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Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

Bangladesh Report, 2013



Ministry of Health & Family welfare



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Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) Bangladesh Report, 2013



Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



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Contents

Acknowledgements	v
List of tables	vii
Acronyms	ix
Regional Director's message	xi
Foreword.....	xiii
Executive Summary.....	xv
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 Country demographics	2
1.2 WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and MPOWER ..	3
1.3 Purpose and rationale	3
1.4 Current state of policy	4
2. Methodology	7
2.1 Questionnaire.....	8
2.2 Sampling design.....	8
2.3 Data collection	8
2.4 Data analysis	8
3. Results.....	11
3.1 Tobacco use.....	12
3.2 Cessation	15
3.3 Secondhand smoke	16
3.4 Access and availability	16
3.5 Media	18
3.6 Knowledge and attitudes	22

4. Discussion	25
4.1 Key survey findings 2013	26
4.2 Comparison with previous tobacco surveys	27
4.3 Relevance to the FCTC.....	33
4.4 Relevance to the country.....	34
5. Recommendations	37
Bibliography.....	40

Annexes

1. Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), Bangladesh 2012–2013, questionnaire	43
2. Factsheet GYTS – Bangladesh 2013	60

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- 2 CDC Foundation
- 3 RTI International
- 4 World Health Organization.

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this document are not necessarily those of the GYTS collaborating organizations.

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List of tables

Table 1: Sample sizes and response rates, by region (unweighted) – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 2: Detailed tobacco use status among students 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 3: Cigarettes smoked per day among current cigarette smokers 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 4: Age at initiation of cigarette smoking among ever cigarette smokers 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 5: Current smokers 13–15 years of age who showed signs of smoking dependence, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 6: Indicators of smoking cessation among current smokers 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 7: Students 13–15 years of age who were exposed to tobacco smoke during the past 30 days, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 8: Source for obtaining cigarettes among cigarette smokers 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 9: Unit of purchase of cigarettes among current cigarette smokers 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 10: Estimated cost of cigarettes bought by students 13–15 years of age, by gender and smoking status – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 11: Noticing anti-tobacco information among students 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 12: Noticing health warnings on cigarette packages among current and never smokers 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 13: Noticing tobacco marketing among students 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 14: Receptivity to tobacco marketing among students 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 15: Knowledge and attitudes towards smoking cessation and social smoking among students 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 16: Knowledge and attitudes towards secondhand smoke among students 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Table 17: Comparison of indicators from GYTS 2007 and 2013

Acronyms

CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (United States)
CI	confidence interval
GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
GYTS	Global Youth Tobacco Survey
ICDDR,B	International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh
MPOWER	a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures; Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies; Protect people from tobacco smoke; Offer help to quit tobacco use; Warn about the dangers of tobacco; Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; Raise taxes on tobacco.
NCCRF&HD	National Center for Control of Rheumatic Fever and Heart Disease
OSH	Office on Smoking and Health (US)
SE	standard error
SHS	secondhand smoke
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO FCTC	The World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

Message



The findings of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) raise an alarm about the increasing exposure to secondhand smoke among youth aged 13–15 years in Bangladesh. This disturbing trend calls for strict enforcement of tobacco control laws in Bangladesh.

This report provides an opportunity to review the effects of public health policies and tobacco control interventions among the young in Bangladesh. The youth are very sensitive to price rise in tobacco products. I would like to urge Bangladesh to raise prices of tobacco products significantly and across the board. This price hike needs to be adjusted for inflation to reduce affordability and consumption.

In compliance with Article 21 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), Bangladesh has been monitoring tobacco control among adults and youth using the standard protocol of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) and Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS). The Government of Bangladesh is committed to protecting their youth from the ill effects of tobacco on health. The recent amendment in tobacco control legislation and other initiatives are evidence of this commitment. WHO will continue to support Bangladesh in its efforts to protect the youth from the scourge of tobacco.

Dr Poonam Khetrpal Singh
Regional Director
South-East Asia Region

Mohammed Nasim, MP
Minister
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



Foreword

It is a great pleasure to know that Bangladesh has completed the Global Youth Tobacco Survey 2013 successfully.

Tobacco use among young generation is an emerging problem in Bangladesh. The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring youth tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators. GYTS assists countries to enhance their capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control interventions. It is an important tool to assist countries in supporting WHO MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).

I would like to thank the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta and WHO for the technical support of carrying out this survey. The current report presents a summary of important findings obtained from GYTS implemented in Bangladesh in 2013. I trust that this report will contribute to the monitoring of the MPOWER policy package for tobacco control in Bangladesh.

I expect that with the support of WHO, the National Tobacco Control Program in Bangladesh will continue to advance in its efforts to improve the health of the youth and people of Bangladesh.

Joy Bangla, Joy Bangabandhu
Long live Bangladesh.


Mohammed Nasim

Executive Summary

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring tobacco use among youth and tracking key tobacco control indicators. The GYTS assists countries to enhance their capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control interventions. It is an important tool to assist countries in supporting the World Health Organization (WHO)'s MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).

Methods

The 2013 Bangladesh GYTS was a school-based survey, which employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in classes 7–9. The sampling frame consisted of all public and private schools. In the first stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrolment size. The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling of classes from each school selected during the first stage. The GYTS was conducted in 50 schools in Bangladesh. Out of them, 25 schools were selected from Dhaka and 25 from the rest of the country. A total of 3245 students participated in the GYTS. The questionnaire consists of the following topics: tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke (SHS), pro- and anti-tobacco media messages and advertising, access to and availability of tobacco products, and knowledge and attitudes towards tobacco. The questionnaire is self-administered; it uses paper-based bubble sheets that can be scanned and is anonymous to ensure confidentiality.

Results and comments

Tobacco use

Overall, currently 2.9% of those surveyed smoked tobacco (4.0% of boys and 1.1% of girls). The overall rates of current and frequent cigarette smokers were 2.1% and 1.4%, respectively. Overall, currently 4.5% used

smokeless tobacco; the figures were 5.9% for boys and 2.0% for girls. The prevalence of current tobacco users overall was 6.9% (9.2% for boys and 2.8% for girls).

Overall, nearly one in 10 (10.7%) students had ever smoked any tobacco product. Boys were more likely to ever smoke than girls (14.5% and 3.9%, respectively). Overall, 5.1% of students had ever smoked cigarettes. The prevalence of ever cigarette smoking was significantly higher among boys (7.7%) than girls (0.6%). The overall prevalence of ever smoking tobacco products other than cigarettes was 5.8% (boys 7.3% and girls 3.3%).

Overall, 10.1% of the students were ever smokeless tobacco users. The prevalence of ever smokeless tobacco use among boys (13.0%) was significantly higher than among girls (5.0%). Overall, 18.6% had ever used any tobacco product; 24.6% of boys and 7.8% of girls reported having ever used any tobacco product (even one or two puffs).

Cessation

About six out of 10 current smokers wanted to stop smoking. Overall, 35.4% had tried to stop smoking during the past 12 months. Overall, 59.9% of current smokers wanted to stop smoking immediately. Among current smokers, 86.1% thought that they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to.

Secondhand smoke

Nearly one third of the students (31.1%) were exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS) in their homes. Approximately three in five boys (61.3%) and over half the girls (54.8%) were exposed to SHS in enclosed public places, and nearly 59.1% of boys and 49.8% of girls were exposed to SHS in outdoor public places. Overall, 39.4% students had seen anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property.

Access and availability

Among current cigarette smokers, 84.8% obtained cigarettes by buying them from a store, shop or street vendor. Among current cigarette smokers

who bought cigarettes, 86.1% were not prevented from buying them because of their age.

Media

Overall, 52.3% students noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale, and 77.2% on television, in videos or movies. Overall, 6.3% were offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative and 9.0% owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it.

Overall, 66.2% of students noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media and 58.0% noticed it at sports and community events. Overall, 57.7% of the students were taught about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months, and 11.1% of current smokers had thought about quitting because of a warning label.

Knowledge and attitudes

Overall, 82.0% of students definitely thought that tobacco smoking by other people was harmful to them. Overall, 72.5% of students favoured banning smoking inside enclosed public places and 75.4% favoured banning smoking at outdoor public places. Among students, 32.2% thought that it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco.

Policy recommendations

- ◆ In Bangladesh, the use of tobacco products has not decreased between 2007 and 2013, as seen in the GYTS reports. The country should take appropriate measures to implement and formulate school-based intervention programmes to inform students about the harmful effects of tobacco use, as this starts at a young age.
- ◆ A significant number of students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home and in public places, and the majority of students believed that smoking in public places should be banned. There is a need to effectively enforce such laws.
- ◆ Smokeless tobacco use is the most common form of tobacco use among boys and girls in Bangladesh. Smokeless tobacco products are

easily affordable by the youth due to their low prices. Increasing taxes on tobacco is an effective measure to protect the youth.

