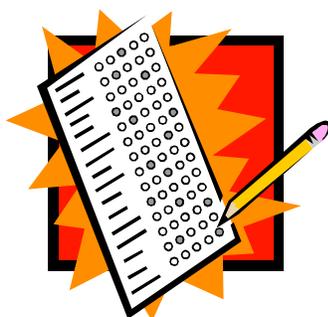


**PENNSYLVANIA**

**YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY 2001 REPORT**

**MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS**



**Bureau of Chronic Diseases and Injury Prevention**

**Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control**

**August 2002**

**WE'RE THERE. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**  
**For Your Health. For Your Community.**

*Mark Schweiker, Governor • Bob Zimmerman, Secretary of Health*

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

Additional Information – For more information about the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey, call the Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control at the Pennsylvania Department of Health, (717) 783-6600, visit the Department of Health web site at [www.health.state.pa.us](http://www.health.state.pa.us), or write us at P.O. Box 90, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-0090.

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# Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey Report

## Executive Summary

The Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey is designed to evaluate 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.

In the spring of 2001, 22,619 students in grades six through twelve in public and non-public schools participated in the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey. The survey findings reflect usable responses from 19,590 students. Care was given to represent the public middle school students and public high school students in each of the six health districts in Pennsylvania and to represent the non-public middle school students and non-public high school students statewide. Student participation in the Youth Tobacco Survey should strengthen the efforts of districtwide and statewide tobacco prevention and cessation initiatives toward reducing the percent of youth who become regular smokers every day.

During the 1970s, the percent of American youth reporting that they regularly smoked cigarettes declined sharply. This decline did not continue through the 1980's. The percent of high school seniors who regularly smoke stalled at about 29 percent. After 1992, the percent of high school seniors who regularly smoke rose significantly. By 1998, a turnaround of this upward trend began to emerge and accelerated in 2000. The percent of high school seniors who regularly smoke fell from almost 37 percent in 1997 to 31 percent in 2000.<sup>1</sup> In 2001, the percent of high school seniors in Pennsylvania who smoke cigarettes daily was 28 percent.<sup>2</sup> Each year, 63,000 youth become daily smokers in Pennsylvania.<sup>3</sup>

Also, each year, the tobacco industry spends \$234 million advertising dollars in Pennsylvania. Both public health organizations and the tobacco industry know that 60 percent of all smokers start by age 14, and 90 percent of all smokers start by age 20.<sup>4</sup> According to the Pennsylvania

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<sup>1</sup> Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (2001). *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2000. Volume 1: Secondary School Students* (NIH Publication No. 01-4924). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

<sup>2</sup> *Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey 2001*.

<sup>3</sup> *Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2001*.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Reducing the Health Consequences of Smoking: 24 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health. DHHS Publication No. (CDC) 89-8411.

Youth Tobacco Survey, 24 percent of the ever (lifetime) smokers in public middle schools in Pennsylvania reported smoking their first whole cigarette before the age of 11. In the same Survey, 38 percent of the ever (lifetime) smokeless tobacco users in public middle schools in Pennsylvania reported using smokeless tobacco for the first time before the age of 11. Based on these data alone, preventing tobacco use by youth is an essential goal of those working for the health of Pennsylvanians specifically and Americans in general.

Overall, the rates of tobacco use reported by students in the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey 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 in the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey show that tobacco use is 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.

Providing cessation services alone, however, will not be sufficient to stop the use of this addictive substance by youth. Other states have demonstrated that effective tobacco reduction programs must be broader and more comprehensive than traditionally used approaches, such as a school curriculum or cessation efforts for individuals who want to quit.<sup>5</sup> The overarching goal of comprehensive tobacco control programs is to reduce disease, disability, and death related to tobacco use by preventing the initiation of tobacco use among youth, promoting quitting among youth and adults, eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to tobacco smoke pollution, and identifying and eliminating the disparities related to tobacco use and its effects among different population groups. Long-term visions that are designed to change environments to encourage development of social norms and policies that promote and support tobacco-free lifestyles need to be implemented.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that states establish tobacco control programs that are comprehensive, sustainable, and accountable. Based on successes of comprehensive state tobacco control programs, CDC developed nine components for states to follow in developing and implementing comprehensive tobacco control programs. These nine components are:

- (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

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<sup>5</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs – August 1999*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, August 1999.

(9) administration and management.

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. Among the strategies used to accomplish this mission 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 successful development and implementation of these strategies statewide should accomplish this mission.

# Chapter 1 Introduction and Methodology

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 to the amount Pennsylvania is to receive under the agreement will alter the actual amount the Commonwealth will receive. Adjustments will depend upon levels of inflation and domestic shipping volume each year.

With the concurrence of the General Assembly, former Governor Tom Ridge, through his Health Investment Plan, positioned Pennsylvania as a leader among states and a competitor among nations by earmarking tobacco settlement funds for initiatives designed to improve the health of its citizens.<sup>6</sup> The following five principles were developed to guide the Commonwealth's use of the tobacco settlement funds:

- Make Pennsylvanians healthier.
- Set aside a portion of the funds so that future generations of Pennsylvanians can benefit from the settlement.
- Direct the settlement funds to programs and initiatives that can easily be adjusted given the likely fluctuation in payment amounts.
- Focus on fulfilling or enhancing State government's existing service areas before creating new ones.
- Focus on initiatives that do not require the significant growth or expansion of government bureaucracies.

According to the 2000 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 24 percent of Pennsylvania adults were regularly smoking cigarettes; 31 percent of Black (non-Hispanic) adults regularly smoked cigarettes, compared to 24 percent of white (non-Hispanic) adults and 23 percent of Hispanic adults.<sup>7</sup> Only 9 percent of older adults (age 65 and older) were smokers. Thirteen percent of college graduates were smokers. Thirty-one percent of adults with less than a high school education were smokers. According to the 2001 Pennsylvania Youth Survey, 32 percent of Pennsylvania high school seniors currently smoke cigarettes (during the

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<sup>6</sup> Gov. Ridge Proposes to Invest PA's Tobacco Funds to Make Pennsylvanians Healthier, 1/26/2000.

<sup>7</sup> Pennsylvania Department of Health. 2000 Behavioral Health Risks of Pennsylvania Adults, September 2001.

past 30 days).<sup>8</sup> Twenty percent of tenth graders, eleven percent of eighth graders, and two percent of sixth graders currently smoke cigarettes.

