

2010

Ohio Department of Health

OHIO YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY





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Ohio Department of Health

Acknowledgements

The 2010 Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey (OYTS) was successfully implemented because of the cooperation and dedication of many agencies and individuals. Ohio Department of Health (ODH) Director Theodore E. Wymyslo, M.D., and former Ohio Department of Education Superintendent of Public Instruction Deborah S. Delisle provided support for the OYTS. Special thanks also to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention- Office on Smoking and Health for providing much needed guidance and technical support throughout the entire process.

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The following ODH staff provided leadership, support and expertise to coordinate the survey and develop this report: Mari-jean Siehl, chief of the Tobacco Use Prevention and Cessation program (TUPCP); Angela Abenaim, program consultant and Brandi Bennett, tobacco epidemiologist.

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Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and Ohio, and one in every five Ohio deaths is caused by tobacco use.

In fact, more deaths result from tobacco-related illness than from alcohol, all illicit drugs, homicide, suicide, fires, vehicle crashes and AIDS combined. Unfortunately, the Ohio tobacco-addiction burden is unacceptably high, with an adult smoking rank of sixth-highest in the nation, according to the 2010 Ohio Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Youth provide an opportunity to change this troubling statistic as 90 percent of adults who use tobacco products start before turning age 19. For this reason, it is essential to focus our attention on Ohio's youth.

During spring 2010, the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) conducted the sixth biennial Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey (OYTS). The OYTS is a self-administered, school-based survey used to gather information about tobacco use prevalence, exposure to secondhand smoke, exposure to pro- and anti-tobacco media messages, knowledge and beliefs about tobacco use and future intent to use tobacco products. The information is collected to enhance the capacity of public health agencies and organizations to design, implement and evaluate tobacco prevention and control programs for youth.

This report provides a profile of middle (grades six through eight) and high school (grades nine through 12) students in Ohio, and compares results with OYTS data from 2000, 2002, 2004¹, 2006 and 2008. Sustained data collection provides trend-analysis opportunities for public health professionals, researchers and public policymakers to use these data to strengthen Ohio's efforts to curb the tobacco use epidemic.

The OYTS uses a two-stage cluster sample design to produce a representative sample of middle and high schools. In the first stage, schools are selected randomly within the grade range specified with a probability proportional to enrollment size. At the second stage, classes are randomly selected from within the selected schools and all eligible students within the selected class are surveyed. A weight has been associated with each questionnaire to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias. The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning tobacco use risk behaviors for all public and private school students in grades six through eight and nine through 12. A detailed sample description is located on pages 50-51 of this report.

It is our hope that this report is used by tobacco control advocates, as well as the residents of Ohio, to strengthen and promote tobacco use prevention, education and cessation efforts for and among Ohio's youth.

¹High school data not available for 2004.





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INTRODUCTION

According to a 2009 survey conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), approximately 3,450 young people between 12 and 17 years of age smoke their first cigarette each day in the United States, and an estimated 850 youth become daily cigarette smokers. The steady rate of decrease in teenage tobacco use seen in the late 1990s has slowed; in fact, tobacco use prevalence rates have been consistent since 2002. In Ohio in 2010, there was no significant difference between the current tobacco use rates at the high school or middle school level, compared to 2008.

While reading this survey report, two important distinctions should be noted. Clear distinction is made between tobacco use and cigarette use. When students are asked about cigarette use they are being questioned specifically about smoking traditional cigarettes. When asked about tobacco use, the meaning is much broader to include all tobacco products such as cigarettes, pipes, chew, dip, hookah, cigars, bidis or Snus, to name a few. Another clear distinction is made between the terms “current tobacco user” and “ever tobacco user.” A current smoker or current tobacco user is an individual who has used tobacco on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey; an ever tobacco user is someone who ever tried a tobacco product.

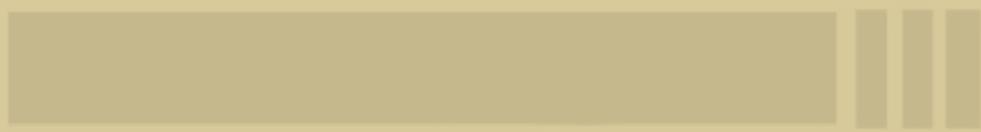
In 2010, 50.5 percent of high school students used some form of tobacco product in their lifetime, as had 26.8 percent of middle school students. The encouraging news is not all students who ever used tobacco products are current users. However, according to the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, 16,900 children under the age of 18 in Ohio become new daily smokers each year.

The following pages include graphs, charts and statistics about the current prevalence rates of tobacco use among middle and high school students in Ohio.

**16,900 children under the age of 18
in Ohio become new daily smokers each year.**

1

Tobacco Use



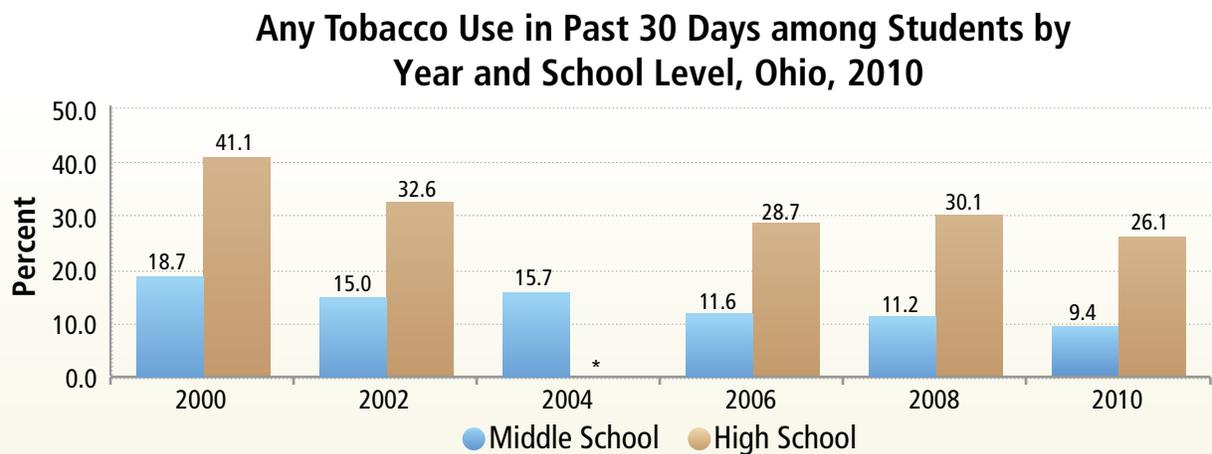


TOBACCO USE PREVALENCE

Current Use Rates

- High school students were significantly more likely to be current tobacco (26.1 percent) users than middle school students (9.4 percent) (Figure 1).
- Current tobacco use rates among high school students significantly decreased from 2000 to 2010.
- There was a significant decrease in the current tobacco use rates of middle school students between 2000 and 2010.

FIGURE 1:



* Data not available for high school students in 2004

- In 2010, 4.9 percent of high school students and 3.9 percent of middle school students reported smoking initiation before the age of 11.
- In 2010, 6.8 percent of high school students and 4.6 percent of middle school students had ever smoked bidis or kreteks.

PRODUCTS USED | MIDDLE SCHOOL

- At the middle school level, 4.5 percent of students were current users of cigarettes, 3.5 percent were current users of smokeless tobacco, 3.9 percent were current users of cigars and 2.4 percent were current users of pipes. Current user is defined as using the tobacco product on at least one day in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Black middle school students were significantly more likely than white middle school students to be current users of cigarettes, cigars, pipes and bidis.
- There was no significant difference between black and white middle school students in the prevalence rate of smokeless tobacco use.

FIGURE 2:

Types of Tobacco Products Used by Black Middle School Students, Ohio, 2010

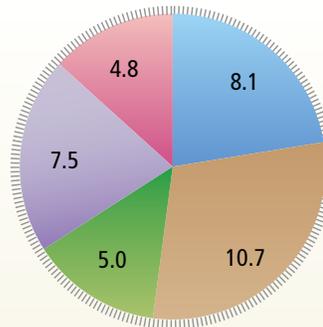
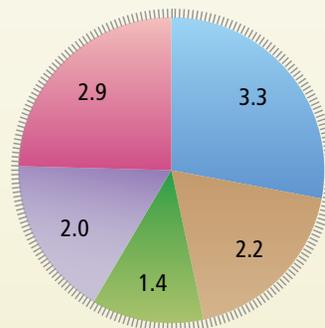


FIGURE 3:

Types of Tobacco Products Used by White Middle School Students, Ohio, 2010



- Cigarette
- Cigar
- Pipe
- Bidi
- Smokeless



PRODUCTS USED | HIGH SCHOOL

- At the high school level, 16.7 percent of students were current users of cigarettes, 8.8 percent were current users of smokeless tobacco, 12.3 percent were current users of cigars and 4.3 percent were current users of a pipe.
- White high school students were not significantly more likely to be current users of cigarettes (17.2 percent) than black high school students (9.8 percent).
- There was no significant difference between black and white high school students in the use rates of smokeless tobacco or pipes.
- There is no significant difference in current cigar use rates between black and white high school students (10.9 percent and 12.4 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 4:

**Types of Tobacco Products Used by
Black High School Students, Ohio, 2010**

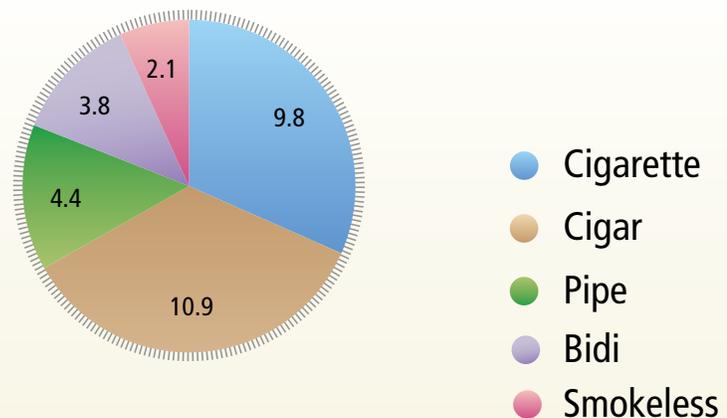
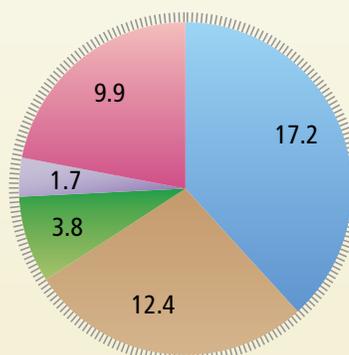


FIGURE 5:

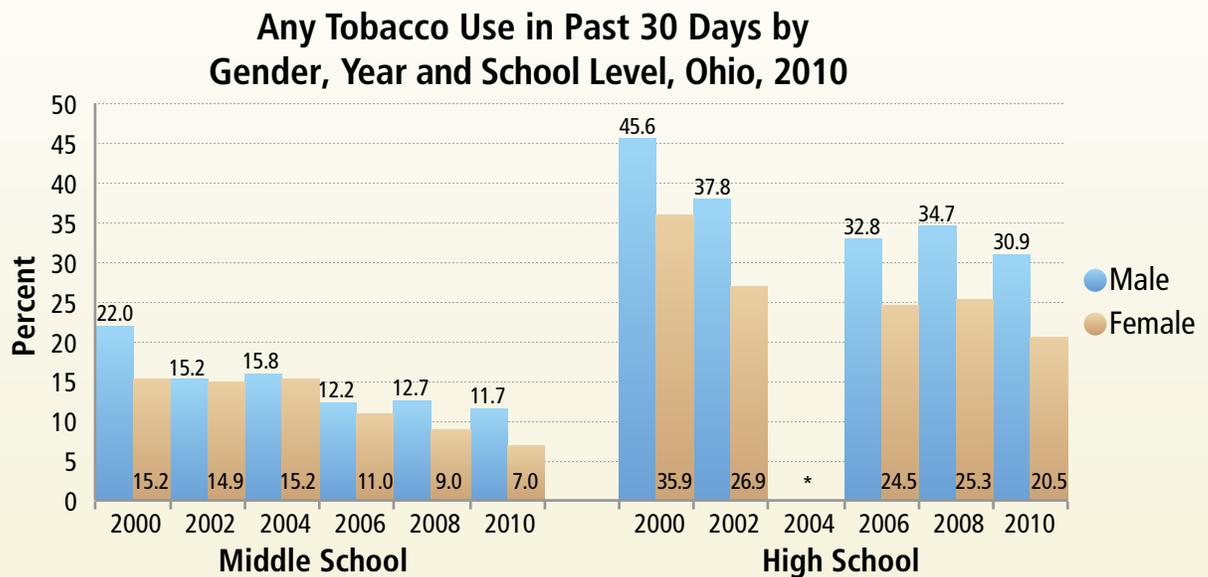
**Types of Tobacco Products Used by
White High School Students, Ohio, 2010**



GENDER USE RATES

- In 2010, there was a significant difference in current tobacco use rates between male and female students at the high school level.
- The rates of current tobacco use at the middle school level have remained consistent for both males and females. There was no significant difference in current tobacco use rates for male or female middle school students in between 2000 and 2010.
- The rates of current tobacco use at the high school level have remained comparable for both males and females for the past few years. There was a significant decrease in male high school current tobacco use rates between 2000 and 2006; however, there was no significant change from 2006 to 2010.
- Among high school female students, there was a significant decrease in the rates of current tobacco use between 2000 and 2008 (35.9 percent and 25.3 percent, respectively). However, there was no significant change from 2008 to 2010.

