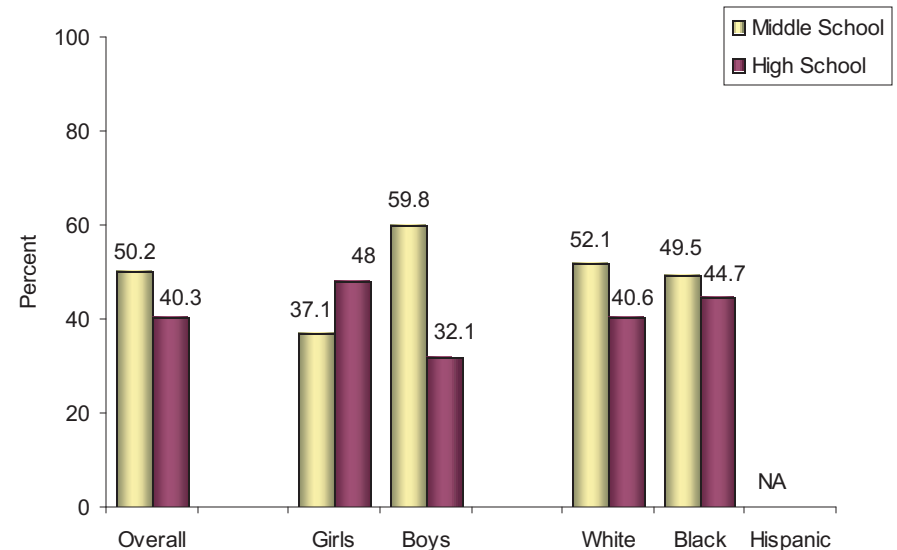
Quitting smoking might be a difficult and lengthy process even among smokers who would like to quit. To assess the readiness to quit smoking, students were asked if they thought they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if they wanted to, and if they want to quit smoking now. The results displayed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

- Students' self confidence in being able to quit smoking was high; approximately 3 in 4 current smokers (75.6% in middle school and 74% 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 (50.2%) and high school youth (40.3%). There were 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



Percent of current smokers who wanted to quit smoking by gender, race/ethnicity, and school type



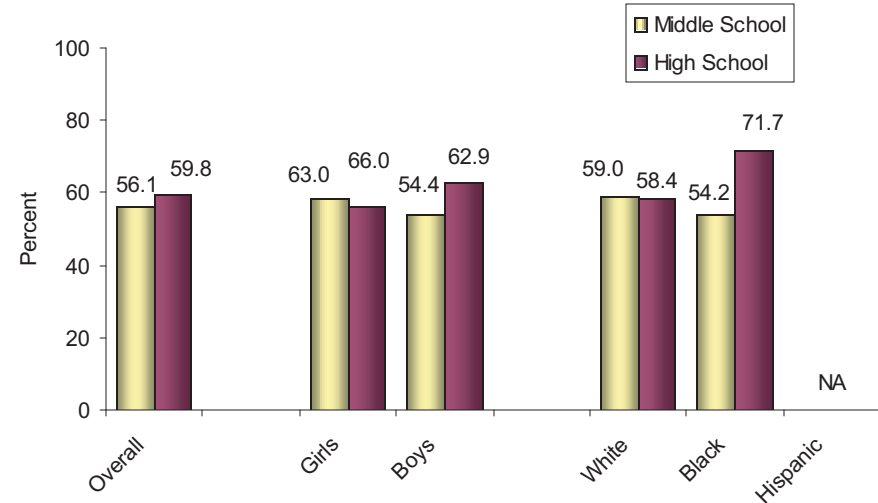
Quit Attempts and Length of Last Quit Attempt Among Current Smokers

Students were asked how many times during the past 12 months they had 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.

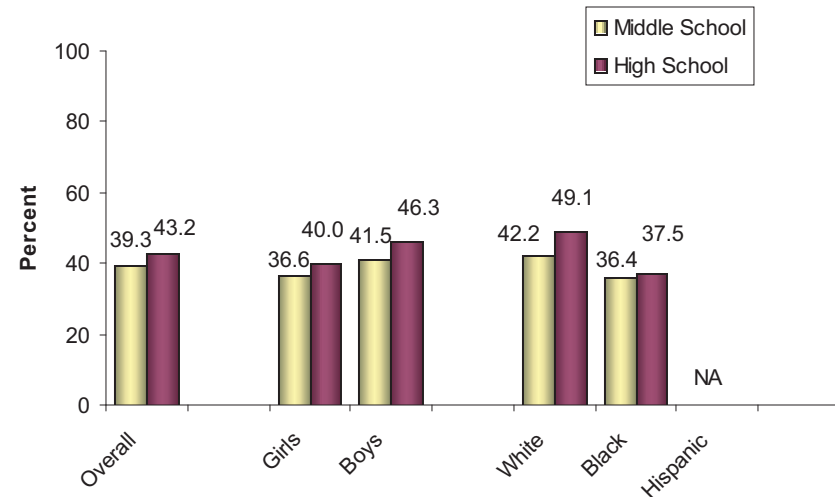
- In 2007, more than half of current smoker students (56.1% of middle school students and 59.8% of high school students) have tried to quit smoking at least once in the past 12 months.
- There were no statistically significant gender or racial/ethnic differences regarding the quit attempts among either middle or high school students.
- More than a third of current smokers, (39.3% in middle school and 43.2% in high school) 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%. 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 52.5% and 68.6%.

Current smokers who have tried to quit at least once during the past 12 months by gender, race/ethnicity, and school type



Current smokers who stayed off cigarettes < 30 days when last quit by grade, race/ethnicity, and school type

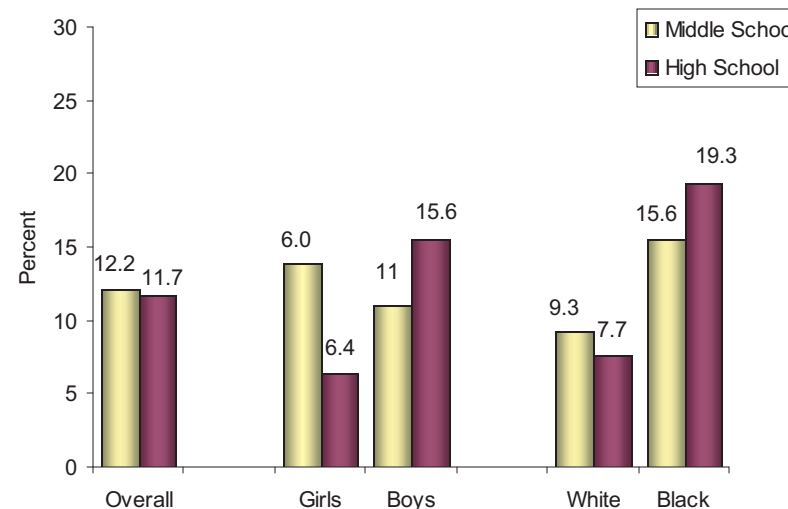


Participation in Cessation Programs

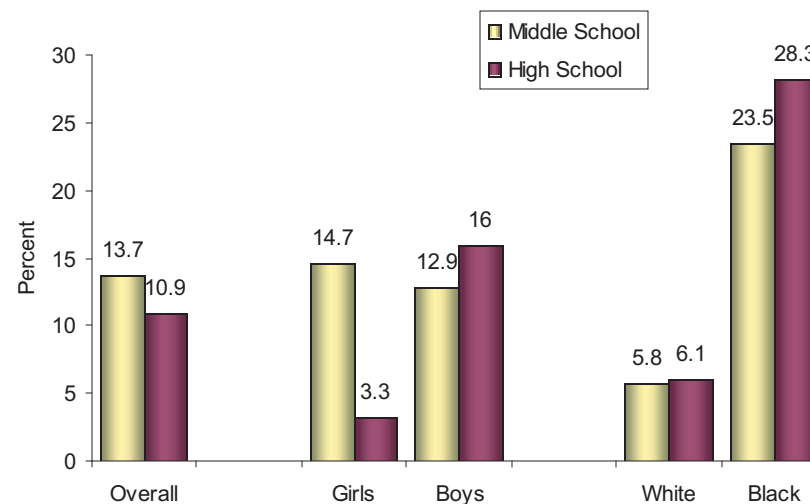
To assess participation in cessation programs, students were asked if they had ever participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco. The results presented are for students who have ever used any form of tobacco (ever tobacco users) and for those who are current smokers.

- Overall, 12.2% of middle school students and 11.7% of high school students who have ever used tobacco reported they have participated in a program to help them quit.
- Among high school students, Black students were more likely than White students to report they participated in a cessation program (19.3% vs. 7.7%). The percentage of ever tobacco users who have participated in a cessation program varied by grade and ranged between 6.8% and 18.4%.
- Current smokers did not differ significantly from ever tobacco users in their participation in cessation programs (13.7% in middle school and 10.9% in high school).
- In high school, current smoker males were more likely than current smoker females to report having participated in a cessation program (16.0% vs. 3.3%).
- The proportion of current smokers who have participated in a cessation program varied by grade and ranged between 8.0% and 31.9%.

