

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

Results from the Ontario Student Drug
Use and Health Survey, 2013 – 2015

A Peel Health Technical Report



A Look at Peel Youth in Grades 7 - 12: **TOBACCO**
Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013-2015

How to cite this report:

Peel Public Health. A Look at Peel Youth in Grades 7 - 12: Tobacco. Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013-2015, A Peel Health Technical Report. 2016.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
KEY MESSAGES	3
CHAPTER ONE - RESPONDENT PROFILE	5
STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS	6
Sex and Grade	6
Immigrant Status.....	7
Ethnic Background	9
FAMILY PROFILE	10
Languages Spoken at Home.....	10
Parental Immigrant Status	11
Parental Education Level (As Reported by Students).....	13
Living Arrangements at Home	14
Socio-Economic Status.....	15
CHAPTER TWO - TOBACCO USE	17
LIFETIME CIGARETTE SMOKING.....	18
CIGARETTE SMOKING IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	20
DAILY SMOKERS	23
GRADE FIRST SMOKED WHOLE CIGARETTE	24
SOURCE OF CIGARETTES	26
NATIVE BRAND CIGARETTES	27
QUITTING SMOKING	29
EXPOSURE TO SECOND-HAND SMOKE	31
CHAPTER THREE - ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS SURROUNDING TOBACCO	35
PERCEIVED ACCESS TO CIGARETTES	36
PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM ASSOCIATED WITH SMOKING CIGARETTES DAILY.....	39
EMBARRASSMENT OF FAMILY MEMBERS SMOKING CIGARETTES	41
PERCEIVED SUPPORT FOR THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS.....	43
PERCEIVED SUPPORT FOR THE REGULATION OF SMOKING IN THE MOVIES.....	45



CHAPTER FOUR - ALTERNATIVE TOBACCO PRODUCTS	47
LIFETIME USE OF ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES (E-CIGARETTES).....	48
USE OF CHEWING TOBACCO.....	52
USE OF WATERPIPE OR HOOKAH.....	55
PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM ASSOCIATED WITH SMOKING E-CIGARETTES REGULARLY.....	60
PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM ASSOCIATED WITH SMOKING A WATERPIPE REGULARLY.....	62
CHAPTER FIVE - METHODS	65
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS.....	65
METHODS.....	66
DATA RELEASE.....	70
LIMITATIONS.....	71
PARTICIPATION AND RESPONSE RATE.....	73
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	75
REFERENCES	77



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, 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's (CAMH).¹ 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 2015 survey was administered to students in a randomly selected number of schools and classes in Ontario, from November 2014 to June 2015.¹ The present cycle is the largest to date with 10,523 Ontario elementary and secondary school students completing the survey. The overall class participation rate was 88% and the student completion rate was 61%. In Peel, a total of 1,169 grade 7 - 12 students completed the survey, which when weighed represents approximately 115,000 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 14% of the students in grades 7 - 12 report smoking electronic cigarettes in the last 12 months, with confidence interval for that estimate of 11% and 18%. 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 11% and 18%, while on one occasion the estimate would be below 11% or above 18%. We could say that we are 95% sure the actual percentage of smoking electronic cigarettes in the population is between 11% and 18% and in this particular study, the sample estimate is 14%.

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.



KEY MESSAGES

RESPONDENT PROFILE

- In 2015, one quarter (25%) of Peel students identified themselves as being an immigrant, either long-term or recent. This is similar to Ontario (18%).
- In Peel, the most commonly identified ethnic backgrounds among students in grades 7 - 12 were White, South Asian, Black, East or South East Asian. One in ten (10%) identified themselves as having multiple ethnicities.
- Compared to Ontario students, Peel students were more likely to: report speaking both English and another language at home, have parents who were born outside of Canada, and to report living only in one main household.

TOBACCO

- In Peel, 13% of students reported ever smoking a cigarette in their lifetime; this is lower but not statistically different than Ontario (19%). Estimates are similar to 2013 (13%).
- In 2015, Peel students were less likely than Ontario students to report smoking cigarettes in the last 12 months (5%* vs. 9% respectively). The estimates of daily smokers in Peel were not releasable for the 2015 cycle.
- Forty per cent of students in Peel indicated that they tried cigarettes for the first time in grades 9 or 10. This is similar to Ontario, and to estimates from 2013.
- Forty per cent of youth who smoked in the past year said they attempted to quit at least once. This is similar to 2013.
- In 2015, 31% of students in Peel were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past week. This is similar to Ontario students.
- In 2015, the proportion of Peel students using alternative tobacco products (including e-cigarettes and water-pipes) was similar to Ontario.
 - Fourteen per cent of Peel students reported smoking an e-cigarette in the past 12 months.
 - Eleven per cent of students in Peel reported smoking a water-pipe or hookah in the last 12 months (more than a puff).
 - The uses of these substances were more common among students who smoked cigarettes in the past year.

*Use estimate with caution



A Look at Peel Youth in Grades 7 - 12: **TOBACCO**
Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013-2015



CHAPTER ONE - RESPONDENT PROFILE

Highlights

- A total of 1,169 grade 7 - 12 students from 31 schools in Peel participated in the 2015 cycle of the OSDUHS. The overall student completion rate was 61%. This report contains valid responses from 1,155 students.
- One-quarter (25%) of Peel students identified themselves as either long-term or recent immigrants, compared to 18% of Ontario students. This difference is not statistically significant.
- In Peel, the most commonly reported ethnic backgrounds were White (35%), South Asian (23%), Black (13%), East or South-East Asian (10%). One in ten (10%) reported belonging to multiple ethnicities.
- In Peel, one in three students (33%) reported speaking both English and another language at home, compared to one in five students (20%) in Ontario.
- According to the majority of students in Peel, both parents were born outside of Canada (63%), compared to one-third of students in Ontario (36%).
- Peel students (9%) were less likely than Ontario students (13%) to divide their time between two or more homes.
- In 2015, 32% of Peel students considered their family to be of low socio-economic status. This is similar to 2013, and to what was reported among Ontario students (32%).



STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

The 2015 Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS) contains responses from 1,155 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 61%.

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

Sex and Grade

Table 1.1
Demographic Profile of Students in Grades 7 - 12 by Sex and Grade,
Peel and Ontario, 2015

Demographics	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel n=1,155	Ontario n=10,426
Sex		
Male	48.3 (43.5 - 53.0)	48.3 (45.7 - 50.8)
Female	51.7 (47.0 - 56.5)	51.7 (49.2 - 54.3)
Grade		
7	14.2 (10.4 - 19.0)	13.2 (11.8 - 14.8)
8	14.6 (10.7 - 19.7)	13.7 (12.7 - 14.8)
9	15.6 (12.5 - 19.3)	16.0 (15.0 - 17.1)
10	15.9 (13.4 - 18.9)	16.4 (15.1 - 17.7)
11	16.6 (14.6 - 18.9)	17.1 (16.3 - 17.9)
12	23.0 (16.4 - 31.3)	23.6 (21.7 - 25.6)

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

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



Immigrant Status

In Peel, one quarter (25%) of grade 7 - 12 students identified themselves as either long-term or recent immigrants, compared to 18% of Ontario students. This difference is not statistically significant.

Survey Question: How long have you lived in Canada?

Table 1.2
Immigrant Status of Students in Grades 7 - 12,
Peel and Ontario, 2015

Immigration status	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel n=1,155	Ontario n=10,239
Non-immigrant [†]	74.7 (66.6 - 81.3)	81.6 (78.8 - 84.1)
Recent immigrant [‡]	17.3 (12.8 - 23.0)	12.2 (10.1 - 14.6)
Long-term immigrant [§]	8.0* (5.2 - 12.0)	6.2 (5.3 - 7.2)

*Use estimate with caution.

[†] 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';

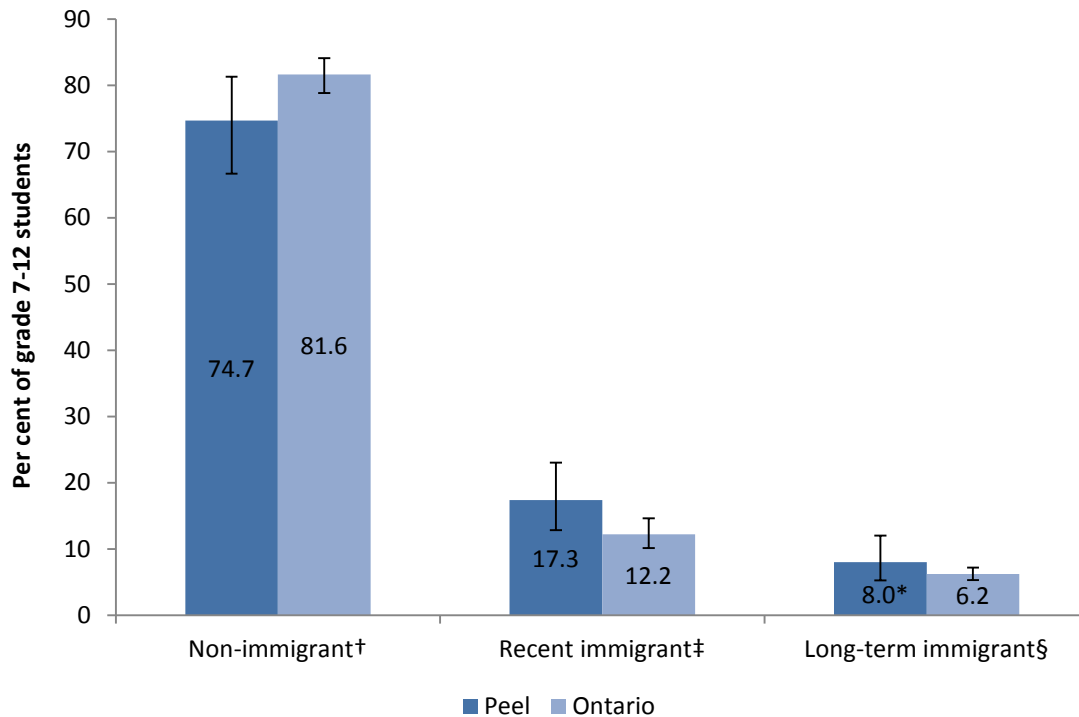
[§] Long-term immigrant includes students who reported living in Canada '11 years or more'.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

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



Figure 1.1
Immigration Status of Students in Grades 7 - 12,
Peel and Ontario, 2015



Peel n=1,155.

Ontario n=10,239.

*Use estimate with caution.

† 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'.

