Prevalence and Factors Associated of Cigarette Smoking Behavior among University Male Students in Bangladesh: Survey in Rajshahi University

Asma Mamun[1], Himangshu Karmaker[2], Rezaul Karim[1], Nurul Islam[1] and Golam Hossain[1*]

[1]Health Research Group, Department of Statistics, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi-6205, Bangladesh
[2]Technical Field Coordination Manager, MSH - Challenge TB Project, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT This epidemiological study was designed to determine the prevalence and risk factors of cigarette smoking behavior among 600 Rajshahi University male students in Bangladesh. The prevalence of cigarette smoking behavior among university students was 9.5 percent. The χ^2-test demonstrated that monthly family income ($p<0.05$), fathers' smoking status ($p<0.01$), brother(s)/uncles' smoking status ($p<0.01$), type of family ($p<0.01$) and family residence ($p<0.01$) were significantly associated with students' cigarette smoking behavior. Moreover, logistic regression model showed that students had higher chance to become cigarette smoker if they came from rich family ($p<0.05$) and urban areas ($p<0.01$). It was found that student had more chance to be smoker if his father ($p<0.01$) and brother(s)/uncle(s) was also smoker ($p<0.01$). In this study researchers found some modifiable predictors of students' cigarette smoking behavior that might be considered for reducing smoking habit among university students in Bangladesh.