

GTSS Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)



Analysis and Reporting Package



Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) Fact Sheet Template

Version 1.1
January 2015

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) Comprehensive Standard Protocol

GYTS Core Questionnaire with Optional Questions

GYTS Sample Design and Weights

GYTS Implementation Instructions

GYTS Analysis and Reporting Package

GYTS Data Dissemination Guidance

GYTS Data Release Policy

Acknowledgements

GYTS Collaborating Organizations

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- CDC Foundation
- RTI International
- World Health Organization

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this document are not necessarily those of the GYTS collaborating organizations.


Suggested Citation

Global Youth Tobacco Survey Collaborative Group. *Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS): Fact Sheet Template, Version 1.1*. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015.

GYTS Objectives

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), a component of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), is a global standard for systematically monitoring youth tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GYTS is a nationally representative school-based survey of students in grades associated with 13 to 15 years of age and is designed to produce cross-sectional estimates for each country. GYTS uses a standard core questionnaire, sample design, and data collection protocol. It assists countries in fulfilling their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



- M**onitor tobacco use & prevention policies
- P**rotect people from tobacco smoke
- O**ffer help to quit tobacco use
- W**arn about the dangers of tobacco
- E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, & sponsorship
- R**aise taxes on tobacco

GYTS Methodology

GYTS uses a global standardized methodology that includes a two-stage sample design with schools selected with a probability proportional to enrollment size. The classes within selected schools are chosen randomly and all students in selected classes are eligible to participate in the survey. The survey uses a standard core questionnaire with a set of optional questions that permits adaptation to meet the needs of the country on tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators. The questionnaire consists of the following topics: tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke (SHS), pro- and anti-tobacco media and advertising, access and availability to obtain tobacco products, and knowledge and attitudes regarding tobacco. The questionnaire is self-administered; using scannable paper-based bubble sheets, it is anonymous to ensure confidentiality.

In [COUNTRY], GYTS was conducted in [YEAR(S)] by [IMPLEMENTING AGENCY], under the coordination of [MOH]. A total of [XXXX] eligible students in [GRADE LEVELS/FORMS XXXX] completed the survey, of which [XXXX] were aged 13-15 years. The overall response rate of all students surveyed was [XX.X%].

[Country MOH Logo]

[Country IA Logo]

GYTS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- [XX.X%] overall, [XX.X%] of boys, and [XX.X%] of girls currently used any tobacco products.
- [XX.X%] overall, [XX.X%] of boys, and [XX.X%] of girls currently smoked tobacco.
- [XX.X%] overall, [XX.X%] of boys, and [XX.X%] of girls currently smoked cigarettes.
- [XX.X%] overall, [XX.X%] of boys, and [XX.X%] of girls currently used smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- [X] in 10 current smokers tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months.
- [X] in 10 current smokers want to stop smoking now.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- [XX.X%] of students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- [XX.X%] of students were exposed to tobacco smoke inside enclosed public places.

ACCESS & AVAILABILITY

- [XX.X%] of current cigarette smokers obtained cigarettes by buying them from a [store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk].
- Among current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes, [XX.X%] were not prevented from buying them because of their age.

MEDIA

- [X] in 10 students noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media.
- [X] in 10 students noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions when visiting points of sale.
- [X] in 10 students own something with a tobacco brand logo on it.

KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES

- [XX.X%] of students definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them.
- [XX.X%] of students favor banning smoking inside enclosed public places.

TOBACCO USE

SMOKED TOBACCO	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current tobacco smokers ¹	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Current cigarette smokers ²	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Frequent cigarette smokers ³	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Current smokers of other tobacco ⁴	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Ever tobacco smokers ⁵	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Ever cigarette smokers ⁶	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Ever smokers of other tobacco ⁷	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X

SMOKELESS TOBACCO

Current smokeless tobacco users ⁸	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Ever smokeless tobacco users ⁹	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X

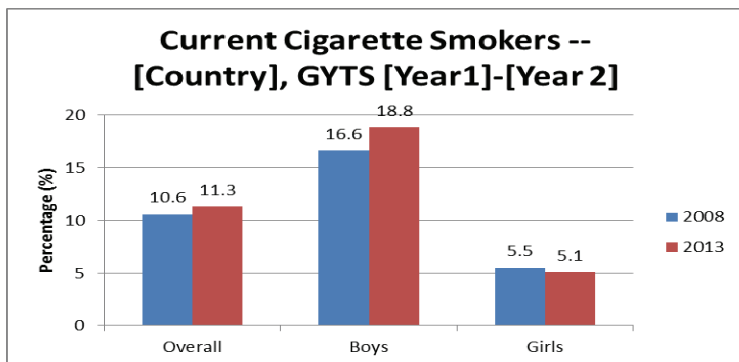
TOBACCO USE (smoked and/or smokeless)

Current tobacco users ¹⁰	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Ever tobacco users ¹¹	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X

SUSCEPTIBILITY

Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use in the future ¹²	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Never smokers who thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette ¹³	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X

[SPACE FOR A GRAPH WITH FEATURED INDICATORS
(no confidence intervals in graph)]



CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current smokers who tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Current smokers who want to stop smoking now	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Current smokers who thought they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Current smokers who have ever received help/advice from a program or professional to stop smoking	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Exposure to tobacco smoke at home ^{††}	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Exposure to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place ^{††}	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Exposure to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place ^{††}	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Students who saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property [†]	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X

ACCESS & AVAILABILITY

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current cigarette smokers who obtained cigarettes by buying them from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk ¹⁴	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age ¹⁵	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes as individual sticks ¹⁶	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Noticing tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale ¹⁷	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Students who saw anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies ¹⁸	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Students who were ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Students who own something with a tobacco brand logo on it	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X

ANTI-TOBACCO ADVERTISING

Noticing anti-tobacco messages in the media [†]	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Noticing anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events ¹⁹	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label ²⁰	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Students who were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X

KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Students who definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Students who thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Students who definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Students who favor banning smoking inside enclosed public places	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Students who favor banning smoking at outdoor public places	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X

¹ Smoked tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ² Smoked cigarettes anytime during the past 30 days. ³ Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days. ⁴ Smoked tobacco other than cigarettes anytime during the past 30 days. ⁵ Ever smoked any tobacco, even one or two puffs. ⁶ Ever smoked cigarettes, even one or two puffs. ⁷ Ever smoked tobacco other than cigarettes, even one or two puffs. ⁸ Used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ⁹ Ever used smokeless tobacco. ¹⁰ Smoked tobacco and/or used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ¹¹ Ever smoked tobacco and/or used smokeless tobacco. ¹² Susceptible to future tobacco use includes those who answered "Definitely yes", "Probably yes", or "Probably not" to using tobacco if one of their best friends offered it to them or those who answered "Definitely yes", "Probably yes", or "Probably not" to using tobacco during the next 12 months. ¹³ Those who answered "Agree" or "Strongly agree" to the statement: "I think I might enjoy smoking a cigarette". ¹⁴ How cigarettes were obtained the last time respondents smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days. ¹⁵ Of those who tried to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days. ¹⁶ Based on the last purchase, of those who bought cigarettes during the past 30 days. ¹⁷ Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days. ¹⁸ Among those who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days. ¹⁹ Among those who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days. ²⁰ Among those who noticed warning labels on cigarette packages in the past 30 days. [†] During the past 30 days. ^{††} During the past 7 days.