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

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



Ethnic Background

In 2015, the top ethnicities reported by Peel students in grades 7 - 12 were White (35%), South Asian (23%), Black (13%) and East or Southeast Asian (10%). One in ten students reported having multiple ethnicities. These results are similar to 2013 results (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, 2015

Ethnic Background	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel n=1,155	Ontario n= 10,426
White	35.1* (21.9 - 51.2)	57.5 (53.7 - 61.2)
South Asian	22.5* (14.5 - 33.2)	8.1 (6.4 - 10.1)
East Asian or Southeast Asian [†]	9.6* (6.6 - 13.8)	10.5 (8.7 - 12.6)
Multiple [‡]	9.4 (7.4 - 12.1)	9.6 (8.7 - 10.5)
Black	12.6* (8.2 - 19.0)	5.7 (4.6 - 7.0)
West Asian or Arab	3.1* (2.1 - 4.5)	3.0 (2.2 - 4.1)
Latin American	3.4* (2.0 - 5.9)	2.3 (1.7 - 2.9)
Aboriginal	NR	0.8* (0.6 - 1.2)
Not stated/Not sure	3.5* (2.0 - 5.9)	2.6 (2.2 - 3.2)

*Use estimate with caution.

[†] East Asian or 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').

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

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



FAMILY PROFILE

Languages Spoken at Home

Most students in Peel reported usually speaking English at home (57%). Students in Peel were more likely to report speaking both English and another language at home, compared to Ontario students (33% versus 20%, 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, 2015

Languages spoken at home	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel n=1,155	Ontario n= 10,426
English	56.6 (47.7 - 65.1)	69.8 (65.4 - 73.8)
English and other	33.4 (27.3 - 40.1)	20.0 (17.8 - 22.4)
Both English and French	NR	2.9* (1.7 - 4.8)
Other languages	NR	4.7 (3.7 - 5.9)
Other language combinations	NR	0.3* (0.2 - 0.5)
English, French and other language	1.4* (0.8 - 2.6)	1.3* (0.8 - 2.2)
French	NR	NR
French and other	6.8* (4.6 - 9.9)	NR

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

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



Parental Immigrant Status

In Peel, 62% of students have parents who were both born outside of Canada; nearly double the percentage seen among Ontario students (36%).

This is similar to 2013 (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, 2015

Parental immigrant status	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel n=1,137	Ontario n=10,256
Both parents born in Canada	24.0* (13.9 - 38.8)	49.9 (46.3 - 53.5)
One parent born in Canada	13.0 (10.1 - 16.6)	13.9 (12.7 - 15.2)
Neither parent born in Canada	63.0 (47.2 - 76.4)	36.2 (32.3 - 40.3)

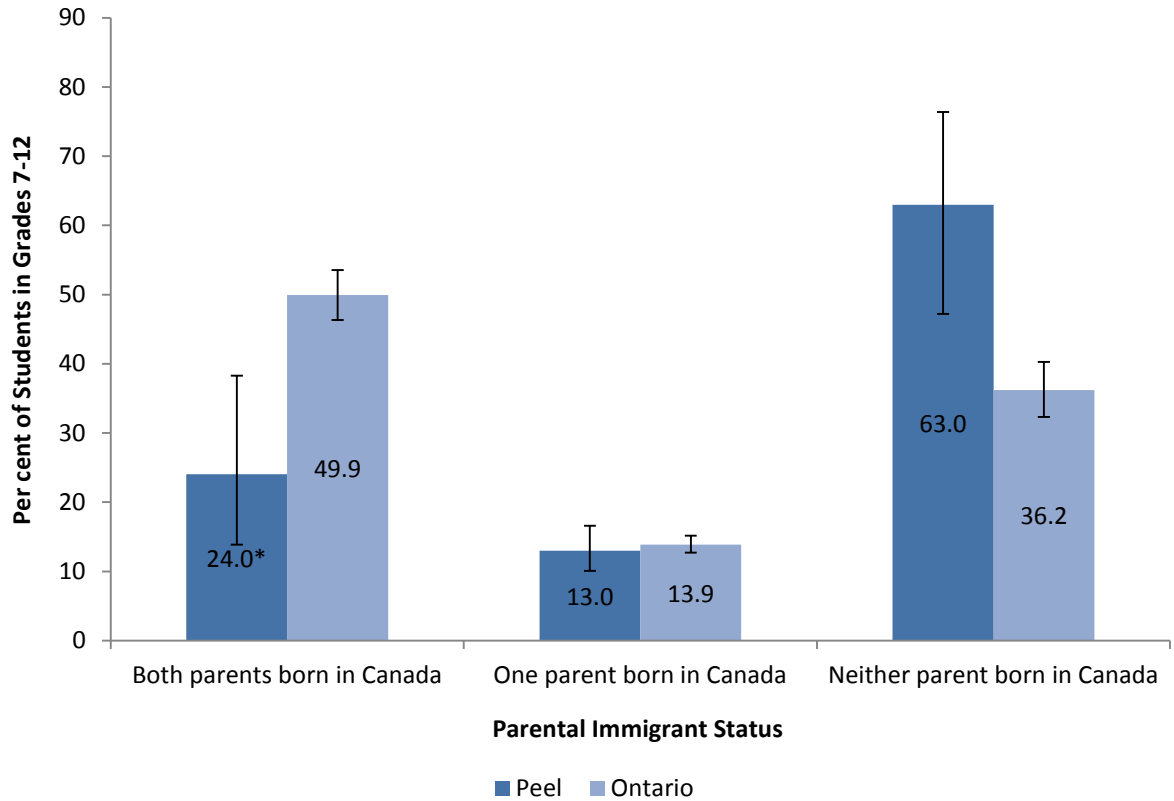
*Use estimate with caution.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

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



Figure 1.2
Parental Immigrant Status among Students in Grades 7 - 12,
Peel and Ontario, 2015



Peel n=1,137.

Ontario n=10,256.

*Use estimate with caution

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

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



Parental Education Level (As Reported by Students)

According to students, the majority of parents in both Peel (60%) and Ontario (61%) completed post-secondary education. This is similar to 2013 (data not shown).

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, 2015

Level of education	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel n=1,145	Ontario n=10,306
Less than secondary	5.2 (3.7 - 7.3)	4.8 (4.0 - 5.7)
Secondary	11.2 (9.3 - 13.3)	11.6 (10.4 - 13.0)
Some post-secondary	7.7 (5.6 - 10.4)	6.9 (6.1 - 7.8)
Completed post-secondary	60.1 (55.7 - 64.4)	61.2 (58.7 - 63.7)
Don't know	15.8 (13.4 - 18.5)	15.5 (14.0 - 17.1)

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 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, 2015

Level of education	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel n=1,141	Ontario n=10,292
Less than secondary	8.9 (7.1 - 11.2)	8.5 (7.5 - 9.7)
Secondary	9.2 (7.2 - 11.6)	12.8 (11.3 - 14.4)
Some post-secondary	6.5 (4.8 - 8.8)	6.1 (5.4 - 7.0)
Completed post-secondary	54.9 (50.0 - 59.8)	52.2 (49.3 - 55.1)
Don't know	20.4 (17.5 - 23.7)	20.3 (18.6 - 22.2)

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

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



Living Arrangements at Home

Peel students were less likely than Ontario students to report spending time between two or more homes (9% versus 13%, respectively).

This is similar to 2013 (data not shown).

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, 2015

Living arrangement	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel n=1,134	Ontario n=10,377
Live in only one home	91.4 (89.3 - 93.2)	87.2 (85.6 - 88.5)
Split time between two or more homes	8.6 (6.8 - 10.7)	12.8 (11.5 - 14.4)

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, 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.^{2,3}

Students were shown a ladder that was meant to represent the Canadian society (with numbers ranging from 1 to 10). Students 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, 32% of grade 7 - 12 students considered their family to be of low socio-economic status, as measured by the *family socio-economic ladder*. This is similar to Ontario, and to estimates from 2013 (data not shown).

Table 1.9 Subjective Family Socio-Economic Status among Grade 7 - 12 Students, Peel and Ontario, 2015		
Socio-economic status	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	Peel n=1,134	Ontario n=10,259
Low SES	31.6 (27.8 - 35.6)	31.9 (30.2 - 33.5)
High SES	68.4 (64.4 - 72.2)	68.1 (66.5 - 69.8)

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.
Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



A Look at Peel Youth in Grades 7 - 12: **TOBACCO**
Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013-2015



CHAPTER TWO - TOBACCO USE

Highlights

- In 2015, 13% of grade 7 - 12 students in Peel reported smoking at least one cigarette in their lifetime, while 5%* smoked at least one cigarette in the 12 months prior to the survey. This is similar to Ontario students.
- In 2015, 3% of Ontario students reported smoking cigarettes daily. This estimate was not releasable for Peel in 2015.
- A majority of underage smokers in Peel (53%) reported getting their cigarettes from a friend, or a family member. This is similar to Ontario and to estimates from 2013.
- In 2015, 42% of Peel youth who reported smoking in the past year, attempted to quit at least once.
- In Ontario, 39% of past year smokers in grades 7 - 12 reported smoking native brand cigarettes in 2015. This estimate is not releasable for Peel.
- Approximately one third (31%) of Peel students indicated that they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the week before the survey. This is similar to Ontario (37%).

*Use estimate with caution



LIFETIME CIGARETTE SMOKING

In 2015, 13% of Peel students reported smoking cigarettes at least once in their lifetime, this represents approximately 15,700 students. This is similar to Ontario students overall (20%).

There was no difference in lifetime smoking status by sex. However, the proportion of students who reported smoking cigarettes in their lifetime was higher among older students, from 3%* of students in Grade 7, compared to 22% of students in Grade 12.

This is similar to 2013.

*Use estimate with caution

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 Reported Smoking Cigarettes at Least Once in their Lifetime, Peel and Ontario, 2013 - 2015

Lifetime cigarette smoking	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=2,092	2015 n=1,049	2013 n=10,240	2015 n=10,389
Never smoked a cigarette/not a puff	86.9 (83.9 - 89.5)	86.6 (82.5 - 89.8)	80.0 (77.6 - 82.2)	80.9 (79.0 - 82.7)
Smoked cigarette(s) at least once	13.1 (10.5 - 16.1)	13.4 (10.2 - 17.5)	20.0 (17.8 - 22.4)	19.1 (17.3 - 21.0)

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



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

Demographics	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	2013 n=2,092	2015 n=1,149
Sex		
Male	14.4 (11.5 - 17.9)	14.1* (9.3 - 20.8)
Female	11.6 (8.8 - 15.3)	12.6 (10.1 - 15.8)
Grade		
7	2.1* (1.2 - 3.7)	3.3* (1.8 - 6.1)
8	4.1* (2.4 - 6.7)	NR
9	7.2* (4.6 - 11.2)	7.5* (4.0 - 13.6)
10	15.7 (11.5 - 21.0)	15.5* (10.1 - 22.9)
11	21.2* (14.0 - 30.7)	25.4* (17.9 - 34.8)
12	21.8 (16.1 - 29.0)	21.6 (15.2 - 29.8)

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



CIGARETTE SMOKING IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

In 2015, 5% of grade 7 - 12 students reported smoking cigarettes in the past 12 months, this represents approximately 5,400 students. Compared to Ontario (9%), Peel students were less likely to report smoking in the past 12 months.

