

2013 Ohio Youth Risk Behavior Survey



Tobacco

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Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States. Adolescence is the primary time during which tobacco use is initiated and established; a majority of adult smokers report they started smoking by age 18.¹ Cigarette use among teens in Ohio has decreased over the past decade. However, 22 percent of Ohio high school students report using some form of tobacco during the past 30 days.

Healthy People 2020's 10-year health objectives include topics relevant to YRBS topics, aimed at improving the health of adolescents in the United States. One objective that addresses Tobacco Use (TU) specifically aimed at adolescents is presented below:

TU-2: Reduce tobacco use by adolescents to 21.0 percent.

- In 2013, 21.7 percent of Ohio high school students reported smoking cigarettes or cigars or using chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on one of more of the past 30 days.

Recent trends in tobacco use in Ohio indicate:

- The prevalence rates for students who reported cigarette smoking on one or more days and on 20 or more days during the past 30 days decreased significantly from 2003 to 2013.
- Prevalence rates for students who reported using chewing tobacco, snuff or dip during the past 30 days remained steady from 2003 to 2013.

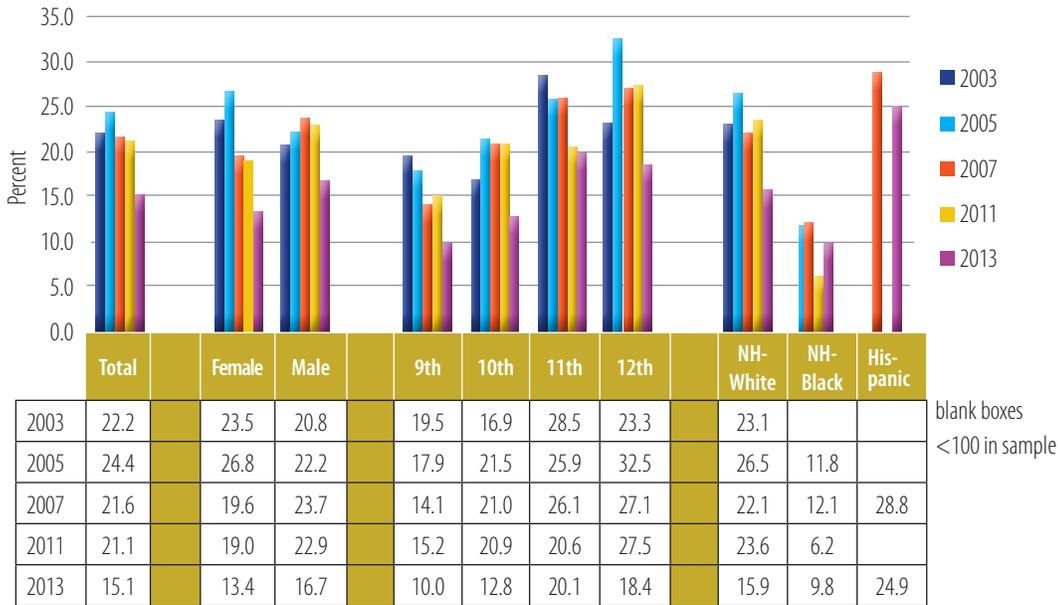
The charts on the following pages represent the past ten years of YRBS data.^{abc}

^a2009 data are not included in tables because the limited response rate did not produce a weighted sample.

^bTrend data based on trend analysis using logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

^cComparisons among groups in 2013 data were not tested for significance, but determined by comparing confidence intervals.

