
GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY (GYTS)

SURINAME 2016 COUNTRY REPORT



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FOREWORD

The Ministry of Health Suriname has the pleasure and honour to share the findings of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) 2016. This survey marks the fourth effort to collect a national representative sample of around 2,212 students from across the country, and it provides the national estimates of tobacco use among the Surinamese secondary school children studying from grade 1-3, aged 13–15 years, during the survey period.

This survey shows that 11.7 % of the students are current users of tobacco and that 77.6 % of the students were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age and more than 6 in 10 students noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media. This shows a decrease from when we conducted the previous survey in 2009. We also found that more than one-third of the students are exposed to secondhand smoke at home and 42.7% were exposed to tobacco smoke inside enclosed public places. Newly added to the monitoring of tobacco consumption among youth through this survey is the use of water pipe (shisha) with 8.5% of the students using water pipe (shisha).

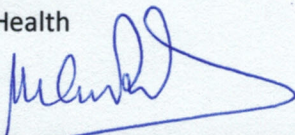
These findings are clearly high. The persistently high trends of tobacco use among youth aged 13–15 years may result in the rising trends in adolescents as these children grow up. In addition, exposure to second-hand smoke, including smoking by adults in and near schools is of serious concern to us all. The findings from the 2016 GYTS call for proactive and sustained tobacco control efforts by the whole of society.

The Ministry of Health is intensifying efforts to decrease youth smoking prevalence by taking on the Health in All Policies approach, making use of the findings of this for planning and implementing tobacco control strategies, not only for the youth, but for all age groups.

This survey was a collaborative activity of the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and international organizations including the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Regional Office of PAHO/WHO in Washington DC and the PAHO Country Office for Suriname - to all of whom I would like to express my gratitude and high appreciation.

"Smoko nee mang"

Director of Health



Mrs Maureen Wijngaarde - van Dijk, MPH

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This report has been prepared by the Ms. Johanna Lakhisaran, National Research Coordinator GYTS 2016 - Ministry of Health and is based on the 2016 Global Youth Tobacco Survey findings in Suriname.

Appreciation and thanks to the WHO Regional office and the PAHO Country Office.

Global Youth Tobacco Survey 2016 would have not been possible without the support of the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Health would therefore give special recognition to the Ministry of Education, inspectorate, principals, teachers and students of the selected schools for their cooperation in facilitating activities for the smooth conduct of the survey.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) was conducted in 2016, by the Ministry of Health. The 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 25 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 GYTS includes data on 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. These determinants are components Suriname could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program. The school response rate was 100.0% and the overall response rate was 86.2%. A total of 2,212 eligible students in grades 1-3 completed the survey, of which 1,280 were aged 13-15 years. Data in this report are reported for students aged 13-15 years.

Findings:

Tobacco Use

- Overall 11.7% of students currently used any tobacco product.
- Overall 8.7% of students, 12.8% of boys and 5.3% of girls currently smoked cigarettes.
- Overall 8.5 % of students, 12.2% of boys and 5.3% of girls currently smoke water pipe.
- Ever water pipe, hookah, or shisha smokers 21.6%, 26.0% boys and 18.0% girls.
- Current electronic cigarette use overall 5.9%, boys 7.4%, girls 4.6%.

Cessation

- Overall, 72.6% of students who currently smoke cigarettes expressed the desire to stop smoking.
- Overall 39.5% have ever received help from a professional to stop smoking.
- Almost 7 in 10 current smokers tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months.

Secondhand Smoke

- Overall 35.1% of students were exposed to tobacco smoke in their home and
- 42.7% of students were exposed to tobacco smoke inside enclosed public places.
- 42.4% of the students saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property.

Access and Availability

- 41.1% of current cigarette smokers obtained cigarettes by buying them from a store, shop, or street vendor.
- 41.9 % of current cigarette smokers bought cigarettes as individual sticks.
- Among current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes, 77.6% were not prevented from buying them because of their age.

Exposure to Anti-Tobacco Information

- The majority of the current smokers (78.9%) noticed health warnings on cigarette packages girls (83.2%) more often than boys (76.7%).

- 37.2% of the current smokers thought about quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages.
- 42.5 % of the never smokers thought about not starting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages.

Awareness and Receptivity to Tobacco Marketing

- Overall, 16.2% of students owned an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.
- 45.9 % of never tobacco users owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it or might in the future.

Knowledge and Attitudes

- 65.7% of the students definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them
- 45.7% of the students thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings
- 34.5% of the students definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco

Comparison to Previous Tobacco Surveys

- The number of current cigarette smokers decreased overall from 12.1% in 2009 to 8.7% in 2016 and in girls, this decreased from 10.1% in 2009 to 5.3% in 2016.
- The number of current tobacco users decreased overall from 19.2% in 2009 to 11.7% in 2016 and in girls, this decreased from 16.6% in 2009 to 7.3% in 2016.
- The number of never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use increased overall from 14.8% in 2009 to 16.2% in 2016.
- The number of students exposed to tobacco smoke at home decreased overall from 46.6% in 2009 to 35.1% in 2016.

The Suriname GYTS 2016 showed a slight decrease in cigarette smoking prevalence in students 13-15 years old in comparison with GYTS 2009. It may be due to general anti-smoking activities in Suriname, grounded by the tobacco control law. Nevertheless, this survey shows that smoking behavior and attitudes of many children 13-15 years old confronts with the present law requirement. According to this data, it is obvious that there is a strong need to re-enforcement of the tobacco law and specific regulations related to smoking behavior in schools must be established.

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

Suriname is a Member State of the WHO Region of the Americas and is considered a middle-income country and is located on the northeastern coast of South America and borders Guyana on the west, French Guiana on the east, and Brazil on the south. The country is divided into 10 administrative districts: the 2 urban districts of Paramaribo (the capital) and Wanica, 6 rural districts in the coastal area, and 2 districts in the interior. The urban districts occupy 0.5% of the country's territory and contain 70% of the population. In 2012, Suriname had a population of 541,638, 80% of whom lived in the coastal area the group of adolescents aged 10-19, counted for 97,400, 18.2 % of total population. The population of Asian Indian ancestry is the largest ethnic group (27% of the population), followed by the Maroons (22%, of African descent), Creoles (16%), people of Javanese ancestry (14%), mestizos (13%), and Amerindians (4%).

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 STEPS Risk factor Survey 2013 results revealed high rates of the cardiovascular risk factors in our population 18-65 years of age with a smoking of 30 %.
- According to the mortality statistics 2013, cardiovascular diseases account for 25 % of all deaths, followed by cancers with almost 13%.
- Deaths due to cancers from 2000 - 2013 show an increasing trend in males and females. The top five cancers in women are breast cancer, followed by cancer of the cervix, the uterus and colon/sigmoid/ rectum. The top five in males are prostate cancer followed by cancer of the colon/sigmoid/ rectum and lung cancer.
- Suriname has a very young dynamic population with one third of the population less than 18 years. As smoking starts early complex indicators measured by GYTS are adequate for monitoring smoking changes in youth.

1.4 Current State of Policy

Currently, in Suriname there are specific policies that control tobacco in line with the WHO-FCTC included in the Tobacco Control law¹, in effect from June 2013:

- Establishment of an inter-sectoral executive bureau for discouraging the use of tobacco and tobacco products with main tasks (Art.5.2 WHO FCTC).
 - Smoking bans in public spaces, working spaces and public transportation (Art. 8 WHO FCTC)
 - Smoking bans in public spaces, working spaces and public transportation
 - Measures for packaging and labeling of tobacco and tobacco products (Art.11 WHO FCTC)
 - Health warnings incl. graphical image or photo and text covering at least 50 % of the package surface
-

- Ban on advertising, promotion and sponsorship (Art. 13 WHO FCTC)
- Ban on illicit trade of tobacco and tobacco products (Art. 15 WHO FCTC)
 - o Linked to the National Law on Economic offences (S.B.1986 no.02) and Law against smuggling (S.B.1986 no.03)
- Sales restrictions (Art. 16 WHO FCTC)
 - o Sale of tobacco and tobacco products to and by persons younger than 18 years is prohibited
 - o Tobacco selling points are prohibited in health and education institutions and in all facilities meant for persons younger than 18 years
 - o The use of tobacco vending machines, or any other mechanically operated equipment for the distribution or selling of tobacco and/or tobacco products is prohibited
 - o Prohibited to sell products similar to tobacco and tobacco products
 - o Ban on all unit packages consisting of less than 20 cigarettes
 - o Prohibited to sell cigarettes other than in a closed package
 - o Ban on imports, distribution and selling of electronic cigarettes
- Investigation and enforcement (Art. 13, 15, 16 WHO FCTC)
 - o Strict penalties for non-compliance: Fines and/or imprisonment

1.5 Other Tobacco Surveys

The GYTS was conducted in Suriname in 2002, 2004, 2009 and 2016. In addition to the GYTS, the following surveys were implemented in Suriname: The Suriname National Household Drug Prevalence Survey 2007 (CICAD), including some questions about smoking and the Global School-based Health Survey (GSHS) 2009 and 2016.

