Prevalence, Correlates of, and Reasons for Using Roll-Your-Own Tobacco (RYO) in a High RYO use Country

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Background

Research suggests that RYO cigarettes are at least as harmful, if not more harmful, than factory made (FM) cigarettes.1 Compared with FM cigarettes, RYO cigarettes have been associated with an increased risk of oesophageal cancer,2 cancer of the mouth, pharynx, and larynx,3 and with lung cancer.4 A range of data sources suggest that RYO smoking in New Zealand (NZ) is far higher than in most other developed countries and is increasing.5, 6 It is important to identify the reasons why NZ smokers use RYO in order to inform tobacco control strategies, not only in NZ, but in other countries where RYO appears to be increasing (eg, the UK and the US).

Methods

The NZ arm of the International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Survey (ITC Project) derives its sample from the NZ Health Survey (a representative national sample with boosted sampling of Māori, Pacific and Asian NZers). In wave 1 (n=1376 respondents) conducted in 2007/early 2008, questions were asked about RYO cigarette use. Further details of the methods (including response rates, attrition and weighting processes) are available in online reports.7 To put some of the NZ results into a wider context, we analysed comparable data from Australian smokers (for methods see ref8).

Results

Patterns of RYO use: Prevalence of regularly smoking RYOs was 53%, with 38% of all smokers being exclusive RYO smokers. Compared to European/others, the prevalence of RYO smoking was higher among Māori, but lower among Pacific and Asian smokers (Figure 1). RYO use was most common among younger smokers (at over 60% for those aged less than 35 years). It was also higher among the more deprived smokers, heavier smokers, those with a relatively low intention of quitting, and those with more friends who smoke. RYO use increased more in the youngest age groups as deprivation increased (Figure 2).

Discussion

This study confirms that RYO tobacco smoking is highly prevalent in NZ and that it is particularly associated with higher levels of deprivation and of dependence. The use of RYO has the capacity to blunt price signals from tobacco taxes and for some smokers is accompanied by misperceptions that it is less hazardous to health.

Governments should consider removing any relative price advantages associated with RYO tobacco (a process the NZ Government partially performed in April 2010). They should also ensure RYO smokers are properly informed of health risks and supported to quit as strongly as other smokers. Ultimately, governments should also examine a broader range of options including removing additives (eg, flavours) from all tobacco products and eliminating all forms of tobacco marketing.

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References