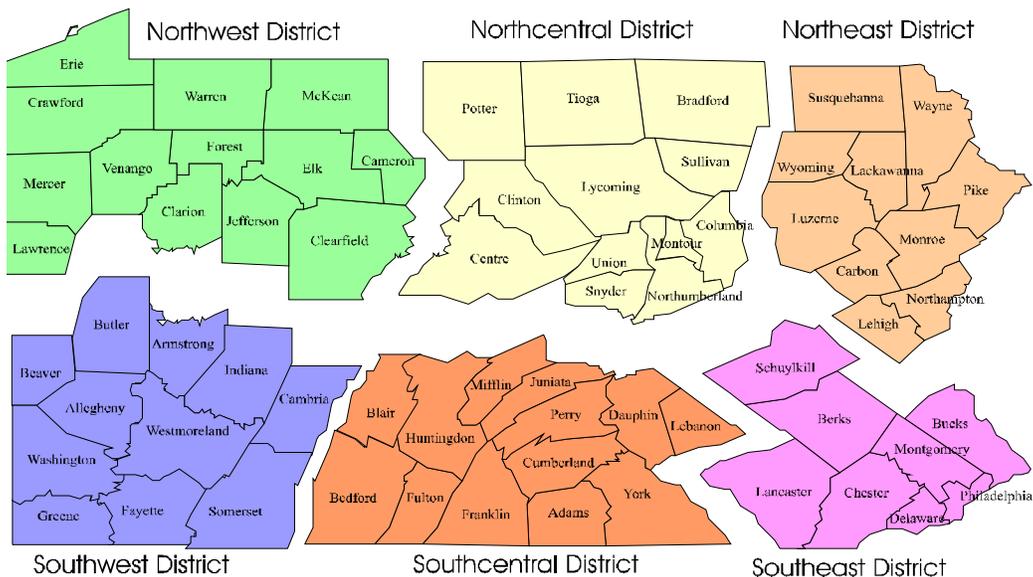
## Pennsylvania’s Tobacco Prevention Programs

The Department of Health, Bureau of Chronic Diseases and Injury Prevention, Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control, is the lead agency in the implementation of MSA initiatives for tobacco use cessation and prevention.

## 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 are one or two tobacco prevention consultants in each health district. Districts engage in community health assessment and quality assurance activities and provide other public health services, including community integration and outreach programs, to promote healthy behaviors. The Bureau of Community Health Systems also oversees the coordination of similar programs with ten county and municipal health departments, other state and community agencies, professional groups, and community organizations.

Pennsylvania Department of Health  
Community Health Districts



<sup>8</sup> Communities That Care: Youth Survey Report. *Pennsylvania Youth Survey 2001, 2002* Channing Bete Company, Inc.

## **Purpose of the Survey**

The Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) is designed to evaluate 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 Pennsylvania YTS monitors key behavioral and attitudinal outcomes for use by the Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control in the Pennsylvania Department of Health (PA DOH). As an *evaluation* tool, the YTS identifies areas where the Department is or is not making progress, identifies key risk groups that the Department may be missing, and identifies gaps or weaknesses in the Department's activities or strategies. In particular, the YTS describes the magnitude, dimensions, and context of youth tobacco use in Pennsylvania. School participation in the YTS should strengthen the efforts of statewide tobacco prevention and cessation initiatives toward reducing the number of youth who become regular smokers every day.

## **Sample Selection**

The Bureau of Health Statistics and Research in the PA DOH received the most recent public and non-public school enrollment files for grades six through twelve from the Pennsylvania Department of Education. The Bureau of Health Statistics and Research prepared four separate files in accordance with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Office on Smoking and Health's (CDC/OSH) specifications for the Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control, PA DOH. These files included 1,382 public middle schools/422,132 students, 693 public high schools/537,755 students, 1,596 non-public middle schools/75,632 students, and 542 non-public high schools/75,120 students statewide in Pennsylvania for the 1999-00 school year. Middle schools included grades six through eight; high schools included grades nine through twelve. (See Detailed Tables, Table 1.) After the Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control reviewed these files, they were forwarded to the CDC/OSH.

CDC/OSH reviewed the number and size of schools in each file, as well as the number of students in each school, for each of the six health districts in Pennsylvania and statewide and recommended that 25 public middle schools (N=150) and 25 public high schools in each health district (N=150) be sampled. CDC/OSH also recommended that 50 non-public middle schools and 50 non-public high schools statewide (N=100) be sampled. CDC/OSH completed the sample selection of schools in Pennsylvania, as recommended, and forwarded it to the Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control. (See Detailed Tables, Table 2.)

## **Survey Planning**

The PA DOH 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, requesting a second period class list, and scheduling the survey date. 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;
- 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**

The CDC/OSH, Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control and Bureau of Community Health Systems (PA DOH) provided extensive training on administering the YTS in Pennsylvania. Approximately 100 public health professionals attended the initial training. 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**

The DOH district tobacco prevention consultants spearheaded administration of the 63-question survey throughout the selected schools’ second period classes in the spring of 2001. One staff member in Pennsylvania’s ten county and municipal health departments also spearheaded administration of the survey in his/her area. An overall response rate of at least 60 percent was expected for the public middle schools and public high schools selected in each of the health districts, as well as in the non-public middle schools and non-public high schools selected statewide.

### **Completed Survey Forms and Other Forms**

The Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control reviewed the completed forms and sent them to CDC/OSH for scanning. The materials included 19,840 Answer Sheets. The Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control also completed the YTS tracking logs and post-stratification forms and E-mailed them to CDC/OSH.

## Overall Response Rates

- Twenty-five public middle schools (N=150) and 25 public high schools in each health district (N=150) were sampled.
- Fifty non-public middle schools and 50 non-public high schools statewide (N=100) were also sampled.
- The YTS was conducted in 281 of these selected schools (221 public schools and 60 non-public schools) in the spring of 2001.

The overall response rate (i.e., the school response rate multiplied by the student response rate in the selected schools) for the public middle schools was 63.5 percent. The overall response rate for the public middle schools in each of the health districts was as follows:

- Northcentral (NCMS) 77.5 percent
- Northeast (NEMS) 76.8 percent
- Northwest (NWMS) 63.6 percent
- Southcentral (SCMS) 61.3 percent
- Southeast (SEMS) 72.1 percent and
- Southwest (SWMS) 31.0 percent. (See Detailed Tables, Table 3.)

The overall response rate for the public high schools was 64.3 percent. The overall response rate for the public high schools in each of the health districts was as follows:

- Northcentral (NCHS) 76.4 percent
- Northeast (NEHS) 74.2 percent
- Northwest (NWHS) 54.5 percent
- Southcentral (SCHS) 73.0 percent
- Southeast (SEHS) 77.7 percent and
- Southwest (SWHS) 30.6 percent. (See Detailed Tables, Table 4.)

The overall response rate for the non-public middle schools statewide was 46.0 percent; the overall response rate for the non-public high schools statewide was 64.6 percent.

If the overall response rate was NOT at least 60 percent, no inference from the data can be made. That is, since the public middle schools in the Southwest district, the public high schools in the Northwest and Southwest districts, and non-public middle schools statewide 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 in the remaining tables. However, the data for the public middle schools in the Southwest district and for the public high schools in the Northwest and Southwest districts will be included in the public middle school statewide data and public high school statewide data, respectively.

## **Study Considerations**

The Youth Tobacco Survey, like other surveys, has at least three considerations. 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.

## **Recommendations**

The Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control in the Pennsylvania Department of Health makes the following recommendations for the next YTS:

- **Statewide Superintendents and Principals Meetings**  
The Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control should participate in the statewide superintendents and principals' meetings to discuss the next YTS survey.
- **Sample Selection**  
The Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control should canvas the county/municipal health departments to determine interest in having county/local-level survey data.
- **Survey Administration**  
The next Pennsylvania YTS should be conducted in the fall, when less standardized testing is done.
- **Class List**  
The Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control should request the second period class list from the selected schools.
- **Include Youth**  
Youth should be included in development of the YTS questions. Such youth involvement should enhance future surveys.

