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Final Report on the results of the
Global Youth Tobacco Survey in Chile
(GYTS Chile)

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INTRODUCTION

Despite widespread knowledge of the harm caused by smoking, only modest success has been achieved in global tobacco control initiatives. Current estimations of The World Health Organization (WHO) indicates that tobacco consumption causes 3.5 million deaths a year, a figure expected to rise to about 10 million by the year 2030, and, 70% of those deaths will occur in developing countries.

Tobacco use is considered to be one of the chief preventable causes of death in the world. Most people begin using tobacco before the age of 18. Recent studies on trends of tobacco consumption indicate that the smoking prevalence rate among adolescents is rising; and that their age of initiation is lowering. If these patterns continue, tobacco use will result in the deaths of 250 million children and young people alive today, many of them in developing countries. Therefore, adolescents and school-aged children should be a primary focus for intervention strategies. Carefully designed surveys should provide a clear picture of the risk factor behaviors of young and school-aged children which then, can be used to set up more effective and comprehensive tobacco control policies.

In the developing world there is a need for good, scientific sound data about tobacco use patterns. However, in the era of globalization, youth and adolescents are adopting behavior patterns that are comparable from country to country. Tobacco companies are taking advantage of this situation. They are advertising tobacco products using mass media techniques targeting “the youth of the world”.

To counteract the effect of that strategy, there is an urgent need for information that would allow across country comparisons. That would permit the fulfillment of the dual objective of designing preventive strategies targeting “the global youth” while taking into consideration local peculiarities”.

The Tobacco Free Initiative (TFI)/WHO was awarded by the United Nations Foundation for Intentional Partnerships (UNFIP) as a tobacco prevention grant to initiate a joint project with UNICEF titled “Building alliances and taking action to create a generation of tobacco free children and youth”. The aim of the project is to pull together the evidence, technical support, and strategic alliances necessary to positively address the negative impact of tobacco and to encourage and support children and adolescents in leading healthy and active lives free of tobacco. The project will be focused in a small group of developing countries, one per WHO Region, and will draw upon the combined technical expertise and operational resources of a number of UN agencies, in particular WHO, UNICEF, and the World Bank. The agencies will work together with the global scientific community, government and non-government agencies, institutions and systems within countries, the media, and with young people to show that together they can make a difference in this important public health issue.

The project is conceived as a dynamic and interactive process, whereby the activities and products of each phase will be used to inform and guide subsequent activities. The project will consist of three distinct, but overlapping phases. The first phase will focus on harnessing the evidence for action: synthesizing the existing evidence from countries, some of which may participate in subsequent phases; undertaking new areas of research to support actions; and establishing the research-based evidence for developing future actions.

The second phase will be the activating phase. Country Activating Groups (CAGS), with broad membership, will be formed in each of the participating countries as the coordinating and implementing mechanism at the country level to select and develop the components of a comprehensive country based approach to addressing tobacco use among children and young people. Opportunities to promote the exchange of experiences and issues between countries and global activities will be developed and strengthened.

The third phase will involve taking the project to scale: producing and disseminating resources; strengthening regional capacity to sustain activities; integrating the products and results of the project into ongoing tobacco control work at the national, regional and global levels; transferring technology and experience between countries and regions; and strengthening cooperation and collaboration at all levels.

Seven countries have been selected to participate in the activating phase (Phase 2) of this project: China, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Zimbabwe and Ukraine. UNICEF and WHO will also be supporting a group of countries in the Caribbean and Pacific regions to participate in the technical elements of the project, using their existing resources. As a first step in this Phase, WHO and CDC organized a technical meeting in 1998 to plan for the development and implementation of an initial baseline assessment of youth tobacco use in each country using a school survey instrument: the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS).

THE GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY (GYTS)

The GYTS is a school-based tobacco specific survey which focuses on adolescents age 13-15 (grades 8-10). It assesses student attitudes, knowledge and behaviors related to tobacco use and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) as well as youth exposure to prevention curriculum in school, community programs, and media messages aimed at preventing and reducing youth tobacco use. The GYTS provides information on where tobacco products are obtained and used, and information related to the effectiveness of enforcement measures. School surveys are useful tools in gathering data as they are relatively inexpensive and easy to administer, tend to report reliable results and refusals are significantly lower than in households surveys. The most common research approach for this specific population, has been the self-administered questionnaire. Therefore, all the above, reasonably justifies why a school-based survey has

proved to be most appropriate, hence selected for the UN Project on Youth and Tobacco.

OBJECTIVES OF THE GYTS

The GYTS is a school-based tobacco specific survey that focuses on students age 13-15 years. The objectives of this survey are:

- 1) To document and monitor prevalence of tobacco use including: cigarette smoking, and current use of smokeless tobacco, cigars or pipes.
- 2) To better understand and assess student' attitudes, knowledge and behaviors related to tobacco use and its health impact, including: cessation, environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), media and advertising, minors access, and school curriculum.

The GYTS will attempt to address the following issues: determine the level of tobacco use estimate age of initiation of cigarette use estimate levels of susceptibility to become cigarette smokers exposure to tobacco advertising identify key intervening variables, such as attitudes and beliefs on behavioral norms with regard to tobacco use among young people which can be used in prevention programs assess the extent to which major prevention programs are reaching school-based populations and establish the subjective opinions of those populations and establish the subjective opinions of those populations regarding such interventions.

METHODS

The 2000 Chilean GYTS is a cross sectional school-based survey which employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce representative sample of students from three regions: Metropolitan, fourth and Fifth regions, in grades seven to nine.

Data about school's were obtained from the Chilean Ministry of Education's. This is an electronic database with national data on every register school in Chile.

Sample description

The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all schools containing any of grades seven to nine. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size.

All schools containing Grades 7, 8 or 9 were included in the sampling frame The sampling frame was split into areas based on school type and geographic location. The areas were: Urban/Public, Urban/Private, and semi-private. For each area, a two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of students in the schools.

Within each area, the first-stage sampling consisted of all schools containing any of Grades 7, 8, or 9. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. One hundred and twenty classes were selected in the Public schools, forty in the Privates schools, and forty three from semi-private which sums to a total of 206 classes.

The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each school that participated in the survey. All classes were included in the sampling frame. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

The questionnaire

A group of experts on tobacco addiction from the first group of countries selected to undertake GYTS, and staff members of EHO/TDFI and UNICEF, wrote the 57 questions of the “core” part of GYRS. In addition, each, participant country were allowed to include questions dealing with local tobacco used issues. The Chilean “local” part of GYTS consisted of 12 questions, the were put together by a team of researchers from the University of Chile to assume GYTS in Chile.

The core part was translated into Spanish by staff members of others countries in Latin America, EMTAJOVEN (Encuesta Mundial sobre Tabaquismo en Jóvenes), that is the name of GYTS in Spanish, was pilot in the city of Barquisimeto, Venezuela, in a group of youth. The pilot test was done in Venezuela by focus groups to discuss each question and their answer. To assess comparability between GYTS and its Spanish version, EMTAJOVEN were translated back into English by an independent translator.

Data Collection

Survey procedures were designed to protect the students' privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. The self-administered questionnaire was administered in the classroom. Student recorded their responses directly on an answer sheet that cold be scanned by a computer.

A group of organizations and independent researchers were called upon to undertake EMTAJOVEN (GYTS) in Chile. From the Ministry of Health and the School of Public Health , University of Chile.

To undertake EMTAJOVEN (GYTS) in Chile, the country was divided intro regions, each one with a regional co-ordinator.

Between August and September of 2000, there were workshops on each region where field researchers were instructed on standard procedures to assure comparability on data collection. Data collection began on October and conclude on November 2000.

ANALYSIS

For the analysis, a weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for non response and for the varying probabilities of selection. The programs SUDAAN and Epi-Info were used to compute rates and 95.0% confidence intervals for the estimates. A weight has been associated with each questionnaire to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of non-response. The weight use for estimation is given: $W=W1*W2*f1*f2*f3*f4$.