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



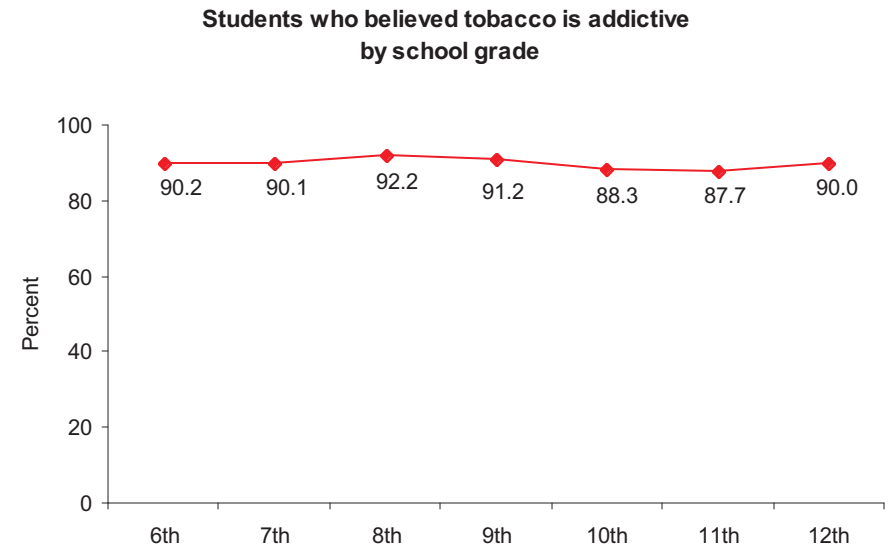
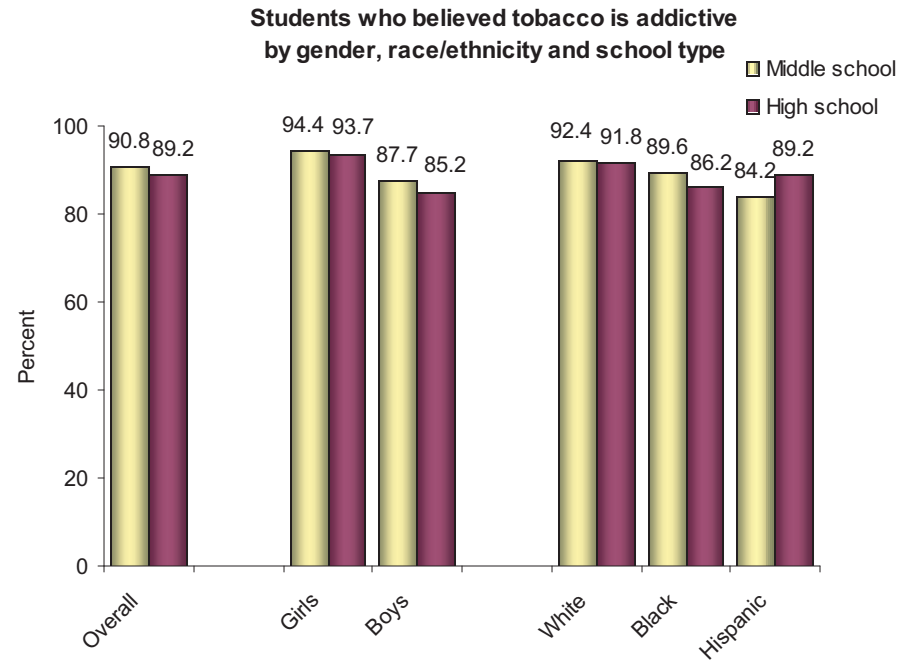
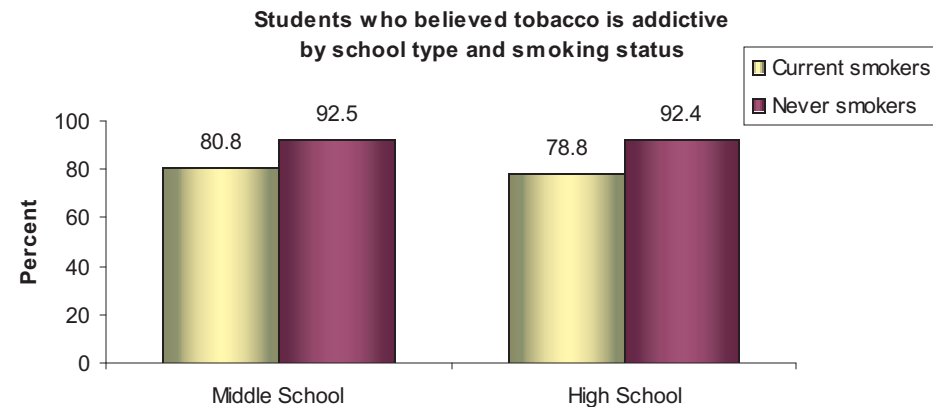
Current smokers who have ever participated in a cessation program by grade, race/ethnicity and school type



Beliefs About Addictiveness of Tobacco Use

Students were asked several questions concerning their perception of the harmful effects of smoking. They were asked if they thought 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.”

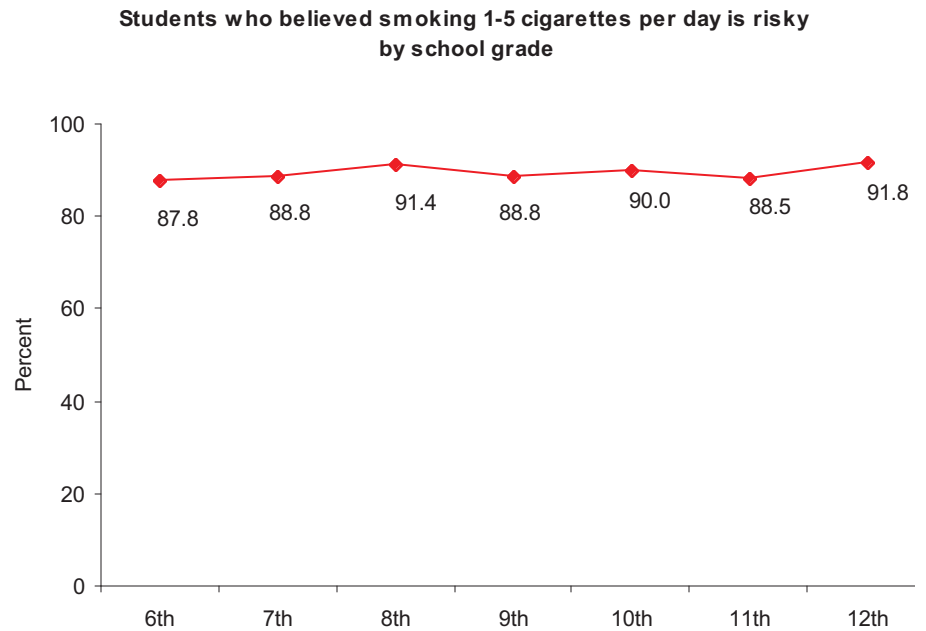
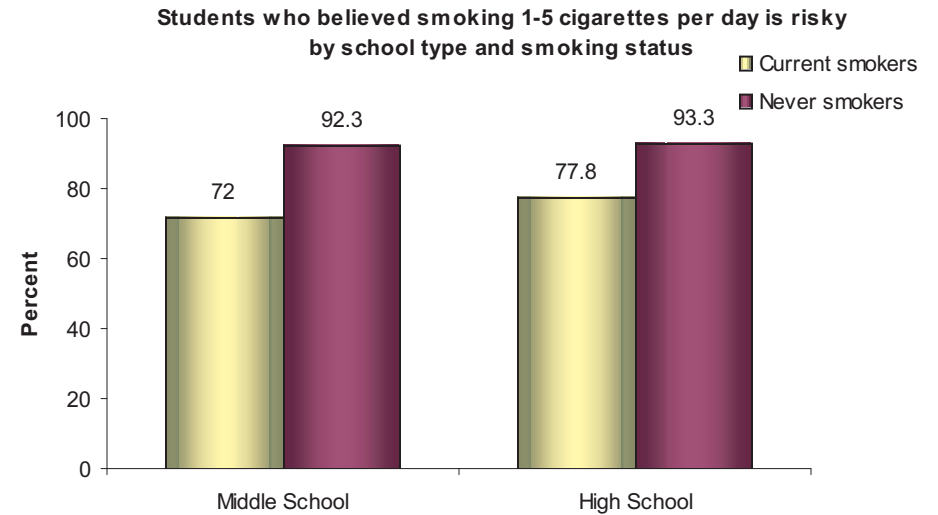
- Overall, about 8 in 10 current smokers and 9 in 10 never smokers recognized the addictiveness of tobacco use.
- There were no statistically significant differences between middle school students and high school students (90.8% vs. 89.2%). The percentage of students who recognized the addictiveness of tobacco use, in each grade, varied between 87.7% and 92.2%.
- 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 (87.7% vs. 94.4% in middle school and 85.2% vs. 93.7% in high school).



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 1 to 5 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 7 in 10 current smokers and more than 9 in 10 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 (89.5% vs. 89.7%). The percentage of students in each grade, who thought that light smoking is harmful, ranged between 87.8% and 91.8%.
- In both middle and high school, current smokers were significantly less likely than never smokers to believe that smoking 1 to 5 cigarettes per day is harmful.
- Among middle school never smokers, Black students (88.5%) were significantly less likely than White students (95.6%) to believe that light smoking is risky. No other significant differences existed among gender or racial/ethnic groups in either middle or high school.

