

Jordan UNRWA (Ages 13-15)

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

FACT SHEET



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

The Jordan UNRWA GYTS was a school-based survey of students in grades 7, 8, and 9 conducted in 2008.

A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for all of Jordan UNRWA. 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 87.9%, and the overall response rate was 82.4%. A total of 1,668 students aged 13-15 participated in the Jordan UNRWA GYTS.

Prevalence

- 32.6% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Boy = 43.9%, Girl = 20.0%)
- 32.5% currently use any tobacco product (Boy = 39.7%, Girl = 23.0%)
- 12.7% currently smoke cigarettes (Boy = 18.9%, Girl = 5.8%)
- 28.5% currently use other tobacco products (Boy = 33.7%, Girl = 21.3%)
- 19.7% currently smoke shisha (Boy = 25.4%, Girl = 12.9%)
- 18.3% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year

Knowledge and Attitudes

- 32.8% think boys and 22.5% think girls who smoke have more friends
- 29.6% think boys and 22.1% think girls who smoke look more attractive

Access and Availability - Current Smokers

- 16.5% usually smoke at home
- 42.1% buy cigarettes in a store
- 83.5% who bought cigarettes in a store were NOT refused purchase because of their age

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

- 61.8% live in homes where others smoke in their presence
- 62.7% are around others who smoke in places outside their home
- 82.4% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 65.0% think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 53.9% have one or more parents who smoke
- 16.9% have most or all friends who smoke

Cessation - Current Smokers

- 74.2% want to stop smoking
- 74.9% tried to stop smoking during the past year
- 82.4% have ever received help to stop smoking

Media and Advertising

- 65.0% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
- 70.4% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days
- 59.3% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days
- 16.9% have an object with a cigarette brand logo
- 14.5% 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
- 40.4% had discussed in class, during the past year, reasons why people their age smoke
- 40.2% had been taught in class, during the past year, the effects of tobacco use

Highlights

- Almost one-third of students currently use any form of tobacco; 12.7% currently smoke cigarettes; 28.5% currently use some other form of tobacco.
- Nearly 1 in 5 students smoke shisha.
- SHS exposure is very high – more than 6 in 10 students live in homes where others smoke in their presence; almost two-thirds are exposed to smoke in public places; more than half of students have parents who smoke.
- Nearly two-thirds of the students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Over 8 in 10 students think smoking in public places should be banned.
- Three-quarters of the current smokers want to quit smoking.
- One in 6 students has an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.
- Nearly two-thirds of the students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days; 7 in 10 students saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards and 6 in 10 saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days.

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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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