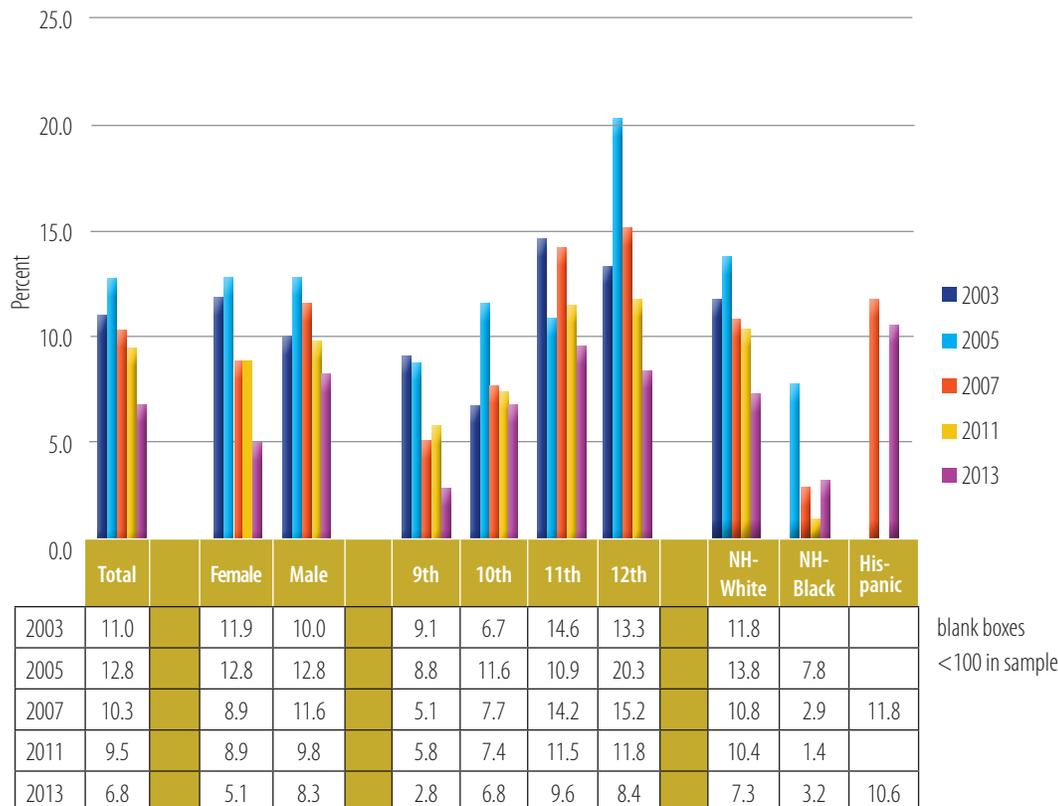
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, Ohio 2003-2013



"During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

- From 2003 to 2013, there was a **significant decrease** in the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.
- Hispanic students were 2.5 times more likely than non-Hispanic black students to smoke.
- 11th graders were 2.0 times more likely than 9th graders to smoke.
- There were no differences by gender for smoking cigarettes.

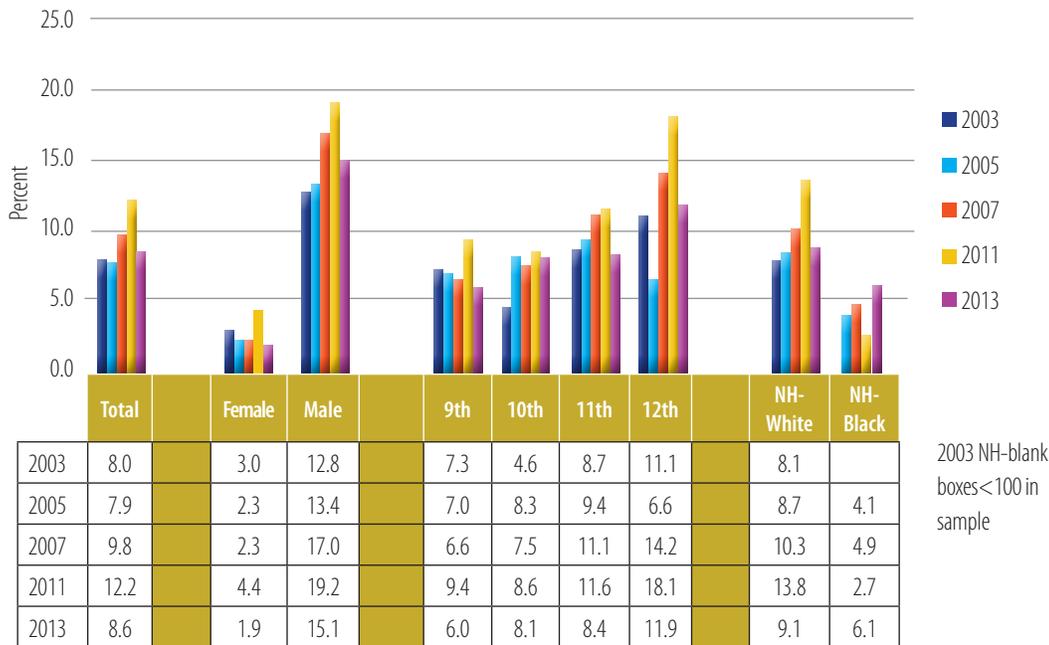
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days, Ohio 2003-2013



