

Results

Prevalence of smoking and use of tobacco

Table 1A: Percent of students who smoke cigarettes, SLOVAKIA, GYTS, 2003

Category	Ever Smoked Cigarettes, Even One or Two Puffs	Age of Initiation <10, Ever Smoked Cigarettes	Current Use		
			Cigarettes -- Total	Hand-rolled cigarettes	Manufactured cigarettes
Total	64.3 (±2.2)	29.3 (±2.5)	24.3 (±2.0)	19.0 (± 3.3)	92.6 (± 2.2)
Sex					
Boy	69.9 (±2.3)	35.9 (±3.2)	25.5 (±2.8)	21.4 (± 5.0)	92.3 (± 3.1)
Girl	58.0 (±3.1)	21.2 (±3.4)	22.5 (±2.2)	15.1 (± 3.9)	92.5 (± 2.5)
Region					
Trnava	60.8 (± 4.4)	32.4 (± 4.7)	21.0 (± 4.3)	9.7 (± 1.8)	91.6 (± 5.6)
Zilina	69.1 (± 6.9)	27.3 (± 7.3)	29.0 (± 9.7)	19.8 (± 4.4)	91.3 (± 6.2)
Trencin	62.0 (± 4.4)	34.5 (± 5.3)	22.6 (± 6.4)	18.6 (± 3.7)	96.0 (± 3.3)
Nitra	62.8 (± 4.4)	38.4 (± 6.8)	26.5 (± 2.3)	24.4 (± 15.1)	90.6 (± 8.3)
Presov	67.6 (± 5.6)	27.1 (± 7.7)	28.0 (± 3.8)	22.5 (± 6.4)	91.6 (± 6.4)
Bratislava	63.2 (± 10.2)	20.2 (± 6.3)	25.3 (± 7.2)	6.4 (± 2.1)	96.9 (± 5.3)
B. Bystrica	65.1 (± 4.3)	25.6 (± 4.8)	23.8 (± 4.7)	19.0 (± 10.6)	93.3 (± 5.0)
Kosice	61.2 (±9.3)	29.5 (± 4.8)	17.1 (± 3.1)	24.5 (± 12.1)	91.4 (± 5.0)

Almost two thirds of respondents reported having ever-smoked cigarettes (64.3%), while boys (69.9%) significantly higher than girls (58.0%) (Table 1A). Almost 40% of boys initiated their smoking before age of 10, while in girls it was only about 21%. Significantly fewer pupils initiated smoking before age 10 in Bratislava compared to Nitra, Trencin and Trnava Regions and Banska Bystrica compared to Nitra. Almost one in four (24.3%) pupils currently smoke cigarettes. Current smoking was significantly lower in Kosice compared to Nitra and Presov regions. Current smokers predominantly used manufactured cigarettes (92.6%) with less than one fifth reporting smoking hand-rolled cigarettes. Hand-rolled cigarettes are less frequently used among current smokers in Bratislava than in Kosice, Presov, Trencin and Nitra. Similarly, hand-rolled cigarettes were less frequently used in Trnava than in Zilina, Trencin, Presov and Kosice regions.

Table 1B: Percent of students who use other tobacco products, SLOVAKIA, GYTS, 2003

Category	Other Tobacco Products – Total	Cigars	Pipe	Any Current Tobacco Use – Cigarettes + Other
Total	12.8 (± 1.5)	11.7 (± 1.5)	4.1 (± 0.9)	25.3 (± 2.0)
Sex				
Boy	13.9 (± 2.3)	12.3 (± 2.1)	4.7 (± 1.4)	26.6 (± 2.8)
Girl	11.2 (± 1.8)	10.5 (± 1.7)	3.0 (± 0.9)	23.3 (± 2.3)
Region				
Trnava	7.7 (± 2.2)	6.4 (± 2.2)	2.7 (± 1.7)	21.0 (± 3.8)
Zilina	8.2 (± 6.0)	17.0 (± 6.5)	6.3 (± 3.3)	30.1 (± 9.9)
Trencin	12.2 (± 5.5)	10.9 (± 5.3)	3.5 (± 1.7)	24.6 (± 6.5)
Nitra	12.0 (± 3.2)	11.1 (± 2.3)	4.0 (± 1.8)	26.4 (± 1.4)
Presov	15.4 (± 5.1)	13.9 (± 4.3)	5.0 (± 2.9)	29.3 (± 4.8)
Bratislava	12.0 (± 2.5)	10.9 (± 3.1)	3.2 (± 3.5)	26.5 (± 5.8)
B. Bystrica	13.3 (± 3.4)	12.1 (± 3.5)	3.2 (± 2.3)	25.1 (± 4.5)
Kosice	9.6 (± 2.2)	9.0 (± 2.5)	3.4 (± 0.7)	18.0 (± 2.3)

