

Czech Republic 2016 COUNTRY REPORT
GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY (GYTS)



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Czech Republic acknowledges the support of the World Health Organization and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for providing technical and financial support to develop and print this document.

This report has been prepared by Hana Sovinova, M.D., National Institute of Public Health, in cooperation with Lenka Kostelecka, Ministry of Health, and is based on the 2016 Global Youth Tobacco Survey findings in the Czech Republic.

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this document are not necessarily those of the GYTS collaborating organizations.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 nationally representative school-based survey of students in grades associated with 13 to 15 years of age and is designed to produce cross-sectional estimates for each country. 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 package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC.

The GYTS was conducted in 44 schools and 198 classrooms. A total of 3 926 students participated in the GYTS, of which 3 379 were aged 13 to 15 years. The overall response rate was 78.3 %.

The GYTS questionnaire contained 70 multiple-choice questions.

Key findings from GYTS:

Tobacco Use: In 2016, more than one half of students (55,6 %) reported ever used tobacco. Overall, 19.2 % reported current tobacco use, currently smokes cigarettes 15.2 %, and 9.1 % reported current smoke of tobacco products other than cigarettes. Use of smokeless tobacco reported 4.7 % respondents, significantly more often boys than girls.

In addition, 22.5 % students who never smoked, indicated they were susceptible to start smoking during the next year; 6.5 % of them also thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette.

Nearly six from ten students who currently smoke are showing signs of dependence on tobacco.

Cessation: Nearly half of currently smoking students wants to stop smoking now. In the past twelve months, six in ten currently smoking students have tried to quit smoking, but only three percent have received professional help or advice ever.

Secondhand smoke: Of students that participated at the survey, 35,0 % live in homes where others smoke, and almost three quarters are around who smoke in public places outside their homes. The alarming fact is that more than one third of students saw people smoking inside schools and on school compounds.

Access and availability: Nearly one half of current smokers reported buying cigarettes in a store, shop or kiosk. Nevertheless, 7 out of 10 were not prevented from buying them because of their age during last 30 days.

Health warnings on cigarette packs noticed nearly nine in ten current smokers, but only two in ten (20.9 %) of them were inspired to quit smoking. In comparison with it, more than four in ten never smokers thought about not starting smoking because of those warnings.

Tobacco marketing is widely accessible to youth. At point of sales noticed tobacco advertisements six out of 10 (61.8 %) students. Eight in ten students saw anyone using tobacco during watching TV, videos, or movies in the past month.

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

Czech Republic is a Member State of the World Health Organization and is considered a high income country.

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 rationale for Czech Republic's participation in the GYTS includes the following:

- a) The most recent mortality data from the Czech Republic for the year 2014 showed that 3,568 males (68.9 per 100,000 inhabitants) and 1,693 females (31.6 per 100,000 inhabitants) died from lung cancer (C34), and same time this single cause of death is one of most frequent causes of deaths of all neoplasms (CZSO, 2015). National and international studies also confirm that the overall mortality attributable to smoking is very high. In 2015, the estimated number of deaths in the CR that could be attributed to smoking was 18,900 (12,500 men and 6,400 women). Deaths caused by smoking represented 19 % of the total nationwide mortality (Peto et al., 2015).
- b) The reduced productivity caused by smoking related morbidity is serious, and the treatment of smoking related illnesses is costly. The conservative estimate for the Czech Republic suggests that at least 4 % of total health care expenditures for inpatient treatment may be attributable to tobacco smoking.
- c) In the year 2015, the tobacco smoking prevalence in adult population was 24.1 %.
- d) Current national Action plan for tobacco control in the Czech Republic for the period 2015-2018 includes among its main objectives the reduction of the current use of tobacco products among persons over 15 years of age by at least 8 % by 2018, and by at least 10 % by 2020 (and by at least 30 % by 2025). It includes also specific sub-objectives related to reduction of tobacco use among children and youth (1.1. To minimize the number of persons who start using tobacco products, and shift the start of such behavior to older age; 1.2. To stop the increasing prevalence of tobacco use among children and adolescents).

From the perspective of the national health policy, it is very important to monitor the trends in smoking in youth. The analysis of trend may reflect the effectiveness of preventative actions and also provides important information on the context of smoking.

1.4 Current State of Policy

The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) provides the basic framework for action to be taken by the Czech Republic in the field of tobacco control. The Czech Republic has been a party to the FCTC since 2012.

In 2015, the Government of the Czech Republic took note of the Action Plan for Tobacco Control in the Czech Republic for the period 2015-2018, which is the implementation document Health 2020 - National Strategy for the Protection and Promotion of Health and Prevention and serves as an implementation tool for the National Drug Policy Strategy 2010-2018.

Currently, in the Czech Republic, there is a set of the tobacco control policies in place which contributes to implementation of FCTC and the national action plan. A number of measures are part of different legislation, for example:

Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke, accessibility of tobacco products and related products: act No. 65/2017 Coll. on the protection of health against harmful effects of addictive substances, etc.

Regulation of the contents, packaging and labelling etc. of tobacco products and related products:

Act No. 110/1997 Coll. on Foodstuffs and Tobacco Products, on the amendment and additions to some related acts, as amended subsequently, and its related decrees (No. 261/2016 Coll. and No. 37/2017 Coll.)

Taxation of tobacco products: Act No. 353/2003 Coll., on Excise Duties, as amended subsequently, Act No. 235/2004 Coll., on value added tax, as amended subsequently .

Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship: The Act No. 40/1995 Coll. related to regulation of advertising, as amended subsequently, the On-demand Audiovisual Media Services Act (Act No. 132/2010 Coll.).

1.5 Other Tobacco Surveys

The GYTS was previously conducted in the Czech Republic in 2002, 2007, and 2011. In addition to the GYTS, the following surveys were implemented in the Czech Republic: HBSC in 2014 and ESPAD in 2015 (last rounds).

