

BMJ Open Associations of school tobacco policies and legislation with youth smoking: a cross-sectional study of Danish vocational high schools

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ABSTRACT

Background In vocational high schools, the prevalence of smoking is high (nearly 40% daily smoking in Danish vocational high schools). Schools are increasingly adopting school tobacco policies (STPs) and a national law on smoke-free school grounds has been implemented. Our objective was to explore the extent of STPs in vocational schools and examine the association of STPs and smoke-free school grounds legislation with student smoking.

Methods We used data from the cross-sectional Danish National Youth Study 2014, including 5013 vocational high school students (76% male) at 40 campuses. Implementation of STPs was measured by questionnaires to principals and field observations of smoking practices were conducted. Logistic regression models assessed whether STP characteristics were associated with students' current smoking (ie, daily and occasional) compared with non-current smoking. Negative binomial regression models assessed cigarettes per day among daily smokers.

Results Schools covered by the national law on smoke-free school ground had more comprehensive STPs than schools not covered by the law. Student smoking was observed on 78% of campuses, with less visibility of smoking in schools covered by the national law (69% vs 83%). Current smoking was lower for students attending a school covered by the national law (OR=0.86, 95% CI 0.75 to 0.97). Students who attended schools that allowed teacher-student smoking were more likely to smoke (OR=1.13, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.27).

Conclusions A law on smoke-free school grounds was associated with less current smoking in vocational high schools, while school norms that are supportive of teacher-student smoking were associated with greater odds of current smoking. Visibility of student smoking was less prevalent at schools covered by the law on smoke-free school grounds; nevertheless, the visibility of smoking was high. Better enforcement or an extension of the current law on smoke-free school grounds is recommended.

INTRODUCTION

There is a marked negative social class gradient in cigarette smoking, with people of lower socioeconomic position smoking more.¹ In Western countries, vocational education mostly attracts students from lower

Strengths and limitations of this study

- The study combined data from a survey to school principals, observations and whether schools were covered by smoke-free school grounds legislation with a student survey. A strength is that school data come from different sources and not from the student survey.
- The study will provide knowledge regarding the Danish law on smoke-free school grounds.
- The study population included young adults of lower socioeconomic background.
- Causal conclusions cannot be drawn in this cross-sectional study.
- The study may be limited in its generalisability to schools with low prevalence of student smoking and to other school types.

socioeconomic backgrounds² and smoking is more persistent among students attending vocational education compared with general upper-secondary education. A Danish national survey showed that 37% of vocational high school students were daily smokers compared with 12% of general high school students.³ Vocational high school students might be exposed to a school context where the norms are such that smoking is considered acceptable and socially desirable. Therefore, schools with a large number of students who smoke may create a high-risk environment for starting and continuing smoking. As such, there is a need for knowledge on how high-risk schools can prevent and reduce smoking among students.

Schools have the potential to influence students' smoking behaviour through their social organisation and culture, as well as through the formal curriculum and policies.^{4 5} The dimensions as proposed by Bronfenbrenner⁶ are the microsystem (the immediate settings in which people participate), mesosystem (interactions between these settings, eg, the relation between home

and school), exosystem (the larger social system that affect people indirectly, eg, school policies) and macrosystem (the larger society, ie, the cultural, political and economic climate of the country). The most proximal influences of smoking are related to the everyday setting where the students interact directly with family, friends and school staff.⁶ From a policy perspective, the school environment can lead to changes in individual smoking behaviour by implementing school tobacco policies (STPs) and legislation.^{4 7} Furthermore, student commitment to school may be an influential factor for achieving positive effects of school policies. If students are not connected to the school and its staff and do not share the values of the school, it is unlikely that the school policy will affect student behaviour.⁸