Slightly over 1 in 10 (12.8%) pupils reported use any any other tobacco products than cigarettes (Table 1B). The most popular product was cigars (11.7%), followed by pipe smoking (4.1%) In Presov Region pupils used other tobacco products approximately two times more frequently than in Trnava Region. Cigar smoking is relatively more prevalent in Zilina, Presov, and Nitra than in

Trnava Region. Putting together cigarettes and other tobacco products, more than one-quarter of all respondents were current users of tobacco.

Smoking dependency and susceptibility to smoke

Table 1C: Percent of students reporting smoking dependency and susceptibility, SLOVAKIA, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent of current smokers who always have or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning	Percent of never smokers likely to initiate smoking during the next year
Total	11.8 (± 3.2)	22.9 (± 3.1)
Sex		
Boy	12.5 (± 4.7)	19.7 (± 3.3)
Girl	10.4 (± 3.7)	24.8 (± 4.3)
Region		
Trnava	11.0 (± 3.4)	23.4 (± 5.1)
Zilina	10.2 (± 9.4)	19.6 (± 7.4)
Trencin	9.6 (± 2.7)	34.2 (± 12.1)
Nitra	21.0 (± 15.4)	25.0 (± 13.1)
Presov	11.1 (± 3.1)	17.5 (± 4.2)
Bratislava	9.7 (± 2.8)	23.4 (± 13.5)
B. Bystrica	11.7 (± 6.7)	21.5 (± 4.9)
Kosice	9.8 (± 7.4)	20.3 (± 5.8)

Over 1 in 10 current smokers (11.8%) indicate they showed signs of smoking dependency (desiring a cigarette first thing in the morning) and more than one-fifth of never smokers (22.9%) indicate they are likely to initiate smoking during the next year (Table 1C). In Presov Region significantly lower number of pupils are likely to initiate smoking than in Trencin Region.

School curriculum

Table 2: School Curriculum, SLOVAKIA, GYTS, 2003

Category	During past school year, percent had class where taught dangers of smoking	During past school year, percent had class where discussed reasons why people their age smoke	During past school year, percent had class where taught about the effects of smoking
Total	69.4 (± 2.8)	55.3 (± 2.5)	60.7 (± 3.2)
Sex			
Boy	67.5 (± 3.3)	53.4 (± 2.9)	59.2 (± 3.6)
Girl	72.2 (± 3.1)	57.5 (± 2.9)	62.8 (± 3.6)
Region			
Trnava	67.1 (± 14.9)	49.6 (± 13.4)	56.4 (± 13.7)
Zilina	68.7 (± 2.2)	56.6 (± 8.5)	59.1 (± 6.3)
Trencin	64.9 (± 8.4)	47.6 (± 5.8)	52.9 (± 6.7)
Nitra	66.5 (± 8.3)	49.8 (± 4.5)	54.5 (± 14.1)
Presov	70.4 (± 6.8)	55.9 (± 7.1)	63.2 (± 8.3)
Bratislava	65.2 (± 5.6)	56.9 (± 5.9)	66.1 (± 4.8)
B. Bystrica	74.1 (± 9.7)	60.9 (± 6.9)	60.6 (± 8.0)
Kosice	75.6 (± 6.4)	62.9 (± 1.7)	70.9 (± 4.4)

Almost 7 in 10 of pupils reported having a class during the past school year that about the dangers of smoking (69.4%), 60.7% had a class that taught about the effects of smoking, and 55.3% had a class in which the reasons why people their age smoke was discussed (Table 2). In Kosice Region significantly higher number of pupils had class on reasons why people their age smoke than in

Trencin and Nitra. Similarly, in Kosice Region more pupils had class where taught about the effects of smoking than in Trencin.