There were no differences by sex and estimates by grade were too small to release, with the exception of Grade 10 (10%*).

This is similar to 2013.

*Use estimate with caution

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

Cigarette smoking	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=2,094	2015 n=1,152	2013 n=10,249	2015 n=10,405
Did not smoke/smoked a few puffs	94.4 (92.6 - 95.9)	95.4 (92.6 - 97.2)	91.5 (90.1 - 92.8)	91.4 (90.1 - 92.5)
Smoked cigarette(s) at least once	5.6 (4.1 - 7.4)	4.6* (2.8 - 7.4)	8.5 (7.3 - 9.9)	8.6 (7.5 - 9.9)

*Use estimate with caution.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



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

Demographics	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	2013 n=2,094	2015 n=1,152
Sex		
Male	6.2 (4.6 - 8.2)	4.9* (2.6 - 8.9)
Female	4.9* (3.0 - 7.9)	4.3* (2.8 - 6.6)
Grade		
7	NR	NR
8	NR	NR
9	NR	NR
10	5.9* (3.6 - 9.7)	9.6* (4.9 - 18.2)
11	9.3* (5.1 - 16.5)	NR
12	10.3* (6.4 - 16.2)	NR

*Use estimate with caution.

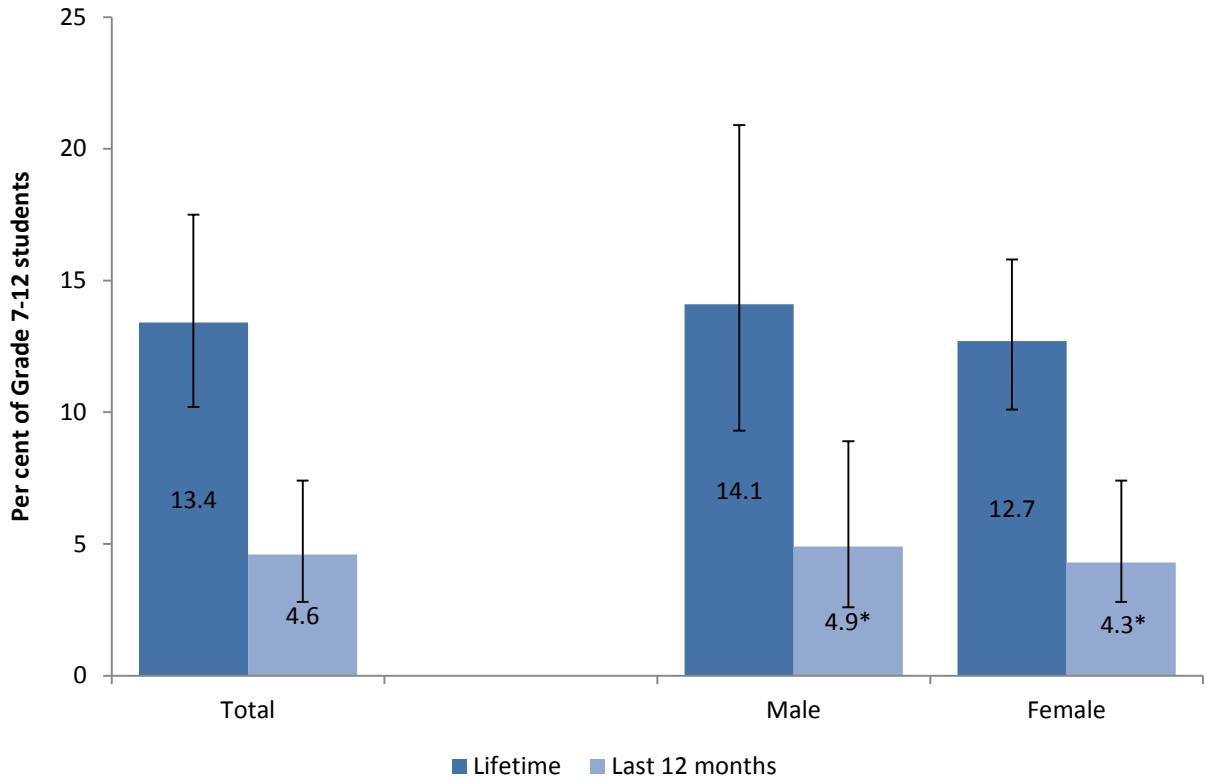
NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



Figure 2.1
Proportion of Students in Grades 7 - 12 who Reported Smoking Cigarette(s) in their Lifetime and in the Last 12 Months by Sex, Peel, 2015



n=1,152.

*Use estimate with caution.

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

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



DAILY SMOKERS

In Ontario, 3% of grade 7 - 12 students reported smoking cigarettes daily in 2015. This estimate is not releasable for Peel.

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 - 2015

Smoking Status	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=2,094	2015 n=1,152	2013 n=10,242	2015 n=10,405
Daily Smokers	2.3* (1.5 - 3.4)	NR	3.4 (2.6 - 4.6)	3.1 (2.5 - 3.8)

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, 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 - 2015

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

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, 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. In 2015, a large proportion of Peel students (38%) indicated that they smoked their first whole cigarette in grades 9 or 10. This is similar to Ontario students overall (37%).

There were no differences by sex.

These estimates are similar to 2013.

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 - 2015

Grade	Per cent students who ever smoked in lifetime (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=110	2015 n=56	2013 n=708	2015 n=814
Never smoked a whole cigarette	26.4 (21.3 - 32.3)	33.5 (21.0 - 49.0)	23.2 (18.1 - 29.3)	25.0 (21.6 - 28.8)
Grade 6 or before	6.1* (3.2 - 11.4)	NR	5.3* (3.1 - 8.7)	6.1* (4.4 - 8.6)
Grade 7 - 8	18.6* (12.0 - 27.7)	NR	19.5 (13.9 - 26.5)	19.0 (15.3 - 23.3)
Grade 9 - 10	31.8 (24.3 - 40.3)	38.2 (23.9 - 55.0)	36.7 (29.6 - 44.5)	37.0 (32.8 - 41.4)
Grade 11 - 12	17.0* (10.2 - 27.1)	NR	15.4 (11.9 - 19.6)	12.8 (10.1 - 16.1)

Asked of half the sample.

*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 Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, 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 - 2015

Grade	Per cent students who ever smoked in lifetime (95% CI)			
	2013 n=110		2015 n=56	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Never smoked a whole cigarette	32.9* (21.2 - 47.2)	NR	40.0* (23.4 - 59.4)	26.2 (14.9 - 41.7)
Grade 6 or before	NR	NR	NR	NR
Grade 7 - Grade 8	17.2* (8.7 - 31.1)	20.6* (11.5 - 34.3)	NR	NR
Grade 9 - Grade 10	28.8* (17.5 - 43.5)	36.1* (22.8 - 52.5)	31.5 (17.2 - 50.5)	45.8 (23.6 - 69.9)
Grade 11 - Grade 12	NR	NR	NR	NR

Asked of half the sample.

*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 Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Peel Public Health.



SOURCE OF CIGARETTES

In 2015, the majority of Peel students who smoked in the past 12 months and who were under the age of 19 reported getting their cigarettes from a 'family member or friend' (53%). This is similar to Ontario students overall (62%).

In addition, 18% of Ontario students reported buying them from a 'convenience store, grocery store, supermarket gas station or bar' and 6% indicated that they got them from 'somebody else'.

This information is not releasable by sex or grade.

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 - 2015

Source of cigarettes	Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=71	2015 n=36	2013 n=502	2015 n=585
Friend/family member	60.0 (47.1 - 71.5)	53.3 (37.8 - 68.3)	52.5 (45.4 - 59.6)	62.0 (56.7 - 67.1)
Convenience store/grocery store/gas station or bar	16.1* (8.0 - 29.6)	NR	15.6* (10.3 - 23.0)	18.1 (14.3 - 22.8)
Somebody else	17.2* (8.9 - 30.5)	NR	14.0* (10.0 - 19.3)	6.3* (4.3 - 9.0)
Can't remember	NR	NR	11.6* (7.1 - 18.3)	6.3* (4.1 - 9.6)
Another source (not listed)	NR	NR	4.3* (2.3 - 7.7)	NR
From the Internet	NR	NR	NR	NR
From a Native Reserve	NR	NR	NR	NR

Asked of half the sample.

*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 Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



NATIVE BRAND CIGARETTES

In 2015, a small percentage of students in Ontario reported smoking native brand cigarettes (4%). The Peel estimate was not releasable.

Among past-year smokers in Ontario, 39% smoked at least one native brand cigarette in the last 12 months. The Peel estimate was not releasable in 2015.

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 Native Brand Cigarette in the Last 12 Months†, Peel and Ontario, 2013 - 2015

Smoked Native Brand	Per cent of students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=1,039	2015 n=565	2013 n=4,756	2015 n=4,997
Yes, smoked native brands in the last 12 months	1.7* (1.0 - 3.0)	NR	3.6* (2.7 - 4.9)	4.2 (3.3 - 5.3)
Did not smoke native brands in the last 12 months	98.3 (97.0 - 99.0)	NR	96.4 (95.1 - 97.3)	95.8 (94.7 - 96.7)

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

†Excludes those who reported smoking a few puffs and less than one whole cigarette.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



Table 2.11
Proportion of Students in Grades 7 - 12 who Smoked Native Brand Cigarettes[†] among Past Year Smokers[‡], Peel and Ontario, 2013 - 2015

Smoked Native Brand	Per cent of students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=47	2015 n=21	2013 n=313	2015 n=344
Yes, smoked at least one in the last 12 months	NR	NR	31.6 (23.9 - 40.4)	39.2 (31.8 - 47.1)
Did not smoke one in the last 12 months	NR	NR	68.4 (59.6 - 76.1)	60.8 (52.9 - 68.2)

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

[†]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.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



QUITTING SMOKING

In 2015, 39%* of students in Peel and 37% 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 Ontario, almost half attempted to quit more than once. This estimate was not releasable for Peel in 2015.

