



2008



Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey



Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey
Office of Healthy Ohio
Tobacco Use Prevention and Cessation Program

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 eighth-highest in the nation, according to the 2007 Ohio Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Youth provide an opportunity to change this troubling statistic as ninety 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 2008, the Ohio Department of Health conducted the fifth 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 school (grades six through eight) and high school (grades nine through 12) students in Ohio, and compares results with OYTS data from 2000, 2002, 2004 and 2006. Sustained data collection provides trend-analysis opportunities for public health professionals, researchers and public policymakers to use 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 schools 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 51-52 of this report.

It is our hope 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.

Acknowledgements

The 2008 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 Alvin D. Jackson, M.D., and former Ohio Department of Education Superintendent of Public Instruction Susan Tave Zelman 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.

ODH wishes to show special appreciation to the many people around Ohio who contributed to the success of this survey. We are particularly grateful to the 3,019 students, 160 teachers, 87 principals and 70 superintendents who participated in the survey. The survey could not have been completed without the staff and volunteers of local health departments and community partners who administered the school surveys.

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); Jan Stine, TUPCP program administrator; and Brandi Bennett, tobacco surveillance epidemiology investigator.



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Introduction

The steady decrease of teenagers' tobacco use seen in the late 1990s has slowed; in fact, tobacco use prevalence rates have been consistent since 2002. In 2008, there was no significant difference between the current tobacco use rates at the high school or middle school level, compared to 2006. In fact, in Ohio, there has been no significant decrease in tobacco use prevalence rates at the middle school level since before 2000. At the high school level, there was a significant decline in tobacco prevalence rates between 2000 and 2002 and there has been no significant decline since.

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 has ever tried a tobacco product.

In 2008, 57.2 percent of high school students had used some form of tobacco products in their lifetime, as had 29.1 percent of middle school students. The encouraging news is not all students who have ever used tobacco products are current users. However, according to the 2008 Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey, 19.1 percent of middle school students and 20.6 percent of high school students who never smoked cigarettes were susceptible to smoking initiation.

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





Chapter One: Tobacco Use Prevalence

Current Use Rates

- High school students were significantly more likely to be current tobacco users (30.1 percent) than middle school students (11.2 percent).
- Current tobacco use rates among high school students have significantly decreased from 2000 to 2008.
- There has been no significant difference in the current tobacco use rates of middle school students since before 2000.
- In 2008, 6.0 percent of high school students and 4.8 percent of middle school students reported smoking initiation before the age of 11.
- In 2008, 10.4 percent of high school students and 4.9 percent of middle school students had ever smoked bidis or kreteks.

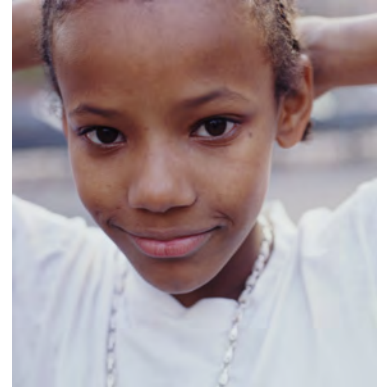
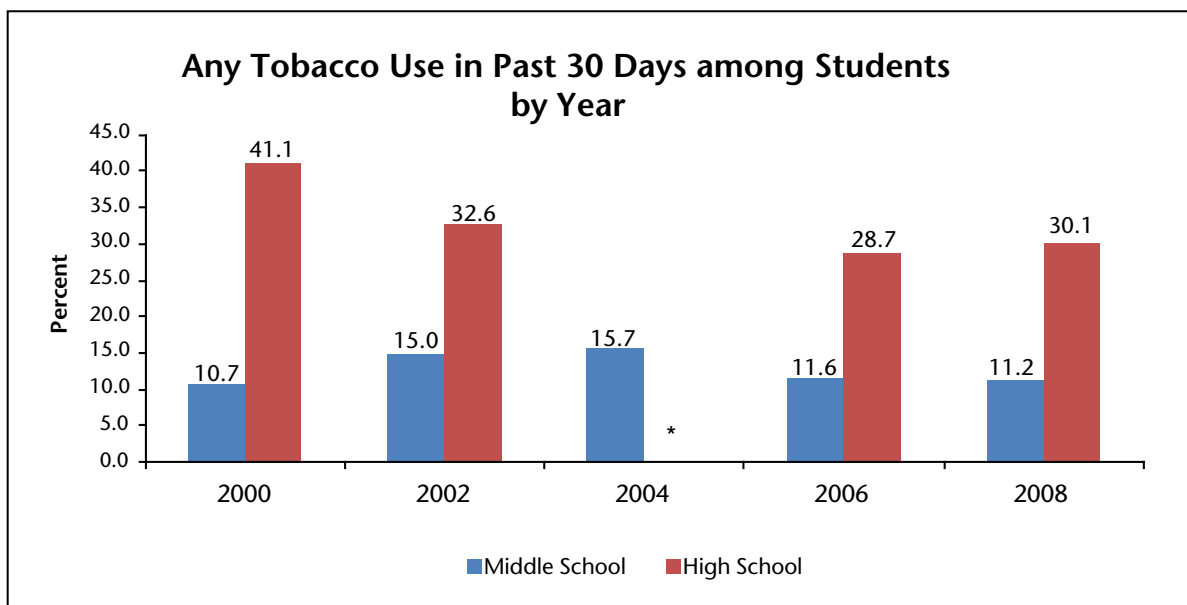


Figure 1

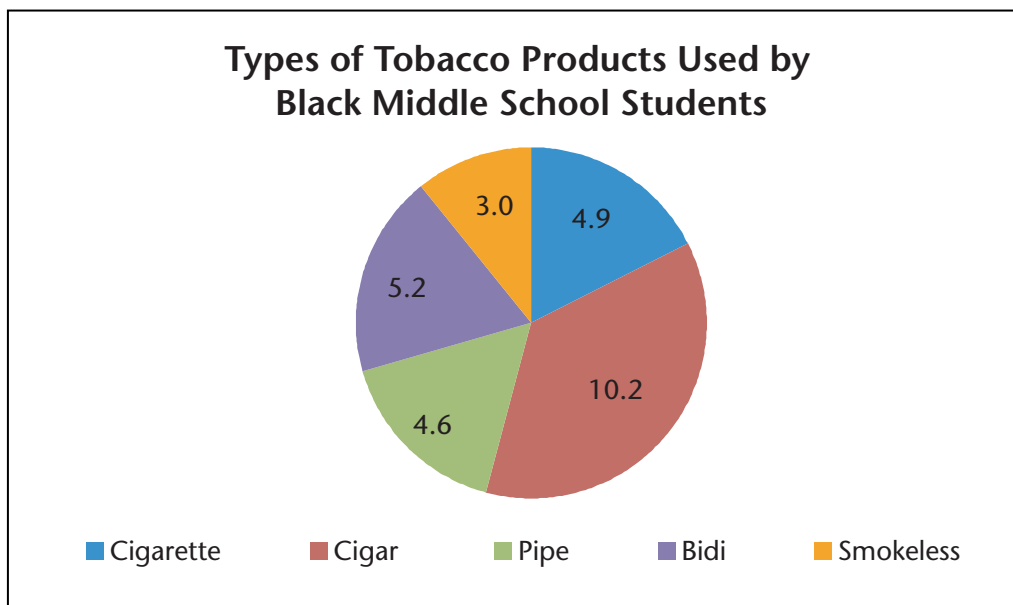


* Data not available for high school students in 2004

Products Used

- At the middle school level, 5.0 percent of students were current users of cigarettes, 3.9 percent were current users of smokeless tobacco, 4.5 percent were current users of cigars and 2.5 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 cigars and pipes.
- There was no significant difference between black middle school students and white middle school students in the prevalence use rates of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco or bidis.
- There was no significant difference between Hispanic middle school students and black or white middle school students in the prevalence rates of current users of pipes, cigars, cigarettes or smokeless tobacco.

Figure 2



Products Used

Figure 3

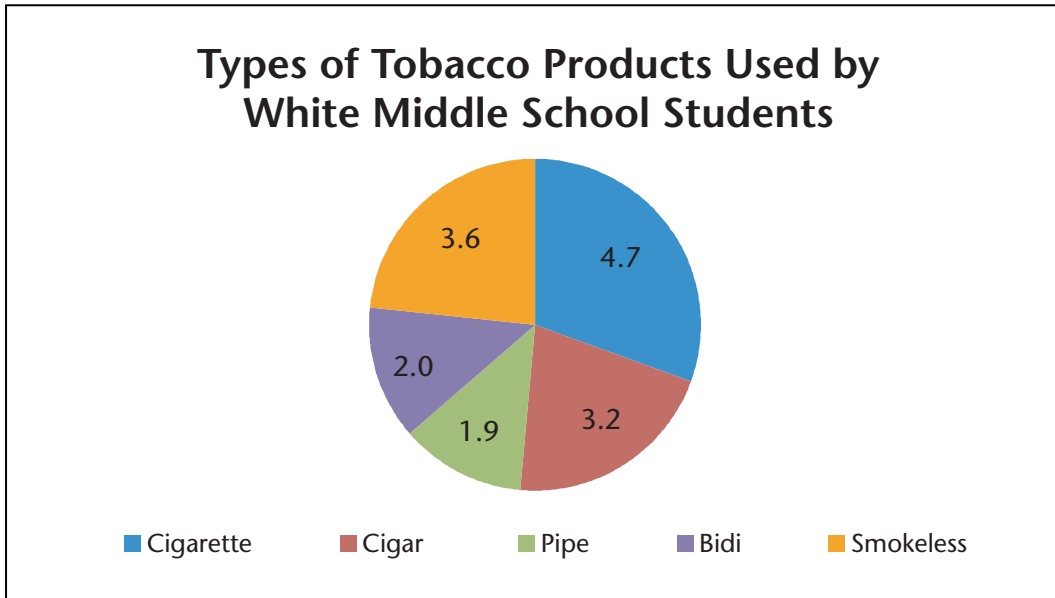
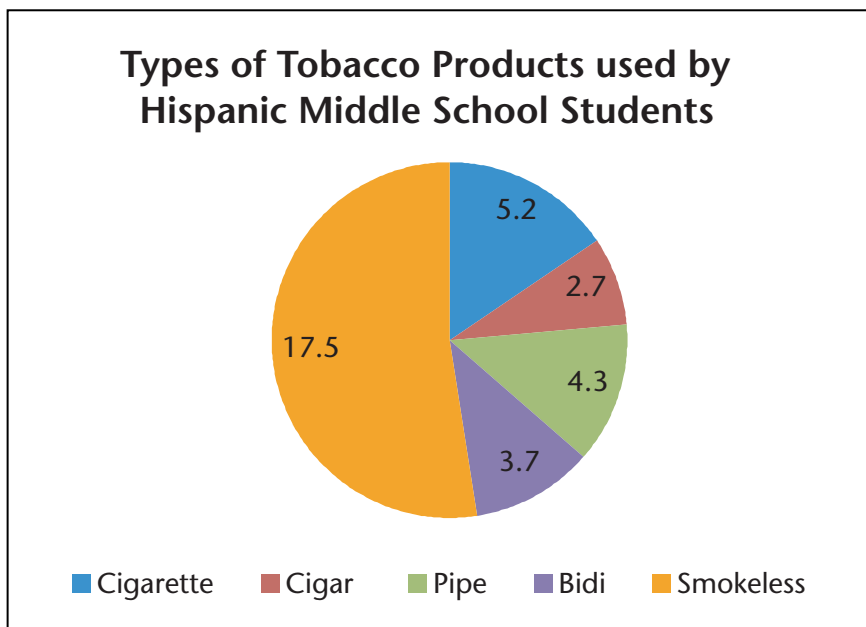


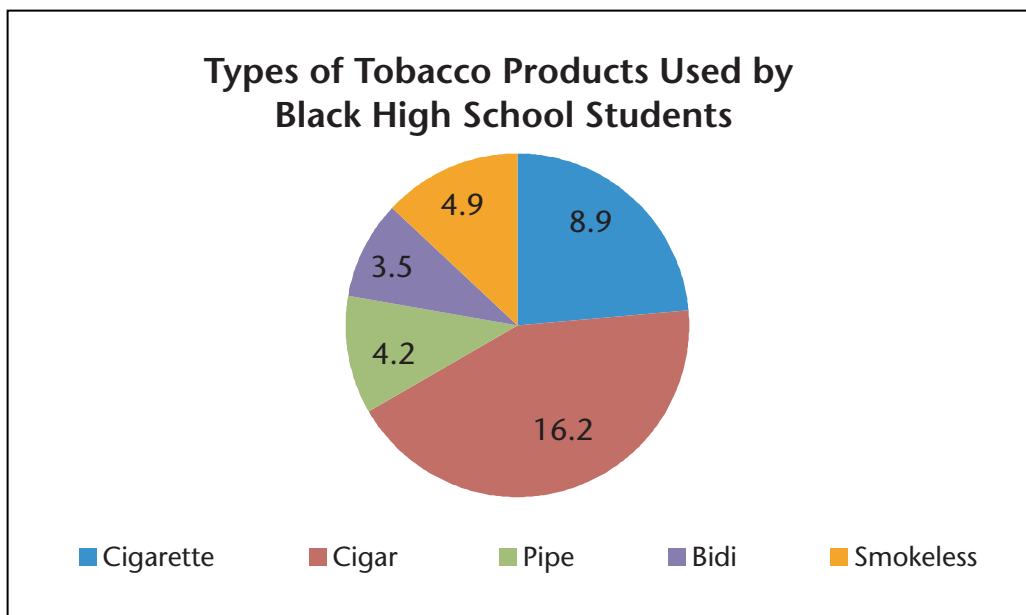
Figure 4



Products Use Rates

- At the high school level, 19.4 percent of students were current users of cigarettes, 10.0 percent were current users of smokeless tobacco, 15.9 percent were current users of cigars and 4.9 percent were current users of pipes.
- White high school students were significantly more likely to be current users of cigarettes (22.2 percent) than black high school students (8.9 percent).
- There was no significant difference between black high school students and white high school students in the use rates of smokeless tobacco, pipes or bidis.
- In 2008, white high school students were significantly more likely to be current users of smokeless tobacco than Hispanic high school students (11.5 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively).
- There was no significant difference in current cigar use rates between black and white high school students (16.2 percent and 16.1 percent, respectively).