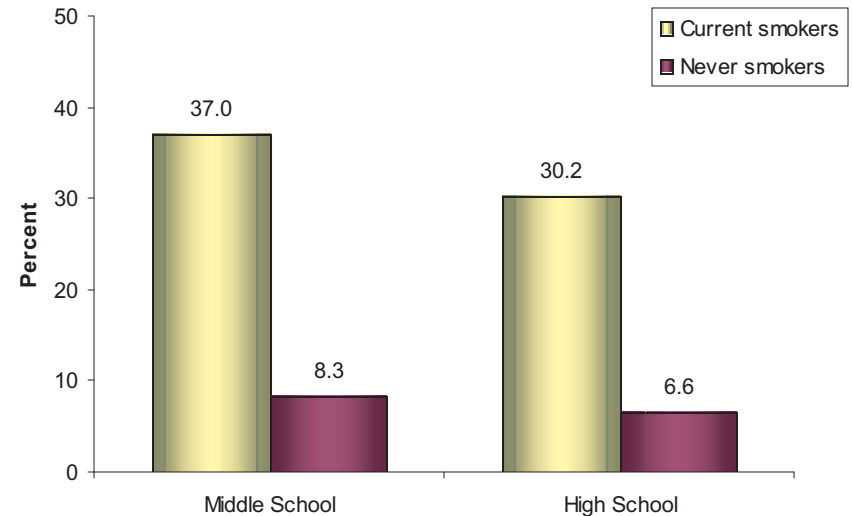


Beliefs About Temporary Smoking

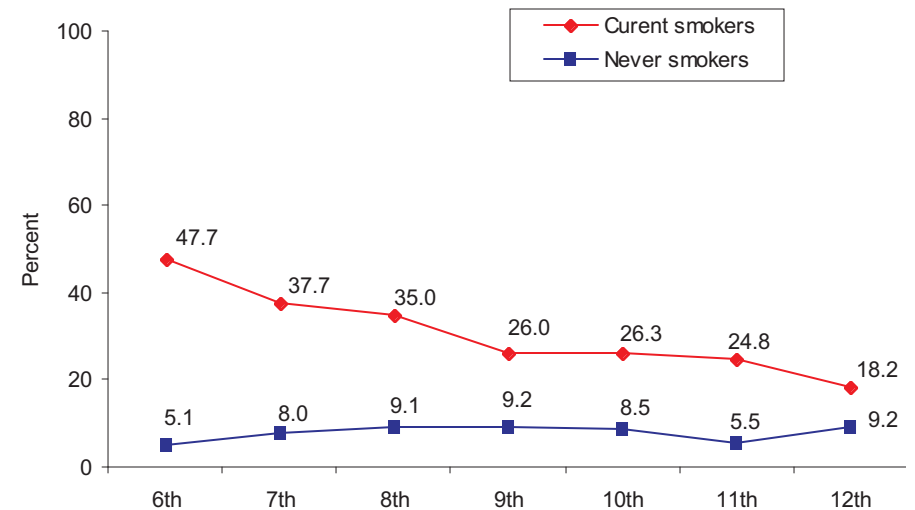
To assess their perception about health risks associated with smoking for a short duration, students were asked if it was safe for a person to smoke for a year or two, as long as they quit after that. The results displayed are for current and never smokers who responded “definitely” or “probably yes.”

- Approximately 1 in 3 student smokers and less than 1 in 10 students who have never smoked believed that smoking cigarettes is safe as long as they quit after 1 to 2 years.
- Middle and high school students did not differ significantly in their beliefs about the safety of smoking for a short period of time (13.4% vs. 14.7%).
- In both middle and high school, current smokers were about 4.5 times more likely than never smokers to believe that smoking temporarily is safe (37% vs. 8.3% in middle school and 30.2% vs. 6.6% in high school). The difference between current and never smokers was significant in each grade.
- Among high school smokers, boys were significantly more likely than girls to believe that smoking for a short period of time is safe (40.6% vs. 17.5%).

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

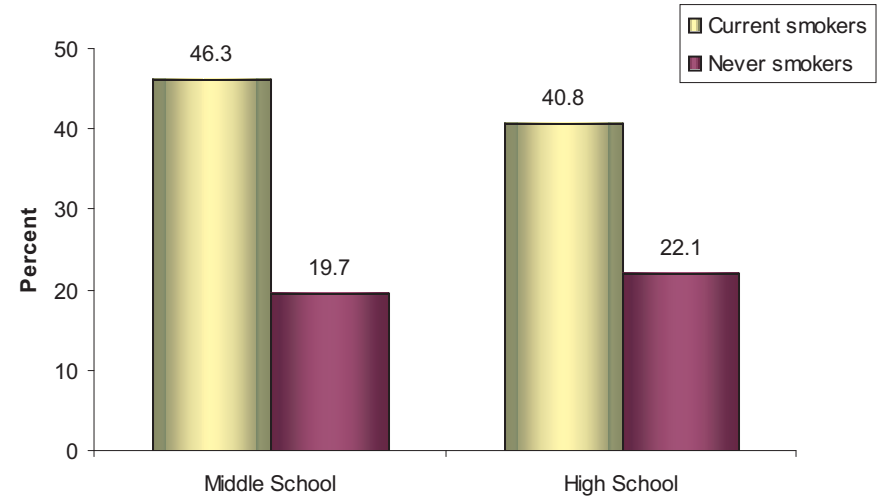


Social Beliefs About Smoking

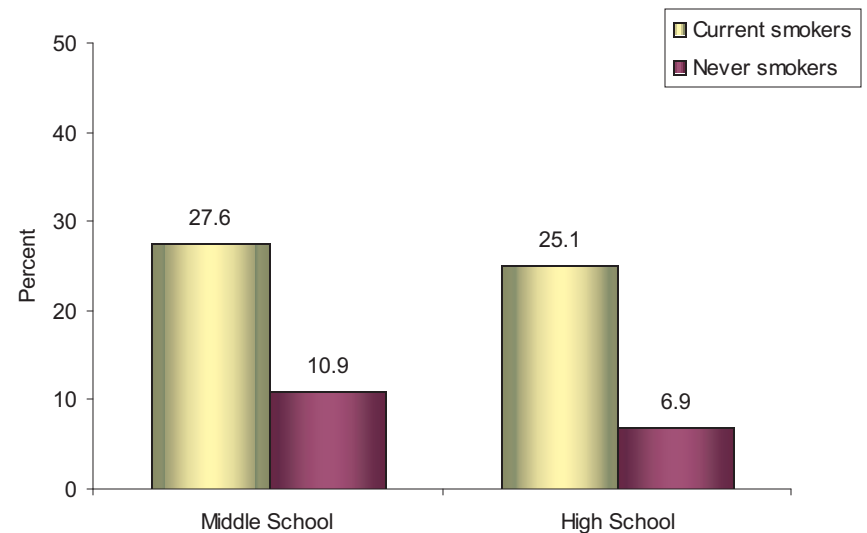
Perception of smoking as a socially acceptable phenomenon can influence future behavior patterns. To assess students' perceptions about social benefits of smoking, they were asked if young people who smoke have more friends and if smoking makes people look cool or fit in. Results displayed are for current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

- More than 1 in 4 S.C. students believed that young people who smoke have more friends (27.7% in middle school students and 28.4% in high school).
- Current smokers were 2 times more likely to believe that smokers have more friends than never smokers (46.3% vs. 19.7% in middle school; 40.8% vs. 22.1% 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 both current smoker and never smoker groups. No gender differences were seen.
- About 1 in 7 S.C. students believed that smoking makes people look cool or fit in (15.8% in middle school and 14.2% in high school).
- Current smokers were 2 to 3 times more likely to believe that smoking makes people look cool or fit in than students who have never smoked (27.6% vs. 10.9% in middle school; 25.1% in middle school vs. 6.9% in high school).
- In high school, boys were more likely than girls (18.5% vs. 9.7%), while in middle school Black students were more likely than White students (20.3% vs. 12.4%) 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

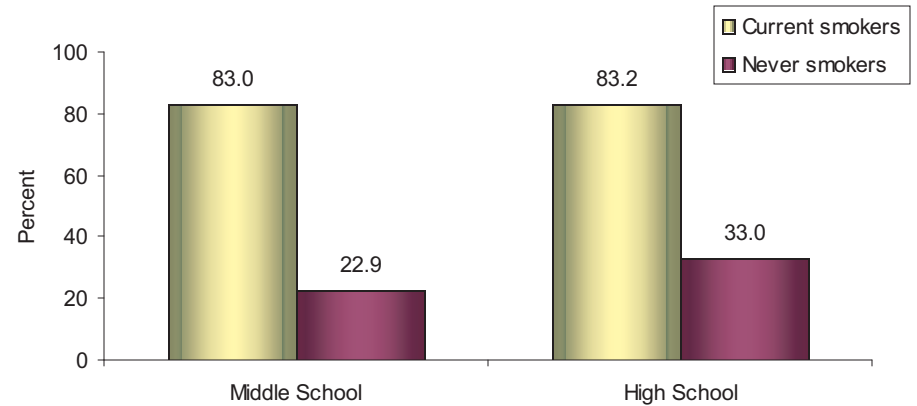


Tobacco Use Among Family and Friends

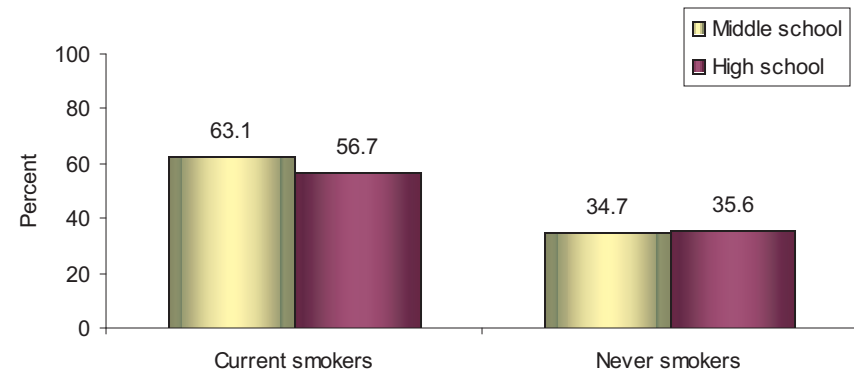
Having friends or family members who use tobacco is strongly associated with tobacco use among students. To assess tobacco use practices among family and among peer groups, students were asked how many of their four closest friends smoked cigarettes, if any of their parents was a smoker, and if they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

- Overall, more than 8 in 10 students who smoked themselves, compared to less than 3 in 10 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.
- Almost half of all students reported that at least one of their parents smoked. Current smokers were significantly more likely than never smokers (63.1% vs. 34.7% in middle school and 56.7% vs. 35.6% 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 (66.3% of middle and 62.2% of high school students). In comparison, only one-third of never smokers reported living with a smoker (34.8% of middle and 34.3% of high school students).

