Results:

A total of 3792 students participated in the Egypt GYTS. The school response rate was 100% (A sample of 50 schools) were surveyed), the student response rate was 96.3% and the overall response rate was 96.3%.

For the pupose of analysis, three main categories of students were identified in the survey.

- Never smokers are these students who have not admitted to, or, have never tried or experiment with cigarette smoking even one or two puhhs.
- Ever smokers are all these students who have admitted to have ever tried or experimented with cigarette smoking even one or two puffs. There were 13.8 % of students who are identified with this category.
- Current smokers are those students who have smoked on one or more days during the 30 days before the survey. There were 20 % of students in this category.

Table1: percent of students who use tobacco, Egypt GYTS, 2001

Category	Ever smoked Cigarettes Even One Two Puffs ESMOKER Table 1	Current Use			Never smokers – Susceptible to Initiating smoking SUSCEPNS
		Any Tobacco product CTOB Table 5	Cigarettes CSMOKER Table 3	Other tobacco Products OTOB Table 2	
Total	13.8 (±2.7)	19.6 (± 3.6)	4.1 (±1.1)	17.5 (±3.7)	N/A
Sex					
Male	16.2 (±2.9)	22.8 (±4.5)	4.4 (±1.3)	20.5 (±4.7)	N/A
Female	10.7 (±3.8)	15.8 (±4.3)	3.4 (±1.6)	14.3 (±4.4)	N/A

Rationale:

In many countries, people begin smoking at younger and younger ages, with the median age of initiation under 15 years in many countries. Moreover, the prevalence of smoking is frequently very high among adolescents. It is widely known that tobacco is the most important preventable cause of premature death in many countries. Starting to smoke at younger ages increases the risk of death from a smoking- related cause, and lowers the age at which death is likely to occur. Young people who start smoking early in life will often find it difficult to quit smoking. Half of persistent smokers who start smoking in adolescence will die from their use of tobacco. The questions in this section measure smoking experimentation, current smoking patterns, age of initiation, and other tobacco use

- About one in seven of all students have ever smoked cigarettes ,with no significant difference between boys and girls.

- One in five students currently use any tobacco product. 4% currently smoking cigarettes and 17.5% use other tobacco products.
- There is no significant difference between current smokers boys or girls.

Table 2: school curriculum, Egypt GYTS, 2001

Category	Percent taught dangers of smoking CORE50C TABLE 26	Percent discussed reasons why people age smoke CORE51C Table 27
Total	46.5(±3.8)	34.9(±3.8)
Sex		
Male	48.4(±4.3)	37.2(±4.4)
Female	43.5(±7.1)	31.3(±5.7)

Rational

These questions measure student perception of tobacco use prevention education. School are an ideal setting in which to provide tobacco use prevention education. School-based tobacco prevention education programs that focus on skills training have proven effective in reducing the onset of smoking. School _based health programs should enable and encourage children and adolescents who have not experimented with tobacco to continue to abstain from any use. For young persons who have experimented with tobacco use, or who are regular tobacco users, school tobacco prevention education programs may enable them to immediately stop all use.

*About half of the students were taught in their school about the dangers of smoking during the past academic year.

More then one third of the students discussed reasons why people their age start smoking.

There is no significant difference by gender.

Table 3: Cessation Egypt GYTS, 2001:

Category	Current smoker	
	Percent desire to stop CORE35A Table119	Percent tried to stop year CORE36A Table 20
Total	61.9(±17.9)	63.5(±13.9)
Sex		
Male	76.0(±10.4)	67.7(12.0)
Female	48.4(±35.9) *	53.6(±27.1) *

***N<35 students**

Rationale:

Many smokers, including youth, are addicted to nicotine and need assistance in quitting. To comprehensively address use among youth, the focus must be on both prevention and cessation.

Recently in tobacco control, there has been an increased demand for cessation programs for youth. A primary reason for this increased demand is a recognition in the community that many youth who are regular tobacco users are interested in quitting and that they frequently try to quit but most are unsuccessful. To monitor the potential impact of tobacco control policies and diversion and cessation programs it is important to measure cessation among youth.

* About sex in ten currently smokers students reported that they desire to stop smoking and /or they tried to stop smoking during the past year (but failed).
There were no significant differences by gender.

Table 4: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, Egypt GYTS, 2001:

Category	Exposed to smoke from others in their home		Exposed to smoke from others in public places		Pecent think smoking should be banned from public places		Definitely think smoke from others is harmful to them	
	Never smokers CORE32A Table 62	Current smokers CORE32B Table 63	Never smokers CORE33A Table 64	Current smokers CORE33B Table 65	Never smokers CORE34A Table 66	Current smokers CORE34B Table 67	Never smokers Core31A Table 60	Current smokers CORE31B Table 61
Total	26.2(±2.4)	54.3(±12.4)	36.3(±5.0)	73.0(±7.8)	88.7(±2.9)	68.1(±13.9)	77.9(±4.1)	63.6(±14.1)
Sex								
Male	27.3(±3.7)	59.7(±8.4)	41.0(±4.6)	79.6(±8.2)	87.3(±2.5)	68.2(±9.0)	79.5(±4.5)	66.9(±11.4)
Female	25.8(±3.6)	48.2(±32.9)*	32.3(±8.9)	65.9(±20.5)*	90.9(±4.0)	64.7(±31.3)*	77.3(±6.2)	58.7(±28.0)*

***N: 35 cases in denomination**

Rationale:

These questions measure exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS). Since ETS is a significant risk factor for lung cancer, hear disease, asthma exacerbation and induction, respiratory infections, and adverse reproductive outcomes, it is import to assess exposure in youth. The questions in this section measure exposure during the past seven days and assess general knowledge or attitude about the harmful effects of ETS. Although there have been few studies on the economic costs of ETS, those which have examined this issue have found annual costs ranging form $200 million to $8 billion. Thus, the current literature indicates that the detrimental economic and health impact of ETS is very large and in need of further study.