NOTE: Students refer to persons aged 13-15 years who are enrolled in school. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all students aged 13-15 years. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

*--Indicates estimate based on less than 35 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. N/A = The sample size of the denominator is 0 or the question was not asked.

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) Country Report Template

Version 1.0
April 2014

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) Comprehensive Standard Protocol

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Instructions

Introduction

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) Country Report and GYTS Fact Sheet serve as milestone products for comparability of GYTS data among countries, while also presenting key country-specific findings. The Fact Sheet is intended to provide an overview of the key findings and highlights of the survey for a broad audience. The Country Report provides an opportunity to examine these and other findings in more detail and to describe the results in the context of each country's unique tobacco control environment. This document provides a template for the GYTS Country Report.

Notes to Analyst

The purpose of the GYTS Country Report is to summarize major findings of the survey in a format accessible to a variety of audiences. As a result, the report will contain mainly descriptive analyses.

Mock tables and some example text were developed to provide a template for reporting, in terms of structure and content. The tables were developed to capture important tobacco control indicators that can be generated from the core GYTS questionnaire. Many of the indicators are the same as those reported in the Fact Sheet and are described in detail in an accompanying document entitled ***GYTS Indicator Definitions***.

The Country Report provides an opportunity to examine these indicators in more detail and present additional indicators likely to be of interest to a variety of audiences. However, not all tables will be relevant for all countries. In addition, some countries may want to include additional indicators generated from selected optional questions and country-specific questions included in their own surveys. The tables that are provided in this report are the minimum suggested tables the country may produce; additional tables may be added where applicable. In addition, figures may be used to present key findings and should supplement the tables recommended in this report. This is recommended particularly when reporting trends or change over time.

Table Symbols, Notation, and Rounding

Italicized rows in tables are headers that are not meant to have accompanying statistics. General footnotes that refer to the entire table should be designated using the term "Note." Specific footnotes should be designated using numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3...). It is recommended that percentages be reported to one decimal place.

Reporting Point Estimates

When reporting point estimates, it is recommended to produce standard errors (SEs) using appropriate methods for analysis of complex survey data (Taylor Series Linearization (TSL) is recommended for reasons of comparability among GYTS Country Reports). It is suggested to report the weighted point estimate along with the upper and lower bound 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Estimates and 95% CI can be calculated using SUDAAN, SPSS, SAS, Stata, R and EpilInfo. Currently, the default procedures in SUDAAN®, SPSS®, and EpilInfo calculate asymmetric confidence intervals for proportions while SAS® produces symmetric confidence intervals¹. STATA® can calculate both asymmetric and symmetric

¹ Use of trade names is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

confidence intervals based on the syntax procedures. Sample SAS and EpiInfo syntax code for analyzing the core GYTS indicators is maintained by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and can be provided to countries as needed. The code will need to be modified to reflect country-specific adaptations of the GYTS core questionnaire. It is recommended to use appropriate statistical tests to determine differences between subgroups, particularly when trends or change over time estimates are reported. Differences between point estimates should be considered statistically significant if $p < 0.05$.

Minimum Number of Unweighted Cases

As mentioned above, all estimates should be presented along with 95% confidence intervals. As a rule, for a statistic (averages and proportions or percentages), the recommended minimum sample size (n) of the denominator is 35 unweighted cases. It is recommended that any statistic with an unweighted denominator less than 35 should be suppressed, replaced with a dash (--) in the cell, and footnoted at the bottom of the table. The following footnote is suggested: "*-- Indicates estimate based on less than 35 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.*"

[COUNTRY NAME] [YEAR] COUNTRY REPORT
GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY (GYTS)

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FOREWORD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

[COUNTRY NAME] acknowledges the support of the World Health Organization and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for providing technical and financial support to develop and print this document.

This report has been prepared by [PREPARER'S NAME, PREPARER'S TITLE, PREPARER'S PLACE OF WORK] and is based on the [YEAR] Global Youth Tobacco Survey findings in [COUNTRY NAME].

Add any additional acknowledgements (including staff involved in conducting survey).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

[In this section, include:

- *Key findings from the survey by section*
- *Recommendations [to be planned with the country's Ministry of Health and the global community]*

1. INTRODUCTION

Tobacco use is the leading global cause of preventable death. WHO attributes nearly 6 million deaths a year to tobacco. That figure is expected to rise to more than 8 million deaths a year by 2030.¹ Most people begin using tobacco before the age of 18.²

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) was developed by the Tobacco Free Initiative (TFI), World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office on Smoking and Health (OSH) of the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in collaboration with a range of countries representing the six WHO regions to present comprehensive tobacco prevention and control information on young people. The GYTS provides a global standard to systematically monitor youth tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators. GYTS is a nationally representative school-based survey of students 13-15 years of age, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries. It is intended to generate comparable data within and across countries.

1.1 Country Demographics

[COUNTRY NAME] is a Member State of the [WHO REGION] and is considered an [INCOME TYPE] income country.

1.2 WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and MPOWER

In response to the globalization of the tobacco epidemic, the 191 Member States of the World Health Organization unanimously adopted the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) at the 56th World Health Assembly in May 2003. The FCTC is the world's first public health treaty on tobacco control. It is the driving force behind, and blueprint for, the global response to the pandemic of tobacco-induced deaths and diseases. The treaty embodies a coordinated, effective, and urgent action plan to curb tobacco consumption and lays out cost-effective tobacco control strategies for public policies such as banning direct and indirect tobacco advertising, increasing tobacco tax and price, promoting smoke-free public places and workplaces, displaying prominent health messages on tobacco packaging, and tobacco surveillance, research, and exchange of information.

To help countries fulfill their WHO FCTC obligations, in 2008 WHO introduced MPOWER, a technical package of six evidence-based tobacco control measures that are proven to reduce tobacco use and save lives:

- Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies
- Protect people from tobacco smoke
- Offer help to quit tobacco use
- Warn about the dangers of tobacco
- Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

The GYTS supports WHO MPOWER by monitoring country-specific data on key tobacco indicators, including prevalence, knowledge, and behavior.