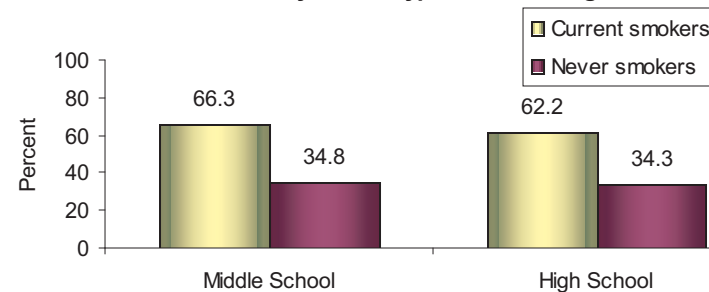
Students with one or more smokers among their four closest friends by school type and smoking status



Students who reported at least one of their parents was smoker by school type and smoking status



Students who reported living with a smoker by school type and smoking status

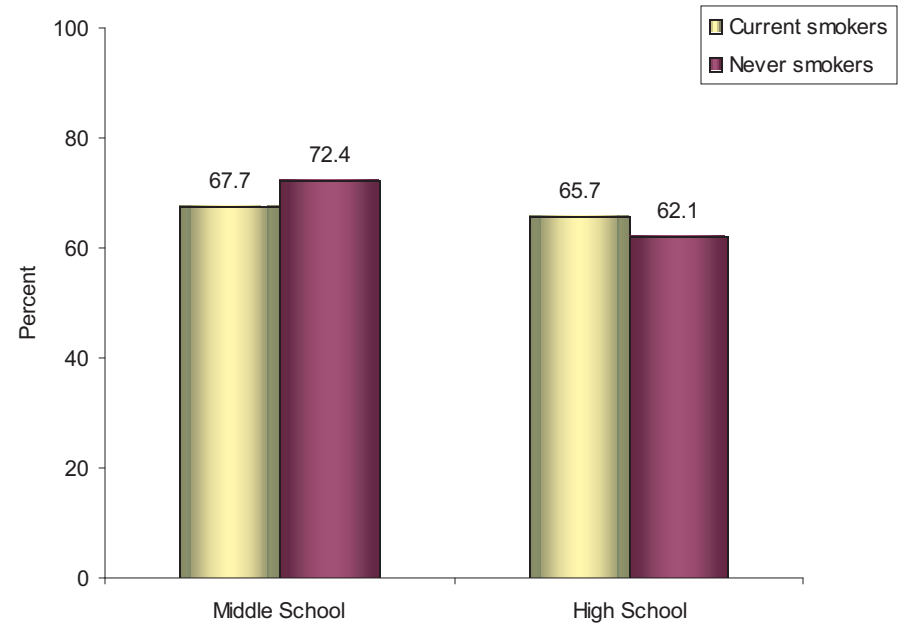


Adult Counsel on Tobacco Use

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, 67.7% of current smokers and 72.4% of never smokers during the past 12 months have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents.
- Among high school students, 65.7% of current smokers and 62.1% of never smokers during the past 12 months have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with their parents.
- There were no significant differences between middle and high school students or between smokers and non-smokers overall or by gender, race/ethnicity or grade.

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

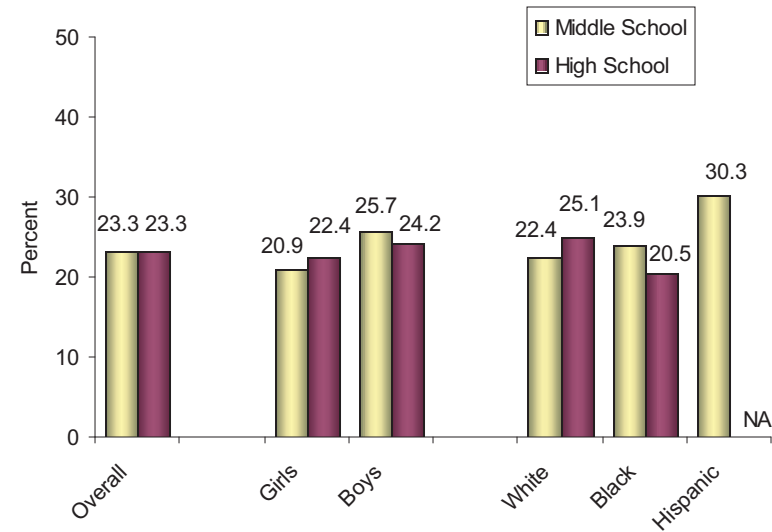


Susceptibility to Start Smoking

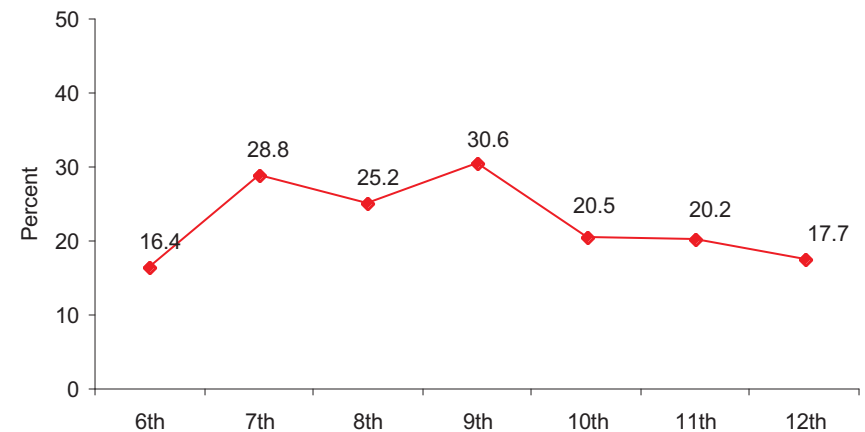
A combination of measures was used to assess susceptibility to start cigarette smoking among students who have not yet smoked. Students who answered they may try a cigarette soon or in the next year and/or who would smoke a cigarette if offered by a best friend were considered susceptible to start smoking.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

- Approximately 1 in 4 students (23.3%) who have never smoked were considered susceptible to start smoking. The percentage of susceptible students was identical in middle and high school.
- 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 16.4% and 30.6%.

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



Never smokers who were susceptible to start smoking by school grade

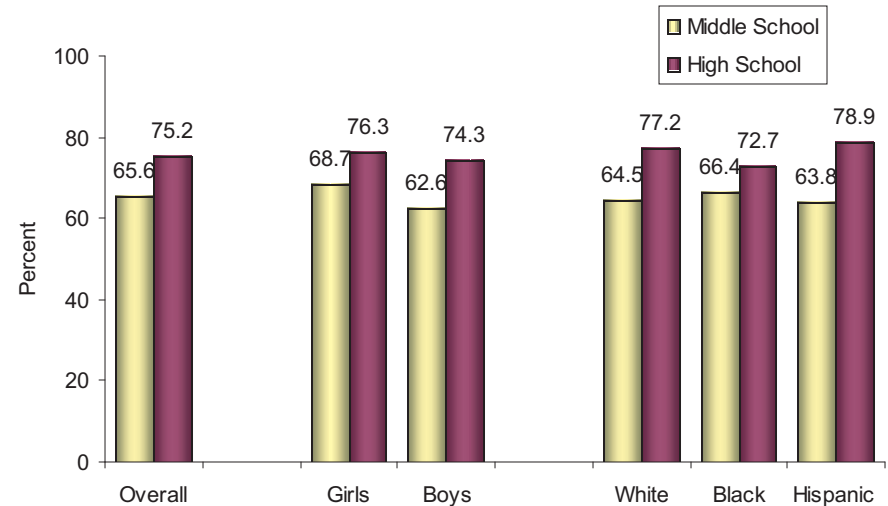


Exposure to Anti-smoking Commercials and Receptivity to Tobacco Advertising

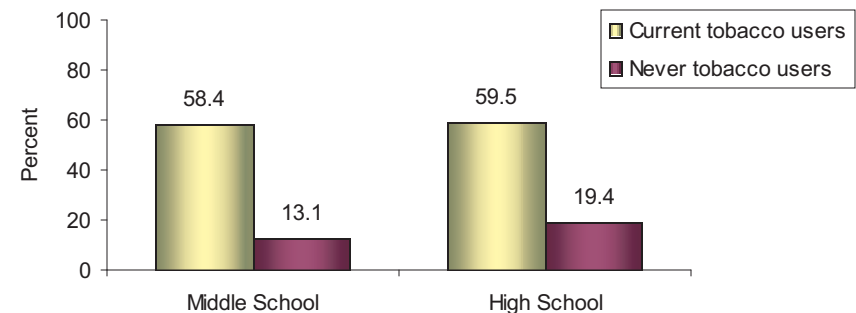
Students' exposure to anti-smoking media messages was assessed by asking them how often they see or hear commercials about the dangers of cigarette smoking on TV, radio, or the Internet. Receptivity to tobacco advertising was assessed by asking students if they would definitely or probably wear or use a product with a tobacco company name or picture on it. The results are for students who reported watching TV, going to the movies and/or using the Internet.

- Overall, 65.6% of middle school and 75.2% of high school students reported seeing or hearing anti-smoking messages on TV, 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 (58.4% of middle school and 59.5% of high school students).
- Compared to tobacco users, only 13.1% of middle and 19.4% of high school never tobacco users would wear or use such a product. The difference between current and never tobacco users was statistically significant.

