

**Report on Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) and Global School Personnel
Survey (GSPS) 2007 in Myanmar**

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Summary

Myanmar as a Party to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control had adopted the Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Products Law in 2006 which came into effect in May, 2007. Ministry of Health has been implementing tobacco control activities in collaboration with related ministries; school-based tobacco control activities are being conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Education. Myanmar conducted Global Youth Tobacco Surveys (GYTS) in 2001, 2004 and 2007 and the Global School Personnel Surveys (GSPS) in 2004 and 2007.

The GYTS is a school-based survey of students aged 13-15 years. The GSPS is also a school-based survey of all school personnel from the schools that the GYTS was conducted. The GYTS and GSPS were conducted as a nation-wide survey in Myanmar.

Between 2001 and 2007, a significant reduction in the proportion of students currently smoked cigarettes is observed (a fall from overall prevalence among 13-15 year olds of 10.2% to 4.9%) but reported use of other tobacco products had increased during the period from 5.7% to 14.1%. Over the period, exposure to SHS at home and in public places did not change and stayed significantly high. There is very high demand from these children to ban smoking in public places (almost 90% of the children expressed this desire in both years). The ability to purchase cigarettes in a store had reduced significantly from 72.9% to 23.7%; percent who have been offered “free “cigarettes by a tobacco company had also reduced significantly from 17.1% to 8.7%. There is no change in percent of students receiving education on dangers of tobacco.

There was relatively high prevalence of tobacco use among male school personnel (17% daily chewers, 22% occasional chewers) (7.4% daily cigarette smokers, 29% occasional cigarette smoker)(15% daily cheroot smokers and 18.4% occasional cheroot smokers). Schools had policy prohibiting tobacco use among students as well as students inside school buildings and on school premises, but enforcement was weak, especially for school personnel. Only one third of the school personnel had received training on prevention of tobacco use among youth.

Conclusions

The GYTS 2007 has shown that although there is a reduction in youth cigarette smoking, there is an increase in use of other tobacco products. A positive trend was seen in access to cigarettes which had declined over the years. Exposure to second-hand smoke still remains high both at home and in public places. Students are still exposed to cigarette advertisement. Enforcement of the national legislation on tobacco control needs to be strengthened, and the National Tobacco Control Programme needs to be more comprehensive incorporating measures to reduce smokeless tobacco use and other non-cigarette tobacco products.

The GSPS data shows the need to enforce school policy on tobacco and the need to provide training to school personnel on prevention of tobacco youth among the youth. Specifically youth-focused programmes should be implemented as joint efforts between Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education in collaboration with related ministries.

Background

Tobacco use is the biggest public health tragedy since it is estimated to kill approximately half of its long-term users, and of these, half will die during productive middle age, losing 20 to 25 years of life. Nearly 5 million people die annually from tobacco-related illnesses, and this number is expected to more than double by the year 2020^{1,2}. Peto and Lopez estimated that about 100 million people were killed by tobacco in the 20th century and that for the 21st century; the cumulative number could be 1 billion of current smokers.¹

For the international public health community tobacco is clearly a global threat. Globalization of the tobacco epidemic restricts the capacity of countries to regulate tobacco through domestic legislation alone. In response to the globalization of the tobacco epidemic, the 191 member States of World Health Organization unanimously adopted the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control at the 56th World Health Assembly in May 2003, as a global complement to national actions.

Myanmar, along with other Member Countries of the WHO South-East Asia Region is one of the Parties to the Convention. Surveillance of tobacco use is one of the components of the WHOFCTC; more than a surveillance tool on prevalence of tobacco use, the GYTS covers many important determinants of tobacco use which has been addressed in the FCTC such as advertising, cessation, education at schools, promoting of community awareness through anti-tobacco campaigns, access of tobacco products by minors and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS).

In response to the tobacco epidemic, Myanmar launched the Tobacco Free Initiative Project in 2000; the National Tobacco Control was formed in 2002, under its guidelines, tobacco advertisement had been banned from television and all electronic media since 2002, banned from visible public places in 2003. Myanmar became a Party to the WHOFCTC in 2005 and adopted the Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Products Law in 2006 which came into effect in May, 2007.

Global Tobacco Surveillance

In 1998, WHO, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Canadian Public Health Association developed the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) to assist WHO Member States in establishing continuous tobacco control surveillance and monitoring.⁷ The GTSS includes collection of data through three surveys: the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) for youth, Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS), and the Global Health Professions' Student Survey (GHPSS) for adults. The GYTS provides systematic global surveillance of youth tobacco use. The GSPS provides data on teachers and administrators from schools that participate in the GYTS. Countries can use GYTS and GSPS data to enhance their capacity to monitor tobacco use among youth; guide development, implementation, and evaluation of their national tobacco prevention and control program; and allow comparison of tobacco-related data at the national, regional, and global levels.

Myanmar had participated in GYTS, GSPS and GHPSS; it had also conducted pilot GMDS (Global Medical Doctors' Survey) in 2004. Myanmar conducted the GYTS in 2001, 2004 and again repeated in 2007. All of the GTSS surveys conducted in Myanmar are nationally representative; the GYTS surveys are done on nationally representative sample.

This study presents a summary of important findings from the national GYTS implemented in Myanmar during 2007. We present data on the prevalence of different indicators of smoking, including lifetime cigarette smoking, age of initiation, current smoking, and tobacco dependency. Data are also presented on important components of a comprehensive tobacco control program: exposure to second-hand smoke, exposure to pro-tobacco media and advertising, and the desire to quit among smokers.

METHODS

Procedures

The GYTS is a school based survey that uses a two stage cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades associated with ages 13-15. The sampling frame includes all schools containing any of the identified grades. At the first stage, the probability of schools being selected is proportional to the number of students enrolled in the specified grades. At the second stage, classes within the selected schools are randomly selected. All students in selected classes attending school the day of the survey is administered are eligible to participate. Student participation is voluntary and anonymous using self-administered data collection procedures. The GYTS sample design produces representative estimates for Myanmar. GYTS data in the paper are limited to students aged 13-15 years old.

The GSPS is a survey of all administrators and teachers in the schools participating in the GYTS. The GSPS produces representative data which can be used for cross-sectional estimates for teachers and administrators in Myanmar.

SUDAAN, a software package for statistical analysis correlated data, was used to compute standard errors of the estimates and produced 95% confidence intervals which are shown as lower and upper bounds. Difference in proportions were considered statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level.