- ◆ Many students who smoked expressed the desire to quit smoking (59.9%). With proper assistance and tools, these students could stop smoking forever. A multisectoral approach is required for this.
- ◆ To maintain current understanding of tobacco use and other key indicators among youth, and to gauge trends in the uptake and implementation of the WHO FCTC and MPOWER, the GYTS should be conducted at least once every four years.



Introduction

Tobacco use is the leading global cause of preventable death. The World Health Organization (WHO) attributes nearly 6 million deaths a year to tobacco. This figure is expected to rise to more than 8 million deaths a year by 2030.

Most people begin using tobacco before the age of 18 years. It is therefore important to monitor tobacco initiation and use among the youth. The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) was developed by the Tobacco-Free Initiative (TFI), WHO and the Office on Smoking and Health (OSH) of the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in collaboration with a range of countries representing the six WHO regions. The GYTS presents comprehensive tobacco prevention and control information on young people. It provides a global standard to systematically monitor tobacco use among the youth and track key tobacco control indicators. The GYTS is a nationally representative school-based survey of students aged 13–15 years, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries. It is intended to generate comparable data within and across countries.

1.1 Country demographics

Bangladesh is a Member State of the WHO South-East Asia Region and is considered a low-income country. In 2013, the population was estimated at 160 million. About 89% of Bangladeshis are Muslims, followed by Hindus (8%), Buddhists (1%) and Christians (0.5%). There are many dialects of Bengali spoken throughout the region. The sprawling capital city of Dhaka has a huge population, but the majority of people live in villages in rural areas. The urban population comprises 27% of the total population (2009 estimate). Bangladesh has the highest population density in the world, excluding a handful of city-states and small countries with populations under 10 million. The literacy rate is 43.1% of the total population.

1.2 WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and MPOWER

In response to globalization of the tobacco epidemic, the 191 Member States of WHO unanimously adopted the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) at the Fifty-sixth World Health Assembly in May 2003. The FCTC is the world's first public health treaty on tobacco control. It is the driving force behind, and blueprint for, the global response to the pandemic of tobacco-induced deaths and diseases. The treaty embodies a coordinated, effective and urgent action plan to curb tobacco consumption, and lays out cost-effective tobacco control strategies for public policies, such as banning direct and indirect tobacco advertising, increasing tobacco taxes and prices, promoting smoke-free public places and workplaces, displaying prominent health messages on tobacco packaging, and tobacco surveillance, research, and exchange of information.

To help countries fulfil their WHO FCTC obligations, in 2008, WHO introduced MPOWER, a technical package of six evidence-based tobacco control measures that are proven to reduce tobacco use and save lives:

- ◆ **M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies.
- ◆ **P**rotect people from tobacco smoke.
- ◆ **O**ffer help to quit tobacco use.
- ◆ **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco.
- ◆ **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.
- ◆ **R**aise taxes on tobacco.

The GYTS supports WHO MPOWER by monitoring country-specific data on key tobacco indicators, including prevalence, knowledge and behaviour.

1.3 Purpose and rationale

The GYTS enhances countries' capacity to monitor consumption and initiation of tobacco use among youth, guides national tobacco prevention and control programmes, and facilitates comparison of tobacco-related data at the national and global levels. Results from the GYTS are also useful for documenting the changes in different variables of tobacco

control measures for monitoring implementation of the various provisions of the tobacco control law and the relevant Articles of the WHO FCTC.

The rationale for Bangladesh's participation in the GYTS includes the following:

- ◆ In Bangladesh, more than 57 000 people die each year from tobacco-related diseases.
- ◆ Each year, about 1.2 million cases of illness are attributed to tobacco.
- ◆ Each year, about 382 000 disabilities are due to tobacco consumption.
- ◆ Smoked and smokeless forms of tobacco are used by 41.3 million people.
- ◆ The number of passive (forced) smokers is 42 million.
- ◆ The health costs of tobacco use are more than double the revenue generated from the tobacco sector.

In Bangladesh, a large number of adults (both men and women) consume tobacco in some form or the other. The number of smokers is increasing day by day. Smokers who are poor or have a low income are not fully aware of the dangers of smoking and tobacco use. This has resulted in an increase in tobacco-related illnesses and health hazards among the general population.

1.4 Current state of policy

During the field work of the GYTS 2012–2013, the Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (Control) Act, 2005 (Act No. 11 of 2005) was in force.

Currently, in Bangladesh, there is a national tobacco control legislation named "Smoking and Usage of Tobacco Products (Control) (Amendment) Act, 2013". It was passed in Parliament on 29 April 2013 and approved by the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on 2 May 2013. After signing the FCTC in June 2003 and ratifying it in May 2004, to fulfil the needs of the FCTC, the Bangladesh Government passed the Smoking and Usage of Tobacco Products (Control) Act, 2005 and issued rules in

2006. As there were some flaws in the 2005 Act, there was a dire need to amend the law, which was finally done in 2013. Section 4 of the Act prohibits smoking in public and specifically provides a definition of public places and public transport. In the law, selected public places and transport have been declared “smoke-free”. Section 6(a) of the Act prohibits the sale of tobacco products to and by minors (less than 18 years old). Section 10 of the Act directs that pictorial health warnings be used on the packages of tobacco products, and should cover at least 50% of the area. Section 5 of the Act prohibits almost all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship. It has banned advertisement of all tobacco products in the print and electronic media, including in films, video tapes, the internet and television, airing on radio or printing in newspapers, books, magazines, handbills or any other printed papers published in Bangladesh. No person shall distribute or supply to the public any leaflet, handbill or document containing the name of a brand of tobacco product, colour, logo, trade mark, sign, symbol or advertisement. Regarding indirect advertising, it prohibits promotional activities such as the free distribution of tobacco products; bestowing of awards, stipends or scholarships; or sponsoring of events by the tobacco industry.

After 2 May 2013, when the Government amended the Tobacco Control Law, 2005, there was an immense need to formulate the tobacco control rules in line with the amendment to make the law more explicit and useful. The rules have been formulated and placed with the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs for vetting. After vetting, it will be passed by the Parliament.



Methodology

2.1 Questionnaire

The GYTS questionnaire contained 60 multiple-choice questions. The survey included 43 questions from the GYTS Standard Core Questionnaire, and 17 selected optional questions. The final questionnaire was translated into Bangla and back-translated into English to check for accuracy. The 2013 Bangladesh questionnaire is provided in **Annex A**.

2.2 Sampling design

The 2013 Bangladesh GYTS was a school-based survey, which employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 7–9. The sampling frame consisted of all public and private schools containing grades 7–9. In the first stage, schools were selected with a probability proportional to school enrolment size. The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each school selected during the first stage. The GYTS was conducted in 50 schools in Bangladesh. Out of these, 25 schools were in Dhaka and 25 from rest of the country. A total of 3245 students participated in the GYTS.

2.3 Data collection

Data collection took place from 24/03/2013 to 05/06/2013, and was supported by 13 field staff and one field coordinator. Survey procedures were designed to protect the students' privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. The questionnaire was self-administered in the classroom. Students recorded their responses directly on an answer sheet that could be scanned by a computer.

2.4 Data analysis

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for the probability of selection, non-response, and post-stratification adjustment to population estimates. SUDAAN, a software package for statistical analysis of complex survey data, was used to calculate weighted prevalence estimates and standard errors (SE) of the estimates (95% confidence intervals [CI] were calculated from the SEs). Frequency tables were

developed for the survey questions that were considered key tobacco control indicators from the GYTS. The indicators were in accordance with the WHO FCTC and MPOWER technical package.

Table 1 provides information on sample size and response rate. For the 2013 Bangladesh GYTS, 3245 questionnaires were completed in 50 schools. A total of 3245 students aged 13–15 years participated in the GYTS (boys: 1411, girls: 1834). The school response rate was 100%, the class response rate was 100%, and the student response rate was 100%. The overall response rate was 100%.

Table 1: Sample sizes and response rates, by region (unweighted) – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

	Region		Total
	Dhaka	Rest of the country (ROC)	
<i>School level</i>			
Number of sampled schools	25	25	50
Number of participating schools	25	25	50
School response rate (%)	100	100	100
<i>Class level</i>			
Number of sampled classes	30	27	57
Number of participating classes	30	27	57
Class response rate (%)	100	100	100
<i>Student level</i>			
Number of sampled students	1692	1554	3246
Number of participating students	1691	1554	3245
Student response rate (%)	99.9	100	99.95
Overall response rate (%)¹	99.9	100	99.95

¹Overall response rate = school response rate x class response rate x student response rate



Results

3.1 Tobacco use

Table 2 shows tobacco use among students aged 13–15 years of age in Bangladesh in 2013. Overall, 6.7% of students were current tobacco users; of them, 4.5% were current smokeless tobacco users and 2.9% were smokers. Significantly more boys than girls were current tobacco users.