## **Chapter 2 Key Findings: Tobacco Use**

### **Tobacco Use Among Youth Warrants a Comprehensive Response**

- 68.6 percent of students in public high schools and 63.2 percent of students in non-public high schools have ever (lifetime) used tobacco. (Tobacco includes cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipe, or bidis. Smokeless tobacco includes 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.)
- 34.0 percent of students in public high schools and 31.2 percent of students in non-public high schools currently use tobacco. (Currently is defined as on 1 or more days in the past 30 days.)

### **Cigarette Use Among Youth Warrants a Comprehensive Response**

- 64.4 percent of students in public high schools and 57.4 percent of students in non-public high schools have ever (lifetime) smoked cigarettes.
- 23.5 percent of ever (lifetime) smokers in public middle schools and 11.6 percent of ever (lifetime) smokers in public high schools smoked their first whole cigarette before age 11.
- 32.8 percent of ever (lifetime) smokers in public high schools and 30.1 percent of ever (lifetime) smokers in non-public high schools have smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime.
- 48.6 percent of ever (lifetime) smokers in public high schools and 48.3 percent of ever (lifetime) smokers in non-public high schools have smoked 16 or more cigarettes in their lifetime.

### **Daily Use of Cigarettes Among Youth Warrants a Comprehensive Response**

- 21.3 percent of students in public high schools and 17.2 percent of students in non-public high schools smoke cigarettes daily (at least one cigarette every day for 30 days).
- 27.6 percent of students in public high schools and 25.1 percent of students in non-public high schools currently smoke cigarettes. 36.3 percent of high school seniors in all high schools currently smoke cigarettes. 26.7 percent of male students and 27.7 percent of female students in all high schools currently smoke cigarettes. 30.0 percent of White (non-Hispanic), 12.9 percent of Black (non-Hispanic), 24.3 percent of Hispanic, and 23.9 percent of Other (race/non-Hispanic) students in all high schools currently smoke cigarettes.

- 35.5 percent of current smokers in public high schools and 31.0 percent of current smokers in non-public high schools smoke 6 or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoke.
- 46.7 percent of current smokers in public high schools and 47.3 percent of current smokers in non-public high schools smoke Marlboro cigarettes.
- 54.3 percent of current smokers in public high schools and 56.7 percent of current smokers in non-public high schools usually smoke menthol cigarettes.
- 81.7 percent of current smokers in public high schools and 79.0 percent of current smokers in non-public high schools last smoked cigarettes during the past 7 days.
- 42.2 percent of current smokers in public high schools and 37.6 percent of current smokers in non-public high schools feel like they need a cigarette every day.

### **Youth Can Buy Cigarettes Relatively Easy**

- 29.0 percent of current smokers under age 18 in public high schools and 39.6 percent of current smokers under age 18 in non-public high schools usually bought their cigarettes in a store.
- 35.6 percent of current smokers under age 18 in public high schools and 37.2 percent of current smokers under age 18 in non-public high schools bought their cigarettes in a store and were asked to show proof of age.
- 39.5 percent of current smokers under age 18 in public high schools and 41.8 percent of current smokers under age 18 in non-public high schools tried to buy their cigarettes in a store and were refused because of their age.
- 78.0 percent of current smokers under age 18 in public high schools and 79.7 percent of current smokers under age 18 in non-public high schools bought their last pack of cigarettes in a convenience store.

### **Smoking Cessation is Difficult for Youth**

- 58.7 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 57.7 percent of current smokers in public high schools tried to quit smoking during the past 12 months.
- 61.0 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 59.9 percent of students in public high schools want to stop smoking cigarettes.
- 46.2 percent of current smokers in public high schools and 46.4 percent of current smokers in non-public high schools tried to quit smoking at least twice.

- 46.9 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 45.5 percent of current smokers in public high schools, who when they last tried to quit, stayed off cigarettes for less than 30 days.

### **Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Youth Warrants a Comprehensive Response**

- 20.7 percent of students in public high schools and 16.7 percent of students in non-public high schools have ever (lifetime) used smokeless tobacco.
- 6.9 percent of students in public high schools and 5.2 percent of students in non-public high schools currently use smokeless tobacco.
- 4.5 percent of students in public middle schools and 12.9 percent of students in public high schools in the Northcentral health district currently use smokeless tobacco.
- 38.1 percent of ever (lifetime) smokeless tobacco users in public middle schools and 16.0 percent of ever (lifetime) smokeless tobacco users in public high schools used smokeless tobacco for the first time before age 11.
- 31.7 percent of current smokeless tobacco users under age 18 in public high schools and 37.8 percent of current smokeless tobacco users under age 18 in non-public high schools usually bought their smokeless tobacco products in a store.

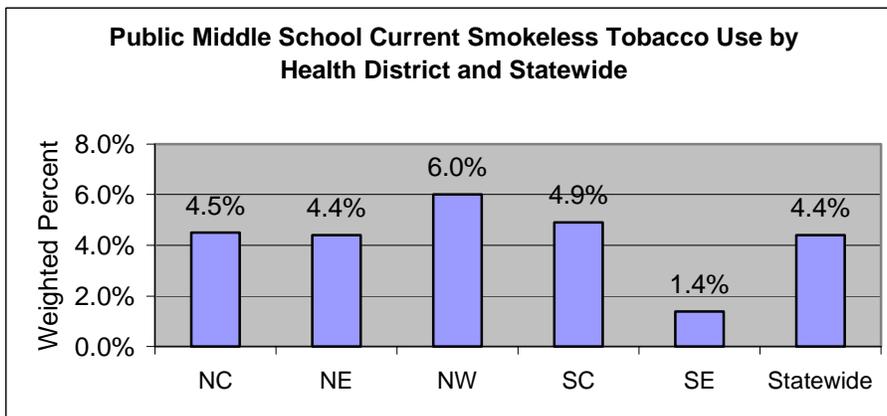
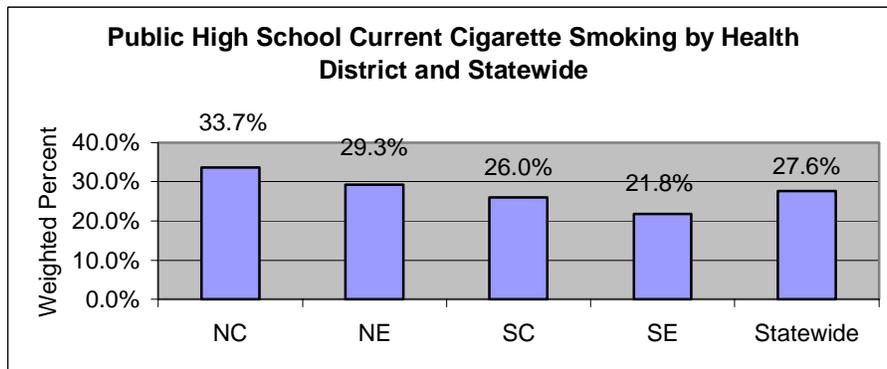
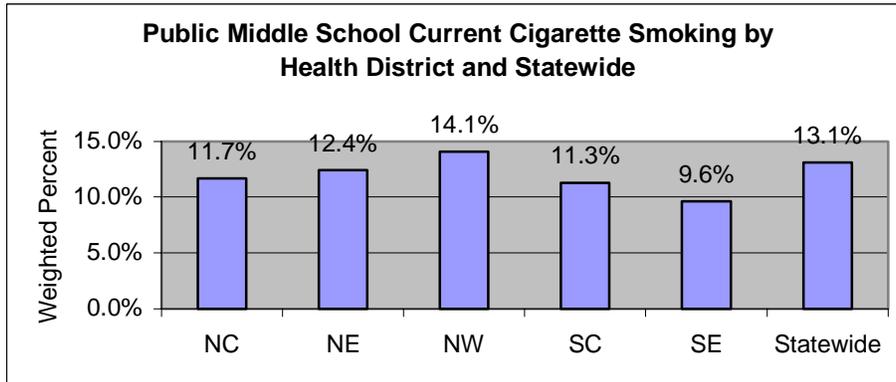
### **Use of Cigars Frequent Among Youth**