Percent of students who reported seeing or hearing anti-smoking commercials most or some of the time in the past 30 days by gender, race/ethnicity, and school type



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

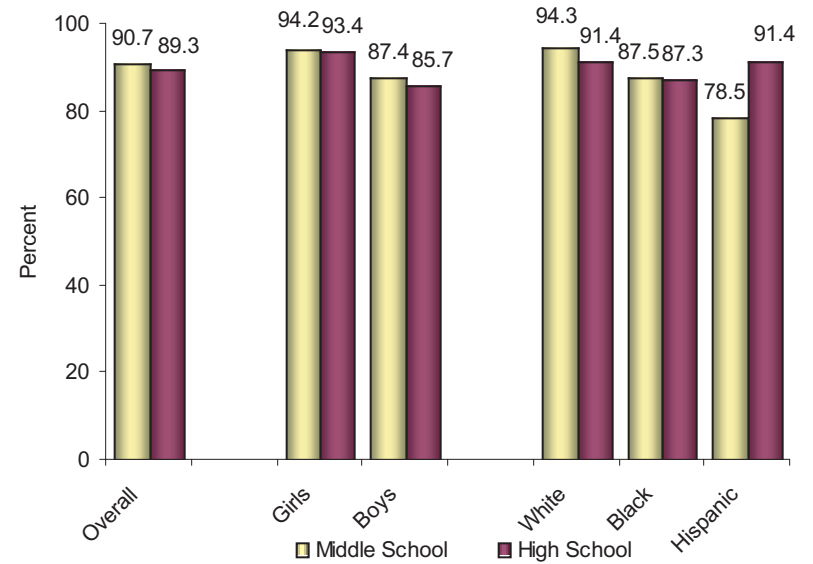


Health Beliefs About Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

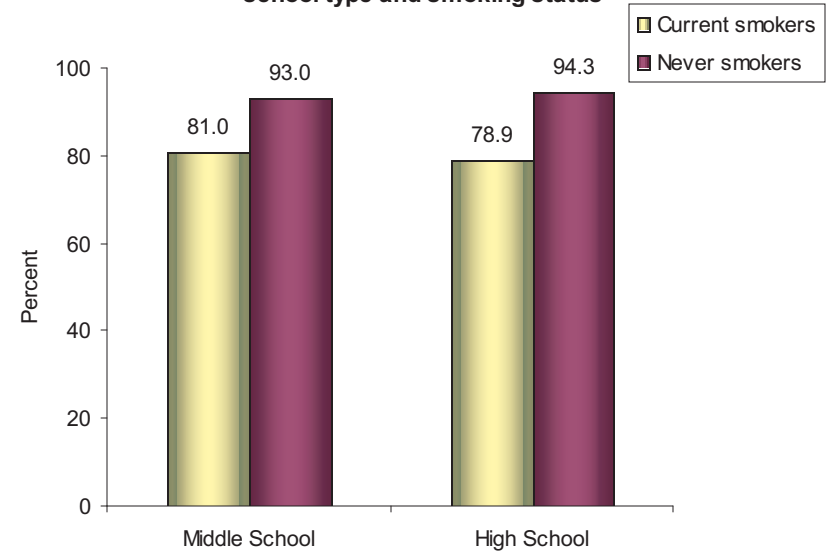
Secondhand smoke is a known human carcinogen and negatively impacts children’s health. To assess students’ knowledge about the dangers associated with SHS exposure, students were asked if they thought that smoke from other people’s cigarettes was harmful to them. Results are displayed for current and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

- Overall, about 9 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.
- Females were more likely than males to believe that SHS is harmful (94.2% vs. 87.4% in middle school and 93.4% vs. 85.7% in high school). In middle school, White students were more likely than Black students to believe that SHS is harmful (94.3% vs. 87.5%).
- High school current smokers were significantly less aware than never smokers of the harmful effect of SHS (78.9% vs. 94.3%).

Students who believed SHS is harmful by gender, race/ethnicity, and school type



Students who believed SHS is harmful school type and smoking status

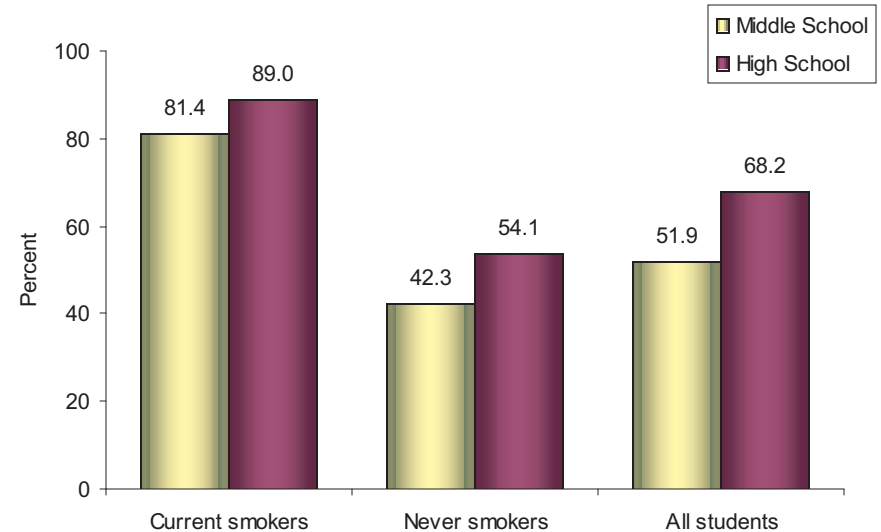


Exposure to SHS

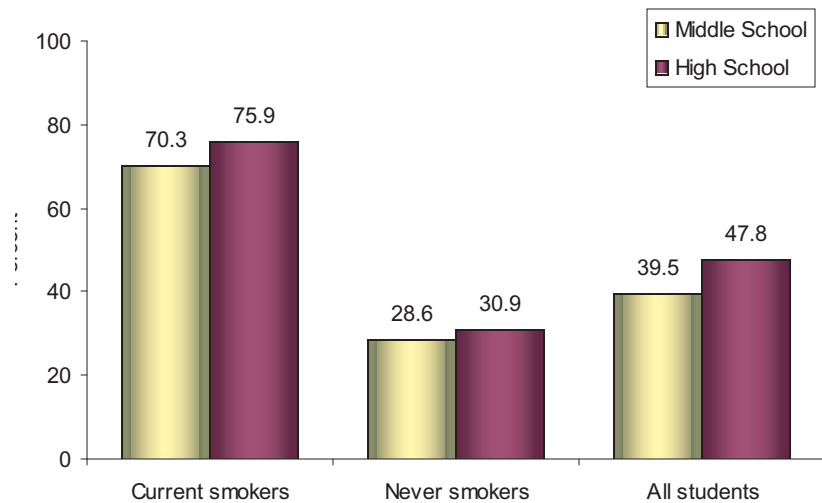
Students were asked if they were in the same room or if they rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes during the past 7 days. Students who reported being in the same room or in the same car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 7 days were considered to be recently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

- Overall, more than half of all S.C. students (57.7% of all middle school students and 71.1% of all high school students) reported exposure to SHS in a room or in a car during the 7 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 nearly two times more likely than never smokers to report recent exposure to SHS in a room (81.4% vs. 42.3% in middle school and 89.0% vs. 54.1% 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 (70.3% vs. 28.6% in middle school and 75.9% vs. 30.9% in high school).

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



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

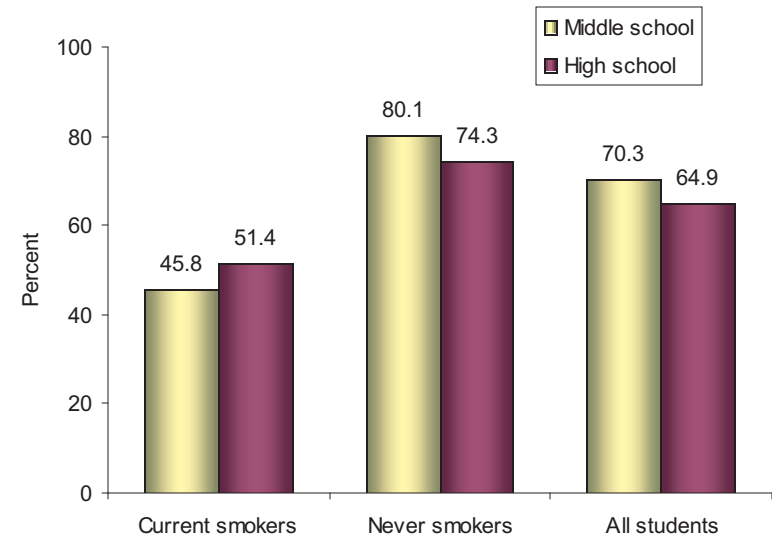


Smoking Rules at Home and in Vehicles

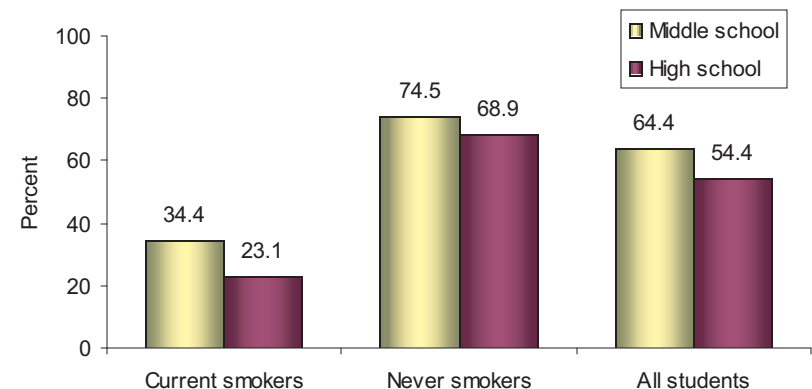
Students were asked about rules regarding smoking in their homes or in the vehicles they drive or ride the most. Results are displayed for current and never smokers who reported living in houses or riding in vehicles with strict no-smoking rules (smoking not allowed anywhere/at all).

- Overall, 70.3% of S.C. middle school students and 64.9% of 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 (45.8 % vs. 80.1% in middle school and 51.4% vs. 74.3% in high school).
- Overall, 64.4% of S.C. middle school students and 54.4% of 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% vs. 74.5% in middle school and 23.1% vs. 68.9% in high school).