Overall, 18.6% of students had ever used any tobacco product. Significantly more boys than girls had ever used any tobacco product. The overall susceptibility to tobacco use among students who had never used tobacco was 9.9%.

Table 2: Detailed tobacco use status among students 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Smoked tobacco</i>			
Current tobacco smokers ¹	2.9 (1.5–5.4)	04.0 (2.0–7.7)	01.1 (0.5–2.1)
Current cigarette smokers ²	02.1 (0.9–4.9)	003.4 (1.5–7.1)	0.0
Frequent cigarette smokers ³	1.4 (0.4–4.5)	2.2 (0.7–6.5)	0.0
Current smokers of other tobacco ⁴	0.8 (0.5–1.2)	0.6 (0.3–1.3)	1.0 (0.5–2.0)
Ever tobacco smokers ⁵	10.7 (6.7–16.4)	14.5 (9.2–21.9)	3.9 (2.4–6.1)
Ever cigarette smokers ⁶	5.1 (3.0–8.5)	7.7 (4.5–12.8)	0.6 (0.3–1.4)
Ever smokers of other tobacco ⁷	5.8 (2.9–11.4)	7.3 (3.3–15.2)	3.3 (1.8–6.0)

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Smokeless tobacco			
Current smokeless tobacco users ⁸	4.5 (2.9–7.0)	5.9 (3.5–9.7)	2.0 (1.2–3.5)
Ever smokeless tobacco users ⁹	10.1 (7.5–13.5)	13.0 (9.0–18.3)	5.0 (3.1–7.9)
Tobacco use			
Current tobacco users ¹⁰	6.9 (4.8–9.8)	9.2 (6.1–13.5)	2.8 (1.8–4.3)
Ever tobacco users ¹¹	18.6 (14.1–24.1)	24.6 (18.7–31.7)	7.8 (5.3–11.3)
Susceptibility to tobacco use			
Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use in the future ¹²	9.9 (6.8–14.1)	12.2 (7.6–18.9)	6.5 (4.1–10.0)
Never smokers who thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette ¹³	6.9 (4.6–10.1)	6.4 (3.8–10.7)	7.6 (4.1–13.7)

¹ Smoked tobacco any time during the past 30 days. ² Smoked cigarettes any time during the past 30 days. ³ Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days. ⁴ Smoked tobacco other than cigarettes any time during the past 30 days. ⁵ Ever smoked any tobacco, even one or two puffs. ⁶ Ever smoked cigarettes, even one or two puffs. ⁷ Ever smoked tobacco other than cigarettes, even one or two puffs. ⁸ Used smokeless tobacco any time during the past 30 days. ⁹ Ever used smokeless tobacco. ¹⁰ Smoked tobacco and/or used smokeless tobacco any time during the past 30 days. ¹¹ Ever smoked tobacco and/or used smokeless tobacco. ¹² Susceptible to future tobacco use includes those who answered “Definitely yes”, “Probably yes”, or “Probably not” to using tobacco if one of their best friends offered it to them or those who answered “Definitely yes”, “Probably yes”, or “Probably not” to using tobacco during the next 12 months. ¹³ Those who answered “Agree” or “Strongly agree” to the statement: “I think I might enjoy smoking a cigarette”.

Table 3 shows the number of cigarettes smoked per day among students. Most of the smokers (65.9%) smoked 2–5 per day. None of the girls reported that they currently smoked cigarettes.

Table 3: Cigarettes smoked per day among current cigarette smokers 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Number of cigarettes usually smoked ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Less than 1 per day	20.1 (6.2–49.0)	20.0 (6.1–49.0)	--
1 per day	6.3 (0.7–40.0)	6.3 (0.7–40.1)	--
2–5 per day	65.9 (29.5–89.9)	66.0 (29.5–90.0)	--
6–10 per day	7.0 (1.0–35.2)	7.0 (1.0–35.2)	--
11–20 per day	0.3 (0.0–2.6)	0.3 (0.0–2.6)	--
More than 20 per day	0.4 (0.0–3.9)	0.4 (0.0–3.9)	--
Total	100	100	--

¹ On the days that current cigarette smokers smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days

Table 4 shows the age at initiation of smoking. Overall, 21.6% initiated smoking before the age of 10 years. Most of the smokers (56.4%) initiated smoking at the age of 12–13 years.

Table 4: Age at initiation of cigarette smoking among ever cigarette smokers 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Age when first trying a cigarette ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	Percentage (95% CI)		
7 years or younger	16.1 (7.5–31.1)	16.3 (7.7–31.3)	--
8 or 9 years	5.5 (1.3–20.2)	5.6 (1.3–20.6)	--
10 or 11 years	12.5 (5.8–25.1)	12.4 (5.6–25.2)	--
12 or 13 years	56.4 (33.3–77.0)	56.2 (32.9–77.0)	--
14 or 15 years old	9.5 (3.3–24.5)	9.5 (3.2–24.9)	--
Total	100	100	--

¹ Among those who had ever tried a cigarette

Table 5 shows current smokers 13–15 years of age who showed signs of smoking dependence. Smoking dependence is judged by the time taken from waking up to smoking the first cigarette of the day. Overall, 78.9% of students showed signs of smoking dependence (82.7% for boys and none for girls).

Table 5: Current smokers 13–15 years of age who showed signs of smoking dependence, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Signs of smoking dependence ¹	78.9 (49.7–93.4)	82.7 (52.9–95.3)	--

¹ Those who answered: (1) they sometimes or always smoke tobacco or feel like smoking tobacco first thing in the morning, or (2) they start to feel a strong desire to smoke again within one full day after smoking.

3.2 Cessation

Table 6 shows tobacco cessation indicators among current smokers. More than half of the students (59.9%) wanted to stop smoking right away and 86.1% thought that they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to.

Table 6: Indicators of smoking cessation among current smokers 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Current smokers who...</i>			
Tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months	35.4 (10.5–71.9)	35.4 (10.5–71.9)	--
Wanted to stop smoking now	59.9 (20.3–89.7)	59.9 (20.3–89.7)	--
Thought they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to	86.1 (63.0–95.8)	85.9 (62.6–95.7)	--
Had ever received help/advice from a programme or professional to stop smoking	8.9 (2.3–28.8)	6.4 (1.4–25.1)	--

3.3 Secondhand smoke

Table 7 shows the percentage of students who were exposed to tobacco smoke during the past 30 days (31.1% at home; 59.0% in any enclosed public place; 55.8% at any outdoor public place).

Table 7: Students 13–15 years of age who were exposed to tobacco smoke during the past 30 days, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Exposed to tobacco smoke at home	31.1 (24.8–38.2)	33.0 (24.9–42.2)	27.7 (19.7–37.5)
Exposed to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place	59.0 (53.1–64.7)	61.3 (55.6–66.7)	54.8 (42.1–66.9)
Exposed to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place	55.8 (48.5–62.9)	59.1 (50.1–67.5)	49.8 (39.3–60.4)
Saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property	39.4 (32.3–46.9)	39.4 (30.9–48.5)	39.4 (29.6–50.2)

3.4 Access and availability

Table 8 shows where students accessed cigarettes. Most of the students purchased cigarettes from a store or shop (60.1%) or from a street vendor (24.7%). Overall, 86.1% of current cigarette smokers were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age (not in table).

Table 9 shows the unit of purchase of cigarettes among current cigarette smokers. Most of the smokers (84.8%) purchased cigarettes in loose form, and all were boys.

Table 8: Source for obtaining cigarettes among cigarette smokers 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Source ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Purchased from a store or shop	60.1 (28.0–85.4)	60.2 (28.0–85.4)	--
Purchased from a street vendor	24.7 (4.1–71.5)	24.7 (4.1–71.6)	--
Got them from someone else	14.4 (3.8–41.8)	14.4 (3.8–41.8)	--
Got them in some other way	0.8 (0.2–3.6)	0.8 (0.2–3.6)	--
Total	100	100	--

¹ How cigarette smokers obtained the cigarette they last smoked during the past 30 days

Table 9: Unit of purchase of cigarettes among current cigarette smokers 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Unit of purchase ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Individual sticks	84.8 (59.6–95.5)	84.8 (59.6–95.5)	--
Pack	15.2 (4.5–40.4)	15.2 (4.5–40.4)	--
Carton	0.0	0.0	--
Rolls	0.0	0.0	--
Loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes	0.0	0.0	--
Total	100	100	--

¹ Based on the last purchase, among those who bought cigarettes during the past 30 days

Table 10 shows that over three fourths of students estimated that the cost of a pack of cigarettes was more than 200 taka.

