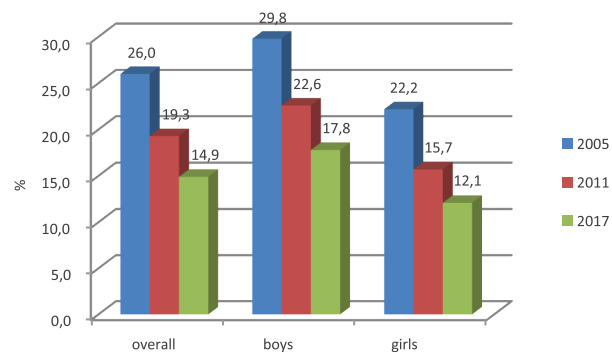
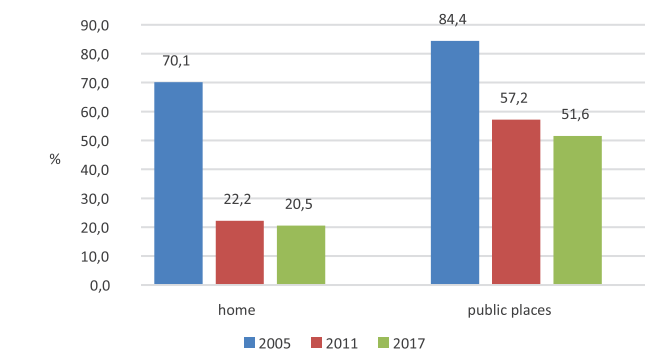
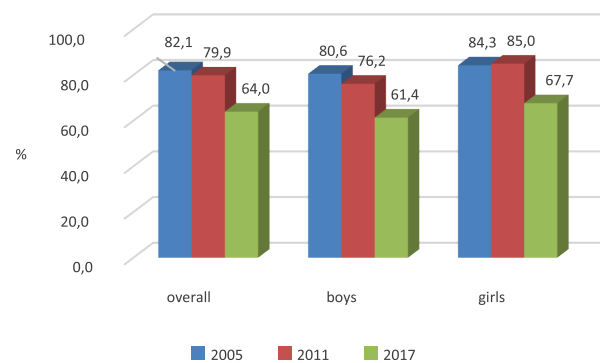
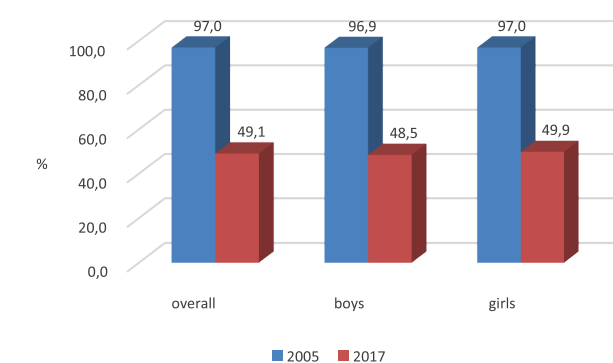
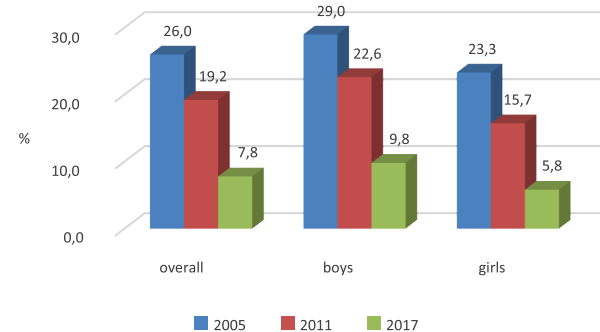
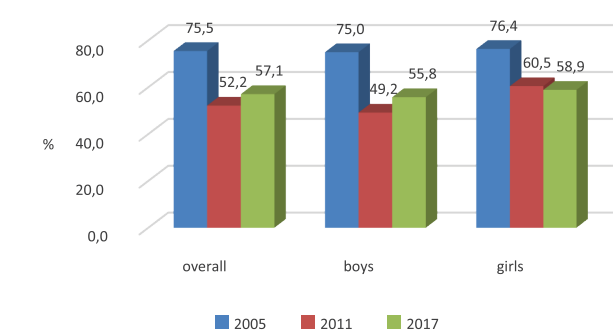
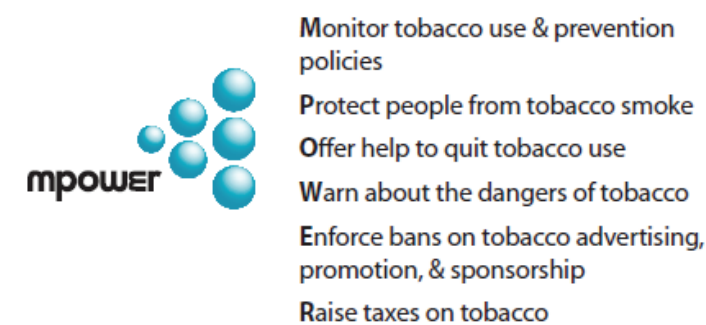


