

Susceptibility to tobacco use and associated factors among youth in five central and eastern European countries

Kinga Polanska*, Malgorzata Znyk, Dorota Kaleta

Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Medical University of Lodz, Poland

*Corresponding author:

Kinga Polanska, MPH, Ph.D.

Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology,

Medical University of Lodz,

7/9 Zeligowskiego Str., 90-647 Lodz, Poland

kinga.polanska@umed.lodz.pl; Tel.: +48-426-781-688

Email addresses:

Kinga Polanska: kinga.polanska@umed.lodz.pl

Malgorzata Znyk: malgorzata.znyk@umed.lodz.pl

Dorota Kaleta: dorota.kaleta@umed.lodz.pl

No	129 (6.5)	44 (34.1)	124 (6.2)	45 (36.3)	94 (5.3)	35 (37.2)	160 (12.3)	49 (30.6)	572 (15.5)	136 (23.8)
Yes	1866 (93.5)	446 (23.9)	1868 (93.8)	404 (21.6)	1667 (94.7)	358 (21.5)	1144 (87.7)	248 (21.7)	3120 (84.5)	445 (14.3)
Missing**	2 (0.1)		6 (0.3)		4 (0.2)		1 (0.1)		26 (0.7)	
Seen people using tobacco when watched TV, videos or movies										
Yes	1423 (71.3)	371 (26.1)	1018 (51.5)	250 (24.6)	1323 (75.0)	323 (24.4)	724 (56.2)	185 (25.6)	1986 (54.0)	335 (16.9)
No	572 (28.7)	118 (20.6)	960 (48.5)	197 (20.5)	440 (25.0)	71 (16.1)	565 (43.8)	109 (19.3)	1694 (46.0)	239 (14.1)
Missing**	2 (0.1)		20 (1.0)		2 (0.1)		16 (1.2)		38 (1.0)	
Exposure to advertisements or promotions at points of sale										
Yes	878 (44.0)	240 (27.3)	603 (30.4)	169 (28.0)	543 (30.8)	156 (28.7)	226 (17.4)	58 (25.7)	923 (25.0)	171 (18.5)
No	1117 (56.0)	248 (22.2)	1383 (69.6)	281 (20.3)	1218 (69.2)	237 (19.5)	1076 (82.6)	239 (22.2)	2763 (75.0)	403 (14.6)
Missing**	2 (0.1)		12 (0.6)		4 (0.2)		3 (0.2)		32 (0.9)	
Exposure to antismoking media messages										
Yes	949 (47.7)	229 (24.1)	932 (47.3)	191 (20.5)	787 (44.8)	184 (23.4)	602 (46.7)	127 (21.1)	2213 (60.4)	338 (15.3)
No	1042 (52.3)	259 (24.9)	1040 (52.7)	250 (24.0)	969 (55.2)	206 (21.3)	687 (53.5)	162 (23.6)	1452 (39.6)	227 (15.6)
Missing**	6 (0.3)		26 (1.3)		9 (0.5)		16 (1.2)		53 (1.4)	
School discussion about health effects of smoking										
Yes	872 (43.8)	189 (21.7)	879 (44.1)	177 (20.1)	741 (42.1)	140 (18.9)	823 (63.1)	149 (18.1)	1550 (42.0)	239 (15.4)
No	1119 (56.2)	297 (26.5)	1112 (55.9)	272 (24.5)	1018 (57.9)	253 (24.9)	481 (36.9)	147 (30.6)	2137 (58.0)	327 (15.3)