Table 10: Estimated cost of cigarettes bought by students 13–15 years of age, by gender and smoking status – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

Cost of a pack (20 cigarettes) ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
Less than 25 taka	9.7 (6.5–14.1)	11.7 (7.4–17.9)	6.2 (3.1–11.7)
26–50 taka	5.8 (3.5–9.2)	6.8 (4.3–10.6)	3.9 (1.1–13.1)
51–75 taka	3.0 (1.2–7.2)	1.8 (0.9–3.6)	5.2 (1.3–18.5)
76–100 taka	3.9 (2.1–6.8)	3.6 (1.9–6.9)	4.2 (1.5–11.6)
101–150 taka	1.7 (0.8–3.8)	1.5 (0.9–2.4)	2.1 (0.4–10.6)
151–200 taka	0.4 (0.2–1.1)	0.5 (0.1–1.6)	0.4 (0.1–1.2)
More than 200 taka	75.6 (67.5–82.2)	74.2 (67.7–79.7)	78.0 (57.4–90.3)
Total	100	100	100

3.5 Media

3.5.1 Anti-tobacco messages

Table 11 shows the extent to which students noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media in the past 30 days. Overall, 66.2% noticed such messages in past 30 days, while 58.0% of those who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days noticed anti-tobacco information. Nearly three in five (57.7%) students mentioned that they were taught about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months in school.

Table 11: Noticing anti-tobacco information among students 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media ¹ in the past 30 days ²	66.2 (59.4–72.5)	65.9 (58.1–72.9)	66.8 (57.2–75.3)
<i>Noticed anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days	30.5 (24.8–36.8)	29.5 (22.8–37.3)	32.2 (23.1–42.7)
Among those who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days	58.0 (48.5–67.0)	55.8 (43.9–67.1)	62.3 (48.7–74.2)
Taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months ²	57.7 (50.0–65.0)	55.2 (45.7–64.3)	62.1 (49.4–73.4)

¹ For example, television, radio, internet, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, movies

² Among all students aged 13–15 years

Table 12 gives the details of students who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages. Overall, among both current and never smokers, 81.2% noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and, among them, 11.1% thought of quitting smoking because of these health warnings. Roughly one quarter of never smokers (25.8%) thought about not starting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages (boys 29.1% and girls 19.4%).

Table 12: Noticing health warnings on cigarette packages among current and never smokers 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages [†]	81.2 (61.7–92.1)	85.6 (61.1–95.8)	–
<i>Thought about quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages[†]</i>			
Among current smokers	9.0 (2.6–27.0)	10.4 (2.9–31.3)	–
Among current smokers who noticed health warnings	11.1 (2.7–36.1)	12.1 (2.8–39.7)	–
Never smokers who thought about not starting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages ^{†,1}	25.8 (19.0–33.9)	29.1 (19.8–40.5)	19.4 (15.3–24.2)

[†] During the past 30 days

¹ Among never smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days

3.5.2 Tobacco marketing

Table 13 gives details of students who noticed tobacco marketing. Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days, 52.3% noticed tobacco marketing and, in the past 30 days, among those who had watched television, videos, or movies, 77.2% noticed anyone using tobacco.

Table 14 shows the percentage of students who owned objects with a tobacco brand logo. Nearly one in ten students (9.0%) owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it.

Table 13: Noticing tobacco marketing among students 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days	30.0 (23.0–38.1)	33.9 (25.1–44.1)	22.9 (14.9–33.5)
Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days	52.3 (42.2–62.3)	57.2 (45.6–68.1)	42.4 (29.3–56.7)
<i>Noticed anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days	60.6 (52.8–67.8)	63.8 (54.2–72.5)	54.6 (46.3–62.6)
Among those who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days	77.2 (71.6–82.0)	80.2 (74.9–84.6)	71.5 (60.8–80.2)
Ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative	6.3 (3.5–11.2)	8.8 (4.8–15.5)	1.8 (0.9–3.9)

Table 14: Receptivity to tobacco marketing among students 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Students who...</i>			
Owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it ¹	9.0 (6.2–12.8)	11.1 (7.4–16.5)	5.0 (3.2–7.7)
Owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it or might in the future ²	19.4 (14.3–25.8)	22.1 (16.0–29.6)	15.6 (9.7–24.1)

¹ For example, a T-shirt, pen, backpack

² Those who might use or wear something that has a tobacco company or product name or picture on it

3.6 Knowledge and attitudes

Table 15 shows the knowledge and attitudes of students towards smoking; 32.2% students definitely thought that it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco and 32.8% thought that smoking tobacco helps people feel comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings.

Table 15: Knowledge and attitudes towards smoking cessation and social smoking among students 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Students who...			
Definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco	32.2 (27.4–37.3)	30.3 (25.4–35.7)	35.6 (28.3–43.7)
Thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties and social gatherings	32.8 (23.8–43.3)	33.4 (22.0–47.2)	31.6 (21.3–44.1)

Table 16 depicts the knowledge and attitudes of students towards SHS. The majority of students thought that tobacco smoking by other people was harmful to them (82.0%). Overall, 72.5% favoured banning smoking inside enclosed public places and 75.4% favoured banning smoking at outdoor public places.

Table 16: Knowledge and attitudes towards secondhand smoke among students 13–15 years of age, by gender – GYTS Bangladesh, 2013

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Students who...</i>			
Definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking was harmful to them	82.0 (75.6–87.0)	82.1 (74.7–87.7)	81.8 (69.6–89.8)
Favoured banning smoking inside enclosed public places	72.5 (66.7–77.7)	72.6 (66.9–77.6)	72.3 (59.2–82.5)
Favoured banning smoking at outdoor public places	75.4 (70.4–79.9)	76.2 (69.8–81.7)	74.0 (64.7–81.5)



4

Discussion

4.1 Key survey findings 2013

Tobacco use

- ◆ Overall, 2.9% students currently smoked tobacco.
- ◆ Overall, 6.9% were current tobacco users (smoked and/or smokeless).
- ◆ More students were smokeless tobacco users (4.5%) than smokers (2.9%).

Cessation

- ◆ Overall, 59.9% students who currently smoked cigarettes reported that they desired to stop smoking.
- ◆ Overall, 8.9% students who currently smoked cigarettes reported that they had ever received help/advice from a programme or professional to stop smoking.

Secondhand smoke

- ◆ Overall, approximately 1 in 3 students (31.1%) was exposed to smoke in their home.
- ◆ Approximately 59% of all students were exposed to SHS in public places.

Access and availability

- ◆ Among current cigarette smokers, 84.8% obtained cigarettes by buying them from a store, shop or street vendor.
- ◆ Among current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes, 86.1% were not prevented from buying them because of their age.

Exposure to anti-tobacco information

- ◆ Overall, more than half of the students (57.7%) reported having been taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use during the preceding school year.

Awareness of and receptivity to tobacco marketing

- ◆ Overall, 9% students owned an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.

Knowledge and attitudes

- ◆ Overall, 3 in 10 students (32.2%) definitely thought that it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco.
- ◆ Overall, 1 in 4 students (75.4%) favoured banning smoking at outdoor public places.

4.2 Comparison with previous tobacco surveys

Table 17 compares the indicators from GYTS 2007 and 2013.

Current tobacco use

The overall current tobacco use (both smoking and smokeless tobacco use) did not change between 2007 and 2013.

Attitude to cessation

The percentage of smokers who tried to stop smoking reduced from 85% in 2007 to 35.4% in 2013.

The percentage of smokers who wanted to stop smoking did not change between 2007 and 2013.

Exposure to secondhand smoke

Exposure to SHS in homes did not change between 2007 and 2013; however, exposure to SHS in public places has increased between 2007 and 2013.

Access and availability

The percentage of students who bought cigarettes in stores/shops increased significantly from 38.3% in 2007 to 60.1% in 2013.

Exposure to tobacco marketing

The percentage of students who noticed anyone using tobacco on television, in videos, or movies did not change significantly between 2007 and 2013, and remained high.

The percentage of students who were ever offered a free tobacco product/cigarette from a tobacco company, and the percentage of students owning something with a tobacco product brand logo on it did not change significantly between 2007 and 2013.

Exposure to anti-tobacco advertisements

The percentage of students who noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media reduced significantly, from 87.6% in 2007 to 66.2% in 2013.

The percentage of students who attended and saw or heard anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events reduced significantly, from 91.2% in 2007 to 58.0% in 2013.

