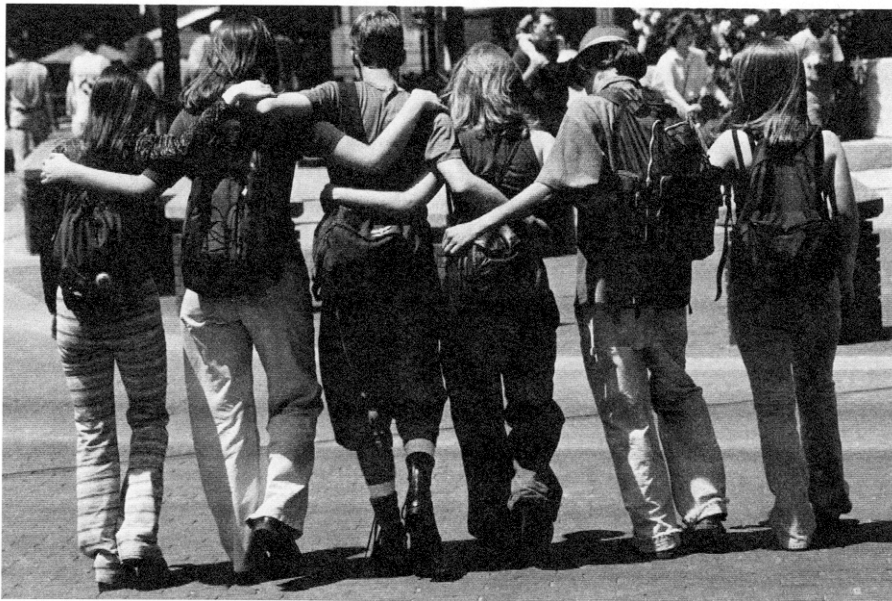


2002 PENNSYLVANIA YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY

Summary Report



**Pennsylvania Department of Health
Bureau of Chronic Diseases and Injury Prevention
Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control**

**DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH**

*Edward G. Rendell, Governor
Calvin B. Johnson, M.D., M.P.H., Secretary of Health*

Important: The limitations of sample estimates and the interpretation of report findings comparing sample estimates.

The Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey is administered to a probabilistic sample of middle and high school students. It is a scientific sample producing sample estimates regarding the behaviors and attitudes of Pennsylvania youth. All sample surveys contain sampling and non-sampling error.

Non-sampling error, or sample bias, may result from a variety of sources, such as poorly designed questions; the recall, honesty and understanding of the respondent; non-coverage error resulting from some groups of students not being included in the sample; or non-response error where some groups of students may not respond to all or some questions. When conducting samples, the aim is to keep the sample biases small, but we can never be sure it is eliminated and it cannot be accurately quantified.

Sampling error is the error attributable to the sampling process. It is the result of using a sample of the population to represent the entire population. When a probabilistic (scientific) sampling is properly adhered to, the sample error may be accurately quantified. The error for a sample estimate is usually represented as a 95% confidence intervals (CI). For a 95% CI, we can be confident that if 100 samples of identical design were take from the same population that at least 95 of the samples would result in estimates within the confidence interval.

Complex sample designs like the Youth Tobacco Survey require specialized software in order to calculate the sample error. Therefore, Office of Smoking and Health (OSH) at CDC conducts the analysis and provides the Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control with a breakdown of the question response estimates with the 95% Confidence Intervals.

The Youth Tobacco Survey sample has been conducted in Pennsylvania twice, once in the 2000-2001 school year and again in the 2002-2003 school year. In order to identify possible changes in attitudes or behaviors regarding tobacco, the Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control has compared the results for many of the survey questions. They examined the estimates with their 95% confidence intervals and used the confidence intervals to identify if there was a statistically relevant change in the response estimate between the two surveys. **If the 95% confidence intervals did not overlap, the estimates were reported as significantly different.** This is a common and effective method to identify important differences between sample estimates.

Making comparisons between the sample estimates provided that have not been compared in the context of their sample error (95% confidence bounds) is inappropriate. In reviewing this report it must be remembered that **the percentages provided are sample estimates having some error associated with them.**

Acknowledgements

A special thanks to our colleagues in the Pennsylvania public and non-public schools, school districts, health districts, county/municipal health departments, and to the Office on Smoking and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for making the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Surveys possible.

This report was prepared by the Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control, Pennsylvania Department of Health. To contact the Division for more information about the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey:

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Introduction	3-5
Key Findings	6-29
• Tobacco Use Prevalence	6-18
• Attitudes Toward Tobacco Use	19-22
• Exposure to Tobacco Advertising and Counter-marketing	23-26
• Exposure to Tobacco Use	27-29
Summary and Program Implications	30
Technical Notes	31-35
Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey 2002 Questionnaire	36-46

Executive Summary

The Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey is a valuable surveillance and evaluation tool. The biannual survey provides information on tobacco use behaviors and attitudes among middle and high school students throughout the Commonwealth.

Major Findings

Tobacco Use Prevalence

- 35.2 percent of public middle school students and 61.9 percent of public high school students have used tobacco products during their lifetime.
- 12.4 percent of public middle school students and 29.8 percent of public high school students used tobacco one or more days during the month preceding the 2002 Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey.

Attitudes Toward Tobacco Use

- 44.8 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 29.8 percent of current smokers in public high schools think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.
- 25.1 percent of never smokers in public middle schools and 25.7 percent of never smokers in public high schools are susceptible to start smoking.
- 86.6 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 86.2 percent of current smokers in public high schools think people can get addicted to using tobacco just like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin.

Exposure to Tobacco Advertising and Counter-marketing

- 74.2 percent of students in public middle schools and 81.4 percent of students in public high schools saw or heard anti-smoking commercials during the month preceding the 2002 Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey.
- 84.7 percent of students in public middle schools and 90.8 percent of students in public high schools, who use the Internet, watch TV, or go to the movies have seen ads for tobacco products (most or some of the time).

Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

- 38.7 percent of never smokers in public middle schools and 31.9 percent of never smokers in public high schools live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.

Introduction

Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable death and disease in the United States. Each year, 36,400 youth become daily smokers in Pennsylvania, and the tobacco industry spends \$483 million advertising dollars in Pennsylvania.¹

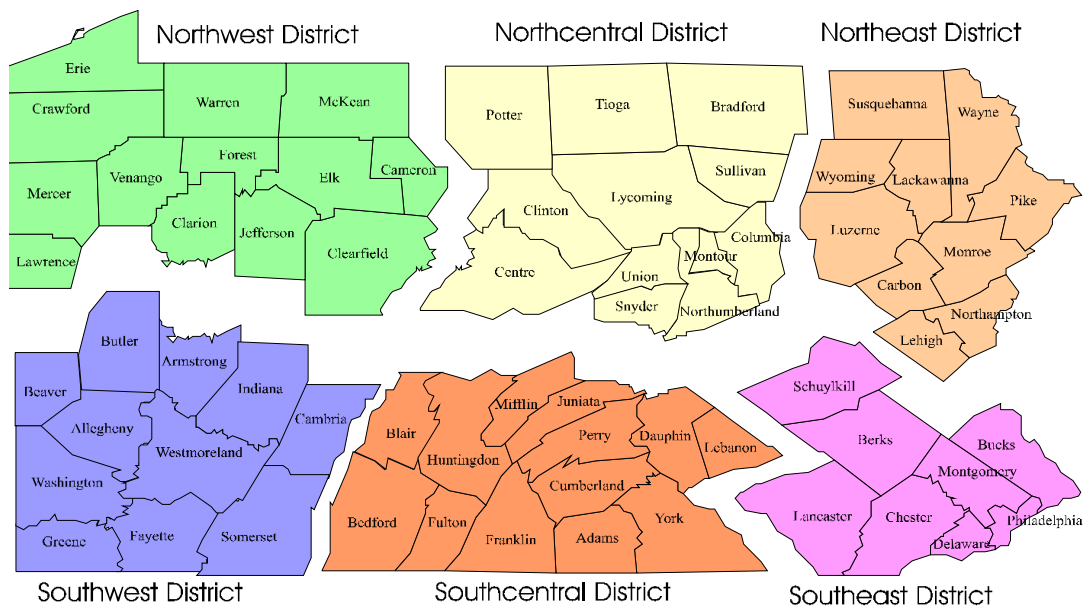
The Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement

In 1998, Pennsylvania’s Attorney General joined the Attorneys General of 46 states, 5 territories, and commonwealths, and the District of Columbia, in the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) with the five major tobacco manufacturers representing almost 99 percent of the tobacco industry's revenues. The MSA has no termination date and provides a perpetual reimbursement to states for the costs incurred as a result of tobacco use.

Pennsylvania's share of the MSA funds for the first 25 years of the agreement is estimated to be approximately \$11 billion. The Commonwealth is slated to receive annual payments of between \$397 million and \$459 million between 1999 and 2025. Annual computed adjustments, based on inflation and domestic shipping volume each year, will alter the actual amount the Commonwealth will receive.

Pennsylvania’s Community Health Districts

The Bureau of Community Health Systems, through the six health districts, includes a network of six district offices (see map below) and 57 health centers, and acts as the facilitation arm for the Department’s health promotion and disease prevention programs. Currently, there is one tobacco prevention consultant in each health district.



¹ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2003.

The Pennsylvania Department of Health

The Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control in the Pennsylvania Department of Health works to control the epidemic of disease, disability and death related to the use of tobacco products by Pennsylvania residents. The Division collaborates with partners from across Pennsylvania to develop and implement statewide comprehensive tobacco control programs based on CDC's nine components:

- (1) Community programs to reduce tobacco use
- (2) Chronic disease programs to reduce the burden of tobacco-related diseases
- (3) School programs
- (4) Enforcement
- (5) Statewide programs
- (6) Counter-marketing
- (7) Cessation programs
- (8) Surveillance and evaluation, and
- (9) Administration and management

Among the strategies used to address the tobacco use burden among youth are: monitoring trends in tobacco use behavior in Pennsylvania; promoting healthy behavior among children, adolescents and adults to prevent the onset of nicotine addiction; supporting tobacco use cessation efforts; mobilizing communities by developing diverse community-based coalitions; reducing youth access to tobacco products and advocating for measures that further restrict youth access to tobacco products; and protecting residents from tobacco smoke pollution.

The Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey

As part of its continued effort to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use and tobacco-related diseases among youth, the Department coordinated the administration of Pennsylvania's statewide Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) in 2000 (survey conducted in the spring of the 2000-2001 school year) and 2002 (survey conducted in the fall of the 2002-2003 school year).

The Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey is essential for measuring the effectiveness of Pennsylvania's tobacco use prevention and cessation programs. The information provides additional data on the prevalence of tobacco use, knowledge and attitudes, media and advertising receptivity, access to tobacco products, curriculum, tobacco smoke pollution, and attitudes toward cessation and readiness to quit. As a surveillance tool, the Youth Tobacco Survey monitors key behavioral and attitudinal tobacco outcomes. As an evaluation tool, the Youth Tobacco Survey identifies areas where the Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control in the Pennsylvania Department of Health is or is not making progress, identifies key risk groups that the Division may be missing, and identifies gaps or weaknesses in the Division's activities or strategies.

The Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey included state-added questions on nutrition, physical activity, and height and weight for the first time in 2002. This information is essential for measuring the effectiveness of Pennsylvania's nutrition and physical activity programs that help prevent obesity and related chronic diseases.

Public and non-public schools participated in the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey. 2002 survey findings reflect usable responses from a total of 24,436 public and private middle and high school students. The survey sample was designed to provide state and district level data.

Overall, the rates of tobacco use reported by students in the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Surveys appear to be similar to those reported by students in Youth Tobacco Surveys conducted by other states and by other studies among students in Pennsylvania. Findings from the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Surveys indicate that progress has been made from the 2000 Survey to the 2002 Survey in the prevalence of ever (lifetime) tobacco, cigarette, and cigar use and current cigarette use. Each of these uses significantly declined from the 2000 Survey to the 2002 Survey. While this significant progress has been made, findings in the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Surveys show that tobacco use continues to be an important public health problem among middle and high school students in grades six through twelve in Pennsylvania schools. Youth will become the new victims of smoking-related diseases such as heart disease, lung cancer, and emphysema. The findings also suggest that all of Pennsylvania is affected by this problem.

Tobacco Use Prevalence

Tobacco Use Among Youth Warrants a Comprehensive Response

- In the 2002 Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey, 35.2 percent of public middle school students (grades 6-8) and 61.9 percent of public high school students (grades 9-12) have ever (lifetime) used tobacco. In the 2000 Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey, 42.9 percent of public middle school students and 68.6 percent of public high school students have ever (lifetime) used tobacco. Tobacco includes cigarettes, smokeless tobacco products, cigars, pipe, or bidis. Smokeless tobacco products include snuff, or dip such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen. Bidis or “beedies” are small brown cigarettes from India made of tobacco wrapped in a leaf tied with a thread.

Table 1. Weighted Percent of Ever (Lifetime) Tobacco Users Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Ever Tobacco Users by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	42.9%	35.2%	-7.7%	Significantly Lower
Public High School Students	68.6%	61.9%	-6.7%	Significantly Lower

- In the 2002 Survey, 12.4 percent of public middle school students used tobacco one or more days during the month preceding the survey compared to 17.0 percent of public middle school students in the 2000 Survey. This is a significant decrease in current tobacco use among public middle school students.
- In the 2002 Survey, 33 percent of male students and 26.3 percent of female students in public high schools used tobacco one or more days during the month preceding the survey.

Table 2. Weighted Percent of Current Tobacco Users Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Tobacco Users by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	17.0%	12.4%	-4.6%	Significantly Lower
Public High School Students	34.0%	29.8%	-4.2%	No Significant Difference
• Public High School Males	36.8%	33.0%	-3.8%	No Significant Difference
• Public High School Females	31.0%	26.3%	-4.7%	No Significant Difference

★ **Related Healthy People 2010 Objective**

Objective 27-2a: Reduce the percentage of all students in grades 9-12 who have used tobacco on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey to 21%.

Cigarette Use Among Youth Warrants a Comprehensive Response

- While the percentage of public middle and high school students who have ever (lifetime) smoked cigarettes significantly decreased from the 2000 to the 2002 Survey, the high rates of ever smokers warrants a public health response.

Table 3. Weighted Percent of Ever (Lifetime) Cigarette Smokers Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Ever Cigarette Smokers by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	36.3%	25.3%	-11.0%	Significantly Lower
Public High School Students	64.4%	55.1%	-9.3%	Significantly Lower

- In the 2002 Survey, 24.2 percent of ever (lifetime) smokers in public middle schools and 13.5 percent of ever (lifetime) smokers in public high schools smoked their first whole cigarette before age 11.

