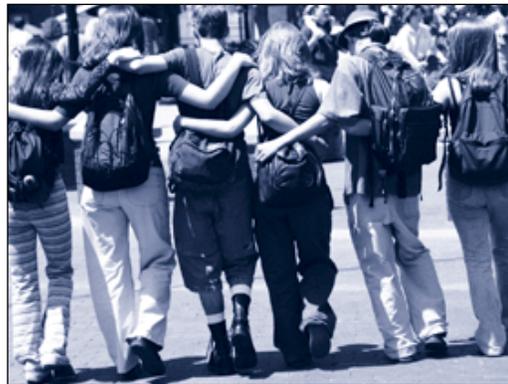


Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey --- 2000



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To protect and improve the health of all Ohioans.

February 2001

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Introduction

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States, causing more than 400,000 deaths each year and resulting in an annual cost of more than \$50 billion in direct medical costs. In Ohio nearly one in five deaths annually is caused by tobacco use.

Each year, smoking kills more people than AIDS, alcohol, drug abuse, car crashes, murders, suicides, and fires—*combined!*

Approximately 80 percent of adult smokers started smoking before the age of 18. Every day in the U.S., nearly 3,000 young people under the age of 18 become regular smokers. More than 5 million children living today will die prematurely because of a decision they will make as adolescents—the decision to smoke cigarettes. Clearly, reaching youth with tobacco use prevention strategies is vital to improving the health of the citizens of Ohio.

During the spring of 2000, the Ohio Department of Health conducted the first Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey (OYTS). The OYTS is intended to provide information that will help enhance the capacity of agencies and organizations to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco prevention and control programs that target youth. The data previously available in Ohio has been limited to prevalence rates for cigarette and smokeless tobacco use among students in grades nine through 12. Measurements that have been missing include cigar and pipe use prevalence, knowledge and attitudes regarding tobacco use, indicators of the impact of media and advertising, information on the enforcement of minors access regulations and laws, reports of school curriculum, exposure to environmental tobacco smoke, data that differentiates between chewing tobacco and snuff and all information on students in grades six through eight.

The OYTS data will make significant contributions to understanding the influence of tobacco marketing, advertising and products on the youth of Ohio based on data from middle school and high school students.

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Acknowledgements

The OYTS was successfully implemented because of the cooperation and dedication of many agencies, organizations and individuals. Director Nick Baird, M.D. of the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) and Superintendent of Public Instruction Susan Tave Zelman of the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) were supportive of the OYTS. Joyce Brannan, Becky Kennedy Koch and Mark Zartman of the ODE lent their expertise and technical assistance based on their experience with the Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Jim Fergason provided assistance by contacting the school district personnel, requesting their participation in the survey. A special thank you to Heather Ryan, Wick Warren and Eric Pevzner of the Office on Smoking and Health at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention who provided much needed technical assistance and training.

The Ohio Department of Health wishes to offer special appreciation to the many people around Ohio who contributed to the successful implementation of this survey. We are particularly grateful to the 3,682 students, the 145 classroom teachers, and the 86 principals and superintendents who agreed to participate in the survey. The survey could not have been implemented without the staff and volunteers of local health departments and partner agencies who went to the schools and administered the surveys.

The following ODH staff provided leadership and expertise with the coordination of the OYTS and the development of this report: Jan Stine, Tobacco Program Consultant, who coordinated the OYTS; Ron Sherwood, Director of the Tobacco Risk Reduction Program; and Wen-Fang Chan, Epidemiologist who reviewed and assisted with this report.

Highlights

- 70 percent of current middle school tobacco users and 62 percent of high school tobacco users live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes, while only 36 percent of middle school never smokers and 37 percent of high school never smokers live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.
- 25 percent of middle school and 16 percent of high school current tobacco users live with someone who uses smokeless tobacco, while only 9 percent of both middle school and high school never tobacco users live with someone who current uses smokeless tobacco.
- 86 percent of middle school current smokers and 90 percent of high school current smokers were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes within the week prior to the survey.
- 55 percent of middle school never smokers and 64 percent of high school never smokers were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes within the week prior to the survey.
- Perceptions as to whether smoking makes young people look cool or fit in, varies significantly between current smokers and never smokers, particularly among middle school students. Middle school current smokers—32 percent; middle school never smokers—6 percent; high school current smokers—19 percent; high school never smokers—6 percent.
- More than half of the current cigarette smokers expressed an interest in quitting.
- Over two-thirds of current smokers under the age of 18 who bought their own cigarettes in a store, reported that they were not asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes.
- 7 percent of middle school students and 25 percent of high school students who had purchased cigarettes within the previous 30 days, and were under age 18, usually got their cigarettes from a store.
- The proportion of students currently using tobacco products increased notably by grade.
- In the middle schools, current cigarette use was similar among all racial/ethnic groups. However, in the high schools, black students have the lowest rates of current cigarette use.
- Male students are more likely to use smokeless tobacco and cigars than female students in both middle schools and high schools.
- 18 percent of middle school students and 41 percent of high school students are current users of **any** tobacco products (cigarettes, smokeless, cigars, pipes, bidis or kreteks). *Current tobacco use is defined as using tobacco on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.*

2000 Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey

Summary

Overall, the Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey data show that in Ohio...

- 18 percent of middle school students and 41 percent of high school students are current users of **any** tobacco products (cigarettes, smokeless, cigars, pipes, bidis¹ or kreteks²). *Current tobacco use is defined as using tobacco on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.*
- 14 percent of middle school students and 33 percent of high school students are current cigarette smokers.
- Cigar use is common with 8 percent of middle school students and 18 percent of high school students classified as current cigar users.
- 3 percent of middle school students and 7 percent of high school students currently use bidis
- Smokeless tobacco is reported by 5 percent and 9 percent of middle school and high school students respectively.
- Male students are more likely to use smokeless tobacco and cigars than female students in both middle schools and high schools.
- In the middle schools, current cigarette use was similar among all racial/ethnic groups. However, in the high schools, black students have the lowest rates of current cigarette use.
- The proportion of students currently using tobacco products increased notably by grade.
- The most common cigarette brand among students who had purchased cigarettes within the previous 30 days was Marlboro (49 percent of middle school students and 60 percent of high school students).
- 7 percent of middle school students and 25 percent of high school students who had purchased cigarettes within the previous 30 days, and were under age 18, usually got their cigarettes from a store.
- 44 percent of those middle school students who had purchased cigarettes within the previous 30 days and who usually got their cigarettes from a store, purchased their last pack at a convenience store. 71 percent of underage high school students who had purchased cigarettes within the previous 30 days purchased their last pack of cigarettes at a convenience store.
- Over two-thirds of current smokers under the age of 18 who bought their own cigarettes in a store, reported that they were not asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes.
- Approximately 40 percent of students under the age of 18 who reported that they purchased cigarettes within the past 30 days were refused cigarettes because of their age.
- More than half of the current cigarette smokers expressed an interest in quitting.

¹Bidis are small, brown, hand-rolled cigarettes primarily made in India and other southeast Asian countries.

²Kreteks or clove cigarettes, are cigarettes containing tobacco and clove extract.

2000 Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey

- Current smokers found it difficult to stay off cigarettes for at least 30 days. 40 percent were unable to stay off cigarettes for a month the last time they tried to quit. Frequent smokers, those that smoked on 20 or more of the previous 30 days, were less likely than current smokers to be able to stay off cigarettes for 30 days the last time they tried to quit.
- While 53 percent of current smokers think they will be smoking cigarettes five years from now, only 2 percent of never smokers think they will be smoking cigarettes in five years.
- 75 percent of both current smokers and never smokers have been told by at least one parent or guardian about the dangers of tobacco use.
- While 41 percent of middle school current smokers think that young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends, only 24 percent of high school smokers have the same belief. 10 percent of middle school students who have never smoked share this belief while 12 percent of high school students who have never smoked think that young people who smoke have more friends.
- Perceptions as to whether smoking makes young people look cool or fit in, varies significantly between current smokers and never smokers, particularly among middle school students. Middle school current smokers—32 percent; middle school never smokers—6 percent; high school current smokers—19 percent; high school never smokers—6 percent.
- Both current smokers (84 percent) and never smokers (94 percent) think that young people risk harming themselves if they smoke between one and five cigarettes per day.
- 30 percent of current smokers and 6 percent of never smokers think it is safe to smoke a year or two, as long as you quit after that.
- 73 percent of current smokers think they would be able to quit cigarette smoking now if they wanted to.
- 44 percent of middle school students and 15 percent of high schools students report that they have practiced ways to say “NO” to tobacco in school during the current school year.
- 50 percent of middle school current smokers (41 percent of the girls and 56 percent of the boys) and 32 percent of the high school current smokers (26 percent of the girls and 36 percent of the boys) have bought or received something with a tobacco company name or picture on it, while 13 percent of middle school and 11 percent of high school students who have never smoked reported having such items.
- 86 percent of middle school current smokers and 90 percent of high school current smokers were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes within the week prior to the survey.
- 55 percent of middle school never smokers and 64 percent of high school never smokers were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes within the week prior to the survey.
- 80 percent of current tobacco users rode in a car with someone who was smoking during the week prior to the survey, while 40 percent of never tobacco users rode in a car with someone who was smoking during the week prior to the survey.