Table 17: Comparison of indicators from GYTS 2007 and 2013

Indicator	2007			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)		
Ever use						
Ever smokeless tobacco users	22.3 (17.0–28.6)	25.9 (19.5–33.6)	19.1 (13.1–27.1)	10.1 (7.5–13.5)	13.0 (9.0–18.3)	5.0 (3.1–7.9)
Ever cigarette smokers	9.3 (6.2–13.6)	15.8 (10.6–23.0)	4.8 (2.4–9.3)	5.1 (3.0–8.5)	7.7 (4.5–12.8)	0.6 (0.3–1.4)
Ever <i>bidi</i> smoker	11.6 (8.8–15.2)	15.1 (10.3–21.5)	8.6 (5.9–12.3)	6.5 (4.6–9.1)	8.1 (5.3–12.2)	3.5 (2.3–5.1)
Ever smokers who first tried smoking at less than 10 years of age	38.6 (25.4–53.6)	47.6 (34.6–60.9)	23.5 (5.0–64.0)	21.6 (10.9–38.3)	21.9 (11.0–38.7)	* (1.2–3.5)
Current use						
Current tobacco users	6.9 (4.7–10.1)	9.1 (6.7–12.1)	5.1 (2.5–10.3)	6.9 (4.8–9.8)	9.2 (6.1–13.5)	2.8 (1.8–4.3)
Current smokeless tobacco users	4.9 (2.9–8.0)	5.8 (3.5–9.3)	4.2 (1.9–9.1)	4.5 (2.9–7.0)	5.9 (3.5–9.7)	2.0 (1.2–3.5)

Indicator	2007			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)		
Current cigarette smokers	2.0 (1.1–3.6)	2.9 (1.7–5.0)	1.1 (0.3–3.2)	2.1 (0.9–4.9)	3.4 (1.5–7.1)	0.0 (0.0–0.0)
Current <i>bidi</i> smoker	1.6 (1.0–2.6)	3.0 (2.2–4.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.8)	2.7 (1.3–5.4)	3.5 (1.5–7.8)	1.2 (0.5–2.6)
Current use of any tobacco product other than cigarettes	6.0 (4.0–8.9)	8.0 (5.9–10.8)	4.2 (1.9–9.1)	5.2 (3.5–7.6)	6.6 (4.1–10.4)	2.7 (1.8–4.1)
Current frequent cigarette smokers	0.3 (0.1–1.0)	0.5 (0.1–2.4)	0.2 (0.0–0.8)	1.4 (0.4–4.5)	2.2 (0.7–6.5)	0.0
Susceptibility						
Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use	13.2 (10.7–16.2)	13.4 (9.8–17.9)	12.9 (9.3–17.7)	9.9 (6.6–14.6)	12.2 (7.3–19.8)	6.5 (4.0–10.5)
Cessation						
Tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months ¹	85.0 (57.2–96.0)	92.6 (73.4–98.2)	* (0.0–0.0)	35.4 (10.5–71.9)	35.4 (10.5–71.9)	* (0.0–0.0)
Want to stop smoking ¹	70.7 (45.4–87.5)	89.5 (63.3–97.7)	* (0.0–0.0)	59.9 (20.3–89.7)	59.9 (20.3–89.7)	* (0.0–0.0)

Indicator	2007			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)		
Thought they would be able to stop smoking ¹	88.1 (64.9–96.8)	*	*	86.1 (63.0–95.8)	85.9 (62.6–95.7)	*
Received help/advice to stop smoking	90.1 (71.6–97.0)	84.0 (58.7–95.1)	*	8.9 (2.3–28.8)	6.4 (1.4–25.1)	*
Secondhand smoke						
Exposed to tobacco smoke at home	34.7 (27.3–42.8)	37.8 (29.6–46.8)	32.4 (23.8–42.5)	31.1 (24.8–38.2)	33.0 (24.9–42.2)	27.7 (19.7–37.5)
Exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed public places ²	42.2 (34.0–50.8)	47.1 (39.7–54.6)	38.7 (28.7–49.7)	59.0 (53.1–64.7)	61.3 (55.6–66.7)	54.8 (42.1–66.9)
Access and availability						
Bought cigarettes from a store/shop	38.3 (17.2–64.9)	49.1 (26.7–71.8)	*	60.1 (28.0–85.4)	60.2 (28.0–85.4)	*
Not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age	*	*	*	86.1 (50.0–97.5)	86.1 (50.0–97.5)	*

Indicator	2007			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)		
Tobacco industry advertising						
Noticed anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies	84.7 (79.2–88.9)	85.4 (81.0–88.9)	84.0 (76.2–89.6)	77.2 (71.6–82.0)	80.2 (74.9–84.6)	71.5 (60.8–80.2)
Ever offered a free tobacco product/cigarette from tobacco company ^s	6.4 (4.3–9.4)	8.6 (5.9–12.3)	4.6 (2.8–7.5)	6.3 (3.5–11.2)	8.8 (4.8–15.5)	1.8 (0.9–3.9)
Owned something with a tobacco product brand logo on it	12.8 (10.0–16.4)	15.3 (10.2–22.2)	10.9 (7.4–15.7)	9.0 (6.2–12.8)	11.1 (7.4–16.5)	5.0 (3.2–7.7)
Anti-tobacco advertising						
Anti-tobacco message in the media	87.6 (83.9–90.5)	86.9 (78.1–92.6)	88.5 (81.9–92.9)	66.2 (59.4–72.5)	65.9 (58.1–72.9)	66.8 (57.2–75.3)
Youth who attended and saw or heard anti-tobacco message at sporting or community events	91.2 (89.0–93.0)	88.7 (84.1–92.0)	92.8 (88.9–95.4)	58.0 (48.5–67.0)	55.8 (43.9–67.1)	62.3 (48.7–74.2)
Taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use	54.2 (45.8–62.5)	56.8 (46.1–66.9)	52.8 (40.9–64.3)	57.7 (50.0–65.0)	55.2 (45.7–64.3)	62.1 (49.4–73.4)

Indicator	2007			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)		
Knowledge and attitudes						
Definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them	83.3 (79.4–86.6)	86.6 (79.5–91.5)	81.6 (76.8–85.5)	82.0 (75.6–87.0)	82.1 (74.7–87.7)	81.8 (69.6–89.8)
In favour of banning smoking in enclosed public places	74.9 (63.6–83.7)	81.4 (70.1–89.1)	70.3 (58.2–80.2)	72.5 (66.7–77.7)	72.6 (66.9–77.6)	72.3 (59.2–82.5)

* Cell size is less than 35

¹ Among current cigarette user/2013 among current smoked tobacco user

² Enclosed or outdoor public places/2013 Enclosed public places

³ Cigarette brand/2013 tobacco brand

4.3 Relevance to the FCTC

The results of this GYTS are critical for gauging progress towards implementation and uptake of the WHO FCTC and MPOWER package.

Bangladesh's participation in the GYTS addresses the first element of MPOWER (Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies) for youth. The GYTS asks students a range of questions that spans many of the remaining elements of MPOWER. The resulting data are critical for gauging Bangladesh's progress toward fully implementing the elements of MPOWER among its youth. The information provided by the GYTS can address several provisions of the FCTC that relate to the role of school personnel and a comprehensive school tobacco control policy.

The following section highlights key data points within the context of the MPOWER elements.

- ◆ **Protect people from tobacco smoke:** The GYTS data show that 31.1% of students were around others who smoked in their homes and 55.8% went to outdoor public places where others smoked in their presence.
- ◆ **Offer help to quit tobacco use:** Results from the GYTS show that students who currently smoked were interested in quitting. Of students who currently smoked:
 - 59.9% wanted to stop smoking.
 - 8.9% had ever received help to stop smoking.
- ◆ **Warn about the dangers of tobacco:** During the past year, 57.7% of students were taught in class about the dangers of tobacco use.
- ◆ **Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship:** The GYTS data show that, in the past 30 days, 66.2% of students saw anti-smoking messages in the media. In the past 30 days, 52.8% saw cigarette advertisements at points of sale. Further, 9.0% of students had an object with a tobacco brand logo.

The GYTS methodology provides an excellent framework for monitoring and guiding the implementation of school-based tobacco

control programmes, while making these compliant with the requirements of the FCTC. The results of this survey will be disseminated widely, and ideally used to adopt and implement effective legislative measures for preventing and reducing tobacco consumption, nicotine addiction, and exposure to tobacco smoke.