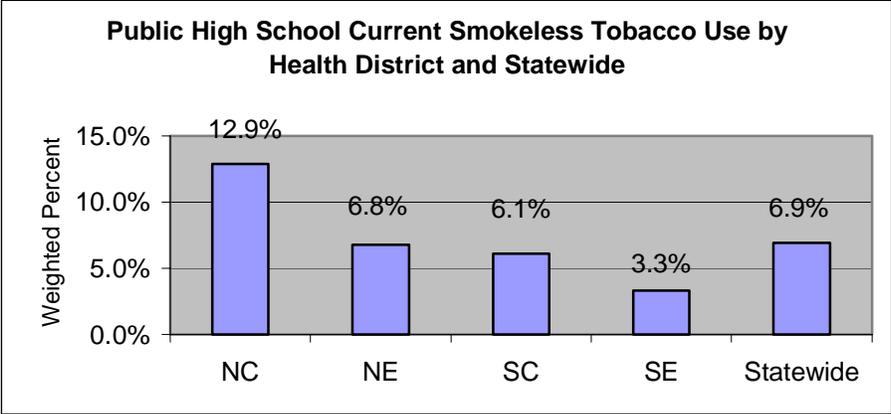
- 41.6 percent of students in public high schools and 39.6 percent of students in non-public high schools have ever (lifetime) smoked cigars.
- 12.4 percent of students in public high schools and 11.6 percent of students in non-public high schools currently smoke cigars.
- 31.2 percent of ever (lifetime) cigar smokers in public middle schools and 9.7 percent of ever (lifetime) cigar smokers in public high schools smoked their first cigar before age 11.
- 23.2 percent of current cigar smokers under age 18 in public high schools and 26.2 percent of current cigar smokers under age 18 in non-public high schools usually bought cigars in a store.

### **Other Forms of Tobacco Use Among Youth**

- 3.8 percent of students in public high schools and 3.7 percent of students in non-public high schools currently smoke tobacco in a pipe.

- 17.1 percent of students in public high schools and 14.4 percent of students in non-public high schools have ever (lifetime) smoked bidis or kreteks. (Kreteks are cigarettes made of tobacco and clove extract.)
- 5.7 percent of students in public high schools and 4.8 percent of students in non-public high schools currently smoke bidis.





## **Chapter 3 Key Findings: Thoughts About Tobacco**

### **Youth Continue to Use Tobacco Despite Health Risks**

- 32.0 percent of students in public high schools and 34.0 percent of students in non-public high schools think they will smoke cigarettes during the next year.
- 55.0 percent of current smokers in public middle schools, 50.6 percent of current smokers in public high schools, 3.5 percent of never smokers in public middle schools, and 1.2 percent of never smokers in public high schools think they will smoke cigarettes 5 years from now.
- 76.4 percent of current smokers in public high schools, 81.5 percent of current smokers in non-public high schools, 67.5 percent of never smokers in public high schools, and 68.9 percent of never smokers in non-public high schools have been told by at least one parent (or guardian) about the dangers of tobacco use.
- 89.1 percent of current smokers in public high schools, 91.0 percent of current smokers in non-public high schools, 94.0 percent of never smokers in public high schools, and 96.4 percent of never smokers in non-public high schools think people can get addicted to using tobacco just like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin.
- 87.9 percent of current smokers in public high schools, 86.3 percent of current smokers in non-public high schools, 93.2 percent of never smokers in public high schools, and 97.0 percent of never smokers in non-public high schools think young people risk harming themselves if they smoke between 1 and 5 cigarettes per day.
- 37.8 percent of current smokers in public middle schools, 27.1 percent of current smokers in public high schools, 8.6 percent of never smokers in public middle schools, and 8.5 percent of never smokers in public high schools think it is safe to smoke a year or two, as long as you quit after that.
- 75.7 percent of current smokers in public middle schools and 71.6 percent of current smokers in public high schools think they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if they wanted to.

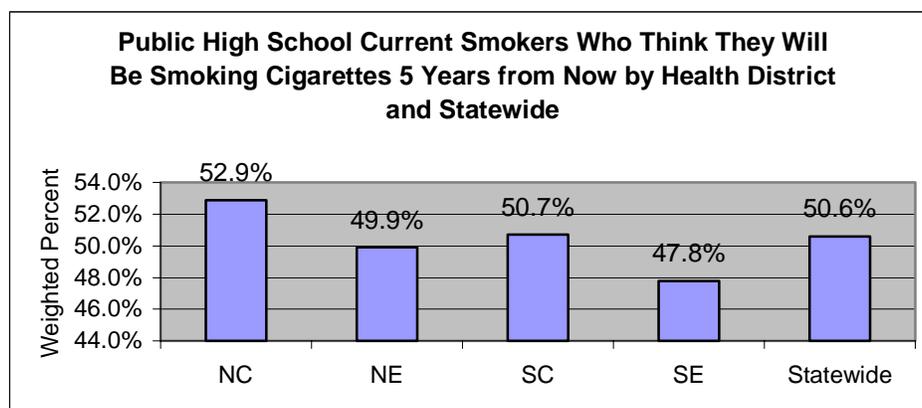
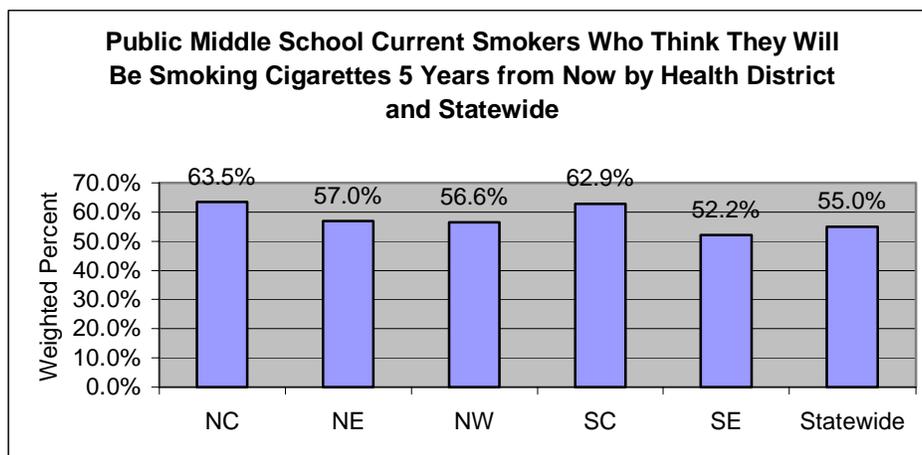
### **Youth's Perception of Intra- and Extra-group Image and Power Projection is Enhanced by Smoking**

- 46.1 percent of current smokers in public middle schools, 25.4 percent of current smokers in public high schools, 13.1 percent of never smokers in public middle schools, and 13.6 percent of never smokers in public high schools think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends. (Since friends are an important part of middle and high school students' lives, effective tobacco prevention efforts need to include youth-led programs and educational and counter-marketing campaigns that change community norms.)