2000 Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey

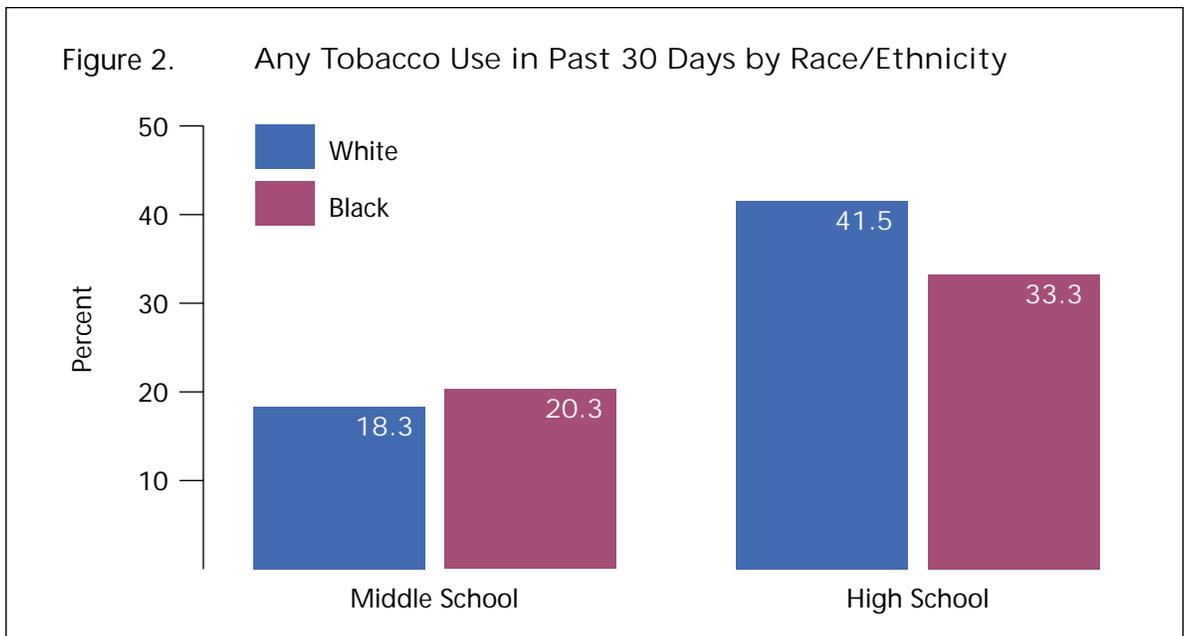
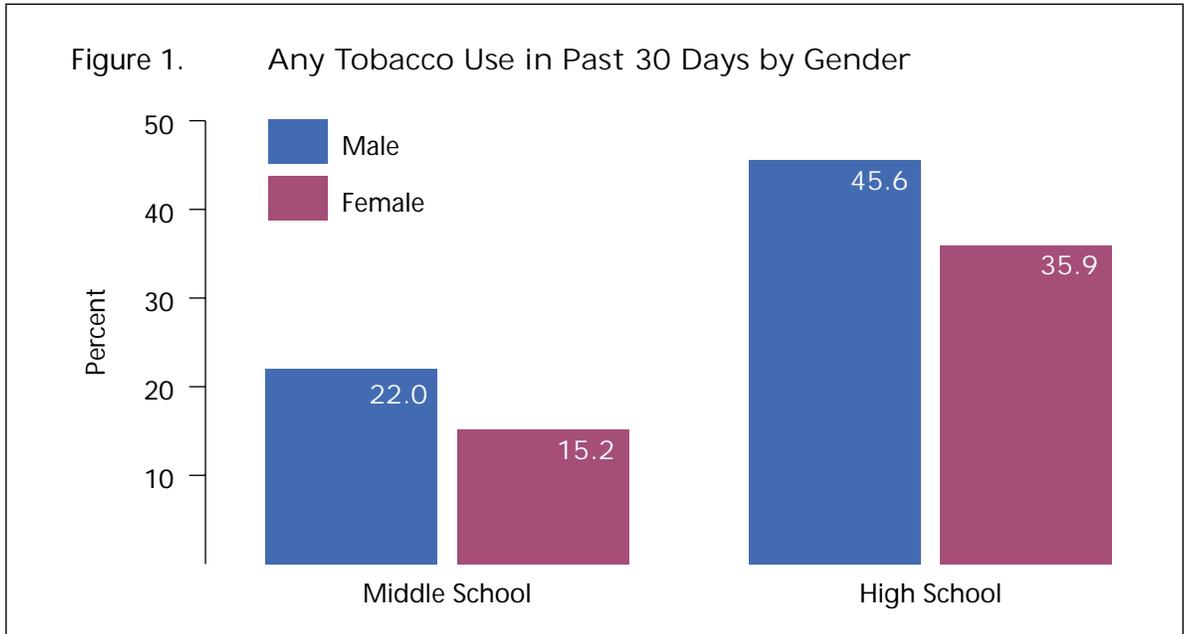
- 92 percent of students think that smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to them. 82 percent of middle school current tobacco users and 91 percent of high school tobacco users have that opinion.
- 70 percent of current middle school tobacco users and 62 percent of high school tobacco users live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes, while only 36 percent of middle school never smokers and 37 percent of high school never smokers live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.
- 25 percent of middle school and 16 percent of high school current tobacco users live with someone who uses smokeless tobacco, while only 9 percent of both middle school and high school never tobacco users live with someone who current uses smokeless tobacco.
- 85 percent of both middle school and high school current tobacco users have at least one smoker among their four closest friends, while only 22 percent of middle school and 38 percent of high school never smokers have at least one smoker among their four closest friends.

2000 Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey

Tobacco Prevalence

Any Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days

- Overall, 18.7 percent of Ohio middle school students and 41.1 percent of Ohio high school students are current users of **any** form of tobacco products (cigarettes, smokeless, cigars, pipe, bidi¹ or kreteks². *Current tobacco use is defined as using tobacco on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.*

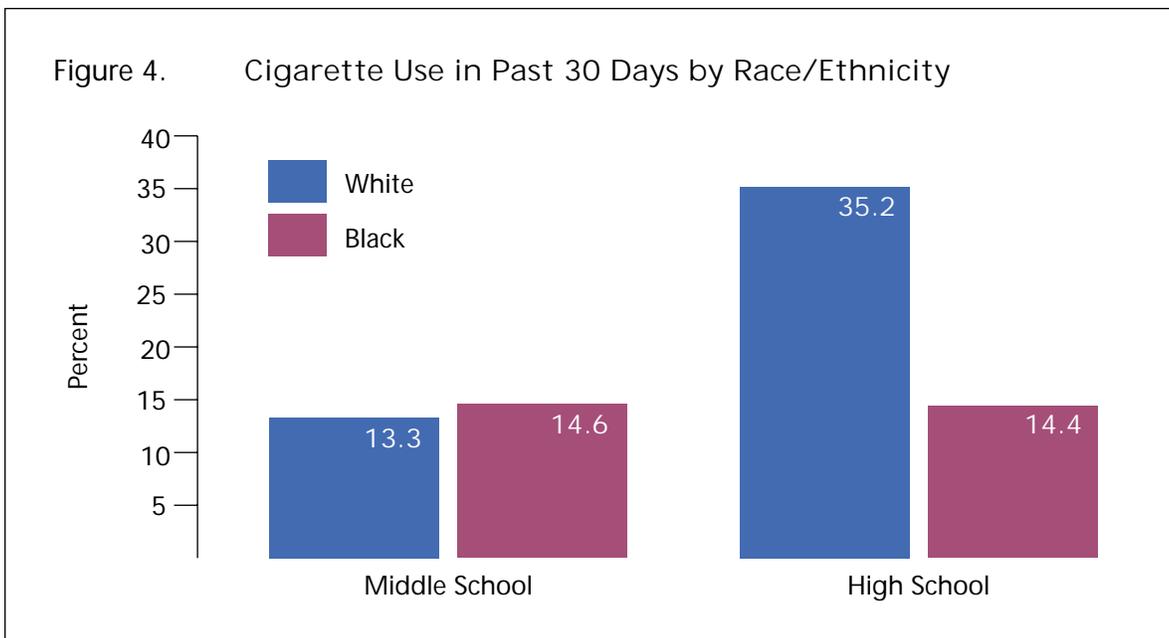
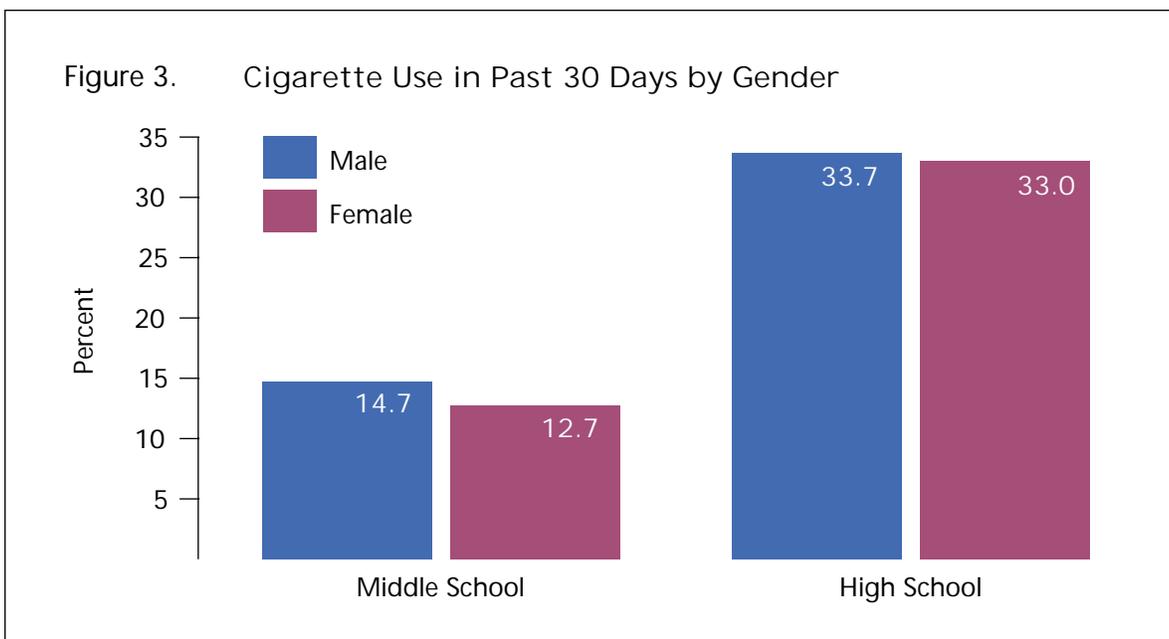


¹Bidis are small, brown, hand-rolled cigarettes primarily made in India and other southeast Asian countries.

²Kreteks or clove cigarettes, are cigarettes containing tobacco and clove extract.

