

project, sponsored by the WHO, UNICEF and the Centre for Disease Control (CDC), and initiated in 1998, has already been conducted in several countries. The GYTS is a school-based specific survey, which focuses on children age 13-15 years old.

Objectives of the GYTS

The objectives of the Study are:

- To document and monitor the percentage of tobacco use including: cigarette smoking, and current use of smokeless tobacco, cigars or pipes.
- To obtain an improved understanding of and to assess learner's attitudes, knowledge and behaviours related to tobacco use and its health impact, including: cessation, environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), media and advertising, young people's access, and school curriculum.
- To provide information to guide programming and advocacy work addressing youth tobacco use.

Coordination

Undertaking the GYTS was viewed as being quite opportune for Trinidad and Tobago since it would have provided data on youth smoking patterns that would support and augment measures, which the Ministry of Health had begun implementing to reduce the levels of tobacco use. The project was discussed with the Ministry of Education as it would have been of interest to both Ministries. Having given its approval, the Ministry of Education wrote to Principals informing them of the survey and enlisting their support for it.

Methodology

Sampling

The GYTS has a two-stage, randomised, stratified sample design. The first stage is at the level of the school and the second at the level of class. The probability of a school being selected is proportional to its enrolment size and this is based on country data on enrolment figures within age groups for all schools. The focus is on grades or forms in which most 13-15 year olds are to be found. The class or classes to be surveyed were selected based on a random selection table. Based on the total enrolment number of 13-15 years olds in Trinidad and Tobago, the sample size decided on (with a 0.05 confidence interval) was 1875. This allowed for 375 non-response due to absenteeism, reduced classes, etc. the minimum allowable sample size was 1500.

Questionnaire

The GYTS questionnaire contained 57 core questions - all of which were to be included. Countries had the option to add questions depending on their interest, up to a maximum of 99. The Trinidad and Tobago questionnaire contained 61 items. Modifications were made to 15 of the core items of the GYTS questionnaire to make them more culturally relevant to students. The questionnaire was pilot tested and further adjustments were made.

The questionnaire was self administered unless severe reading deficits were detected. Where this occurred, Survey Administrators read the questions aloud to

the class. Most of these Survey Administrators came from the Directorate of Health Policy and Planning at the Ministry of Health.

Questions had response categories which were to be shaded. Multiple responses to any question were not allowed. Participation by students was voluntary and anonymous.

Data Collection

Administering the questionnaires was done by Survey Administrators who were trained over a two-week period in preparation for undertaking the exercise. They were assigned to specific schools and were responsible for the delivery and collation of all survey documents. Students completed the questionnaires in their classrooms in the presence of the Survey Administrators.

Questionnaires were administered in a manner that minimised any disruption of the normal school schedule.

The completed questionnaires were

collected, parcelled together by class and by school and couriered to the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S.A. where the data were captured.

Analysis

Epi Info and SUDAAN, a software package for statistical analysis of correlated data, were used to compute percentage rates. The data were analysed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S.A.

Results

Fifty-seven (57) of the 60 schools selected in Trinidad participated in the survey. All four schools selected in Tobago participated. Overall 2363 students in Trinidad and 298 students in Tobago undertook the survey, bringing the total to 2661.

Of these 2282 in Trinidad and 280 in Tobago fell within the targeted age group (13-15 years). In Trinidad 50.9% were females and in Tobago it was 55.9%.

PERCENTAGE USE - (Table 1)

Ever Smokers

Students were asked whether they had ever smoked cigarettes even to the extent of having one or two puffs. Those who had done so [40.3%] were classified as ever smokers. Those who had never experimented with smoking cigarettes were classified as never smokers [59.7%]. Male students [46.4%] were more likely to have ever smoked cigarettes than female students [32.6%].

There were more ever smokers in Form 3 [44.3%] and Form 4 [53.1%] than Form 1 [26.1%].

The percentage of ever smokers in the age groups 15 years [48.4%] and 16 years and over [58.9%] was higher than it was in the age groups 12 years and under [26.3%] and 13 years [26.9%]. Moreover, the percentage of ever smokers was twice as great in the 16 years and over age group [58.9%] as it was in the 12 years and under age group [26.3%].

