A Look at Peel Youth in Grades 7 - 12: TOBACCO

Results from the 2013 Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey

A Peel Health Technical Report

Region of Peel
Working for you
Public Health

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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. In 2013, Peel Public Health 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's (CAMH). It contains valuable insight into the awareness and behaviours of students in grades 7-12 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 2013 survey was administered to students in a randomly selected number of schools and classes in Ontario, from September 2012 to February 2013. The present cycle is the largest to date with 10,398 Ontario elementary and secondary school students completing the survey, for an overall class participation rate of 87%. In Peel, a total of 2,100 grade 7-12 students completed the survey.

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.
Confidence intervals (presented as 95% CI in the report) are provided for many estimates throughout the document. The confidence interval presents a lower and upper range of values, which we are

confident contains the true value of the estimate 95% of the time, or 19 times out of 20. When the 95% confidence interval of one estimate does not overlap with that of another estimate, the difference between the estimates is considered statistically significant. 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 the statistical difference of the two estimates.

Throughout this report you will find brief summaries of the data provided in each table. In general, these summary statements will include comments on the overall estimates for Peel and Ontario, and on any differences identified between subgroups for Peel (e.g. sex and/or grade). The statements like '*more or less common'* and '*more likely or less likely'* will be found throughout the report to describe the differences between these subgroups. These statements highlight statistically significant differences *(*as indicated by the 95% confidence intervals which do not overlap with each other).

HOW TO REFERENCE THIS REPORT

Peel Public Health. A Look at Peel Youth in Grades 7-12: Tobacco. Results from the 2013 Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, A Peel Health Technical Report. 2015.

KEY MESSAGES

RESPONDENT PROFILE

- Peel students are more likely than Ontario students to identify themselves as either long-term or recent immigrants.

- In Peel, the most commonly identified ethnic backgrounds among students in grades 7-12 are White, South Asian and East or South East Asian.

- Peel students are more likely than Ontario students to speak both English and another language at home and to have parents who were born outside of Canada.

TOBACCO

- Peel students are less likely than Ontario students to have smoked cigarettes in the last 12 months (6% vs. 9% respectively). However, similar proportions of students in Peel (2% - use estimate with caution) and in Ontario (3%) are considered daily smokers.

- Forty-two per cent of youth who smoked in the past year said they attempted to quit. There may be opportunity to engage youth in their smoking cessation efforts.

- Approximately two out of every five students (43%) are exposed to second-hand smoke in Peel. This is similar to Ontario.

- There is support among Peel students for banning smoking in public places (92%), and restricting movies with smoking to those 18 years and over (62%). These estimates are similar to Ontario students.

- The use of alternative tobacco products including e-cigarettes, waterpipe, and chewing tobacco are similar among Peel and Ontario students:

    - One in ten (10%) Peel high school students tried smoking electronic cigarettes in their lifetime. One in ten students report smoking a waterpipe or hookah, and 4% (use estimate with caution) report using chewing tobacco in the last 12 months.
    - The use of these substances is more common among students who smoked cigarettes in the past year.

CHAPTER ONE - RESPONDENT PROFILE

Highlights

- A total of 2,100 grade 7-12 students from 31 schools in Peel participated in the 2013 cycle of the OSDUHS, an overall response rate of 71%.
- One-third (32%) of Peel students identify themselves as either long-term or recent immigrants, compared to less than 20% of Ontario students.
- In Peel, the three most common ethnic backgrounds are White (29%), South Asian (28%) and East or South-East Asian (13%).
- In Peel, a large portion of students report speaking both English and another language at home (36%).
- For the majority of students in Peel, both parents were born outside of Canada (69%), compared to one-third of students in Ontario (35%).
- Peel students (7%) are less likely than Ontario students (12%) to divide their time between two or more homes.
- In Peel, 34% of students consider their family to be of low socio-economic status. This is similar to Ontario.

STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

The 2013 Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS) contains responses from 2,100 grade 7-12 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 71%.

A similar proportion of males (53%) and females (47%) participated in the survey and the sample is distributed almost equally across grades.

Sex and Grade

Table 1.1
Demographic Profile of Students in Grades 7-12 by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2013

Demographics	Per cent of all students (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	51.8 (48.4-55.2)
Female	48.2 (44.8-51.6)
Grade	
7	14.2 (11.0-18.2)
8	14.6 (11.1-18.9)
9	15.6 (13.6-17.8)
10	16.0 (14.1-18.2)
11	16.9 (15.0-19.1)
12	22.7 (18.9-27.0)

N=2,100
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Immigrant Status

In Peel, 32% of grade 7-12 students identify themselves as either long-term or recent immigrants, compared to 17% of Ontario students.

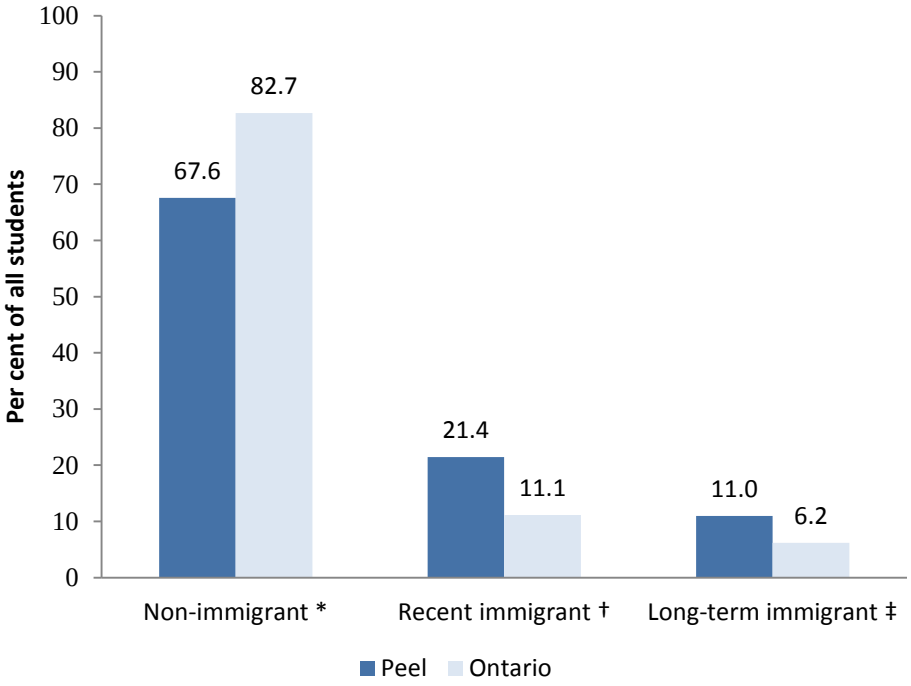
Survey Question: How long have you lived in Canada?

Table 1.2
Immigrant Status of Students in Grades 7-12, Peel and Ontario, 2013

Immigration status	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Non-immigrant*	67.6 (61.2 -73.4)	82.7 (80.3 -84.8)
Recent immigrant†	21.4 (17.0 -26.7)	11.1 (9.4 -13.1)
Long-term immigrant ‡	11.0 (8.6 -14.0)	6.2 (5.3 -7.3)

Peel N=2,092; Ontario N=10,239
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
*Non-immigrant: includes students who reported living in Canada '*all my life*';
† Recent immigrant includes students who reported living in Canada '*less than 2-10 years*';
‡ Long-term immigrant includes students who reported living in Canada '*11 years or more*'
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Figure 1.1
Immigration Status of Students in Grades 7-12, Peel and Ontario, 2013



Peel N=2,092; Ontario N=10,239
* Non-immigrant: includes students who reported living in Canada '*all my life*';
† Recent immigrant includes students who reported living in Canada '*less than 2-10 years*';
‡ Long-term immigrant includes students who reported living in Canada '*11 years or more*'
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Ethnic Background

Approximately one in three Peel students report their ethnicity as either White (29%) or South Asian (28%), while 13% report that they are East or Southeast Asian. Approximately 10% of students report belonging to multiple ethnicities.