Cigarette Use in the Past 30 Days

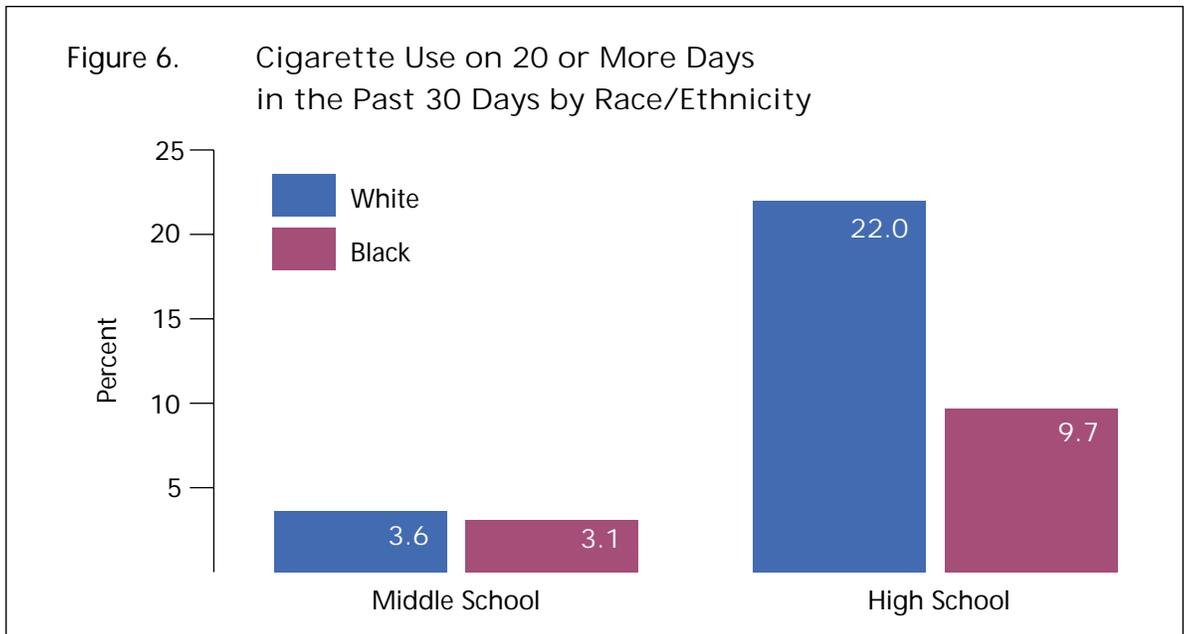
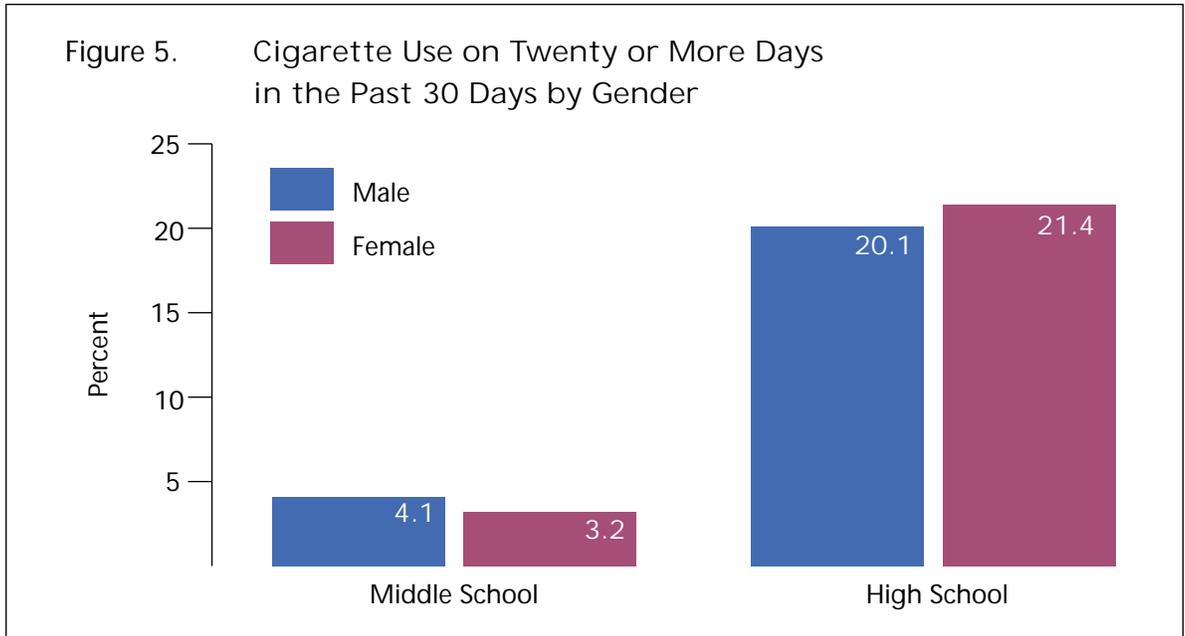
- Overall, 13.7 percent of middle school students and 33.4 percent of high school students report smoking cigarettes in the 30 days preceding the survey (*current cigarette use*).
- Current cigarette use by males and females is not significantly different. However, more white high school students (35.2 percent) report current smoking than black high school students³ (14.4 percent).



³ Due to the small size of the Hispanic and other subgroups in this survey, this report will not graph their data, however, findings from the Hispanic subgroup is summarized on page 17 of this report.

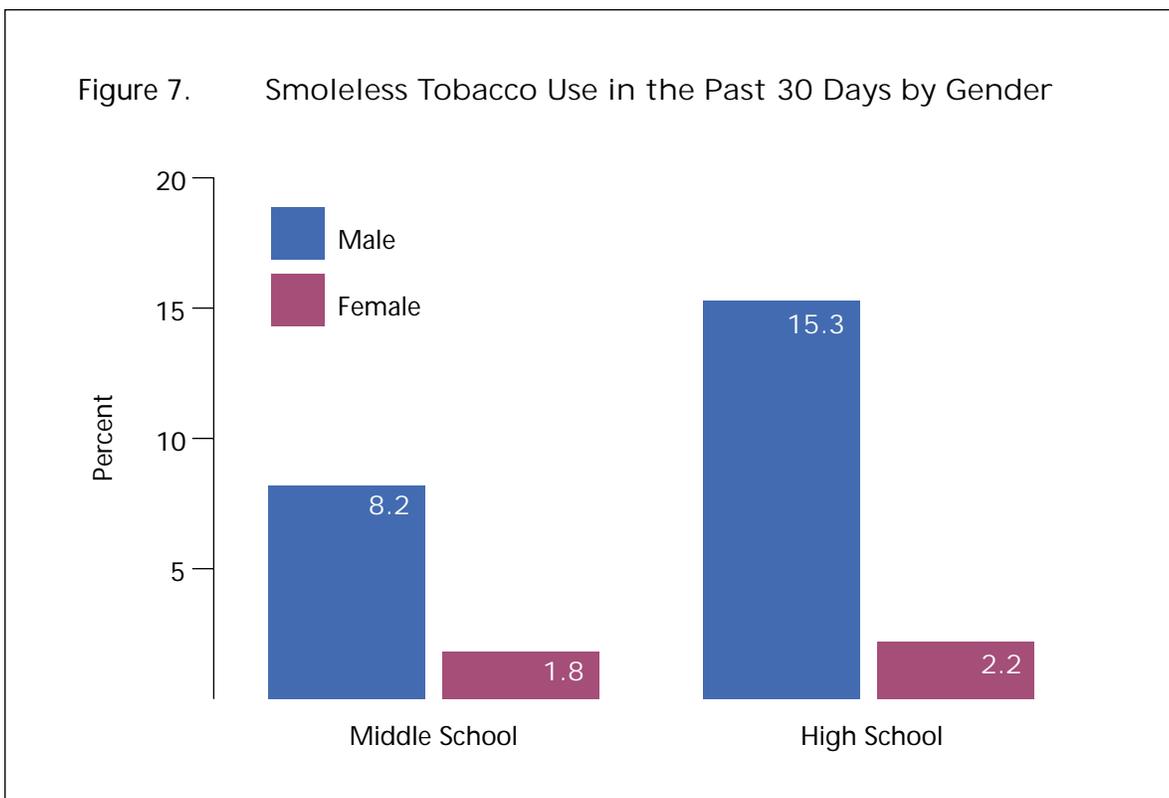
Cigarette Use on 20 or More of the Past 30 Days

- Frequent cigarette use (*smoking on 20 or more of the previous 30 days*) was significantly lower than current cigarette use for both middle school and high school students when comparing gender and race. However, there are still no significant differences between genders, and white high school students (22 percent) more often report frequent cigarette use than black high school students (9.7 percent).



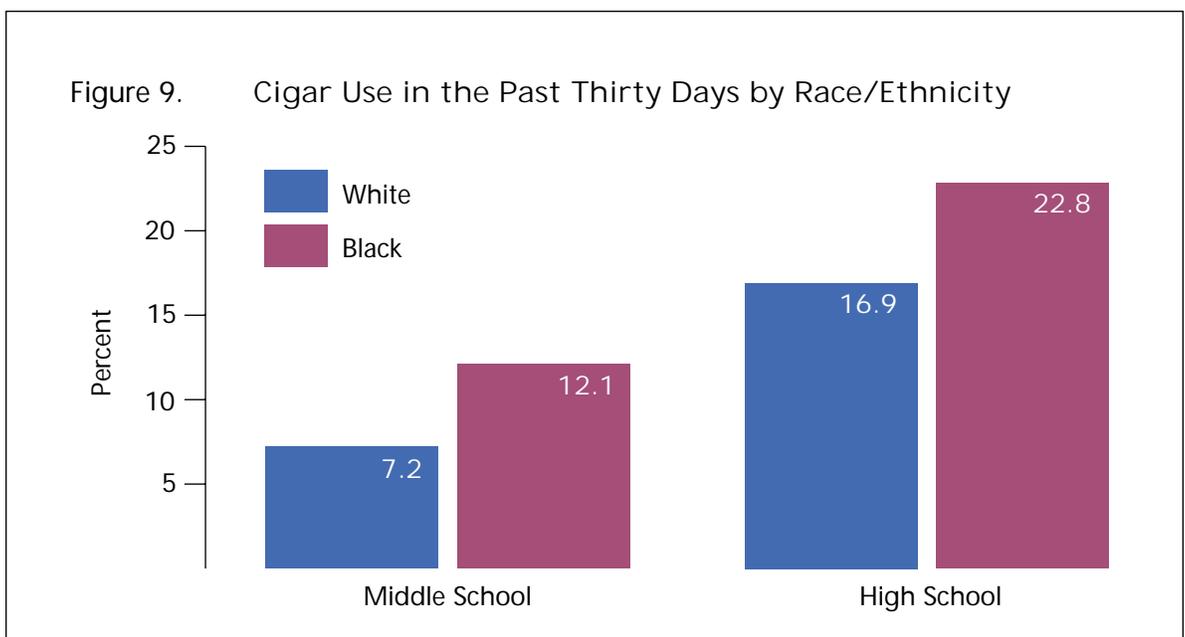
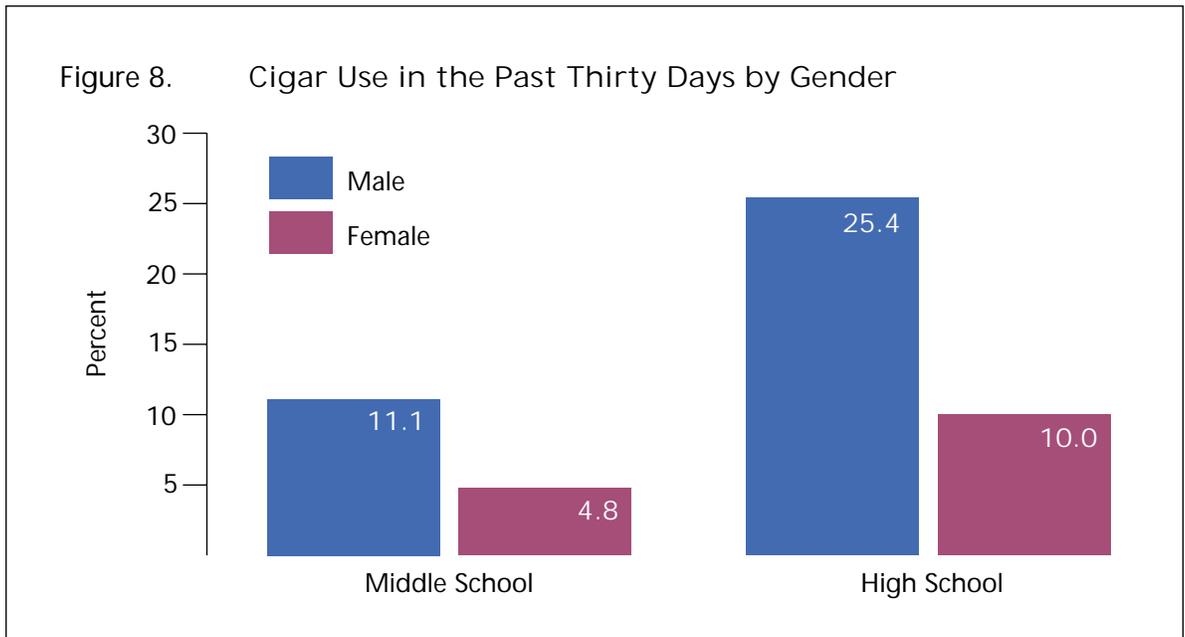
Smokeless Tobacco Use in the Past 30 Days

- Overall, 5.1 percent of middle school students and 9.1 percent of high school students report using smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, dip or snuff) in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Male students have significantly higher rates of smokeless tobacco use than females in both middle schools and high schools.
- There is no significant difference in current smokeless tobacco use between white students and black students.