Missing**	6 (0.3)		7 (0.4)		6 (0.3)		1 (0.1)		31 (0.8)	
School discussion about the reasons why people use tobacco										
Yes	592 (29.7)	142 (24.0)	648 (32.6)	144 (22.2)	443 (25.3)	103 (23.3)	506 (38.8)	108 (21.3)	1361 (36.9)	243 (17.9)
No	1398 (70.3)	346 (24.8)	1340 (67.4)	304 (22.7)	1310 (74.7)	289 (22.1)	798 (61.2)	189 (23.7)	2328 (63.1)	331 (14.2)
Missing**	7 (0.4)		10 (0.5)		12 (0.7)		1 (0.1)		29 (0.8)	
Antismoking education provided by family										
Yes	1268 (63.8)	298 (23.5)	N/A	N/A	1210 (69.5)	238 (19.7)	765 (59.7)	167 (21.8)	2532 (69.4)	353 (13.9)
No	719 (36.2)	190 (26.4)			530 (30.5)	150 (28.3)	517 (40.3)	123 (23.8)	1116 (30.6)	195 (17.5)
Missing**	10 (0.5)				25 (1.4)		23 (1.8)		70 (1.9)	
Difficulty of quitting smoking by smoker										
Not difficult	153 (7.7)	43 (28.1)	328 (16.5)	80 (24.4)	281 (16.1)	67 (23.8)	502 (38.5)	117 (23.3)	922 (24.9)	188 (20.4)
Difficult	1843 (92.3)	447 (24.3)	1658 (83.5)	364 (21.9)	1468 (83.9)	323 (22.0)	801 (61.5)	179 (22.3)	2783 (75.1)	394 (14.2)
Missing**	1 (0.1)		12 (0.6)		16 (0.9)		2 (0.2)		13 (0.3)	
Smoking helps people feel more comfortable or less comfortable at celebrations parties or in other social gatherings										
More comfortable	723 (36.4)	202 (27.9)	862 (44.0)	220 (25.5)	849 (48.9)	220 (25.9)	348 (27.0)	110 (31.6)	792 (21.8)	179 (22.6)
Less comfortable or no differences	1264 (63.6)	286 (22.6)	1096 (56.0)	220 (20.1)	886 (51.1)	165 (18.6)	941 (73.0)	179 (19.0)	2840 (78.2)	376 (13.2)
Missing**	10 (0.5)		40 (2.0)		30 (1.7)		16 (1.2)		86 (2.3)	
People who smoke have more or less friends										
More friends	N/A	N/A	330 (16.7)	75 (22.7)	N/A	N/A	425 (32.7)	95 (22.4)	576 (15.8)	122 (21.2)
Less friends			432 (21.9)	68 (15.7)			267 (20.6)	42 (15.7)	1067 (29.3)	104 (9.8)
No differences			1211 (61.4)	297 (24.5)			606 (46.8)	157 (25.9)	2002 (54.9)	338 (16.9)
Missing**			25 (1.3)				7 (0.5)		73 (2.0)	
Smoking makes young people look more or less attractive										
More attractive	N/A	N/A	63 (3.4)	54 (33.1)	N/A	N/A	75 (5.8)	20 (26.7)	317 (8.7)	82 (25.9)
Less attractive			1228 (65.9)	225 (18.3)			874 (67.6)	170 (19.5)	1727 (47.2)	169 (9.8)
No differences			572 (30.7)	154 (26.9)			344 (26.6)	105 (30.5)	1618 (44.2)	311 (19.2)
Missing**			35 (1.8)				12 (0.9)		56 (1.5)	