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, 2013

Ethnic Background	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
White	28.7 (20.9-38.0)	58.9 (54.0-62.8)
South Asian	27.6 (20.0-36.7)	9.9 (7.4-13.0)
East/Southeast Asian †	13.1 (9.8-17.3)	7.8 (6.4-9.6)
Multiple±	10.4 (8.7 -12.5)	8.5 (7.5-9.7)
Black	9.0 (6.5-12.2)	5.1 (4.2-6.3)
West Asian/ Arab	4.9 (3.2-7.3)	2.7 (2.1-3.5)
Latin American	3.8 (2.9 -5.0)	3.1 (2.2-4.3)
Aboriginal	NR	0.8 (0.53-1.2)
Not stated/Not sure	2.4 (1.50- 3.7)	3.2 (2.6-3.9)

N=2,100
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
† East/Southeast Asian includes: South East Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Japanese
± Multiple includes those who selected more than one category (including those who selected both a specific category and 'not sure').
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

FAMILY PROFILE

Languages Spoken at Home

Most students in Peel usually speak English at home (52%). Students in Peel are more likely to report speaking both English and another language at home, compared to Ontario students (36% versus 19%, respectively).

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

Table 1.4
Language Spoken at Home among Students in Grades 7-12, Peel and Ontario, 2013

Languages spoken at home	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
English	51.6 (44.1-59.0)	68.2 (63.9 -72.2)
English and other	35.9 (29.1-43.3)	18.2 (16.0 -20.5)
Both English and French	0.5* (0.27-0.99)	4.4* (2.82-6.70)
Other languages	7.9 (6.18-9.92)	4.8 (4.0 -5.7)
Other language combinations	3.2 * (2.10-4.81)	1.7 (1.3 -2.2)
English, French and other language	0.9* (0.50-1.6)	1.1* (0.77-1.58)
French	NR	NR
French and other	NR	NR

Peel N=2,097; Ontario N=10,259
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Parental Immigrant Status

In Peel, 69% of students have parents who were both born outside of Canada; nearly double the percentage seen among Ontario students (35%).

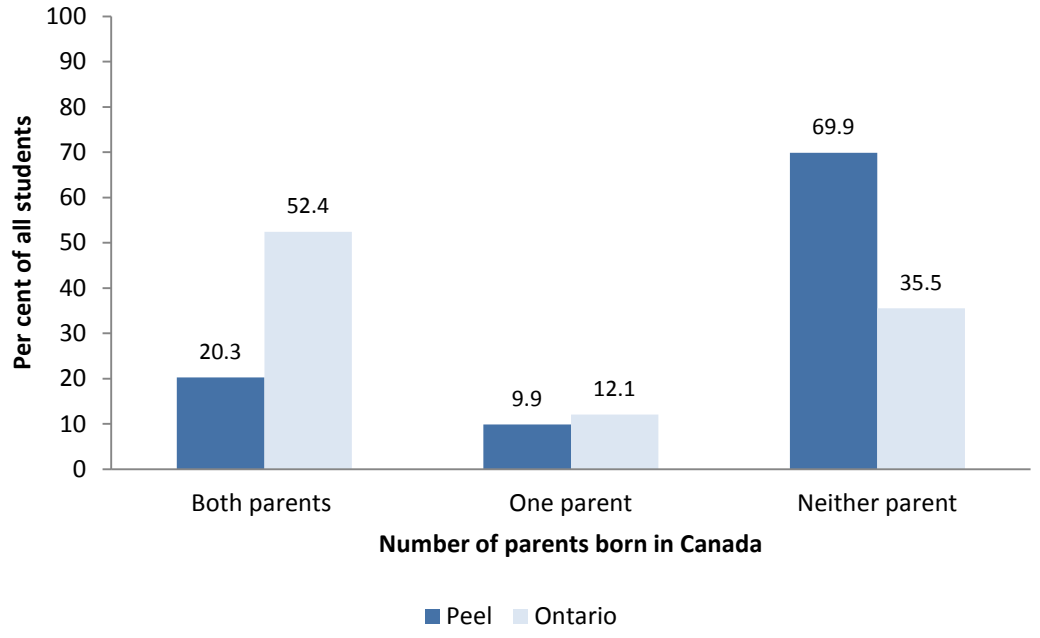
Survey Question: Were your parents born in Canada?

Table 1.5
Parental Immigrant Status among Students in Grades 7-12, Peel and Ontario, 2013

Parental immigrant status	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Both parents born in Canada	19.9 (14.0 -27.5)	51.2 (48.0 -54.4)
One parent born in Canada	9.7 (7.6 -12.4)	11.8 (10.5 -13.2)
Neither parent born in Canada	68.7 (59.6 -76.5)	34.7 (31.1 -38.6)
Did not reply	1.6* (1.0-2.7)	2.3 (1.7 -3.0)

Peel N=2,100; Ontario N=10,272
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Figure 1.2
Parental Immigrant Status among Students in Grades 7-12, Peel and Ontario, 2013



Peel N=2,100; Ontario N=10,272
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Parental Education Level

Peel and Ontario parents are highly educated. The majority of parents in both Peel and Ontario completed post-secondary education (61% versus 59%, respectively).

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

Table 1.6
Highest Level of Education Achieved among Mothers Reported by Grade 7-12 Students,
Peel and Ontario, 2013

Level of education	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Less than secondary	5.2 (3.8 -7.1)	5.7 (4.8 -6.8)
Secondary	11.5 (9.4 -14.1)	13.0 (11.8 -14.4)
Some post-secondary	5.7 (4.4 -7.2)	6.5 (5.8 -7.3)
Completed post-secondary	60.5 (55.5 -65.3)	58.5 (55.6 -61.2)
Don't know	17.1 (14.5 -19.9)	15.9 (14.3 -17.7)

Peel N=2,058; Ontario N=10,053
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 1.7
Highest Level of Education Achieved among Fathers Reported by Grade 7-12 Students,
Peel and Ontario, 2013

Level of education	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Less than secondary	6.8 (5.2 -9.0)	8.6 (7.2 -10.2)
Secondary	9.7 (8.0 -11.8)	12.5 (11.2 -14.0)
Some post-secondary	5.6 (4.5 -6.9)	5.7 (5.1 -6.5)
Completed post-secondary	57.2 (52.4 -61.9)	53.0 (50.0 -56.0)
Don't know	19.5 (16.8 -22.5)	18.6 (16.8 -20.5)

Peel N=2,054; Ontario N=10,003
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Living Arrangement at Home

Peel students are less likely than Ontario students to spend time between two or more homes (6% versus 12%, respectively).

Survey Question: Not everybody 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:

- ***I live in one home only***
- ***I split my time between two or more homes***

Table 1.8
Living Arrangements at Home among Students in Grades 7-12, Peel and Ontario, 2013

Living arrangement	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Live in only one home	93.4 (91.6-94.9)	87.7 (86.5-88.9)
Split time between two or more homes	6.6 (5.1-8.4)	12.3 (11.1-13.5)

Peel N=2,090; Ontario N=10,190
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Socio-Economic Status

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

Students were shown a ladder that was meant to represent the Canadian society (with numbers ranging from 1 to 10). They were told that at the top are the people who are '*best off- they have the most money, 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 nobody want*". Students were asked to place their family on this scale.

Survey Question: 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 ten on the ladder.

In Peel, 34% of grade 7-12 students consider their family to be of low socio-economic status, as measured by the *family socio-economic ladder*. This is similar to Ontario students.

Table 1.9
Subjective Family Socio Economic Status among Grade 7-12 Students, Peel and Ontario, 2013

	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
Socio-economic status	**Peel**	**Ontario**
Low SES	34.3 (28.6 -40.5)	30.5 (28.3 -32.8)
High SES	65.7 (59.5 -71.4)	69.5 (67.2 -71.8)

Peel N=2,073; Ontario N=10,061
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

CHAPTER TWO - TOBACCO USE

Highlights

- In Peel, 6% of grade 7-12 students report smoking at least one cigarette in the 12 months prior to the survey. This is similar to Ontario students (9%).
- A small proportion of students in Peel report smoking cigarettes daily (2% - use estimate with caution). This is similar to Ontario students (3%).
- In Peel, 42% of youth who report smoking in the past year, attempted to quit at least once.
- In Peel, just under half of students were exposed to second-hand smoke in the week before the survey (43%).
- The overall percentage of grade 7-12 students who report using native brand cigarettes is low (2% - use estimate with caution); thirty-two per cent of past year smokers in Ontario report smoking native brand cigarettes.