Cessation

Table 3: Cessation, SLOVAKIA, GYTS, 2003

Category	Current Smokers		
	Percent desire to stop	Percent tried to stop this year	Received Help/Advice to Stop Smoking
Total	64.0 (± 4.4)	80.8 (± 3.2)	71.9 (± 3.2)
Sex			
Boy	61.7 (± 4.9)	79.8 (± 3.6)	68.6 (± 3.5)
Girl	66.0 (± 8.8)	80.8 (± 4.5)	74.8 (± 4.6)
Region			
Trnava	61.7 (± 14.2)	88.9 (± 9.6)	68.4 (± 14.0)
Zilina	66.5 (± 6.8)	83.6 (± 4.1)	68.8 (± 6.4)
Trencin	68.5 (± 8.9)	70.2 (± 13.3)	69.6 (± 7.0)
Nitra	61.2 (± 14.4)	74.0 (± 14.0)	68.3 (± 7.5)
Presov	66.6 (± 4.3)	80.1 (± 4.3)	80.5 (± 5.6)
Bratislava	56.8 (± 20.4)	82.6 (± 8.2)	71.8 (± 18.3)
B. Bystrica	64.7 (± 22.3)	86.6 (± 3.5)	74.1 (± 7.7)
Kosice	62.9 (± 12.7)	83.8 (± 7.3)	68.7 (± 8.8)

More than 6 in 10 current smokers desired to quit smoking (64.0%) and 80.8% tried unsuccessfully quit this year (Table 3). Over 7 in 10 current smokers reported that they have received help and/or advice to stop smoking (Table 3).

Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS)

Table 4A: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, SLOVAKIA, GYTS, 2003

Category	Exposed to smoke in their home		Exposed to smoke from father in their home		Exposed to smoke from mother in their home		Exposed to smoke from sister/brother in their home		Exposed to smoke from best friend in their home		Exposed to smoke from others in their home	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	68.5 (± 2.9)	90.9 (± 1.8)	40.0 (± 3.1)	61.2 (± 3.4)	27.1 (± 2.5)	50.4 (± 3.4)	8.7 (± 1.3)	44.3 (± 3.4)	8.2 (± 1.9)	39.7 (± 3.4)	58.2 (± 2.7)	79.9 (± 2.9)
Sex												
Boy	65.8 (± 3.5)	89.4 (± 2.8)	38.1 (± 4.2)	60.7 (± 5.1)	27.3 (± 3.2)	47.8 (± 4.7)	8.4 (± 2.0)	43.3 (± 3.4)	8.8 (± 2.3)	39.6 (± 5.5)	53.5 (± 3.9)	77.8 (± 4.5)
Girl	70.3 (± 4.0)	92.5 (± 2.2)	41.3 (± 4.1)	60.6 (± 4.9)	26.8 (± 3.1)	52.5 (± 4.3)	8.8 (± 2.0)	44.4 (± 5.4)	7.6 (± 2.4)	39.9 (± 4.0)	61.4 (± 3.5)	81.4 (± 3.6)
Region												
Tmava	73.6 (± 5.6)	89.9 (± 5.2)	40.8 (± 8.3)	61.3 (± 15.7)	33.2 (± 2.3)	49.6 (± 10.3)	7.3 (± 4.9)	55.2 (± 10.8)	6.0 (± 1.2)	30.6 (± 10.8)	65.9 (± 2.1)	81.7 (± 5.8)
Zilina	69.5 (± 3.2)	93.9 (± 3.6)	42.2 (± 5.8)	55.4 (± 11.7)	17.4 (± 5.3)	45.9 (± 8.1)	7.4 (± 4.5)	44.5 (± 7.1)	7.8 (± 2.4)	42.0 (± 4.9)	57.1 (± 3.6)	79.8 (± 7.8)
Trencin	63.4 (± 8.8)	84.4 (± 6.6)	39.9 (± 7.7)	54.0 (± 7.4)	26.2 (± 9.8)	45.8 (± 9.2)	11.4 (± 1.4)	36.0 (± 8.7)	8.2 (± 3.8)	41.7 (± 5.9)	51.4 (± 6.7)	72.9 (± 7.7)
Nitra	70.4 (± 9.2)	96.0 (± 2.8)	41.8 (± 8.2)	65.7 (± 3.2)	28.8 (± 9.9)	51.8 (± 10.5)	6.8 (± 2.4)	42.2 (± 11.0)	10.6 (± 8.6)	38.5 (± 8.0)	64.7 (± 6.4)	89.9 (± 4.6)
Presov	70.9 (± 7.5)	89.4 (± 2.6)	43.9 (± 6.7)	59.5 (± 7.4)	25.6 (± 5.4)	51.9 (± 7.7)	7.6 (± 3.6)	47.7 (± 9.3)	8.6 (± 4.5)	42.0 (± 8.5)	59.0 (± 9.9)	81.3 (± 3.8)
Bratislava	66.8 (± 9.5)	94.7 (± 6.0)	34.4 (± 11.9)	71.2 (± 12.6)	30.0 (± 10.4)	57.2 (± 9.3)	8.0 (± 4.2)	51.0 (± 9.0)	8.4 (± 8.1)	33.0 (± 18.8)	55.1 (± 4.1)	80.4 (± 8.9)
B. Bystrica	71.0 (± 10.0)	90.4 (± 7.4)	40.1 (± 11.5)	65.2 (± 9.8)	34.4 (± 5.4)	55.7 (± 10.7)	15.3 (± 5.1)	38.5 (± 6.4)	10.3 (± 6.3)	43.7 (± 9.7)	60.3 (± 9.8)	78.1 (± 13.2)
Kosice	63.3 (± 7.8)	86.9 (± 6.7)	36.3 (± 9.2)	61.5 (± 6.6)	23.4 (± 1.8)	46.4 (± 5.1)	6.9 (± 3.7)	38.4 (± 13.0)	5.9 (± 4.3)	41.4 (± 10.7)	53.6 (± 6.7)	72.1 (± 7.0)

