

global youth tobacco survey

Country fact sheets

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, developed the Global Youth Tobacco Survey to track tobacco use among youth across countries using a common methodology and core questionnaire. Information from the Survey is compiled within the participating country by a Research Coordinator nominated by the Ministry of Health, and technically reviewed by WHO and CDC. The content has not otherwise been edited by WHO or CDC.

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**World Health
Organization**

Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean



**CENTERS FOR DISEASE
CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

Jordan (Ages 13-15)

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

FACT SHEET



The Jordan 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 Jordan could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The Jordan GYTS was a school-based survey of students in grades 7-9, conducted in 1999. A two-stage cluster sample

design was used to produce representative data for all of Jordan. 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 91.0%, the class response rate was 100%, the student response rate was 92.2%, and the overall response rate was 83.9%. A total of 2,847 students aged 13-15 participated in the Jordan GYTS.

Prevalence

- 34.3% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Boy = 44.1%, Girl = 24.3%)
- 20.6% currently use any tobacco product (Boy = 27.0%, Girl = 13.4%)
- 16.6% currently smoke cigarettes (Boy = 22.0%, Girl = 9.9%)
- 11.2% currently use other tobacco products (Boy = 14.5%, Girl = 7.1%)

Knowledge and Attitudes

- 28.1% think boys and 23.4% think girls who smoke have more friends
- 20.1% think boys and 16.4% think girls who smoke look more attractive

Access and Availability - Current Smokers

- 33.1% usually smoke at home
- 33.8% buy cigarettes in a store
- 67.5% who bought cigarettes in a store were NOT refused purchase because of their age

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

- 67.4% live in homes where others smoke
- 61.3% are around others who smoke in places outside their home
- 78.3% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 75.0% definitely think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 54.2% have one or more parents who smoke
- 19.8% have most or all friends who smoke

Cessation - Current Smokers

- 64.4% want to stop smoking
- 78.3% tried to stop smoking during the past year
- 84.7% have ever received help to stop smoking

Media and Advertising

- 80.9% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
- 64.6% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days
- 59.1% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days
- 33.2% have an object with a cigarette brand logo
- 24.8% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative

School

- 52.5% had been taught in class, during the past year, about the dangers of smoking
- 49.2% had discussed in class, during the past year, reasons why people their age smoke
- 49.7% had been taught in class, during the past year, the effects of tobacco use

Highlights

- About 1 in 5 students currently use some form of tobacco; 16.6% currently smoke cigarettes; 11.2% currently use other forms of tobacco.
- SHS exposure is very high – more than two-thirds of students live in homes where others smoke; about 6 in 10 are exposed to smoke in public places; over half have one or more parents who smoke.
- Three-quarters of the students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Almost 8 in 10 students think smoking should be banned in public places.
- Nearly one-third of the students have an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.
- Eight in 10 students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days; almost two-thirds saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards in the past 30 days and almost 3 in 5 students saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days.