Students who reported smoking was not allowed anywhere in their homes by school type and smoking status



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

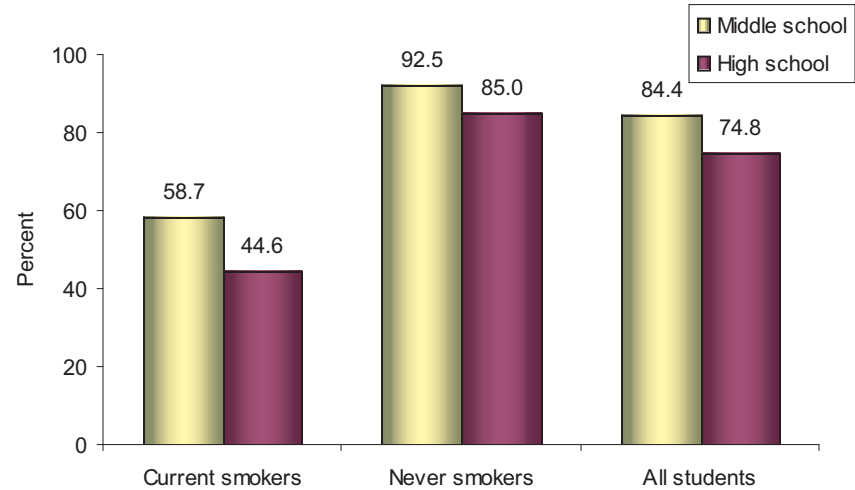


Opinions About Smoking Rules in Homes and Vehicles

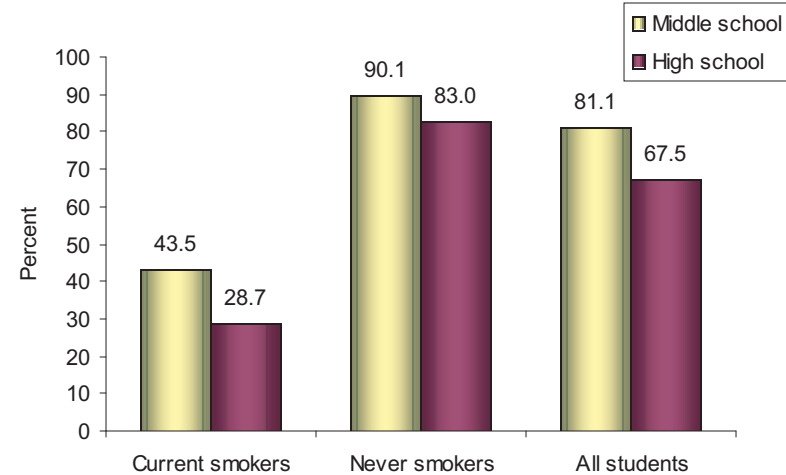
Students were asked if they thought people should allow or not allow smoking inside their homes and vehicles. Results are displayed for current and never smokers who said that smoking should be restricted in homes and in vehicles.

- In 2007, 84.4% of all middle school students and 74.8% 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 (92.5% in middle school and 85.0% in high school), only about half of smoker students were in favor of these smoke-free rules (58.7% in middle school and 44.6% in high school).
- Regarding smoking in vehicles, 81.1% of all middle school students and 67.5% of all high school students thought that people should never allow it. High school students were significantly less likely than middle school counterparts to agree that people should never allow smoking in their vehicles.
- Less than half of smoker students (43.5% in middle school and 28.7% in high school) thought that people should restrict smoking in their vehicles, compared to 90.1% and 83.0% of non-smoker students in middle and high school respectively.

Students who believed people should never allow smoking inside their homes by school type and smoking status



Students who believed people should never allow smoking in their vehicles by school type and smoking status

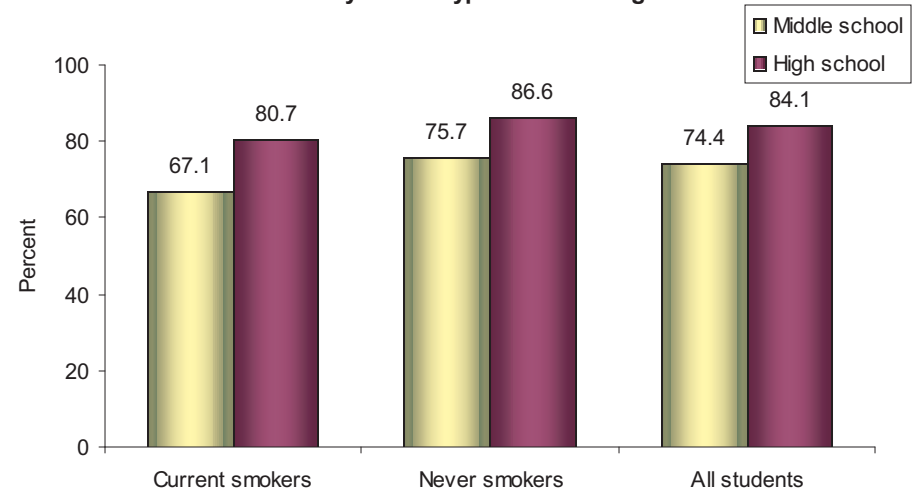


Smoking Rules at School

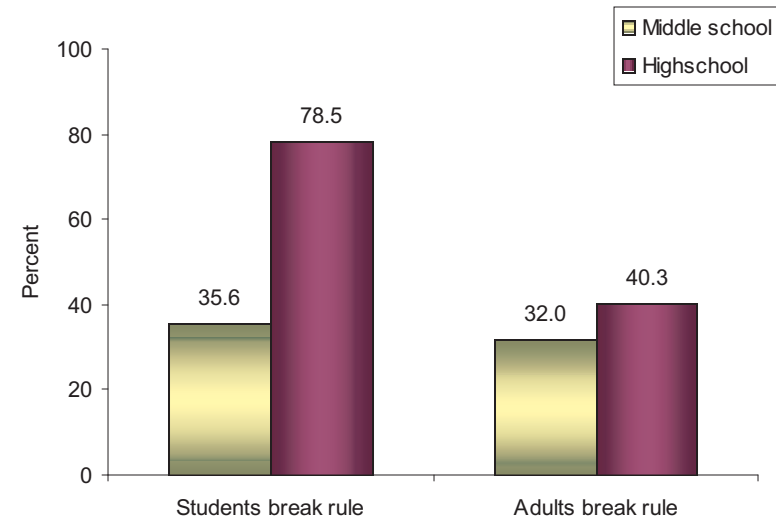
Students were asked if there was any rule at their school preventing cigarette smoking in the school building or on the schoolyard. Students were then asked if they have seen any other students or adults breaking the school smoking rule. This can be utilized as another indicator of the level of enforcement 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 (84.1% vs. 74.4%). No significant differences were seen between current and never smokers in either middle or high school.
- High school students (78.5%) were twice as likely as middle school students (35.6%) to report having seen other students break the school smoking rule. While in high school there was no significant difference between smokers and nonsmokers (79.4% vs. 76.1% respectively), in middle school, smoker students were more than twice as likely as never smokers to report seeing other students break the rule (61.5% vs. 28.6% respectively).
- High school students (40.3%) were more likely than middle school students (32.0%) to report having 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 (46.2% vs. 27.1%) and high school (48.8% vs. 33.3%).

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



Students who reported seeing others break the school smoking rule by school type

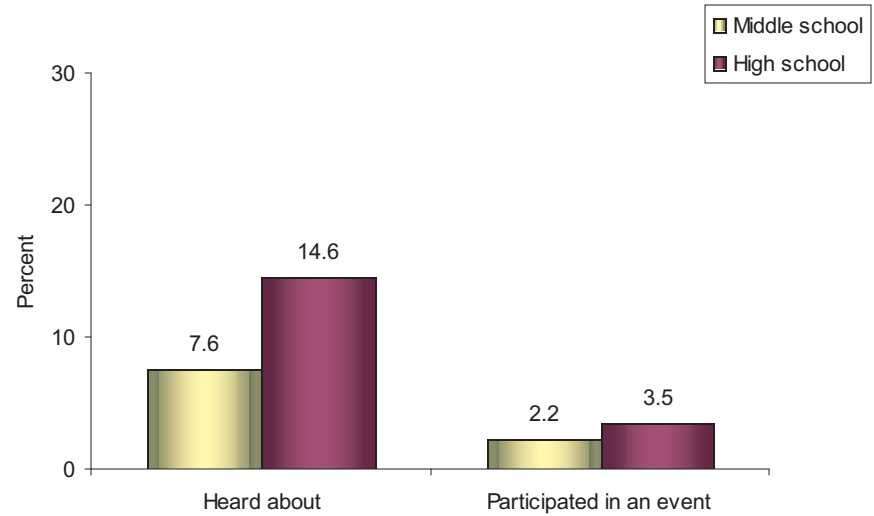


Participation in Rage Against the Haze

Survey questions were included in the 2007 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, 7.6% of middle school students and 14.6% of high school students had heard about Rage Against the Haze.
- 2.2% of middle school and 3.5% of high school students reported ever participating in a RAGE group or event.