1.6 Country Specific Objectives

Current national Action plan for tobacco control in the Czech Republic for the period 2015-2018 includes following objective:

1. To reduce the current use of tobacco products among persons over 15 years of age by at least 8 % by 2018, and by at least 10 % by 2020 (and by at least 30 % by 2025).

Sub-objectives:

1.1 To minimize the number of persons who start using tobacco products, and shift the start of such behavior to older age

1.2 To stop the increasing prevalence of tobacco use among children and adolescents

1.3 To increase the number of persons who stopped using tobacco products

With regard to these objectives and baseline GYTS data as a starting point could be proposed for next period of time in relation to GYTS following objectives:

- Reduce current tobacco use in the Czech Republic in students in grades 7 to 9 from 21,2 % in 2016 to 19 % in 2020

- Increase tobacco use cessation attempts in the Czech Republic in students in grades 7 to 9 from 59.2 % in 2016 to 70 % in 2020

National specific objectives for 2020 will be set in a next action plan for the area of tobacco control in the Czech Republic for the period 2019-2021.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Questionnaire

The GYTS questionnaire contained 70 multiple-choice questions. The survey included 42 questions from the GYTS Standard Core Questionnaire, 25 selected optional questions, and 3 country-specific questions. The final questionnaire was translated into the Czech language and back-translated into English to check for accuracy. The 2016 Czech Republic questionnaire is provided in **Appendix A**.

2.2 Sampling Design

The 2016 Czech Republic 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 school types containing grades 7 – 9 and age relevant grades. 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 44 schools and 198 classrooms. 3 926 students participated in the GYTS. The grades that were sampled for the 2016 GYTS were 7, 8, 9 (primary schools), 1, 2 (six years grammar schools), and 2, 3, 4 (eight years grammar schools).

2.3 Data Collection

Data collection took place in April 2016, and was supported by 18 field workers.

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 Czech Republic GYTS, 3 926 questionnaires were completed in 44 schools. A total of 3 926 students participated in the GYTS of which 3 379 were aged 13 to 15 years (Male: 1 656, Female: 1 723). The school response rate was 89.8 %, the class response rate was 100 %, and the student response rate was 87,2 %. The overall response rate was 78.3 %.

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

	Total
<i>School Level</i>	
Number of Sampled Schools	49
Number of Participating Schools	44
School Response Rate (%)	89.8
<i>Class Level</i>	
Number of Sampled Classes	198
Number of Participating Classes	198
Class Response Rate (%)	100
<i>Student Level</i>	
Number of Sampled Students	4502
Number of Participating Students	3926
Student Response Rate (%)	87.2
Overall Response Rate (%)¹	78.3

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

3. RESULTS

3.1 Tobacco Use

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

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Smoked Tobacco			
Current tobacco smokers ¹	19.2 (16.8 – 21.8)	18.4 (15.7 – 21.5)	20.0 (16.5 – 24.0)
Current cigarette smokers ²	15.2 (13.0 – 17.8)	14.0 (11.4 – 17.0)	16.6 (13.5 – 20.2)
Frequent cigarette smokers ³	5.8 (4.5 – 7.4)	5.8 (4.2 – 7.9)	5.9 (4.1 – 8.4)
Current smokers of other tobacco ⁴	9.1 (7.9 – 10.5)	10.4 (8.5 – 12.5)	7.8 (6.1 – 9.9)
Ever tobacco smokers ⁵	54.0 (50.8 – 57.2)	55.1 (52.2 – 58.0)	52.8 (48.2 – 57.4)
Ever cigarette smokers ⁶	49.8 (46.4 – 53.2)	51.2 (47.9 – 54.5)	48.4 (43.7 – 53.0)
Ever smokers of other tobacco ⁷	31.5 (29.2 – 33.9)	33.1 (30.6 – 35.7)	29.7 (26.4 – 33.4)
Smokeless Tobacco			
Current smokeless tobacco users ⁸	4.7 (3.6 – 6.0)	6.4 (4.8 – 8.6)	2.8 (1.9 – 4.0)
Ever smokeless tobacco users ⁹	15.0 (12.6 – 17.6)	20.6 (17.4 – 24.1)	9.0 (7.4 – 10.9)
Tobacco Use			
Current tobacco users ¹⁰	21.2 (18.7 – 23.9)	21.3 (18.4 – 24.5)	21.1 (17.6 – 25.0)
Ever tobacco users ¹¹	55.6 (52.3 – 58.9)	57.4 (54.5 – 60.3)	53.8 (49.1 – 58.3)
Susceptibility to Tobacco Use			
Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use in the future ¹²	22.5 (20.1 – 25.1)	19.8 (16.0 – 24.1)	25.2 (21.9 – 28.8)
Never smokers who thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette ¹³	6.5 (4.9 – 8.7)	6.7 (4.8 – 9.2)	6.4 (4.0 – 10.1)

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: Cigarettes smoked per day among current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Czech Republic, 2016.