Participants

For the 2007 Myanmar GYTS, the same sampling procedure as in 2001 was followed. In 2007, altogether 50 schools were selected. At the first step, grades that capture most of 13-15 years old were identified as 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th graders. In the Myanmar Basic Education System, there are basic education primary schools, basic education middle schools and basic education high schools. Basic middle schools have grades 0 to 8, and basic high schools have either grade 0 to 10 or 5 to 10. A detailed list of all schools in the whole country with 7 to 10 grades was collected from

the State and Divisional Education Departments. Name of schools, enrollment of 7, 8, 9 and 10 students and their addresses were compiled and entered into Spreadsheets.

A total of (20,184) schools was eligible for the study. All schools containing seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth grades that contained 40 or more students were included in the sampling frame. The list of the schools was sent to CDC, Office on Smoking and Health. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative sample of students in eighth, ninth and tenth grades for all of Myanmar. The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all schools containing seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth grades. A total of 50 schools were chosen proportional to enrollment size. The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each school that participated in the survey. All classes in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. All students in selected classes were eligible for participation.

A total of 3,118 students completed the 2007 GYTS. The school response rate was 100%, while the student response rate was 95.23%, and the overall response rate (i.e., the school rate multiplied by the student rate) was 95.23%.

The 2007 Myanmar GSPS, 2,460 school personnel participated; 90.9% of them are teachers, 4.1% are clerical staff, 2.4% are administrators/headmasters and the remaining belong to other category. About 8 in ten are females (84.8%). The school response rate was 100% and the response rate of the school personnel was 90.34%; the overall response rate was 90.34%.

GYTS Questionnaire

The Myanmar GYTS questionnaires were self-administered in classrooms. School, class, and student anonymity was maintained throughout the GYTS process. The Myanmar country-specific questionnaires included data on prevalence of cigarette smoking, and use of other tobacco products both smoking and smokeless (eg. cheroots, cigars, pipes, chewing betel with tobacco, chewing raw tobacco etc)), perceptions and attitudes about tobacco, access to and availability of tobacco products, exposure to secondhand smoke, school curricula and anti-tobacco media

messages, media and advertising, and smoking cessation. The final questionnaire was translated into local language Myanmar for administration. (Annex 2)

GSPS Questionnaire

The Myanmar GSPS questionnaire was self-administered in the schools. School and personnel anonymity was maintained throughout the GSPS process. The Myanmar country-specific questionnaires included data on prevalence of cigarette smoking, and use of other tobacco products both smoking and smokeless (eg. Cheroots, cigars, pipes, chewing betel with tobacco, chewing raw tobacco etc), school policies which prohibit use of tobacco, and tobacco related curricula. The final questionnaire was translated into local language Myanmar for administration (Annex 3)

RESULTS FOR GYTS : COMPARING THE GYTS IN 2001 TO 2007

Prevalence

In 2007, 14.7% of students had ever smoked cigarettes, even one or two puffs (Table 1). Between 2001 and 2007, ever smoking had declined statistically overall or by sex. (Table 8). In 2007, among ever smokers, 19.0% initiated smoking before age 10, with girls (47.1%) significantly more likely than boys (14.0%) to initiate smoking early. (Table 1)

In 2007, 4.9 % of students currently smoked cigarettes (a current smoker is defined as a student who smoked a cigarette on at least one day in the month prior to the survey), with the rate for boys (8.5%) significantly higher than girls (1.3%) (Table 2). Between 2001 and 2007, current cigarette smoking had declined significantly from 10.2% to 4.9% overall; from 19.0% to 8.5% for boys and from 3.2% to 1.3% for girls (Table 8).

In 2007, 14.9% of students currently used tobacco products other than cigarettes (such as cheroots, chewing betel quid with tobacco, etc), with the rate for boys (20.3%) significantly higher than girls (7.9%). The prevalence of other tobacco use was significantly higher than cigarette smoking overall, for boys and for girls (Table

2). Between 2001 and 2007, other tobacco use had increased significantly from 5.7% to 14.1%. (Table 8)

In 2007, 83.0% of current smokers stated that they wanted to stop smoking now, 88.1% reported they had tried to stop smoking in the past year but failed, and 82.2% reported they had received help to stop smoking (Table 6). Between 2001 and 2007, there was no change in the desire by smokers to stop, attempts to stop, or receiving help to stop smoking (Table 9).

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

In 2007, 34.1% of the students reported that they were exposed to SHS from others in their home during the 7 days prior to the survey, 46.4% of the students reported they were exposed to SHS in public places during the 7 days prior to the survey and 88.9% of the students reported that they favored a ban on smoking in public places (Table 3).

Between 2001 and 2007, exposure to SHS at home and exposure to SHS in public places had not changed, overall and for boys and girls. The desire to ban smoking in public places also did not change significantly.

Media and Advertising

In 2007, 74.3% of the students reported that they saw “a lot” of advertisements for cigarettes on billboards during the month prior to the survey (Table 5). Between 2001 and 2007, exposure to billboard advertisements did not change overall significantly. There was a significant decline in the percent of students who have an object with a cigarette or tobacco logo on it, from 14.3% in 2001 to 8.6% in 2007. (Table 9)

In 2007, 23.7% of current smokers reported that they usually bought their cigarettes in a store (Table 7). Purchasing in a store had declined significantly from 70.4% in 2001 to 23.7% in 2007 (Table 9).

For current smokers who usually buy their cigarettes were not refused purchase because of their age, it is worthwhile to note here that, in 2007, the number of cases

for the denominator is less than 35 for which reason we may not be able to consider these figures statistically significant.

In 2007, 8.7% of students reported that they had ever been offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative (Table 7). Between 2001 and 2007 having been offered a free cigarette significantly had significantly declined overall (from 17.1% to 8.7%) (Table 9).

Anti-smoking education and awareness

Students who reported they saw anti-smoking media messages are very high , 86.6% in 2001 and 88.0% in 2007 (Table 9). There is no significant change in percent of students who reported they were taught in class about the dangers of smoking, overall and by sex.

RESULTS FROM THE GSPS 2007

Prevalence

The GSPS 2007 findings showed that 14.2% are ever cigarette smokers, males significantly higher (66.7%) than females (4.6%). About one in hundred (1.3%) are daily cigarette smokers (7.4% of males and 0.2% of females); about five in hundred (5.0%) are occasional cigarette smokers (29% of males and 0.6% of females). About one in ten (11.5%) are ever cheroot smokers, males significantly higher (58.6%) than females (3.3%). About 2 in hundred (2.6%) are daily cheroot smokers (15.2% of males and 0.3% of females); 4.2% are occasional cheroot smokers (18.4% of males and 1.7% of females) (Table10).

