

global adult tobacco survey

Egypt key findings

The Ministry of Health of Egypt, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and the WHO Representative's Office in Egypt are the three national partners who collaborated in conducting the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). GATS is a standardized global survey for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoked and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. It is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries, and enhances countries' capacity to plan, implement and evaluate tobacco control programmes. It will also assist countries to fulfil their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control to generate comparable data within and across countries. Financial support for GATS was provided by Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta and programme support by the CDC Foundation.

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Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean



Cessation, public knowledge and the media

Smoking cessation

- More than 41% of smokers have attempted to quit at some time.
- Among the male ever-smokers who attempted to quit, nearly 17% successfully managed to do so.
- Among the female ever-smokers who attempted to quit, nearly 21% successfully managed to do so.
- The many various cessation methods used varied according to age group and education level.
- The older the smoker the more attempts at quitting had been tried.
- About 43% of current male tobacco smokers and nearly 46% of current female tobacco smokers are interested in quitting smoking.

Public knowledge and the media

- About 79% of the Egyptian population has seen anti-smoking advocacy material; almost 52% reported seeing anti-smoking public health information films on local television channels and nearly 56% on satellite channels (Figure 18).
- Almost 11% have seen pro-cigarette marketing, mostly in stores at the point of sale.
- The majority of the Egyptian population (more than 90%) believe that smoking cigarettes and *shisha* causes serious illnesses, such as heart attacks, lung cancer and a range of health problems for pregnant women and fetuses.
- The majority of the Egyptian population (more than 90%) believe that breathing other people's cigarette and *shisha* smoke causes serious illnesses, such as heart attacks, lung cancer and a range of health problems for pregnant women and fetuses.
- This high level of knowledge was determined to be true for both smokers and non-smokers alike and among all educational levels.

Health warnings and advertising

- Among current cigarette smokers who have noticed health warnings on cigarette packets, nearly 45% thought about quitting.
- 90% of adults who watch films or series on television report seeing cigarette smoking scenes on television and 87% report seeing *shisha* smoking scenes.

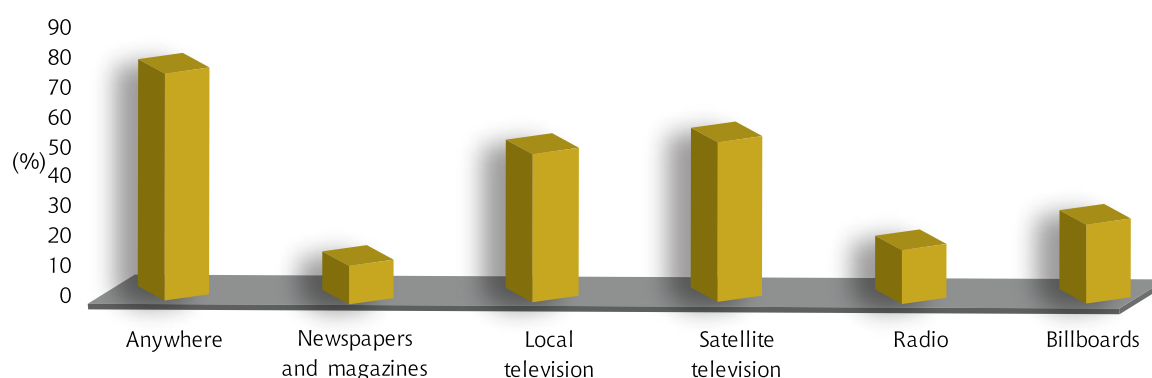


Figure 18. Percentage of the Egyptian population that have seen anti-smoking material