1.3 Purpose and Rationale

GYTS enhances countries' capacity to monitor youth tobacco consumption and tobacco use initiation, guide national tobacco prevention and control programs, and facilitate comparison of tobacco-related data at the national, regional, and global levels. Results from the GYTS are also useful for documenting the changes in different variables of tobacco control measures for monitoring the implementation of different provisions of the tobacco control law and the relevant Articles of the WHO Framework Convention.

The rationale for [COUNTRY NAME]'s participation in the GYTS includes the following:

In this section, explain why tobacco use is a problem in your country.

(Some examples of this might be health impacts like disease/death rates and/or economic impacts like statistics reflecting lost productivity due to premature death/hospitalizations. Try to include specific statistics regarding tobacco use in your country (___% of all deaths in your country are due to tobacco use; lung cancer rates are ___; etc.) and indicate if there is a lack of information specifically related to youth tobacco use in your country)

Examples:

- *XX% of all deaths in COUNTRY NAME are due to tobacco use; lung cancer rates are XX; etc.*
- *Rates of smoking have increased from XX to YY percent over the last 5 years*
- *There have been no studies on the topic of youth tobacco use, and so the prevalence of tobacco use in that group is largely unknown.*

1.4 Current State of Policy

Currently, in [COUNTRY NAME], there are [NUMBER OF NATIONAL OR REGIONAL TOBACCO POLICIES that align with MPOWER recommendations] in place. There are specific policies that control [*list policies related to tobacco control, for example: laws limiting environmental tobacco smoke (public smoking bans), laws limiting sale of tobacco to certain age groups, laws regarding packaging and labeling of tobacco products, laws preventing pro-tobacco marketing, etc.*].

1.5 Other Tobacco Surveys

The GYTS was conducted in [COUNTRY NAME] in [LAST YEAR OF GYTS]. In addition to the GYTS, the following surveys were implemented in [COUNTRY NAME]: [*Tobacco Survey 1 in Tobacco survey 1 year and Tobacco Survey 2 in Tobacco Survey 2 year*].

1.6 Country Specific Objectives

In this section, write specific objectives using baseline GYTS Data as a starting point. Make sure objectives are SMART: specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time-bound.

Examples:

- *Reduce current tobacco use in (your country name) in students in grades (grades covered by your GYTS) from 23% in (year of this GYTS report) to 20% in (projected year of next GYTS)*

- *Reduce current cigarette use in (your country name) in students in grades (grades covered by your GYTS) from 9% in (year of this GYTS report) to 8% in (projected year of next GYTS)*
- *Increase tobacco use cessation attempts in (your country name) in students in grades (grades covered by your GYTS) from 74% in (year of this GYTS report) to 81% in (projected year of next GYTS)*

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Questionnaire

The GYTS questionnaire contained [NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ON SURVEY] multiple-choice questions. The survey included [NUMBER OF CORE QUESTIONS] questions from the GYTS Standard Core Questionnaire, [NUMBER OF OPTIONAL QUESTIONS] selected optional questions, and [NUMBER OF COUNTRY-ADDED QUESTIONS] country-specific questions. The final questionnaire was translated into [LOCAL LANGUAGE(s)] and back-translated into English to check for accuracy. The [YEAR] [COUNTRY NAME] questionnaire is provided in **Appendix A**.

2.2 Sampling Design

The [YEAR] [COUNTRY NAME] GYTS is a school-based survey, which employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce a [SAMPLE TYPE (national/regional/city-level)] representative sample of students in grades [GRADES/FORMS/LEVELS]. The sampling frame consisted of all [SCHOOL TYPES] containing grades [GRADES/FORMS/LEVELS]. In the first stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each school selected during the first stage. The GYTS was conducted in [NUMBER OF SCHOOLS] schools and [TOTAL NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS] classrooms. [NUMBER OF STUDENTS THAT PARTICIPATED] students participated in the GYTS. The grades that were sampled for the [YEAR] GYTS were [GRADE/FORM/LEVEL X], [GRADE/FORM/LEVEL Y], [GRADE/FORM/LEVEL Z].

2.3 Data Collection

Data collection took place from [START DATE OF INTERVIEWING] to [COMPLETION DATE OF INTERVIEWING], and was supported by [NUMBER OF FIELD STAFF] field staff.

Survey procedures were designed to protect the students' privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. The questionnaire was self-administered in the classroom. Students recorded their responses directly on an answer sheet that could be scanned by a computer.

2.4 Data Analysis

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for probability of selection, non-response, and post-stratification adjustment to population estimates. SUDAAN, a software package for statistical analysis of complex survey data, was used to calculate weighted prevalence estimates and standard errors (SE) of the estimates (95% confidence intervals [CI] were calculated from the SEs). Frequency tables were developed for the survey questions that are considered key tobacco control indicators from the GYTS. Indicators are in accordance with the WHO FCTC and MPOWER technical package.

Table 1 provides sample size and response rate information. For the [YEAR] [COUNTRY NAME] GYTS, [NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES COMPLETED] questionnaires were completed in [NUMBER OF SCHOOLS PARTICIPATED] schools. A total of [TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING STUDENTS] students participated in the GYTS of which [NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING STUDENTS AGES 13 TO 15] were aged 13 to 15 years (Male: [NUMBER OF MALE STUDENTS AGES 13 TO 15], Female: [NUMBER OF FEMALE STUDENTS AGES 13 TO 15]). The school response rate was [SCHOOL RESPONSE RATE]%, the class response rate was [CLASS RESPONSE RATE]%, and the student response rate was [STUDENT RESPONSE RATE]%. The overall response rate was [OVERALL RESPONSE RATE]%.

Table 1: Sample sizes and response rates, by region (unweighted) – GYTS [Country], [Year].

	Region			Total
	A	B	C	
School Level				
Number of Sampled Schools				
Number of Participating Schools				
School Response Rate (%)				
Class Level				
Number of Sampled Classes				
Number of Participating Classes				
Class Response Rate (%)				
Student Level				
Number of Sampled Students				
Number of Participating Students				
Student Response Rate (%)				
Overall Response Rate (%)¹				

¹Overall Response Rate = School Response Rate X Class Response Rate X Student Response Rate

3. RESULTS

[In each of the subsections, describe the results from each table.]