Current smokers were significantly more likely than never smokers to be exposed to smoke from others in their home: from fathers (61.2% vs 40.0%), from mothers (50.4% vs 27.1%), from sister/brother (44.3% vs 8.2%), and from others (79.9% vs 58.2%) (Table 4A). This difference held by gender and region for all comparisons.

Table 4B: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, SLOVAKIA, GYTS, 2003

Category	Exposed to smoke from others in public places		Percent think smoking should be banned from public places		Definitely think smoke from others is harmful to them	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	77.2 (± 1.6)	91.1 (± 1.6)	92.2 (± 1.4)	45.7 (± 3.7)	76.7 (± 3.7)	53.4 (± 4.7)
Sex						
Boy	76.9 (± 2.9)	90.3 (± 2.7)	91.3 (± 2.6)	47.0 (± 5.2)	76.4 (± 3.4)	55.7 (± 5.1)
Girl	77.7 (± 2.7)	92.4 (± 2.3)	93.2 (± 1.9)	43.5 (± 6.7)	77.0 (± 4.6)	51.6 (± 7.1)
Region						
Trnava	78.3 (± 7.2)	95.6 (± 6.0)	91.0 (± 6.1)	45.3 (± 10.9)	75.4 (± 6.6)	65.3 (± 11.8)
Zilina	79.3 (± 3.7)	91.2 (± 1.8)	94.1 (± 3.3)	45.8 (± 8.3)	81.2 (± 10.0)	58.1 (± 5.3)
Trencin	80.3 (± 1.6)	95.6 (± 3.4)	91.4 (± 3.5)	48.7 (± 10.6)	72.2 (± 13.8)	46.7 (± 10.5)
Nitra	75.9 (± 3.3)	89.2 (± 4.0)	89.0 (± 3.5)	40.1 (± 5.8)	61.6 (± 14.1)	42.5 (± 22.4)
Presov	74.3 (± 5.0)	88.3 (± 4.6)	94.2 (± 1.9)	48.3 (± 10.6)	81.8 (± 4.2)	61.2 (± 9.5)
Bratislava	71.6 (± 7.1)	93.3 (± 4.5)	87.9 (± 6.6)	38.8 (± 18.6)	77.7 (± 2.9)	48.9 (± 9.2)
B. Bystrica	81.1 (± 2.5)	89.3 (± 5.3)	94.5 (± 1.6)	52.6 (± 7.3)	82.0 (± 6.4)	54.1 (± 11.3)
Kosice	76.7 (± 2.9)	89.5 (± 5.4)	93.9 (± 4.0)	44.1 (± 9.7)	81.1 (± 5.1)	46.5 (± 9.3)