W1= the inverse of the probability of selecting the school.

W2= the inverse of the probability of selecting the classroom within the school.

F1= a school-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by school size category (small, medium, large).

F2= a class-level non-response adjustment factor calculate for each school.

F3= a student-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by class.

F4= a post stratification adjustment factor calculate by grade.

RESULTS

For the 2000 Chile GYTS, 6204 questionnaires were completed in 206 schools. The school response rate was 93.2%, the student response rate was 99.7%, and the overall response rate was 92.9%.

COMMENTS

GYTS (EMTAJOVEN), is the first nationwide survey in Chile concerning issues about tobacco use in school age children and adolescents. With a 92.9% overall respond rate, GYTS (EMTAJOVEN) results are representative of adolescents in Chile age 13-15 who attend public and private schools. GYTS (EMTAJOVEN) also explored for the first time the behavior and the personal perspective of this age group not only on cigarette smoking, but the consumption of other tobacco products. Additionally, GYTS (EMTAJOVEN) results allow for the comparison of students who currently smoke vs. students who have never smoked in terms of the motivations and determinates smoking. This information is vital for the development of scientifically sound interventions.

GYTS (EMTAJOVEN) data will need to be explored extensively. In this report present only basis results, more details analysis and reporting will follow.

An important objective achieved in Chile is the strategic alliance built to allow GYTS (EMTAJOVEN) implementation. A true partnership of, the public and the private sector.

I. RESULTS.

TABLE ° 1
Total and perceptual distribution of students interviewed in the country and regions

		TOTAL	METRO. REGION	REGION 4	REGION 5
CHARACTERISTIC		n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Total of interviewed students		6204	3063	1711	1430
SEX					
MALE		2897 (49.6)	1473 (49.3)	745 (49.9)	679 (50.8)
FEMALE		3126 (50.3)	1482 (50.7)	928 (50.1)	716 (49.2)
TOTAL		6023 (100.0)	2955 (100.0)	1673 (100.0)	1395 (100.0)
DEGREE					
1	7° E.B.	2424 (36.1)	1176 (35.9)	659 (36.6)	589 (36.5)
2	8° E.B.	1937 (30.7)	1060 (30.4)	523 (32.0)	354 (31.0)
3	1° E.M.	1717 (29.8)	755 (29.9)	506 (29.2)	456 (29.8)
TOTAL		6078 (100.0)	2991 (100.0)	1688 (100.0)	1399 (100.0)
AGE					
≤ 12		1000 (15.3)	475 (15.2)	288 (16.3)	237 (15.4)
13		1833 (29.2)	932 (29.1)	478 (27.6)	423 (30.1)
14		1854 (30.3)	937 (30.3)	516 (30.7)	401 (29.8)
15		1100 (18.9)	517 (19.1)	320 (18.2)	263 (18.4)
16 y +		365 (6.3)	171 (6.2)	100 (7.1)	94 (6.4)
TOTAL		6152 (100.0)	3032 (100.0)	1702 (100.0)	1418 (100.0)

A total of 6204 surveys were completed for the three regions of Chile: Metropolitan, Fourth and Fifth region, where almost 50% were from of the Metropolitan Region that concentrates a bigger percentage of school.

There was an appropriate gender proportion in the three regions with a 49.8% of male and 50.2% of female.

The age of the three regions was similar with a medium of 14 years for the three regions., with a 13.7 year-old average in the three regions.

TABLA 2
Life Time Prevalence of tobacco consumption of the students' interviewed by sex, grade, and regions

Total interviewers		TOTAL	METRO. REGION	4ª REGION	5ª REGION
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
		6204	3063	1711	1430
SEX					
MALE		65.5	66.6	64.5	62.1
FEMALE		73.3	74.3	69.8	71.4
TOTAL		69.5	70.5	67.1	66.7
GRADE					
1	7º E.B.	64.2	66.2	57.9	59.3
2	8º E.B.	69.1	70.6	63.5	66.3
3	1º E.M.	77.2	76.3	84.0	77.6
TOTAL		70.4	71.5	67.8	67.4
AGE					
≤ 12		62.2	65.8	48.8	55.0
13		64.4	65.8	60.9	60.8
14		71.0	71.5	70.2	69.4
15		78.9	78.7	80.7	68.8
16 y +		83.9	83.0	91.2	84.0
TOTAL		70.0	71.1	67.5	67.3

Two thirds of the students interviewee had consumed tobacco at some point in their life. The region of more consumption was the Metropolitan Region. The women had a bigger consumption of tobacco in the 3 regions where it was carried out the study.

It is appreciated that at 13 years of age more than half of the students, they had consumed tobacco and at 16 years of age and more, 80% had done it.

TABLE 3**Last month Prevalence of tobacco, according to sex, grade, age and regions**

Total of interviewed students		TOTAL	METRO. REGION	4ª REGION	5ª REGION
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
		6204	3063	1711	1430
SEX					
MALE		31.5	31.2	35.1	31.2
FEMALE		42.3	43.1	41.1	40.1
TOTAL		37.0	62.7	38.2	35.6
GRADE					
1	7º E.B.	30.9	31.6	28.9	29.6
2	8º E.B.	34.8	36.1	33.5	30.5
3	1º E.M.	47.8	46.4	57.6	48.8
TOTAL		37.7	37.9	39.1	36.4
AGE					
≤ 12		27.6	28.1	21.7	28.5
13		28.4	29.4	27.5	25.1
14		38.3	38.2	43.4	36.7
15		51.4	51.0	51.8	52.5
16 y +		60.4	61.4	71.0	55.9
TOTAL		37.8	38.0	39.0	36.1

In relation to the consumption of tobacco, more than 35% of the students had smoked in the last month.

The female consume more than the male. In those older than 15 years of age, the students consumed more than 50%, and a bigger consumption is appreciated in the 4ª Region.

In term of age, there is a big increase from 13 years to 14 years old and from 14 to 15 years old.

TABLE 4
Prevalence of the Consumption of Tobacco in the Country and according to Sex, Grade, Age and Region.

	At some time he/she has smoked cigarette	He/she has smoked at least one day in the last month	He/she smokes cigarette or another tobacco product, at least one day in the last month
	%	%	%
TOTAL	70.1	37.8	43.9
SEX			
MALE	65.5	31.5	38.8
FEMALE	73.3	42.3	47.1
GRADE			
7º E.B.	64.2	30.9	38.4
8º E.B	69.1	34.8	40.7
1º E.M.	77.2	47.8	52.1
AGE			
≤ 12	64.9	27.6	35.3
13	64.9	28.4	35.4
14	71.0	38.3	43.9
15	79.0	51.4	55.7
16 y +	84.0	60.4	65.2
REGION			
METRO. REGION	71.1	38.1	44.5
R.4	67.7	39.0	45.0
R.5	67.5	36.3	41.3

This table shows that smoke any form of tobacco in the last month are more than 40% of the students interviewed, with similar consumption in the 3 interviewed regions.

In term of indicators female said that they smoked more tobacco than male.

It is also clear an important and progressive increase above 13 years of age for these there indicators.

TABLE 5
Consumption of Tobacco in the last 30 days according to Sex, Grade, Age and Region.

	They smoked 10 or more days, during the last 30 days	They smoked 20 or more days, during the last 30 days	Use of tobacco different to cigarette, during the last 30 days
	%	%	%
TOTAL	37.8	10.1	6.8
SEX			
MALE	31.5	8.0	7.4
FEMALE	42.3	11.4	9.5
GRADE			
7º E.B.	30.9	4.6	6.6
8º E.B	34.8	8.7	6.1
1º E.M.	47.8	17.5	7.3
AGE			
≤ 12	27.6	5.4	7.0
13	28.4	4.1	5.9
14	38.3	10.2	5.7
15	51.4	16.2	7.5
16 y +	60.3	29.0	12.6
REGION			
METRO. REGION	38.1	11.0	6.9
R.4	39.0	7.6	6.5
R.5	36.3	7.9	6.8

The prevalence of consumers in the last month that used 10 or more days was 37.8% for the three regions being higher for the students of the fourth region and metropolitan in comparison to the fifth region. This percents were more among female than male. The prevalence were more than 50% in the students older than 15 years. An increase takes place in the students from 13 to the 14 years in 10% and more than 10% from 14 and 15 years old.