3.1 Tobacco Use

Table 2: Detailed tobacco use status among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Smoked Tobacco			
Current tobacco smokers ¹			
Current cigarette smokers ²			
Frequent cigarette smokers ³			
Current smokers of other tobacco ⁴			
Ever tobacco smokers ⁵			
Ever cigarette smokers ⁶			
Ever smokers of other tobacco ⁷			
Smokeless Tobacco			
Current smokeless tobacco users ⁸			
Ever smokeless tobacco users ⁹			
Tobacco Use			
Current tobacco users ¹⁰			
Ever tobacco users ¹¹			
Susceptibility to Tobacco Use			
Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use in the future ¹²			
Never smokers who thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette ¹³			

¹ Smoked tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ² Smoked cigarettes anytime during the past 30 days. ³ Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days. ⁴ Smoked tobacco other than cigarettes during the past 30 days. ⁵ Ever smoked any tobacco, even one or two puffs. ⁶ Ever smoked cigarettes, even one or two puffs. ⁷ Ever smoked tobacco other than cigarettes, even one or two puffs. ⁸ Used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ⁹ Ever used smokeless tobacco. ¹⁰ Smoked tobacco and/or used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ¹¹ Ever smoked tobacco and/or used smokeless tobacco. ¹² Susceptible to future tobacco use includes those who answered "Definitely yes", "Probably yes", or "Probably not" to using tobacco if one of their best friends offered it to them or those who answered "Definitely yes", "Probably yes", or "Probably not" to using tobacco during the next 12 months. ¹³ Those who answered "Agree" or "Strongly agree" to the statement: "I think I might enjoy smoking a cigarette".

Table 3: Cigarettes smoked per day among current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

Number of cigarettes usually smoked¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Less than 1 per day			
1 per day			
2 to 5 per day			
6 to 10 per day			
11 to 20 per day			
More than 20 per day			
Total	100	100	100

¹ On the days that current cigarette smokers smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days.

Table 4: Age at cigarette smoking initiation among ever cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

Age when first trying a cigarette¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
7 years old or younger			
8 or 9 years old			
10 or 11 years old			
12 or 13 years old			
14 or 15 years old			
Total	100	100	100

¹ Among those that have ever tried a cigarette.

Table 5: Current smokers 13-15 years old who are showing signs of smoking dependence, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Signs of smoking dependence ¹			

¹ Those who answered: 1) they sometimes or always smoke tobacco or feel like smoking tobacco first thing in the morning, or they start to feel a strong desire to smoke again within one full day after smoking.

3.2 Cessation

Table 6: Smoking tobacco cessation indicators among current smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Current smokers who...</i>			
Tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months			
Want to stop smoking now			
Thought they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to			
Have ever received help/advice from a program or professional to stop smoking			

3.3 Secondhand Smoke

Table 7: Students 13-15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke during the past 30 days, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Exposed to tobacco smoke at home			
Exposed to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place			
Exposed to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place			
Saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property			

3.4 Access and Availability

Table 8: Source for obtaining cigarettes among cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

Source ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Purchased from a store or shop			
Purchased from a street vendor			
Purchased from a kiosk			
Purchased from a vending machine			
Got them from someone else			
Got them some other way			
Total	100	100	100

¹ How cigarette smokers obtained the cigarette they last smoked during the past 30 days.

Table 9: Current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age ¹			

¹ Among those who tried to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days.

Table 10: Unit of cigarette purchase among current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

Unit of purchase ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Individual sticks			
Pack			
Carton			
Rolls			
Loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes			
Total	100	100	100

¹ Based on the last purchase, among those who bought cigarettes during the past 30 days.

Table 11: Cost of cigarettes among students 13-15 years old, by gender and smoking status – GYTS [Country], [Year].

Cost of a pack (20 cigarettes)¹	Overall	Boys	Girls	Current smokers	Never smokers
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Range 1					
Range 2					
Range 3					
Range 4					
Range 5					
Range 6					
Range 7					
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹ On average, how much students think a pack of 20 cigarettes costs.

3.5 Media

3.5.1 Anti-Tobacco

Table 12: Noticing anti-tobacco information among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media ¹ in the past 30 days ²			
<i>Noticed anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days			
Among those who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days			
Taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months ²			

¹ For example, television, radio, internet, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, movies.

² Among all students aged 13-15 years old.

Table 13: Noticing of health warnings on cigarette packages among current and never smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages [†]			
<i>Thought about quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages[†]</i>			
Among current smokers			
Among current smokers who noticed health warnings			
Never smokers who thought about not starting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages ^{†,1}			

[†] During the past 30 days.

¹ Among never smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days.

3.5.2 Tobacco Marketing

Table 14: Noticing tobacco marketing among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days			
Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days			
<i>Noticed anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days			
Among those who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days			
Ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative			

Table 15: Ownership and receptivity to tobacco marketing among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Students who owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it ¹			
Never tobacco users who owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it or might in the future ^{2,3}			

¹ For example, a t-shirt, pen, backpack.

² Those who might use or wear something that has a tobacco company or product name or picture on it.

³ Considered highly receptive to tobacco marketing (at risk for future tobacco use).

3.6 Knowledge and Attitudes

Table 16: Knowledge and attitudes towards smoking cessation and social smoking among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Students who...			
Definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco			
Thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings			

Table 17: Knowledge and attitudes towards secondhand smoke among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS [Country], [Year].

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Students who...			
Definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them			
Favored banning smoking inside enclosed public places			
Favored banning smoking at outdoor public places			

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Discussion of Survey Findings

Discuss findings from the survey (each topic area) in the context of existing current national laws and policies. Examples are included below.

Tobacco Use

- *Overall, 9.5% of students currently smoked cigarettes.*
- *One in 10 (10.1%) students currently used tobacco products other than cigarettes (e.g., pipes, water pipes, smokeless tobacco, and bidis).*
- *Cigarette smoking was significantly higher than other tobacco use.*

Cessation

- *Overall, 68.7% of students who currently smoke cigarettes reported that they desired to stop smoking.*

Secondhand Smoke

- *Overall, approximately four in 10 students (42.5%) were exposed to smoke in their home.*
- *Approximately half (55.1%) of all students were exposed to SHS in public places.*
- *More than three fourths (78.3%) of students thought smoking should be banned in all public places.*

Access and Availability

- *Overall, five in 10 (46.7%) students who currently smoke cigarettes usually purchased their cigarettes in stores.*
- *Seven in 10 (70.5%) students who bought cigarettes in a store were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age.*

Exposure to Anti-Tobacco Information

- *Overall, more than half of the students (57.6%) reported having been taught in school about the dangers of tobacco during the preceding school year.*

Awareness and Receptivity to Tobacco Marketing

- *Overall, 14.9% of students owned an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.*
- *Overall, one in 10 students (10.0%) was offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative.*

Knowledge and Attitudes

- *More than one fourth of the students (26.2%) would use a tobacco product if their best friend offered it to them.*

4.2 Comparison to Previous Tobacco Surveys

In this section, compare the results of the current GYTS to either past years of the GYTS, or other tobacco surveys from your country.