Current smokers (91.1%) were significantly more likely than never smokers (77.2%) to be exposed to smoke from others in public places (Table 4B). Never smokers were significantly more likely than current smokers to think smoking should be banned from public places (92.2% vs 45.7%) and that smoke from others is harmful to them (58.8% vs 41.6%). These differences held by gender and region.

Knowledge and attitudes

Table 5: Knowledge and Attitudes, SLOVAKIA, GYTS, 2003

Category	Think boys who smoke have more friends		Think girls who smoke have more friends		Think smoking makes boys look more attractive		Think smoking makes girls look more attractive	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	22.2 (± 2.7)	24.6 (± 3.2)	14.4 (± 2.2)	18.6 (± 3.4)	9.6 (± 1.7)	23.7 (± 3.5)	7.2 (± 1.1)	18.2 (± 2.7)
Sex								
Boy	19.0 (± 3.3)	22.9 (± 3.7)	15.0 (± 2.5)	17.1 (± 4.0)	11.6 (± 2.9)	21.7 (± 3.5)	6.7 (± 1.5)	18.4 (± 3.3)
Girl	24.7 (± 3.5)	25.4 (± 5.1)	13.8 (± 3.0)	19.6 (± 5.2)	7.9 (± 2.1)	25.9 (± 5.6)	7.0 (± 1.6)	17.5 (± 4.1)
Region								
Trnava	18.9 (± 4.7)	15.4 (± 6.8)	12.1 (± 6.6)	8.8 (± 2.7)	10.7 (± 4.0)	13.8 (± 7.0)	6.4 (± 3.6)	11.3 (± 3.6)
Zilina	19.8 (± 5.6)	22.9 (± 6.7)	13.4 (± 10.2)	15.3 (± 8.1)	5.9 (± 3.1)	24.9 (± 12.6)	4.8 (± 2.1)	22.8 (± 7.9)
Trencin	22.1 (± 9.8)	19.7 (± 9.1)	16.2 (± 6.3)	11.7 (± 5.7)	9.8 (± 5.1)	19.7 (± 6.2)	7.6 (± 2.5)	9.8 (± 2.3)
Nitra	22.7 (± 3.6)	24.5 (± 10.6)	13.4 (± 2.8)	15.6 (± 8.5)	14.4 (± 6.5)	33.9 (± 9.5)	8.5 (± 2.6)	23.6 (± 9.9)
Presov	21.1 (± 8.4)	34.3 (± 6.3)	15.7 (± 2.4)	27.3 (± 6.9)	9.1 (± 3.8)	26.7 (± 6.2)	7.5 (± 4.9)	22.7 (± 4.2)
Bratislava	26.0 (± 11.8)	16.9 (± 12.4)	15.2 (± 10.9)	16.0 (± 7.9)	6.4 (± 4.4)	14.5 (± 10.2)	7.3 (± 3.5)	9.7 (± 2.4)
B. Bystrica	26.8 (± 8.3)	23.2 (± 11.2)	15.4 (± 6.7)	23.0 (± 16.9)	9.6 (± 3.9)	25.9 (± 13.8)	6.4 (± 1.7)	14.0 (± 9.5)
Kosice	21.7 (± 6.0)	32.2 (± 6.4)	13.5 (± 3.7)	25.8 (± 10.5)	10.5 (± 2.5)	21.6 (± 9.9)	8.3 (± 1.6)	23.5 (± 11.8)

Less than one-quarter of both never and current smokers think boys who smoke have more friends (Table 5). Less than one-fifth of students think girls who smoke have more friends. The percent of

current smokers who think boys and girls who smoke are more attractive than who do not is significantly higher than for never smokers.