Several studies have pointed to the importance of restricting smoking by comprehensive and clear prohibitions to both students and adults at school.⁹⁻¹¹ Nevertheless, the evidence is inconclusive^{9 12} and most studies are conducted in schools with low smoking rates or among the youngest adolescents.^{7 13} A recent review¹⁴ examined the evidence of college antismoking policies and pointed to the need for studying community colleges and trade schools. If STPs work in settings like vocational schools, it could potentially narrow the inequality in smoking by socioeconomic status (SES). A systematic review¹⁵ among adults found strong evidence of a pro-equity effect from tobacco price increases, but inconclusive evidence that other interventions (eg, workplace smoking ban) were likely to reduce SES inequalities in smoking. Young people that live in families and communities where smoking is common are more likely to be exposed to social norms that reinforce smoking.¹⁶⁻¹⁸

On the other hand, structural interventions in the vocational school setting may present a window of opportunity for reducing the risk of smoking among a group of lower SES young people. Smoking policies in schools with high smoking rates may make a more important contribution to the reduction of smoking, because smoking is not yet denormalised.

The macrosystem is the outermost layer in the students' environment.⁶ Strong government policies and laws on tobacco may be important for tobacco control in schools. In 2012, a Danish law imposed a total smoking ban on school premises in educational institutions where the majority of students are younger than 18 years old.¹⁹ The minimum set by the national smoking legislation was no smoking at the school ground, which applies to all students, staff and visitors. No further restrictions were imposed, and the law does not prohibit smoking outside the school grounds. This amendment only prohibited smoking in vocational school institutions if the school share school premises with a general high school. This offers a possibility to study vocational high schools with and without the law on smoke-free school grounds. Such a comparison should consider that vocational schools that share premises with a general high school may enrol a different student population than vocational schools that

do not share premises with a general high school. Vocational schools and general high schools are unified for practical reasons; some have canteen and other services in common, but the schools have separate management and teachers. Nevertheless, some vocational educations are placed in rural areas for space reasons (eg, agricultural colleges) or in former industrial buildings (eg, mechanics), while educations such as commerce and business service are easily situated in buildings that share premises with a general high school.

This paper adds to the existing research by examining STPs in vocational high schools that contain young adults and a less advantaged social group. The aim of this study was to (1) explore the extent of STPs in schools covered by the national law on smoke-free school grounds compared with schools not covered by the law and (2) examine the associations of school smoking policies and legislation on students' smoking behaviour.

METHODS

Study design

This cross-sectional study was based on surveys among the school management and students as well as field observations of smoking practices on the school ground and coding of whether the campus was covered by the national law on smoke-free school grounds.

Participants and procedures

Data come from the Danish National Youth Study, a national survey of high school students in Denmark conducted in 2014.²⁰ In the Danish educational system, young people from the age of about 16 can choose to continue from compulsory school into upper secondary education, either general or vocational education. Out of 12 invited vocational high schools, 10 schools participated. The schools were selected based on size and geographical location, in order to strengthen national representation. Schools in all regions of Denmark participated. The schools could select which classes that participated. Therefore, the sample was not representative of all vocational school students.²⁰ For example, healthcare programmes and girls were under-represented. The 10 participating schools were organised in 40 individual school departments (campuses). Out of 7527 eligible students, 5168 students participated. Students not reporting their smoking status (n=116) and without school identification number (n=39) were excluded, leaving the total study population on 5013 students. Data collection included student questionnaire, principal questionnaire and field observations. Students answered a web-based questionnaire in class. The questionnaire for school principals was developed to gain information on the rules and general practice of schools when dealing with students' health-related behaviour.

A total of 40 department heads were invited to answer the school principal questionnaire and 38 completed the survey. Field observations on smoking practices on the

Table 1 STP dimensions and study items

STP dimension	Study items
Comprehensiveness (or lack of comprehensiveness)	Smoke-free school grounds which applies to both students, staff and visitors in school (the national law) Teachers are allowed to smoke with students Students are allowed to take smoke breaks during (some) classes The campus has smoking cessation support to the students Regular procedure to inform students about existing smoking cessation service
Degree of formality	School covered by national law on smoke-free school grounds which means that official approval has been opposed on the school management and school board. The school has official approved an antitobacco policy
Enforcement	No items
Consequences	Consequences for breaking smoking rules (target: students)
Communication	'No Smoking' signs
Level of implementation	National law on smoke-free school grounds and school-imposed policy components

STP, school tobacco policy.

school campus were carried out by two research assistants. Thirty-six campuses were visited for one whole or half a school day including breaks. The research assistants completed a 'walk-around' of the school ground to capture student smoking, tobacco sale and signs to prohibit smoking at school grounds. The observations were filled in a predefined observation manual.