*percentages calculated for observed values; **percentages of total number of subjects

SHS – secondhand smoke

N/A – data is not available

No (ref.)											
Yes	1.32 (1.07-1.62)	0.01	1.53 (1.22-1.90)	<0.01	1.67 (1.32-2.11)	<0.01	1.21 (0.87-1.68)	0.26	1.33 (1.09-1.62)	<0.01	
Exposure to antismoking media messages											
Yes (ref.)											
No	1.04 (0.85-1.28)	0.71	1.23 (0.99-1.52)	0.06	0.88 (0.71-1.11)	0.29	1.15 (0.89-1.50)	0.29	1.03 (0.86-1.23)	0.77	
School discussion about health effects of smoking											
Yes (ref.)											
No	1.31 (1.06-1.61)	0.01	1.28 (1.04-1.59)	0.02	1.42 (1.13-1.79)	<0.01	1.99 (1.53-2.59)	<0.01	0.99 (0.83-1.19)	0.92	
School discussion about the reasons why people use tobacco											
Yes (ref.)											
No	1.04 (0.83-1.30)	0.72	1.03 (0.82-1.29)	0.82	0.93 (0.72-1.21)	0.60	1.14 (0.87-1.50)	0.33	0.76 (0.64-0.91)	<0.01	
Antismoking education provided by family											
Yes (ref.)											
No	1.17 (0.95-1.44)	0.15	N/A		1.61 (1.27-2.04)	<0.01	1.12 (0.86-1.46)	0.41	1.31 (1.08-1.58)	<0.01	
Difficulty of quitting smoking by smoker											
Difficult (ref.)											
Not difficult	1.22 (0.84-1.76)	0.29	1.15 (0.87-1.51)	0.33	1.11 (0.82-1.50)	0.50	1.06 (0.81-1.38)	0.69	1.55 (1.28-1.88)	<0.01	
Smoking helps people feel more or less comfortable at celebrations parties or in other social gatherings											
Less comfortable or no differences (ref.)											
More comfortable	1.33 (1.08-1.63)	0.01	1.36 (1.10-1.69)	<0.01	1.53 (1.22-1.92)	<0.01	1.97 (1.49-2.60)	<0.01	1.91 (1.57-2.33)	<0.01	
People who smoke have more or less friends											
No differences (ref.)											
More fiends	N/A		0.91 (0.68-1.21)	0.50	N/A		0.82 (0.61-1.10)	0.19	1.32 (1.05-1.67)	0.02	
Less friends			0.57 (0.43-0.77)	<0.01			0.53 (0.37-0.78)	<0.01	0.53 (0.42-0.67)	<0.01	
Smoking makes young people look more or less attractive											
No differences (ref.)											
More attractive	N/A		1.34 (0.92-1.96)	0.12	N/A		0.83 (0.47-1.45)	0.51	1.47 (1.11-1.94)	<0.01	
Less attractive			0.61 (0.48-0.77)	<0.01			0.55 (0.41-0.73)	<0.01	0.46 (0.37-0.56)	<0.01	

