



COUNTRY REPORT: MONGOLIA

2019 GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY (GYTS)



MINISTRY OF HEALTH



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Foreword



The Ministry of Health of Mongolia is honoured to present “The Global Youth Tobacco Survey 2019: Mongolia Country Report”. This document represents an achievement by the Government of Mongolia and its collaborators in partnership with the participating urban and rural schools throughout the country. The 2019 GYTS reaffirms Mongolia’s commitment to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control through monitoring tobacco control and prevention.

While both adult and youth tobacco smoking prevalence has remained stagnant, the persistent burden of tobacco use coupled with the emergence of novel tobacco and tobacco-like products make the need to update public health knowledge on tobacco and tobacco-like product use and susceptibility, particular for school age youth, essential. The 2019 Mongolia GYTS is the third survey of its kind and provides invaluable data about youth tobacco use behavior, knowledge, attitudes and beliefs, which will be used to inform health, social and education programs and interventions.

Finally, we would like to thank our collaborating organizations including the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for their technical and fiscal support in the implementation of this survey. We also extend our thanks to the schools, students, and families that participated in the GYTS as well as the tireless efforts of the survey development and implementation teams of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, National Center for Public Health, Education Department of the Capital City and provinces. We value your time and commitment in the efforts to safeguard the health of our youth, our future.

Dr Erdembileg Tsevegmid,

State Secretary, Ministry of Health

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Executive Summary

The health of Mongolia's youth is very important to future prosperity of the population and the nation. One's state of health and development in adolescence influences one's health in adulthood and ultimately the health of the next generation.

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) of Mongolia, 2019, is the third national cross-sectional survey that was conducted in Mongolia from March to June 2019. The survey employs a global standardized methodology developed by World Health Organization (WHO) and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US CDC) in collaboration with a range of countries across the six WHO regions. The GYTS Mongolia 2019 survey involved a total of 4,146 students in grades 7-9 (of which 3,630 were aged 13 to 15 year) from schools in urban and rural areas of Mongolia participated. The overall response rate was 92.1%.

The survey is aimed to determine the prevalence of youth tobacco as well as other behaviors and attitudes/beliefs about tobacco. The objectives of the survey include:

1. Determine the gender-sensitive prevalence of tobacco use among Mongolian youth in grades 7-9.
2. Support the impact assessment of the effectiveness of a school-based health education curriculum regarding the dangers of smoking.
3. Assess the attitude and behavior of youth about tobacco cessation.
4. Assess the knowledge and attitude of youth about tobacco use.
5. Identify themes/messages for anti-tobacco ads to discourage tobacco use, raise awareness about the dangers of tobacco use and to increase motivation to quit using tobacco.
6. Identify and develop recommendations to mobilize support for tobacco free environments.
7. Assess the accessibility and availability of tobacco products and develop recommendations to reduce the accessibility availability of tobacco and exposure to second-hand smoke.

Key Findings of the 2019 GYTS (Students aged 13-15 years)

- Overall, 14.0% of students currently used tobacco with boys (21%) statistically higher than girls (6.9%).
- 7.5% of students currently smoke tobacco with boys (11.6%) statistically higher than girls (3.2%).
- 8.2% of students currently used smokeless tobacco, which was higher than tobacco smoking.
- 3.5% of students currently used electronic cigarettes with boys (5.8%) statistically higher than girls (1.0%).

Cessation

- Almost 9 in 10 (85.6%) students who currently smoke tobacco tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months.
- Overall, 81.4% of students who currently smoke cigarettes reported that they desired to stop smoking, but only 13.2% received advice to quit.

Secondhand Smoke

- Overall, approximately 4 in 10 students (42.9%) were exposed to smoke in their home.
- Approximately half (52.3%) of all students were exposed to tobacco smoke inside enclosed public places with girls reporting statistically higher (56.6%) than boys (48.1%).
- Approximately half (60%) of all students were exposed to tobacco smoke in outdoor public places with girls reporting statistically higher (63.3%) than boys (56.7%).
- 52.9% of students reported seeing someone smoke on inside the school building or outside on school property in the past 30 days (52.4% of boys and 53.5% of girls).

Access and Availability

- More than 8 in 10 (82.9%) students who currently smoke cigarettes bought cigarettes from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk.
- 4 in 10 (40.7%) students who bought cigarettes in a store were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age.
- Over half (52.5%) of students who purchased cigarettes in the past 30 days, purchased individual cigarettes.

Exposure to Anti-Tobacco Information

- Overall, almost half of the students (49.8%) reported having noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media in the past 30 days.
- 48.9% of students have been taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months.

Knowledge and Attitudes

- 43.2% of students definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them.
- More than 8 in 10 (84.3%) students thought smoking should be banned in enclosed public places.

Specific recommendations include:

- Disseminate GYTS results to schools, stakeholders, decision makers to inform and catalyze preventative actions;
- Enforce the tobacco control law and regulations to reduce the accessibility, availability and consumption of tobacco products and electronic cigarettes among youth;
- Enhance anti-tobacco education for stronger support of tobacco control measures;
- Advocate for accessible and affordable cessation services; and
- Support building capacity of teachers and health professionals for tobacco control and cessation.

1. Introduction

Tobacco use is the leading global cause of preventable death. WHO attributes nearly 6 million deaths to tobacco annually. 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, which increases likelihood of severe nicotine addiction.(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

Mongolia is a Member State of the WHO Western Pacific Region and is considered a lower-middle-income country.(3)

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.

According to the 2019 WHO NCD STEPS, the adult (ages 15-69 years) tobacco use prevalence in Mongolia is 43.7% among males, 5.0% among females, and 24.2% among both sexes. In 2014, the current tobacco use prevalence among students ages 13-15 years was 20.3% among boys, 8.3% among girls, and 14.3% among both boys and girls. Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable death worldwide.

1.4 Current State of Policy

Currently, Mongolia has achieved the highest level for three MPOWER measures; namely: monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies, warning about the dangers of tobacco use, and enforcement of bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship). The proportion of retail price of cigarettes being excise tax was only 36.3% in 2020 whereas the global benchmark is at least 70%. (4)

1.5 Other Tobacco Surveys

The GYTS was last conducted in Mongolia in 2014. In addition to the GYTS, the Mongolia Global School-based Student Health Survey and the Fourth National STEPS Survey on the Prevalence of Noncommunicable Disease and Injury Risk Factors were conducted most recently in 2013 and 2019 respectively.

1.6 Country Specific Objectives

- *Reduce current tobacco use (used tobacco in the past 30 days) in Mongolian students ages 13 to 15 years from 14.3% in 2014 to 12.2% in 2019.*

2. Methodology

2.1 Questionnaire

The GYTS questionnaire contained 78 multiple-choice questions. The survey included 47 questions from the GYTS Standard Core Questionnaire, 29 selected optional questions, and 2 country-specific questions. The final questionnaire was translated into Mongolian and back-translated into English to check for accuracy. The 2019 Mongolia questionnaire is provided in **Appendix A**.

2.2 Sampling Design

The 2019 Mongolia GYTS is a school-based survey, which employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce a national representative sample of students in grades 7-9. The sampling frame consisted of all schools containing grades 7-9 that contained 40 or more students from urban and rural areas. 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 that participated in the survey. All classes in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey. The GYTS was conducted in 52 schools and 160 classrooms. Out of total 4,474 students who are eligible for the survey, 4,146 students were completed the questionnaire.

2.3 Data Collection

Data collection was carried out from May to June 2019 in 26 urban and 26 rural clusters by 30 enumerators. Each data collection team consisted of 3 members, including a team leader, a data collector and a local assistant. The enumerators were trained on the survey protocols from on 14 May 2019. Written consent was obtained from each survey participant's guardian.

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.

