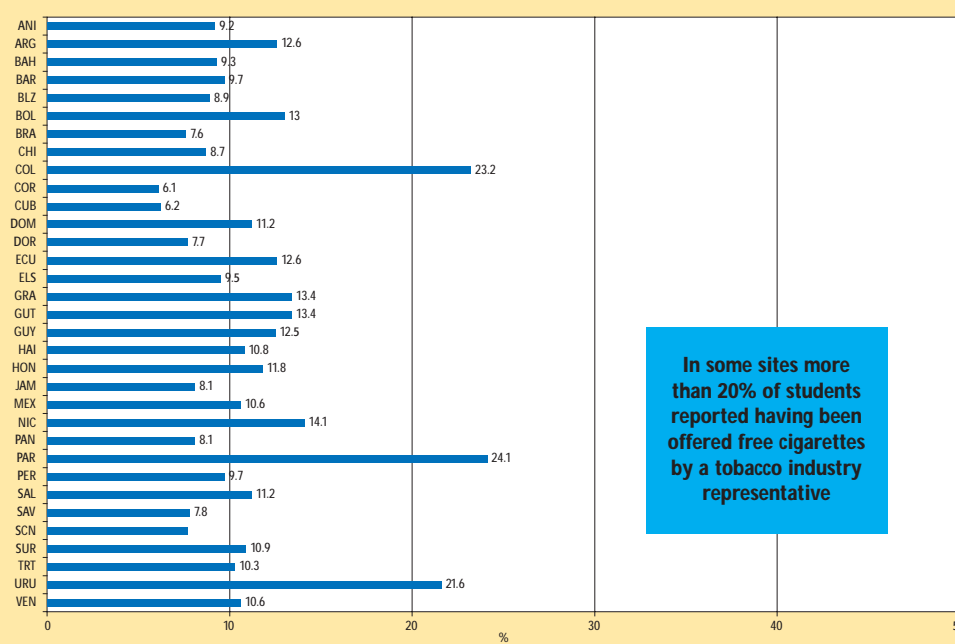
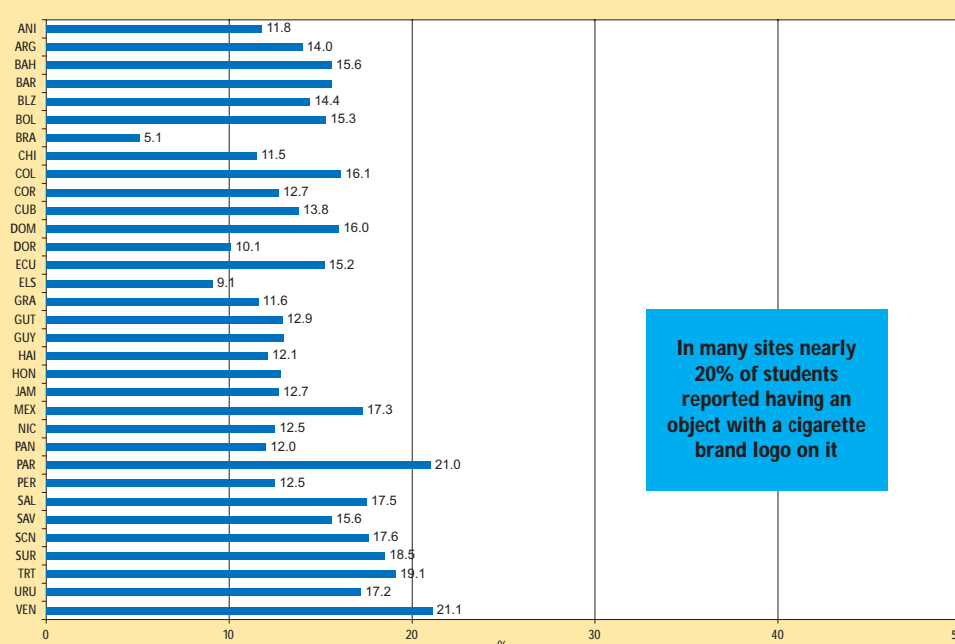


Students who were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco industry representative (%)



Students who have an object with a cigarette brand logo (%)

