

Tobacco Use Among Students And Teachers

Findings from the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)
and Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS)

India 2003-2009



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India



World Health
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Foreword

Tobacco use is a major public health problem in India, and nearly one million people die every year in the country due to diseases attributed to tobacco use. An area of concern is the fact that overall tobacco prevalence has witnessed an increase over the last few years.

The availability of a large variety of smoking and low-cost, smokeless forms of tobacco enhances accessibility for youth. Subsequent to the enactment of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) 2003 and ratification of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the Government of India has taken various initiatives for effective implementation of the provisions under the law to control the tobacco problem. To discourage tobacco consumption by youth, the law provides for a ban on the sale of tobacco to minors and the sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of all educational institutions. There is also a ban on smoking in public places, mandatory display of pictorial warnings on tobacco products, and a ban on all advertisements of tobacco products.

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) and Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS) have been carried out in India at three-year intervals from 2003 onwards. The GYTS is a school-based cross-sectional survey among grades associated with students aged 13–15 years in randomly selected schools that was conducted in all six regions of India in 2006 and 2009.

Besides presenting the findings of the 2009 round of these surveys, a comparison has also been made with the findings of the previous surveys to study the trends in prevalence of tobacco use and other related aspects.

GYTS 2009 reveals that 14.6% of 13–15-year-old students are using tobacco in India. Of those, 8.1% of students smoked tobacco. As many as 11% of all male students surveyed were found to be users of smoking or smokeless tobacco, while 6% of female students used smokeless tobacco and 3.7% smoked tobacco. One positive outcome is that the exposure to secondhand smoke in public places is on the decline. Findings of these studies highlight the need for targeted interventions among youth in general and students in particular, especially given the marketing overdrive of the tobacco industry to promote the use of tobacco among youth.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has collaborated with the Ministry of Human Resource Development to take tobacco control initiatives to schools. Guidelines on “tobacco-free schools” have also been developed and shared with the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

We hope the GYTS and GSPS 2009 report will be useful for further strengthening of the tobacco control initiatives of the government to dissuade youth from taking up tobacco use.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

Acknowledgements

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Abbreviations

CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
COTPA	Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act, 2003
GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
GHPSS	Global Health Professions Student Survey
Gol	Government of India
GSPS	Global School Personnel Survey
GTSS	Global Tobacco Surveillance System
GYTS	Global Youth Tobacco Survey
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
NTCP	National Tobacco Control Programme
SHS	Secondhand smoke
SLT	Smokeless tobacco
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO FCTC	WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

Executive summary

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) in India was conducted at the state level from 2000–2005 and was expanded to a national-level survey in 2006 and 2009. The Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS) in India was conducted nationally in 2006 and 2009. In 2003, 2006 and 2009 the surveys covered almost the entire country, including 99% of the population. During 2006 and 2009, 30 schools in each region (total n = 180) were sampled and random classes were selected within sampled schools. Over 10,000 students participated in GYTS 2006 and 2009. Data from these surveys are included in this report.

The findings of the GYTS indicate that the percentage of students exposed to smoke at home or in public places has seen a decreasing trend in 2009 as compared with 2003. In 2009, 21.9% of students were exposed at home and 36.6% were exposed in public places. There is a need to strengthen enforcement of the regulatory mechanism, including compliance with smoke-free policies already in place and further augmenting programme efforts.

In 2009, 8.1% of students surveyed had been offered free cigarettes by a cigarette company representative. Greater focus on effective implementation of laws related to a ban on indirect advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products is required.

The findings indicate that there is no change in the prevalence of tobacco use among students between 2003 and 2009. Overall in 2009, 14.6% of students currently used tobacco in any form, 8.1% smoked, and 9.0% used smokeless tobacco (SLT).

As per GYTS 2009, two-thirds of smokers wanted to quit smoking, and over two-thirds had tried to quit but failed. The “tobacco-free schools” policy needs to be implemented to help improve the situation.

In 2009, approximately half the current smokers bought their cigarettes in a store and 56.2% were not refused purchase because of their age. This suggests that the law regarding sale of tobacco products to minors and prohibition of sale around educational institutions needs to be enforced to protect youth from easy access to tobacco products.

Almost two-thirds of students were taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use. This is a good trend, but the goal should be that 100% of students are taught about dangers of tobacco use every year and in every school. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, is working in tandem with the Ministry of Human Resource Development to improve the situation.