Estimates by sex and grade were not releasable in 2015.

*Use estimate with caution

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

Table 2.12
Proportion of Smokers[†] who Tried to Quit, and Number of Quit Attempts among Quitters[‡] in the Past 12 Months among Grade 7 - 12 Students, Peel and Ontario, 2013 - 2015

Attempts to quit ^{††}	Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=61	2015 n=27	2013 n=389	2015 n=455
Did not try to quit	58.5 (44.3 - 71.4)	60.9 (44.5 - 75.1)	61.6 (52.3 - 70.1)	63.5 (55.2 - 71.0)
Tried to Quit [‡]	41.5 (28.6 - 55.7)	39.1* (24.9 - 55.5)	38.4 (29.9 - 47.7)	36.5 (29.0 - 44.8)
<i>Attempted to quit once</i>	55.5* (30.5 - 78.0)	NR	48.1 (37.4 - 59.0)	50.3 (38.5 - 62.1)
<i>Attempted to quit 2+ times</i>	NR	NR	21.2* (12.3 - 34.2)	19.5* (13.5 - 27.1)
<i>Attempted to quit 3+ times</i>	NR	NR	30.7* (19.7 - 44.5)	30.2* (18.9 - 44.5)

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

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

[‡] Among students who attempted to quit.

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

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



Table 2.13
Proportion of Smokers[†] who Tried to Quit Smoking in the Past 12 Months among
Grade 7 - 12 Students by Sex,
Peel, 2013 - 2015

Attempts to quit	Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)			
	2013 n=61		2015 n=27	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Did not try to quit	54.7* (34.6 - 73.4)	63.7 (42.7 - 80.5)	NR	NR
Tried to quite at least once	45.3* (26.6 - 65.4)	36.3* (19.6 - 57.3)	NR	NR

Asked of half the sample.

*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 Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



EXPOSURE TO SECOND-HAND SMOKE

In 2015, one-third (31%) of Peel students in grades 7 - 12 reported that they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the week prior to the survey, 7%* reported that they were exposed, but unsure of how many days. These estimates are similar to Ontario.

In Peel, there were no differences by sex. However, students in high school, for instance those in Grade 11 (52%), were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke compared to students in elementary school, for instance those in Grade 7 (25%).

These estimates are similar to 2013.

*Use estimate with caution

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

Table 2.14
Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Week among Students in Grades 7 - 12, Peel and Ontario, 2013 - 2015

Exposure to second-hand smoke	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=1,034	2015 n=557	2013 n=4,742	2015 n=4,960
Exposed at least one day	43.1 (39.4 - 46.9)	30.5 (22.5 - 39.7)	48.7 (46.2 - 51.2)	37.1 (34.3 - 40.0)
Exposed, but not sure how many days	NA	6.7* (4.2 - 10.8)	NA	8.6 (7.2 - 10.3)
Not exposed	35.1 (31.6 - 38.7)	41.8 (35.4 - 48.5)	30.9 (28.9 - 33.1)	32.6(30.0 - 35.3)
Not sure if exposed	21.8 (19.0 - 24.9)	21.0 (15.6 - 27.6)	20.4 (18.5 - 22.5)	21.7 (19.6 - 24.0)

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

NA= Not available.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



Table 2.15
Per Cent of Students Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke on at Least One Occasion in the Past Week† among Students in Grades 7-12
by Sex and Grade,
Peel, 2013 - 2015

Demographics	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	2013 n=1,034	2015 n=557
Sex		
Male	42.5 (37.1 - 48.1)	34.0 (23.5 - 46.3)
Female	43.8 (39.2 - 48.4)	40.9 (34.7 - 47.4)
Grade		
7	24.4 (20.1 - 29.2)	25.2* (16.4 - 36.6)
8	33.6 (26.5 - 41.6)	23.1* (14.9 - 34.0)
9	44.6 (37.5 - 51.9)	32.9 (24.3 - 42.8)
10	54.0 (46.3 - 61.5)	37.2* (24.7 - 51.8)
11	52.5 (42.1 - 62.7)	52.1 (40.9 - 63.0)
12	45.4 (38.1 - 52.8)	44.8* (27.9 - 63.0)

†Includes those who reported being exposed, but unsure of how many days.

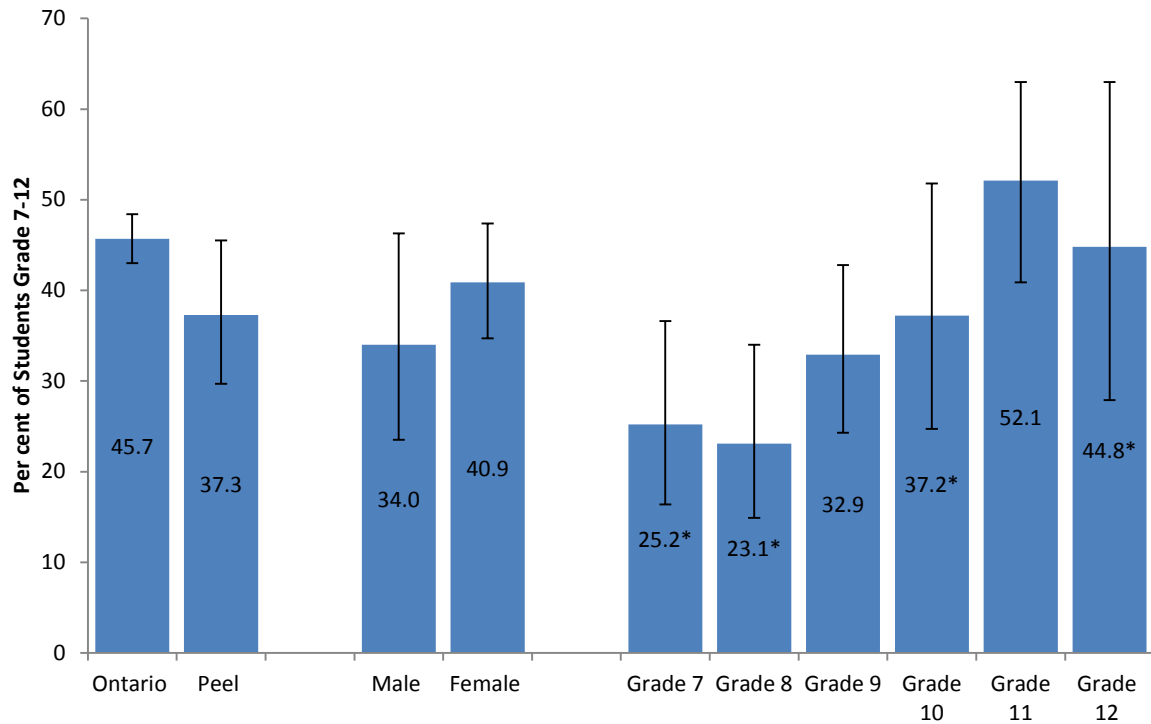
*Use estimate with caution.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
 Peel Public Health.



Figure 2.2
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 and Ontario, 2015



Asked of half the sample.

Peel n=1,034; Ontario n=4,742.

*Use estimate with caution.

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

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



A Look at Peel Youth in Grades 7 - 12: **TOBACCO**
Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013-2015



CHAPTER THREE - ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS SURROUNDING TOBACCO

Highlights

- In 2015, almost half of grade 7 - 12 students in Peel felt like it was *'fairly easy'*, or *'very easy'* to obtain cigarettes (47%). This is similar to Ontario students (53%).
- In 2015, 36% of students in Peel reported believing that there is a *'great risk'* associated with smoking one to two cigarettes per day. This is similar to Ontario (32%). The perception of risk associated with smoking one to two cigarettes per day did not differ by sex or by grade.
- In Peel, 36% of students in grades 7 - 12 indicated that they would be embarrassed, or ashamed if their friends knew that somebody in their family was addicted to cigarettes. This estimate is similar to Ontario students overall (30%), and to estimates from 2013 (36%).
- Forty-one per cent of students reported feeling that cigarettes should not be sold at all, while 27% felt that they should be sold in government-owned stores only. This is the same trend observed in 2013.
- In 2015, one third (33%) of Peel students either *'strongly agree'* or *'somewhat agree'* that movies should be restricted to people over the age of 18, if there are characters smoking. This is similar to Ontario (28%).



PERCEIVED ACCESS TO CIGARETTES

In Peel, 47% of grade 7 - 12 students reported feeling like it is 'fairly easy' or 'very easy' to obtain cigarettes if needed. This is similar to what was observed in Ontario (53%).

Perception of access to cigarettes did not differ by sex; however, high school students were more likely to perceive easy access to cigarettes, compared to students in Grades 7 or 8. For instance, 74% of Grade 11 students felt like cigarettes "are 'fairly easy' or 'very easy' to obtain", compared to 17%* of Grade 7 students.

These estimates are similar to 2013.

*Use estimate with caution

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 - 2015

Perceived Access	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=1,040	2015 n=559	2013 n=4,731	2015 n=4,951
Impossible	13.1 (11.0 - 15.6)	10.6 (8.4 - 13.3)	9.3 (8.1 - 10.7)	10.3 (9.0 - 11.8)
Very/fairly difficult	15.9 (13.5 - 18.6)	18.8 (14.9 - 23.4)	14.9 (13.1 - 16.9)	17.0 (15.5 - 18.7)
Fairly/very easy	53.2 (49.1 - 57.2)	46.8 (40.3 - 53.4)	60.6 (57.6 - 63.6)	53.3 (50.9 - 55.7)
Don't know	17.8 (14.9 - 21.12)	23.8 (19.9 - 28.1)	15.2 (13.5 - 17.0)	19.3 (17.6 - 21.3)

Asked of half the sample.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, 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 - 2015

Perceived Access	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	2013 n=1,040		2015 n=559	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Impossible	12.2 (9.7 - 15.2)	14.2 (11.2 - 17.7)	8.6* (5.7 - 13.0)	12.8 (9.6 - 16.9)
Very/fairly difficult	14.3 (10.3 - 19.5)	17.7 (14.8 - 21.0)	19.4 (14.1 - 26.2)	18.1 (13.6 - 23.8)
Fairly/very easy	54.2 (48.4 - 59.8)	52.1 (47.7 - 56.4)	45.2 (35.9 - 54.9)	48.6 (41.7 - 55.5)
Don't know	19.4 (14.6 - 25.2)	16.1 (13.6 - 19.0)	26.7 (21.2 - 33.1)	20.5 (16.1 - 25.7)

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 3.3
Per cent of Grade 7 - 12 Students who Perceive Fairly Easy or Very Easy Access to Cigarettes
by Grade,
Peel, 2013 - 2015