Table 4. Weighted Percent of Ever (Lifetime) Cigarette Smokers Before the Age of 11 Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Ever Cigarette Smokers Before Age 11 by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	23.5%	24.2%	0.7%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	11.6%	13.5%	1.9%	No Significant Difference

- In the 2002 Survey, 11.3 percent of ever (lifetime) smokers in public middle schools and 29.5 percent of ever (lifetime) smokers in public high schools have smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime.

Table 5. Weighted Percent of Ever (Lifetime) Cigarette Smokers Who Have Smoked 100 or More Cigarettes in Their Lifetime Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Ever Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked 100+ Cigarettes by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	16.7%	11.3%	-5.4%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	32.8%	29.5%	-3.3%	No Significant Difference

- There was a significant decrease in the percentage of public middle school students who ever (lifetime) smoked cigarettes daily from the 2000 to 2002 Survey.

Table 6. Weighted Percent of Students Who Ever (Lifetime) Smoked Cigarettes Daily Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Ever Smoked Cigarettes Daily by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	7.6%	4.3%	-3.3%	Significantly Lower
Public High School Students	21.3%	17.4%	-3.9%	No Significant Difference

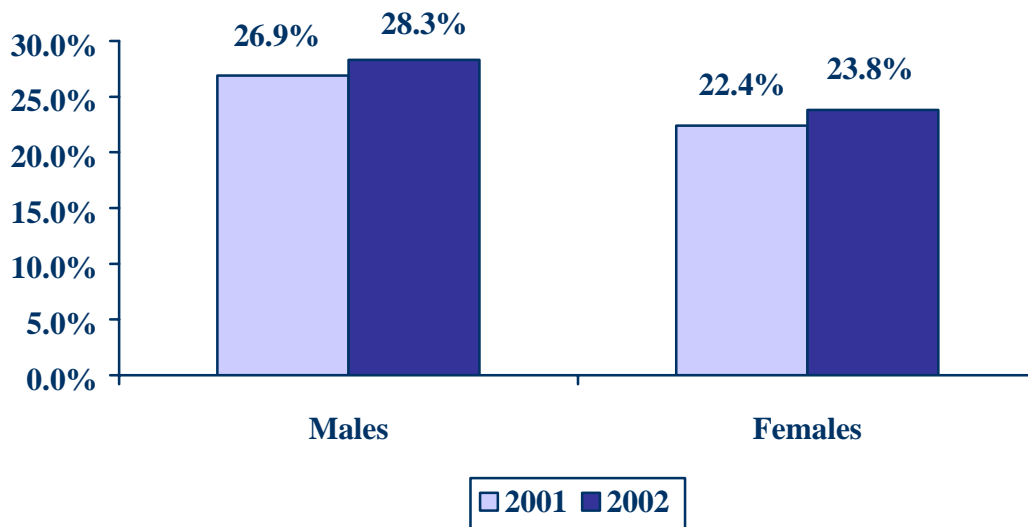
- From the 2000 to 2002 Survey, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of public middle and public high school students who reported currently smoke cigarettes. Current cigarette smoking is defined as having smoked cigarettes on one or more days during the 30 days preceding the survey.

Table 7. Weighted Percent of Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Cigarette Smokers by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	13.1%	7.8%	-5.3%	Significantly Lower
Public High School Students	27.6%	23.1%	-4.5%	Significantly Lower

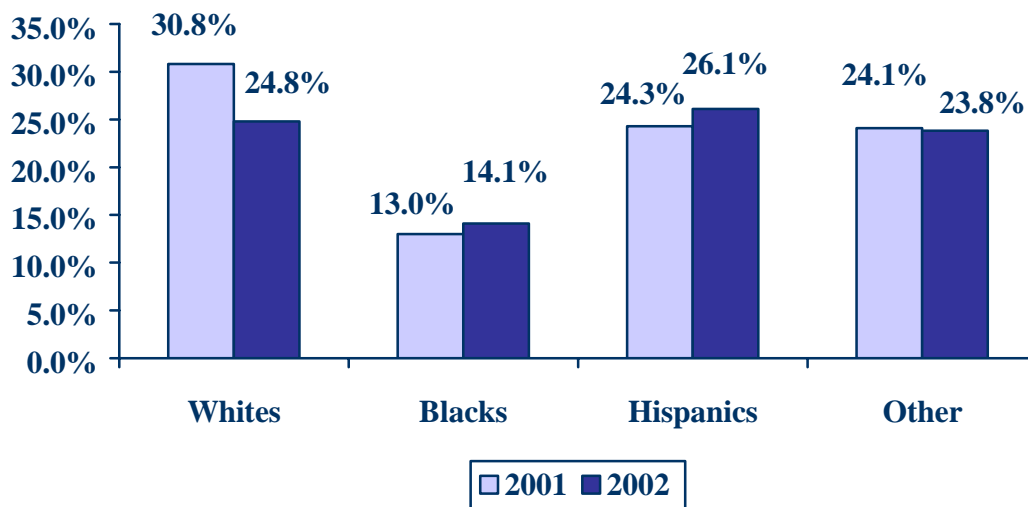
- Among public high school students, there was no significant decrease in current smoking rates for males or females from the 2000 to the 2002 Survey.

Figure 1. Weighted Percent of Public High School Students Who Reported Current Smoking by Sex and Survey Year



- Among public high schools students, only current smoking rates among white students decreased significantly between the two Surveys.

Figure 2. Weighted Percent of Public High School Students Who Reported Current Smoking by Race/Ethnicity and Survey Year



- In the 2002 Survey, more than 19 percent (19.1%) of 9th grade students, 20.6 percent of 10th grade students, 25.2 percent of 11th grade students, and 28.4 percent of 12th grade students in public high schools reported that they currently smoke cigarettes.
- In 2002 Survey, 16.1 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 31.7 percent of current smokers in public high schools smoke 6 or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoke.

Table 8. Weighted Percent of Public High School Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Grade and Survey Year

Current Cigarette Smokers by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public High School 9th Grade Students	24.8%	19.1%	-5.7%	No Significant Difference
Public High School 10th Grade Students	23.4%	20.6%	-2.8%	No Significant Difference
Public High School 11th Grade Students	27.4%	25.2%	-2.2%	No Significant Difference
Public High School 12th Grade Students	36.6%	28.4%	-8.2%	Significantly Lower

★ Related Healthy People 2010 Objective

Objective 27-2b: Reduce the percentage of all students in grades 9-12 who have smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey to 16%.

- Marlboro is a popular brand of cigarettes among current smokers in public middle schools and public high schools.

Table 9. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Who Smoke Marlboro Cigarettes Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Who Smoke Marlboro Cigarettes by Type of School Students	2001 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	40.7%	33.8%	-6.9%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	46.7%	39.5%	-7.2%	No Significant Difference

- More than half of current smokers in public middle schools and public high schools indicated that they usually smoke menthol cigarettes in the 2001 and 2002 Survey.

Table 10. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Who Usually Smoke Menthol Cigarettes by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	56.4%	56.9%	0.5%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	54.3%	62.5%	8.2%	No Significant Difference

- In the 2002 Survey, 30.5 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 41.9 percent of current smokers in public high schools reported that they feel like they need a cigarette every day.