m Prevalence of current tobacco use⁸ by gender, GYTS Ukraine 2005, 2011 and 2017**p** Students exposed to tobacco smoke at home, and at public places^{3,4}, GYTS Ukraine 2005, 2011 and 2017**o** Quit attempts among current tobacco smokers⁷ by gender, GYTS Ukraine 2005, 2011 and 2017**w** Students who noticed anti-tobacco media messages^{6,9} by gender, GYTS Ukraine 2005&2017**ε** Students who owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it by gender, GYTS Ukraine 2005, 2011 and 2017**r** Current cigarettes smokers who bought cigarettes from an outlet¹⁰ by gender, GYTS Ukraine 2005, 2011 and 2017**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 cross-sectional, nationally representative school-based survey of students in grades associated with ages 13 to 15 years. 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 technical package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:

**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 countries can adapt to measure and track key tobacco control indicators. The questionnaire covers the following topics: tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke (SHS), pro- and anti-tobacco media and advertising, access to and availability of tobacco products, and knowledge and attitudes regarding tobacco use. The questionnaire is self-administered; using scannable paper-based bubble sheets, it is anonymous to ensure confidentiality.

In Ukraine, GYTS was conducted in 2017 by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. The overall response rate was 81.6%. A total of 4,065 eligible students in grades 7 - 9 completed the survey, of which 3,040 were aged 13-15 years. Data are reported for students aged 13-15 years.

GYTS Highlights**TOBACCO USE**

- 14.9% of students, 17.8% of boys, and 12.1% of girls currently used any tobacco products.
- 13.5% of students, 16.2% of boys, and 10.7% of girls currently smoked tobacco.
- 9.2% of students, 10.8% of boys, and 7.7% of girls currently smoked cigarettes.
- 3.1% of students, 3.1% of boys, and 3.2% of girls currently used smokeless tobacco.

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

- 18.4% of students, 22.6% of boys, and 14.0% of girls currently used electronic cigarettes.

CESSATION

- More than 6 in 10 (64.0%) current smokers tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months.
- More than 6 in 10 (62.3%) current smokers wanted to stop smoking now.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 20.5% of students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 51.6% of students were exposed to tobacco smoke inside enclosed public places.

ACCESS & AVAILABILITY

- 57.1% of current cigarette smokers bought cigarettes from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk.
- Among current cigarette smokers who tried to buy cigarettes, 46.3% were not prevented from buying them because of their age.

MEDIA

- Almost 5 in 10 (49.1%) students noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media.
- More than 6 in 10 (62.5%) students noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions when visiting points of sale.
- Almost 1 in 10 (7.8%) students had something with a tobacco brand logo on it.

KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES

- 66.3% of students definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them.
- 70.4% of students favored prohibiting smoking inside enclosed public places.

¹ Question about electronic cigarettes was included only into GYTS 2017 so there is no data from previous surveys to compare.

² 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 "definitely yes", "probably yes", or "probably not" to using tobacco during the next 12 months.

³ During the past 7 days.

⁴ Before 2011: Public places.

⁵ Among current cigarettes smokers; 2017: among current tobacco smokers.

⁶ Among these who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days.

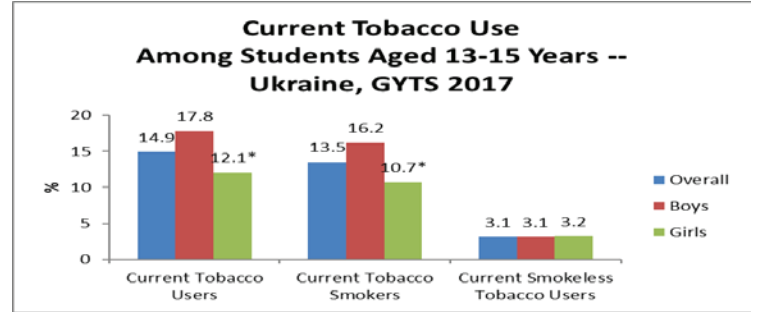
⁷ During the past 12 months.