"During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

- From 2003 to 2013, there was a **significant decrease** in the percentage of students who smoked on 20 or more days during the past month.
- There were no differences by gender, grade level or race.

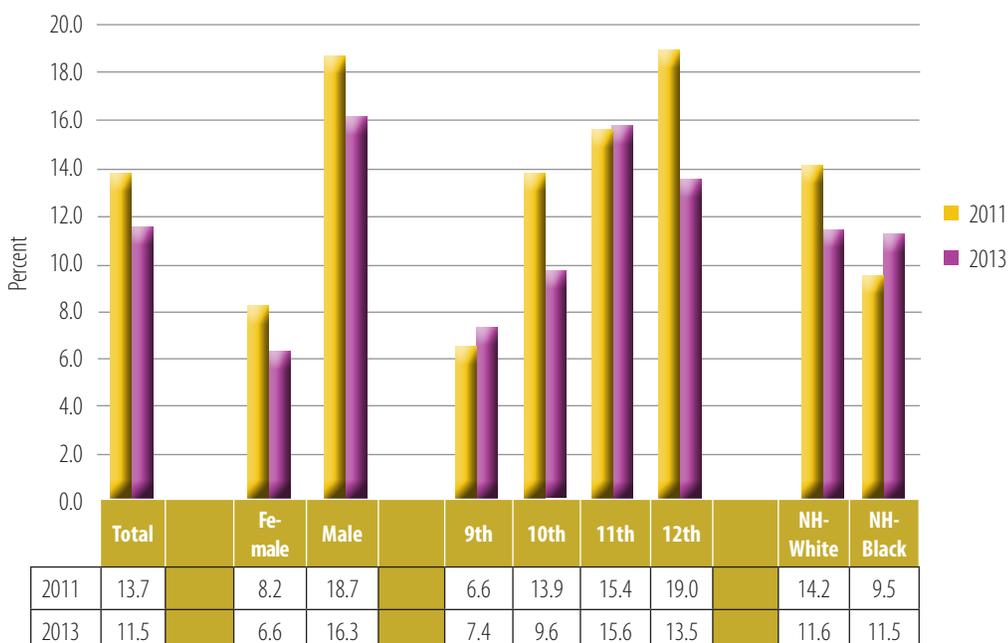
Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, Ohio 2003-2013



“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?”

- There was **no significant difference** from 2003-2013 in the use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip.
- When compared to female students, male students were 7.9 times more likely to use chewing tobacco, snuff or dip.
- There were no differences by race or grade level in use of chewing tobacco, snuff or dip.