Figure 5



Products Used

Figure 6

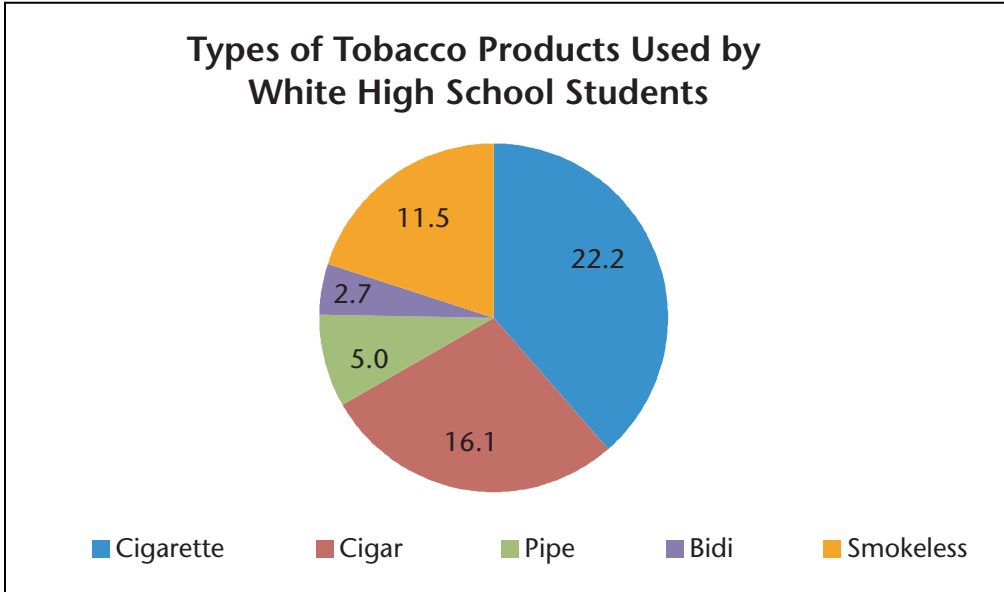
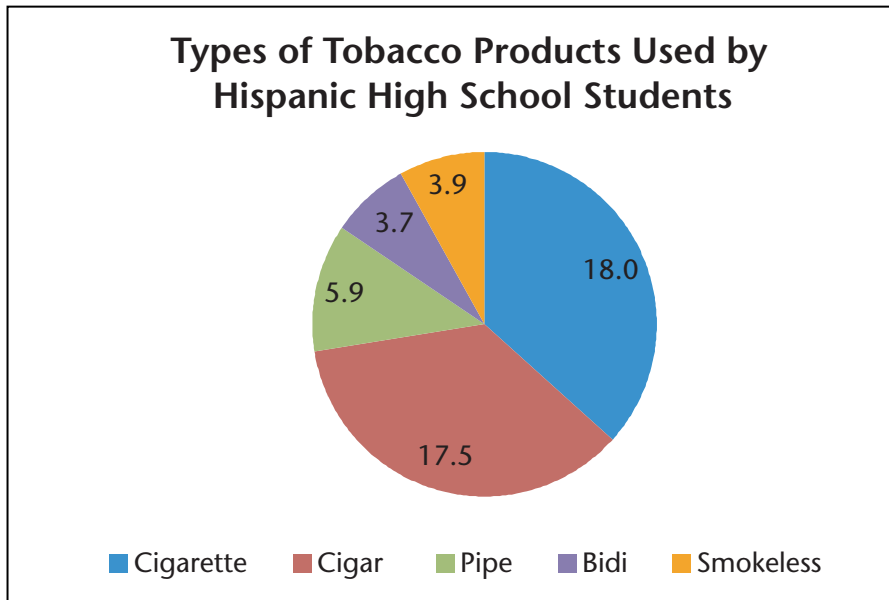


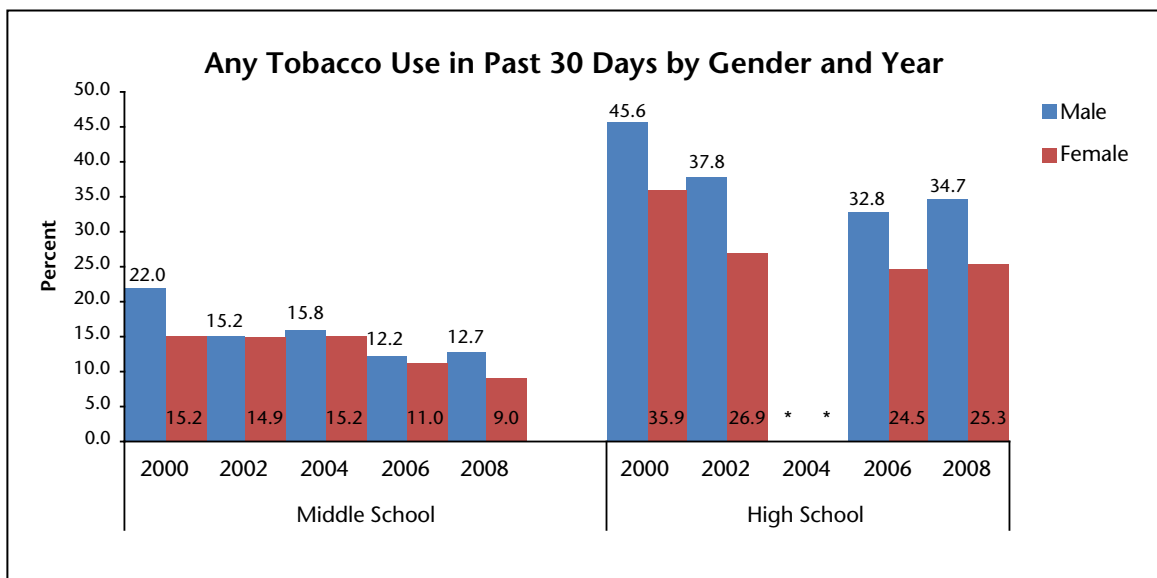
Figure 7



Gender Use Rates

- In 2008, there was no significant difference in current tobacco use rates between male and female students at either the high school or the middle school level.
- The rates of current tobacco use at the middle school level have remained consistent for both males and females. There has been no significant difference for male or female middle school students in 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006 or 2008.
- The rates of current tobacco use at the high school level have remained comparable for both males and females. There was a significant decrease in male high school current tobacco use rates between 2000 and 2006; however, there was no significant change between 2006 and 2008.
- Among female high school students, there has been 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 between 2002, 2006 and 2008.

Figure 8

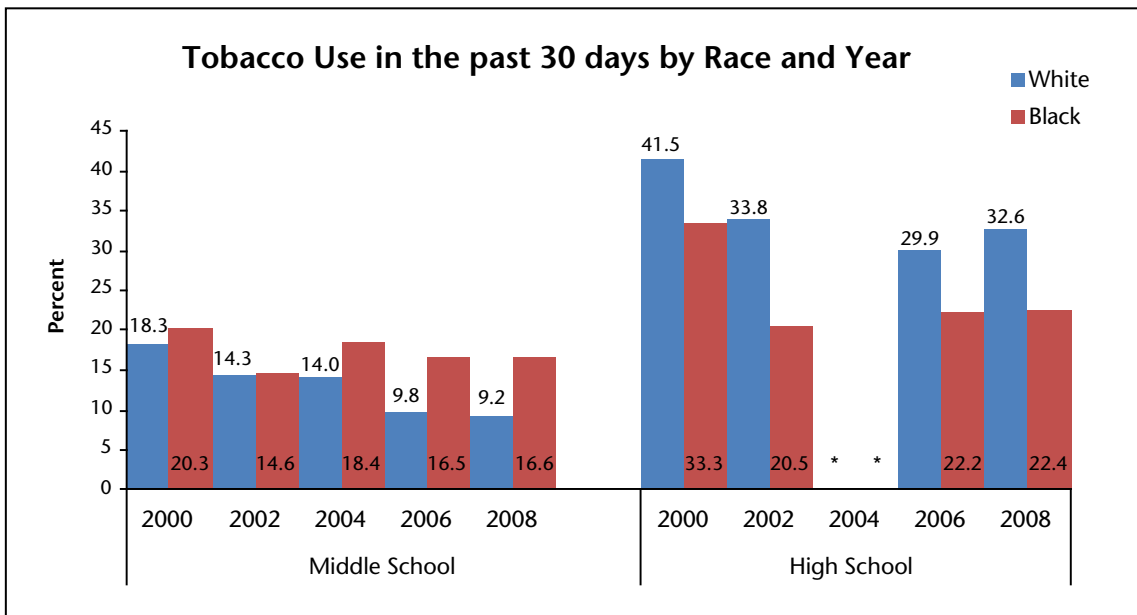


* Data not available for high school students in 2004

Race Comparison

- In 2008, there were no significant differences in current tobacco use rates comparing black, white and Hispanic students at either the middle school or high school levels.
- While there was a significant decrease in white middle school student tobacco use rates between 2004 and 2006, there was no significant change between 2006 and 2008.
- There has been no significant decrease in current tobacco use rates of black middle school students in 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006 or 2008.
- There has been no significant difference in current tobacco use rates of black high school students in 2000, 2002, 2006 or 2008.
- The current tobacco use rates of white high school students significantly decreased between 2000 and 2008 (41.5 percent and 32.6 percent, respectively). However, tobacco use rates have not significantly decreased for white high school students in 2002, 2006 or 2008.
- There has been no significant difference in current tobacco use rates of Hispanic middle school students in 2000, 2002, 2006 or 2008, nor has there been any significant difference in the current tobacco use rates of Hispanic high school students in 2006 or 2008.

Figure 9

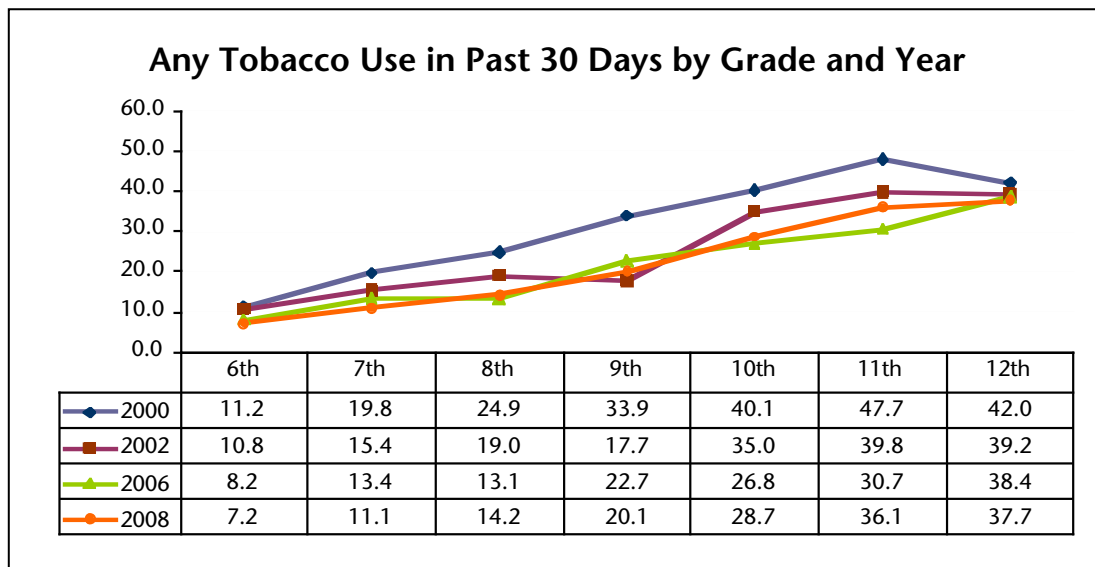


* Data not available for high school students in 2004

Use Rates by Grade Level

- In 2008, eighth-grade students (14.2 percent) were significantly more likely than sixth-grade students (7.2 percent) to be current tobacco users.
- In 2008, 10th-grade students (28.7 percent) were significantly more likely than eighth-grade students (14.2 percent) to be current tobacco users.
- Between 2000 and 2008, there was no significant change in tobacco use prevalence in the middle school grades (18.7 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively).
- Between 2000 and 2008, there was a significant decline in current tobacco use rates at the high school level (41.1 percent and 30.1 percent, respectively). However, there has been no significant decline in the high school tobacco use rates between 2006 and 2008 (28.7 percent and 30.1 percent, respectively) or 2002 and 2008 (32.6 percent and 30.1 percent, respectively).
- There was no significant difference between male current tobacco users and female current tobacco users at either the middle school or the high school level.

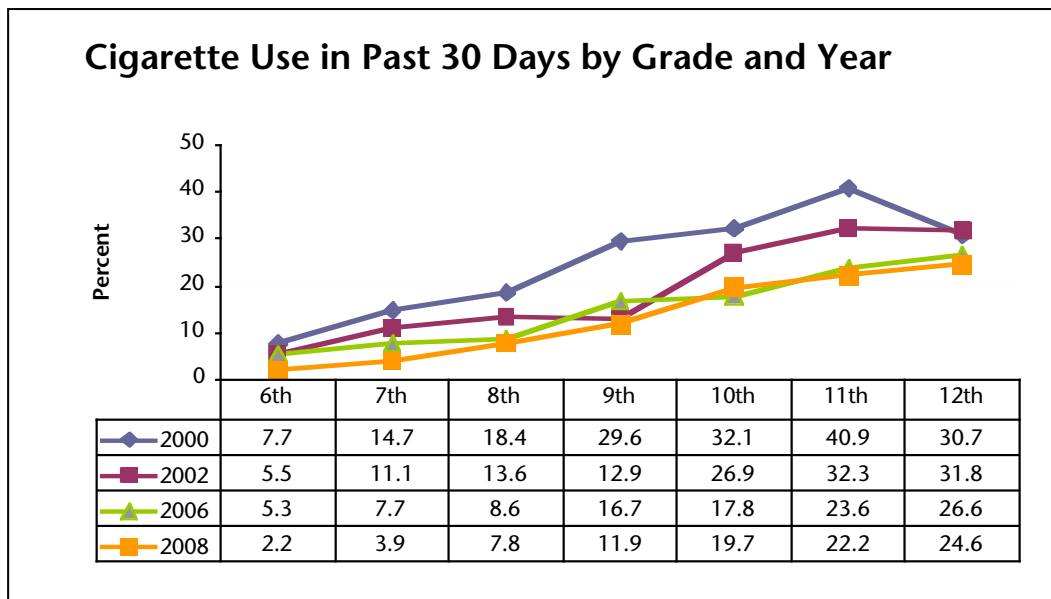
Figure 10



Cigarette Use Rates

- In 2008, cigarettes were the most popular form of tobacco used by students in Ohio. At the high school level, 48.9 percent of students had ever smoked a cigarette. Of middle school students, 19.4 percent had ever smoked a cigarette.
- High school students were significantly more likely to be current cigarette users than middle school students (19.4 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively).
- In 2008, 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 (23.5 percent and 11.7 percent, respectively).
- There was no significant difference in current cigarette use rates between any of the high school grade levels.
- In 2008, 10th-grade students were significantly more likely to be current cigarette users than eighth-grade students. Eighth-grade students were significantly more likely to be current cigarette users than sixth-grade students (19.7 percent, 7.8 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively).

Figure 11



Cigarette Use Rates

- In 2008, there was no significant difference in students who use cigarettes by gender at either the high school or middle school level.
- In 2008, there was no significant difference in current cigarette use between white, black and Hispanic students at the middle school level (4.7 percent, 4.9 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively).
- In 2008, white high school students were significantly more likely than black high school students to be current users of cigarettes (22.2 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively).