LIFETIME CIGARETTE SMOKING

Peel students are less likely than Ontario students to report smoking cigarettes in their lifetime (13% vs. 29%, respectively).

In Peel, there is no difference in lifetime smoking status by sex, however, the proportion of students who report smoking cigarettes in their lifetime increases as students get older, from 2% of students in Grade 7 to 22% of students in grade 12.

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

Lifetime cigarette smoking	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Never smoked a cigarette/not a puff	86.9 (83.9 -89.5)	80.0 (77.6 -82.2)
Smoked cigarette(s) at least once	13.1 (10.5 -16.1)	20.0 (17.8 -22.4)

Peel N=2,092; Ontario N=10,240
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

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

	Per cent of all students (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	14.4 (11.5-17.9)
Female	11.6 (8.8-15.3)
Grade	
7	2.1* (1.2-3.7)
8	4.1* (2.4-6.7)
9	7.2* (4.6-11.2)
10	15.7 (11.5-21.0)
11	21.2* (14.0-30.7)
12	21.8 (16.1-29.0)

N=2,092
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

CIGARETTE SMOKING IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

In Peel, 6% of grade 7-12 students report smoking cigarettes in the last 12 months, compared to 9% of students in Ontario. There is no difference by sex; however smoking is more common among older students, peaking in Grade 12 (10%).

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

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

Cigarette smoking in past 12 months	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Did not smoke/Smoked a few puffs	94.4 (92.6-95.9)	91.5 (90.1-92.8)
Smoked cigarette(s) at least once	5.6 (4.1-7.4)	8.5 (7.3-9.9)

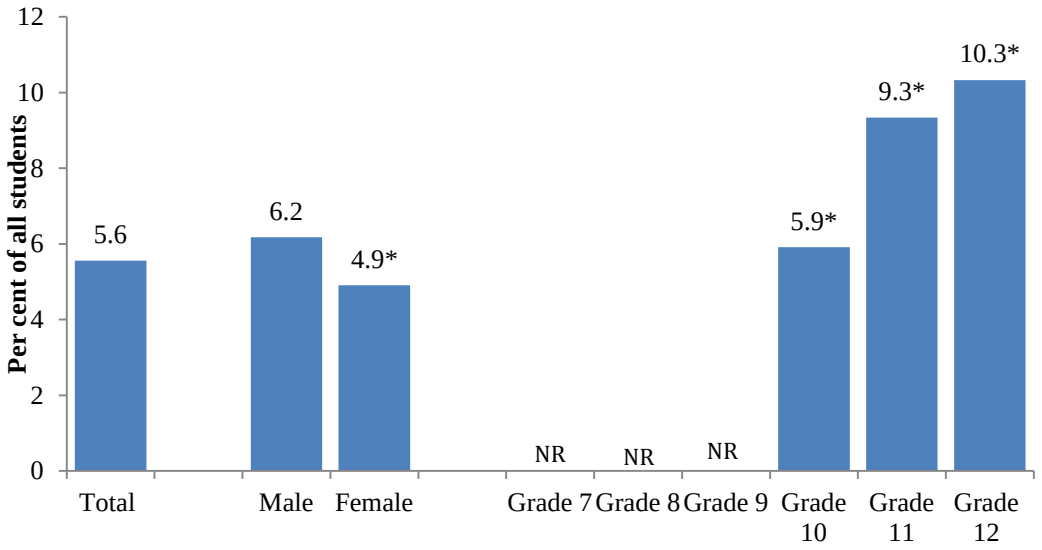
Peel N=2,094; Ontario N=10,249
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 2.4
Proportion of Students in Grades 7-12 who Report Smoking Cigarette(s) in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Grade,
Peel, 2013

	Per cent of all students (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	6.2 (4.6-8.2)
Female	4.9* (3.0-7.9)
Grade	
7	NR
8	NR
9	NR
10	5.9* (3.6-9.7)
11	9.3* (5.1-16.5)
12	10.3* (6.4-16.2)

Peel N=2,094
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Figure 2.1
Proportion of Students in Grades 7-12 who Report Smoking Cigarette(s) in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Grade,
Peel, 2013



N=2,094
* Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
Peel Public Health.

DAILY SMOKERS

In Peel, 2% of students in grade 7-12 report smoking cigarettes daily. This is similar to Ontario (3%).

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

Table 2.5
Per cent of Students in Grades 7-12 who are Daily Smokers, Peel and Ontario, 2013

	Per cent of all students (95% CI)
Peel	2.3* (1.5-3.4)
Ontario	3.4 (2.6 - 4.6)

Peel: N=2,094; Ontario N=10,242
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 2.6
Per cent of Students in Grades 7-12 who are Daily Smokers by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2013

	Per cent of all students (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	3.2* (2.0-5.1)
Female	1.3* (0.7-2.4)
Grade	
7	NR
8	NR
9	NR
10	NR
11	NR
12	2.9* (1.5-5.4)

N=2,094
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

GRADE FIRST SMOKED WHOLE CIGARETTE

Students were asked about the grade when they smoked their first whole cigarette. Overall, 26% of Peel students who tried smoking in their lifetime smoked their first whole cigarette before entering high school. This is similar to Ontario students (25%).

Survey Question: When, if ever, did you first smoke a whole 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

Grade	Per cent students who ever smoked in lifetime (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Never smoked a whole cigarette	26.4 (21.3-32.3)	23.2 (18.1 -29.3)
Grade 6 or before	6.1* (3.2-11.4)	5.3* (3.1-8.7)
Grade 7	NR	7.1* (4.7-10.5)
Grade 8	16.6* (11.3-23.8)	12.4* (8.0-18.7)
Grade 9	14.9* (9.1-23.5)	21.2 (16.4 -26.9)
Grade 10	16.9* (9.9-27.4)	15.6 (11.7 -20.5)
Grade 11	13.3* (7.3-23.1)	11.1 (8.2 -14.9)
Grade 12	NR	4.3* (2.7-6.8)

Asked of half the sample Peel N=110; Ontario N=708
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
†Includes students who report smoking cigarettes in their lifetime (even a puff)
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

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

Grade	Per cent students who ever smoked in lifetime (95% CI)	
	Male	Female
Never smoked a whole cigarette	32.9* (21.2-47.2)	NR
Grade 6 or before	NR	NR
Grade 7	NR	NR
Grade 8	13.8* (7.5-23.9)	20.6* (11.5-34.3)
Grade 9	NR	NR
Grade 10	NR	NR
Grade 11	NR	NR
Grade 12	NR	NR

Asked of half the sample N=110
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
†Includes students who report smoking cigarettes in their lifetime (even a puff)
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

SOURCE OF CIGARETTES

In Peel, the majority of smokers under the age of 19 report getting their cigarettes from *a family member or friend* (60%) or *from somebody else* (17%). In addition, 16% report *buying them from a convenience store or grocery store* or other retailer (16%). This is similar to Ontario students.

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

Table 2.9
Source of Last Cigarette Smoked among Smokers† Under 19 Years Old, Peel and Ontario 2013

Source of cigarettes	Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Friend/family member	60.0 (47.1 -71.5)	52.5 (45.4 -59.6)
Corner store/grocery store/supermarket/gas station/bar	16.1* (8.0-29.6)	15.6* (10.3-23.0)
Somebody else	17.2* (8.9-30.5)	14.0* (10.0-19.3)
Another source (not listed)	NR	4.3* (2.3-7.7)
Can't remember	NR	11.6* (7.1-18.3)
Over the Internet	NR	NR
Native Reserve	NR	NR

Asked of half the sample Peel N=71; Ontario N=502
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
†Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.
Limited to students under 19 years of age
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
Peel Public Health.