In relation to consumption in another formal cigarette like cigars or was higher in male than female, contrary to the cigarette consumption.

The consumption in last month that smoke 20 or more days was 10%, it was more in female and increase with age (among students older than 16 years was 29%), It was higher in metropolitan region than the other two regions.

TABLE 6
Smokers' percentage that have used some product tobacco that is not cigarette in the last 30 days, according to sex, Grade and age.

	Yes	No
TOTAL	8.5	91.5
SEX		
MALE	9.6	90.4
FEMALE	6.4	93.6
GRADE		
7º E.B.	8.3	91.8
8º E.B	7.4	92.6
1º E.M.	9.1	91.0
AGE		
≤ 12	8.5	91.5
13	6.9	93.1
14	7.3	92.7
15	9.2	93.1
16 y +	15.1	84.9
REGION		
METRO. REGION	8.4	91.6
R.4	8.1	91.9
R.5	9.0	90.0

In general it is observed that more than 90% of the women that smoke have consumed only cigarettes.

The use of other form of tobacco (pipe, cigar, etc.) increase with age, up to 15.1% in older than 15 years of age.

TABLE 7
Smokers' percentage according to the number of days that smoke in the last 30 days, by sex, age groups and grade.

	None day	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	30 days
TOTAL	43.9	17.3	9.7	6.7	7.3	5.3	9.7
SEX							
MALE	49.5	15.6	9.1	6.6	6.5	4.1	8.7
FEMALE	40.5	18.9	10.2	6.6	7.3	6.1	9.9
GRADE							
7º E.B.	49.0	21.2	11.0	6.9	4.5	2.9	4.5
8º E.B.	47.7	17.6	9.6	5.5	6.5	4.7	8.3
1º E.M.	36.8	13.4	8.4	7.5	10.7	8.1	15.1
AGE							
≤ 12	52.5	18.6	10.0	6.3	3.3	3.3	5.9
13	53.5	20.0	11.0	5.3	3.5	2.9	3.8
14	44.1	17.4	9.6	7.1	7.0	5.8	9.1
15	33.8	15.7	8.7	8.5	12.5	7.1	13.7
16 y +	26.7	10.9	8.4	6.2	12.9	8.8	26.2
REGION							
METRO. REGION	44.4	16.5	9.9	6.5	6.6	5.6	10.5
R.4	40.2	21.7	10.1	7.2	9.1	5.0	6.7
R.5	43.7	18.9	8.9	7.4	9.0	4.3	7.8

In this table, the percents make reference to the population that said they have smoke sometimes in their life. The group none day means that they did not smoke in the last month. This table allow us to know the characteristics of tobacco habit with difference to those smoke sometimes to those that smoke frequently.

49% of male and 40% of female did not smoke in the last month. In general female smoke more frequently than male, also with age increase the tobacco habit.

With respect to region there are more percentage of students in metropolitan region, that refer they did not smoke in the last month; but also in this region it is the higher proportion that smoke more frequently. 16% smoke more than 20 or more days compare to 11% in fourth and 12% in fifth region.

TABLE 8
Smokers' percentage according to number of cigarettes smoked per day in the last 30 days, in men and women, Grade and age.

	Less than 1	1 cigarette	2 to 5 cigarettes	6 to 10 cigarettes	11 to 20 cigarettes	More than 20 cigarettes
TOTAL	20.4	16.7	15.5	2.4	0.5	0.4
SEX						
MALE	17.3	14.6	15.3	2.2	0.5	0.5
FEMALE	22.8	18.7	14.7	2.5	0.5	0.2
GRADE						
7º E.B.	21.2	16.5	10.3	1.8	0.2	0.3
8º E.B.	21.2	16.2	12.4	1.7	0.6	0.3
1º E.M.	19.0	17.3	22.3	3.6	0.8	0.4
AGE						
≤ 12	22.5	13.0	9.3	1.6	0.4	0.4
13	20.9	13.9	9.4	1.3	0.2	0.2
14	19.8	19.2	13.9	1.8	0.5	0.8
15	20.8	18.2	22.9	3.5	1.1	0.0
16 y +	16.4	19.5	29.9	6.4	0.4	0.9
REGION						
METRO. REGION	19.6	16.7	15.8	2.3	0.5	0.5
R.4	25.0	18.5	13.0	2.3	0.8	0.3
R.5	21.2	16.2	15.5	2.8	0.3	0.1

It is observed that the percents of users decrease as the tobacco consumption increase, this situation is in both sex, age and grade.

Also show an important decrease in the in students that smoke above 5 cigarettes daily, from this group 20% had smoke less than one cigarette daily, 32% smoke 1 to 5 cigarettes and only 3.3% smoke 6 of more cigarettes per day.

With respect to age as this increase the students smoke more. In less than 13 years 2.4% smoke more than 5 cigarettes and those that are 16 years old this was 7.7% .

TABLE 9
Percentage of smokers in the last 30 days according to place where they smoke, by sex, grade and age.

	They smoke at Home	School	Friends' house	Public areas
TOTAL	11.7	5.1	15.8	30.0
SEX				
MALE	10.2	4.1	11.2	30.6
FEMALE	12.7	5.5	19.4	29.6
GRADE				
7º E.B.	12.8	4.1	18.7	25.8
8º E.B	11.0	3.2	16.1	30.8
1º E.M.	11.1	7.6	12.2	33.7
AGE				
≤ 12	13.5	4.2	19.4	24.0
13	10.9	4.2	18.3	26.7
14	11.0	4.0	14.7	30.2
15	11.7	6.6	13.0	37.3
16 y +	13.9	10.9	12.8	28.7
REGION				
METRO. REGION	12.1	6.0	15.6	29.2
R.4	8.6	1.4	16.8	36.1
R.5	11.3	3.1	16.1	30.6

In this Table it is appreciated that the place where it's smoked more it's in public areas, then in friends' house and at home

At the age increase the percentage that smoke at school increase.

In the metropolitan region the percentage that smoke at school is higher than the other regions. The students smoke at home is higher in the fifth and metropolitan region than the fourth region.

TABLA 10
**Percentage smokers that buy in newsstands, and in who the age was not
impediment to buy, by sex, grade and age.**

	They buy in newsstands	Age is not impediment
TOTAL	32.9	38.3
SEX		
MALE	29.0	32.9
FEMALE	35.8	42.4
GRADE		
7º E.B.	25.4	29.3
8º E.B	31.8	35.1
1º E.M.	41.4	50.2
AGE		
≤ 12	22.6	26.7
13	24.8	27.9
14	33.7	39.7
15	42.7	50.1
16 y +	49.7	56.4
REGION		
METRO. REGION	32.7	38.4
R.4	35.9	41.4
R.5	32.1	36.6

The place where one acquires cigarettes the most, it was in newsstands and this percentage increases with the age.

The percentage of female that buy in newsstands is higher than male.

33% of students buy in newsstand and the age was not impediment to do it in 38%. And this percentage increase with age, it is above 50% in students 15 years and more.

Among regions there is small difference it is higher in the 4th region, follow by metropolitan then fifth region.

TABLE 11
Smokers' that consume certain brand of cigarettes, percentage according to sex, age and grade.