Measures

School tobacco policy

We operationalised STPs based on the framework as suggested by Galanti *et al*⁸ (table 1).

It was researcher coded whether schools were covered by the national law on smoke-free school grounds. Smoking at vocational high schools is prohibited if the school shares address with a general high school. The minimum set by the law is no smoking at the school premises, which applies to all students, staff and visitors. One researcher checked addresses to determine if the vocational high school was located next to a general high school and coded whether the campuses were covered by the national law on smoke-free school grounds (yes/no).

Principals completed a questionnaire and were asked if teachers were allowed to smoke with students (yes/no), if students were allowed to take smoke breaks during lessons (yes/some classes/no), if there was consequences for breaking smoking rules (yes/no), if the campus offer assistance to smoking cessation (always or sometimes/not anymore/never) and if those who offer smoking cessation services had a regular procedure to inform students about the smoking cessation service (yes/no).

Field observations were used to collect data on tobacco sale and 'No smoking' signs. The observational checklist captured occurrence of tobacco sales on school ground for example, in the canteen (yes/no), whether students were smoking (yes, on the entire school ground/yes, in restricted smoking areas/no) and whether there were 'No smoking' signs on the school ground (yes/no).

Visibility of student smoking

The observational checklist captured whether students were smoking (yes, on the entire school ground/yes, in restricted smoking areas/no).

Current smoking

Students were asked what statement best described their current smoking status. We dichotomised this into daily or occasional smokers versus non-smokers (never or ex-smoker). Daily smokers were asked how many cigarettes they smoke daily.

Covariates

Students were asked to report their sex, birthday and birth year (from which age in years was calculated and categorised into 15–17 years, 18–24 years and >24 years) and perceived ethnicity (Danish/Danish and other/non-Danish). Students were also asked about having parents who smoke (mother, father or stepparents), having siblings who smoke and the quality of relationships with their parents. The latter was assessed by the ease of communication through a Danish version of a question developed for the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children surveys: 'How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you?'. A checklist of close people including 'father' and 'mother' was then given, with the response options of 'very easy', 'easy', 'difficult', 'very difficult' and 'don't have or don't see this person', on which a binary variable reflecting very easy or easy communication with mother or father was constructed.^{21 22}

Type of vocational education was categorised into the four main subject areas of the Danish vocational school system: 'Care, health and pedagogy', 'Administration, commerce and business service', 'Food, agriculture and hospitality' and 'Technology, construction and transportation'.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive analyses were performed to determine the prevalence of tobacco policies at the school level in total and by schools covered by the national law on smoke-free school grounds.

We used logistic regression models to assess whether the variables were associated with students' current smoking compared with non-current smoking. OR and 95% CI and *p* values were reported for each variable.

To assess the associations with cigarettes smoked per day, we used negative binomial regression models and *P* values were reported for each variable. Mean number of cigarettes and their corresponding 95% CI were reported for each level of the variables and calculated based on the following level of the confounders: men, aged 18–24, Danish, parents are smoking, siblings are smoking, high quality of parental relationships and type of vocational education=Technology, construction and transportation. For the number of cigarettes-analyses, we limited the sample to a subsample of daily smokers (*n*=1944).

All analyses were adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, parents' smoking, sibling's smoking, quality of parental relationships and type of vocational education. Crude (unadjusted) analyses are presented in online supplementary table 1.