FIGURE 6:



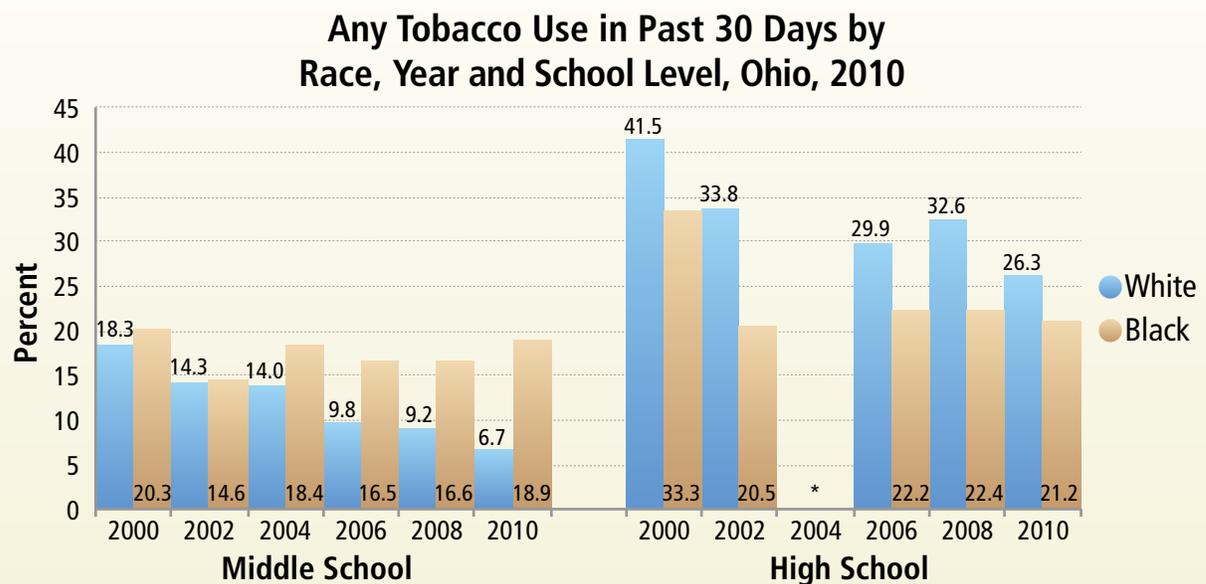
* Data not available for high school students in 2004



RACE COMPARISON

- In 2010, there was a significant difference in current tobacco use rates when comparing black and white students at the middle school level.
- While there was a significant decrease in white middle school student tobacco use rates between 2004 and 2006, there was no significant change from 2006 to 2010.
- There was no significant decrease in current tobacco use rates of black middle school students from 2000 to 2010.
- There was no significant difference in current tobacco use rates of black high school students in between 2000 and 2010.
- The current tobacco use rates of white high school students significantly decreased between 2000 and 2010 (41.5 percent and 26.3 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 7:

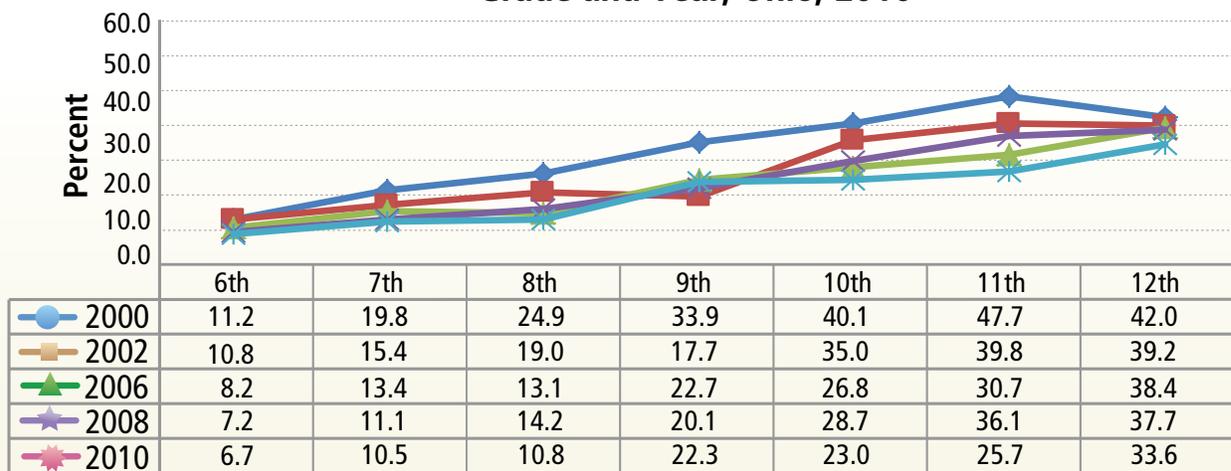


USE RATES BY GRADE LEVEL

- In 2010, eighth-grade students (10.8 percent) were not significantly more likely than sixth-grade students (6.7 percent) to be current tobacco users.
- In 2010, ninth- grade students (22.3 percent) were significantly more likely than eighth- grade students (10.8 percent) to be current tobacco users.
- Between 2000 and 2010, there was a significant decrease in tobacco use prevalence at the middle school level (18.7 percent and 9.4 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 8:

Any Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days by Grade and Year, Ohio, 2010



- There was no significant difference between male current tobacco users and female current tobacco users at the middle school level.

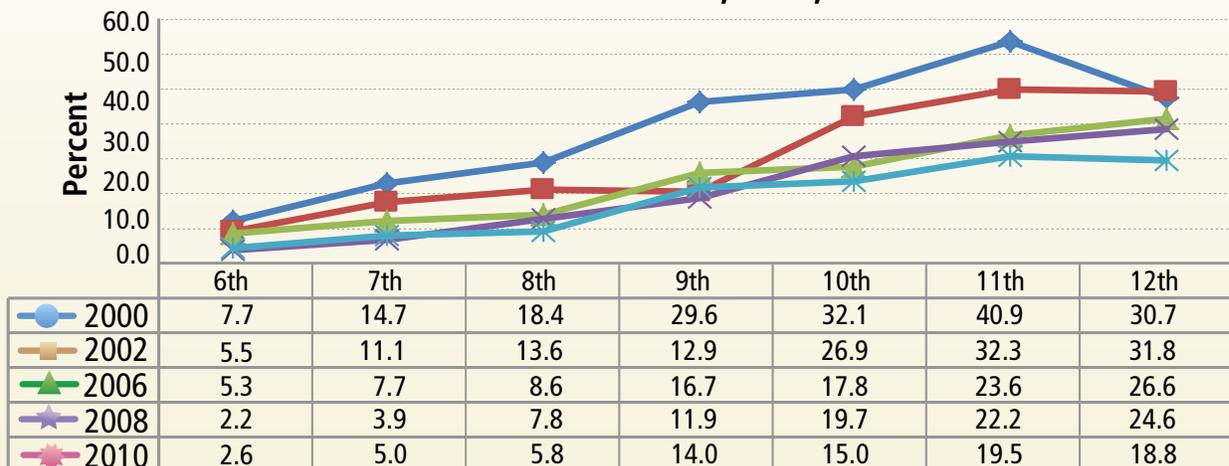


CIGARETTE USE RATES

- Cigarettes were the most popular form of tobacco used by students in Ohio in 2010. At the high school level, 41.8 percent of students had ever smoked a cigarette. Of middle school students, 17.8 percent had ever smoked a cigarette.
- High school students were significantly more likely to be current cigarette users than middle school students (16.7 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively).
- In 2010, middle school students who had ever smoked a cigarette were significantly more likely to have smoked their first cigarette before the age of 11, compared to high school students (21.7 percent and 10.4 percent, respectively).
- There was no significant difference in current cigarette use rates between any of the high school grade levels.
- In 2010, 10th- grade students were significantly more likely to be current cigarette users than eighth- grade students, and eighth- grade students were significantly more likely to be current cigarette users than sixth- grade students (15.0 percent, 5.8 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 9:

Cigarette Use in Past 30 Days by Grade and Year, Ohio, 2010



CIGARETTE USE RATES

- In 2010, there was no significant difference in gender at either the high school or middle school level of students who currently use.
- In 2010, there was a significant difference in current cigarette use between white and black students at the middle school level (3.3 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively).
- In 2010, white high school students were not significantly more likely than black high school students to be current users of cigarettes (17.2 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 10:

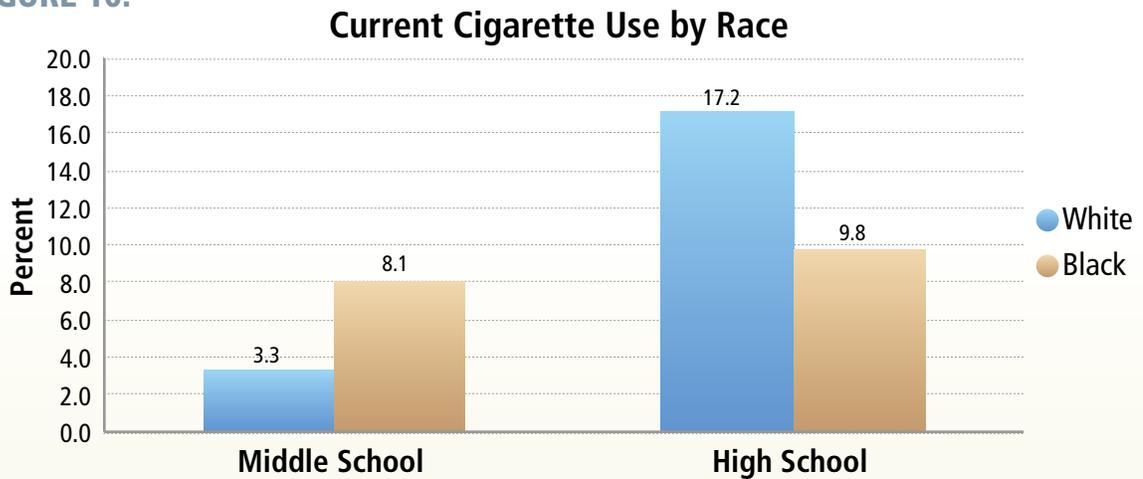
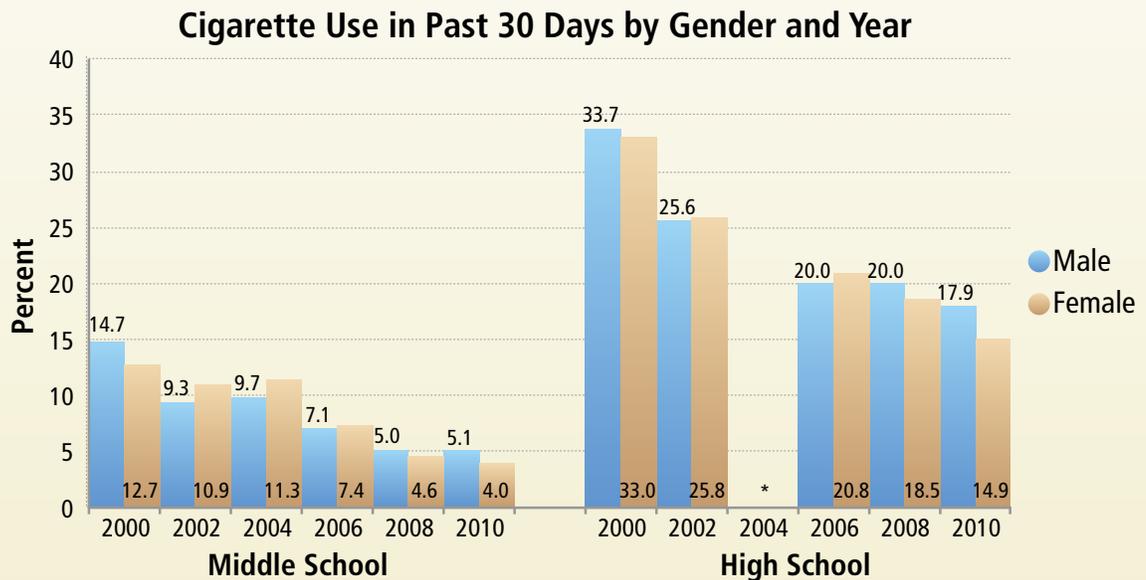


FIGURE 11:



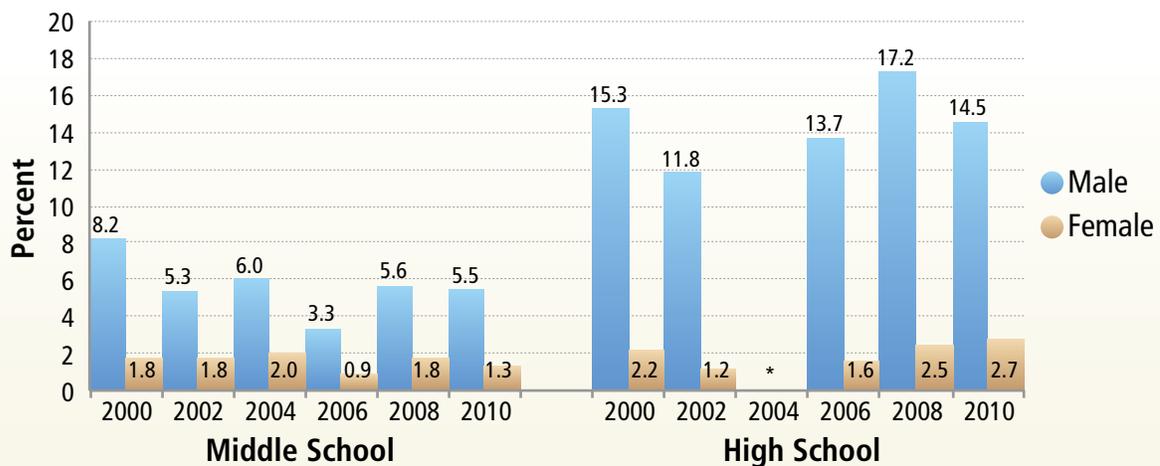


SMOKELESS TOBACCO AND GENDER

- In 2010, 10.4 percent of middle school students had ever used smokeless tobacco, compared with 23.0 percent of high school students.
- At the middle school level, there was a significant difference between male current smokeless tobacco users and female current smokeless tobacco users in 2010 (5.5 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively).
- At the high school level, male students were significantly more likely than female students to be current users of smokeless tobacco in 2010 (14.5 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 12:

Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days by Gender and Year and School Level, Ohio 2010



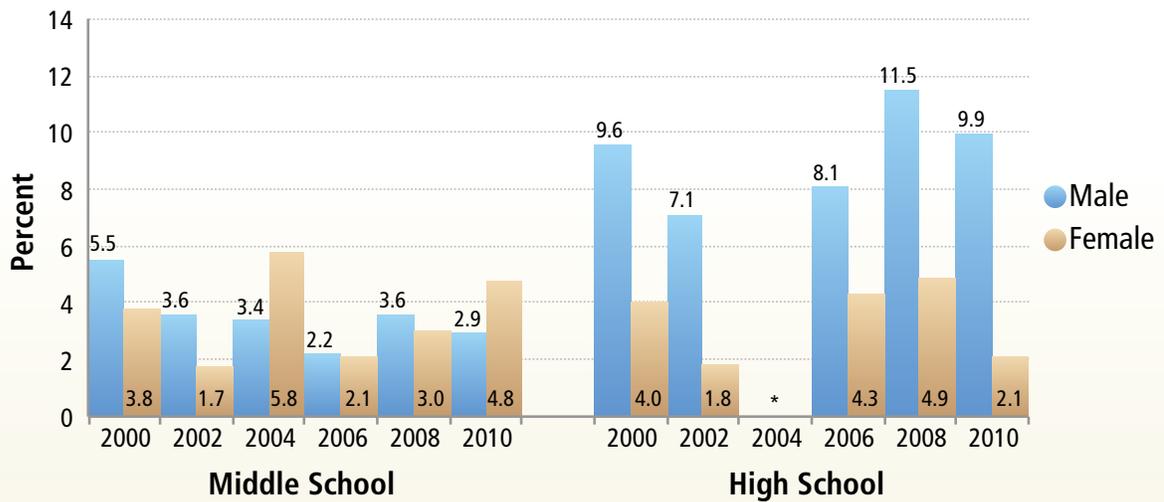
* Data not available for high school students in 2004

SMOKELESS TOBACCO AND RACE

- In 2010, there was no significant difference between black and white current smokeless tobacco use at either the high school or middle school level.
- In 2010, white high school students were significantly more likely to be current users of smokeless tobacco products than black high school students (9.9 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 13:

Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days by Race, Year and School Level, Ohio, 2010



* Data not available for high school students in 2004

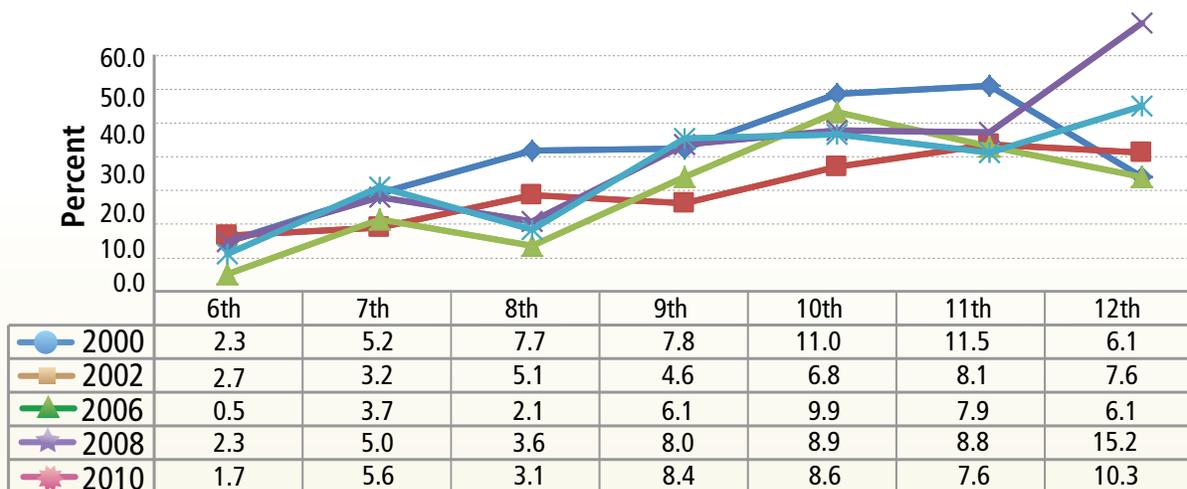


SMOKELESS TOBACCO AND GRADE LEVEL

- In 2010, there was no significant difference in the rates of current smokeless tobacco use at the sixth, seventh and eighth-grade levels (1.7 percent, 5.6 percent and 3.1 percent respectively).
- In 2010, 12th- grade students were not significantly more likely to be current smokeless tobacco users than ninth- grade students (10.3 percent and 8.4 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 14:

Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past by Grade and Year, Ohio 2010

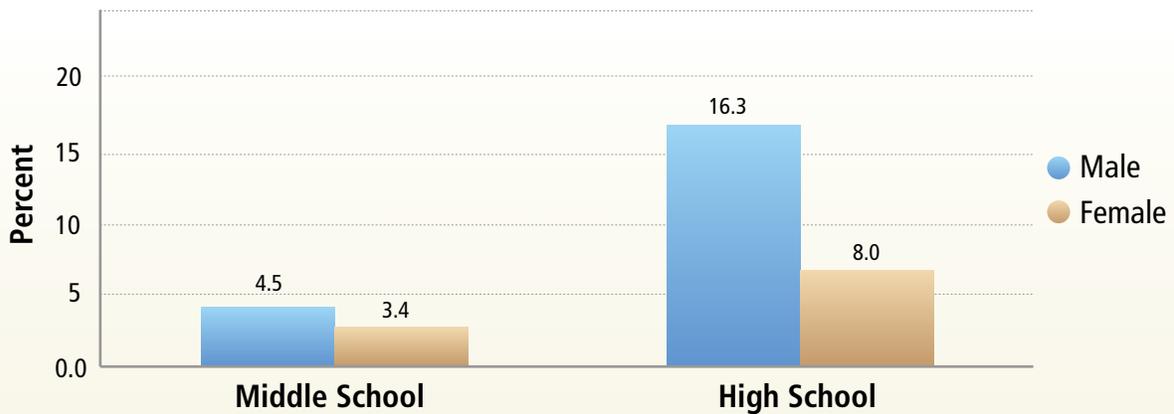


CIGARS

- In 2010, 12.8 percent of middle school students had ever smoked a cigar, compared with 30.2 percent of high school students.
- In 2010, at the middle school level, there was no significant difference between male and female students who were current cigar users (4.5 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively).
- At the high school level, male students were significantly more likely to be current cigar users than female students (16.3 percent and 8.0 percent respectively).

FIGURE 15:

Cigar Use in Past 30 Days by Gender and School Level, Ohio 2010



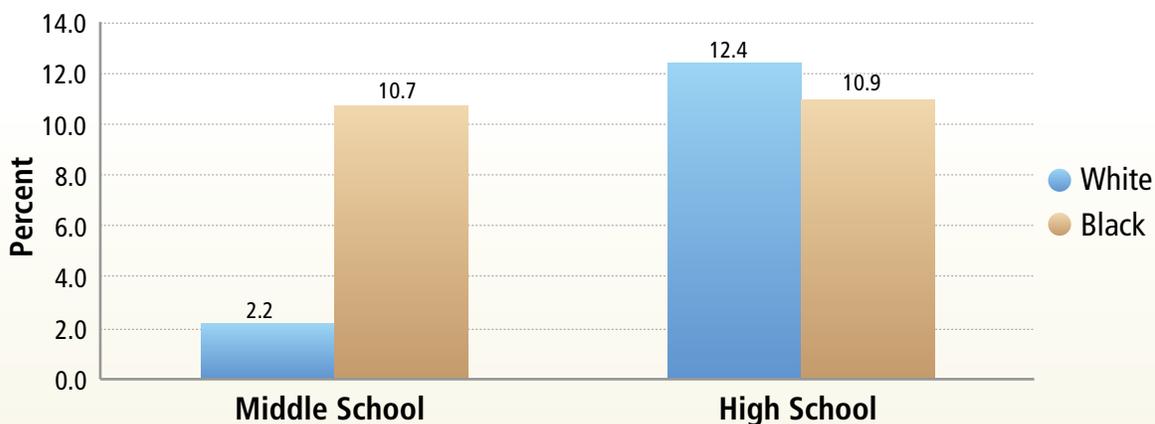


CIGARS

- In 2010, black middle school students were significantly more likely to be current cigar smokers than white middle school students (10.7 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively).
- In 2010, there was no significant difference between black or white high school students who were current cigar users (10.9 percent and 12.4 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 16:

Cigar Use in Past 30 Days by Race and School Level, Ohio, 2010

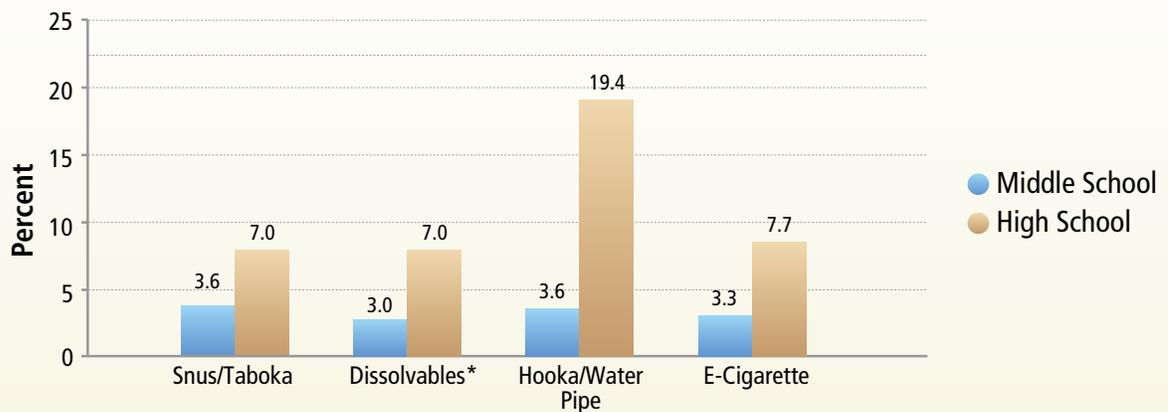


EMERGING TOBACCO PRODUCTS

- New questions were included in the 2010 OYTS related to emerging tobacco products. These products included Snus and Taboka, dissolvables (sticks, strips, orbs and lozenges), hookah or water pipes and e-cigarettes.
- High school students are more likely to be users of Snus/Taboka, dissolvables, hookah/water pipes and e-cigarettes than middle school students.
- In 2010, the prevalence of hookah/water pipe use among high school students was significantly higher than that of middle school students (19.4 percent and 3.6 percent respectively).

FIGURE 17:

Ever Used Other Tobacco Products by School Level, Ohio, 2010



*Dissolvables include sticks, strips, orbs and lozenges.



BRAND PREFERENCE

- Marlboro cigarettes were the favorite brand among middle school students.

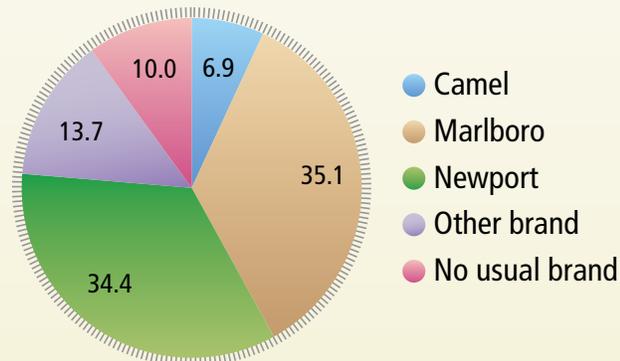
TABLE 1:

Historical Middle School Smokers' Brand Preferences, Ohio 2010

	2010	2008	2006	2004	2002	2000
Marlboro	35.1	41.4	39.5	43.2	55.3	48.9
Camel	6.9	5.3	3.6	6.9	5.6	8.5
Newport	34.4	14.9	20.6	24.1	14.2	19.8
Other Brand	13.7	23.2	18.0	13.2	12.6	9.5
No Usual Brand	10.0	15.2	18.1	12.4	12.3	13.3

FIGURE 18:

Middle School Smokers' Brand Preference, Ohio, 2010



BRAND PREFERENCE

- Marlboro cigarettes were the favorite brand among high school students.

