

# 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**

# Pakistan - Karachi (Ages 13-15) Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)



## FACT SHEET . . . . .

The Pakistan - Karachi 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 Pakistan - Karachi could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The Pakistan - Karachi GYTS was a school-based survey of students in grades 8 through 10 conducted in 2009.

A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for Pakistan - Karachi. 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 79.3%, and the overall response rate was 79.3%. A total of 720 students aged 13-15 participated in the Pakistan - Karachi GYTS.

### Prevalence

- 7.6% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Boy = 11.8%, Girl = 2.7%)
- 14.1% currently use any tobacco product (Boy = 17.5%, Girl = 9.6%)
- 2.0% currently smoke cigarettes (Boy = 3.3%, Girl = 0.3%)
- 0.9% currently smoke shisha (Boy = 0.7%, Girl = 0.4%)
- 13.7% currently use other tobacco products (Boy = 16.7%, Girl = 9.6%)
- 8.1% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year

### Knowledge and Attitudes

- 22.2% think boys and 7.0% think girls who smoke have more friends
- 8.9% think boys and 7.0% think girls who smoke look more attractive

### Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

- 16.1% live in homes where others smoke in their presence
- 30.2% are around others who smoke in places outside their home
- 87.7% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 63.9% think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 24.2% have one or more parents who smoke
- 3.0% have most or all friends who smoke

### Media and Advertising

- 69.4% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
- 57.3% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days
- 59.8% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days
- 11.4% have an object with a cigarette brand logo
- 8.1% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative

### Highlights

- 14.1% of students currently use any form of tobacco; 2.0% currently smoke cigarettes; over 1 in 10 currently use some other form of tobacco; 0.9% currently smoke shisha.
- SHS exposure is moderate – 16.1% of students live in homes where others smoke in their presence; 3 in 10 are exposed to smoke in public places; nearly one-quarter of students have one or more parents who smoke.
- Almost two-thirds of students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Close to nine in 10 students think smoking in public places should be banned.
- One in 9 students has an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.
- Seven in 10 students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days; almost 3 in 5 students saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards and in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days.

# Pakistan - Lahore (Ages 13-15)

## Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

### FACT SHEET . . . . .



The Pakistan - Lahore 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 Pakistan - Lahore could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The Pakistan - Lahore GYTS was a school-based survey of students in grades 8 through 10 conducted in 2008.

A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for Pakistan - Lahore. 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 96.6%, the student response rate was 85.4%, and the overall response rate was 82.5%. A total of 965 students aged 13-15 participated in the Pakistan - Lahore GYTS.

### Prevalence

- 5.5% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Boy = 8.6%, Girl = 3.0%)
- 6.1% currently use any tobacco product (Boy = 7.2%, Girl = 5.0%)
- 0.4% currently smoke cigarettes (Boy = 0.5%, Girl = 0.1%)
- 0.6% currently smoke shisha (Boy = 0.5%, Girl = 0.6%)
- 5.8% currently use other tobacco products (Boy = 6.9%, Girl = 4.9%)
- 6.8% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year

### Knowledge and Attitudes

- 31.2% think boys and 10.8% think girls who smoke have more friends
- 7.5% think boys and 4.7% think girls who smoke look more attractive

### Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

- 16.2% live in homes where others smoke in their presence
- 30.3% are around others who smoke in places outside their home
- 93.6% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 59.3% think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 15.4% have one or more parents who smoke
- 2.5% have most or all friends who smoke

### Media and Advertising

- 72.4% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
- 58.2% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days
- 55.8% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days
- 6.7% have an object with a cigarette brand logo
- 9.4% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative

### Highlights

- 6.1% of students currently use any form of tobacco; 0.4% currently smoke cigarettes; less than one in 10 currently use some other form of tobacco; 0.6% currently smoke shisha.
- SHS exposure is moderate – less than one in 5 students live in homes where others smoke in their presence; three in 10 are exposed to smoke in public places; less than two in 10 of students have one or more parents who smoke.
- Almost six in 10 students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Over nine in 10 students think smoking in public places should be banned.
- Less than one in 10 students has an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.
- Over seven in 10 students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days; almost six in 10 students saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards and in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days.