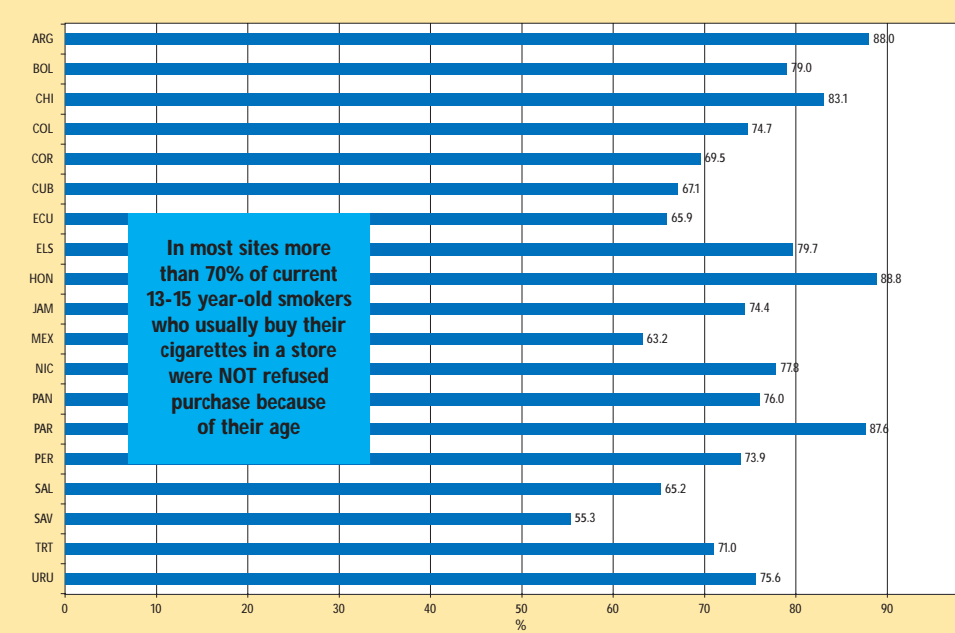


Notes to Graphs

- Unless otherwise noted, the data presented for each country are from a nationally representative sample. In countries where the survey was carried out only in selected sites, we present data from the capital or other major city.
- Surveys were carried out in different years for different countries between 1999 and 2005. Some countries have conducted the survey more than once. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this brochure are from the latest GYTS in each country.
- Please refer to the table below for the sites and years in which data were collected in each country and for the abbreviations used in the graphs.

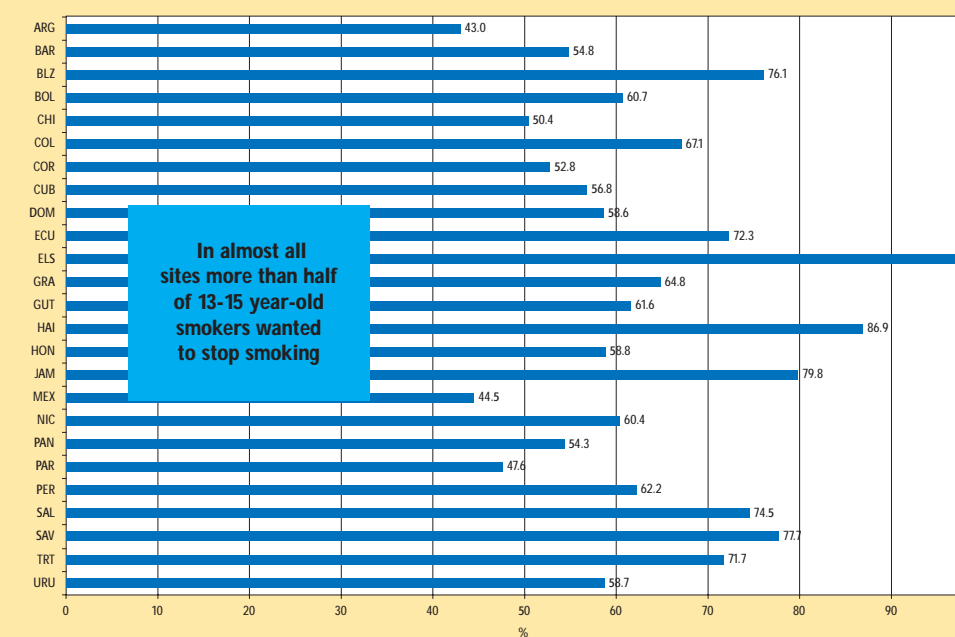
Country	Abbreviations	Site	Year(s)
Antigua and Barbuda	ANI	National	2000, 2004
Argentina	ARG	Capital Federal	2000, 2003
Bahamas	BAH	National	2000, 2004
Barbados	BAR	National	1999, 2002
Belize	BLZ	National	2003
Bolivia	BOL	La Paz	2000, 2003
Brazil	BRA	Rio de Janeiro	2005
Chile	CHI	Santiago Metropolitan Region	2000, 2003
Colombia	COL	Bogotá	2001
Costa Rica	COR	National	1999, 2002
Cuba	CUB	Havana	2001, 2004
Dominica	DOM	National	2000, 2004
Dominican Republic	DOR	National	2001
Ecuador	ECU	Quito	2003
El Salvador	ELS	San Salvador	2000, 2004
Grenada	GRA	National	2002
Guatemala	GUT	Guatemala City	2000, 2004
Guyana	GUY	National	2005
Haiti	HAI	National	2003
Honduras	HON	Tegucigalpa	2001
Jamaica	JAM	National	2003
Mexico	MEX	Mexico City	2003
Nicaragua	NIC	Managua	2002
Panama	PAN	National	2003
Paraguay	PAR	Asuncion	2000, 2003
Peru	PER	Lima	2004
Saint Lucia	SAL	National	2001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	SAV	National	2001
Saint Kitts and Nevis	SCN	National	2002
Suriname	SUR	National	2000, 2004
Trinidad and Tobago	TRT	National	2000
Uruguay	URU	Montevideo	2001
Venezuela	VEN	Barinas	1999, 2004