Table 11. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Who Feel Like They Need a Cigarette Every Day Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Who Feel Like They Need a Cigarette Every Day by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	28.4%	30.5%	2.1%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	42.2%	41.9%	-0.3%	No Significant Difference

- The percentage of public high school current smokers under age 18 who reported usually buying their cigarettes in a store significantly decreased between the 2000 and 2002 Surveys.

Table 12. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Under 18 Who Usually Bought Their Cigarettes in a Store Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Under 18 Who Usually Bought Their Cigarettes in a Store by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	11.4%	7.3%	-4.1%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	29.0%	22.4%	-6.6%	Significantly Lower

Smoking Cessation is Difficult for Youth

- In the 2002 Survey, 55.3 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 55.8 percent of students in public high schools want to stop smoking cigarettes, and 58.6 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 55.4 percent of current smokers in public high schools tried to quit smoking during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 13. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Who Want to Stop Smoking Cigarettes Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Who Want to Stop Smoking Cigarettes by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	61.0%	55.3%	-5.7%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	59.9%	55.8%	-4.1%	No Significant Difference

Table 14. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Who Tried to Quit Smoking During the Past 12 Months Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Who Tried to Quit Smoking During the Past 12 Months by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	58.7%	58.6%	-0.1%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	57.7%	55.4%	-2.3%	No Significant Difference

- In the 2002 Survey, 39.5 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 45.8 percent of current smokers in public high schools, who when they last tried to quit, stayed off cigarettes for less than 30 days.

Table 15. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers, Who When They Last Tried to Quit, Stayed Off Cigarettes for Less Than 30 Days Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers, Who When They Last Tried to Quit, Stayed Off Cigarettes for Less Than 30 Days by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	46.9%	39.5%	-7.4%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	45.5%	45.8%	0.3%	No Significant

			Difference
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Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Youth Warrants a Comprehensive Response

- In the 2002 Survey, 10.3 percent of students in public middle schools and 19.7 percent of students in public high schools have ever (lifetime) used smokeless tobacco products.

Table 16. Weighted Percent of Students Who Ever (Lifetime) Used Smokeless Tobacco Products Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Ever Smokeless Tobacco Users by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	12.4%	10.3%	-2.1%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	20.7%	19.7%	-1.0%	No Significant Difference

- In the 2002 Survey, 47.8 percent of ever (lifetime) smokeless tobacco users in public middle schools and 15.0 percent of ever (lifetime) smokeless tobacco users in public high schools used smokeless tobacco products for the first time before age 11.

Table 17. Weighted Percent of Ever (Lifetime) Smokeless Tobacco Users Before the Age of 11 Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Ever Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Products Before Age 11 by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	38.1%	47.8%	9.7%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	16.0%	15.0%	-1.0%	No Significant Difference

- From the 2000 to 2002 Survey, there was a significant decrease in the number of public middle schools students in the Northeast and Southcentral health districts who reported current use of smokeless tobacco products.

Table 17. Weighted Percent of Students Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco Products Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students, Health District, and Survey Year

Current Smokeless Tobacco Users by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	4.4%	2.8%	-1.6%	No Significant Difference
Northcentral Public Middle Students	4.5%	5.7%	1.2%	No Significant Difference
Northeast Public Middle School Students	4.4%	1.5%	-2.9%	Significantly Lower
Northwest Public Middle School Students	6.0%	4.2%	-1.8%	No Significant Difference
Southcentral Public Middle School Students	4.9%	1.4%	-3.5%	Significantly Lower
Southeast Public Middle School Students	1.4%	1.1%	-0.3%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students*	6.9%	8.0%	1.1%	No Significant Difference
Northcentral Public High School Students	12.9%	12.9%	0.0%	No Significant Difference
Northeast Public High School Students	6.8%	7.2%	0.4%	No Significant Difference
Southcentral Public High School Students	6.1%	7.9%	1.8%	No Significant Difference
Southeast Public High School Students	3.3%	5.1%	1.8%	No Significant Difference

*The Southwest Public Middle School and High School Students (both surveys), Northwest Public High School Students (2000 Survey), and Non-Public Middle School Students (2000 Survey) did not meet the 60 percent overall response rate, therefore no inferences can be made from this data.

★ Related Healthy People 2010 Objective

Objective 27-2c: Reduce the percentage of all students in grades 9-12 who have used smokeless (spit) tobacco in the 30 days preceding the survey to 1%.

- More public high school males reported current use of smokeless tobacco products than public high school females in the 2000 and 2002 Surveys.

Table 18. Weighted Percent of Public High School Students Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco Products by Gender and Survey Year

Current Smokeless Tobacco Users by Type of School Students and Gender	2001 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public High School Males	12.3%	13.8%	1.5%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Females	1.3%	1.9%	0.6%	No Significant Difference

- In the 2002 Survey, 14.1 percent of current smokeless tobacco users under age 18 in public middle schools and 26.7 percent of current smokeless tobacco users under age 18 in public high schools usually bought their smokeless tobacco products in a store.

Table 19. Weighted Percent of Current Smokeless Tobacco Users Under 18 Who Usually Bought Their Smokeless Tobacco Products in a Store Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokeless Tobacco Users Under 18 Who Usually Bought Their Smokeless Tobacco Products in a Store by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	11.3%	14.1%	2.8%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	31.7%	26.7%	-5.0%	No Significant Difference

Decreases in Use of Cigars Among Some Youth

- In the 2002 Survey, 15.0 percent of students in public middle schools and 34.6 percent of students in public high schools have ever (lifetime) smoked cigars.

Table 20. Weighted Percent of Students Who Ever (Lifetime) Smoked a Cigar Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Ever Cigar Users by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	19.5%	15.0%	-4.5%	Significantly Lower
Public High School Students	41.6%	34.6%	-7.0%	Significantly Lower

- Rates of current cigar smoking among public middle school students significantly decreased between the 2000 and 2002 Surveys.

Table 21. Weighted Percent of Students Who Currently Smoke Cigars Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Cigar Users by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	6.3%	3.4%	-2.9%	Significantly Lower No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	12.4%	10.8%	-1.6%	

- In the 2002 Survey, 37.6 percent of ever (lifetime) cigar smokers in public middle schools and 11.6 percent of ever (lifetime) cigar smokers in public high schools smoked their first cigar before age 11.

Table 22. Weighted Percent of Ever (Lifetime) Cigar Smokers Before the Age of 11 Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Ever Cigar Smokers Who First Smoked Cigars Before Age 11 by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	31.2%	37.6%	6.4%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	9.7%	11.6%	1.9%	No Significant Difference

- In the 2002 Survey, about a quarter of the current cigar smokers under age 18 in public high schools usually bought cigars in a store.

Table 23. Weighted Percent of Current Cigar Smokers Under 18 Who Usually Bought Their Cigars in a Store Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Cigar Smokers Under 18 Who Usually Bought Their Cigars in a Store by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	10.0%	13.7%	3.7%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	23.2%	25.4%	2.2%	No Significant Difference

Other Forms of Tobacco Use Among Youth

- Bidis or “beedies” are small brown cigarettes from India made of tobacco wrapped in a leaf tied with a thread. Kreteks are cigarettes made of tobacco and clove extract.
- In the 2002 Survey, 5.7 percent of students in public middle schools and 12.9 percent of students in public high schools have ever (lifetime) smoked bidis or kreteks.
- The percentage of ever bidi or kretek smokers among public high school students significantly decreased over two years.