SHS – secondhand smoke

N/A – data is not available

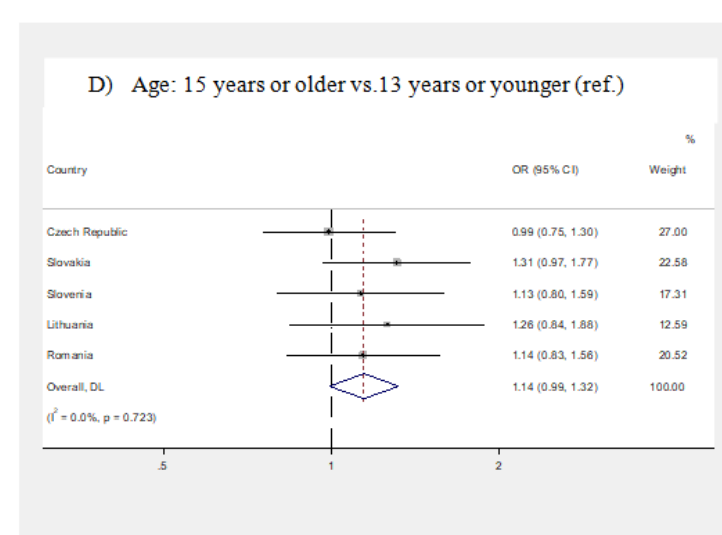
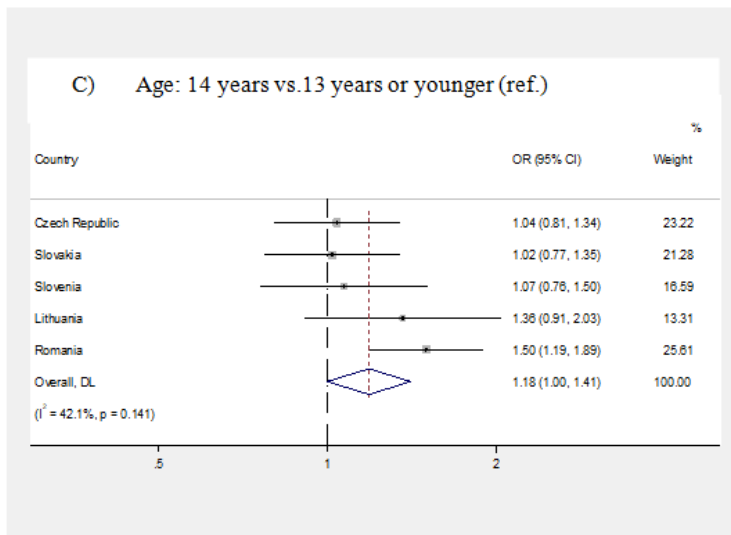
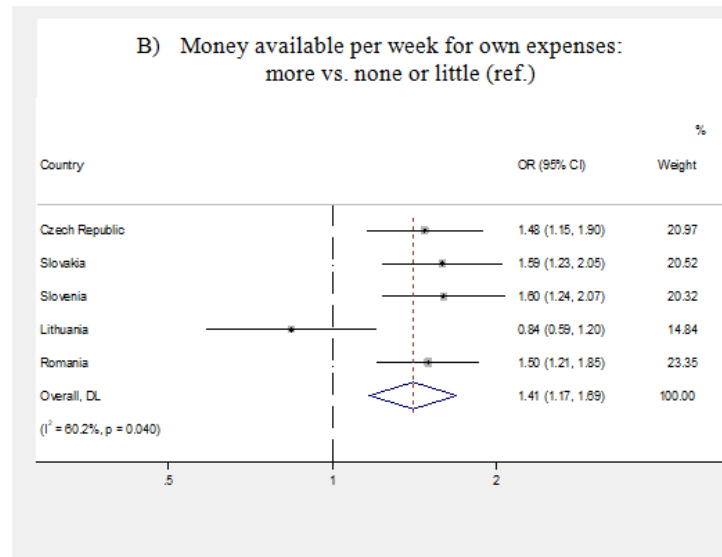
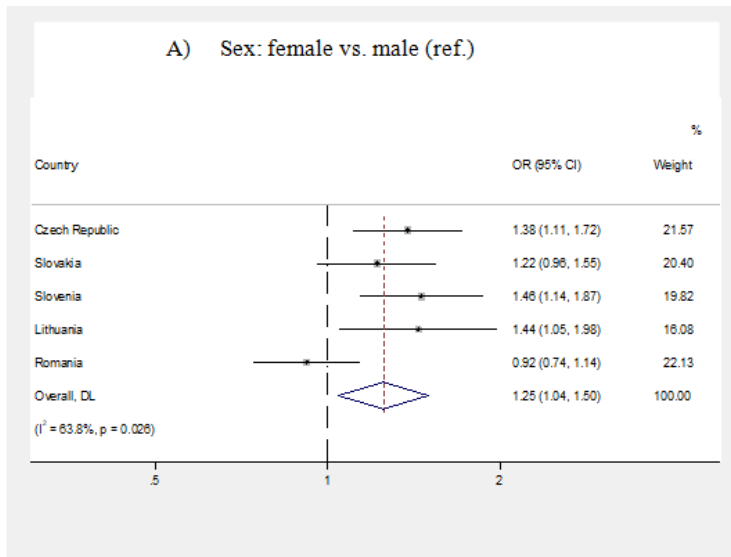