About one in ten (9.4%) had ever used chewing tobacco; males significantly higher (50.6%) than females (2.3%). 3% are daily chewers (17% of males and 0.5% of females), 3.8% are occasionally chewers (21.8% of males and 0.8% of females) (Table 10).

School Policies

More than 9 in ten school personnel thought that schools should have a policy to prohibit tobacco use among students inside school buildings and on school premises or property. About 8 in ten (84.4%) thought that schools should have a policy prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel inside school buildings, fewer percent (63.8%) thought schools should have a policy prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel outside school buildings but on school premises /property. Only half of the school personnel (56.6%) responded that their schools completely enforced any of its school policy on tobacco use among school personnel (Table 11).

Tobacco Related Curricula

More than three fourth of respondents (78.7%) reported that tobacco use prevention is included somewhere in the school curriculum; 72.8% responded that they have access to teaching and learning materials about tobacco use and how to prevent its use among youth. About three fourth said that non-classroom programs or activities used to teach tobacco use prevention to students. Only one third (33.3%) have received training to prevent tobacco use among youth (Table 12).

DISCUSSION FOR GYTS

Results from the 2001 and 2007 Myanmar GYTS show some positive trends: significant declines in prevalence of current cigarette smoking, percent of students who have an object with a cigarette or tobacco logo on it, percent of current smokers who usually buy their tobacco in a store, percent who were not refused purchase because of their age and percent who have been offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative.

However, the GYTS 2001 and 2007 studies indicate a number of serious challenges to prevent and control tobacco use in Myanmar. Prevalence of tobacco products other than cigarettes is significantly higher than cigarette smoking and the rate had increased significantly between 2001 and 2007. It shows that students are actually not avoiding tobacco but they had switched the type of tobacco from cigarettes to non-

cigarette tobacco products. The same pattern had been reported with adult prevalence studies (Sentinel Prevalence studies 2001 and 2004)⁶, as there was a wide spread myth that smokeless tobacco is not as harmful as cigarettes. Parents and teachers tend to show less concern on their children's chewing betel with tobacco. The law also does not prohibit sale of smokeless tobacco to minors. This is one area which needs to be emphasized by the national tobacco control programme and to get incorporated into existing rules and regulations. Myanmar thus needs to ensure a broad comprehensive tobacco control strategy that includes cigarette smoking and use of other tobacco products like cheroots, chewing betel quid with tobacco and applied tobacco.

The Myanmar GYTS data also shows that between 2001 and 2007 there was no significant decrease in exposure to SHS in homes and in public places. The majority of students strongly support having a ban on smoking in public places. *The 2008 WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Control Epidemic* showed that enforcement of the law on restricting smoking in public places is weak in Myanmar and that out of the eight specific public places (i.e, health care facilities, education facilities, university facilities, government facilities, indoor offices, restaurants, pubs and bars, and other indoor workplaces), The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Products Law that was adopted in 2006 and came into effect in 2007 designates 100% smoke-free in only education facilities although the other seven facilities have provisions to designate non-smoking areas within their facilities.(Note; all hospitals and health facilities are non-smoking areas except staff houses within the hospital compound). Strengthening of law enforcement should be a priority public health activity which requires advocacy, public education and vigilance in collaboration with relevant sectors.

Article 13 of the WHO FCTC addresses the issue of “*Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship*”. Although cigarette advertising billboards had been prohibited in Myanmar since 2004, and the law prohibits all forms of cigarette advertising, GYTS findings showed that exposure to pro-cigarette advertising was very high: in 2007, more than 7 in 10 students (74.3%) reported having seen a lot of advertisements for cigarettes on billboards within the past month, and more than 6 in 10 (63.8%) reported having seen a lot of advertisements for cigarettes in newspapers or in magazines. There was also no significant decline between 2001 and 2007. This

could be due to the fact that, although cigarette billboards had disappeared from public places, there could still be point of sale posters and stickers which students get confused with billboards. The timing of GYTS data collection and the date the law was enacted could also explain the controversial finding. The law came into effect in May 2007 and the GYTS survey was conducted in June of the same year. The time period between the effectiveness of the law and the study was too short for the students to recognize the disappearance of the billboards. Newspapers and local magazines also ban cigarette advertising; students could have seen cigarette advertisements in international publications. This could be taken into account to advocate policy makers to participate in the protocol for cross border advertising.

Although there was a decline in percent that have reported having an object (e.g., T-shirt, cap, or book bag) with a cigarette or tobacco company logo on it, the GYTS 2007 finding also showed that 8.6% students reported having an object with the logo on it, with no gender difference. There could be current tobacco industry technique targeting girls in South-East Asia Region. The national legislation also prohibits promotion and sponsorship which needs to be strictly enforced.

Article 16 of the WHO FCTC states that “Each party shall adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative or other measures at the appropriate government level to prohibit the sales of tobacco products to persons under the age set by domestic law, national law or eighteen”. Although there was a significant decline in percent of students who purchase cigarettes from a store, the law prohibiting sale to and by minors needs to be strengthened.

LIMITATIONS

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, because GYTS is limited to students, the survey is not representative of all adolescents aged 13–15 years. Second, these data apply only to students who were in school on the day of the survey and who completed the survey. However, student response rates were high, suggesting that bias attributable to absence or non-response was limited. Finally, data were based on the self-report of students, who might underreport or over report their behaviors or attitudes.

DISCUSSION FOR GSPS

The GSPS 2007 data showed that about half of the male school personnel had ever smoked cigarettes or cheroots, or chew tobacco. About 7% of males are daily cigarette smokers, about 29% are occasional current cigarette smokers; and 15% of males are daily cheroot smokers and 18.4% are occasional cheroot smokers. About 17% of males are daily chewers and about 22% are occasional chewers. Male teachers have great influence for male students, and measures should be sought to help these male teachers quit the habit of smoking or chewing.

Although majority agreed that schools should have a policy to prohibit students from using tobacco inside school buildings and on school premises, fewer percentage agreed that schools should have a policy to prohibit school personnel from using tobacco on school premises. Only half of the respondents said that schools completely enforced any of its policy on tobacco use among school personnel although 80% said that schools enforce the policy on students. More enforcement is necessary for school personnel as they play as important role models for the youth.

Although the majority said that they have access to training materials on tobacco and that tobacco is included in the school curriculum, only 33% had received training to prevent tobacco use among the youth. It pointed that school personnel needed regular training on tobacco with refresher trainings as necessary.

CONCLUSION

Linking Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) Data to Tobacco Control Policy

The GYTS 2007 has shown that although there is a reduction in youth cigarette smoking there is an increase in use of other tobacco products. This calls for the national tobacco control programme to be more comprehensive and covers all forms of tobacco products.