1.6 Country Specific Objectives

Using the statistics on schoolchildren smoking behavior:

- To reduce current tobacco use in students in grades 1-3, aged 13-15, from 11.7% in 2016 to 8.0% in 2021
- To reduce current cigarette use in students in grades 1-3, aged 13-15, from 8.7% in 2016 to 6.0% in 2021.
- To reduce the number of students not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age from 77.6% to 60.0% in 2021.
- To reduce the number of student who see someone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property from 42.4% in 2016 to 30.0% in 2021.
- To increase number of students getting teaching in school about the dangers of tobacco use in past 12 months from 54.3 % in 2016 to 80% in 2021.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Questionnaire

The GYTS questionnaire contained 75 multiple-choice questions. The survey included 43 questions from the GYTS Standard Core and 32 selected optional questions. The final questionnaire was translated into Dutch and back translated into English to check for accuracy. The 2016 Suriname questionnaire is provided in **Appendix A**.

2.2 Sampling Design

The 2016 Suriname GYTS is a school-based survey, which employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce a national representative sample of students in grades 1-3; associated with ages 13 to 15. The sampling frame consisted of all secondary schools containing grades 1-3; associated with ages 13 to 15. 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 25 schools and 123 classrooms. 2,212 Students participated in the GYTS. The grades that were sampled for the 2016 GYTS were 1-3.

2.3 Data Collection

Data collection took place from 6 June to 26 July 2016, and was supported by 13 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 2016 Suriname GYTS, 2,567 questionnaires were completed in 25 schools. A total of 2,212 students participated in the GYTS of which 1280 aged 13 to 15 years (Male: 580, Female: 700). The school response rate was 100%, the class response rate was 100%, and the student response rate was 86.2%. The overall response rate was 86.2%.

Table 1: Sample sizes and response rates, by region (unweighted) – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

	Total
<i>School Level</i>	
Number of Sampled Schools	25
Number of Participating Schools	25
School Response Rate (%)	100
<i>Class Level</i>	
Number of Sampled Classes	123
Number of Participating Classes	123
Class Response Rate (%)100
<i>Student Level</i>	
Number of Sampled Students	2,567
Number of Participating Students	2,212
Student Response Rate (%)	86.2
Overall Response Rate (%)¹	86.2

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

3. RESULTS

3.1 Tobacco Use

Table 2 shows the tobacco use among students 13-15 years old students by gender. The percentages of ever smokers, both tobacco en cigarettes was much higher than current users; ever tobacco smokers boys 39.6%, girls 26.2%, and ever cigarette smokers boys 35.0%, girls 23.4% to current smokers of tobacco, boys 16.1%, girls 7.0% and in current smokers of cigarette, boys 12.8%, girls 5.3%. Overall 11.7% of students, 17.1% of boys, and 7.3% of girls currently used any tobacco products. The percentage of current smokeless tobacco users was low, reporting boys 1.7%, girls 0.6%. Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use in the future, boys 18.8%, girls 14.5% shows a higher percentage than current tobacco users boys 17.1%, girls 7.3%.

Table 2: Detailed tobacco use status among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Smoked Tobacco			
Current tobacco smokers ¹	11.1 (8.4 - 14.5)	16.1 (12.3 - 20.6)	7.0 (4.3 - 11.0)
Current cigarette smokers ²	8.7 (6.4 - 11.7)	12.8 (9.8 - 16.6)	5.3 (3.1 - 8.9)
Frequent cigarette smokers ³	0.6 (0.2 - 1.7)	1.2 (0.4 - 3.6)	0
Current water pipe, hookah, or shisha smokers	8.5	12.2	5.3
Current smokers of other tobacco ⁴	3.9 (2.6 - 5.7)	5.8 (3.7 - 8.8)	2.3 (1.3 - 4.1)
Ever tobacco smokers ⁵	32.3 (28.8 - 35.9)	39.6 (35.2 - 44.1)	26.2 (22.8 - 29.9)
Ever cigarette smokers ⁶	28.7 (25.5 - 32.0)	35.0 (31.4 - 38.7)	23.4 (20.3 - 26.9)
Ever smokers of other tobacco ⁷	11.4 (8.9 - 14.5)	14.3 (10.6 - 19.0)	9.0 (6.6 - 12.1)
Ever water pipe, hookah, or shisha smokers	21.6	26.0	18.0
Smokeless Tobacco			
Current smokeless tobacco users ⁸	1.1 (0.6 - 2.2)	1.7 (0.8 - 3.8)	0.6 (0.2 - 2.2)
Ever smokeless tobacco users ⁹	2.9 (1.8 - 4.5)	3.7 (2.2 - 6.1)	2.2 (1.2 - 4.0)
Tobacco Use			
Current tobacco users ¹⁰	11.7 (8.9 - 15.3)	17.1 (13.1 - 22.0)	7.3 (4.5 - 11.6)
Ever tobacco users ¹¹	33.9 (30.1 - 38.0)	41.3 (36.5 - 46.3)	27.8 (23.9 - 32.1)
Susceptibility to Tobacco Use			
Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use in the future ¹²	16.2 (14.2 - 18.6)	18.8 (14.4 - 24.0)	14.5 (11.7 - 17.9)
Never smokers who thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette ¹³	5.1 (3.5 - 7.3)	5.2 (3.0 - 8.9)	5.0 (3.6 - 7.0)

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".

Table 3 presents the percentage of cigarettes smoked per day among current cigarette smokers 13 -15 years old, by gender. The largest group current smokers usually smoke 1 cigarette per day (46.6 %), boys- 45.5%, girls-48.8%. Girls (34.8%) more than boys (29.6%) tend to use less than 1 cigarette per day as more boys tend to use 2 to 5 cigarettes per day. A small group of boys 1.4 % smoked more than 20 cigarettes per day.

Table 3: Cigarettes smoked per day among current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender- GYTS Suriname, 2016.

Number of cigarettes usually smoked ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Less than 1 per day	31.4 (23.4 - 40.6)	29.6 (16.9 - 46.6)	34.8 (24.1 - 47.4)
1 per day	46.6 (39.5 - 53.8)	45.5 (38.7 - 52.4)	48.8 (36.3 - 61.5)
2 to 5 per day	19.1 (12.6 - 28.0)	22.2 (13.3 - 34.5)	12.9 (4.1 - 34.1)
6 to 10 per day	2.0 (0.5 - 8.2)	1.2 (0.1 - 9.8)	3.4 (0.5 - 21.1)
11 to 20 per day	0	0	0
More than 20 per day	1.0 (0.1 - 8.0)	1.4 (0.2 - 12.0)	0

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

Table 4 provides the age at which cigarette smoking initiation among ever cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender. Majority of both boys and girls, 31.8% starts smoking at the age of 12 or 13, whereas slightly less girls, 30.9 %, starts smoking at 14 years or older. More girls 10.8% and boys 10.1% initiated cigarette smoking at 7 years or younger.