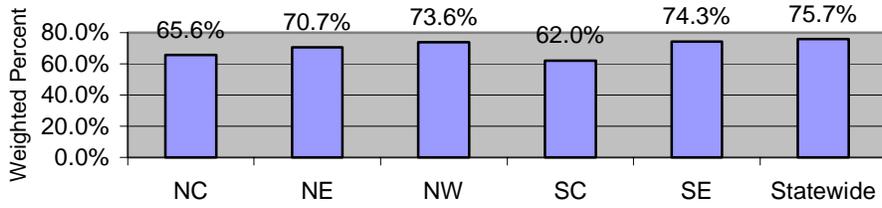
- 32.3 percent of current smokers in public middle schools, 21.8 percent of current smokers in public high schools, 6.2 percent of never smokers in public middle schools, and 6.1 percent of never smokers in public high schools think smoking cigarettes make young people look cool or fit in. (Since middle school students are more likely to believe smoking cigarettes makes a person look cool, prevention efforts designed to change community norms must be targeted at sixth-eight grade students.)

### Youth Participation in Tobacco Cessation Programs is Minimal

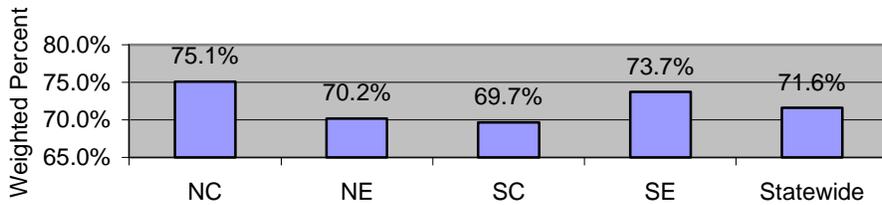
- 12.0 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools, 8.2 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 27.1 percent of never tobacco users in public middle schools, and 21.2 percent of never tobacco users in public high schools have ever participated in a program to help quit using tobacco.
- 32.1 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools, 11.2 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 48.1 percent of never cigarette smokers in public middle schools, and 16.9 percent of never cigarette smokers in public high schools practiced ways to say 'NO' to tobacco.



**Public Middle School Current Smokers Who Think They Would Be Able to Quit Smoking Cigarettes Now If They Wanted to by Health District and Statewide**



**Public High School Current Smokers Who Think They Would Be Able to Quit Smoking Cigarettes Now If They Wanted to by Health District and Statewide**



## **Chapter 4 Key Findings: Events Students Have Attended or Seen on TV, at the Movies, or on the Internet**

### **Youth Participation in Tobacco Use Prevention Community Events is Weak**

- 18.7 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools, 10.0 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 29.0 percent of never cigarette smokers in public middle schools, and 17.4 percent of never cigarette smokers in public high schools have participated in any community event to discourage people from using tobacco.

### **Youth Smokers are Highly Aware of Anti-smoking Commercials**

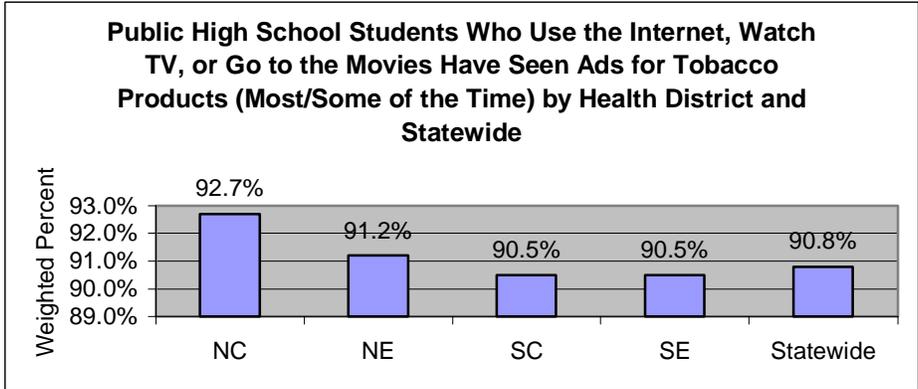
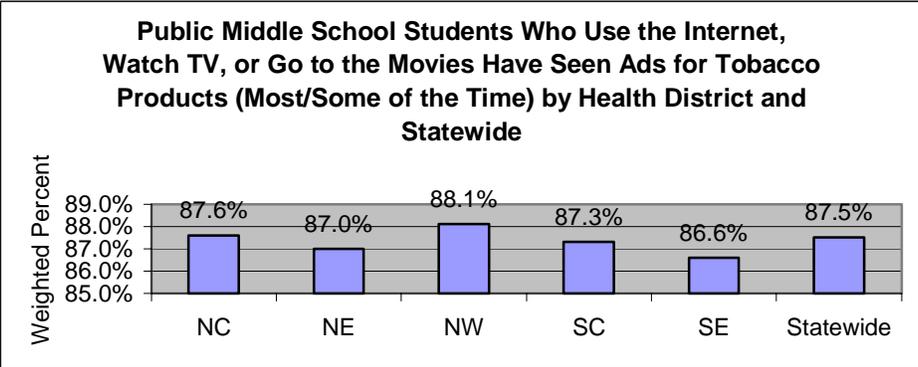
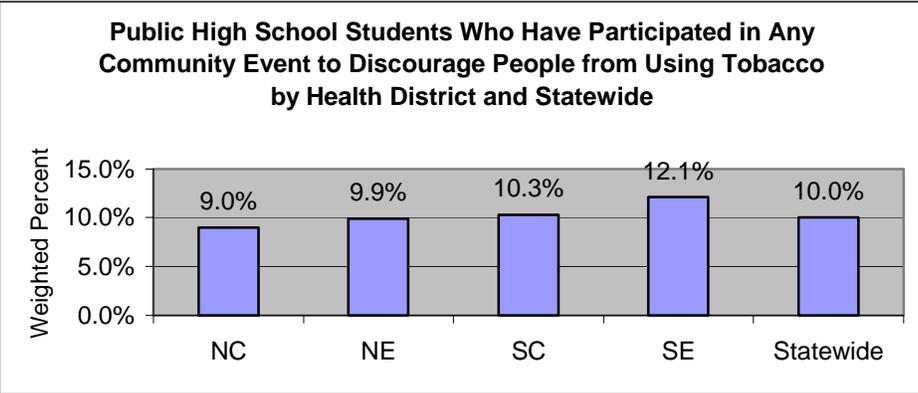
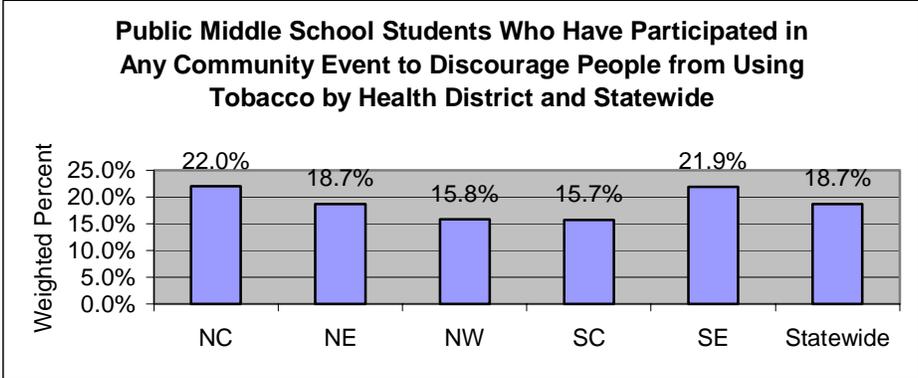
- 89.5 percent of current tobacco users in non-public high schools, 81.7 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 88.7 percent of never cigarette smokers in non-public high schools, and 84.9 percent of never cigarette smokers in public high schools have seen or heard anti-smoking commercials.