Students who buy their cigarettes in stores that were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age (%)

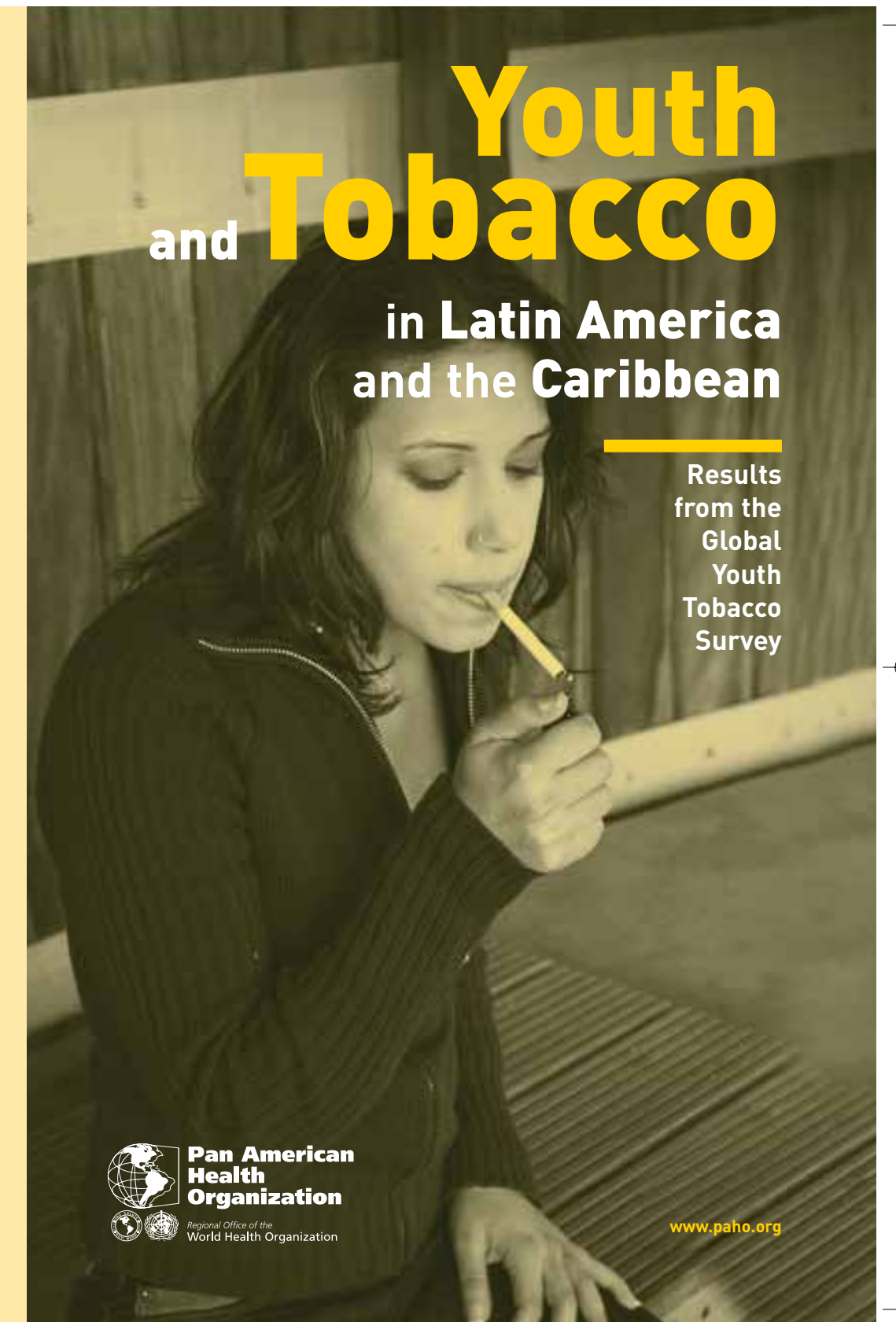


Data are not available for ANI, BAH, BAR, BLZ, BRA, DOM, DOR, GRA, GUT, GUY, HAI, SCN, VEN and SUR

Students who want to stop smoking now (%)



Data are not available for ANI, BAH, BRA, DOR, GUY, SCN, VEN and SUR



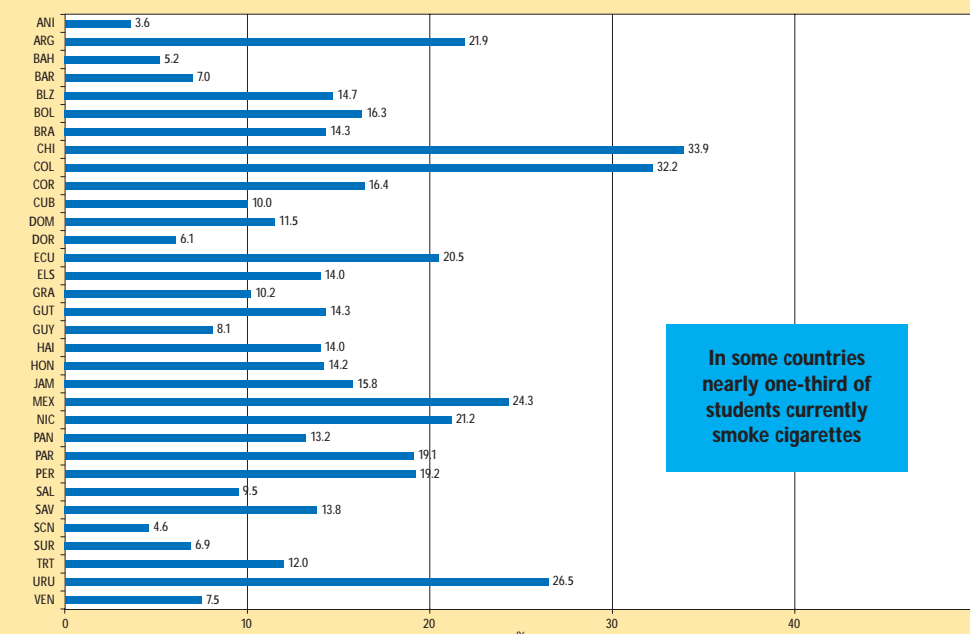
The World Health Organization (WHO) in cooperation with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) implemented the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) in the Region of the Americas to track behavior, attitudes and knowledge related to tobacco use among youth. The GYTS surveillance system is intended to enhance the capacity of countries to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control and prevention programs.