Table 1: Percentage of students who use tobacco

Category	Ever Smoked Cigarettes even one or two puffs	¹ Current Smokers			² Frequent Cigarette Smoking	First Smoked Cigarette Before Age 10	
		Cigarettes	Any Tobacco Product	Other Tobacco Products			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total: Trinidad and Tobago	40.3	14.0	16.3	5.4	1.8	19.0	
Gender	Male	46.4	17.5	19.5	6.3	2.4	19.0
	Female	32.6	9.5	11.7	3.9	0.8	19.2
Class Levels	Post Primary	46.8	17.1	23.5	15.1	4.9	*
	Form 1	26.1	9.7	13.5	6.3	0.7	21.2
	Form 2	34.9	12.0	13.4	3.7	0.9	23.0
	Form 3	44.3	14.8	16.7	4.8	2.0	18.2
	Form 4	53.1	16.4	17.5	4.0	2.7	12.8
	Form 5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Age	≤12	26.3	13.5	17.4	8.3	3.4	32.2
	13	26.9	8.2	11.8	5.8	0.2	19.3
	14	39.8	12.7	13.8	3.2	1.1	23.2
	15	48.4	15.4	17.7	5.69	1.32	15.1
	16+	58.9	23.6	24.9	7.0	5.7	15.6
* n less than 35 cases in the denominator		1. Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey 2. Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 20 of the 30 days preceding the survey					

Current Smokers

Students who smoked cigarettes on one or more occasions within the thirty days that immediately preceded the survey were classified as current smokers. [14.0%] of students were considered to be current smokers. More male students [17.8%] than female students [9.5%] were

found to be current smokers. There was a progressive increase in the use of cigarettes by current smokers from Form 1 [9.7%] to Form 4 [16.4%]. Highest percentage of current cigarette use at the class level was among students in the post primary class [17.1%].

The percentage of current smokers in the age group 16 years and over [23.6%] was

higher than those in the 13-year age group [8.2%] and 14-year age group [12.7%]. Indeed, there were almost three times as many current smokers in the 16 years and over age group [23.6%] than in the 13-year age group [8.2%].

Other Tobacco Products

[5.4%] current smokers used tobacco products other than cigarettes. Post Primary current smokers [15.1%] were more inclined to have used other tobacco products than were current smokers in Form 1, [6.3%], Form 2 [3.7%] and Form 4 [4.0%]. Current smokers at the Post Primary level were also approximately three times more likely than those in Form 4 [4.0%] and four times more likely than those in Form 2 [3.7%] to have used tobacco products other than cigarettes.

Any Tobacco Product

The percentage of current smokers who used any Tobacco product (i.e. including cigarette) was [16.3%]. Male current smokers [19.5%] were greater users of any tobacco products than were female current smokers [11.7%]. Current smokers in the age groups 15 years [17.7%] and 16 years

and over [24.9%] were more likely to have used any tobacco product than those in the 13-year old group [11.8%].

Frequent Cigarette Smokers

Students who had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days immediately preceding the survey were classified as frequent smokers. Overall percentage was found to be [1.8%] for all of Trinidad and Tobago. At the class level, the highest percentage of frequent smokers was found in the Post Primary Class [4.9%]. The age group 16 years and over had the highest percentage of frequent smokers [5.7%]; an amount that was higher than that of frequent smokers in the 13-year [0.2%] and 14-year [1.1%] old age groups.

First Smoked Cigarettes before Age 10

[19.0%] of ever smokers would have taken their first puff or two before the age of ten years. The percentage between males [19.0%] and females [19.2%] was almost equal. The highest percentage of students who initiated smoking at or under age 10, was among students in Form 2 [23.0%].

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE - (Table 2)

In response to the question whether boys who smoke had more friends, [32.2%] of the students surveyed were of the view that boys who smoke had more friends. There was no major difference between current smokers

[37.7%] and never smokers [31.2%] on this. However, female current smokers [43.1%] were more inclined to this view than were male current smokers [34.3%].