Figure 12

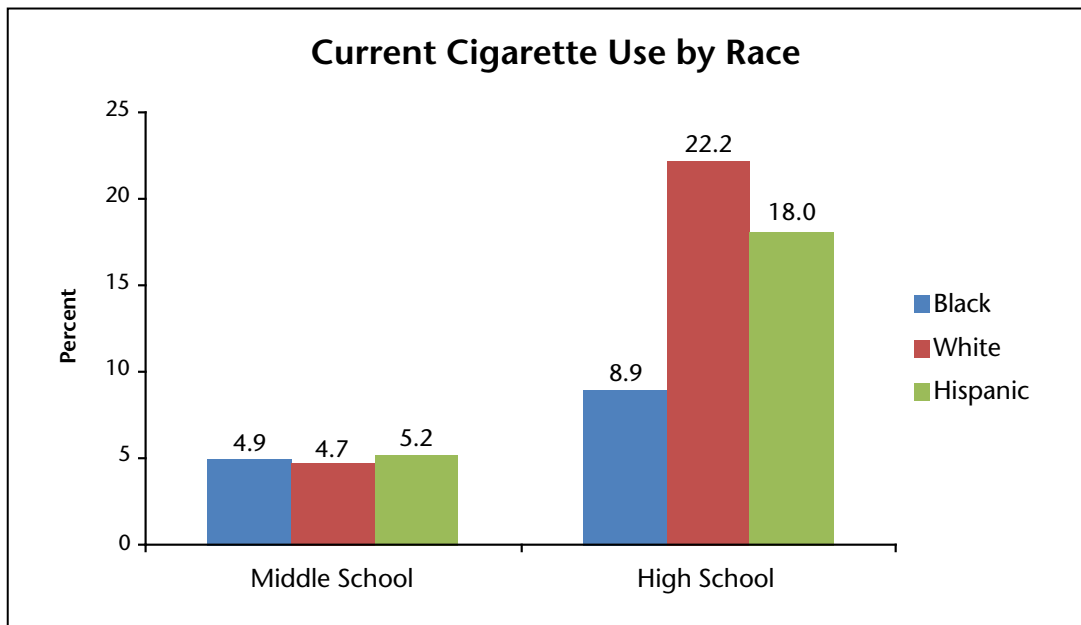
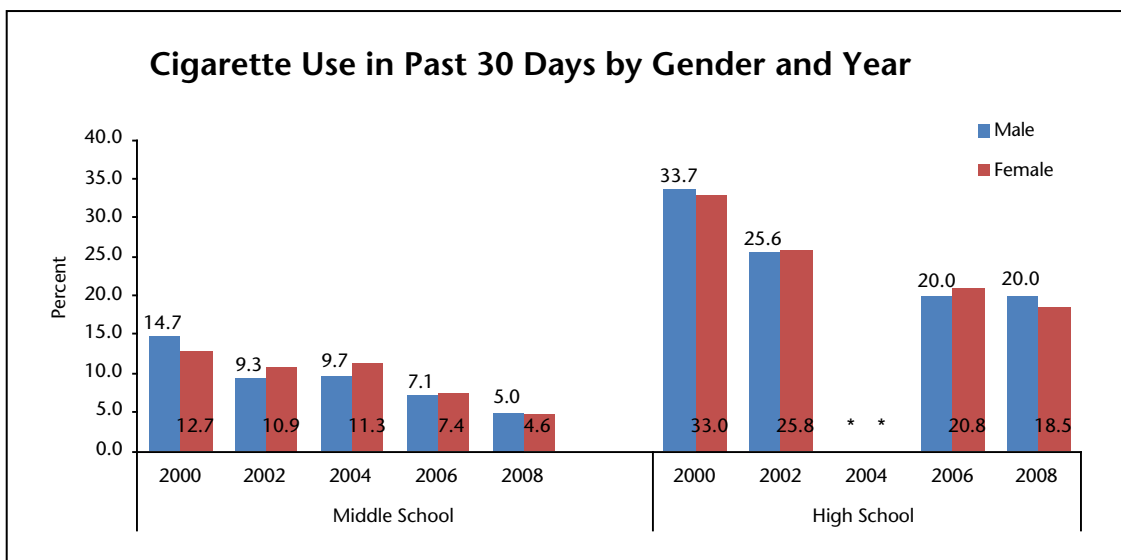


Figure 13

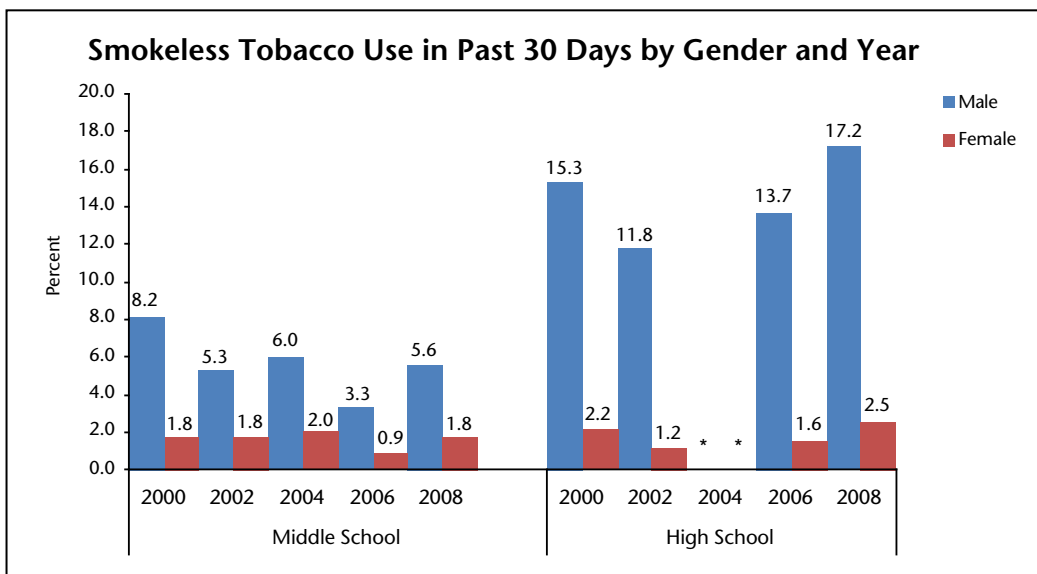


* Data not available for high school students in 2004

Smokeless Tobacco and Gender

- In 2008, 11.0 percent of middle school students had ever used smokeless tobacco, compared with 20.8 percent of high school students.
- At the middle school level, there was no significant difference between male current smokeless tobacco users and female current smokeless tobacco users (5.6 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively).
- At the high school level, male students were significantly more likely than female students to be current users of smokeless tobacco (17.2 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively).

Figure 14



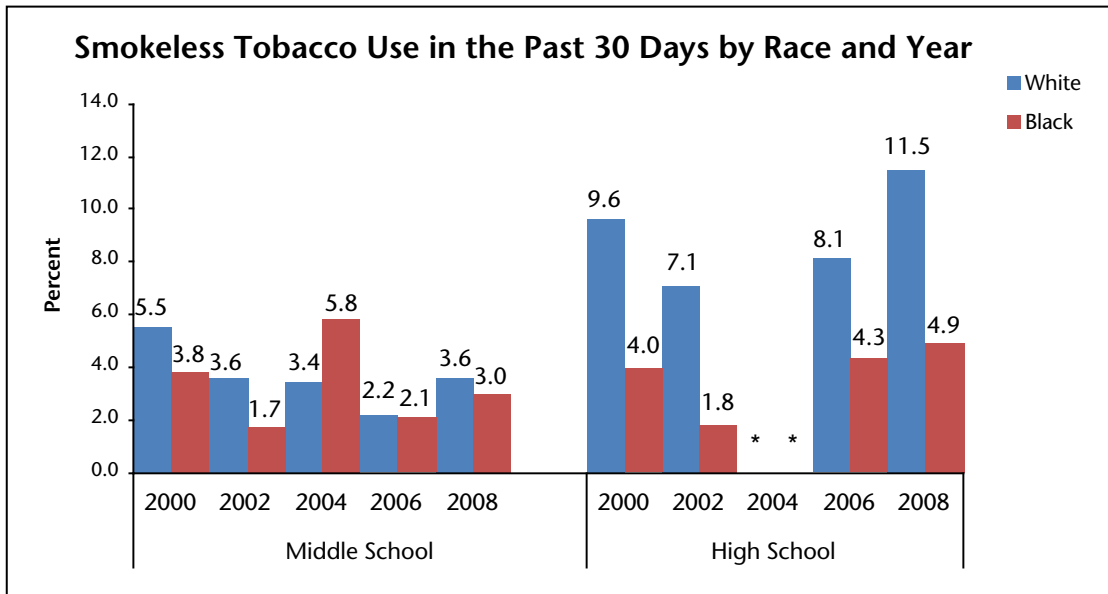
* Data not available for high school students in 2004



Smokeless Tobacco and Race

- In 2008, there was no significant difference between black or white students who were current smokeless tobacco users at either the high school or middle school level.
- In 2008, white high school students were significantly more likely to be current users of smokeless tobacco products than Hispanic high school students (11.5 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively).

Figure 15

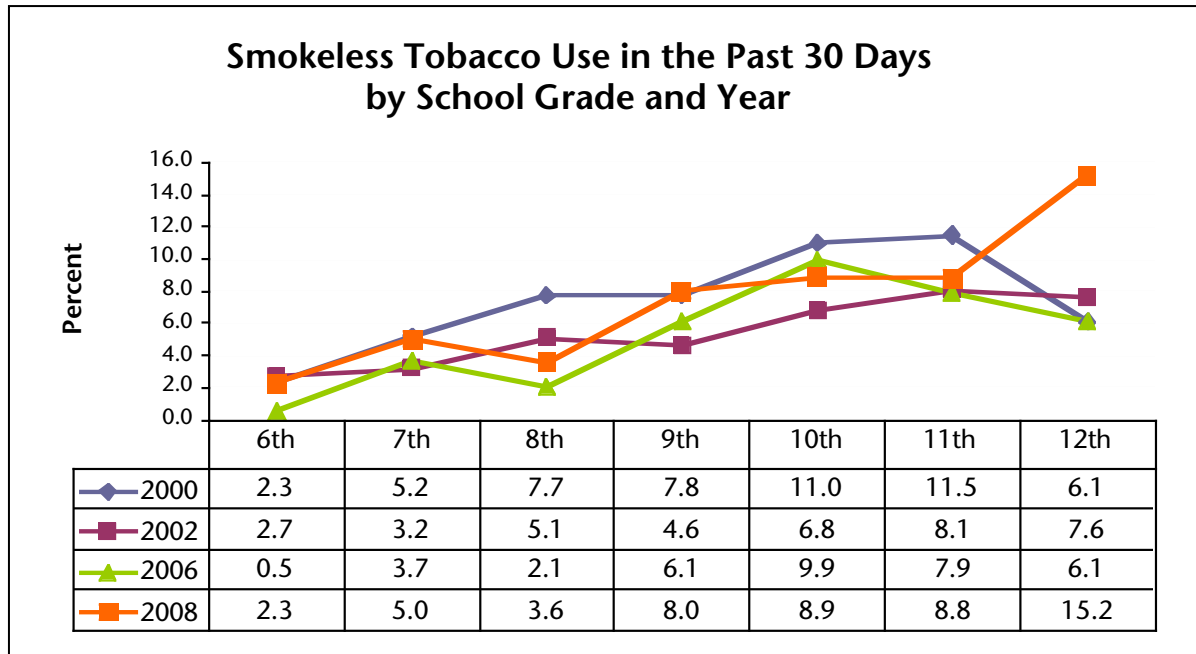


* Data not available for high school students in 2004

Smokeless Tobacco and Grade Level

- In 2008, there was no significant difference in the rates of current smokeless tobacco users at the sixth (2.3 percent), seventh (5.0 percent), eighth (3.6 percent), ninth (8.0 percent) and 11th grade levels (8.8 percent).
- In 2008, 12th-grade students were significantly more likely to be current smokeless tobacco users than ninth-grade students (15.2 percent and 8.0 percent, respectively).

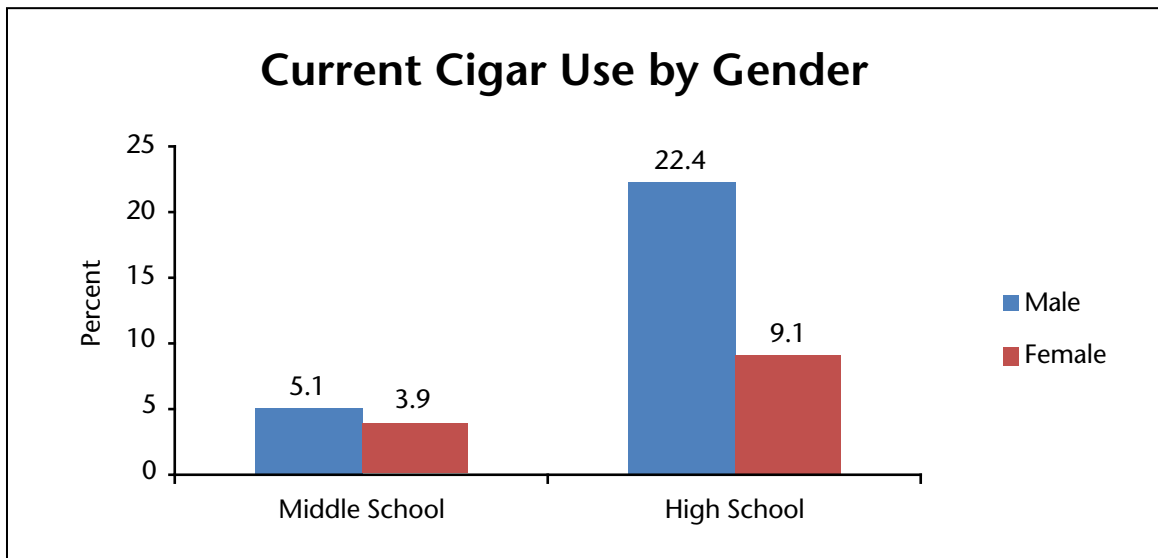
Figure 16



Cigars

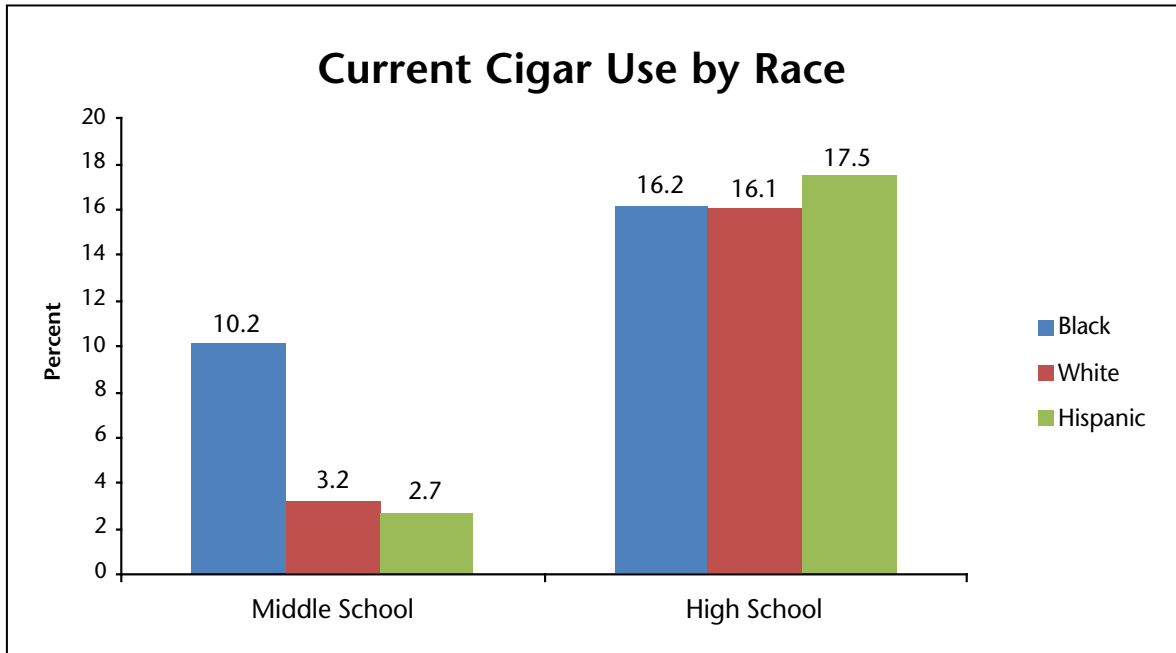
- In 2008, 14.1 percent of middle school students had ever smoked a cigar, compared with 38.0 percent of high school students.
- In 2008, at the middle school level, there was no significant difference between male and female students who were current cigar users (5.1 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively).
- At the high school level, male students were significantly more likely to be current cigar users than female students (22.4 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively).
- In 2008, black middle school students were significantly more likely to be current cigar smokers than white middle school students (10.2 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively).
- In 2008, there was no significant difference between black, white or Hispanic high school students who were current cigar users (16.2 percent, 16.1 percent and 17.5 percent, respectively).