Number of cigarettes usually smoked ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
		<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	
Less than 1 per day	25.4 (19.7 – 32.1)	27.0 (19.2 – 36.5)	24.0 (16.6 – 33.4)
1 per day	16.4 (13.0 – 20.4)	14.8 (10.0 – 21.4)	17.8 (12.8 – 24.2)
2 to 5 per day	38.3 (32.5 – 44.5)	31.5 (25.1 – 38.6)	44.4 (36.5 – 52.6)
6 to 10 per day	12.3 (9.2 – 16.4)	15.5 (10.3 – 22.5)	9.6 (5.8 – 15.5)
11 to 20 per day	6.2 (3.8 – 9.9)	9.2 (5.0 – 16.4)	3.6 (1.5 – 8.2)
More than 20 per day	1.3 (0.5 – 3.3)	2.0 (0.6 – 6.3)	0.7 (0.1 – 3.3)
Total	100	100	100

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

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

Age when first trying a cigarette ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
		<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	
7 years old or younger	5.1 (4.0 – 6.5)	5.9 (4.6 – 7.5)	4.2 (2.9 – 6.1)
8 or 9 years old	10.9 (9.1-12.9)	12.1 (9.3 – 15.6)	9.5 (7.4-12.1)
10 or 11 years old	22.2 (20.3 – 24.3)	25.5 (22.9 – 28.3)	18.6 (15.1 – 22.6)
12 or 13 years old	47.4 (45.1 – 49.8)	44.6 (41.0 – 48.2)	50.7 (46.6 – 54.8)
14 or 15 years old	14.4 (12.4 – 16.6)	11.9 (9.2 – 15.3)	17.1 (14.0 – 20.6)
Total	100	100	100

¹ Among those that have ever tried a cigarette.

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

	Overall	Boys	Girls
		<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	
Signs of smoking dependence ¹	57.1 (51.4 – 62.7)	58.4 (48.3 – 67.8)	56.0 (46.9 – 64.7)

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.

In 2016 more than one half of students (55.6 %) reported ever used tobacco. Overall, 19.2 % reported current tobacco use, currently smokes cigarettes 15.2 %, and 9,1 % reported current smoke of tobacco products other than cigarettes. Use of smokeless tobacco reported 4.7 % respondents, significantly more often boys than girls.

In addition, 22.5 % students who never smoked, indicated they were susceptible to start smoking during the next year; 6.5 % of them also thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette.

Most frequently (almost in 40 %) reported number of smoked cigarettes was 2 – 5 pcs. per day. Follow 25.4 % of smokers of less than one cigarette daily. More than one pack (20 cigarettes) daily smoke 1.3 % of respondents.

Most often (nearly half of the students) tried their first cigarette at the age of 12-13, and more than 20 % aged 10-11 years. At the age of 10 – 11 starts smoking significantly higher number of boys than girls, in older age groups there is no significant difference between both genders.

Nearly six from ten students who currently smoke are showing signs of dependence on tobacco. There is no significant difference between boys and girls.

3.2 Cessation

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

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Current smokers who...</i>			
Tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months	59.2 (54.0 – 64.2)	55.7 (50.0 – 61.3)	62.2 (54.4 – 69.5)
Want to stop smoking now	47.6 (42.1 – 53.1)	47.1 (39.0 – 55.3)	48.0 (41.1 – 54.9)
Thought they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to	87.7 (82.9 – 91.3)	88.7 (81.2 – 93.4)	86.8 (81.4 – 90.8)
Have ever received help/advice from a program or professional to stop smoking	3.5 (2.3 – 5.3)	3.1 (1.6 – 5.9)	3.9 (2.2 – 6.6)

Nearly half of currently smoking students wants to stop smoking now. In the past twelve months, six in ten currently smoking students have tried to quit smoking, but only three percent have received professional help or advice ever. Nevertheless, nine out of ten smokers think they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to.

3.3 Secondhand Smoke

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

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Exposed to tobacco smoke at home in the past 7 days	35.0 (31.6 – 38.5)	32.9 (29.1 – 37.0)	37.2 (33.4 – 41.1)
Exposed to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place in the past 7 days	42.9 (40.3 – 45.5)	41.1 (38.3 – 44.0)	44.8 (41.2 – 48.5)
Exposed to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place in the past 7 days in	71.9 (68.5 – 75.2)	68.9 (64.7 – 72.8)	75.2 (71.4 – 78.7)
Saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property in the past 30 days	35.4 (30.7 – 40.4)	36.0 (31.3 – 41.0)	34.8 (29.7 – 40.4)

Of students that participated at the survey, 35,0 % live in homes where others smoke, and almost three quarters (42.9 % inside enclosed and 71.9 % at outdoor) are around who smoke in public places outside their homes.

The alarming fact is that more than one third of students saw people smoking inside schools and on school compounds.

Access and Availability

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

Source ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Purchased from a store or shop	36.4 (29.2 – 44.2)	40.8 (32.1 – 50.0)	32.7 (24.5 – 42.2)
Purchased from a street vendor	3.4 (1.9 – 6.1)	4.7 (2.1 – 10.1)	2.3 (1.0 – 5.4)
Purchased from a kiosk	10.5 (7.1 – 15.3)	11.8 (7.9 – 17.3)	9.5 (5.6 – 15.5)
Purchased from a vending machine	1.8 (0.9 – 3.6)	1.9 (0.6– 6.0)	1.7 (0.6 – 4.9)
Got them from someone else	32.8 (26.6 – 39.7)	26.1 (18.1 – 36.0)	38.5 (29.8 – 47.9)
Got them some other way	15.1 (11.5 – 19.5)	14.8 (9.9 – 21.6)	15.3 (10.8 – 21.3)
Total	100	100	100

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

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

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age ¹	69.1 (60.1 – 76.9)	70.2 (61.0 – 78.0)	68.1 (56.1 – 78.0)

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

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

Unit of purchase ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Individual sticks	24.6 (18.3 -32.2)	23.0 (14.9 – 33.6)	26.0 (18.2 – 35.6)
Pack	67.7 (61.2 – 73.6)	64.8 (54.6 – 73.8)	70.2 (61.4 – 77.7)
Carton	3.9 (1.8 – 8.4)	5.8 (2.3 – 13.6)	2.3 (0.6 – 8.3)
Loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes	3.8 (2.4 – 6.1)	6.5 (3.4 – 12.0)	1.6 (0.5 – 4.4)
Total	100	100	100

