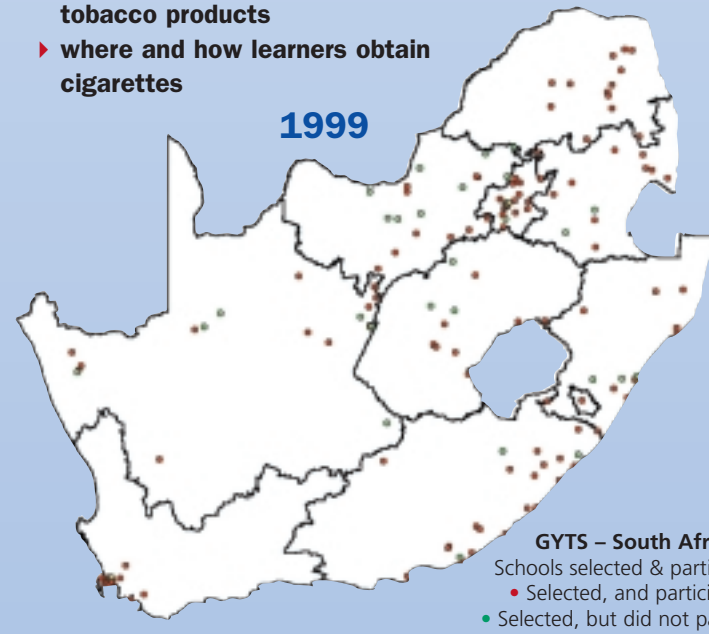


SA GYTS 2002: NATIONAL & WESTERN CAPE HIGHLIGHTS

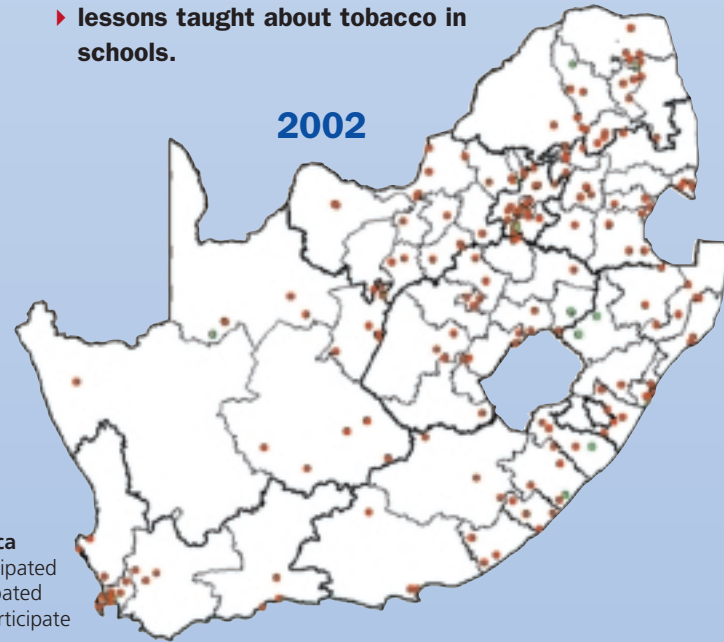
INTRODUCTION

The GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY conducted in South Africa in 1999 & 2002 collected information on

- ▶ the number of learners who use cigarettes & other tobacco products
- ▶ where and how learners obtain cigarettes



- ▶ exposure to other people's smoke
- ▶ learners who want to stop smoking
- ▶ learners who saw tobacco-related advertising
- ▶ lessons taught about tobacco in schools.



GYTS – South Africa
Schools selected & participated
• Selected, and participated
• Selected, but did not participate

NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

A significant decrease in the number of learners who:

- ▶ try to smoke
- ▶ smoke frequently.

A large drop in the prevalence of:

- ▶ current smoking
- ▶ starting to smoke before the age of 10 years
- ▶ the use of tobacco products other than cigarettes.

A significant decrease in the number of tobacco advertisements seen:

- ▶ in papers and magazines
- ▶ on billboards.

Young people continue to have items with cigarette logos on them.

A decrease in exposure to cigarette smoke from others.

An increase in the number of current smokers expressing support for banning smoking in public places.

Many current smokers want to stop smoking & many have tried to stop smoking.

Learners remain unaware about the harmful effects of cigarette smoke from others.

WESTERN CAPE HIGHLIGHTS

Across the provinces, displayed the highest rates of:

- ▶ ever smoking,
- ▶ current smoking,
- ▶ frequent smoking, and
- ▶ current use of any tobacco products.

Compared to the national prevalence, significantly higher prevalence of:

- ▶ ever smoking
- ▶ current smoking.

The highest prevalence of current smokers who bought their cigarettes in a store (across both surveys).

Underage sales are high.

Percentage of current smokers who want to stop smoking and who have tried to stop remains high.

Significantly more learners saw cigarette advertisements in newspapers and magazines compared to national averages (across both surveys).

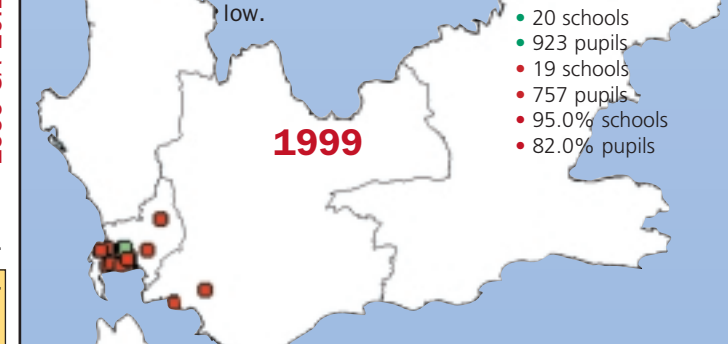
Significantly more learners saw an anti-smoking message in the media compared to the national average (2002).