Table 24. Weighted Percent of Students Who Ever (Lifetime) Smoked Bidis or Kreteks Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Ever Bidis or Kreteks Smokers by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	6.6%	5.7%	-0.9%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	17.1%	12.9%	-4.2%	Significantly Lower

- In the 2002 Survey, 3.6 percent of students in public middle schools and 5.1 percent of students in public high schools currently smoke bidis.

Table 25. Weighted Percent of Students Who Currently Smoke Bidis Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Bidi Smokers by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	3.0%	3.6%	0.6%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	5.7%	5.1%	-0.6%	No Significant Difference

- In the 2002 Survey, 2.1 percent of students in public middle schools and 3.9 percent of students in public high schools currently smoke tobacco in a pipe.

Table 26. Weighted Percent of Students Who Currently Smoke Tobacco in a Pipe Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Pipe Smokers by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	2.3%	2.1%	-0.2%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	3.8%	3.9%	0.1%	No Significant Difference

Attitudes Toward Tobacco Use

Youth Continue to Use Tobacco Despite Health Risks

- About a quarter of all public middle school and public high school never smokers indicated in the 2002 Survey that they are susceptible to start smoking.

Table 27. Weighted Percent of Never Smokers Who Are Susceptible to Start Smoking Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Never Smokers Who Are Susceptible to Start Smoking by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	26.8%	25.1%	-1.7%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	21.6%	25.7%	4.1%	No Significant Difference

- More than half of public middle school and public high school current smokers indicated that they have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with parents in both the 2000 and 2002 Surveys.

Table 28. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Who Have Discussed with Parent(s) About the Dangers of Tobacco Use Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Who Have Discussed with Parent(s) About the Dangers of Tobacco Use by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	69.7%	69.7%	0.0%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	76.4%	68.6%	-7.8%	Significantly Lower

- In the 2002 Survey, 86.6 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 86.2 percent of current smokers in public high schools think people can get addicted to using tobacco just like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin.

Table 29. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Who Think People Can Get Addicted to Using Tobacco Just Like Getting Addicted to Cocaine or Heroin Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Who Think People Can Get Addicted to Using Tobacco Just Like Getting Addicted to Cocaine or Heroin by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	86.2%	86.6%	0.4%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	89.1%	86.2%	-2.9%	No Significant Difference

- In the 2002 Survey, 81.8 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 84.2 percent of current smokers in public high schools think young people risk harming themselves if they smoke between 1 and 5 cigarettes per day.

Table 30. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Who Think Young People Risk Harming Themselves If They Smoke Between 1-5 Cigarettes Per Day Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Who Think Young People Risk Harming Themselves If They Smoke Between 1-5 Cigarettes Per Day by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	85.0%	81.8%	-3.2%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	87.9%	84.2%	-3.7%	No Significant Difference

- In the 2002 Survey, 27.1 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 28.1 percent of current smokers in public high schools think it is safe to smoke a year or two, as long as you quit after that.

Table 31. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Who Think It Is Safe to Smoke a Year or Two, As Long As You Quit After That, Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Who Think It Is Safe to Smoke a Year or Two, As Long As You Quit After That, by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	37.8%	36.0%	-1.8%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	27.1%	28.1%	1.0%	No Significant Difference

- 68.4 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 71.0 percent of current smokers in public high schools reported that they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if they wanted to in the 2002 Survey.

Table 32. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Who Think They Would Be Able to Quit Smoking Cigarettes Now If They Wanted to Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Who Think They Would Be Able to Quit Smoking Cigarettes Now If They Wanted to by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	75.7%	68.4%	-7.3%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	71.6%	71.0%	-0.6%	No Significant Difference

Youth's Perception of Intra- and Extra-group Image and Power Projection is Enhanced by Smoking

- In the 2002 Survey, 44.8 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 29.8 percent of current smokers in public high schools think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends.

Table 33. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
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Public Middle School Students	46.1%	44.8%	-1.3%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	25.4%	29.8%	4.4%	No Significant Difference

- In the 2002 Survey, 38.7 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 22.3 percent of current smokers in public high schools think smoking cigarettes make young people look cool or fit in.

Table 34. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Make Young People Look Cool or Fit In Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	32.3%	38.7%	6.4%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	21.8%	22.3%	0.5%	No Significant Difference

Youth Participation in Tobacco Cessation Programs is Minimal

- In the 2002 Survey, 14.9 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 8.6 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools have ever participated in a program to help quit using tobacco.

Table 35. Weighted Percent of Current Smokers Who Have Ever Participated in a Program to Help Quit Using Tobacco Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Smokers Who Have Ever Participated in a Program to Help Quit Using Tobacco by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	12.0%	14.9%	2.9%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	8.2%	8.6%	0.4%	No Significant Difference

Exposure to Tobacco Advertising and Counter-marketing

Youth Participation in Tobacco Use Prevention Community Events is Weak

- In the 2002 Survey, 16.7 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools and 9.7 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools have participated in any community event to discourage people from using tobacco during the past 12 months.

Table 36. Weighted Percent of Current Tobacco Users Who Have Participated in Any Community Event to Discourage People from Using Tobacco During the Past 12 Months Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Tobacco Users Who Have Participated in Any Community Event to Discourage People from Using Tobacco During the Past 12 Months by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	18.7%	16.7%	-2.0%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	10.0%	9.7%	-0.3%	No Significant Difference

Youth Smokers are Highly Aware of Anti-smoking Commercials

- In the 2002 Survey, 74.2 percent of students in public middle schools and 81.4 percent of students in public high schools have seen or heard anti-smoking commercials during the past 30 days. However, there is a significant decrease in the percentage of public middle school students who have seen or heard anti-smoking commercials.

Table 37. Percent of Students Who Have Seen or Heard Anti-Smoking Commercials During the Past 30 Days Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Students Who Have Seen or Heard Anti-Smoking Commercials During the Past 30 Days by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	78.8%	74.2%	-4.6%	Significantly Lower
Public High School Students	82.7%	81.4%	-1.3%	No Significant Difference

Youth Smokers are Highly Aware of Cigarette Use by TV or Movie Actors

- In the 2002 Survey, 79.8 percent of students in public middle schools and 88.8 percent of students in public high schools watch TV or movies have seen actors using tobacco (most or some of the time), compared to 83.3 and 89.0 percent respectively in 2000.

Table 38. Weighted Percent of Students Watch TV or Movies Who Have Seen Actors Using Tobacco (Most or Some of the Time) Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Students Watch TV or Movies Who Have Seen Actors Using Tobacco (Most or Some of the Time) by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	83.3%	79.8%	-3.5%	Significantly Lower
Public High School Students	89.0%	88.8%	-0.2%	No Significant Difference

Internet is a Conduit for Cigarette Advertising

- In the 2002 Survey, 35.9 percent of students in public middle schools and 32.9 percent of students in public high schools who use the Internet have seen Internet ads for tobacco products (most or some of the time), compared to 34.0 percent 25.9 percent respectively in 2000.

Table 39. Weighted Percent of Students Who Use the Internet Have Seen Internet Ads for Tobacco Products (Most or Some of the Time) Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Students Who Use the Internet Have Seen Internet Ads for Tobacco Products (Most or Some of the Time) by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	34.0%	35.9%	1.9%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	25.9%	32.9%	7.0%	Significantly Higher

- In the 2002 Survey, 84.7 percent of students in public middle schools and 90.8 percent of students in public high schools who use the Internet, watch TV, or go to the movies have seen ads for tobacco products (most or some of the time).