Year	Per cent of all students (95% CI)					
	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
2015 (n=559)	17.7* (11.2 - 26.9)	17.9* (8.9 - 32.8)	34.7 (26.0 - 44.5)	56.7 (45.4 - 67.3)	74.3 (63.1 - 83.0)	62.3 (42.3 - 78.9)
2013 (n=1,040)	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)

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

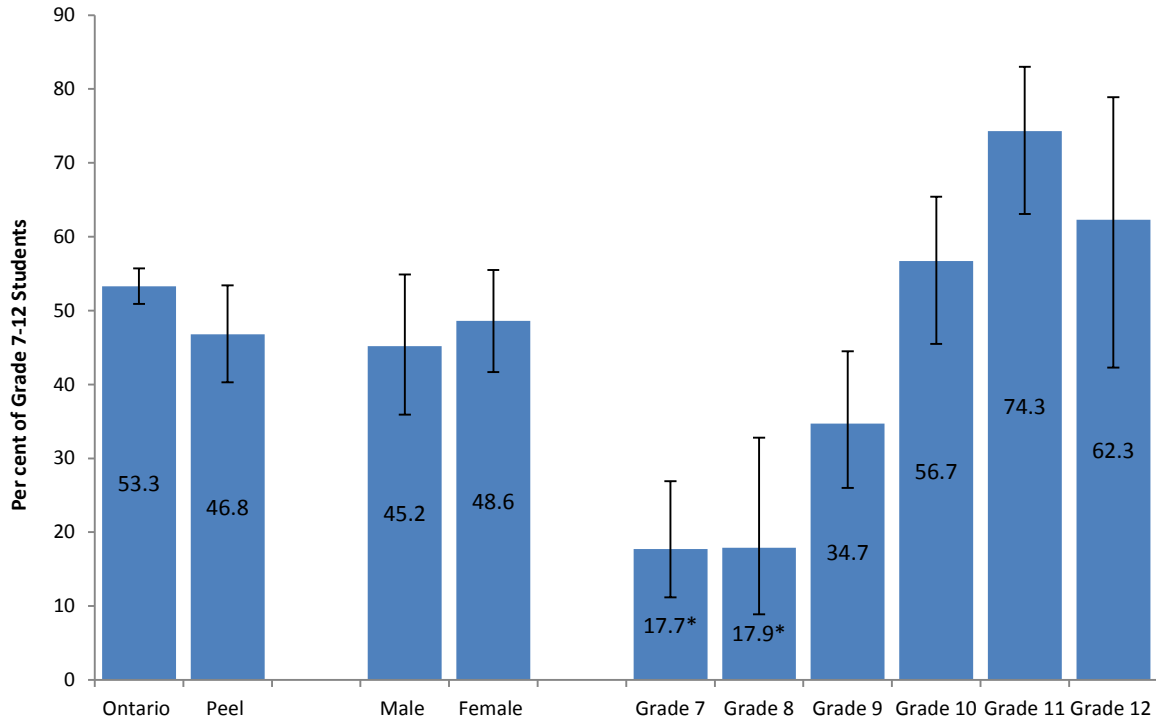
Note: Between 16% to 26% of students replied 'don't know'; this category was included in the calculation of percentages in this table.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



Figure 3.1
Per Cent of Students in Grades 7 - 12 who Perceive Fairly Easy or Very Easy Access to Cigarettes by Sex and Grade, Peel and Ontario, 2015



Asked of half the sample Peel: n=559; Ontario: n=4,951.

*Use estimate with caution.

Note: Between 16% to 26% of students replied 'don't know'; this category was included in the calculation of percentages in this table.

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

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



PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM ASSOCIATED WITH SMOKING CIGARETTES DAILY

In 2015, over one-third (36%) of Peel students in grades 7 - 12 reported believing that there is 'great risk' associated with smoking one to two cigarettes per day. This is similar to Ontario (22%).

These estimates were not different by sex or grade.

These estimates are similar to 2013.

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 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 - 2015

Perceived risk of harm	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=1,036	2015 n=559	2013 n=4,741	2015 n=4,972
No risk	3.6* (2.5 - 5.1)	5.0* (3.5 - 7.2)	4.2 (3.3 - 5.2)	4.5 (3.7 - 5.5)
Slight risk	22.3 (19.1 - 25.8)	18.6 (15.1 - 22.8)	24.1 (22.1 - 26.1)	20.9 (19.0 - 23.0)
Medium risk	33.5 (29.9 - 37.4)	30.2 (25.4 - 35.5)	33.4 (31.1 - 35.9)	33.5 (31.7 - 35.5)
Great risk	32.9 (29.3 - 36.8)	36.4 (29.8 - 43.6)	29.4 (27.0 - 31.9)	31.6 (29.7 - 33.7)
Don't know	7.7 (5.7 - 10.2)	9.8* (6.1 - 15.3)	9.0 (7.0 - 11.49)	9.4 (8.2 - 10.8)

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, 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 - 2015

Perceived risk of harm	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	2013 n=1,038		2015 n=559	
	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)
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)
Medium risk	32.6 (28.2 - 37.4)	34.6 (29.8 - 39.6)	28.0 (20.9 - 36.4)	32.6 (26.8 - 39.0)
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)
Don't 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)

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 3.6
Per Cent of Grade 7 - 12 Students who Perceive a Great Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking One to Two Cigarettes a Day by Grade, Peel, 2013 - 2015

Year	Per cent of all students (95% CI)					
	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
2013 (n=1,038)	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)
2015 (n=559)	26.1* (15.5 - 40.6)	39.3* (26.2 - 54.1)	28.7* (19.5 - 40.1)	31.8 (23.1 - 42.0)	35.6 (27.6 - 44.4)	49.9* (33.3 - 66.6)

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

Note: Between 5% to 12% of students replied 'don't know'; this category was included in calculation of percentages in this table.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



EMBARRASSMENT OF FAMILY MEMBERS SMOKING CIGARETTES

In 2015, 36% of Peel students indicated that they would be embarrassed or ashamed if their friends knew that somebody in their family was addicted to cigarettes. This is similar to estimates from Ontario overall (30%).

There was no difference by sex; however students in higher grades, for instance those in Grade 11 (25%) were less likely to be embarrassed if their family members smoke, compared to those in Grade 7 (51%).

These estimates are similar to 2013.

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 - 2015

Perceived embarrassment	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=1,034	2015 n=563	2013 n=4,723	2015 n=4,976
Definitely/Probably	36.2 (32.8 - 39.8)	35.7 (31.3 - 40.2)	36.0 (33.5 - 38.6)	30.3 (28.2 - 32.4)
Probably not/definitely not	48.4 (44.4 - 52.4)	51.7 (44.7 - 58.6)	50.6 (47.8 - 53.3)	53.7 (51.2 - 56.1)
Not Sure	15.4 (12.9 - 18.2)	12.7* (8.5 - 18.5)	13.5 (11.9 - 15.2)	16.0 (14.5 - 17.7)

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, 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 and Grade,
Peel, 2013 - 2015

Demographics	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	2013 n=1,034	2015 n=563
Sex		
Male	32.2 (27.1 - 37.7)	28.9 (14.5 - 49.6)
Female	40.6 (35.4 - 46.0)	NR
Grade		
7	42.9 (36.5 - 49.4)	50.7 (44.1 - 57.3)
8	43.8 (37.8 - 50.0)	46.1 (33.1 - 59.7)
9	41.9 (31.7 - 52.8)	36.3 (28.8 - 44.5)
10	28.5 (20.4 - 38.4)	26.2* (17.9 - 36.5)
11	33.3 (26.4 - 40.9)	25.4 (17.7 - 34.9)
12	31.0 (25.4 - 37.2)	34.2 (24.3 - 45.7)

†Per cent reporting 'definitely/probably'.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
 Peel Public Health.



PERCEIVED SUPPORT FOR THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

In 2015, 13% of Peel students reported believing that cigarettes and other tobacco products should be sold in the same locations as they are sold today, 41% indicated that they should not be sold at all, and 27% that they should only be sold in government-owned stores.

This is similar to what is observed among Ontario students (15%, 29% and 36%, respectively).

There were no differences by sex or grade.

These estimates are similar to 2013.

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

Table 3.9
Perceived Support for the Sale of Tobacco Products among Students in Grades 7 - 12, Peel and Ontario, 2013 - 2015

Perceived support for the sale of tobacco products	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=1,030	2015 n=559	2013 n=4,699	2015 n=4,966
Should be sold in a number of places-like now	12.1 (9.8 - 14.9)	12.5 (9.1 - 17.0)	15.0 (13.2 - 17.1)	17.4 (15.5 - 19.5)
Should be sold only in government-owned stores	33.9 (29.8 - 38.4)	27.1 (23.0 - 31.7)	29.4 (26.9 - 32.0)	28.1 (25.8 - 30.5)
Should not be sold at all	37.5 (34.0 - 41.1)	41.0 (35.8 - 46.5)	36.0 (33.2 - 39.0)	35.2 (32.8 - 37.7)
Don't know	16.5 (14.1 - 19.1)	19.3 (15.4 - 24.1)	19.6 (17.6 - 21.7)	19.3 (17.4 - 21.2)

Asked of half the sample.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



Table 3.10
Perceived Support for the Sale of Tobacco Products among Students in Grades 7 – 12 by Sex, Peel, 2013 - 2015

Perceived support for the sale of tobacco products	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	2013 n=1,030		2015 n=559	
	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)
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)
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)
Don't 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)

Asked of half the sample.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.

Table 3.11
Perceived Support for the Sale of Tobacco Products among Students in Grades 7 – 12 by Grade, Peel, 2015

Perceived support for the sale of tobacco products	Per cent of all students (95% CI)					
	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Sold in a number of places	NR	NR	NR	17.5* (9.7 - 29.5)	18.3* (11.9 - 26.9)	19.0* (10.7 - 31.4)
Sold only in government stores	22.3 (17.0 - 28.6)	31.2* (19.7 - 45.6)	27.4* (17.0 - 40.9)	22.5 (15.8 - 31.0)	30.1 (21.0 - 41.1)	28.4* (15.1 - 46.9)
Not sold at all	53.2 (39.7 - 66.3)	52.2 (35.4 - 68.6)	48.9 (38.0 - 59.9)	36.0 * (23.4 - 50.9)	33.4* (26.5 - 41.2)	30.6* (19.6 - 44.4)
Don't know	21.3* (12.8 - 33.1)	NR	17.5* (11.3 - 26.1)	24.0* (13.5 - 39.0)	18.2* (10.3 - 30.2)	22.0 (12.1 - 36.8)

n=559.