The analyses were performed with available data. The number of school campuses ranged from 36 to 40. The calculated intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) was 0.022 for a null model and 0.018 for a model adjusted for individual-level variables (age, sex, ethnicity, parents' smoking, siblings' smoking, quality of parental relationships and type of vocational education). We ignored the dependency among students within campus (i) because the estimated ICC was low and (ii) because of lack of power. Simulation studies recommend a minimum of 50 in the group-level to produce unbiased SEs.^{23 24} As sensitivity analysis, we conducted multilevel analyses. We used a two-level model with students (level 1) nested within school (level 2), allowing for correlation between students from the same school.

Analyses were conducted in SAS V.9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina, USA).

Patient and public involvement

The study did not involve patients or public in the development of the research question and outcome measures, the design of the study or the recruitment to and conduct of the study. The dissemination of the results will include communication channels that will involve schools.

RESULTS

Student population characteristics

Of 5013 students, 1944 (39%) smoked cigarettes daily and 921 (18%) smoked cigarettes occasionally (table 2); in total, 57% of the students were current smokers. The average number of cigarettes smoked per day was 15.5 among daily smokers. Half of the students reported they

Table 2 Characteristics of the student population (*n*=5013)

Age (years), <i>n</i> (%)	
15–17	1698 (34)
18–24	2584 (52)
>24	731 (15)
Male, <i>n</i> (%)	3803 (76)
Ethnicity, <i>n</i> (%)	
Non-Danish	287 (6)
Danish and other	328 (7)
Danish	4286 (87)
Smoking status, <i>n</i> (%)	
Daily	1944 (39)
Occasionally	921 (18)
Ex	624 (12)
Never	1524 (30)
Number of cigarettes smoked per day, mean (SD)*	15.5 (9.6)
Parents who smoke, <i>n</i> (%)	2521 (50)
Siblings who smoke, <i>n</i> (%)	1596 (32)
High quality of parental relationships	3692 (74)
Type of vocational education	
Care, health and pedagogy	104 (2)
Administration, commerce and business service	737 (15)
Food, agriculture and hospitality	368 (7)
Technology, construction and transportation	3804 (76)

*Only students who smoke daily was included.

had parents who smoke, while 32% had siblings who smoke.

The vocational schools that shared premises with a general high school had fewer students in the 'technology, construction and transportation' area than schools that did not share premises with a general high school (71% vs 78%; data not shown).

School tobacco policies characteristics

Fewer schools covered by the law did allow teachers to smoke with their students smoking (41% vs 67%) and students to have smoke breaks during class (47% vs 71%) and fewer had sales of cigarettes (29% vs 6%) than schools not covered by the law (figure 1). The percentage of schools with smoking cessation support and sanctions were equal for schools with and without the law. The majority had sanctions for breaking the smoking rules, whereas about one third offered smoking cessation services (figure 1).

School tobacco policies and smoking behaviour

Students were less likely to smoke if they attended a school covered by the national law on smoke-free school grounds (OR=0.86, 95% CI 0.75 to 0.97) (table 3). Students were more likely to smoke if they attended a school where teachers were allowed to smoke together with the students (OR=1.13, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.27). Smoke

