

# 2014 Data Summary

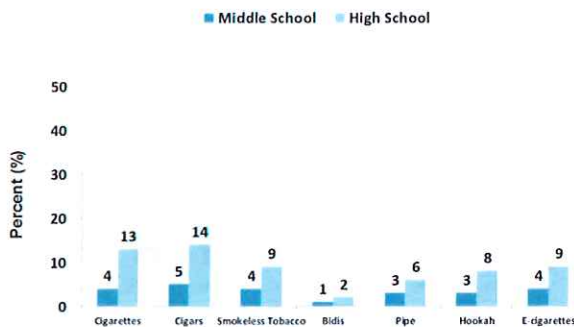
## Youth Tobacco Use in Georgia

Approximately 90% of smokers begin smoking before age 18 years.<sup>1</sup>

### Current Tobacco Use

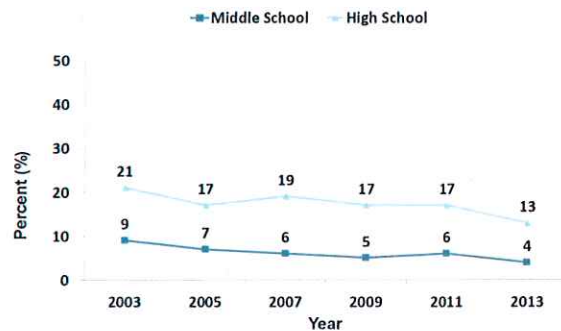
- Approximately 40% (22,800) of Georgia middle school students and 16% (23,800) of high school students first tried smoking cigarettes before the age of 11 years.<sup>2</sup>
- About 9% (32,000) of Georgia middle school students and 23% (103,800) of high school students in Georgia used cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, or cigars in 2013.<sup>3</sup>

Figure 1. Percent of youth who currently use tobacco, Georgia, 2013



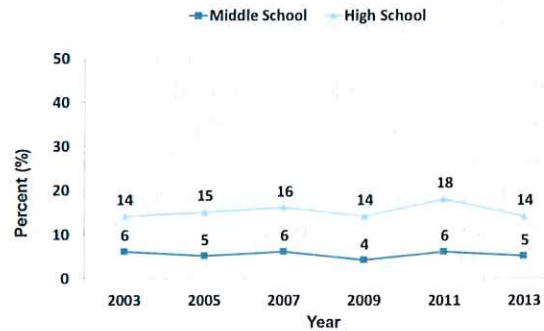
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) & Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Figure 2. Percent of youth who currently smoke cigarettes, Georgia, 2003-2013



Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Figure 3. Percent of youth who currently smoke cigars/cigarillos, Georgia, 2003-2013



Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

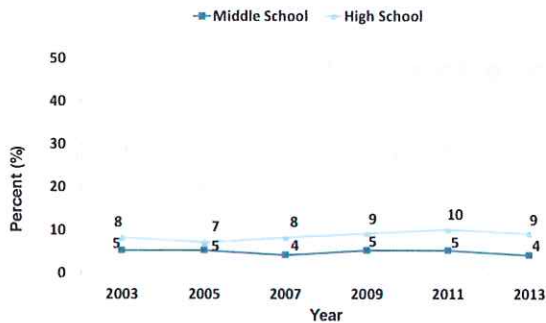
- The prevalence of current cigarette (4%; 14,000), cigar/cigarillo (5%; 18,000), and smokeless tobacco (4%; 13,500) use among middle school students was similar (Figure 1).<sup>3</sup>
- High school students were more likely to smoke cigars/cigarillos (14%; 61,000), followed by cigarettes (13%; 53,000), and smokeless tobacco (SLT) (9%; 42,000) (Figure 1).<sup>2,3</sup>
- The overall prevalence of cigarette smoking among Georgia middle and high school students decreased from 2003 to 2013 (Figure 2).<sup>3,4</sup>

- Use of cigar/cigarillos did not change significantly from 2003 to 2013, with a peak use of 18% among high school students noted in 2011 (Figure 3).<sup>3,4</sup>



# Youth Tobacco Use Data Summary

Figure 4. Percent of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco, Georgia, 2003-2013