Students who were aware about and participated in a Rage Against the Haze event by school type

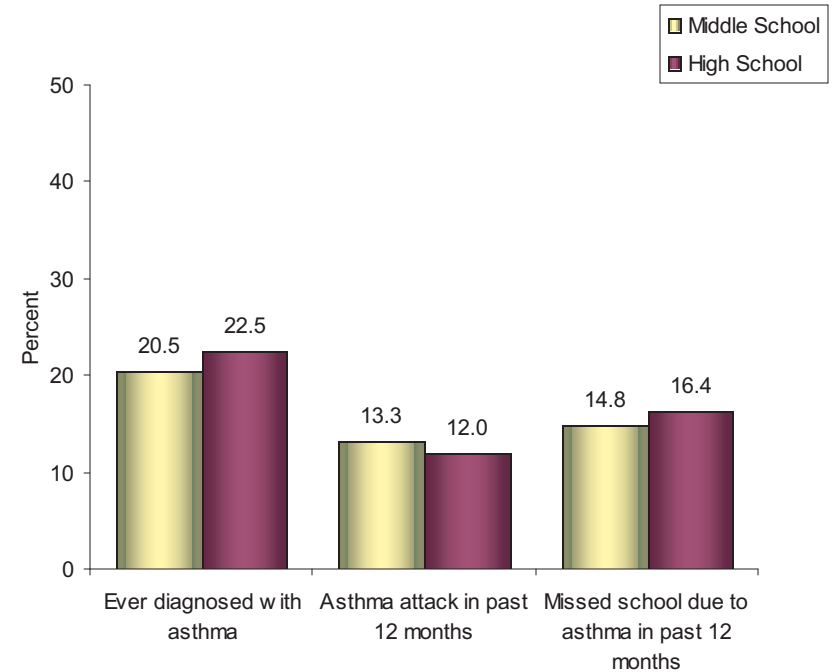


Asthma Prevalence

Several questions were used to monitor asthma prevalence 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, 20.5% of middle school students and 22.5% of high school students have ever had a diagnosis of asthma.
- 13.3% of middle school students and 12.0% of high school students reported having an asthma attack during the past 12 months.
- 14.8% of middle school students and 16.4% 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

Survey Instrument

The 2007 South Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey (SCYTS) instrument, designed to meet the specific needs of the South Carolina Tobacco Prevention and Control Program, used 49 core questions and 14 supplemental questions developed by the CDC and 26 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 secondhand smoke, participation in the S.C. 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 S.C. public middle and high school students. 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 second period classes in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey. However, participation was voluntary and no individual identifying information was collected. A total of 1,312 middle school students from 40 schools and 1,189 high school students from 37 schools participated in the survey. The school response rate was 80% and 74% for middle and high school respectively. The student response rate was 89.6% for middle school and 86.2% for high school yielding an overall response rate (school rate x student rate) of 71.7% for middle school and 63.8% for high school.

The data from the 2007 SCYTS were weighted by the CDC Office on Smoking and Health to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of nonresponse at school, classroom, and student levels. Therefore, the data in this report are representative of all regular public middle and high school students throughout South Carolina. The sampling design does not allow for analysis at school or district level.

Analysis

The CDC analyzed the data using SUDAAN software, which 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, SCYTS provides little information on family socio-economic status and other social and cultural factors that have been linked to tobacco use. Third, the data are based on self-response, possibly leading to under- or over-reporting of behaviors.

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Category	Middle School		High school		State Demographics Middle School ^{&}		State Demographics High School ^{&}	
	n*	%*	n*	%*	n	%	n	%
Gender								
Male	602	51.7	632	49.5	93,324	51.9	42,063	17.5
Female	703	48.3	545	50.5	86,624	48.1	37,762	15.7
Race/Ethnicity								
White	673	53.1	606	54.8	94,566	52.6	128,40	53.3
Black	506	40.7	489	40.5	72,608	40.3	98,025	40.7
Hispanic	58	3.3	37	1.8	7,920	4.4	8,273	3.4
Other	61	2.9	39	2.8	4,854	2.7	6,046	2.6
Grade								
6	278	32.5	-	-	54,933	30.5	-	-
7	517	33.4	-	-	61,897	34.4	-	-
8	500	34.1	-	-	63,118	35.1	-	-
9	-	-	272	32.4	-	-	79,825	33.1
10	-	-	332	26.3	-	-	64,465	26.8
11	-	-	337	20.7	-	-	49,040	20.4
12	-	-	232	20.6	-	-	47,415	19.7
Age								
<=11	92	10.4	2	0.1	NA		NA	
12	325	29.1	2	0.2	NA		NA	
13	477	32.5	1	0.1	NA		NA	
14	341	22.5	92	11.4	NA		NA	
15	70	5.0	266	26.6	NA		NA	
16	4	0.3	361	26.0	NA		NA	
17	1	0.1	300	22.2	NA		NA	
>=18	1	0.1	162	13.3	NA		NA	
Total	1,312		1,189		179,948		240,745	

* 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 Product Use Among S.C. Public School Students

Characteristic	Any Tobacco		Cigarettes		Cigars		Smokeless Tobacco		Bidis		Pipes	
	%	(95% CI) &	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	
<u>Middle School</u>												
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	19.5	(± 4.0)	9.3	(± 3.4)	9.1	(± 3.1)	8.5	(± 2.5)	5.5	(± 2.0)	4.1	(± 1.5)
Female	13.7	(± 2.9)	8.1	(± 2.3)	6.1	(± 2.1)	1.8	(± 1.1)	2.6	(± 1.3)	1.8	(± 0.9)
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>												
White	16.9	(± 3.5)	8.8	(± 3.2)	6.9	(± 2.3)	6.9	(± 2.4)	3.0	(± 1.1)	2.6	(± 1.3)
Black	16.6	(± 4.2)	8.9	(± 3.3)	8.6	(± 3.1)	3.1	(± 1.8)	5.2	(± 1.5)	3.3	(± 1.3)
Hispanic	16.3	(± 11.4)	2.8	(± 3.0)	7.8	(± 7.7)	6.9	(± 9.6)	6.6	(± 6.4)	5.4	(± 5.3)
<i>Grade</i>												
6	12.2	(± 3.9)	5.1	(± 3.0)	5.2	(± 3.5)	2.8	(± 1.8)	3.9	(± 1.9)	1.7	(± 1.1)
7	17.8	(± 5.4)	8.8	(± 3.8)	7.9	(± 3.6)	6.8	(± 2.2)	4.5	(± 1.8)	4.3	(± 1.6)
8	22.0	(± 5.4)	11.7	(± 4.8)	9.8	(± 3.4)	6.1	(± 2.5)	4.2	(± 3.2)	3.5	(± 1.8)
Total	16.8	(± 3.1)	8.7	(± 2.6)	7.8	(± 2.1)	5.4	(± 1.4)	4.3	(± 1.3)	3.2	(± 1.0)
<u>High School</u>												
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	35.5	(± 5.3)	21.6	(± 4.3)	19.6	(± 4.6)	19.3	(± 5.0)	9.4	(± 4.2)	12.4	(± 4.7)
Female	20.7	(± 4.3)	15.7	(± 3.6)	7.7	(± 2.5)	3.5	(± 2.3)	5.1	(± 2.1)	2.8	(± 1.7)
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>												
White	32.0	(± 5.4)	23.0	(± 4.6)	14.6	(± 3.7)	13.8	(± 4.5)	6.0	(± 2.4)	6.8	(± 2.6)
Black	21.8	(± 4.9)	10.8	(± 3.4)	10.3	(± 2.9)	6.7	(± 3.9)	8.3	(± 4.7)	7.5	(± 4.7)
Hispanic	23.6	(± 12.0)	17.4	(± 11.1)	9.8	(± 6.8)	10.9	(± 12.1)	1.0	(± 2.2)	5.3	(± 5.9)
<i>Grade</i>												
9	25.2	(± 7.3)	18.0	(± 6.6)	10.5	(± 3.8)	11.6	(± 5.2)	5.6	(± 3.7)	7.1	(± 4.2)
10	20.3	(± 6.6)	11.5	(± 4.8)	10.6	(± 4.7)	7.3	(± 4.5)	6.3	(± 4.8)	6.6	(± 5.6)
11	39.3	(± 5.6)	24.9	(± 6.0)	19.3	(± 5.2)	13.9	(± 4.8)	11.2	(± 4.2)	8.6	(± 5.2)
Total	28.3	(± 4.3)	18.7	(± 3.3)	13.6	(± 2.9)	11.5	(± 3.6)	7.3	(± 2.8)	7.8	(± 3.0)

& 95% confidence interval

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

Category	Any tobacco		Cigarettes		Cigars		Smokeless tobacco		Bidis		Kreteks	
	%	(95% CI) ^{&}	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
<u>Middle School</u>												
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	46.2	(± 4.1)	34.5	(± 5.9)	27.1	(± 3.9)	19.3	(± 3.1)	6.3	(± 2.4)	5.0	(± 1.4)
Female	37.7	(± 5.4)	32.9	(± 5.7)	14.6	(± 3.2)	7.5	(± 2.2)	2.3	(± 1.2)	1.9	(± 0.9)
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>												
White	39.9	(± 6.2)	30.4	(± 6.8)	20.7	(± 4.4)	16.7	(± 2.7)	2.9	(± 1.3)	3.3	(± 1.0)
Black	45.8	(± 5.4)	40.2	(± 6.8)	21.7	(± 4.4)	8.9	(± 2.5)	5.5	(± 2.6)	3.1	(± 1.6)
Hispanic	36.6	(± 12.6)	22.7	(± 8.1)	20.8	(± 12.2)	13.7	(± 11.5)	10.2	(± 9.8)	8.6	(± 9.6)
<i>Grade</i>												
6	30.5	(± 6.2)	21.0	(± 7.6)	14.1	(± 5.9)	11.0	(± 3.4)	2.3	(± 2.0)	1.9	(± 1.6)
7	41.2	(± 6.6)	31.6	(± 7.2)	21.9	(± 5.0)	14.8	(± 3.6)	5.7	(± 2.8)	4.6	(± 1.7)
8	52.9	(± 6.1)	46.8	(± 7.3)	26.3	(± 5.1)	14.1	(± 2.9)	4.9	(± 2.0)	3.9	(± 2.1)
Total	42.1	(± 4.3)	33.6	(± 5.3)	21.1	(± 3.0)	13.5	(± 1.9)	4.5	(± 1.5)	3.5	(± 0.9)
<u>High School</u>												
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	62.0	(± 5.2)	54.0	(± 5.3)	40.3	(± 4.9)	28.5	(± 7.0)	9.6	(± 2.0)	7.1	(± 2.2)
Female	57.2	(± 5.8)	53.2	(± 5.9)	23.1	(± 4.4)	10.5	(± 3.1)	4.9	(± 2.1)	5.6	(± 2.2)
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>												
White	62.0	(± 6.0)	55.5	(± 5.8)	36.1	(± 4.2)	25.5	(± 5.7)	7.4	(± 2.5)	6.9	(± 2.3)
Black	56.4	(± 5.3)	51.6	(± 5.4)	24.0	(± 4.2)	10.0	(± 2.3)	7.1	(± 3.1)	4.5	(± 2.2)
Hispanic	56.1	(± 14.5)	49.9	(± 17.6)	36.2	(± 12.5)	17.1	(± 12.4)	5.2	(± 5.9)	6.3	(± 4.8)
<i>Grade</i>												
9	58.0	(± 8.6)	51.2	(± 10.2)	29.1	(± 5.7)	19.2	(± 6.5)	6.8	(± 3.7)	5.7	(± 3.0)
10	54.7	(± 7.7)	48.7	(± 7.9)	25.4	(± 4.7)	14.8	(± 5.8)	6.5	(± 3.2)	4.7	(± 3.1)
11	67.7	(± 6.1)	63.0	(± 5.2)	41.3	(± 7.4)	27.0	(± 7.5)	10.2	(± 3.9)	8.9	(± 3.1)
12	60.3	(± 6.3)	55.1	(± 7.7)	33.7	(± 6.3)	17.8	(± 5.9)	6.6	(± 2.9)	5.8	(± 2.3)
Total	59.7	(± 4.4)	53.8	(± 4.6)	31.6	(± 3.9)	19.6	(± 4.5)	7.6	(± 1.6)	6.3	(± 1.6)