4.4 Relevance to the country

- ◆ Overall, 59.9% students in Bangladesh reported that they wanted to quit smoking cigarettes, but teachers are not adequately trained to prevent tobacco use among their students, and cessation services are very limited. Therefore, personnel trained in tobacco cessation techniques should visit schools to assist students in quitting smoking. There is a need for overall expansion of tobacco cessation services in the country. Multisectoral action is needed.
- ◆ The data suggest an early age of initiation of cigarette use among Bangladeshi adolescents (56.4% start smoking between the ages 12 and 13 years). Tobacco control education therefore needs to start at a very young age. The Ministry of Education in Bangladesh is currently strengthening the coverage of tobacco-related prevention and other issues in the formal school curriculum.
- ◆ The majority of students in Bangladesh reported exposure to SHS in public places (59% of students were exposed to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place). Restaurants and indoor workplaces have now been included in the public places that are to be completely smoke free. Fines for non-compliance with smoke-free regulations have increased from 50 Taka (approximately US\$ 0.6) to 300 Taka (US\$ 3.9), in addition to penalties for violations of other measures covered by the law. Smoking has been banned in schools, even though nearly two in five students were exposed to tobacco smoke in schools. This clearly demands enforcement of smoking bans in schools.
- ◆ Bangladeshi adolescents are faced with the double burden of the use of cigarettes and other forms of tobacco products such as chewing tobacco, snuff, etc. Overall, currently 6.9% of students used any tobacco product, so further examination and regulation of these other products are being considered by the government. Higher taxes on tobacco products are proven to reduce the number of tobacco users,

especially among the youth, as they are very sensitive to the price of tobacco products. This would result in lives saved and healthier communities. Increasing taxes on all tobacco products and taking into account all kinds of tobacco in all educational and other interventions is the answer.

- ◆ Overall, 9% of students in Bangladesh owned an object with a cigarette brand logo on it. These kinds of pro-smoking campaigns should be banned. Controlling this kind of exposure will reduce initiation of smoking among the youth but needs multisectoral action, including complete enforcement of existing policies and implementing Article 5.2 of the WHO FCTC.



Recommendations

- ◆ The Bangladesh GYTS reports of 2007 and 2013 show that the use of tobacco products has not reduced. The country should take appropriate measures to formulate and implement school-based intervention programmes to inform students about the harmful effects of tobacco use.
- ◆ Education on tobacco control needs to start at a young age, as initiation to tobacco use starts early. Thus, tobacco-related prevention and related issues should be included in the formal school curriculum and awareness programmes conducted.
- ◆ A significant number of students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home and in public places. There is a need to effectively enforce the Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (Control) Act, 2005 and Amendment 2013 and its regulations.
- ◆ Smokeless tobacco use is the most common form of tobacco use among the youth of Bangladesh, both boys and girls. Smokeless tobacco products are easily affordable by the youth due to their low prices. Increasing taxes on tobacco is an effective measure to protect the youth.
- ◆ Many students who smoked expressed the desire to quit smoking. With proper assistance and tools, these students could stop smoking forever. A multisectoral approach is required:
 - to develop tobacco cessation facilities;
 - to provide tobacco cessation training to health professionals;
 - to provide tobacco cessation training to other professionals such as teachers;
 - to ensure intersectoral collaboration within and outside the government;
 - to conduct advocacy for national and international funding to support tobacco cessation activities in Bangladesh.

- ◆ Sales of tobacco to and by minors have been banned (as per the 2013 Amendment of the Tobacco Control Act). However, the majority of minors were easily able to buy tobacco products despite being underage. This law should be enforced strictly.
- ◆ To maintain a current understanding of tobacco use and other key indicators among youth, and to gauge trends in the uptake and implementation of the WHO FCTC and MPOWER package, this survey should be conducted at least once every four years.

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Annexes

Annex 1

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), Bangladesh 2012–2013, questionnaire

Instructions

- ◆ Please read each question carefully before answering it.
- ◆ Choose the answer that best describes what you believe and feel to be correct.
- ◆ Choose only **one** answer for each question.
- ◆ On the answer sheet, locate the circle that corresponds to your answer and fill it in completely with the pencil that was provided to you.
- ◆ Correctly fill in the bubbles:
 Like this: 
- ◆ If you have to change your answer, don't worry, just erase it completely, without leaving marks.

Example:

24. Do you believe that fish live in water?

- a. Definitely yes
- b. Probably yes
- c. Probably not
- d. Definitely not

24.



Introduction

Thank you for participating in this survey. Before you start, please read the following information that will help to answer the questions.

- ◆ Some of the questions will ask about smoking **cigarettes**.
- ◆ Other questions may ask about **smoking tobacco** in general that includes cigarettes and other types of smoked tobacco products.

- ◆ Other questions may ask about using **smokeless tobacco**, which is tobacco that is not smoked, but is sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed.
- ◆ Finally, other questions may ask about any **tobacco use** or any **tobacco products** – this includes smoking cigarettes, smoking tobacco other than cigarettes, and using smokeless tobacco.
- ◆ Here is a chart that provides examples of various tobacco products:

Any Tobacco Use	
Smoking Tobacco includes:	Smokeless Tobacco includes:
Cigarettes	- Snuff
- Manufactured cigarettes	- Chewing tobacco
- Hand-rolled cigarettes	- Betel quid with tobacco
Other types of smoked tobacco:	- Gutka
- Pipes	
- Cigars	
- Waterpipes/ hookah/ shisha	
- Bidis	

The first few questions ask for some background information about yourself.

1. How old are you?

- a. 11 years old or younger
- b. 12 years old
- c. 13 years old
- d. 14 years old
- e. 15 years old
- f. 16 years old
- g. 17 years old or older

2. What is your sex?

- a. Male
- b. Female

3. In what class are you?

- a. 7 (Seven)
- b. 8 (Eight)
- c. 9 (Nine)

4. During an average week, how much money do you have that you can spend on yourself, however you want? (in Taka)

- a. I usually don't have any spending money
- b. Less than 50 taka
- c. 51 to 100 taka
- d. 101 to 150 taka
- e. 151 to 200 taka
- f. 201 to 250 taka
- g. More than 250 taka

The next questions ask about your use of tobacco.

5. Have you ever tried or experimented with cigarette smoking?

- a. Yes
- b. No

6. How old were you when you first tried a cigarette?

- a. I have never tried smoking a cigarette.
- b. 7 years old or younger
- c. 8 or 9 years old
- d. 10 or 11 years old
- e. 12 or 13 years old
- f. 14 or 15 years old
- g. 16 years old or older

7. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 to 5 days
- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 days

8. Please think about the days you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days. How many cigarettes did you usually smoke per day?

- a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days.
- b. Less than 1 cigarette per day
- c. 1 cigarette per day
- d. 2 to 5 cigarettes per day
- e. 6 to 10 cigarettes per day
- f. 11 to 20 cigarettes per day
- g. More than 20 cigarettes per day

9. Have you ever tried or experimented with any form of smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes (pipes, cigars, waterpipes, hookah, shisha, bidis)?

- a. Yes
- b. No

10. During the past 30 days, did you use any form of smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes (pipes, cigars, waterpipes, hookah, shisha, bidis)?

- a. Yes
- b. No

- 11. Do you ever smoke tobacco or feel like smoking tobacco first thing in the morning?**
- a. I don't smoke tobacco.
 - b. No, I don't smoke tobacco or feel like smoking tobacco first thing in the morning.
 - c. Yes, I sometimes smoke tobacco or feel like smoking tobacco first thing in the morning.
 - d. Yes, I always smoke tobacco or feel like smoking tobacco first thing in the morning.
- 12. How soon after you smoke tobacco do you start to feel a strong desire to smoke again that is hard to ignore?**
- a. I don't smoke tobacco.
 - b. I never feel a strong desire to smoke again after smoking tobacco.
 - c. Within 60 minutes
 - d. 1 to 2 hours
 - e. More than 2 hours to 4 hours
 - f. More than 4 hours but less than one full day
 - g. 1 to 3 days
 - h. 4 days or more
- 13. Have you ever tried or experimented with any form of smokeless tobacco products (zorda with pan, tobacco leaf, gul, khaini, panmasala)?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- 14. During the past 30 days, did you use any form of smokeless tobacco products (zorda with pan, tobacco leaf, gul, khaini, panmasala)?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No

The next questions ask about your feelings toward stopping smoking.

- 15. Do you want to stop smoking now?**
- a. I have never smoked.
 - b. I don't smoke now.
 - c. Yes
 - d. No
- 16. During the past 12 months, did you ever try to stop smoking?**
- a. I have never smoked.
 - b. I don't smoke now.
 - c. Yes
 - d. No
- 17. Do you think you would be able to stop smoking if you wanted to?**
- a. I have never smoked.
 - b. I don't smoke now.
 - c. Yes
 - d. No
- 18. Have you ever received help or advice to help you stop smoking? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)**
- a. I have never smoked.
 - b. Yes, from a program or professional
 - c. Yes, from a friend
 - d. Yes, from a family member
 - e. Yes, from both programs or professionals and from friends or family members
 - f. No

The next questions ask about your exposure to other people's smoking.