In Mongolia, the sampling and weighting was done separately for two regions (Urban, Rural). The national data set is merged from the data files of the two regions.

Table 1 provides sample size and response rate information. The overall response rate was 92.1% (Schools: 100.0%, Classes: 99.4%, Students: 92.7%). A total of 4,146 students in grades 7-9 completed the survey, of which 3,630 were aged 13-15 years. Data are reported for students aged 13-15 years.

Table 1: Sample sizes and response rates (unweighted) – GYTS Mongolia, 2019.

	Total
<i>School Level</i>	
Number of Sampled Schools	52
Number of Participating Schools	52
School Response Rate (%)	100.0
<i>Class Level</i>	
Number of Sampled Classes	161
Number of Participating Classes	160
Class Response Rate (%)	99.4
<i>Student Level</i>	
Number of Sampled Students	4,474
Number of Participating Students	4,146
Student Response Rate (%)	92.7
Overall Response Rate (%)^a	92.1

^a. Overall Response Rate = School Response Rate X Class Response Rate X Student Response Rate

3. Results

3.1 Tobacco Use

Table 2 shows the details of tobacco use status among students aged 13-15 years old. Overall, 7.5% (95% CI: 6.3-8.8) of students currently smoked tobacco. While 4.8% (95% CI: 3.7-6.4) reported smoking cigarettes, as many students (4.4%, 95% CI: 3.8-5.1) reported smoking other tobacco products. The prevalence of current users of smokeless tobacco is estimated to be similar at 8.2% (95% CI: 6.5-10.4). Overall, 14.0% (95% CI: 12.0-16.3) of students were current tobacco users, and more than half of students (53.2%, 95% CI: 48.9-57.4) had ever used any tobacco products.

29.4% (95% CI: 17.0-32.0) of never tobacco users were considered susceptible to future tobacco use. Among never smokers, 9.1 (95% CI: 7.7-10.7) thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette.

GYTS Mongolia 2019 asked about e-cigarette use status also, and 3.5% (95% CI: 2.6-4.6) of students currently used electronic cigarettes while one in ten students (10.1%, 95% CI: 8.3-12.2) had ever used electronic cigarettes.

Table 2: Detailed tobacco use status among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Mongolia, 2019.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Smoked Tobacco			
Current tobacco smokers¹	7.5 (6.3 - 8.8)	11.6 (9.4 - 14.2)	3.2 (2.4 - 4.2)
Current cigarette smokers²	4.8 (3.7 - 6.4)	8.5 (6.3 - 11.3)	1.2 (0.7 - 2.0)
Frequent cigarette smokers³	1.0 (0.6 - 1.6)	2.0 (1.3 - 3.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
Current smokers of other tobacco⁴	4.4 (3.8 - 5.1)	6.4 (5.2 - 7.9)	2.3 (1.7 - 3.1)
Ever tobacco smokers⁵	28.4 (25.3 - 31.8)	38.7 (33.9 - 43.7)	17.9 (15.0 - 21.3)
Ever cigarette smokers⁶	22.3 (18.9 - 26.0)	31.6 (26.5 - 37.2)	12.9 (10.3 - 16.0)
Ever smokers of other tobacco⁷	16.0 (14.6 - 17.6)	22.3 (20.0 - 24.8)	9.7 (7.9 - 11.8)
Smokeless Tobacco			
Current smokeless tobacco users⁸	8.2 (6.5 - 10.4)	11.8 (9.1 - 15.2)	4.5 (3.4 - 6.1)
Ever smokeless tobacco users⁹	42.1 (37.7 - 46.7)	48.7 (43.2 - 54.2)	35.6 (31.2 - 40.2)
Any Tobacco Use			
Current tobacco users¹⁰	14.0 (12.0 - 16.3)	21.0 (17.6 - 24.8)	6.9 (5.6 - 8.5)
Ever tobacco users¹¹	53.2 (48.9 - 57.4)	63.5 (57.4 - 69.1)	42.7 (38.4 - 47.0)
Susceptibility to Tobacco Use			
Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use in the future¹²	29.4 (27.0 - 32.0)	36.1 (32.3 - 40.2)	25.0 (22.4 - 27.7)
Never tobacco smokers who thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette¹³	9.1 (7.7 - 10.7)	10.6 (8.6 - 13.2)	7.9 (6.4 - 9.8)
Electronic Cigarettes			
Current electronic cigarette users¹⁴	3.5 (2.6 - 4.6)	5.8 (4.4 - 7.7)	1.0 (0.5 - 2.2)
Ever electronic cigarette users¹⁵	10.1 (8.3 - 12.2)	14.8 (12.3 - 17.7)	5.2 (3.6 - 7.5)

¹ Smoked cigarettes or other type of tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ² Smoked cigarettes anytime during the past 30 days. ³ Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days. ⁴ Smoked tobacco other than cigarettes anytime during the past 30 days. ⁵ Ever smoked 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 cigarettes, smoked other type of tobacco, and/or used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ¹¹ Ever smoked tobacco and/or used smokeless tobacco. ¹² Susceptible to future tobacco use includes those who answered "Definitely yes", "Probably yes", or "Probably not" to using tobacco if one of their best friends offered it to them or those who answered "Definitely yes", "Probably yes", or "Probably not" to using tobacco during the next 12 months. ¹³ Those who answered "Agree" or "Strongly agree" to the statement: "I think I might enjoy smoking a cigarette". ¹⁴ Used electronic cigarettes anytime. ¹⁵ Ever used electronic cigarettes in their entire life.

Table 3 shows that number of cigarettes usually smoked by current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old on the days they smoked. 39.4% (95% CI: 33.7-45.3) of current cigarette smokers smoked 2 to 5 cigarettes per day and 28.9% (95% CI: 21.9-37.1) smoked less than one cigarette per day, while one in four reported smoking one cigarette per day.

Table 3: Cigarettes smoked per day among current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Mongolia, 2019.

Number of cigarettes usually smoked ¹	Overall	Boys		Girls	
		<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Less than 1 per day	28.9 (21.9 - 37.1)	26.0 (19.1 - 34.3)	--	--	--
1 per day	25.6 (19.6 - 32.7)	25.5 (18.5 - 34.1)	--	--	--
2 to 5 per day	39.4 (33.7 - 45.3)	42.1 (35.3 - 49.2)	--	--	--
6 to 10 per day	4.2 (1.7 - 10.2)	4.3 (1.7 - 10.4)	--	--	--
11 to 20 per day	0.6 (0.1 - 4.8)	0.7 (0.1 - 5.4)	--	--	--
More than 20 per day	1.2 (0.3 - 4.7)	1.4 (0.3 - 5.3)	--	--	--
Total	100	100	--	--	--

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

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

Table 4 shows the distribution of age when ever cigarette smokers first tried a cigarette. Overall, two in five of them (39.8%, 95% CI: 36.2-43.4) had their first cigarette at the age of 12 or 13 years old, while one in ten initiated at the age of 7 years old or younger (11.3%, 95% CI: 8.7-14.6).

Table 4: Age at cigarette smoking initiation among ever cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Mongolia, 2019.

Age when first trying a cigarette ¹	Overall	Boys		Girls	
		<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
7 years old or younger	11.3 (8.7 - 14.6)	10.7 (7.6 - 15.0)	12.8 (9.2 - 17.6)		
8 or 9 years old	8.2 (6.6 - 10.2)	7.7 (5.9 - 10.1)	9.1 (6.3 - 12.8)		
10 or 11 years old	18.7 (15.9 - 22.0)	20.9 (17.0 - 25.4)	13.5 (9.4 - 18.9)		
12 or 13 years old	39.8 (36.2 - 43.4)	39.2 (35.8 - 42.8)	41.2 (33.5 - 49.4)		
14 or 15 years old	22.0 (18.5 - 26.0)	21.4 (17.7 - 25.6)	23.4 (16.1 - 32.9)		
Total	100	100	100		

¹ Among those that have ever tried a cigarette.

