

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug
Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

A Region of Peel – Public Health Technical Report

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Public Health units are responsible for the ongoing collection, analysis and reporting of health indicators for priority populations. Understanding health-related behaviours of the student population is an important aspect of this work. Since 2013, the Region of Peel – Public Health has participated in the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS), the longest running student survey in Canada. The survey, conducted every two years since 1977, is administered by York University’s Institute for Social Research (ISR) on behalf of the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH).¹ It contains valuable insight into the awareness and behaviours of students in grades 7 to 12 surrounding alcohol, tobacco and drugs use, as well as detailed information on physical and mental health, relationships with friends and parents, and the school environment.

The 2017 survey was administered to students in a randomly selected number of schools and classes in Ontario, from November 2016 to June 2017.¹ The present cycle is the largest to date with 11,435 Ontario elementary and secondary school students completing the survey. The overall class participation rate was 94% and the student completion rate was 61%. In Peel, a total of 1,680 grade 7 to 12 students completed the survey, which when weighted represents approximately 111,547 students.

Purpose of this Report

This report is intended to provide insight on *tobacco use behaviours*, and *attitudes and perceptions associated with tobacco* among Peel elementary and secondary school students. Data from this report will be used to inform, guide and support student-focused programs and/or strategies, including those tied to our strategic priorities.

How to Read This Report

This report has been produced in two formats: print and web. Both contain the same content. In some tables, ninety-five per cent confidence intervals (presented as “95% CI” in the report) are provided for many of the estimates (e.g. percentages). The confidence interval presents a lower and upper range of values, which we are confident contains the true value of the estimate for the whole population 95% of the time, or 19 times out of 20.

For example, in Peel 19% of students in grades 7 to 12 report smoking electronic cigarettes at least once in their lifetime, with a confidence interval for that estimate of 15% and 23%. This means that if we repeated the study twenty times using different samples from the same population; on nineteen occasions the estimate would be somewhere between 15% and 23%, while on one occasion the estimate would be below 15% or above 18%. We could say that we are 95% sure the actual percentage of smoking electronic cigarettes at least once in the population is between 15% and 23% and in this particular study, the sample estimate is 19%.

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In this report, 95% confidence intervals were used as a conservative method to determine statistical significance regarding differences between groups (e.g. by sex or grade). When the 95% confidence interval of the estimate for one group *does not* overlap with that of the estimate for another group, the difference between the estimates is considered statistically significant (i.e. unlikely to be due to chance). If the confidence intervals of two estimates *do overlap*, the estimates may still be significantly different. However, an appropriate statistical test would be required to assess whether there is a statistical difference of the two estimates. We did not conduct additional tests to determine significance in this report and therefore we acknowledge that some differences between groups may have been missed. However, our intention was to provide general descriptive statistical analyses and not accept or reject specific hypotheses.

The statements like ‘more or less common’ and ‘more likely or less likely’ are found throughout the report to describe differences between subgroups. These statements highlight statistically significant differences in percentages (as indicated by the 95% confidence intervals which do not overlap with each other). When there are large differences in percentages that are *not* considered statistically significant, it is telling you that it is considered similar to the comparison group. This may be due to the percentage being based on either a small number of events, or a small underlying population; so it could change from year to year and may be higher, similar, or lower than the comparison group the next time it is measured.

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KEY MESSAGES

Respondent Profile

- In 2017, Peel students (30%) were more likely to identify themselves as either long-term or recent immigrants, compared to Ontario students (19%).
- In Peel, the most commonly identified ethnic backgrounds among students are South Asian (29%), White (23%), Black (14%), and East or Southeast Asian (12%). Twelve per cent of Peel students reported belonging to multiple ethnicities.
- Compared to Ontario students, Peel students are more likely to report speaking both English and another language at home, have parents who were born outside of Canada, and to report living in only one main household.

Tobacco

- In 2017, 3%* (*use estimate with caution) of Peel students in grades 7 to 12 smoked at least one cigarette in the 12 months prior to the survey. The proportion of Peel students who are past year smokers is lower than that of Ontario students and similar to the 2013 estimate.
- Use of some alternative tobacco products are more common than tobacco cigarettes.
 - Peel students in grades 7 to 12 are more likely to report having smoked electronic cigarettes (8%*) or waterpipe (7%*) in the past 12 months, than tobacco cigarettes (3%*) (*use estimates with caution).
 - Use of these alternative tobacco products are more common among students who smoked tobacco cigarettes in the past year.
- Social supply is a common source of student access to tobacco products, however tobacco vendors are also an important source.
 - In 2017, half of underage smokers in Peel (50%) reported getting their tobacco cigarettes from a friend or a family member.
 - Peel students who are underage electronic-cigarette smokers commonly reported getting their electronic cigarettes from “trying a friend’s/borrowing one” (37%* - use estimate with caution)
 - Almost one in four Peel students (24%* - use estimate with caution) who smoked e-cigarettes reported getting their last one at a vendor (excluding over the Internet).
- Perceptions of harm of smoking selected alternative tobacco products are low. Sixteen per cent of Peel students in grades 7 to 12 believe that there is a ‘great risk’ associated with smoking an electronic cigarette regularly, while 19% believe there is a ‘great risk’ associated with smoking a waterpipe regularly.

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- In 2017, more than one-third of Peel students (36%) were exposed to second-hand tobacco smoke in the past week.

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CHAPTER ONE RESPONDENT PROFILE

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 1,680 grade 7 to 12 students from 29 schools in Peel participated in the 2017 cycle of OSDUHS.¹ The overall student completion rate in Peel was 63%.
- In Peel, 30% of grade 7 to 12 students identify themselves as either long-term or recent immigrants, which is higher than among Ontario students (19%).
- The most common ethnic backgrounds reported by Peel students are South Asian (29%), White (23%), Black (14%), and East or Southeast Asian (12%). Twelve per cent of Peel students reported belonging to multiple ethnicities.
- In Peel, 39% of grade 7 to 12 students reported speaking both English and another language at home, compared to 17% of Ontario students.
- Most Peel students (72%) reported that both their parents were born outside of Canada, compared to 36% of Ontario students.
- Peel students (9%) are less likely than Ontario students (14%) to divide their time between two or more homes.
- In 2017, 35% of Peel students considered their family to be of low socio-economic status, which is similar to Ontario students (36%) and estimates from 2013 and 2015.

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STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

The 2017 Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS) contains responses from 1,680 grade 7 to 12 students in Peel, from two school boards: Peel District School Board and the Dufferin-Peel Catholic District School Board. The overall response rate in Peel was 63%.

Sex and Grade

A similar proportion of males (52%) and females (48%) participated in the survey and the sample was distributed almost equally across grades.

Survey Questions: Were you born male or female? What grade are you in?

Table 1.1
Demographic Profile of Students in Grades 7-12 by Sex at Birth and Grade,
Peel and Ontario, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of Grade 7-12 Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Peel n=1,680	Ontario n=11,435
Sex		
Male	51.6 (47.2 - 56.0)	51.6 (48.8 - 54.4)
Female	48.4 (44.0 - 52.8)	48.4 (45.6 - 51.2)
Grade		
7	14.6 (12.1 - 17.6)	13.5 (11.1 - 16.4)
8	15.2 (12.8 - 18.0)	14.1 (11.6 - 17.0)
9	15.5 (13.6 - 17.6)	16.0 (14.7 - 17.3)
10	16.1 (14.5 - 17.7)	16.6 (14.9 - 18.3)
11	16.5 (13.0 - 20.9)	17.1 (15.0 - 19.3)
12	22.1 (19.4 - 25.0)	22.8 (20.7 - 25.0)

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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Immigrant Status

In Peel, 30% of grade 7 to 12 students identify themselves as either long-term or recent immigrants, which is higher than among Ontario students (19%).

The 2017 estimates are similar to the 2013 and 2015 estimates (data not shown).

Survey Question: How long have you lived in Canada?

Table 1.2
Immigrant Status Among Students in Grades 7-12,
Peel and Ontario, 2017

Immigrant Status	Per cent of Grade 7-12 Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Peel n=1,674	Ontario n=11,422
Non-immigrant [†]	70.2 (65.4 - 74.6)	80.6 (77.5 - 83.3)
Recent immigrant [‡]	20.6 (17.1 - 24.7)	13.0 (11.2 - 15.1)
Long-term immigrant [§]	9.2 (7.8 - 10.8)	6.4 (5.4 - 7.7)

[†] Includes students who reported living in Canada “all of my life”.

[‡] Includes students who reported living in Canada “2 years or less” to “10 years”.

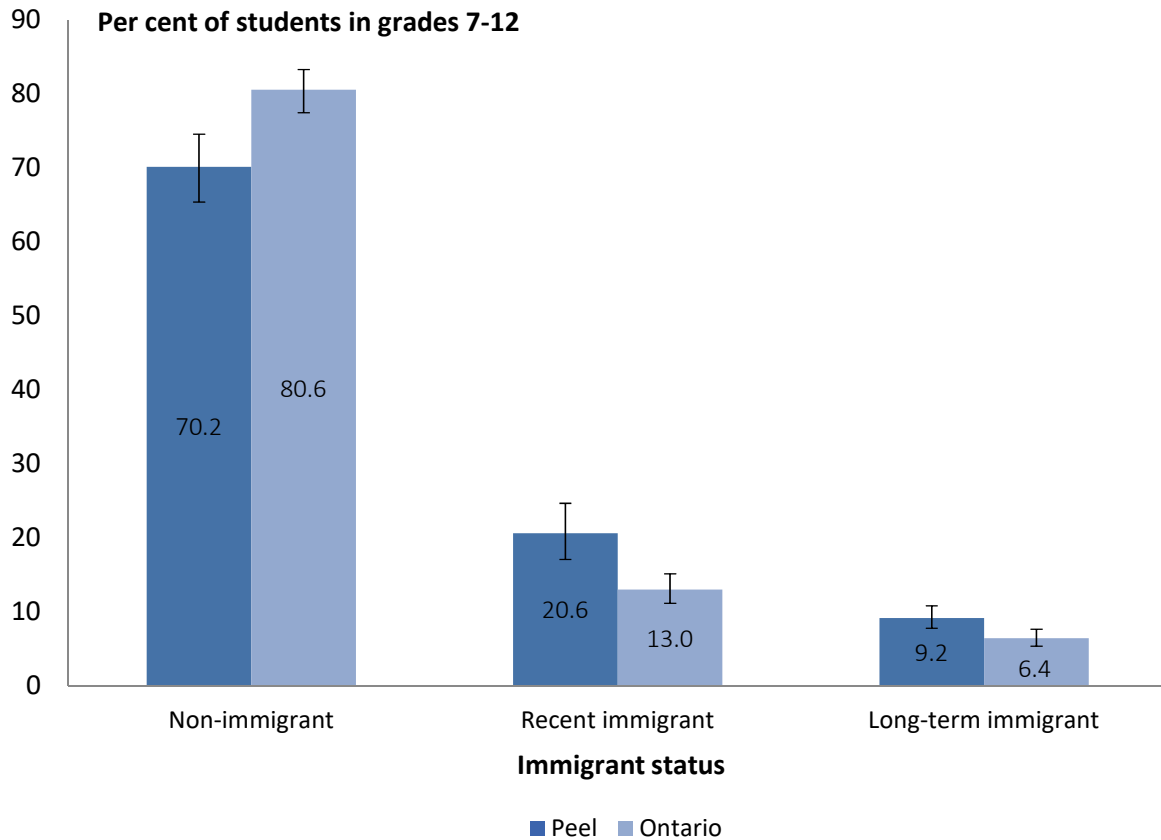
[§] Includes students who reported living in Canada “11 years or longer”.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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Figure 1.1
Immigrant Status Among Grade 7-12 Students,
Peel and Ontario, 2017



Peel n=1,674.

Ontario n=11,422.

Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel - Public Health.

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Ethnic Background

In 2017, the top ethnicities reported by Peel students in grades 7 to 12 were South Asian (29%), White (23%), Black (14%), and East or Southeast Asian (12%). Twelve per cent of Peel students reported having multiple ethnicities.

The 2017 estimates are similar to 2013 and 2015 estimates (data not shown).

Survey Question: Which of the following best describes your background? (You may choose more than one category.)

Table 1.3
Ethnic Background of Students in Grades 7-12,
Peel and Ontario, 2017

Ethnic Background	Per cent of Grade 7-12 Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Peel n=1,680	Ontario n=11,435
White	22.8 (16.8 - 30.2)	55.1 (50.5 - 59.6)
East or Southeast Asian [†]	11.9 (8.7 - 16.0)	6.4 (5.3 - 7.8)
South Asian	28.9 (21.4 - 37.7)	6.0 (4.8 - 7.6)
Black	13.8 (10.2 - 18.5)	8.5* (6.0 - 11.9)
Aboriginal	NR	0.8* (0.6 - 1.1)
Latin/Central/South American	3.4* (2.4 - 4.9)	2.5 (1.9 - 3.1)
West Asian or Arab	3.4* (2.1 - 5.5)	5.4 (3.9 - 7.4)
Multiple [‡]	11.8 (9.8 - 14.0)	10.8 (9.9 - 11.8)
Not sure/Not stated	3.8* (2.6 - 5.4)	4.4 (3.3 - 5.8)

[†] Includes Southeast Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, and Japanese.

[‡] Includes those who selected more than one category (including those who selected both a specific category and 'not sure').

* Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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FAMILY PROFILE

Languages Spoken at Home

In 2017, 49% of students in Peel and 64% of students in Ontario reported usually speaking English at home. Peel students (39%) are more likely to report speaking both English and another language at home, compared to Ontario students (17%), which is similar to 2013 and 2015 (data not shown).

Survey Question: What language do you usually speak at home?

Table 1.4
Languages Spoken at Home Among Students in Grades 7-12,
Peel and Ontario, 2017

Languages Spoken at Home	Per cent of Grade 7-12 Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Peel n=1,672	Ontario n=11,398
English	48.6 (40.8 - 56.4)	63.6 (58.1 - 68.8)
French	NR	1.9* (1.2 - 3.0)
English and French	NR	7.3 (5.4 - 9.8)
English, French, and other	NR	5.2* (3.0 - 8.9)
English and other	38.6 (32.6 - 45.0)	16.6 (14.6 - 18.8)
French and other	NR	NR
Other language(s)	7.3 (5.7 - 9.2)	4.6 (3.9 - 5.5)
Other language combinations or multiple answers	NR	NR

* Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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Parental Immigrant Status

In Peel, 72% of students have parents who were both/all born outside of Canada, which is twice the proportion seen among Ontario students (36%).