⁸ Smoked cigarettes, other type of tobacco, and/or used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days.

⁹ Includes media messages on television, radio, internet, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, or movies.

¹⁰ Outlet (store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk) from which current cigarette smokers bought cigarettes the last time they smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days.

TOBACCO USE			
SMOKED TOBACCO	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current tobacco smokers ¹	13.5	16.2	10.7*
Current cigarette smokers ²	9.2	10.8	7.7
Frequent cigarette smokers ³	2.8	3.7	2.0
Current smokers of other tobacco ⁴	6.2	7.4	5.1
Ever tobacco smokers ⁵	46.6	51.5	41.5*
Ever cigarette smokers ⁶	35.4	39.3	31.5*
Ever smokers of other tobacco ⁷	28.5	32.0	24.9*
SMOKELESS TOBACCO			
Current smokeless tobacco users ⁸	3.1	3.1	3.2
Ever smokeless tobacco users ⁹	7.8	8.6	6.9
ANY TOBACCO USE <i>(smoked and/or smokeless)</i>			
Current tobacco users ¹⁰	14.9	17.8	12.1*
Ever tobacco users ¹¹	48.3	53.7	42.8*
SUSCEPTIBILITY			
Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use in the future ¹²	18.9	19.5	18.1
Never tobacco smokers who thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette ¹³	8.0	7.5	8.4



ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES			
	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current electronic cigarette users ¹⁴	18.4	22.6	14.0*
Ever electronic cigarette users ¹⁵	40.3	46.2	34.1*

CESSATION			
	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current tobacco smokers who tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months	64.0	61.4	67.7
Current tobacco smokers who wanted to stop smoking now	62.3	63.9	59.7
Current tobacco smokers who thought they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to	92.3	91.9	92.9

Current tobacco smokers who have ever received help/advice from a program or professional to stop smoking	11.1	10.5	12.1
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SECONDHAND SMOKE			
	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Exposure to tobacco smoke at home ¹⁶	20.5	19.5	21.5
Exposure to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place ¹⁶	51.6	47.3	56.0*
Exposure to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place ¹⁶	70.5	67.1	73.7*
Students who saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property ¹⁷	55.0	59.2	50.5*

ACCESS & AVAILABILITY			
	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk ¹⁸	57.1	55.8	58.9
Current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age ¹⁹	46.3	44.4	48.5
Current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes as individual sticks ²⁰	18.8	16.6	21.7

MEDIA			
TOBACCO ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Students who noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale ²¹	62.5	62.4	62.4
Students who saw anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies ²²	81.2	82.4	79.9
Students who were ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative	4.4	5.2	3.6
Students who had something with a tobacco brand logo on it	7.8	9.8	5.8*
ANTI-TOBACCO ADVERTISING			
Students who noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media ¹⁷	49.1	48.5	49.9
Students who noticed anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events ²³	42.0	43.8	40.3
Current tobacco smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label ²⁴	26.8	27.0	26.6
Students who were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months	52.3	47.5	57.0*

KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES			
	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Students who definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco	38.4	37.1	40.0
Students who thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings	27.5	27.5	27.2
Students who definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them	66.3	66.4	66.5
Students who favored prohibiting smoking inside enclosed public places	70.4	68.8	72.1
Students who favored prohibiting smoking at outdoor public places	51.2	50.2	52.3

¹ Smoked cigarettes or other type of 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 cigarettes or other type of 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 cigarettes, smoked other type of 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 "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 Used electronic cigarettes anytime during the past 30 days. Current use of electronic cigarettes is assessed separately from cigarettes, other smoked tobacco products, and smokeless tobacco products and is not included in the current definition of current any tobacco use. ¹⁵ Ever used electronic cigarettes in their entire life. ¹⁶ During the past 7 days. ¹⁷ During the past 30 days. ¹⁸ Outlet from which current cigarette smokers bought cigarettes the last time they smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days. ¹⁹ Among those who tried to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days. ²⁰ Based on the last purchase, among those who bought cigarettes during the past 30 days. ²¹ Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days. ²² Among those who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days. ²³ Among those who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days. ²⁴ Among those who noticed warning labels on cigarette packages in the past 30 days.