Cigar Use in the Past 30 Days

- Overall, 8.1 percent of middle school students and 18.1 percent of high school students smoked a cigar on one or more of the previous 30 days.
- Male students have significantly higher rates of cigar use than females in both middle schools and high schools.
- There is no significant difference in current cigar use between white students and black students.⁴



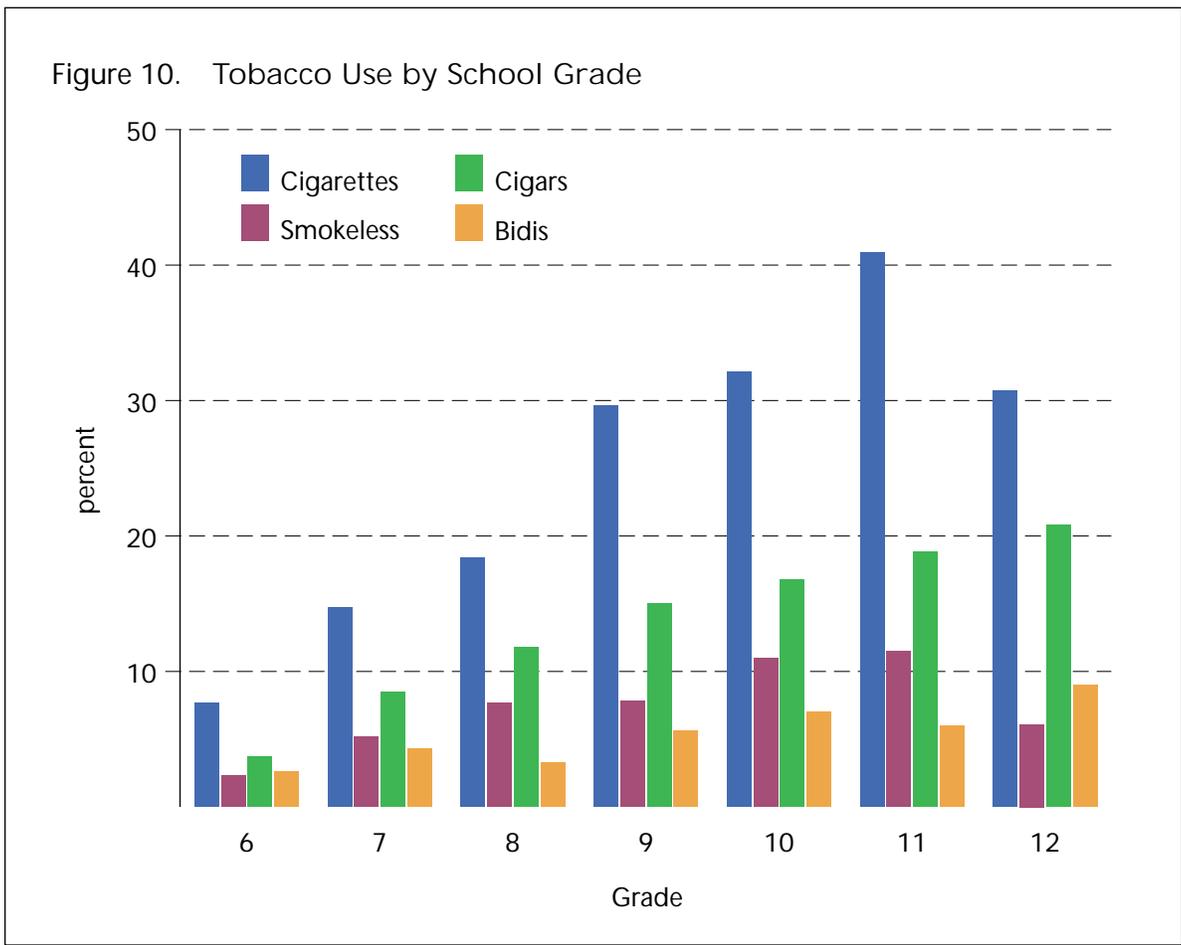
⁴ See corresponding confidence intervals on page 19 of this report.

Bidis Use in the Past 30 Days

- Overall, 3.4 percent of middle school students and 6.9 percent of high school students smoked bidis cigarettes in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Significant gender or racial differences do not exist in either middle school or high school students.

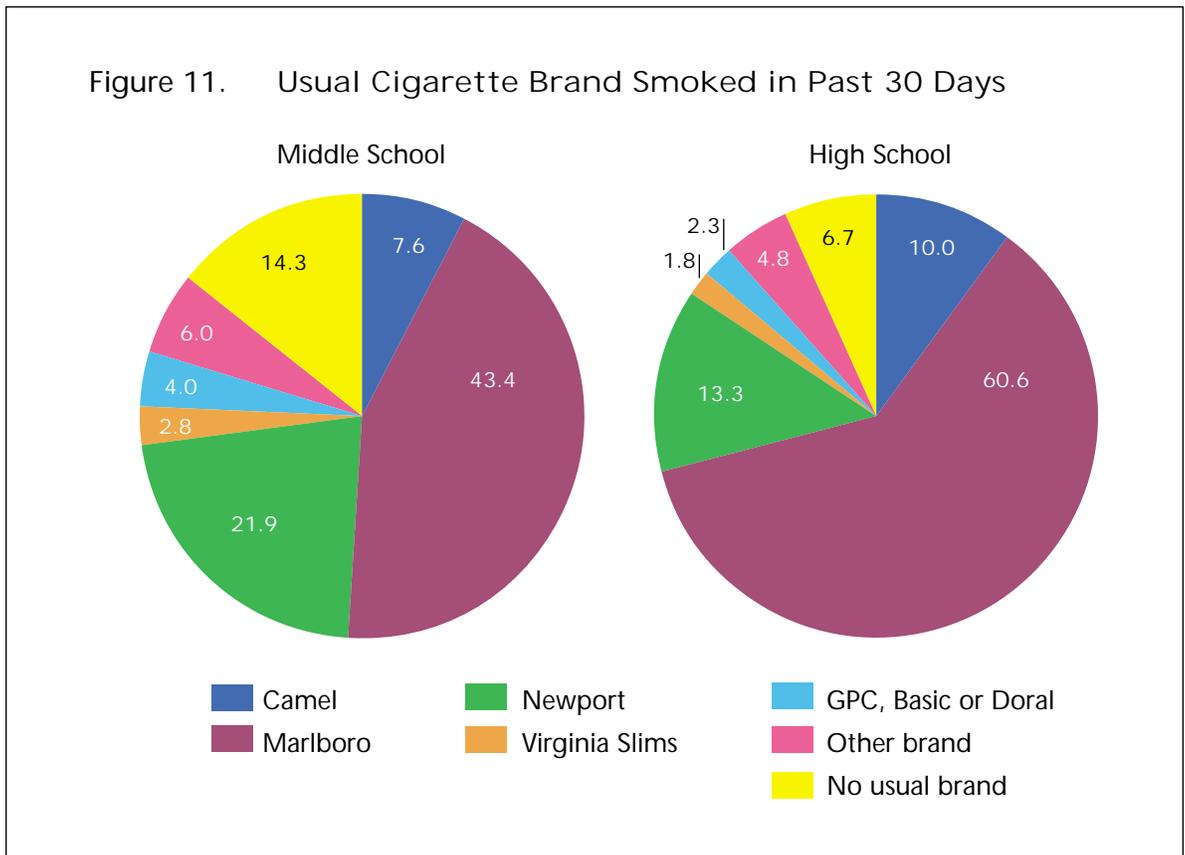
Tobacco Use by School Grade

- The proportion of students currently using tobacco products increases by grade.
- There are notable increases in cigarette smoking between the sixth and seventh grades (a 91 percent increase), the ninth and tenth grades (61 percent increase).
- The largest increases for cigar and smokeless tobacco use occurred between the sixth and seventh grades when cigar use increased by 130 percent and smokeless tobacco use increased by 126 percent.
- Notably, there were decreases in both cigarette (33 percent) and smokeless tobacco (88.5 percent) use between the eleventh and twelfth grades.



Usual Cigarette Brand

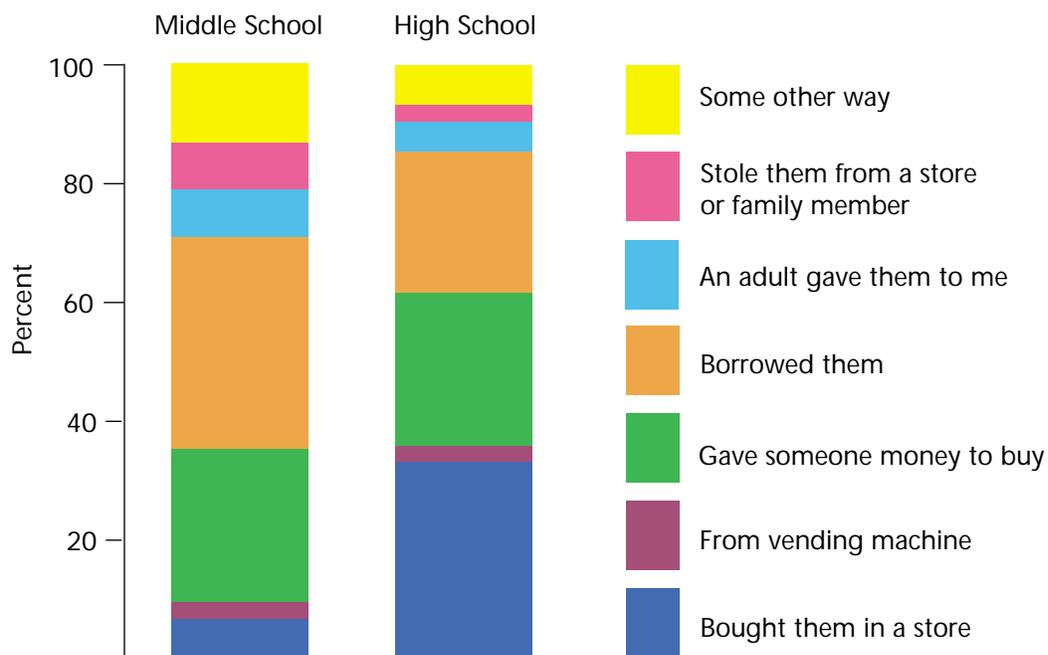
- Among students who smoked cigarettes in the 30 days preceding the survey, the most common usual brand smoked was Marlboro (43 percent of middle school students and 60.6 percent of high school students). Other usual brands were Newport (21.9 percent and 13.3 percent), and Camel (7.6 percent and 10 percent).
- White students who smoked cigarettes in the 30 days preceding the survey usually smoked Marlboro. Black students usually smoked menthol cigarettes.