Table 5 shows the proportion of current tobacco smokers with signs of smoking dependence. More than half of current smokers (51.0%, 95% CI: 43.2-58.8) showed signs of smoking dependence.

Table 5: Current tobacco smokers 13-15 years old who are showing signs of smoking dependence, by gender – GYTS Mongolia, 2019.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Signs of smoking dependence¹	51.0 (43.2 - 58.8)	55.2 (47.0 - 63.2)	--

¹ Those who answered: 1) they sometimes or always smoke tobacco or feel like smoking tobacco first thing in the morning, or 2) they start to feel a strong desire to smoke again within one full day after smoking.

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

3.2 Cessation

Table 6 provides data on smoking tobacco cessation among current tobacco smokers 13-15 years old. Almost nine in ten students who currently smoke tobacco (85.6%, 95% CI: 77.7-91.0) tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months and more than eight in ten of current smokers (81.4%, 95% CI: 67.3-90.3) wanted to stop smoking now. While 86.4% (95% CI: 78.4-91.8) of current smokers thought they would be able to quit smoking if they wanted to, only 13.2% (95% CI: 8.4-20.1) received help or advice from a program or professional to stop smoking.

Table 6: Smoking tobacco cessation indicators among current tobacco smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Mongolia, 2019.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current tobacco smokers who...			
Tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months	85.6 (77.7 - 91.0)	87.3 (79.5 - 92.4)	--
Want to stop smoking now	81.4 (67.3 - 90.3)	81.5 (68.1 - 90.1)	--
Thought they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to	86.4 (78.4 - 91.8)	87.3 (79.4 - 92.5)	--
Have ever received help/advice from a program or professional to stop smoking	13.2 (8.4 - 20.1)	14.0 (9.0 - 21.2)	--

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

3.3 Secondhand Smoke

Table 7 shows the proportion of students 13-15 years old who were exposed to secondhand smoke. The most common place where students were exposed to tobacco smoke was outdoor public places at 60.0% (95% CI: 57.3-62.6), followed by enclosed public places at 52.3% (95% CI: 49.8-54.8) and home at 42.9% (95% CI 39.2-46.7). Even at schools, more than half of students (52.9%, 95% CI: 49.8-56.0) saw someone smoking, indicating exposure to tobacco smoke on school property.

Table 7: Students 13-15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke, by gender – GYTS Mongolia, 2019.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Exposed to tobacco smoke at home in the past 7 days	42.9 (39.2 - 46.7)	44.8 (40.0 - 49.6)	40.9 (37.2 - 44.7)
Exposed to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place in the past 7 days	52.3 (49.8 - 54.8)	48.1 (45.1 - 51.1)	56.6 (53.4 - 59.6)
Exposed to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place in the past 7 days	60.0 (57.3 - 62.6)	56.7 (53.2 - 60.3)	63.3 (60.4 - 66.1)
Saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property in the past 30 days	52.9 (49.8 - 56.0)	52.4 (49.0 - 55.8)	53.5 (49.9 - 57.1)

3.4 Access and Availability

Table 8 shows sources for obtaining cigarettes among current cigarettes smokers. Almost half of them (46.5%, 95% CI: 34.1-59.2) bought cigarettes from a store or shop, while 26.3% (95% CI: 15.0-41.9) purchased from a kiosk and 10.2% (95% CI: 5.3-18.6) from a street vendor.

Table 8: Source for obtaining cigarettes among cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Mongolia, 2019.

Source ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Purchased from a store or shop	46.5 (34.1 - 59.2)	48.6 (34.3 - 63.1)	--
Purchased from a street vendor	10.2 (5.3 - 18.6)	11.3 (5.9 - 20.7)	--
Purchased from a kiosk	26.3 (15.0 - 41.9)	25.9 (13.5 - 43.8)	--
Got them from someone else	13.8 (7.7 - 23.4)	11.4 (5.2 - 23.2)	--
Got them some other way	3.3 (1.1 - 9.1)	2.8 (0.8 - 9.1)	--
Total	100	100	--

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

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

Table 9 shows that, among students who currently smoke cigarettes who tried to buy cigarettes, 40.7% (95% CI: 34.3-47.5) were not prevented from buying them 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 Mongolia, 2019.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age¹	40.7 (34.3 - 47.5)	39.7 (33.1 - 46.7)	--

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

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

Table 10 shows that students in Mongolia purchased cigarettes most commonly as individual sticks (52.5%, 95% CI: 37.9-66.7), followed by packs (42.3%, 95% CI: 29.6-56.1) and by cartons (4.3%, 95% CI: 1.7-10.5).

Table 10: Unit of cigarette purchase among current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Mongolia, 2019.

Unit of purchase ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Individual sticks	52.5 (37.9 - 66.7)	53.3 (37.4 - 68.6)	--
Pack	42.3 (29.6 - 56.1)	42.8 (28.9 - 57.8)	--
Carton	4.3 (1.7 - 10.5)	2.9 (0.8 - 9.6)	--
Loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes	0.9 (0.1 - 6.7)	1.0 (0.1 - 7.3)	--
Total	100	100	--

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

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

Table 11 shows that two in five of students (41.2%, 95% CI: 37.1-45.3) reported a pack of cigarettes costing 3,000-4,000 tugrug.

Table 11: Cost of cigarettes among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Mongolia, 2019.

Cost of a pack (20 cigarettes) ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Less than 3000 tugrug	38.9 (34.2 - 43.9)	39.1 (33.1 - 45.5)	38.3 (32.7 - 44.2)
3000-4000 tugrug	41.2 (37.1 - 45.3)	38.6 (33.2 - 44.2)	45.0 (40.0 - 50.1)
4001-5000 tugrug	12.9 (10.6 - 15.5)	14.2 (11.3 - 17.7)	11.2 (8.7 - 14.4)
5001-6000 tugrug	5.1 (3.9 - 6.7)	6.0 (4.2 - 8.5)	3.8 (2.5 - 5.9)
6001-7000 tugrug	0.3 (0.1 - 0.9)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.6)	0.0
7001-8000 tugrug	0.6 (0.3 - 1.2)	0.7 (0.3 - 1.8)	0.4 (0.1 - 1.7)
More than 8000 tugrug	1.0 (0.6 - 1.8)	0.9 (0.4 - 1.9)	1.2 (0.6 - 2.5)
Total	100	100	100

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

3.5 Media

3.5.1 Anti-Tobacco

Table 12 provides data on indicators around students' exposure to anti-tobacco information. In the past 30 days prior to the survey, half of students (49.8%, 95% CI: 47.0-52.6) noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media such as TV, radio, internet, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, and movies. One third (31.1%, 95% CI: 28.4-34.0) of the students who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days noticed anti-tobacco message there.

School is another venue for receiving anti-tobacco messages, with nearly half (48.9%, 95% CI: 44.7-53.1) of students reported having been taught about the dangers of tobacco use.

Table 12: Noticing anti-tobacco information among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Mongolia, 2019.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media¹ in the past 30 days²	49.8 (47.0 - 52.6)	49.7 (45.7 - 53.7)	50.0 (47.1 - 52.9)
<i>Noticed anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days	17.9 (16.5 - 19.4)	20.9 (18.8 - 23.3)	14.8 (13.0 - 16.8)
Among those who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days	31.1 (28.4 - 34.0)	35.2 (31.4 - 39.1)	26.7 (23.1 - 30.6)
Taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months²	48.9 (44.7 - 53.1)	46.6 (42.1 - 51.2)	51.1 (46.4 - 55.7)
¹ For example, television, radio, internet, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, movies.			
2. Among all students aged 13-15 years old.			