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

- 91.0 percent of current tobacco users in non-public high schools, 88.9 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 90.3 percent of never cigarette smokers in non-public high schools, and 88.4 percent of never cigarette smokers in public high schools watch TV or movies have seen actors using tobacco (most or some of the time).

### **Internet is a Conduit for Cigarette Advertising**

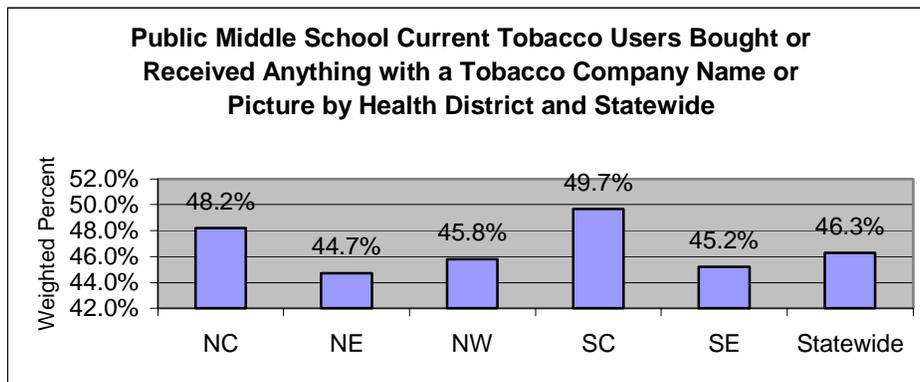
- 45.8 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools, 29.2 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 29.9 percent of never cigarette smokers in public middle schools, and 23.3 percent of never cigarette smokers in public high schools who use the Internet have seen Internet ads for tobacco products (most or some of the time).
- 92.1 percent of students in non-public high schools and 90.8 percent of students in public high schools who use the Internet, watch TV, or go to the movies have seen (most or some of the time) ads for tobacco products.



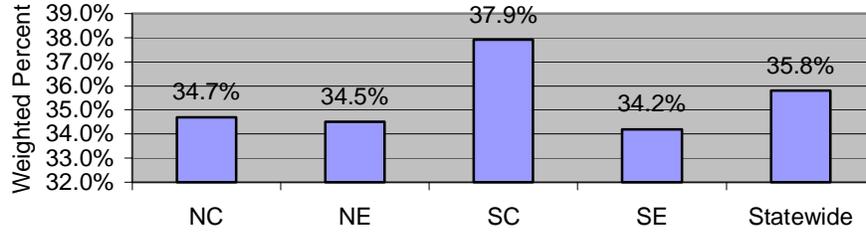
# Chapter 5 Key Findings: Tobacco Companies' Merchandising

## Youth Easily Access Tobacco Companies' Promotional Campaign Items

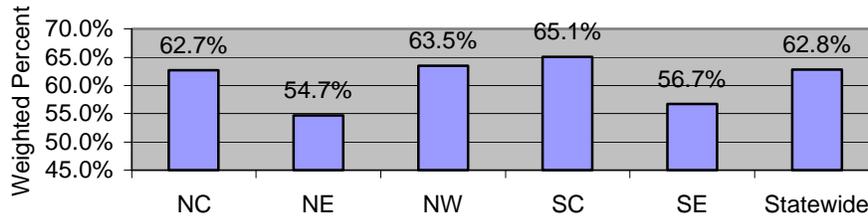
- 46.3 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools, 35.8 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 11.2 percent of never cigarette smokers in public middle schools, and 12.1 percent of never cigarette smokers in public high schools bought or received anything with a tobacco company name or picture.
- 62.8 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools, 58.4 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 13.2 percent of never cigarette smokers in public middle schools, and 18.7 percent of never cigarette smokers in public high schools would ever use or wear anything with a tobacco company name or picture on it.
- 34.9 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools, 27.1 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 3.7 percent of never cigarette smokers in public middle schools, and 4.9 percent of never cigarette smokers 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. Never cigarette smokers are receptive to tobacco advertising if they answered No to whether they have tried cigarette smoking, 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.)



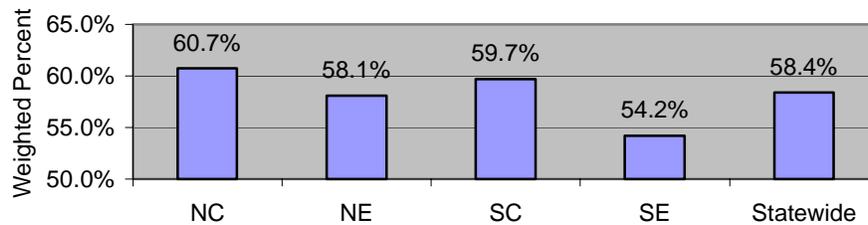
**Public High School Current Tobacco Users Bought or Received Anything with a Tobacco Company Name or Picture by Health District and Statewide**



**Public Middle School Current Tobacco Users Who Would Ever Use/Wear Anything with a Tobacco Company Name/Picture on It by Health District and Statewide**



**Public High School Current Tobacco Users Who Would Ever Use/Wear Anything With a Tobacco Company Name/Picture on It by Health District and Statewide**



## **Chapter 6 Key Findings: Student's Exposure to Tobacco Use**

### **In the Same Room with Someone Who Smoked Cigarettes**

- 88.8 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 89.6 percent of current tobacco users in non-public high schools, 60.4 percent of never cigarette smokers in public high schools, and 57.6 percent of never cigarette smokers in non-public high schools were in the same room with someone who smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days during the past 7 days.

### **Rode in the Car with Someone Who Smoked Cigarettes**

- 78.2 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 75.8 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools rode, 34.4 percent of never cigarette smokers in public middle schools, and 32.9 percent of never cigarette smokers in public high schools rode in a car with someone who smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days during the past 7 days.

### **Live with Someone Who Currently Smokes Cigarettes**

- 64.1 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools, 55.8 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 36.1 percent of never cigarette smokers in public middle schools, and 30.4 percent of never cigarette smokers in public high schools live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.

### **Live with Someone Who Currently Uses Smokeless Tobacco**

- 28.9 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools, 20.3 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 11.3 percent of never cigarette smokers in public middle schools, and 7.7 percent of never cigarette smokers in public high schools live with someone who currently uses smokeless tobacco.