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

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

Cost of a pack (20 cigarettes) ¹	Overall	Boys		Girls
		<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
45 – 54 CZK	1.2 (0.8 – 1.7)	1.4 (0.9 – 2.1)	1.0 (0.6 – 1.7)	
55 – 64 CZK	2.7 (2.1 – 3.5)	2.2 (1.6 – 2.9)	3.2 (2.2 – 4.7)	
65 – 74 CZK	11.3 (9.6 – 13.2)	11.6 (9.6 – 13.9)	11.0 (9.1 – 13.2)	
75 – 84 CZK	40.1 (37.5 – 42.8)	39.3 (36.1 – 42.6)	40.9 (37.5 – 44.5)	
85 – 94 CZK	34.1 (31.8 – 36.4)	34.7 (31.6 – 37.8)	33.5 (30.5 – 36.7)	
95 and more CZK	10.6 (9.2 – 12.3)	10.9 (9.5 – 12.5)	10.4 (8.4 – 12.7)	
Total	100	100	100	

Of current smokers, nearly one half (46.9 %) reported buying cigarettes in a store, shop or kiosk. Nevertheless, 7 out of 10 were not prevented from buying them because of their age during last 30 days.

Nearly 7 out of 10 current cigarette smokers reported they buy packs of cigarettes. Attention is required by the fact that the respondents also reported buying cigarettes as individual sticks despite the fact the sale of individual cigarettes is prohibited by the law.

Three quarters of students estimate the cost of cigarettes from 75 to 94 CZK.

3.5 Media

3.5.1 Anti-Tobacco

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

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media ¹ in the past 30 days ²	46.9 (45.0 – 48.9)	45.0 (43.1 – 46.8)	49.1 (45.9 – 52.2)
<i>Noticed anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days	15.9 (15.1 – 16.8)	18.0 (15.9 – 20.3)	13.7 (11.9 – 15.7)
Among those who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days	30.8 (29.5 – 32.2)	33.8 (30.5 – 37.3)	27.4 (24.1 – 31.0)
Taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months ²	44.4 (40.1 – 48.8)	45.0 (40.0 – 50.0)	43.8 (39.4 – 48.2)

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

² Among all students aged 13-15 years old.

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

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages [†]	87.9 (85.0 – 90.3)	88.2 (84.0 – 91.5)	87.6 (83.9 – 90.5)
<i>Thought about quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages[†]</i>			
Among current smokers	18.3 (15.9 – 21.1)	17.4 (14.0 – 21.3)	19.3 (15.3 – 24.0)
Among current smokers who noticed health warnings	20.9 (18.3 – 23.8)	19.7 (16.0 – 24.0)	22.0 (17.3 – 27.7)
Never smokers who thought about not starting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages ^{†,1}	42.2 (39.6 – 44.9)	40.3 (35.7 – 45.1)	44.1 (39.7 – 48.5)

[†] During the past 30 days.

¹ Among never smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days.

Anti-tobacco messages in media (TV, radio, internet, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, movies) noticed during past 30 days nearly one half (46,9 %) of students. And three out of ten (30,8 %) among those who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days.

Health warnings on cigarette packs noticed nearly nine in ten current smokers, but only two in ten (20,9 %) of them were inspired to quit smoking. In comparison with it, more than four in ten never smokers thought about not starting smoking because of those warnings.

3.5.2 Tobacco Marketing

Table 14: Noticing tobacco marketing among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS Czech Republic, 2016.

	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	48.2 (45.6 – 50.8)	48.5 (45.3 -51.6)	48.0 (44.9 – 51.0)
Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days	61.8 (58.9 – 64.5)	62.9 (59.5 – 66.2)	60.6 (57.3 – 63.7)
<i>Noticed anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days	73.2 (71.2 – 75.2)	73.4 (71.0 – 75.7)	73.1 (70.2 – 75.8)
Among those who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days	82.4 (80.8 – 83.9)	83.2 (81.1 – 85.2)	81.5 (79.3 – 83.4)
Ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative	4.6 (3.9 – 5.5)	5.3 (4.1 – 6.9)	3.9 (3.2 – 4.7)

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

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Students who owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it ¹	11.9 (10.6 – 13.3)	13.3 (11.4 - 15.3)	10.4 (8.9 – 12.2)
Never tobacco users who owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it or might in the future ^{2,3}	29.9 (27.5 – 32.4)	32.8 (28.8 – 37.0)	27.1 (24.2 – 30.2)

¹ For example, a t-shirt, pen, backpack.

² Those that 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).

Tobacco marketing is widely accessible to youth. At point of sales noticed tobacco advertisements six out of 10 (61.8 %) students. Eight in ten students saw anyone using tobacco during watching TV, videos, or movies in the past month.

Students also reported ownership of objects with a tobacco brand logo on it (11.9 %). If we focus on non-smokers as individuals considered highly receptive to tobacco marketing, three out of ten (29.9 %) own (or might own in the future) subjects with tobacco brand logo on it.

3.6 Knowledge and Attitudes

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

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Students who...			
Definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco	36.3 (33.7 – 39.0)	39.0 (36.1 – 42.0)	33.4 (30.6 – 36.5)
Thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings	40.3 (37.3 – 43.3)	42.3 (39.5 – 45.1)	38.1 (34.1 – 42.3)

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

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Students who...			
Definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them	61.5 (58.3 – 64.7)	64.2 (60.9 – 67.4)	58.7 (54.6 – 62.7)
Favored banning smoking inside enclosed public places	83.0 (81.0 – 84.8)	82.0 (79.7 – 84.1)	84.0 (81.1 – 86.5)
Favored banning smoking at outdoor public places	48.7 (47.2 – 50.2)	49.1 (46.5 – 51.8)	48.2 (45.3 – 51.1)

Even though students are of the opinion that nine out of ten (89.7 %) would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to, but they also think it is difficult to stop smoking once someone starts smoke (36.3 %). On the other hand, four in ten (40.3 %) students think smoking helps to feel more comfortable at miscellaneous social events.