Table 13 provides data on various indicators around students' exposure to health warnings. Seven in ten current smokers (69.4% (95% CI: 63.2-75.0) noticed health warnings on cigarette packages, while 42.8% (95% CI: 34.0-52.1) of them thought about quitting smoking after seeing the health warnings. Similarly, 44.7% (95% CI: 40.3-49.1) of never smokers thought about not starting smoking because of health warnings.

Table 13: Noticing of health warnings on cigarette packages among current and never tobacco smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Mongolia, 2019.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current tobacco smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages[†]	69.4 (63.2 - 75.0)	72.0 (65.4 - 77.7)	58.7 (46.8 - 69.7)
<i>Thought about quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages[†]</i>			
Among current tobacco smokers	29.7 (23.5 - 36.8)	28.6 (21.2 - 37.3)	31.2 (22.0 - 42.2)
Among current tobacco smokers who noticed health warnings	42.8 (34.0 - 52.1)	39.7 (30.1 - 50.2)	53.1 (40.2 - 65.6)
Never tobacco smokers who thought about not starting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages^{†,1}	44.7 (40.3 - 49.1)	44.9 (40.6 - 49.3)	44.6 (39.2 - 50.2)
[†] During the past 30 days.			
¹ Among never tobacco smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days.			

3.5.2 Tobacco Marketing

Table 14 shows indicators on students' exposure to tobacco marketing. Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days, almost two in ten students (15.4%, 95% CI: 13.1-17.9) noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions there. Students' exposure to tobacco use on TV, Videos, or movies was very high at 68.1% (95% CI: 65.2-70.9).

Overall, 5.4% of students (95% CI: 4.4-6.7) had ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative.

Table 14: Noticing tobacco marketing among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Mongolia, 2019.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days	13.7 (11.9 - 15.8)	15.8 (13.1 - 18.9)	11.6 (9.5 - 14.0)
Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days	15.4 (13.1 - 17.9)	18.3 (15.0 - 22.1)	12.5 (10.3 - 15.1)
<i>Noticed anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days	61.5 (58.5 - 64.3)	62.0 (58.0 - 65.9)	61.0 (57.5 - 64.3)
Among those who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days	68.1 (65.2 - 70.9)	69.8 (65.7 - 73.6)	66.6 (63.1 - 69.9)
Ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative	5.4 (4.4 - 6.7)	7.4 (5.6 - 9.6)	3.4 (2.5 - 4.7)

Table 15 shows indicators on students' ownership and receptivity to tobacco marketing. While 5.7% students (95% CI: 4.6-7.1) owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it, 12.6% of never tobacco users (95% CI: 10.4-15.2) reported owning 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 Mongolia, 2019.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Students who owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it¹	5.7 (4.6 - 7.1)	8.0 (6.0 - 10.4)	3.3 (2.5 - 4.5)
Never tobacco users who owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it or might in the future^{2,3}	12.6 (10.4 - 15.2)	16.0 (12.8 - 19.8)	10.2 (8.3 - 12.3)

¹ For example, a t-shirt, pen, backpack, cup, hat, etc.

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 indicators on knowledge and attitudes toward smoking cessation and social smoking. 8.7% of students (95% CI: 7.7-9.8) definitely thought quitting is difficult once someone starts smoking, while 6.7% (95% CI: 5.6-8.1) thought smoking 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 Mongolia, 2019.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Students who...</i>			
Definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco	8.7 (7.7 - 9.8)	8.5 (7.1 - 10.2)	8.8 (7.5 - 10.3)
Thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings	6.7 (5.6 - 8.1)	9.6 (8.0 - 11.5)	3.8 (2.7 - 5.4)

Table 17 shows indicators on students' knowledge and attitudes around secondhand smoke. Overall, two in five students (43.2%, 95% CI: 40.4-46.1) definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful. The majority of students favored a smoking ban in enclosed public (84.3%, 95% CI: 82.4-86.0) as well as at outdoor public places (82.8%, 95% CI: 80.4-84.9).

Table 17: Knowledge and attitudes towards secondhand smoke among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, 2019.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Students who...</i>			
Definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them	43.2 (40.4 - 46.1)	40.3 (36.5 - 44.2)	46.4 (43.8 - 49.1)
Favored banning smoking inside enclosed public places	84.3 (82.4 - 86.0)	80.2 (77.9 - 82.4)	88.5 (86.1 - 90.6)
Favored banning smoking at outdoor public places	82.8 (80.4 - 84.9)	78.9 (75.8 - 81.7)	86.8 (84.7 - 88.6)

4. Discussion

4.1 Discussion of Survey Findings

Tobacco Use

- Overall, 14.0% of students currently used tobacco with boys (21%) statistically higher than girls (6.9%).
- 7.5% of students currently smoke tobacco with boys (11.6%) statistically higher than girls (3.2%).
- 8.2% of students currently used smokeless tobacco, which was higher than tobacco smoking.
- Nearly a third (29.4%) of students are susceptible to tobacco with boys (36.1%) statistically higher than girls (25%).
- 3.5% of students currently used electronic cigarettes with boys (5.8%) statistically higher than girls (1.0%).

Cessation

- Almost 9 in 10 (85.6%) students who currently smoke tobacco tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months.
- Overall, 81.4% of students who currently smoke cigarettes reported that they desired to stop smoking, but only 13.2% received advice to quit.

Secondhand Smoke

- Overall, approximately 4 in 10 students (42.9%) were exposed to smoke in their home.
- Approximately half (52.3%) of all students were exposed to tobacco smoke inside enclosed public places with girls reporting statistically higher (56.6%) than boys (48.1%).
- Approximately half (60%) of all students were exposed to tobacco smoke in outdoor public places with girls reporting statistically higher (63.3%) than boys (56.7%).
- 52.9% of students reported seeing someone smoke on inside the school building or outside on school property in the past 30 days (52.4% of boys and 53.5% of girls)

Access and Availability

- More than 8 in 10 (82.9%) students who currently smoke cigarettes bought cigarettes from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk.
- 4 in 10 (40.7%) students who bought cigarettes in a store were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age.
- Over half (52.5%) of students who purchased cigarettes in the past 30 days, purchased individual cigarettes.

Exposure to Anti-Tobacco Information

- Overall, almost half of the students (49.8%) reported having noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media in the past 30 days.
- Nearly 7 of 10 students (69.4%) of students noticed health warnings on tobacco products while 44.7% of students indicated that they thought about not starting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packaging.
- 48.9% of students have been taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months.

Awareness and Receptivity to Tobacco Marketing

- Overall, 5.7% of students owned an object with a tobacco brand logo on it.

Knowledge and Attitudes

- 43.2% of students definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them.
- More than 8 in 10 (84.3%) students thought smoking should be banned in enclosed public places.

4.2 Comparison to Previous Tobacco Surveys

Table 18 compares the results of the GYTS in 2014 and 2019. For the comparison purpose, this table presents the data of students aged 13-15 only.

Tobacco use

There was no statistical change, in prevalence of tobacco smoking in youths was observed (from 5.6% to 7.5%), nor in smokeless tobacco use (from 9.5% to 8.2%).

Susceptibility

There was no statistical change in the proportion of never tobacco users susceptible to future tobacco use from 25.6% to 29.4%.

Cessation

There was no statistical change in proportion of students who smoke who want to stop smoking now (76.1% to 81.4%).

Secondhand smoke

There was no statistical change in the proportion of youth who were exposed to secondhand smoke at home from 42.2% to 42.9% while secondhand smoke exposure nor inside any enclosed public place and in any outdoor public place (49.8% to 52.3% and 59.3% to 60% respectively). Meanwhile, the proportion of students who saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property was not statistically significant from (56.4% to 52.9%).

