

Role of Media in Provoking Cigarette Smoking among Adolescents in Urban Nepal

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Received 18 December 2014; accepted 3 January 2015; published 15 January 2015

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Abstract

At current era of globalization, media is the double edged sword that is important both for health education as well as the stimulation of unhealthy behaviour. In Nepal, though there is ban on most forms of advertising, it is not clear about placement of tobacco advertisement in TV, films and other forms of media. Studies about cigarette smoking and its association with media are inadequate in Nepal. The objective of this study was to explore the role of media in cigarette smoking habit of adolescents in Nepal. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 394 adolescent students by using questionnaire method in 3 randomly selected colleges of Kathmandu district, Nepal. Data were analysed by using bivariate and multinomial logistic regression analysis. Statistically significant relationship at 95% CI was found between cigarette smoking status and media related variables like: seeing cigarette advertisement, reading fashion magazine, attending musical program sponsored by cigarette companies, watching movies in cinema hall, liking heavy metal/hard rock music, television watching time and desire to smoke if favourite artist smokes. Multinomial logistic regression showed that those with high receptivity to cigarette advertisement were likely to be current smokers (OR = 71.416, CI: 8.796 - 579.823) and ever smokers (OR = 9.582, CI: 2.201 - 41.714) compared to never smokers. About 79% of respondents agreed that media teaches different ways of smoking to its audiences. Different forms of media including cinema, music, magazines, television, games and music sponsorship are found to be important predictors for smoking status of college students in urban Nepal. Thus smoking prevention activities should consider role of media in smoking provocation among adolescents.

Keywords

Adolescents, Cigarette Advertisement, Media, Provocation, Smoking

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1. Introduction

According to WHO, tobacco is the single largest preventable risk factor for various diseases including premature deaths and disability around the world. It kills nearly six million people each year of which more than five million are users and ex-users and more than 600,000 are nonsmokers exposed to second-hand smoke [1]. Tobacco products are the only legally available products that can kill up to one half of their regular users if consumed as recommended by the manufacturer [2]. In Nepal, tobacco use is more common among men (52%) than women (13%). Of the men using tobacco, 30% smoke cigarette while 38% consumed other forms of tobacco. Among women, 9 percent smoke cigarette and 6 percent consumed other forms of tobacco [3]. Prevalence of smoking among adult females in Nepal is one of the highest in the WHO South-East Asia Region [4].

The population of Nepal has increased to 26,621,000 with the annual growth rate of 1.4% [5]. As a consequence of a high growth rate, majority of population of the country is fairly young. There are several factors that increase the risk of youth smoking. Availability, accessibility and affordability, pressure from peer or siblings; having a lower self-image than peers, perceiving that tobacco use is normal or “cool” and parental smoking are important risk factors associated with youth smoking [6] [7]. Advertising and promotional activities are considered to influence key risk factors for tobacco use among adolescents [8].

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s 1995 review of available tobacco industry documents highlighted that cigarette manufacturers know that young people are vital for their market, so they need to develop advertising and other promotional activities that appeal to young people [9]. Tobacco marketing capitalizes upon issues that are of great importance to adolescents because of which it is likely that adolescents are influenced to smoke cigarettes [10] and the presence of tobacco use in young is more serious problem as they may be exposed for longer periods.

Studies reflect that media can play role in both increasing and decreasing the exposure of tobacco among the different at risk group. On one hand, media can shape and reflect social values about smoking, can provide new information about smoking directly to audiences, can act as the source of observational learning by providing models which teenagers may seek to emulate; exposure to media messages about smoking also provides direct reinforcement for smoking or not smoking. On the other hand, the media promote interpersonal discussion about smoking, can influence “intervening” behaviors that may make teenage smoking less likely; and antismoking media messages can also set the agenda for other change at the community, state or national level [11].

The Tobacco Product Control and Regulatory Bill, 2010 was approved by Nepal’s legislature on April, 2011. Major features of this law include a complete ban on smoking in public places, workplaces and public transportation; cover 75% of cigarette and other tobacco product packaging space with pictorial health warning; health tax on tobacco product and total ban on tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship in any form [12]. Though there is a ban on most forms of tobacco advertising, it is unclear whether some types of promotional practices are prohibited as the law does not provide a definition of “tobacco advertising and promotion [13]. It is unclear whether paid placement of tobacco products in TV, film and other media is encompassed by the ban [14].

In Nepal, studies about tobacco use, its correlates and media role among college students in Nepal are inadequate. Moreover, the previous studies including Global Youth Tobacco Surveillance (GYTS), Nepal have not explored these factors. There is a need of information at multiple levels on the relationship of media exposure and tobacco/cigarette smoking to address the escalating use of tobacco among adolescents.

