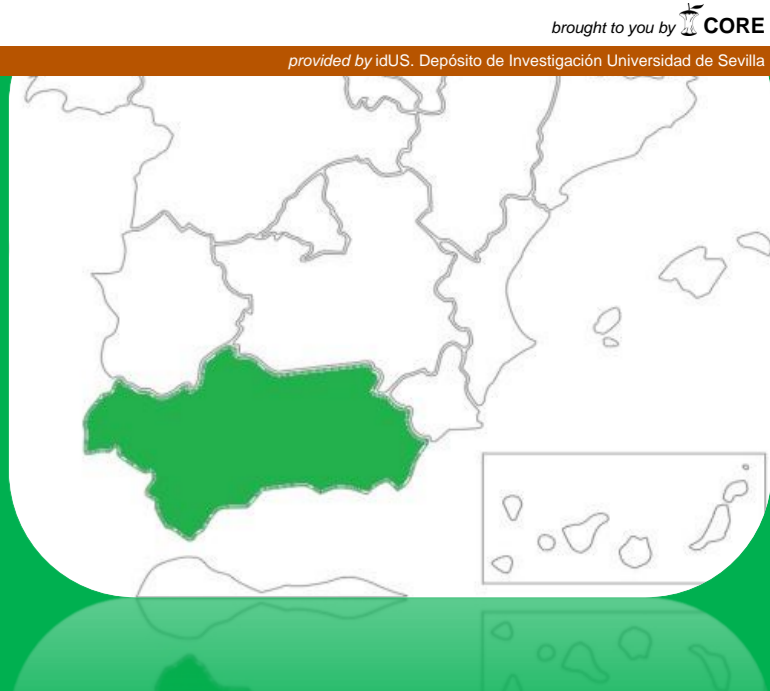


# Trend Analysis in Tobacco Use in Andalusia (2011 – 2014) and Factors Related to Use

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hbosc  
 HEALTH BEHAVIOUR IN  
 SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN  
 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
 COLLABORATIVE CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY



According to the World Health Organization, smoking is the single greatest preventable cause of death in the world and it is estimated that in 2030, more than 8 millions of people will die because of tobacco-related illnesses (Mathers & Loncar, 2006). Considering that many people begin smoking in early adolescence (Gilman et al., 2009), it is important to study this subject in order to adjust intervention policies. Despite data confirming a decrease in consumption in the last few years (Villalbí et al., 2012), it is still necessary to pay more attention to factors that may be related to adolescent smoking. Regarding these factors, a relationship between age and gender in relation to tobacco use has been fully established, showing higher use among older adolescents and females (Villalbí et al., 2012). Furthermore, parental smoking has shown to be a common catalyst for smoking initiation during adolescence (Gilman et al., 2009). However, results are not completely consistent since some studies suggest that close friends' smoking provides a substantial source of modeling of experimentation with tobacco, even more powerful than parents' smoking (Caballero-Hidalgo, Gonzalez, Pinilla & Barber, 2005; Turner, Mermelstein & Flay, 2004).

AIM

To identify trends in smoking behaviour (2011 – 2014) as well as to examine the relationship between sex, age, parental smoking and best friend's smoking, and tobacco use among Andalusian adolescent students.

## METHODS

The sample for the year 2011 is larger because sampling in this edition was representative both at the autonomous region and province levels.

