## 2003 N.C. Youth Tobacco Survey Results

Tobacco Use on School Property among High School Students, School Officials and Adults—North Carolina, 2003

## Background

Each day in the United States, approximately 4,400 youths aged 12-17 try their first cigarette. ${ }^{1}$ An estimated one third of these young smokers is expected to die from a smoking-related disease. ${ }^{2}$ The North Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS), conducted by the N.C. Tobacco Prevention and Control Branch and Department of Public Instruction, provides information on the tobacco use on school property by students, school officials, and adults.

## Methodology

The sampling frame for the drawn sample consisted of all public and charter schools in North Carolina. A total of 91 primary sampling units (PSUs) based on Local Education Areas (LEAs) [i.e., school districts] were selected in the first stage of sampling in three distinct geographic regions of the state (west, central and east), and 216 schools were selected from these PSUs in the second stage of sampling. Of these 216 eligible schools, 200 participated (school response rate 92.6\%) in the 2003 NC YTS. Classes were then randomly selected proportional to overall school enrollment for each school. Participation was voluntary and anonymous, and school parental permission procedures were followed; students recorded their responses on computer-scannable answer sheets.

## Results

Among the students attending the 200 participating schools, 3,073 middle school students and 3,261 high school students ( $83.5 \%$ student response rate) completed the survey, resulting in an overall response rate of $77.3 \%$. Data were weighted to be representative statewide and by region. CDC and RTI International processed the data and generated basic summary data tables. Students were asked if they had used tobacco products on school property on any of the 30 days prior to taking the survey. This report focuses on cigarette and smokeless tobacco use. Students were also asked if they had seen a school official using tobacco on school property during the past 30 days and if they had seen students or adults smoking at a home football games.

In 2003, $12.3 \%$ of high school students reported smoking cigarettes on school property within the past 30 days, and $7.2 \%$ reported using smokeless tobacco (Table 1). Males had a higher percentage than females, and higher grade levels had higher percentages than lower grade levels (Table 1). Although not statistically significant, cigarette use on school property is slightly lower when compared to 2001 data (Table 1).

In 2003, $41 \%$ of high school students have seen a school official use tobacco on school property within the past 30 days (Table 2). $46.6 \%$ of males and $35.4 \%$ of females reported seeing a school official use tobacco on school property (Table 2). The percentages also increased as grade level increased from 32.6\% in $9^{\text {th }}$ grade to $47.0 \%$ in $12^{\text {th }}$ grade (Table 2). Although these results are not statistically significant, there are sizable differences based on gender and grade level.

In 2003, nearly $75 \%$ of high school students have reported seeing someone smoking at home football games. $75.1 \%$ have seen adults smoking and $74.7 \%$ have seen students smoking (Table 3). Only $17.7 \%$ of students have not seen anyone smoking at a home football game (Table 3). There appears to be no real difference among reports based on gender or grade level.

## References:

1. SAMHSA. National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2001. US DHHS, publication no. (SMA) 023759.
2. CDC. Projected smoking related deaths among youth. MMWR 1996;45(44):971-4.

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Table 1. Percentage of students in high school who have used tobacco on school property in the past 30 days, by sex, grade level, and racelethnicity - Youth Tobacco Survey, North Carolina, 2003, 2001 and 1999