Access to Tobacco

- The most common ways that middle school students that had purchased cigarettes in the past 30 days got their cigarettes during that time period was to borrow them from someone else (35.7 percent) or to give money to someone to buy them (25.8 percent)⁵.
- High school students who were under 18 and had purchased cigarettes in the past 30 days usually got their cigarettes by purchasing them (33.2 percent), giving someone money to buy them (25.9 percent) or borrowing them (23.6 percent).

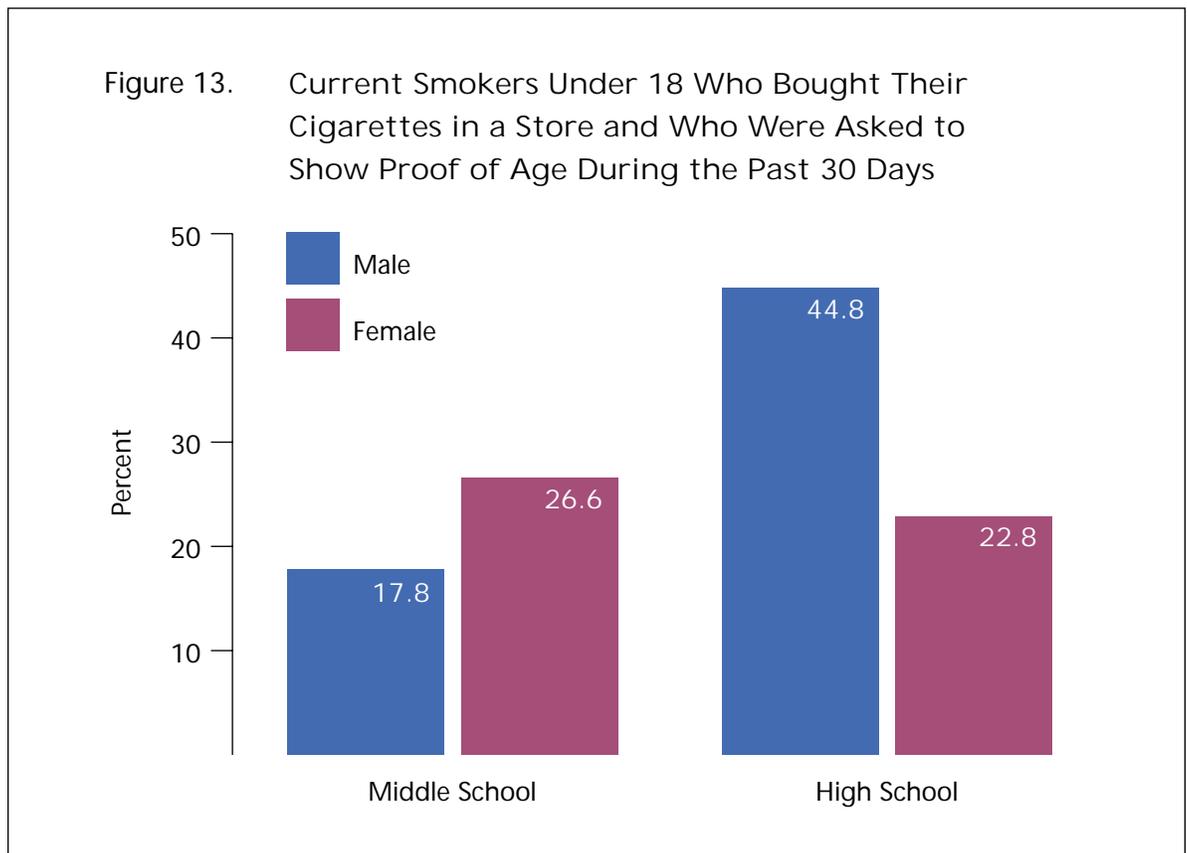
Figure 12. Points of Access to Cigarettes



⁵ 100 percent of the middle school students surveyed were under 18 years of age. 81.1 percent of high school students were under 18.

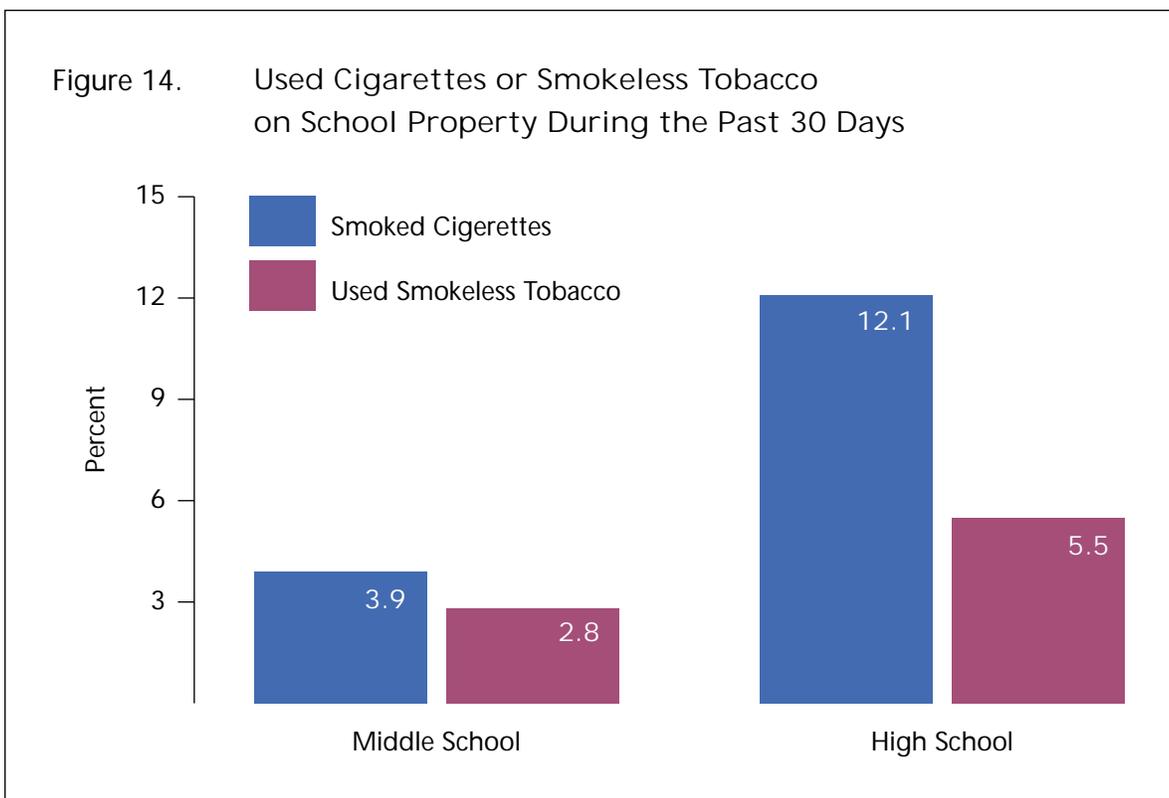
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- Of the current smokers under age 18 who bought their own cigarettes in the last 30 days, 44.4 percent of middle school students and 70.9 percent of high school students bought their last pack of cigarettes in a convenience store.
- Of the current smokers under 18 who bought their cigarettes in a store, 79.1 percent of middle school students and 65.5 percent of high school students were not asked to show proof of age during the past 30 days. Of the same group, 60.2 percent of middle school students and 53.5 percent of high school students reported that they were not refused cigarettes because of their age.



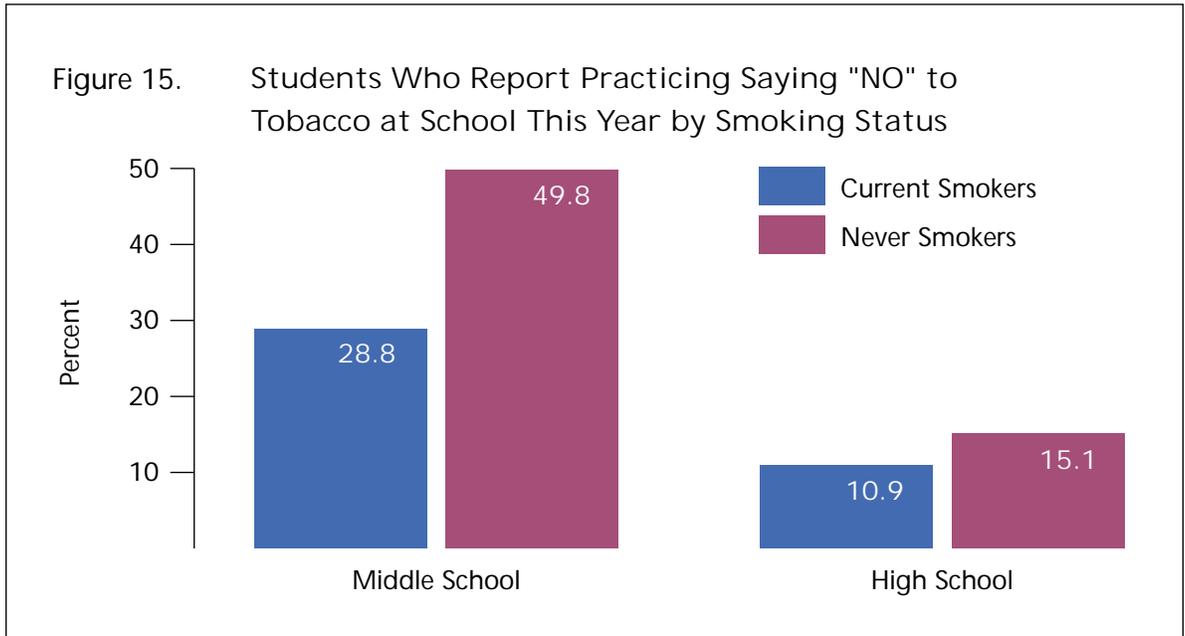
Tobacco Use on School Property

- Ohio Revised Code Section 3313.751 states that, “No pupil shall smoke or use tobacco or posses any substance containing tobacco in any area under the control of a school district or an educational service center or at any activity supervised by any school operated by a school district or an educational service center.”
- 3.9 percent of middle school students and 12.1 percent of high school students report smoking cigarettes on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- 2.8 percent of middle school students and 5.5 percent of high school students report using smokeless tobacco on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey.