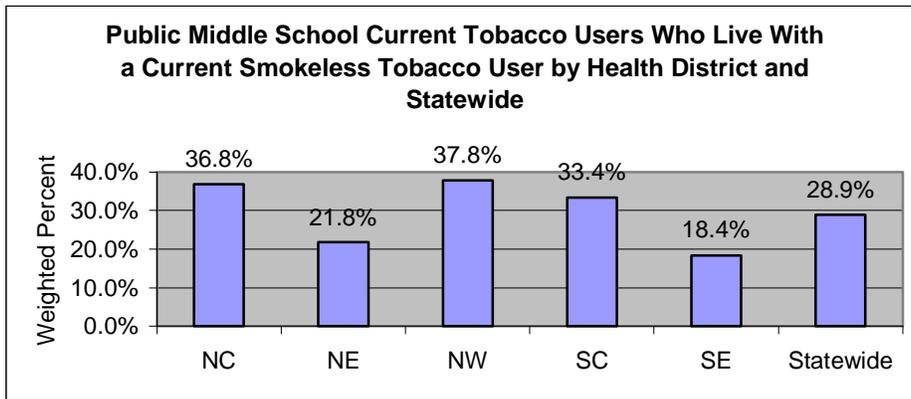
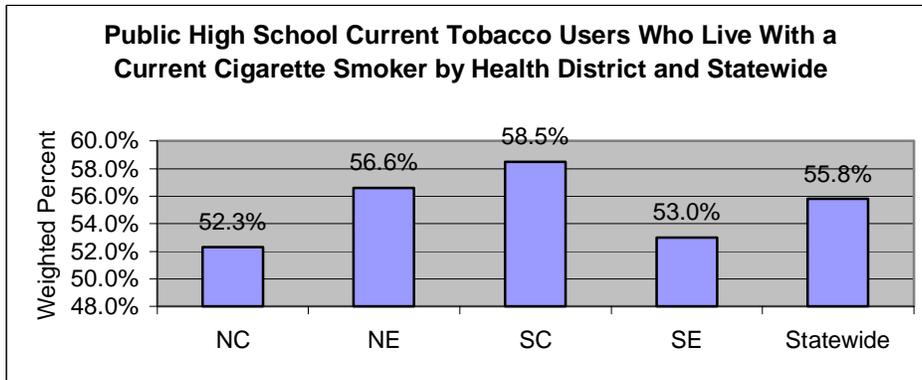
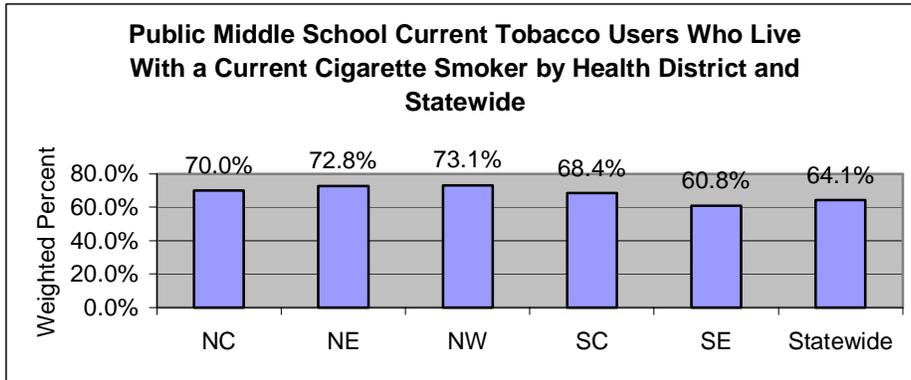
### **Have One or More Smokers Among Their Four Closest Friends**

- 85.2 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 87.7 percent of current tobacco users in non-public high schools, 35.9 percent of never cigarette smokers in public high schools, and 39.5 percent of never cigarette smokers in non-public high schools have one or more smokers among their four closest friends.

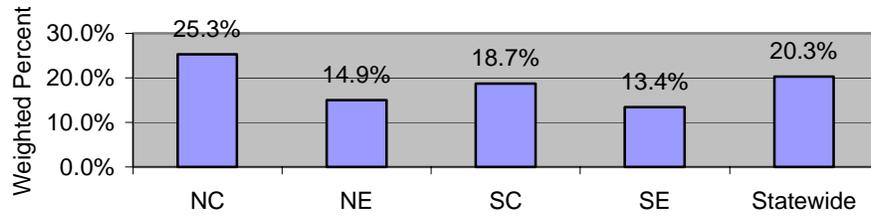
### **Have One or More Smokeless Tobacco Users Among Their Four Closest Friends**

- 51.9 percent of current tobacco users in public middle schools, 45.4 percent of current tobacco users in public high schools, 13.7 percent of never cigarette smokers in public middle

schools, and 18.0 percent of never cigarette smokers in public high schools have one or more smokeless tobacco users among their four closest friends.



**Public High School Current Tobacco Users Who Live With  
a Current Smokeless Tobacco User by Health District and  
Statewide**



## Summary

Overall, the rates of tobacco use reported by students in the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey appear to be similar to those reported by students in Youth Tobacco Surveys conducted by other states and by previous studies among students in Pennsylvania.

Findings in the Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey show that tobacco use is an important public health problem among middle and high school students in grades six through twelve in public and non-public schools. The Northcentral health district is especially affected by a smokeless tobacco use problem. Therefore, helping youth quit smoking continues to be necessary. Providing cessation services alone, however, will not be sufficient to stop the use of this addictive substance by youth. Other states have demonstrated that effective tobacco reduction programs must be broader and more comprehensive than traditionally used approaches, such as a school curriculum or cessation efforts for individuals who want to quit. The overarching goal of comprehensive tobacco control programs is to reduce disease, disability, and death related to tobacco use by preventing the initiation of tobacco use among youth, promoting quitting among youth and adults, eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to tobacco smoke pollution, and identifying and eliminating the disparities related to tobacco use and its effects among different population groups. Long-term strategies designed to change environments that encourage development of social norms and policies that promote and support tobacco-free lifestyles need to be implemented.

# Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey Questionnaire 2001

This survey is about tobacco use. This is NOT a test! It will help us **develop better tobacco 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. 12 years old or younger
  - b. 13 years old
  - c. 14 years old
  - d. 15 years old
  - e. 16 years old
  - f. 17 years old
  - g. 18 years old
  - h. 19 years old or older
2. **What is your sex?**
  - a. Female
  - b. Male
3. **What grade are you in?**
  - a. 6<sup>th</sup>
  - b. 7<sup>th</sup>
  - c. 8<sup>th</sup>
  - d. 9<sup>th</sup>
  - e. 10<sup>th</sup>
  - f. 11<sup>th</sup>
  - g. 12<sup>th</sup>
  - h. Ungraded or other grade
4. **How do you describe yourself? (CHOOSE ONE ANSWER, or MORE THAN ONE)**
  - a. American Indian or Alaskan Native
  - b. Asian
  - c. Black or African American
  - d. Hispanic or Latino
  - e. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
  - f. White
5. **Which one of these groups BEST describes you? (CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)**
  - a. American Indian or Alaska Native
  - b. Asian
  - c. Black or African American
  - d. Hispanic or Latino
  - e. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
  - f. White