Media and Advertising

Table 6A: Media and Advertising, SLOVAKIA, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Television	Percent Heard Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Radio	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Billboards	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Posters	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages in Newspapers or Magazines	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages at the Cinema	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages at Sports Events, Fairs, Concerts or Community Events
Total	29.5 (± 2.5)	31.8 (± 2.2)	44.1 (± 2.2)	42.7 (± 2.1)	50.7 (± 2.0)	52.3 (± 3.5)	60.6 (± 1.8)
Sex							
Boy	30.7 (± 3.0)	35.2 (± 3.0)	45.5 (± 2.5)	43.3 (± 2.3)	50.4 (± 2.6)	53.7 (± 4.3)	62.6 (± 2.2)
Girl	27.3 (± 3.3)	26.6 (± 2.5)	43.0 (± 2.8)	42.1 (± 2.9)	51.0 (± 2.3)	51.2 (± 5.1)	58.2 (± 2.6)
Region							
Trnava	30.9 (± 5.9)	31.8 (± 5.0)	38.7 (± 11.2)	34.3 (± 10.8)	51.3 (± 9.0)	49.6 (± 19.2)	61.4 (± 9.0)
Zilina	31.5 (± 6.9)	28.0 (± 3.8)	44.5 (± 3.4)	43.7 (± 3.7)	52.3 (± 4.3)	53.9 (± 5.3)	61.4 (± 3.5)
Trencin	31.1 (± 8.7)	25.8 (± 5.7)	43.3 (± 3.5)	42.7 (± 3.9)	50.9 (± 3.6)	56.5 (± 9.6)	62.7 (± 3.3)
Nitra	27.7 (± 3.7)	33.9 (± 5.1)	47.2 (± 6.3)	45.0 (± 8.1)	50.6 (± 1.5)	53.5 (± 12.6)	59.1 (± 3.2)
Presov	30.1 (± 8.9)	34.4 (± 6.8)	45.2 (± 6.6)	44.3 (± 4.8)	49.1 (± 5.2)	59.3 (± 8.3)	60.1 (± 4.1)
Bratislava	23.9 (± 2.4)	35.0 (± 6.6)	44.6 (± 4.0)	41.5 (± 6.2)	44.3 (± 5.6)	30.7 (± 13.5)	58.2 (± 6.4)
B. Bystrica	30.0 (± 5.4)	35.9 (± 8.1)	47.4 (± 5.3)	46.2 (± 4.4)	53.3 (± 9.5)	48.6 (± 6.8)	63.5 (± 5.5)
Kosice	29.5 (± 5.3)	30.2 (± 7.2)	41.3 (± 5.8)	41.9 (± 5.3)	52.8 (± 4.5)	51.6 (± 6.6)	58.4 (± 4.8)

Over 6 in 10 pupils had seen anti-smoking media message at sport events (60.6%), almost half at the cinema (52.3%) and in newspaper magazines (50.7%), and less than half on posters (42.7%), on billboards (44.1%), on radio (31.8%), or on TV (29.5%) (Table 6A). Boys were significantly more likely than girls to hear anti-smoking message on radio. In Bratislava Region respondents reported less frequently seeing anti-smoking messages at the cinema than in Presov, Trencin, Zilina and Kosice.

Table 6B: Media and Advertising, SLOVAKIA, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages on Television	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages on Newspapers/Magazines	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages at Sporting Events	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages at Cinema	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages at Community Events/Social Gatherings
Total	77.4 (± 1.2)	74.1 (± 1.6)	68.9 (± 1.7)	56.8 (± 3.0)	58.6 (± 2.3)
Sex					
Boy	79.5 (± 1.6)	74.1 (± 1.8)	69.1 (± 2.3)	57.6 (± 3.9)	60.3 (± 2.9)
Girl	75.3 (± 1.7)	74.2 (± 2.5)	68.2 (± 2.5)	55.4 (± 3.8)	56.4 (± 2.9)
Region					
Trnava	74.1 (± 5.7)	71.7 (± 5.4)	66.4 (± 7.4)	57.1 (± 5.9)	57.2 (± 9.3)
Zilina	76.7 (± 1.9)	75.0 (± 3.1)	70.2 (± 6.2)	58.2 (± 9.7)	61.8 (± 8.3)
Trencin	78.6 (± 2.9)	69.6 (± 4.4)	72.6 (± 3.9)	59.0 (± 9.4)	58.7 (± 4.6)
Nitra	77.8 (± 3.8)	70.3 (± 6.7)	71.7 (± 3.3)	54.3 (± 4.3)	55.8 (± 5.0)
Presov	78.2 (± 2.2)	74.4 (± 3.1)	68.5 (± 4.7)	53.8 (± 6.2)	55.4 (± 2.2)
Bratislava	71.9 (± 4.3)	73.5 (± 6.0)	69.2 (± 5.3)	55.8 (± 6.3)	61.9 (± 7.7)
B. Bystrica	80.8 (± 2.6)	78.4 (± 4.4)	66.9 (± 2.9)	59.3 (± 9.2)	60.7 (± 5.4)
Kosice	78.9 (± 3.8)	78.2 (± 1.9)	66.0 (± 4.2)	56.0 (± 10.7)	58.6 (± 8.0)