NATIVE BRAND CIGARETTES

A small percentage of students in Peel and Ontario report smoking native brand cigarettes (2% and 3%, respectively). Among past-year smokers in Ontario, approximately one-third report smoking at least one native brand cigarette in the last 12 months (32%). This estimate is not releasable for Peel.

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

Table 2.10
Proportion of Students in Grades 7-12 who Smoked at Least One Native Brand Cigarette among All Students and Smokers[†],
Peel and Ontario, 2013

	Per cent of students (95% CI)	
	All students [A]	**Past year smokers [B]**
Peel	1.7* (1.0-3.0)	NR
Ontario	2.9* (1.8-4.5)	31.6 (23.9 -40.4)

Asked of half the sample
[A] Peel N=1,039 Ontario N=4,756
[B] Peel N=47; Ontario N=313
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
[†] Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
Peel Public Health.

QUITTING SMOKING

Overall, 42% of students in Peel and 38% of students in Ontario attempted to quit smoking at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Among those who attempted to quit in Peel, the majority attempted to quit once (56%).

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

Table 2.11
Proportion of Smokers† who Tried to Quit, and Number of Quit Attempts among Quitters‡ in the Previous 12 Months, among Grade 7-12 Students, Peel and Ontario, 2013

Attempts to quit	Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Did not try to quit	58.5 (44.3 -71.4)	61.6 (52.3 -70.1)
Tried to Quit ‡	41.5 (28.6 -55.7)	38.4 (29.9 -47.7)
Attempted to quit once	*55.5* (30.5-78.0)*	*48.1 (37.4 -59.0)*
Attempted to quit 2 times	*NR*	*21.2* (12.3-34.2)*
Attempted to quit 3+ times	*NR*	*30.7* (19.7-44.5)*

Asked of half the sample Peel N=61; Ontario N=389
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
†Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.
‡Among students who attempted to quit Peel N=22; Ontario N=154
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
Peel Public Health.

Table 2.12
Proportion of Smokers† who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Previous 12 Months among Grade 7-12 Students by Sex, Peel, 2013

Attempts to quit	Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)	
	Male	Female
Did not try to quit	54.7* (34.6-73.4)	63.7 (42.7-80.5)
Tried to quite at least once	45.3* (26.6-65.4)	36.3* (19.6-57.3)

Asked of half the sample
Peel N=61
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
†Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
Peel Public Health.

EXPOSURE TO SECOND-HAND SMOKE

A large portion of Peel and Ontario students in grades 7-12 report being exposed to second-hand smoke in the week prior to the survey (43% and 49%, respectively).

In Peel, older students, for instance those in Grade 10 (54%), were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke compared to younger students, for instance those in Grade 7 (24%).

Survey Question: Think about the last 7 days, on how many days were you exposed to other peoples tobacco smoke, anywhere, either indoors or outdoors?

Table 2.13
Exposure to Second-hand Smoke in the Past Week among Students in Grades 7-12, Peel and Ontario, 2013

	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
Exposure to second-hand smoke	**Peel**	**Ontario**
Exposed at least one day	43.1 (39.4 -46.9)	48.7 (46.2 -51.2)
Not exposed	35.1 (31.6 -38.7)	30.9 (28.9 -33.1)
Not sure	21.8 (19.0 -24.9)	20.4 (18.5 -22.5)

Asked of half the sample Peel N=1,034; Ontario N=4,742
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
Peel Public Health.

Table 2.14
Exposure to Second-hand Smoke in the Past Week among Students in Grades 7-12 by Sex, Peel, 2013

	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
Exposure to second-hand smoke	**Male**	**Female**
Exposed at least one day	42.5 (37.1-48.1)	43.8 (39.2-48.4)
Not exposed	37.0 (31.9-42.5)	33.0 (28.7-37.6)
Not sure	20.5 (16.3-25.4)	23.3 (19.7-27.2)

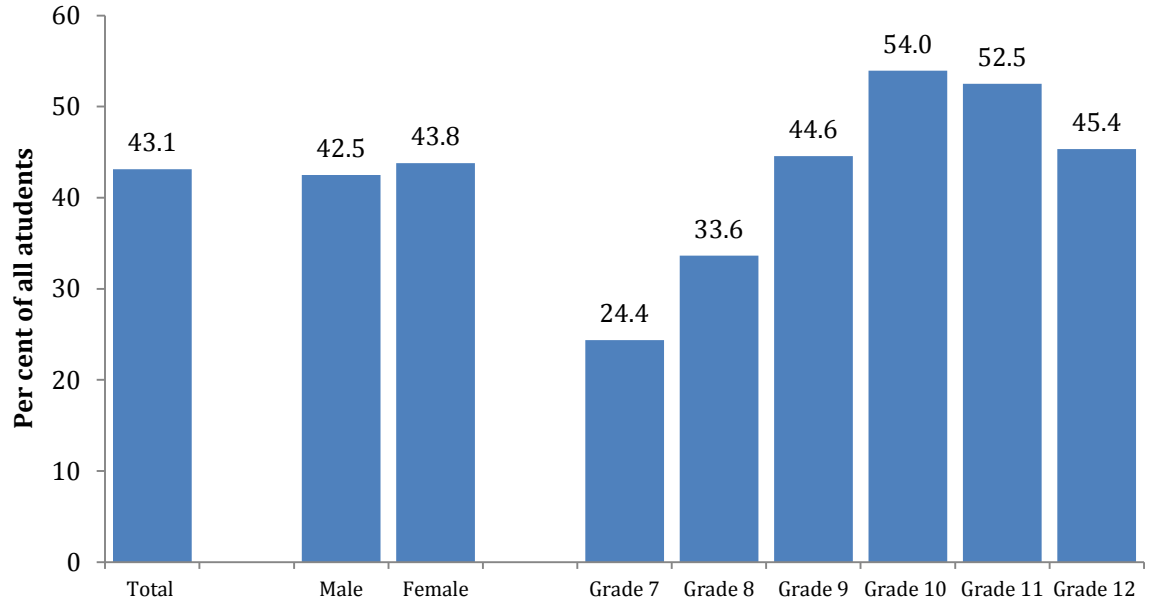
Asked of half the sample N=1,034
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
Peel Public Health.

Table 2.15
Exposure to Second-hand Smoke in the Past Week among Students in Grades 7-12 by Grade, Peel, 2013

Exposure to second-hand smoke	Per cent of all students (95% CI)					
	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Exposed at least one day	24.4 (20.1-29.2)	33.6 (26.5-41.6)	44.6 (37.5-51.9)	54.0 (46.3-61.5)	52.5 (42.1-62.7)	45.4 (38.1-52.8)
Not exposed	42.9 (34.5-51.7)	41.25 (35.6-47.2)	32.2 (23.9-41.7)	28.5 (21.8-36.4)	31.9 (23.5-41.8)	35.1 (27.6-43.3)
Not sure	32.8 (25.6-40.8)	25.1 (20.3-30.7)	23.2 (16.6-31.5)	17.5* (11.9-25.1)	15.5* (9.83-23.7)	19.6* (13.5-27.6)

Asked of half the sample N=1,034
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Figure 2.2
Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke on at Least One Day in the Past Week among Students in Grades 7-12 by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2013



Asked of half the sample N=1,034
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

CHAPTER THREE - ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS SURROUNDING TOBACCO

Highlights

- The majority of students in Peel feel like it is fairly/very easy to obtain cigarettes (53%). This is significantly lower than among Ontario students (61%).
- Thirty-three per cent of students in Peel believe that there is great risk associated with smoking one to two cigarettes per day. This is similar to Ontario (29%). The perception of risk associated with smoking one to two cigarettes per day does not differ by sex or by grade.
- In Peel, 36% of students in grades 7-12 indicate that they would be embarrassed or ashamed if their friends knew that somebody in their family was addicted to cigarettes.
- Thirty-eight per cent of students feel that cigarettes should not be sold at all, while an additional 34% feel that they should be sold in government-owned stores only.
- The majority of Peel students either strongly or somewhat agree that smoking should be banned in public places and around sports fields (92%).
- The majority of Peel students either strongly or somewhat agree that movies should be restricted to people over the age of 18 if there are characters smoking (62%).