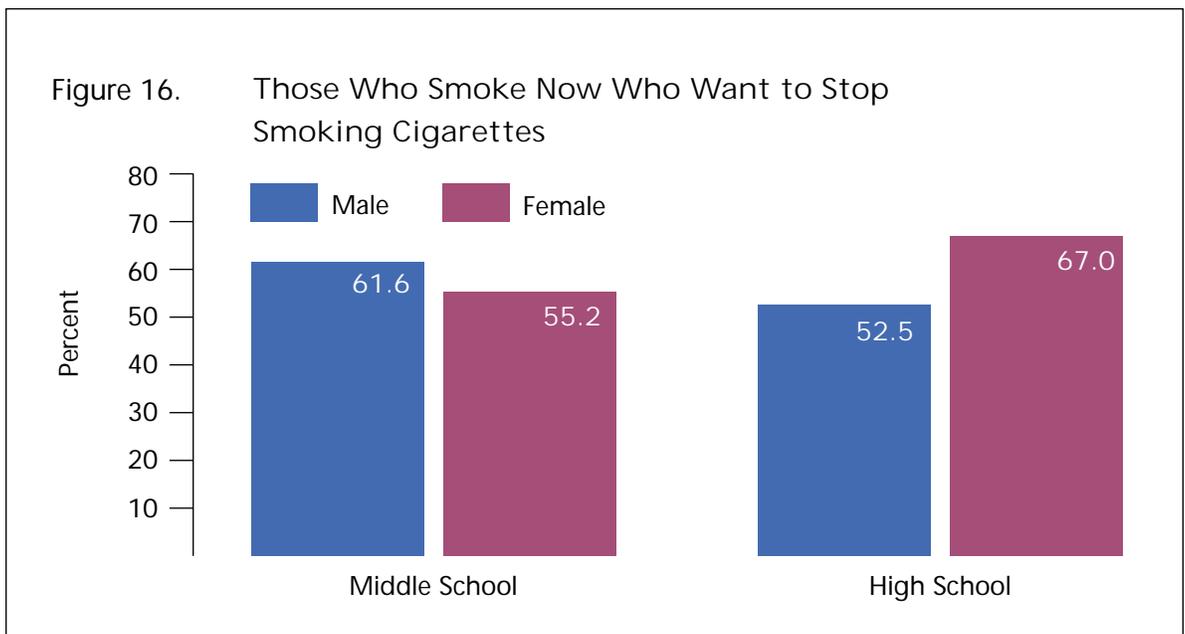
Learning Refusal Skills in School

- 43.9 percent of middle school students and 14.5 percent of high school students report taking a class where they practiced saying “NO” to tobacco during the current school year.



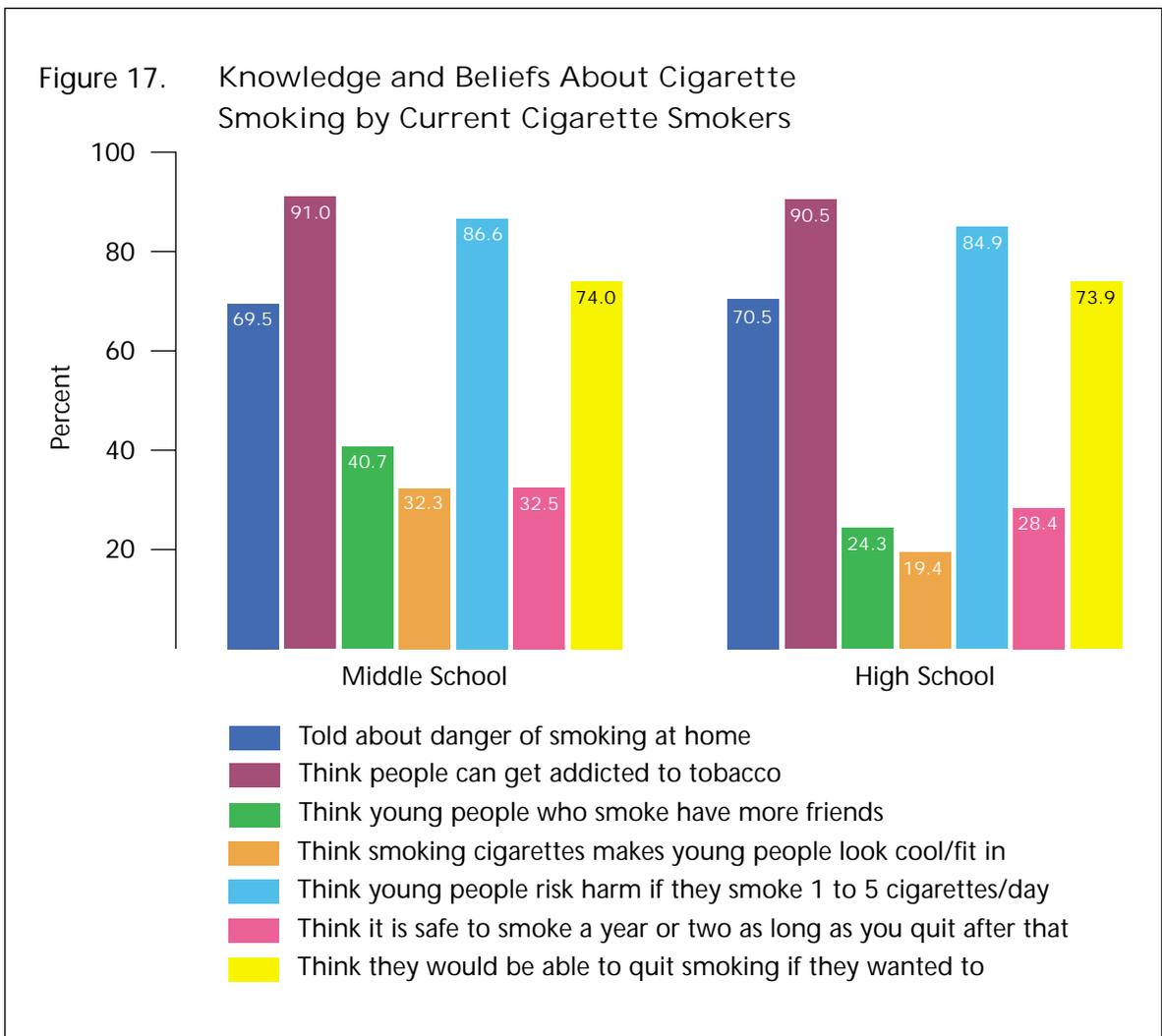
Cessation

- High school females who have smoked cigarettes during the past 12 months attempt to quit smoking more frequently than males (76.6 percent vs. 53.4 percent).
- Of both middle school and high school students who currently smoke cigarettes, 58.9 percent want to stop smoking.



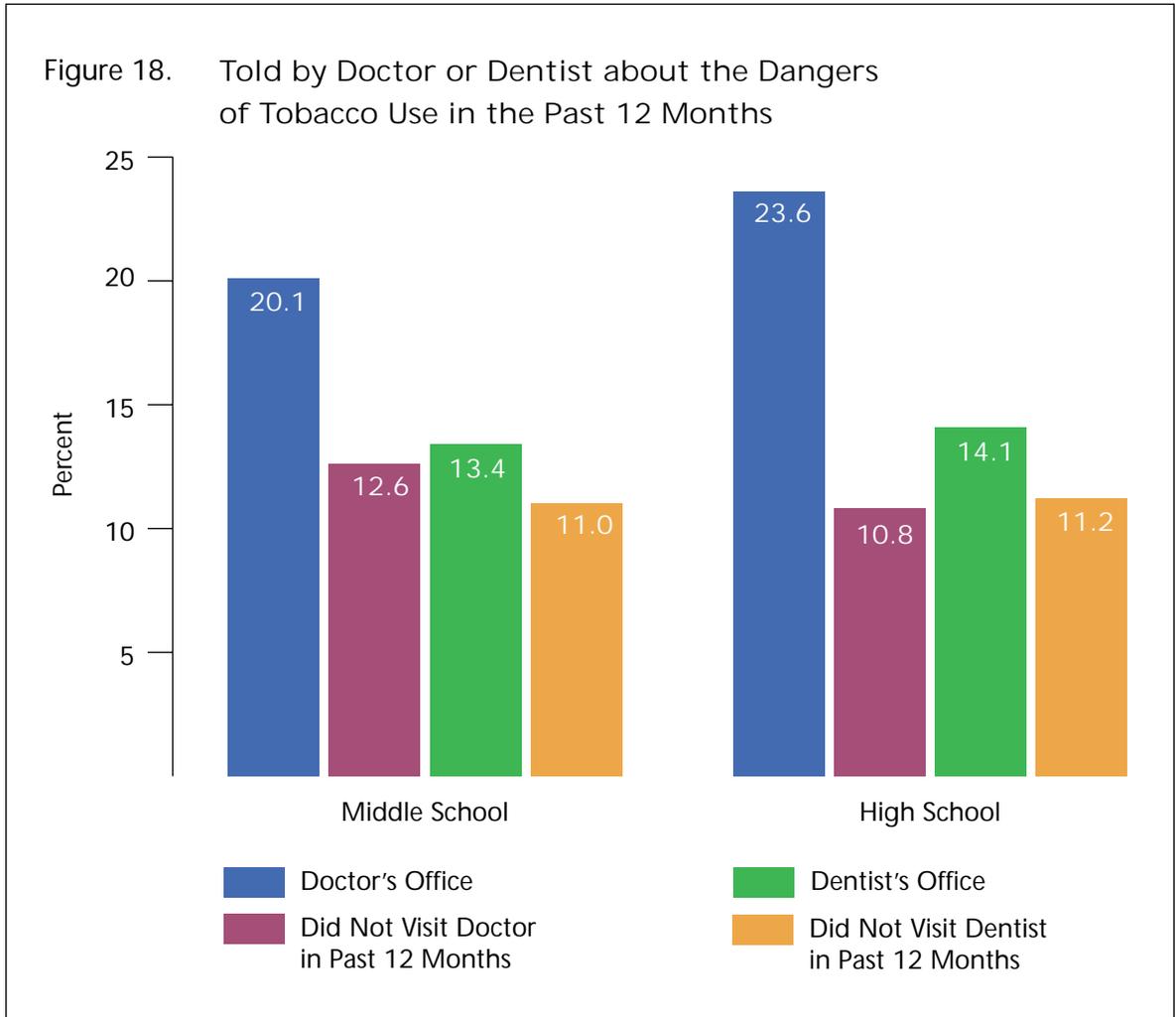
Knowledge and Beliefs about Cigarette Smoking

- 70 percent of current cigarette smokers report being told by their parents or guardians about the dangers of smoking.
- 91 percent of both middle school and high school students think that people can become addicted to tobacco and they think that people risk harm if they smoke one to five cigarettes per day.
- There are perceived social benefits of tobacco use by cigarette smokers. Current cigarette smokers in middle school (40.7 percent) and high school (24.3 percent) think young people who smoke have more friends, and 32.3 percent of middle school smokers and 19.4 percent of high school smokers think that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in. Never smokers, on the other hand, do not share these beliefs at the same rate. Middle school never smokers (9.7 percent) and high school never smokers (12.4 percent) believe that young people who smoke have more friends, and 5.7 percent and 5.6 percent respectively, believe that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in.