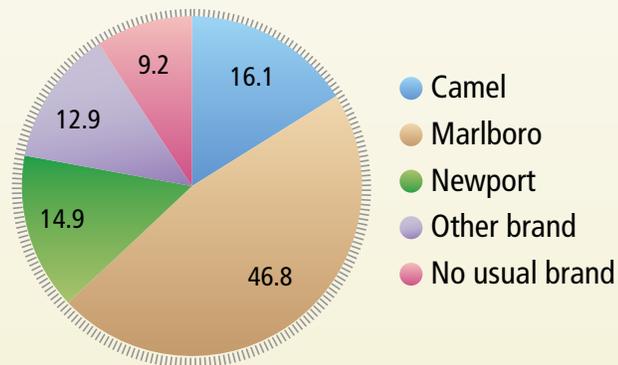
TABLE 2:

Historical High School Smokers' Brand Preferences, Ohio 2010

	2010	2008	2006	2002	2000
Marlboro	46.8	45.4	47.4	57.2	60.0
Camel	16.1	18.2	11.7	10.4	10.3
Newport	14.9	10.0	18.6	19.4	15.7
Other Brand	12.9	12.7	9.3	5.8	12.6
No Usual Brand	9.2	13.7	13.0	7.1	6.6

FIGURE 19:

High School Smoker's Brand Preference, Ohio, 2010

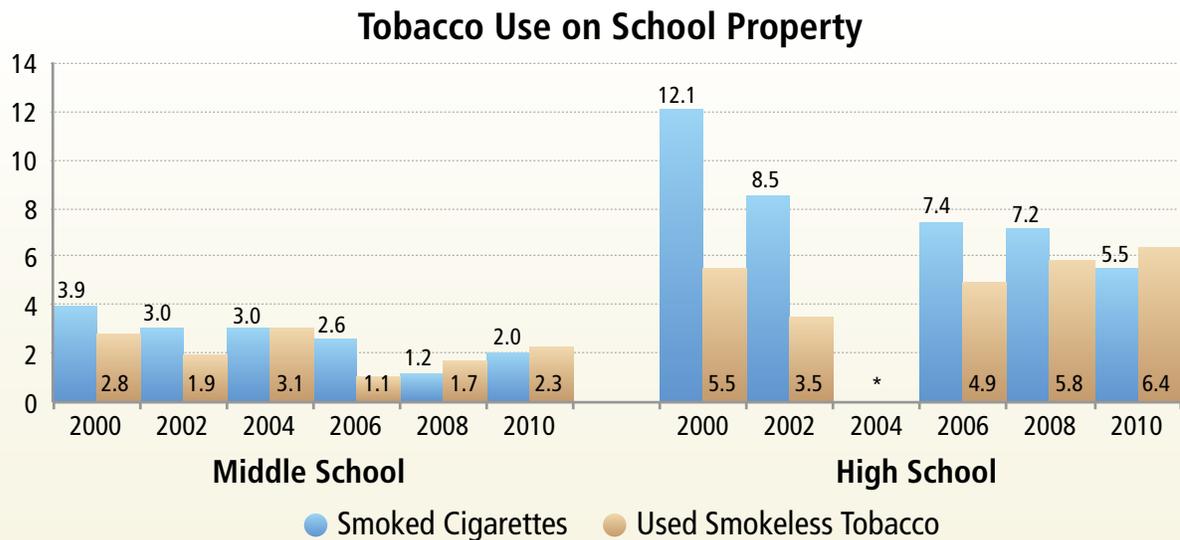




TOBACCO USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

- Ohio Revised Code Section 3313.751 states, "No pupil shall smoke or use tobacco or possess 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."
- Although middle and high school students are prohibited from using tobacco on school property, a small number of students still do. In 2010, 5.5 percent of high school students smoked cigarettes on school property compared with 2.0 percent of middle school students. The use of smokeless tobacco on school property is a rising issue of concern, with 6.4 percent of high school students and 2.3 percent of middle school students using some form of smokeless product.

FIGURE 20:



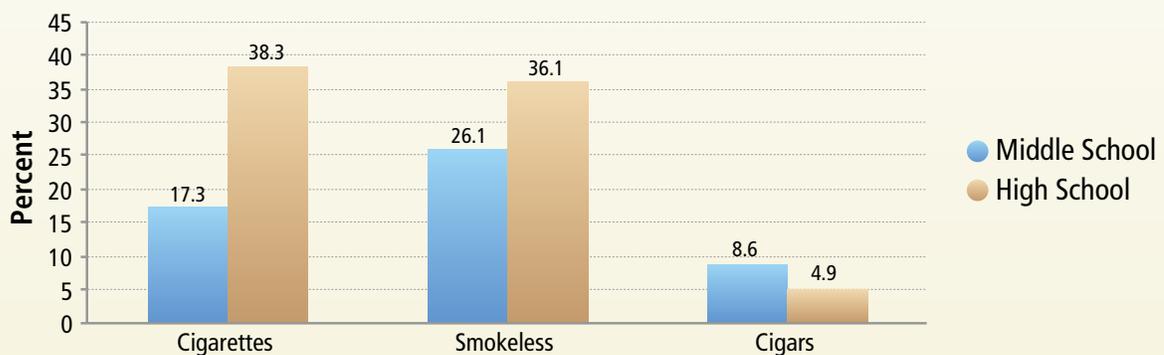
* Data not available for high school students in 2004

TOBACCO USE ON 20 OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS

- In 2010, 8.1 percent of middle school students had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, as had 27.0 percent of high school students. High school students were significantly more likely to have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.
- In 2010, middle school students who were current cigarette smokers were not significantly more likely to have smoked on 20 or more of the 30 preceding days than middle school current cigar users (17.3 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively).
- In 2010, there was no significant difference between middle school students who were current cigarette users and who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey or middle school current smokeless tobacco users who used smokeless tobacco on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (17.3 percent and 26.1 percent, respectively).
- In 2010, high school students who were current cigarette smokers were not significantly more likely to have used cigarettes on 20 or more days in the 30 days preceding the survey than current smokeless tobacco users (38.3 percent and 36.1 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 21:

Current Tobacco Users Who Used on 20+ or More Days in Past 30 Days by School Level, Ohio, 2010



A large, stylized number '2' in a light beige color, positioned in the upper left quadrant of the page. It is set against a background of a large, faint circular graphic that contains a silhouette of a hand holding a lit cigarette. The background is split horizontally into a darker brown top half and a lighter tan bottom half.

Access to Tobacco

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' POINTS OF ACCESS

- In 2010, 20.1 percent of high school current smokeless tobacco users under 18 bought smokeless tobacco products in a store.
- In 2010, 15.3 percent of high school current cigar smokers under 18 bought cigars in a store.
- In 2002, 2006, 2008 and 2010, the most common way high school students obtained cigarettes was by giving someone money to buy cigarettes on their behalf (31.7 percent, 32.9 percent, 32.1 percent and 36.1 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 22:

High School Students' Points of Access to Cigarettes in Past 30 Days, Ohio, 2010



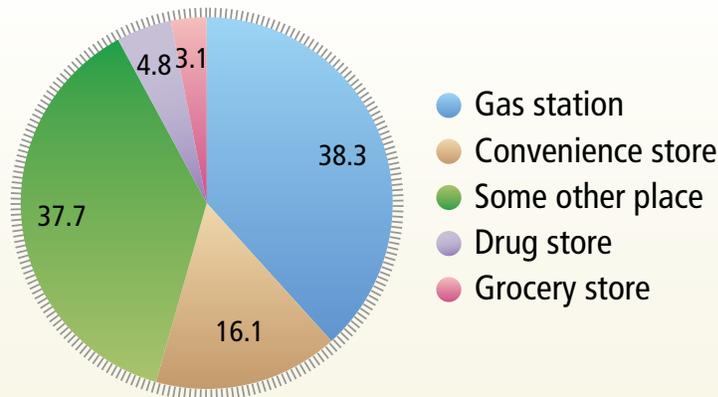


HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' POINTS OF ACCESS

- The majority of high school smokers under age 18 reported buying their last pack of cigarettes at a gas station in 2010 (38.3 percent). On the opposite end of the spectrum, few high school respondents who were current smokers under age 18 reported purchasing their last pack of cigarettes at either a grocery store or drug store (3.1 percent and 4.8 percent respectively).
- In 2010, 77.4 percent of high school students under the age of 18, who were current smokers and bought their cigarettes in a store, were not asked to show proof of age in the past 30 days.
- In 2010, 70.3 percent of high school current smokers under age 18 who bought cigarettes in a store were not refused a sale as a result of age during the past 30 days.

FIGURE 23:

High School Students' Points of Purchase of Cigarettes, Ohio, 2010



MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' POINTS OF ACCESS

- Since 2000, the most common methods used by middle school smokers to obtain cigarettes has been to give someone else money to buy them or to borrow the cigarettes from someone.

FIGURE 24:

Middle School Students' Points of Access to Cigarettes in Past 30 Days, Ohio, 2010



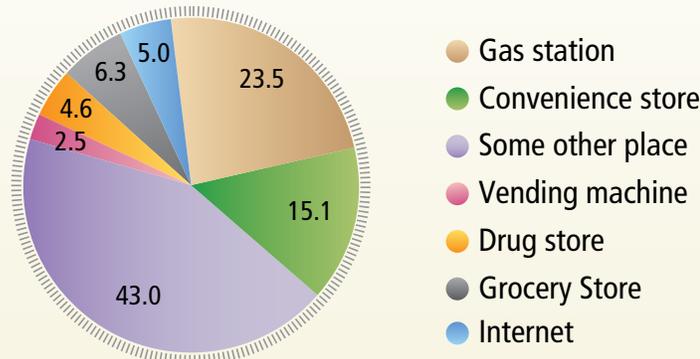


MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' POINTS OF PURCHASE

- The majority of middle school students under age 18 who were current smokers specifically reported purchasing their last pack of cigarettes from some other place not mentioned in the survey questionnaire (43.0 percent).
- In 2010, 6.3 percent of middle school current smokers reported purchasing their last pack of cigarettes from a grocery store.
- There were some differences in the cigarette purchases between high school and middle school students. Of middle school students, 5.0 percent reported purchasing their last pack of cigarettes over the Internet, whereas 0 percent of high school smokers did so.
- Nearly 18 percent of middle school current cigar smokers bought cigars in a store on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

FIGURE 25:

Middle School Students' Points of Access to Cigarettes in Past 30 Days, Ohio, 2010



3

Cessation



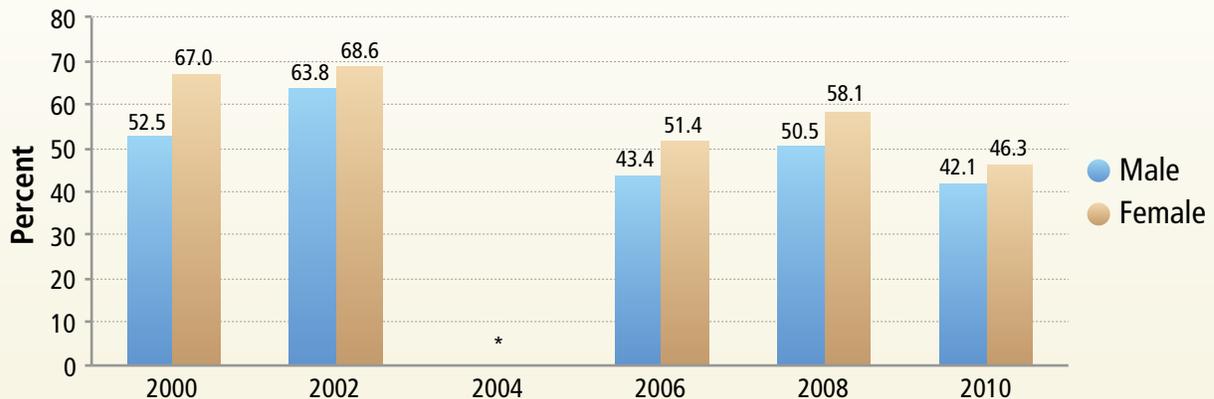


CESSATION

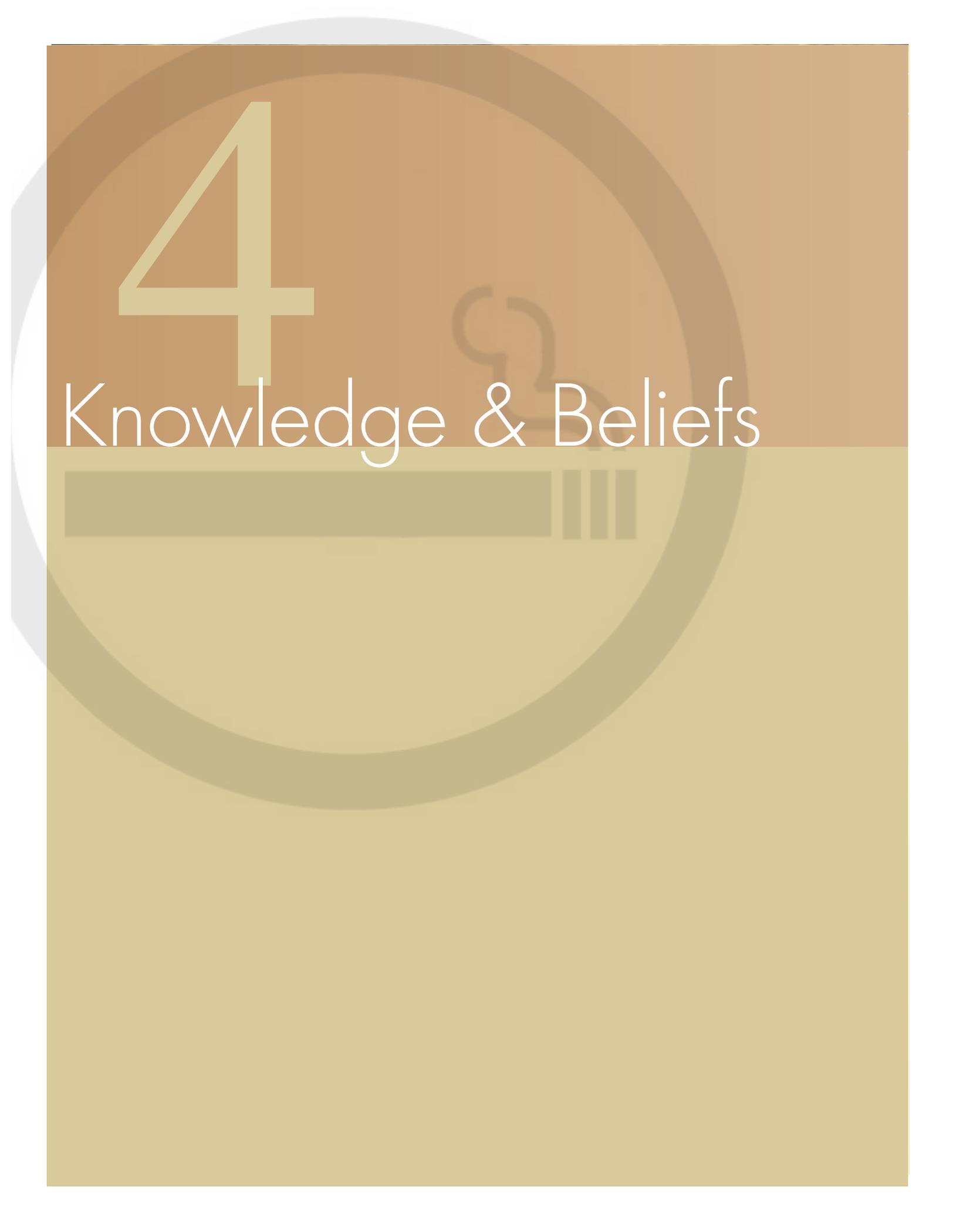
- In 2010, 43.7 percent of high school current smokers reported they wanted to quit smoking, as did 40.5 percent of middle school current smokers. These numbers are consistent with both the high and middle school 2008 current smokers who reported a desire to quit smoking (54.2 percent and 44.2 percent, respectively).
- At the middle school level, 56.5 percent of current smokers attempted to quit at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey, as did 48.1 percent of high school students.
- In 2010, when middle school current smokers attempted to quit in the 12 months preceding the survey, 29.6 percent reported staying off cigarettes for fewer than 30 days, as did 38.9 percent of high school current smokers.
- There was no significant difference between middle and high school smokers who have ever participated in a cessation program (18.4 percent and 13.5 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 26:

