

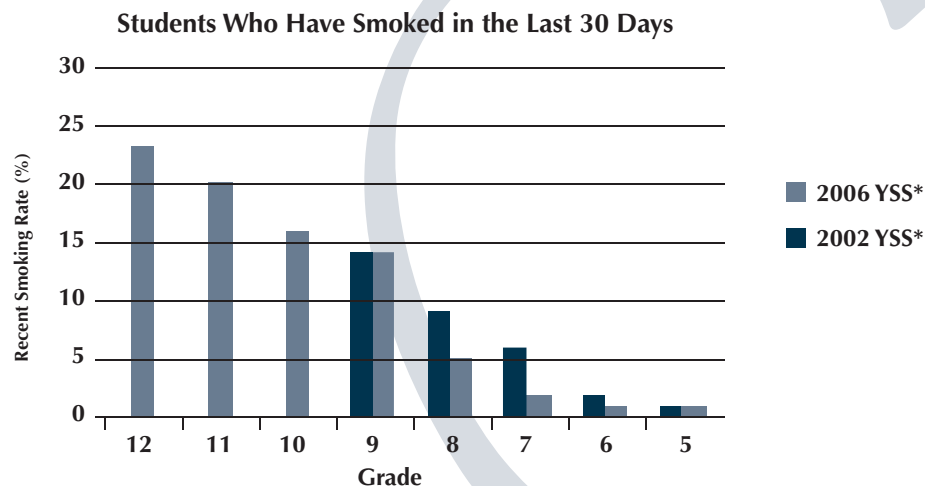
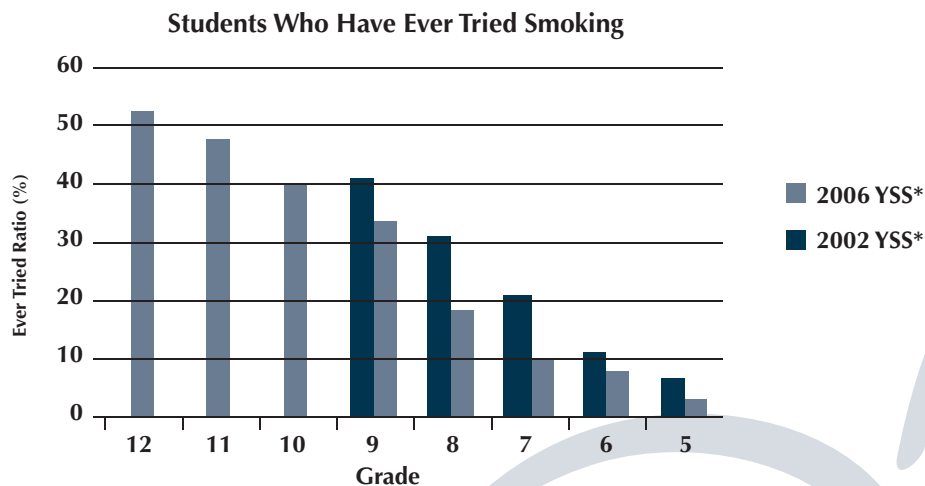


TOBACCO AND OTHER PROBLEM SUBSTANCE USE

- 22% of all deaths in Canada are attributable to tobacco use. Half of all long-term smokers will die or be disabled by a smoking-related illness.
- Students who use tobacco show a decrease in academic achievement and motivation, and are at increased risk of dropping out of school. Tobacco use is more predictive of dropping out than marijuana use or alcohol use. Using tobacco at an early age has also been associated with other risk behaviours including problem substance use.

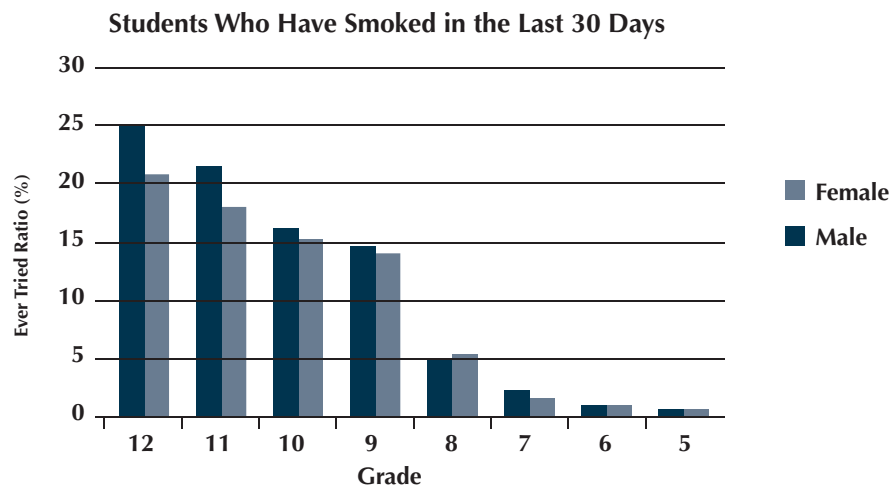
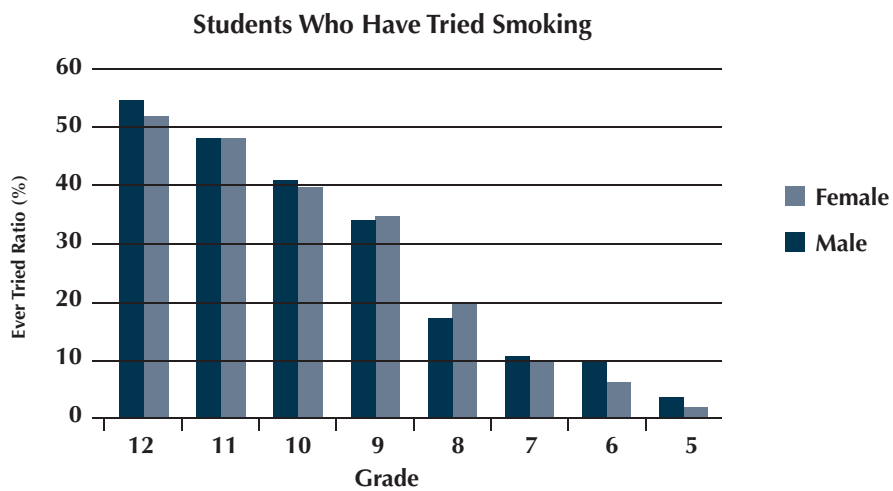
Smoking Behaviours