Table 4: Age at cigarette smoking initiation among ever cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

Age when first trying a cigarette ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
7 years old or younger	10.4 (7.7 - 13.9)	10.1 (6.4 - 15.5)	10.8 (7.6 - 15.1)
8 or 9 years old	13.1 (10.3 - 16.5)	15.2 (11.5 - 19.8)	10.4 (5.4 - 19.0)
10 or 11 years old	21.0 (15.7 - 27.4)	24.8 (18.1 - 33.0)	16.1 (9.4 - 26.4)
12 or 13 years old	31.8 (26.7 - 37.4)	31.8 (25.8 - 38.5)	31.8 (24.5 - 40.1)
14 or 15 years old	23.8 (19.8 - 28.2)	18.1 (13.8 - 23.2)	30.9 (24.2 - 38.4)

¹ Among those that have ever tried a cigarette.

Table 5 shows the current smokers 13-15 years old who are showing signs of smoking dependence, by gender. Overall 34.7 % of current smokers show signs of smoking dependence, from which 35.7% are boys.

Table 5: Current smokers 13-15 years old who are showing signs of smoking dependence, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Signs of smoking dependence ¹	34.7 (21.9 - 50.2)	35.7 (21.6 - 52.6)	--

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 presents smoking tobacco cessation indicators among current smokers 13-15 years old, by gender. Overall 72.6 % of the surveyed 13 -15 years old smokers expressed the desire to stop smoking now and only overall 39.5 % have ever received help from a professional to stop smoking.

Table 6: Smoking tobacco cessation indicators among current smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Current smokers who...</i>			
Tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months	65.5 (51.1 - 77.5)	74.3 (63.0 - 83.2)	--
Want to stop smoking now	72.6 (60.1 - 82.4)	74.7 (57.0 - 86.9)	--
Thought they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to	85.9 (70.1 - 94.0)	89.0 (75.2 - 95.6)	--
Have ever received help/advice from a program or professional to stop smoking	39.5 (26.6 - 54.0)	41.9 (25.4 - 60.4)	35.5 (23.1 - 50.1)

3.3 Secondhand Smoke

Table 7 shows students 13-15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke, by gender. Overall 35.1% the students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home in the past 7 days, while 42.7% were exposed to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place in the same period. Overall 36.9 % of the students were exposed to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place in the past 7 days.

Table 7: Students 13-15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Exposed to tobacco smoke at home in the past 7 days	35.1 (30.5 - 40.1)	33.5 (28.6 - 38.8)	36.5 (30.7 - 42.6)
Exposed to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place in the past 7 days	42.7 (40.3 - 45.1)	41.0 (37.0 - 45.2)	44.0 (40.3 - 47.9)
Exposed to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place in the past 7 days in	36.9 (34.7 - 39.1)	36.6 (32.6 - 40.8)	37.1 (32.8 - 41.6)
Saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property in the past 30 days	42.4 (38.8 - 46.2)	47.1 (42.4 - 51.8)	38.5 (34.7 - 42.4)

3.4 Access and Availability

Table 8 presents the source for obtaining cigarettes among cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender. Among the cigarette smokers, overall 36.1 % purchased cigarettes from a store or shop and a larger group 42.8 % got the cigarettes from someone else.

Table 8: Source for obtaining cigarettes among cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

Source ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Purchased from a store or shop	36.1 (27.2 - 46.2)	35.4 (25.4 - 46.8)	--
Purchased from a street vendor	5.0 (2.4 - 10.1)	7.2 (3.3 - 14.7)	--
Got them from someone else	42.8 (33.2 - 52.9)	45.5 (30.7 - 61.2)	--
Got them some other way	16.0 (9.1 - 26.6)	12.0 (4.3 - 28.9)	--
Total	100	100	100

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

Table 9 presents the current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age, by gender. During the past 30 days, overall 77.6% of current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age.

Table 9: Current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age ¹	77.6 (64.8 - 86.7)	79.9 (63.1 - 90.2)	--

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

Table 10 indicates the unit of cigarette purchase among current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender. Among the cigarette smokers, overall 41.9% purchased individual sticks and a larger group 47.1 % bought cigarettes in a pack (20 pieces). A smaller group of boys 14.1% purchased loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes.

Table 10: Unit of cigarette purchase among current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

Unit of purchase ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Individual sticks	41.9 (30.1 - 54.6)	39.1 (29.1 - 50.1)	--
Carton	0	0	--
Rolls	0	0	--
Loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes	11.1 (5.0 - 22.6)	14.1 (6.4 - 28.5)	--
Buying them in a pack (20 pieces)	47.1 (35.5 - 58.9)	46.8 (36.1 - 57.7)	--
Buying them in a pack (10 pieces)	0	0	--

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

Table 11 provides an understanding of the cost of cigarettes among students 13-15 years old, by gender. The majority of the students think a pack of cigarettes cost more than SRD 10. More boys 7.7 % think that a pack of cigarettes is very cheap, less than SRD 5, than girls 3.5%.

Table 11: Cost of cigarettes among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

Cost of a pack (20 cigarettes)¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Less than SRD 5	5.6 (3.9 - 8.0)	7.7 (5.1 - 11.4)	3.5 (1.3 - 9.0)
SRD 5 - SRD 7, 49	15.7 (11.3 - 21.6)	15.2 (9.5 - 23.4)	16.3 (11.3 - 22.9)
SRD 7, 5 - SRD 10	20.4 (17.6 - 23.6)	20.9 (16.2 - 26.6)	19.9 (16.4 - 23.9)
More than SRD 10	58.2 (51.3 - 64.8)	56.2 (47.2 - 64.7)	60.3 (53.3 - 66.9)

3.5 Media

3.5.1 Anti-Tobacco

Table 12 provides students reporting noticing anti-tobacco information among students 13-15 years old, by gender. Overall 61.7% of the students noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media in the past 30 days while 51.5 % boys and 56.7% girls were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months.

Table 12: Noticing anti-tobacco information among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media ¹ in the past 30 days ²	61.7 (58.1 - 65.1)	60.0 (55.1 - 64.8)	63.0 (59.4 - 66.4)
<i>Noticed anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days	22.0 (18.5 - 25.9)	23.7 (20.8 - 27.0)	20.5 (15.1 - 27.2)
Among those who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days	39.6 (33.7 - 45.9)	40.3 (35.6 - 45.3)	39.0 (29.5 - 49.3)
Taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months ²	54.3 (50.9 - 57.7)	51.5 (45.4 - 57.7)	56.7 (54.4 - 59.0)

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

² Among all students aged 13-15 years old.

Table 13 presents students reporting noticing of health warnings on cigarette packages among current and never smokers 13-15 years old, by gender. The majority of the current smokers 76.7 % boys and 83.2% girls noticed health warnings on the cigarette packages. Among the current smokers 38.6% boys and 34.6 % girls thought about quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages. Among the never smoker 39.2% boys and 44.6% girls thought about not starting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages.

Table 13: Noticing of health warnings on cigarette packages among current and never smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages [†]	78.9 (68.0 - 86.9)	76.7 (68.4 - 83.4)	83.2 (61.1 - 94.0)
<i>Thought about quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages[†]</i>			
Among current smokers	37.2 (26.8 - 49.0)	38.6 (29.3 - 48.8)	34.6 (17.9 - 56.1)
Among current smokers who noticed health warnings	47.2 (36.5 - 58.1)	50.3 (39.1 - 61.5)	41.5 (23.9 - 61.7)
Never smokers who thought about not starting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages ^{†,1}	42.5 (37.7 - 47.4)	39.2 (30.3 - 48.8)	44.6 (39.2 - 50.2)

[†] During the past 30 days.

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

3.5.2 Tobacco Marketing

Table 14 Shows students noticing tobacco marketing among students 13-15 years old, by gender.

Overall 35.3% of the student noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale in the past 30 days. Among those who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days overall 78.3% noticed anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies.

Overall 5.8% of the students were offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative, boys 7.2% more than girls 4.7 %.