More current smokers compared to the national average reported seeing tobacco advertisements on billboards (2002).

The highest prevalence of current smokers exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (2002).

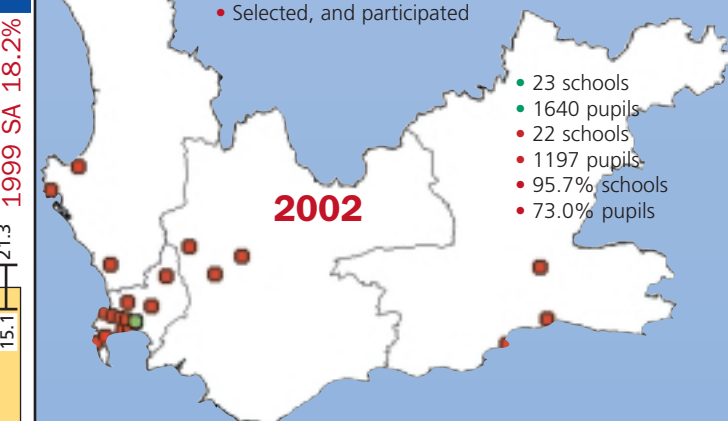
The prevalence of never smokers who had someone smoke in their presence in a place other than their home was significantly greater than the national average (2002).

Tobacco addressed in the school curriculum remains low.



• 20 schools
• 923 pupils
• 19 schools
• 757 pupils
• 95.0% schools
• 82.0% pupils

GYTS – Western Cape
Schools selected & participated
• Selected, but did not participate
• Selected, and participated



• 23 schools
• 1640 pupils
• 22 schools
• 1197 pupils
• 95.7% schools
• 73.0% pupils

	NATIONAL		WESTERN CAPE	
	1999	2002	1999	2002
RESPONSE RATES				
LEARNERS WHO TOOK PART IN THE STUDY	6 045	8 935	757	1 197
PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS THAT RESPONDED	76.9%	92.7%	95.0%	95.7%
PERCENTAGE OF LEARNERS WHO RESPONDED	85.5%	68.1%	82.0%	73.0%
PREVALENCE				
HAD EVER SMOKED CIGARETTES ¹	46.7%	37.6%	65.8%	62.9%
CURRENTLY USE ANY TOBACCO PRODUCT	32.5%	27.6%	44.8%	42.4%
CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES ²	23.0%	18.5%	40.7%	37.1%
CURRENTLY USE OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS ³	18.2%	14.5%	13.8%	14.7%
FIRST SMOKED CIGARETTES BEFORE THE AGE OF 10 ⁴	18.5%	16.2%	14.7%	16.7%
CURRENT FREQUENT CIGARETTE SMOKING ⁵	10.1%	5.8%	16.0%	12.2%
ACCESS AND AVAILABILITY-CURRENT SMOKERS				
BUY CIGARETTES IN A STORE	50.7%	54.4%	62.8%	60.8%
WHO BOUGHT CIGARETTES IN A STORE & NOT REFUSED PURCHASE BECAUSE OF AGE (<16)	69.4%	66.1%	74.8%	70.9%
WERE OFFERED FREE CIGARETTES BY A TOBACCO COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE	29.7%	22.0%	21.8%	23.3%
ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE (ETS- CIGARETTE SMOKE FROM OTHERS)				
NEVER SMOKERS WHO HAD SOMEONE SMOKE IN THEIR HOME IN THEIR PRESENCE	32.1%	26.2%	41.3%	31.7%
NEVER SMOKERS WHO HAD OTHERS SMOKE IN THEIR PRESENCE IN PLACES OTHER THAN THEIR HOMES	41.2%	32.4%	51.4%	42.6%
CURRENT SMOKERS WHO THINK THAT SMOKING SHOULD BE BANNED IN PUBLIC PLACES	50.6%	54.5%	52.6%	49.5%
CESSATION				
CURRENT SMOKERS WHO WANT TO STOP SMOKING	73.9%	72.6%	74.2%	67.1%
CURRENT SMOKERS WHO TRIED TO STOP SMOKING DURING THE PAST YEAR	76.6%	74.4%	78.0%	75.9%
MEDIA & ADVERTISING				
LEARNERS WHO HAVE SEEN CIGARETTE ADS ON MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS	77.9%	69.5%	85.2%	80.9%
CURRENT SMOKERS WHO HAVE SEEN TOBACCO ADS ON BILLBOARDS	85.0%	78.0%	86.9%	86.3%
LEARNERS WHO HAVE SEEN ANTI-SMOKING MEDIA MESSAGES	79.7%	75.4%	83.6%	81.8%
NEVER SMOKERS WHO HAVE AN OBJECT WITH A CIGARETTE LOGO ON IT	13.5%	16.2%	18.4%	17.6%
SCHOOL CURRICULUM				
HAD BEEN TAUGHT IN CLASS ABOUT THE DANGERS OF SMOKING DURING THE PAST YEAR	40.8%	42.5%	39.0%	47.7%
HAVE DISCUSSED IN CLASS REASONS WHY PEOPLE THEIR AGE SMOKE DURING THE PAST YEAR	31.4%	30.1%	32.6%	34.6%
HAVE BEEN TAUGHT IN CLASS ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING	44.5%	43.4%	41.2%	48.2%

1. Smoked cigarettes, even if one or two puffs.
2. Smoked cigarettes on one or more days of the 30 days preceding the survey.
3. Used tobacco products other than cigarettes on one or more days of the 30 days preceding the survey.
4. Among ever smokers.
5. Current smokers who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the 30 days preceding the survey.
a. 95% confidence intervals