The 2017 estimates are similar to the 2013 and 2015 estimates (data not shown).

Survey Question: Were your parents born in Canada?

Table 1.5
Parental Immigrant Status Among Students in Grades 7-12[†],
Peel and Ontario, 2017

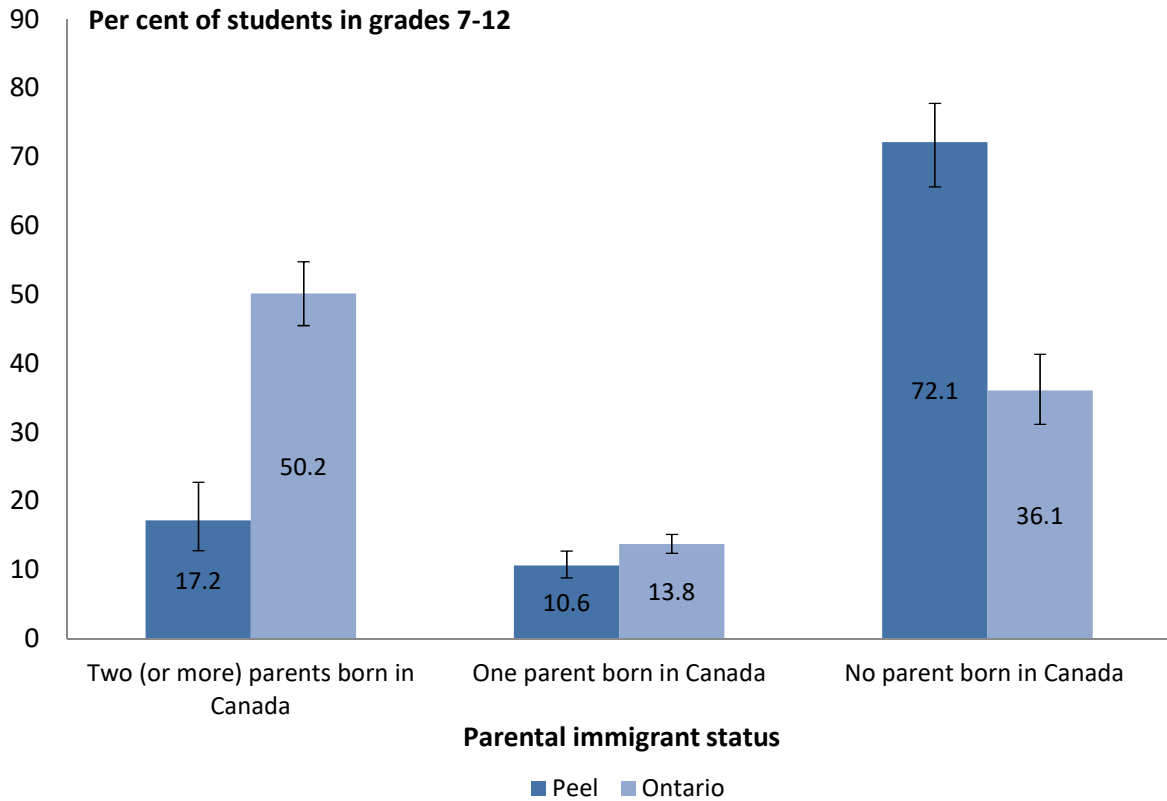
Parental Immigrant Status	Per cent of Grade 7-12 Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Peel n=1,663	Ontario n=11,279
Two (or more) parents born in Canada	17.2 (12.8 - 22.8)	50.2 (45.5 - 54.8)
One parent born in Canada	10.6 (8.9 - 12.7)	13.8 (12.4 - 15.2)
No parent born in Canada	72.1 (65.7 - 77.8)	36.1 (31.2 - 41.3)

[†] Parent refers to an individual the student considers to be a parent (e.g. birth parent, adoptive parent, stepparent, etc.).
Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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Figure 1.2
Parental Immigrant Status Among Grade 7-12 Students,
Peel and Ontario, 2017



Peel n=1,663.

Ontario n=11,279.

Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel - Public Health.

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Parental Education Level (as Reported by Students)

According to students, the majority of parents in both Peel and Ontario have completed post-secondary education. This was similar in 2013 and 2015 (data not shown).

Survey Question: What is the highest level of education your mother/father completed?

Table 1.6

Highest Level of Education Achieved Among Mothers as Reported by Students in Grades 7-12[†], Peel and Ontario, 2017

Level of Education	Per cent of Grade 7-12 Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Peel n=1,662	Ontario n=11,256
Less than secondary	4.4 (3.2 - 6.1)	4.6 (3.7 - 5.6)
Secondary	10.2 (8.5 - 12.2)	10.4 (9.3 - 11.6)
Some post-secondary	6.9 (5.5 - 8.6)	6.7 (6.0 - 7.4)
Completed post-secondary	60.3 (55.3 - 65.0)	62.3 (60.0 - 64.6)
Do not know	18.2 (15.1 - 21.9)	16.1 (14.4 - 17.9)

[†] Parent refers to an individual the student considers to be a parent (e.g. birth parent, adoptive parent, stepparent, etc.).
Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

Table 1.7

Highest Level of Education Achieved Among Fathers as Reported by Students in Grades 7-12[†], Peel and Ontario, 2017

Level of Education	Per cent of Grade 7-12 Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Peel n=1,658	Ontario n=11,257
Less than secondary	7.3 (5.8 - 9.3)	6.1 (5.3 - 7.1)
Secondary	9.2 (7.2 - 11.7)	11.6 (9.9 - 13.5)
Some post-secondary	5.9 (4.7 - 7.3)	6.6 (5.8 - 7.5)
Completed post-secondary	53.9 (49.1 - 58.7)	54.4 (52.2 - 56.6)
Do not know	23.6 (20.0 - 27.7)	21.2 (19.1 - 23.5)

[†] Parent refers to an individual the student considers to be a parent (e.g. birth parent, adoptive parent, stepparent, etc.).
Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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Living Arrangement at Home

In 2017, Peel students were less likely than Ontario students to report spending time between two or more homes (9% vs. 14%, respectively). This is similar to 2013 and 2015 (data not shown).

Survey Question: *Not everyone lives with both parents in one home. Some people spend part of their time in one home, and the other part of their time in another home. Please choose one of the following statements that best describes your living situation.*

Table 1.8
Living Arrangements at Home Among Students in Grades 7-12,
Peel and Ontario, 2017

Living Arrangement	Per cent of Grade 7-12 Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Peel n=1,662	Ontario n=11,301
Live in one home only	91.5 (89.1 - 93.4)	85.9 (84.0 - 87.6)
Split time between two or more homes	8.5 (6.6 - 10.9)	14.1 (12.4 - 16.0)

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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Socio-Economic Status

Subjective socio-economic status was measured using the *family socio-economic ladder*, an adolescent-specific measure of subjective family social status.^{2,3}

Students were shown a ladder that was meant to represent the Canadian society (with numbers ranging from one to 10). They were told that at the top are the people who are “‘best off’ – they have the most money, the most education, and the jobs that bring the most respect” while at the bottom are the people who are “‘worst off’ – they have the least money, little education, no job or jobs that no one wants”. Students were asked to place their family on this scale.

Survey Question: Now think about your family. Please check off the numbered box that best shows where you think your family would be on this ladder.

Scores on the *family socio-economic ladder* were categorized in the following way:

- Low SES: students ranked their family between one to six on the ladder;
- High SES: students ranked their family between seven to 10 on the ladder.

In 2017, 35% of Peel students considered their family to be of low socio-economic status, based on the *family socio-economic ladder*, which is similar to Ontario students (36%).

The 2017 estimates are similar to the 2013 and 2015 estimates (data not shown).

Table 1.9
Subjective Family Socio-economic Status Among Students in Grades 7-12,
Peel and Ontario, 2017

Socio-economic Status	Per cent of Grade 7-12 Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Peel n=1,657	Ontario n=11,146
Low SES	35.4 (31.8 - 39.2)	35.5 (32.2 - 38.9)
High SES	64.6 (60.8 - 68.2)	64.5 (61.1 - 67.8)

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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CHAPTER TWO USE OF TOBACCO CIGARETTES

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2017, one in ten Peel students in Grades 7 to 12 (10%) reported smoking at least one cigarette in their lifetime, while 3%* (*use estimate with caution) smoked at least one cigarette in the 12 months prior to the survey. Lifetime smoking and past year smoking are lower in Peel compared to Ontario.
- In 2017, 2% of Ontario students reported smoking cigarettes daily. This estimate is not releasable for Peel in 2017.
- In 2017, 2%* (*use estimate with caution) of Peel students reported having smoked a whole cigarette for the very first time in the past year. This is lower than Ontario students (5%). Past year initiation of tobacco cigarette smoking was lower in 2017 compared to 2015, but similar to 2013.
- More than one-third of Ontario students who are past-year smokers (39%) tried to quit smoking. Of those who tried to quit smoking, more than half (55%) attempted to quit more than once in the previous year.

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LIFETIME CIGARETTE SMOKING

In 2017, 10% of Peel students reported smoking tobacco cigarettes at least once in their lifetime. This represents approximately 11,400 students. This is significantly lower than Ontario students overall (16%).

There is no difference in lifetime smoking status by sex, however the proportion of students who reported smoking cigarettes in their lifetime is higher among older students. For example, 21% of students in Grade 12 smoked at least once in their lifetime compared to 7%* (*use estimate with caution) of students in Grades 9 and 10.

The 2017 estimates are similar to 2013 and 2015.

The lifetime smoking estimates were similar by sex in 2017 compared to 2013 and 2015. However, the proportion of Grade 10 students who reported smoking cigarettes at least once in their lifetime was lower in 2017 (7%*) (*use estimate with caution) compared to 2013 (16%).

Survey Question: Which of the following statements best describes your use of cigarettes in your lifetime?

Table 2.1
Proportion of Students in Grades 7-12 who Report Smoking Cigarettes at Least Once in Their Lifetime,
Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017

Lifetime Cigarette Smoking	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=2,092	2015 n=1,149	2017 n=1,676	2013 n=10,240	2015 n=10,389	2017 n=11,395
Never smoked a cigarette/not a puff	86.9 (83.9 - 89.5)	86.6 (82.5 - 89.8)	90.2 (87.0-92.7)	80.0 (77.6 - 82.2)	80.9 (79.0 - 82.7)	83.8 (81.6-85.8)
Smoked cigarette(s) at least once	13.1 (10.5 - 16.1)	13.4 (10.2 - 17.5)	9.8 (7.3-13.0)	20.0 (17.8 - 22.4)	19.1 (17.3 - 21.0)	16.2 (14.2-18.4)

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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Table 2.2
Proportion of Students in Grades 7-12 who Report Smoking Cigarettes at Least Once in their Lifetime by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017

Lifetime Cigarette Smoking	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)		
	2013 n=2,092	2015 n=1,149	2017 n=1,676
Sex			
Male	14.4 (11.5 - 17.9)	14.1* (9.3 - 20.8)	9.0* (5.7-14.1)
Female	11.6 (8.8 - 15.3)	12.6 (10.1 - 15.8)	10.5 (8.4-13.1)
Grade			
7	NR	NR	NR
8	4.1* (2.4 - 6.7)	NR	NR
9	7.2* (4.6 - 11.2)	7.5* (4.0 - 13.6)	7.3* (4.0-13.1)
10	15.7 (11.5 - 21.0)	15.5* (10.1 - 22.9)	7.3* (4.6-11.4)
11	21.2* (14.0 - 30.7)	25.4* (17.9 - 34.8)	15.7* (8.5-27.2)
12	21.8 (16.1 - 29.0)	21.6 (15.2 - 29.8)	20.8 (16.3-26.3)

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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CIGARETTE SMOKING IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

In 2017, 3%* (*use estimate with caution) of grade 7 to 12 students reported smoking tobacco cigarettes in the past 12 months. This represents approximately 3,900* (*use estimate with caution) Peel students. Compared to Ontario (7%) Peel students are less likely to report smoking in the past 12 months.

There is no difference in past year smoking by sex and estimates by grade are too small to release, with the exception of Grade 12 (8%* - use estimate with caution).

The past year cigarette smoking estimates are similar to 2013 and 2015.

Survey Question: In the last 12 months, how often did you smoke tobacco cigarettes?

Table 2.3
Proportion of Students in Grades 7-12 who Reported Smoking Cigarette(s) in the Last 12 Months,
Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017

Past Year Cigarette Smoking	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=2,094	2015 n=1,152	2017 n=1,676	2013 n=10,249	2015 n=10,405	2017 n=11,394
Never smoked a cigarette/not a puff	94.4 (92.6-95.9)	95.4 (92.6-97.2)	96.6 (94.8-97.8)	91.5 (90.1-92.8)	91.4 (90.1-92.5)	93.0 (91.6-94.2)
Smoked cigarette(s) at least once	5.6 (4.1 - 7.4)	4.6* (2.8 - 7.4)	3.4* (2.2-5.2)	8.5 (7.2-9.9)	8.6 (7.5-9.9)	7.0 (5.8-8.4)

*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 2.4

Proportion of Students in Grades 7-12 who Reported Smoking Cigarette(s) in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017

Past Year Cigarette Smoking	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)		
	2013 n=2,094	2015 n=1,152	2017 n=1,676
Sex			
Male	6.2 (4.6-8.2)	4.9* (2.6-8.9)	2.7* (1.4-5.3)
Female	4.9* (3.0-7.9)	4.3* (2.8-6.6)	4.1* (2.7-6.3)
Grade			
7	NR	NR	NR
8	NR	NR	NR
9	NR	NR	NR
10	5.9* (3.6 - 9.7)	9.6* (4.9 - 18.2)	NR
11	9.3* (5.1 - 16.5)	NR	NR
12	10.3* (6.4 - 16.2)	NR	8.0* (7.3-14.4)

*Use estimate with caution.