Table14: Noticing tobacco marketing among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale			
Among all students in the past 30 days	25.1 (21.4 - 29.2)	23.9 (20.4 - 27.7)	26.2 (21.4 - 31.7)
Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days	35.3 (30.9 - 39.9)	35.1 (30.6 - 39.9)	35.4 (29.9 - 41.3)
Noticed anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies			
Among all students in the past 30 days	65.3 (62.7 - 67.8)	64.3 (58.7 - 69.5)	66.2 (63.7 - 68.5)
Among those who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days	78.3 (75.1 - 81.2)	78.6 (72.6 - 83.6)	78.0 (75.7 - 80.2)
Ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative	5.8 (4.4 - 7.7)	7.2 (4.5 - 11.3)	4.7 (3.3 - 6.7)

Table 15 shows students ownership and receptivity to tobacco marketing among students 13-15 years old, by gender. Overall 16.2% of students owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it, boys 19.5 %, more often than girls, 13.4 %. A total of 45.9 % of the students were never tobacco users who owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it or might in the future.

Table 15: Ownership and receptivity to tobacco marketing among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Students who owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it ¹	16.2 (14.0 - 18.6)	19.5 (17.0 - 22.4)	13.4 (10.6 - 16.8)
Never tobacco users who owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it or might in the future ^{2,3}	45.9 (40.3 - 51.6)	44.2 (35.9 - 52.8)	47.0 (42.4 - 51.7)

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 presents the knowledge and attitudes towards smoking cessation and social smoking among students 13-15 years old, by gender. Overall 34.5% of the students definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco and 45.7% thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings.

Table 16: Knowledge and attitudes towards smoking cessation and social smoking among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Students who...</i>			
Definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco	34.5 (31.1 - 38.1)	30.1 (24.6 - 36.3)	38.3 (35.5 - 41.1)
Thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings	45.7 (41.9 - 49.6)	44.4 (38.8 - 50.2)	46.8 (43.1 - 50.6)

Table 17 presents the knowledge and attitudes towards secondhand smoke among students 13-15 years old, by gender. Overall 65.7% of the students definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them and 38.8 % favored banning smoking at outdoor public places.

Table 17: Knowledge and attitudes towards secondhand smoke among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Suriname, 2016.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Students who...</i>			
Definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them	65.7 (63.4 - 67.9)	58.9 (55.5 - 62.2)	71.4 (67.6 - 75.0)
Favored banning smoking at outdoor public places	38.8 (33.6 - 44.3)	38.6 (31.0 - 46.8)	39.0 (34.2 - 44.0)

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 11.7% of students currently used any tobacco product.
- Overall 8.7% of students, 12.8% of boys and 5.3% of girls currently smoked cigarettes.
- Overall 21.6 % of students, 26.0 % of boys and 18.0% of girls ever smoked water pipe.
- Overall 8.5 % of students, 12.2% of boys and 5.3% of girls currently smoke water pipe.
- Cigarette smoking was lower than other tobacco use.
- Current water pipe, hookah, or shisha smokers overall 8.5%, boys 12.2%, girls 5.3%
- Current electronic cigarette use overall 5.9% boys 7.4%, girls 4.6%.
- Current smokeless tobacco use was low, boys 1.7% and girls 0.6%.
- Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use in the future shows a higher percentage than current tobacco users.

Cessation

- Overall, 72.6% of students who currently smoke cigarettes expressed the desire to stop smoking.
- Overall 39.5% have ever received help from a professional to stop smoking.
- Almost 7 in 10 current smokers tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months.

Secondhand Smoke

- Overall 35.1% of students were exposed to tobacco smoke in their home and
- 42.7% of students were exposed to tobacco smoke inside enclosed public places.
- 42.4% of the students saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property.

Access and Availability

- 41.1% of current cigarette smokers obtained cigarettes by buying them from a store, shop, or street vendor.
- 41.9 % of current cigarette smokers bought cigarettes as individual sticks.

- Among current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes, 77.6% were not prevented from buying them because of their age.

Exposure to Anti-Tobacco Information

- The majority of the current smokers (78.9%) noticed health warnings on cigarette packages girls (83.2%) more often than boys (76.7%).
- 37.2% of the current smokers thought about quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages.
- 42.5% of the never smokers thought about not starting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages.

Awareness and Receptivity to Tobacco Marketing

- Overall, 16.2% of students owned an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.
- 45.9 % of never tobacco users owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it or might in the future.

Knowledge and Attitudes

- 65.7% of the students definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them
- 45.7% of the students thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings
- 34.5% of the students definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco

4.2 Comparison to Previous Tobacco Surveys

- The number of current cigarette smokers decreased overall from 12.1% in 2009 to 8.7% in 2016 and in girls, this decreased from 10.1% in 2009 to 5.3% in 2016.
 - The number of current tobacco users decreased overall from 19.2% in 2009 to 11.7% in 2016 and in girls, this decreased from 16.6% in 2009 to 7.3% in 2016.
 - The number of never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use increased overall from 14.8% in 2009 to 16.2% in 2016.
 - The number of students exposed to tobacco smoke at home decreased overall from 46.6% in 2009 to 35.1% in 2016.
 - The number of students ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company decreased overall from 6.2% in 2009 to 5.8% in 2016.
-

4.3 Relevance to FCTC

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

Suriname'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 Suriname'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.

- **Protect people from tobacco smoke:** The GYTS data show that 42.4% of students saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property and 35.1% 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:
 - 72.6% want to stop smoking.
 - 65.5% tried to stop smoking in the past year.
 - 39.5% have ever received help to stop smoking.
- **Warn about the dangers of tobacco:** During the past year, 54.3% of students had been taught in class about the dangers of smoking.
- **Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship:** The GYTS data show that 61.7% of students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days. In the past 30 days, 35.3% noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale and 78.3 %noticed anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies. Further, 16.2% of students have an object with a cigarette brand logo and 5.8% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative.

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

- Water pipe (shisha) consumption figures show pretty much the same pattern as cigarette consumption. There is a need to closely monitor the use of water pipes among students.
- Susceptibility to begin smoking in the next year is high among both boys and girls, and it very important to enforce the tobacco law prohibiting the sales to minors.

- The data suggests an early age of initiation of cigarette usage among Suriname 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 Suriname report exposure to secondhand smoke in multiple venues. Given that there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke, policies and enforcement of laws that will protect youth from possible exposure need to be reinforced.
 - — More than one third of the students report exposure to secondhand smoke in the home. There is an urgent need to raise awareness among family members to make homes a safer place.
 - Despite the existence of information on tobacco control, a significant information gap exists on tobacco use information in Suriname, specifically around electronic cigarettes and water pipe use.
 - Students in are still reporting being exposed to pro-smoking media campaigns. The need of tobacco control reinforcement is obvious. Controlling this exposure has been shown to reduce youth initiation.
 - Many youth report wanting to quit in Suriname, but teachers are not adequately trained to prevent tobacco use among their students, and cessation services are very limited.
-

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the most pressing GYTS findings, Suriname 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. Below are the proposed evidence-based interventions:

- A significant number of students were exposed to tobacco smoke in public places and 65.7% of students definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them. There is a need to effectively enforce tobacco regulations banning smoking in public places.
- Many students who smoke expressed the desire to quit smoking (72.6 %) and many have even attempted to quit (65.5%). With the proper assistance and tools, those students could stop smoking forever. Nongovernmental organizations could play a vital role as a resource for youth.
- A significant number of students were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age 77.6% and almost 50% of the respondents purchased single cigarettes. There is a need to raise awareness on existing tobacco regulation in effect and to penalize sellers and distributors for non-compliance.
- Many youth were exposed to pro-cigarette advertising (35.3%) at a point of sale. There is an urgent need to police more strictly the existing tobacco regulations banning all forms of advertisement of tobacco products in Suriname.
- 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. Both Ministries of Health and Education should work together to review or develop teaching materials on tobacco use targeting the youth.
- 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.

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Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

ALGEMEEN TABAKSONDERZOEK ONDER JONGEREN

Vragenlijst

Suriname
Mei 2016

Instructies

- Lees elke vraag goed voordat je er antwoord op geeft.
- Kies het antwoord dat het best beschrijft wat volgens jou juist is.
- Kies slechts één antwoord voor elke vraag.
- Kies op het antwoordenblad, de cirkel die overeenkomt met jouw antwoord en kleur dit volledig in met het potlood dat je hebt ontvangen.
- Doe dit op deze manier: ●
- Indien je een antwoord wil wijzigen, geen probleem, veeg het dan volledig uit zonder vlekken achter te laten.

