

regions, as some districts were not included (46), because enrolment data was not available from isolated remote areas in the mountains. Still the data was national representative, covering both east and west parts of the country.

III. Results

Table 1A: Percent of students who smoke cigarettes, GEORGIA, GYTS, 2002

| Category | Ever Smoked Cigarettes, Even One or Two Puffs | Age of Initiation <10, Ever Smoked Cigarettes | Current Use | Current Cigarette Smokers who Smoke: | | Percent of never smokers likely to initiate smoking during the next year |
|---------------|---|---|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | Cigarettes – Total | Hand-rolled cigarettes | Manufactured cigarettes | |
| Total | 43.9 (± 2.7) | 52.2 (± 4.0) | 22.1 (± 2.3) | 6.5 (± 1.6) | 93.7 (± 2.6) | 22.7 (± 3.9) |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Boy | 55.5 (± 2.9) | 53.8 (± 4.8) | 32.6 (± 3.6) | 6.2 (± 1.9) | 93.7 (± 3.1) | 19.6 (± 6.2) |
| Girl | 32.7 (± 3.8) | 49.5 (± 4.9) | 12.1 (± 2.5) | 7.5 (± 4.0) | 93.7 (± 2.5) | 24.8 (± 3.2) |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 42.7 (± 4.3) | 43.9 (± 5.5) | 13.7 (± 2.6) | 17.4 (± 3.9) | 85.1 (± 8.0) | 26.6 (± 6.0) |
| Other Urban | 39.5 (± 4.5) | 57.5 (± 8.8) | 29.5 (± 5.1) | 2.5 (± 1.9) | 96.3 (± 1.9) | 16.3 (± 6.2) |
| Rural | 52.2 (± 5.2) | 62.6 (± 5.2) | 32.5 (± 4.8) | 0.5 (± 0.6) | 99.0 (± 0.7) | 21.7 (± 8.6) |

Among all students, 43.9% have ever smoked cigarettes and 22.1% are current smokers (Table 1A). Boys are significantly more likely than girls to have ever smoked or to currently smoker cigarettes (55.5% versus 32.7% and 32.6% versus 12.1%). Current cigarette smoking was significantly higher in the other urban (29.5%) and rural regions (32.5%) compared to Tbilisi (13.7%). Over half (52.2%) of ever smokers initiated smoking before age 10, with early initiation significantly higher in the other urban and rural regions compared to Tbilisi. For current smokers, 6.5% had smoked hand rolled cigarettes compared to 93.7% who had smoked manufactured cigarettes. Use of hand rolled cigarettes was significantly higher in Tbilisi than in the other regions however use of

manufactured cigarettes was significantly higher in the other urban and rural regions compared to Tbilisi. Also, 22.7% of never smokers indicate they are likely to initiate smoking during the next year.

Table 1B: Percent of students who use other tobacco products, GEORGIA, GYTS, 2002

| Category | Current Use | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | Other Tobacco Products – Total | Cigars | Chew | Pipe | Any Current Tobacco Use – Cigarettes + Other |
| Total | 6.6 (± 1.0) | 5.7 (± 1.0) | 1.9 (± 0.4) | 1.4 (± 0.5) | 23.3 (± 2.1) |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Boy | 9.6 (± 1.8) | 8.1 (± 1.6) | 2.5 (± 0.9) | 2.1 (± 0.9) | 33.8 (± 3.4) |
| Girl | 3.7 (± 0.8) | 3.4 (± 0.8) | 1.2 (± 0.4) | 0.7 (± 0.3) | 13.0 (± 2.4) |
| Region | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 6.7 (± 1.1) | 5.6 (± 1.2) | 2.6 (± 0.5) | 1.6 (± 0.8) | 15.6 (± 2.5) |
| Other Urban | 4.6 (± 1.9) | 3.8 (± 1.4) | 1.8 (± 1.2) | 1.6 (± 1.0) | 30.4 (± 4.6) |
| Rural | 8.9 (± 2.6) | 8.4 (± 3.0) | 0.3 (± 0.5) | 0.5 (± 0.4) | 33.1 (± 4.5) |

Among all students 6.6% had smoked any tobacco products other than cigarettes, 5.7% had smoked cigars, 1.9% had chewed tobacco and 1.4% had smoked tobacco in pipe (Table 1B). Including cigarette smoking, 23.3% had used any form of tobacco. Boys are significantly more likely than girls to smoke cigars and pipes. Use of chew tobacco was significantly higher in Tbilisi (2.6%) than in rural regions (0.3%). Any current tobacco use including cigarettes was significantly higher in other urban (30.4%) and rural regions (33.1%) compared to Tbilisi (15.6.%)