2. Methods

2.1. Study Design, Setting and Data Collection

An observational cross-sectional study was done among 394 students studying in the “10 + 2” colleges of Kathmandu district, Nepal from March to August, 2013. In Nepal, 10 + 2 level studies mean higher secondary studies (*i.e.* grade 11 and grade 12) taught at the college after completion of School Leaving Certificate (SLC) level. Many students from different parts of Nepal, after having passed SLC level prefer going to Kathmandu, the capital city for 10 + 2 level studies. In this context, it is imperative to study adolescents’ vulnerability to different risky behaviors like cigarette smoking.

Ethical approval for this study was taken from the research evaluation committee of University Grants Commission (UGC), Nepal. For selecting colleges, at first the list of 10 + 2 colleges of Kathmandu district under

Higher Secondary Education Board (HSEB) of Nepal was obtained that yielded a total of 56 colleges. From among 50 colleges that gave consent for study, 3 were randomly selected. In each college, grade 11 and grade 12 students were selected from attendance sheet using Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) method. Informed consent was taken from the students before administering the questionnaire. The selected students were shared the objective of the study, explained the questionnaire, assured confidentiality of their information and administered the questionnaire individually. During data collection, different measures were taken to ensure students about the anonymity of their information e.g. teachers were not present during information collection, name of students was not taken, and the respondents were asked to fill the questionnaire by themselves.

2.2. Data Processing and Analysis

Data was entered and analysed using IBM SPSS 20 for windows. Smoking status of students was divided into current smokers, ever smokers and never smokers. Current smokers included those who have smoked at least 1 stick cigarette in last 30 days from date of interview. Ever smokers included those who have not smoked any in last 30 days but have smoked occasionally or have puffed few times till the date of interview. Similarly, never smokers included those who have never smoked cigarette. To measure the receptivity to cigarette advertisement, variables were derived from the study done by Giplin *et al.*, and were modified to suit in Nepalese context. Receptivity was measured using two variables: “recall at least one cigarette brand name” and “like to wear clothes with cigarette promoting contents or logo” [15]. Those who could both recall a brand of cigarette and like to wear clothes promoting cigarette smoking were categorized as having high receptivity to cigarette advertisement; those who either could recall the brand or liked to wear such clothes were categorized as having moderate receptivity and; those who neither could recall the brand nor like to wear such clothes were categorized as having poor receptivity to cigarette advertisement. Chi-square statistics was used to show the relationship between independent variables and cigarette smoking status which was followed by multinomial logistic regression done to show the association between smoking status and receptivity to cigarette advertisement.

3. Results

3.1. Socio-Demographic Information

The median age of respondents was 17 years. Sixty seven percent of the respondents were male. Only 34% of the respondents had family members who smoked cigarette and 37.9% had at least one family member drinking alcohol. Seventeen percent of the respondents were current smokers. The median age at first smoking was 15 years. **Table 1** shows that, socio-demographic variables like sex, perceived educational status, pocket money available to respondents, use of other tobacco products and; smoking and alcohol use by the family members were statistically significant with the smoking status of the respondents at 99% CI (p-value < 0.01).

3.2. Smoking and Media

Media Exposure and Cigarette Smoking

Around 22% of respondents saw cigarette advertisement frequently, 24.8% attended musical programs and 27.7% saw games sponsored by cigarette companies. Football (55.5%), cricket (23.1%) and golf (16.6%) were among major games as sponsored by cigarette companies seen by respondents. According to most of the respondents, this type of sponsorship are done to promote the cigarette consumption and they succeed in doing so by creating interest and enthusiasm among adolescents about what cigarette is and how it tastes. Around 21% of respondents mostly watched movies in cinema halls and around 17% liked to smoke if favourite artist smokes. One fourth of respondents watched television for more than 2 hours a day and around 14% of respondents were highly receptive to cigarette advertisement. **Table 2** shows the relationship between media exposure and cigarette smoking. Independent variables that were found statistically significant with cigarette smoking status at 99% CI (p < 0.01) were: attend musical program sponsored by cigarette companies, watch movie in cinema hall, like to smoke if favourite artist smokes, time spent a day in watching TV, liking heavy metal or hard rock music and receptivity to cigarette advertisement.

Table 3 shows multinomial logistic regression analysis between receptivity to cigarette advertisement and cigarette smoking status after adjusting for sex and use of other tobacco products. It was found that, those who are highly receptive to advertisement were more likely to be current smoker (OR = 71.416, CI: 8.796 - 579.823)

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics and smoking behavior.