Fig. S1. Forest plots showing adjusted associations of selected sociodemographic factors and susceptibility to tobacco use among never smoking youth from five central and eastern European countries. Country-specific odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were estimated by multivariable logistic regression models, and overall OR and 95% CI were estimated by random-effects meta-analysis by country. The following factors were included in the model: sex, age, money available for own expenses, SHS exposure at home and in public places, parental and peers smoking, knowledge about harmfulness of active and passive smoking, difficulty of quitting smoking, attractiveness and popularity of smoking, antismoking education provided by the school or family, tobacco advertising at point of sale, noticing people smoking at school and in movies. I^2 , percentage of the total variability attributable to between-country heterogeneity; p, p value of heterogeneity using the Cochran's Q test.

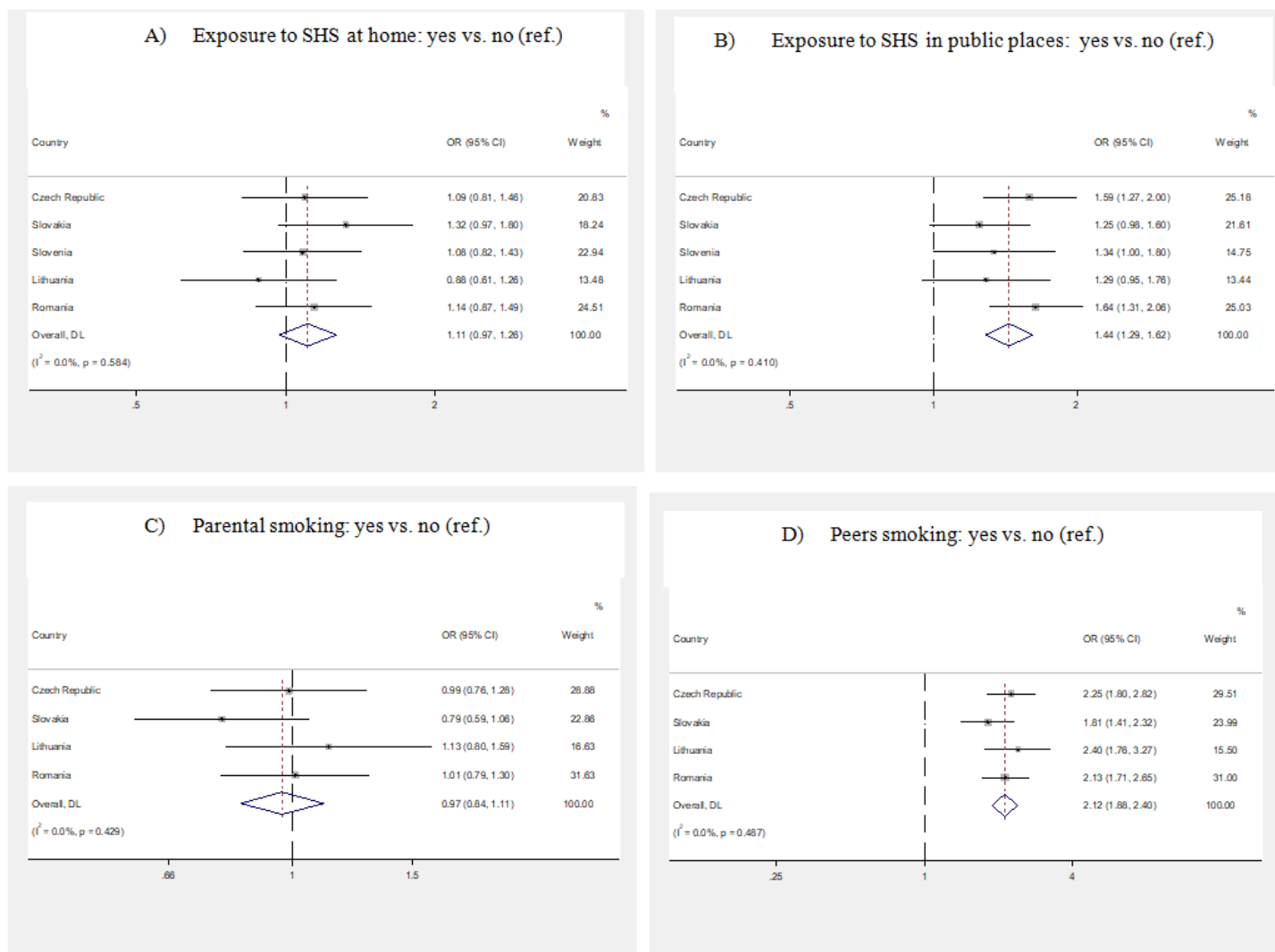


Fig. S2. Forest plots showing adjusted associations of selected factors related to SHS exposure and susceptibility to tobacco use among never smoking youth from five central and eastern European countries. Country-specific odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were estimated by multivariable logistic regression models, and overall OR and 95% CI were estimated by random-effects meta-analysis by country. The following factors were included in the model: sex, age, money available for own expenses, SHS exposure at home and in public places, parental and peers smoking, knowledge about harmfulness of active and passive smoking, difficulty of quitting smoking, attractiveness and popularity of smoking, antismoking education provided by the school or family, pro-tobacco media and advertising. I², percentage of the total variability attributable to between-country heterogeneity; p, p value of heterogeneity using the Cochran's Q test.