| Characteristic | Cigarettes |  | Smokeless Tobacco |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | (95\% CI) | \% | (95\% CI) |
| High School, 2003 |  |  |  |  |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 14.8 | $( \pm 2.9)$ | 12.7 | $( \pm 3.1)$ |
| Female | 9.7 | ( $\pm 2.4)$ | 1.5 | $( \pm 0.5)$ |
| Grade Level |  |  |  |  |
| 9th | 9.5 | ( $\pm 3.5$ ) | 6.8 | ( $\pm 2.8)$ |
| 10th | 11.8 | ( $\pm 2.8)$ | 7.9 | $( \pm 3.1)$ |
| 11th | 14.0 | $( \pm 5.1)$ | 6.2 | $( \pm 2.2)$ |
| 12th | 15.0 | $( \pm 7.9)$ | 7.9 | $( \pm 2.3)$ |
| Race/Ethnicity |  |  |  |  |
| White | 14.1 | ( $\pm 3.1$ ) | 9.0 | ( $\pm 2.3)$ |
| Black | 8.2 | ( $\pm 2.0)$ | 3.6 | ( $\pm 2.6)$ |
| Hispanic | 5.9 | ( $\pm 4.2)$ | 3.2 | $( \pm 3.0)$ |
| Other | 23.4 | ( $\pm 10.2)$ | 8.8 | ( $\pm 6.7)$ |
| Total | 12.3 | ( $\pm 2.4)$ | 7.2 | ( $\pm 1.8)$ |
| High School, 2001 |  |  |  |  |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 16.4 | $( \pm 3.6)$ | 11.3 | $( \pm 1.7)$ |
| Female | 9.4 | $( \pm 1.6)$ | 1.7 | $( \pm 0.7)$ |
| Grade Level |  |  |  |  |
| 9th | 13.1 | $( \pm 3.4)$ | 6.3 | ( $\pm 2.1$ ) |
| 10th | 11.2 | ( $\pm 2.4)$ | 5.6 | ( $\pm 1.4)$ |
| 11th | 12.9 | ( $\pm 2.6)$ | 7.0 | ( $\pm 1.6)$ |
| 12th | 14.4 | $( \pm 5.1)$ | 7.3 | ( $\pm 2.2)$ |
| Race/Ethnicity |  |  |  |  |
| White | 12.9 | $( \pm 2.2)$ | 6.7 | ( $\pm 1.1$ ) |
| Black | 8.5 | $( \pm 3.2)$ | 4.1 | $( \pm 1.7)$ |
| Hispanic | 18.0 | $( \pm 5.9)$ | 12.2 | $( \pm 3.7)$ |
| Other | 28.9 | ( $\pm 8.1$ ) | 11.8 | $( \pm 4.6)$ |
| Total | 13.0 | ( $\pm 2.3)$ | 6.6 | $( \pm 0.9)$ |
| High School, 1999 |  |  |  |  |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 15.3 | ( $\pm 2.0)$ | N/A | N/A |
| Female | 10.4 | ( $\pm 1.5)$ | N/A | N/A |
| Grade Level |  |  |  |  |
| 9th | 13.2 | ( $\pm 1.9)$ | N/A | N/A |
| 10th | 9.9 | ( $\pm 1.7)$ | N/A | N/A |
| 11th | 13.8 | ( $\pm 2.4)$ | N/A | N/A |
| 12th | 15.4 | ( $\pm 2.8)$ | N/A | N/A |
| Race/Ethnicity |  |  |  |  |
| White | 14.7 | ( $\pm 2.1$ ) | N/A | N/A |
| Black | 8.1 | ( $\pm 2.0)$ | N/A | N/A |
| Hispanic | 11.2 | $( \pm 4.9)$ | N/A | N/A |
| Other | 16.9 | $( \pm 7.1)$ | N/A | N/A |
| Total | 12.9 | ( $\pm 1.5)$ | N/A | N/A |

## 2003 N.C. Youth Tobacco Survey Results

Table 2. Percentage of students in high school who have seen a school official using tobacco during the last 30 days, by sex, grade level and age - Youth Tobacco Survey, North Carolina, 2003.

| Characteristic | $\%$ | $\mathbf{( 9 5 \% ~ C I )}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| High School, 2003 |  |  |
| Sex | 46.6 | $( \pm 5.0)$ |
| Male | 35.4 | $( \pm 6.6)$ |
| Female |  |  |
| Grade Level | 32.6 | $( \pm 7.2)$ |
| 9th | 43.1 | $( \pm 6.3)$ |
| 10th | 45.0 | $( \pm 7.9)$ |
| 11th | 47.0 | $( \pm 8.8)$ |
| 12th | 41.0 | $( \pm 5.2)$ |
| Total |  |  |

Table 3. Percentage of students in high school who have seen people smoking at home football games during the past 30 days, by sex, grade and age - Youth Tobacco Survey, North Carolina, 2003.

| Characteristic | Seen ADULTS smoking |  | Seen STUDENTS smoking |  | Have NOT seen anyone smoking |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | (95\% CI) | \% | (95\% CI) | \% | (95\% CI) |
| High School, 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 74.9 | $( \pm 3.1)$ | 73.4 | ( $\pm 5.0)$ | 18.2 | $( \pm 3.3)$ |
| Female | 75.3 | $( \pm 4.7)$ | 75.9 | $( \pm 5.9)$ | 17.2 | $( \pm 4.6)$ |
| Grade Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9th | 71.4 | $( \pm 5.8)$ | 69.3 | $( \pm 6.7)$ | 19.6 | $( \pm 4.7)$ |
| 10th | 75.3 | ( $\pm 6.2)$ | 76.6 | $( \pm 4.9)$ | 16.5 | $( \pm 5.0)$ |
| 11th | 79.8 | $( \pm 5.9)$ | 77.3 | $( \pm 6.1)$ | 16.0 | $( \pm 5.7)$ |
| 12th | 75.4 | $( \pm 7.2)$ | 77.6 | $( \pm 9.2)$ | 18.1 | ( $\pm 8.8)$ |
| Total | 75.1 | $( \pm 3.4)$ | 74.7 | $( \pm 4.8)$ | 17.7 | $( \pm 3.6)$ |

## 2003 N.C. Youth Tobacco Survey Results

Percentage of HS students who have seen a school official use tobacco within the past 30 days


Percentage of HS students who have seen adults or students smoking at home football games


