VAPING AND IN FRASER

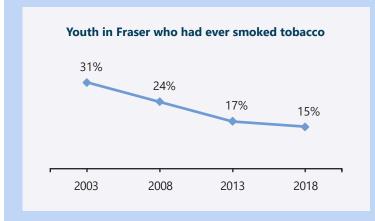
This poster shares results from the report *Understanding* tobacco use and vaping among BC youth: Findings from

TOBACCO USE

the BC Adolescent Health Survey.



There has been a decrease in youth who have ever smoked tobacco. In 2018, 15% of students in Fraser had tried smoking, which was similar to the rate in Vancouver Coastal and lower than in the Northern (28%), Interior (26%), and Vancouver Island (24%) regions. Smoking rates were generally similar in Fraser North, Fraser South, and Fraser East.



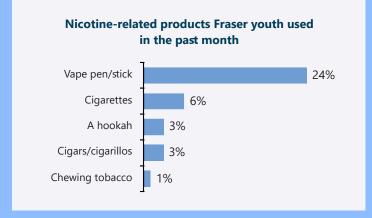


Among youth who had smoked tobacco, 44% had smoked in the past month and 5% smoked daily.

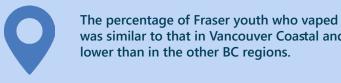
Among youth who had smoked in the past month, 44% had been smoking for at least two years.



In the past month, youth were more likely to vape than use any other nicotine-related product. Also during this time, 2% had used a product to help them stop smoking.



Note: Youth could choose more than one response.

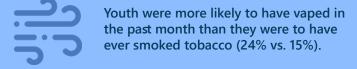


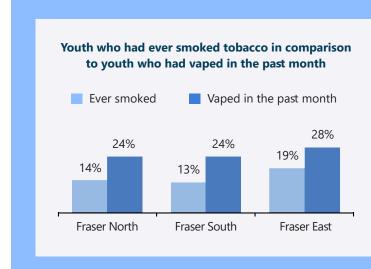


Note: The difference between Fraser and Vancouver Coastal was not

statistically significant.

was similar to that in Vancouver Coastal and lower than in the other BC regions.





Youth across BC were more likely to smoke and/or vape when they:

- Had a disability or health challenges.
- Were addicted to alcohol or another substance.
- Experienced poverty and deprivation.
- Had been bereaved.
- Had been physically and/or sexually abused.
- Had a mental health condition (such as Anxiety Disorder, Depression, or PTSD).
- Reported they did not manage stress well.

Youth were less likely to smoke and/or vape when they felt connected to their family, school, and community.







Youth who had smoked recently were less likely to become daily smokers when they had caring adults and friends in their life, and when they found the activities they engaged in to be meaningful.









To download the full report, visit www.mcs.bc.ca.

If you want help to guit smoking or vaping, visit guitnow.ca or call HealthLinkBC 8-1-1.



Funding for the report was provided by the BC Ministry of Health.