The GYTS uses a standardized methodology and core questionnaire to survey representative samples of students in grades associated with ages 13–15 and includes data on prevalence of cigarette and other tobacco use, perceptions and attitudes about tobacco, access to and availability of tobacco products, exposure to secondhand smoke, school curriculum, media and advertising, and smoking cessation. The GYTS has been conducted in all Latin American and Caribbean countries in cooperation with national counterparts and with additional support for selected countries from the Canadian Public Health Association.

This brochure presents a selection of findings from the GYTS in order to provide an overview of the tobacco epidemic in the Americas. The graphs in the brochure show comparative data from youths 13–15 years of age in Latin America and the Caribbean. We hope that the information will be helpful for policy makers, governments and health advocates working to combat the tobacco epidemic.

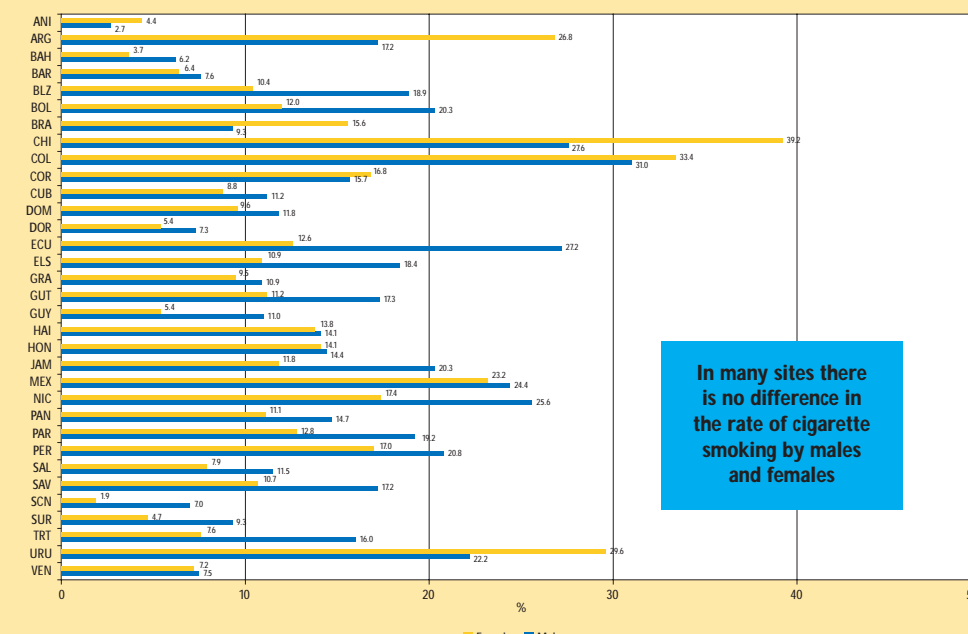
You will find more information on the GYTS, including country data and scientific papers, at <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/GYTS.htm>. You can also visit our web page, www.paho.org/tobacco or contact us at tobacco@paho.org.

Current cigarette smoking¹ (%)



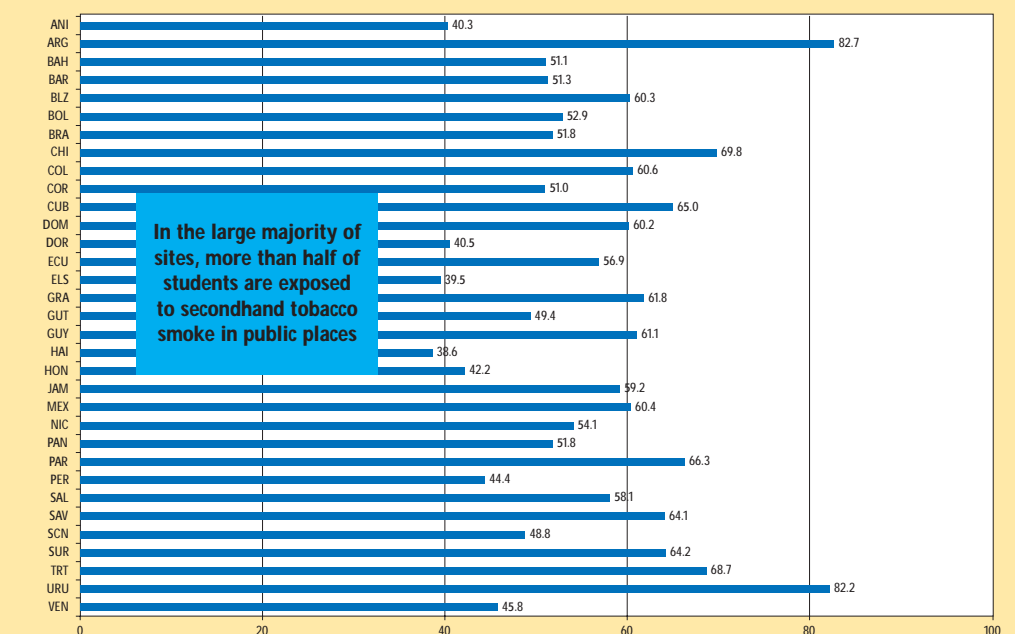
In some countries nearly one-third of students currently smoke cigarettes