Almost 8 in 10 pupils had seen pro-tobacco messages on TV (77.4%), in newspapers or magazines (74.1%), and at sports events (68.9%) (Table 6B). Boys were significantly more likely than girls to see pro-tobacco messages on TV. Almost 6 in 10 pupils had seen pro-tobacco messages at community events (58.6%) or at the cinema (56.8%). Students in Trencin were significantly less likely to have seen pro-tobacco messages in newspapers/magazines than in Kosice.

Table 6C: Media and Advertising, SLOVAKIA, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Who Had Object With a Cigarette Brand Logo On It		Percent Offered AFree® Cigarettes by a Tobacco Company	
	Never Smokers	Current Smokers	Never Smokers	Current Smokers
Total	16.8 (± 2.3)	37.9 (± 4.5)	5.1 (± 1.0)	13.1 (± 3.1)
Sex				
Boy	19.6 (± 3.9)	37.8 (± 4.5)	6.4 (± 1.9)	13.6 (± 3.8)
Girl	14.8 (± 2.6)	38.3 (± 6.1)	3.8 (± 0.9)	12.2 (± 4.1)
Region				
Trnava	14.0 (± 5.7)	48.4 (± 15.4)	5.2 (± 3.3)	14.2 (± 5.6)
Zilina	12.5 (± 3.5)	29.9 (± 5.4)	6.2 (± 2.3)	13.0 (± 3.5)
Trencin	13.9 (± 3.9)	30.9 (± 14.7)	6.0 (± 2.6)	8.5 (± 3.4)
Nitra	18.4 (± 5.5)	43.6 (± 23.2)	5.8 (± 2.7)	19.9 (± 14.8)
Presov	14.2 (± 7.6)	33.9 (± 6.5)	6.1 (± 4.2)	13.0 (± 6.4)
Bratislava	15.6 (± 6.2)	30.9 (± 4.9)	2.7 (± 2.3)	3.2 (± 4.5)
B. Bystrica	24.2 (± 10.8)	49.2 (± 7.4)	4.7 (± 2.1)	16.4 (± 3.5)
Kosice	20.8 (± 5.0)	44.2 (± 7.0)	3.5 (± 2.3)	14.2 (± 5.7)

Current smokers (37.9%) were significantly more likely than never smokers (16.8%) to have an object with a cigarette brand logo on it, a difference that held by gender and region (Table 6C). Current smokers (13.1%) were significantly more likely than never smokers (5.1%) to have been offered free cigarettes by representatives of a tobacco company. Among current smokers, respondents in Banska Bystrica were more frequently offered free cigarettes than in Trencin and Bratislava. On the other hand, current smokers in Bratislava were less frequently offered free cigarettes than in Kosice, Trnava and Zilina Regions.