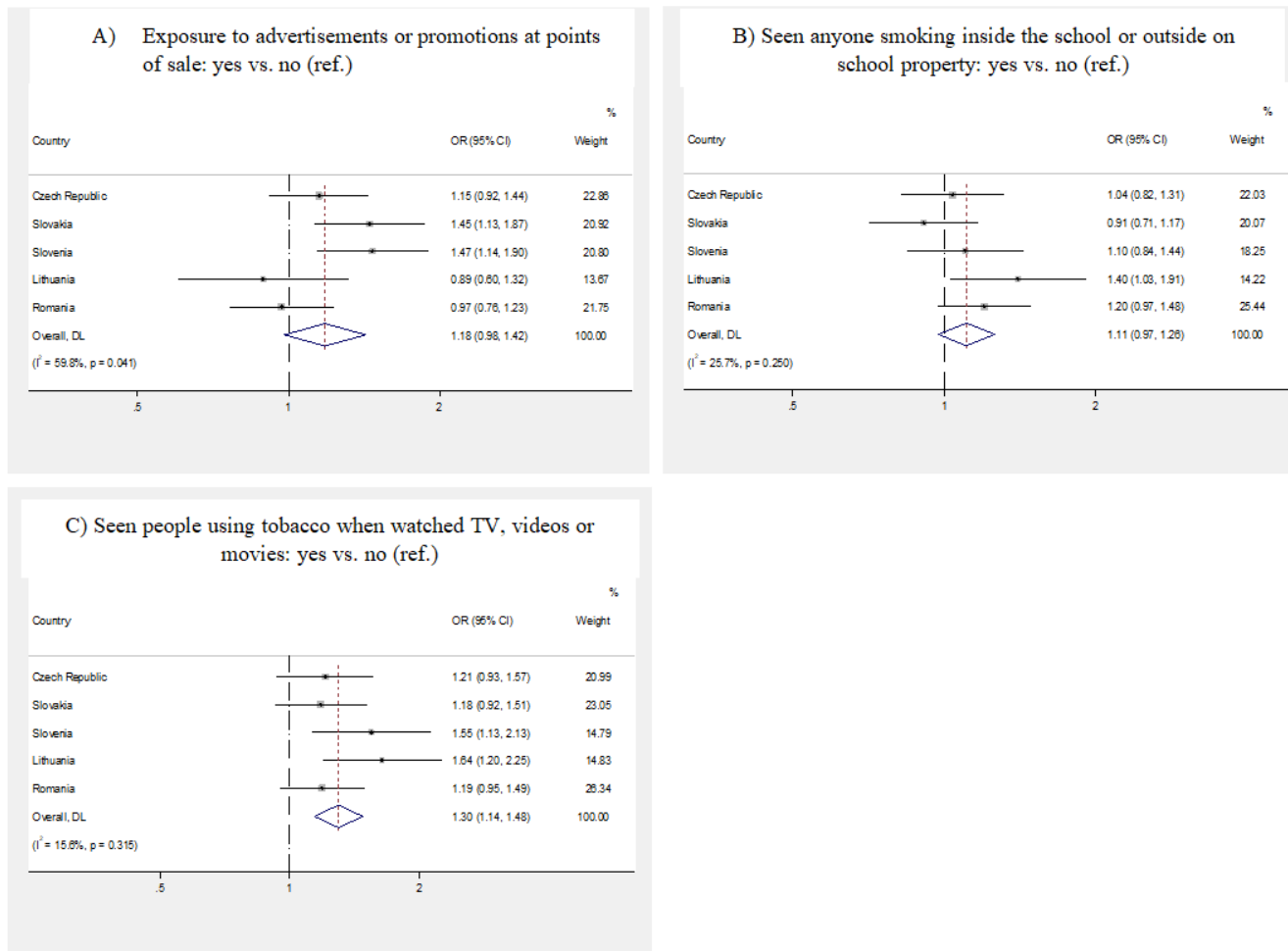


Fig. S3. Forest plots showing adjusted associations of noticing tobacco advertising at point of sale, people smoking at school and in movies and susceptibility to tobacco use among never smoking youth from five central and eastern European countries. Country-specific odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were estimated by multivariable logistic regression models, and overall OR and 95% CI were estimated by random-effects meta-analysis by country. The following factors were included in the model: sex, age, money available for own expenses, SHS exposure at home and in public places, parental and peers smoking, knowledge about harmfulness of active and passive smoking, difficulty of quitting smoking, attractiveness and popularity of smoking, antismoking education provided by the school or family, pro-tobacco media and advertising. I^2 , percentage of the total variability attributable to between-country heterogeneity; p , p value of heterogeneity using the Cochran's Q test.