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

*Gender comparisons are significant at p < 0.05.

BACKGROUND

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), a component of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring of tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) by youth and tracking key tobacco control indicators. GYTS is a cross-sectional, nationally representative school-based survey of students in grades associated with ages 13 to 15 years. In Ukraine, GYTS was first conducted in 2005 and repeated in 2011 and then in 2017 by O.Marzeiev Institute for Public Health of National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine in cooperation with the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and with support of the World Health Organization and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. All surveys used similar multi-stage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 6,579 students aged 13-15 participated in GYTS completed in 2005 with an overall response rate of 72.4%; 3,550 students of the same age participated in GYTS in 2011 with an overall response rate of 91,6%; and 3,040 students completed the survey in the 2017 with an overall response rate of 81.6%. The temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, city of Sevastopol, and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, which are temporarily outside the control of the government of Ukraine, were excluded from GYTS 2017 survey. The 2005 and 2011 results were recalculated for the regions covered by the 2017 survey to be adjusted only for comparison purpose. For additional information, refer to the GYTS 2005, 2011 and 2017 Country Factsheets.

GYTS enhances countries’ capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs, first of all these which are focused on youth. It will also assist countries to fulfil their obligations under the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries.

Within last decade Ukraine has made a significant progress in the reduction of smoking prevalence due to implementation of FCTC provisions. Important tobacco control laws and regulations have been adopted and implemented, including the smoke-free law for public places, the ban on advertising, sponsorship and promotion for tobacco products, and the mandate of using graphic health warning labels on cigarette packs as well as multiple tax increases. It has resulted in smoking prevalence decreasing among both general population and youth. The most significant changes between 2005 and 2017 in youth aged 13-15 years old are listed below.

KEY FINDINGS

Prevalence of current tobacco use by students significantly decreased from 26.0% to 14.9%; at the same time, overall 18.4% of students currently used electronic cigarettes in 2017¹.

Prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use increased from 1.5% to 3.1%.

Percentage of never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use² significantly decreased from 61.6% to 18.9%.

Percentage of students exposed to secondhand smoke³ at home and inside any enclosed public places⁴ significantly decreased from 70.1% to 20.5% and from 84.4% to 51.6% respectively.

Percentage of current tobacco smokers who want to quit smoking now⁵ decreased from 74.5% to 62.3%.

Percentage of current cigarettes smokers who are not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age⁶ decreased form 64.1% to 46.3%.

Percentage of students who noticed anyone using tobacco on television, videos or movies⁶ decreased from 96.8% to 81.2%.

Percentage of young people who noticed any anti-tobacco media messages^{6,9} significantly decreased from 97.0% to 49.1%.

Percentage of students who definitely thought other people’s tobacco smoking is harmful to them significantly increased from 41.5% to 66.3%.

Percentage of young people who declared they were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use⁷ significantly decreased from 86.7% to 52.3%.

KEY FINDINGS

Significant percentage of students is current users of electronic cigarettes; percentage of these who use smokeless tobacco has almost doubled within last 12 years. It is necessary to introduce effective regulatory measures to prevent young people from using electronic cigarettes and smokeless tobacco.

Although the level of students’ exposure to secondhand smoke at home and public places has significantly decreased, over 50% of students are still exposed to secondhand smoking at enclosed public places, which requires strengthening of existing smoke-free legislation and its enforcement.

Although the access to cigarettes for minors has been reduced, overall 46.3% of students (current cigarette smokers) aged 13-15 years old are able to purchase cigarettes without being asked about the age. It means that existing legislation must be enforced in order to curb this.

Percentage of students who noticed anyone using tobacco on television, videos or movies decreased not dramatically and over 80% of students continue observing tobacco use on TV. It requires as closing the loopholes by amending the incumbent legislation to the current laws, which ban tobacco products advertising, so to introduce strict rules for television companies, which prohibit to demonstrate smoking and all related attributes.

There is a lack of anti-tobacco messages in mass media and lack of educational programs in schools aimed at tobacco prevention among young people, although overall awareness of danger of tobacco use has increased since 2005. However, only 66.3% of students know that other people’s tobacco smoking is harmful to them. More information and educational programs with focus on youth are required.

Decrease in share of students who would like to quit smoking could mean that proper education of students is highly required as well as availability and accessibility of professional smoking cessation services.