Tobacco Advocacy in the Caribbean

HCC Country Adolescent Tobacco Use Data Sheet

Jamaica

Capital
Kingston
Population
2.961 million

Jamaica became a Party to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on October 5, 2005.

Jamaica Tobacco Control Policies

- Television and Sound Broadcasting Regulations, 1996
- Child Care and Protection Act, 2004
- Public Health (Tobacco Control) Regulations, 2013
- Public Health (Tobacco Control) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014

TOBACCO USE AMONG YOUTH IN JAMAICA

Ever Cigarette Use
Among youths aged 13-15

*Refers to students who ever smoked cigarettes, even one or two puffs.
E-CIGARETTE USE AMONG YOUTH IN JAMAICA

11.7% of students reported being current electronic cigarette users in 2017.

13.7% of boys and 9.7% of girls reported being current electronic cigarette users in 2017.

References

The World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) provides recommendations for tobacco control policies which allows countries to safeguard public health. This convention allows for the protection of not only adults, but minors also. The tobacco industry still use tactics such as colorful packaging and tempting flavours to indirectly market to children which poses a serious public health issue if children start experimenting with tobacco.

The following policy recommendations are based on FCTC articles which, when implemented can increase tobacco control and protect youth from the danger of tobacco.

**FCTC Policy Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Implementation Status</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article 8</td>
<td>Ban smoking (tobacco products &amp; e-cigarettes) in all indoor workplaces and public places.</td>
<td>Fully Implemented</td>
<td>Public Health (Tobacco Control) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014 Arts. 3,18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Article 9</td>
<td>Regulate the contents of tobacco products (including e-cigarettes) and prohibit the sale of flavoured tobacco products.</td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Article 11</td>
<td>Government-approved rotating health warnings on tobacco packaging that: cover at least 30% and preferably at least 50% of the principal display areas.</td>
<td>Partially Implemented</td>
<td>Public Health (Tobacco Control) Regulations, 2013 Art. 3, First Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 11</td>
<td>Ban false and deceptive terms such as “light” and “mild”.</td>
<td>Partially Implemented</td>
<td>Public Health (Tobacco Control) Regulations, 2013 Art. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 13</td>
<td>Ban tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship.</td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
<td>Television and Sound Broadcasting Regulations, 1996 (as amended) Art. 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Article 13</td>
<td>Ban the importation and sale of candies, snacks, toys, etc. that resemble tobacco products.</td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Article 16</td>
<td>Ban the sale of tobacco (both e-cigarettes &amp; tobacco products) to minors.</td>
<td>Fully Implemented</td>
<td>Child Care and Protection Act, 2004 Art 40(1)(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Jamaica**

**Jamaica | December 2021**

- **Source:** The complete health warning, and only the health warning, shall be located in at least 75% of the top of both the front and back panels of each package

- **Source:** The law prohibits any advertisements of tobacco products in domestic TV and radio but it doesn't cover newspapers, magazines and international media.