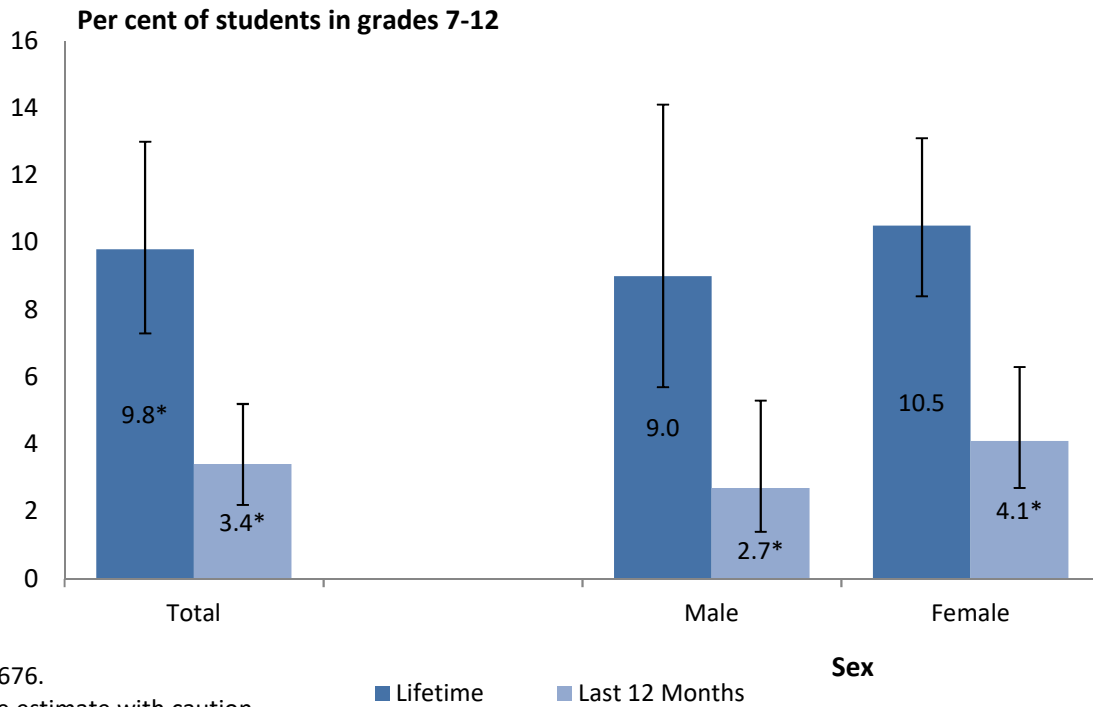
NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Figure 2.1
Proportion of Students Who Reported Smoking Cigarette(s) in their Lifetime and in the Last 12 Months by Sex, Peel, 2017



n=1,676.

* Use estimate with caution.

Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addictions and Mental Health. Region of Peel - Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

DAILY SMOKERS

In Ontario, 2% of grade 7 to 12 students reported smoking cigarettes daily in 2017. This estimate is not releasable for Peel.

Comparisons by sex and grade are not possible due to small numbers.

Survey Question: In the last 12 months, how often did you smoke tobacco cigarettes?

Table 2.5
Per Cent of Students in Grades 7 – 12 who are Daily Smokers,
Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017

Smoking Status	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=2,094	2015 n=1,152	2017 n=1,676	2013 n=10,249	2015 n=10,405	2017 n=11,394
Daily smokers	2.3* (1.5 - 3.4)	NR	NR	3.4 (2.6 - 4.6)	3.1 (2.5 - 3.8)	2.3 (1.7-3.2)

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

Table 2.6
Per Cent of Students in Grades 7 – 12 who are Daily Smokers by Sex and Grade,
Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)		
	2013 n=2,094	2015 n=1,152	2017 n=1,676
Sex			
Male	3.2* (2.0-5.1)	NR	NR
Female	1.3* (0.7-2.4)	NR	NR
Grade			
7	NR	NR	NR
8	NR	NR	NR
9	NR	NR	NR
10	NR	NR	NR
11	NR	NR	NR
12	2.9* (1.5-5.4)	NR	NR

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

GRADE FIRST SMOKED WHOLE TOBACCO CIGARETTE

Students were asked about the grade they were in when they smoked their first whole cigarette. In 2017, 28% of Peel students indicated that they smoked their first whole cigarette in grades 9 or 10. This is similar to Ontario (40%).

There is no difference by sex.

These estimates are similar to 2013 and 2015.

Survey Question: When (if ever) did you first smoke a whole tobacco cigarette?

Table 2.7
Grade When Whole Cigarette was First Smoked Among Students in Grades 7 – 12 who Tried Cigarettes in Lifetime^{†‡}
Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017

Grade	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=110	2015 n=56	2017 n=79	2013 n=708	2015 n=814	2017 n=703
Never smoked a cigarette/not a puff	26.4 (21.3 - 32.3)	33.5 (21.0 - 49.0)	34.0* (19.4-52.4)	23.2 (18.1 - 29.3)	25.0 (21.6 - 28.8)	24.3 (20.2-29.1)
Grade 6 or before	6.1* (3.2 - 11.4)	NR	NR	5.3* (3.1 - 8.7)	6.1* (4.4 - 8.6)	4.5* (3.0-6.7)
Grade 7 – 8	18.6* (12.0 - 27.7)	NR	16.7* (8.9-29.2)	19.5 (13.9 - 26.5)	19.0 (15.3 - 23.3)	15.0 (11.3-19.6)
Grade 9 – 10	31.8 (24.3 - 40.3)	38.2 (23.9 - 55.0)	28.0 (20.3-37.3)	36.7 (29.6 - 44.5)	37.0 (32.8 - 41.4)	40.3 (35.3-45.6)
Grade 11 - 12	17.0* (10.2 - 27.1)	NR	16.6* (8.2-30.8)	15.4 (11.9 - 19.6)	12.8 (10.1 - 16.1)	15.8 (12.1-20.4)

† Asked of half the sample.

‡ Includes students who reported smoking cigarettes in their lifetime (even a puff).

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 2.8
Grade When Whole Cigarette was First Smoked Among Students in Grades 7 – 12 who Tried Cigarettes in Lifetime by Sex^{†‡}, Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017

Grade	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	2013 n=110		2015 n=56		2017 N=79	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Never smoked a cigarette/not a puff	32.9* (21.2 - 47.2)	NR	NR	26.2* (14.9 - 41.7)	43.4* (21.9-67.8)	NR
Grade 6 or before	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Grade 7 – 8	17.2* (8.7 - 31.1)	20.6* (11.5 - 34.3)	NR	NR	NR	22.3* (13.4-34.9)
Grade 9 – 10	28.8* (17.5 - 43.5)	36.1* (22.8 - 52.5)	NR	45.8* (23.6 - 69.9)	30.3* (18.9-44.7)	26.1* (15.8-39.9)
Grade 11 - 12	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	25.3* (13.4-42.6)

† Asked of half the sample.

‡ Includes students who reported smoking cigarettes in their lifetime (even a puff).

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small number.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

TRIED CIGARETTES FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE PAST YEAR

Students were asked about whether they first smoked their first whole cigarette during the 12 months prior to the survey. In 2017, 2%* (*use estimate with caution) of Peel students in grades 7 to 12 indicated that they smoked a whole cigarette for the very first time in the past year. This is lower than Ontario (5%).

In 2013, there were no differences in past year initiation of cigarette smoking by sex, however 2017 estimates by sex and grade are not releasable.

Past year initiation of tobacco cigarette smoking in 2017 (2%* - use estimate with caution) is lower than the estimate in 2015 (5%* - use estimate with caution), however the 2013 estimate was similar.

Survey Question: In the last 12 months, have you smoked one whole tobacco cigarette for the very first time?

Table 2.9

Per Cent of Students in Grades 7 – 12 who Smoked a Whole Tobacco Cigarette for the Very First Time in the Past Year[†], Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017

Smoked a Whole Cigarette for the Very First Time	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=1,041	2015 n=565	2017 n=829	2013 n=4,761	2015 n=5,005	2017 n=5,027
Yes	3.6* (2.5-5.1)	4.9* (3.4-7.0)	1.9* (1.2-3.2)	5.3 (4.3-6.5)	6.3 (5.4-7.4)	4.9 (3.6-6.6)
No	14.6 (12.3-17.2)	12.6 (8.8-17.6)	13.3 (9.8-17.9)	19.0 (16.5-21.9)	18.2 (16.4-20.1)	17.0 (15.0-19.2)
Never smoked a whole cigarette in lifetime	81.8 (78.9-84.4)	82.6 (77.5-86.7)	84.8 (80.7-88.1)	75.7 (72.8-78.3)	75.5 (73.3-77.6)	78.2 (74.8-81.2)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 2.10

Per Cent of Students in Grades 7 – 12 who Smoked a Whole Tobacco Cigarette for the Very First Time in the Past Year by Sex and Grade[†], Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of all students (95% confidence interval)		
	2013 n=1,041	2015 n=565	2017 n=829
Sex			
Male	3.7* (2.3-5.8)	NR	NR
Female	3.5* (2.1-5.8)	6.2 (4.6-8.1)	3.3* (1.9-5.6)
Grade			
7	NR	NR	NR
8	NR	NR	NR
9	NR	NR	NR
10	NR	9.4* (5.4-16.0)	NR
11	8.8* (5.3-14.3)	NR	NR
12	NR	NR	NR

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR - Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

NATIVE BRAND CIGARETTES

Among All Students

In 2017, a small percentage of students in Ontario reported smoking native brand cigarettes (3%* - use estimate with caution). The Peel estimate was not releasable in 2017.

Survey Question: In the last 12 months how often did you smoke cigarettes made on Native Reserves (such as “DKs”, “Natives”, “Putters”, or unbranded cigarettes packaged in a plastic bag)?

Table 2.11

**Proportion of Students in Grades 7 – 12 who Smoked Native Brand Cigarettes in the Last 12 Months^{†‡},
Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017**

Grade	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=1,039	2015 n=565	2017 n=831	2013 n=4,756	2015 n=4,997	2017 n=5,037
Yes, smoked native brands in the last 12 months	1.7* (1.0-3.0)	NR	NR	3.6 (2.7-4.9)	4.2 (3.3-5.3)	3.2* (2.2-4.6)
Did not smoke native brands in the last 12 months	98.3 (97.0-99.0)	98.5 (96.3-99.4)	98.5 (96.9-99.3)	96.4 (95.1-97.3)	95.8 (94.7-96.7)	96.8 (95.4-97.8)

[†]Asked of half the sample.

[‡] Excludes those who reported smoking a few puffs and less than one whole cigarette.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Among Past Year Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

Half of past-year cigarette smokers in Peel (50%* - use estimate with caution) smoked at least one native brand cigarette in the last 12 months. This is similar to the estimate for Ontario (43%).

Table 2.12

**Proportion of Students in Grades 7 – 12 who Smoked Native Brand Cigarettes among Past Year Smokers^{†‡¥},
Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017**

Grade	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=47	2015 n=21	2017 n=23	2013 n=313	2015 n=344	2017 n=278
Yes, smoked native brands in the last 12 months	NR	NR	49.5* (21.0-78.3)	31.6 (23.9-40.4)	39.2 (31.8-47.1)	43.2 (34.7-52.2)
Did not smoke native brands in the last 12 months	75.4* (54.7-88.5)	75.4* (43.0-92.6)	50.5* (21.7-79.0)	68.4 (59.6-76.1)	60.8 (52.9-68.2)	56.8 (47.8-65.3)

[†]Asked of half the sample.

[‡] Excludes those who reported smoking a few puffs and less than one whole cigarette.

[¥] Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

QUITTING SMOKING

In 2017, 39% of students in Ontario attempted to quit smoking at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey. The Peel estimate was not releasable in 2017. Among those who attempted to quit in Ontario, over half (55%) attempted to quit more than once.

Estimates by sex and grade were not releasable in 2017.

Survey Question: In the last 12 months, how many times have you tried to quit smoking tobacco cigarettes?

Table 2.13

Proportion of Students in Grades 7 – 12 who Tried to Quit, and Number of Quit Attempts among Quitters in the Past 12 Months Among Grade 7 to 12 Students[†], Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017

Attempts to Quit	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=61	2015 n=27	2017 n=34	2013 n=389	2015 n=455	2017 n=355
Did not try to quit	58.5 (44.3 - 71.4)	60.9 (44.5 - 75.1)	65.5* (39.2-84.9)	61.6 (52.3 - 70.1)	63.5 (55.2 - 71.0)	61.2 (55.6-66.5)
Tried to Quit [‡]	41.5 (28.6 - 55.7)	39.1* (24.9 - 55.5)	NR	38.4 (29.9 - 47.7)	36.5 (29.0 - 44.8)	38.8 (33.5-44.4)
Attempted to quit once [‡]	55.5* (30.5 - 78.0)	NR	NR	48.1 (37.4 - 59.0)	50.3 (38.5 - 62.1)	45.5 (31.2-60.6)
Attempted to quit 2 times [‡]	NR	NR	NR	21.2* (12.3 - 34.2)	19.5* (13.5 - 27.1)	27.4 (13.8-47.1)
Attempted to quit 3+ times [‡]	NR	NR	NR	30.7* (19.7 - 44.5)	30.2* (18.9 - 44.5)	27.1 (16.4-41.3)

[†]Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.

[‡] Among students who attempted to quit.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Note: The question's response option format changed to a closed-ended format in 2015, whereas in years prior it was an open-ended question asking students to write down the number of quit attempts.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 2.14

Proportion of Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past 12 Months Among Grade 7 to 12 Students by Sex^{†‡}, Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017

Attempts to Quit	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	2013 n=61		2015 n=27		2017 n=34	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Did not try to quit	54.7* (34.9-73.1)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Tried to Quit at least once ‡	45.3* (26.9-65.1)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

† Asked of half the sample.

‡ Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.

* Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

CHAPTER THREE USE OF ALTERNATIVE TOBACCO PRODUCTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2017, almost one in five Peel students in grades 7 to 12 (19%) reported smoking at least one electronic cigarette (e-cigarette) in their lifetime, while 8%* (*use estimate with caution) smoked at least one e-cigarette in the 12 months prior to the survey. This is similar to Ontario students.
- E-cigarette use is more common among Peel students who report smoking tobacco cigarettes in the last 12 months (63%*) (*use estimate with caution).
- The use of e-cigarettes containing nicotine is common. In 2017, approximately 41%* (*use estimate with caution) of Peel students who smoked e-cigarettes in the past year, usually smoked those with nicotine or both those with and without nicotine.
- In 2017, 11%* (*use estimate with caution) of Peel students reported having smoked an e-cigarette for the very first time in the past year. This is similar to Ontario students (14%).
- In 2017, 7% of Peel students reported having smoked a waterpipe or hookah at least once in the past year. Waterpipe use is more common among students who report smoking tobacco cigarettes in the past year (46%*) (*use estimate with caution).

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE

Lifetime Use of Electronic Cigarettes

Among All Students

In Peel, 19% of students in grades 7 to 12 reported smoking electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) (with or without nicotine) at some point in their lifetime. This represents approximately 21,400 students. This is similar to Ontario (22%).

There is no difference in use of e-cigarettes by sex. Grade 12 students (35%) are more likely than grade 9 students (15%) to report having smoked e-cigarettes at some point in their lifetime.