- 19. During the past 7 days, on how many days has anyone smoked inside your home, in your presence?**
- a. 0 days
 - b. 1 or 2 days
 - c. 3 to 4 days
 - d. 5 to 6 days
 - e. 7 days
- 20. During the past 7 days, on how many days has anyone smoked in your presence, inside any enclosed public place, other than your home (such as: school, shops, restaurants, shopping malls, movie theaters, any office, inside bus, inside train)?**
- a. 0 days
 - b. 1 or 2 days
 - c. 3 to 4 days
 - d. 5 to 6 days
 - e. 7 days
- 21. During the past 7 days, on how many days has anyone smoked in your presence, at any outdoor public place (such as: playgrounds, sidewalks, entrance to buildings, parks, beaches, bus terminal, railway station)?**
- a. 0 days
 - b. 1 or 2 days
 - c. 3 to 4 days
 - d. 5 to 6 days
 - e. 7 days

22. **During the past 30 days, did you see anyone smoke inside the school building or outside on school property?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
23. **Do you think the smoke from other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to you?**
- a. Definitely not
 - b. Probably not
 - c. Probably yes
 - d. Definitely yes
24. **Are you in favor of banning smoking inside enclosed public places (such as: school, shops, restaurants, shopping malls, movie theaters, any office, inside bus, inside train)?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
25. **Are you in favor of banning smoking at outdoor public places (such as: playgrounds, sidewalks, entrance to buildings, parks, beaches, bus terminal, railway station)?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No

The next questions ask about getting cigarettes.

26. **The last time you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days, how did you get them? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)**
- a. I did not smoke any cigarettes during the past 30 days.
 - b. I bought them in a store or shop.
 - c. I bought them from a street vendor.
 - d. I got them from someone else.
 - e. I got them some other way.

27. During the past 30 days, did anyone refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?

- a. I did not try to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days.
- b. Yes, someone refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age.
- c. No, my age did not keep me from buying cigarettes.

28. The last time you bought cigarettes during the past 30 days, how did you buy them?

- a. I did not buy cigarettes during the past 30 days.
- b. I bought them in a pack.
- c. I bought individual sticks (singles).
- d. I bought them in a carton.
- e. I bought them in rolls.
- f. I bought tobacco and rolled my own.

29. On average, how much do you think a pack of 20 cigarettes costs (in Taka)?

- a. Less than 25 taka
- b. 26 to 50 taka
- c. 51 to 75 taka
- d. 76 to 100 taka
- e. 101 to 150 taka
- f. 151 to 200 taka
- g. More than 200 taka
- h. I don't know.

The next questions ask about your knowledge of messages that are *against* using tobacco (might include cigarettes, other smoked tobacco and smokeless tobacco).

- 30. During the past 30 days, did you see or hear any *anti-tobacco* media messages on television, radio, internet, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines or movies?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- 31. During the past 30 days, did you see or hear any *anti-tobacco* messages at sports events, fairs, concerts, or community events, or social gatherings?**
- a. I did not go to sports events, fairs, concerts, or community events, or social gatherings in the past 30 days.
 - b. Yes
 - c. No
- 32. During the past 30 days, did you see any health warnings on cigarette packages?**
- a. Yes, but I didn't think much of them.
 - b. Yes, and they led me to think about quitting smoke or not start smoking.
 - c. No
- 33. During the past 12 months, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know.

The next questions ask about your knowledge of advertisements or promotions for tobacco (might include cigarettes, other smoked tobacco, and smokeless tobacco).

- 34. During the past 30 days, did you see any people using tobacco when you watched TV, videos, or movies?**
- a. I did not watch TV, videos, or movies in the past 30 days.
 - b. Yes
 - c. No
- 35. During the past 30 days, did you see any advertisements or promotions for tobacco products at points of sale (such as: stores, shops, street vendors)?**
- a. I did not visit any points of sale in the past 30 days.
 - b. Yes
 - c. No
- 36. Would you ever use or wear something that has a tobacco company or tobacco product name or picture on it such as a lighter, T-shirt, hat, or sunglasses?**
- a. Yes
 - b. Maybe
 - c. No
- 37. Do you have something (for example, T-shirt, pen, backpack) with a tobacco product band logo on it?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- 38. Has a person working for a tobacco company ever offered you a free tobacco product?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No

The next questions ask about your attitudes and beliefs about using tobacco.

- 39. If one of your friends offered you a tobacco product, would you use it?**
- a. Definitely not
 - b. Probably not
 - c. Probably yes
 - d. Definitely yes
- 40. At any time during the next 12 months do you think you will use any form of tobacco?**
- a. Definitely not
 - b. Probably not
 - c. Probably yes
 - d. Definitely yes
- 41. Once someone has started smoking tobacco, do you think it would be difficult for them to quit?**
- a. Definitely not
 - b. Probably not
 - c. Probably yes
 - d. Definitely yes
- 42. Do you think smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable or less comfortable at celebrations, parties, or in other social gatherings?**
- a. More comfortable
 - b. Less comfortable
 - c. No difference whether smoking or not

- 43. Do you agree or disagree with the following: "I think I might enjoy smoking a cigarette."**
- a. I currently smoke cigarettes.
 - b. Strongly agree
 - c. Agree
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly disagree

Bidi Module

The next questions ask about bidi smoking.

- 44. Have ever tried or experimented with bidi smoking, even one or two puffs?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- 45. How old were you when you first tried smoking a bidi?**
- a. I have never tried smoking a bidi.
 - b. 7 years old or younger
 - c. 8 or 9 years old
 - d. 10 or 11 years old
 - e. 12 or 13 years old
 - f. 14 or 15 years old
 - g. 16 years old or older
- 46. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke bidis?**
- a. 0 days
 - b. 1 or 2 days
 - c. 3 to 5 days

- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 days

47. Please think about the days you smoked bidis during the past 30 days. How many bidis did you usually smoke per day?

- a. I did not smoke bidis during the past 30 days.
- b. Less than 1 bidi per day
- c. 1 bidi per day
- d. 2 to 5 bidis per day
- e. 6 to 10 bidis per day
- f. 11 to 20 bidis per day
- g. More than 20 bidis per day

48. During the past 30 days, did anyone refuse to sell you bidis because of your age?

- a. I did not try to buy bidis during the past 30 days.
- b. Yes, someone refused to sell me bidis because of my age.
- c. No, my age did not keep me from buying bidis.

49. During the past 30 days, did you see any health warnings on bidi packages?

- a. Yes, but I didn't think much of them.
- b. Yes, and they led me to think about quitting bidi smoking or not starting bidi smoking.
- c. No

- 50. If one of your best friends offered you a bidi, would you smoke it?**
- a. Definitely not
 - b. Probably not
 - c. Probably yes
 - d. Definitely yes
- 51. Once someone has started smoking bidis, do you think it would be difficult for them to quit?**
- a. Definitely not
 - b. Probably not
 - c. Probably yes
 - d. Definitely yes
- 52. Do you think smoking bidis helps people feel more comfortable or less comfortable at celebrations, parties, or in other social gathering?**
- a. More comfortable
 - b. Less comfortable
 - c. No difference whether smoking bidis or not
- 53. Do you agree or disagree with the following: "I think I might enjoy smoking bidis."**
- a. I currently smoke bidis.
 - b. Strongly agree
 - c. Agree
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly disagree

Smokeless Tobacco Module

The next questions ask about smokeless tobacco. This includes chewing tobacco (such as zarda with pan, tobacco leaf, gul, panmasala)

- 54. How old were you when you first tried using smokeless tobacco?**
- a. I have never tried using smokeless tobacco.
 - b. 7 years old or younger
 - c. 8 or 9 years old
 - d. 10 or 11 years old
 - e. 12 or 13 years old
 - f. 14 or 15 years old
 - g. 16 years old or older
- 55. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use smokeless tobacco?**
- a. 0 days
 - b. 1 or 2 days
 - c. 3 to 5 days
 - d. 6 to 9 days
 - e. 10 to 19 days
 - f. 20 to 29 days
 - g. All 30 days
- 56. Please think about the days you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days. How many times did you usually use smokeless tobacco per day?**
- a. I did not use smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days.
 - b. Less than once per day
 - c. Once per day