Table 2: Knowledge and Attitude

Category	Think boys who smoke have more friends		Think girls who smoke have more friends		Think smoking makes boys look 'more cool'		Think smoking makes girls look 'more cool'	
	Never Smokers	¹ Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total: Trinidad and Tobago	32.2		17.8		13.8		8.2	
	31.2	37.7	17.6	20.9	10.9	23.6	6.5	16.7
Gender:								
Male	28.5	34.3	16.1	19.8	12.1	26.3	7.3	16.4
Female	33.2	43.1	18.2	26.5	9.4	22.6	5.5	17.3
Class Levels Post Primary								
Form 1	26.1	35.6	16.6	22.1	11.4	21.0	8.4	17.6
Form 2	36.6	43.4	20.6	25.7	12.8	32.9	7.5	16.5
Form 3	29.7	36.7	13.0	21.0	10.4	20.0	4.6	16.6
Form 4	30.8	35.4	17.1	17.0	5.4	22.1	2.9	11.3
Form 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Age:								
≤12	25.2	*	14.7	*	11.3	*	9.0	*
13	30.4	31.4	18.2	27.2	10.8	24.6	6.2	20.6
14	34.2	35.9	19.3	17.7	14.0	24.2	7.8	10.6
15	29.8	39.6	16.8	24.4	7.6	22.0	4.2	16.0
16+	33.3	37.5	14.1	17.7	6.9	23.4	3.5	22.0
* . n less than 35 cases in the denominator			1. Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey					

With respect to whether girls who smoked had more friends, [17.8%] of the students affirmed that girls who smoke had more friends. Again, female current smokers [26.5%] were more of this view than male current smokers [19.8%].

Responding to the question as to whether smoking made boys or girls look 'more cool',

more students [13.8%] were of the view that boys who smoke look 'more cool' than girls who smoke [8.2%]. That boys look 'more cool' was the choice of over twice as many male current smokers [26.3%] and female current smokers [22.5%] as compared to male never smokers [12.1%] and female never smokers [9.4%].

Over three times as many female current smokers [17.3%] compared to female never smokers [5.4%] thought girls who smoke look 'more cool' than girls who did not smoke. At the class level, the percentage of current smokers [32.8%] in Form 2 who thought boys

look 'more cool' was higher than never smokers [12.8%]. The situation in Form 4 was almost similar with more current smokers [22.1%] than never smokers [5.4%] holding this view.

ACCESS AND AVAILABILITY- (Table 3)

[31.9%] of the students surveyed indicated that they bought their cigarettes at a shop or from a street vendor. More male students [34.9%] bought their cigarettes this way compared to female students [22.7%].

Approximately three-quarters of current smokers [72.9%] who bought cigarettes at a shop were not refused because of their age. More female current smokers [81.8%] than male current smokers [67.1%] have been sold cigarettes in spite of their age. Moreover, eight in ten 14-year old current smokers [80.0%], seven in ten 15-year old [74.0%] and 16-year and over [70.7%] current smokers have not been refused the purchase of cigarettes because of their age.

[6.4%] of current smokers obtained cigarettes from a friend. More male current smokers [8.3%] than female current smokers [4.2%] obtained cigarettes this way. Percentage of students who have been offered a free cigarette by a tobacco representative was [11.1%].

[33.6%] of current smokers usually smoke at home while [25.3%] of them smoke at school. More female current smokers [40.6%] compared to male current smokers [31.5%] smoke at home whereas more male current smokers [30.3%] compared to female current smokers [19.4%] smoke at school.

SOCIAL INFLUENCE - (Table 4)

It was found that [37.8%] of the parents of students in the survey smoke. More parents of current smokers [52.3%] were smokers than were parents of never smokers [34.2%]. The percentage of smoking was also higher among parents of female current smokers [55.5%]

than male current smokers [49.0%]. The percentage was also higher among parents of male current smokers [49.0%] and female current smokers [55.5%] than it was among parents of male never