Current cigarette smoking by gender¹ (%)



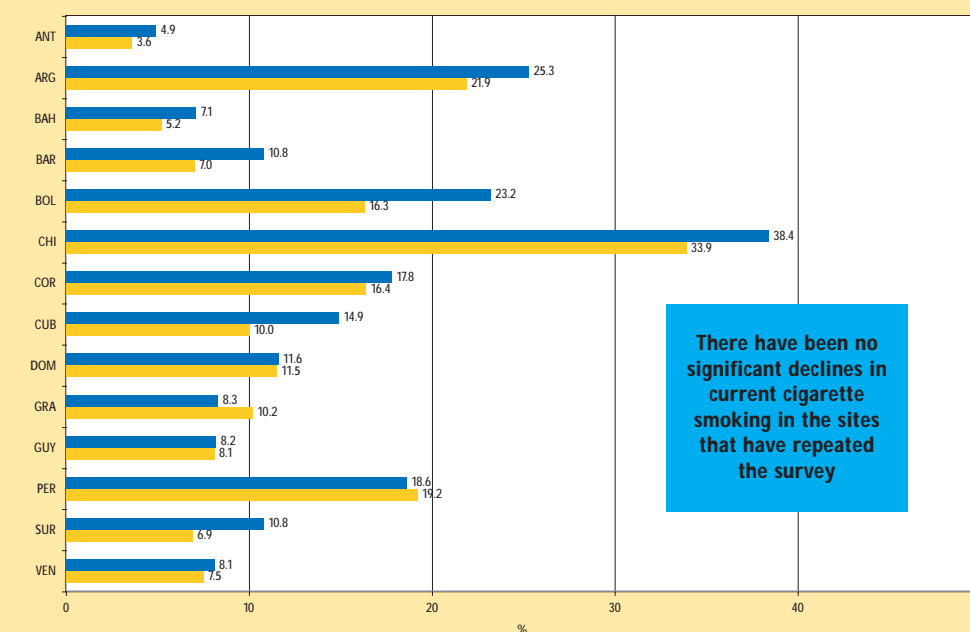
In many sites there is no difference in the rate of cigarette smoking by males and females

Exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke in public places⁴ (%)



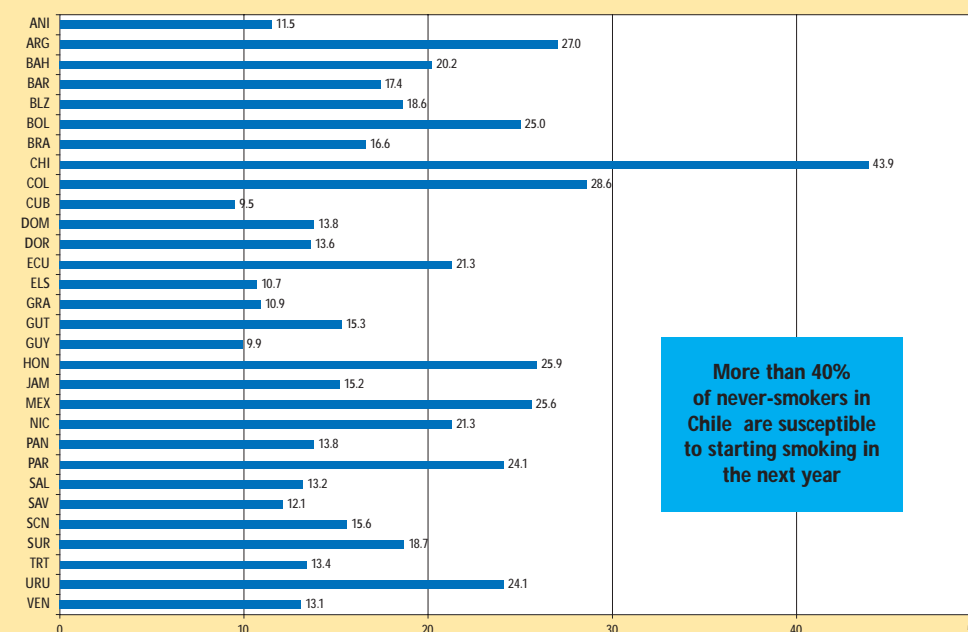
In the large majority of sites, more than half of students are exposed to secondhand tobacco smoke in public places

