

# 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  
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Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean



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



## FACT SHEET . . . . .

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

The Djibouti GYTS was a school-based survey of students in grades 7 & 8 conducted in 2009.

A one-stage sample design was used to produce representative data for Djibouti. A census was conducted of all schools containing the target grades. Classes were randomly selected and all students in selected classes were eligible to participate. The school response rate was 100.0%, the class response rate was 100.0%, the student response rate was 90.1%, and the overall response rate was 90.1%. A total of 1,096 students aged 13-15 participated in the Djibouti GYTS.

### Prevalence

- 11.5% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Boy = 14.4%, Girl = 7.4%)
- 19.0% currently use any tobacco product (Boy = 22.7%, Girl = 14.3%)
- 7.0% currently smoke cigarettes (Boy = 9.5%, Girl = 3.5%)
- 16.4% currently use other tobacco products (Boy = 18.7%, Girl = 13.2%)
- 19.2% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year

### Knowledge and Attitudes

34.4% think boys and 29.1% think girls who smoke look more attractive

### Access and Availability - Current Smokers

25.0% buy cigarettes in a store

### Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

- 36.0% live in homes where others smoke in their presence
- 44.7% are around others who smoke in places outside their home
- 64.8% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 44.0% think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 33.9% have one or more parents who smoke
- 11.7% have most or all friends who smoke

### Cessation - Current Smokers

- 68.8% want to stop smoking
- 59.0% tried to stop smoking during the past year
- 73.2% have ever received help to stop smoking

### Media and Advertising

- 68.9% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
- 65.7% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days
- 60.1% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days
- 26.6% have an object with a cigarette brand logo

### School

- 43.0% had been taught in class, during the past year, about the dangers of smoking
- 26.2% had discussed in class, during the past year, reasons why people their age smoke

### Highlights

- 19.0% of students currently use any form of tobacco; 7.0% currently smoke cigarettes; 16.4% currently use some other form of tobacco.
- SHS exposure is moderate – one-third of the students live in homes where others smoke, and nearly half the students are exposed to smoke around others outside of the home; One-third of the students have at least one parent who smokes.
- Two in five students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Nearly two-thirds of students think smoking in public places should be banned.
- Seven in 10 current smokers want to stop smoking.
- More than 1 in 4 students have an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.
- Close to 7 in 10 students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days; Nearly two-thirds of students saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards and 3 in 5 saw pro-tobacco ads in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days.