* About are third of never smokers and above the half of the currently smokers were exposed to smoking from others in their homes. And three forths of the currently smokers exposed to smoking in public places.

* Eight in ten of never smokers and seven in ten of current smokers think smoking should be banned from public places with significantly different percentage.

* About two thirds of both never or current smokers think smoke from others is harmful to them.

Table 5: knowledge and attitudes, Egypt GYTS, 2001

Category	Think boys who smoke have more friends	Think girls who smoke have more friends	Think smoking makes boys look more attractive	Think smoking makes girls look more attractive

	Never smokers CORE20A Table 46	Current smokers CORE20B Table 47	Never smokers CORE21A Table 48	Current smokers CORE21A table 49	Never smokers CORE23A Table 50	Current smokers CORE23B Table 51	Never smokers CORE24A Table 52	Current smokers CORE24B Table 53
Total	24.0 (±4.0)	43.3 (±13.7)	18.4 (±3.4)	32.0 (±12.8)	25.0 (±4.9)	23.4 (±8.5)	20.1 (±2.3)	25.6 (±11.5)
Sex								
Male	25.5 (±2.7)	38.4 (±10.0)	18.3 (±2.4)	28.0 (±10.8)	25.3 (±3.5)	28.1 (±8.5)	19.1 (±2.3)	28.3 (±8.6)
Female	22.8 (±6.8)	49.5 (±29.0) *	18.2 (±5.7)	32.8 (±26.9) *	23.6 (±9.0)	19.8 (±15.5) *	19.6 (±6.1)	21.7 (±21.7) *

***N <35 students**

Rational:

These questions measure general knowledge, attitudes, and intentions which have been linked in research studies with risk of smoking onset and transitions toward more regular smoking. Several concepts are specifically addressed including susceptibility to smoking which is a measure of how firm a never smoking youth is regarding their intention to remain a non_smoker. Parental involvement, attitudes toward the social benefits of smoking, Knowledge and attitudes toward risks of tobacco use, and potential peer pressure and to use tobacco are concepts also specifically addressed.

The acquisition of such information could help monitor the broader or more general impact of media counter-advertising and deglamorization campaigns, school curriculum, and youth

empowerment efforts. Moreover, increases in positive attitudes toward tobacco use and decreases agreement with statements about the risks of tobacco use have been related to increases in youth tobacco use rates. Questions regarding susceptibility predict the risk of future smoking experimentation, as do those about the number of friends who smoke, and attitudes and knowledge about tobacco.

*Less than one third of never smokers and only four in ten current smokers think boys who smoke have more friends, with significant difference between them.

*About one in five of never smokers and one third of current smokers think girls who smoke have more friends.

*About one in four of never smokers and /or current smokers think smoking makes boys look more attractive , with no significant difference between boys and girls.

*One in five of never smokers and one in four of current smokers think smoking makes girls look more attractive.

Table 6: media and advertising Egypt GYTS, 2001

Category	Percent saw anti-smoking media messages CORE41A	Percent saw pro-Tobacco messages in newspapers and magazines		Percent who had object with cigarette brand on it		Percent offered "free " Cigarettes by a Tobacco Company	
		Never smokers CORE47A Table 81	Current smokers CORE47B TABLE 82	Never smokers CORE44A Table 76	Current smokers CORE44B Table 77	Never smokers CORE49A Table 83	Current smokers CORE49B Table 84
Total	N/A	71.6 (±3.2)	75.5 (±7.4)	18.0 (±3.5)	25.8 (±7.2)	20.4 (±3.1)	60.5 (±12.9)
Sex							
Male	N/A	69.6 (±3.6)	71.0 (±9.3)	20.0 (±2.8)	22.4 (±7.2)	24.9 (±3.0)	75.1 (±9.7)
Female	N/A	73.0 (±5.7)	80.6 (±14.2) *	16.0 (±5.0)	27.4 (±14.7) *	15.6 (±3.9)	56.6 (±28.4) *

***n<35 students**

Rationale

These questions measure the exposure of young people to pro-tobacco use messages in the mass media. Children buy the most heavily advertised brands and are three times more affected by advertising than are adults. The average youth already has been exposed to billions of dollars in imagery advertising and promotions creating a "friendly familiarity" for tobacco products, an environment in which smoking is seen as glamorous, social and normative. Young people are able to recall virtually no anti-smoking messages on television or in the movies. Yet they are able to recall specific movies that portray smoking and are able to identify actors and actresses who smoke in their entertainment roles.

* More than seven in ten of both never smokers and current smokers saw pro-tobacco messages
in the past 30 days. There was no statistical difference in media exposure by gender.

* Two in ten of never smokers and about one in four of current smokers had object with a cigarette brand logo an it.

* One in four of never smokers was offered free cigerrates, with significant difference between both of them.

Table 7: access and Availability, Egypt GYTS, 2001

category	Percent Current Smokers who Usually smoke at Home CORE12A TABLE 10	Percent Current Smokers who Purchased Cigarettes in a Store CORE2BB Table 11	Percent Current Smokers Who Bought Cigarettes in a Store Who Were Not Refused Because of their age CORE10A Table 12
Total	18.0 (±12.1)	42.1 (±11.2)	93.0 (±7.5)
Sex			
Male	8.6 (±5.0)	34.5 (±8.3)	84.8 (±15.4)
Female	32.1 (±25.5) *	53.1 (±24.9) *	100.0 (±0.0)

*** n < 35**

- About two in ten of current smokers usually smoke at home.

- Four in ten current smokers purchase their cigerrates in a store, and nine in ten of them were not refused purchase because of their age.