Voorbeeld:

24. Geloof je dat vissen in water leven?

- a. Absoluut niet
- b. Waarschijnlijk niet
- c. Waarschijnlijk wel
- d. Absoluut wel

24. (A) (B) (C) ● (E) (F) (G) (H)

Inleiding

Bedankt voor je deelname aan dit onderzoek. Voordat je begint, lees onderstaande informatie die je zal helpen om de vragen te beantwoorden.

- Sommige vragen gaan over het roken van sigaretten.
- Andere vragen gaan over het roken van tabak in het algemeen, waaronder sigaretten en overige type tabaksproducten die gerookt worden.
- Andere vragen gaan over het gebruik van rookvrije tabak, dat is tabak dat niet gerookt wordt maar dat opgesnoven wordt via de neus, in de mond gehouden wordt of gekauwd wordt.
- En tenslotte kunnen andere vragen gaan over elk willekeurig tabaksgebruik of willekeurige tabaksproducten – waaronder het roken van sigaretten, het roken van tabak anders dan sigaretten en het gebruik van rookvrije tabak.
- Hieronder zie je een tabel met voorbeelden van verschillende tabaksproducten:

Willekeurig tabaksgebruik	
Het roken van tabak houdt in:	Rookvrije tabak houdt in:
<p>Sigaretten</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gefabriceerde sigaretten• Met de hand gerolde sigaretten (shag) <p>Overige types rooktabak zijn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pijp tabak• Sigaren, mini-sigaren/cigarillos• Waterpijpen/hookah (oosterse waterpijp) / shisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Snuiftabak- Kauwtabak

De eerste paar vragen gaan over jezelf.

- 1. Hoe oud ben je?**
 - a. 11 jaar of jonger
 - b. 12 jaar
 - c. 13 jaar
 - d. 14 jaar
 - e. 15 jaar
 - f. 16 jaar
 - g. 17 jaar of ouder
- 2. Wat is je geslacht?**
 - a. Mannelijk
 - b. Vrouwelijk
- 3. In welke klas zit je?**
 - a. 1e klas
 - b. 2e klas
 - c. 3e klas
- 4. Hoeveel geld heb je gemiddeld per week om aan jezelf te besteden, hoe je dat zelf wilt?**
 - a. Minder dan 10 SRD
 - b. SRD10 - SRD 14.9
 - c. SRD15 - SRD19.9
 - d. SRD20 - SRD25
 - e. Meer dan 25 SRD

De volgende vragen gaan over jouw gebruik van tabak.

- 5. Heb je ooit geprobeerd sigaretten te roken of ermee geëxperimenteerd, zelfs als dit maar één of twee trekken was?**
 - a. Ja
 - b. Nee
 - 6. Hoe oud was je toen je voor het eerst een sigaret probeerde?**
 - a. Ik heb nooit een sigaret geprobeerd te roken
 - b. 7 jaar of jonger
 - c. 8 of 9 jaar oud
 - d. 10 of 11 jaar oud
 - e. 12 of 13 jaar oud
 - f. 14 of 15 jaar oud
 - g. 16 jaar of ouder
-

7. **Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, op hoeveel dagen heb je sigaretten gerookt?**
- a. 0 dagen
 - b. 1 of 2 dagen
 - c. 3 tot 5 dagen
 - d. 6 tot 9 dagen
 - e. 10 tot 19 dagen
 - f. 20 tot 29 dagen
 - g. Alle 30 dagen
8. **Denk aan de dagen waarop je sigaretten hebt gerookt gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen. Hoeveel sigaretten rookte je dan gewoonlijk per dag?**
- a. Ik heb geen sigaretten gerookt in de afgelopen 30 dagen
 - b. Minder dan 1 sigaret per dag
 - c. 1 sigaret per dag
 - d. 2 tot 5 sigaretten per dag
 - e. 6 tot 10 sigaretten per dag
 - f. 11 tot 20 sigaretten per dag
 - g. Meer dan 20 sigaretten per dag
9. **Heb je ooit enig soort rooktabakproduct geprobeerd of ermee geëxperimenteerd anders dan sigaretten (zoals een pijp, sigaren, mini-sigaren, cigarillos, waterpijp)?**
- a. Ja
 - b. Nee
10. **Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heb je enig soort rooktabakproduct gebruikt, anders dan sigaretten (zoals pijp tabak, sigaren, mini-sigaren, cigarillos, waterpijp)?**
- a. Ja
 - b. Nee
11. **Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, hoe vaak heb je sigaren/mini-sigaren/cigarillos/kreteks gerookt?**
- a. Ik heb geen sigaren/mini-sigaren/cigarillos/kreteks gerookt gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen.
 - b. Minder dan 1 keer per week
 - c. Tenminste 1 keer per week, maar niet elke dag
 - d. Elke dag
12. **Waar rook je meestal?**
(KIES SLECHTS 1 ANTWOORD)
- a. Ik rook niet
 - b. Thuis
 - c. Op school
 - d. Op het werk
 - e. Thuis bij vrienden
 - f. Op een feest of evenement
 - g. In openbare plaatsen (bijv. parken, winkelcentra, straathoeken)
 - h. Anders

- 13. Rook je tabak, of heb je de neiging om 's morgens te roken meteen nadat je bent opgestaan?**
- a. Ik rook geen tabak
 - b. Nee, ik rook geen tabak of heb geen neiging om tabak te roken, meteen nadat ik 's morgens ben opgestaan
 - c. Ja, ik rook soms tabak of heb de neiging om tabak te roken, meteen nadat ik 's morgens ben opgestaan
 - d. Ja, ik rook altijd tabak of heb de neiging om tabak te roken, meteen nadat ik 's morgens ben opgestaan
- 14. Hoe snel nadat je tabak gerookt heb begin je een sterke drang te voelen, om weer te roken, die je moeilijk kan weerstaan?**
- a. Ik rook geen tabak
 - b. Ik voel nooit een sterke drang om weer te roken nadat ik tabak gerookt heb
 - c. Binnen 60 minuten
 - d. 1 tot 2 uren
 - e. Meer dan 2 tot 4 uren
 - f. Meer dan 4 uren maar minder dan een volle dag
 - g. 1 tot 3 dagen
 - h. 4 dagen of meer

De volgende vragen gaan over het roken van een waterpijp, hookah of shisha.

- 15. Heb je ooit geëxperimenteerd met het roken van een waterpijp, hookah of shisha, zelfs alleen maar één of twee trekjes?**
- a. Ja
 - b. Nee
- 16. Hoe oud was je toen je voor de eerste keer probeerde om een waterpijp, hookah of shisha te roken?**
- a. Ik heb nooit geprobeerd om een waterpijp, hookah of shisha te roken
 - b. 7 jaar of jonger
 - c. 8 of 9 jaar oud
 - d. 10 of 11 jaar oud
 - e. 12 of 13 jaar oud
 - f. 14 of 15 jaar oud
 - g. 16 jaar of ouder
- 17. Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, op hoeveel dagen heb je een waterpijp, hookah of shisha gerookt?**
- a. 0 dagen
 - b. 1 of 2 dagen
 - c. 3 tot 5 dagen
-