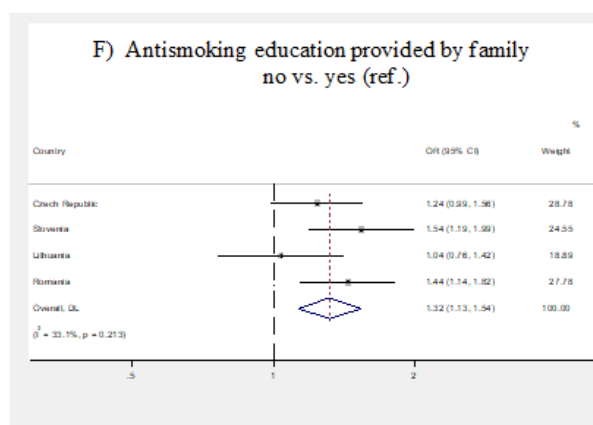
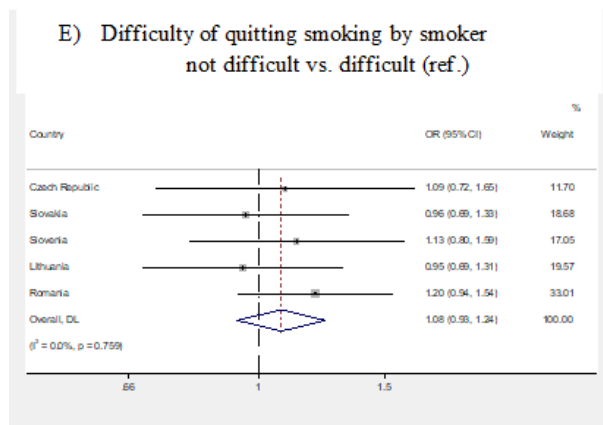
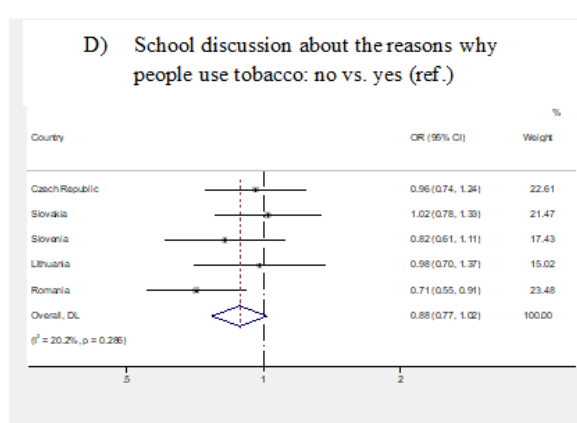
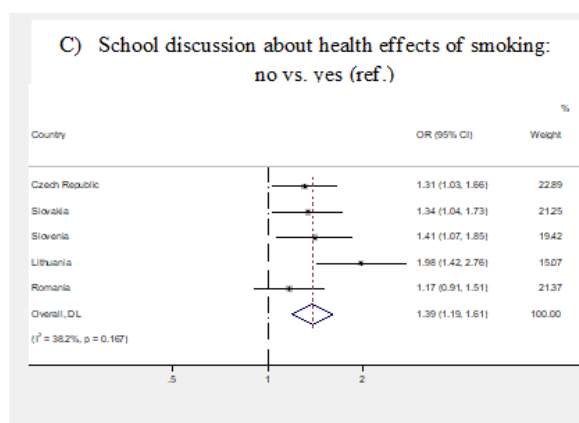
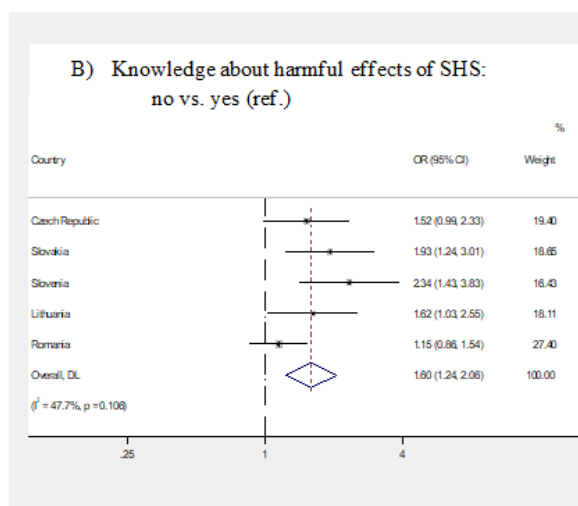
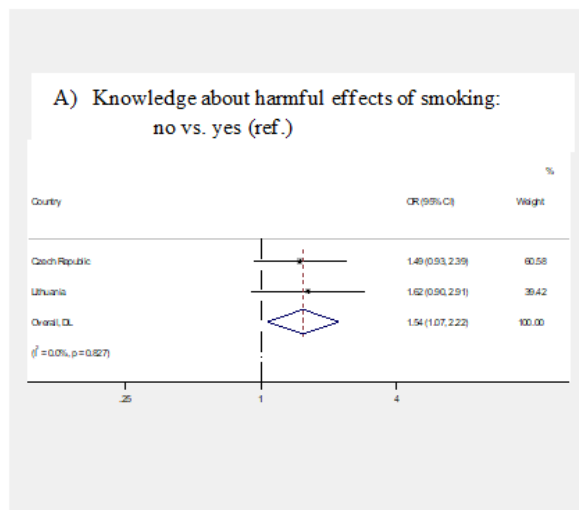


Fig. S4. Forest plots showing adjusted associations of knowledge about harmfulness of active and passive smoking, difficulty of quitting smoking, and susceptibility to tobacco use among never smoking youth from five central and eastern European countries. Country-specific odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were estimated by multivariable logistic regression models, and overall OR and 95% CI were estimated by random-effects meta-analysis by country. The following factors were included in the model: sex, age, money available for own expenses, SHS exposure at home and in public places, parental and peers smoking, knowledge about harmfulness of active and passive smoking, difficulty of quitting smoking, attractiveness and popularity of smoking, antismoking education provided by the school or family, tobacco advertising at point of sale, noticing people smoking at school and in movies. I^2 , percentage of the total variability attributable to between-country heterogeneity; p , p value of heterogeneity using the Cochran's Q test.