Table 2: School Curriculum, GEORGIA, GYTS, 2002

| Category | During past school year, percent had class where taught dangers of smoking | During past school year, percent had class where discussed reasons why people their age smoke | During past school year, percent had class where taught about the effects of smoking |
|---------------|--|---|--|
| Total | 10.4 (± 2.0) | 11.9 (± 1.6) | 10.3 (± 1.4) |
| Sex | | | |
| Boy | 10.9 (± 2.9) | 13.0 (± 2.1) | 10.4 (± 1.9) |
| Girl | 9.9 (± 1.9) | 10.7 (± 2.0) | 10.2 (± 1.6) |
| Region | | | |
| Tbilisi | 17.2 (± 3.4) | 19.3 (± 2.5) | 17.5 (± 2.4) |
| Other Urban | 3.6 (± 2.5) | 4.7 (± 3.0) | 2.9 (± 1.8) |
| Rural | 2.5 (± 2.2) | 2.5 (± 2.3) | 1.7 (± 1.3) |

Around 10 % of all surveyed students declared they had classes where they were taught about the dangers (10.4%) and effects (10.3%) of smoking and discussed reasons why people their age smoke (11.9%) (Table 2). Still, there is a significant difference between the capital city Tbilisi (over 17%) and the other urban (approximately 3%) and rural (approximately 2%).

Table 3: Cessation, GEORGIA, GYTS, 2002

| Category | Current Smokers | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Percent desire to stop | Percent tried to stop this year | Received Help/Advice to Stop Smoking | Percent who always have or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning |
| Total | 41.2 (± 7.5) | 49.0 (± 7.5) | 57.5 (± 3.2) | 2.3 (± 1.3) |
| Sex | | | | |
| Boy | 42.9 (± 8.6) | 42.9 (± 8.2) | 60.0 (± 4.0) | 1.9 (± 1.6) |
| Girl | 36.8 (± 7.1) | 64.2 (± 9.2) | 51.1 (± 7.6) | 3.2 (± 2.5) |
| Region | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 64.7 (± 11.6) | 78.6 (± 7.9) | 70.9 (± 4.1) | 6.2 (± 4.9) |
| Other Urban | 25.5 (± 14.9) | 21.8 (± 11.7) | 55.2 (± 5.9) | 2.1 (± 1.6) |
| Rural | 49.3 (± 9.7) | 62.0 (± 9.0) | 47.0 (± 5.0) | 0.0 (± 0.0) |

For the current smokers 49.0% tried to give up smoking, 41.2% had desire to stop smoking, and 57.5% had received help or advice to stop smoking. In the same context, a small proportion of current smokers (2.3%) seem to be already addicted to tobacco, and declared that they always have or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning (Table 3).

Table 4A: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, GEORGIA, GYTS, 2002

| Category | Exposed to smoke in their home | | Exposed to smoke from father in their home | | Exposed to smoke from mother in their home | | Exposed to smoke from sister/brother in their home | | Exposed to smoke from best friend in their home | | Exposed to smoke from others in their home | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Never Smokers | Current Smokers | Never Smokers | Current Smokers | Never Smokers | Current Smokers | Never Smokers | Current Smokers | Never Smokers | Current Smokers | Never Smokers | Current Smokers |
| Total | 93.8 (± 1.1) | 97.2 (± 1.2) | 68.4 (± 3.6) | 81.5 (± 3.1) | 16.5 (± 1.6) | 23.9 (± 4.9) | 15.6 (± 2.5) | 61.4 (± 5.0) | 7.9 (± 1.5) | 41.1 (± 4.1) | 88.5 (± 1.8) | 78.8 (± 5.0) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boy | 91.9 (± 2.0) | 97.2 (± 1.4) | 64.8 (± 4.4) | 79.9 (± 3.3) | 16.3 (± 3.1) | 20.8 (± 5.5) | 10.3 (± 2.9) | 59.8 (± 5.7) | 8.9 (± 1.7) | 39.0 (± 5.1) | 86.8 (± 3.1) | 77.0 (± 5.9) |
| Girl | 95.0 (± 1.5) | 97.3 (± 2.1) | 70.6 (± 3.8) | 85.9 (± 5.6) | 16.6 (± 2.6) | 31.9 (± 5.6) | 18.2 (± 3.5) | 65.1 (± 8.2) | 7.2 (± 1.8) | 46.6 (± 8.9) | 89.7 (± 2.1) | 83.4 (± 4.7) |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 90.7 (± 1.9) | 93.1 (± 3.2) | 65.4 (± 3.1) | 74.0 (± 10.5) | 9.7 (± 2.4) | 19.8 (± 4.1) | 10.2 (± 1.8) | 23.0 (± 6.7) | 11.3 (± 1.9) | 37.9 (± 8.4) | 83.7 (± 2.9) | 84.8 (± 5.6) |
| Other Urban | 97.4 (± 1.3) | 99.7 (± 0.6) | 72.6 (± 9.4) | 80.6 (± 2.1) | 24.1 (± 1.9) | 23.5 (± 9.6) | 21.7 (± 6.1) | 78.7 (± 7.6) | 3.7 (± 2.6) | 45.8 (± 8.3) | 94.8 (± 2.1) | 88.7 (± 10.5) |
| Rural | 97.0 (± 2.6) | 98.5 (± 1.4) | 69.6 (± 7.4) | 88.5 (± 3.2) | 23.2 (± 4.7) | 27.8 (± 9.4) | 26.2 (± 7.4) | 78.6 (± 3.7) | 4.7 (± 4.4) | 39.0 (± 4.1) | 92.5 (± 5.5) | 62.3 (± 6.9) |