With vigorous awareness campaigns and levying of regulations, young persons are still in access to and exposed to tobacco consumption. While there is a slight

reduction in accessibility to cigarettes for young children, there is still an urgent need to enforce the existing legislation which ban sale of tobacco to and by minors to prevent youth uptake.

Despite regulations banning smoking at public places, education and health facilities and public transport, exposure to second hand smoke is still high both at home and in public places. Strengthening of existing legislation on smoke-free environments is strongly recommended to reduce hazards of exposure to second-hand smoke.

Currently, the national tobacco control programme is working in collaboration with school health programme; hazards of tobacco has been incorporated into the school curriculum since 2002 and updated in 2007. Specifically focused and youth targeted media campaigns and other anti-tobacco programs in schools can be effective measures for curbing the youth tobacco use in the country.

Linking GSPS data to action

The GSPS 2007 shows that schools have policy prohibiting tobacco use among students as well as school personnel but the policy is not completely enforced. Health-promoting school programme and tobacco control programme should strengthen all schools to be 100% tobacco-free. The programmes should also incorporate training of school personnel on tobacco control as one of the programme elements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to meet obligation under the WHO FCTC as a Party to the Convention data gathered through the GYTS are very useful. The same should also be used for formulation of effective policies for tobacco control which should lead to meeting treaty obligations also. School policy on tobacco should be adopted and implemented as a joint effort between Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education. More importantly, findings of the survey could be used as valuable advocating tools for the National Tobacco Control Committee and the National Health Committee which is the highest authority in Myanmar related to health matters.

Annex 1. Tables

Table 1: Percent of students who had ever smoked cigarettes, percent of students who ever smoked that first tried a cigarette before age 10, and percent of students who had never smoked that were susceptible to start smoking in the next year, MYANMAR GYTS, 2007._

State	Ever smoked cigarettes, even one or two puffs	Ever smokers who initiated smoking before age 10	Percent never smokers likely to initiate smoking within a year
MYANMAR	14.7 (11.5 - 18.6)	19.0 (12.6 - 27.7)	11.4 (9.4 - 13.8)
Boy	23.4 (17.9 - 30.1)	14.0 (7.6 - 24.4)	15.9 (12.5 - 20.0)
Girl	6.3 (4.8 - 8.2)	47.1 (33.3 - 61.3)	8.1 (6.2 - 10.6)

Table 2: Percent of students who were current cigarette smokers, current users of tobacco products other than cigarettes, and percent of current smokers who were dependent on tobacco products, MYANMAR GYTS, 2007.

State	Current cigarette smoker	Currently use other tobacco products	Percent of current cigarette smokers who feel like having a cigarette/chew first thing in the morning
MYANMAR	4.9 (3.6 - 6.5)	14.1 (11.4 - 17.3)	5.8 (1.6 - 18.7)
Boy	8.5 (6.2 - 11.6)	20.3 (16.3 - 25.0)	6.8 (1.9 - 21.7)
Girl	1.3 (0.6 - 2.6)	7.9 (5.7 - 10.9)	*

* < 35 cases in the denominator

Table 3: Percent of students exposed to smoke at home, exposed to smoke in public, and supported banning smoking in public places, MYANMAR GYTS, 2007.

State	Percent exposed to smoke from others at home	Percent exposed to smoke from others in public places	Percent who think smoking should be banned in public places
MYANMAR	34.1 (29.6 - 38.9)	46.4 (41.9 - 51.1)	88.9 (85.5 - 91.6)
Boy	38.8 (33.0 - 45.0)	51.2 (45.1 - 57.2)	87.7 (84.2 - 90.5)
Girl	29.4 (24.5 - 34.9)	42.1 (35.7 - 48.7)	90.0 (85.4 - 93.3)

Table 4: Percent of students who were taught dangers of smoking, discussed reasons why people their age use tobacco, taught effects of using tobacco, Myanmar GYTS , 2007.

State	Percent taught dangers of smoking/chewing tobacco	Percent discussed reasons why people their age smoke/chew tobacco	Percent taught about the effects of smoking/chewing tobacco
MYANMAR	65.4 (61.2 - 69.4)	29.7 (26.4 - 33.2)	54.2 (48.5 - 59.9)
Boy	65.0 (59.5 - 70.1)	31.0 (26.6 - 35.9)	52.1 (46.2 - 58.0)
Girl	66.1 (60.0 - 71.7)	28.6 (24.3 - 33.3)	56.2 (48.5 - 63.6)

Table 5: Percent of students who saw ads on billboards, saw ads in newspapers, and had an object with a tobacco company logo on it, MYANMAR GYTS, 2007.

State	Percent who saw a lot of ads for cigarettes on billboards in the past month	Percent who saw a lot of ads for cigarettes in newspapers or magazines in the past month	Percent who have an object with a cigarette or tobacco logo on it
MYANMAR	74.3 (70.5 - 77.7)	63.8 (60.0 - 67.5)	8.6 (6.9 - 10.6)
Boy	74.7 (69.7 - 79.2)	63.5 (58.3 - 68.4)	9.5 (7.3 - 12.3)
Girl	73.9 (69.9 - 77.6)	64.3 (59.6 - 68.8)	7.7 (5.7 - 10.2)

Table 6: Percent of current smokers who want to quit, current smokers who tried to quit, and current smokers who received help to quit, MYANMAR GYTS, 2007.

State	Percent of current cigarette smokers who desire to stop smoking	Percent of current cigarette smokers who tried to stop smoking during the past year	Percent of current smokers who received help to stop smoking
MYANMAR	83.0 (66.8 - 92.2)	88.1 (78.8 - 93.6)	82.2 (69.5 - 90.3)
Boy	*	86.3 (75.7 - 92.7)	80.3 (65.8 - 89.6)
Girl	*	*	*

* < 35 cases in the denominator

Table 7: Percent of current smokers who usually buy tobacco in a store, percent of current smokers who buy tobacco in a store and were not refused purchase because of their age, and percent of all students who have been offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative, MYANMAR GYTS, 2007.