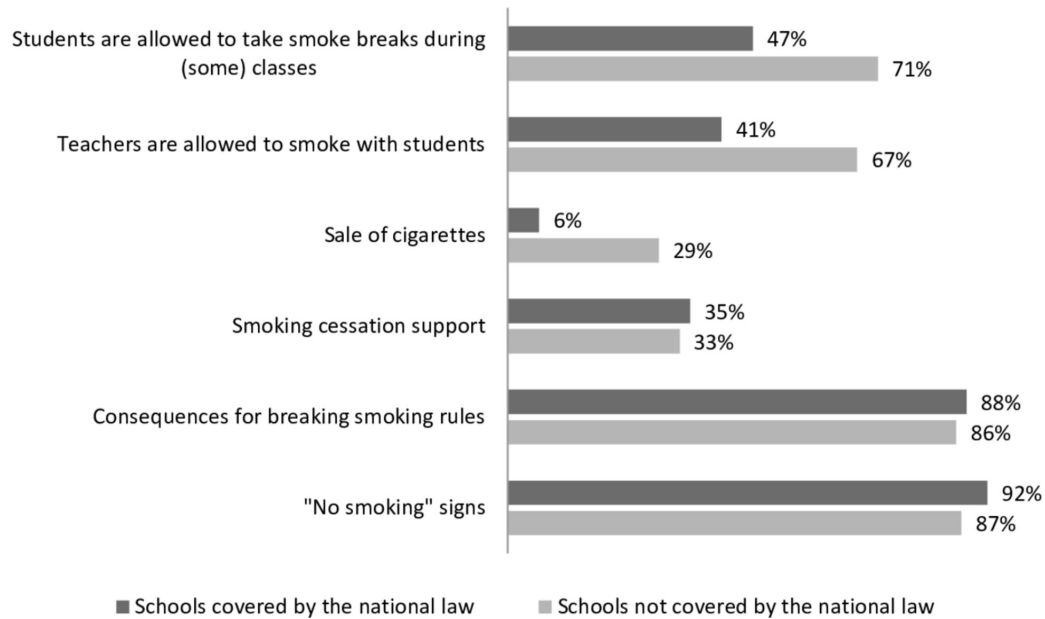


Figure 1 Prevalence of STP dimensions by vocational high schools with and without the Danish law on smoke-free school grounds. STP, school tobacco policy.

breaks, sanctions and sale of cigarettes were not associated with current smoking status (table 3).

Daily smokers smoked more cigarettes if they attended a school that allowed smoke breaks during class compared with prohibited smoke breaks (table 3). Daily smokers smoked less cigarettes if they attended a school with sanctions and if they attended a school that had regular procedure to inform students about existing cessation support compared with schools without any of these procedures (table 3).

Signs with 'No smoking' were associated with less current smoking and fewer cigarettes smoked.

Smoking visibility on school ground and smoking behaviour

Students were observed smoking on 78% of campuses (table 3). Campuses covered by the national law had less visibility of student smoking compared with campuses not covered by the law (69% vs 83%, see online supplementary figure 1).

Visibility of cigarette use on the entire school ground was associated with higher odds of current smoking (OR=1.21, 95% CI 1.04 to 1.40) compared with schools with no visibility of smoking; no association was found for visibility of smoking in restricted smoking areas (table 3). No association was found between smoking visibility and number of cigarettes among smokers.

Robustness of results

To evaluate the stability of our results, replications with multilevel models were conducted. As expected, the multilevel models produced wider CIs, but the parameter estimates did not differ from the main results using unilevel models.

DISCUSSION

This study examined dimensions of school-level tobacco policy on schools with and without a national law on smoke-free grounds and possible associations with youth smoking. Although all schools had an official approved tobacco policy, the majority of schools allowed teachers to smoke with students and students could have smoke-breaks during lessons. Schools that were subject to the national law had more comprehensive STPs. Overall, our results point to the importance of a legislation for smoke-free schools and suggest that permission of teachers smoking with students increase the smoking prevalence.

We found that schools covered by the national law had fewer smoking students, although the smokers did not smoke fewer cigarettes. Interestingly, students smoked fewer cigarettes at schools that had regular procedure to inform the students about existing smoking cessation service. However, only one-third of the schools reported smoking cessation support, regardless of the national law. A perspective that conceptualises smoking cessation support as a distinct part of STPs may be necessary in schools with high daily smoking prevalence to accommodate nicotine dependence²⁵ and easy access to tobacco treatment services.²⁶

Our findings regarding teachers' smoking with students underscores that STPs were not restrictive. The social learning theory²⁷ and several studies emphasise the importance of teachers as social role models; this applies also to students in upper-secondary education.^{28,29} Considering that schools covered by the law on smoke-free school grounds in lesser extent allowed teacher-student smoking than campuses not covered by the law, this legislation seems promising for implementing more comprehensive STPs. We also identified that the law on smoke-free school grounds seems

Table 3 Dimensions of school tobacco policies and practice associated with smoking behaviour

