

Tanzania – Kilimanjaro (Ages 13-15) Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) FACT SHEET



The Tanzania - Kilimanjaro 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 Tanzania - Kilimanjaro could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The Tanzania - Kilimanjaro GYTS was a school-based survey of students in Class 6 & 7, and Form 1 & 2 conducted in 2003.

A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for Tanzania - Kilimanjaro. 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%, the class response rate was 100%, the student response rate was 93.7%, and the overall response rate was 93.7%. A total of 1,384 students aged 13-15 participated in the Tanzania - Kilimanjaro GYTS.

Prevalence

- 6.9% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Boy = 11.4%, Girl = 5.7%)
- 8.3% currently use any tobacco product (Boy = 10.0%, Girl = 8.7%)
- 1.6% currently smoke cigarettes (Boy = 3.2%, Girl = 1.3%)
- 7.3% currently use other tobacco products (Boy = 7.9%, Girl = 7.7%)
- 4.6% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year

Knowledge and Attitudes

- 55.5% think boys and 30.5% think girls who smoke have more friends
- 30.1% think boys and 36.4% think girls who smoke look more attractive

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

- 19.0% live in homes where others smoke in their presence
- 26.0% are around others who smoke in places outside their home
- 66.8% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 89.1% think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 22.5% have one or more parents who smoke
- 7.3% have most or all friends who smoke

Media and Advertising

- 78.7% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
- 60.6% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days
- 44.5% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days
- 18.1% have an object with a cigarette brand logo
- 6.3% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative

School

- 62.2% had been taught in class, during the past year, about the dangers of smoking
- 36.2% had discussed in class, during the past year, reasons why people their age smoke
- 44.3% had been taught in class, during the past year, the effects of tobacco use

Highlights

- 8.3% of students currently use any form of tobacco; 1.6% currently smoke cigarettes; 7.3% currently use some other form of tobacco.
- SHS exposure is high – nearly 1 in 5 students live in homes where others smoke in their presence; over one-quarter of the students are exposed to smoke in public places; more than 1 in 5 students have one or more parents who smokes.
- Nine in 10 students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Two-thirds of the students think smoking in public places should be banned.
- Nearly 1 in 5 students has an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.
- Over three-quarters of the students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days; while more than half the students saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards and in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days.