- d. 2 to 5 times per day
 - e. 6 to 10 times per day
 - f. 11 to 20 times per day
 - g. More than 20 times per day
- 57. Do you want to stop using smokeless tobacco now?**
- a. I have never used smokeless tobacco.
 - b. I don't use smokeless tobacco now.
 - c. Yes
 - d. No
- 58. The last time you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days, how did you get it? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)**
- a. I did not use smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days.
 - b. I bought it in a store or shop.
 - c. I bought it from a street vendor.
 - d. I got it from someone.
 - e. I got it some other way.
- 59. During the past 30 days, did you see any health warnings on smokeless tobacco packages?**
- a. Yes, but I didn't think much of them.
 - b. Yes, and they led me to think about quitting smokeless tobacco or not starting smokeless tobacco.
 - c. No
- 60. Do you think using smokeless tobacco helps people feel more comfortable or less comfortable at celebrations, parties, or in other social gathers?**
- a. More comfortable
 - b. Less comfortable
 - c. No difference whether using smokeless tobacco or not

Annex 2

Factsheet GYTS – Bangladesh 2013

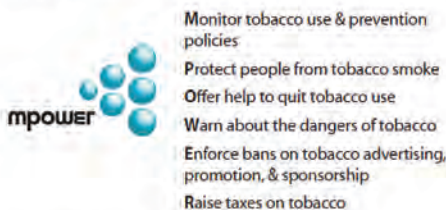
GYTS | GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY

FACT SHEET
BANGLADESH 2013

GYTS Objectives

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), a component of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), is a global standard for systematically monitoring youth tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GYTS is a nationally representative school-based survey of students in grades associated with age 13 to 15 years and is designed to produce cross-sectional estimates for each country. GYTS uses a standard core questionnaire, sample design, and data collection protocol. It assists countries in fulfilling their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



GYTS Methodology

GYTS uses a global standardized methodology that includes a two-stage sample design with schools selected proportional to enrollment size. The classrooms within selected schools are chosen randomly and all students in selected classes are invited to participate in the survey. The survey uses a standard global core questionnaire with a set of optional questions that permits adaptation to meet the needs of the country on tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators. The questionnaire consists of the following topics; tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke (SHS), pro- and anti-tobacco media and advertising, access and availability to obtain tobacco products, and knowledge and attitudes regarding tobacco. The questionnaire is self-administered; using scannable, paper-based bubble sheets, it is anonymous to ensure confidentiality.

In Bangladesh, GYTS was conducted in 2013 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. A total of 3,245 eligible students in grades 7-9 completed the survey, of which 3,186 were aged 13-15 years. The overall response rate of all students surveyed was 100.0%.

GYTS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 6.9% overall, 9.2% of boys, 2.8% of girls currently used any tobacco products.
- 2.9% overall, 4.0% of boys, 1.1% of girls currently smoked tobacco.
- 2.1% overall, 3.4% of boys, 0.0% of girls currently smoked cigarettes.
- 4.5% overall, 5.9% of boys, 2.0% of girls currently used smokeless tobacco.
- 5.2% overall, 6.6% of boys, 2.7% of girls currently used tobacco products other than cigarettes.
- 21.6% overall, 21.9% of boys, 3.6% of girls first tried a cigarette at less than 10 years old.

CESSATION

- 4 in 10 current smokers tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months.
- 6 in 10 current smokers want to stop smoking.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 31.1% of students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 59.0% of students were exposed to tobacco smoke inside enclosed public places.

ACCESS & AVAILABILITY

- 84.8 % of current cigarette smokers obtained cigarettes by buying them from a store, shop, or street vendor.
- Among current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes, 86.1% were not prevented from buying them because of their age.

MEDIA

- 7 in 10 students noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media.
- 5 in 10 students noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions when visiting points of sale.
- 1 in 10 students own something with a tobacco brand logo on it.

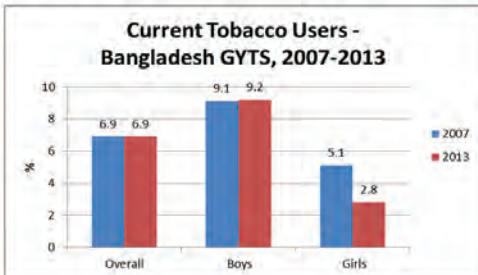
KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES

- 82.0% of students definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them.
- 72.5% of students favor banning smoking inside enclosed public places.



TOBACCO USE

SMOKED TOBACCO	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current tobacco smokers ¹	2.9	4.0	1.1
Current cigarette smokers ²	2.1	3.4	0.0
Frequent cigarette smokers ³	1.4	2.2	0.0
Current smokers of other tobacco ⁴	0.8	0.6	1.0
Ever tobacco smokers ⁵	10.7	14.5	3.9
Ever cigarette smokers ⁶	5.1	7.7	0.6
Ever smokers of other tobacco ⁷	5.8	7.3	3.3
SMOKELESS TOBACCO			
Current smokeless tobacco users ⁸	4.5	5.9	2.0
Ever smokeless tobacco users ⁹	10.1	13.0	5.0
TOBACCO USE (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users ¹⁰	6.9	9.2	2.8
Current users of tobacco products other than cigarettes ¹¹	5.2	6.6	2.7
Ever tobacco users ¹²	18.6	24.6	7.8
SUSCEPTIBILITY			
Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use in the future ¹³	9.9	12.2	6.5
Never smokers who thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette ¹⁴	6.9	6.4	7.6



CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current smokers who tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months	35.4	35.4	N/A
Current smokers who want to stop smoking now	59.9	59.9	N/A
Current smokers who thought they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to	86.1	85.9	--
Current smokers who have ever received help/advice from a program or professional to stop smoking	8.9	6.4	--

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Exposure to tobacco smoke at home ¹⁵	31.1	33.0	27.7
Exposure to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place ¹⁶	59.0	61.3	54.8
Exposure to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place ¹⁷	55.8	59.1	49.8
Students who saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property ¹⁸	39.4	39.4	39.4

ACCESS & AVAILABILITY

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current cigarette smokers who obtained cigarettes by buying them from a store, shop, or street vendor ¹⁹	84.8	84.9	--
Current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age ²⁰	86.1	86.1	N/A
Current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes as individual sticks ²¹	84.8	84.8	N/A

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Noticing tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale ²²	52.3	57.2	42.4
Students who saw anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies ²³	77.2	80.2	71.5
Students who were ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative	6.3	8.8	1.8
Students who own something with a tobacco brand logo on it	9.0	11.1	5.0
ANTI-TOBACCO ADVERTISING			
Noticing anti-tobacco messages in the media ²⁴	66.2	65.9	66.8
Noticing anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events ²⁵	58.0	55.8	62.3
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label ²⁶	11.1	12.1	--
Students who were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months	57.7	55.2	62.1

KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Students who definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco	32.2	30.3	35.6
Students who thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings	32.8	33.4	31.6
Students who definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them	82.0	82.1	81.8
Students who favor banning smoking inside enclosed public places	72.5	72.6	72.3
Students who favor banning smoking at outdoor public places	75.4	76.2	74.0

¹ Smoked tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ² Smoked cigarettes anytime during the past 30 days. ³ Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days. ⁴ Smoked tobacco other than cigarettes anytime during the past 30 days. ⁵ Ever smoked any tobacco, even one or two puffs. ⁶ Ever smoked cigarettes, even one or two puffs. ⁷ Ever smoked tobacco other than cigarettes, even one or two puffs. ⁸ Used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ⁹ Ever used smokeless tobacco. ¹⁰ Smoked tobacco and/or used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ¹¹ Smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes and/or used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ¹² Ever smoked tobacco and/or used smokeless tobacco. ¹³ Susceptible to future tobacco use includes those who answered "definitely yes", "probably yes", or "probably not" to using tobacco if one of their best friends offered it to them, or "definitely yes", "probably yes", or "probably not" to using tobacco during the next 12 months. ¹⁴ Those who answered "Agree" or "Strongly Agree" to the statement: "I think I might enjoy smoking a cigarette". ¹⁵ How cigarettes were obtained the last time respondents smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days. ¹⁶ Of those who tried to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days. ¹⁷ Based on the last purchase of those who bought cigarettes during the past 30 days. ¹⁸ Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days. ¹⁹ Among those who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days. ²⁰ Among those who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days. ²¹ Among those who noticed warning labels on cigarette packages in the past 30 days. ²² During the past 30 days. ²³ During the past 7 days.

NOTE: Students refer to persons aged 13-15 years who are enrolled in school. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all students aged 13-15 years. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

-- Indicates estimate based on less than 35 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. N/A = The sample size is 0.



Findings from the Bangladesh Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), 2013 provides important indicators of tobacco control among youth in the country. It also provides an opportunity to compare the findings of the GYTS 2007, better understand the effect of interventions, and formulate strategies for better tobacco control interventions among the youth.

The rich data contained in this document will be useful for programme managers, researchers, tobacco control advocates and other relevant stakeholders for generating credible evidence to promote tobacco control. In addition, these data can help Member States plan further epidemiological studies as per their need.



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