# 

The Bosnia and Herzegovina 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina GYTS was a school-based survey of students in grades 6 through 8 and grade 1 secondary school conducted in 2003.

A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for all of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the first stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to enrollment size. At the second stage, classes were enable to participate. The school response rate was 100%, the class response rate was 100%, the student response rate was 91.8%, and the overall response rate was 91.8%. A total of 6,960 students aged 13-15 participated in the Bosnia and Herzegovina GYTS.

#### Prevalence

44.7% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Boys = 46.7%, Girls = 42.2%)

- 12.7% currently use any tobacco product (Boys = 14.7%, Girls = 9.9%)
- 11.5% currently smoke cigarettes (Boys = 13.6%, Girls = 8.9%)
- 2.7% currently daily cigarette smokers (Boys = 3.4%, Girls = 1.8%)
- 5.9% currently smoke cigars (Boys = 7.2%, Girls = 4.0%)
- 37.9% ever smokers initiated smoking before age ten (Boys = 38.4%, Girls = 36.9%)

25.1% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year (Boys = 26.6%, Girls = 23.1%)

### Access and Availability - Current Smokers

18.6% usually smoke at home

57.1% buy cigarettes in a store

92.0% who bought cigarettes in a store were NOT refused purchase because of their age

## Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

96.5% live in homes where others smoke in their presence

91.4% are around others who smoke in places outside their home

86.6% think smoking should be banned from public places

64.7% think smoke from others is harmful to them

66.5% have one or more parents who smoke

13.5% have most or all friends who smoke

#### **Cessation - Current Smokers**

57.1% want to stop smoking

70.5% tried to stop smoking during the past year

76.4% have ever received help to stop smoking

10.9% always have or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning

#### Media and Advertising

79.6% saw anti-smoking media messages vs. 82.8% saw pro media messages on TV 54.0% saw anti messages vs. 70.6% saw pro messages on billboards

67.5% saw anti smoking ads vs. 76.2% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines

19.5% have an object with a cigarette brand logo

7.6% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative

## School

60.0% had been taught in class, during the past year, about the dangers of smoking 54.9% had discussed in class, during the past year, reasons why people their age smoke 50.7% had been taught in class, during the past year, the effects of tobacco use

## Highlights

- 12.7% of students currently use any form of tobacco; 11.5% currently smoke cigarettes; 2.7% current daily cigarette smokers; 5.9% currently smoke cigars; One-quarter of never smokers likely to initiate smoking next year.
- SHS exposure is very high almost all students live in homes where others smoke; 9 in 10 are exposed to smoke in public places; two-thirds have one or more parents who smoke.
- More than 4 in 5 students think smoking should be banned from public places.
- Close to two-thirds of the students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Almost 6 in 10 smokers want to stop smoking.
- One in 5 students has an object with a cigarette brand logo.
- Almost 4 in 5 students saw antismoking messages on TV vs. over 4 in 5 saw pro messages; Half saw anti messages on billboards vs. 7 in 10 saw pro messages; Two-thirds saw anti ads in newspapers vs. threequarters saw pro ads.