Current High School Smokers Who Want to Quit by Year and Gender, Ohio, 2010



* Data not available for high school students in 2004



4

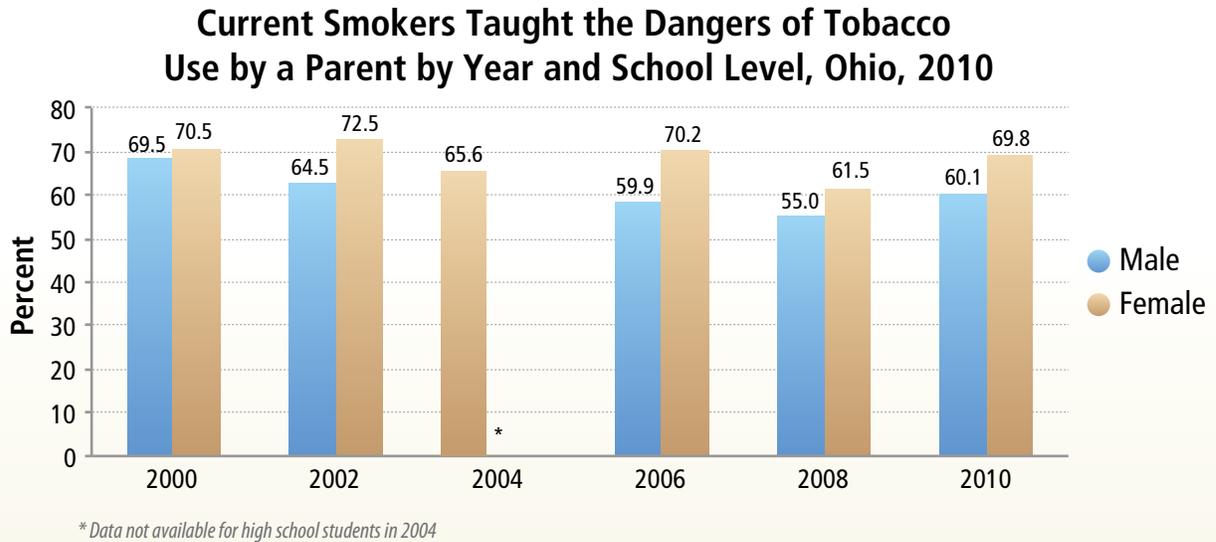
Knowledge & Beliefs



STUDENTS TAUGHT ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO

- In 2010, middle school students were less likely to discuss the dangers of tobacco use with a parent or guardian than high school students (58.2 percent and 68.5 percent, respectively).
- In 2010, there was a significant difference between middle and high school students who were taught about the dangers of tobacco use in school (57.5 percent and 37.7 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 27:



STUDENTS TAUGHT ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO

- In 2010, middle school students were less likely to discuss the dangers of tobacco use with a parent or guardian than high school students (58.2 percent and 68.5 percent, respectively).
- In 2010, there was a significant difference between middle and high school students who were taught about the dangers of tobacco use in school (57.5 percent and 37.7 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 28:

Students Who Practiced Saying No to Tobacco at School by Year and School Level, Ohio, 2010

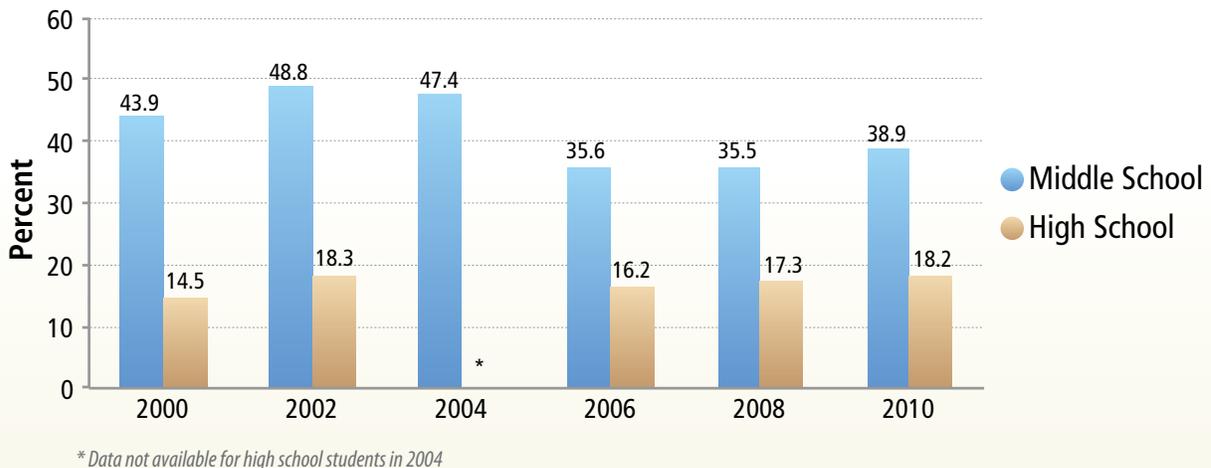


FIGURE 29:

Tobacco Education and Refusal Skills as Taught in School by Grade

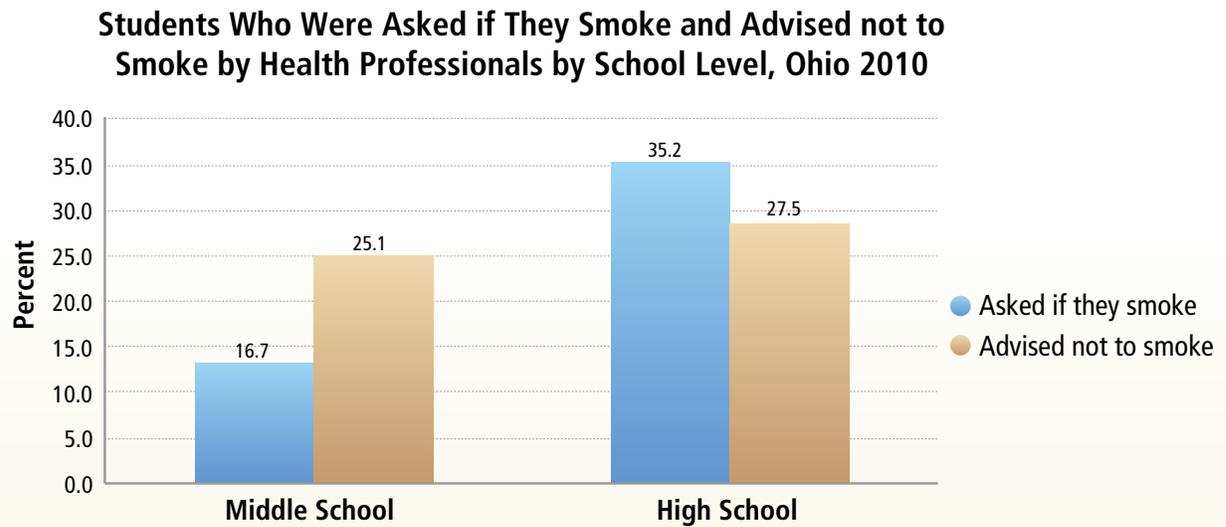




STUDENTS TAUGHT ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO

- In 2010, middle school students were more likely to be advised by a health care professional not to smoke than to be asked if they do smoke (25.1 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively).
- In 2010, high school students were significantly more likely to be asked by a health care professional if they smoke than middle school students (35.2 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 30:

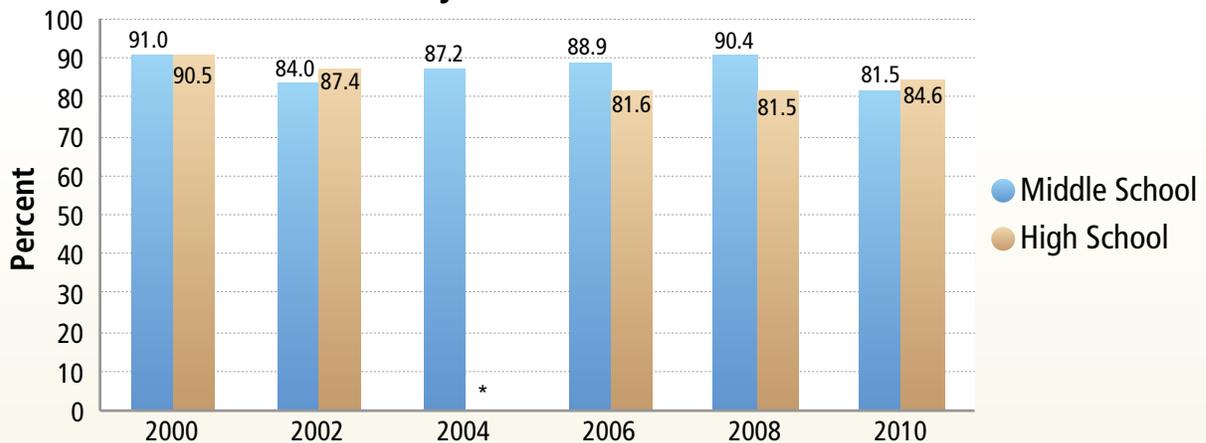


STUDENTS TAUGHT ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO

- In 2010, 84.6 percent of high school students and 81.5 percent of middle school students believed people can get addicted to using tobacco just like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin.
- In 2010, middle school students who never smoked were significantly more likely than middle school students who were current smokers to believe people can get addicted to tobacco like cocaine or heroin (93.0 percent and 81.5 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 31:

Current Smokers Who Believe People Can Get Addicted to Tobacco Like Cocaine or Heroin by Year and School Level, Ohio, 2010



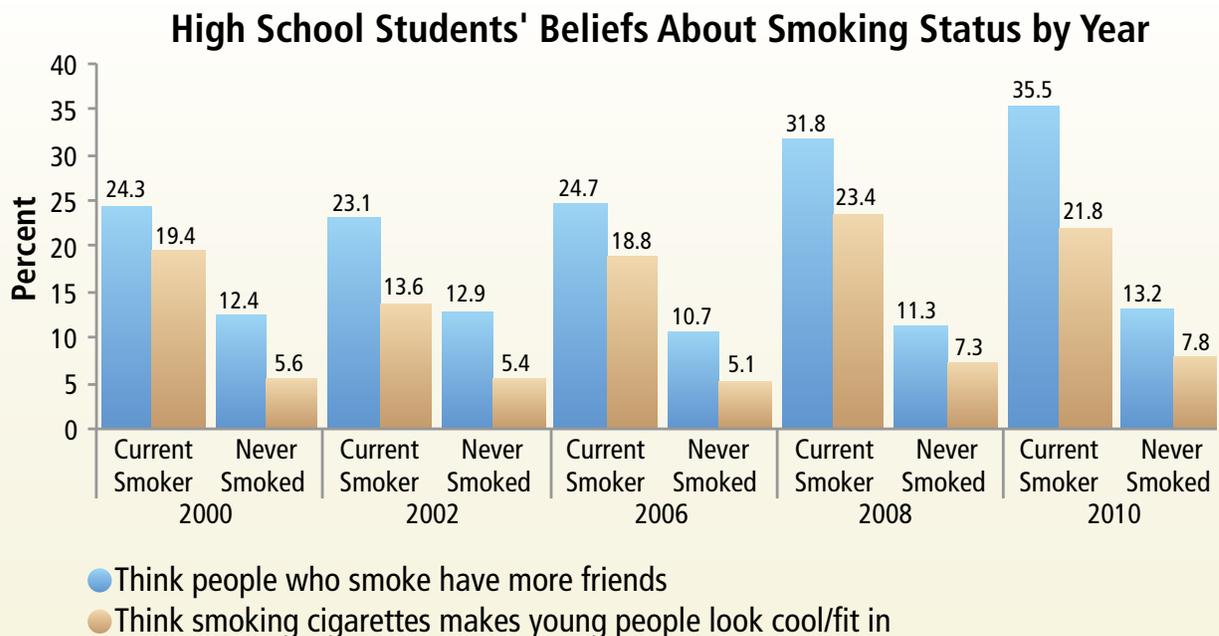
* Data not available for high school students in 2004



STUDENTS' BELIEFS

- In 2010, overall, 18.3 percent of high school students thought young people who smoked cigarettes had more friends and 11.8 percent of high school students thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool and fit in.
- In 2010, high school students who never smoked cigarettes were significantly less likely than current smokers to believe young people who smoked had more friends (13.2 percent and 35.5 percent, respectively).
- High school students who never smoked cigarettes were significantly less likely than current smokers to believe smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in (7.8 percent and 21.8 percent, respectively).