Figure 17



Cigars

Figure 18



Brand Preference

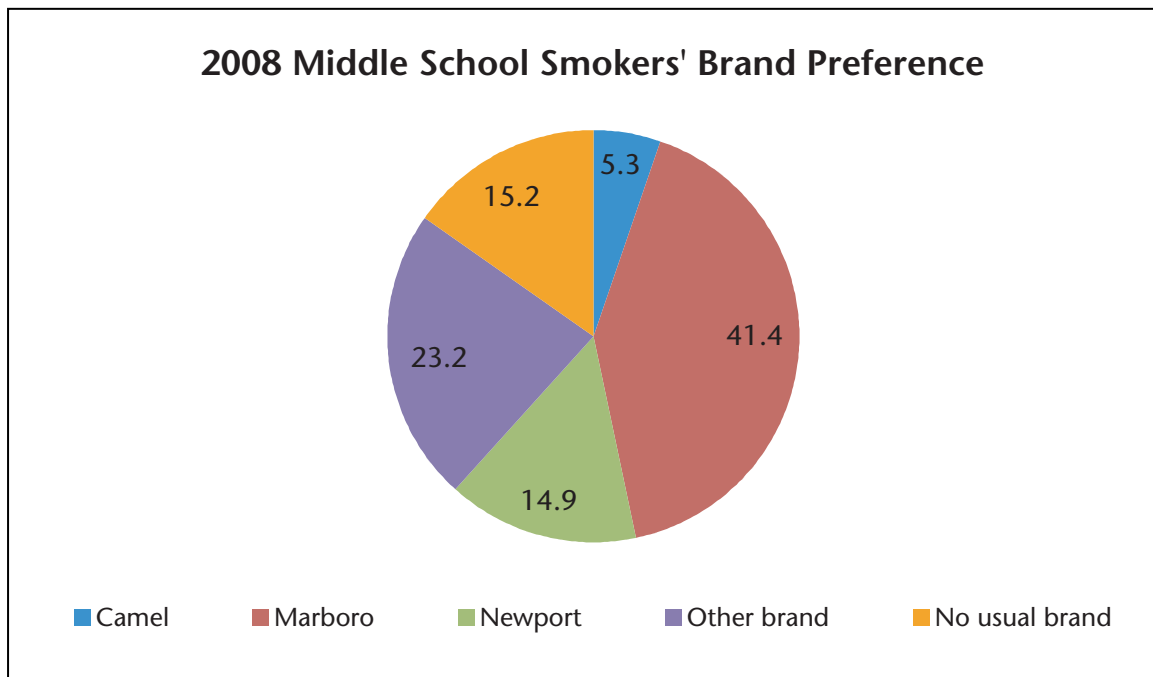
- Marlboro brand cigarettes have long been a favorite of both middle school and high school students.

Table 1

Historical Middle School Brand Preferences

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

Figure 19



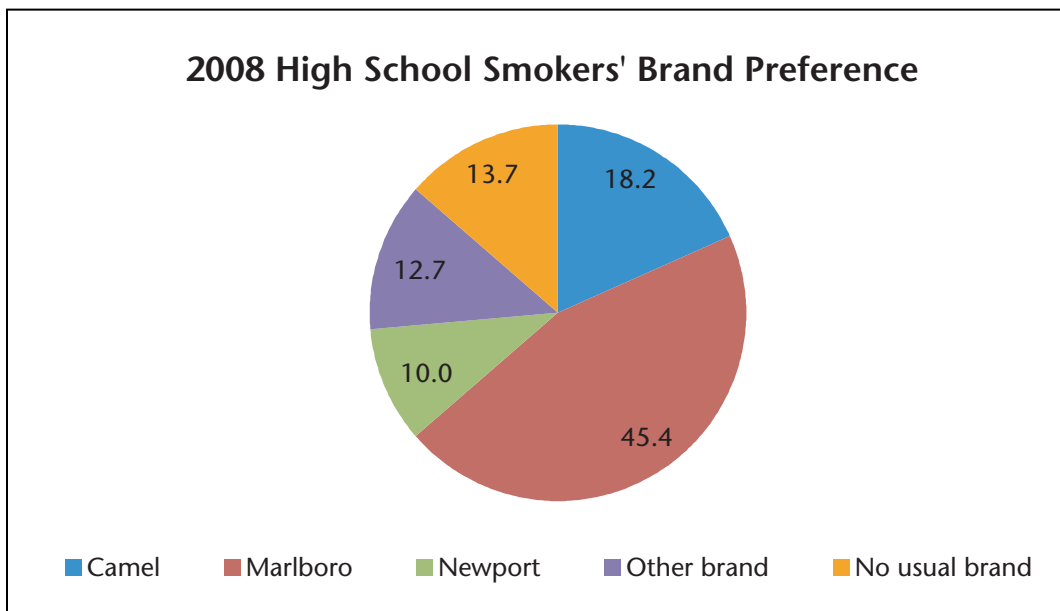
Brand Preference

Table 2

Historical High School Brand Preferences

	2008	2006	2002	2000
Marlboro	45.4	47.4	57.2	60.0
Camel	18.2	11.7	10.4	10.3
Newport	10.0	18.6	19.4	15.7
Other Brand	12.7	9.3	5.8	7.4
No Usual Brand	13.7	13.0	7.1	6.6

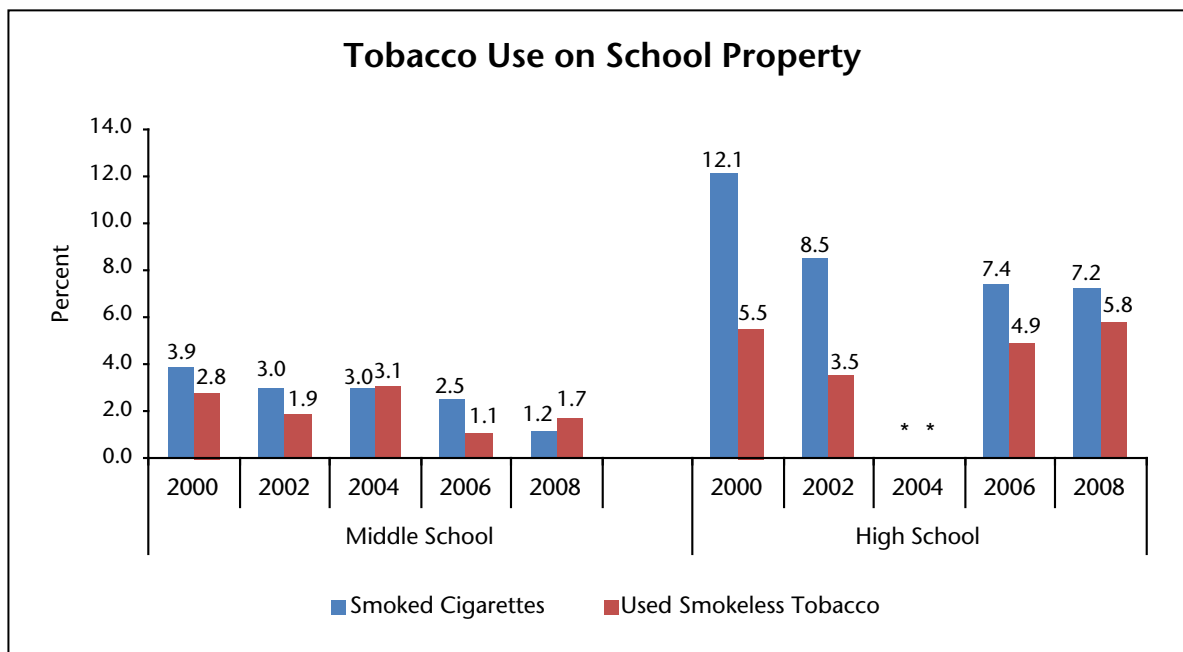
Figure 20



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."
- Overall, tobacco use (cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use) on school property remained low for the general population of both middle school and high school students.

Figure 21

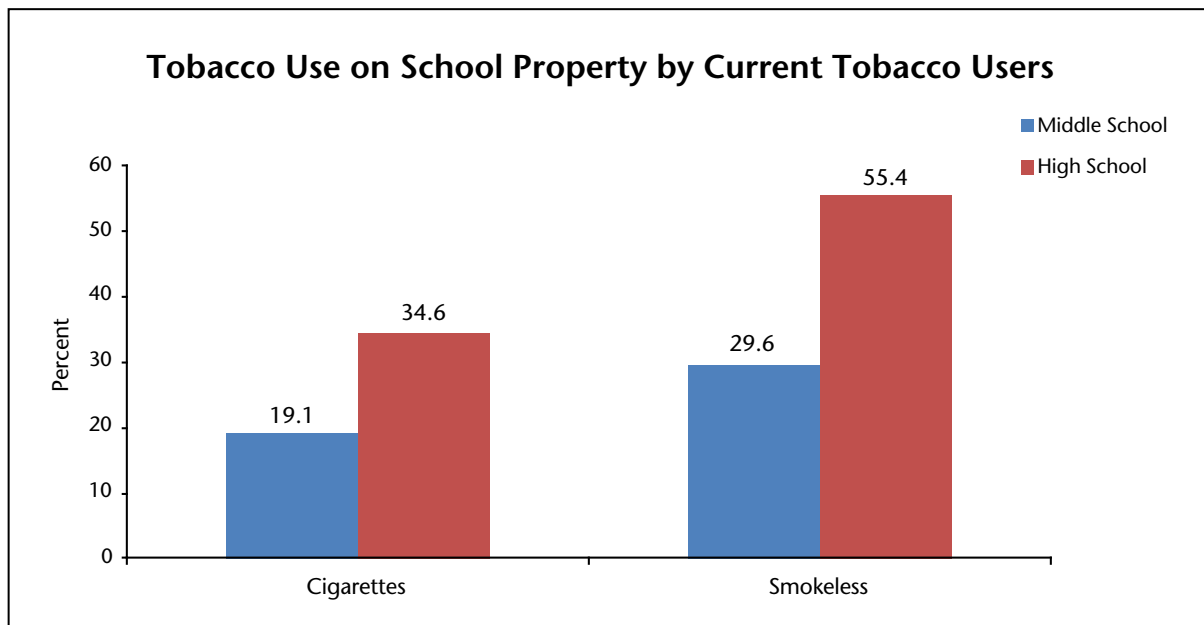


* Data not available for high school students in 2004

Tobacco Use on School Property

- In 2008, high school current smokeless tobacco (SLT) users were significantly more likely to use SLT on school property than current cigarette smokers were to smoke cigarettes on school property (55.4 percent and 34.6, respectively).
- In 2008, among current tobacco users in middle school, there was no significant difference between current cigarette smokers (19.1 percent) or SLT users (29.6 percent) who used on school property in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- In 2008, among current cigarette smokers, there was no significant difference in cigarette use on school property between middle school and high school students (19.1 percent and 34.6 percent, respectively).

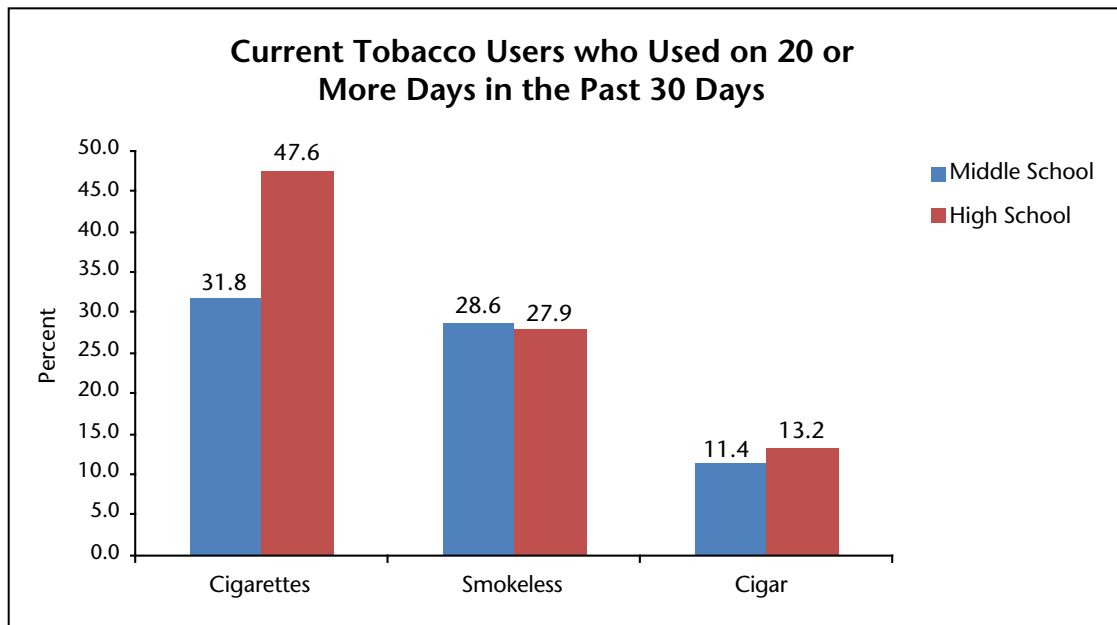
Figure 22



Tobacco Use on 20 or More of the Past 30 Days

- In 2008, 12.5 percent of middle school students who were current smokers had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime as had 29.4 percent of high school students who were current users of cigarettes. High school students were significantly more likely to have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.
- In 2008, middle school students who were current cigarette smokers were significantly more likely to have smoked on 20 or more of the 30 preceding days than middle school current cigar users (31.8 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively).
- In 2008, 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 (31.8 percent and 28.6 percent, respectively).
- In 2008, high school students who were current cigarette smokers were significantly more likely to have used cigarettes on 20 or more days in the 30 days preceding the survey than both current cigar smokers and current smokeless tobacco users (47.6 percent, 13.2 percent and 27.9 percent, respectively).

Figure 23



Chapter Two: Access to Tobacco

High School Students' Points of Access

- In 2008, 23.4 percent of high school current smokeless tobacco users under age 18 bought smokeless tobacco products in a store.
- In 2008, 28.7 percent of high school current cigar smokers under age 18 bought cigars in a store.
- In 2008, 2006 and 2002, the most common way high school students obtained cigarettes was by giving someone money to buy cigarettes on their behalf (32.9 percent, 32.1 percent and 36.1 percent, respectively).