- d. 6 tot 9 dagen
 - e. 10 tot 19 dagen
 - f. 20 tot 29 dagen
 - g. Alle 30 dagen
- 18. Denk aan de dagen waarop je een waterpijp, hookah of shisha gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen gerookt hebt. Aan hoeveel waterpijp, hookah of shisha rookmomenten nam je deel per dag?**
- a. Ik heb geen waterpijp, hookah of shisha gerookt gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen
 - b. 1 rookmoment per dag
 - c. 2 rookmomenten per dag
 - d. 3 rookmomenten per dag
 - e. 4 of meer rookmomenten per dag
- 19. Denk je dat de rook van de waterpijp, hookah of shisha van iemand schadelijk is voor je?**
- a. Absoluut niet
 - b. Waarschijnlijk niet
 - c. Waarschijnlijk wel
 - d. Absoluut wel
- 20. De laatste keer dat je een waterpijp, hookah of shisha gerookt heb in de afgelopen 30 dagen, waar rookte je dit?
(KIES SLECHTS ÉÉN ANTWOORD)**
- a. Ik heb geen waterpijp, hookah of shisha gerookt gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen
 - b. Thuis
 - c. In een cafe
 - d. In een restaurant
 - e. In een bar of club
 - f. Anders
- 21. Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heeft iemand je het gebruik van een waterpijp, hookah of shisha geweigerd vanwege je leeftijd?**
- a. Ik heb niet gevraagd om een waterpijp, hookah of shisha te gebruiken gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen
 - b. Ja, iemand heeft mij geweigerd om een waterpijp, hookah of shisha te gebruiken vanwege mijn leeftijd
 - c. Nee, mijn leeftijd was geen belemmering om een waterpijp, hookah of shisha te gebruiken
- 22. Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heb je waarschuwingsboodschappen gezien op waterpijp, hookah of shisha tabaksverpakkingen?**
- a. Ja, maar ik schonk er niet veel aandacht aan
 - b. Ja, en ze hebben mij doen nadenken om te stoppen met het roken van een waterpijp, hookah of shisha of om er niet mee te beginnen
 - c. Nee
- 23. Indien één van je beste vrienden je een waterpijp, hookah of shisha aan zou bieden, zou je het roken?**
- a. Absoluut niet
 - b. Waarschijnlijk niet
 - c. Waarschijnlijk wel
 - d. Absoluut wel

24. **Als iemand eenmaal begonnen is met het roken van een waterpijp, hookah of shisha, denk je dat het moeilijk zal zijn voor hem of haar om te stoppen?**
- a. Absoluut niet
 - b. Waarschijnlijk niet
 - c. Waarschijnlijk wel
 - d. Absoluut wel
25. **Denk je dat het roken van een waterpijp, hookah of shisha personen helpt om zich meer op hun gemak of minder op hun gemak te voelen tijdens evenementen, feesten of overige sociale bijeenkomsten?**
- a. Meer op hun gemak
 - b. Minder op hun gemak
 - c. Geen verschil of zij nu waterpijp, hookah of shisha roken of niet
26. **Ben je het eens of oneens met het volgende: "Ik denk dat ik zou kunnen genieten van het roken van een waterpijp, hookah of shisha."**
- a. Ik rook nu waterpijp, hookah of shisha
 - b. Absoluut mee eens
 - c. Eens
 - d. Oneens
 - e. Absoluut oneens

De volgende vragen gaan over rookvrije tabak. Dit houdt in, het kauwen van tabak zoals tabaksbladeren, snuiftabak van tabaksbladeren).

27. **Heb je ooit enig soort rookvrije tabaksproducten geprobeerd of ermee geëxperimenteerd (zoals snuiftabak, kauwtabak)?**
- a. Ja
 - b. Nee
28. **Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heb je enig soort rookvrije tabaksproducten gebruikt (zoals snuiftabak, kauwtabak)?**
- a. Ja
 - b. Nee
29. **Hoe oud was je toen je voor de eerste keer rookvrije tabak gebruikte?**
- a. Ik heb nooit rookvrije tabak geprobeerd
 - b. 7 jaar of jonger
 - c. 8 of 9 jaar
 - d. 10 of 11 jaar
 - e. 12 of 13 jaar
 - f. 14 of 15 jaar
 - g. 16 jaar of ouder
30. **Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, op hoeveel dagen heb je rookvrije tabak gebruikt?**
- a. 0 dagen
 - b. 1 of 2 dagen
-

- c. 3 tot 5 dagen
- d. 6 tot 9 dagen
- e. 10 tot 19 dagen
- f. 20 tot 29 dagen
- g. Alle 30 dagen

31. Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heeft iemand geweigerd om rookvrije tabak aan je te verkopen, vanwege je leeftijd?

- a. Ik heb niet geprobeerd om rookvrije tabak te kopen gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen
- b. Ja, iemand heeft geweigerd om aan mij rookvrije tabak te verkopen vanwege mijn leeftijd
- c. Nee, mijn leeftijd was geen belemmering voor mij om rookvrije tabak te kopen

De volgende vragen gaan over je gebruik van elektronische sigaretten.

Elektronische sigaretten of e-sigaretten, zijn elektronische apparaten die doorgaans een op nicotinebasis vloeistof bevatten, die verdampt en geïnhaleerd wordt. Je kent ze misschien ook als vape-pennen, hookah (shisha) pennen, elektronische hookas (e-hookas), elektronische sigaren (e-sigaren), elektronische pijpen (e-pijpen) of e-vaporizers. Sommigen lijken op sigaretten en anderen lijken meer op pennen of kleine pijpen. Het zijn op batterij werkende apparaten die damp produceren in plaats van rook.

32. Had je vóór vandaag ooit gehoord van elektronische sigaretten of e-sigaretten?

- a. Ja
- b. Nee

33. Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, op hoeveel dagen heb je elektronische sigaretten gebruikt?

- a. 0 dagen
- b. 1 of 2 dagen
- c. 3 tot 5 dagen
- d. 6 tot 9 dagen
- e. 10 tot 19 dagen
- f. 20 tot 29 dagen
- g. Alle 30 dagen

De volgende vragen gaan over wat je denkt over stoppen met roken.

34. Wil je nu stoppen met roken?

- a. Ik heb nooit gerookt
- b. Ik rook nu niet
- c. Ja
- d. Nee

- 35. Gedurende de afgelopen 12 maanden, heb je ooit geprobeerd om te stoppen met roken?**
- a. Ik heb nooit gerookt
 - b. Ik heb niet gerookt gedurende de afgelopen 12 maanden
 - c. Ja
 - d. Nee
- 36. Denk je dat je in staat zou zijn om te stoppen met roken als je dat zou willen?**
- a. Ik heb nooit gerookt
 - b. Ik rook nu niet
 - c. Ja
 - d. Nee
- 37. Hoe gemakkelijk of hoe moeilijk zou je het vinden om volledig te stoppen met roken als je dat zou willen?**
- a. Ik rook nu niet
 - b. Erg moeilijk
 - c. Redelijk moeilijk
 - d. Redelijk gemakkelijk
 - e. Erg gemakkelijk
- 38. Heb je ooit hulp of advies gekregen om je te helpen te stoppen met roken?**
(KIES SLECHTS ÉÉN ANTWOORD)
- a. Ik heb nooit gerookt
 - b. Ja, van een programma of deskundige
 - c. Ja, van een vriend
 - d. Ja, van een familielid
 - e. Ja, van zowel programma's als deskundigen en van vrienden of familieleden
 - f. Nee
- 39. Wat was de voornaamste reden waarom je besloot om te stoppen met roken?**
(KIES SLECHTS ÉÉN ANTWOORD)
- a. Ik heb nooit gerookt
 - b. Ik ben niet gestopt met roken
 - c. Om mijn gezondheid te verbeteren
 - d. Om geld te besparen
 - e. Omdat mijn familie het niet leuk vindt
 - f. Omdat mijn vrienden het niet leuk vinden
 - g. Anders
- 40. Toen je stopte met roken, hoe voelde je je?**
- a. Ik heb nooit gerookt
 - b. Ik ben nooit gestopt met roken
 - c. Het was erg moeilijk
 - d. Het was vrij moeilijk
 - e. Het was vrij gemakkelijk
 - f. Het was erg gemakkelijk
-

De volgende vragen gaan over jouw blootstelling aan het roken van anderen.