# Pakistan - Peshawar (Ages 13-15)

## Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

### FACT SHEET . . . . .



The Pakistan - Peshawar 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 Pakistan - Peshawar could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The Pakistan - Peshawar GYTS was a school-based survey of students in grades 8 through 10 conducted in 2008.

A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for Pakistan - Peshawar. 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 100.0%, the student response rate was 85.9%, and the overall response rate was 85.9%. A total of 559 students aged 13-15 participated in the Pakistan - Peshawar GYTS.

### Prevalence

- 12.7% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Male = 16.9%, Female = 3.6%)
- 9.8% currently use any tobacco product (Male = 12.1%, Female = 3.5%)
- 2.3% currently smoke cigarettes (Male = 3.3%, Female = 0.0%)
- 1.2% currently smoke shisha (Boy = 0.3%, Girl = 0.6%)
- 8.8% currently use other tobacco products (Male = 10.7%, Female = 3.5%)
- 3.6% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year

### Knowledge and Attitudes

- 26.1% think boys and 10.7% think girls who smoke have more friends
- 13.1% think boys and 10.2% think girls who smoke look more attractive

### Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

- 14.0% live in homes where others smoke in their presence
- 36.9% are around others who smoke in places outside their home
- 81.6% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 65.4% think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 19.7% have one or more parents who smoke
- 6.3% have most or all friends who smoke

### Media and Advertising

- 76.8% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
- 64.6% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days
- 63.0% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days
- 7.6% have an object with a cigarette brand logo
- 7.4% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative

### Highlights

- 9.8% of students currently use any form of tobacco; 2.3% currently smoke cigarettes; less than one in 10 currently use some other form of tobacco; 1.2% currently smoke shisha.
- SHS exposure is moderate – over one in 10 students live in homes where others smoke in their presence; less than four in 10 are exposed to smoke in public places; nearly two in 10 students have one or more parents who smoke.
- Almost two-thirds of students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Over eight in 10 students think smoking in public places should be banned.
- Less than one in 10 students has an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.
- Over three-quarters of students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days; over six in 10 students saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards and in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days.

# Pakistan - Quetta (Ages 13-15)

## Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

### FACT SHEET . . . . .



The Pakistan - Quetta 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 Pakistan - Quetta could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The Pakistan - Quetta GYTS was a school-based survey of students in grades 8 through 10 conducted in 2008.

A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for Pakistan - Quetta. 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 85.6%, and the overall response rate was 85.6%. A total of 855 students aged 13-15 participated in the Pakistan - Quetta GYTS.

### Prevalence

- 11.9% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Boy = 19.4%, Girl = 6.4%)
- 12.6% currently use any tobacco product (Boy = 12.8%, Girl = 11.8%)
  - 1.2% currently smoke cigarettes (Boy = 2.4%, Girl = 0.0%)
  - 0.5% currently smoke shisha (Boy = 0.6%, Girl = 0.4%)
- 11.7% currently use other tobacco products (Boy = 11.1%, Girl = 11.8%)
- 8.5% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year

### Knowledge and Attitudes

- 31.4% think boys and 13.1% think girls who smoke have more friends
- 15.0% think boys and 6.5% think girls who smoke look more attractive

### Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

- 28.6% live in homes where others smoke in their presence
- 36.2% are around others who smoke in places outside their home
- 87.4% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 59.2% think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 36.9% have one or more parents who smoke
- 4.0% have most or all friends who smoke

### Media and Advertising

- 76.0% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
- 63.3% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days
- 57.7% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days
- 11.2% have an object with a cigarette brand logo
- 7.3% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative

### School

- 18.5% had discussed in class, during the past year, reasons why people their age smoke

### Highlights

- 12.6% of students currently use any form of tobacco; 1.2% currently smoke cigarettes; over one in 10 currently use some other form of tobacco; 0.5% currently smoke shisha.
- SHS exposure is moderate – less than three in 10 students live in homes where others smoke in their presence; almost four in 10 are exposed to smoke in public places; close to four in 10 students have one or more parents who smoke.
- Nearly six in 10 students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Almost nine in 10 students think smoking in public places should be banned.
- One in 9 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; over six in 10 students saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards and in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days.