## 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:

Monitor tobacco use \& prevention policies<br>Protect people from tobacco smoke Offer help to quit tobacco use<br>Warn about the dangers of tobacco<br>Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, \& sponsorship<br>Raise taxes on tobacco

## GYTS Methodology

GYTS uses a global standardized methodology that includes a two-stage sample design with schools selected with a probability proportional to enrollment size. The classes within selected schools are chosen randomly and all students in selected classes are eligible to participate in the survey. The survey uses a standard core questionnaire with a set of optional questions that 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 selfadministered; using scannable paper-based bubble sheets, it is anonymous to ensure confidentiality.
In Indonesia, GYTS was conducted in 2019 by the National Health Research and Development (NHRD) under the Ministry of Health. The overall response rate was $91.0 \%$. A total of 9,992 eligible students in grades 7-12 completed the survey, of which 5,125 were aged $13-15$ years. Data are reported for students aged 13-15 years.

## GYTS Highlights

## TOBACCO USE

- $19.2 \%$ of students, $35.6 \%$ of boys, and $3.5 \%$ of girls currently used any tobacco products.
- $18.8 \%$ of students, $35.5 \%$ of boys, and $2.9 \%$ of girls currently smoked tobacco.
- $19.2 \%$ of students, $38.3 \%$ of boys, and $2.4 \%$ of girls currently smoked cigarettes.
- $1.0 \%$ of students, $1.4 \%$ of boys, and $0.7 \%$ of girls currently used smokeless tobacco.


## CESSATION

- More than 8 in 10 (81.1\%) students who currently smoke tobacco tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months.
- More than 8 in 10 ( $80.8 \%$ ) students who currently smoke tobacco wanted to stop smoking now.


## SECONDHAND SMOKE

- $57.8 \%$ of students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- $66.2 \%$ of students were exposed to tobacco smoke inside enclosed public places.


## ACCESS \& AVAILABILITY

- $76.6 \%$ of students who currently smoke cigarettes bought cigarettes from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk.
- Among students who currently smoke cigarettes who tried to buy cigarettes, $60.6 \%$ were not prevented from buying them because of their age.


## MEDIA

- Almost 8 in 10 (78.9\%) students noticed anti-cigarette messages in the media.
- Almost 7 in 10 (65.2\%) students noticed cigarette advertisements or promotions when visiting points of sale.
- More than 1 in 10 (10.5\%) students had something with a cigarette brand logo on it.


## KNOWLEDGE \& ATTITUDES

- $72.9 \%$ of students definitely thought other people's cigarette smoking is harmful to them.
- $89.0 \%$ of students favored prohibiting smoking inside enclosed public places.

| TOBACCO USE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANY TOBACCO USE (smoked and/or smokeless) | overall (\%) | Boys (\%) | GIRLS (\%) |
| Current tobacco users ${ }^{1}$ | 19.2 | 35.6 | 3.5* |
| Ever tobacco users ${ }^{2}$ | 40.6 | 68.2 | 14.3* |
| SMOKED TOBACCO |  |  |  |
| Current tobacco smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 18.8 | 35.5 | 2.9* |
| Ever tobacco smokers ${ }^{4}$ | 39.6 | 67.7 | 12.8* |
| SMOKELESS TOBACCO |  |  |  |
| Current smokeless tobacco users ${ }^{5}$ | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.7* |
| Ever smokeless tobacco users ${ }^{6}$ | 2.9 | 3.9 | 1.8* |
| SUSCEPTIBILITY |  |  |  |
| Never cigarette smokers susceptible to cigarette use in the future ${ }^{7}$ | 7.9 | 12.2 | 6.4* |
| ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES |  |  |  |
| SOURCE OF ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES | overall (\%) | вovs (\%) | GIRLS (\%) |
| Bought at the shopp,10 | 1.7 | 3.3 | -- |
| Bought from an online shopp, ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | 2.0 | 3.6 | -- |
| Bought from someone ${ }^{9,10}$ | 7.8 | 13.9 | 1.9* |
| ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES ADVERTISING |  |  |  |
| Students who found out electronic cigarette advertisements at street and shop. ${ }^{10}$ | 1.5 | 1.7 | -- |
| Students who found out electronic cigarette on internet ${ }^{10}$ | 15.7 | 17.3 | 14.1* |
| Students who found out electronic cigarette from friend ${ }^{10}$ | 41.5 | 51.5 | 31.7* |
| CESSATION |  |  |  |
|  | overall (\%) | Boys (\%) | GIRLS (\%) |
| Current tobacco smokers who tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months | 81.1 | 81.9 | 68.1 |
| Current tobacco smokers who wanted to stop smoking now | 80.8 | 80.4 | 85.4 |
| Current tobacco smokers who thought they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to | 87.7 | 87.8 | 86.8 |
| Current tobacco smokers who have ever received help/advice from a program or professional to stop smoking | 23.3 | 23.4 | 21.6 |
| SECONDHAND SMOKE |  |  |  |
|  | overall (\%) | Boys (\%) | GIRLS (\%) |
| Exposure to tobacco smoke at home ${ }^{8}$ | 57.8 | 64.1 | 51.7* |
| Exposure to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place ${ }^{8}$ | 66.2 | 72.0 | 60.7* |
| Exposure to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place ${ }^{8}$ | 67.2 | 73.5 | 61.2* |
| Students who saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property ${ }^{9}$ | 56.0 | 58.8 | 53.3* |
| ACCESS \& AVAILABILITY |  |  |  |
|  | overall (\%) | Boys (\%) | GIRLS (\%) |
| Current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes from a store, shop, street vendor, or kiosk ${ }^{11}$ | 76.6 | 76.7 | 74.1 |
| Current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age ${ }^{12}$ | 60.6 | 60.4 | 63.7 |
| Current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes as individual sticks ${ }^{13}$ | 71.3 | 70.9 | 78.3 |
| Students who paid for 1 stick of cigarette between Rp. 1,000 and Rp. 1,500 | 17.0 | 28.1 | 6.5* |

