

Brazil - Sao Luis (Ages 13-15)

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

FACT SHEET



The Brazil - Sao Luis GYTS includes data on prevalence of cigarette and other tobacco use as well as information on five determinants of tobacco use: access/availability and price, exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS), cessation, media and advertising, and school curriculum. These determinants are components Brazil - Sao Luis could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The Brazil - Sao Luis GYTS was a school-based survey of students in 7th and 8th grade of elementary school, and 1st grade of high school conducted in 2004.

A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for Brazil - Sao Luis. At the first stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to enrollment size. At the second stage, classes were randomly selected and all students in selected classes were eligible to participate. The school response rate was 96.0%, the class response rate was 100.0%, the student response rate was 86.2%, and the overall response rate was 87.8%. A total of 788 students aged 13-15 participated in the Brazil - Sao Luis GYTS.

Prevalence

36.8% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Boy = 35.0%, Girl = 37.9%)
 16.0% currently use any tobacco product (Boy = 16.5%, Girl = 15.6%)
 13.2% currently smoke cigarettes (Boy = 13.5%, Girl = 12.9%)
 3.2% currently use other tobacco products (Boy = 3.4%, Girl = 2.9%)
 19.5% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year

Knowledge and Attitudes

22.8% think boys and 15.7% think girls who smoke have more friends
 7.3% think boys and 6.1% think girls who smoke look more attractive

Access and Availability - Current Smokers

14.8% usually smoke at home
 36.0% buy cigarettes in a store

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

29.6% live in homes where others smoke in their presence
 46.0% are around others who smoke in places outside their home
 85.5% think smoking should be banned from public places
 74.6% think smoke from others is harmful to them
 35.0% have one or more parents who smoke
 11.5% have most or all friends who smoke

Cessation - Current Smokers

69.2% want to stop smoking
 79.3% tried to stop smoking during the past year
 66.8% have ever received help to stop smoking

Media and Advertising

88.7% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
 83.5% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days
 61.7% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days
 4.5% have an object with a cigarette brand logo
 8.2% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative

School

54.4% had been taught in class, during the past year, about the dangers of smoking
 35.6% had discussed in class, during the past year, reasons why people their age smoke
 47.0% had been taught in class, during the past year, the effects of tobacco use

Highlights

- 16.0% of students currently use any form of tobacco; 13.2% currently smoke cigarettes; 3.2% currently use some other form of tobacco.
- SHS exposure is high – 1 in 3 students live in homes where others smoke, and close to half of the students are exposed to smoke around others outside of the home; over one-third of the students have at least one parent who smokes.
- Three-quarters of the students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Over 8 in 10 students think smoking in public places should be banned.
- Seven in 10 current smokers want to stop smoking.
- 4.5% of students have an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.
- Nearly 9 in 10 students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days; over 4 in 5 students saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards and 3 in 5 saw pro-tobacco ads in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days.