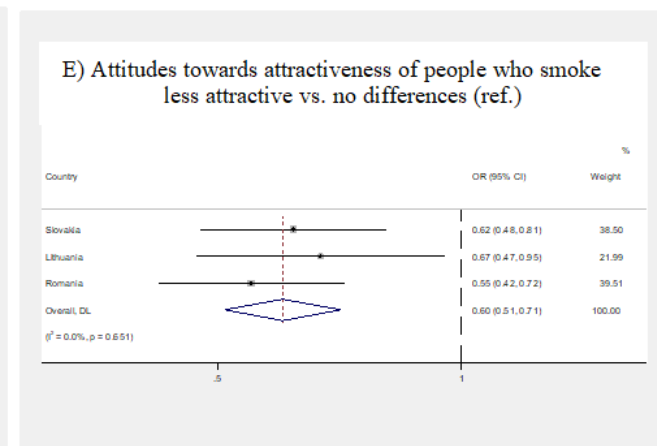
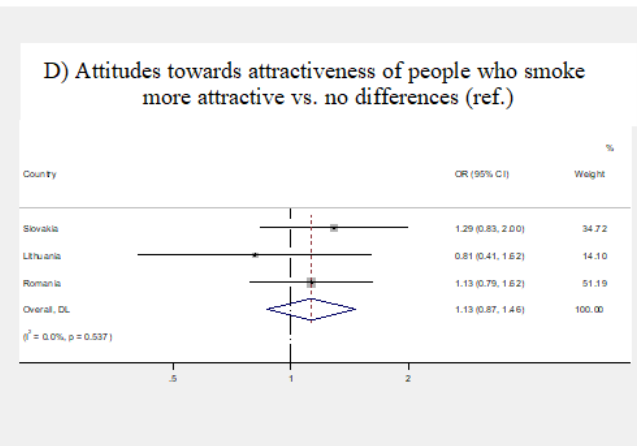
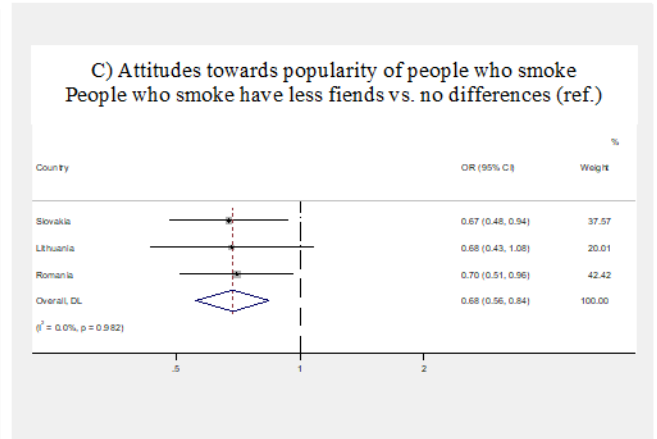
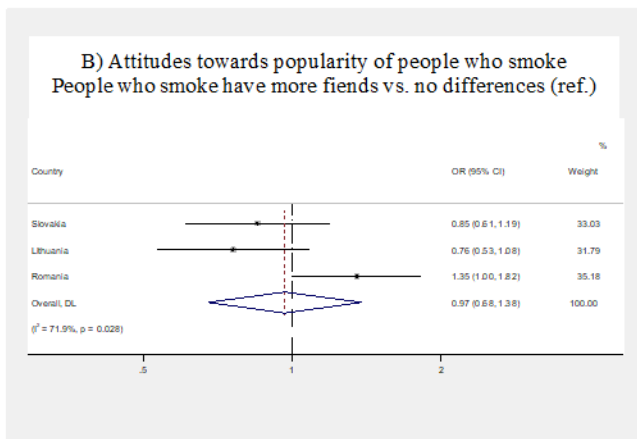
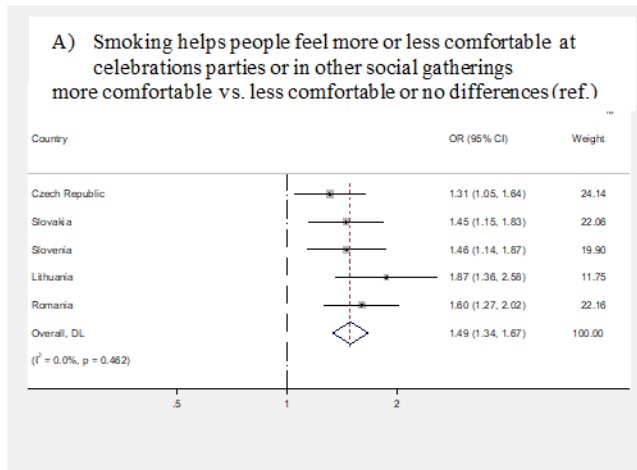


Fig. S5. Forest plots showing adjusted associations of attractiveness and popularity of smoking and susceptibility to tobacco use among never smoking youth from five central and eastern European countries. Country-specific odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were estimated by multivariable logistic regression models, and overall OR and 95% CI were estimated by random-effects meta-analysis by country. The following factors were included in the model: sex, age, money available for own expenses, SHS exposure at home and in public places, parental and peers smoking, knowledge about harmfulness of active and passive smoking, difficulty of quitting smoking, attractiveness and popularity of smoking, antismoking education provided by the school or family, tobacco advertising at point of sale, noticing people smoking at school and in movies. I^2 , percentage of the total variability attributable to between-country heterogeneity; p, p value of heterogeneity using the Cochran's Q test.