Table 40. Weighted Percent of Students Who Use the Internet, Watch TV or Go to the Movies Have Seen Ads for Tobacco Products (Most or Some of the Time) Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Students Who Use the Internet, Watch TV or Go to the Movies Have Seen Ads for Tobacco Products (Most or Some of the Time) by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	87.5%	84.7%	-2.8%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	90.8%	90.8%	0.0%	No Significant Difference

Youth Easily Access Tobacco Companies' Promotional Campaign Items

- The percentage of public middle school current tobacco users who bought or received anything with a tobacco company name or picture on it decreased significantly.

Table 41. Weighted Percent of Current Tobacco Users Who Bought or Received Anything with a Tobacco Company Name or Picture Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Tobacco Users Who Bought or Received Anything with a Tobacco Company Name or Picture by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	46.3%	35.2%	-11.1%	Significantly Lower
Public High School Students	35.8%	36.4%	0.6%	No Significant Difference

- In the 2002 Survey, 53.7 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools and 60.2 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools would ever use or wear anything with a tobacco company name or picture on it, compared to 58.4 and 62.8 percent respectively in 2000.

Table 42. Weighted Percent of Current Tobacco Users Who Would Ever Use or Wear Anything with a Tobacco Company Name or Picture On It Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Tobacco Users Who Would Ever Use or Wear Anything with a Tobacco Company Name or Picture on It by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	62.8%	53.7%	-9.1%	Significantly Lower No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	58.4%	60.2%	1.8%	

- In the 2002 Survey, 25.2 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools and 27.1 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools are receptive to tobacco advertising. In the 2000 Survey, 34.9 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools and 27.1 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools are receptive to tobacco advertising. (Current tobacco users are receptive to tobacco advertising if they used tobacco on 1 or more days in the past 30 days, they received anything with a tobacco company name or picture on it, AND they would use or wear something with a tobacco company name or picture on it.)

Table 43. Weighted Percent of Current Tobacco Users Who Are Receptive to Tobacco Advertising Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Tobacco Users Who Are Receptive to Tobacco Advertising by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	34.9%	25.2%	-9.7%	Significantly Lower No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	27.1%	27.1%	0.0%	

Exposure to Tobacco Use

In the Same Room with Someone Who Smoked Cigarettes

- From 2000 to 2002, there is a significant decrease in the percentage of public middle school and public high school never smokers who were in the same room with someone who smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days during the 7 days preceding the survey.

Table 44. Weighted Percent of Never Smokers Who Were in the Same Room with Someone Who Smoked Cigarettes on 1 or More Days During the Past 7 Days Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Never Smokers Who Were in the Same Room with Someone Who Was Smoking Cigarettes on 1 or More Days During the Past 7 Days by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	51.7%	45.6%	-6.1%	Significantly Lower
Public High School Students	60.4%	53.8%	-6.6%	Significantly Lower

Rode in the Car with Someone Who Smoked Cigarettes

- In the 2002 Survey, 32.3 percent of never smokers in public middle schools and 28.3 percent of never smokers in public high schools rode in a car with someone who smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days during the past 7 days, compared to 32.3 percent and 28.3 percent respectively in 2000.

Table 45. Weighted Percent of Never Smokers Who Rode in a Car with Someone Who Smoked Cigarettes on 1 or More Days During the Past 7 Days Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Never Smokers Who Rode in a Car with Someone Who Smoked Cigarettes on 1 or More Days During the Past 7 Days by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	34.4%	32.3%	-2.1%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	32.9%	28.3%	-4.6%	Significantly Lower

Live with Someone Who Currently Smokes Cigarettes

- In the 2002 Survey, 38.7 percent of never smokers in public middle schools and 31.9 percent of never smokers in public high schools live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.

Table 46. Weighted Percent of Never Smokers Who Live with Someone Who Currently Smokes Cigarettes Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Never Smokers Who Live with Someone Who Currently Smokes Cigarettes by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	36.1%	38.7%	2.6%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	30.4%	31.9%	1.5%	No Significant Difference

Have One or More Smokers Among Their Four Closest Friends

- From 2000 to 2002, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of public middle school and public high school never smokers who reported having one or more smokers among their four closest friends.

Table 47. Weighted Percent of Never Smokers Who Have One or More Smokers Among Their Four Closest Friends Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Never Smokers Who Have 1 or More Smokers Among Their 4 Closest Friends by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	24.3%	18.2%	-6.1%	Significantly Lower
Public High School Students	35.9%	29.3%	-6.6%	Significantly Lower

Have One or More Smokeless Tobacco Users Among Their Four Closest Friends

- In the 2002 Survey, 43.2 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools and 48.1 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools have one or more smokeless tobacco users among their four closest friends, compared to 51.9 and 45.4 percent respectively in 2000.

Table 48. Weighted Percent of Current Tobacco Users Who Have One or More Smokeless Tobacco Users Among Their Four Closest Friends Among Students in Public Schools by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Current Tobacco Users Who Have 1 or More Smokeless Tobacco Users Among Their 4 Closest Friends by Type of School Students	2000 Survey	2002 Survey	Percent Change	Comments
Public Middle School Students	51.9%	43.2%	-8.7%	No Significant Difference
Public High School Students	45.4%	48.1%	2.7%	No Significant Difference

Summary and Program Implications

Findings from the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Surveys indicate that significant progress has been made in the following areas of youth tobacco use prevention and control from the 2000 Survey (school year 2000-2001) to the 2002 Survey (school year 2002-2003):

- Prevalence of ever (lifetime) tobacco use declined;
- Prevalence of ever (lifetime) cigarette use declined;
- Prevalence of current cigarette use declined;
- Prevalence of ever (lifetime) cigar use declined;
- The percent of never smokers who were in the same room with someone who smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days during the past 7 days declined;
- The percent of never smokers who have one or more smokers among their four closest friends declined.

Recommendations

The Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control (Division) in the Pennsylvania Department of Health makes the following recommendations for the next YTS (2004-2005 school year):

- **Statewide Superintendents and Principals Meetings**
The Division, primary contractors (lead agencies in each of Pennsylvania's 67 counties) and other partners should participate in the statewide superintendents and principals' meetings to encourage schools to participate in the Youth Tobacco Surveys.
- **Primary Contractors' Request for Proposals (RFPs)**
The primary contractors should develop RFPs in each of their school districts for school programs. One stipulation of the RFP should include a contract deliverable that, if a school is selected to participate in the YTS, the school will participate in the survey or it will lose its RFP funding for all school programs.
- **Survey Administration**
The Pennsylvania YTS should continue to be conducted in the fall, when less standardized testing is done.
- **Class List**
The primary contractors should request the second period class list from the selected schools for their specific county and select the appropriate number of second period classes.
- **Include Youth**
Youth should be included in development of the YTS questions. Such youth involvement should enhance future surveys.