Table 3: Access and Availability

Category	³ Students who bought cigarettes at Shop or from Street Vendor	¹ Current Smokers				Percentage of Students offered a free cigarette by a Tobacco Rep.	
		who bought cigarettes at Shop and were not refused because of age	who usually smoke at home	who smoke cigarettes at school	Got cigarettes from a Friend		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total: Trinidad and Tobago	31.9	72.9	33.7	25.3	6.4	11.1	
Gender	Male	34.9	67.1	31.5	30.3	8.3	12.7
	Female	22.7	81.8	40.6	19.4	4.2	8.9
Class Levels	Post Primary	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Form 1	21.7	*	*	19.3	*	10.6
	Form 2	35.5	73.7	31.3	24.3	*	12.6
	Form 3	34.2	81.2	31.4	20.0	7.1	9.3
	Form 4	26.3	*	*	38.3	*	*
	Form 5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Age	≤12	*	*	*	*	*	*
	13	24.6	*	40.0		*	8.4
	14	33.1	80.0	32.2		5.9	10.4
	15	32.3	74.0	30.8		7.4	12.5
	16+	32.7	70.7	36.5		*	13.4
*. n less than 35 cases in the denominator		1. Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey 3. Bought cigarette during the past 30 days					

smokers [30.4%] and female never smokers [36.8%]. In Forms 1-3, the percentage of smoking among parents of current smokers was greater than it was among parents of never smokers. Smoking among parents of

13-year old current smokers [55.6%] and 14 year old current smokers [55.0%] was higher than it was among parents of 13-year old never smokers [34.4%] and 14-year old never smokers [33.3%].

Table 4: Social Influence

Category	Parents Smoke		Other Adults in Household Smoke		Close Friends Smoke		Percentage of students who have seen Actors smoking in movies and on TV and Videos	
	Never Smokers	¹ Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	A Lot	Sometimes
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total: Trinidad and Tobago	37.8		25.5		43.2		95.9	
	34.2	52.3	18.9	40.7	35.5	87.9	56.6	39.3
Gender:								
Male	30.4	49.0	18.0	39.1	42.9	92.0	56.7	37.8
Female	36.8	55.5	19.8	45.1	29.3	78.8	56.8	40.6
Class Levels Post Primary								
Form 1	26.2	*	22.1	*	46.2	*	36.6	55.4
Form 2	32.4	52.8	19.5	50.0	22.8	76.8	50.9	44.2
Form 3	34.0	51.9	19.6	45.2	36.7	90.5	58.4	38.4
Form 4	31.8	52.6	16.5	37.3	43.3	88.0	58.8	38.4
Form 5	41.8	43.3	18.7	33.4	43.5	92.9	62.0	33.8
Form 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Age								
≤12	24.4	*	16.3	*	21.1	*	48.6	44.8
13	34.4	55.6	17.9	48.5	26.3	77.1	54.5	41.1
14	33.3	55.0	19.0	40.6	38.2	88.9	55.2	41.3
15	40.9	47.6	21.6	40.0	44.4	89.8	64.5	32.9
16+	32.8	54.5	19.0	30.5	52.8	93.2	56.2	38.6
* n < 35 cases in the denominator † 95% Confidence Interval			1. Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey					

[25.5%] of students surveyed live in households where adults other than parents smoke. There was a higher percentage of smoking in households to which current smokers belonged [40.7%] than those to which never smokers belonged [18.9%]. Adult smoking in households was greater in households to which female current smokers

belonged than it was in households to which female never smokers belonged.

[43.2%] of students had close friends who smoke. More current smokers [87.9%] than never smokers [35.5%] had close friends who smoke. Approximately 9 in 10 male and 8 in 10 female current smokers had

close friends who smoke. In each of the other categories surveyed (class and age group), more current smokers compared to never smokers had close friends who smoke.

[95.9%] of students had seen images of

actors smoking in movies, on television and in Videos. More students [56.6%] had seen actors smoking on these media a lot as compared to those who had seen them smoking occasionally [39.3%].

MEDIA AND ADVERTISING - (Table 5)

With regard to media messages and advertising, [80.3%] of the students surveyed said that they had seen pro-tobacco messages in newspapers and magazines within the 30 days immediately preceding the survey. An almost equal percentage of current smokers [84.7%] and never smokers [80.6%] had seen these messages. Similarly, in each of the categories surveyed, (gender, class level and age group), never smokers and current smokers had been exposed almost equally to these messages.

In terms of the advertisement of cigarette brand names, [89.0%] of students said that they had seen cigarette brand names on TV, within the past 30 days, while watching sports and other programs. The percentage of never smokers and current smokers showed

no major difference in each of the categories surveyed.