Current cigarette smoking trends² (%)



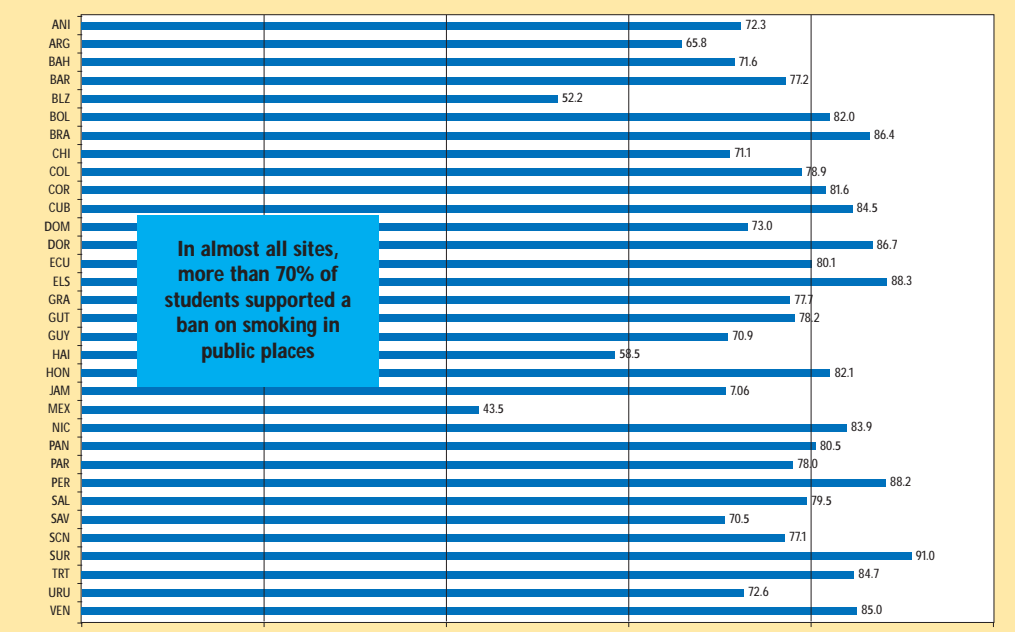
There have been no significant declines in current cigarette smoking in the sites that have repeated the survey

Never-smokers likely to start smoking in the next year³ (%)



More than 40% of never-smokers in Chile are susceptible to starting smoking in the next year

Support for banning smoking in public places⁵ (%)



In almost all sites, more than 70% of students supported a ban on smoking in public places

Youth and Tobacco in Latin America and the Caribbean

July 2006

¹ Students who said they had smoked cigarettes on one or more days during the past month (30 days). This does not include use of other tobacco products, which for some sites can be important.
² This graph presents findings from 14 sites that repeated the GYTS between 1999 and 2005. Please refer to the table for the years in which data were collected in each country.

³ Never-smokers who thought that they "definitely" or "probably" would smoke a cigarette during the next 12 months and/or would "definitely" or "probably" smoke a cigarette if offered by a friend.

⁴ Students who said that people have smoked in their presence in places other than their home on at least one day during the past week.

⁵ Students who said they were in favor of banning smoking in public places (restaurants, buses, streetcars, trains, schools, playgrounds, gyms, sports arenas, and discos).