Access and availability

Though not statistically significant, the proportion of boys who bought cigarettes from a from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk changed from 70.4% to 82.9% from 2014 to 2019 while the proportion of students not being prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age changed from 51.4% to 40.7%.

Media

Though not statistically significant, the proportion of students who noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale changed from 11.6% to 15.4%. However, the proportion of students who reported ever being offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company increased from 3.2% to 5.4%.

Exposure to anti-tobacco messages through the media decreased (from 56.3% to 49.8%), while exposure at sporting or community events increased (from 25.0% to 31.1%). In addition, more students reported being taught in schools about the dangers of tobacco use having increased from 36.7% to 48.9%.

Knowledge and attitudes

The proportion of students thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them increased from 36.4% to 43.2%. The proportion of students who favored banning smoking inside enclosed public places decreased from 90.3% to 84.3%, while more students supported banning smoking at outdoor public places increased from 71.9% to 82.8%.

Table 18. Comparison of key GYTS indicators in 2014 versus 2019, among students 13–15 years old – GYTS Mongolia, 2014 & 2019

Indicators	2014			2019		
	Overall	Boys	Girls	Overall	Boys	Girls
TOBACCO USE						
Smoked Tobacco						
Current tobacco smokers	5.6 (4.7-6.7)	8.2 (6.7-9.9)	2.9 (2.1 - 4.1)	7.5 (6.3 - 8.8)	11.6 (9.4 - 14.2)	3.2 (2.4 - 4.2)
Current cigarette smokers	3.9 (3.2 - 4.9)	5.9 (4.6 - 7.5)	1.9 (1.2 - 3.1)	4.8 (3.7 - 6.4)	8.5 (6.3 - 11.3)	1.2 (0.7 - 2.0)
Frequent cigarette smokers	0.6 (0.4 - 1.1)	1.2 (0.8 - 2.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.5)	1.0 (0.6 - 1.6)	2.0 (1.3 - 3.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
Current smokers of other tobacco	3.6 (2.8 - 4.5)	5.0 (3.9 - 6.5)	2.0 (1.5 - 2.7)	4.4 (3.8 - 5.1)	6.4 (5.2 - 7.9)	2.3 (1.7 - 3.1)
Ever tobacco smokers*	18.5 (16.3-20.9)	26.1 (22.3-30.2)	11.0 (9.3 - 13.0)	28.4 (25.3 - 31.8)	38.7 (33.9 - 43.7)	17.9 (15.0 - 21.3)
Ever cigarette smokers*	15.6 (13.4 - 18.0)	22.9 (19.4 - 26.8)	8.5 (7.1 - 10.1)	22.3 (18.9 - 26.0)	31.6 (26.5 - 37.2)	12.9 (10.3 - 16.0)
Ever smokers of other tobacco*	9.6 (8.4 - 11.0)	13.0 (11.2 - 15.1)	6.1 (5.0 - 7.4)	16.0 (14.6 - 17.6)	22.3 (20.0 - 24.8)	9.7 (7.9 - 11.8)
Smokeless Tobacco						
Current smokeless tobacco users	9.5 (8.1 - 11.2)	13.6 (11.3 - 16.3)	5.7 (4.6 - 7.0)	8.2 (6.5 - 10.4)	11.8 (9.1 - 15.2)	4.5 (3.4 - 6.1)
Ever smokeless tobacco users	35.7 (32.8 - 38.8)	45.1 (41.1 - 49.1)	27.0 (24.1 - 30.1)	42.1 (37.7 - 46.7)	48.7 (43.2 - 54.2)	35.6 (31.2 - 40.2)
Tobacco Use						
Current tobacco users	14.3 (12.6 - 16.2)	20.3 (17.6 - 23.4)	8.3 (6.9 - 10.1)	14.0 (12.0 - 16.3)	21.0 (17.6 - 24.8)	6.9 (5.6 - 8.5)
Ever tobacco users*	45.0 (42.0 - 48.1)	56.7 (52.1 - 61.2)	33.9 (31.2 - 36.7)	53.2 (48.9 - 57.4)	63.5 (57.4 - 69.1)	42.7 (38.4 - 47.0)
Susceptibility						
Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use¹	25.6 (23.5 - 27.9)	34.5 (30.3 - 38.9)	20.2 (18.6 - 21.9)	29.4 (27.0 - 32.0)	36.1 (32.3 - 40.2)	25.0 (22.4 - 27.7)
Never smokers who thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette	8.1 (6.9 - 9.5)	8.6 (6.7 - 11.0)	7.7 (6.1 - 9.8)	9.1 (7.7 - 10.7)	10.6 (8.6 - 13.2)	7.9 (6.4 - 9.8)

CESSATION

Tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months²	78.9 (69.0 - 86.2)	76.4 (63.5 - 85.7)	93.9 (82.6 - 98.0)	85.6 (77.7 - 91.0)	87.3 (79.5 - 92.4)	72.9 (48.4 - 88.5) [^]
Want to stop smoking now²	76.1 (64.4 - 84.8)	76.5 (63.9 - 85.7)	68.6 (45.1 - 85.3) [^]	81.4 (67.3 - 90.3)	81.5 (68.1 - 90.1)	79.6 (41.7 - 95.5) [^]
Thought they would be able to stop²	84.3 (73.3 - 91.3)	85.1 (73.2 - 92.3)	86.5 (69.0 - 94.8)	86.4 (78.4 - 91.8)	87.3 (79.4 - 92.5)	77.5 (48.3 - 92.7) [^]
Received help/advice from a program or professional to stop smoking	12.6 (8.4 - 18.3)	13.1 (8.6 - 19.5)	12.2 (5.5 - 24.9)	13.2 (8.4 - 20.1)	14.0 (9.0 - 21.2)	0.0 [^]

SECONDHAND SMOKE

Exposed to tobacco smoke at home³	42.4 (39.9 - 44.9)	42.5 (39.7 - 45.2)	41.9 (38.6 - 45.3)	42.9 (39.2 - 46.7)	44.8 (40.0 - 49.6)	40.9 (37.2 - 44.7)
Exposed to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place³	49.8 (47.5 - 52.0)	48.4 (46.1 - 50.7)	50.8 (48.0 - 53.6)	52.3 (49.8 - 54.8)	48.1 (45.1 - 51.1)	56.6 (53.4 - 59.6)
Exposed to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place³	59.3 (57.1 - 61.4)	57.8 (55.4 - 60.2)	60.6 (57.6 - 63.6)	60.0 (57.3 - 62.6)	56.7 (53.2 - 60.3)	63.3 (60.4 - 66.1)
Saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property	56.4 (53.2 - 59.5)	58.1 (54.7 - 61.3)	54.6 (50.6 - 58.5)	52.9 (49.8 - 56.0)	52.4 (49.0 - 55.8)	53.5 (49.9 - 57.1)

ACCESS & AVAILABILITY

Buying them from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk⁴	70.4 (62.7 - 77.0)	71.1 (63.3 - 77.9)	66.0 (46.8 - 81.0)	82.9 (72.0 - 90.2)	85.8 (73.2 - 93.0)	54.6 (26.9 - 79.7) [^]
Not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age	51.4 (40.8 - 61.8)	45.6 (36.2 - 55.3)	63.9 (44.4 - 79.7)	40.7 (34.3 - 47.5)	39.7 (33.1 - 46.7)	44.7 (22.7 - 69.0) [^]
Individual sticks	57.1 (46.2 - 67.3)	52.0 (39.9 - 63.8)	69.4 (55.5 - 80.5)	52.5 (37.9 - 66.7)	53.3 (37.4 - 68.6)	49.6 (26.1 - 73.3) [^]