[&] 95% confidence interval

2007 SC Youth Tobacco Survey

THE FIRST QUESTIONS ASK FOR SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT YOU.

1. How old are you?

- a. 11 years old or younger
- b. 12 years old
- c. 13 years old
- d. 14 years old
- e. 15 years old
- f. 16 years old
- g. 17 years old
- h. 18 years old or older

2. What is your gender?

- a. Female
- b. Male

3. What grade are you in?

- a. 6th
- b. 7th
- c. 8th
- d. 9th
- e. 10th
- f. 11th
- g. 12th
- h. Ungraded or other grade

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

- a. American Indian or Alaskan Native
- b. Asian
- c. Black or African American
- d. Hispanic or Latino
- e. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- f. White

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

- a. American Indian or Alaska Native
- b. Asian
- c. Black or African American
- d. Hispanic or Latino
- e. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- f. White

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

- a. None
- b. Less than \$1
- c. \$1 to \$5
- d. \$6 to \$10
- e. \$11 to \$20
- f. \$21 to \$50
- g. More than \$50

7. What is the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received by any of your legal guardians (a guardian is a person living with you and taking care of you, such as mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, grandmother, or grandfather)?

- a. Never attended school
- b. Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)
- c. Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)
- d. High school graduate or GED
- e. Some college or technical school
- f. College graduate
- g. Master's degree or Doctorate
- h. Don't know

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

- a. Mostly A's
- b. Mostly B's
- c. Mostly C's
- d. Mostly D's
- e. Mostly F's
- f. None of these grades
- g. Not sure

THE NEXT GROUP OF QUESTIONS ASKS ABOUT TOBACCO USE.

Cigarette Smoking

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

- 10. 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
- 11. 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)
- 12. 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
- 13. 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
- 14. 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
- 15. 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
- 16. 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
- 17. 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
- 18. 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
- 19. 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

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

- a. I have never smoked even one or two puffs
- b. Earlier today
- c. Not today but sometime during the past 7 days
- d. Not during the past 7 days but sometime during the past 30 days
- e. Not during the past 30 days but sometime during the past 6 months
- f. Not during the past 6 months but sometime during the past year
- g. 1 to 4 years ago
- h. 5 or more years ago

21. Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes?

- a. I do not smoke now
- b. Yes
- c. No

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

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know / not sure

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

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know / not sure

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

- a. I have not smoked in the past 12 months
- b. I have not tried to quit
- c. 1 time
- d. 2 times
- e. 3 to 5 times
- f. 6 to 9 times
- g. 10 or more times

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

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

Smokeless Tobacco: Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

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

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

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

Cigars

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

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

Pipe

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

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

Bidis and Kreteks

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

- 32. Have you ever tried smoking any of the following:**
- a. Bidis
 - b. Kreteks
 - c. I have tried both bidis and kreteks
 - d. I have never smoked bidis or kreteks
- 33. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke bidis?**
- a. 0 days
 - b. 1 or 2 days
 - c. 3 to 5 days
 - d. 6 to 9 days
 - e. 10 to 19 days
 - f. 20 to 29 days
 - g. All 30 days

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR THOUGHTS ABOUT TOBACCO.

- 34. Do you think that you will try a cigarette soon?**
- a. I have already tried smoking cigarettes
 - b. Yes
 - c. No
- 35. Do you think you will smoke a cigarette at anytime during the next year?**
- a. Definitely yes
 - b. Probably yes
 - c. Probably not
 - d. Definitely not

- 36. If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?**
- a. Definitely yes
 - b. Probably yes
 - c. Probably not
 - d. Definitely not
- 37. How easy do you think it would be for you to get cigarettes, if you wanted some?**
- a. Very hard
 - b. Sort of hard
 - c. Sort of easy
 - d. Very easy
- 38. In the past 12 months, how often have your parents or guardians discussed the dangers of tobacco use with you?**
- a. Never
 - b. Rarely
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Often
 - e. Very often
- 39. Do your parents know that you smoke cigarettes?**
- a. I do not smoke cigarettes
 - b. Yes
 - c. No
 - d. Don't know / not sure
- 40. Do you think people can get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin?**
- a. Definitely yes
 - b. Probably yes
 - c. Probably not
 - d. Definitely not
- 41. Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?**
- a. Definitely yes
 - b. Probably yes
 - c. Probably not
 - d. Definitely not
- 42. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?**
- a. Definitely yes
 - b. Probably yes
 - c. Probably not
 - d. Definitely not

43. **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
44. **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
45. **Do you think you would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if you wanted to?**
- I do not smoke now
 - Yes
 - No
46. **Have you ever participated in a program to help you quit using tobacco?**
- I have never used tobacco
 - Yes
 - No
47. **Does your school have any special groups or classes for students who want to quit using tobacco?**
- Yes
 - No
 - Not sure
48. **During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?**
- Yes
 - No
 - Not sure
49. **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.

50. **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
51. **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
52. **Have you ever heard about the “Rage Against the Haze” group?**
- Yes
 - No
 - Not sure
53. **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.

54. **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
55. **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.

56. **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
57. **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
58. **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
59. **During the past 7 days, how many days did anyone smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes anywhere inside the house where you live?**
- 0 days
 - 1 or 2 days
 - 3 or 4 days
 - 5 or 6 days
 - 7 days
60. **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
61. **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
62. **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
63. **During the past 7 days, how many days did anyone smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes in the vehicle you drive or ride in the most?**
- 0 days
 - 1 or 2 days
 - 3 or 4 days
 - 5 or 6 days
 - 7 days
64. **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
65. **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
66. **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
67. **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
68. **Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?**
- Definitely yes
 - Probably yes
 - Probably not
 - Definitely not

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

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

71. Do either of your parents smoke?
a. Yes
b. No
c. Don't know / Not sure

72. Is there a rule at your school that no one is allowed to smoke cigarettes in the school building or on the school yard?
a. Yes
b. No
c. I don't know/I'm not sure

73. Have you seen any students break that rule?
a. Yes
b. No
c. My school does not have a no-smoking rule
d. I don't know/ I'm not sure

74. Have you seen adults break that rule?
a. Yes
b. No
c. My school does not have a no-smoking rule
d. I don't know/ I'm not sure

THE NEXT QUESTIONS WILL ASK YOU ABOUT ASTHMA AND OTHER ILLNESSES

75. During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?
a. Yes
b. No

76. Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you have asthma?
a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

77. Has a doctor or other health care provider ever written you a prescription (medicine you get at a pharmacy) for asthma?
a. Yes
b. No
c. Not sure

78. During the past 12 months, how many days of school did you miss due to your asthma?
a. A lot
b. Some
c. A few
d. None
e. Not sure

79. During the past 12 months, how many days of school did you miss due to any illness?
a. A lot
b. Some
c. A few
d. None
e. Not sure

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

80. Do you disapprove of someone your age who uses cocaine?
a. Do not disapprove
b. Disapprove
c. Strongly Disapprove
d. Don't know

81. Do you disapprove of someone your age who uses inhalants (e.g. spray paint, gas, hair spray)?
a. Do not disapprove
b. Disapprove
c. Strongly Disapprove
d. Don't know

82. Do you disapprove of someone your age who uses heroin?
a. Do not disapprove
b. Disapprove
c. Strongly Disapprove
d. Don't know
e. Four
f. Not sure

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

- a. Do not disapprove
- b. Disapprove
- c. Strongly Disapprove
- d. Don't know

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

- a. Do not disapprove
- b. Disapprove
- c. Strongly Disapprove
- d. Don't know

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

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

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

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

- a. Very hard
- b. Sort of hard
- c. Sort of easy
- d. Very easy

THE NEXT QUESTION IS ABOUT YOUR USE OF COUNSELING SERVICES.

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

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

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT DENTAL CARE.

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

- a. During the past 12 months
- b. Between 12 to 24 months
- c. More than 24 months ago
- d. Never
- e. Not sure

89. How many cavities have you had in your permanent teeth?

- a. I have never gone to the dentist
- b. 0
- c. 1
- d. 2 to 3
- e. 4 to 5
- f. 6 or more
- g. Not sure