More than 90% of both current smokers and never smokers are exposed in their home to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) by different persons (Table 4A). Both current smokers and never smokers are exposed more by their father than by their mothers, with current smokers being more exposed than never smokers (81.5% versus 68.4% by father and 23.9% and 16.5% by mother). Current smokers are significantly more exposed to ETS by their brothers or sisters (61.4 %) and friends (41.1%) in comparison with never smokers (15.6 % and respectively 7.9%). This different held by gender and region. Exposure to smoke from others in their home was significantly higher for never smokers (88.5%) than current smokers (78.8%).

Table 4B: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, GEORGIA, GYTS, 2002

| Category | Exposed to smoke from others in public places | | Percent think smoking should be banned from public places | | Definitely think smoke from others is harmful to them | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | Never Smokers | Current Smokers | Never Smokers | Current Smokers | Never Smokers | Current Smokers |
| Total | 91.3 (± 1.5) | 96.1 (± 1.2) | 85.7 (± 2.2) | 69.3 (± 4.1) | 35.7 (± 4.1) | 9.4 (± 2.1) |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Boy | 90.3 (± 2.3) | 95.9 (± 1.8) | 87.4 (± 2.8) | 69.5 (± 5.5) | 51.5 (± 5.9) | 10.9 (± 2.4) |
| Girl | 91.9 (± 2.1) | 96.7 (± 2.0) | 84.6 (± 2.7) | 68.6 (± 6.9) | 25.5 (± 4.7) | 5.6 (± 2.6) |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 86.8 (± 2.1) | 88.8 (± 4.3) | 79.3 (± 3.4) | 51.3 (± 7.0) | 29.1 (± 3.5) | 19.5 (± 4.5) |
| Other Urban | 96.3 (± 2.9) | 99.4 (± 0.4) | 92.3 (± 3.7) | 78.5 (± 6.7) | 50.8 (± 12.8) | 3.5 (± 3.3) |
| Rural | 96.1 (± 3.6) | 99.5 (± 1.0) | 94.0 (± 4.1) | 76.3 (± 5.1) | 31.4 (± 5.4) | 6.5 (± 2.2) |

More than 90% of never smokers and current smokers are exposed from others in public places to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) (Table 4B). Exposure to tobacco in public places in Tbilisi (over 85%) is significantly less than in the other regions (over 96%) Never smokers (85.7%) are significantly more likely than current smokers (69.3%) to think smoking should be banned from public places. This difference held by gender and region. Further, never smokers and current smokers in Tbilisi were significantly less likely than these in other regions to favour a ban on smoke in public places. Never smokers (35.7%) were significantly more likely than current smokers (9.4%) to think smoking from others is harmful to them. This difference held by gender and region.