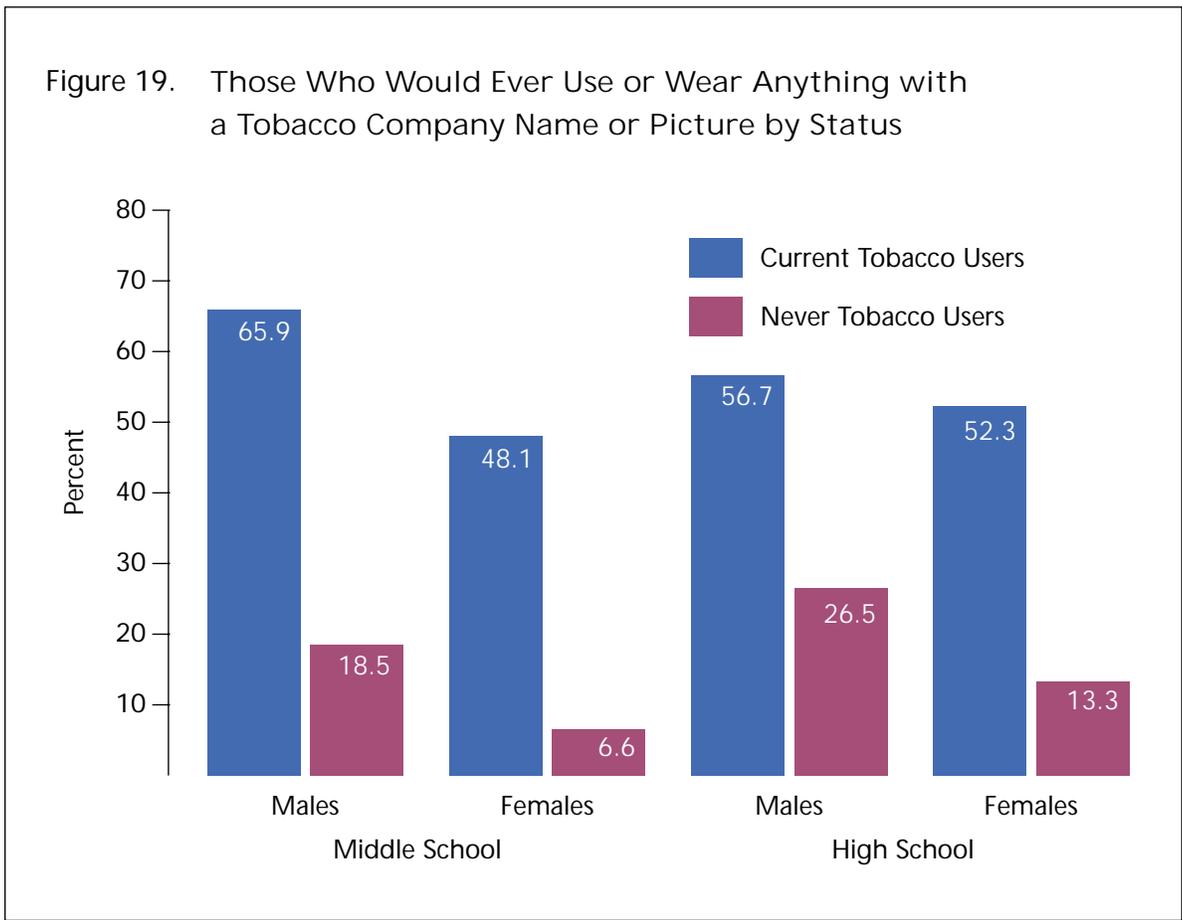
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- 20.1 percent of middle school students and 23.6 percent of high school students were told by a physician about the dangers of tobacco use in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- 13.4 percent of middle school students and 14.1 percent of high school students report receiving that information from a dentist.



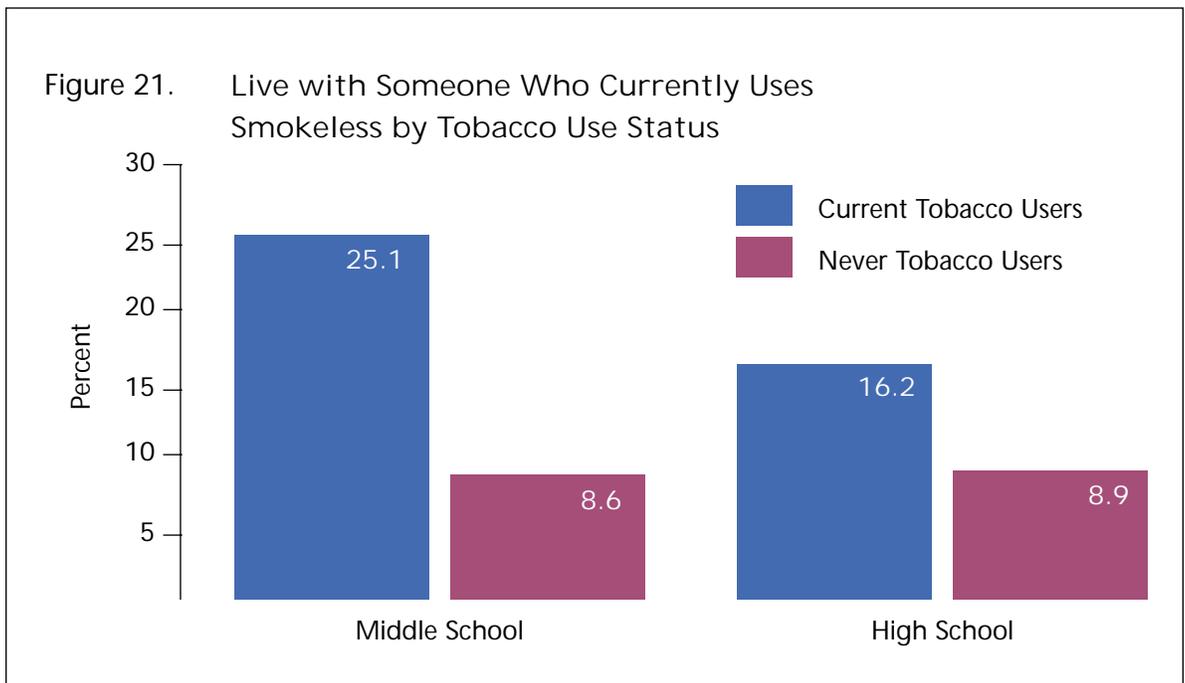
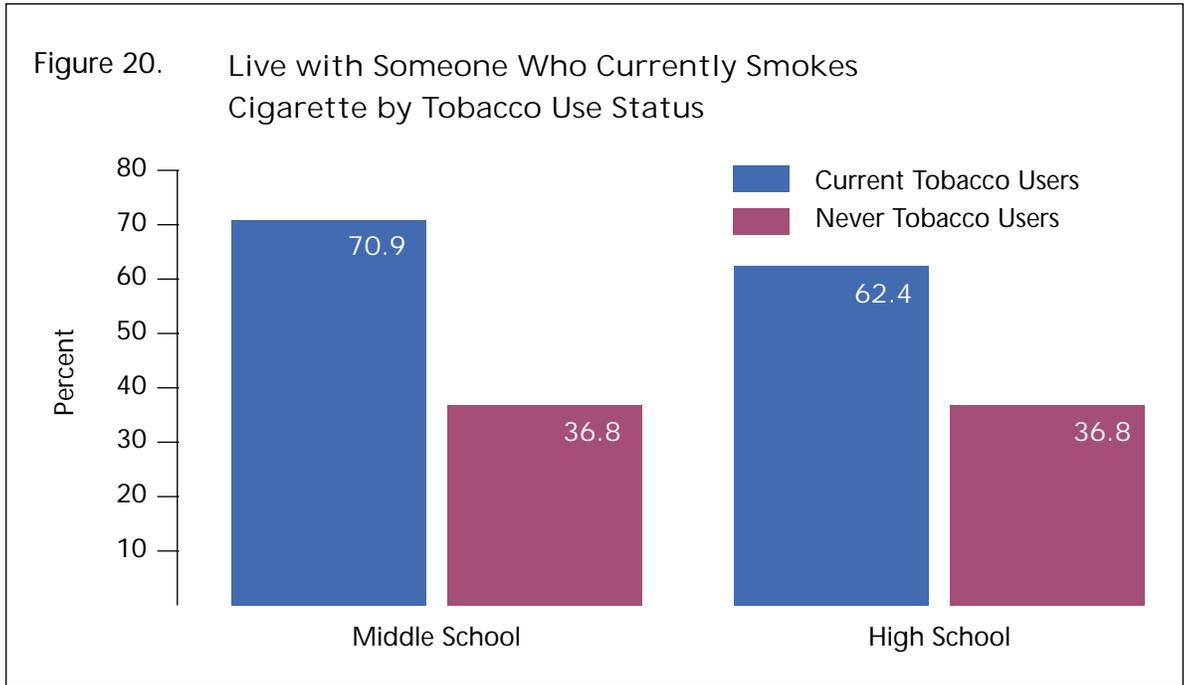
Tobacco Company Tactics/Tobacco Company Promotional Efforts

- Approximately 22 percent of students have bought or received an item with a tobacco company name or picture on it.
- Those who have used tobacco products are more likely to use or wear something with the name or logo of a tobacco company than those who have never used tobacco. Males are more likely than females to use or wear an item with a tobacco company name or logo.