State	Percent current smokers who usually buy their tobacco in a store	Percent current smokers who buy their tobacco in a store and were not refused cigarette purchase because of their age	Percent who have been offered "free" cigarettes by a tobacco company representative
MYANMAR	23.7 (16.1 - 33.4)	*	8.7 (7.2 - 10.4)
Boy	22.4 (14.7 - 32.7)	*	9.5 (7.5 - 11.9)
Girl	*	*	7.9 (5.8 - 10.6)

* < 35 cases in the denominator

Table 8: Prevalence – Myanmar 2001 and 2007 (13-15 Years ONLY)

Prevalence	2001			2007		
	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl
Ever smoked cigarettes	18.0 (14.4 – 22.1)	30.0 (23.3 – 37.8)	8.9 (6.2 – 12.8)	14.7 (11.5-18.6)	23.4. (17.9 – 30.1)	6.3 (4.8 – 8.2)
Current cigarette smoker	10.2 (8.3-12.6)	19.0 (15.5-23.1)	3.2 (2.3-4.5)	4.9 (3.6-6.5)	8.5 (6.2-11.6)	1.3 (0.6-2.6)
Current user of other tobacco products	5.7 (4.1-7.8)	9.0 (6.7-12.0)	3.1 (1.6-6.0)	14.1 (11.4-17.3)	20.3 (16.3-25.0)	7.9 (5.7-10.9)
Never smokers likely to initiate smoking in the next year	27.7 (24.6-31.1)	44.0 (28.9-49.3)	15.5 (12.3-19.4)	11.4 (9.4-13.8)	15.9 (12.5-20.0)	8.1 (6.2-10.6)

Table 9: Factors influencing tobacco use – Myanmar 2001 and 2007 (13-15 Years ONLY)

Factors	2001			2007		
	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl
EXPOSURE TO SMOKE						
Exposed to smoke from others at home	40.7 (37.2-44.3)	53.1(47.7-58.4)	37.9(33.0-43.1)	34.1 (29.6-38.9)	38.8 (33.0-45.0)	29.4 (24.5-34.9)
Exposed to smoke in public places	44.3 (40.5-48.2)	53.1(47.7-58.4)	37.9(33.0-43.1)	46.4 (41.9-51.1)	51.2 (45.1-57.2)	42.1 (35.7-48.7)
In favor of banning smoking in public places	82.5 (79.7-85.0)	79.9(76.1-83.2)	84.3(81.2-87.0)	88.9 (85.5-91.6)	87.7 (84.2-90.5)	90.0 (85.4-93.3)
SCHOOL						
During this school year, were taught in any classes about the dangers of smoking	69.8(66.1-72.3)	70.3(65.6-74.7)	69.8(65.2-74.1)	65.4 (61.2-69.4)	65.0 (59.5-70.1)	66.1 (61.0-71.7)
MEDIA/ADVERTISING						
During the past month saw any anti-smoking media messages	86.6(83.5-89.2)	87.1(83.0-90.2)	86.0(82.6-89.5)	88.0(85.5-90)	88.2(85.3-90.6)	87.5(83.8-90.5)
During the past month saw any advertisement for cigarettes on billboards	75.6(73.2-77.8)	76.3(73.0-79.4)	74.9(71.7-77.9)	74.3 (70.5-77.7)	74.7 (69.7-79.2)	73.9 (69.9-77.6)
During the past month saw any advertisements or promotions for cigarettes in newspapers or magazines	67.5(65.1-69.7)	68.0(64.9-71.0)	63.8(60.0-67.5)	63.8 (60.0-67.5)	63.5 (58.3-68.4)	64.3 (59.6-68.8)
Have an object (t-shirt, pen, backpack, etc) with a cigarette brand logo on it	14.3(12.2-16.6)	16.9(13.9-20.4)	12.1(9.8-14.8)	8.6 (6.9 - 10.6)	9.5 (7.3-12.3)	7.7 (5.7-10.2)
CESSATION						
Current smokers who want to stop smoking now	89.5(80.1-94.4)	89.9(83.3-94.1)	95.3(71.4-99.4)	83.0(66.8-92.2)	*	*
Current smokers who always feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning	22.7(19.5-26.2)	24.5(20.0-29.6)	21.4(18.0-25.5)	5.8(1.6-18.7)	6.8(1.9-21.7)	*
ACCESS						
Current smokers who usually buy their cigarettes in a store were not refused purchase because of their age	70.4(62.4-77.3)	71.9(63.1-79)	64.3(46.7-80.8)	23.7(16.1-33.4)	22.4(14.7-32.7)	*
Ever offered a “free” cigarette by a cigarette company representative	13.8(11.8-16.6)	17.7(14.3-21.7)	11.7(9.5-14.3)	8.7(7.2-10.4)	9.5(7.5-11.9)	7.9(5.8-10.6)

Table 10: GSPS Prevalence – Myanmar 2007

	Total	Male	Female
Ever smoked cigarettes	14.2 (12.0 – 16.6)	66.7 (60.1 – 72.8)	4.6 (2.9 – 7.0)
Currently smoked cigarettes			
- Daily	1.3 (0.5-3.4)	7.4(2.8-18.2)	0.2(0.1-1.1)
- Occasionally	5.0(3.1-7.9)	29.0(23.1-35.8)	0.6(0.2-1.6)
Ever smoked cheroots	11.5 (8.1 – 16.2)	58.6 (49.3 – 67.2)	3.3 (2.2 – 5.0)
Currently smoke cheroots			
- Daily	2.6(1.4-4.6)	15.2(9.2-24.3)	0.3(0.2-0.4)
- Occasionally	4.3(2.2-8.1)	18.4(11.4-28.3)	1.7(0.8-3.4)
Ever used chewing tobacco	9.4 (6.9 – 12.7)	50.6 (44.8 – 56.3)	2.3 (1.3 – 3.9)
Currently used chewing tobacco			
- Daily	3.0(1.7-5.1)	17.0(12.0-23.6)	0.5(0.2-1.2)
- Occasionally	3.8(2.8-5.3)	21.8(16.3-28.4)	0.8(0.5-1.4)
Ever smoked cigars or pipes	2.7 (1.3 – 5.5)	13.4 (6.7 – 24.9)	0.8 (0.3 – 2.1)
Current smoke cigars or pipes			
- Daily	0.3(0.1-1.3)	0	0.3(0.1-1.5)
- Occasionally	0.9(0.2-3.6)	5.3(1.1-21.7)	0.1(0.0-0.8)

Table 11: GSPS School Policy – Myanmar 2007

Think schools should have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among students on school premises/property	98.8 (96.3 – 99.6)
Think schools should have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel on school premises/property	98.4 (97.5 – 99.0)
School has a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among students inside school buildings	95.7 (93.5 – 97.1)
School has a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among students outside school buildings, but on school premises/property	78.0 (71.6 – 83.2)
School has a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among students at school sponsored activities wherever they occur	91.6 (89.6 – 93.2)
School has a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel inside school buildings	84.4 (81.0 – 87.2)
School has a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel outside school buildings, but on school premises/property	63.8 (58.5 – 68.8)
School has a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel at school sponsored activities wherever they occur	79.2 (74.6 – 83.2)
Does your school completely enforce any of its policy (or rule) on tobacco use among students	80.1 (76.6 – 83.2)
Does your school completely enforce any of its policy (or rule) on tobacco use among school personnel	56.6 (52.1 – 61.0)