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

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



PERCEIVED SUPPORT FOR THE REGULATION OF SMOKING IN THE MOVIES

In 2015, 33% of Peel students in grades 7 - 12 agreed that movies which contain smoking should be restricted to those 18 years and older. This is similar to Ontario students (27%).

There were no differences by sex. However, students in lower grades, for instance Grade 7 (60%) or Grade 8 (41%*), were more likely to agree with restricting movies which contain smoking, than those in higher grades, for instance those in Grade 11 (15%*).

The estimates are similar to 2013.

*Use estimate with caution

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 - 2015

Perceived support	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=1,030	2015 n=560	2013 n=4,702	2015 n=4,954
Strongly/somewhat agree	22.7 (18.7 - 27.8)	32.6 (25.6 - 40.5)	19.5 (17.3 - 21.9)	27.4 (25.2 - 29.6)
Strongly/somewhat disagree	77.3 (72.8 - 81.3)	67.4 (59.5 - 74.4)	80.5 (78.1 - 82.7)	72.6 (70.4 - 74.8)

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



Table 3.13
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

Demographics	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	2013 n=1,030	2015 n=560
Sex		
Male	19.5 (14.8 - 25.2)	31.9 (23.6 - 41.5)
Female	26.2 (20.7 - 32.4)	33.4 (25.2 - 42.7)
Grade		
7	38.8 (31.2 - 47.1)	60.1 (44.8 - 73.6)
8	21.3* (14.9 - 29.5)	40.5* (26.5 - 56.2)
9	18.9* (12.2 - 28.1)	34.4 (25.5 - 44.6)
10	20.1* (13.4 - 29.2)	32.4* (20.8 - 46.7)
11	15.3* (10.2 - 22.4)	15.3* (8.8 - 25.2)
12	23.5 (16.7 - 32.0)	NR

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



CHAPTER FOUR - ALTERNATIVE TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Highlights

- In Peel, 19% of students in grades 7 - 12 reported smoking electronic cigarettes at least once in their lifetime. This represents approximately 22,100 students in Peel. This is similar to Ontario students (23%).
- Smoking e-cigarettes is much more common among past year smokers. In Peel, 63% of past year smokers reported smoking e-cigarettes. This is similar to Ontario (66%).
- In 2015, 15% of Peel students reported smoking a water-pipe or hookah in the last 12 months, including a puff. This represents approximately 18,000 students in Peel. This estimate is similar to Ontario students (12%).
- Among Peel students who smoked cigarettes in their lifetime, 57% reported smoking a water-pipe or hookah in the last 12 months, this includes a puff.
- In Peel, 17% of students reported believing that there is a '*great risk*' of harm associated with smoking a water-pipe regularly. This is similar to 2013. One-quarter of students said they '*do not know*' the risk of harm associated with smoking a water-pipe regularly.
- In Peel 13%* of students believe there is a '*great risk*' associated with smoking e-cigarettes regularly. This is similar to Ontario (10%).

*Use estimate with caution



LIFETIME USE OF ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES (E-CIGARETTES)

All Grade 7 - 12 Students

In Peel, 19% of students in grades 7 - 12 reported smoking e-cigarettes at some point in their lifetime (14% in the last 12 months, and 5%* at some other point in their lifetime). This represents approximately 22,100 students. This is similar to Ontario (23%)

There was no difference in use of electronic cigarettes by sex; estimates by grade were not releasable.

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

*Use estimate with caution

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

Table 4.1
Use of Electronic Cigarettes among Grade 7 - 12 Students,
Peel and Ontario, 2015

E-cigarettes	Per cent of grade 7 - 12 students (95% CI)	
	Peel n=567	Ontario n=5,004
Smoked at least once in the past 12 months†	14.4 (11.1 - 18.4)	18.7 (16.7 - 20.9)
Smoked, but not in the last 12 months	4.5* (2.4 - 8.2)	3.9 (2.9 - 5.2)
Never smoked an electronic cigarette	73.0 (67.2 - 78.1)	70.9 (68.8 - 72.9)
Do not know what an electronic cigarette is	8.2 (5.9 - 11.1)	6.5 (5.5 - 7.6)

Asked of half the sample

*Use estimate with caution

†Includes those who smoked an electronic cigarette once in the last 12 months

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate

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



Table 4.2
Lifetime Use of Electronic Cigarettes[†] among Grade 7 - 12 Students by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2015

Demographics	Per cent of grade 7 - 12 students (95% CI)
	2015 n=567
Sex	
Male	19.6* (12.3 - 29.9)
Female	18.0 (12.8 - 24.7)
Grade	
7	NR
8	NR
9	22.8* (14.9 - 33.1)
10	24.5* (16.0 - 35.6)
11	35.9* (24.3 - 49.4)
12	NR

Asked of half of the sample.

*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 Drug Use and Health Survey, 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



Among Smokers

The use of e-cigarettes was more common among students who reported smoking at least once in their lifetime compared to students who never smoked in their lifetime. In Peel, 63% reported smoking e-cigarettes at some point in their lifetime. This is similar to Ontario (66%).

There were no differences by sex or grade.

Table 4.3
Use of Electronic Cigarettes among Smokers[†] in Grades 7 - 12, Peel and Ontario, 2015

Use of E-cigarettes	Per cent of grade 9 - 12 smokers (95% CI)	
	Peel n=57	Ontario n=818
Yes	62.5 (45.2 - 77.0)	66.2 (61.0 - 71.1)
Never	32.2* (19.5 - 48.2)	32.3 (27.5 - 37.6)
Do not know what it is	NR	1.4* (0.8 - 2.6)

Asked of half the sample.

*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 their lifetime.

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

Table 4.4
Lifetime Use of Electronic Cigarettes among Smokers[†] in Grades 7 - 12 Students by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2015

Demographics	Per cent of grade 9 - 12 smokers (95% CI)
	2015 n=57
Sex	
Male	65.5* (37.2 - 85.9)
Female	59.0 (38.8 - 76.5)
Grade	
7	NR
8	NR
9	NR
10	80.6* (51.1 - 94.3)
11	73.0* (55.4 - 85.5)
12	NR

Asked of half of the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

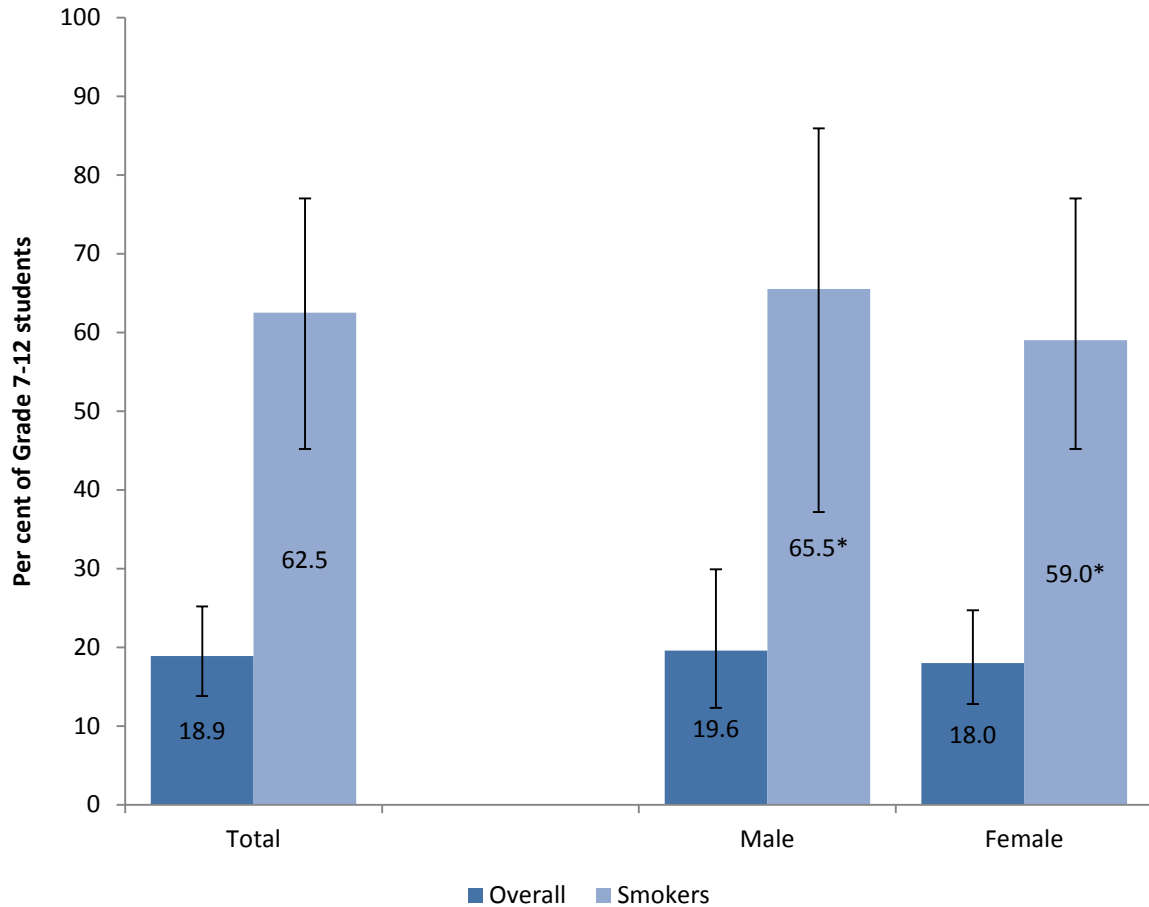
95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

[†]Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in their lifetime.

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



Figure 4.1
Lifetime Use of Electronic Cigarettes[‡] Overall and among Smokers[†] in Grades 7 - 12 Students by Sex, Peel, 2015



Asked of half the sample.

n=567.

*Use estimate with caution.

[†]Smoked at least one cigarette in lifetime (n=57).

[‡]Includes electronic cigarettes with nicotine and without nicotine.

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

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



USE OF CHEWING TOBACCO

Among All Students

In 2015, 6% per cent of grade 7 - 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.

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 - 2015

Use of chewing tobacco	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=1,041	2015 n=568	2013 n=4,772	2015 n=4,966
Used at least once	3.5* (1.8 - 6.5)	NR	5.7 (4.6 - 7.0)	6.3 (4.9 - 8.1)
Did not use in the last 12 months	NR	NR	1.2* (0.7 - 1.9)	1.8* (1.1 - 2.7)
Never used in lifetime	84.9 (82.1 - 87.3)	83.0 (79.7 - 86.0)	83.1 (81.0 - 85.0)	81.3 (79.2 - 83.2)
Do not know what it is	10.6 (8.6 - 13.1)	12.4 (9.5 - 16.1)	10.0 (8.5 - 11.8)	10.6 (9.2 - 12.2)

Asked of half the sample.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

*Use estimate with caution.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, 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 - 2015

Demographics	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	2013 n= 1,041	2015 n=568
Sex		
Male	5.9* (3.1 - 10.8)	NR
Female	NR	NR
Grade		
7	NR	NR
8	NR	NR
9	NR	NR
10	NR	NR
11	NR	NR
12	NR	NR

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
 Peel Public Health.