The Global School Personnel Survey was conducted in the same schools which were involved in the GYTS. The report is based on the responses from over 2,500 school personnel in 2006 and 2009. Overall tobacco use among school personnel did not change between 2006 and 2009. Over 90% of school personnel believed schools should have policies prohibiting tobacco use in school by students and personnel, yet only two-thirds of schools had such policies in place.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has included a chapter on tobacco in their school health manuals. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also issued guidelines for “tobacco-free schools” which have been disseminated to Education Secretaries of all States/Union Territories for adoption by schools in their respective states. CBSE has already adopted these guidelines which are under implementation in affiliated schools. Moreover, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has raised the issue with the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource and Development (HRD), stressing the need to incorporate the ill effects of tobacco products and secondhand smoke (SHS) in school health manuals of all educational boards in the country.

Almost 90% teachers want to be trained to teach their students about the harms of tobacco, yet only 10% received such training in 2009. Further, only one-third of teachers reported that they had access to teaching materials about the harms of tobacco use. Efforts should be made by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with the Ministry of HRD, to make the materials available to teachers and to establish teacher training programmes.

The Government of India is implementing comprehensive tobacco control laws which include enforcing 100% smoke-free indoor workplaces and public places, imposing a complete ban on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, prohibiting sale to and by minors, banning the sale of tobacco products around educational institutions and making pictorial warning labels on all packages of tobacco products mandatory. Under the National Tobacco Control Programme, various State governments are making concerted efforts to ensure compliance of these tobacco control laws, to institute effective tobacco cessation services, as well as to conduct school health programs, trainings and awareness activities for tobacco control at the district level.

Introduction

Tobacco use is the single biggest preventable cause of death in the world. More than one billion people, about one quarter of adults worldwide, currently smoke tobacco (1). India was an active participant in the negotiations for the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC)(2), having signed the Treaty on 10 September 2003 and ratified it on 4 February 2004. India has attempted to meet the obligations of the WHO Framework Convention and to develop an effective national tobacco control programme.

In an effort to bolster the tobacco control initiative in India, the Government of India has made a number of policy decisions, including the enactment of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act 2003 (COTPA). COTPA includes many tobacco control provisions including: prohibiting smoking in public places, prohibiting direct or indirect advertisement of all tobacco products on billboards and in all media excluding the point of sale, prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to minors (less than 18 years of age), and prohibiting the sale of tobacco products within a radius of 100 yards of any educational institution.

In addition, the Government of India (GoI) mandated the display of pictorial health warning labels on packages of all tobacco products from 31 May 2009. India has also developed Guidelines for Tobacco-Free Schools and Educational Institutions which provide for various provisions including prohibition of smoking or chewing of tobacco inside educational institutions by students, teachers, other staff members and visitors. The Guidelines require schools to display “Tobacco-Free School” or “Tobacco-Free Institution” boards at a prominent place on the boundary wall outside the main entrance along with the formation of school tobacco control committees. Many states have included tobacco control in the school health programme. Intensive mass media campaigns helped raise awareness among people on the harmful effects of tobacco and secondhand smoke. State and District Tobacco Control Cells have been established in many states in the country under the National Tobacco Control Programme.

The purpose of this report is to examine tobacco use among students in grades 8–10, which correspond to ages 13–15 years, and school personnel in India using data from three rounds of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) – 2003, 2006 and 2009 and two rounds of the Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS) – 2006 and 2009.

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

In 1998, the World Health Organization (WHO), the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA and the Canadian Public Health Association developed the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) to assist WHO Member States in establishing continuous tobacco control surveillance and monitoring (4). The GTSS includes collection of data through four surveys: the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) for youth, the Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS), the Global Health Professions Student Survey, and the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) for adults.

The GYTS provides systematic global surveillance of youth tobacco use. Countries can use GYTS data to enhance their capacity to monitor tobacco use among youth; guide development, implementation and evaluation of their national tobacco prevention and control programmes; and allow comparison of tobacco-related data at the national, regional and global levels.

