

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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Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean



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88.5%. A total of 2783 students participated in the Sudan GYTS.

Preval

17.1% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Boy 25.6%, Girl = 9.5%16.6% currently use any tobacco product (Boy = 16.6%, Girl = 11.6%)

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

- 6.1% currently smoke cigarettes (Boy = 10.8%, Girl = 1.9%)
- 13.5% currently use other tobacco products (Boy = 17.2%, Girl = 10.4%)
- 22.3% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year

Knowledge and Attitudes

Sudan (Ages 13-15)

FACT SHEET

27.4% think boys and 17.1% think girls who smoke have more friends 23.9% think boys and 13.9% think girls who smoke look more attractive

Access and Availability - Current Smokers

19.5% usually smoke at home 46.0% buy cigarettes in a store 75.7% who bought cigarettes in a store were NOT refused purchase because of their age

Environmental Tobacco Smoke

29.2% live in homes where others smoke

- 41.0% are around others who smoke in places outside their home
- 78.0% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 72.2% think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 22.5% have one or more parents who smoke
- 4.6% have most or all friends who smoke

Cessation - Current Smokers

75.6% want to stop smoking 66.4% tried to stop smoking during the past year 77.1% have ever received help to stop smoking

Media and Advertising

- 75.1% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
- 56.5% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days
- 58.4% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days
- 12.8% have an object with a cigarette brand logo
- 12.7% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative

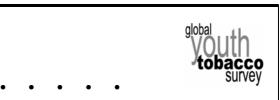
School

30.0% had been taught in class, during the past year, about the dangers of smoking 25.7% had discussed in class, during the past year, reasons why people their age smoke 34.3% had been taught in class, during the past year, the effects of tobacco use

Highlights

participate. The school response rate was 94.0%, the student

- Over 16% of students currently use any form of tobacco; 6.1% currently smoke cigarettes; 13.5% currently use some other form of tobacco.
- ETS exposure is moderate nearly 3 in 10 students live in homes where others smoke; over 4 in 10 are exposed to smoke in public places; more than 1 in 5 students have parents who smoke.
- Almost three-fourths of students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Almost 8 in 10 students think smoking in public places should be banned.
- Three-fourths of smokers want to quit.
- Three-fourths of students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days; over half of students saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards in the past 30 days and almost 6 in 10 students saw procigarette ads in newspapers and magazines the past 30 days.



The Sudan GYTS includes data on prevalence of cigarette conducted in 2001. A two-stage cluster sample design was and other tobacco use as well as information on five used to produce representative data for all of Sudan. At the determinants of tobacco use: access/availability and price, first stage, schools were selected with probability proportional environmental tobacco smoke exposure (ETS), cessation, to enrollment size. At the second stage, classes were randomly media and advertising, and school curriculum. These selected and all students in selected classes were eligible to

determinants are components Sudan could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program The Su 8th grade,