**THE NEXT GROUP OF QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT TOBACCO USE.**

**Cigarette Smoking**

6. **Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?**
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
7. **How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?**
  - a. I have never smoked a whole cigarette
  - b. 8 years old or younger
  - c. 9 or 10 years old
  - d. 11 or 12 years old
  - e. 13 or 14 years old
  - f. 15 or 16 years old
  - g. 17 years old or older
8. **About how many cigarettes have you smoked in your entire life?**
  - a. None
  - b. 1 or more puffs but never a whole cigarette
  - c. 1 cigarette
  - d. 2 to 5 cigarettes
  - e. 6 to 15 cigarettes (about 1/2 a pack total)
  - f. 16 to 25 cigarettes (about 1 pack total)
  - g. 26 to 99 cigarettes (more than 1 pack, but less than 5 packs)
  - h. 100 or more cigarettes (5 or more packs)
9. **Have you ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?**
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
10. **During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?**
  - a. 0 days
  - b. 1 or 2 days
  - c. 3 to 5 days
  - d. 6 to 9 days
  - e. 10 to 19 days
  - f. 20 to 29 days
  - g. All 30 days

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

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

**12. During the past 30 days, what brand of cigarettes did you usually smoke?**

**(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)**

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

**13. Are the cigarettes you usually smoke menthol cigarettes?**

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

**14. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?**

**(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)**

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

**15. During the past 30 days, where did you buy the last pack of cigarettes you bought?**

**(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 19. 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

- 20. 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

- 21. 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

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

- 23. How many times, if any, have you tried to quit smoking?**
- a. I have never smoked
  - b. None
  - c. 1 time
  - d. 2 times
  - e. 3 to 5 times
  - f. 6 to 9 times
  - g. 10 or more times

- 24. When you last tried to quit, how long did you stay off cigarettes?**
- a. I have never smoked cigarettes
  - b. I have never tried to quit
  - c. Less than a day
  - d. 1 to 7 days
  - e. More than 7 days but less than 30 days
  - f. More than 30 days but less than 6 months
  - g. More than 6 months but less than a year
  - h. More than a year

**Smokeless Tobacco: Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip**

- 25. Have you ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, School, School Bandits, or Copenhagen?**
- a. Yes
  - b. No

- 26. 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

- 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

**29. 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**

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

**31. 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

**32. 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

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

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

**Pipe**

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

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

### Bidis and Kreteks

The next questions are about bidis (or “beedies”) and kreteks (also called “clove cigarettes”). Bidis are small brown cigarettes from India made of tobacco wrapped in a leaf tied with a thread. Kreteks are cigarettes made of tobacco and clove extract.

**35. 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

**36. 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.

**37. Do you think that you will try a cigarette soon?**

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

**38. 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

**39. Do you think you will be smoking cigarettes 5 years from now?**

- a. I definitely will
- b. I probably will
- c. I probably will not
- d. I definitely will not

**40. 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

**41. Have either of your parents (or guardians) discussed the dangers of tobacco use with you?**

- a. Mother (female guardian) only
- b. Father (male guardian) only
- c. Both
- d. Neither

**42. Can people 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

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

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

**44. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. I have never used tobacco
- b. Yes
- c. No

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

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Not sure

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?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. 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?**

- 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

**52. 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

**53. 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

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

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

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

**55. 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

**56. 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.**

**57. 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

**58. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?**

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

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

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

**60. Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**61. Does anyone who lives with you now use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**62. How many of your four closest friends smoke cigarettes?**

- a. None
- b. One
- c. Two
- d. Three
- e. Four
- f. Not sure

**63. How many of your four closest friends use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?**

- a. None
- b. One
- c. Two
- d. Three
- e. Four
- f. Not sure

YOU ARE FINISHED.  
THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING.

# Pennsylvania Youth Tobacco Survey Report

## Detailed Tables

Table 1: Number of Public and Non-Public Schools in Pennsylvania and Students in These Schools by Health District

District	Public	Public	Non-Public	Non-Public	Total
	Middle Schools (MS)	High Schools (HS)	Middle Schools (MS)	High Schools (HS)	Schools
Northcentral	108	59	115	49	331
Northeast	136	75	134	52	397
Northwest	182	90	147	56	475
Southcentral	194	92	220	93	599
Southeast	430	198	707	197	1,532
Southwest	332	179	273	95	879
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>4,213</b>

District	Public MS Students	Public HS Students	Non-Public MS Students	Non-Public HS Students	Total Students
Northcentral	24,592	31,666	1,914	1,202	59,374
Northeast	52,399	65,760	7,603	7,710	133,472
Northwest	35,733	47,915	4,494	3,888	92,030
Southcentral	57,371	71,155	6,179	6,022	140,727
Southeast	158,964	195,980	43,123	46,938	445,005
Southwest	93,073	125,279	12,319	9,360	240,031
<b>Total</b>	<b>422,132</b>	<b>537,755</b>	<b>75,632</b>	<b>75,120</b>	<b>1,110,639</b>

Table 2: Number of Public and Non-Public Schools Selected for the Youth Tobacco Survey in Pennsylvania and Students in These Selected Schools by Health District

<b>District</b>	<b>Public MS Selected</b>	<b>Public HS Selected</b>	<b>Non-Public HS Selected</b>	<b>Non-Public HS Selected</b>	<b>Total Schools Selected</b>
Northcentral	25	25	1	1	52
Northeast	25	25	4	6	60
Northwest	25	25	1	3	54
Southcentral	25	25	1	3	54
Southeast	25	25	34	31	115
Southwest	25	25	9	6	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>400</b>

<b>District</b>	<b>Public MS Students Selected Schools</b>	<b>Public HS Students Selected Schools</b>	<b>Non-Public MS Students Selected Schools</b>	<b>Non-Public HS Students Selected Schools</b>	<b>Total Students Selected Schools</b>
Northcentral	10,722	18,709	46	238	29,715
Northeast	17,203	31,888	362	3,620	53,073
Northwest	9,136	17,775	167	1,240	28,318
Southcentral	15,183	25,712	143	1,326	42,364
Southeast	16,825	40,505	5,254	23,375	85,959
Southwest	12,435	23,622	945	1,982	38,984
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,504</b>	<b>158,211</b>	<b>6,917</b>	<b>31,781</b>	<b>278,413</b>

Table 3: Public Middle School, Student and Overall Response Rates in Pennsylvania by Health District

<b>Health District</b>	<b>School Response Rate</b>	<b>Student Response Rate</b>	<b>Overall Response Rate</b>
NCMS	88.0%	88.0%	77.5%
NEMS	87.5%	87.8%	76.8%
NWMS	72.0%	88.3%	63.6%
SCMS	72.0%	85.2%	61.3%
SEMS	79.2%	91.0%	72.1%
SWMS	36.0%	86.2%	31.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72.3%</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>63.5%</b>

Table 4: Public High School, Student and Overall Response Rates in Pennsylvania by Health District

<b>Health District</b>	<b>School Response Rate</b>	<b>Student Response Rate</b>	<b>Overall Response Rate</b>
NCHS	95.8%	79.7%	76.4%
NEHS	88.0%	84.3%	74.2%
NWHS	64.0%	85.1%	54.5%
SCHS	88.0%	83.0%	73.0%
SEHS	88.0%	88.2%	77.7%
SWHS	36.0%	85.0%	30.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76.5%</b>	<b>84.0%</b>	<b>64.3%</b>

**Pennsylvania Department of Health  
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