	Any brand	Belmont	Viceroy	Kent	Advance	Derby	Other brand
TOTAL	6.9	18.3	1.3	4.3	1.6	23.8	1.9
SEX							
MALE	6.1	16.7	1.3	2.9	2.0	22.8	2.1
FEMALE	7.6	19.6	1.0	5.0	1.1	24.5	1.7
GRADE							
7º E.B.	6.9	18.1	1.4	3.5	1.2	22.4	2.5
8º E.B.	7.1	17.4	0.9	4.5	2.1	20.5	2.2
1º E.M.	6.8	19.4	1.5	4.5	1.2	28.0	1.1
AGE							
≤ 12	8.2	18.6	0.9	3.3	1.0	19.0	1.8
13	5.7	16.2	0.8	3.7	1.1	20.3	2.6
14	6.7	18.1	1.9	4.8	1.3	23.3	1.8
15	7.9	21.4	1.2	4.6	2.0	27.6	1.9
16 y +	7.1	17.7	1.3	3.8	4.0	36.7	0.7
REGION							
METRO. REGION	7.0	18.3	1.3	4.1	1.4	23.5	2.0
R.4	7.7	24.6	0.5	5.6	1.7	20.7	1.1
R.5	6.3	16.0	1.7	4.5	2.2	26.3	2.0

Most of the students smoke special cigarettes brand, only 6.9% smoke any brand, it is more frequent among female also increase with age.

It is observed that the cigarette most consumed among the smokers was the brand Derby, then Belmont and there were some difference by gender, female smoked more Belmont and Kent than male and male smoke more lucky Strike than female.

In term of age, the consumption stays stable for Belmont and something minor for Kent but an increase of consumption of Derby.

TABLE 12
Use of cigarettes brand and according to Sex, Grade, Age and Region.

	They didn't use a special brand of cigarette, during the last 30 days	They used common trades (Belmont, Viceroy, Kent, Advance, Derby), during the last 30 days
	%	%
TOTAL	5.0	34.4
SEX		
MALE	4.2	30.0
FEMALE	5.6	37.2
GRADE		
7º E.B.	4.7	29.9
8º E.B.	5.2	31.2
1º E.M.	5.1	41.9
AGE		
≤ 12	5.2	26.5
13	3.8	26.7
14	4.8	34.8
15	6.6	44.8
16 y +	5.9	52.8
REGION		
METRO. REGION	5.1	34.3
R.4	5.5	35.9
R.5	4.5	34.0

More than a third used common brand in the last month. As the age increases in age it is more the percentage it is 44% in those of 15 years and 52% in 16 and older. Those that didn't use special brand were around 5%.

TABLE 13
Smokers' percentage according to quantity of money spent in buying
cigarettes, according to sex, age and grade.

	(1)	\$ 500	\$500 to \$1000	\$1000 to \$ 2000	\$2000 to \$3000	\$3000 to \$5000	\$5000 and more
TOTAL	27.5	13.5	10.8	5.5	3.5	2.1	1.9
SEX							
MALE	26.6	10.6	10.6	6.2	3.4	1.7	2.0
WOMEN	28.5	15.2	10.8	4.7	3.6	2.5	1.8
GRADE							
7º E.B.	34.9	14.3	7.9	2.3	2.3	0.9	1.7
8º E.B.	27.1	12.2	9.8	5.7	2.8	3.2	1.1
1º E.M.	20.7	14.0	13.9	7.8	5.3	2.4	2.9
AGE							
≤ 12	34.0	14.2	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.0	1.4
13	32.5	12.7	8.8	1.9	1.8	1.3	0.6
14	25.2	14.1	10.7	5.9	3.5	2.5	1.5
15	24.4	12.8	14.7	9.1	5.4	1.9	3.2
16 y +	15.1	14.7	17.5	9.7	6.2	5.8	3.7
REGION							
METRO. REGION	27.0	13.3	10.5	5.6	3.5	2.1	2.0
R. 4	29.2	14.5	11.6	6.2	3.7	1.8	1.1
R. 5.	28.6	13.9	11.9	4.8	3.1	2.2	2.0

(1) They do not buy the cigarettes that they smoke.

The percentage of students that do not buy the cigarettes that smoke was 27% and this decrease with age (from 34% in less than 13 years old to 15.2% in 16 and older), No difference with respect to gender.

Most of the students spend less than \$ 1,000 monthly on cigarettes, (US\$2).

The men and the women spend in similar form. 12.9% of the men spends more than \$1.000 a month and the women a very similar quantity, 12.7%.

TABLE 14
Smokers' percentage according to quantity of money that's given or earn on average in one month, by sex , grade and age.

	Without money	More than \$500	\$ 500 a \$3.000	\$3.000 a \$5.000	\$5.000 a \$10.000	\$10.000a \$15.000	More than \$15.000
PAÍS	14.0	13.3	29.8	16.0	13.5	6.1	7.3
SEX							
MALE	12.5	11.9	27.4	16.6	16.2	6.4	9.0
FEMALE	15.1	14.6	32.4	15.8	11.0	5.5	5.7
GRADE							
7º E.B.	16.9	18.6	28.7	15.5	11.3	3.8	5.2
8º E.B.	14.7	12.5	30.2	15.9	14.1	6.0	6.6
1º E.M.	10.5	9.0	30.6	17.1	15.3	8.1	9.4
AGE							
≤ 12	18.7	20.0	30.8	11.3	8.4	3.8	7.1
13	17.2	14.8	27.6	18.0	11.7	5.7	5.0
14	12.2	12.0	30.9	16.3	15.2	5.5	7.9
15	11.0	10.6	32.4	14.9	14.7	8.3	8.1
16 y +	11.2	9.7	25.8	19.7	17.2	7.0	9.4
REGION							
METRO. REGION	14.2	12.7	29.3	16.5	13.6	6.2	7.5
R. 4	14.6	14.0	33.1	14.9	13.3	3.9	6.3
R. 5.	13.0	15.2	30.4	14.7	13.2	6.5	7.0

It is observed that male gets more money in relation to the female and this money increases with age.

Male refer to receive more than \$5.000 in 30% and the female in 23.0%.

In those younger than 12 years old, 19% has more than \$5.000 monthly and rise up to 30% in the 15 year-old or more.

TABLE 15
Smokers' percentage according to knowledge or familiarity with related advertisement to smoke cigarettes in the last 30 days.

	Counter advertisement seen or heard		Advertisement in programs of sports or tv.	
	Much	Little	Much	Sometimes
TOTAL	29.6	48.3	39.3	48.4
SEX				
MALE	27.7	47.7	39.8	47.7
FEMALE	31.3	48.9	39.2	49.9
GRADE				
7º E.B.	35.6	44.4	39.6	47.0
8º E.B	27.7	50.2	38.2	49.9
1º E.M.	26.2	50.4	40.3	49.2
AGE				
≤ 12	38.8	43.3	40.9	41.9
13	29.0	50.4	38.5	50.3
14	27.9	48.9	40.2	50.0
15	25.4	49.8	38.3	50.3
16 y +	35.6	42.3	39.6	43.1
REGION				
METRO. REGION	28.4	48.2	39.5	48.8
R. 4	32.3	47.6	36.6	49.9
R. 5.	33.2	48.8	39.4	46.4

It is observed that 77% of the students that smoke have seen counter advertisement in the last 30 days. Out those 48% they saw few times and 27% several times. They were not difference by gender, age or region.

87% of students has seen tobacco advertisement in sports circuits 48% they said that were sometimes and 39% many times.

TABLE 16
Smokers' percentage that according to knowledge or familiarity with advertisement related to smoke cigarettes in the last 30 days.

	Advertisement in public		Advertisement in magazines and newspapers	
	Much	Little	Much	Little
TOTAL	38.1	50.3	28.2	53.2
SEX				
MALE	39.3	49.3	25.6	54.6
FEMALE	37.5	51.2	30.5	52.4
GRADE				
7º E.B.	37.4	49.7	28.7	51.5
8º E.B	37.6	50.4	28.6	52.3
1º E.M.	39.3	50.8	27.4	56.1
AGE				
≤ 12	38.5	46.5	30.5	52.4
13	35.9	52.8	28.8	51.8
14	39.7	49.6	29.6	53.9
15	37.6	51.8	26.5	54.6
16 y +	39.6	47.4	27.0	52.1
REGION				
METRO. REGION	39.4	49.3	29.0	53.1
R. 4	30.3	55.0	27.0	54.7
R. 5.	36.4	52.0	25.9	53.2

It can be observed that near 90% they has seen or heard advertisement in public without more variation for sex or age. In newspapers and magazines it diminishes the advertisement seen to 81.4%.