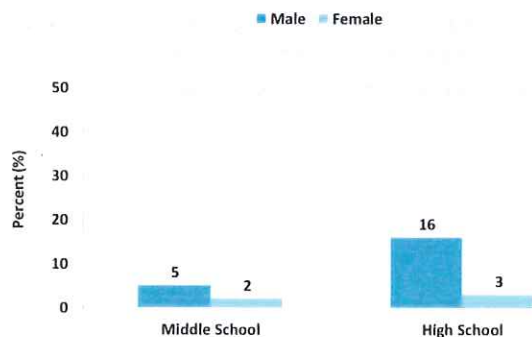
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

- Smokeless tobacco use decreased slightly in 2013 (Figure 4).<sup>3,4</sup>

## Current Tobacco Use by Demographics

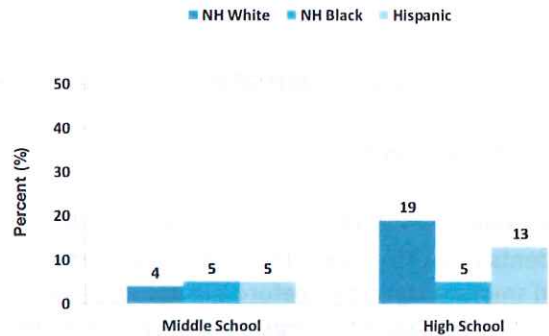
- In 2013, male middle school (5%; 9,800) and high school (16%; 35,000) students were significantly more likely to use smokeless tobacco than female middle school (2%; 3,700) and high school (3%; 6,000) students (Figure 5).<sup>3</sup>
- Non-Hispanic (NH) white (19%; 35,600) and Hispanic (13%; 5,000) high school students were significantly more likely to smoke cigarettes than NH black (5%; 7,700) high school students (Figure 6).<sup>3</sup>
- NH white high school (12%; 25,000) students were significantly more likely to use smokeless tobacco than NH black high school (4%; 7,000) students.<sup>3</sup>
- The prevalence of cigarette smoking increased with grade level (Figure 7).<sup>2</sup>

Figure 5. Percent of youth who use smokeless tobacco by school type and sex, Georgia, 2013



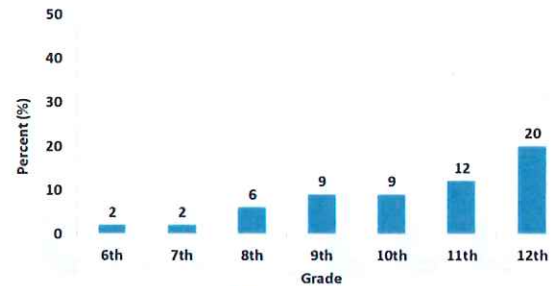
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Figure 6. Percent of youth who currently use cigarettes by school type and race/ethnicity, Georgia, 2013



Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Figure 7. Percent of youth who currently use cigarettes, by grade, Georgia, 2013



Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

## E-Cigarettes<sup>2</sup>

- Approximately 8% (32,400) of Georgia middle school and 16% (73,000) of high school students tried e-cigarettes.
- Four (4%; 15,000) percent of middle school students and 9% (39,300) percent of high school students used e-cigarettes in 2013.

## Smoking Behavior<sup>2</sup>

- During the past year, 59% (6,200) of Georgia middle and 59% (27,100) of high school current smokers tried to quit.

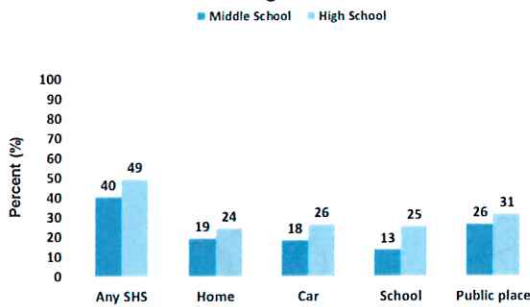


# Youth Tobacco Use Data Summary

- High school students (33%; 151,000) were more likely than middle school students (12%; 45,600) to know someone who smoked on school property.
- High school students (35%, 160,000) were more likely to know someone who used smokeless tobacco on school property as compared to middle school students (12%; 42,600).
- Approximately 80% (4,500) of middle school students who currently smoke were not refused the purchase of tobacco in stores compared to 62% (10,400) of high school students.