41. **Gedurende de afgelopen 7 dagen, op hoeveel dagen heeft iemand binnenshuis bij je gerookt, in je aanwezigheid?**
- a. 0 dagen
 - b. 1 tot 2 dagen
 - c. 3 tot 4 dagen
 - d. 5 tot 6 dagen
 - e. 7 dagen
42. **Gedurende de afgelopen 7 dagen, op hoeveel dagen heeft iemand in je aanwezigheid gerookt, binnen in een afgesloten openbare ruimte, anders dan bij je thuis (zoals: school, winkels, restaurants, shopping malls, bioscopen, sportclubs, bussen, taxi's)?**
- a. 0 dagen
 - b. 1 tot 2 dagen
 - c. 3 tot 4 dagen
 - d. 5 tot 6 dagen
 - e. 7 dagen
43. **Gedurende de afgelopen 7 dagen, op hoeveel dagen heeft iemand in je aanwezigheid gerookt, buiten in een openbare ruimte (zoals: speelplaatsen, trottoirs, ingangen van gebouwen, parken, recreatieparken)?**
- a. 0 dagen
 - b. 1 tot 2 dagen
 - c. 3 tot 4 dagen
 - d. 5 tot 6 dagen
 - e. 7 dagen
44. **Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heb je iemand zien roken binnen in het schoolgebouw of buiten op het schoolterrein?**
- a. Ja
 - b. Nee
45. **Tijdens schooluren, hoe vaak zie je leerkrachten roken binnen in het schoolgebouw?**
- a. Ongeveer elke dag
 - b. Soms
 - c. Nooit
 - d. Ik weet het niet
46. **Tijdens schooluren, hoe vaak zie je leerkrachten roken buiten op het schoolterrein?**
- a. Ongeveer elke dag
 - b. Soms
 - c. Nooit
 - d. Ik weet het niet

47. **Denk je dat de rook van iemand anders die tabak rookt schadelijk voor je is?**
- a. Absoluut niet
 - b. Waarschijnlijk niet
 - c. Waarschijnlijk wel
 - d. Absoluut wel
48. **Ben je een voorstander van het verbieden van roken buiten op openbare ruimtes (zoals speelplaatsen, trottoirs, ingangen van gebouwen, parken, recreatieparken)?**
- a. Ja
 - b. Nee

De volgende vragen gaan over het krijgen van sigaretten.

49. **De laatste keer dat je sigaretten rookte gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, hoe heb je ze gekregen?**
(KIES SLECHTS ÉÉN ANTWOORD)
- a. Ik heb geen sigaretten gerookt gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen
 - b. Ik heb ze in een winkel gekocht
 - c. Ik heb ze bij een straatventer gekocht
 - d. Ik heb ze van iemand anders gehad
 - e. Ik heb ze op een andere manier gehad
50. **Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heeft iemand geweigerd om sigaretten aan je te verkopen vanwege je leeftijd?**
- a. Ik heb niet geprobeerd om sigaretten te kopen gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen
 - b. Ja, iemand heeft geweigerd sigaretten aan me te verkopen vanwege mijn leeftijd
 - c. Nee, mijn leeftijd is geen obstakel voor me geweest om sigaretten te kopen
51. **De laatste keer dat je sigaretten kocht gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, hoe kocht je ze?**
- a. Ik heb geen sigaretten gekocht gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen
 - b. Ik kocht ze in een pak (20 stuks)
 - c. Ik kocht ze in een pak met 10 stuks
 - d. Ik kocht ze als losse sigaretten
 - e. Ik kocht ze in een slof
 - f. Ik kocht voorgerolde sigaretten
 - g. Ik kocht tabak en ik rolde ze zelf (shag)
52. **Over het algemeen, vind je het gemakkelijk of moeilijk om sigaretten te kopen in een winkel?**
- a. Ik koop gewoonlijk geen sigaretten in een winkel
 - b. Erg moeilijk
 - c. Vrij moeilijk
 - d. Vrij gemakkelijk
 - e. Erg gemakkelijk
-

53. **Kan je tabaksproducten kopen in de buurt van je school?**
a. Ja
b. Nee
c. Ik weet het niet
54. **Hoe gemakkelijk of hoe moeilijk zou het voor je zijn om tabaksproducten te krijgen als je een paar zou willen?**
a. Erg moeilijk
b. Vrij moeilijk
c. Vrij gemakkelijk
d. Erg gemakkelijk
e. Ik weet het niet
55. **Hoeveel denk je dat een pak van 20 sigaretten gemiddeld kost?**
a. Minder dan SRD 5
b. SRD 5 – SRD 7, 49
c. SRD 7,50 – SRD 10
d. Meer dan SRD 10
e. Ik weet het niet

De volgende vragen gaan over boodschappen die tegen tabaksgebruik zijn (waaronder sigaretten, overige rook tabaksproducten en rookvrije tabak).

56. **Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heb je enige anti-tabak mediaboodschappen gezien of gehoord op televisie, radio, internet, billboards, posters, in kranten, tijdschriften of films?**
a. Ja
b. Nee
57. **Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heb je enige anti-tabak mediaboodschappen gezien of gehoord tijdens sportevenementen, tentoonstellingen, concerten of buurt evenementen of sociale bijeenkomsten?**
a. Ik ben niet naar sportevenementen, tentoonstellingen, concerten, buurt evenementen of sociale bijeenkomsten geweest in de afgelopen 30 dagen
b. Ja
c. Nee
58. **Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heb je enige gezondheidswaarschuwingen gezien op sigaretverpakkingen?**
a. Ja, maar ik besteedde er niet veel aandacht aan
b. Ja, en ze hebben mij doen nadenken over stoppen met roken of niet te beginnen met roken
c. Nee
59. **Gedurende de afgelopen 12 maanden, heb je in één van de lessen geleerd over de gevaren van tabaksgebruik?**
a. Ja
b. Nee
c. Ik weet het niet

De volgende vragen gaan over advertenties of promoties voor tabak (waaronder sigaretten, overige rook tabakproducten en rookvrije tabak).

- 60. Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heb je personen gezien die tabak gebruiken op TV, in video's of in films?**
- a. Ik heb niet gekeken naar TV, video's of films in de afgelopen 30 dagen
 - b. Ja
 - c. Nee
- 61. Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heb je enige advertenties of promoties gezien voor tabaksproducten op verkooppunten (zoals winkels, kiosken, etc.)?**
- a. Ik heb geen verkooppunten bezocht in de afgelopen 30 dagen
 - b. Ja
 - c. Nee
- 62. Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heb je enige advertenties gezien voor tabaksproducten op internet?**
- a. Ik heb geen internet gebruikt in de afgelopen 30 dagen
 - b. Ja
 - c. Nee
- 63. Gedurende de afgelopen 30 dagen, heb je enige video's op internet gezien die het roken van tabak promoten of laten zien dat roken gezellig/stoer is?**
- a. Ik heb geen internet gebruikt in de afgelopen 30 dagen
 - b. Ja
 - c. Nee
- 64. Zou je ooit een item gebruiken of dragen dat de naam of een afbeelding van een tabaksfabrikant of tabaksproduct erop heeft, zoals een aansteker, t-shirt, pet of zonnebril?**
- a. Ja
 - b. Misschien
 - c. Nee
- 65. Heb je een item (bijv. t-shirt, pen, rugtas) met een merk of logo van een tabaksproduct erop?**
- a. Ja
 - b. Nee
- 66. Heeft iemand die voor een tabaksfabrikant werkt je ooit een gratis tabaksproduct aangeboden?**
- a. Ja
 - b. Nee
-

De volgende vragen gaan over je houding en mening over tabaksgebruik.

- 67. Roken je ouders tabak?**
a. Geen van beide
b. Beide
c. Alleen mij vader
d. Alleen mijn moeder
e. Ik weet het niet
- 68. Roken enige van je beste vrienden tabak?**
a. Geen van hen
b. Enkele van hen
c. De meest van hen
d. Allemaal
- 69. Denk je dat jongeren die tabak roken meer of minder vrienden hebben?**
a. Meer vrienden
b. Minder vrienden
c. Geen verschil met niet-rokers
- 70. Denk je dat het roken van tabak schadelijk is voor je gezondheid?**
a. Absoluut niet
b. Waarschijnlijk niet
c. Waarschijnlijk wel
d. Absoluut wel
- 71. Indien één van je beste vrienden je een tabaksproduct zou aanbieden, zou je het gebruiken?**
a. Absoluut niet
b. Waarschijnlijk niet
c. Waarschijnlijk wel
d. Absoluut wel
- 72. Op elk moment gedurende de komende 12 maanden, denk je dat je enig soort tabak zal gebruiken?**
a. Absoluut niet
b. Waarschijnlijk niet
c. Waarschijnlijk wel
d. Absoluut wel
- 73. Als iemand eenmaal begonnen is met het roken van tabak, denk je dat het moeilijk voor hem of haar zal zijn om te stoppen?**
a. Absoluut niet
b. Waarschijnlijk niet
c. Waarschijnlijk wel
d. Absoluut wel