TABLE 17
Actions to get tobacco product among students according to sex, grade, age and region.

	They buy cigarettes in stores, newsstand or supermarket	Their age was not impediment to buy cigarettes, in the last month	They indicate that it is possible to buy loose cigarettes in their area	At some time cigarettes have been offered by promoters
	%	%	%	%
TOTAL	22.9	27.7	81.2	8.4
SEX				
MALE	19.1	22.7	81.6	8.2
FEMALE	26.1	31.7	82.5	7.9
GRADE				
7º B.	16.6	20.2	76.2	8.5
8º B.	21.9	24.6	80.5	8.1
1º M.	31.7	39.6	89.2	8.3
AGE				
< 12	14.0	18.1	71.1	10.3
13	16.1	18.7	78.0	6.9
14	23.7	28.5	83.7	8.9
15	33.9	40.1	88.0	7.0
16 y +	41.7	50.0	87.6	12.4
REGION				
METRO. REGION	23.2	28.1	81.1	7.9
R.4.	24.5	28.8	77.0	9.1
R.5.	21.5	25.6	83.1	10.1

It is observed that one out five interviewed students buys their cigarettes in established local and there is a bigger proportion of female that do it in comparison to male. This percentage increases with the age.

More than 25% of them they said that it was not impediment the age to buy cigarettes.

Most of them refer that it is possible to buy loose cigarettes in their neighborhood. With no sex or regional difference, but this way it is increase with age from 71 in 13 or less up to 87% in more than 16 years of age.

8.4% of them have been offered by promoter from tobacco companies with no sex difference with more promotion at older age.

TABLE 18
How to get tobacco product among smoking students, according to sex, grade, age and region.

	Smokers They buy cigarettes in stores, newsstands or supermarket	Smokers Their age was not impediment to buy cigarettes in the last month	It is possible to buy loose cigarettes in their area
	%	%	%
TOTAL	32.9	38.3	84.5
SEX			
MEN	29.0	32.9	84.6
FEMALE	35.8	42.4	86.8
GRADE			
7º B.	25.4	29.3	79.3
8º B.	31.8	35.1	83.7
1º M.	41.4	50.2	92.0
AGE			
< 12	22.6	26.7	70.8
13	24.8	27.9	81.3
14	33.7	39.7	87.2
15	42.7	50.1	91.3
16 y +	49.7	56.4	89.2
REGION			
METRO. REGION	32.7	38.4	84.4
R.4.	35.9	41.4	81.1
R.5.	32.1	36.5	86.1

32.9% they bought cigarettes in established shops, this is more frequent among female and increase with age.

38% of students interviewed said that age was not an impediment to get cigarettes, female said in a higher proportion than males.

85% refer that it is possible for them to buy loose cigarettes in their neighborhood, and this possibility increase with age.

TABLE 19
Percentage of cigarette offer in smokers or non smokers according to sex, Grade, age and region.

	Smokers At some time they have been cigarettes by a promoter	Non Smokers At some time they have been cigarettes by a promoter
	%	%
TOTAL	9.5	6.3
SEX		
MEN	9.5	5.9
FEMALE	8.5	6.5
GRADE		
7º B.	9.7	6.3
8º B.	9.5	5.5
1º M.	8.6	7.5
AGE		
< 12	12.4	7.1
13	7.5	5.5
14	10.2	6.3
15	7.0	7.4
16 y +	13.8	5.5
REGION		
METRO. REGION	9.1	5.5
R.4.	9.2	8.8
R.5.	11.1	8.2

Among smokers 9.5% refer that a promoter offer free sample of cigarettes that is higher than in the non smoker group (6.3%).

For all these variables (gender, age, grade and region) the percents is higher among smokers than non smokers.

TABLE 20
Main places to smoke among students, according to sex, grade, age and region.

	Home	School	Friends 'House	Social events	Public places
	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL	8.3	3.5	10.8	1.9	20.7
SEX					
MALE	6.7	2.6	7.3	1.5	19.8
FEMALE	9.5	4.0	14.0	2.2	21.3
GRADE					
7º B.	8.4	2.5	11.8	1.4	16.4
8º B.	7.8	2.1	10.9	1.2	21.1
1º M.	8.6	5.8	9.3	3.1	25.6
AGE					
< 12	8.8	2.5	11.8	0.6	14.7
13	7.1	2.6	11.5	1.6	16.9
14	7.8	2.8	10.4	2.2	21.0
15	9.2	5.1	10.1	2.4	29.2
16 y +	12.6	8.8	10.4	3.4	23.7
REGION					
METRO. REGION	8.7	4.2	10.9	2.2	20.5
R.4.	6.5	0.9	11.2	1.5	24.2
R.5.	7.8	2.1	10.6	0.9	20.1

The place where smoke more the students it was in public places with 20%, then in friends' house 10.8% and at home in 8.3%, with lower percentage it was in school or social meeting.

A higher proportion of female refer smoke at friends' house, near double the male.

As age increase also increase the proportion that refer to smoke at home and at school, social meeting and public places, with friends' house the proportion remain similar.

In metropolitan region there are higher percentage that smoke at home, school and social meeting. In the fourth region has the lowest percentage in these places but higher in public places.

TABLE 21
Main places to smoke among smoking students, according to sex, grade, age and region.

	Home	schools	Friends house	Social meetings	Public places
	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL	11.7	5.1	15.8	2.7	30.0
SEX					
MALE	10.2	4.1	11.2	2.3	30.6
FEMALE	12.7	5.5	19.4	3.0	29.6
GRADE					
7º B.	12.8	4.1	18.7	2.2	25.8
8º B.	11.0	3.2	16.1	1.6	30.8
1º M.	11.1	7.6	12.2	4.1	33.7
AGE					
< 12	13.5	4.2	19.4	1.1	24.0
13	10.9	4.2	18.3	2.3	26.7
14	11.0	4.0	14.7	3.1	30.2
15	11.7	6.6	13.0	3.1	37.3
16 y +	13.9	10.9	12.8	4.2	28.7
REGION					
METRO. REGION	12.1	6.0	15.6	3.1	29.2
R.4.	8.6	1.4	16.8	2.1	36.1
R.5.	11.3	3.1	16.1	1.4	30.6

Similar to the previous table, the place where more tobacco was consumed by smoking scholars was in public places with 30%, then came friends' house with 15% and home with 11%.

Female smokes more at friends' house in relation to the men.

Smoking at home increases with age, the same as to do it in school.

In the metropolitan region it is smoked more in school that in the other regions where the study was carried out.

TABLE 22
Attitudes to the smoking addiction among the students, according to sex, grade, age and region.

	They always smoke or they feel the need to smoke when getting up	The definitively believe that they will be smokers in 5 years	The definitively believe that to smoking is harmful for health
	%	%	%
TOTAL	1.8	5.6	79.2
SEX			
MALE	1.6	4.6	79.0
FEMALE	1.7	6.2	80.4
GRADE			
7º E.B.	1.1	5.0	79.5
8º E.B	1.5	5.2	79.1
1º E.M.	2.6	6.5	79.8
AGE			
≤ 12	0.5	4.0	80.7
13	0.8	4.9	81.0
14	2.1	5.2	79.3
15	2.5	6.8	77.2
16 y +	5.5	9.2	73.0
REGION			
METRO. REGION	2.0	6.1	79.7
R.4	1.1	4.6	77.6
R.5	1.6	4.2	78.2

In this Table one can observe that only 1.8% refers that they always feel the need smoke when they are getting up. With no gender difference, this need increase with age. It is higher in metropolitan region.

5.6%, they think that they will be smokers in the next 5 years, this number is greater among female compare to male, increase with age and higher in metropolitan region.