Table 12: GSPS Teacher training etc – Myanmar 2007

Is tobacco use prevention included somewhere in your school curriculum	78.7 (73.3 – 83.3)
Did you have access to teaching and learning materials about tobacco use and how to prevent its use among youth	72.8 (63.8 – 80.3)
Have you ever received training to prevent tobacco use among youth	33.3 (27.3 – 39.8)
Are non-classroom programs or activities (such as an assembly) used to teach tobacco use prevention to students in your school	75.2 (67.5 – 81.6)

Annex 2. GYTS Questionnaire 2007

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please read each question carefully before answering it.
2. Choose the answer that best describes what you believe and feel to be correct.
3. Choose only one answer for each question.
4. On the answer sheet, locate the circle that corresponds to your answer and fill it in completely with the pencil that was provided to you.
5. Correctly fill in the bubbles:

☺ Like this: ●
6. If you have to change your answer, don't worry, just erase it completely, without leaving marks.
7. Remember, each question only has one answer.

Example:

Questionnaire

24. Do you believe that fish live in water?
Definitely yes
Probably yes
Probably not
Definitely not

24. ● (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H)

FIRST 9 QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT CIGARETTE SMOKING

1. Have you ever tried or experimented with cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
2. How old were you when you first tried a cigarette?
 - a. I have never smoked cigarettes
 - b. 7 years old or younger
 - c. 8 or 9 years old
 - d. 10 or 11 years old
 - e. 12 or 13 years old
 - f. 14 or 15 years old
 - g. 16 years old or older
3. During the past 30 days (one month), on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
 - a. 0 days
 - b. 1 or 2 days
 - c. 3 to 5 days
 - d. 6 to 9 days
 - e. 10 to 19 days
 - f. 20 to 29 days
 - g. All 30 days
4. During the past 30 days (one month), on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you usually smoke?
 - a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days (one month)
 - b. Less than 1 cigarette per day
 - c. 1 cigarette per day
 - d. 2 to 5 cigarettes per day
 - e. 6 to 10 cigarettes per day
 - f. 11 to 20 cigarettes per day
 - g. More than 20 cigarettes per day
5. During the past 30 days (one month), how did you usually get your own cigarettes?
(SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)
 - a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days (one month)
 - b. I bought them in a store, shop or from a street vendor
 - c. I gave someone else money to buy them for me
 - d. I borrowed them from someone else
 - e. I stole it from somewhere
 - f. I got them some other way

6. During the past 30 days (one month), what brand of cigarettes did you usually smoke?

(SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)

- a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
 - b. No usual brand
 - c. LONDON
 - d. VEGAS
 - e. DUYA (GREEN)
 - f. SHWE DUYA
 - g. PARIS
 - h. Other
7. During the past 30 days (one month), did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?
- a. I did not try to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days (one month)
 - b. Yes, someone refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age
 - c. No, my age did not keep me from buying cigarettes
8. Where do you usually smoke cigarettes? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)
- a. I have never smoked cigarettes
 - b. At home
 - c. At school
 - d. At work
 - e. At friend's houses
 - f. At social events
 - g. In public spaces (e.g. parks, shopping centres, street corners)
 - h. Other
9. Do you ever have a cigarette or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning?
- a. I have never smoked cigarettes
 - b. I no longer smoke cigarettes
 - c. No, I don't have or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning
 - d. Yes, I sometimes have or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning
 - e. Yes, I always have or feel like having a cigarette first thing in the morning

NEXT 7 QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT CHEROOT SMOKING

10. Have you ever tried or experimented with cheroot smoking, even one or two puffs?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

11. How old were you when you first tried a cheroot?
- a. I have never smoked cheroots
 - b. 7 years old or young
 - c. 8 or 9 years old
 - d. 10 or 11 years old
 - e. 12 or 13 years old
 - f. 14 or 15 years old
 - g. 16 years old or older
12. During the past 30 days (one month), on how many days did you smoke cheroots ?
- a. 0 days
 - b. 1 or 2 days
 - c. 3 to 5 days
 - d. 6 to 9 days
 - e. 10 to 19 days
 - f. 20 to 29 days
 - g. All 30 days
13. During the past 30 days (one month), on the days you smoked, how many cheroots did you usually smoke?
- a. I did not smoke cheroot during the past 30 days (one month)
 - b. Less than 1 cheroot per day
 - c. 1 cheroot per day
 - d. 2 to 5 cheroots per day
 - e. 6 to 10 cheroots per day
 - f. 11 to 20 cheroots per day
 - g. More than 20 cheroots per day
14. During the past 30 days (one month), how did you usually get your own cheroots? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)
- a. I did not smoke cheroots during the past 30 days (one month)
 - b. I bought them in a store, shop or from a street vendor
 - c. I gave someone else money to buy them for me
 - d. I borrowed them from someone else
 - e. I stole it from somewhere
 - f. I got them some other way
15. During the past 30 days (one month), did anyone ever refuse to sell you cheroots because of your age?
- a. I did not try to buy cheroots during the past 30 days (one month)
 - b. Yes, someone refused to sell me cheroots because of my age
 - c. No, my age did not keep me from buying cheroots
16. Do you ever have a cheroot or feel like having a cheroot first thing in the morning?
- a. I have never smoked cheroots
 - b. I no longer smoke cheroots
 - c. No, I don't have or feel like having a cheroot first thing in the morning
 - d. Yes, I sometimes have or feel like having a cheroot first thing in the morning

- e. Yes, I always have or feel like having a cheroot first thing in the morning

NEXT 4 QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT OTHER FORMS OF TOBACCO

- 17. Have you ever tried or experimented with any form of smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes and cheroots (e.g. cigars, pipe) even one or two puffs?
 - f. Yes
 - g. No
- 18. During the past 30 days (one month), did you use any form of smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes and cheroots (e.g. cigars, pipe)?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 19. Have you ever tried or experimented with any form of smokeless tobacco products (e.g. chewing tobacco, chewing betel with tobacco)?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 20. During the past 30 days (one month), did you use any form of smokeless tobacco products (e.g. chewing tobacco, chewing betel with tobacco)?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

THE NEXT 19 QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD TOBACCO.