## Secondhand Smoke<sup>2</sup>

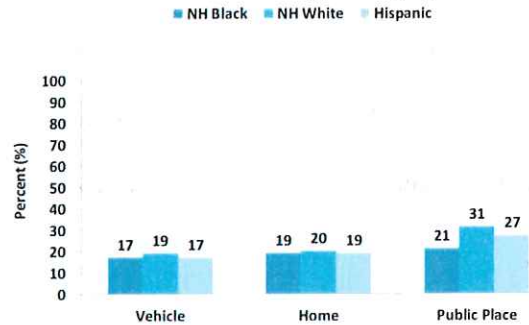
Figure 8. Percent of youth who were exposed to secondhand smoke in the past week, by location, Georgia, 2013



Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

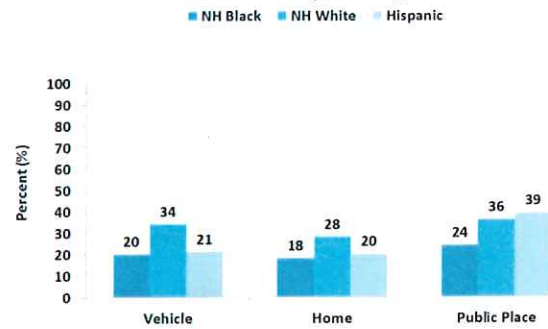
- In the past seven days, Georgia youth were most likely exposed to secondhand smoke in a public place (Figure 8).
- In the past seven days, approximately 40% (150,000) of middle school students and almost half (49%; 225,500) of high school students were exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS) either at home, in a car, at school, or in a public place.
- NH white (31%; 45,600) middle school students were significantly more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke in a public place than NH black (21%; 28,100) middle school students (Figure 9).
- NH white high school students were significantly more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke inside a vehicle and at home than NH black high school students (Figure 10).

Figure 9. Percent of middle school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke by location and race/ethnicity, Georgia, 2013



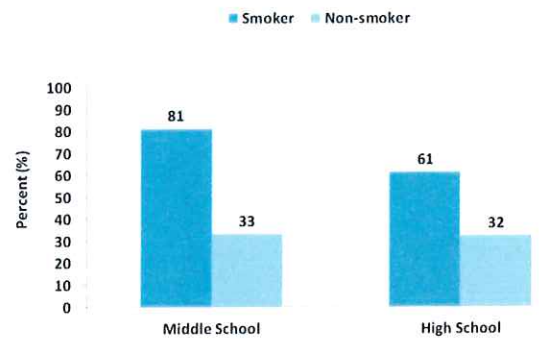
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Figure 10. Percent of high school students who were exposed to secondhand smoke by location and race/ethnicity, Georgia, 2013



Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Figure 11. Percent of youth who live with a smoker, by smoking status, Georgia, 2013



Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

- About 81% (7,000) of middle school smokers and 61% (22,300) of high school smokers lived with a smoker (Figure 11).

# Youth Tobacco Use Data Summary

## Asthma<sup>2</sup>

- Approximately 13% (38,300) of Georgia middle school students and 14% (50,400) of high school students had asthma.
- About 41% (15,600) of middle school students and 53% (26,800) of high school students who had asthma were exposed to secondhand smoke in the past seven days.

## Data Sources:

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Preventing Tobacco Use among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General. 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, 2012.
2. 2013 Georgia Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)
3. 2013 Georgia Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)
4. 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, & 2011 Georgia Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)
5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tobacco Use and Georgia Students Fact Sheet.  
[http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/pdf/tobacco/ga\\_tobacco\\_combo.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/pdf/tobacco/ga_tobacco_combo.pdf)

## QUITTING TAKES PRACTICE!

The Georgia Tobacco Quit Line is available for all Georgians 13 years of age and older who want to quit using tobacco. To receive free counseling, support, and referral services call:

1-877-270-STOP (English)

1-877-2NO-FUME (Spanish)

1-877-777-6534 (Hearing Impaired)

<https://dph.georgia.gov/georgia-tobacco-quit-line>