79.2% know that smoke is harmful for the health, with no gender difference.

TABLE 23
Attitudes to the smoking addiction among smoking students, according to sex, grade, age and region.

	They always smoke or feel the need to smoke when getting up	The definitively believe that in 5 years will be smoking	They definitively believe that to smoking is bad for the health
	%	%	%
TOTAL	2.5	7.7	74.5
SEX			
MALE	2.5	6.7	73.6
FEMALE	2.2	8.2	76.2
GRADE			
7º E.B.	1.8	7.5	73.7
8º E.B	2.2	7.0	74.4
1º E.M.	3.2	8.3	76.0
AGE			
≤ 12	0.8	5.9	73.8
13	1.3	7.3	76.5
14	3.0	7.1	74.4
15	3.2	8.5	73.8
16 y +	5.6	10.9	70.8
REGION			
METRO. REGION	2.8	8.3	75.4
R.4	1.6	6.4	72.1
R.5	1.8	5.9	71.9

2.5% of the students that smoke feels the need to smoke when they are getting up, it is higher among males, it also increase with age and it is higher in metropolitan region.

7.7% thinks that they will still be smokers in the next 5 years, these percentage are higher among female and increase with age. It is also higher in metropolitan region.

74.5% believed that smoke is harmful for the health.

TABLE 24
Attitudes to quit smoking among the smoking students according to sex, grade, age and region.

	Smokers that feel they can quit smoking if they want to do it	Smoker that think it is difficult to quit smoking once they start
	%	%
TOTAL	47.3	28.2
SEX		
MEN	43.8	27.5
FEMALE	50.1	28.8
GRADE		
7º E.B.	42.1	31.5
8º E.B	45.8	28.4
1º E.M.	53.4	25.1
AGE		
≤ 12	41.7	29.3
13	42.5	31.0
14	46.2	27.8
15	54.1	24.4
16 y +	58.4	28.1
REGION		
METRO. REGION	47.3	28.2
R.4	46.9	24.0
R.5	47.1	29.7

47.0% believed that they will be able to quit smoking if they wanted. This is higher among female and also increase with age and grade.

28% of them they believe that it is difficult to quit smoking once it has been started.

TABLE 25
Attitudes to quit smoking among students, according to sex, grade, age and region.

	They believe that they would be able to stop to smoke if they wanted	They believe that it is difficult to stop to smoke if it has already been begun	They have tried to stop to smoke at some time in the last year
	%	%	%
TOTAL	32.8	29.4	25.3
SEX			
MALE	28.5	28.8	21.4
FEMALE	36.4	30.4	29.0
GRADE			
7º E.B.	26.7	32.8	22.8
8º E.B	31.6	29.4	23.8
1º E.M.	41.0	26.0	29.9
AGE			
≤ 12	25.7	31.0	22.3
13	26.8	32.4	21.0
14	32.6	28.6	26.4
15	42.6	25.7	28.9
16 y +	48.9	28.1	37.2
REGION			
METRO. REGION	33.4	29.8	25.6
R.4	32.1	25.8	25.5
R.5	31.2	29.8	24.5

It show that 32% believed that they could quit smoking if they wanted, It is higher among female and also increase with age.

29% considered that it is difficult to quit smoking if they had been started. There no difference by gender, There are less frequent at older age. 25% said that they have been tried to quit smoking in the last year. This percentage is higher among female compared to male also increase with age.

TABLE 26
Knowledge and attitudes related the tobacco effects to the health among students, according to sex, grade, age and region.

	Smokers Definitively they believe that to smoke cigarettes is bad for their health	Non Smokers Definitively they believe that to smoke cigarettes is bad for their health	Smokers They believe that there are not problems for their health if you smoke during one year or two, always stop to smoke	Non Smokers They believe that there are not problems for their health if you smoke during one year or two, always stop to smoke
TOTAL	74.5	90.7	34.4	43.9
SEX				
MALE	73.6	89.2	36.4	45.2
FEMALE	76.2	91.9	32.5	42.7
GRADE				
7º E.B.	73.7	90.6	37.5	44.2
8º E.B	74.4	90.4	35.4	41.1
1º E.M.	76.0	91.2	30.6	46.6
AGE				
≤ 12	73.8	92.7	34.1	47.9
13	76.5	90.1	37.7	41.5
14	74.4	91.3	34.2	39.6
15	73.8	89.6	31.3	53.2
16 y +	70.8	84.3	31.6	48.5
REGION				
METRO. REGION	75.4	90.6	34.9	43.8
R.4	72.1	90.3	34.3	46.6
R.5	71.9	90.3	32.7	43.2

74.5% of the smokers believes that smoking is harm for the health and with non smokers this percentage is higher up to 90%. This difference remain for all categories: gender, age, grade.

It is important to see the percentage that consider smoking is harmful for the health decrease with age in smokers as well as non smokers.

More than a third of the smokers believes that there are no problems smoking if it's done for one or two years and then quits. This percentage is even bigger in the non smokers where more than 40% of them believes that there are not problems to smoke for one or two years

TABLE 27
Knowledge and attitudes related to the effects of tobacco to health among students, according to sex, grade, age and region.

	Smokers Believe that by smoking, you loose weight	Non smokers Believe that by smoking, you loose weight	Smokers They believe that the smoke of other people's cigarette is bad for their health	Non Smokers They believe that the smoke of other people's cigarette is bad for their health
	%	%	%	%
TOTAL	41.3	45.1	56.0	71.8
SEX				
MALE	38.2	43.9	54.0	70.4
FEMALE	44.4	46.4	58.0	73.5
GRADE				
7º E.B.	42.2	44.1	56.2	70.2
8º E.B	42.6	47.5	55.4	70.1
1º E.M.	38.7	43.1	57.0	76.7
AGE				
≤ 12	41.4	46.1	51.9	75.4
13	43.3	44.5	57.7	66.6
14	42.5	48.4	55.0	72.9
15	38.9	38.6	56.7	77.5
16 y +	36.8	41.1	60.7	76.7
REGION				
METRO. REGION	40.5	44.6	55.3	72.3
R.4	40.8	49.2	53.3	69.3
R.5	44.7	45.1	56.0	71.1

More than 40%, smokers and non smokers believes that smoking makes you loose weight, which would be a non healthy behavior.

More than half of the smokers believes that the smoke of other people's cigarette is harmful for health and this percentage is higher in the non smokers where it's over 70%, believe that this is harmful for others people health.

TABLE 28
Advertisement related to smoking cigarettes among students,
according to sex, grade, age and region.

	They have not seen advertisement against the cigarette use in the last month	They have not seen actors smoking in television, cinema, etc.	Non smokers They have some clothes or object with logo of a brand of cigarettes	Smokers They have some clothes or object with logo of a brand of cigarettes
	%	%	%	%
TOTAL	22.2	2.9	6.6	13.1
SEX				
MALE	24.0	2.7	6.7	13.6
FEMALE	20.1	2.4	6.1	11.9
GRADE				
7º E.B.	20.1	3.4	8.0	14.8
8º E.B	22.8	2.4	5.9	13.3
1º E.M.	23.1	2.7	4.8	10.5
AGE				
≤ 12	19.7	3.9	5.3	14.8
13	20.7	1.5	8.2	13.9
14	23.1	1.5	5.8	12.3
15	25.0	3.0	6.7	11.2
16 y +	21.3	2.8	0.8	14.6
REGION				
METRO.	23.7	2.8	6.2	13.5
REGION				
R.4	19.2	2.6	9.0	10.9
R.5	17.8	3.3	6.9	12.6

It is observed that most of the students have seen a advertisement against the use of tobacco, only 22% of them refers that they has not seen it in the last month.

The great majority of them has seen actors smoking in the cinema or in television, this is important because they are the general model to imitate.

It is observed that the smokers have twice as much the clothes with logo of products of cigarettes in comparison to the non smokers.

TABLE 29
Prevalence of some results about advertisement related to smoking
cigarettes among students of the Country, and according to sex, Grade, age
and region.