Some examples:

- *Increases or decreases in prevalence of tobacco use or cigarette smoking in youths from previous survey*
- *Increasing rates of tobacco use in girls from previous survey*
- *Increases or decreases in use of tobacco products other than cigarettes (shisha, snus, bidi, etc.) from previous survey*

4.3 Relevance to FCTC

The results of this GYTS are critical for gauging progress toward WHO FCTC and MPOWER implementation and uptake.

[COUNTRY NAME]'s participation in GYTS addresses the first element of MPOWER (Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies) for youth, and GYTS asks students a range of questions that spans many of the remaining elements of MPOWER. The resulting data are critical for gauging [COUNTRY NAME]'s progress toward fully implementing the elements of MPOWER among its youth. The information provided by GYTS can address several provisions of the FCTC that relate to the role of school personnel and the comprehensive school tobacco control policy.

In this section, highlight key data points within the context of the MPOWER elements. For example:

- *Protect people from tobacco smoke: The GYTS data show that X% of students are around others who smoke outside their home and X% live in homes where others smoke in their presence.*
- *Offer help to quit tobacco use: Results from GYTS show that students who currently smoke are interested in quitting. Of students who currently smoke:*
 - *X% want to stop smoking.*
 - *X% tried to stop smoking in the past year.*
 - *X% have ever received help to stop smoking.*
- *Warn about the dangers of tobacco: During the past year, X% of students had been taught in class about the dangers of smoking and X% had been taught in class about the effects of tobacco use. The GYTS data also show that during the past year, X% of students had discussed in class reasons why people their age smoke.*
- *Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship: The GYTS data show that X% of students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days. In the past 30 days, X% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards and X% saw them in newspapers or magazines. Further, X% of*

students have an object with a cigarette brand logo and X% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative.

- *Raise taxes on tobacco products: Discuss cost of cigarettes, and while not directly related to raising taxes, discuss access and availability issues for youth.*

GYTS methodology provides an excellent framework for monitoring and guiding the implementation of school tobacco control programs while making it compliant with the requirements of FCTC. The results of this survey will be disseminated broadly, and ideally, used to adopt and implement effective legislative measures for preventing and reducing tobacco consumption, nicotine addiction, and exposure to tobacco smoke.

4.4 Relevance to Country

In this section, summarize the findings from the GYTS and how they are specifically applicable in your country.

Examples:

- *Many youth report wanting to quit in [COUNTRY], but teachers are not adequately trained to prevent tobacco use among their students, and cessation services are very limited.*
- *Susceptibility to begin smoking in the next year is high among both boys and girls, but there are few laws prohibiting use of tobacco on school-grounds.*
- *The data suggests an early age of initiation of cigarette usage among [COUNTRY] adolescents. Tobacco control education therefore needs to start at a very young age. However, coverage of tobacco-related prevention and issues is currently very limited in the formal school curriculum.*
- *The majority of youth in X Country report exposure to secondhand smoke in multiple (or specify XX) venues. Given that there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke, policies that will protect youth from possible exposure are needed.*
- *[COUNTRY] adolescents are faced with the double burden of cigarette use and the use of other forms of tobacco products such as chewing tobacco, snuff, etc. (Later in proposed interventions/further studies, relate back to this and the need for further examination or regulation of these other products)*
- *Despite the existence of information on tobacco control, a significant information gap exists on tobacco use information in this country, specifically around X,Y, or Z (emerging products?).*
- *Students in [COUNTRY] are still reporting being exposed to pro-smoking media campaigns. Controlling this exposure has been shown to reduce youth initiation.*

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the most pressing GYTS findings, [COUNTRY] should consider rapidly implementing expanded comprehensive tobacco control measures. Such action will save lives, reduce illness, and help reduce the economic burden associated with tobacco-related illness and lost productivity. Include proposed evidence-based interventions and recommend further studies or enhanced surveillance if needed. Examples could include:

- A significant number of students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home and public places, and X% of students believe smoking in public places should be banned. There is a need to pass laws that ban tobacco smoking in public places, or if such laws have been passed, to effectively enforce those laws.*
- Many students who smoke expressed the desire to quit smoking (X%) and many have even attempted to quit (X%). With the proper assistance and tools, those students could stop smoking forever. Nongovernmental organizations could play a vital role as a resource for youth interested in quitting.*
- Many youth were exposed to pro-cigarette advertising (X%) and were provided free cigarettes by tobacco company representatives (X%). There is an urgent need to police more strictly the existing law banning all forms of advertisement of tobacco products and paraphernalia in COUNTRY NAME.*
- To maintain a current understanding of tobacco use and other key indicators among youth and to gauge trends in WHO FCTC and MPOWER uptake and implementation, this survey should be completed at least every four years.*
- A comprehensive health promotion strategy and effective and comprehensive tobacco cessation programs need to be implemented to prevent tobacco use and assist school personnel and the general community in quitting.*
- School rules and policies should be framed for the prevention and control of tobacco use.*

REFERENCES

[Include listing of references.]

1. WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2011: Warning about the dangers of tobacco. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2011 (http://www.who.int/tobacco/global_report/2011/en/index.html).
2. Preventing tobacco use among youth and young adults: a report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012 (<http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/preventing-youth-tobacco-use/index.html>).

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

[Provide country-specific GYTS questionnaire.]

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) Indicator Definitions

Version 1.0
April 2014

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) Comprehensive Standard Protocol

.....

GYTS Core Questionnaire with Optional Questions

GYTS Sample Design and Weights

GYTS Implementation Instructions

GYTS Analysis and Reporting Package

GYTS Data Dissemination Guidance

GYTS Data Release Policy

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GYTS Collaborating Organizations

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- CDC Foundation
- RTI International
- World Health Organization

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this document are not necessarily those of the GYTS collaborating organizations.

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**Country Report Indicator only*

1. Introduction

Standardized approaches to estimation and reporting are essential to ensure comparability of results across the countries participating in the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS). This document describes the derivation of tobacco control indicators from GYTS to be used to track progress towards curbing the tobacco epidemic. The indicators, developed through consultation with a committee of tobacco surveillance experts, are recommended for reporting in the country-specific GYTS Fact Sheet and in the GYTS Country Report.

The core GYTS indicators are described in detail in **Chapter 2** of this document. For each indicator, a title and definition are presented, followed by a description of the numerator and denominator. In addition, comments on the construction of indicators and guidance for reporting have been provided.

Numerous indicators can be generated from GYTS and the reporting of the indicators described here does not preclude the reporting of additional indicators as relevant to participating countries. Countries may also want to include additional indicators generated from adapted country-specific questions included in their own surveys. This document describes a minimum set of indicators to be reported in the Fact Sheet and Country Report, presuming the relevant data have been collected in the adapted country-specific questionnaire.

1.1 Notes for Analysis

Question Numbering: Any question numbering included in the description of the indicators is based on the GYTS Core Questionnaire. The numbering may vary in the adapted country-specific questionnaire.