	Campus N (%)	Current smoking* OR (95% CI)	P value	Daily cigarettes Mean (95% CI)†	P value
School tobacco policy					
<i>National legislation</i>					
The school is covered by Danish law on smoke-free school grounds					
Yes	17 (43)	0.86 (0.75 to 0.97)	0.016	16.1 (15.3 to 16.9)	0.67
No	23 (58)	1		15.9 (14.9 to 16.9)	
<i>Degree of formality</i>					
The school has official approved a tobacco policy					
Yes	37 (97)	–		–	
No	0 (0)	–		–	
Missing	1 (3)	–		–	
<i>Comprehensiveness</i>					
Teachers are allowed to smoke with students					
Yes	21 (55)	1.13 (1.01 to 1.27)	0.047	16.4 (15.5 to 17.3)	0.048
No	17 (45)	1		15.6 (14.7 to 16.5)	
Students are allowed to take smoke breaks during (some) classes					
Yes	23 (61)	0.94 (0.83 to 1.07)	0.38	16.4 (15.6 to 17.3)	0.003
No	15 (39)	1		15.2 (14.3 to 16.1)	
<i>Sale of cigarettes on campus</i>					
Yes	7 (19)	1.00 (0.86 to 1.17)	0.98	16.7 (15.6 to 17.9)	0.62
No	30 (81)	1		15.8 (15.0 to 16.6)	
<i>Smoking cessation service</i>					
The school has smoking cessation support to the students					
Yes, always or in periods	13 (34)	1.00 (0.87 to 1.14)	0.99	16.1 (15.3 to 16.9)	0.28
No	25 (66)	1		15.6 (14.7 to 16.7)	
Regular procedure to inform students about existing smoking cessation service‡					
Yes	6 (46)	0.78 (0.61 to 1.00)	0.048	14.0 (12.4 to 15.8)	0.008
No	7 (54)	1		16.1 (14.6 to 17.8)	
<i>Consequences</i>					
The school have implemented consequences for breaking smoking rules					
Yes	33 (87)	0.95 (0.80 to 1.11)	0.50	15.8 (15.1 to 16.6)	0.006
No	5 (13)	1		17.2 (16.0 to 18.5)	
<i>Communication</i>					
'No Smoking' signs					
Yes	32 (89)	0.79 (0.63 to 0.99)	0.041	15.9 (15.1 to 16.7)	0.036
No	4 (11)	1		17.4 (15.8 to 19.0)	
School tobacco practice					
Visibility of student smoking					
Yes, on the entire school ground	22 (61)	1.21 (1.04 to 1.40)	0.005	16.0 (15.2 to 16.9)	0.50
Yes, in restricted smoking areas	6 (17)	0.97 (0.81 to 1.18)		15.6 (14.5 to 16.7)	
No	8 (22)	1		16.4 (15.3 to 17.5)	

Analyses are adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, parents' smoking, siblings' smoking, parental relationships and type of vocational education.

*Logistic regression analysis, with not current smoking as reference category (number of students=4716).

†Negative binomial regression analysis, only daily smokers who reported number of daily cigarettes was included (number of students=1870).

‡Among students who were enrolled in schools that offered smoking cessation services.

to decrease the probability of smoking visibility at the entire school ground, and our findings suggested that visibility of students' smoking on the entire school grounds is associated

with the probability of smoking. Several studies have shown that smoking at visible school locations is associated with experimenting with smoking.^{4 11 30} Higher frequencies of

observing others smoke might lead to greater perceptions that smoking is socially acceptable³¹ and students might feel social pressure to smoke.¹¹ Nevertheless, visibility of smoking in restricted areas was not associated with current smoking.

Counter to our hypothesis, our results did not demonstrate an association between sanctions and the number of smokers. It is, however, easy for students to avoid sanctions because they are allowed to smoke outside the school ground or in designated smoking areas within the school premise. Still, sanctions were associated to the amount (ie, number of cigarettes smoked per day). This may be explained by the mechanisms that it may be inconvenient to go to the smoking areas and the students feared to get caught in smoking.¹¹ Access to tobacco is also suggested as a factor in youth smoking;³¹ however, in our study, we found no association between sale of cigarettes at the school property and smoking behaviour. This is consistent with a study of Borders and colleagues³² that examined policies regarding the sales and distribution of cigarettes on college campuses. Still, the large number of students who smoke may increase the use of social methods to obtain cigarettes³³; students may buy or get their cigarettes for free from other students in school.