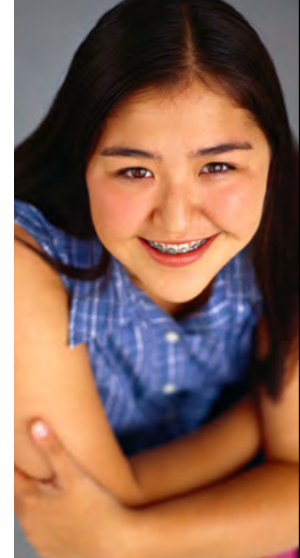
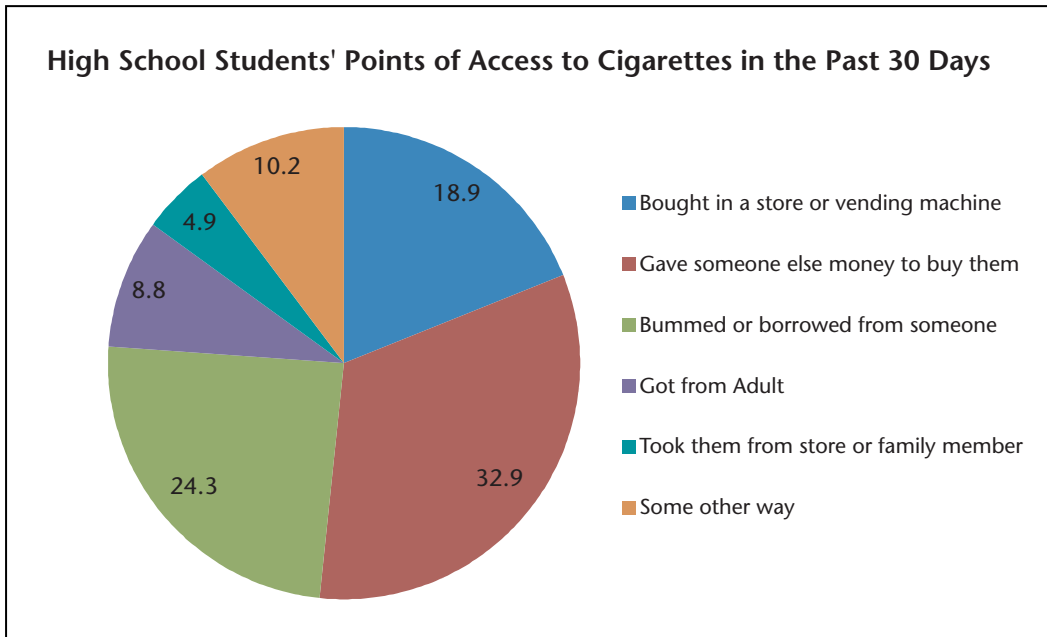


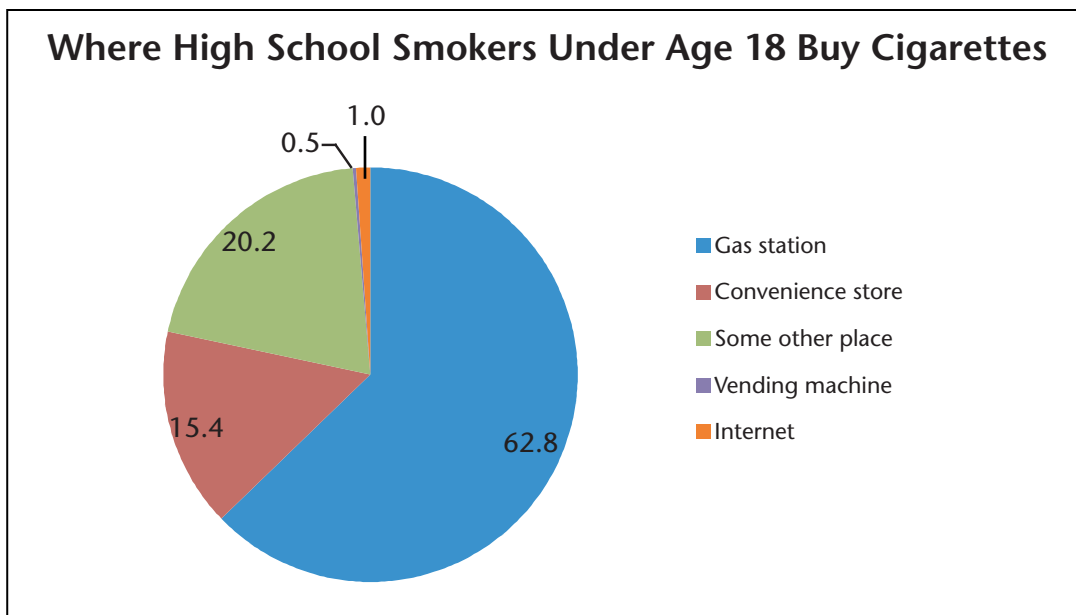
Figure 24



High School Students' Points of Purchase

- The majority of high school smokers under age 18 reported buying their last pack of cigarettes at a gas station (62.8 percent). On the opposite end of the spectrum, 0 percent of 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.
- In 2008, 63.5 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 2008, 53.7 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.

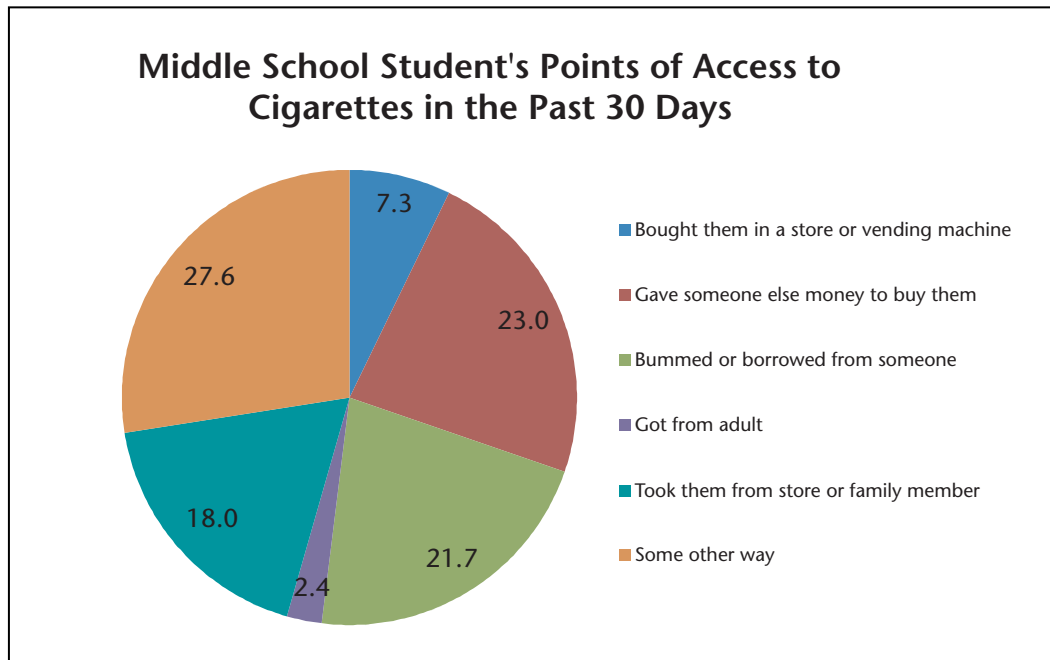
Figure 25



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.

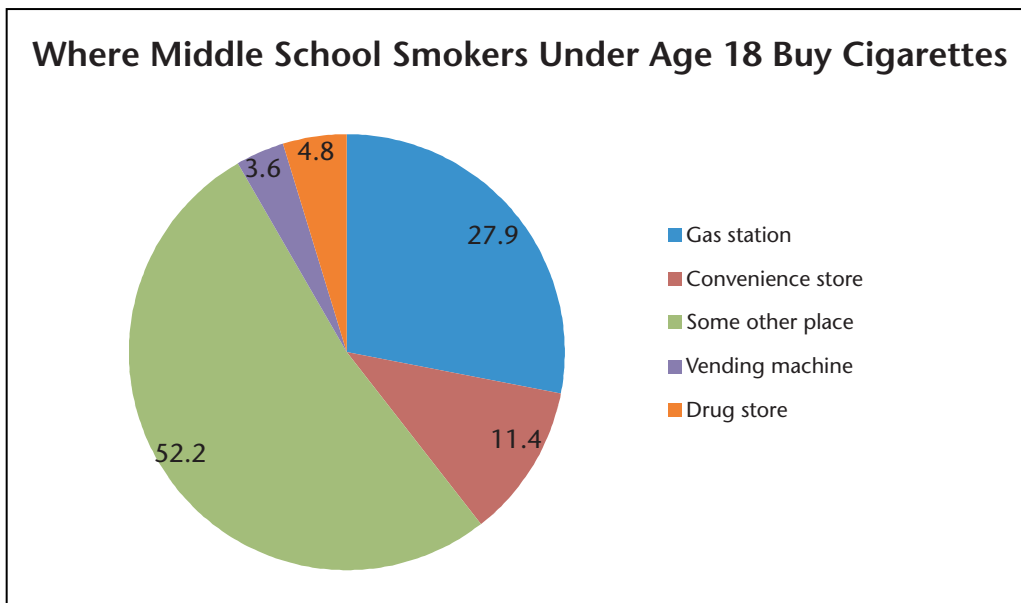
Figure 26



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 (52.2 percent).
- In 2008, 0 percent of middle school current smokers reported purchasing their last pack of cigarettes from a grocery store.
- In 2008, there were some differences in the cigarette purchases between high school and middle school students. Of middle school students, 0 percent reported purchasing their last pack of cigarettes over the Internet, whereas 1 percent of high school smokers did so. Also, 4.8 percent of middle school students reported purchasing their last pack of cigarettes in a drug store, whereas 0 percent of high school smokers reported the same.
- 11.4 percent of middle school current cigar smokers under age 18 bought cigars in a store on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Figure 27

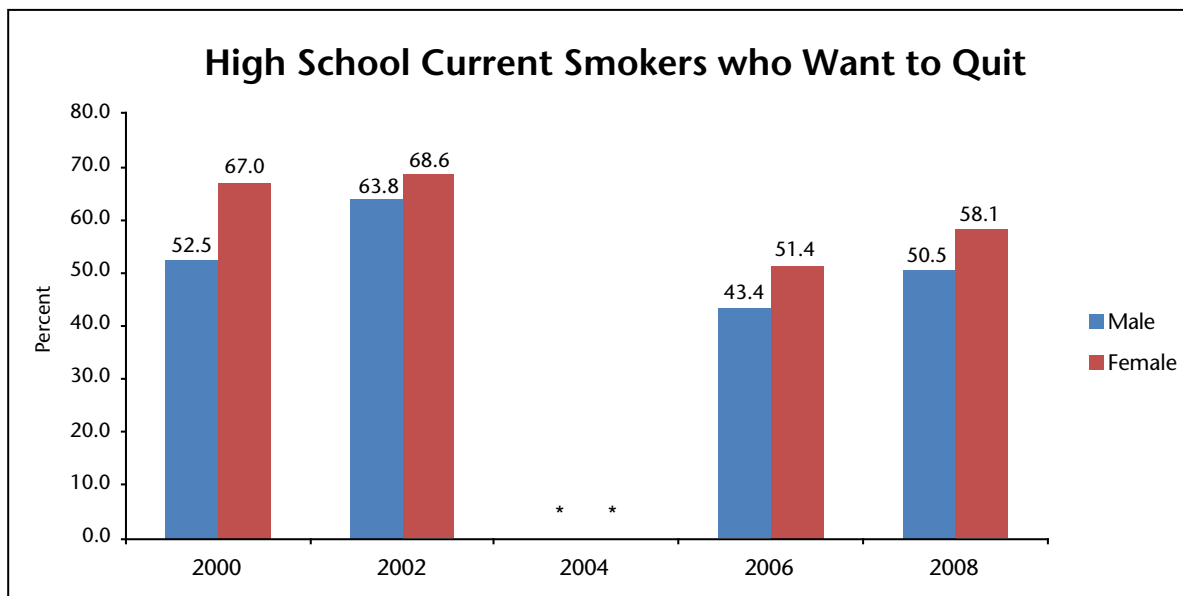


Chapter Three: Cessation

- In 2008, 54.2 percent of high school current smokers reported they wanted to quit smoking, as did 44.2 percent of middle school current smokers. These numbers were consistent with both the high and middle school 2006 current smokers who reported a desire to quit smoking (47.9 percent and 49.5 percent, respectively).
- In 2008, at the middle school level, 62.9 percent of current smokers attempted to quit at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey, as did 49.3 percent of high school students.
- In 2008, when middle school current smokers attempted to quit in the 12 months preceding the survey, 35.8 percent reported staying off cigarettes for fewer than 30 days, as did 39.6 percent of high school students.
- There was no significant difference between middle school and high school smokers who had ever participated in a cessation program (18.3 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively).



Figure 28



* Data not available for high school students in 2004



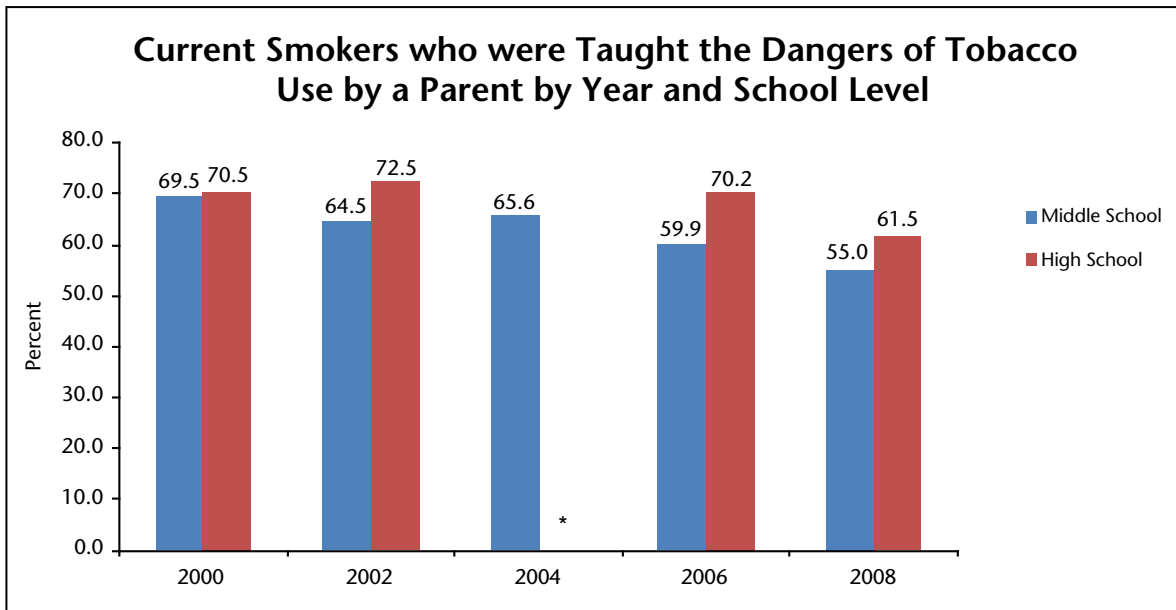
Chapter Four: Knowledge and Beliefs

Students Taught About the Dangers of Tobacco

- In 2008, 27.8 percent of middle school students reported being advised not to smoke by a health care professional. In the same middle school sample, 17.0 percent were asked by a health care professional if they were smokers. Middle school students were significantly more likely to be advised not to smoke by allied health professionals than asked if they did smoke.
- In 2008, there was no significant difference between middle school and high school students who were taught about the dangers of tobacco use in school (52.4 percent and 41.3 percent, respectively).