MEDIA**Tobacco Industry Advertising**

Noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale	11.6 (10.1 - 13.4)	14.1 (11.9 - 16.7)	9.2 (7.7 - 10.8)	15.4 (13.1 - 17.9)	18.3 (15.0 - 22.1)	12.5 (10.3 - 15.1)
Noticed anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies	63.1 (60.4 - 65.8)	64.8 (61.1 - 68.3)	61.9 (58.1 - 65.5)	68.1 (65.2 - 70.9)	69.8 (65.7 - 73.6)	66.6 (63.1 - 69.9)
Ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company*	3.2 (2.6 - 3.9)	4.2 (3.2 - 5.4)	2.1 (1.7 - 2.8)	5.4 (4.4 - 6.7)	7.4 (5.6 - 9.6)	3.4 (2.5 - 4.7)
Owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it	6.2 (5.5 - 7.1)	8.7 (7.5 - 10.1)	3.8 (3.1 - 4.8)	5.7 (4.6 - 7.1)	8.0 (6.0 - 10.4)	3.3 (2.5 - 4.5)
Anti-Tobacco Advertising						
Anti-tobacco messages in the media*	56.3 (54.1 - 58.4)	58.5 (56.2 - 60.8)	54.2 (51.2 - 57.1)	49.8 (47.0 - 52.6)	49.7 (45.7 - 53.7)	50.0 (47.1 - 52.9)
Anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events*	25.0 (22.7 - 27.4)	27.8 (24.7 - 31.1)	22.1 (18.6 - 26.2)	31.1 (28.4 - 34.0)	35.2 (31.4 - 39.1)	26.7 (23.1 - 30.6)
Thought about quitting smoking because of because a warning label	45.0 (38.1 - 52.1)	47.0 (39.0 - 55.2)	41.2 (29.0 - 54.6)	42.8 (34.0 - 52.1)	39.7 (30.1 - 50.2)	53.1 (40.2 - 65.6)
Taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use*	36.7 (33.3 - 40.2)	37.3 (34.1 - 40.6)	36.0 (31.7 - 40.6)	48.9 (44.7 - 53.1)	46.6 (42.1 - 51.2)	51.1 (46.4 - 55.7)

KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDES

Definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco	10.2 (9.0 - 11.4)	10.7 (8.9 - 12.7)	9.8 (8.5 - 11.4)	8.7 (7.7 - 9.8)	8.5 (7.1 - 10.2)	8.8 (7.5 - 10.3)
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Thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings	5.3 (4.4 - 6.4)	6.9 (5.5 - 8.6)	3.6 (2.6 - 4.9)	6.7 (5.6 - 8.1)	9.6 (8.0 - 11.5)	3.8 (2.7 - 5.4)
Definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them*	36.4 (34.3 - 38.5)	33.2 (31.1 - 35.4)	39.4 (36.5 - 42.5)	43.2 (40.4 - 46.1)	40.3 (36.5 - 44.2)	46.4 (43.8 - 49.1)
Favored banning smoking inside enclosed public places*	90.3 (88.7 - 91.7)	88.2 (85.8 - 90.2)	92.4 (91.1 - 93.6)	84.3 (82.4 - 86.0)	80.2 (77.9 - 82.4)	88.5 (86.1 - 90.6)
Favored banning smoking at outdoor public places*	71.9 (70.1 - 73.7)	71.1 (68.4 - 73.7)	72.7 (69.9 - 75.4)	82.8 (80.4 - 84.9)	78.9 (75.8 - 81.7)	86.8 (84.7 - 88.6)

1 Among current tobacco users; 2 Among current tobacco smokers; 3 During the past 7 days; 4 Bought cigarettes from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk.
*Statistically significant change 'overall' from 2014 to 2019
^ Cell size is less than 35

4.3 Relevance to FCTC

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

- **Protect people from tobacco smoke:** The GYTS data show that more than half of students (52.3%) are around others who smoke inside enclosed public places and 42.9% 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:
 - 81.4% want to stop smoking now.
 - 85.6% tried to stop smoking in the past year.
 - 13.2% have ever received help/advice to stop smoking.
- **Warn about the dangers of tobacco:** During the past year, 48.9% of students had been taught in class about the dangers of smoking. Among current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages, 42.8% of students thought about quitting smoking because of health warnings. Similar proportion of never smokers (44.7%) thought about not starting smoking after seeing health warnings on cigarette packages.
- **Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship:** The GYTS data show that 49.8% of students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days. Further, 5.7% of students have an object with a tobacco brand logo and 5.4% were offered free tobacco products by a tobacco company representative.
- **Raise taxes on tobacco products:** The GYTS data show that 82.9% of current cigarette smokers bought cigarettes from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk. Students in Mongolia purchased cigarettes most commonly as individual sticks (52.5%).

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.

5. Recommendations

Based on the most pressing GYTS findings, Mongolia 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. Recommendations include:

- Disseminate GYTS results to schools, stakeholders, decision makers to inform and catalyze preventative actions.
- Enforce the tobacco control law and regulations to reduce the accessibility, availability and consumption of tobacco products and electronic cigarettes among youth.
- A significant number of students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home and public places, and 82.8% of students believe smoking in outdoor public places should be banned. There is a need to strengthen laws which ban tobacco smoking in public places and to effectively enforce those laws.
- Many students who smoke expressed the desire to quit smoking (81.4%) and many have even attempted to quit (85.6%). However, only 13.2% have ever received help or advice from a program or professional to stop smoking. With the proper assistance and tools, those students could stop smoking forever. Non-governmental organizations could play a vital role as a resource for youth interested in quitting.
- Many youth were still exposed to tobacco advertising and promotion (15.4%) at points of sale, and 61.5% of students noticed anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies. There is an urgent need to strictly enforce the existing law banning all forms of advertisement of tobacco products and paraphernalia in Mongolia.
- To continue to monitor tobacco use and other key indicators among youth and to gauge trends in WHO FCTC and MPOWER uptake and implementation by implementing surveys such as the GYTS at least every four years.
- School rules and policies should be framed for the prevention and control of tobacco use.

References

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2. Preventing tobacco use among youth and young adults: a report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK99237/>
3. Mongolia country profile. World Bank Data [online database]. Washington (DC): World Bank Group (<https://data.worldbank.org/country/mongolia>)
4. WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic 2021: addressing new and emerging products. <http://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240032095>

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Appendix A: Questionnaire

GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY (GYTS) MONGOLIA 2019

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STUDENTS

INSTRUCTIONS

- Please read each question very 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.
- Fill in the circle on the answer sheet with the pencil provided to you.
- Fill in the entire circle completely:

Like this:



- If you have to change your answer, “don`t worry”, just erase it.

Example:

24. Do you believe that fish live in water?

- a. Definitely Yes
- b. Probably Yes
- c. Probably No
- d. Definitely No

24. B C D E F G H

Introduction

Thank you for your participation in this survey. Before you start, please read following information that will help you to answer the questions.

- Some of the questions will ask about **smoking cigarettes**.
- Other questions will ask about **smoking tobacco** that includes cigarettes and other types of similar products.
- Other questions may ask about **smokeless tobacco**, for instance snuff which is snuffed into the nasal cavity.
- Finally, other questions will ask about **use of tobacco** or **tobacco products**
- that include cigarettes, other smoking tobacco and smokeless tobacco.
- Various tobacco products are shown in this table.

Use of any tobacco	
Smoking tobacco including:	Smokeless tobacco including:
Cigarettes	– Snuff
– Manufactured cigarettes	– Chewing tobacco
– Hand rolled cigars	– Dip
Other types of smoking tobacco:	
– Pipes	
– Cigars	
– Shisha/ Water pipes	

THE FIRST FEW QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR BACKGROUND.