The following graphs illustrate the number of students at each grade who have ever tried or who have smoked in the last 30 days. Comparisons are made between the 2006-2007 Student Wellness Survey and the 2002 Youth Smoking Survey.



* YSS - Youth Smoking Survey

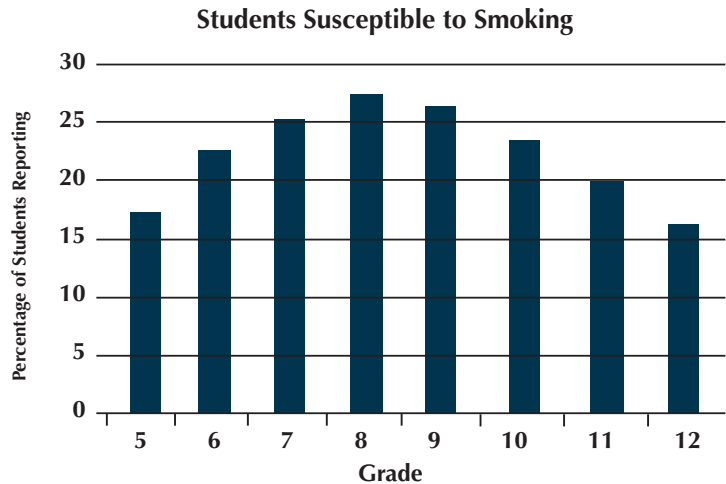
- Since 2002, there is a lower percentage of students reporting that they have tried smoking or have smoked in the last 30 days.
- Females are generally less likely to have tried smoking or have smoked in the 30 days preceding the survey.



Susceptibility to Smoking

Students who have never smoked were asked about their intentions to remain *smoke-free* and their confidence in resisting peer-pressure to smoke.

- Overall, 23% of the students who have never smoked a cigarette have low-confidence in their ability to remain smoke-free in the future.
- The highest susceptibility to smoking occurs in grades 8 (28%) and 9 (27%).



Tobacco Use Issues

- Obtaining Cigarettes:
 - 21% reported that cigarettes were given to them by their parents, siblings, friends, or someone else.
 - 25% reported asking someone else to buy cigarettes for them.
 - 14% reported buying them from a friend or someone else.
- 43% of all students felt it would be “easy” to get cigarettes if they wanted to smoke.
- Other Tobacco Products: Some students have tried tobacco products other than just cigarettes. These include: **cigars, cigarillos or little cigars (plain or flavoured) (18%)**, pipe tobacco (5%), chewing tobacco (4%), other tobacco products (e.g., bidis, nasal snuff, oral snuff, etc.) (3%).
- Cigarillos are a youth phenomenon. Across Canada, only young Canadians are likely to experiment with cigarillos as cigarettes, and young people have 3x the rate of cigarillo use as adults.*

Tobacco and Marijuana Use

- 69% of students who reported trying cigarettes also claimed to have tried marijuana, whereas 9% of other students reported trying marijuana.
- 88% of those who reported smoking in the last 30 days also claimed to have tried marijuana, whereas only 21% of other students reported trying marijuana.

Tobacco and Alcohol Use

- 94% of students who reported trying cigarettes (even just a few puffs) also indicated that they had tried alcohol, whereas 47% of other students reported trying alcohol.
- 97% of those who reported smoking in the last 30 days also indicated that they had tried alcohol, whereas 59% of other students reported trying alcohol.

- *These results were obtained from the 2006-2007 New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey.*
- *The survey data were gathered from over 33,000 students in the province.*
- *The majority of the students surveyed were in grades 6 to 12 with some grade 5 students included.*
- *184 schools were included in the survey.*

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