PERCEIVED ACCESS TO CIGARETTES

Peel students are less likely to believe that cigarettes are easily accessible, compared to Ontario students. In Peel, 53% of students feel like it is '*fairly easy*' or '*very easy*' to obtain cigarettes if needed, compared to 61% of students in Ontario.

Perception of access to cigarettes varies by grade. In Peel, 17% of Grade 7 students feel like cigarettes are *fairly easy*' or '*very easy*' to obtain, compared to 75% of Grade 11 students.

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

Table 3.1
Perception Surrounding Access to Cigarettes among Students in Grades 7-12, Peel and Ontario, 2013

Perceived Access	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Impossible	13.1 (11.0 -15.6)	9.3 (8.1 -10.7)
Very/fairly difficult	15.9 (13.5 -18.6)	14.9 (13.1 -16.9)
Fairly/very easy	53.2 (49.1 -57.2)	60.6 (57.6 -63.6)
Don't know	17.8 (14.9 -21.12)	15.2 (13.5 -17.0)

Asked of half the sample Peel N=1,040; Ontario N=4,731
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
Peel Public Health.

Table 3.2
Perception Surrounding Access to Cigarettes among Students in Grades 7-12 by Sex, Peel, 2013

Perceived Access	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Male	Female
Impossible	12.19 (9.7-15.2)	14.2 (11.2-17.7)
Very/fairly difficult	14.3 (10.3-19.5)	17.7 (14.8-21.0)
Fairly/very easy	54.2 (48.4-59.8)	52.1 (47.7-56.4)
Don't know	19.4 (14.6-25.2)	16.1 (13.6-19.0)

Asked of half the sample N=1,040
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
Peel Public Health.

Table 3.3
Perception Surrounding Access to Cigarettes among Students in Grades 7-12 by Grade, Peel, 2013

Perceived Access	Per cent of all students (95% CI)					
	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Impossible	34.8 (29.2-41.0)	17.7* (11.7-25.8)	12.7* (8.4-18.7)	10.7* (6.5-17.1)	NR	NR
Very/fairly difficult	24.8 (18.7-32.1)	23.9 (17.1-32.5)	19.4* (13.3-27.4)	9.87* (5.8-16.4)	11.3* (7.1-17.6)	10.5* (6.1-17.4)
Fairly/very easy	17.7* (11.3-26.7)	32.9 (25.4-41.5)	50.2 (41.7-58.6)	56.6 (49.7-63.3)	74.2 (66.2-80.8)	72.4 (63.3-80.0)
Don't know	22.7 (16.6-30.1)	25.5* (15.9-38.2)	17.7* (11.3-26.7)	22.8 (16.2-31.1)	9.3* (5.8-14.7)	12.7* (7.9-20.0)

Asked of half the sample N=1,040
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM ASSOCIATED WITH SMOKING CIGARETTES DAILY

In Peel, one-third of students (33%) in grades 7-12 believe that there is '*great risk*' associated with smoking one to two cigarettes per day. This is similar to Ontario (29%). There are no differences by sex or grade.

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

Table 3.4
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

Perceived risk of harm	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
No risk	3.6* (2.5-5.1)	4.2 (3.3 -5.2)
Slight risk	22.3 (19.1 -25.8)	24.1 (22.1 -26.1)
Medium risk	33.5 (29.9 -37.4)	33.4 (31.1 -35.9)
Great risk	32.9 (29.3 -36.8)	29.4 (27.0 -31.9)
Don't know	7.7 (5.7 -10.2)	9.0 (7.0 -11.49)

Asked of half the sample Peel N=1,036; Ontario N=4,741
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 3.5
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

Perceived risk of harm	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Male	Female
No risk	3.7* (2.2-6.5)	3.3* (1.9-5.8)
Slight risk	24.2 (19.5-29.6)	20.3 (16.1-25.3)
Medium risk	32.6 (28.2-37.4)	34.6 (29.8-39.6)
Great risk	29.3 (24.8-34.3)	36.9 (30.8-43.3)
Don't know	10.2 (7.4-13.9)	5.0* (3.3-7.4)

Asked of half the sample N=1,038
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 3.6
Perception Surrounding the Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking One to Two Cigarettes a Day among Students in Grades 7-12 by Grade, Peel, 2013

Perceived risk of harm	Per cent of all students (95% CI)					
	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
No risk	5.6* (2.9-10.9)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Slight risk	18.9 (13.9-25.3)	27.5 (21.3-34.7)	20.0* (13.5-28.6)	25.2* (16.0-37.2)	21.0 (15.6-27.6)	21.7* (14.7-30.8)
Medium risk	31.0 (26.4-36.0)	35.1 (26.1-45.4)	36.4 (29.5-44.0)	34.7 (28.0-42.0)	32.5 (25.6-40.4)	32.0* (21.8-44.3)
Great risk	30.4 (22.8-39.1)	25.3* (15.6-37.9)	30.9 (23.0-40.2)	30.2 (22.6-39.1)	37.7 (30.1-46.1)	39.2 (29.6-49.7)
Don't know	14.1* (9.0-21.3)	8.8* (5.1-15.0)	NR	NR	NR	NR

Asked of half the sample N=1,038
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

EMBARRASSMENT OF FAMILY MEMBERS SMOKING CIGARETTES

In Peel, 36% of students indicate that they would be embarrassed or ashamed if their friends knew that somebody in their family was addicted to cigarettes. This is similar to Ontario (36%). There is no difference by sex; however 44% of Grade 8 students indicate they would be embarrassed if their friends knew that somebody in their family was addicted to cigarettes, compared to 31% of Grade 12 students.

Questions: Would you feel embarrassed or ashamed if your friends knew that someone in your family was addicted to cigarettes?

Table 3.7
Feelings of Embarrassment About Family Member(s) Smoking Cigarettes among Grade 7-12 Students,
Peel and Ontario, 2013

	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
Perceived embarrassment	**Peel**	**Ontario**
Definitely/Probably	36.2 (32.8 -39.8)	36.0 (33.5-38.6)
Probably not/Definitely not	48.4 (44.4 -52.4)	50.6 (47.8-53.3)
Not Sure	15.4 (12.9 -18.2)	13.5 (11.9-15.2)

Asked of half the sample Peel N=1,034; Ontario N=4,723
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 3.8
Feelings of Embarrassment About Family Member(s) Smoking Cigarettes among Grade 7-12 Students by Sex,
Peel, 2013

Perceived embarrassment	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Male	**Female**
Definitely/Probably	32.2 (27.1-37.7)	40.6 (35.4-46.0)
Probably not/Definitely not	54.1 (47.8-60.3)	42.3 (37.3-47.4)
Not Sure	13.7 (10.2-18.1)	17.1 (13.0-22.3)

Asked of half the sample N=1,034
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 3.9
Feelings of Embarrassment About Family Member(s) Smoking Cigarettes among Grade 7-12 Students by Grade,
Peel, 2013

Perceived embarrassment	Per cent of all students (95% CI)					
	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Definitely/Probably	42.9 (36.5-49.4)	43.8 (37.8-50.0)	41.9 (31.7-52.8)	28.5 (20.4-38.4)	33.3 (26.4-40.9)	31.0 (25.4-37.2)
Probably not/Definitely not	33.5* (22.7-46.3)	38.3 (28.8-48.8)	43.3 (33.3-53.8)	53.0 (44.8-61.0)	54.8 (47.1-62.2)	59.5 (51.9-66.6)
Not Sure	23.6* (14.5-36.1)	17.9 (13.1-23.9)	14.8 (10.8-20.1)	18.5* (12.7-26.2)	12.0* (7.4-18.7)	9.5* (5.2-16.6)

Asked of half the sample N=1,034
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

PERCEIVED SUPPORT FOR THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

In Peel, 12% of students think that cigarettes and other tobacco products should be sold in the same locations as they are sold today. Thirty-eight per cent of Peel students feel that they should not be sold at all, while an additional 34% feel like they should only be sold in government-owned stores. This is similar to what is seen among Ontario students.