Figure 29

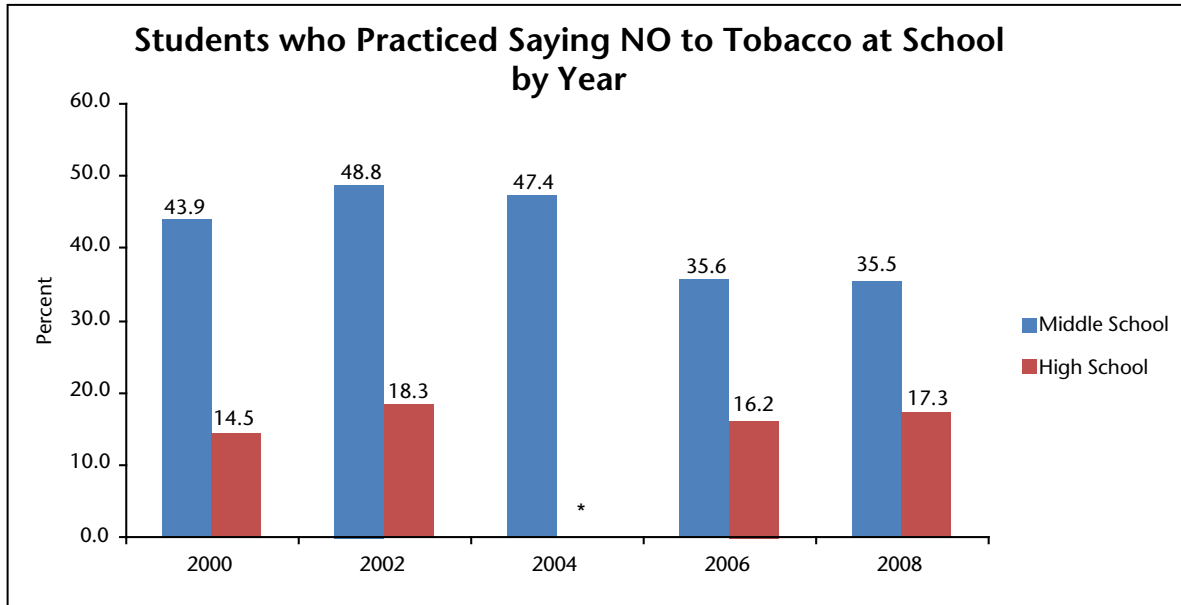


* Data not available for high school students in 2004

Students Taught About the Dangers of Tobacco

- In 2008, high school students were significantly more likely than middle school students to be asked by a health care professional if they smoked (36.7 percent and 17.0 percent, respectively).
- In 2008, middle school students were significantly more likely than high school students to have practiced saying “no” to tobacco in school (35.5 percent and 17.3 percent, respectively).

Figure 30



* Data not available for high school students in 2004

Students Taught About the Dangers of Tobacco

Figure 31

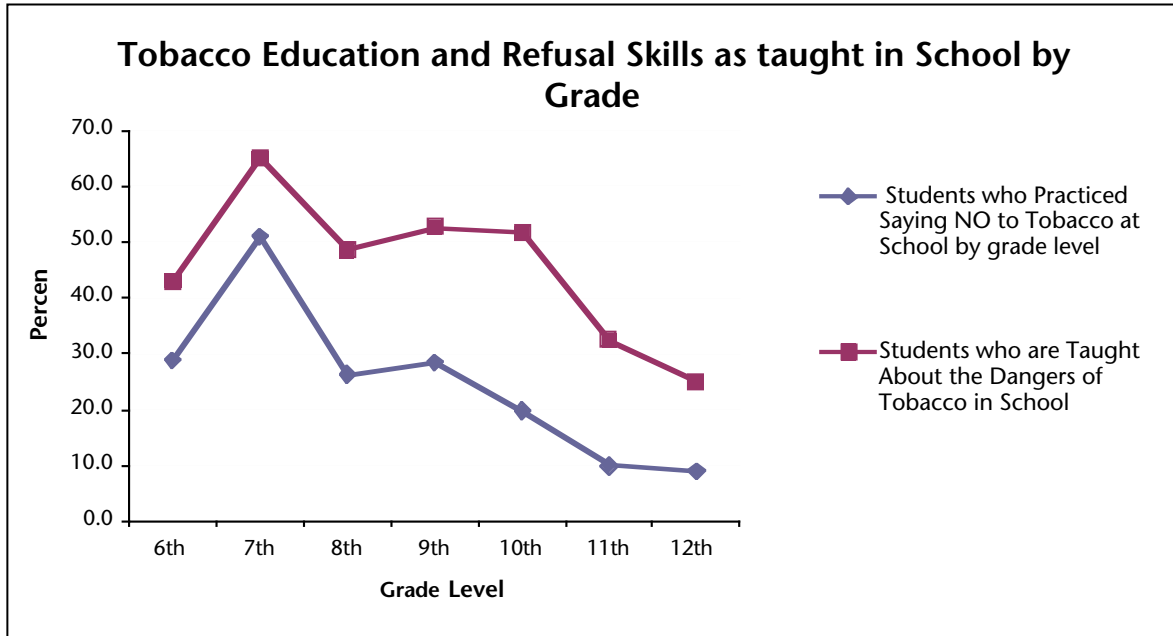
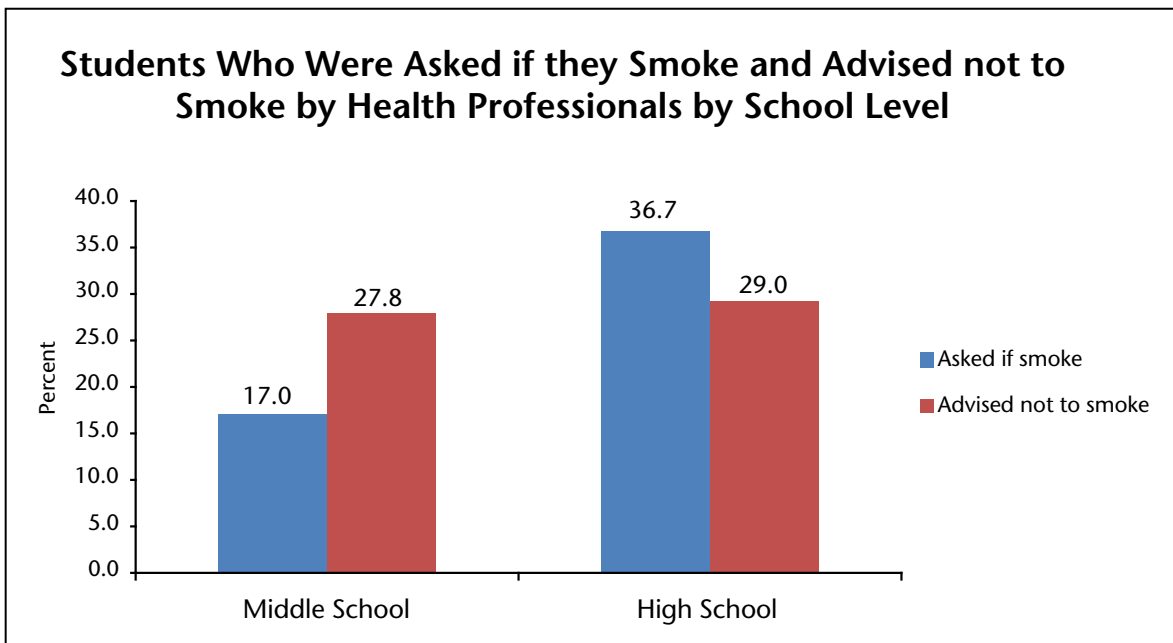


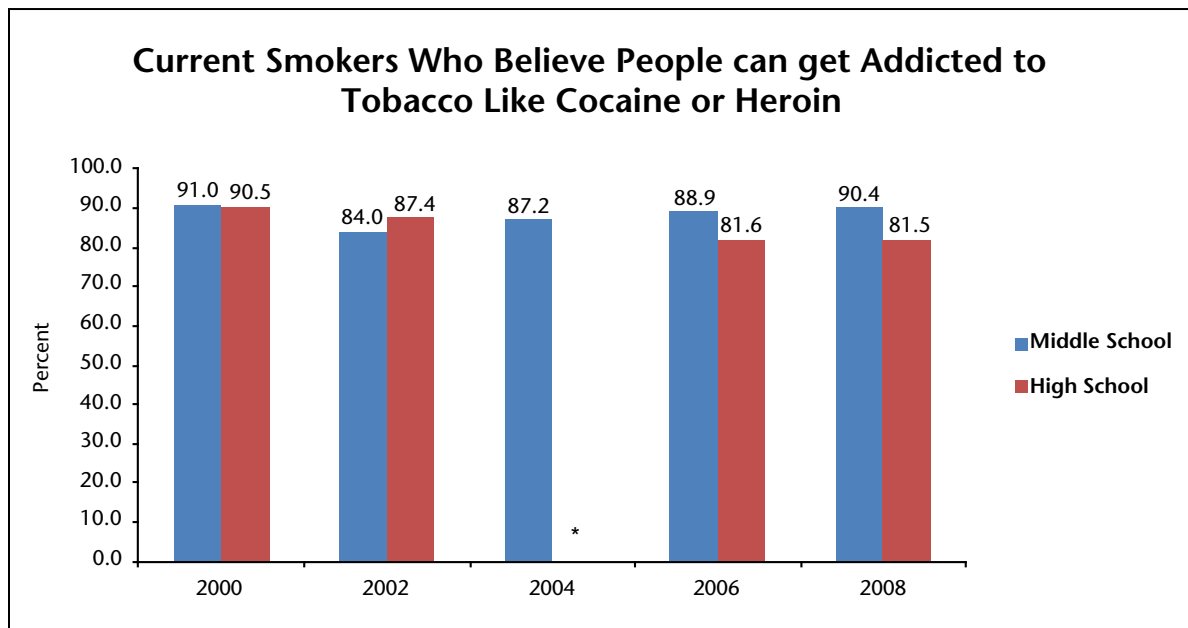
Figure 32



Students Taught About the Dangers of Tobacco

- In 2008, 89.2 percent of high school students and 92.3 percent of middle school students believed people can get addicted to using tobacco just like getting addicted to cocaine or heroin.
- In 2008, high school students who never smoked were significantly more likely than high school students who were current smokers to believe people can get addicted to tobacco just like cocaine or heroin (93.2 percent and 81.5 percent, respectively).

Figure 33

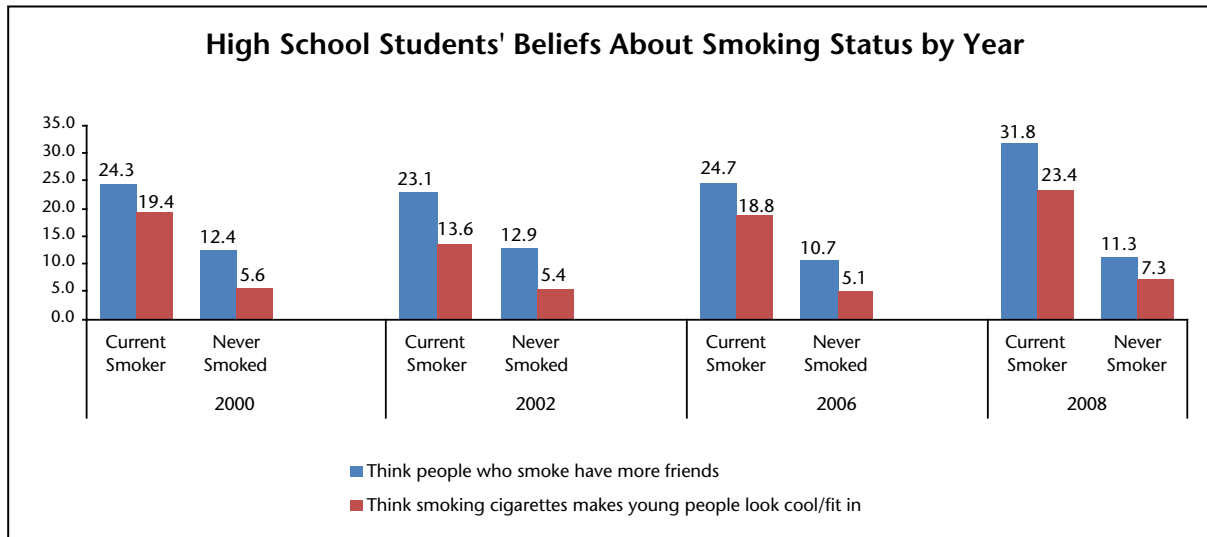


* Data not available for high school students in 2004

Students' Beliefs

- In 2008, 16.8 percent of high school students thought young people who smoked cigarettes had more friends and 12.7 percent of high school students thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.
- In 2008, high school students who had never smoked cigarettes were significantly less likely than current smokers to believe young people who smoked had more friends (11.3 percent and 31.8 percent, respectively).
- In 2008, 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 (7.3 percent and 23.4 percent, respectively).

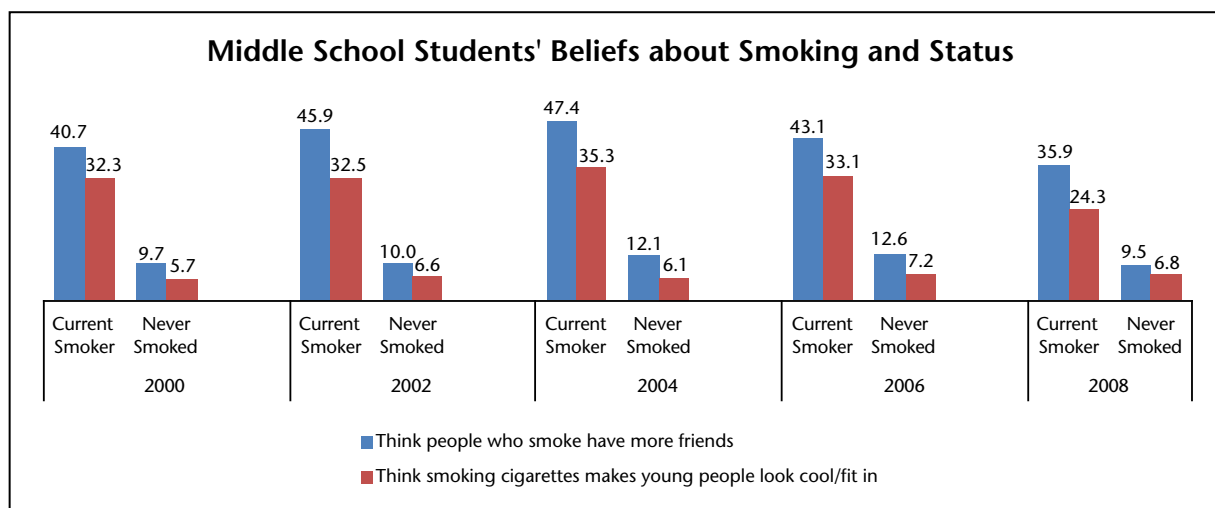
Figure 34



Students' Beliefs

- In 2008, 10.4 percent of middle school students thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in and 13.5 percent thought young people who smoked cigarettes had more friends.
- In 2008, middle school current smokers were significantly more likely than middle school never smokers to believe young people who smoked had more friends (35.9 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively).
- In 2008, middle school current smokers were significantly more likely than never smokers to think young people who smoked cigarettes looked cool or fit in (24.3 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively).