The 2017 estimates are similar to 2015. These estimates are not directly comparable to estimates from OSDUHS 2013, because the question was only asked of high school students during that cycle, and it contained alternate response categories which cannot be compared directly.

Survey Question: Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are battery-operated devices that look like cigarettes and create a mist which the use inhales. Some e-cigarettes contain nicotine and some do not. Other names for e-cigarettes include “vape pipes”, “hookah pens” and “e-hookahs”. In the last 12 months, how often did you smoke e-cigarettes?

Table 3.1
Use of Electronic Cigarettes Among Grade 7 – 12 Students^{†‡},
Peel and Ontario, 2015, 2017

Electronic Cigarette Use	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2015 n=567	2017 n=830	2015 n=5,004	2017 n=5,049
Smoked an electronic cigarette(s) at least once in lifetime	18.9 (13.8-25.2)	18.9 (15.4-23.1)	22.6 (20.4-24.9)	21.6 (18.1-25.5)
Never smoked an electronic cigarette	73.0 (67.2-78.1)	75.3 (70.5-79.5)	70.9 (68.8 - 72.9)	73.3 (70.1-76.2)
Do not know what an electronic cigarette is	8.2 (5.9-11.1)	5.8* (3.4-9.7)	6.5 (5.5 - 7.6)	5.2* (3.1-8.6)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

[‡] Includes a few puffs to a whole electronic cigarette.

*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 3.2

**Lifetime Use of Electronic Cigarettes Among Grade 7-12 Students by Sex and Grade^{†‡},
Peel, 2015, 2017**

Demographics	Per cent of All students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	2015 N=567	2017 N=830
Sex		
Male	19.6* (12.3-29.9)	22.2 (16.0-29.9)
Female	18.0 (12.8-24.7)	15.7 (11.7-20.7)
Grade		
7	NR	NR
8	NR	NR
9	22.8* (14.9-33.1)	14.6* (9.6-21.6)
10	24.5* (16.0-35.6)	23.9* (14.9-36.1)
11	35.9* (24.3-49.4)	29.9* (20.8-41.0)
12	NR	34.9 (28.1-42.4)

† Asked of half the sample.

‡ Includes a few puffs to a whole electronic cigarette.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2007, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel –Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Among Lifetime Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

The use of e-cigarettes is more common among students who report smoking tobacco cigarettes at least once in their lifetime. In Peel, 71% of lifetime smokers report smoking e-cigarettes at some point in their lifetime. This is similar to Ontario (66%).

There is no difference by sex and estimates by grade are too small to release, with the exception of Grade 11 (72%) and Grade 12 (70%).

Estimates of lifetime e-cigarette use among lifetime smokers are similar to 2015 (62%).

Table 3.3

Lifetime Use of Electronic Cigarettes^{†‡} Among Lifetime Smokers[¥] in Grade 7-12 Students by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of Lifetime Smokers [¥] (95% Confidence Interval)	
	2015 N=57	2017 N=77
Sex		
Male	65.5* (37.2-85.9)	73.4 (57.1-85.2)
Female	59.0 (38.8-76.5)	68.6 (50.7-82.3)
Grade		
7	NR	NR
8	NR	NR
9	NR	NR
10	80.6 (51.1-94.3)	NR
11	73.0 (55.4-85.5)	72.0 (49.3-87.1)
12	NR	70.1 (44.8-87.1)

† Asked of half the sample.

‡ Includes a few puffs to a whole electronic cigarette.

¥ Among students who reported smoking at least one tobacco cigarette in their lifetime.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2007, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel –Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Electronic Cigarette Use in the Last 12 Months

Among All Students

In 2017, 8%* (*use estimate with caution) of grade 7 to 12 students reported smoking e-cigarettes in the past 12 months. This represents approximately 8,900* Peel students (*use estimate with caution). This is similar to Ontario students (11%).

There is no difference in past year e-cigarette smoking by sex or by grade although the highest proportion is reported among students in Grade 12 (14%* - use estimate with caution).

The past year e-cigarette smoking estimates are similar to 2015.

Survey Question: In the last 12 months, how often did you smoke e- cigarettes?

Table 3.4

Proportion of Students in Grades 7-12 who Reported Smoking Electronic Cigarette(s) in the Last 12 Months^{†‡}, Peel and Ontario, 2015, 2017

Past Year Electronic Cigarette Smoking	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2015 n=567	2017 n=830	2015 n=5,004	2017 n=5,049
Never smoked an electronic cigarette	91.5 (88.3-93.8)	92.1 (88.9-94.5)	88.3 (86.6-89.8)	89.3 (86.8-91.4)
Smoked an electronic cigarette(s) at least once [‡]	8.5 (6.2-11.7)	7.9* (5.5-11.1)	11.7 (10.2-13.4)	10.7 (8.6-13.2)

[†]Asked of half the sample.

[‡] Excludes a few puffs to a whole electronic cigarette.

*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 3.5

Use of Electronic Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months[†] Among Grade 7-12 Students by Sex and Grade[‡], Peel, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	2015 N=567	2017 N=830
Sex		
Male	8.5* (5.1-13.7)	9.9* (5.8-16.5)
Female	8.6* (5.4-13.4)	5.9* (3.9-8.6)
Grade		
7	NR	NR
8	NR	NR
9	NR	6.8* (3.4-13.0)
10	NR	9.2* (5.3-15.5)
11	17.4* (11.9-24.7)	13.3* (7.4-22.9)
12	NR	14.1* (8.8-21.9)

[†]Asked of half the sample.

[‡] Excludes a few puffs to a whole electronic cigarette.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2007, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel –Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Among Past Year Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

The use of e-cigarettes is more common among students who report smoking tobacco cigarettes in the last 12 months (63%* - use estimate with caution). This is similar to Ontario (54%).

Peel estimates cannot be released by sex or grade.

The estimate for use of e-cigarettes in the past 12 months among past year smokers is similar to 2015 (67%).

Table 3.6
Use of Electronic Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months among Past Year Smokers in Grade 7-12 Students by Sex and Grade^{††}, Peel, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of Grade 7-12 Past Year Smokers (95% Confidence Interval)	
	2015 N=21	2017 N=22
Sex		
Male	NR	NR
Female	NR	67.6* (39.5-87.0)
Grade		
7	NR	NR
8	NR	NR
9	NR	NR
10	NR	NR
11	NR	NR
12	NR	NR

[†]Asked of half the sample.

[‡] Excludes a few puffs to a whole electronic cigarette.

[¥] Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.

*Use estimate with caution.

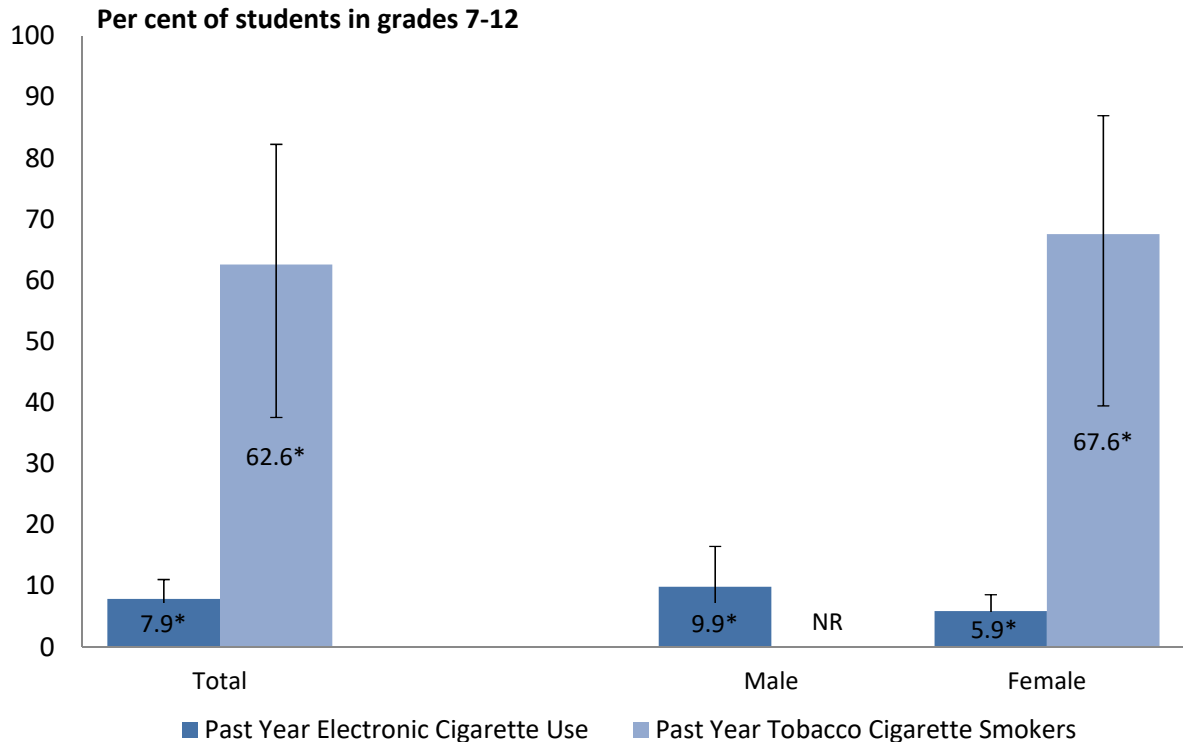
NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2007, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel –Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Figure 3.1
Past Year Use of Electronic Cigarettes^{†‡} Overall and Among Past Year Tobacco Cigarette Smokers[¥] by Sex, Peel, 2017



n=830.

† Asked of half the sample.

‡ Excludes a few puffs to a whole electronic cigarette.

¥ Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the past 12 months (n=22).

* Use estimate with caution.

NR - Not releasable due to small numbers.

Notes: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addictions and Mental Health. Region of Peel - Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Type of Electronic Cigarette Usually Used

In Peel, in 2017, approximately one-quarter (25%*) (*use estimate with caution) of students who smoked e-cigarettes in the past year usually smoked those with nicotine, while an additional 16%* (*use estimate with caution) usually smoked both those with and without nicotine. This is similar to Ontario (28% and 18% respectively).

Survey Question: If you smoked e-cigarettes in the last 12 months, were they usually the types with nicotine in them?

Table 3.7

Type of Electronic Cigarette Usually Smoked Among Students in Grades 7-12 who Reported Smoking Electronic Cigarette(s) in the Last 12 Months^{†‡}, Peel and Ontario, 2017

Type of Electronic Cigarette Usually Smoked	Per cent of all students (95% confidence interval)	
	Peel	Ontario
	n=59	n=465
Usually smoked e-cigarettes with nicotine	25.4* (12.5-45.0)	27.5 (20.0-36.5)
Usually smoked e-cigarettes without nicotine	49.0* (32.6-65.7)	38.7 (29.9-48.3)
Usually smoked both types	15.7* (8.2-28.2)	18.2 (13.2-24.6)
Not sure which type I smoked	NR	12.6* (8.2-18.9)

[†]Asked of half the sample.

[‡]Among students who reported smoking at least one electronic cigarette in the last 12 months.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Past Year Initiation of Electronic Cigarette Use

Students were asked about whether they first smoked any type of electronic cigarette for the very first time during the last 12 months. In 2017, 11%* (*use estimate with caution) of Peel students in grades 7 to 12 indicated that they had smoked an electronic cigarette for the very first time in the past year. This is similar to Ontario (14%) and translates to 12,700* (*use estimate with caution) Peel students.

There is no difference in past year initiation of electronic cigarette smoking by sex or grade.

The 2017 estimates are similar to those from 2015.

Survey Question: *In the last 12 months, have you smoked any type of electronic cigarette (also known as “vape pipe”, “hookah pen”, “e-hookah”) for the very first time (even just a few puffs)?*

Table 3.8

Per Cent of Students in Grades 7 – 12 who Smoked Any Type of Electronic Cigarette for the Very First Time in the Past Year[†], Peel and Ontario, 2015, 2017

Smoked an Electronic Cigarette for the First Time in the Past Year	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2015 n=567	2017 n=828	2015 n=5,009	2017 n=5,028
Yes	14.0 (11.0-17.7)	11.3* (7.8-16.1)	15.7 (14.0-17.7)	13.6 (10.9-16.9)
No	15.2* (10.4-21.5)	15.2 (12.0-19.1)	15.3 (13.5-17.3)	16.9 (14.9-19.2)
Never smoked e-cigarette in lifetime	70.8 (63.8-77.0)	73.5 (69.5-77.1)	69.0 (66.5-71.3)	69.4 (65.6-73.1)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 3.9

Per Cent of Students in Grades 7 – 12 who Smoked Any Type of Electronic Cigarette for the Very First Time in the Past Year by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	2015 n=565	2017 n=828
Sex		
Male	14.5 (10.6-19.5)	10.9* (6.0-19.2)
Female	13.5* (9.2-19.4)	11.7 (8.6-15.9)
Grade		
7	NR	NR
8	NR	NR
9	21.2* (14.0-30.9)	8.0* (4.1-14.9)
10	20.1* (12.3-31.3)	14.7* (9.5-22.1)
11	17.4* (10.7-26.9)	19.0* (11.3-30.2)
12	14.6* (9.2-22.4)	18.1* (10.1-30.4)

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

WATERPIPE USE

Use of Waterpipe or Hookah

Among All Students

In Peel, 7% of students in grades 7 to 12 reported smoking a waterpipe or hookah at least once in the past 12 months, excluding a few puffs. This represents approximately 7,800 students in Peel. This is similar to Ontario (6%).

In Peel, there is no difference in use of a waterpipe by sex; however the use of waterpipe is most commonly reported among high school students, specifically among students in Grade 12 (16%*- use estimate with caution).

The 2017 estimates are similar to those from 2015. Estimates for 2013 are not shown due to changes in response categories for the survey question.

Survey Question: In the last 12 months, how often did you smoke a waterpipe (also known as hookah, shisha, hubble-bubble, gouza)?