Table 5: Knowledge and Attitudes, GEORGIA, GYTS, 2002

| 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 | Current Smokers | Never Smokers | Current Smokers | Never Smokers | Current Smokers | Never Smokers | Current Smokers |
| Total | 8.4 (± 1.6) | 19.0 (± 4.6) | 20.6 (± 5.8) | 12.8 (± 3.8) | 27.0 (± 5.6) | 24.4 (± 4.9) | 6.6 (± 1.8) | 24.8 (± 5.0) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Boy | 7.4 (± 2.3) | 19.6 (± 5.5) | 33.0 (± 7.6) | 14.7 (± 4.7) | 38.5 (± 7.4) | 23.1 (± 6.2) | 6.8 (± 2.6) | 26.1 (± 6.1) |
| Girl | 9.1 (± 2.1) | 17.4 (± 5.5) | 12.6 (± 5.2) | 7.7 (± 3.3) | 19.6 (± 5.3) | 27.6 (± 5.7) | 6.5 (± 1.7) | 21.4 (± 5.1) |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 11.9 (± 2.4) | 23.0 (± 7.2) | 5.8 (± 2.0) | 12.7 (± 4.3) | 15.9 (± 3.3) | 31.1 (± 4.9) | 9.1 (± 3.2) | 20.3 (± 4.3) |
| Other Urban | 5.2 (± 3.0) | 13.7 (± 10.1) | 44.3 (± 19.1) | 14.7 (± 9.4) | 46.8 (± 17.5) | 22.1 (± 12.2) | 4.3 (± 2.3) | 18.9 (± 11.7) |
| Rural | 3.3 (± 3.1) | 21.0 (± 4.5) | 26.3 (± 8.5) | 10.6 (± 3.8) | 27.9 (± 8.4) | 20.4 (± 4.7) | 3.3 (± 1.7) | 35.6 (± 7.0) |

More youngsters think that smoking makes young people more attractive than it makes them having more friends (Table 5). While in general youngsters think almost equally that boys and girls who smoke have more friends (around 15% of them), almost two times more current smokers (19.0%) than never smokers (8.4%) think that boys who smoke have more friends. This gender difference is present in

Tbilisi and in the rural area. Also, around one-fourth of almost all students think that youngsters who smoke are more attractive, except for never smokers of whom almost four times less think that girls who smoke are more attractive. This gender difference is reflected in all regions of the country.

Table 6A: Media and Advertising, GEORGIA, GYTS, 2002

| Category | Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Television | Percent Heard Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Radio | Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Billboards | Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages on Posters | Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages in Newspapers or Magazines | Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages at the Cinema | Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages at Sports Events, Fairs, Concerts or Community Events |
|---------------|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Total | 62.8 (± 4.4) | 32.0 (± 5.4) | 53.5 (± 3.1) | 50.0 (± 3.0) | 37.6 (± 4.3) | 72.5 (± 6.6) | 46.6 (± 5.9) |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Boy | 61.9 (± 4.3) | 30.9 (± 5.0) | 56.1 (± 2.7) | 54.7 (± 3.2) | 39.0 (± 4.4) | 75.2 (± 6.1) | 45.4 (± 6.3) |
| Girl | 63.6 (± 4.9) | 33.1 (± 6.3) | 50.9 (± 4.4) | 45.4 (± 4.2) | 36.3 (± 5.0) | 69.9 (± 7.5) | 47.8 (± 5.9) |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 82.4 (± 2.2) | 51.9 (± 4.2) | 68.1 (± 3.0) | 61.7 (± 3.8) | 55.4 (± 2.8) | 64.4 (± 3.2) | 70.5 (± 2.3) |
| Other Urban | 45.3 (± 13.2) | 15.3 (± 14.2) | 42.7 (± 5.9) | 42.3 (± 5.7) | 18.1 (± 12.1) | 82.5 (± 19.4) | 22.6 (± 16.8) |
| Rural | 36.8 (± 11.4) | 11.9 (± 10.9) | 32.4 (± 10.0) | 31.7 (± 9.3) | 19.6 (± 9.9) | 81.9 (± 19.6) | 23.6 (± 13.0) |

Most of surveyed students (above 50%) saw anti-smoking messages in the cinema (72.5%), on TV (62.8%), billboards (53.5%), and posters (50.0%). Less than half saw anti-smoking messages in other places (at sports events, concerts or community events) (46.6%), in newspapers or magazines (37.6%), and only 32% heard anti-smoking messages on radio (Table 6A). Exposure to anti-smoking media messages is significantly higher in Tbilisi than in the other urban or rural areas except for seeing anti-smoking messages at the cinema where there is no difference in exposure.