A high percentage of students are aware of the negative health effects of tobacco (61.5 %). Therefore they are for a ban of smoking both inside enclosed public places (83.0 %) and at outdoor public places (48.7 %).

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Discussion of Survey Findings

Tobacco Use

- Overall, 15.2 % of students currently smoked cigarettes.
- One in 10 (9.1%) students currently smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes (e.g., pipes, water pipes, cigars).
- Cigarette smoking was significantly higher than other tobacco use.

The problem of tobacco use among children and young people is taken into account in national policies – for example in current national Action plan for tobacco control in the Czech Republic for the period 2015-2018 or in Action plan for the formation of an interdisciplinary interdepartmental framework of primary risk behavior prevention among high-risk groups of children in the Czech Republic.

Cessation

- Overall, 47.6 % of students who currently smoke cigarettes reported that they desired to stop smoking.

Pediatricians and other health professionals, when providing healthcare, should perform brief interventions at young smokers and motivate them to quit. As regards availability of the cessation programs and services that are specifically focused on children and youth, it is very limited in the Czech Republic.

Secondhand Smoke

- Overall, approximately one third of students (35.0%) were exposed to smoke in their home.
- Approximately four out of ten (42.9%) students were exposed to SHS in public places.

The data reflects the situation in 2016 - that is, before the entry into force of the Act No 65/2017 Coll. (31 May 2017). The new act extended the range of places where smoking and the use of electronic cigarettes (containing nicotine and nicotine-free) is prohibited and other measures to strengthen the protection of health against exposure to tobacco smoke, including complete prohibition of smoking and the use of electronic cigarettes on the premises of playgrounds and sporting grounds intended primarily for persons under 18 years of age, complete ban of smoking in restaurants or in indoor entertainment places, such as cinemas etc.

Access and Availability

- Overall, five in 10 (46.9%) students who currently smoke cigarettes usually purchased their cigarettes in stores, shops or kiosks.
- Seven in 10 (69.1%) students who bought cigarettes in a store, shop or kiosk were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age.

There is a ban of sale of tobacco products and related products to persons under age of 18 years in the Czech Republic, stipulated by the Act No. 65/2017 Coll. (in 2016 by the Act No. 379/2005 Coll., as amended subsequently). In 2016, sellers could be fined for breaching this ban from 50 000 up to 500 000 CZK.

Exposure to Anti-Tobacco Information

- *Overall, more than four out of ten students (44.4%) reported having been taught in school about the dangers of tobacco during the preceding school year.*

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic is in charge of primary prevention of risk behavior among children and youth in schools and yearly financially supports the prevention programs in which smoking prevention is one of the priorities. The programs are aimed at work with pupils, teachers and teacher's education in this field. All schools have a "prevention methodologist" who is responsible for the smoking prevention activities. Each school implement its preventive programme which includes prevention of tobacco use, as well. A national system of quality assessment of preventive programs for schools (called a certification procedure) is in place - prevention of tobacco use is a required part of these programs. This system has a practical impact on the above mentioned grant system of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic. There are examples of prevention programs aimed at tobacco prevention.

Awareness and Receptivity to Tobacco Marketing

- *61.8 % of students noticed tobacco advertisement s or promotion when visiting point of sale.*
- *4.6 % of students were offered free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative.*

The Czech Republic has a ban of various forms of tobacco advertisement and promotion, including a ban of distribution of a free tobacco product, if the purpose or the direct or indirect effect is the promotion of a tobacco product. However, advertising at point of sale is not prohibited by the law.

Knowledge and Attitudes

- *More than two out of ten students (20.6%) would use a tobacco product if their best friend offered it to them.*
- *A high percentage of students are aware of the negative health effects of tobacco (61.5 %). Therefore they are for a ban of smoking both inside enclosed public places (83.0 %) and at outdoor public places (48.7 %).*

The topic of smoking bans in public areas was a frequent topic in the media between 2014 - 2016, when a draft new anti-smoking law (No. 65/2017 Coll.) was in the legislative process.

4.2 Comparison to Previous Tobacco Surveys

Indicators	2002	2007	2011	2016
Prevalence of current cigarette smokers	34.6 %	31.0 %	30.6 %	15.2 %
Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use	24.0 %	26.8 %	27.2 %	22.5 %
Exposed to tobacco smoke at home	41.1 %	38.0 %	43.0 %	35.0 %
Favored ban of smoking inside enclosed public places	68.0 %	70.1 %	71.8 %	83.0 %
Not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age	72.1 %	77.1 %	67.9 %	69.1 %
Definitely thought other's people tobacco smoking is harmful to them	60.3 %	63.1 %	60.3 %	61.5 %

Prevalence of cigarette smoking was relatively stable in years 2002 to 2011. Statistically significant decrease was observed in the last round of GYTS. This fact needs further investigation. In comparison to significant decrease in prevalence of current smokers, the susceptibility of never smokers to start smoking in future remains approximately the same. Exposition to tobacco smoke at home is high, even though data from 2016 signalize some slight decrease. Very high percentage of respondents remains not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their low age. As regards knowledge and attitudes, six respondents out of ten believe other's people tobacco smoking is harmful to them, and percentage of those who are in favor of ban of smoking inside enclosed public places is slightly increasing.

4.3 Relevance to FCTC

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

Czech Republic'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 Czech Republic's progress toward fully implementing the elements of MPOWER among its youth. The information provided by GYTS can address several provisions of the FCTC.

The context of the MPOWER elements:

- **Protect people from tobacco smoke:** The GYTS data show that 42.9 % of students are around others who smoke outside their home and 35.0 % 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, but only 3.5 % of them have received help to stop smoking. Of students who currently smoke:
 - 47.6 % want to stop smoking.