Table 3.10
Use of a Waterpipe or Hookah among Grade 7 – 12 Students[†],
Peel and Ontario, 2015, 2017

Frequency of Use	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2015 n=569	2017 n=834	2015 n=5,009	2017 n=5,052
Only smoked a few puffs	4.7* (2.9 - 7.4)	4.3* (3.0-6.2)	4.0 (3.2 - 5.0)	3.1 (2.4-4.0)
Smoked at least once	10.6 (8.1 - 13.9)	6.9 (5.0-9.4)	8.3 (7.1 - 9.6)	6.2 (5.1-7.4)
Smoked, but not in the last 12 months	NR	2.5* (1.6-3.8)	2.1 (1.4 - 3.1)	2.4 (1.8-3.1)
Never smoked in lifetime	69.9 (65.3 - 74.1)	67.9 (63.4-72.0)	69.5 (67.8 - 71.2)	68.1 (64.1-71.8)
Do not know what a waterpipe is	14.2 (11.1 - 18.0)	18.4 (15.2-22.2)	16.2 (14.7 - 17.7)	20.3 (15.8-25.6)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 3.11

Proportion of Students in Grades 7-12 who Used a Waterpipe or Hookah at Least Once in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Grade[†], Peel, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	2015 n=569	2017 n=834
Sex		
Male	10.3* (6.7 - 15.6)	8.9* (5.3-14.4)
Female	11.0 (8.2 - 14.7)	5.0* (3.3-7.5)
Grade		
7	NR	NR
8	NR	NR
9	11.6* (7.4 - 17.7)	NR
10	NR	8.2* (4.3-15.3)
11	17.9* (11.8 - 26.1)	11.8* (6.4-20.6)
12	18.1* (9.7 - 31.4)	16.3* (10.3-24.8)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Among Past Year Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

Among Peel students who smoked tobacco cigarettes in the last 12 months, 46%* (*use estimate with caution) reported smoking a waterpipe or hookah in the last 12 months. This is similar to what is observed among Ontario students (33%).

Estimates of past year waterpipe use among students who smoked cigarettes in the past year are largely not releasable by sex or grade.

Table 3.12
Use of a Waterpipe or Hookah Among Past Year Cigarette Smokers in Grades 7 to 12^{†‡}, Peel and Ontario, 2015, 2017

Frequency of Use	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2015 n=21	2017 n=23	2015 n=346	2017 n=282
Only smoked a few puffs	NR	NR	12.6* (8.0-19.5)	NR
Smoked at least once	57.2* (28.2-82.0)	46.3* (27.0-66.8)	40.3 (32.2-48.9)	33.4 (25.0-43.2)
Smoked, but not in the last 12 months	NR	NR	NR	10.6* (6.5-16.6)
Never smoked in lifetime	NR	NR	36.3 (29.4-43.7)	40.4 (32.8-48.5)
Do not know what a waterpipe is	NR	NR	NR	6.4* (3.9-10.4)

† Asked of half the sample.

‡ Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.

* Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 3.13

Proportion of Students in Grades 7-12 who Used a Waterpipe or Hookah at Least Once in the Last 12 Months Among Past Year Cigarette Smokers by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of Past Year Cigarette Smokers (95% Confidence Interval)	
	2015 n=21	2017 n=23
Sex		
Male	NR	NR
Female	NR	50.8* (30.2-71.2)
Grade		
7	NR	NR
8	NR	NR
9	NR	NR
10	NR	NR
11	NR	NR
12	NR	NR

† Asked of half the sample.

‡ Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in their lifetime.

* Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Contents of Waterpipe

In Peel, in 2017, approximately 36%* (*use estimate with caution) of grade 9 to 12 students who smoked a waterpipe in the past year usually smoked those containing tobacco only. This is similar to Ontario (29%). The estimate for the proportion of Peel students who smoke waterpipes with both tobacco and cannabis is not releasable due to small numbers, however 19% of past year waterpipe users in Ontario report usually smoking waterpipe containing both tobacco and cannabis.

Peel estimates cannot be released by sex or grade.

Survey Question: If you smoked from a waterpipe (hookah, shisha, narghile) in the last 12 months, what did you usually smoke in the pipe?

Table 3.14
Contents of Waterpipe Usually Smoked Among Students in Grades 9-12 who Reported Smoking from Waterpipe in the Last 12 Months^{†‡},
Peel and Ontario, 2017

Contents of Waterpipe(s) Usually Smoked	Per cent of Past Year Waterpipe Users in Grades 9-12 (95% confidence interval)	
	Peel	Ontario
	n=50	n=254
Tobacco only (flavoured or unflavoured)	36.1* (20.1-56.0)	29.3 (22.1-37.7)
Cannabis (marijuana or hashish) only	31.7* (17.9-49.6)	35.6 (28.8-43.0)
Both tobacco and cannabis	NR	19.3 (13.9-26.1)
Another substance	NR	9.2* (5.5-15.0)
Smoked from a waterpipe, but not in the last 12 months	NR	NR
Never used in lifetime	NR	NR
Do not know what a waterpipe is	NR	NR

[†]Asked of half the sample.

[‡]Among students who reported smoking at a waterpipe at least once in the past 12 months.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

USE OF CHEWING TOBACCO

Among All Students

In 2017, 5%* (*use estimate with caution) of grade 7 to 12 students in Ontario reported using chewing tobacco at least once in the last 12 months. This estimate was not releasable for Peel in 2015 and 2017.

Table 3.15

**Use of a Chewing Tobacco Products Among Grade 7 to 12 Students[†],
Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017**

Use of Chewing Tobacco Products	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=1,041	2015 n=568	2017 n=833	2013 n=4,772	2015 n=4,966	2017 n=5,054
Used at least once	3.5* (1.8 - 6.5)	NR	NR	5.7 (4.6 - 7.0)	6.3 (4.9 - 8.1)	5.4* (3.6-7.9)
Did not use in the last 12 months	NR	NR	NR	1.2* (0.7 - 1.9)	1.8* (1.1 - 2.7)	0.9* (0.6-1.4)
Never used in lifetime	84.9 (82.1 - 87.3)	83.0 (79.7 - 86.0)	81.6 (77.8-84.9)	83.1 (81.0 - 85.0)	81.3 (79.2 - 83.2)	83.1 (80.7-85.3)
Do not know what it is	10.6 (8.6 - 13.1)	12.4 (9.5 - 16.1)	15.1 (12.2-18.5)	10.0 (8.5 - 11.8)	10.6 (9.2 - 12.2)	10.6 (9.2-12.2)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 3.16

Proportion of Students in Grades 7 to 12 who Used Chewing Tobacco at Least Once in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Grade[†], Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)		
	2013 n=1,041	2015 n=568	2017 n=833
Sex			
Male	5.9* (3.1-10.8)	NR	NR
Female	NR	NR	NR
Grade			
7	NR	NR	NR
8	NR	NR	NR
9	NR	NR	NR
10	NR	NR	NR
11	NR	NR	NR
12	NR	NR	NR

[†]Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Among Past Year Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

In 2017, almost one-third of Ontario students in grades 7 to 9 who smoked a tobacco cigarette in the past year (32%* - use estimate with caution) reported using chewing tobacco during the same time period. The estimate for Peel is not releasable.

Table 3.17

Use of a Chewing Tobacco Products Among Past Year Smokers in Grades 7 to 12 Students^{†‡}, Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017

Use of Chewing Tobacco Products	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=48	2015 n=57	2017 n=23	2013 n=317	2015 n=346	2017 n=283
Used at least once	NR	NR	NR	22.8* (15.6-32.0)	32.7 (24.7-41.8)	32.1* (21.5-44.9)
Did not use in the last 12 months	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	7.1* (3.9-12.7)
Never used in lifetime	61.4 (41.6-78.1)	NR	62.5 (40.9-80.1)	62.7 (53.8-70.8)	53.8 (45.1-62.2)	55.6 (45.0-65.7)
Do not know what it is	NR	NR	NR	NR	5.6* (3.0-10.1)	NR

[†]Asked of half the sample.

[‡]Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

CHAPTER FOUR STUDENT ACCESS TO TOBACCO

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2017, approximately four in 10 Peel students (42%) in grades 7 to 12 perceived access to cigarettes to be fairly/very easy. This is similar to Ontario (51%).
- In 2017, half of underage smokers in Peel (50%) reported getting their tobacco cigarettes from a friend or a family member. This is similar to Ontario students who smoked cigarettes (62%) and to estimates from 2013 and 2015.
- Peel students who smoked electronic cigarettes in the past 12 months and who were under the age of 19 years most commonly reporting getting their electronic cigarettes from “trying a friend’s/borrowing one” (37*%) (*use estimate with caution). Almost one in four students (24%*) (*use estimate with caution) who smoked e-cigarettes reported getting their last one at a vendor (excluding over the Internet).

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

PERCEIVED EASE OF ACCESS TO CIGARETTES

In 2017, 42% of students in grades 7 to 12 perceived access to cigarettes to be fairly/very easy. This is similar to Ontario (51%).

Perception among Peel students in grades 7 to 12 that cigarettes are fairly/very easy to get increases with grade level. In Peel, 14%* (*use estimate with caution) of students in Grade 7 perceived cigarettes to be fairly/very easy to get compared to 67% of students in Grade 12.

These estimates are similar by sex.

The proportion of Peel students who perceive cigarettes to be fairly/very easy was significantly lower in 2017 (42%) compared to 2013 (53%). The 2017 estimates are similar to 2015.

Survey Question: How easy or difficult would it be for you to get cigarettes if you wanted one?

Table 4.1
Perception Surrounding Access to Cigarettes Among Students in Grades 7-12[†],
Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017

Perceived Risk of Harm	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=1,040	2015 n=559	2017 n=823	2013 n=4,731	2015 n=4,951	2017 n=4,990
Impossible	13.1 (11.0 - 15.6)	10.6 (8.4 - 13.3)	13.6 (10.1-18.1)	9.3 (8.1 - 10.7)	10.3 (9.0 - 11.8)	11.6 (8.4-15.8)
Very/fairly difficult	15.9 (13.5 - 18.6)	18.8 (14.9 - 23.4)	19.4 (16.0-23.3)	14.9 (13.1 - 16.9)	17.0 (15.5 - 18.7)	16.6 (15.3-18.1)
Fairly/very easy	53.2 (49.1 - 57.2)	46.8 (40.3 - 53.4)	42.2 (37.6-46.9)	60.6 (57.6 - 63.6)	53.3 (50.9 - 55.7)	50.7 (46.7-54.6)
Do not know	17.8 (14.9 - 21.1)	23.8 (19.9 - 28.1)	24.8 (20.3-29.9)	15.2 (13.5 - 17.0)	19.3 (17.6 - 21.3)	21.1 (19.3-23.1)

[†]Asked of half the sample.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 4.2

**Per cent of Grade 7 – 12 Students who Perceive Access to Cigarettes to be Fairly Easy or Very Easy by Sex and Grade[†],
Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017**

Lifetime Cigarette Smoking	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)		
	2013 n=1,040	2015 n=559	2017 n=823
Sex			
Male	54.2 (48.4-59.8)	45.2 (35.9-54.9)	44.2 (36.5-52.1)
Female	52.1 (47.7-56.4)	48.6 (41.7-55.5)	40.3 (34.5-46.4)
Grade			
7	17.7* (11.3-26.7)	17.7* (11.2-26.9)	13.8* (7.5-24.1)
8	32.9 (25.4-41.5)	17.9* (8.9-32.8)	25.4* (15.8-38.1)
9	50.2 (41.7-58.6)	34.7 (26.0-44.5)	34.0 (25.8-43.3)
10	56.6 (49.7-63.3)	56.7 (45.4-67.3)	44.4 (33.7-55.6)
11	74.1 (66.2-80.8)	74.3 (63.1-83.0)	65.7 (52.7-76.7)
12	72.4 (63.3-79.9)	62.3 (42.3-78.9)	67.0 (57.7-75.2)

[†]Asked of half the sample.

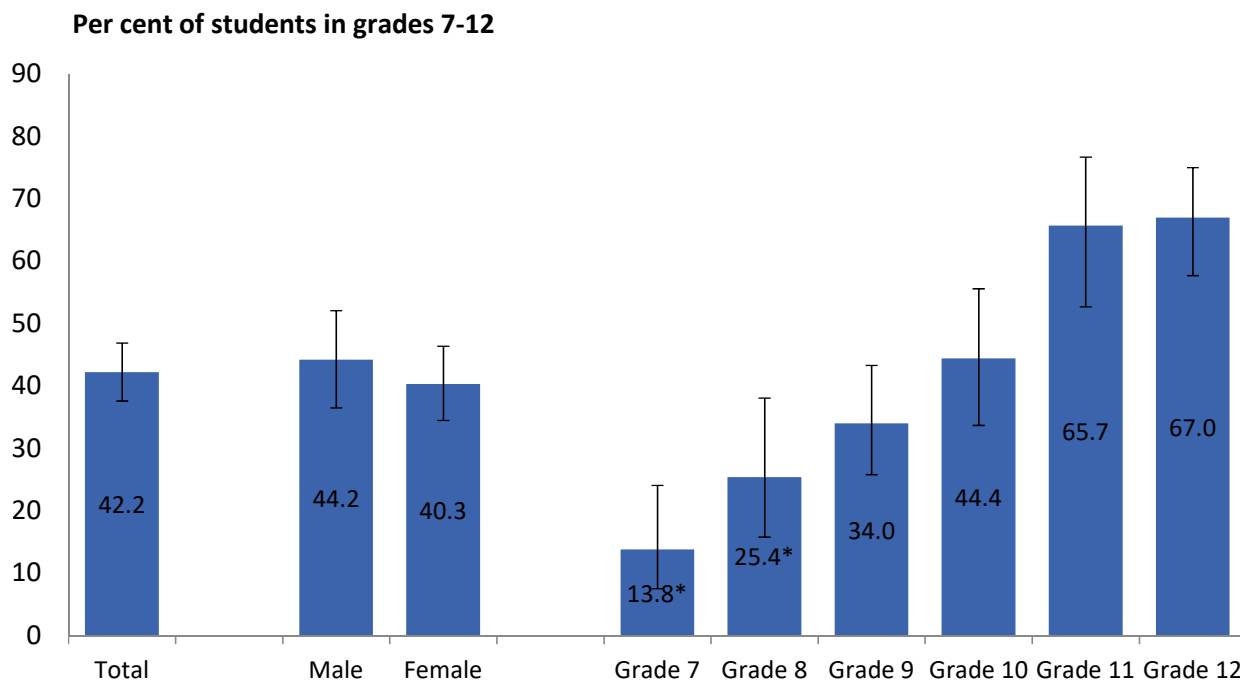
*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Figure 4.1
Proportion of Students in Grade 7 - 12 Who Perceive Fairly Easy or Very Easy Access to Cigarettes by Sex and Grade†, Peel, 2017



n=823

† Asked of half the sample.

* Use estimate with caution.

Notes: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addictions and Mental Health. Region of Peel - Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

SOURCE OF CIGARETTES

In 2017, half of Peel students who smoked in the past 12 months and who were under the age of 19 years reported getting their cigarettes from a ‘family member or friend’ (50%). This is similar to Ontario students (62%).