Technical Notes

Sample Selection

The Bureau of Health Statistics and Research in the Pennsylvania Department of Health (PA DOH) received the most recent public and non-public school enrollment files for grades six through twelve from the Pennsylvania Department of Education and prepared four separate files in accordance with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Office on Smoking and Health's (CDC/OSH) specifications. These four files were organized by type of school as presented in Table A. For both the 2000 and 2002 Surveys, middle schools included grades 6-8, and high schools included grades 9-12. CDC/OSH reviewed the number of students in each school, as well as the number and size of schools in each file, and recommended that 25 public middle schools and 25 public high schools be sampled in each health district (N=300). A statewide sample of 50 non-public middle schools and 50 non-public high schools (N=100) was also recommended by CDC/OSH. According to CDC/OSH, selecting students by class is generally less disruptive to the school than selecting students randomly throughout the school. For each of the **400 randomly selected survey schools**, survey classes were randomly selected from a sequentially numbered list of all second period classes. Each student had an equal opportunity of selection, and all students in the selected classes were eligible for participation in the survey.

Table A. Number of Public and Non-Public Schools in Pennsylvania by Type of Schools and Survey Year

Number of Schools in PA by Type of School	2002 Survey	2000 Survey	Number Change
Public Middle Schools	1,394	1,382	12
Public High Schools	706	693	13
Non-Public Middle Schools	1,615	1,596	19
Non-Public High Schools	554	542	12
Total	4,269	4,213	56

Table B. Number of Students in Public and Non-Public Schools in Pennsylvania by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Number of Students in PA by Type of School Students	2002 Survey	2000 Survey	Number Change
Public Middle School Students	431,401	422,132	9,269
Public High School Students	546,513	537,755	8,758
Non-Public Middle School Students	75,413	75,632	-219
Non-Public High School Students	74,825	75,120	-295
Total	1,128,152	1,110,639	17,513

Survey Planning

For both surveys, the Pennsylvania Department of Health completed preparations for administration of the YTS by verifying the mailing information for the 400 randomly selected schools, providing follow-up correspondence to the schools, asking the schools to participate in the survey, and requesting a second period class list. If a school chose not to participate, an additional call was made to the school to request participation. Reasons for non-participation included the following:

- school board refused
- school policy prohibits participation in surveys of any kind
- superintendent refused
- principal or teachers refused due to time constraints or did not want to take class time to conduct survey (especially if the survey was to be conducted during a “core subject” class)
- competing requests for participation in other surveys; school already participated in a tobacco survey
- standardized testing was taking place; and/or
- bad time of the year (the “fall” is better).

Unless the school board refused or the school had a policy that it does not participate in surveys of any kind, the majority of schools could be persuaded to participate in the survey. In a few cases, the superintendent agreed to participate in the survey, but the principal did not want to participate. In these instances, once the superintendent expressed his/her willingness to participate, most principals also agreed to participate.

Training of Survey Administrators

For both surveys, CDC/OSH, Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control and Bureau of Community Health Systems (Pennsylvania Department of Health) provided extensive training on administering the YTS in Pennsylvania. Approximately 100 public health professionals attended the initial trainings. These professionals, in turn, trained other partners on how to administer the survey. Training included an overview of the YTS, school and class selection, response rates, school participation, completing the YTS forms, administrative protocol, data management, and data analysis. In addition, CDC/OSH provided in-depth training on the class selection process to the Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control and the Bureau of Community Health Systems.

Administering the Survey

For both surveys, the DOH district tobacco prevention consultants spearheaded administration of the surveys throughout the selected schools’ second period classes. In the 2000 Survey, one staff member in Pennsylvania’s ten county and municipal health departments also spearheaded administration of the survey in his/her area. Other partners assisted in administering the survey. In the 2002 Survey, primary contractors (lead agencies in each of Pennsylvania’s 67 counties), service providers (subcontractors), and other partners assisted in administering the survey.

Completed Survey Forms and Other Forms

For both surveys, the Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control reviewed the completed forms and sent them to CDC/OSH's contractor (Research Triangle Institute) for scanning. In the 2002 Survey, the scanned materials included 24,436 Answer Sheets; in the 2000 Survey, the scanned materials included 19,590 Answer Sheets. For both surveys, the Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control also completed the YTS tracking logs and post-stratification forms and E-mailed them to CDC/OSH. CDC/OSH analyzed the surveys and provided the Division with detailed results tables for each survey question (also by district, gender, grade, and race/ethnicity where applicable). 95% confidence intervals were provided with results tables so, when comparing responses from students, significant differences could be identified.

Overall Response Rates

- For both surveys, 25 public middle schools (N=150) and 25 public high schools in each health district (N=150) were sampled.
- For both surveys, 50 non-public middle schools and 50 non-public high schools statewide (N=100) were also sampled.
- In the 2002 Survey, the YTS was conducted in 325 of these selected schools (248 public schools and 77 non-public schools); in the 2000 Survey, the YTS was conducted in 281 of these selected schools (221 public schools and 60 non-public schools).

In both surveys, an overall response rate (i.e., the school response rate multiplied by the student response rate in the selected schools) of at least 60 percent was expected for the public middle schools and public high schools sampled in each of the six health districts, as well as for the non-public middle schools and non-public high schools sampled statewide. The overall response rate for the public middle schools, public high schools, public middle schools and public high schools in each of the six health districts, and the non-public middle schools and non-public high schools are shown in Table C.

If the overall response rate was NOT at least 60 percent, no inference from the data can be made. That is, since the Southwest Public Middle School and High School Students (both surveys), Northwest Public High School Students (2000 Survey), and Non-Public Middle School Students (2000 Survey) did not meet the 60 percent overall response rate, no inferences can be made from this data and none of their data will be shown separately in the remaining tables. However, these data are included in the Public Middle School Students data (and Public and Non-Public Middle School Students data), Public High School Students data, and Public and Non-Public Middle School Students data, respectively.

Table C. Overall Response Rates in the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey by Type of School Students and Survey Year

Overall Response Rate by Type of School Students	2002 Survey	2000 Survey	Percent Change
Public Middle School Students	74.1%	63.5%	10.6%
Northcentral Public Middle School Students	79.4%	77.5%	1.9%
Northeast Public Middle School Students	81.9%	76.8%	5.1%
Northwest Public Middle School Students	85.6%	63.6%	22.0%
Southcentral Public Middle School Students	71.0%	61.3%	9.7%
Southeast Public Middle School Students	75.9%	72.1%	3.8%
Southwest Public Middle School Students	50.6%	31.0%	19.6%
Non-Public Middle School Students	76.2%	46.0%	30.2%
Public and Non-Public Middle School Students	74.3%	58.9%	15.4%
Public High School Students	72.1%	64.3%	7.8%
Northcentral Public High School Students	83.5%	76.4%	7.1%
Northeast Public High School Students	78.3%	74.2%	4.1%
Northwest Public High School Students	73.3%	54.5%	18.8%
Southcentral Public High School Students	80.6%	73.0%	7.6%
Southeast Public High School Students	76.4%	77.7%	-1.3%
Southwest Public High School Students	41.4%	30.6%	10.8%
Non-Public High School Students	66.9%	64.6%	2.3%
Public and Non-Public High School Students	70.4%	64.0%	6.4%
Public and Non-Public Middle and High School Students	72.4%	61.5%	10.9%

Limitations

The Youth Tobacco Survey, like other surveys, has at least three considerations (limitations). First, the sample does not include all students in grades six through twelve in Pennsylvania. Students in juvenile correctional facilities and treatment centers and students who dropped out of school or are home-schooled are not included in the sample. Students who frequently miss school may not be included in the sample. Secondly, the YTS focuses primarily on tobacco use and provides little information on family socioeconomic status and other social and cultural factors that have been linked to tobacco use. Finally, since the questionnaire responses are in a multiple-choice format, the survey provides no opportunity for students to provide detailed responses to the questions in their own words.

Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey 2002

This survey is about tobacco use, nutrition, and physical activity. This is NOT a test! It will help us **develop better tobacco, nutrition, and physical activity education programs** for young people like yourself.

DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME ON THE SURVEY OR ANSWER SHEET. Your answers will be kept private. **No one will know what you write.** Answer the questions based on what you really know or do.

Taking part in this survey is voluntary. Your grades will not be affected, and no one will ever know your answers.

The questions about your background will only be used to describe the types of students completing this survey. **The information will not be used to find out your name.** No names will ever be reported.

Make sure you read every question on the survey. Be as honest as you can with your answers. **USE THE PENCIL PROVIDED. Be sure you fill in the circles on the answer sheet completely.** When you are finished, sit quietly and wait for instructions from the person giving the survey.

THE FIRST QUESTIONS ASK FOR SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF.

1. How old are you?

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

2. What is your sex?

- a. Female
- b. Male

3. What grade are you in?

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

4. How do you describe yourself? (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. How tall are you without your shoes on?

(Directions: Write your height in the blank boxes. Fill in the corresponding circle on the Answer Sheet.)

Height

Feet	Inches
①	⑩
②	①
③	②
④	③
⑤	④
⑥	⑤
⑦	⑥
	⑦
	⑧
	⑨
	⑩
	⑪

7. How much do you weigh without your shoes on?
 (Directions: Write your weight in the blank boxes. Fill in the corresponding circle on the Answer Sheet.)

Weight: Pounds

①	①	①
①	①	①
②	②	②
③	③	③
	④	④
	⑤	⑤
	⑥	⑥
	⑦	⑦
	⑧	⑧
	⑨	⑨

THE NEXT GROUP OF QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT TOBACCO USE.

Cigarette Smoking

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

- a. I have never smoked a whole cigarette
- b. 8 years old or younger
- c. 9 or 10 years old
- d. 11 or 12 years old
- e. 13 or 14 years old
- f. 15 or 16 years old
- g. 17 years old or older

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

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

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. Are the cigarettes you usually smoke menthol cigarettes?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. 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

22. How long can you go without smoking before you feel like you need a cigarette?

- a. I have never smoked cigarettes
- b. I do not smoke now
- c. Less than an hour
- d. 1 to 3 hours
- e. More than 3 hours but less than a day
- f. A whole day
- g. Several days
- h. A week or more

23. Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes?

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

24. During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?

- a. I did not smoke during the past 12 months
- b. Yes
- c. No

25. 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

26. 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

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

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

29. 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

30. 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

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

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

Cigars

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

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

34. 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

35. During the past 30 days, how did you usually

Bidis and Kreteks

**get your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)**

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

Pipe

36. 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

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

37. 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

38. 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.

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

- a. I have already tried smoking cigarettes
- b. Yes
- c. No

40. 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

<p>41. Do you think you will be smoking cigarettes 5 years from now?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I definitely will b. I probably will c. I probably will not d. I definitely will not <p>42. If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definitely yes b. Probably yes c. Probably not d. Definitely not <p>43. In the past 12 months, how often have your parents or guardians discussed the dangers of tobacco use with you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Never b. Rarely c. Sometimes d. Often e. Very Often <p>44. Do you think people can get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to using cocaine or heroin?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definitely yes b. Probably yes c. Probably not d. Definitely not <p>45. Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definitely yes b. Probably yes c. Probably not d. Definitely not <p>46. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definitely yes b. Probably yes c. Probably not d. Definitely Not 	<p>47. Do you think young people risk harming themselves if they smoke from 1 - 5 cigarettes per day?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definitely yes b. Probably yes c. Probably not d. Definitely not <p>48. Do you think it is safe to smoke for only a year or two, as long as you quit after that?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definitely yes b. Probably yes c. Probably not d. Definitely not <p>49. Do you think you would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if you wanted to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I do not smoke now b. Yes c. No <p>50. Have you ever participated in a program to help you quit using tobacco?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I have never used tobacco b. Yes c. No <p>51. During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. No c. Not Sure <p>52. During this school year, did you practice ways to say NO to tobacco in any of your classes (for example, by role-playing)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. No c. Not sure
<p>THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT EVENTS</p>	<p>57. When you are using the Internet, how often</p>

YOU MAY HAVE ATTENDED OR WHAT YOU HAVE SEEN ON TV, AT THE MOVIES, OR ON THE INTERNET.

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

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

54. During the past 30 days, have you seen or heard commercials on TV, the Internet, or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoking?

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

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

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

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

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

do you see ads for tobacco products?

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

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

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

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

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO USE.

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

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 or 4 days
- d. 5 or 6 days
- e. 7 days

<p>61. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0 days b. 1 or 2 days c. 3 or 4 days d. 5 or 6 days e. 7 days <p>62. Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definitely yes b. Probably yes c. Probably not d. Definitely not <p>63. Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. No <p>64. Does anyone who lives with you now use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. No <p>65. How many of your four closest friends smoke cigarettes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. None b. One c. Two d. Three e. Four f. Not sure <p>66. How many of your four closest friends use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. None b. One c. Two d. Three e. Four f. Not sure 	<p>THE NEXT GROUP OF QUESTIONS ASKS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR MEALS.</p> <p>67. Where do you usually eat breakfast?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At home b. At school c. Don't eat breakfast d. Other <p>68. How many times each week (including weekdays and weekends) do you usually eat breakfast <u>prepared away from home</u>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Never or almost never b. 1-2 times per week c. 3-4 times per week d. 5 or more times per week <p>69. How many times each week (including weekdays and weekends) do you usually eat lunch <u>prepared away from home</u>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Never or almost never b. 1-2 times per week c. 3-4 times per week d. 5 or more times per week <p>70. How many times each week (including weekdays and weekends) do you usually eat dinner <u>prepared away from home</u>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Never or almost never b. 1-2 times per week c. 3-4 times per week d. 5 or more times per week <p>71. How many times per week do you prepare dinner for yourself (and/or others in your house)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Never or almost never b. Less than once per week c. 1-2 times per week d. 3-4 times per week e. 5 or more times per week
<p>THE NEXT GROUP OF QUESTIONS ASKS</p>	<p>76. On average, how many hours per day do you</p>

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND TELEVISION VIEWING.

72. How many months of the year did you participate in team sports or strenuous activity that practiced regularly (like swimming, gymnastics, field hockey, basketball) during the 4th to 6th grade?

- a. Never
- b. 1-4 months of the year
- c. 5-8 months of the year
- d. 9-12 months of the year

73. How many months of the year did you participate in team sports or strenuous activity that practiced regularly (like swimming, gymnastics, field hockey, basketball) during the 7th to 12th grade?

- a. Not in the 7th grade yet
- b. Never
- c. 1-4 months of the year
- d. 5-8 months of the year
- e. 9-12 months of the year

74. In school, how many times per week do you have gym or PE?

- a. None
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3 or more

75. On average, how many hours per day do you spend sitting watching T.V. (network, cable)?

Average total time per weekday:

- a. 0 hour**
- b. 1**
- c. 2
- d. 3
- e. 4
- f. 5

spend sitting watching T.V. (network, cable)?

Average total time per weekend day:

- a. 0 hour
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3
- e. 4
- f. 5

**YOU ARE FINISHED.
THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING.**

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