Among Smokers

In 2015, 27%* of Peel students who smoked in the last 12 months reported using chewing tobacco in the same time frame. This is similar to Ontario students overall (25%).

These estimates were not releasable by sex or grade.

These estimates are similar to 2013.

*Use estimate with caution

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 - 2015

Use of chewing tobacco	Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=111	2015 n=57	2013 n=713	2015 n=818
Used at least once	NR	26.5* (12.0 - 40.7)	19.6 (15.7 - 24.0)	25.3 (20.2 - 31.2)
Did not use in the last 12 months	NR	NR	4.8* (2.8 - 8.2)	5.9* (3.6 - 9.5)
Never used in lifetime	70.4 (57.7 - 80.5)	63.4* (51.5 - 73.9)	68.4 (63.4 - 73.1)	62.8 (56.4 - 68.7)
Do not know what it is	9.1* (4.6 - 17.3)	NR	7.2* (4.4 - 11.5)	6.1* (4.2 - 8.7)

Asked of half the sample.

*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 lifetime.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



USE OF WATERPIPE OR HOOKAH

Among All Students

In 2015, 15% of grade 7 - 12 students in Peel reported smoking a waterpipe or hookah in the last 12 months, this includes a few puffs. This represents approximately 18,000 students in Peel. These findings are similar to Ontario students overall (12%)

In Peel, there were no differences by sex; however the use of a waterpipe was most commonly reported among high school students, specifically among Grade 12 students (18%).

These estimates are similar to 2013.

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

Table 4.8
Use of a Waterpipe or Hookah among Grade 7 - 12 Students,
Peel and Ontario, 2013 - 2015

Frequency of use	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=1,041	2015 n=569	2013 n=4,769	2015 n=5,009
Only smoked a few puffs	3.1* (2 - 4.7)	4.7* (2.9 - 7.4)	2.7 (2.0 - 3.7)	4.0 (3.2 - 5.0)
Smoked at least once	9.7 (7.8 - 12.1)	10.6 (8.1 - 13.9)	9.7 (8.2 - 11.5)	8.3 (7.1 - 9.6)
Not in the last 12 months	2.6* (1.5 - 4.2)	NR	1.4* (1.0 - 2.0)	2.1 (1.4 - 3.1)
Never smoked in lifetime	68.1 (64.8 - 71.3)	69.9 (65.3 - 74.1)	63.9 (61.2 - 66.4)	69.5 (67.8 - 71.2)
Do not know what it is	16.5 (14.1 - 19.2)	14.2 (11.1 - 18.0)	22.2 (20.2 - 24.4)	16.2 (14.7 - 17.7)

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



Table 4.9
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 - 2015

Demographics	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	2013 n=1,041	2015 n=569
Sex		
Male	11.4 (8.7 - 14.8)	10.3* (6.7 - 15.6)
Female	8.0 (6.0 - 10.6)	11.0 (8.2 - 14.7)
Grade		
7	NR	NR
8	NR	NR
9	NR	11.6* (7.4 - 17.7)
10	9.1* (4.9 - 16.7)	NR
11	16.0* (10.1 - 24.3)	17.9* (11.8 - 26.1)
12	17.9 (13.2 - 23.7)	18.1* (9.7 - 31.4)

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
 Peel Public Health.



Among Smokers

Among Peel students who smoked cigarettes in their lifetime, 57% reported smoking a waterpipe or hookah in the last 12 months, this includes a puff. This is similar to what is observed among Ontario students (42%).

There were no differences by sex; estimates by grade are not releasable for most grades.

These estimates are similar to 2013.

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

Table 4.10 Use of a Waterpipe or Hookah among Smokers[†] in Grades 7 - 12, Peel and Ontario, 2013 - 2015				
Frequency of use	Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=111	2015 n=57	2013 n=710	2015 n=818
Only smoked a few puffs	12.5* (6.2 - 23.7)	9.5* (5.6 - 15.8)	7.6* (5.3 - 10.8)	11.9 (9.0 - 15.5)
Smoked at least once	38.8 (27.8 - 51.2)	47.7 (32.5 - 63.4)	32.7 (26.7 - 39.2)	30.2 (25.1 - 35.8)
Did not smoke in the last 12 months	NR	NR	5.0* (3.2 - 7.7)	6.8* (3.6 - 12.4)
Never smoked in lifetime	31.7* (21.9 - 43.4)	33.9* (18.3 - 53.9)	44.9 (37.4 - 52.6)	44.1 (38.8 - 49.6)
Do not know what it is	8.2* (4.3 - 15.3)	NR	9.9 (6.8 - 14.2)	7.0* (4.6 - 10.5)

Asked of half the sample.

*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 their lifetime.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



Table 4.11
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 - 2015

Demographics	Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)	
	2013 n=111	2015 n=57
Sex		
Male	37.1 (24.2 - 52.1)	52.0* (28.8 - 74.3)
Female	41.3 (25.6 - 59.0)	42.9 (32.4 - 54.0)
Grade		
7	NR	NR
8	NR	NR
9	NR	NR
10	NR	NR
11	39.4* (24.9 - 56.1)	35.5* (17.5 - 58.8)
12	49.5 (30.6 - 68.7)	NR

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

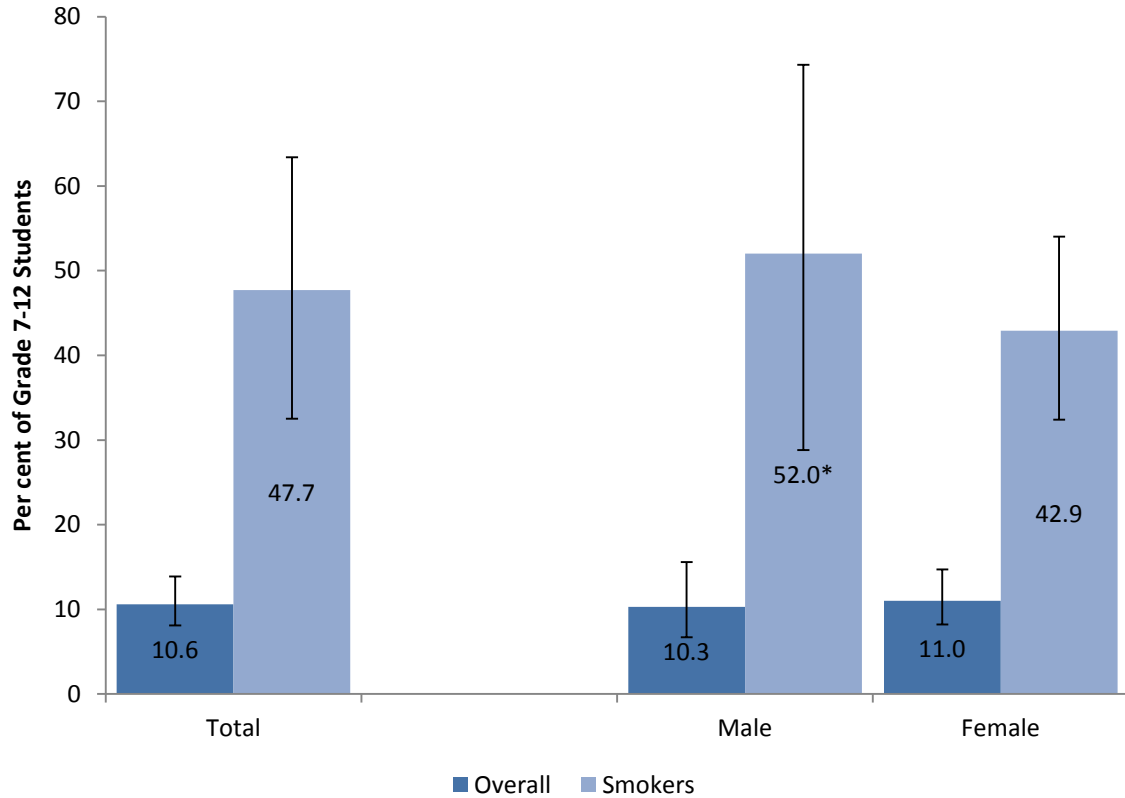
[†]Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in their lifetime.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.

Peel Public Health.



Figure 4.2
Proportion of Grade 7 - 12 Students who Used a Waterpipe or Hookah Once in the Last 12 Months Overall and among Smokers[†] by Sex, Peel, 2015



Asked of half the sample Overall n=569; Smokers n=57.

*Use estimate with caution.

[†] Among students who reported smoking at least one cigarette in their lifetime.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

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



PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM ASSOCIATED WITH SMOKING E-CIGARETTES REGULARLY

In 2015, students were asked about their perceptions of safety associated with smoking e-cigarettes regularly. Overall 13%* of Peel students and 10% of Ontario students believe there is a 'great risk' associated with smoking e-cigarettes regularly.

There were no differences by sex or grade.

*Use estimate with caution

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

Table 4.12
Perception of Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking Electronic Cigarettes among Grade 7 - 12 Students, Peel and Ontario, 2013 - 2015

Perceived risk of harm	Per cent of all students (95% CI)	
	2015	
	Peel n=559	Ontario n=4,962
No risk	14.2 (10.4 – 19.2)	14.4 (12.6 – 16.4)
Slight risk	35.4 (30.4 – 40.8)	38.2 (35.6 – 40.8)
Medium risk	22.6 (19.1 – 26.5)	21.7 (20.0 – 23.5)
Great risk	13.0* (9.1 – 18.2)	9.8 (8.4 – 11.3)
Don't know	14.8* (10.3 – 20.8)	16.0 (14.4 – 17.6)

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



Table 4.13
Proportion of Students in Grade 7 - 12 who Perceive a Great Risk of Harm with Smoking Electronic Cigarettes, by Sex and Grade, Peel, 2013 - 2015

Demographics	Per cent of all students (95% CI)
	2015 n=559
Sex	
Male	10.3* (5.8 - 17.8)
Female	15.9 (11.8 - 20.9)
Grade	
7	20.5* (11.9 - 33.1)
8	16.8* (8.7 - 29.7)
9	12.1* (8.6 - 16.6)
10	NR
11	NR
12	NR

Asked of half the sample.