- 21. Do your parents smoke?
 - a. None
 - b. Both
 - c. Father only
 - d. Mother only
 - e. I don't know
- 22. If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?
 - a. Definitely not
 - b. Probably not
 - c. Probably yes
 - d. Definitely yes
- 23. Has anyone in your family discussed the harmful effects of smoking with you?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

24. Has anyone in your family discussed the harmful effects of using smokeless tobacco like chewing tobacco, chewing betel with tobacco with you?
- Yes
 - No
25. At any time during the next 12 months do you think you will smoke?
- Definitely not
 - Probably not
 - Probably yes
 - Definitely yes
26. Do you think you will be smoking 5 years from now?
- Definitely not
 - Probably not
 - Probably yes
 - Definitely yes
27. Once someone has started smoking, do you think it would be difficult to quit?
- Definitely not
 - Probably not
 - Probably yes
 - Definitely yes
28. Do you think boys who smoke cigarettes have more or less friends?
- More friends
 - Less friends
 - No difference from non-smokers
29. Do you think girls who smoke cigarettes have more or less friends?
- More friends
 - Less friends
 - No difference from non-smokers
30. Does smoking cigarettes help people feel more or less comfortable at celebrations, parties, or in other social gatherings?
- More comfortable
 - Less comfortable
 - No difference from non-smokers
31. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes boys look more or less attractive?
- More attractive
 - Less attractive
 - No difference from non-smokers
32. Do you think smoking cigarettes makes girls look more or less attractive?
- More attractive
 - Less attractive
 - No difference from non-smokers

33. Do you think that smoking cigarettes makes you gain or lose weight?
- Gain weight
 - Lose weight
 - No difference
34. Do you think smoking is harmful to your health?
- Definitely not
 - Probably not
 - Probably yes
 - Definitely yes
35. Do you think using smokeless tobacco like chewing raw tobacco and chewing betel with tobacco is harmful to your health?
- Definitely not
 - Probably not
 - Probably yes
 - Definitely yes
36. Do any of your closest friends smoke?
- None of them
 - Some of them
 - Most of them
 - All of them
37. When you see a man smoking what do you think of him? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)
- Lacks confidence
 - Stupid
 - Loser
 - Successful
 - Intelligent
 - Macho
38. When you see a woman smoking, what do you think of her? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)
- Lacks confidence
 - Stupid
 - Loser
 - Successful
 - Intelligent
 - Sophisticated
39. Do you think it is safe to smoke for only a year or two as long as you quit after that?
- Definitely not
 - Probably not
 - Probably yes
 - Definitely yes

THE NEXT 4 QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR EXPOSURE TO OTHER PEOPLE'S SMOKING.

40. Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?
- a. Definitely not
 - b. Probably not
 - c. Probably yes
 - d. Definitely yes
41. During the past 7 days, on how many days have people smoked in your home, in your presence?
- a. 0
 - b. 1 to 2
 - c. 3 to 4
 - d. 5 to 6
 - e. 7
42. During the past 7 days, on how many days have people smoked in your presence, in places other than in your home?
- a. 0
 - b. 1 to 2
 - c. 3 to 4
 - d. 5 to 6
 - e. 7
43. Are you in favor of banning smoking in public places (such as in restaurants, in buses, streetcars, and trains, in schools, on playgrounds, in gyms and sports arenas, in discos)?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

THE NEXT 6 QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR ATTITUDES TOWARD STOPPING SMOKING.

44. Do you want to stop smoking now?
- a. I have never smoked
 - b. I do not smoke now
 - c. Yes
 - d. No
45. During the past year, have you ever tried to stop smoking?
- a. I have never smoked
 - b. I did not smoke during the past year
 - c. Yes
 - d. No

46. How long ago did you stop smoking?
- a. I have never smoked
 - b. I have not stopped smoking
 - c. 1-3 months
 - d. 4-11 months
 - e. One year
 - f. 2 years
 - g. 3 years or longer
47. What was the main reason you decided to stop smoking? (SELECT ONE RESPONSE ONLY)
- a. I have never smoked
 - b. I have not stopped smoking
 - c. To improve my health
 - d. To save money
 - e. Because my family does not like it
 - f. Because my friends don't like it
 - g. Other
48. Do you think you would be able to stop smoking if you wanted to?
- a. I have never smoked
 - b. I have already stopped smoking
 - c. Yes
 - d. No
49. Have you ever received help or advice to help you stop smoking? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)
- a. I have never smoked
 - b. Yes, from a program or professional
 - c. Yes, from a friend
 - d. Yes, from a family member
 - e. Yes, from both programs or professionals and from friends or family members
 - f. No

THE NEXT 9 QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF MEDIA MESSAGES ABOUT SMOKING.

50. During the past 30 days (one month), how many anti-smoking media messages (e.g., television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, movies) have you seen or heard?
- a. A lot
 - b. A few
 - c. None

51. When you go to sports events, fairs, concerts, community events, or social gatherings, how often do you see anti-smoking messages?
- a. I never go to sports events, fairs, concerts, community events, or social gatherings
 - b. A lot
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Never
52. When you watch TV, videos, or movies, how often do you see actors smoking?
- a. I never watch TV, videos, or movies
 - b. A lot
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Never
53. Do you have something (t-shirt, pen, backpack, etc.) with a cigarette brand logo on it?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
54. During the past 30 days (one month), when you watched sports events or other programs on TV how often did you see cigarette brand names?
- a. I never watch TV
 - b. A lot
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Never
55. During the past 30 days (one month), how many advertisements for cigarettes have you seen on billboards?
- a. A lot
 - b. A few
 - c. None
56. During the past 30 days (one month), how many advertisements for cigarettes have you seen at the places where cigarettes are sold?
- a. A lot
 - b. A few
 - c. None
57. During the past 30 days (one month), how many advertisements or promotions for cigarettes have you seen in local journals or magazines?
- a. A lot
 - b. A few
 - c. None
58. During the past 30 days (one month), how many advertisements or promotions for cigarettes have you seen in international journals or magazines?
- a. A lot
 - b. A few
 - c. None

59. When you go to sports events, fairs, concerts, or community events, how often do you see advertisements for cigarettes?
- a. I never attend sports events, fairs, concerts, or community events
 - b. A lot
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Never
60. Has someone from a cigarette company ever offered you a free cigarette?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

THE NEXT 4 QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT WHAT YOU WERE TAUGHT ABOUT SMOKING IN SCHOOL.