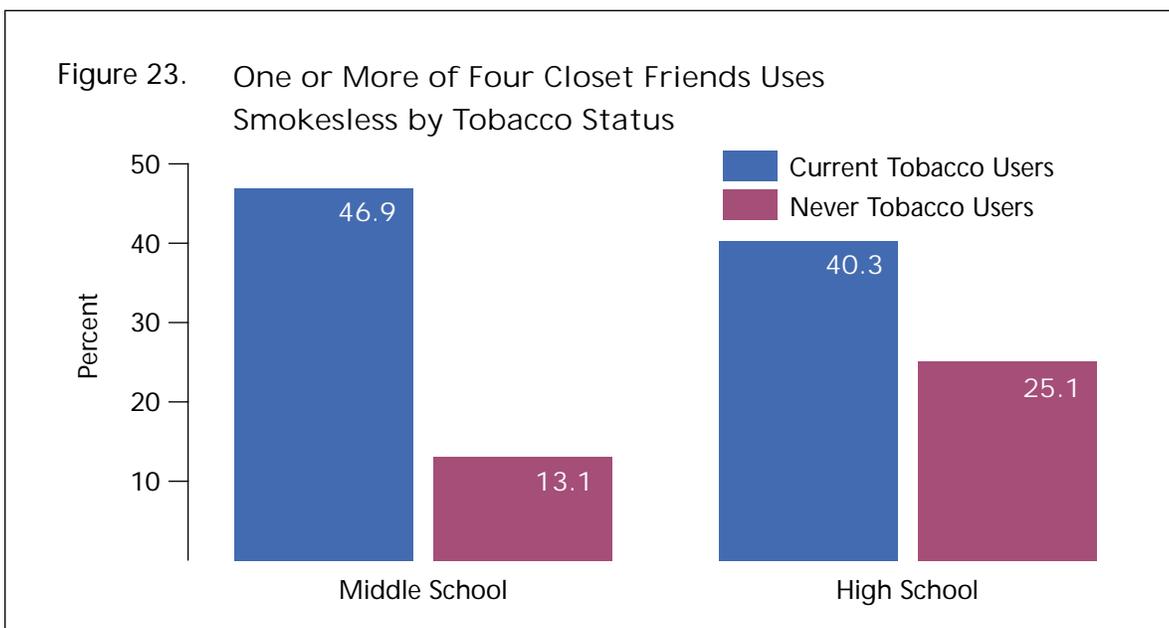
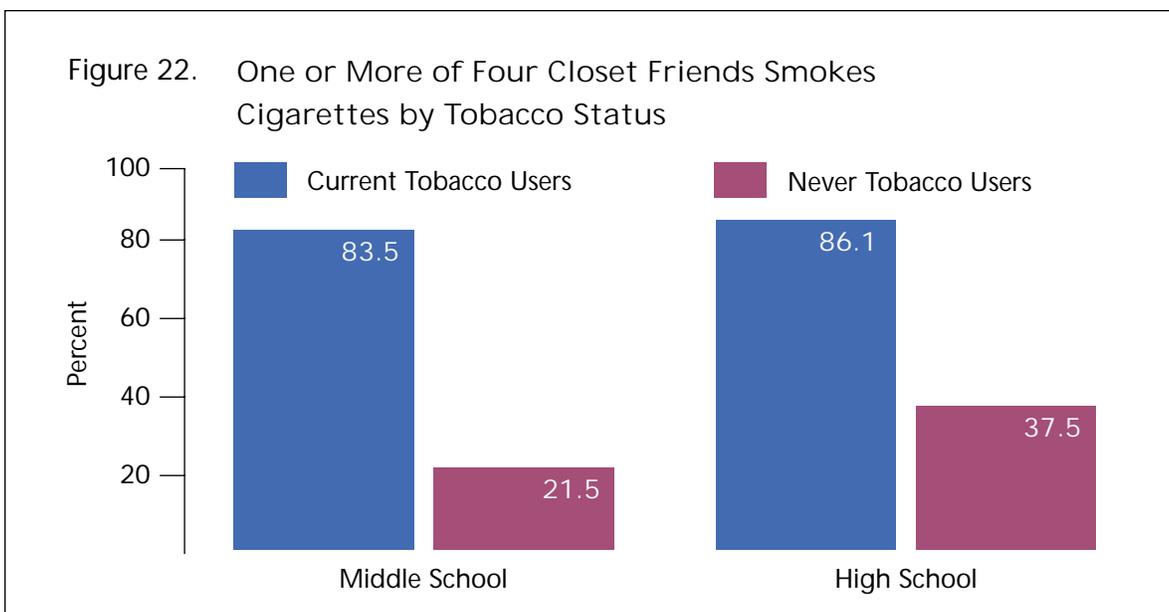
Social Influences

- The rate of current cigarette smoking by middle and high school students almost doubles when a student lives with someone who smokes.



Social Influences

- Among current tobacco users, more than 80 percent have at least one cigarette user as one of their closest friends, compared to 21.5 percent of middle school and 37.5 percent of high school never tobacco users who have at least one cigarette user as one of their four closest friends.
- Among current tobacco users, more than 40 percent have at least one smokeless tobacco user as one of their closest friends, compared to 13.1 percent of middle school and 25.1 percent of high school never tobacco users who have at least one smokeless tobacco user as one of their four closest friends.



Technical Information

Instrument

Students were surveyed using the Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey (OYTS) instrument. The instrument was based on the core Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Youth Tobacco Survey that consisted of 63 multiple choice questions. Ten optional questions were added for a total of 73 questions. The instrument is self-administered and utilizes a questionnaire booklet and a scannable answer sheet. The OYTS addresses eight content areas: tobacco prevalence; access to tobacco products; smoking cessation; smoking intention; perceived consequences of tobacco use; mass media; awareness of tobacco industry strategies; and environmental tobacco smoke.

Sample Description—Middle School Sample:

All regular schools (2,414) containing grades six, seven or eight were included in the sample frame. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of students in grades six through eight.

School Level— The first stage sampling frame consisted of all schools containing any of grades six through eight. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size.

Class Level— The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each school that participated in the survey. All second period classes in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

Overall response rates:

Schools— 87.8 percent 43 of the 49 sampled schools participated.

Students— 84.5 percent 1,728 of the 2,045 sampled students completed usable questionnaires

Overall response rate— 87.8 percent * 84.5 percent = 74.2 percent

Sample Description—High School Sample:

All regular schools (994) containing grades nine, ten eleven or twelve were included in the sampling frame. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of students in grades nine through twelve.

School Level— The first stage sampling frame consisted of all schools containing any of grades nine through twelve. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size.

Class Level— The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each school that participated in the survey. All second period classes in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

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Overall response rates:

Schools— 87.8 percent 43 of the 49 sampled schools participated.

Students— 78.2 percent 1,280 of the 1,637 sampled students completed usable questionnaires

Overall response rate— 87.8 percent * 78.2 percent = 68.7 percent

Weighting:

A weight has been associated with each questionnaire to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of nonresponse. The weight used for estimation is given by:

$$W = W1 * W2 * f1 * f2 * f3 * f4$$

W1 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the school

W2 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the classroom within the school

f1 = a school-level nonresponse adjustment factor calculated by school size category (small, medium, large)

f2 = a class adjustment factor calculated by school

f3 = a student-level nonresponse adjustment factor calculated by class

f4 = a post stratification adjustment calculated by gender and grade

Use of the Weighted Results:

The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning tobacco use risk behaviors of all regular school students in grades six through eight, and for all regular school students in grades nine through twelve.

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Table 1. **30 day prevalence* of tobacco use among Ohio middle school students by gender, race/ethnicity, and grade.**

Category	Any § Tobacco Use		Cigarette Use		Cigar Use		Pipe Use		Bidis Use		Smokeless Tobacco Use	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Gender												
Male	22.0	±5.9	14.7	±3.9	11.1	±3.0	5.1	±1.4	4.6	±1.7	8.2	±3.9
Female	15.2	±3.9	12.7	±3.8	4.8	±1.3	1.7	±1.1	2.2	±0.7	1.8	±1.0
Race/Ethnicity												
White	18.3	±5.5	13.3	±4.2	7.2	±2.2	2.9	±1.1	3.1	±1.1	5.5	±3.0
Black	20.3	±7.4	14.6	±5.2	12.1	±4.6	7.2	±4.4	6.2	±4.1	3.8	±2.7
Hispanic	21.2	±13.4	15.6	±9.4	11.6	±9.5	1.7	±3.2	1.7	±3.2	1.7	±3.2
Other	19.9	±8.6	16.6	±8.3	11.5	±7.4	4.4	±4.2	2.4	±3.3	2.8	±3.2
Grade												
6	11.2	±2.6	7.7	±2.6	3.7	±1.4	2.4	±1.5	2.6	±1.6	2.3	±1.2
7	19.8	±5.5	14.7	±5.1	8.5	±3.2	3.9	±1.9	4.3	±1.6	5.2	±2.8
8	24.9	±10.3	18.4	±7.5	11.8	±3.6	4.1	±2.2	3.3	±1.8	7.7	±5.6
Total	18.7	±4.6	13.7	±3.5	8.1	±2.0	3.5	±1.0	3.4	±1.0	5.1	±2.5

*30 day prevalence is defined as tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, § includes cigarettes, cigars, pipes, bidis, kreteks, or smokeless tobacco.

Table 2. **30 day prevalence* of tobacco use among Ohio high school students by gender, race/ethnicity, and grade.**

Category	Any § Tobacco Use		Cigarette Use		Cigar Use		Pipe Use		Bidis Use		Smokeless Tobacco Use	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Gender												
Male	45.6	±5.6	33.7	±3.8	25.4	±5.9	4.0	±1.8	5.8	±1.8	15.3	±4.0
Female	35.9	±4.6	33.0	±4.7	10.0	±3.1	2.7	±1.8	7.8	±3.9	2.2	±1.7
Race/Ethnicity												
White	41.5	±3.2	35.2	±2.8	16.9	±3.1	2.5	±0.8	5.2	±1.3	9.6	±2.4
Black	33.3	±10.9	14.4	±5.5	22.8	±10.0	5.6	±5.1	11.0	±5.1	4.0	±3.9
Hispanic	56.4	±17.8	52.4	±18.1	25.2	±14.3	10.7	±10.1	14.5	±12.7	14.1	±11.7
Other	40.7	±13.5	31.9	±15.6	24.5	±12.0	11.7	±9.8	17.8	±11.4	10.9	±9.4
Grade												
9	33.9	±4.6	29.6	±4.9	15.0	±3.1	4.5	±2.9	5.6	±2.8	7.8	±3.2
10	40.1	±7.8	32.1	±7.1	16.8	±7.1	3.4	±3.0	7.0	±3.3	11.0	±3.7
11	47.7	±4.7	40.9	±4.7	18.8	±5.8	1.9	±1.4	6.0	±3.8	11.5	±6.2
12	42.0	±8.5	30.7	±7.7	20.8	±8.4	3.5	±2.7	9.0	±5.2	6.1	±2.4
Total	41.1	±3.3	33.4	±3.1	18.1	±3.0	3.4	±1.0	6.9	±1.8	9.1	±2.0

*30 day prevalence is defined as tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, § includes cigarettes, cigars, pipes, bidis, kreteks, or smokeless tobacco.

Glossary of Terms

Current use— use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

Frequent use— use on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

Smokeless tobacco— also known as spit tobacco, includes chewing tobacco, snuff, dip. Any tobacco product that is not lit but is put in the mouth to chew or is placed between the lip and gums.

Bidis— a small, brown, hand-rolled cigarette primarily made in India and other southeast Asian countries consisting of tobacco wrapped in a leaf and tied with a thread.

Kreteks— (or clove cigarettes) are cigarettes containing tobacco and clove extract.