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

Table 3.10
Perceived Support for the Sale of Tobacco Products among Students in Grades 7-12, Peel and Ontario, 2013

Perceived support for the sale of tobacco products	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Should be sold in a number of places-like now	12.1 (9.8 -14.9)	15.0 (13.2 -17.1)
Should be sold only in government-owned stores	33.9 (29.8 -38.4)	29.4 (26.9 -32.0)
Should not be sold at all	37.5 (34.0 -41.1)	36.0 (33.2 -39.0)
Don't know	16.5 (14.1 -19.1)	19.6 (17.6 -21.7)

Asked of half the sample Peel N=1,030; Ontario. N=4,699
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

PERCEIVED SUPPORT FOR THE REGULATION OF SMOKING CIGARETTES IN PUBLIC

The majority of grade 7-12 students in Peel and Ontario agree that smoking should be banned in public places and around sports fields (92% and 92%, respectively).

Survey Question: Please tell us if you agree or disagree with the following statements: smoking cigarettes should be banned (not allowed) in public parks and on public beaches as well as in and around sports fields.

Table 3.11
Perceived Support Surrounding the Banning of Smoking in Public Places among Students in Grades 7-12,
Peel and Ontario, 2013

Perceived support	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Strongly/somewhat agree	92.1 (90.7 -93.2)	91.8 (90.6 -92.9)
Strongly/somewhat disagree	7.9 (6.8 -9.3)	8.2 (7.1 -9.4)

Peel N=2,100; Ontario. N=4,719
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

PERCEIVED SUPPORT FOR THE REGULATION OF SMOKING IN THE MOVIES

In Peel, 62% of grade 7-12 students agree that movies which contain smoking should be restricted to those 18 years and older. This is similar to Ontario students (63%).

Survey Question: Please tell us if you agree or disagree with the following statements: Movies in theaters should be restricted to people 18 years of age or older if they show characters smoking cigarettes.

Table 3.12
Perception Surrounding the Restriction of Smoking in Movies among Students in Grades 7-12,
Peel and Ontario, 2013

Perceived support	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Strongly/somewhat agree	62.4 (60.0 -64.7)	63.1 (60.3 -65.7)
Strongly/somewhat disagree	37.6 (35.3 -40.0)	37.0 (34.3 -39.7)

Peel N=2,100; Ontario. N=4,702
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

CHAPTER FOUR - ALTERNATIVE TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Highlights

- In Peel, 10% of students in grades 9-12 report smoking e-cigarettes at least once in their lifetime. In comparison, 37% of past year smokers report smoking e-cigarettes. This is similar to Ontario.

- One in ten (10%) Peel students report using a waterpipe or hookah in the last 12 months, while 4% (use estimate with caution) report using chewing tobacco during the same time period.

- Among past year smokers in Peel, 55% (use estimate with caution) report using a waterpipe or hookah in the last 12 months.

- In Peel, 22% of students believe that there is a '*great risk'* of harm associated with smoking a waterpipe regularly. Twenty-nine per cent of students do not know the risk of harm associated with smoking a waterpipe regularly.

LIFETIME USE OF ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES (E-CIGARETTES)

All Grade 9-12 Students

Ten per cent of Peel students and 15% of Ontario students in grades 9-12 report smoking e-cigarettes at some point in their lifetime. Both Peel and Ontario students were more likely to report smoking e-cigarettes *without* nicotine than those *with* nicotine. There are no differences by sex or grade.

Survey Question: Electronic cigarettes, or e-cigarettes, are electronic devices made in the shape of a cigarette that create an inhaled mist without odour. Have you ever smoked at least one puff from an electronic cigarette?

Table 4.1
Lifetime Use of Electronic Cigarettes by Type among Grade 9-12 Students, Peel and Ontario, 2013

E-cigarettes	Per cent of grade 9-12 students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Smoked an e-cigarette with nicotine	2.2*(1.1-4.4)	4.1 (3.2 -5.3)
Smoked an e-cigarette without nicotine	7.4*(4.6-11.5)	10.5 (8.7 -12.7)
Never smoked an e-cigarette	65.8 (60.9 -70.4)	62 (59.3 -64.6)
Never heard of e-cigarettes	24.6 (20.4 -29.4)	23.4 (21.2 -25.8)

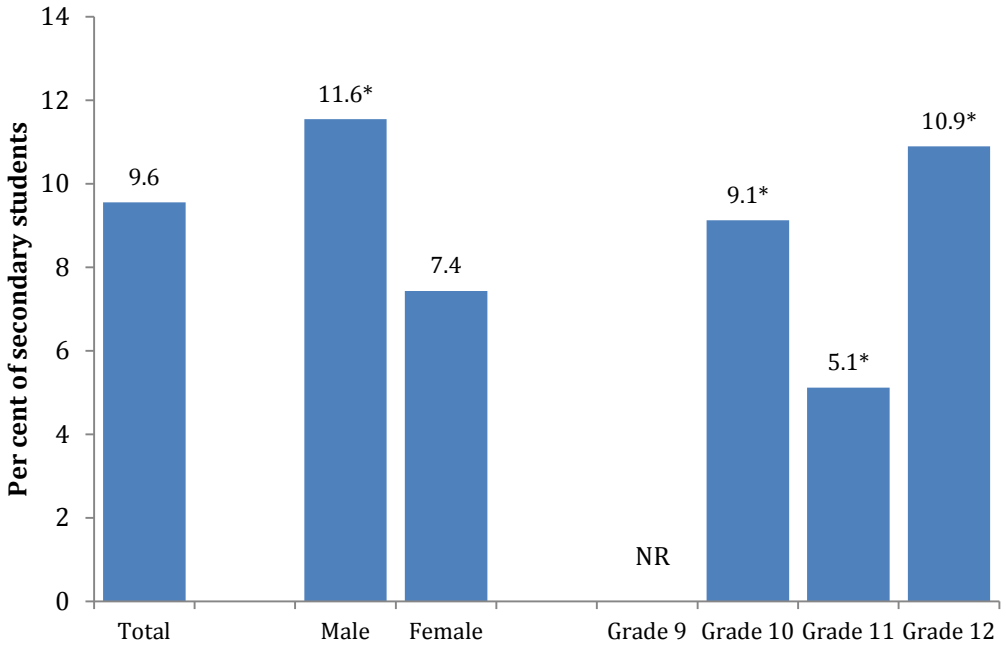
Asked of half the sample Peel N=709; Ontario N=2,880
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 4.2
Lifetime Use of Electronic Cigarettes† among Grade 9-12 Students by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2013

	Per cent of grade 9-12 students (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	11.6* (6.7-19.1)
Female	7.4 (5.3-10.4)
Grade	
9	NR
10	9.1* (5.0-16.0)
11	5.1* (2.7-9.4)
12	10.9* (6.6-17.5)

Asked of half of the sample N=709
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
†Includes electronic cigarettes with nicotine and without nicotine
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Figure 4.1
Lifetime Use of Electronic Cigarettes† among Grade 9-12 Students by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2013



Asked of half the sample N=709
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
† Includes electronic cigarettes with nicotine and without nicotine
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Among Smokers

The use of e-cigarettes is common among past year smokers. In Peel, 37% of past year smokers report smoking e-cigarettes at some point in their lifetime (including with and without nicotine). This is similar to Ontario (44%).

Survey Question: Electronic cigarettes, or e-cigarettes, are electronic devices made in the shape of a cigarette that create an inhaled mist without odour. Have you ever smoked at least one puff from an electronic cigarette?