61. During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of smoking?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Not sure
62. During this school year, did you discuss in any of your classes the reasons why people your age smoke?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Not sure
63. During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the effects of smoking like it makes your teeth yellow, causes wrinkles, or makes you smell bad?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Not sure
64. How long ago did you last discuss smoking and health as part of a lesson?
- a. Never
 - b. This month
 - c. Last month
 - d. More than a year ago

**THE LAST 3 QUESTIONS ASK FOR SOME BACKGROUND
INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF.**

65. How old are you?

- a. 11 years old or younger
- b. 12 years old
- c. 13 years old
- d. 14 years old
- e. 15 years old
- f. 16 years old
- g. 17 years old or older

66. What is your sex?

- a. Male
- b. Female

67. In what standard are you?

- a. 7th standard
- b. 8th standard
- c. 9th standard
- d. 10th standard

Annex 3. GSPS Questionnaire

INSTRUCTIONS

- Please read each question carefully before answering it.
- Choose the answer that best describes what you believe and feel to be correct.
- Choose only one answer for each question.
- On the answer sheet, locate the circle that corresponds to your answer and fill it in completely with the pencil that was provided to you.
- Correctly fill in the bubbles:

☺ Like this: ●
- If you have to change your answer, don't worry; just erase it completely, without leaving marks.
- Remember, each question only has one answer.

Example:
Questionnaire

24. Do you believe that fish
H live in water?
- a. Definitely yes
 - b. Probably yes
 - c. Probably not
 - d. Definitely not

24. ● (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) ()

I. DEMOGRAPHICS

1. How old are you?
 - a) 19 years or younger
 - b) 20 to 29 years
 - c) 30 to 39 years
 - d) 40 to 49 years
 - e) 50 to 59 years
 - f) 60 years old or older
2. What is your gender?
 - a) Female
 - b) Male
3. What is your primary position in this school?
 - a) Administrator/Headmaster
 - b) Teacher
 - c) School health services personnel (ex. Nurse)
 - d) Clerical staff
 - e) Other type of school personnel (_____)
4. To what extent are you responsible for teaching about health?
 - a) It is one of my primary responsibilities, I teach about health a lot
 - b) It is not one of my primary responsibilities, but I do teach about health sometimes
 - c) I do not teach about health

II. TOBACCO USE

5. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
6. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your lifetime?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
7. Have you ever smoked cigarettes on school premises/property during the past year?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
8. Do you now smoke cigarettes daily, occasionally, or not at all?
 - a) Daily
 - b) Occasionally
 - c) Not at all
9. Have you ever smoked cheroots?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

10. Have you smoked at least 100 cheroots in your lifetime?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
11. Have you ever smoked cheroots on school premises/property during the past year?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
12. Do you now smoke cheroots daily, occasionally, or not at all?
 - a) Daily
 - b) Occasionally
 - c) Not at all
13. Have you ever used chewing tobacco or betel with tobacco?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
14. Have you ever used chewing tobacco or betel with tobacco, on school premises/property during the past year?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
15. Do you now use chewing tobacco or betel with tobacco daily, occasionally, or not at all?
 - a) Daily
 - b) Occasionally
 - c) Not at all
16. Have you ever smoked cigars, or pipes?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
17. Have you ever smoked cigars, or pipes on school premises/property during the past year?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
18. Do you now smoke cigars, or pipes daily, occasionally, or not at all?
 - a) Daily
 - b) Occasionally
 - c) Not at all
19. Have you ever received help from your school to stop smoking cigarettes or using tobacco?
 - a) I have never smoked cigarettes or used tobacco
 - b) Yes
 - c) No

III. KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

20. Do you think smoking should be banned in public places?
a) Yes
b) No
21. Do you think smoke from other people's cigarette smoking is harmful to you?
a) Yes
b) No
22. Do you think smoke from any tobacco product (cheroots, hand-rolled cheroots, pipes, cigars, etc.) is harmful to you?
a) Yes
b) No
23. Do you think teacher tobacco use influences youth tobacco use?
a) Yes
b) No
24. Do you think teachers need specific training to be able to teach students how to avoid or stop using tobacco?
a) Yes
b) No
25. Do you think schools should have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among students on school premises/property?
a) Yes
b) No
26. Do you think schools should have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel on school premises/property?
a) Yes
b) No
27. Do you think the tobacco industry should be allowed to sponsor school or extra curricula activities, such as sporting events?
a) Yes
b) No
28. Do you think tobacco product advertising should be completely banned?
a) Yes
b) No
29. Do you think the price of tobacco products should be increased?
a) Yes
b) No

30. Do you think the tobacco industry deliberately encourages youth to use tobacco?
a) Yes
b) No
31. How concerned are you about tobacco use among youth in your community?
a) Very concerned
b) Somewhat concerned
c) Not at all concerned
32. Is tobacco use addictive?
a) Yes
b) No
c) I do not know
33. Does tobacco use cause malaria?
a) Yes
b) No
c) I do not know
34. Does tobacco use cause lung cancer?
a) Yes
b) No
c) I do not know
35. Does tobacco use cause heart disease?
a) Yes
b) No
c) I do not know
36. Have you ever advised a student to stop using tobacco?
a) Yes
b) No

IV. SCHOOL POLICY AND CURRICULUM

37. Can cigarettes or other tobacco products be purchased inside your school buildings?
a) Yes
b) No
c) I do not know
38. Can cigarettes or tobacco products be bought within 100 yards of your school buildings?
a) Yes
b) No
c) I do not know

39. Does your school have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among students inside school buildings?
a) Yes
b) No
c) I do not know
40. Does your school have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among students outside school buildings, but on school premises/property?
a) Yes
b) No
c) I do not know
41. Does your school have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among students at school sponsored activities wherever they occur?
a) Yes
b) No
c) I do not know
42. Does your school have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel inside school buildings?
a) Yes
b) No
c) I do not know
43. Does your school have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel outside school buildings, but on school premises/property?
a) Yes
b) No
c) I do not know
44. Does your school have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel at school sponsored activities wherever they occur?
a) Yes
b) No
c) I do not know
45. How well does your school enforce any of its policy (or rule) on tobacco use among students?
a) There is no policy or rule on tobacco use among students
b) Completely
c) Partially
d) Not at all
46. How well does your school enforce any of its policy (or rule) on tobacco use among school personnel?
a) There is no policy or rule on tobacco use among school personnel
b) Completely
c) Partially
d) Not at all

47. Does your school have a policy or rule prohibiting the use of all forms of tobacco by school personnel, visitors, and students in all school buildings, on school grounds, and at school-organized events?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) I do not know

V. SCHOOL CURRICULUM

48. Is tobacco use prevention included somewhere in your school curriculum?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) I do not know
49. Did you have access to teaching and learning materials about tobacco use and how to prevent its use among youth?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
50. Have you ever received training to prevent tobacco use among youth?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
51. Are non-classroom programs or activities (such as an assembly) used to teach tobacco use prevention to students in your school?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) I do not know

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