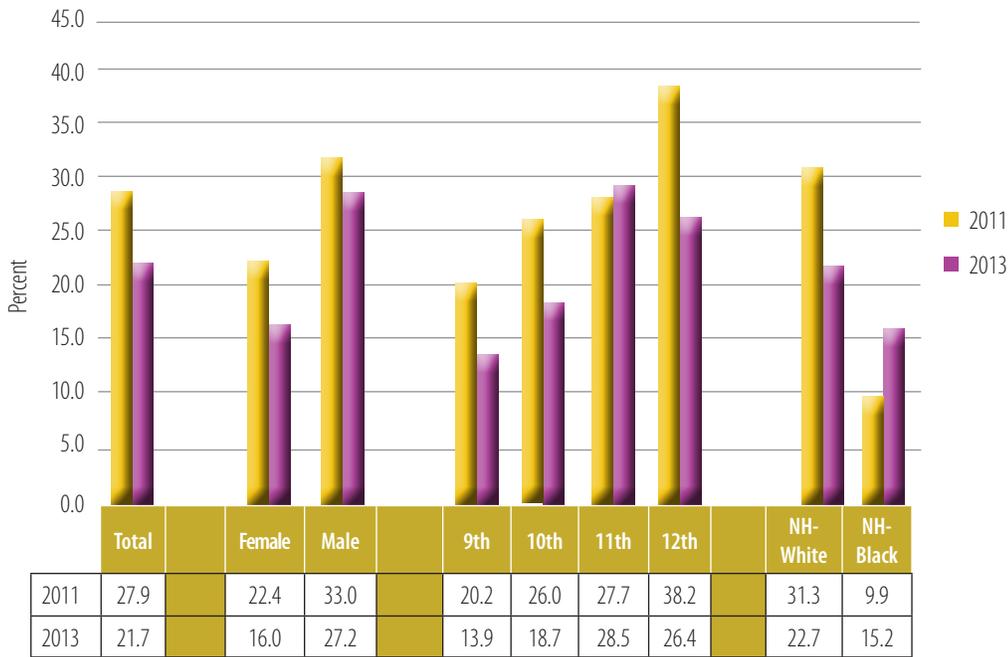
Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one of more of the past 30 days, Ohio 2011-2013



“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?”

- There was **no significant change** from 2011 to 2013 in the percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars.
- When compared to female students, male students were 2.5 times more likely to smoke cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.
- There were no differences by race or grade level in students who reported smoking cigars, cigarillos or little cigars.

Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, Ohio 2011-2013



“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes or cigars, or use chewing tobacco, snuff or dip?”

- From 2011 to 2013, there was **no significant change** in the percentage of students who used any form of tobacco.
- When compared to female students, male students were 1.7 times more likely to use some form of tobacco.
- 11th graders were 2.1 times more likely than 9th graders to use tobacco.
- There were no differences by race for using any form of tobacco.

Conclusions

Cigarette smoking causes many health problems, including death. The majority of adults who smoke report they started smoking before age 19; rarely do adults start smoking without ever having smoked.³ In addition, having friends who smoke is an important risk factor for adolescent tobacco use.³ In addition to peer influences, tobacco use is commonly associated with other risky behavior, such as alcohol use and marijuana use in teenagers.⁴ In Ohio, smoking cigarettes seems to be on the decline, but 15 percent of students report smoking cigarettes recently and 22 percent reported using some form of tobacco.

The primary findings for the 2013 Ohio YRBS showed that approximately:

- Two out of 10 students reported that they smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.
- One out of 10 students reported using chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on one or more of the past 30 days.
- Two out of 10 students reported using some form of tobacco during the past 30 days.

References:

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012, February 14). *Youth and Tobacco Use*. Retrieved from Smoking and Tobacco Use: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/youth_data/tobacco_use/index.htm
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4. O'Loughlin, J., Karp, I., Koulis, T., Paradis, G., & DiFranza, J. (2009, July 27). Determinants of first puff and daily cigarette smoking in adolescents. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 170 (5), 585-597. doi: 10.1093/aje/kwp179. Retrieved from: <http://aje.oxfordjournals.org/content/170/5/585.full>

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