Table 4.3
Lifetime Use of Electronic Cigarettes† among Smokers‡ in Grades 9-12, Peel and Ontario, 2013

E-cigarettes	Per cent of grade 9-12 smokers (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Smoked an e-cigarette with nicotine	NR	21.3* (15.0-29.4)
Smoked an e-cigarette without nicotine	26.8* (15.3-42.5)	22.6 (16.6-29.9)
Never smoked an e-cigarette	53.8 (36.7-70.0)	41.9 (35.6-48.5)
Never heard of e-cigarettes	NR	14.2* (8.9-22.1)

Asked of half the sample Peel N=43; Ontario N=274
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
† Includes electronic cigarettes with nicotine and without nicotine
‡ Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 4.4 Lifetime Use of Electronic Cigarettes† among Smokers† in Grades 9-12 Students by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2013	
	Per cent of grade 9-12 smokers (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	38.8* (17.5-65.4)
Female	35.3* (22.9-49.9)
Grade	
9	NR
10	NR
11	NR
12	40.0 (18.7-65.8)

Asked of half of the sample N=43
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
† Includes electronic cigarettes with nicotine and without nicotine
‡ Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

USE OF CHEWING TOBACCO

Among All Students

Four per cent of grade 7-12 students in Peel, and 6% of students in Ontario report using chewing tobacco at least once in the last 12 months.

Survey Question: In the last 12 months how often did you use smokeless tobacco (also known as chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco)?

Table 4.5 Use of Chewing Tobacco Products among Grade 7-12 Students, Peel and Ontario, 2013		
Chewing tobacco	**Per cent of all students (95% CI)**	
	Peel	**Ontario**
Used at least once	3.5*(1.8-6.5)	5.7 (4.6 -7.0)
Did not use in the last 12 months	NR	1.2*(0.7-1.9)
Never used in lifetime	84.9 (82.1 -87.3)	83.1 (81.0 -85.0)
Do not know what it is	10.6 (8.6 -13.1)	10.0 (8.5 -11.8)

Asked of half the sample Peel N=1,041; Ontario N=4,772
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 4.6
Proportion of Students in Grades 7-12 who Used Chewing Tobacco at Least Once in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Grade, Peel 2013

	Per cent of all students (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	5.9* (3.1-10.8)
Female	NR
Grade	
7	NR
8	NR
9	NR
10	NR
11	NR
12	NR

Asked of half the sample Peel N= 1,041
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Among Smokers

In Ontario, 23% of smokers report using chewing tobacco in the last 12 months. The estimate is not releasable for Peel.

Survey Question: In the last 12 months how often did you use smokeless tobacco (also known as chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco)?

Table 4.7
Use of Chewing Tobacco Products among Smokers† in Grades 7-12, Peel and Ontario, 2013

Chewing tobacco	Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Used at least once	NR	22.8*(15.6-32.0)
Did not use in the last 12 months	NR	NR
Never used in lifetime	61.4 (41.6-78.1)	62.7 (53.8-70.8)
Do not know what it is	NR	NR

Asked of half the sample Peel N=48; Ontario N=317
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
† among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 4.8
Proportion of Smokers† in Grades 7-12 who Used Chewing Tobacco at Least Once in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Grade, Peel 2013

	Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	NR
Female	NR
Grade	
7	NR
8	NR
9	NR
10	NR
11	NR
12	NR

Asked of half the sample N=48
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
† Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

USE OF WATERPIPE OR HOOKAH

Among All Students

Overall, 10% of grade 7-12 students in Peel and Ontario report smoking a waterpipe or hookah in the last 12 months. In Peel, the use of a waterpipe is highest in high school among Grade 12 students (18%).

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

Table 4.9
Use of a Waterpipe or Hookah among Grade 7-12 Students, Peel and Ontario, 2013

Waterpipe or Hookah	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
Only smoked a few puffs	3.1*(2-4.7)	2.7 (2 -3.7)
Smoked at least once	9.7 (7.8 -12.1)	9.7 (8.2 -11.5)
Did not smoke in the last 12 months	2.6*(1.5-4.2)	1.4*(1.0-2.0)
Never smoked in lifetime	68.1 (64.8 -71.3)	63.9 (61.2 -66.4)
Do not know what it is	16.5 (14.1 -19.2)	22.2 (20.2 -24.4)

Asked of half the sample Peel N=1,041; Ontario N=4,769
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 4.10 Proportion of Grade 7-12 Students who Used a Waterpipe or Hookah at Least Once in the Last 12 Months by Sex and Grade, Peel 2013	
	Per cent of all students (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	11.4 (8.7-14.8)
Female	8.0 (6.0-10.6)
Grade	
7	NR
8	NR
9	NR
10	9.1* (4.9-16.7)
11	16.0* (10.1-24.3)
12	17.9 (13.2-23.7)

Asked of half the sample Peel N= 1, 041
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Among Smokers

In Peel, 55% of past year smokers in grades 7-12 report smoking a waterpipe or hookah in the last 12 months. This is similar to Ontario (43%).

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

Table 4.11 Use of a Waterpipe or Hookah among Smokers† in Grades 7-12, Peel and Ontario, 2013		
Waterpipe or Hookah	**Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)**	
	Peel	**Ontario**
Only smoked a few puffs	NR	10.2* (5.9-16.9)
Smoked at least once	55.1* (36.5-72.4)	42.9 (34.4-51.9)
Did not smoke in the last 12 months	NR	5.7* (3.2-9.9)
Never smoked in lifetime	NR	34.2 (25.0-44.8)
Do not know what it is	NR	NR

Asked of half the sample Peel N=48; Ontario N=315
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
† Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 4.12
Proportion of Grade 7-12 Students who Used a Waterpipe or Hookah at Least Once in the Last 12 Months among Smokers† by Sex and Grade, Peel 2013

	Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	59.1* (36.4-78.5)
Female	49.6* (30.0-69.3)
Grade	
7	NR
8	NR
9	NR
10	NR
11	61.2* (33.2-83.4)
12	63.2* (35.5-84.3)

Asked of half the sample Peel N=48
*Use estimate with caution
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
† Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 12 months.
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM ASSOCIATED WITH SMOKING A WATERPIPE REGULARLY

In Peel, 22% of students believe there is a *'great risk'* of harm associated with smoking a waterpipe regularly, while 28% believe there is '*no risk'* or only '*a slight risk'*. This is similar to Ontario. A large portion of Peel youth indicate that they do not know the risk of harm associated with smoking a waterpipe regularly (29%).

Survey Question: How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke a waterpipe regularly?

Table 4.13
Perception of Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking a Waterpipe Regularly among Students in Grades 7-12, Peel and Ontario, 2013

Risk of harm	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel	Ontario
No risk	8.9 (6.7 -11.6)	6.7 (5.5 -8.3)
Slight risk	18.7 (16.0 -21.7)	18.2 (16.4 -20.1)
Medium risk	22.5 (20.2 -25.0)	21.5 (19.6 -23.4)
Great risk	21.5 (18.5 -24.7)	18.2 (16.7 -19.9)
Don't know	28.5 (26.6 -30.4)	35.4 (33.2 -37.6)

Asked of half the sample Peel N=1,038; Ontario N= 4,746
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 4.14
Perception of Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking a Waterpipe Regularly among Students in Grades 7-12 by Sex,
Peel, 2013

Risk of harm	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Male	Female
No risk	9.8 (7.0-13.6)	7.8* (5.0-12.0)
Slight risk	21.0 (16.5-26.3)	16.3 (13.5-19.4)
Medium risk	23.0 (19.1-27.5)	21.9 (18.8-25.5)
Great risk	19.3 (15.4-23.8)	23.8 (19.1-29.2)
Don't know	27.0 (22.6-31.8)	30.2 (26.9-33.6)

Asked of half the sample Peel N=1,038
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 4.15
Perception of Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking a Waterpipe Regularly among Students in Grades 7-12 by Grade,
Peel, 2013

Risk of harm	Per cent of all students (95% CI)					
	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
No risk	NR	NR	9.9* (5.6-17.1)	10.6* (6.8-16.4)	5.5* (3.25-9.2)	10.3* (5.9-17.5)
Slight risk	6.9* (4.0-11.6)	9.7* (6.0-15.1)	15.1* (10.4-21.6)	16.4 (11.7-22.6)	33.7 (26.9-41.3)	24.8 (17.8-33.5)
Medium risk	19.7 (15.1-25.2)	27.8* (18.8-39.0)	17.7 (12.7-24.2)	25.9 (18.8-34.5)	21.7 (15.5-29.6)	22.4* (15.2-31.8)
Great risk	29.5 (24.2-35.5)	21.6 (16.7-27.5)	23.4* (16.2-32.6)	19.8* (13.7-27.7)	19.3 (15.0-24.5)	17.7* (11.5-26.1)
Don't know	37.2 (27.4-48.2)	31.5* (20.8-44.6)	33.8 (27.5-40.8)	27.2 (20.2-35.6)	19.8 (14.9-25.7)	24.8 (19.9-30.49)

Asked of half the sample Peel N=1,034
*Use estimate with caution
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate
Source: Ontario Student Health and Drug Use Survey 2013, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

CHAPTER FIVE - METHODS

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Table 5.1 defines the definitions of terms used in this report.