In addition, 16% of Ontario students reported buying them from a ‘corner store, small grocery store, supermarket, gas station or bar’ and 8%* (*use estimate with caution) indicated that they got them from ‘somebody else’. These estimates are not releasable for Peel.

Estimates for sources of tobacco cigarettes are not releasable by sex or grade for Peel.

The 2017 estimates are similar to 2013 and 2015.

Survey Question: Thinking about the last time you smoked a whole tobacco cigarette in the last 12 months, where did you get it from?

Table 4.3

Source of Last Tobacco Cigarette Smoked Among Smokers Under 19 Years Old^{†‡}, Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017

Source of Cigarettes	Per cent of Past Year Smokers (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=71	2015 n=36	2017 n=45	2013 n=502	2015 n=585	2017 n=445
Friend/family member	60.0 (47.1 - 71.5)	53.3 (37.8 - 68.3)	49.6 (36.9-62.2)	52.5 (45.4 - 59.6)	62.0 (56.7 - 67.1)	61.8 (55.8-67.5)
Corner store/small grocery store/ gas station or bar	16.1* (8.0 - 29.6)	NR	NR	15.6* (10.3 - 23.0)	18.1 (14.3 - 22.8)	15.8 (11.6-21.2)
Somebody else	17.2* (8.9 - 30.5)	NR	NR	14.0* (10.0 - 19.3)	6.3* (4.3 - 9.0)	7.8* (5.2-11.5)
Can't remember	NR	NR	NR	11.6* (7.1 - 18.3)	6.3* (4.1 - 9.6)	7.8* (5.4-11.0)
Another source (not listed)	NR	NR	NR	4.3* (2.3 - 7.7)	NR	3.0* (1.6-5.4)
Over the Internet	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
From a Native Reserve	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	3.2* (1.8-5.6)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

[‡] Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

SOURCE OF ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

In 2017, 37%* (*use estimate with caution) of Peel students who smoked e-cigarettes in the past 12 months and who were under the age of 19 years reported getting their e-cigarettes from “trying a friend’s/borrowing one”. This is similar to Ontario students (49%).

In addition, almost one quarter of students (24%* - use estimate with caution) reported buying their last e-cigarette at a vendor (i.e. a convenience store, small grocery store, supermarket, gas station, pharmacy, vape shop/lounge).

Estimates for sources of e-cigarettes are not releasable by sex or grade for Peel.

Survey Question: Thinking about the last time you smoked any type of e-cigarette in the last 12 months, where did you get it from?

Table 4.4

Source of Last Electronic Cigarette Smoked Among Past Year Electronic Cigarette Smokers[†] Under 19 Years Old,[‡] Peel and Ontario, 2017

Source of Electronic-Cigarettes	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Peel	Ontario
	n=54	n=438
Bought it at a vendor (excluding over the Internet) [¥]	24.3* (12.1-42.7)	21.3* (16.0-27.8)
Bought it over the Internet	NR	NR
Bought it off a friend or someone else	NR	4.4* (2.8-6.9)
Gave money to someone else to buy it for me	NR	3.8* (2.1-7.0)
Tried a friend’s/ borrowed one	37.0* (21.6-55.6)	49.4 (40.9-58.0)
Got it as a gift or free sample	NR	NR
Took it from a family member	NR	3.6* (1.9-6.6)
Got it from another source not listed	NR	3.8* (2.2-6.5)
Do not remember	NR	6.9* (4.7-10.0)

[†]Asked of half the sample.

[‡]Among students less than 19 years of age who reported smoking at least one electronic cigarette in the last 12 months.

[¥]Vendor includes a convenience store, small grocery store, supermarket, gas station, pharmacy and vape shop/lounge.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Note: The proportion of Peel students under 19 years of age who smoked an electronic cigarette in the past year and who did not respond to this question was 8.5% in 2017.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017 Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

CHAPTER FIVE TOBACCO PROTECTION

HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 36% of Peel students indicated that they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the week before the survey. This is similar to Ontario (44%).
- Forty per cent (40%) of Peel students feel that cigarettes should not be sold at all, while 30% feel that they should be sold in government-owned stores only. These estimates are similar to Ontario and to those from 2013 and 2015.
- In 2017, 33% of Peel students either ‘strongly agree’ or ‘somewhat agree’ that movies should be rated 18A if they show characters smoking, meaning that people under the age of 18 must be with an adult. This is similar to Ontario (27%).

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

EXPOSURE TO SECOND-HAND SMOKE

In 2017, more than one-quarter (27%) of Peel students in grades 7 to 12 reported believing that they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the week prior to the survey and an additional 9% reported that they were exposed, but unsure of on how many days, for a total 36% of students exposed to second-hand smoke in the past week. These estimates are similar to Ontario (35% and 9% respectively, for a total of 44% exposed).

In Peel, there are no differences in past week second-hand smoke exposure (including those exposed but not sure on how many days) by sex. However, students in high school, for instance those in Grade 11 (52%), are more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke compared to students in elementary school, for instance those in Grade 7 (18%* - use estimate with caution).

The 2017 estimates are similar to 2015 and 2013, however past week exposure to second-hand smoke (excluding those who did not know on how many days in the past week they were exposed) was significantly lower among Peel students in 2017 (27%) compared to 2013 (43%).

Survey Question:

(Preamble: The next question is about second-hand smoke.

If you are close to someone who is smoking tobacco (such as a cigarette, cigarillo, or pipe), say within 10 feet (3 metres), you will be exposed to that person's smoke. This can be anywhere such as inside a home, on the street, in a car, at a bus shelter, at school, at a playground/sports field, or at a mall.)

Thinking about the last 7 days, on how many days were you exposed to other people's tobacco smoke, anywhere, either indoors or outdoors?

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 5.1
Exposure to Second-hand Smoke in the Past Week Among Students in Grades 7-12[†], Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017

Exposure to Second-hand Smoke	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=1,034	2015 n=557	2017 N=825	2013 n=4,742	2015 n=4,960	2017 n=4,994
Exposed at least one day	43.1 (39.4 - 46.9)	30.5 (22.5 - 39.7)	26.9 (22.3-32.1)	48.7 (46.2 - 51.2)	37.1 (34.3 - 40.0)	35.1 (31.5-38.8)
Exposed, but not sure how many days	NA	6.7* (4.2 - 10.8)	8.8 (6.5-11.7)	NA	8.6 (7.2 - 10.3)	8.5 (7.4-9.8)
Not exposed	35.1 (31.6 - 38.7)	41.8 (35.4 - 48.5)	46.8 (41.7-51.9)	30.9 (28.9 - 33.1)	32.6 (30.0 - 35.3)	37.9 (35.3-40.6)
Not sure if exposed	21.8 (19.0 - 24.9)	21.0 (15.6 - 27.6)	17.5 (15.4-19.9)	20.4 (18.5 - 22.5)	21.7 (19.6 - 24.0)	18.5 (16.8-20.3)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NA – Not available.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

Table 5.2
Exposure to Second-hand Smoke in the Past Week Among Students in Grades 7-12 by Sex and Grade[†], Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)		
	2013 n=1,034	2015 n=557	2017 n=825
Sex			
Male	42.5 (37.1-48.1)	34.0 (23.5-46.3)	31.0 (25.3-37.4)
Female	43.8 (39.2-48.4)	40.9 (34.7-47.4)	40.2 (34.4-46.2)
Grade			
7	24.4 (20.1-29.2)	25.2* (16.4-36.6)	18.4* (11.8-27.6)
8	33.6 (26.5-41.6)	23.1* (14.9-34.0)	30.2* (19.4-43.8)
9	44.6 (37.4-51.9)	32.9 (24.3-42.8)	33.1 (24.2-43.3)
10	54.0 (46.3-61.5)	37.2* (24.7-51.8)	34.0 (24.9-44.5)
11	52.5 (42.1-62.7)	52.1 (40.9-63.0)	51.9 (42.3-61.3)
12	45.4 (38.1-52.8)	44.8* (27.9-63.0)	46.2 (36.5-56.2)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

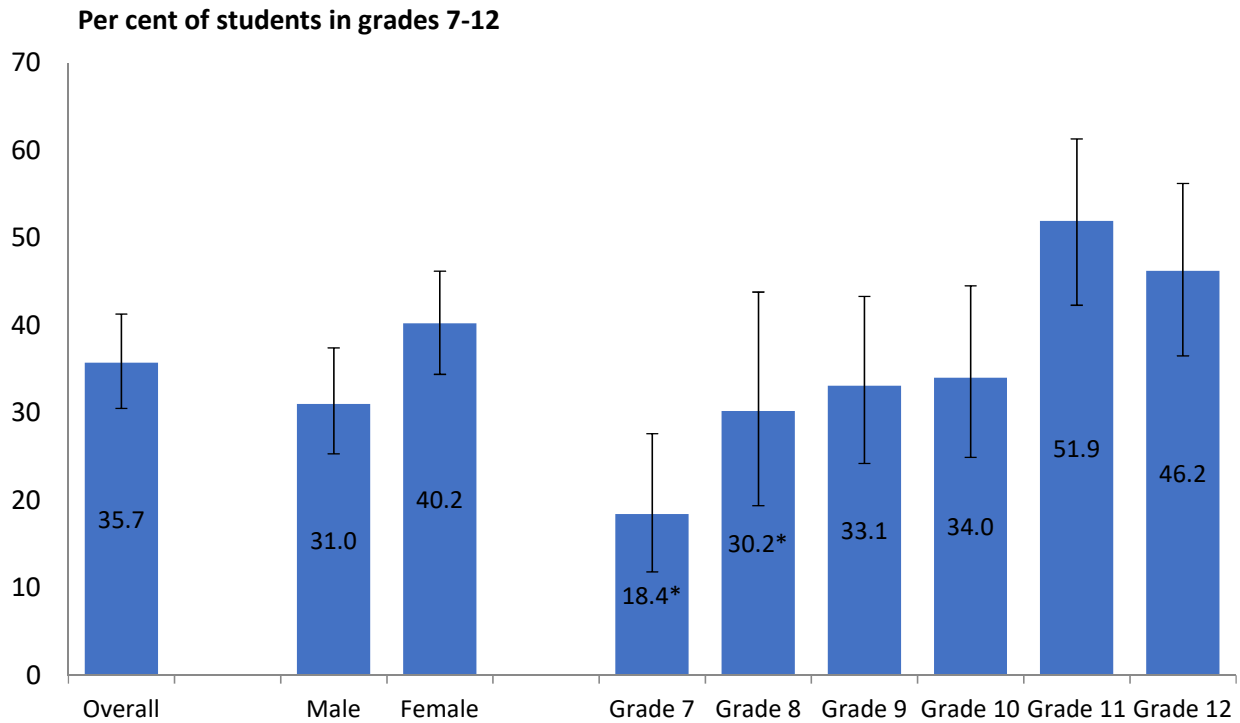
*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Figure 5.1
Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke on at Least One Occasion in the Past Week Among Students in Grades 7 - 12 by Sex and Grade[†], Peel, 2017



n=825.

† Asked of half the sample.

* Use estimate with caution.

Notes: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017, Centre for Addictions and Mental Health. Region of Peel - Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

PERCEIVED SUPPORT FOR THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

In Peel, 10% of Peel students reported believing that cigarettes and other tobacco products should be sold in the same locations as they are sold today, 40% indicated that they should not be sold at all and 30% thought they should only be sold in government-owned stores.

These estimates are similar to what is observed among Ontario students (16%, 36% and 27% respectively).

There are no differences by sex or grade with the exception of Grade 7 students (53%) who are more likely than Grade 10 students (31%) to support that tobacco products should not be sold at all.

These estimates are similar to 2013 and 2015.

Survey Question: In your opinion, how should tobacco cigarettes or other tobacco products be sold in Ontario?

Table 5.3

Perceived Support for the Sale of Tobacco Products Among Students in Grades 7-12[†], Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017

Perceived Support for the Sale of Tobacco Products	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=1,030	2015 n=559	2017 N=826	2013 n=4,699	2015 n=4,966	2017 n=4,999
Should be sold in a number of places-like now	12.1 (9.8 - 14.9)	12.5 (9.1 - 17.0)	10.2 (7.6-13.6)	15.0 (13.2 - 17.1)	17.4 (15.5 - 19.5)	15.8 (13.1-18.9)
Should be sold only in government-owned stores	33.9 (29.8 - 38.4)	27.1 (23.0 - 31.7)	29.7 (25.3-34.5)	29.4 (26.9 - 32.0)	28.1 (25.8 - 30.5)	26.7 (23.6-30.0)
Should not be sold at all	37.5 (34.0 - 41.1)	41.0 (35.8 - 46.5)	40.0 (35.1-45.1)	36.0 (33.2 - 39.0)	35.2 (32.8 - 37.7)	35.5 (30.2-41.1)
Do not know	16.5 (14.1 - 19.1)	19.3 (15.4 - 24.1)	20.1 (16.4-24.4)	19.6 (17.6 - 21.7)	19.3 (17.4 - 21.2)	22.1 (20.2-24.2)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

Note: The proportion of Peel students who did not respond to this question was 8.5% in 2017.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 5.4
Perceived Support for the Sale of Tobacco Products Among Students in Grades 7-12, by Sex[†], Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017

Perceived Support for the Sale of Tobacco Products	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	2013 n=1,030		2015 n=559		2017 N=819	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Should be sold in a number of places-like now	15.5 (11.9 - 19.9)	8.5 (6.2 - 11.5)	14.1 (9.1 - 21.1)	10.8 (7.6 - 15.1)	10.5* (6.2-17.3)	9.9 (7.0-13.7)
Should be sold only in government-owned stores	33.1 (27.2 - 39.6)	34.8 (30.1–40.0)	29.2 (23.1 - 36.1)	24.8 (20.8 - 29.3)	25.3 (19.1-32.6)	34.0 (28.5-39.9)
Should not be sold at all	36.0 (31.6 - 40.7)	39.1 (33.6 - 44.8)	37.2 (29.5 - 45.6)	45.3 (39.5 - 51.2)	41.7 (35.0-48.6)	38.4 (33.1-43.9)
Do not know	15.4 (11.8 - 19.8)	17.6 (13.8 - 22.2)	19.5 (13.4 - 27.6)	19.1 (14.1 - 25.4)	22.5 (16.8-29.6)	17.8 (14.2-22.1)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

Table 5.5
Perceived Support for the Sale of Tobacco Products Among Students in Grades 7-12, by Grade[†], Peel, 2017

Perceived Support for the Sale of Tobacco Products	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Should be sold in a number of places-like now	NR	NR	9.7* (5.0-18.0)	9.8* (5.4-17.2)	11.6* (6.2-20.8)	18.6* (12.4-26.9)
Should be sold only in government-owned stores	31.2* (16.9-50.4)	30.3 (23.4-38.3)	25.1 (17.9-34.1)	31.9 (22.7-42.8)	35.0 (26.9-43.9)	25.6 (18.2-34.7)
Should not be sold at all	52.8 (38.4-66.8)	47.2 (33.1-61.8)	41.4 (32.6-50.6)	30.5 (23.8-38.2)	30.9 (22.0-41.4)	35.5 (27.6-44.3)
Do not know	11.0* (7.0-16.8)	17.5* (9.9-29.2)	23.8* (15.6-34.5)	27.7 (19.6-37.7)	22.6* (14.7-32.9)	20.3* (13.6-29.1)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2017. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

PERCEIVED SUPPORT FOR THE REGULATION OF SMOKING IN MOVIES

In 2017, one-third (33%) of Peel students in grades 7 to 12 agreed that movies which contain smoking should be restricted to those aged 18 years and older. This is similar to Ontario students (27%).