Table 6B: Media and Advertising, GEORGIA, GYTS, 2002

| Category | Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages on Television | Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages on Billboards | Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages on Newspapers/Magazines | Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages at Sporting Events | Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages at Cinema | Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages at Community Events/Social Gatherings |
|---------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Total | 75.8 (± 2.7) | 77.0 (± 2.5) | 74.0 (± 1.5) | 77.5 (± 2.3) | 78.8 (± 2.0) | 83.6 (± 1.5) |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Boy | 69.4 (± 2.9) | 73.0 (± 3.2) | 73.7 (± 2.4) | 80.8 (± 2.0) | 80.9 (± 2.6) | 83.6 (± 1.8) |
| Girl | 81.9 (± 3.4) | 81.0 (± 3.1) | 74.3 (± 2.0) | 74.2 (± 4.0) | 77.0 (± 3.3) | 83.6 (± 2.4) |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 81.4 (± 1.4) | 82.5 (± 2.7) | 70.7 (± 1.9) | 76.8 (± 2.5) | 69.9 (± 3.1) | 75.8 (± 1.7) |
| Other Urban | 60.7 (± 9.3) | 66.0 (± 7.3) | 76.6 (± 4.1) | 79.7 (± 5.3) | 88.1 (± 4.8) | 91.0 (± 4.5) |
| Rural | 80.7 (± 2.5) | 77.4 (± 3.3) | 78.7 (± 1.7) | 76.9 (± 5.7) | 91.1 (± 3.5) | 94.2 (± 3.0) |

More than 70% saw pro-tobacco messages on TV, billboards, newspapers and magazines, at the sports events, at cinema and at community events/social gatherings, with boys seeing slightly more advertising on TV and billboards than girls (Table 6B). Students from other cities saw less advertising on TV (60.7%) and billboards (66.0%) than the ones from Tbilisi (81.4% and 82.5%) and rural areas (80.7% and 77.4%), while the students from Tbilisi saw less advertising at cinema (69.9%) and at community events/social gatherings (75.8%).

Table 6C: Media and Advertising, GEORGIA, GYTS, 2002

| Category | Percent Who Had Object With a Cigarette Brand Logo On It | | Percent Offered a Free Cigarettes by a Tobacco Company | |
|---------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Never Smokers | Current Smokers | Never Smokers | Current Smokers |
| Total | 17.7 (± 2.0) | 40.0 (± 3.9) | 9.1 (± 1.5) | 11.8 (± 3.5) |
| Sex | | | | |
| Boy | 17.6 (± 2.4) | 39.6 (± 4.3) | 11.0 (± 2.3) | 12.8 (± 3.8) |
| Girl | 17.8 (± 2.4) | 41.0 (± 6.4) | 7.8 (± 2.0) | 9.0 (± 5.6) |
| Region | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 26.9 (± 2.9) | 35.7 (± 7.6) | 11.7 (± 2.5) | 21.7 (± 8.1) |
| Other Urban | 7.1 (± 2.8) | 44.4 (± 7.8) | 7.1 (± 2.2) | 9.5 (± 6.6) |
| Rural | 8.0 (± 5.9) | 39.2 (± 4.8) | 4.4 (± 2.8) | 5.3 (± 2.3) |

The percent of current smokers who have an object with tobacco logo on it is high for both boys and girls (39.6% and 41.0%) (table 6C). Almost half of current smokers have object with cigarette logo on it in Tbilisi (35.7%), other urban (44.4%) and rural (39.2%). For never smokers this percentage is low. There is no difference between never smokers and current smokers who were offered a free cigarette by a tobacco company. In Tbilisi 21.7% of current smokers were offered free cigarettes by tobacco company representatives. This percent is low for other urban (9,5%) and rural (5,3%).

Table7: Access and Availability, GEORGIA, GYTS, 2002

| Category | Percent Current Smokers who Usually Smoke at Home | Percent Current Smokers who Purchased Cigarettes in a Store | Percent Current Smokers Who Bought Cigarettes in a Store Who Were Not Refused Because of Their Age |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| Total | 20.1 (± 3.1) | 53.0 (± 4.9) | 97.1 (± 2.2) |
| Sex | | | |
| Boy | 17.9 (± 3.7) | 58.3 (± 7.1) | 98.2 (± 2.0) |
| Girl | 25.9 (± 7.0) | 39.2 (± 6.7) | 92.7 (± 8.1) |
| <u>Region</u> | | | |
| Tbilisi | 16.3 (± 6.2) | 62.9 (± 6.4) | 92.0 (± 7.6) |
| Other Urban | 22.1 (± 5.1) | 54.7 (± 9.8) | 99.1 (± 1.1) |
| Rural | 21.4 (± 5.1) | 42.9 (± 6.7) | 99.3 (± 1.4) |

One-fifth (20.1%) of current smokers usually smoke at home (Table 7). More than half of current smokers bought cigarettes in a store (53.0%) and over 90 % were not refused because of their age.