	Non smokers They have not seen advertisement of cigarettes in magazines, newspapers in the last 30 days	Smokers They have not seen advertisement of cigarettes in magazines, newspapers in the last 30 days	Non smokers They have not seen advertisement of cigarettes in sport games, etc.	Smokers They have not seen advertisement of cigarettes in sport games, etc.
	%	%	%	%
TOTAL	23.9	18.5	17.9	14.9
SEX				
MALE	25.7	19.8	19.0	15.9
FEMALE	21.7	17.1	16.6	13.9
GRADE				
7º B.	27.2	20.0	18.9	18.4
8º B.	23.3	19.2	17.4	14.1
1º M.	18.7	16.5	17.2	12.6
AGE				
< 12	25.5	20.1	19.0	17.2
13	25.9	19.4	17.4	17.9
14	23.8	16.5	17.6	12.9
15	17.5	19.0	19.4	12.9
16 y +	21.8	20.9	16.7	15.0
REGION				
METRO. REGION	22.1	17.9	18.7	14.3
R. 4	27.3	18.3	20.3	14.2
R. 5.	28.4	20.9	14.6	17.6

23.9% of non smokers and 18.5 of smokers have not seen advertisement in magazines or newspapers in the last 30 days,

18% of the non smokers and 15% of smokers has not seen advertisement of cigarettes in sport games, theses percentage tend to be lower among female and decrease with age.

TABLE 30
Social influence (family, friends) and use of tobacco among the students
and according to sex, grade, age and region.

	Non smokers	Smokers	Non smokers	Smokers	Non smokers	Smokers
	Parents don't smoke	Parents don't smoke	Would smoke if one of their friends offers it to him	Would smoke if one of their friends offers it to him	All their friends smoke	All their friends smoke
	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL	41.8	26.9	0.2	13.8	1.5	7.6
SEX						
MEN	42.8	28.8	0.2	12.4	1.2	5.2
FEMALE	40.5	25.4	0.1	14.3	1.8	8.9
GRADE						
7º E.B.	40.8	23.9	0.3	10.3	1.0	8.0
8º E.B	41.1	27.9	0.1	12.1	2.0	7.6
1º E.M.	44.8	29.6	0.0	18.5	1.7	6.7
AGE						
≤ 12	36.0	24.7	0.5	9.5	0.6	9.2
13	42.0	25.2	0.0	9.3	1.9	6.7
14	46.7	27.1	0.2	14.7	1.0	7.0
15	37.0	27.9	0.0	17.1	2.1	7.7
16 y +	46.8	32.9	0.0	22.4	3.9	8.8
REGION						
METRO. REGION	40.3	25.9	0.1	14.0	1.3	7.3
R.4	46.0	31.3	0.5	13.9	2.5	8.0
R.5	44.9	28.8	0.3	12.9	1.7	8.4

There is a difference of the behavior of smoking among the students if their parents smoke or not, if these don't do it. Among the non smoker more than 40% of the parents do not smoke compared to 27% for the smokers.

In the same way only a small percentage (less than 1%) of the non smokers would do it if one of its best friends gives it to him in comparison to 13% among the smokers.

There is also a difference if all the friends smoke 7.6% of the smokers said that all their friends do it as compare to 1.5% of non smokers. This is more frequent among female and increase with age.

TABLE 31
Smoking students that definitively will smoke or not in a year of in the next 5 years, according to sex, grade and age.

	Definitively he/she will smoke		Definitively he/she won't smoke	
	In next 12 months	In next five years	In next 12 months	In next five years
COUNTRY	20.7	7.7	23.9	25.2
SEX				
MEN	17.2	6.7	27.8	28.3
FEMALE	23.5	8.2	20.7	22.8
GRADE				
7º E.B.	15.2	7.5	28.2	25.8
8º E.B.	18.8	6.9	25.5	28.0
1º E.M.	28.1	8.3	18.8	22.4
AGE				
≤ 12	13.4	5.9	33.1	28.4
13	15.5	7.3	27.3	28.4
14	20.6	7.1	22.8	23.4
15	29.3	8.5	18.0	22.4
16 y +	28.1	10.9	18.2	23.3
REGION				
METRO. REGION	21.5	8.3	23.4	24.2
R.4	16.4	6.4	24.6	23.8
R.5	19.5	5.9	25.7	29.4

In this table show that 20% of the student think that they will be smoking in the next 12 months and 7.7% in the next five years, in both cases the proportion is higher among female and also increase with age.

24% believe that they will not smoke in the next year and 25% in the next five years, similar situation to the previous in lower the intention for female and also decrease with age.

TABLE 32
Smoking students that believe that smoke doesn't affect their health and who have tried of leaving it, according to sex, Grade and age.

	It doesn't Affect health		Has tried to quit to smoking
	No	Yes	
	In next 12 months	In next five years	In the last year
TOTAL	9.8	34.4	36.4
SEX			
MEN	8.5	36.4	32.2
FEMALE	10.6	32.6	39.7
GRADE			
7º E.B.	9.5	37.5	35.7
8º E.B	10.1	35.4	34.9
1º E.M.	9.9	30.6	38.8
AGE			
≤ 12	11.2	34.1	35.0
13	8.1	37.7	33.2
14	10.1	34.2	37.6
15	10.1	31.3	37.1
16 y +	11.7	31.6	44.0
REGION			
METRO. REGION	10.2	34.9	36.1
R.4	10.4	34.3	37.8
R.5	8.0	32.7	36.7

It is appreciate that among the smokers one has the perception that it effects health when it is smoked by one or two years and it is stopped to smoke in approximately in a third.

36% of smokers have intended to quit in the last year this percentage is higher among female and also increase with age.

TABLE 33
Smokers' that have received some class, in school, about not smoking cigarettes during the school year, according to sex, Grade, age.

	He/she has had class about the danger of smoking	He/she has had class on why the youths of their age smoke	He/she has had class on the effects of smoking	You never discussed in class on smoking and health
	%	%	%	%
COUNTRY	24.2	20.0	29.8	47.2
SEX				
MEN	27.3	21.9	32.6	49.5
FEMALE	22.5	18.3	28.0	46.7
GRADE				
7º E.B.	28.6	23.9	30.3	45.8
8º E.B.	26.9	23.2	33.3	41.4
1º E.M.	17.7	13.2	26.5	54.8
AGE				
≤ 12	29.1	27.4	29.0	39.4
13	27.1	24.0	30.5	43.0
14	23.4	17.6	30.4	48.6
15	20.4	16.1	29.4	53.7
16 y +	18.8	14.5	27.2	52.0
REGION				
METRO. REGION	22.1	17.9	28.5	49.6
R.4	26.2	25.1	33.7	44.1
R.5	31.5	26.0	33.0	39.5

47% of the students refer that never have been discuss in their class about tobacco and health this perception increase with age. Also it is higher in the metropolitan region as compared to the others two regions.

20% of the students answer that they were class about the students smoking habits and 24% about the danger of smoke and 29% about the effect of smoking in the class, this was mainly in 7th and 8th grade than 9th grade.

TABLE 34: Prevalence and some characteristics (perceptual) of the smoking and non smokers .