There are no differences by sex; however, students in Grade 7 (50%) are more likely to agree with restricting movies which contain smoking, than those in higher grades, for instance those in Grade 12 (20%* - use estimate with caution).

These estimates are similar to 2015.

Survey Question in 2015 and 2017: Please tell us if you agree or disagree with the following statement: Movies that show characters smoking should be rated 18A, which means people under age 18 must be with an adult.

Table 5.6
Perception Surrounding the Restriction of Smoking in Movies Among Students in Grades 7 - 12[†],
Peel and Ontario, 2015, 2017

Perceived Support	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2015 n=560	2017 N=822	2015 n=4,954	2017 n=4,976
Strongly/somewhat agree	32.6 (25.6 - 40.5)	32.7 (28.4-37.3)	27.4 (25.2 - 29.6)	27.2 (24.0-30.6)
Strongly/somewhat disagree	67.4 (59.5 - 74.4)	67.3 (62.7-71.6)	72.6 (70.4 - 74.8)	72.8 (69.4-76.0)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2017. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 5.7

Per Cent of Students who Strongly or Somewhat Agree that Movies Should be Restricted if they Contain Characters Smoking Among Students in Grades 7 – 12, by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)		
	2013 n=1,038	2015 n=556	2017 n=819
Sex			
Male	19.5 (14.8 - 25.2)	31.9 (23.6 - 41.5)	28.1 (22.7-34.2)
Female	26.2 (20.7 - 32.4)	33.4 (25.2 - 42.7)	37.1 (32.3-42.2)
Grade			
7	38.8 (31.2 - 47.1)	60.1 (44.8 - 73.6)	50.3 (41.2-59.4)
8	21.3* (14.9 - 29.5)	40.5* (26.5 - 56.2)	41.1* (25.6-58.6)
9	18.9* (12.2 - 28.1)	34.4 (25.5 - 44.6)	36.4 (28.0-45.7)
10	20.1* (13.4 - 29.2)	32.4* (20.8 - 46.7)	26.3 (19.7-34.2)
11	15.3* (10.2 - 22.4)	15.3* (8.8 - 25.2)	22.8* (15.4-32.2)
12	23.5 (16.7 - 32.0)	NR	20.2* (13.3-29.5)

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

CHAPTER SIX PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2017, 32% of students in Peel reported believing that there is a ‘great risk’ of harm associated with smoking one to two cigarettes per day. This is similar to Ontario (27%). The perception of risk associated with smoking one to two cigarettes per day does not differ by sex or by grade.
- In 2017, 16% of Peel students in grades 7 to 12 believed that there is a ‘great risk’ associated with smoking an electronic cigarette regularly, while 19% believed there is a ‘great risk’ associated with smoking a waterpipe regularly.
- Peel students (19%) are more likely to perceive that there is a ‘great’ risk’ of harm associated with smoking an electronic-cigarette compared to Ontario students (10%).

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM

Harm Associated with Smoking Cigarettes Daily

In 2017, almost one-third (32%) of Peel students in grades 7 to 12 reported believing that there is ‘great risk’ associated with smoking one-to-two cigarettes per day. This is similar to Ontario (27%).

These estimates are no different by sex or grade.

The 2017 estimates are similar to 2013 and 2015.

Survey Question: How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke 1-2 cigarettes a day?

Table 6.1

Perception Surrounding the Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking One to Two Cigarettes a Day Among Students in Grades 7-12[†], Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017

Perceived Risk of Harm	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=1,036	2015 n=559	2017 N=821	2013 n=4,741	2015 n=4,972	2017 n=4,984
No risk	3.6* (2.5 - 5.1)	5.0* (3.5 - 7.2)	4.0* (2.7-5.8)	4.2 (3.3 - 5.2)	4.5 (3.7 - 5.5)	5.5 (4.6-6.6)
Slight risk	22.3 (19.1 - 25.8)	18.6 (15.1 - 22.8)	21.4 (17.5-25.8)	24.1 (22.1 - 26.1)	20.9 (19.0 - 23.0)	23.9 (21.6-26.4)
Medium risk	33.5 (29.9 - 37.4)	30.2 (25.4 - 35.5)	31.1 (27.4-35.1)	33.4 (31.1 - 35.9)	33.5 (31.7 - 35.5)	31.9 (29.6-34.3)
Great risk	32.9 (29.3 - 36.8)	36.4 (29.8 - 43.6)	31.8 (26.9-37.0)	29.4 (27.0 - 31.9)	31.6 (29.7 - 33.7)	26.6 (24.5-28.8)
Do not know	7.7 (5.7 - 10.2)	9.8* (6.1 - 15.3)	11.7 (8.7-15.7)	9.0 (7.0 - 11.49)	9.4 (8.2 - 10.8)	12.1 (10.6-13.8)

† Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Table 6.2

Perception Surrounding the Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking One to Two Cigarettes a Day Among Students in Grades 7-12 by Sex[†], Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017

Perceived Risk of Harm	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	2013 n=1,036		2015 n=559		2017 N=821	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No risk	3.7* (2.2-6.5)	3.3* (1.9 - 5.8)	4.6* (2.4 - 8.5)	5.5* (3.4 - 8.7)	4.4* (2.3-8.2)	3.6* (2.3-5.4)
Slight risk	24.2 (19.5 - 29.6)	20.3 (16.1 - 25.3)	18.9 (14.0 - 24.9)	18.3 (14.3 - 23.2)	21.8 (16.1-28.9)	20.9 (16.8-25.8)
Medium risk	32.6 (28.2 - 37.4)	34.5 (29.8 - 39.6)	28.0 (20.9 - 36.4)	32.6 (26.8 - 39.0)	30.7 (25.0-37.1)	31.6 (27.7-35.7)
Great risk	29.3 (24.8 - 34.3)	36.9 (30.8 - 43.3)	36.2 (26.5 - 47.1)	36.7 (29.4 - 44.6)	29.5 (23.5-36.2)	34.0 (28.0-40.5)
Do not know	10.2 (7.4-13.9)	5.0* (3.3-7.4)	12.4* (7.2-20.6)	6.9* (3.8-12.1)	13.6* (9.5-19.1)	9.9* (7.0-14.0)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

Table 6.3

Proportion of Grade 7-12 Students who Perceive a Great Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking One to Two Cigarettes a Day by Sex and Grade[†], Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)		
	2013 n=1,038	2015 n=559	2017 n=821
	Sex		
Male	29.3 (24.8-34.3)	36.2 (26.5-47.1)	29.5 (23.5-36.2)
Female	36.9 (30.8-43.3)	36.7 (29.4-44.6)	34.0 (28.0-40.5)
Grade			
7	30.4 (22.8 - 39.1)	26.1* (15.5 - 40.6)	28.8* (16.0-46.3)
8	25.3* (15.6 - 37.9)	39.3* (26.2 - 54.1)	26.5* (18.0-37.2)
9	30.9 (23.0 - 40.2)	28.7* (19.5 - 40.1)	30.8 (23.1-39.9)
10	30.2 (22.6 - 39.1)	31.8 (23.1 - 42.0)	31.8 (24.9-39.7)
11	37.7 (30.1 - 46.1)	35.6 (27.6 - 44.4)	39.5 (27.9-52.4)
12	39.2 (29.6 - 49.7)	49.9* (33.3 - 66.6)	33.6 (24.5-44.2)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

A look at Peel youth in grades 7–12: Tobacco

Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017

Harm Associated with Smoking Electronic Cigarettes Regularly

In Peel, in 2017, 16% of students reported believing that there is a ‘great risk’ of harm associated with smoking electronic cigarettes regularly, while 42% believed there is ‘no risk’ or only a ‘slight risk’. Approximately one-fifth of Peel youth indicated that they do not know the risk of harm associated with smoking electronic cigarettes regularly (20%).

Peel students are more likely to report that they believe there is a great risk of harm associated with smoking electronic cigarettes regularly (16%) compared to Ontario students (10%).

There are no differences by sex or grade, with the exception of students in grade 10 (12%* - use estimate with caution) who are less likely than Grade 8 students (26%) to perceive that there is a ‘great risk’ of harm associated with smoking an e-cigarette regularly.

These estimates are similar to 2015.

Survey Question: How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke electronic cigarettes regularly? (An electronic cigarette is a battery-operated device that looks like a cigarette and creates a mist which is inhaled. Some e-cigarettes contain nicotine and some do not.)

Table 6.4

Perception Surrounding the Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking Electronic Cigarettes Regularly Among Students in Grades 7-12[†], Peel and Ontario, 2015, 2017

Perceived Risk of Harm	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2015 n=559	2017 n=818	2015 N=4,962	2017 n=4,971
No risk	14.2 (10.4 – 19.2)	9.8 (7.8-12.2)	14.4 (12.6 – 16.4)	11.7 (9.7-14.1)
Slight risk	35.4 (30.4 – 40.8)	32.1 (27.6-37.0)	38.2 (35.6 – 40.8)	37.0 (34.5-39.6)
Medium risk	22.6 (19.1 – 26.5)	22.7 (19.5-26.2)	21.7 (20.0 – 23.5)	23.3 (21.7-25.1)
Great risk	13.0* (9.1 – 18.2)	15.6 (12.1-19.9)	9.8 (8.4 – 11.3)	9.5 (8.4-10.6)
Do not know	14.8* (10.3 – 20.8)	19.8 (15.6-24.8)	16.0 (14.4 – 17.6)	18.5 (16.9-20.3)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2017. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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Table 6.5

Perception Surrounding the Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking Electronic Cigarettes Regularly Among Students in Grades 7-12 by Sex[†], Peel, 2015, 2017

Perceived Risk of Harm	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)			
	2015 n=559		2017 N=818	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No risk	14.2* (8.6-22.5)	14.3 (11.0-18.3)	12.0 (8.5-16.7)	7.6 (5.5-10.5)
Slight risk	38.5 (30.3-47.4)	32.1 (24.6-40.6)	34.3 (28.0-41.2)	30.1 (25.1-35.6)
Medium risk	20.2 (14.9-26.7)	25.2 (20.2-31.0)	18.0 (12.8-24.7)	27.2 (24.0-30.6)
Great risk	10.3* (5.8-17.8)	15.9 (11.8-20.9)	14.9 (11.0-19.8)	16.3 (11.6-22.4)
Do not know	16.8* (10.2-26.7)	12.5* (8.6-17.9)	20.9 (15.4-27.6)	18.8 (14.2-24.5)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2017. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

Table 6.6

Proportion of Grade 7-12 Students who Perceive a Great Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking Electronic Cigarettes Regularly by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)	
	2015 n=559	2017 n=818
Sex		
Male	10.3* (5.8-17.8)	14.9 (11.0-19.8)
Female	15.9 (11.8-20.9)	16.3 (11.6-22.4)
Grade		
7	20.5* (11.9-33.1)	23.3* (12.2-39.9)
8	16.8* (8.8-29.7)	22.0* (13.5-33.8)
9	12.1 (8.6-16.6)	14.9* (8.0-26.1)
10	NR	8.0* (4.3-14.2)
11	NR	15.5* (9.5-24.2)
12	NR	9.7* (5.1-18.0)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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Harm Associated with Smoking Waterpipe Regularly

In Peel, in 2017, 19% of students reported believing that there is a ‘great risk’ of harm associated with smoking a waterpipe regularly, while 31% believe there is ‘no risk’ or only a ‘slight risk’. Almost one-third of Peel youth indicated that they do not know the risk of harm associated with smoking a waterpipe regularly (32%).

These estimates are similar to what is observed among Ontario students (15%, 30% and 35% respectively).

There are no differences by sex or grade, with the exception of students in grade 10 (12%* - use estimate with caution) who are less likely than Grade 8 students (26%) to think that there is a ‘great risk’ of harm associated with smoking a waterpipe regularly.

The Peel estimates are similar to 2013 and 2015, however in 2017 a lower proportion of Ontario students (15%) perceived there to be a great risk of harm associated with smoking a waterpipe regularly compared to the estimate in 2013 (18%).

Survey Question: How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke a waterpipe regularly? (A waterpipe is also known as a hookah, shisha, gouza, narghile.)

Table 6.7

Perception Surrounding the Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking a Waterpipe Regularly Among Students in Grades 7-12[†], Peel and Ontario, 2013, 2015, 2017

Perceived Risk of Harm	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)					
	Peel			Ontario		
	2013 n=1,038	2015 n=558	2017 N=819	2013 n=4,746	2015 n=4,953	2017 n=4,970
No risk	8.9 (6.7 - 11.6)	11.1 (8.2 - 14.9)	6.6 (4.8-9.0)	6.7 (5.5 - 8.3)	11.0 (9.5 - 12.7)	7.7 (6.4-9.3)
Slight risk	18.7 (16.0 - 21.7)	27.4 (23.3 - 31.9)	24.2 (20.3-28.6)	18.2 (16.4 - 20.1)	23.3 (21.5 - 25.3)	22.2 (19.9-24.6)
Medium risk	22.5 (20.2 - 25.0)	19.9 (17.1 - 23.1)	18.4 (15.3-22.0)	21.5 (19.6 - 23.4)	21.5 (19.8 - 23.2)	20.8 (18.6-23.2)
Great risk	21.5 (18.5 - 24.7)	17.3 (14.2 - 20.9)	18.8 (15.6-22.4)	18.2 (16.7 - 19.9)	14.6 (13.0 - 16.4)	14.5 (12.8-16.5)
Don't know	28.5 (26.6 - 30.4)	24.3 (19.4 - 30.0)	32.0 (27.2-37.1)	35.4 (33.2 - 37.6)	29.5 (27.4 - 31.8)	34.7 (31.9-37.7)

[†] Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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Table 6.8

Proportion of Grade 7-12 Students who Perceive a Great Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking a Waterpipe Regularly by Grade[†], Peel, 2013, 2015, 2017

Demographics	Per cent of All Students (95% Confidence Interval)		
	2013 n=1,038	2015 n=558	2017 n=819
Sex			
Male	19.3 (15.4-23.8)	14.5* (10.0-20.7)	20.7 (16.8-25.3)
Female	23.8 (19.1-29.2)	20.3 (16.4-24.9)	16.9 (13.2-21.3)
Grade			
7	29.5 (24.2-35.5)	20.5 (16.3-25.4)	24.8* (17.1-34.6)
8	21.6 (16.7-27.5)	28.2* (19.1-39.6)	25.8 (20.4-32.0)
9	23.4* (16.2-32.6)	13.6* (9.5-19.2)	18.3 (13.0-25.1)
10	19.8* (13.7-27.7)	14.7* (7.2-27.8)	11.8* (6.7-20.2)
11	19.3 (15.0-24.5)	NR	14.8* (9.1-23.1)
12	17.7* (11.5-26.1)	18.8* (10.6-31.3)	16.0* (9.0-26.7)

[†] Asked of half the sample

*Use estimate with caution.