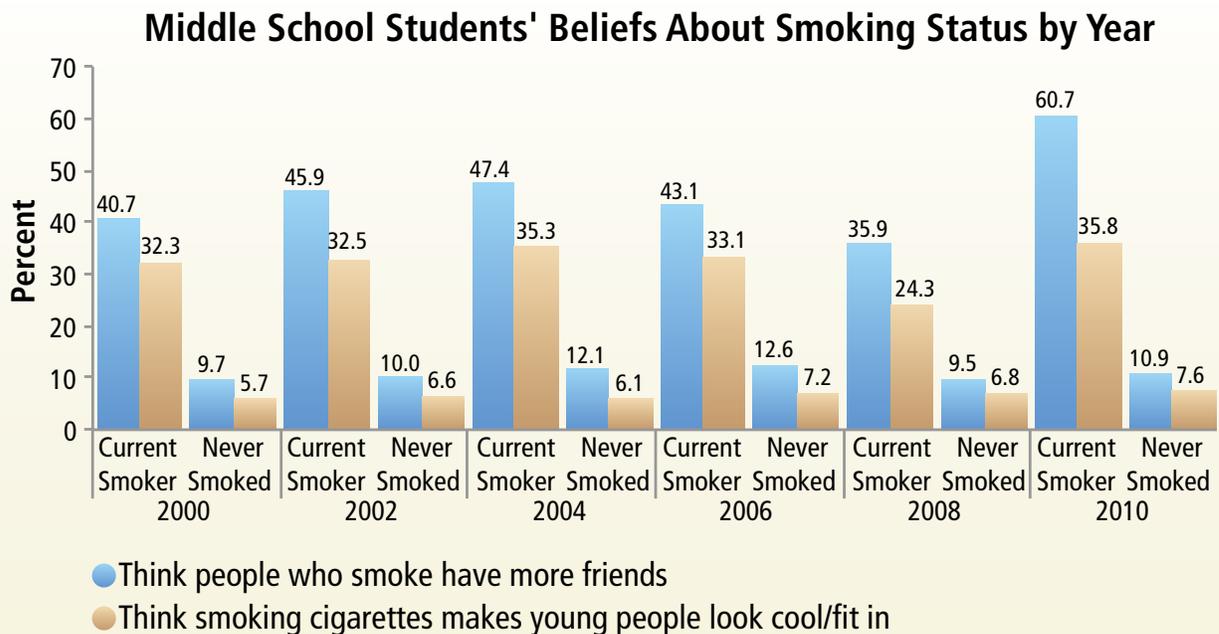
FIGURE 32:



STUDENTS' BELIEFS

- In 2010, overall, 18.3 percent of high school students thought young people who smoked cigarettes had more friends and 11.8 percent of high school students thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool and fit in.
- In 2010, high school students who never smoked cigarettes were significantly less likely than current smokers to believe young people who smoked had more friends (13.2 percent and 35.5 percent, respectively).
- High school students who never smoked cigarettes were significantly less likely than current smokers to believe smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in (7.8 percent and 21.8 percent, respectively).

FIGURE 33:





STUDENTS' BELIEFS

- In 2010, there was no significant difference between middle and high school students as to whether they thought people risk harm if they smoked one to five cigarettes a day.
- Never smokers at both the high and middle school levels were significantly more likely than their current smoking counterparts to believe people risked harming themselves if they smoked one to five cigarettes a day.

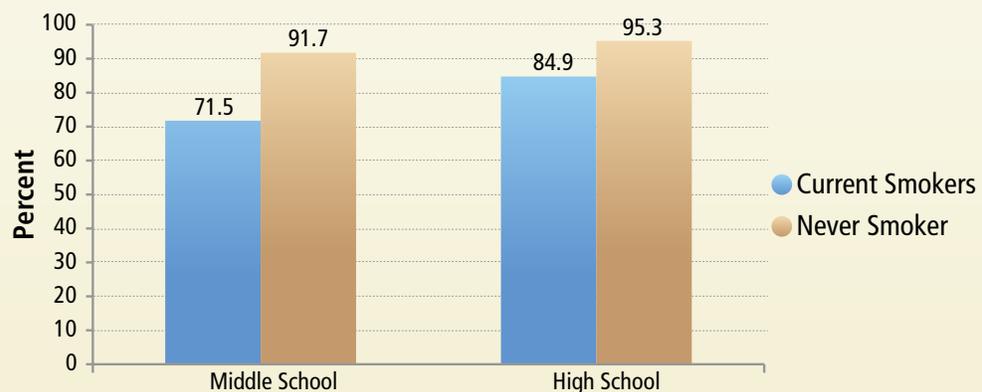
TABLE 3: Current Smokers Who Think People Risk Harm if They Smoke 1-5 Cigarettes a Day, by School Level and Year, Ohio, 2010

	Middle School	High School
2000	86.6 %	84.9 %
2002	78.7 %	91.6 %
2004	79.1 %	*
2006	83.8 %	81.5 %
2008	80.6 %	85.4 %
2010	71.5%	84.9%

* Data not available for high school students in 2004

FIGURE: 34

Students Who Think People Risk Harm if They Smoke 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by School Level and Smoking Status, Ohio 2010

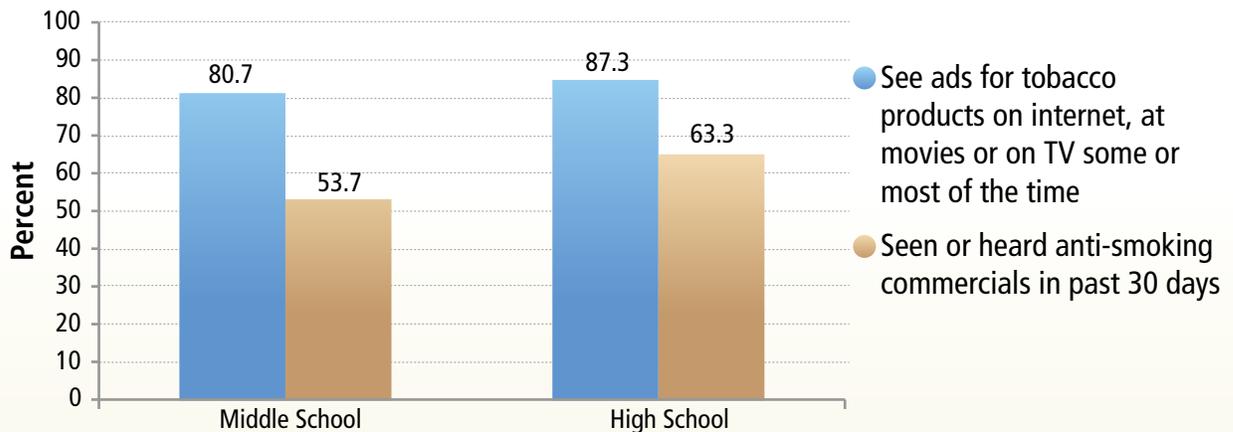


STUDENTS' BELIEFS

- The Internet is an increasingly integrated component of students' everyday lives. Marketing efforts, including those for tobacco products, are becoming more popular on the Internet. In 2010, 40.5 percent of middle school students who used the Internet saw advertisements for tobacco products most or some of the time, as did 43.3 percent of high school Internet users.

FIGURE: 35

Students Who Think People Risk Harm if They Smoke 1-5 Cigarettes a Day by School Level and Smoking Status, Ohio 2010



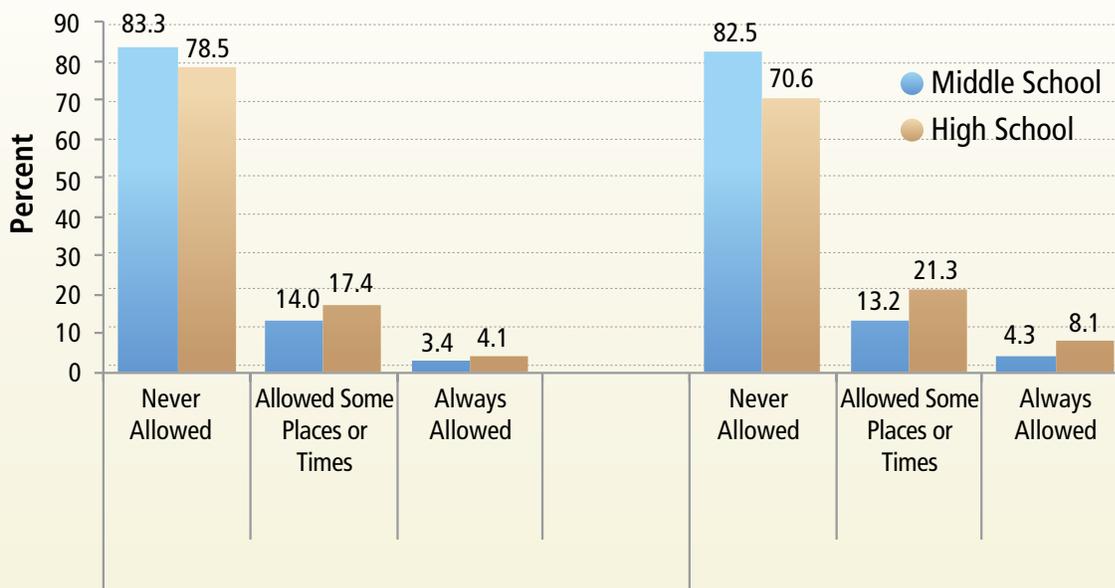


STUDENTS' THOUGHTS ON SMOKE-FREE AIR

- In 2010, a majority of both middle and high school students believe smoking should never be permitted inside their cars or at home.
- In 2010, middle school students were significantly more likely than high school students to believe smoking should never be allowed in their home (83.3 percent and 78.5 percent, respectively).
- In 2010, middle school students were significantly more likely than high school students to believe smoking should never be permitted in their vehicle (82.5 percent and 70.6 percent, respectively).
- When asked about places of employment, 87.8 percent of middle school students and 84.2 percent of high school students believe employers should never permit smoking in indoor places where people work.

FIGURE: 36

Beliefs About Where Smoking Should be Permitted by School Level, Ohio 2010



5

SECONDHAND
SMOKE EXPOSURE

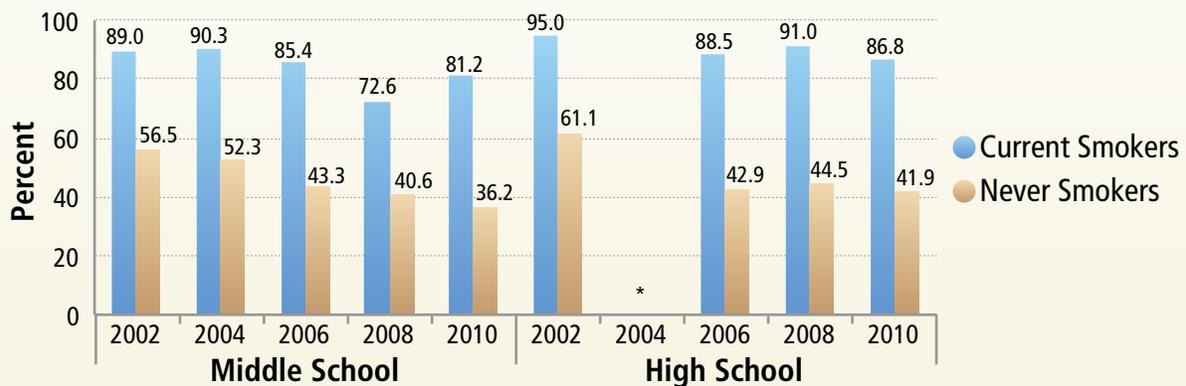


ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE

- In December 2006, Ohio voters passed Issue 5, The Ohio Smoke-free Workplace Act, which banned smoking in public indoor areas and indoor places of employment. However, students are still reporting exposure to secondhand smoke. In 2010, 46.6 percent of middle school students and 60.1 percent of high school students reported being in a car or in the same room with someone who was smoking on one or more days in the week preceding the survey.
- Between 2002 and 2010, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of high school students who never smoked and were in the same room with a smoker (61.1 percent and 41.9 percent, respectively).
- Between 2002 and 2010, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of middle school students who never smoked and were in the same room as a smoker (56.5 percent and 36.2 percent, respectively).

FIGURE: 37

Students in the Same Room With a Smoker on 1+ Days in Past 7 Days by Year, School Level and Smoking Status, Ohio, 2010

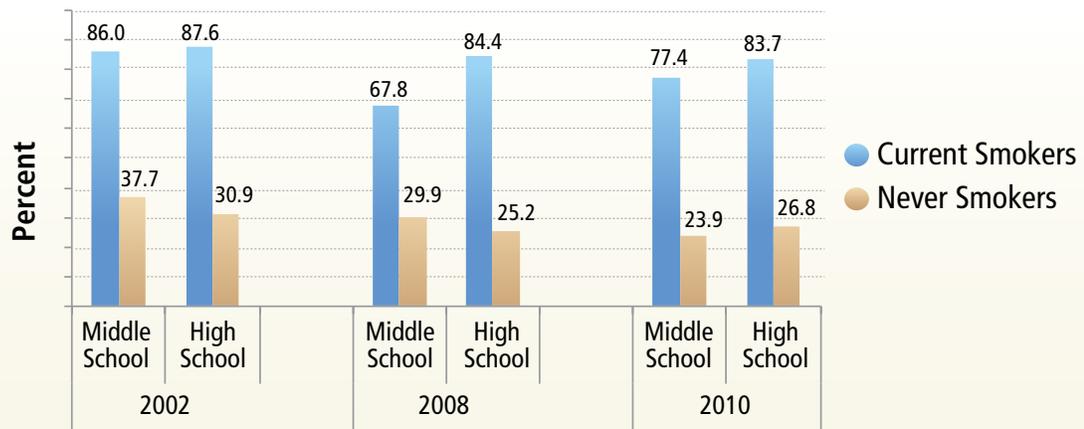


ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE

- Between 2008 and 2010, there was no significant difference in the percentage of middle school students who were current smokers and rode in a car with a smoker on at least one day preceding the survey (67.8 percent and 77.4 percent, respectively).
- Between 2002, 2008 and 2010, there was no significant difference in the percentage of current smokers or never smokers in high school who were in a car with someone smoking on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey (current smokers 87.6 percent, 84.4 percent and 83.7 percent, respectively, and never smokers 30.9 percent, 25.2 percent and 26.8 percent respectively).