- 1. 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

- 2. What is your sex?**
 - a. Male
 - b. Female

- 3. In what grade do you study?**
 - a. 7th grade
 - b. 8th grade
 - c. 9th grade

- 4. On average, how much money you can spend for yourself in a week?**
 - a. Usually, I don't spend any money
 - b. Less than MNT 1000
 - c. MNT 1000 to MNT 2000
 - d. MNT 2001 to MNT 3000
 - e. MNT 3001 to MNT 4000
 - f. MNT 4001 to MNT 5000
 - g. More than MNT 5000

- 5. Do your parents work?**
 - a. Only father (stepfather or cohabitant of my mother)
 - b. Only mother (stepmother or cohabitant of my father)
 - c. Both of them
 - d. Neither
 - e. Don't know

- 6. Education level of your father (stepfather or cohabitant of your mother)**
 - a. Master, PhD
 - b. High
 - c. Technical
 - d. Secondary
 - e. Incomplete
 - f. Primary
 - g. No education
 - h. Don't know

7. Education level of your mother (stepmother or cohabitant of your father)

- a. Master, PhD
- b. High
- c. Technical
- d. Secondary
- e. Incomplete
- f. Primary
- g. No education
- h. Don't know

8. What would you like to do after your graduation of the high school?

- a. Study in a university in Mongolia
- b. Study abroad
- c. Study in a college in Mongolia
- d. Work in mining company
- e. Work in construction company
- f. Do my own business
- g. Others
- h. Don't know

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR USE OF TOBACCO.

9. Have you ever tried to smoke cigarette (even one or two puffs)?

- a. Yes
- b. No

10. How old were you when you first tried to smoke cigarette?

- a. I have never tried smoking cigarette
- 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

11. During the past 30 days (a month), how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

- a. 0 day
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 or 5 days
- d. 6 or 9 days
- e. 10 or 19 days
- f. 20 or 29 days
- g. 30 days

- 12. Please answer this question thinking about the days you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days (a month). How many cigarettes did you usually smoke per day?**
- a. I did not smoke any cigarette during the last 30 days
 - 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
- 13. Have you ever tried smoke any other type of tobacco products that are NOT cigarettes? (such as pipes, wrapped cigars, shisha or water pipes, etc.)**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- 14. During the past 30 days, did you smoke tobacco products that are NOT cigarettes (such as -pipes, wrapped cigars, shisha or water pipes, etc.)?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- 15. Do you ever smoke or feel like to smoke tobacco in the morning when you wake up?**
- a. I don't smoke tobacco
 - b. No, I don't smoke or feel like to smoke tobacco in the morning when I wake up
 - c. Yes, I sometimes smoke or feel like to smoke tobacco in the morning when I wake up
 - d. Yes, I always smoke or feel like to smoke tobacco in the morning when I wake up
- 16. How soon after you smoke tobacco do you feel a strong desire to smoke tobacco again?**
- a. I don't smoke tobacco
 - b. I never feel a strong desire to smoke tobacco again after smoking
 - c. 60 minutes
 - d. 1 to 2 hours
 - e. More than 2 to 4 hours
 - f. More than 4 hours but not for a full day
 - g. 1 to 3 days
 - h. 4 days or more

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT SMOKELESS TOBACCO. IT INCLUDES SNUFF.

- 17. Have you ever tried to use smokeless tobacco (such as snuff, chewing tobacco, dip, etc.)?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No

- 18. During the past 30 days, did you use any form of smokeless tobacco (such as snuff, chewing tobacco, dip, etc.)?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- 19. How old were you when you first tried to use smokeless tobacco?**
- a. I have never tried to use smokeless tobacco
 - 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
- 20. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use smokeless tobacco?**
- a. 0 day
 - b. 1 to 2 days
 - c. 3 to 5 days
 - d. 6 to 9 days
 - e. 10 to 19 days
 - f. 20 to 29 days
 - g. 30 days
- 21. Please remember the days you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days. How many times did you usually use smokeless tobacco per day?**
- a. I didn't use smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days
 - b. Less than 1 per day
 - c. Once per day
 - d. 2 to 5 times per day
 - e. 6 to 10 times per day
 - f. 11 to 20 times per day
 - g. More than 20 times per day
- 22. How soon after you use smokeless tobacco do you feel a strong desire to use it again?**
- a. I don't use smokeless tobacco
 - b. I never feel a strong desire to use it again after using smokeless tobacco
 - c. After 60 minutes
 - d. 1 to 2 hours
 - e. 2 to 4 hours or more
 - f. More than 4 hours but less than a full day
 - g. 1 to 3 days
 - h. More than 4 days

23. Do you want to stop using smokeless tobacco now?

- a. I don't use smokeless tobacco
- b. I have quit using smokeless tobacco
- c. Yes
- d. No

Electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes are liquid that contains nicotine based on electrical device. It is also known as vape-pens, hookah-pens, electronic hookahs (e- hookahs), electronic cigars (e-cigars), electronic pipes (e-pipes), or e-vaporizers. Some of them look like cigarettes and others look like pens and small pipes. These are devices with battery that produce vapor instead of smoke.

24. Have you ever heard about electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes before?

- a. Yes
- b. No

25. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use electronic cigarettes?

- a. 0 day
- 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. 30 days

26. On how many days have you used electronic cigarettes in your entire life?

- a. 0 day
- b. 1 day
- c. 2 to 10 days
- d. 11 to 20 days
- e. 21 to 50 days
- f. 51 to 100 days
- g. More than 100

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR ATTITUDE ON STOPPING SMOKING.

27. Do you want to stop smoking now?

- a. I have never smoked
- b. I don't smoke now
- c. Yes
- d. No

- 28. During the past one year, did you try to stop smoking?**
- a. I have never smoked
 - b. I have not smoked for the past 12 months
 - c. Yes
 - d. No
- 29. Do you think you can stop smoking if you want?**
- a. I have never smoked
 - b. I have already stopped to smoke
 - c. Yes
 - d. No
- 30. Have you ever received assistance or advice to help you for stop smoking? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE).**
- a. I have never smoked
 - b. Yes, from a specific program or professional
 - c. Yes, from my friends
 - d. Yes, from my family
 - e. Yes, from both of specific program or professional and my friends or family
 - f. No
- 31. How easy or hard do you feel to avoid smoking as long as a week?**
- a. I have stopped smoking now
 - b. Extremely hard
 - c. Hard
 - d. Easy
 - e. Extremely easy
- 32. How easy or hard for you to stop smoking?**
- a. I have stopped smoking now
 - b. Extremely hard
 - c. Hard
 - d. Easy
 - e. Extremely easy

33. When did you stop smoking?

- a. I have never smoked
- b. I have never stopped smoking
- c. The past 1 to 3 months
- d. The past 4 to 11 months
- e. One year
- f. 2 years
- g. 3 years or more

34. What was your main reason to stop smoking? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)

- a. I have never smoked
- b. I have never stopped smoking
- c. For my health
- d. To save my money
- e. Disliked by my family
- f. Disliked by my friends
- g. Others

35. How did you feel after stopping to smoke?

- a. I have never smoked
- b. I have never stopped smoking
- c. Very hard for me
- d. Hard for me
- e. Easy for me
- f. It was very easy

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR EXPOSURE TO OTHERS SMOKING.