Regarding ownership of objects with a cigarette brand logo on them [19.4%] of the students said they owned such an object. Current smokers [30.9%] were more inclined to have owned an object with a brand logo on it than never smokers [15.3%]. Indeed, female current smokers [40%] were more likely to own such an object than male current smokers [23.4%].

More than three-quarters [76.9%] of the students surveyed had seen anti-smoking media messages. More Form 1 students [83.7%] had seen anti-smoking messages than students in the Post Primary class [66.8%].

ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE - (Table 6)

[38.0%] of students were exposed to smoke from others in their homes while [67.6%] were exposed to smoke from others in public places. Current smokers were more exposed

to smoke from others in their homes [57.8%] and at public places [84.0%] than were never smokers [29.8%] at home and [61.5%] in public places.

Table 5: Media and Advertising

Category		⁴ Saw anti-smoking media messages	⁵ Saw pro-tobacco messages in Newspapers and Magazines		⁶ Saw cigarette brand names on TV while watching sports and other programs		Had object with cigarette brand logo on it	
			Never Smokers	¹ Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total: Trinidad and Tobago		76.9	80.3		89.0		19.4	
			80.6	84.7	92.6	89.9	15.3	30.9
Gender	Male	77.3	78.9	81.1	91.6	88.6	18.0	23.4
	Female	76.9	82.1	89.5	93.2	93.2	13.1	40.0
Class Levels	Post Primary	66.8	66.8	*	89.0	*	23.4	*
	Form 1	83.7	81.1	83.5	93.4	88.3	13.5	29.5
	Form 2	77.3	81.7	79.2	93.5	92.4	17.4	28.4
	Form 3	74.8	78.9	82.3	89.9	90.8	17.8	24.9
	Form 4	72.7	82.6	92.9	93.8	87.4	11.0	33.9
	Form 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Age	≤12	81.0	80.1	*	95.8	*	17.1	*
	13	80.4	82.7	78.3	92.9	95.0	15.3	31.8
	14	77.3	78.5	80.8	90.8	90.6	15.2	24.3
	15	75.9	80.0	83.9	92.9	90.9	17.6	29.5
	16+	70.2	80.9	89.3	94.1	85.9	10.0	33.8
* n less than 35 cases in the denominator			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey 4. Saw anti smoking media messages during the 30 days which preceded the survey 5. Saw pro-tobacco messages during the 30 days which preceded the survey 6. Saw cigarette brand names during the 30 days which preceded the survey 					

Exposure to smoke from others was greater among current smokers than never smokers in all the other categories surveyed. With regard to their health [68.7%] of students thought that

smoke from others was definitely harmful to them. Never Smokers [92.9%] were more assured about this than were current

Table 6: Environmental Tobacco Smoke

Category	⁷ Exposed to smoke from others in their home		⁷ Exposed to smoke from others in public places		Definitely think smoke from others is harmful to them		Percentage who think smoking should be banned in public places	
	Never Smokers	¹ Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total: Trinidad and Tobago	38.0		67.6		68.7		83.9	
	29.8	57.8	61.5	84.0	92.9	78.5	90.1	64.3
Gender:								
Male	28.7	59.4	61.5	86.3	92.6	78.1	88.1	61.3
Female	30.6	55.5	62.2	78.9	93.4	81.7	92.0	71.1
Class Levels Post Primary								
Form 1	26.5	64.4	57.2	87.0	91.2	71.4	89.1	66.9
Form 2	30.9	60.4	63.4	84.4	92.8	78.8	91.2	66.5
Form 3	27.7	54.6	62.8	83.3	93.6	79.4	90.8	61.0
Form 4	36.2	52.9	65.1	86.3	95.5	91.0	92.5	69.9
Form 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Age								
≤12	26.1	*	50.1	*	90.2	*	87.6	*
13	27.2	65.8	62.6	90.2	94.0	75.9	92.4	68.9
14	30.8	51.1	59.8	79.7	92.9	82.6	88.3	63.3
15	33.3	55.4	68.1	90.3	92.0	77.5	91.4	59.5
16+	32.0	62.2	64.8	81.7	93.6	79.2	89.2	70.3
* . n less than 35 cases in the denominator			1. Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey 7. Exposed to cigarette smoke within 7 days of the survey					

smokers [78.5%]. In terms of gender, there were more male never smokers [92.6%] than male current smokers [78.1%] of this view. The percentage of students who thought that

smoking should be banned in public places was [83.9%]. In all the categories surveyed, never smokers were more inclined to be of this view than were current smokers.