FIGURE: 38

Students Who Road in a Care with a Smoker 1+ Days in Past 7 Dats by School Level, Year and Smoking Status, Ohio, 2010





6

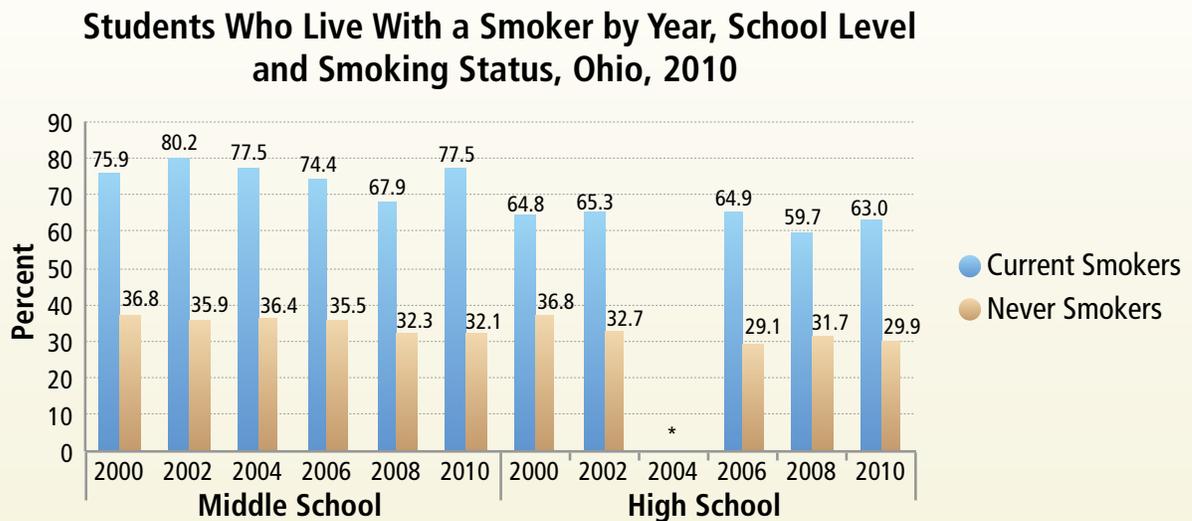


SOCIAL &
PROMOTIONAL
INFLUENCES

ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE

- Students face many social influences when determining whether to use tobacco products. This includes the people closest to them such as parents, teachers, friends and community leaders. Movie actors and sports stars can also influence youth’s tobacco use behavior.
- In 2010, 74.3 percent of middle school students and 83.8 percent of high students reported seeing actors on television or in the movies use tobacco most or some of the time. Of high school students who watch television, 22.8 percent reported seeing athletes on television using tobacco some or most of the time, as did 22.1 percent of middle school students.
- In 2010, 16.9 percent of middle school and 11.6 percent of high school students participated during the 12 months preceding the survey in a community event to discourage people from using tobacco.
- In 2010, middle and high school students who were current smokers were significantly more likely to live with smokers than never smokers in their respective school levels.

FIGURE: 39



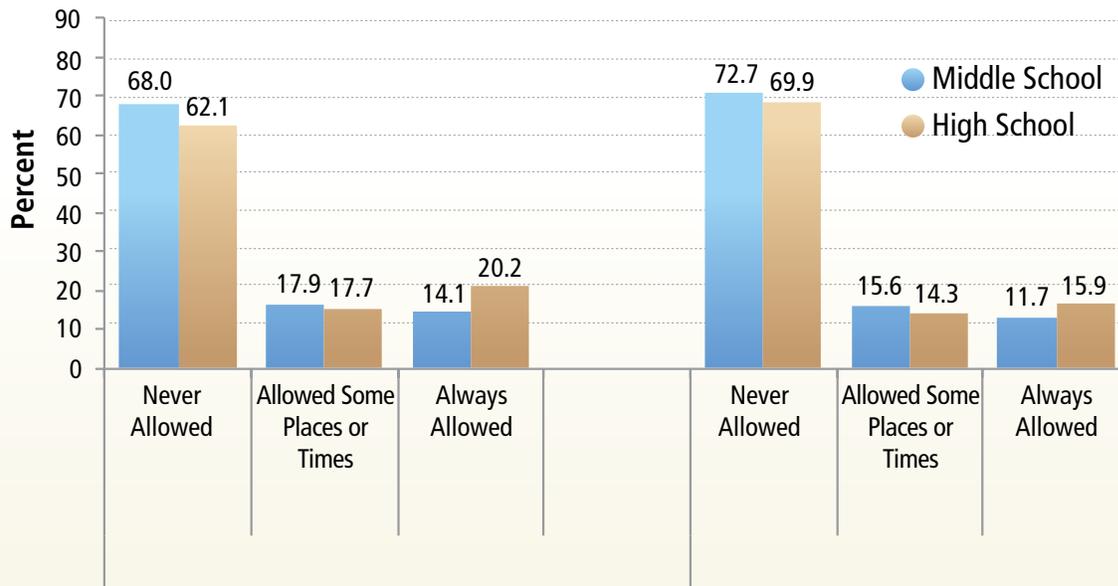


SOCIAL AND PROMOTIONAL INFLUENCES

- In 2010, most students (middle and high school) were more likely to live in a smoke-free home and drive most frequently in a smoke-free vehicle.

FIGURE: 40

Rules About Smoking in Cars and Homes by School Level, Ohio, 2010



7

Susceptibility

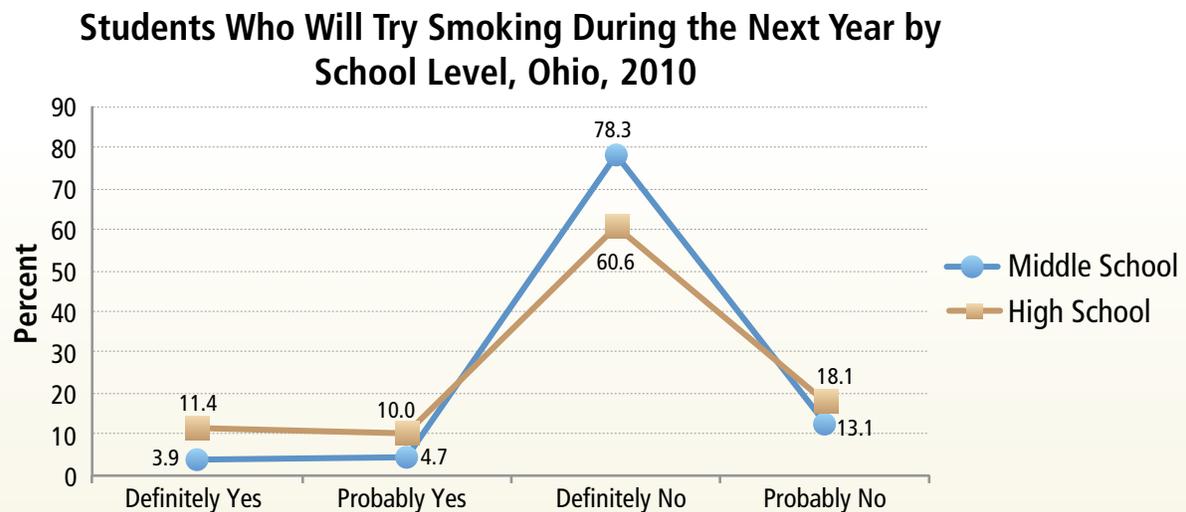




SUSCEPTIBILITY

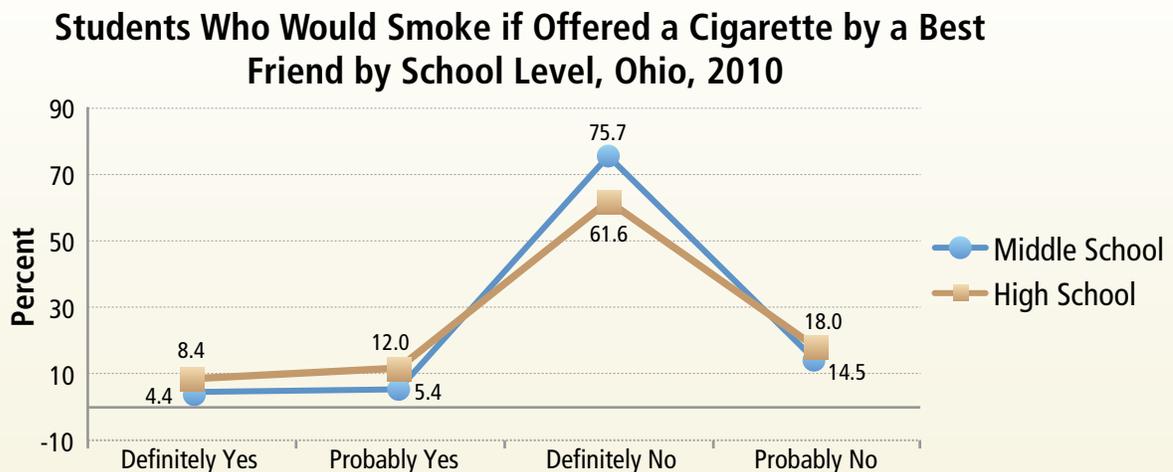
- In 2010, 94.0 percent of never smokers in middle school reported they will not try a cigarette soon, as did 95.1 percent of high school never smokers.
- In 2010, 4.1 percent of middle school students and 4.8 percent of high school students thought they would try a cigarette soon.
- In 2010, 3.9 percent of middle school students and 11.4 percent of high school students said they definitely would try a cigarette during the next year.

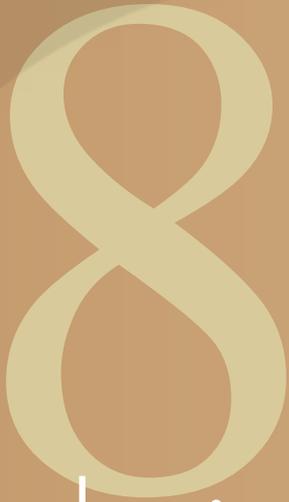
FIGURE: 41



- In 2010, 85.3 percent of middle school students who have never smoked a cigarette will definitely not smoke if offered a cigarette by a best friend.
- In 2010, 84.4 percent of high school students who have never smoked a cigarette will definitely not smoke if offered a cigarette by a best friend.
- In 2010, 88.0 percent of middle school students who have never smoked will definitely not smoke during the next year.
- In 2010, 84.0 percent of high school students who have never smoked will definitely not smoke a cigarette in the next year.
- According to 2010 data, 21.3 percent of middle school students and 23.5 percent of high school students who have never smoked cigarettes are susceptible to smoking initiation.

FIGURE: 42



A large, stylized number 8 logo in a light beige color, positioned in the upper left quadrant of the page. The background features a large, semi-transparent circular graphic with a gradient from light to dark brown, and a faint, larger-scale version of the number 8 logo.

Technical Information

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

School Level – The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all schools containing any of the grades nine – 12. 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 – 41 of the 63 sampled schools participated (65.08 percent).

Students – 1,198 of the 1,384 sampled students completed usable questionnaires (86.56 percent).

Overall Response Rate – 65.08 percent * 86.56 percent = 56.33 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 non-response. The weight used for estimation is given by:

$$W = W1 \times W2 \times f1 \times f2 \times f3 \times f4$$

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, non-response adjustment factor calculated by school size category (small, medium, large)

f2 = a class adjustment factor calculated by school

f3 = a student-level, non-response adjustment factor calculated by class

f4 = a post-stratification adjustment factor calculated by gender and grade

USE OF WEIGHTED RESULTS:

The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning tobacco use risk behaviors of all public and private school students in grades six through eight. Due to a low response rate for the high school survey, Ohio did not meet the minimum threshold for weighted data at the high school level for inclusion in national datasets. Despite not having an adequate sample size to qualify for inclusion in the national dataset, the high school response rate was very close to the desired rate. For that reason, ODH conducted an analysis of the high school surveys to provide statewide data for the purposes of planning interventions among high school students in Ohio. Please interpret the high school data with caution.



TABLE 4:

Current[†] Tobacco Use among Ohio Middle School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade at the 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 2010

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	11.7	±3.3	5.1	±1.4	4.5	±1.5	2.8	±1.3	4.2	±1.6	5.5	±1.8
Female	7.0	±3.6	4.0	±2.1	3.4	±2.8	1.9	±1.2	2.3	±1.4	1.3	±1.1
Race/Ethnicity												
White	6.7	±2.1	3.3	±1.2	2.2	±1.1	1.4	±0.7	2.0	±1.0	2.9	±1.3
Black	18.9	±5.9	8.1	±2.5	10.7	±6.0	5.0	±2.3	7.5	±2.4	4.8	±2.6
Hispanic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grade												
6	6.7	±3.5	2.6	±2.0	2.8	±1.7	2.2	±1.4	3.1	±2.4	1.7	±1.5
7	10.5	±4.2	5.0	±1.8	3.4	±1.6	3.5	±1.7	4.0	±1.8	5.6	±2.2
8	10.8	±4.4	5.8	±2.6	5.5	±3.2	1.3	±0.9	2.6	±1.5	3.1	±2.3
Total	9.4	±2.7	4.5	±1.1	3.9	±1.8	2.4	±0.9	3.3	±1.3	3.5	±1.4

[†] Tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[§] Includes cigarettes, pipes, bidis, kreteks or smokeless tobacco.

* Data not presented due to n < 50 or half - confidence interval greater than 10.