PREVALENCIE:	Smokers	Non smokers	p. value
To smoked cigarette at some time	69.5	30.5	0.00
To use another product tobacco different to cigarette in the last month	8.5	3.0	0.00
To use another tobacco	12.5	1.5	0.00
To smoke cigarette every day in the last thirty days	9.7	0.0	0.00
To smoke cigarette in next twelve months	20.7	0.0	0.00
KNOWLEDGE-ATTITUDES			
Teenager (boys) that smoke has more friends	15.9	21.5	0.00
Teenager (boys) that smoke has more friends	15.8	22.0	0.00
Teenager (boys) that smoke are more attractive	13.1	10.0	0.00
Teenager (girls) that smoke are more attractive	10.3	7.4	0.00
To smoke cigarette is more cool	36.6	49.3	0.00
To smoke cigarette is bad for the health	74.5	90.7	0.00
Environment			
At least one of their parents smokes cigarettes	71.7	41.8	0.00
In their home, they have smoked cigarettes each one of the last seven days	29.3	16.2	0.00
In other places, they have smoked each one of the seven days	27.2	13.3	0.00
It approves to prohibit to smoke cigarettes in public places	65.4	88.8	0.00
The smoke of other people's cigarettes is harmful for its health	56.0	71.8	0.00
All or most of their close friends smoke cigarettes	46.9	16.1	0.00
Almost all the class partners smoke cigarettes	38.7	24.8	0.00
He/she has had some class on the effects of the tobacco the present year	29.8	33.6	0.00
He/she has never had some class on smoking cigarette and health	47.2	50.2	0.09
ACCESS AND ACTIVITY			
He/she buys cigarettes in newsstands	32.9	0.2	0.00
The age is not impediment to buy cigarettes	38.3	3.8	0.00
He/she usually smokes in their house friend's school	16.8	0.5	0.00
He/she usually smokes at friends' (as home) or social meetings	18.4	0.1	0.00
They usually smoke in public areas	30.0	0.0	0.00
PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Sometimes or he/she always smokes or it feels the necessity to smoke cigarettes when getting up in the morning	15.7	0.3	0.00
He doesn't care if the smoke of their own cigarette to bothers others	27.2	20.0	0.00
He/she smoked 2 or more cigarettes per day in the last thirty days	15.7	0.3	0.00
To smoke cigarette makes one more sensual and attractive	41.8	99.3	0.00
The cigarette light is less bad than the regular one	31.5	10.1	0.00
SURRENDER			
You want to stop to smoke now	23.8	0.2	0.00
He/she believes to stop to smoke if he/she wanted	47.3	0.4	0.00
He/she has tried to stop to smoke in the last year	36.4	0.3	0.00
He/she has received help from somebody of the family or friend (to) to stop to smoke	52.7	1.5	0.00

When crossing some variables of smoking students and students non smokers, you can appreciate the following thing:

At level of knowledge:

The youths that don't smoke, believe that those that do smoke have more friends and smoking is something good.

Those that don't smoke have bigger perception that to smoke cigarette is harmful for health, in relation to the smokers. There is a smaller perception of attractiveness for those that smoke in the non smokers.

At environment level:

It is appreciated that in the smokers there is a bigger proportion of parents that do also it, in their home and in other places they have smoked day by day in more proportion the smokers were that the non smokers.

There is a great difference that the close friends smoke 46% in the smokers compared with 16% in the non smokers.

On the other hand, they have bigger perception of the damage for the health of the smoke of the cigarette, of other those that don't smoke approve to prohibit to smoke in public places and it is independent to the classes that have had.

As for access and activity:

The smokers buy in newsstands, they smoke in public places

As for personal characteristics:

1 of each 6 smokers, or it feels the necessity to smoke when getting up in the morning.

30% of those that smoke don't care if the smoke bothersome others and 20% of those that don't smoke.

There is a perception that smoking cigarettes makes them more sensual.

Otherwise, more than 30% of the smokers believes that to smoke light cigarette is less harmful than the regular one, when comparing 10% of the non smokers.

In relation to stopping to smoke:

25% of the students would want to stop to smoke, about half of them believes that they could quit if they wanted it. More than a third they have tried to stop smoking in the last year, more than 40% they have received help from somebody of the family or friend to stop to smoke.

TABLE 35: Prevalencia and some perceptual characteristics of the smoking Chilean students and non smokers according to sex.

PREVALENCE OF:	Smokers			Non smokers		
	Men	FEMALE	P. value	Men	FEMALE	P. value
Smoke cigarette at some time	65.5	73.4	0.00	34.5	26.6	0.00
Use another product tobacco different to cigarette in the last month	9.6	6.4	0.00	3.5	2.1	0.21
Use another product tobacco	13.5	10.3	0.02	1.7	1.2	0.28
Smoke cigarette every day in the last thirty days	8.7	9.9	0.00	-	-	-
Smoke cigarette in next twelve months	17.2	23.5	0.00	-	-	-
KNOWLEDGE-ATTITUDES						
Male that smoke has more friends	16.0	15.8	0.00	20.9	22.0	0.05
Female that smoke has more friends	17.3	14.7	0.00	22.5	20.9	0.00
Male that smoke is more attractive	13.5	12.8	0.7	12.0	7.3	0.00
Female that smoke is more attractive	12.0	8.6	0.00	9.3	4.9	0.01
Smoke cigarette great	38.2	37.7	0.27	47.9	51.4	0.51
Smoke cigarette is bad for the health	73.6	76.2	0.06	89.9	91.9	0.39
Environment						
At least one of their parents smokes cigarettes	69.2	73.6	0.01	55.4	58.7	0.25
In their home, they have smoked cigarettes each one of the last seven days	25.0	32.9	0.00	15.1	17.4	0.63
In other places, they have smoked each one of the seven days	25.1	29.0	0.10	13.3	13.6	0.43
It approves to prohibit to smoke cigarettes in public places	68.7	62.1	0.00	87.3	90.7	0.07
The smoke of other people's cigarettes is harmful for its health	53.9	58.0	0.03	70.4	73.5	0.53
All or most of their friends they smoke cigarettes	39.4	53.3	0.00	16.1	16.5	0.91
Almost all the class partners smoke cigarettes	34.3	42.2	0.00	21.0	29.2	0.00
He/she has had some class on the effects of the tobacco the present year	32.6	28.0	0.00	33.2	34.2	0.18
He/she has never had some class on smoking cigarette and health	49.5	46.7	0.07	55.8	42.5	0.00
ACCESS AND ACTIVITY						
He/she buys cigarettes in newsstands	29.0	35.8	0.00	0.2	0.2	0.55
The age is not impediment to buy cigarettes	32.9	42.4	0.00	3.8	3.3	0.75
He/she usually smokes in their house or school	14.3	18.3	0.00	0.3	0.7	0.44
He/she usually smokes at amigos(as home) or social meetings	13.5	22.3	0.00	0.1	0.0	0.44
They usually smoke in public areas	30.6	29.6	0.00	0.1	0.1	0.44
PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Sometimes or he/she always smokes or it feels the necessity to smoke cigarettes when getting up in the morning	14.4	16.2	0.00	0.5	0.2	0.74
He doesn't care if the smoke of their own bothersome cigarette to others	30.6	23.6	0.00	24.0	15.0	0.00
He/she smoked 2 or more cigarettes per day in the last thirty days	14.4	16.2	0.00	0.5	0.1	0.37
To smoke cigarette makes it more sensual and attractive(a)	46.1	39.5	0.00	99.3	99.2	0.82
The cigarette light is less harmful than the regular one	33.2	29.1	0.03	12.3	7.2	0.00

In this table the beliefs and opinions are compared between males and female, between the group of “smokers” and “non smokers.”

In general there are not big differences between males and female .

In the item of knowledge and attitudes, a bigger proportion among the males—regarding the women - considers that smoking cigarettes makes more attractive and that they have more friends.

In the environment items, the biggest differences between males and women are in the group of “smokers.” In the group of “non smokers” the answers are more homogeneous for both sexes (except in the statement of “almost all the class smoke cigarettes”, where in the female there is a higher proportion that points out this, and in the statement “they have never had classes on smoking cigarettes and health”, where the males refer in a higher proportion).

Within the group of “smokers”, A bigger proportion of women—regarding the males—points out to have near people that smoke and more inclined atmospheres to smoke (except in the statement “the smoke of other people's cigarettes is harmful for its health”). The males present a significantly higher percentage in approving that it is prohibited to smoke cigarettes in public places and in having had classes on the effects of the tobacco.

Within those “smokers”, the males tend to think more than smoking cigarettes makes it more sensual and attractiveness (46.1% v/s 36.5%).

The males of both groups, believe more than the women that the cigarettes light is less harmful than those of regular type.