Table 7: Intention to smoke/Desire to stop

Category	Never Smokers				Current Smokers ¹			Students who stopped smoking to improve health
	Susceptible to Initiating Smoking	Will probably smoke if offered a cigarette by a friend	Will definitely smoke cigarettes 5 years from now	Think smoking difficult to stop once started	Desire to stop smoking	Tried to stop smoking in the past year	Have not received help/advice to stop smoking	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total: Trinidad and Tobago	12.4	3.0	0.1	35.3	69.5	76.6	38.2	59.9
Gender:								
Male	13.5	2.8	0.3	34.4	74.2	81.3	31.0	63.7
Female	11.8	3.3	0.0	36.4	66.6	69.7	52.4	53.6
Class Levels								
Post Primary	20.5	1.1	0.0	36.5	*	*	*	*
Form 1	6.9	2.1	0.0	36.0	62.9	*	30.7	68.3
Form 2	13.7	4.1	0.5	35.7	79.3	73.4	38.3	67.1
Form 3	17.2	3.8	0.0	31.9	70.9	72.7	41.6	54.9
Form 4	12.2	1.8	0.0	37.0	*	*	40.9	51.6
Form 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Age:								
≤12	5.5	1.8	0.0	35.8	*	*	*	63.8
13	10.1	3.5	0.2	37.9	*	*	32.7	62.6
14	15.9	3.9	0.2	34.3	73.7	64.5	40.0	61.5
15	15.0	2.4	0.0	35.0	65.7	86.8	36.6	58.4
16+	12.1	1.3	0.0	30.4	*	84.5	41.6	57.4
*. n less than 35 cases in the denominator				1. Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey				

INTENTION TO SMOKE/DESIRE TO STOP - (Table 7)

[12.4%] of students who never had even one puff of cigarettes were found to be susceptible to initiating smoking. There was no major difference between male never smokers [13.5%] and female never smokers [11.8%].

The highest percentage of never smokers susceptible to smoking was among the Post Primary Class [20.5%]. Never smokers in the 14-year old [15.9%] and 15-year old [15%] age groups were more

susceptible to initiating smoking than those in the 12-year and under age group [5.5%].

Never smokers showed low desire to want to initiate smoking if offered a cigarette by a friend [3.0%]. They expressed an even lower desire [0.1%] when asked whether they will definitely initiate smoking within five years. Indeed, [35.3%] of never smokers thought that smoking was difficult to stop once started.

Over two-thirds of current smokers [69.5%] expressed a desire to stop smoking whereas more than three-quarters [76.6%] had tried to stop smoking in the past year. [38.2%] of current smokers have received help or advice to stop smoking. More female current smokers [52.4%] than male current smokers [31.0%] have received such help or advice. Of the students who stopped smoking, [59.9%] did this to improve their health.

SCHOOL CURRICULUM (Table 8)

With respect to the school curriculum for the year, [43.9%] of the students indicated that they were taught the dangers of smoking in class, [40.2%] were taught about the effects of smoking while fewer students [31.1%] discussed the reasons why people their age smoke. With respect to the existing school

term only [15.7%] of the students discussed smoking and health as part of a lesson.

Category	During this School Year			Discussed smoking and health as part of a lesson this term
	Taught dangers of smoking in class	Discussed reasons why people their age smoke	Taught about the effects of smoking	
	%	%	%	%
Total: Trinidad and Tobago	43.9	31.1	40.2	15.7
Gender	Male	42.6	29.3	39.5
	Female	44.8	32.7	41.1
Class Levels	Post Primary	37.6	29.1	40.6
	Form 1	39.8	25.2	34.0
	Form 2	50.7	29.9	47.4
	Form 3	42.9	35.1	41.4
	Form 4	41.0	34.0	36.5
	Form 5	*	*	*
Age	≤12	44.8	28.3	33.0
	13	43.8	28.6	40.8
	14	43.9	30.0	41.8
	15	45.2	34.3	42.3
	16+	42.7	35.1	38.0
* . n less than 35 cases in the denominator				