Access and Availability

Table7: Access and Availability, SLOVAKIA, GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Current Smokers who Usually Smoke at Home	Percent Current Smokers who Purchased Cigarettes in a Store	Percent Current Smokers Who Bought Cigarettes in a Store Who Were Not Refused Because of Their Age
Total	6.9 (± 1.7)	54.0 (± 3.8)	78.9 (± 5.7)
Sex			
Boy	8.0 (± 3.1)	57.2 (± 4.5)	76.9 (± 6.3)
Girl	4.9 (± 1.6)	50.0 (± 6.3)	82.6 (± 9.7)
Region			
Trnava	5.1 (± 5.8)	67.1 (± 11.8)	89.8 (± 13.6)
Zilina	5.3 (± 1.5)	49.7 (± 9.2)	83.8 (± 10.1)
Trencin	5.2 (± 3.4)	61.0 (± 6.8)	84.4 (± 5.4)
Nitra	3.7 (± 4.8)	45.6 (± 11.8)	60.8 (± 28.6)
Presov	8.5 (± 4.3)	50.1 (± 12.0)	75.5 (± 6.6)
Bratislava	5.4 (± 1.5)	61.8 (± 6.0)	90.9 (± 8.1)
B. Bystrica	10.9 (± 5.3)	56.4 (± 11.7)	78.0 (± 11.5)
Kosice	11.5 (± 8.3)	49.0 (± 5.1)	65.4 (± 11.9)

Less than 1 in 10 current smokers (6.9%) reported usually smoking at home. More than a half of current smokers (54.0%) purchased cigarettes in a store, with the level significantly lower in Kosice

than in Trnava, Trencin and Bratislava Regions. Almost 8 in 10 current smokers were not refused while buying cigarettes because of their age. In answers of this question, regional differences have been found between Bratislava and Presov and between Trencin and Kosice Regions (in Bratislava and Trencin the percent not refused was significantly higher than in the other regions).

Discussion

Prevalence of smoking and use of tobacco (Tables 1A and 1B)

According to our findings, among children in Slovakia in smoking initiation still predominate boys. It reflects traditional attitudes of low social tolerance of women's smoking. However, compared to previous studies (5, 17), this difference is smaller than several years ago and indicates the potential increase of smoking among girls and disappearance of sex differences. Beside this, found difference in prevalence of any smoking experience (app. 10%), taking into consideration absolute values (more than one half) is not significant from aspect of public health and preventive measures should be focused both to boys and girls. This attitude is supported by only slight difference between current smoking of boys and girls (Table 1A). Our results also indicate, that in the given age groups besides primary also secondary prevention is already important – almost one-quarter of kids needs some form of intervention focused on smoking cessation. Manufactured cigarettes strongly predominate, however, almost one-fifth of current smokers use also hand-rolled cigarettes, which should be kept in mind in preventive measures. Regional differences both in smoking initiation and usage of hand-rolled cigarettes may be at least partially caused by specific situation determined by social, economic, cultural, ethnical and geographical factors.

From other tobacco products, cigars are used the most frequently. It can reflect youngsters' affords to be cool, since cigars have been traditionally symbol of upper economic classes and high social self-esteem (13). However, because of relatively high prices of cigars, we cannot expect cigar smoking as a potential serious public-health problem. This opinion can be supported also by a fact, that there is only slight difference between prevalence of current cigarette smoking and any current tobacco use (compare Tables 1A and 1B). It means, that the most of current smokers use cigarettes and cigars are smoked only occasionally. On the other hand, cigars can play a role during smoking initiation as a gate to other form of tobacco (9, 13).

Smoking dependency and susceptibility to smoke (Table 1C)

If we assess the mood for smoking in the morning as an important sign of nicotine addiction (10, 19), the survey showed in almost 12% of current smokers dependency on nicotine (Table 1C). However, this proportion is clearly lower than in adult population (15), should be considered very negatively in this age group. Our attention deserves also almost 23% of never smokers susceptible to smoke during the next year (Table 1C). These potential smokers are most important target group for primary prevention. Further deep analysis of their attitudes and factors influencing smoking initiation would be of a great importance in planning of intervention measures. If they become smokers, proportion of current smokers in this target group could be almost doubled reaching almost 50% of the population.

School curriculum (Table 2)

According to our results, teaching on tobacco has been established in a majority of classes. However, according to pupils' reports, in these classes greater attention is paid on health effects of smoking than factors influencing smoking initiation and continuing. Several studies evidenced, that giving information on effects of smoking are not satisfactory effective among youngsters (6, 12, 18). In school curricula attention should be paid not only to adequate quantity of classes dealing with health promotion and prevention, but also to their appropriate content. Such classes should be based particularly on changes of attitudes and assertivity skills. Health effects should be discussed only partially, focusing namely on short-term consequences and cosmetic aspects, (particularly among girls) (11).