Limitations and strengths

This study is subject to a number of limitations. First, the use of self-reported data for student smoking is a potential source of bias. Smoking behaviour may be under-reported due to socially desirable answering;³⁴ however, this may not be a problem in this study because many students and teachers smoke. Second, the data were cross-sectional and it is not possible to make causal inferences from the noted associations. Third, it is possible that there are unmeasured differences in the characteristics of schools that are confounded with STPs. Due to the available data, we were not able to include comprehensive measures of neighbourhood, family and student characteristics,³⁵ notably we lacked measures of SES and measures of the neighbourhood. In addition, the STP data included a limited range of items and we lacked information about how STPs were enforced at the schools. This is an important aspect of STPs⁹ and research of this would be highly relevant. Moreover, the STP was only measured by school managers. The measurement of STP would have been strengthening if student reports had been included. Finally, limitations in terms of power should be noted. The relatively small numbers of school units impeded multilevel analyses and this study should be replicated with more schools included. Further, results of this study may not be representative of vocational high schools in other countries and may not be generalisable to general high schools. Therefore, replicating findings in other countries and across youth educational institutions will be important.

Despite the identified limitations, this study is one of the first to collect data about STPs in a low SES study population that include young adults who have a very high prevalence of smoking. The study includes data from several different sources; data on school policy came from school managers, the national law was objectively measured, we

observed school practices and included student questionnaire data on smoking behaviour.

Implications

Contrary to other school settings, smoking in vocational schools is not denormalised and STPs may make an important contribution to the reduction of smoking. It has been suggested that STPs should contain certain characteristics including comprehensiveness, enforcement and sanctions⁹ and a national legislation like the Danish law on smoke-free school grounds might fit well into this perspective. Our findings showed that schools covered by the law were more restrictive in their approach to teacher and student smoking compared with schools not covered by the law. However, schools covered by the law are characterised by proximity to a general high school, which might have a denormalisation effect in itself. Observations of students who smoked at the school ground suggest low enforcement. Moreover, smoking probably occurred off the school grounds which is shown in several studies. For example, a Dutch study that tested the effectiveness of outdoor school ground smoking bans at secondary schools found that smoking outside the school grounds occurred more often in the experimental condition than in the control condition.³⁶ This suggests that STPs might cause a reversal effect when the students find alternative locations to smoke off the school grounds.¹¹ In contrast, a study found that smoking bans on the school grounds combined with smoking ban in the immediate surroundings of the school are associated with less student smoking.³⁷

The current national law on smoke-free school grounds might need to be extended to involve a total smoking ban during school-time and with it prohibit smoking at front of the school, including for example, the footway right outside the school ground. Such an enhancement could potentially benefit low SES schools with high rates of smoking. Future research that exploits more comprehensive measures on STP, for example enforcement policies, would be helpful for addressing the shortcomings in the law.

CONCLUSION

Our study extends previous work on STPs by studying a low SES student population that includes young adults. Schools covered by the national law on smoke-free school grounds did to a lesser extent allow teacher-student smoking and smoking breaks. Moreover, visibility of smoking was less prevalent. Still, more effective enforcement of the current legislation is needed. Our results indicate that the national law on smoke-free school grounds was associated with less current smoking. Conversely, the law was not associated with the quantity of cigarettes. However, these findings are not conclusive and more research, for example longitudinal data, is needed to draw causal inference.

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Contributors All authors (SA, VP, MHR, JST) designed the study. VP collected the observation data. SA carried out the data analysis and prepared the first draft of the manuscript. JST contributed to the statistical analyses. All authors contributed to the writing of the manuscript and approved the final manuscript.

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Patient consent for publication Not required.

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