Socio-demographic characteristics	Smoking status			Total (% of n)	Unadjusted p-value
	Current smoker	Ever smoker	Never smoker		
Sex (n = 394)					0.000
Male	59 (22.4)	15 (5.7)	189 (71.9)	263 (66.8)	
Female	8 (6.1)	6 (4.6)	117 (89.3)	131 (33.2)	
Perceived educational status (n = 394)					0.000
Good	26 (10.4)	13 (5.2)	211 (84.4)	250 (63.4)	
Satisfactory	37 (27.4)	7 (5.2)	91 (67.4)	135 (34.3)	
Poor	4 (44.4)	1 (11.1)	4 (44.4)	9 (2.3)	
Pocket money (per month) (n = 336)					0.000
NRs 2500 or less	24 (11.9)	6 (3)	172 (85.1)	202 (60.1)	
NRs 2500 - 5000	26 (25.2)	11(10.7)	66 (64.1)	103 (30.7)	
More than NRs 5000	13 (41.9)	1 (3.2)	17 (54.8)	31 (9.2)	
Use of other tobacco products (n = 386)					0.000
Yes	26 (57.8)	6 (13.3)	13 (28.9)	45 (11.7)	
No	41 (12)	15 (4.4)	285 (83.6)	341 (88.3)	
Smoking by family member (n = 394)					0.000
Yes	39 (29.1)	7 (5.2)	88 (65.7)	134 (34)	
No	28 (10.8)	14 (5.4)	218 (83.8)	260 (66)	
Alcohol use by family members (n = 382)					0.000
Yes	44 (30.3)	10 (6.9)	91 (62.8)	145 (38)	
No	22 (9.3)	11 (4.6)	204 (86.1)	237 (62)	

Note: Values in parenthesis under smoking status indicate percentage of row total.

and ever smokers (OR = 9.582, CI: 2.201 - 41.714) compared to never smokers.

3.3. Views on Role of Media

Views like “media teaches different ways of smoking to its audiences”, “media uses different models to teach smoking to adolescents” and “media promotes discussion among about smoking among adolescents” were agreed by 78.6%, 70.1% and 64.1% of the respondents respectively. One third of the respondents (35.7%) agreed that media shows social importance of smoking (Table 4).

4. Discussion

There are separate roles for entertainment media and tobacco marketing on adolescents’ smoking [16]. DuRant *et al.* [17] examined the content of tobacco and alcohol use behaviors on television and found out that a high percentage (26%) of MTV videos portrayed tobacco use. The same study found that, given the influence of modeling and imitation in young people, videos that portrayed alcohol and tobacco use depicted the lead performer as most often the one observed to be smoking or drinking. A study done in 2010 in India [18] showed that smoking was more common among men who watched television daily compared to those who never watched television and among those who attended the cinema monthly compared to those who did not. Similar finding was obtained from this study where significant association ($p < 0.01$) was found between time of watching television in a day and smoking behavior. Frequently watching movies in cinema halls and watching television for more hours indirectly expose adolescents in smoking promoting contents that shape their attitudes and

Table 2. Media related variables and smoking habit.

Media related variables	Cigarette smoking status			Total (% of n)	Unadjusted p-value
	Current smoker	Ever smoker	Never smoker		
See advertisement of cigarette (n = 384)					0.026*
Yes, frequently	21	6	59	86 (22.4)	
Yes, sometimes	39	14	173	226 (58.8)	
No	6	1	65	72 (18.8)	
Read fashion magazine (n = 391)					0.023*
Yes	53	13	186	252 (64.4)	
No	14	8	117	139 (35.6)	
Attended musical program sponsored by cigarette company (n = 326)					0.005**
Yes	23	7	51	81 (24.8)	
No	36	11	198	245 (75.2)	
Seen games sponsored by cigarette companies (n = 383)					0.403
Yes	23	5	78	106 (27.7)	
No	44	13	220	277 (72.3)	
Watch movie in cinema hall (n = 393)					0.000**
Mostly	26	6	50	82 (20.9)	
Sometimes	27	13	121	161 (41)	
Rarely	10	2	106	118 (30)	
Never	4	0	28	32 (8.1)	
Like to smoke if favorite artist is smoking? (n = 390)					0.000**
Yes	31	8	27	66 (16.9)	
No	34	13	277	324 (83.1)	
Time spent in viewing TV in a day (n = 376)					0.001**
0 - 2 hours	42	11	230	283 (75.3)	
2 - 4 hours	14	6	51	71 (18.9)	
4 - 6 hours	5	2	6	13 (3.4)	
More than 6 hours	4	2	3	9 (2.4)	
Like heavy metal or hard rock music (n = 390)					0.000**
Yes, always	39	8	64	111 (28.4)	
Yes, sometimes	17	9	156	182 (46.7)	
No	10	4	83	97 (24.9)	
Receptivity to cigarette advertisement (n = 383)					0.000**
High	26	8	18	52 (13.6)	
Moderate	40	10	185	235 (61.3)	
Poor	1	3	92	96 (25.1)	

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01.