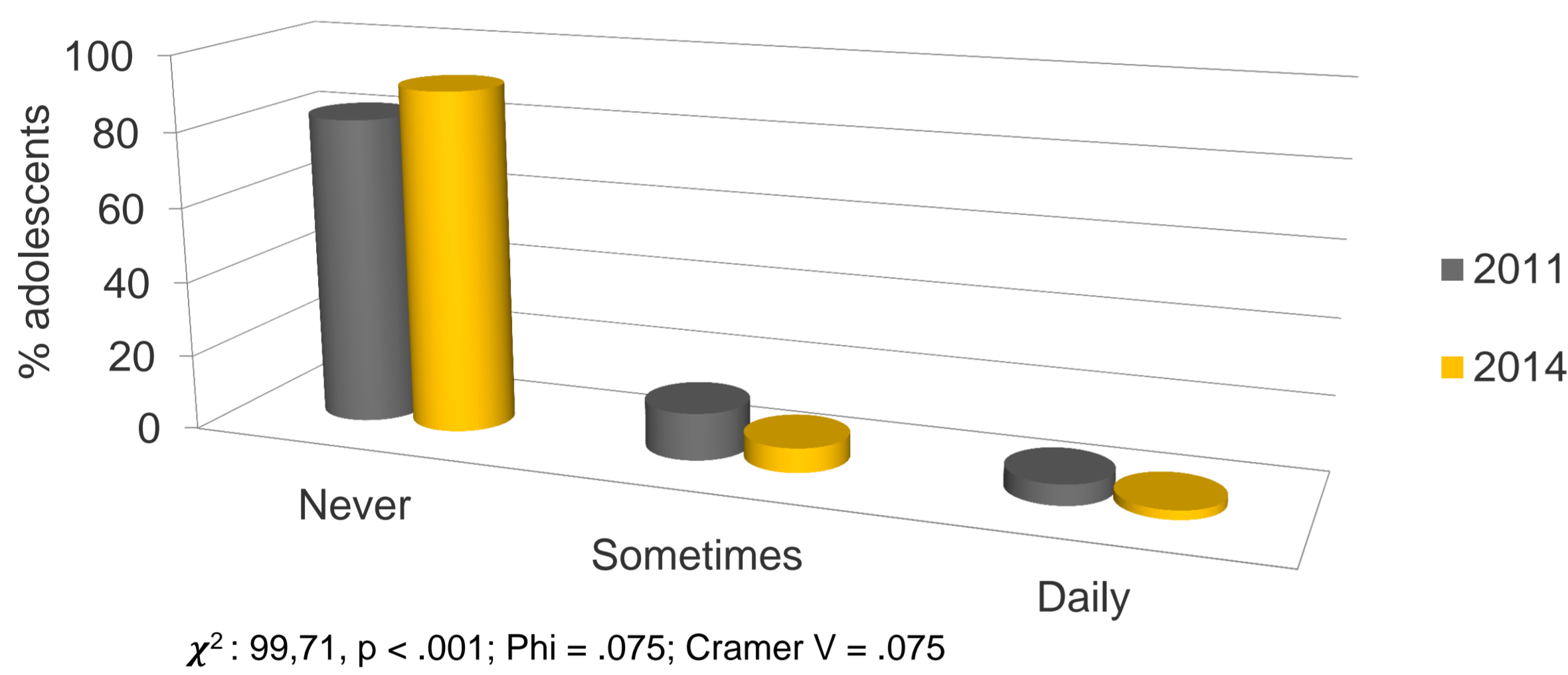
Data were collected via questionnaires completed by students during school hours in compliance with the conditions dictated by the HBSC international protocol, including the confidentiality and anonymity of the data provided (Roberts et al., 2009).

In addition to the variables sex, age and edition, some questions about tobacco consumption included in the HBSC questionnaire were selected for the purpose of the study. The HBSC questionnaire and procedure were approved by the Ethics Committee of the University of Seville (Spain). Specifically, the questions about tobacco use were:

- ✓ On how many occasions (if any) have you done the following things in the last 30 days? Smoke cigarettes.  
 Answers were recategorized : Never > Never / 1 to 30 times > Sometimes / 40 or more times > Daily.
- ✓ Do any of the following people smoke? Father, mother, best friend.  
 Answers: Smokes daily; Smokes sometimes; Does not smoke; Don't know; Don't have or see this person.