Missing Values for Indicators: Values will be deemed as "missing" (not included in the denominator of an indicator calculation) if a question was not properly answered in the questionnaire (either a blank response or an invalid response on the answer sheet). Other responses may be excluded from the calculation of an indicator and are specifically indicated in the comments where applicable.

Statistical Software and Syntax: The GYTS complex survey design dictates that the statistical software packages used for data analysis be able to account for multiple stages of sampling, stratification, and clustering. Five statistical software programs can be used for GYTS analysis: SAS® (with or without SUDAAN®), SPSS®, STATA®, R, and EpiInfo¹. SAS and EpiInfo syntax coding for the core GYTS indicators is maintained by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and can be provided to countries as needed. This syntax will need to be modified to reflect country-specific adaptations of the GYTS core questionnaire.

¹ Use of trade names is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

2. Core GYTS Indicators

The core GYTS indicators are described in detail in this chapter. This includes the indicators provided in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

The GYTS Fact Sheet is intended to provide an overview of the key findings and highlights of the survey for a broad audience. The GYTS Country Report provides an opportunity to examine the core indicators and other findings in more detail and to describe the results in the context of each country's unique tobacco control environment.

2.1 Tobacco Use

1. Current Tobacco Smokers

Indicator: Percentage of youth who currently smoke any tobacco products.

Numerator: Number of respondents who smoked cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco products in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CSMK

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using questions CR7 and CR10.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

2. Current Cigarette Smokers

Indicator: Percentage of youth who currently smoke cigarettes.

Numerator: Number of respondents who smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CSMKCIG

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR7.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

3. Frequent Cigarette Smokers

Indicator: Percentage of youth who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: FSMKCIG

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR7.
- (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

4. Current Smokers of Other Products

Indicator: Percentage of youth who currently smoke tobacco products other than cigarettes.

Numerator: Number of respondents who smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes during the past 30 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CSMKOTH

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR10.
- (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

5. Ever Tobacco Smokers

Indicator: Percentage of youth who ever smoked any tobacco products.

Numerator: Number of respondents who tried or experimented with cigarette smoking or any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: ESMK

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using questions CR5 and CR9.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

6. Ever Cigarette Smokers

Indicator: Percentage of youth who ever smoked cigarettes.

Numerator: Number of respondents who tried or experimented with cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: ESMKCIG

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR5.
- (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

7. Ever Smokers of Other Products

Indicator: Percentage of youth who ever smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes.

Numerator: Number of respondents who tried or experimented with any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: ESMKOTH

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR9.
- (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

8. Current Smokeless Tobacco Users

Indicator: Percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco products.

Numerator: Number of respondents who used any smokeless tobacco products in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CSLT

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR14.
- (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

9. Ever Smokeless Tobacco Users

Indicator: Percentage of youth who ever used any smokeless tobacco products.

Numerator: Number of respondents who tried or experimented with any smokeless tobacco products.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: ESLT

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR13.
- (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

10. Current Tobacco Users

Indicator: Percentage of youth who currently use any tobacco products.

Numerator: Number of respondents who smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days in the past 30 days or smoked any tobacco products other than cigarettes in the past 30 days or used any smokeless tobacco products in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CTOB

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using questions CR7, CR10, and CR14.
- (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

11. Ever Tobacco Users

Indicator: Percentage of youth who ever used any tobacco products.

Numerator: Number of respondents who tried or experimented with cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco products or any smokeless tobacco products.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: ETOB

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using questions CR5, CR9, and CR13.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

12. Susceptibility to Future Tobacco Use

Indicator: Percentage of never tobacco users who are susceptible to using tobacco in the future.

Numerator: Number of respondents who have never used any tobacco products who answered: 1) "Definitely Yes", "Probably Yes", or "Probably Not" to using tobacco if one of their best friends offered it to them, or 2) "Definitely Yes", "Probably Yes", or "Probably Not" to using tobacco during the next 12 months.

Denominator: Number of never tobacco users.

Variable Name: CORE3940

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable ETOB and questions CR39 and CR40.
- (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

13. Susceptibility to Cigarette Smoking

Indicator: Percentage of never smokers who think they might enjoy smoking a cigarette.

Numerator: Number of respondents who have never smoked tobacco who Strongly Agree or Agree with the statement "I think I might enjoy smoking a cigarette".

Denominator: Number of never smokers.

Variable Name: CORE43

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable ESMK and question CR43.
- (2) Respondents who answered "I currently smoke cigarettes" should be excluded from the denominator.
- (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

14. Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day

Indicator: Percentage of current cigarette smokers who usually smoke [*less than 1; 1; 2 to 5; 6 to 10; 11 to 20; more than 20*] cigarettes per day, on the days they smoke.

Numerator: Number of current cigarette smokers who reported usually smoking [*less than 1; 1; 2 to 5; 6 to 10; 11 to 20; more than 20*] cigarettes per day on the days they smoked in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Number of current cigarette smokers.

Variable Name: NUMCIG

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable CSMKCIG and question CR8.
- (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Country Report Template.
- (3) This indicator is reported separately for each category.

15. Age at Cigarette Smoking Initiation

Indicator: Percentage of ever cigarette smokers who first tried a cigarette at the age of [7 or younger; 8 or 9; 10 or 11; 12 or 13; 14 or 15] years old.

Numerator: Number of ever cigarette smokers who reported trying a cigarette at the age of [7 or younger; 8 or 9; 10 or 11; 12 or 13; 14 or 15] years old.

Denominator: Number of ever cigarette smokers.

Variable Name: AGEICIG

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable ESMKCIG and question CR6.
- (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Country Report Template.
- (3) This indicator is reported separately for each category.

16. Smoking Dependency

Indicator: Percentage of current smokers who are showing signs of smoking dependence.

Numerator: Number of current smokers who sometimes or always smoke or feel like smoking tobacco first thing in the morning OR start to feel a strong desire to smoke again within 1 full day after smoking.

Denominator: Number of current smokers.

Variable Name: SMKDEP

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable CSMK and questions CR11 and CR12.
 - (2) Respondents who answered "I don't smoke tobacco" should be excluded from the denominator.
 - (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Country Report Template.
-

2.2 Cessation

17. Attempt to Stop Smoking in the Past 12 Months

Indicator: Percentage of current smokers who tried to stop smoking during the past 12 months.

Numerator: Number of current smokers who tried to stop smoking during the past 12 months.

Denominator: Number of current smokers.

Variable Name: CORE16

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable CSMK and question CR16.
 - (2) Respondents who answered “I have never smoked” and “I did not smoke during the past 12 months” should be excluded from the denominator.
 - (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

18. Desire to Stop Smoking

Indicator: Percentage of current smokers who want to stop smoking.