Table 5.1 Definitions of Terms

Term	Definition
Immigrant Status	Question: How long have you lived in Canada? Non-immigrant: includes students who reported living in Canada '*all my life*'; Recent immigrant includes students who reported living in Canada '*less than 10 years*'; Long-term immigrant includes students who reported living in Canada '*11 years or more*'
Ethnic Background	Question: "Which of the following best describes your background (You may choose more than one category.) Are you….?: White: (*for example British, French, Italian, Portuguese, Ukrainian, Russian, Israeli*); Chinese; South Asian (*for example East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan*); Black (*African, Caribbean, North American*); Aboriginal (*First Nations, Inuit, Metis, non-status Indian*); Filipino; Latin American, Central American, South American (*for example, Mexican, Brazilian, Chilean, Guatemalan, Venezuelan, Colombian, Argentinian, Salvadorian, Costa Rican*); Southeast Asian (*for example Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian*); West Asian or Arab (*for example Egyptian, Saudi Arabian, Syrian, Iranian, Iraqi, Lebanese, Afghani, Palestinian*); Korean; Japanese and; Not Sure For the purpose of the analysis the following groupings were created: 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)
Socio-Economic Status	In the 2011 OSDUHS a subjective measure of family SES was introduced[3]. This *family socio-economic ladder* is an adolescent-specific measure of subjective social status[4.] Students were shown a ladder that was meant to represent the Canadian society (with numbers ranging from 1 to 10). They were told that at the top are the people who are '*best off- they have the most money, 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 nobody want*". Students were asked to place their family on this scale. The family SES ladder was then analyzed based on a median split defined as: • Low SES: students ranked family between one to six on the ladder; and • High SES: students ranked family between seven to ten on the ladder.
Past Year 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

METHODS

Sampling Design

The 2013 OSDUHS used a stratified two-stage cluster sample design to recruit Ontario students in grades 7- 12. The target population for the OSDUHS is students in grades 7-12 enrolled in Ontario's four publically funded school systems. This captures approximately 92% of students in grades 7-12.

The sampling frame for the 2013 OSDUHS was a list of publicly-funded schools in 2009/2010 with any grade 7-12 students, provided by the Ontario Ministry of Education. The following students are not covered by the sampling frame (8% of all students):

- 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.
- 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 2013 there were seven regional strata, sponsored by the corresponding provincial public health units, for a total of 11 mutually exclusive regions. Within each region, school level (grade 7-8 schools and grade 9-12 schools) were sampled separately. This sampling strategy created 20 region-by-school-level strata ((4*2) + (7*2) = 22 -2 (elementary schools weren't sampled in two regions) = 20 strata in total (Table 5.2).

School Selection

Within each of the 20 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.

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 five students. All students within the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

Table 5.2
List of Region by Grade Level Strata, OSDUHS 2013

Stratum	Grade 7-8	Grade 9-12
Region		
Toronto	✓	✓
North *	✓	✓
West *	✓	✓
East*		✓
Health Unit		
Durham	✓	✓
Halliburton	✓	✓
Leeds	✓	✓
Peel	✓	✓
Sudbury	✓	✓
Ottawa	✓	✓
York		✓
*Excluding Health Unit strata		

Questionnaires

The OSDUHS has four questionnaire forms (Form A and B for Elementary Schools; Form A and B for Secondary Schools). There are 77 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 2013 OSDUHS protocol was approved by Research Ethics Boards at CAMH and York University, as well as research review committees at schools 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 technical report 1; briefly:

- Permission was first granted by the school boards, and the Director of Education
- 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 six languages (English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian and Mandarin). Students who did not return a dual-signed consent form on the day of (or prior to) the survey were not allowed to participate[1].

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
- Entering student responses into a machine-readable data file

Post Survey Processing

Data Editing

Data quality enhancements were made by CAMH. Briefly, students were removed from the final dataset if they: did not report their age, did not report their sex, reported use of a fictitious drug, reported using four or five core illicit drugs, 40 or more times during the last year "faking bad" or did not respond to half or more of the core substance use survey questions. In 2013, 126 cases were removed from the dataset.

Item Missingness

According to CAMH diagnostics, both the single item missing and the cumulated item missing rates were low suggesting quality reporting. Across the 77 core survey questions, the item missing average was about 1%. Missing responses <5% were not statistically imputed, but were excluded on a case wise basis for all analysis unless otherwise specified.

Post stratification

The 2013 OSDUHS weighted sample was compared with the most current school enrollment figures from the Ministry of Education based on the 2011/2012 academic year. 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, they 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 21 to take into account the surveys 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.

DATA RELEASE

CAMH does not provide data suppression rules, however in a supplementary document for participating 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. As a rule of thumb, we recommend that any estimate based on a sample of less than 50 students should be suppressed. Individual users are responsible for decisions about estimate suppression."

In this report, we used release guidelines based on the Coefficient of Variation (CV) seen in Table 5.3. These guidelines are also used by CAMH in their reports and are recommended by Statistics Canada.

Table 5.3
Data Suppression/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

Note: CAMH also suppressed estimates with observations of less than 50 or for estimates with proportions less than 0.5 (however given the smaller sample size in Peel, we did not use these criteria).

LIMITATIONS

Sampling Frame

Although the sampling frame captures approximately 92% of all grade 7-12 students in Ontario (i.e. students enrolled in Ontario's four publically funded school systems). Eight per cent of grade 7-12 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.
- 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 2009/2010. 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 it's initiation in 1977. Overall the response rate to the 2013 survey was 63%, in Peel the response rate was 72%. Table 5.4 contains information regarding reasons for non-response. In Peel, approximately 21% of non-response was due to non-consent, while 8% 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.

Topic Areas Excluded

There are certain topic areas that although important to the overall picture of student well-being are not captured in the OSDUHS, or captured insufficiently from our perspective. These include:

- Sexual Health
- Oral Health
- Nutrition/Eating Habits
- Physical Activity

PARTICIPATION AND RESPONSE RATE

In 2013, a total of 2,115 students were surveyed in Peel across 31 schools in 119 classrooms. The student completion rate was 71% (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4
Participation and Response Rates for the 2013 Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, Peel and Ontario

	Peel	**Ontario**
Schools Surveyed	N=31 (10 Grade 7-8; 21 Grade 9-12)	N=198 (89 Grade 7-8 ; 109 Grade 9-12)
School Participation	72%	61%
Classes Surveyed	N=119	N=671
Class Participation	N/A	87%
Students Surveyed	N=2,998	N=16,535
Student Completion	N=2,115 (71%)	N=10,398 (63%)
Reason for non-completions	Absent: 8% (n=247) No consent: 21% (n=635) Other non-response <0.1% (n=1)	Absent: 11% (n=1,817) No consent: 26% (n=4,290) Other non-response <0.1% (n=30)

Source: Pollard J, Ornstein M, Northrup D, McCague H. The design and implementation of the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey 2013. Institute for Social Research. York University, Toronto, ON: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. 2013.

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