- 59.2 % tried to stop smoking in the past year.
- **3.5 % have ever received help to stop smoking.**
- **Warn about the dangers of tobacco:** During the past year, 44.4 % of students had been taught in class about the dangers of smoking and 42.8 % had been taught in class about the effects of tobacco use. The GYTS data also show that during the past year, 32.4 % of students had discussed in class reasons why people their age smoke.
- **Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship:** The GYTS data show that 46.9 % of students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days. In the past 30 days, 61.8 % saw pro-cigarette ads at point of sales. Further, 11.9 % of students have an object with a cigarette brand logo and 4.6 % were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative.
- **Raise taxes on tobacco products:** Three quarters of students estimate the cost of cigarettes from 75 to 94 CZK. 69,1 % Current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age. Data show that cigarettes are rather easily accessible for youth.

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

GYTS data and their specific applicability in the Czech Republic – examples:

- Many youth report wanting to quit in the Czech Republic, but teachers are not adequately trained to prevent tobacco use among their students, and cessation services are very limited.
- The data suggests an early age of initiation of cigarette usage among Czech adolescents. Tobacco control education therefore needs to start at a very young age. However, coverage of effective preventive programs is rather limited.
- The majority of youth in Czech Country report exposure to secondhand smoke in both inside (42.9 %) and outdoor public places (71.9 %). Given that there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke, policies that will protect youth from possible exposure are needed. The new “anti-tobacco law” Act No 65/2017 Coll. which should improve protection of children against tobacco smoke, came into force recently - on 31 May 2017.
- Czech children and youth are faced not only with the burden of cigarette use but also with the burden of the use of other forms of tobacco products (such as chewing tobacco) or electronic cigarettes etc.
- Students in the Czech Republic are still reporting being exposed to pro-smoking media campaigns. Controlling this exposure has been shown to reduce youth initiation.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Based on the most pressing GYTS findings, it is necessary to continue in comprehensive tobacco control policy in the Czech Republic. For example:

A significant number of students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home and public places, and 83.0 % of students believe smoking in public places should be banned. Smoking ban in public places should be more enforced and there should be support for campaigns and programmes aimed at raising awareness of the parents and various groups of public about the harmful effects of passive smoking.

Many students who smoke expressed the desire to quit smoking (47.6 %) and many have even attempted to quit (59.2 %). With the proper assistance and tools, those students could stop smoking forever. There should be support for campaigns aimed at increasing motivation for cessation of tobacco use for different groups of the population and directing to services offering help with smoking cessation. Performance of brief interventions should be supported. An effective and comprehensive tobacco cessation programs should be implemented to prevent tobacco use and assist school personnel and the general community in quitting.

Many youth were exposed to pro-cigarette advertising (61.8 % at points of sales) and were provided free cigarettes by tobacco company representatives (4.6 %). There is a need to enforce more strictly the existing law, evaluate the possibility of introducing a ban on tobacco advertising at point of sale and consider ban of all forms of advertisement of tobacco products in the Czech Republic.

- GYTS findings should be taken into account during the preparation of the new Action plan for tobacco control in the Czech Republic for the period of 2019 - 2021 and other related strategic documents.
- 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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APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

Please read every question carefully and answer accordingly.

Choose the answer which you think is correct.

Choose only one answer for each question.

On the answer sheet, choose the circle with a number corresponding to your answer and colour the circle with a pencil provided.

If you decide to change your answer, just use the eraser to delete it entirely so no traces are visible.

Keep in mind that there is only one answer to each question.

Example:

Questionnaire

24. Do you think fish live in water?

- A. Definitely
- B. Possibly
- C. Possibly not
- D. Definitely not

Answer sheet

24.

- B C D E F G H

Introduction

Any tobacco use	
Smoking tobacco includes:	Smokeless tobacco includes:
Cigarettes <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Produced cigarettes— Hand-rolled cigarettes Other types of tobacco products being smoked: <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Pipe— Cigars, cigarillos— Water pipe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Snuff— Chewing tobacco

The first few questions are related to some basic information about you:

01. How old are you?

- A. 11 or younger
- B. 12
- C. 13
- D. 14
- E. 15
- F. 16
- G. 17 or older

02. Are you

- A. a boy
- B. a girl

03. Which grade (year) are you in?

- A. 7th grade of primary school
- B. 8th grade of primary school
- C. 9th grade of primary school
- D. 1st year of 6-year grammar school
- E. 2nd year of 6-year grammar school
- F. 2nd year of 8-year grammar school
- G. 3rd year of 8-year grammar school
- H. 4th year of 8-year grammar school

04. How much money (pocket money) do you receive weekly, i.e. money that you may spend as you wish?

- A. Usually I do not have any money to spend
- B. Less than 40 CZK
- C. 40 - 150 CZK
- D. 151 - 300 CZK
- E. 301 - 500 CZK
- F. 501 - 800 CZK
- G. 801 - 1200 CZK
- H. Over 1200 CZK

The following questions refer to the use of tobacco:

- 05. Have you ever tried smoking cigarettes, even just a puff or two?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
- 06. How old were you when you tried smoking cigarettes for the first time?**
- A. I have never smoked cigarettes
 - B. 7 or younger
 - C. 8 or 9
 - D. 10 or 11
 - E. 12 or 13
 - F. 14 or 15
 - G. 16 and over
- 07. How many days out of the last 30 days did you smoke cigarettes?**
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 days
- 08. Please have a think about your cigarette smoking habits in the last 30 days. How many cigarettes did you usually smoke a day?**
- A. During the last 30 days I did not smoke.
 - B. Less than 1 cigarette a day
 - C. 1 cigarette a day
 - D. 2 to 5 cigarettes a day
 - E. 6 to 10 cigarettes a day
 - F. 11 to 20 cigarettes a day
 - G. More than 20 cigarettes a day
- 09. Do you smoke flavoured cigarettes?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I do not smoke any cigarettes