Numerator: Number of current smokers who want to stop smoking now.

Denominator: Number of current smokers.

Variable Name: CORE15

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable CSMK and question CR15.
 - (2) Respondents who answered “I have never smoked” and “I don’t smoke now” should be excluded from the denominator.
 - (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

19. Ability to Stop Smoking

Indicator: Percentage of current smokers who think they would be able to stop smoking.

Numerator: Number of current smokers who think they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to.

Denominator: Number of current smokers.

Variable Name: CORE17

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable CSMK and question CR17.
 - (2) Respondents who answered “I have never smoked” and “I don’t smoke now” should be excluded from the denominator.
 - (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

20. Received Help to Stop Smoking

Indicator: Percentage of current smokers who have received help/advice to stop smoking from a program or professional.

Numerator: Number of current smokers who received any help/advice from a program or professional to help them stop smoking.

Denominator: Number of current smokers.

Variable Name: CORE18

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable CSMK and question CR18.
 - (2) Respondents who answered “I have never smoked” should be excluded from the denominator.
 - (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

2.3 Secondhand Smoke

21. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Home

Indicator: Percentage of youth who were exposed to tobacco smoke at home in the past 7 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who reported that smoking occurred in their presence inside their home on 1 or more days in the past 7 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE19

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR19.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

22. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Enclosed Public Places

Indicator: Percentage of youth who were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed public places in the past 7 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who reported that smoking occurred in their presence in any enclosed public place other than their home (such as schools, shops, restaurants, shopping malls, and movie theaters) in the past 7 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE20

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR20.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

23. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Outdoor Public Places

Indicator: Percentage of youth who were exposed to tobacco smoke at outdoor public places in the past 7 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who reported that smoking occurred in their presence at any outdoor public place other than their home (such as playgrounds, sidewalks, entrance of buildings, parks, and beaches) in the past 7 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE21

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR21.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

24. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at School

Indicator: Percentage of youth who saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who saw someone smoke inside the school building or outside on school property during the past 30 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE22

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR22.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

2.4 Access and Availability

25. Source for Obtaining Cigarettes

Indicator: Percentage of current cigarette smokers who last obtained cigarettes from various sources in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of current cigarette smokers who last obtained cigarettes by [*purchasing from a store or shop; purchasing from a street vendor; purchasing from a kiosk; purchasing from a vending machine; getting them from someone else; getting them some other way*].

Denominator: Number of current cigarette smokers.

Variable Name: CORE26

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable CSMKCIG and question CR26.
- (2) Question CR26 may include country-specific response categories.
- (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Country Report Template.
- (4) This indicator is reported separately for each category.

26. Obtaining Cigarettes from a Person-to-Person Retail Purchase

Indicator: Percentage of current cigarette smokers who last obtained cigarettes by purchasing them from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number current cigarette smokers who last obtained cigarettes by purchasing them from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Number of current cigarette smokers.

Variable Name: CORE26A

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable CSMKCIG and question CR26.
 - (2) Question CR26 may include country-specific response categories. The categories that include purchases from a retail person-to-person exchange (such as from a store or street vendor) should be incorporated in this indicator. Getting/purchasing cigarettes from other people not in a retail setting (e.g., friends) and purchasing from vending machines should not be included.
 - (3) Respondents who answered “I did not smoke any cigarettes during the past 30 days” should be excluded from the denominator.
 - (4) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template.
-

27. Minors' Access to Purchasing Cigarettes

Indicator: Percentage of current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes in the past 30 days because of their age.

Numerator: Number of current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes in the past 30 days because of their age.

Denominator: Number of current cigarette smokers who tried to buy cigarettes in the past 30 days.

Variable Name: CORE27

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable CSMKCIG and question CR27.
- (2) Respondents who answered "I did not try to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days" should be excluded from the denominator.
- (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

28. Unit of Purchased Cigarettes

Indicator: Percentage of current cigarette smokers who last bought cigarettes as [*individual sticks; packs, cartons; rolls; loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes*] in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of current cigarette smokers who last purchased cigarettes as [*individual sticks; packs, cartons; rolls; loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes*] in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Number of current cigarette smokers.

Variable Name: CORE28

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable CSMKCIG and question CR28.
 - (2) Question CR28 may include country-specific responses.
 - (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
 - (4) The GYTS Fact Sheet Template includes this indicator for current cigarette smokers who last bought cigarettes in the past 30 days as individual sticks only.
 - (5) This indicator is reported separately for each category.
-

29. Purchasing Cigarettes: Cost

Indicator: Percentage of youth who estimate the cost of a pack of 20 cigarettes is [*Range 1, Range 2, Range 3, etc.*].

Numerator: Number of respondents who think, on average, a pack of 20 cigarettes costs [*Range 1, Range 2, Range 3, etc.*].

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE29

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR29.
 - (2) Question CR29 includes country-specific response categories.
 - (3) Respondents who answered "I don't know" should be excluded from the denominator. (The frequency of "I don't know" answers should be examined as a measure of data quality for this question/indicator.)
 - (4) This indicator is included in the GYTS Country Report Template and can be presented by smoking status.
 - (5) This indicator is reported separately for each category.
-

2.5 Media: Anti-Tobacco

30. Awareness of Anti-Tobacco Messages in the Media

Indicator: Percentage of youth who saw or heard any anti-tobacco messages in the media in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who saw or heard any anti-tobacco messages in the media (e.g., television, radio, internet, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, or movies) in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE30

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR30.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

31. Awareness of Anti-Tobacco Messages at Sporting or Community Events (Among the Population)

Indicator: Percentage of youth who saw or heard any anti-tobacco messages at sporting or other community events in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who saw or heard any anti-tobacco messages at sporting events, fairs, concerts, community events, or social gatherings in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE31A

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR31.
 - (2) This indicator provides a measure of exposure to anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events across the entire population.
 - (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Country Report Template.
-

32. Awareness of Anti-Tobacco Messages at Sporting or Community Events (Among Those who Attended Events)

Indicator: Percentage of youth who attended sporting or other community events in the past 30 days who saw or heard any anti-tobacco messages at the events.

Numerator: Number of respondents who saw or heard any anti-tobacco messages at sporting events, fairs, concerts, community events, or social gatherings in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Number of respondents who attended sporting or other community events in the past 30 days.

Variable Name: CORE31B

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR31.
- (2) This indicator provides a measure of exposure to anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events among those that attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days.
- (3) Respondents who answered “I did not go to sports events, fairs, concerts, or community events, or social gatherings in the past 30 days” should be excluded from the denominator.
- (4) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

33. Noticing Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages

Indicator: Percentage of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of current smokers who answered “Yes, but I didn’t think much of them” or “Yes, and they led me to think about quitting smoking or not starting smoking” to seeing health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Number of current smokers.

