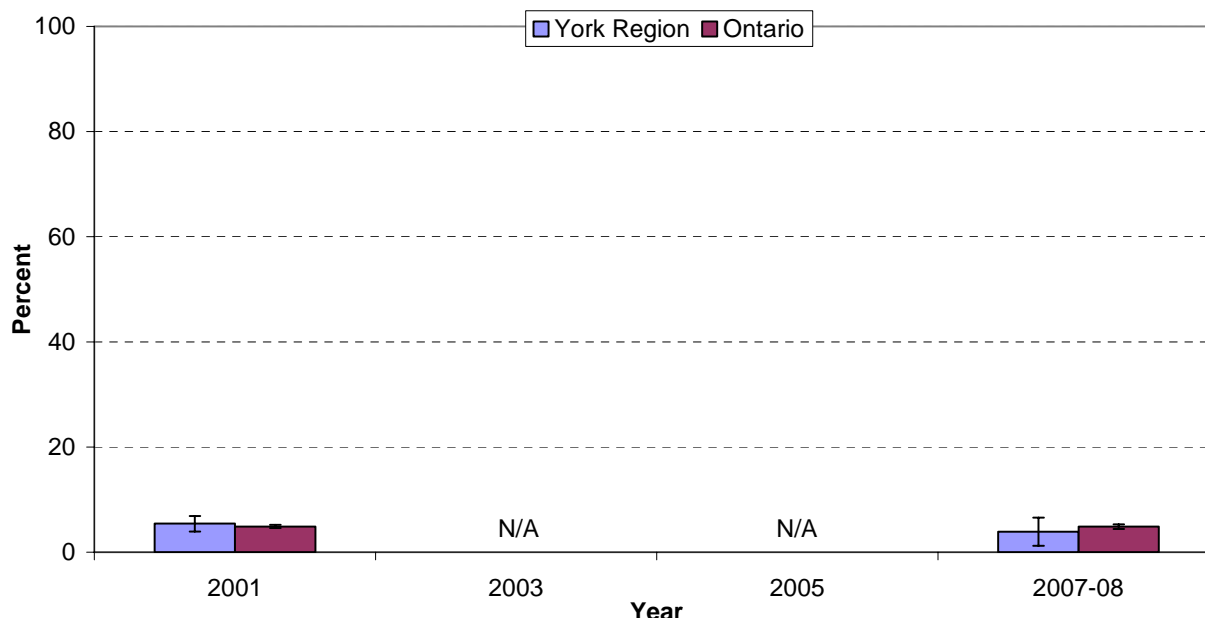


Other Tobacco Products

This summary focuses on the use of tobacco products other than cigarettes, including cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco and snuff.

Ontario Public Health Standards, Chronic Diseases and Injuries Program Standard, Chronic Disease Prevention – Req 1.

Use of Other Tobacco Products, York Region and Ontario, 2001-2008



Data Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2001, 2007-2008, Statistics Canada, Ontario Share File, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care.

Interpretation:

- For 2007 to 2008, 4% (± 2) of York Region residents reported using a tobacco product other than cigarettes in the previous month, including cigars, pipes, chewing tobacco and snuff. This was similar to the prevalence of use in 2001. There was no significant difference in the prevalence of use between York Region and Ontario.
- Men were more likely than women to report using a tobacco product other than cigarettes. During the 2007 to 2008 period, 9% (± 1) of Ontario men reported using a tobacco product other than cigarettes in the previous month, compared to 1% (± 0) of Ontario women (data not shown).
- In Ontario, individuals between the ages of 20 and 44 years (7% ± 1 in 2007-08) were most likely to report using a tobacco product other than cigarettes, followed by individuals between the ages of 12 and 19 years (5% ± 1 in 2007-08) (data not shown).
- Of the Ontario residents who reported using a tobacco product other than cigarettes, 45% (± 3) were current cigarette smokers, 40% (± 3) were former cigarette smokers and 15% (± 2) had never smoked cigarettes (data not shown).

Data Notes: Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), 2001-2008, Smoking - Other Tobacco Products Module. For more information on CCHS, visit <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>

The CCHS is a federal survey of residents aged 12 years and older in all provinces and territories, excluding populations on Indian Reserves, Canadian Forces Bases and some remote areas. Data collection is done by a combination of computer assisted personal and telephone interviewing. The indicators from the survey are based on self-reported information and may be subject to biases, such as recall bias or social desirability bias, or result in high non-response. As such, the estimates may be an underestimate or overestimate of the true prevalence in the population.

┌ and ± represents the 95% confidence interval, meaning 19 times out of 20 the results will fall within this range.