TABLE 5:

Current[†] Tobacco Use among Ohio High School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade 2010¹

Category	Any [§] Tobacco Use		Cigarette Use		Cigar Use		Pipe Use		Bidis Use		Smokeless Tobacco Use	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
Gender												
Male	30.9		17.9		16.3		6.3		3.1		14.5	
Female	20.5		14.9		8.0		2.0		1.6		2.7	
Race/Ethnicity												
White	26.3		17.2		12.4		3.8		1.7		9.9	
Black	21.2		9.8		10.9		4.4		3.8		2.1	
Hispanic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grade												
9	22.3		14.0		8.2		4.7		3.4		8.4	
10	23.0		15.0		11.0		3.1		2.7		8.6	
11	25.7		19.5		10.8		3.6		1.4		7.6	
12	33.6		18.8		19.2		5.7		1.8		10.3	
Total	26.1		16.7		12.3		4.3		2.4		8.8	

[†] Tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[§] Includes cigarettes, pipes, bidis, kreteks or smokeless tobacco.

* Data not presented due to n < 50 or half - confidence interval greater than 10.

¹95% Confidence Interval not provided due to low response rate for the survey.

TABLE 6:

Current[†] Tobacco Use among Ohio Middle School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade at the 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 2008

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	12.7	+4.1	5.1	+1.9	5.1	+1.8	3.6	+1.7	3.1	+1.2	5.6	+3.1
Female	9.0	+3.4	4.6	+2.3	3.9	+2.2	1.2	+0.6	2.2	+1.2	1.8	+1.0
Race/Ethnicity												
White	9.2	+3.0	4.7	+2.0	3.2	+1.3	1.9	+0.9	2.0	+0.8	3.6	+1.8
Black	16.6	+5.1	4.9	+2.2	10.2	+4.4	4.6	+1.6	5.2	+2.4	3.0	+2.2
Hispanic	20.0	+16.5	5.2	+9.8	2.7	+3.2	4.3	+6.3	3.7	+6.0	17.5	+16.6
Other	19.5	+8.1	10.3	+6.5	8.1	+5.6	5.5	+4.3	7.0	+6.4	3.5	+4.0
Grade												
6	7.2	+3.2	2.2	+1.4	2.5	+1.7	2.0	+1.2	3.2	+1.6	2.3	+1.9
7	11.1	+7.2	3.9	+3.3	3.6	+3.6	2.6	+2.3	2.9	+1.8	5.0	+3.6
8	14.2	+2.9	7.8	+3.1	7.0	+2.2	2.5	+1.2	2.1	+1.0	3.6	+1.5
Total	11.2	+3.3	5.0	+1.7	4.5	+1.7	2.5	+1.0	2.8	+0.9	3.9	+1.8

[†] Tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[§] Includes cigarettes, pipes, bidis, kreteks or smokeless tobacco.

TABLE 7:

Current[†] Tobacco Use among Ohio High School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade at the 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 2008

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	34.7	+6.5	20.2	+5.1	22.4	+5.1	7.5	+2.9	4.2	+2.0	17.2	+4.0
Female	25.3	+5.3	18.5	+5.5	9.1	+3.3	2.2	+1.4	1.7	+0.8	2.5	+1.2
Race/Ethnicity												
White	32.6	+5.1	22.2	+4.1	16.1	+3.7	5.0	+1.9	2.7	+1.2	11.5	+2.7
Black	22.4	+7.4	8.9	+6.0	16.2	+4.7	4.2	+3.2	3.5	+3.2	4.9	+4.3
Hispanic	25.3	+10.4	18.0	+9.9	17.5	+10.5	5.9	+3.8	3.7	+3.7	3.9	+3.5
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grade												
9	20.1	+7.1	11.9	+4.8	9.3	+3.7	2.8	+1.8	1.5	+1.6	8.0	+4.3
10	28.7	+4.4	19.7	+4.8	15.8	+2.7	4.7	+2.4	3.8	+1.7	8.9	+2.8
11	36.1	+8.3	22.2	+7.2	18.2	+8.8	5.5	+3.5	2.9	+1.8	8.8	+4.6
12	37.7	+6.7	24.6	+8.4	20.9	+4.7	7.0	+3.2	3.9	+2.7	15.2	+6.0
Total	30.1	+5.1	19.4	+4.6	15.9	+3.0	4.9	+1.7	3.0	+1.0	10.0	+2.6

[†] Tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[§] Includes cigarettes, pipes, bidis, kreteks or smokeless tobacco.

* Data not presented due to n < 50 or half



TABLE 8:

Current[†] Tobacco Use among Ohio Middle School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade at the 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 2006

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	12.2	+4.0	7.1	+3.3	6.1	+3.1	2.9	+1.1	2.1	+0.8	3.3	+1.6
Female	11.0	+3.3	7.4	+2.8	5.0	+2.4	1.8	+0.7	2.7	+1.0	0.9	+0.4
Race/Ethnicity												
White	9.8	+3.1	6.4	+2.5	3.7	+1.7	2.1	+0.9	1.8	+0.8	2.2	+1.0
Black	16.5	+5.3	7.1	+4.8	12.3	+4.6	3.1	+2.1	4.9	+1.6	2.1	+1.9
Hispanic	20.3	+13.7	17.7	+14.5	13.4	+13.8	3.9	+3.8	5.1	+3.4	1.8	+2.9
Other	11.7	+6.0	7.5	+5.5	3.1	+3.7	2.5	+2.8	2.2	+2.6	2.5	+2.4
Grade												
6	8.2	+3.2	5.3	+2.0	3.6	+2.0	1.8	+0.8	1.8	+1.3	0.5	+0.5
7	13.4	+7.1	7.7	+6.7	7.0	+5.5	3.4	+1.5	3.4	+1.4	3.7	+1.7
8	13.1	+2.7	8.6	+2.5	6.0	+2.2	1.7	+1.3	2.1	+0.9	2.1	+0.8
Total	11.6	+3.4	7.2	+3.0	5.5	+2.6	2.3	+0.8	2.4	+0.7	2.1	+0.8

[†] Tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[§] Includes cigarettes, pipes, bidis, kreteks or smokeless tobacco.

TABLE 9:

Current[†] Tobacco Use Among Ohio High School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade at the 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 2006

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	32.8	+3.6	20.0	+3.1	19.0	+3.5	4.8	+1.2	4.6	+1.2	13.7	+2.8
Female	24.5	+3.7	20.8	+3.4	10.0	+2.3	3.7	+1.3	2.0	+0.8	1.6	+0.7
Race/Ethnicity												
White	29.9	+4.1	21.9	+3.9	14.2	+2.7	4.1	+1.1	2.6	+0.8	8.1	+1.7
Black	22.2	+6.2	12.0	+5.2	14.7	+4.7	5.6	+2.8	5.5	+3.1	4.3	+3.3
Hispanic	33.9	+8.9	26.4	+9.9	16.8	+7.2	4.0	+3.2	4.7	+4.5	4.9	+4.5
Other	24.5	+8.9	17.8	+9.1	13.5	+7.7	4.8	+4.4	6.4	+5.3	10.7	+7.1
Grade												
9	22.7	+4.1	16.7	+4.0	10.9	+2.3	4.7	+1.8	2.4	+1.3	6.1	+1.9
10	26.8	+3.7	17.8	+3.1	13.1	+2.6	4.7	+2.0	4.4	+1.6	9.9	+2.3
11	30.7	+6.7	23.6	+5.2	15.5	+4.8	4.0	+1.7	3.8	+1.8	7.9	+4.1
12	38.4	+7.2	26.6	+5.8	20.4	+5.3	4.0	+1.7	2.9	+2.0	6.1	+2.9
Total	28.7	+3.3	20.5	+2.8	14.4	+2.4	4.4	+0.9	3.4	+0.8	7.5	+1.5

[†] Tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[§] Includes cigarettes, pipes, bidis, kreteks or smokeless tobacco.

TABLE 10:
Current[†] Tobacco Use among Ohio Middle School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade at the 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 2004

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	15.8	±4.0	9.7	±3.5	8.3	±2.6	4.0	±1.8	3.3	±1.1	6.0	±1.7
Female	15.2	±4.5	11.3	±4.3	4.6	±2.0	2.4	±0.8	3.3	±1.8	2.0	±0.9
Race/Ethnicity												
White	14.0	±3.7	9.2	±3.3	5.6	±2.0	2.8	±1.2	2.4	±0.9	3.4	±1.0
Black	18.4	±5.1	13.5	±4.8	8.9	±4.7	4.3	±2.6	6.9	±3.0	5.8	±2.6
Hispanic	*		*		*		*		*		*	
Other	17.5	±7.4	13.1	±6.5	8.2	±6.1	2.8	±3.5	3.8	±3.2	6.5	±5.2
Grade												
6	10.1	±3.2	5.7	±2.6	4.7	±2.1	2.4	±1.6	2.7	±2.0	2.8	±1.0
7	16.2	±5.8	11.7	±5.4	5.5	±2.6	3.2	±1.6	3.1	±1.5	4.7	±2.5
8	20.1	±6.7	13.8	±5.5	9.6	±3.9	4.0	±2.3	4.4	±2.1	4.7	±2.7
Total	15.7	±3.7	10.6	±3.4	6.7	±1.9	3.3	±1.0	3.4	±0.8	4.1	±1.1

[†] Tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[§] Includes cigarettes, pipes, bidis, kreteks or smokeless tobacco.

* Data not presented due to n < 50 or half

TABLE 11:
Current[†] Tobacco Use among Ohio Middle School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade at the 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 2002

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	12.7	±4.1	5.1	±1.9	5.1	±1.8	3.6	±1.7	3.1	±1.2	5.6	±3.1
Female	9.0	±3.4	4.6	±2.3	3.9	±2.2	1.2	±0.6	2.2	±1.2	1.8	±1.0
Race/Ethnicity												
White	9.2	±3.0	4.7	±2.0	3.2	±1.3	1.9	±0.9	2.0	±0.8	3.6	±1.8
Black	16.6	±5.1	4.9	±2.2	10.2	±4.4	4.6	±1.6	5.2	±2.4	3.0	±2.2
Hispanic	20.0	±16.5	5.2	±9.8	2.7	±3.2	4.3	±6.3	3.7	±6.0	17.5	±16.6
Other	19.5	±8.1	10.3	±6.5	8.1	±5.6	5.5	±4.3	7.0	±6.4	3.5	±4.0
Grade												
6	7.2	±3.2	2.2	±1.4	2.5	±1.7	2.0	±1.2	3.2	±1.6	2.3	±1.9
7	11.1	±7.2	3.9	±3.3	3.6	±3.6	2.6	±2.3	2.9	±1.8	5.0	±3.6
8	14.2	±2.9	7.8	±3.1	7.0	±2.2	2.5	±1.2	2.1	±1.0	3.6	±1.5
Total	11.2	±3.3	5.0	±1.7	4.5	±1.7	2.5	±1.0	2.8	±0.9	3.9	±1.8

[†] Tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[§] Includes cigarettes, pipes, bidis, kreteks or smokeless tobacco.



TABLE 12:

Current[†] Tobacco Use among Ohio High School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade at the 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 2002

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	34.7	+6.5	20.2	+5.1	22.4	+5.1	7.5	+2.9	4.2	+2.0	17.2	+4.0
Female	25.3	+5.3	18.5	+5.5	9.1	+3.3	2.2	+1.4	1.7	+0.8	2.5	+1.2
Race/Ethnicity												
White	32.6	+5.1	22.2	+4.1	16.1	+3.7	5.0	+1.9	2.7	+1.2	11.5	+2.7
Black	22.4	+7.4	8.9	+6.0	16.2	+4.7	4.2	+3.2	3.5	+3.2	4.9	+4.3
Hispanic	25.3	+10.4	18.0	+9.9	17.5	+10.5	5.9	+3.8	3.7	+3.7	3.9	+3.5
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grade												
9	20.1	+7.1	11.9	+4.8	9.3	+3.7	2.8	+1.8	1.5	+1.6	8.0	+4.3
10	28.7	+4.4	19.7	+4.8	15.8	+2.7	4.7	+2.4	3.8	+1.7	8.9	+2.8
11	36.1	+8.3	22.2	+7.2	18.2	+8.8	5.5	+3.5	2.9	+1.8	8.8	+4.6
12	37.7	+6.7	24.6	+8.4	20.9	+4.7	7.0	+3.2	3.9	+2.7	15.2	+6.0
Total	30.1	+5.1	19.4	+4.6	15.9	+3.0	4.9	+1.7	3.0	+1.0	10.0	+2.6

[†] Tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[§] Includes cigarettes, pipes, bidis, kreteks or smokeless tobacco.

* Data not presented due to n < 50 or half

TABLE 13:

Current[†] Tobacco Use among Ohio Middle School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade at the 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 2000

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

[†] Tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

[§] Includes cigarettes, pipes, bidis, kreteks or smokeless tobacco.

TABLE 14:

Current[†] Tobacco Use among Ohio High School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade at the 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 2000

	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	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
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

[†] Tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

§ Includes cigarettes, pipes, bidis, kreteks or smokeless tobacco.

* Data not presented due to n < 50 or half - confidence interval greater than 10.



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Current Use – Tobacco use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Frequent Use – Tobacco use on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Smokeless Tobacco – Also known as spit tobacco, includes chewing tobacco, snuff and dip. Any tobacco product that is not lighted but is put in the mouth to chew or 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.

Hookah – Sometimes called a water pipe. A typical modern hookah contains a head (with holes in the bottom), a metal body, a water bowl and a flexible hose with a mouthpiece. They are used to smoke special tobacco available in a variety of flavors.

Sticks, Strips, Orbs, Lozenges – These are examples of emerging or new smokeless tobacco products. Because Columbus, Ohio is a test market for one of the tobacco companies (RJ Reynolds), the newest tobacco products are introduced in this city before they are available in the rest of the country.

Sticks come in the shape of matchsticks. Strips are similar to the mouthwash strips that dissolve in your mouth. Orbs are similar in shape to Tic-Tacs. The lozenges are smoking cessation aids that are similar to cough drops or throat drops. Because they contain nicotine, they have the potential for misuse.

E-Cigarette – Electronic cigarette. This is an electrical device that uses heat to vaporize a nicotine solution into an aerosol mist. The mist is inhaled as with a regular cigarette. Most electronic cigarettes are portable, self-contained cylindrical devices the size of a ballpoint pen or magic marker

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