Errata


Page 149, in the section on “Disparities in Cigarette Smoking And Other Tobacco Use” the report mentions that “Limited, if any, surveillance data exists for … the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community.” This is still the case; however, the study cited below does address tobacco use among sexual minority youth based on Youth Risk Behavior Survey data from the states and localities that collect data on sexual orientation.


Page 340, Figure 3.1.1 (C: 26 years of age or older): Percentage who currently smoke cigarettes, by age group and state; National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2006–2010; United States:
• Pennsylvania should be brown (25.2%)

Page 341, Figure 3.1.2 (B: 12-17 years of age, females): Percentage who currently smoke cigarettes, by age group, state, and gender; National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2006–2010; United States:
• Pennsylvania should be pink (11.0%)

Page 342, Figure 3.1.2 (D: 18-25 years of age, females): Percentage who currently smoke cigarettes, by age group, state, and gender; National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2006–2010; United States:
• Pennsylvania should be light blue (36.8%)

Page 397, Figure 3.1.40 (D: 18-25 years of age, females): Percentage who currently smoke cigars, by age group, state, and gender; National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2006–2010; United States:
• Pennsylvania should be orange (5.6%)
• Maryland should be orange (5.0%)

Page 805, Table 6.16, for D’Onofrio et al. 2002, under the “Last Follow-up” column, it should say 2 years, not 1 year.
A comprehensive study on tobacco use among younger users (10-14 years of age) was implemented in 4-H clubs throughout California (D’Onofrio et al. 2002). Seventy-two clubs were matched and then assigned to the intervention (tobacco education delivered by volunteers in five successive monthly club meetings) or a no-treatment control condition. At the 4-month follow-up, results from 1,305 club members (79.5% of eligible participants) revealed significantly improved knowledge regarding the harmful effects of using smokeless tobacco. Seven of the 24 program effects (including knowledge, attitudes, and intentions) were significant at 4-month follow-up; however, no significant differences were seen in use of smokeless tobacco between intervention and control clubs at the 2-year follow-up (Lynch and Bonnie 1994; D’Onofrio et al. 2002).