- 10. How many days out of the last 30 days did you smoke flavoured cigarettes?**
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 days
- 11. If you smoke flavoured cigarettes, which flavour do you prefer?**
- A. Menthol
 - B. Fruit
 - C. Chocolate, caramel, vanilla, etc.
 - D. I do not have any preference.
 - E. I do not smoke any cigarettes
- 12. Have you ever tried smoking tobacco products other than cigarettes (such as a pipe, cigars or water pipes)?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
- 13. Did you smoke tobacco products other than cigarettes (such as a pipe, cigars or water pipes) in the last 30 days?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
- 14. Have you ever tried smoking water pipes, even just a puff or two?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
- 15. How many days out of the last 30 days did you smoke a water pipe?**
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 days

- 16. Do you sometimes smoke tobacco first thing in the morning? Is smoking the first thing you think about in the morning?**
- A. I do not smoke tobacco
 - B. No, I do not smoke tobacco and it is not the first thing I think about in the morning.
 - C. Yes, I sometimes smoke tobacco in the morning, or it is the first thing I think about.
 - D. Yes, I always smoke tobacco in the morning, or it is the first thing I think about.
- 17. How soon after smoking a tobacco product do you feel a strong urge to smoke again which is difficult to resist?**
- A. I do not smoke tobacco
 - B. I never feel a strong urge to smoke tobacco again
 - C. Within 60 minutes
 - D. In 1 to 2 hours
 - E. In more than 2 to 4 hours
 - F. In more than 4 hours but less than one day
 - G. In 1 to 3 days
 - H. In 4 days and more
- 18. Where do you usually smoke?**
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)
- A. I do not smoke
 - B. At home
 - C. At school
 - D. At work
 - E. At home with friends
 - F. At social events
 - G. At public places (e.g. parks, shopping centres, street corners)
 - H. At other places
- 19. Have you tried any form of smokeless tobacco (e.g. chewing or snuff)?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
- 20. Did you use any form of smokeless tobacco in the last 30 days (e.g. chewing or snuff)?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No

Electronic cigarettes

Electronic cigarettes, also called e-cigarettes, are battery-powered devices that mimic cigarette smoking, but the burning of tobacco does not occur. Heated steam produced by e-cigarettes often contains nicotine.

- 21. Have you ever heard about electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
- 22. How many days out of the last 30 days did you use an electronic cigarette or e-cigarette?**
- A. 0 days
 - 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. All 30 days
- 23. How many days in total have you used an electronic cigarette or e-cigarette throughout your life?**
- A. 0 days
 - 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 days

The following questions relate to your attitude toward stopping smoking.

- 24. Do you now want to stop smoking?**
- A. I have never smoked
 - B. I wanted to stop in the past and now I do not smoke
 - C. Yes
 - D. No

- 25. Did you try stopping smoking in the last 12 months?**
- A. I have never smoked
 - B. I did not smoke in the last 12 months
 - C. Yes
 - D. No
- 26. How long ago did you stop smoking?**
- A. I have never smoked
 - B. I have never stopped smoking
 - C. 1-3 months ago
 - D. 4-11 months ago
 - E. 1 year ago
 - F. 2 years ago
 - G. 3 years or more ago
- 27. What was the main reason to stop smoking?**
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)
- A. I have never smoked
 - B. I have never stopped smoking
 - C. To improve my health
 - D. To save money
 - E. Because my family does not like it
 - F. Because my friends do not like it
 - G. Another reason
- 28. How did you feel when you stopped smoking?**
- A. I have never smoked
 - B. I have never stopped smoking
 - C. It was very difficult
 - D. It was quite difficult
 - E. It was quite easy
 - F. It was very easy
- 29. Do you think you could stop smoking if you wanted to?**
- A. I have never smoked
 - B. I do not smoke anymore
 - C. Yes
 - D. No

- 30. Has anybody offered any support or advice which would help you to stop smoking?**
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)
- A. I have never smoked
 - B. Yes, a prevention programme or professional support
 - C. Yes, my friend
 - D. Yes, a family member
 - E. Yes, a prevention programme or professional support as well as friends and family members
 - F. No

The following questions refer to your exposure to other people's tobacco smoking:

- 31. How many days out of the last 7 days did anybody smoke at your home when you were present?**
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1-2 days
 - C. 3-4 days
 - D. 5-6 days
 - E. 7 days
- 32. How many days out of the last 7 days did anybody smoke near you in enclosed public places outside your home (e.g. a school, shops, restaurants, shopping centres, cinemas, clubs)?**
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1-2 days
 - C. 3-4 days
 - D. 5-6 days
 - E. 7 days
- 33. How many days out of the last 7 days did anybody smoke near you at outdoor public places (e.g. playgrounds, pavements, a building entrance, a park)?**
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1-2 days
 - C. 3-4 days
 - D. 5-6 days
 - E. 7 days
- 34. Did you see anybody smoking in your school or its premises in the last 30 days?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No

35. **Do you think the smoke from other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to you?**
- A. Definitely not
 - B. Possibly not
 - C. Possibly
 - D. Definitely
36. **Do you agree with a ban on smoking in enclosed public places (such as schools, shops, restaurants, shopping centres, cinemas and clubs)?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
37. **Do you agree with a ban on smoking at outdoor public places (such as playgrounds, pavements, building entrances, parks)?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No

The following questions refer to the acquisition of cigarettes:

38. **How did you acquire the cigarettes you smoked in the last 30 days?**
(CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)
- A. I smoked no cigarettes in the last 30 days
 - B. I bought them in a shop
 - C. I bought them from a street vendor
 - D. I bought them at a stall
 - E. I bought them from a vending machine
 - F. I was given cigarettes
 - G. I acquired them differently
39. **All in all, is it easy or difficult to buy cigarettes in a shop?**
- A. I do not buy cigarettes in a shop
 - B. It is very difficult
 - C. It is quite difficult
 - D. It is quite easy
 - E. It is very easy
40. **Did anyone refuse to sell you cigarettes in the last 30 days due to your age?**
- A. During the last 30 days I did not try to buy cigarettes
 - B. Yes, they refused to sell me cigarettes due to my age
 - C. No, my age was not an obstacle when buying cigarettes

