Background Very few studies have examined the role of school, household and family contexts on youth smoking in middle-income countries.

Methods This work describes smoking exposure among 59,992 high school students who took part in the Brazilian Survey of School Health and investigates contextual factors associated to regular smoking, defined as smoking cigarettes at least 1 day in past 30 days. Explaining variables were grouped into: sociodemographic characteristics, school context, household context and family rapport. Variables independently associated with smoking in each context were identified by multiple logistic regression.

Results 53% were female, 89% were aged 13–15 years. 24% had already experimented cigarettes, 50% before the age of 12 years. Prevalence of regular smoking was 6.3% (95% CI 5.87 to 6.74), with no sex variation. Smoking was not associated with mother’s education or index of household assets. In the multivariable analysis, studying at private school, possibility of purchasing cigarettes at school and skipping classes without parent’s consent increased the chance of smoking. In the household context, living with both parents was negatively associated with smoking, while having smoking parents and exposure to other people’s smoking was positively related to smoking. In the family rapport, parental unawareness of what the adolescent was doing increased smoking, and that parents had bad opinion of smoking exposure it was associated to smoking. Awareness of negative reactions to adolescent smoking were protective.

Conclusion Results reinforce the roles of school, household and family contexts on youth’ smoking behaviours and help to adjust public health policies aimed at adolescents.

Objective The aim of the present study was to assess the sleep patterns of the adult population of the city of Campinas (Brazil) according to socioeconomic and demographic variables and to chronic diseases and symptoms.

Methods A population-based cross-sectional study was conducted using data from the Campinas Health Survey (ISACAMP-2008-09) carried out in 2008 and 2009. A total of 2637 individuals aged 18 years or more, obtained from a probabilistic sample, were analysed. Associations between sleep pattern and the independent variables were determined using the $\chi^2$ test. Multinomial logistic regression models were used to adjust for confounders.

Results The prevalence of six or fewer hours of sleep was greater among individuals aged 40 years or older and among divorced. The prevalence of sleeping nine or more hours was higher among those aged 40 years or older and among divorced. The prevalence of at least one disease was significantly higher in: elders, women, low schooling level, black or indigenous people, urban residents, migrants and people living in the south region of Brazil. The most frequent diseases were: back and spinal cord disorders (13.5% considering all age groups), hypertension (14.0%), arthritis (5.7%) and depression (4.1%). Between 2003 and 2008 it was observed a significantly increase on the prevalence of diabetes, hypertension, cancer and cirrhoses, and a reduction on prevalence of chronic kidney failure and tuberculosis. All the 12 analysed diseases, with the exception of cancer and tendinitis/tenosinovitis, showed significant higher prevalence on low educational level strata. The larger social inequalities were observed for chronic kidney failure (PR=2.11), cirrhoses (PR=2.74), tuberculosis (PR=1.74) and arthritis/rheumatism (PR=1.51).

Conclusion The pattern of chronic conditions is changing in the Brazilian population but the health social inequalities persist as an important national challenge.