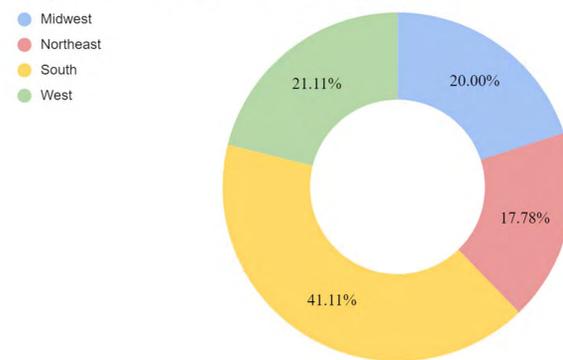


Background

- Tobacco use is one of the leading causes of preventable death and disease in the United States.²
- It is responsible for killing approximately 480,000 people a year.²
- As of 2019, over 50% of high school students reported using a tobacco product at least once.⁴
- If tobacco use continues at the current rate for U.S. adolescents, it is predicted that 5.6 million people currently younger than 17 will die from smoking-related diseases later in life.⁴

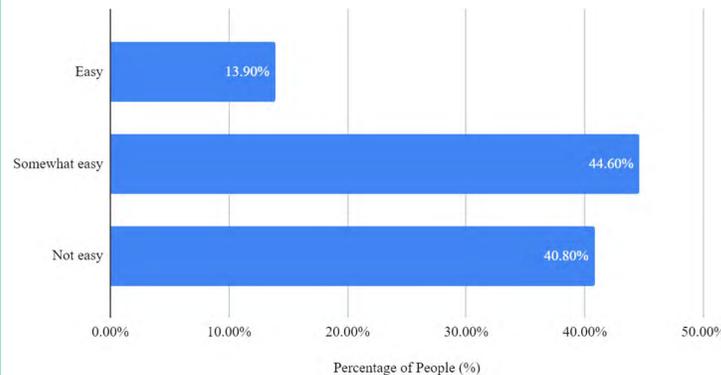
Results

Regional Distribution of Participating Schools



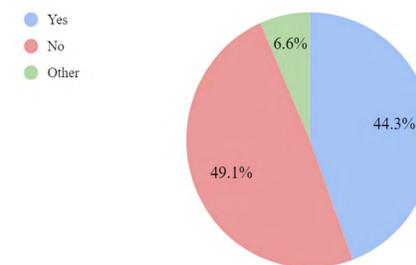
Community Level Questions¹

Q72: How easy do you think it is for people your age to buy tobacco products in a store?



Organizational Level Questions¹

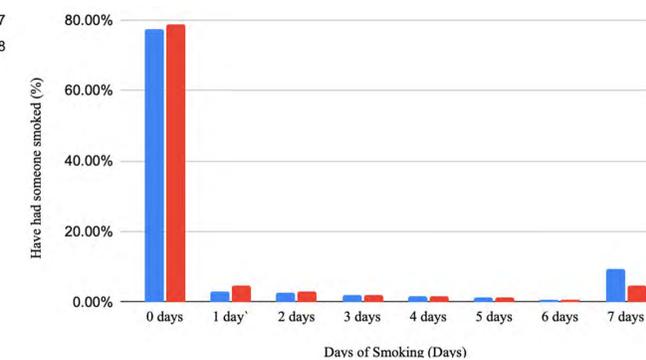
Q74: Think about when you visited a health professional in the past 12 months. During any of these visits, were you asked if you used any tobacco product?



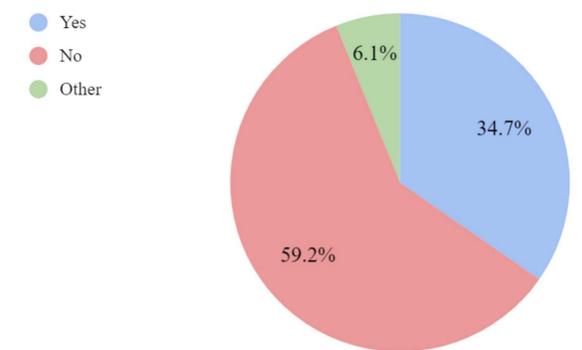
Interpersonal Level Questions¹

Q107: During the past 7 days, on how many days did someone smoke tobacco products in your home while you were there?

Q108: During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a vehicle with someone who was smoking a tobacco product?



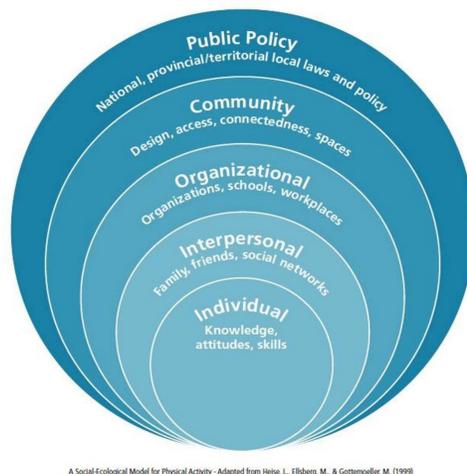
Q75: Think about when you visited a healthcare professional in the past 12 months. During any of these visits, were you given advice not to use any tobacco products?



For each socio-ecological level, a question was utilized to assess the current exposure of tobacco use and access of each participant.¹

Objective

To examine which tobacco-related socio-ecological interventions help reduce tobacco use among adolescents in the United States.



Methodology

We conducted a secondary analysis of the 2020 National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) (n=14,531) which collected data on students in grades 6-12 from 34 states across the U.S. and examined their tobacco-use and exposure.¹

Conclusion

- There is a lack of provider-patient communication.³
 - Lack of strict control of tobacco purchase.
 - Excessive exposure to tobacco advertisements is the potential problem.
- Policy Implications**
- Annual physical check-ups with full harm disclosure should be updated to improve education and assessment of e-cigarette use in teenagers.

References

- 1] National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) 2020 Questionnaire. (n.d.). https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/surveys/nyts/pdfs/2020/2020-NYTS-Questionnaire-508.pdf
- 2] Healthy People 2020. (2020). Tobacco Use. Retrieved from <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/tobacco-use>
- 3] LeLaurin, J. et. al. (2020). Tobacco-Related Counseling and Documentation in Adolescent Primary Care Practice: Challenges and Opportunities. *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*. 323(16):1590-1598. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.4679
- 4] "Youth and Tobacco Use." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 16 Dec. 2020, www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/youth_data/tobacco_use/index.htm.