Figure 35



Students' Beliefs

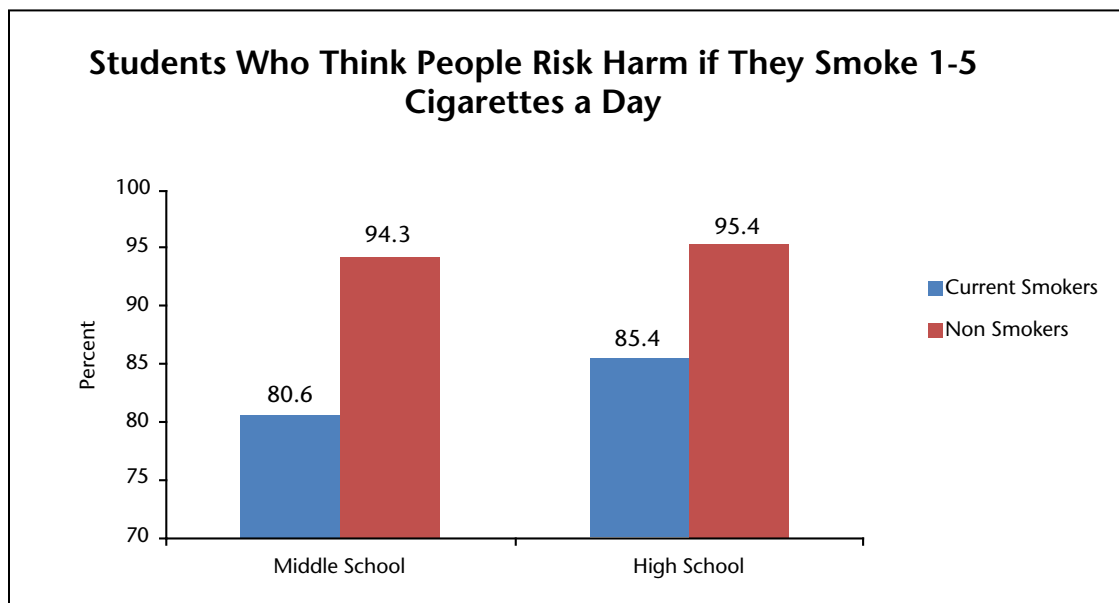
- In 2008, there was no significant difference between middle school and high school students, when accounting for smoking status, to their thoughts of whether people risk harm if they smoked one to five cigarettes a day.
- In 2008, never smokers, both high school and middle school, were significantly more likely than their counterparts who were smokers to believe people risk harm if they smoke one to five cigarettes a day.
- There has been no significant change, since 2000, in the beliefs of current smokers who think students risk harm if they smoke one to five cigarettes a day at either the middle school or high school level.

Table 3: Current smokers who thought people risk harm if they smoke one to five cigarettes a day

	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 %

* Data not available for high school students in 2004

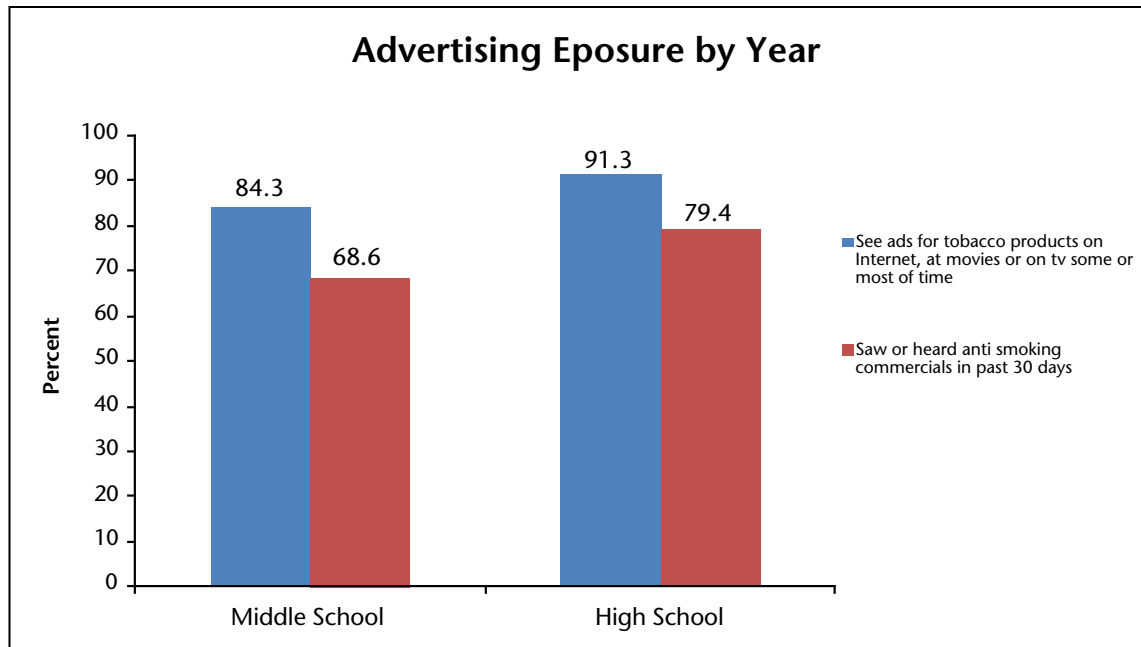
Figure 36



Tobacco Marketing

- 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 2008, 37.5 percent of middle school students who used the Internet saw advertisements for tobacco products most or some of the time, as did 40.8 percent of high school Internet users.

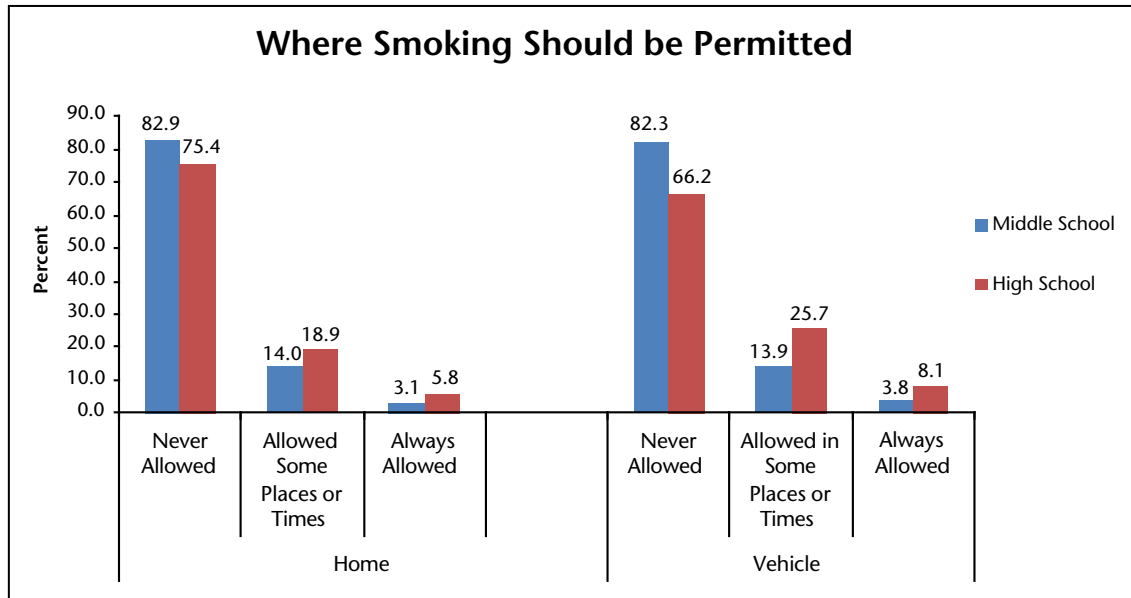
Figure 37



Students' Thoughts on Smoke-Free Air

- In 2008, a majority of both middle school and high school students believed smoking should never be permitted inside their cars or at home. When asked about places of employment, 85.6 percent of middle school students and 76.2 percent of high school students believed employers should never permit smoking in indoor places where people work.
- In 2008, middle school students were significantly more likely than high school students to believe smoking should never be allowed in their home (82.9 percent and 75.4 percent, respectively).
- In 2008, middle school students were significantly more likely than high school students to believe smoking should never be permitted in their vehicle (82.3 percent and 66.2 percent, respectively).

Figure 38





Chapter Five: 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. Yet students are still reporting exposure to secondhand smoke. In 2008, 52.5 percent of middle school students and 65.2 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.
- In 2008, in the week preceding the survey, 52.5 percent of middle school students and 65.2 percent of high school students rode in a car or were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more days.
- Between 2002 and 2008, there was a significant decrease in the number of high school students who never smoked and were in the same room with a smoker (61.1 percent and 44.5 percent, respectively). There was no difference in exposure in the same time frame for high school students who were current smokers (95.0 percent and 91.0 percent, respectively).
- Between 2002 and 2008, middle school students, both current smokers (89.1 percent and 72.6 percent, respectively) and never smokers (56.5 percent and 40.6 percent, respectively), were significantly less likely to be in the same room with someone smoking a cigarette.

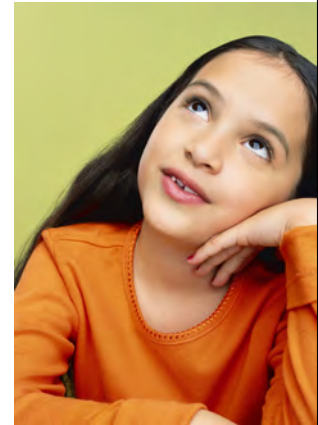
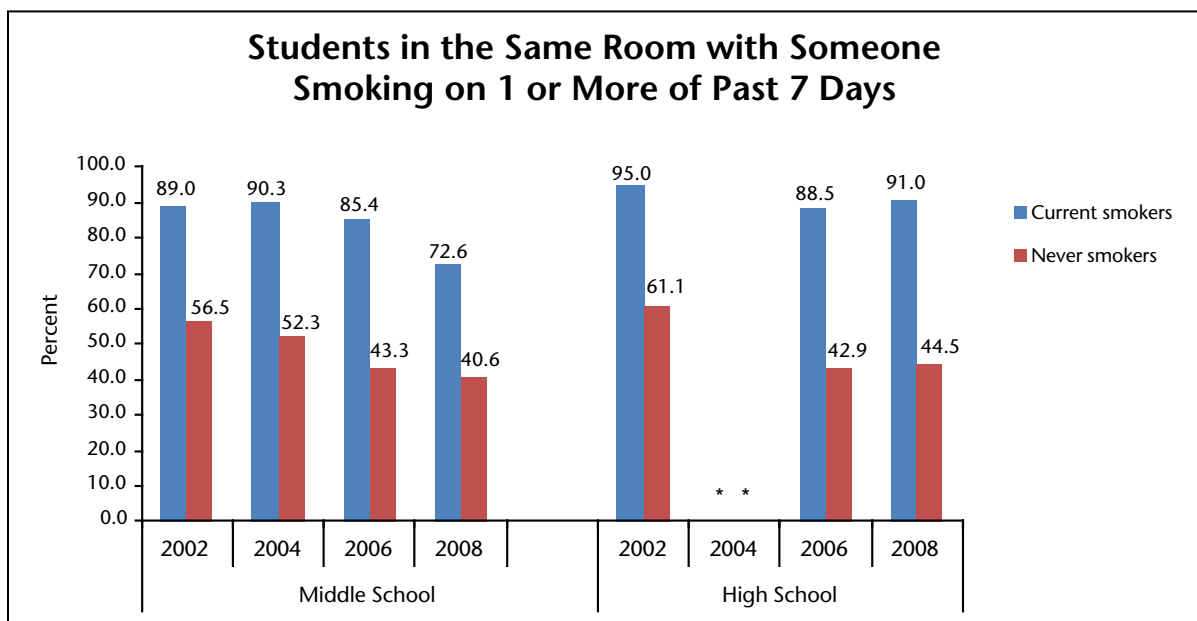


Figure 39

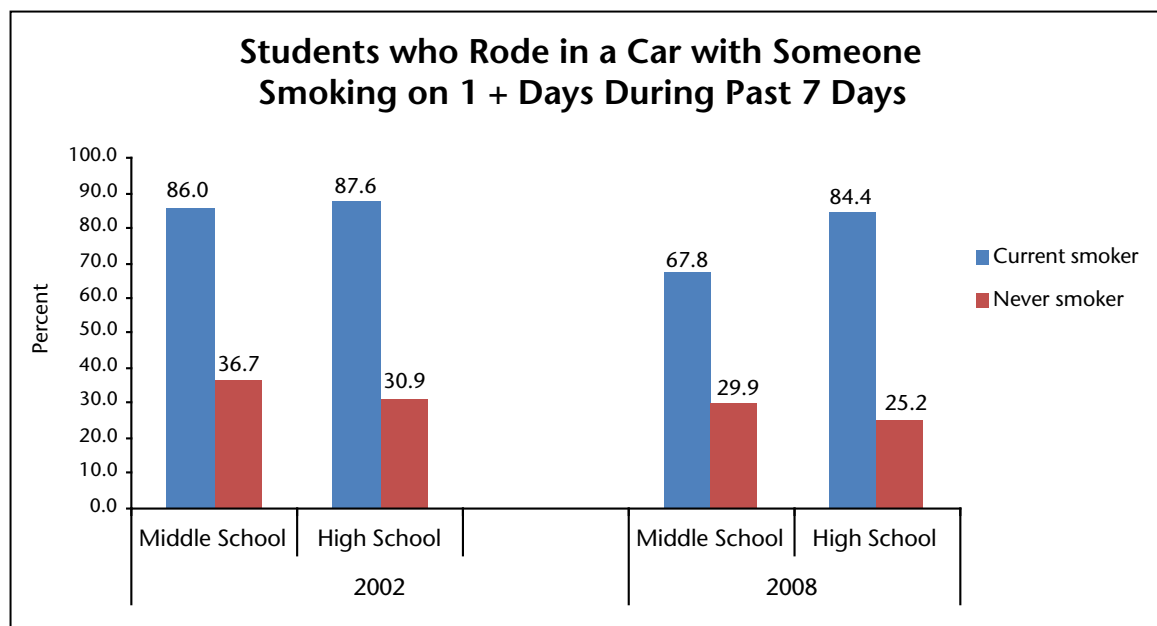


* Data not available for high school students in 2004

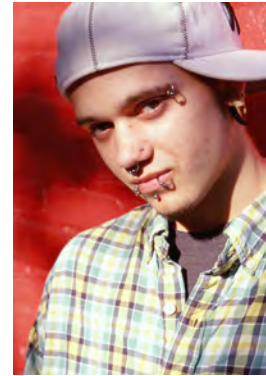
Environmental Tobacco Smoke

- Between 2002 and 2008, there was a significant decrease 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 (86.0 percent and 67.8 percent, respectively). There was no significant difference; however, for middle school students who never smoked (36.7 percent and 29.9 percent, respectively).
- Between 2002 and 2008, 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 and 84.4 percent, respectively, and never smokers 30.9 percent and 25.2 percent, respectively).