NR – Not releasable due to small numbers.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013, 2015, 2017, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Region of Peel – Public Health.

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CHAPTER SEVEN METHODS

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Table 7.1
Definitions of Terms

Term	Definition
Immigrant Status	<p>Question: How long have you lived in Canada?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-immigrant: includes students who reported living in Canada “<i>all my life</i>”; • Recent immigrant includes students who reported living in Canada “<i>less than 10 years</i>”; • Long-term immigrant includes students who reported living in Canada “<i>11 years or more</i>”
Ethnic Background	<p>Question: Which of the following best describes your background? (You may choose more than one category.) Are you....?:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White: (for example <i>British, French, Italian, Portuguese, Ukrainian, Russian, Israeli</i>); • Chinese; • South Asian (for example <i>East Indian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Sri Lankan</i>); • Black (<i>African, Caribbean, North American</i>); • Aboriginal (<i>First Nations, Inuit, Metis, non-status Indian</i>); • Filipino; • Latin American, Central American, South American (for example, <i>Mexican, Brazilian, Chilean, Guatemalan, Venezuelan, Colombian, Argentinian, Salvadorian, Costa Rican</i>); • Southeast Asian (for example <i>Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian</i>); • West Asian or Arab (for example <i>Egyptian, Saudi Arabian, Syrian, Iranian, Iraqi, Lebanese, Afghani, Palestinian</i>); • Korean; • Japanese; and • Not Sure. <p>For the purpose of the report the following groupings were created:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Asian or South East Asian: includes South East Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean and Japanese. • Multiple: includes those who selected more than one category (including certain ethnicity and the not sure category).
Family Socio-Economic Status	<p>Measured using the <i>family socio-economic ladder</i>, which is an adolescent-specific measure of subjective social status.^{2,3} Students were shown a ladder that was meant to represent the Canadian society (with numbers ranging from one to 10). They were told that at the top are the people who are “<i>best off</i>” - they have the most money, the most education, and the jobs that bring the most respect” while at the bottom are the people who are “<i>worst off</i>” - they have the least money, little education, no job or jobs that no one wants”. Students were asked to place their family on this scale.</p> <p>The family SES ladder was then analyzed based on the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low SES: students ranked family between one to six on the ladder; and • High SES: students ranked family between seven to 10 on the ladder.

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Table 7.1
Definitions of Terms (continued)

Term	Definition
Past Year Tobacco Cigarette Smokers	Smoking at least one cigarette daily, or smoking occasionally during the last 12 months; those who only smoked a few puffs in the last 12 months were excluded. ⁴
Past Year Electronic Cigarette Smokers	Smoking at least one electronic cigarette during the last 12 months; those who only smoked a few puffs to a whole e-cigarette in the last 12 months were excluded. ⁴

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METHODS

Sampling

Sampling Design

Details of the sampling design can be found in the CAMH technical documentation.¹ Briefly, the 2017 OSDUHS used a stratified two-stage cluster sample design to recruit Ontario students in grades 7 to 12. The target population for the OSDUHS is students in grades 7 to 12 enrolled in Ontario’s four publicly funded school systems. The sampling frame for the 2017 OSDUHS was a list of publicly-funded schools in 2013/2014 with any grade 7 to 12 students, provided by the Ontario Ministry of Education. The following students are not covered by the sampling frame:

- students enrolled in private schools or those who are homeschooled;
- youth who are institutionalized for correctional or health reasons;
- students schooled in first nation reserves, military bases or in remote regions of Ontario; and
- students who have dropped out and are no longer enrolled in school. Results do not generalize to this group of youth.

Sampling within Regions

Initially the OSDUHS sample divided Ontario into four regions. When provincial public health units began purchasing over samples in their regions, mutually exclusive regional strata were developed. In 2017 there were seven regional strata, sponsored by the corresponding provincial public health units, for a total of 10 mutually exclusive regions. Within each region, school level (grade 7 to 8 schools and grade 9 to 12 schools) were sampled separately. This sampling strategy created 18 region-by-school-level strata $((4*2) + (6*2) = 20 - 2$ (elementary schools were not sampled in two regions) = 18 strata in total (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2

List of Regions by Grade Level Strata, Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey 2017

Stratum	Grade 7 – 8	Grade 9 - 12
Region		
Greater Toronto Area	✓	✓
North *	✓	✓
West *	✓	✓
East*	✓	✓
Health Unit		
Durham	✓	✓
Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	✓	✓
Leeds		✓
Peel	✓	✓
Ottawa	✓	✓
York		✓

*Excluding health unit strata

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School Selection

Within each of the 18 region-by school strata, schools were selected with probability proportional to size, using systematic selection without replacement. If a school refused to participate, or if it had closed, a replacement school from the same stratum was randomly selected, using the same method as above. For 2017, the criteria for an elementary school to be selected and included in the sample was set for a school with at least 15 students in grade 7 and 15 students in grade 8 (for a total of 30 or more in grades 7 and 8 combined). The criteria for a secondary school to be selected and included in the sample, the school had to have at least 80 students in total for grades 9, 10, 11, and 12. Secondary schools with a total of less than 80 students were not eligible for selection.

Class Selection

Within a selected school, a grade stratified list of all eligible classes was used to randomly select classrooms with equal probability and without replacement. The intention was one class per grade; however, sometimes more than one class had to be selected. If the selected classroom was unable to participate a replacement class from the same school and grade was randomly re-selected. Classrooms that were excluded included special education classes; English as Second Language (ESL) classes and classes with fewer than four returned consent forms. All students within the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

Questionnaires

The OSDUHS has four questionnaire forms (Form A and B for Elementary Schools; Form A and B for Secondary Schools). In 2017, there were 56 core questions (found in all four questionnaire forms) and additional questions found in only one or two of the questionnaire forms. For instance, elementary school student questionnaires are excluded from certain topics (such as illicit drug use) and therefore these grades are excluded from certain sections of the report.

Questionnaires were intentionally designed without skip patterns in order to protect students' privacy, ensuring students would be completing the questionnaire at roughly equal times regardless of what behaviours they engaged in (i.e. students who use drugs would not take longer to complete the survey because they would answer the drug questions). Skip patterns were also avoided in order to prevent navigational errors. Questionnaires were distributed randomly within each classroom (alternating form A and form B).

Data Collection

Research Approval

The 2017 OSDUHS protocol was approved by Research Ethics Boards at CAMH and York University, as well as research review committees at school boards (as required). Consent for participation required the approval of: school boards, school principals, classroom teachers and parents (if students were under 18 years old) and students themselves. Details can be found in the CAMH technical report.¹ Briefly:

- Permission was first granted by the school boards, and the Director of Education.

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- For selected schools, participation was contingent on the approval of the principals.
- For selected classrooms, teachers had to grant permission for their classroom to participate.
- For students in selected classrooms, a signed parental consent form was required for participation (if under 18 years old); consent form also required student signature.
- If students did not return the consent form they were not allowed to participate; survey weights were adjusted for non-response.

Consent

Participation in the OSDUHS required both parental and student consent. ‘Active’ parental consent forms were distributed to students in selected classrooms. Active consent requires parents to give explicit consent for students’ participation (as opposed to ‘passive’ consent which would assume student participation unless parents opted out). The consent form required both a parent and a student signature. If the student was over 18 years old, no parental consent was required. Consent forms were provided in English and French, as there were no requests for the form to be prepared in any other non-official languages. Students who did not return a dual-signed consent form on the day of (or prior to) the survey were not allowed to participate¹.

Data Collection in Field

Trained staff from the Institute for Social Research (ISR) at York University were responsible for all contact with school and in-field data collection. Detailed information about in-field data collection and training can be found in technical documentation.¹ Briefly, ISR was responsible for:

- obtaining permission from schools to participate;
- making arrangements with selected schools regarding data collection;
- administering the survey to the students in selected classrooms; and
- entering student responses into a machine-readable data file.

Post Survey Processing

Data Editing

Several data quality enhancements were made to the final dataset by the ISR, prior to delivery to CAMH.^{1,3} This includes removal of cases from the final dataset that met any one of the following conditions:

- did not report their sex at birth;
- only answered demographic questions;
- obtained assistance to complete their survey from a teacher;
- reporting use of a fictitious drug (i.e. “adrenochromes”); or
- reporting using all of the core illicit drugs 40 or more times in the past year.

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Item Missingness

According to CAMH diagnostics, both the single item missing and the cumulated item missing rates were low suggesting quality reporting. Across the 56 core survey questions, the item missing average was about 1.5%. Missing responses <5% were not statistically imputed, but were excluded from calculations.

Post Stratification

The 2017 OSDUHS weighted sample was compared with the most current school enrollment figures from the Ministry of Education based on the 2013/2014 academic year.¹ Differences between the sample and the sex-by-grade enrollment distributions varied by region. To improve the quality of the estimates by reducing potential nonresponse and non-coverage bias, CAMH calculated post-survey adjustments for the sex by grade distribution within each of the eleven regional stratifications separately to restore each regions demographic composition to the population composition. The adjusted OSDUHS sample corresponds well to the most recent Ontario enrolment estimates.

Statistical Analysis

All analysis was conducted using the 'svy' procedure in Stata 15.1 to take into account the survey's complex stratified cluster design. In order to calculate appropriate variance estimates, confidence intervals and p-values, the entire sample must be used in the analysis. Thus, domain analysis using indicator variables (0, 1 coding) was used to ensure correct estimates are obtained for subpopulation samples.

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DATA RELEASE

CAMH does not provide data suppression rules; however, in the supplementary documentation provided to supplementary health units, it states that:

“We recommend that the relative standard error – the ratio of the standard error to its estimate – or the coefficient of variation (CV) be employed to identify unstable estimates. Individual users are responsible for decisions about estimate suppression.”⁵

In this report, we used release guidelines based on the Coefficient of Variation (CV) seen in Table 7.3. These guidelines are also used by CAMH in their reports and are recommended by Statistics Canada.

Table 7.3
Data Suppression and Release Guidelines

Coefficient of Variation (CV) in %	Type of Estimate	Label in Reports/Tables
CV >33.3	Non-releasable	Estimates labelled with NR
16.6 ≤ CV ≤ 33.3	Results should be interpreted with caution due to high sampling variability	Estimates labelled with a *
CV <16.6	Acceptable for unrestricted release	Estimates not labelled

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LIMITATIONS

Sampling Frame

Although the sampling frame captures approximately 91% of all grade 7 to 12 students in Ontario (i.e. children and adolescents aged 12 to 18 years),³ approximately nine per cent of grade 7 to 12 students are not captured in the frame, including:

- students enrolled in private schools or those who are homeschooled;
- youth who are institutionalized for correctional or health reasons;
- students schooled in first nation reserves, military bases or in remote northern regions of Ontario; and
- students who have dropped out/not enrolled in school. Results from the OSDUHS do not attempt to extrapolate to this group of youth.

Additionally, the list of publicly funded schools used to select the sample does not capture any schools which were built after 2013/2014. This outdated list is particularly problematic for high growth areas like Peel where numerous newly built schools would be excluded from participating.

Non-Response Bias

Response rates to the OSDUHS have decreased since its initiation in 1977. In 2017, the student response rate was 61% for Ontario while in Peel the response rate was 63%. This is higher than the response rates for the 2015 OSDUHS in Ontario (59%) and in Peel (61%), but lower than the rates in 2013 [i.e. Ontario (63%) and Peel (71%)]. Table 7.4 contains information regarding reasons for non-response for 2017. In Peel, approximately 27% of non-response was due to non-consent, while 10% was due to absenteeism. Students who did not have consent to complete the survey, or who were absent from class on the day of the survey may be different than students who complete the survey. The provincial reports released by CAMH investigate this issue further.

Social Desirability Self-Report

The OSDUHS contains questions addressing sensitive topic areas, including alcohol and drug use. Student responses may be subject to social desirability bias whereby students respond in a favourable or socially desirable manner. Since there is no direct validation of student responses, estimates of the impact of this phenomenon is limited.

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PARTICIPATION AND RESPONSE RATE

In 2017, a total of 1,680 students were surveyed in Peel across 29 schools in 107 classrooms. The student completion rate was 63% (Table 7.4). The sample was weighted to represent approximately 111,547 students in grades 7 to 12 in Peel.

The school participation rate observed in Peel (60%) in 2017 was higher than that observed in 2015 (47%) and lower than the relatively high rate in 2013 (72%).

Table 7.4
Participation and Response Rates,
Peel and Ontario

	Peel	Ontario
Schools Surveyed	29 (n=8 Grade 7 – 8; n=21 Grade 9 – 12)	214 (n=94 Grade 7 – 8; n=120 Grade 9 – 12)
School Participation	29/48 (60%)	214/353 (61%)
Classes Surveyed	n=107	n=764
Class Participation	Not available	94%
Students Surveyed	n=2,678	n=18,773
Student Completion	n=1,680 (63%)	n=11,435 (61%)
Reason for non-completions	Absent: 10% (n=280) No consent: 27% (n=714) Other non-response 0.1% (n=4)	Absent: 12% (n=2,192) No consent: 27% (n=5,020) Other non-response 1% (n=126)

Source: Northrup D, McCague H, Chi T, Myles R, Park S, Pollard J. The design and implementation of the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey 2017. Institute for Social Research. York University, Toronto, ON: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. 2017.

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Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013–2017