

Results

Who participated in GYTS Lara State (Venezuela)?

GYTS Lara 2000 include 54 out of 63 selected schools (85.7%) There were 1834 valid questionnaires (93%), the global participation index was 80%. There were 980 females and 814 male responders.

¿Cuál tipo de tabaco usan nuestros estudiantes, cuánto usan?

El consumo de chimó es más acentuado en varones (13.5%) que en hembras (0.4%) y del 6^{to} al 8^{vo} sobrepasa el uso de cigarrillo, ejemplo de esta situación es la siguiente: en 6^{to}, 1 de cada diez estudiantes consume chimó mientras que 1 de cada 15 fuma cigarrillo. La Tabla 2 presenta el uso del tabaco por género y grado.

What type and how much of tobacco products does our students use?

At least 2 out of every 10 male a 1 out of every 10 female students reported the use of any type of tobacco product in the pervious 30 days. 2 out of 10 students have had at least a cigarette in their life, the difference between male an female was very small. The prevalence of students who never smoked cigarettes decreases with grade. 85% in 6th t 62% in 9th, while 11.5% in grade 9th reporting having at least a cigarrete in the last month. Chimó use in common in males (13.5%) and from grade 6^{to} al 8th outpass cigarette use, in grade 6th, 1 out every 10 sts use Chimó while 1 in every 15 smoke cigarretes. Table 2 present tobacco use by gender and grade.

Table 3 presents prevalence of selected activities related to access to tobacco products among Venezuelan students. An estimated 5 in 10 students purchase their cigarettes from stores, shops or from street vendor. The prevalence of this characteristic increases with the students grade. Over three-fourths of students were not refused the sale of cigarettes because of their age. For 5 in 10 students it is possible to buy cigarettes by the unit in their area of residency. Students who currently smoke were more likely to be given free cigarettes from a sales representative than never smokers. About 5 in 10 chimó consumers purchased the product in stores, shops or from street vendors.

Table 4 presents the students preference for a place to smoke among Venezuelan students.

An estimated 3 in 10 female students who currently smoke, smoke at home, with male students who currently smoke significantly less likely than female students to choose the home. Friend's home are the second most common place to smoke followed by public places, social events and the least preferred place was the school.

Table 5 presents the prevalence of attitudes concerning tobacco addition and cessation among Venezuelan students who are current smokers. Approximately 7% of students who currently smoke need to have a cigarette first thing in the morning, with male students who currently smoke significantly more likely than female students to have a cigarette first thing in the morning (8% versus 4%). Students who currently smoke in rural areas are more likely to have cigarettes first thing in the morning, and not to think that smoking is harmful to health. Almost every student who currently smokes thinks that they could quit smoking if they wanted, but 1 in 3 students who currently smoke affirm that quitting smoking is difficult.

Seven out of every 10 female students who currently smoke had tried to quit smoking in the past year, which is slightly higher than for male students (6 in 10).

Table 6 presents the prevalence of knowledge and attitudes concerning the health effect of tobacco among Venezuelan students. About 7 out of 10 current smokers and 8 in 10 never smokers believe smoking is harmful to your health. This belief clearly increases with grade for never smokers, however, this characteristic is also observed among current smokers. More 9th grade students never smoked (9 in 10) think that smoking is harmful to your health than current smokers (76.7%). Among students at urban private schools, more never smokers (9 in 10) think that smoking is harmful to your health than current smokers (77%). Over all, 5 in 10 students definitely think that it is OK to smoke for only 1 or 2 years as long as you quit after that. An estimated 6 in 10 students definitely think that smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you.

Table 7 presents the prevalence of selected issues concerning mass media and advertising about tobacco among Venezuelan students. An estimated 5 in 100 students have never seen an actor smoking on TV, videos or movies, a characteristic that decreases as grade increases. More students who currently smoke have something with a cigarette brand logo on it (3 in 10) than never smokers (1 in 10). About 20% of the students had not seen cigarette advertisements in news papers and magazines during the past 30 days. Only two in 10 students have never seen cigarette advertisements at sporting events, fairs, etc.

Table 8 presents the prevalence of issues related to social influences (family, friendship, love) and tobacco use among Venezuelan students. More students who currently smoke (6 in 10 students) have parents who smoke than never smokers (4 in 10 students). Seventeen percent of students who currently smoke accept cigarettes from friends. Students who currently smoke are more likely to have close friends who smoke than never smokers.