Figure 40

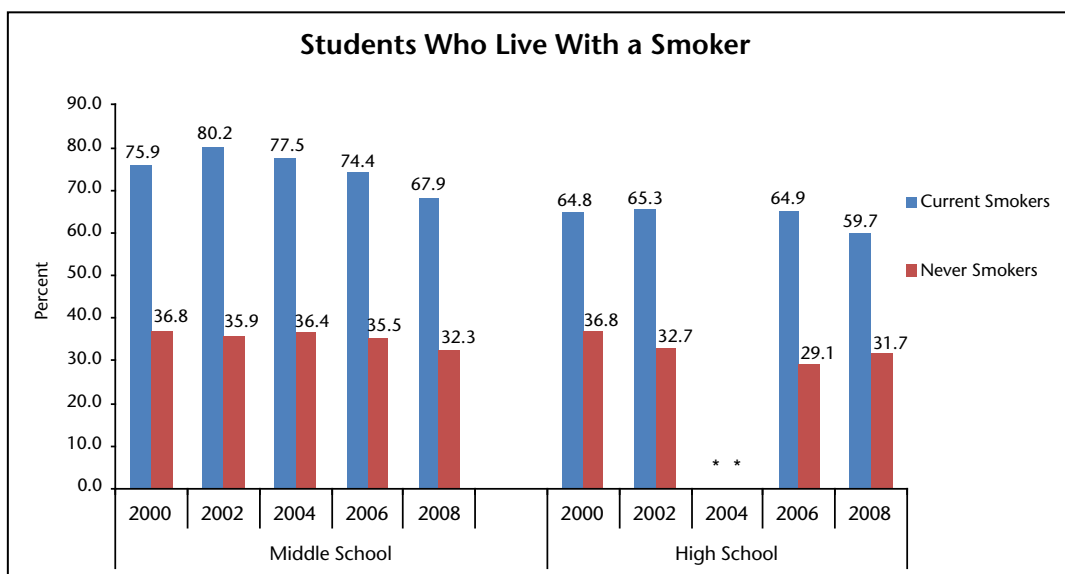


Chapter Six: Social and Promotional Influences



- To begin to understand some of social influences students face when determining to use or not to use tobacco products, one should look no further than the persons closest to them including parents, teachers, friends and community leaders. Movie actors and sports stars can also influence youths' tobacco use behavior. The following pages detail some influences on Ohio students' tobacco use behaviors.
- In 2008, 46.1 percent of the high school students who were current SLT users were significantly more likely to reside with an SLT user than high school students who had never used SLT (10.3 percent).
- Some youth are influenced to use tobacco by athletes and celebrities. At the middle school level, 78.1 percent of middle school students and 87.9 percent of high students reported seeing actors on either television or in the movies use tobacco most or some of the time. Of high school students who watched television, 23.8 percent reported seeing athletes on television using tobacco some or most of the time, as did 23.1 percent of middle school students.
- In 2008, 16.8 percent of middle school students and 11.0 percent of high school students participated during the 12 months preceding the survey in a community event to discourage people from using tobacco.
- In 2008, middle school and high school current smokers were significantly more likely to live with smokers than never smokers in the respective school levels.
- In both the high school and the middle school levels, there were no significant changes in the percentage of students who lived with smokers regardless of smoking status spanning 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008.

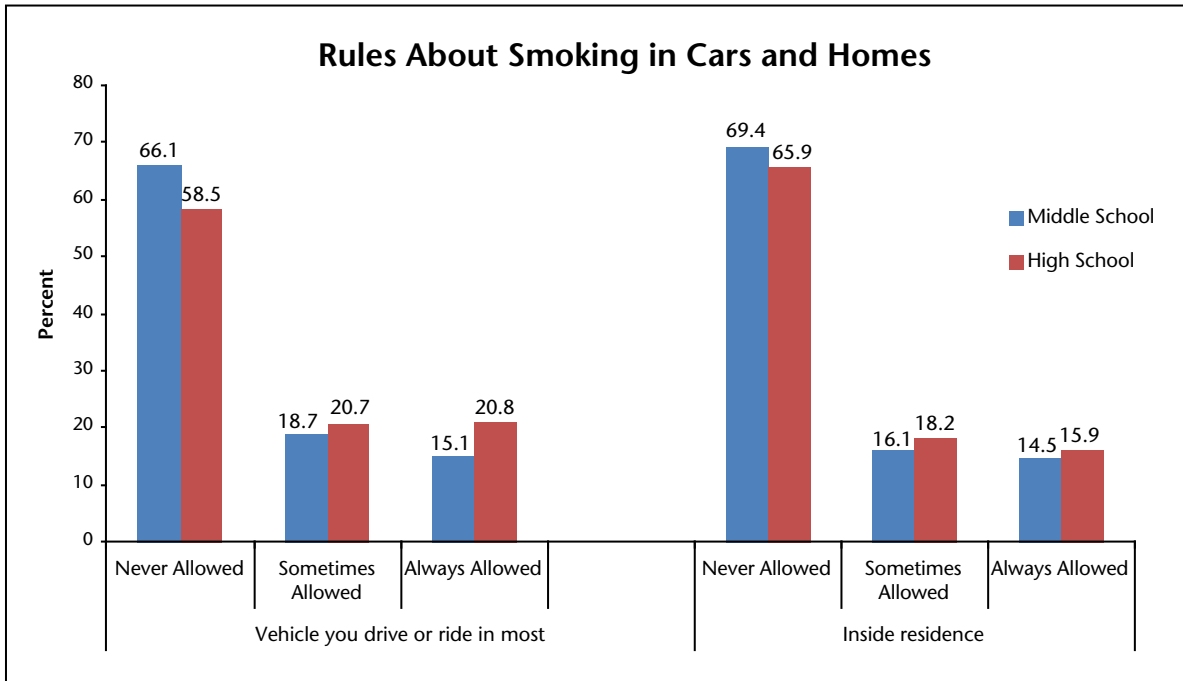
Figure 41



* Data not available for high school students in 2004

- In 2008, all students (middle school and high school) were more likely to live in a smoke-free home and drive most frequently in a smoke-free car than their counterparts who were sometimes or always exposed to secondhand smoke in their home and car.

Figure 42



Chapter Seven: Susceptibility

- In 2008, 96.7 percent of never smokers in middle school reported they would not try a cigarette soon, as did 96.4 percent of high school never smokers.
- In 2008, 4.4 percent of middle school students and 5.2 percent of high school students thought they would try a cigarette soon.

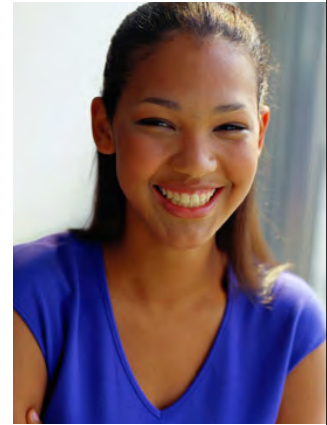
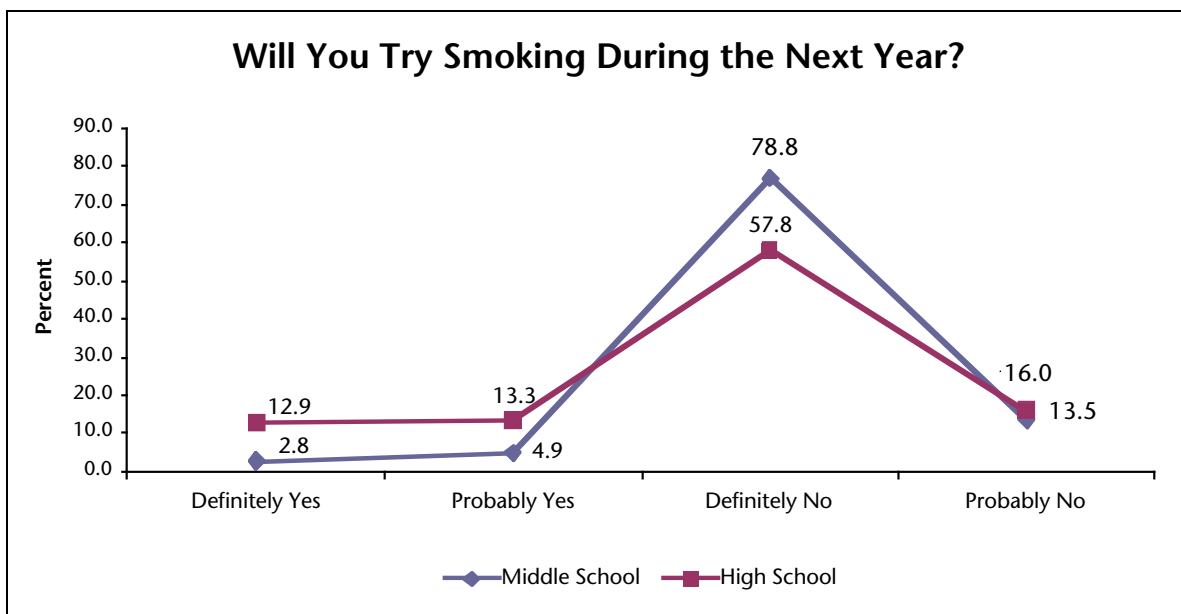
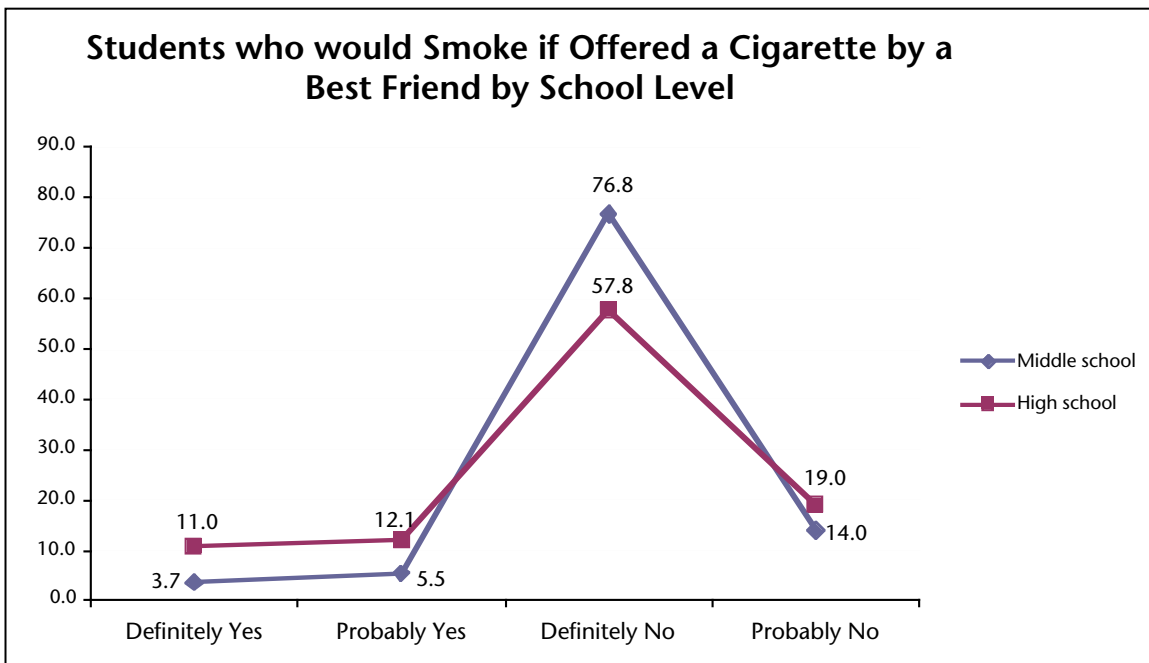


Figure 43



- In 2008, 86.4 percent of middle school students who never smoked a cigarette would definitely not smoke if offered a cigarette by a best friend.
- In 2008, 86.3 percent of high school students who never smoked a cigarette would definitely not smoke if offered a cigarette by a best friend.
- In 2008, 88.4 percent of middle school students who never smoked would definitely not smoke during the next year.
- In 2008, 86.2 percent of high school students who never smoked would definitely not smoke during the next year.
- According to the 2008 Ohio Youth Tobacco Survey, 19.1 percent of middle school students and 20.6 percent of high school students who never smoked cigarettes were susceptible to smoking initiation.
- Middle school students in 2008 who never smoked cigarettes were significantly more likely to be susceptible to smoking initiation than middle school students who never smoked cigarettes in 2002 (19.1 percent and 24.4 percent, respectively).

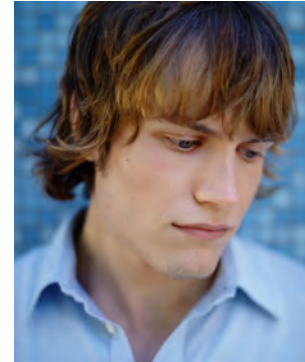
Figure 44



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 and consisted of 67 multiple-choice questions. The instrument is self administered. The instrument uses a questionnaire booklet and a scannable answer sheet. The OYTS addresses eight content areas: tobacco prevalence, access to tobacco products, smoking cessation, smoking initiation, perceived consequences of tobacco use, mass media, awareness of tobacco industry strategies and second-hand smoke.



Sample Description - Middle School Sample:

All public, private and technology schools containing grades six, seven or eight were included in the sampling frame. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of students in grades six, seven and eight.

School Level - The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all schools containing any of the grades six - 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 - 46 of the 50 sampled schools participated (92.0 percent).

Students - 1,657 of the 1,877 sampled students completed usable questionnaires (88.28 percent).

Overall Response Rate - $92.0 \text{ percent} \times 88.28 \text{ percent} = 81.21 \text{ percent}$.

Sample Description - High School Sample:

All public, private and technology schools containing grades nine, 10, 11 or 12 were included in the sampling frame. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of students in grades nine - 12.

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 49 sampled schools participated (83.67 percent).

Students - 1,362 of the 1,579 sampled students completed usable questionnaires (86.26 percent).

Overall Response Rate - 83.67 percent x 86.26 percent = 72.17 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, private and technical school students in grades six through 12.

Table 4: 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 5: 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.

Table 6: 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 7: 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 8: 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.

Table 9: 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	15.2	+3.5	9.3	+3.3	6.7	+2.3	3.9	+1.6	3.2	+1.2	5.3	+2.0
Female	14.9	+4.1	10.9	+3.6	5.8	+2.8	2.7	+1.2	3.2	+1.7	1.8	+0.7
Race/Ethnicity												
White	14.3	+3.0	10.0	+2.6	5.6	+1.8	2.9	+1.1	2.2	+1.0	3.6	+1.0
Black	14.6	+5.8	5.3	+3.7	7.7	+5.5	4.1	+3.3	7.1	+5.4	1.7	+2.2
Hispanic	18.1	+9.4	14.5	+9.2	8.6	+6.3	3.0	+3.2	3.7	+5.0	1.8	+3.0
Other	22.6	+8.7	15.8	+7.9	9.9	+4.7	6.1	+5.6	6.9	+5.5	8.1	+5.7
Grade												
6	10.8	+3.7	5.5	+2.9	2.7	+1.5	2.5	+1.5	2.5	+1.5	2.7	+1.2
7	15.4	+3.5	11.1	+3.0	8.4	+3.5	3.8	+2.1	4.1	+1.9	3.2	+1.5
8	19.0	+5.3	13.6	+4.8	7.6	+4.1	3.5	+1.9	3.0	+1.7	5.1	+2.9
Total	15.0	+2.6	10.1	+2.3	6.3	+1.9	3.3	+1.1	3.2	+1.2	3.6	+0.9

* 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 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	37.8	+6.0	25.6	+4.0	21.5	+5.7	4.5	+2.0	4.5	+1.6	11.8	+3.3
Female	26.9	+5.3	25.8	+5.2	7.8	+2.3	1.6	+1.2	2.5	+1.3	1.2	+1.3
Race/Ethnicity												
White	33.8	+5.1	27.4	+3.9	15.6	+3.9	2.6	+1.1	3.2	+1.2	7.1	+2.6
Black	20.5	+7.0	10.8	+5.4	11.2	+4.9	6.9	+4.2	3.6	+3.2	1.8	+2.2
Hispanic	#		#		#		#		#		#	
Other	#		#		#		#		#		#	
Grade												
9	17.7	+5.1	12.9	+4.2	7.9	+4.6	2.6	+1.9	3.9	+2.5	4.6	+2.3
10	35.0	+7.0	26.9	+6.9	18.4	+5.5	4.3	+2.2	3.4	+1.7	6.8	+3.2
11	39.8	+5.7	32.3	+4.4	19.2	+6.9	2.7	+1.9	3.2	+1.3	8.1	+4.2
12	39.2	+8.9	31.8	+5.2	14.3	+6.0	2.8	+2.7	3.8	+2.1	7.6	+3.4
Total	32.6	+4.4	25.7	+3.2	15.1	+3.7	3.3	+1.2	3.6	+1.0	6.6	+2.1

* 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.

Table 11: 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 12: Current* Tobacco Use among Ohio High 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	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.

Glossary of Terms

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

Smokeless Tobacco (SLT) - 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.



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