## MEDIA

| TOBACCO ADVERTISING | OVERALL (\%) | BOYS (\%) | GIRLS (\%) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Students who noticed cigarette advertisements <br> or promotions at points of sale ${ }^{14}$ | 65.2 | 68.8 | $61.7^{*}$ |
| Students who saw anyone using tobacco on <br> television, videos, or movies ${ }^{15}$ | 56.8 | 60.1 | $53.6^{*}$ |
| Students who were ever offered a free tobacco <br> product from a tobacco company representative | 6.0 | 8.9 | $3.1^{*}$ |
| Students who had something with a cigarette <br> brand logo on it | 10.5 | 13.7 | $7.4^{*}$ |
| Students who noticed cigarette ads or <br> promotions on television,10 | 65.2 | 65.1 | 65.3 |
| Students who noticed cigarette ads or <br> promotions in outdoor media |  |  |  |
| Students who noticed cigarette ads or <br> promotions in the internet or social media9,10 | 36.2 | 37.0 | 35.5 |
| Students who noticed cigarette ads or <br> promotions in newspapers or magazines ${ }^{9,10}$ | 23.9 | 27.1 | $20.9^{*}$ |
| ANTI-TOBACCO ADVERTISING | 60.9 | 64.8 | $57.4^{*}$ |
| Students who noticed anti-cigarette messages in <br> the media |  | 78.9 | 76.0 |

## KNOWLEDGE \& ATTITUDES

| Students who definitely thought it is difficult to <br> quit once someone starts smoking tobacco | OVERALL (\%) | BOYS (\%) | GIRLS (\%) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Students who thought smoking tobacco helps <br> people feel more comfortable at celebrations, <br> parties, and social gatherings | 12.8 | 28.8 | 26.9 |
| Students who definitely thought other people's <br> cigarette smoking is harmful to them | 72.9 | 67.3 | 76.3 |
| Students who favored prohibiting smoking <br> inside enclosed public places | 89.0 | 86.3 | $9.1^{*}$ |
| Students who favored prohibiting smoking at <br> outdoor public places | 81.7 | 77.1 | $86.5^{*}$ |
| Students who favored tobacco advertising ban | 67.6 | 61.6 | $73.2^{*}$ |
| Students who favored ban of single sticks <br> cigarettes | 74.5 | 66.0 | $82.5^{*}$ |
| Students who favored increase of cigarette <br> price | 62.9 | 56.4 | $69.2^{*}$ |

${ }^{1}$ Smoked cigarettes, smoked other type of tobacco, and/or used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ${ }^{2}$ Ever smoked tobacco and/or used smokeless tobacco. ${ }^{3}$ Smoked cigarettes or other type of tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ${ }^{4}$ Ever smoked cigarettes or other type of tobacco, even one or two puffs. Used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ${ }^{6}$ Ever used smokeless tobacco. ${ }^{7}$ Susceptible to future cigarette use includes those who answered "definitely yes", "probably yes", or "probably not" to using cigarette 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. ${ }^{8}$ During the past 7 days. ${ }^{9}$ During the past 30 days. ${ }^{10}$ Among all students. ${ }^{11}$ Outlet from which current cigarette smokers bought cigarettes the last time they smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days. ${ }^{12}$ Among those who tried to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days. ${ }^{13}$ Based on the last purchase, among those who bought cigarettes during the past 30 days. ${ }^{14}$ Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days. ${ }^{15}$ Among those who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days. ${ }^{16}$ Among those who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days. ${ }^{17}$ 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 $\mathrm{p}<0.05$.

