

Using the Global-School-Based Student Health Survey to Identify Correlates of Smoking
in Chilean Youth

Event # I0905

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Congruent to Responsibility I: Assessing Individual and Community Needs for Health
Education

1. The GYTS reported that youth in Chile had the highest smoking prevalence of the _____ countries in the Region of the Americas
 - a. 14
 - b. 24
 - c. 34
 - d. 44

2. According to Araneda and Cumsille among students in grades 8 – secondary in 2003, 35.1% of males currently smoke and _____% of females currently smoke.
 - a. 30.1
 - b. 38.6
 - c. 40.8
 - d. 45.6

3. In August, _____Chile enacted new legislation that set strict regulations on cigarette advertising.
 - a. 2003
 - b. 2004
 - c. 2005
 - d. 2006

4. The current research examined data collected from
 - a. ICDC
 - b. GSHS
 - c. CASHA
 - d. CCDC

5. _____ is a school-based survey conducted primarily among students aged 13-15 years.
 - a. CYRBS

- b. SAYRBS
 - c. GSHS
 - d. CYCA
6. All prevalence estimates of current smoking and other percentages reported in this study were adjusted for age and
- a. gender
 - b. grade
 - c. lung capacity
 - d. parental smoking behaviors
7. Of the _____ in the total sample, 49.2% were male and 50.8% were female.
- a. 8,108
 - b. 9,120
 - c. 9,567
 - d. 9,981
8. Girls were significantly more likely than boys to be smokers in the total sample.
- a. true
 - b. false
9. _____ was found to be an important characteristic that was significantly associated with current smoking in the Chilean youth
- a. parental smoking behavior
 - b. advertising
 - c. gender
 - d. income
10. Smoking was lowest among students in Region
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4