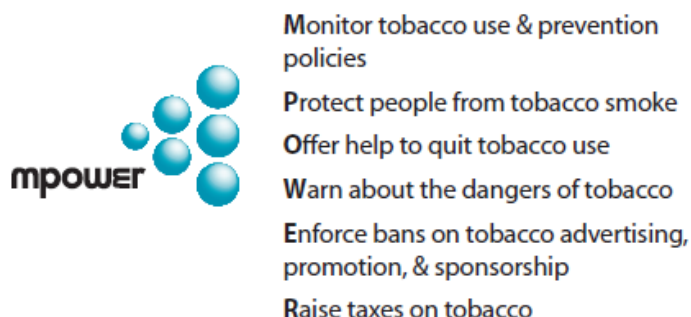
74. **Denk je dat het roken van tabak mensen helpt om zich meer of minder op hun gemak te laten voelen op festiviteiten, feesten of overige sociale bijeenkomsten?**
- a. Meer op hun gemak
 - b. Minder op hun gemak
 - c. Geen verschil of ze roken of niet
75. **Ben je het eens of oneens met het volgende: "Ik denk dat ik zou kunnen genieten van het roken van een sigaret."**
- a. Ik rook nu sigaretten
 - b. Ik ben het helemaal eens
 - c. Eens
 - d. Oneens
 - e. Ik ben het helemaal oneens

Bedankt voor je deelname aan deze survey!

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 Suriname, GYTS was conducted in 2016 by the Ministry of Health. The overall response rate was 86.2%. A total of 2,212 eligible students in grades 1- 3 completed the survey, of which 1,280 were aged 13-15 years. Data are reported for students aged 13-15 years.

GYTS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 11.7% of students, 17.1% of boys, and 7.3% of girls currently used any tobacco products.
- 11.1% of students, 16.1% of boys, and 7.0% of girls currently smoked tobacco.
- 8.7% of students, 12.8% of boys, and 5.3% of girls currently smoked cigarettes.
- 8.5% of students, 12.2% of boys, and 5.3% of girls currently smoked water pipe, hookah, or shisha.
- 1.1% of students, 1.7% of boys, and 0.6% of girls currently used smokeless tobacco.

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

- 5.9% of students, 7.4% of boys, and 4.6% of girls currently used electronic cigarettes.

CESSATION

- Almost 7 in 10 (65.5%) current tobacco smokers tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months.
- More than 7 in 10 (72.6%) current tobacco smokers wanted to stop smoking now.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 35.1% of students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 42.7% of students were exposed to tobacco smoke inside enclosed public places.

ACCESS & AVAILABILITY

- 41.1% of current cigarette smokers bought cigarettes from a store, shop, or street vendor.
- Among current cigarette smokers who tried to buy cigarettes, 77.6% were not prevented from buying them because of their age.

MEDIA

- More than 6 in 10 (61.7%) students noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media.
- Almost 4 in 10 (35.3%) students noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions when visiting points of sale.
- Almost 2 in 10 (16.2%) students had something with a tobacco brand logo on it.

KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES

- 65.7% of students definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them.



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TOBACCO USE

SMOKED TOBACCO	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current tobacco smokers ¹	11.1	16.1	7.0*
Current cigarette smokers ²	8.7	12.8	5.3*
Frequent cigarette smokers ³	0.6	1.2	0.0
Current water pipe, hookah, or shisha smokers ⁴	8.5	12.2	5.3*
Current smokers of other tobacco ⁵	3.9	5.8	2.3*
Ever tobacco smokers ⁶	32.3	39.6	26.2*
Ever cigarette smokers ⁷	28.7	35.0	23.4*
Ever water pipe, hookah, or shisha smokers ⁸	21.6	26.0	18.0*
Ever smokers of other tobacco ⁹	11.4	14.3	9.0*

SMOKELESS TOBACCO

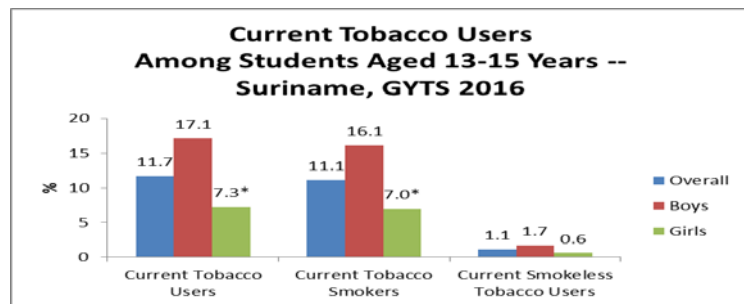
Current smokeless tobacco users ¹⁰	1.1	1.7	0.6
Ever smokeless tobacco users ¹¹	2.9	3.7	2.2

ANY TOBACCO USE (smoked and/or smokeless)

Current tobacco users ¹²	11.7	17.1	7.3*
Ever tobacco users ¹³	33.9	41.3	27.8*

SUSCEPTIBILITY

Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use in the future ¹⁴	16.2	18.8	14.5
Never tobacco smokers who thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette ¹⁵	5.1	5.2	5.0



ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current electronic cigarette users ¹⁶	5.9	7.4	4.6

CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current tobacco smokers who tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months	65.5	74.3	--
Current tobacco smokers who wanted to stop smoking now	72.6	74.7	--
Current tobacco smokers who thought they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to	85.9	89.0	--
Current tobacco smokers who have ever received help/advice from a program or professional to stop smoking	39.5	41.9	35.5

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Exposure to tobacco smoke at home ¹⁷	35.1	33.5	36.5
Exposure to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place ¹⁷	42.7	41.0	44.0
Exposure to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place ¹⁷	36.9	36.6	37.1
Students who saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property ¹⁸	42.4	47.1	38.5*

ACCESS & AVAILABILITY

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes from a store, shop, or street vendor ¹⁹	41.1	42.5	--
Current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age ²⁰	77.6	79.9	--
Current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes as individual sticks ²¹	41.9	39.1	--

MEDIA

TOBACCO ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Students who noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale ²²	35.3	35.1	35.4
Students who saw anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies ²³	78.3	78.6	78.0
Students who were ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative	5.8	7.2	4.7
Students who had something with a tobacco brand logo on it	16.2	19.5	13.4*
ANTI-TOBACCO ADVERTISING			
Students who noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media ¹⁸	61.7	60.0	63.0
Students who noticed anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events ²⁴	39.6	40.3	39.0
Current tobacco smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label ²⁵	47.2	50.3	41.5
Students who were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months	54.3	51.5	56.7

KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES

	OVERALL (%)	BOYS (%)	GIRLS (%)
Students who definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco	34.5	30.1	38.3*
Students who thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings	45.7	44.4	46.8
Students who definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them	65.7	58.9	71.4*
Students who favored prohibiting smoking at outdoor public places	38.8	38.6	39.0

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 water pipe, hookah, or shisha anytime during the past 30 days. ⁵ Smoked tobacco other than cigarettes anytime during the past 30 days. ⁶ Ever smoked cigarettes or other type of tobacco, even one or two puffs. ⁷ Ever smoked cigarettes, even one or two puffs. ⁸ Ever smoked water pipe, hookah, or shisha smoking, even one or two puffs. ⁹ Ever smoked tobacco other than cigarettes, even one or two puffs. ¹⁰ Used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ¹¹ Ever used smokeless tobacco. ¹² Smoked cigarettes, smoked other type of tobacco, and/or used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ¹³ Ever smoked tobacco and/or used smokeless tobacco. ¹⁴ 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. ¹⁵ Those who answered "Agree" or "Strongly Agree" to the statement: "I think I might enjoy smoking a cigarette". ¹⁶ 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. ¹⁷ During the past 7 days. ¹⁸ During the past 30 days. ¹⁹ Outlet from which current cigarette smokers bought cigarettes the last time they smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days. ²⁰ Among those who tried to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days. ²¹ Based on the last purchase, among those who bought cigarettes during the past 30 days. ²² Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days. ²³ Among those who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days. ²⁴ Among those who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days. ²⁵ 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.

--Estimates based on unweighted cases less than 35 are not presented.

*Gender comparisons are significant at p < 0.05.