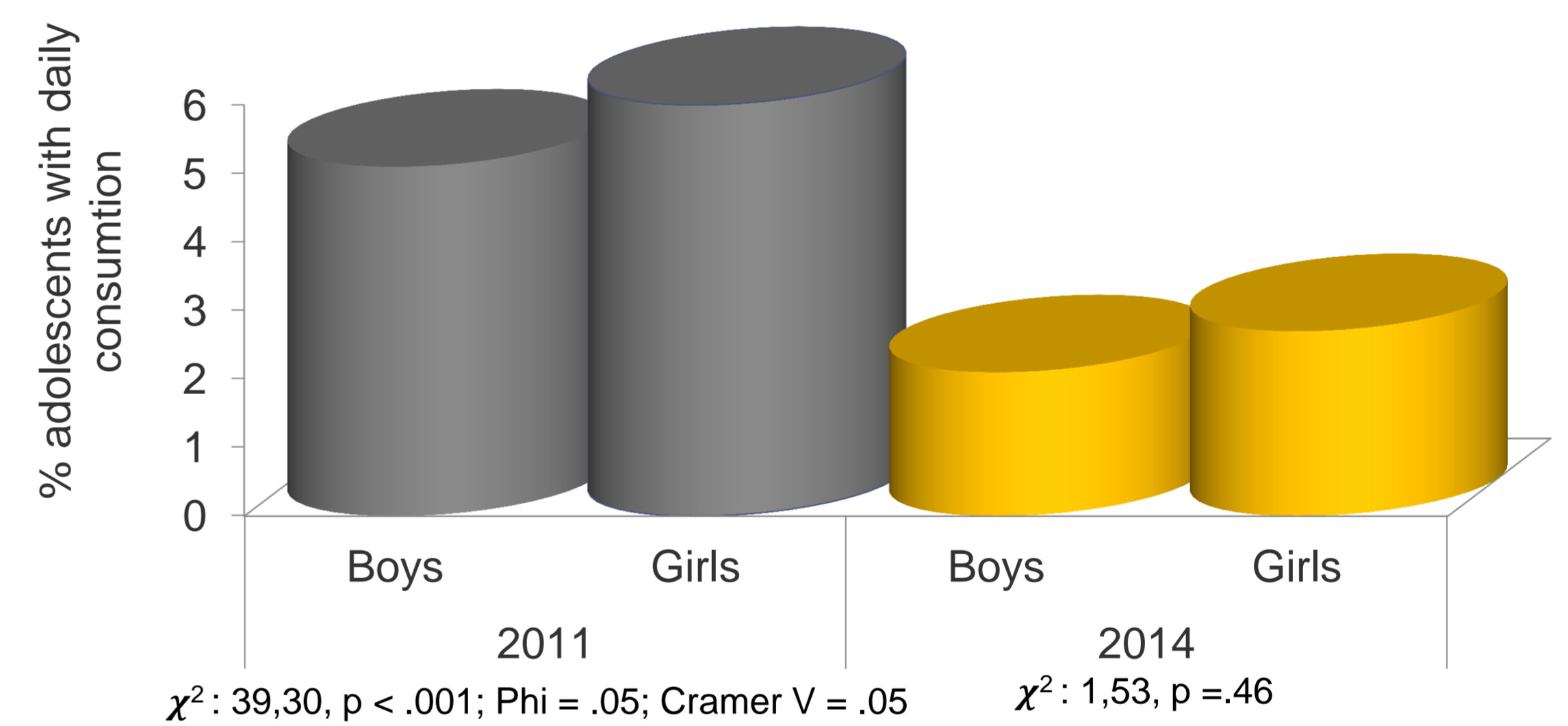
		Participants			
		Age			
Edition	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	SD
2011	15640 (7822 girls)	10.01	20.34	14.50	2.40
2014	1983 (962 girls)	10.00	19.50	14.39	1.86

### Tobacco consumption in the last 30 days

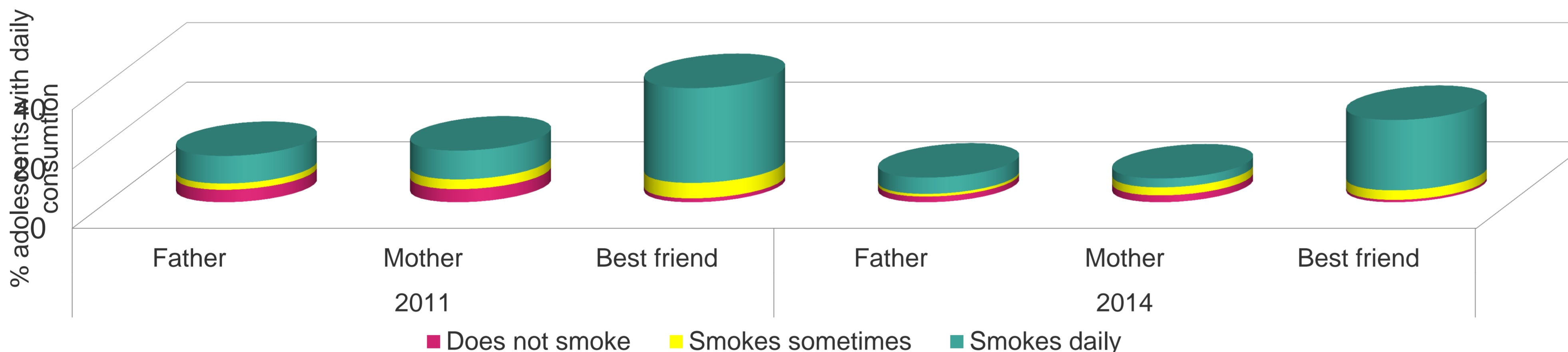


## RESULTS

### Daily consumption by sex



### Relationship between the smoking behaviour of the father/mother/best friend and the adolescent daily consumption



Variables explained a higher percentage of variance in 2011 (36.8%) than in 2014 (31.3%).

## CONCLUSION

Data confirmed a decrease in adolescent tobacco use between 2011 and 2014.

Females smoked more than males in 2011 but there were not gender differences in 2014.

Older adolescents showed higher tobacco consumption.

Close people's smoking (father, mother, best friend) was related to adolescent tobacco use in 2011 but in 2014, only the father's and the best friend's were significant.

Our study support the idea that factors related to adolescent smoking are complex, with an interaction of individual and contextual elements which may vary over time. Further research in this matter is essential to better understand this behavior and enact adequate prevention and health-promotion programs.



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