*Use estimate with caution.

NR=Not releasable due to small numbers.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.
 Peel Public Health.



PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM ASSOCIATED WITH SMOKING A WATERPIPE REGULARLY

In Peel, 17% of students reported believing there is a ‘*great risk*’ of harm associated with smoking a waterpipe regularly, while 38% believe there is ‘*no risk*’ or only ‘*a slight risk*’. A large portion of Peel youth indicated that they do not know the risk of harm associated with smoking a waterpipe regularly (24%).

These estimates are similar to what is observed among Ontario students (15%, 33% and 30% respectively).

There were no differences by sex or grade.

These estimates are similar 2013.

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

Table 4.14
Perception of Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking a Waterpipe Regularly among Students in Grades 7 - 12, Peel and Ontario, 2013 - 2015

Perceived risk of harm	Per cent of all students (95% CI)			
	Peel		Ontario	
	2013 n=1,038	2015 n=558	2013 n= 4,746	2015 n=4,953
No risk	8.9 (6.7 - 11.6)	11.1 (8.2 - 14.9)	6.7 (5.5 - 8.3)	11.0 (9.5 - 12.7)
Slight risk	18.7 (16.0 - 21.7)	27.4 (23.3 - 31.9)	18.2 (16.4 - 20.1)	23.3 (21.5 - 25.3)
Medium risk	22.5 (20.2 - 25.0)	19.9 (17.1 - 23.1)	21.5 (19.6 - 23.4)	21.5 (19.8 - 23.2)
Great risk	21.5 (18.5 - 24.7)	17.3 (14.2 - 20.9)	18.2 (16.7 - 19.9)	14.6 (13.0 - 16.4)
Don't know	28.5 (26.6 - 30.4)	24.3 (19.4 - 30.0)	35.4 (33.2 - 37.6)	29.5 (27.4 - 31.8)

Asked of half the sample.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



Table 4.15
Per Cent of Students in Grade 7 - 12 who Perceive a Great Risk of Harm Associated with Smoking a Waterpipe Regularly by Sex and Grade
Peel, 2013 - 2015

Demographics	Per cent of past year smokers (95% CI)	
	2013 n=1,038	2015 n=558
Sex		
Male	19.3 (15.4 - 23.8)	14.5* (10.0 - 20.7)
Female	23.8 (19.1 - 29.2)	20.3 (16.4 - 24.9)
Grade		
7	29.5 (24.2 - 35.5)	20.5 (16.3 - 25.4)
8	21.6 (16.7 - 27.5)	28.2* (19.1 - 39.6)
9	23.4* (16.2 - 16.2)	13.6* (9.5 - 9.5)
10	19.8* (13.7 - 27.7)	14.7* (7.2 - 27.8)
11	19.3 (15.0 - 24.5)	9.5* (5.5 - 15.7)
12	17.7* (11.5 - 26.1)	18.8* (10.6 - 31.3)

Asked of half the sample.

Note: Between 24% to 28% of students replied 'don't know'; this category was included in the calculation of percentages in this table.

*Use estimate with caution.

95% CI reflects the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

Source: Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013 - 2015, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. Peel Public Health.



A Look at Peel Youth in Grades 7 - 12: **TOBACCO**
Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013-2015



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	<p>Question: How long have you lived in Canada?</p> <p>Non-immigrant: includes students who reported living in Canada <i>'all my life'</i>;</p> <p>Recent immigrant includes students who reported living in Canada <i>'less than 10 years'</i>;</p> <p>Long-term immigrant includes students who reported living in Canada <i>'11 years or more'</i></p>
Ethnic Background	<p>Question: "Which of the following best describes your background (You may choose more than one category.) Are you....?:</p> <p>White: (for example British, French, Italian, Portuguese, Ukrainian, Russian, Israeli); Chinese;</p> <p>South Asian (for example East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan);</p> <p>Black (African, Caribbean, North American);</p> <p>Aboriginal (First Nations, Inuit, Metis, non-status Indian);</p> <p>Filipino; Latin American, Central American, South American (for example, Mexican, Brazilian, Chilean, Guatemalan, Venezuelan, Colombian, Argentinian, Salvadorian, Costa Rican);</p> <p>Southeast Asian (for example Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian);</p> <p>West Asian or Arab (for example Egyptian, Saudi Arabian, Syrian, Iranian, Iraqi, Lebanese, Afghani, Palestinian);</p> <p>Korean;</p> <p>Japanese and;</p> <p>Not Sure</p> <p>For the purpose of the report the following groupings were created:</p> <p>East Asian or South East Asian: Includes South East Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean and Japanese.</p> <p>Multiple: Includes those who selected more than one category (including certain ethnicity and the not sure category).</p>
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 1 to 10). They were told that at the top are the people who are <i>'best off- they have the most money, most education and the jobs that bring the most respect'</i> while at the bottom are the people who are <i>"worst off- they have the least money, little education no job or jobs that nobody want"</i>. Students were asked to place their family on this scale.</p> <p>The family SES ladder was then analyzed based on a median split defined as:</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 ten on the ladder.
Past Year Smokers	<p>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</p>



METHODS

Sampling Design

Details of the sampling design can be found in the CAMH technical documentation.¹ Briefly, the 2015 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. The sampling frame for the 2015 OSDUHS was a list of publicly-funded schools in 2011/2012 with any grade 7 - 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.
- 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 2015 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 21 region-by-school-level strata $((4*2) + (7*2) = 22 - 1$ (elementary schools weren't sampled in one region) = 21 strata in total (Table 5.2).

School Selection

Within each of the 21 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 2015, 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 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 2015

Stratum	Grade 7 - 8	Grade 9 - 12
Region		
Toronto	✓	✓
North *	✓	✓
West *	✓	✓
East*	✓	✓
Health Unit		
Durham	✓	✓
North Bay-Parry Sound	✓	✓
Simcoe Muskoka	✓	✓
Peel	✓	✓
Niagara	✓	✓
Brant	✓	✓
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). In 2015, there were 59 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 2015 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 CAMH technical report¹ 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 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
- 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 Briefly, students were excluded from the final dataset if they:

- Did not have a valid (non-missing) age or sex response (n=38);
- Did not complete up to at least half of the survey questionnaire (n=44);
- Came from a classroom without at least five returned consent forms (n=166).

In 2015, this resulted in the removal of 243 cases across Ontario. Additionally, students were removed if they: 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.

Item Missingness

According to CAMH diagnostics, both the single item missing and the cumulated item missing rates were low suggesting quality reporting. Across the 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 2015 OSDUHS weighted sample was compared with the most current school enrollment figures from the Ministry of Education based on the 2012/2013 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 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 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. 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 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

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 2011/2012. This outdated list is particularly problematic for high growth areas like Peel where numerous newly built schools would be excluded from participating.

School Refusals

In 2015, a number of the school refusals were due to the ongoing labour strike/unrest in school boards across Ontario between October 2014 -June 2015. In particular, according to CAMH, there were a number of unforeseen circumstances that challenged work of data collection, including:

- Teacher's strike by Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation (OSSTF);
- Work-to-rule campaign by Elementary Teachers Federation of Ontario (ETFO);
- Work-to-rule campaign by Ontario English Catholic Teachers Association (OECTA);
- Strike by York University's three union (Graduate Student Association Union, Teaching Assistants Union, and Contract Faculty Union) strike which delayed delivery of return of OSDUHS questionnaires directly to ISR between March and April 2015 due to blocking of University's main entrance;
- Parents and students on strike to stop the implementation of Ontario's new sex education curriculum – a group of local parents opposing the curriculum are pulling their kids out of school to join in protest.

These circumstances likely contributed to the low school participation rate observed in Peel (47%) in 2015, compared with the relatively high rate in 2013 (72%).



Non-Response Bias

Response rates to the OSDUHS have decreased since its initiation in 1977. In 2015, the student response rate was 59% for Ontario' in Peel the response rate was 61%. This is much lower than the response rate for the 2013 OSDUHS in Ontario (63%) and in Peel (71%). Table 5.4 contains information regarding reasons for non-response for 2015. In Peel, approximately 29% 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.



PARTICIPATION AND RESPONSE RATE

In 2015, a total of 1,169 students were surveyed in Peel across 22 schools in 75 classrooms. The student completion rate was 61% (Table 5.4). The sample was weight to represent approximately 115,000 Grade 7 - 12 students in Peel.

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

	Peel	Ontario
Schools Surveyed	22 (n=9 Grade 7 – 8; n=13 Grade 9 – 12)	220 (n=103 Grade 7 – 8; n=117 Grade 9 – 12)
School Participation	22/47 (47%)	220/348 (63%)
Classes Surveyed	n=75	n=750
Class Participation	Not available	88%
Students Surveyed	n=1,932	n=17,804
Student Completion	n=1,169 (61%)	n=10,523 (59%)
Reason for non-completions	Absent: 10% (n=195) No consent: 29% (n=551) Other non-response 1% (n=17)	Absent: 11% (n=1,883) No consent: 29% (n=5,272) Other non-response 1% (n=126)

Source: Pollard J, Ornstein M, Northrup D, McCague H. The design and implementation of the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey 2015. Institute for Social Research. York University, Toronto, ON: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. 2015.



A Look at Peel Youth in Grades 7 - 12: **TOBACCO**
Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013-2015



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The data used in this publication came from the 2013 and the 2015 Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey conducted by the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health and administered by the Institute for Social Research, York University. Its contents and interpretation are solely the responsibility of the author and do not necessarily represent the official view of the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.



A Look at Peel Youth in Grades 7 - 12: **TOBACCO**
Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013-2015



REFERENCES

1. Pollard J, Ornstein M, Northrup D, McCague H. The design and implementation of the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey 2015. Institute for Social Research. York University, Toronto, ON: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. 2015.
2. Goodman E, Adler NE, Kawachi I, Frazier LA., Huang B, Colditz GA. Adolescents' Perceptions of Social Status: Development and Evaluation of a New Indicator. *Pediatrics*. 2001; 108(2): E31.
3. Boak A, Hamilton HA, Adlaf EM, Henderson JL, Mann RE. The Mental Health and Well-Being of Ontario Students. 1991 - 2015: Detailed OSDUHS findings (CAMH Research Document Series No.43). Toronto, ON: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; 2015.
4. Boak A, Hamilton HA, Adlaf EM, Mann RE Drug Use among Ontario students. 1977 - 2015: Detailed OSDUHS findings (CAMH Research Document Series No.41). Toronto, ON: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; 2015.



A Look at Peel Youth in Grades 7 - 12: **TOBACCO**
Results from the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, 2013-2015