Table 3. Smoking status of respondents by receptivity to cigarette advertisement, adjusted for sex and other forms of tobacco use: multinomial logistic regression analysis (n = 394).

Variable	Reference group = never smokers			
	Current smoker		Ever smoker	
	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
Receptivity to cigarette advertisement				
High	71.416*	8.796 - 579.823	9.582*	2.201 - 41.710
Moderate	18.505*	2.454 - 139.518	1.539**	0.408 - 5.805

Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.355$, $-2 \log\text{-likelihood} = 99.294$, Chi-square = 44.274; Reference category for independent variable: Poor receptivity to cigarette advertisement; Adjusted for: sex (male, female) and use of other forms of tobacco (yes, no); * $p < 0.01$, ** $p = 0.524$.

Table 4. Views on role of media.

Statements	Agree	Can't say	Disagree
Media teaches different ways of smoking to its audience (n = 383)	301 (78.6)	24 (6.3)	58 (15.1)
Media uses different models to teach smoking to adolescents (n = 384)	269 (70.1)	29 (7.6)	86 (22.4)
Media shows social importance of smoking (n = 381)	136 (35.7)	43 (11.3)	202 (53)
Media promotes discussion among adolescents about smoking and its ways (n = 382)	245 (64.1)	37 (9.7)	100 (26.2)

Numbers in the parenthesis indicate percentage of row total.

affect their smoking status though the contents might have been targeted for older adults. A study done in 2006 among youths in grades 10 and 12, demonstrated that during the 4 months leading up to survey administration, each additional viewing of a tobacco company parent-targeted advertisement was, on average, associated with lower perceived harm of smoking, stronger approval of smoking, stronger intentions to smoke in the future, and greater likelihood of having smoked in the past 30 days [19].

Results from a study done to examine whether identifying with a smoker film character increases implicit association of the self with smoking provided the evidence that exposure to smoking in movies is causally related to changes in smoking related thoughts, that identification with protagonists is an important feature of narrative influence and implicit measures may predict the deliberate behavior [20]. In India, nearly 38% of the tobacco incidents in Indian films are filmed with leading actors who are powerful role models for youth to start smoking and perceive smoking as associated with celebration and fun as depicted in the films [21]. A study in Zambia found positive association between youth smoking and seeing actors smoking in media though negative association was found for variables like possessing item with cigarette brand logo and seeing advertisement on billboards [22]. A study done in 2008 showed that after rigorous covariate control, exposure to films and music are associated with smoking [23].

Giplin in 2007 has found that odds of initiating smoking increased by 46% for youth who were moderately receptive to advertising and by 84% in youth who were highly receptive to advertising [15]. Similarly, a study done among teenagers and young adults demonstrated strong influence of receptivity to advertising on both susceptibility to smoking, experimenting and regular smoking after adjusting for other important variables like exposure to smoking from friends and family [24]. Strong influence of receptivity to advertising on both current smoking (OR = 71.416) and ever smoking (OR = 9.582) was demonstrated by present study as well. However there is need of information on dose response relationship in order to determine whether the relationship between two variables is causal.

Results after administering the statements that reflects smoking provoking role of media showed that majority of respondents agree upon the view that media promote smoking among adolescents. According to McCool's media interpretation model, attitudes are mediated by exposure to film, which contribute to the perception of smoking prevalence, permissiveness toward smokers and smoking imagery, and enhances smoking intention. Smoking imagery in film may play a role in the development of smoking intentions through inflating the perception of smoking prevalence and presenting socially attractive images [25].

5. Conclusion

This study is based on the self-reported exposure as well as view of adolescent students towards media and its role on promoting cigarette smoking among individuals of their age. Findings from this study show that different forms of media including cinema, music, magazines, television, games and music sponsorship are found to be important predictors for smoking status of college students in urban Nepal. Thus both entertainment media and tobacco marketing require equal emphasis from policy standpoint. Formulation of strict policies as well as monitoring the activities of media regarding promotion of harmful behavior including cigarette smoking regularly can be beneficial to lead adolescents towards a healthy life. The study has included adolescent students from Kathmandu, the capital city of Nepal, it represents only students in urban Nepal which is one of its limitations. So, further research on large scale on this area is required for significant policy implication.

Acknowledgements

We are highly indebted to Dr B. D. Chataut; Principal of CIST College and former Directorate General of Health at Ministry of Health, Nepal for his encouragement throughout the research project. We are heartily thankful to all the colleges that gave permission for study. We acknowledge all the students who participated in the study. We would like to thank the data enumerators: Mr. Madhav KC and Mr. Saurav Chandra Acharya. The authors acknowledge University Grants Commission (UGC), Nepal for providing fund to conduct this study.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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