- 41. The last time you bought cigarettes in the last 30 days, how did you buy them?**
- A. I did not buy any cigarettes in the last 30 days
 - B. I bought an entire cigarette pack
 - C. I bought single cigarettes
 - D. I bought a cigarette carton
 - E. I bought tobacco and rolled cigarettes myself
- 42. How much on average is a pack of 20 cigarettes for you?**
- A. 45 - 54 CZK
 - B. 55 - 64 CZK
 - C. 65 - 74 CZK
 - D. 75 - 84 CZK
 - E. 85 - 94 CZK
 - F. 95 and more CZK
 - G. No idea
- 43. Do you think the price for cigarettes should increase?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No

The following questions ask about statements that focus on anti-tobacco use (this may involve cigarettes, other tobacco products and smokeless tobacco):

- 44. In the last 30 days, did you see any signs stating that selling tobacco products to young people was not permitted?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
- 45. In the last 30 days, did you see or hear a media statement against the use of tobacco on TV, radio, internet, billboards, posters, in newspapers, magazines or films?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
- 46. In the last 30 days, did you see or hear a media statement against the use of tobacco at sports events, fairs, concerts and social events?**
- A. I was not at any sport events, fairs, concerts or social events in the last 30 days
 - B. Yes
 - C. No

- 47. Did you see any health warnings on cigarette packs in the last 30 days?**
- A. Yes, but I did not think about them much
 - B. Yes, they made me think about stopping smoking or refraining from starting smoking
 - C. No
- 48. In the last 12 months, did you learn about the dangers of tobacco use at any of the school lessons?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. No idea

The following questions relate to advertisement or promotion of tobacco products (e.g. cigarettes, other tobacco products for smoking, smokeless tobacco):

- 49. In the last 30 days, did you notice anybody using tobacco on TV, in a video or a film?**
- A. I did not watch TV, videos or any films in the last 30 days
 - B. Yes
 - C. No
- 50. In the last 30 days, did you notice any advertisement or promotion of tobacco products at points of their sale (e.g. shops, shopping centres, stalls etc.)?**
- A. In the last 30 days I did not visit any points of tobacco sale
 - B. Yes
 - C. No
- 51. In the last 30 days, did you notice any advertisement or promotion of tobacco products at sport events, fairs, concerts or social events?**
- A. I was not at any sport events, fairs, concerts or social events in the last 30 days
 - B. Yes
 - C. No
- 52. In the last 30 days, did you notice any advertisement or promotion of tobacco products on the internet?**
- A. I did not use the internet during the last 30 days
 - B. Yes
 - C. No
- 53. In the last 30 days, did you see any video on the internet which promoted tobacco smoking or presented it as fun/cool?**
- A. I did not use the internet during the last 30 days
 - B. Yes

C. No

- 54. Would you wear or use a product depicting a tobacco company or a tobacco product (e.g. a lighter, a T-shirt, a cap or sun glasses)?**
- A. Yes
 - B. Possibly
 - C. No
- 55. Do you own anything (e.g. a T-shirt, pen, bag) with a logo of a tobacco product?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
- 56. Has anybody who works for a tobacco company offered you some free tobacco products?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No

The following questions ask about your attitude and opinion on tobacco use:

- 57. Do your parents smoke tobacco products?**
- A. None of them
 - B. Both
 - C. My father only
 - D. My mother only
 - E. No idea
- 58. Do any of your siblings or your close friends smoke tobacco products?**
- A. None of them
 - B. Some of them
 - C. Most of them
 - D. All
- 59. If your best friend offered you a tobacco product, would you use it?**
- A. Definitely not
 - B. Possibly not
 - C. Possibly
 - D. Definitely

- 60. Estimate how many pupils in your year/grade smoke tobacco.**
- A. Most of them
 - B. About half
 - C. Several
 - D. None of them
- 61. Do you think you will use any form of tobacco products during the following year?**
- A. Definitely not
 - B. Possibly not
 - C. Possibly
 - D. Definitely
- 62. Do you think that once you start smoking tobacco it is difficult to stop?**
- A. Definitely not
 - B. Possibly not
 - C. Possibly
 - D. Definitely
- 63. Do you think that smoking tobacco makes people feel better at celebrations, parties or other social events or not?**
- A. It makes them feel better
 - B. It does not make them feel better
 - C. There is no difference between smoking and not smoking
- 64. In the last 30 days, did you smoke tobacco as an aid to lose weight or as a way to prevent gaining weight?**
- A. I did not smoke tobacco in the last 30 days
 - B. Yes
 - C. No
- 65. Do you think that smoking tobacco is harmful to your health?**
- A. Definitely not
 - B. Possibly not
 - C. Possibly
 - D. Definitely
- 66. Has anybody from your family discussed with you the harmful effects of smoking tobacco?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No

- 67. In the last 12 months, did you read of tobacco's impact on health in school textbooks or workbooks?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I do not have any school textbooks or workbooks
- 68. In the last 12 months, did you talk during the lessons about the reasons why people of your age use tobacco?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I am not sure
- 69. In the last 12 months, did you learn during the lessons about the effects of tobacco use, e.g. that it causes yellow discoloration of teeth, wrinkles and bad odour?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. I am not sure
- 70. Do you agree or disagree with the following: "I think I could enjoy smoking cigarettes."**
- A. I do not smoke cigarettes at present
 - B. I definitely agree
 - C. I agree
 - D. I disagree
 - E. definitely disagree