

Bangladesh - Dhaka (Ages 13-15)

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

FACT SHEET



The Bangladesh - Dhaka GYTS includes data on prevalence of cigarette and other tobacco use as well as information on five determinants of tobacco use: access/availability and price, exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS), cessation, media and advertising, and school curriculum. These determinants are components Bangladesh - Dhaka could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The Bangladesh - Dhaka GYTS was a school-based survey of students in standard 8 through 10 conducted in 2004.

A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for Bangladesh - Dhaka. At the first stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to enrollment size. At the second stage, classes were randomly selected and all students in selected classes were eligible to participate. The school response rate was 100.0%, the class response rate was 100.0%, the student response rate was 55.4%, and the overall response rate was 55.4%. A total of 1,189 students aged 13-15 participated in the Bangladesh - Dhaka GYTS.

Prevalence

- 6.6% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Boys = 7.0%, Girls = 4.9%)
- 5.8% currently use any tobacco product (Boys = 5.9%, Girls = 4.7%)
- 1.8% currently smoke cigarettes (Boys = 2.3%, Girls = 0.0%)
- 4.0% currently use tobacco products other than cigarettes (Boys = 3.6%, Girls = 4.7%)
- 11.8% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year

Knowledge and Attitudes

- 32.5% think boys and 13.5% think girls who smoke or chew tobacco have more friends
- 40.1% think boys and 10.0% think girls who smoke or chew tobacco look more attractive

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

- 33.8% have had one or more people smoke in their home during the past 7 days
- 46.7% have had one or more people smoke in their presence - other than their home - during the past 7 days
- 94.4% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 88.6% think smoking is definitely harmful to your health
- 33.5% say one or both parents smoke, chew or apply tobacco
- 3.1% say most or all of their closest friends smoke

Media and Advertising

- 50.9% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
- 43.3% saw pro-cigarette ads on hoardings, busses, or bus-stops in the past 30 days
- 18.1% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days
- 7.2% have an object with a cigarette brand logo or symbol
- 7.7% were offered a free cigarette by a cigarette company person or cigarette vendor

School

- 43.3% had been taught in class, during the past year, about the dangers of smoking or chewing tobacco
- 34.6% had discussed in class, during the past year, reasons why people their age smoke or chew tobacco
- 34.5% had been taught in class, during the past year, the effects of smoking or chewing tobacco

Highlights

- 5.8% of students currently use any form of tobacco; 1.8% currently smoke cigarettes; 4.0% currently use some other form of tobacco.
- SHS exposure is high – one-third of the students live in homes where others smoke, and close to half the students are exposed to smoke around others outside of the home; one-third of the students have at least one parent who smokes.
- Nine in 10 students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Nearly all students think smoking in public places should be banned.
- One in 14 students has an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.
- Half the students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days; over 2 in 5 students saw pro-cigarette ads on hoardings, busses, or bus-stops and 1 in 5 saw pro-tobacco ads in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days.