36. During the past 7 days, on how many days has anyone smoked inside of your home in your presence?

- a. 0 day
- b. 1 to 2 days
- c. 3 to 4 days
- d. 5 to 6 days
- e. 7 days

37. How often do you see your father (stepfather or cohabitant of your mother) smoke in home?

- a. There is no such a person/ did not see it
- b. Every day
- c. Sometimes
- d. Never

- 38. How often do you see your mother (stepmother or cohabitant of your father) smoke in home?**
- a. There is no such a person/ did not see it
 - b. Every day
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Never
- 39. How often do you see your older brother/ sister smoke in home?**
- a. There is no such a person/ did not see it
 - b. Every day
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Never
- 40. How often do you see other people smoke in your home?**
- a. Did not see it/There is no such a person
 - b. Every day
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. Never
- 41. During the past 7 days, on how many days has someone smoked in your presence at enclosed places other than your home? (such as school, shop, food court, restaurant, malls, movie theater, club, etc.)**
- a. 0 day
 - b. 1 to 2 days
 - c. 3 to 4 days
 - d. 5 to 6 days
 - e. 7 days
- 42. During the past 7 days, on how many days has someone smoked in your presence at indoor places such as public transportation, train, bus or taxi?**
- a. 0 day
 - b. 1 to 2 days
 - c. 3 to 4 days
 - d. 5 to 6 days
 - e. 7 days
- 43. During the past 7 days, on how many days has someone smoked in your presence at outdoor places? (such as playground, street, entrance of building, park, etc.)**
- a. 0 day
 - b. 1 to 2 days
 - c. 3 to 4 days
 - d. 5 to 6 days
 - e. 7 days

- 44.** During the past 30 days, did you see someone smoke inside of the school or outside on school property?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- 45.** Do you think other`s smoking is harmful to you?
- a. Definitely no
 - b. No
 - c. Yes
 - d. Definitely yes
- 46.** Do you agree with banning on smoking inside of enclosed public places? (such as school, shop, food courts, restaurant, market, supermarket, movie theater, club and etc.)?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- 47.** Do you agree with banning on smoking at outdoor public places? (such as playground, sidewalk, entrance of building, parks and etc.)?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT PURCHASE OF CIGARETTES.

- 48.** The last time you have smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days, where did you buy them? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE).
- a. I didn`t smoke any cigarette during the past 30 days
 - b. I bought them in a store
 - c. I bought them from street vendor
 - d. I bought them in a kiosk
 - e. I got them from someone
 - f. I got them in some other ways
- 49.** During the past 30 days, did someone refuse to sell cigarettes to you because of your younger age?
- a. I didn`t try to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days
 - b. Yes, someone refused me to sell cigarettes because I am too young
 - c. No, there is no any case for me to be refused to buy cigarettes because of my age
- 50.** The last time you have bought cigarettes during the past 30 days, how did you buy them?
- a. I didn`t try to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days
 - b. I bought them in a pack
 - c. I bought it in a stick
 - d. I bought them in a carton
 - e. I bought tobacco and rolled to myself

- 51. On average, how much does a pack of cigarettes with 20 sticks cost?**
- a. Less than MNT 3000
 - b. MNT 3000 to MNT 4000
 - c. MNT 4001 to MNT 5000
 - d. MNT 5001 to MNT 6000
 - e. MNT 6001 to MNT 7000
 - f. MNT 7001 to MNT 8000
 - g. More than MNT 8000
 - h. Don't know
- 52. During the past 30 days, which brand's cigarettes did you mostly use? (Select only one response)**
- a. I didn't smoke any cigarette during the past 30 days
 - b. Uncommon cigarette
 - c. Ulaanshonkhor
 - d. Parliament
 - e. ESSE
 - f. VEST
 - g. LB
 - h. Others
- 53. How easy or hard do you feel it is to buy cigarettes in a store?**
- a. I don't buy cigarettes in a store
 - b. Extremely hard
 - c. Hard
 - d. Easy
 - e. Extremely easy
- 54. Have you ever bought cigarette/tobacco at a place near with your school?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Don't know

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT ADVERTISEMENTS AGAINST USING TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARETTES, OTHER SMOKED AND SMOKELESS TOBACCOS).

- 55. During the past 30 days, did you see or hear any anti-smoking ads on public media, television, radio, internet, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines or movies?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No

- 56.** During the past 30 days, did you see any anti-smoking ads at sports contests, fairs, concerts, community events or social gatherings?
- a. During the past 30 days, I didn't go to any sports contests, fairs, concerts or social gatherings
 - b. Yes
 - c. No
- 57.** During the past 30 days, did you see any health warning on cigarettes pack?
- a. Yes, but I wasn't aware much on it
 - b. Yes, I am aware that I should stop smoking or not to start smoking
 - c. No
- 58.** During the past 12 months, were you taught about the danger of smoking in your class by someone?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUT AWARENESS ON ADVERTISEMENTS OR PROMOTIONS FOR TOBACCO USE (INCLUDING SMOKED AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO AND OTHER FORMS OF TOBACCO).

- 59.** During the past 30 days, did you see people who are on TV, in videos or movies?
- a. During the past 30 days, I didn't watch TV, videos and movies
 - b. Yes
 - c. No
- 60.** During the past 30 days, did you see any advertisement or promotion of cigarettes in malls, kiosks and stores?
- a. I didn't go to malls or stores in the past 30 days
 - b. Yes
 - c. No
- 61.** Have you ever use or wear a lighter, t-shirt, hat or sunglasses with a tobacco company or tobacco product name or picture?
- a. Yes
 - b. May be
 - c. No

- 62.** Do you have something (for instance, t-shirt, pen or backpack, etc.) with tobacco product brand logo on it?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- 63.** Has someone who works in tobacco company offered you to use free tobacco products?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR ATTITUDE ON TOBACCO USE.

- 64.** If your best friend offers you to use tobacco or tobacco products, will you use it?
- a. Definitely no
 - b. Probably no
 - c. Probably yes
 - d. Definitely yes
- 65.** Do you think that you will use any form of tobacco products at any time of the next 12 months?
- a. Definitely no
 - b. Probably no
 - c. Probably yes
 - d. Definitely yes
- 66.** Do you think that it would be difficult for people who are starting to smoke to quit it?
- a. Definitely no
 - b. Probably no
 - c. Probably yes
 - d. Definitely yes
- 67.** What you think about smoking in celebrations or public activities makes people comfortable or uncomfortable?
- a. Comfortable
 - b. Uncomfortable
 - c. No difference whether smoking or not
- 68.** Do you agree or disagree with a statement "I think that I enjoy smoking"?
- a. I smoke cigarettes
 - b. Strongly agree
 - c. Agree
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly disagree

- 69. Do your parents smoke?**
- a. None of them
 - b. Both of them
 - c. Only father
 - d. Only mother
 - e. Don't know
- 70. Do your best friends smoke?**
- a. None of them
 - b. Some of them
 - c. Most of them
 - d. All of them
- 71. How many students smoke in your class?**
- a. Most of them
 - b. Half of them
 - c. Some of them
 - d. None
- 72. Do you think that students who smoke cigarettes have more or less friends?**
- a. More friends
 - b. Less friends
 - c. No difference
- 73. Do you think that smoking makes students look attractive or nasty?**
- a. Adorable
 - b. Unpleasant or nasty
 - c. No difference
- 74. Do you think that smoking is harmful for health?**
- a. Definitely no
 - b. Probably no
 - c. Probable yes
 - d. Definitely yes
- 75. Have your family ever talked about harmful effects of smoking on health with you?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- 76. How often do you see your teachers smoke in outdoor on school premises during school time?**
- a. Generally, every day
 - b. Sometimes
 - c. Never
 - d. Don't know

SCHOOL POLICY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. **What is your primary position in this school?**
 - a. Administrator/Headmaster
 - b. Teacher
 - c. School doctor/nurse
 - d. Public worker
 - e. Other type of school personnel (.....) please write.

2. **Does your school have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among students inside school buildings?**
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know

3. **Does your school have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among students outside school buildings on school premises/property?**
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know

4. **Does your school have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel inside school buildings?**
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know

5. **Does your school have a policy or rule specifically prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel outside school buildings on school premises/property?**
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know

6. **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

7. **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





MINISTRY OF HEALTH