Variable Name: CORE32A

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable CSMK and question CR32.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Country Report Template.
-

34. Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages (Among All Current Smokers)

Indicator: Percentage of current smokers who thought about quitting smoking in the past 30 days because of health warnings on cigarette packages.

Numerator: Number of current smokers who reported that seeing health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days led them to think about quitting smoking.

Denominator: Number of current smokers.

Variable Name: CORE32B

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable CSMK and question CR32.
- (2) This indicator provides a measure of the effect of cigarette package health warnings messages among all current smokers.
- (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Country Report Template.

35. Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages (Among Current Smokers who Noticed Health Warnings)

Indicator: Percentage of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days, who thought about quitting smoking because of the health warnings.

Numerator: Number of current smokers who reported that seeing health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days led them to think about quitting smoking.

Denominator: Number of current smokers who saw health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days.

Variable Name: CORE32C

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable CSMK and question CR32.
 - (2) This indicator provides a measure of the effect of cigarette package health warnings messages among current smokers who saw the health warnings.
 - (3) Respondents who answered “No” should be excluded from the denominator.
 - (4) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
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36. Thinking of Not Starting Smoking Because of Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages

Indicator: Percentage of never smokers who thought about not starting smoking in the past 30 days because of health warnings on cigarette packages.

Numerator: Number of never smokers who reported that seeing health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days led them to think about not starting smoking.

Denominator: Number of never smokers who saw health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days.

Variable Name: CORE32D

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable ESMK and question CR32.
- (2) This indicator provides a measure of the effect of cigarette package health warnings messages among never smokers who saw the health warnings.
- (3) Respondents who answered “No” should be excluded from the denominator.
- (4) This indicator is included in the GYTS Country Report Template.

37. Learning About Dangers of Tobacco Use at School

Indicator: Percentage of youth who were taught about the dangers of tobacco use in class during the past 12 months.

Numerator: Number of respondents who were taught in any classes about the dangers of tobacco use during the past 12 months.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE33

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR33.
 - (2) The denominator should include any “I don’t know” responses.
 - (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

2.6 Media: Pro-Tobacco

38. Awareness of Tobacco Marketing at Points of Sale (Among the Population)

Indicator: Percentage of youth who saw any tobacco marketing at points of sale in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who saw any advertisements or promotions for tobacco products at point of sale (such as stores, shops, kiosks, etc.) in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE35A

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR35.
- (2) This indicator provides a measure of exposure to tobacco marketing at points of sale across the entire population.
- (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Country Report Template.

39. Awareness of Tobacco Marketing at Points of Sale (Among Those who Visited Points of Sale)

Indicator: Percentage of youth who visited points of sale in the past 30 days who saw any tobacco marketing at the points of sale.

Numerator: Number of respondents who saw any advertisements or promotions for tobacco products at point of sale (such as stores, shops, kiosks, etc.) in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Number of respondents who visited points of sale in the past 30 days.

Variable Name: CORE35B

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR35.
 - (2) This indicator provides a measure of exposure to tobacco marketing at points of sale among those who visited points of sale.
 - (3) Respondents who answered “I did not visit any points of sale in the past 30 days” should be excluded from the denominator.
 - (4) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
-

40. Awareness of Tobacco Use on Television, Videos, or Movies (Among the Population)

Indicator: Percentage of youth who saw someone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who saw someone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE34A

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR34.
- (2) This indicator provides a measure of exposure to seeing tobacco use on television, videos, or movies across the entire population.
- (3) This indicator is included in the GYTS Country Report Template.

41. Awareness of Tobacco Use on Television, Videos, or Movies (Among Those who Watched Television, Videos, or Movies)

Indicator: Percentage of youth who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days who saw someone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies.

Numerator: Number of respondents who saw someone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Number of respondents who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days.

Variable Name: CORE34B

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR34.
- (2) This indicator provides a measure of exposure to seeing tobacco use on television, videos, or movies among those who watched television, videos, or movies.
- (3) Respondents who answered “I did not watch any TV, videos, or movies in the past 30 days” should be excluded from the denominator.
- (4) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

42. Exposure to Free Tobacco Promotion

Indicator: Percentage of youth who were ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative.

Numerator: Number of respondents who were ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE38

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR38.
- (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

43. Ownership of an Object with a Tobacco Brand Logo

Indicator: Percentage of youth who have something with a tobacco product brand logo on it.

Numerator: Number of respondents who have something (e.g., t-shirt, pen, backpack) with a tobacco product brand logo on it.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE37

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR37.
- (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

44. High Receptivity to Tobacco Marketing

Indicator: Percentage of youth who own something with a tobacco product brand logo or who might use or wear something that has a tobacco company or product name or picture on it.

Numerator: Number of respondents who own something with a tobacco product brand logo on it or answered "Yes" or "Maybe" to would they ever use or wear something that has a tobacco company or tobacco product name or picture on it (such as a lighter, t-shirt, hat, or sunglasses).

Denominator: Number of never tobacco users.

Variable Name: CORE3637

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using the variable ETOB and questions CR36 and CR37.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Country Report Template.
-

2.7 Knowledge and Attitudes

45. Belief about the Addictiveness of Smoking

Indicator: Percentage of youth who definitely think that once someone starts smoking tobacco it is difficult to quit.

Numerator: Number of respondents who answered "Definitely Yes" to thinking it would be difficult to quit smoking tobacco once they started.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE41

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR41.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
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46. Belief that Smoking Helps People Feel Comfortable at Social Gatherings

Indicator: Percentage of youth who think that smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings.

Numerator: Number of respondents who think smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties or in other social gatherings.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE42

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR42.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
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47. Beliefs about the Dangers of Secondhand Smoke

Indicator: Percentage of youth who think other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them.

Numerator: Number of respondents who answered "Definitely Yes" when asked if smoke from other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them.

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE23

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR23.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
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48. Banning Smoking in Enclosed Public Places

Indicator: Percentage of youth who are in favor of banning smoking in enclosed public places.

Numerator: Number of respondents who favor banning smoking in enclosed public places (such as schools, shops, restaurants, shopping malls, and movie theaters).

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE24

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR24.
- (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.

49. Banning Smoking at Outdoor Public Places

Indicator: Percentage of youth who are in favor of banning smoking at outdoor public places.

Numerator: Number of respondents who favor banning smoking at outdoor public places (such as playgrounds, sidewalks, entrances to buildings, parks, and beaches).

Denominator: Total number of respondents.

Variable Name: CORE25

Comments:

- (1) This indicator is generated using question CR25.
 - (2) This indicator is included in the GYTS Fact Sheet Template and GYTS Country Report Template.
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