METHODS

Sampling Design

The GYTS is a school-based survey that uses a two-stage cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades associated with ages 13–15 years. The sampling frame included all schools containing any of the identified grades; in India, grades 8–10 are included in the GYTS. At the first stage, the probability of schools selected was proportional to the number of students enrolled in the specified grades. At the second sampling stage, classes within the selected schools were randomly selected. All students in selected classes attending school on the day the survey was administered were eligible to participate. Student participation was voluntary and anonymous, using self-administered data collection procedures. The GYTS sample design produces representative, independent, cross-sectional estimates for each site. The GYTS data in this report are limited to students aged 13–15 years.

The 2003 GYTS data shown in this report are a compilation of data from individual state GYTS conducted between 2000 and 2005. However, most of the states conducted GYTS during 2003, and hence it is called GYTS 2003. Individual GYTS were performed in 28 states and Union Territories of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The independent state samples were designed to be representative of students in grades 8–10 in each state. For each survey, a weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for the probability of selection at the school and student level and for non-response at the school, class and student level. A final adjustment summed the weights by grade and gender to the population of students in grades 8–10 in each state. Thus, the state samples could be combined to produce a weighted national estimate that would be representative of students in grades 8–10. These states represent 94.4% of the total population of India. The school response rate was 98.6%, the student response rate was 85.2% and the class response rate was 100%. The overall response rate was 84.0%. In total, 72,115 students participated in the 28 surveys. The majority of states, including the most populous regions of India, finished data collection in 2003; therefore, for this report the compiled data is designated “GYTS 2003”.

For the GYTS India 2006, the same sampling procedure as in 2003 was followed except the samples were designed for six independent geographical regions. The six geographical regions consisted of contiguous states and were formed to save on budget and time. The six regions were: North (consisting of Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh), South (consisting of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu), East (consisting of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal), West (consisting of Goa, Gujarat and Maharashtra), Central (consisting of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh), and North-East (consisting of

Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura). These regions represent 99.7% of the total population of India. The school response rate was 99.4%, the student response rate was 82.3% and the class response rate was 100%. The overall response rate was 81.8%. In total, 12,086 students participated in the six regional surveys. For each regional survey, a weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for the probability of selection at the school and student level and for non-response at the school, class and student level. A final adjustment summed the weights by grade and gender to the population of school children in grades 8–10 in each region. Thus, the six regional samples can be combined to produce a weighted national estimate for GYTS India 2006 that is representative of students in grades 8–10.

For the GYTS India 2009, the same sampling procedure as the two earlier surveys was used. Minor modifications were made in the distribution of states by region to mirror the regional composition of states in the India Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) which was also conducted in 2009. Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan were included in the Central region instead of the North region in GYTS India 2009. The six regions in GYTS India 2009 represent 99.7% of the total population of India. The school response rate was 98.3%, the student response rate was 80.9% and the class response rate was 100%. The overall response rate was 79.6%. In total, 11,768 students participated in the six regional surveys. As in 2006, the same process of using a weighting factor and, after adjustment, summing the weights by grade and gender to the population of school children in grades 8–10 was used in each region. Thus, the six regional samples can again be combined to produce a weighted national estimate for GYTS India 2009 that is representative of students in grades 8–10.

Data analysis

SUDAAN, a software package for statistical analysis of correlated data, was used to compute weighted prevalence estimates, standard errors of the estimates, and 95% confidence intervals, which are shown as the lower and upper bounds.

Questionnaire

The 2003, 2006 and 2009 GYTS India questionnaires were self-administered in the classrooms, and school, class and student anonymity was maintained throughout the GYTS process. India country-specific questionnaires included data on prevalence of cigarettes, *bidis* (small, filter-less, handmade cigarettes rolled in a leaf), and smokeless tobacco (SLT) use; perceptions and attitudes about tobacco; access to and availability of tobacco products; exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS); school curricula; media and advertising; and smoking cessation.

The final India questionnaires were translated into regional languages (Hindi, Oriya, Bangla, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada) and back-translated into English to check for accuracy. The GYTS country research coordinators conducted focus groups of students aged 13–15 years to confirm the accuracy of the translation and students' understanding of the questions.

RESULTS

Tobacco Use

In 2009, 14.6% of students aged 13–15 years currently used tobacco in any form with the rate for boys (19.0%) being significantly higher than that for girls (8.3%) (Figure 1). In 2009, 8.1% of students currently smoked tobacco with the rate for boys (11.2%) being three times higher than the rate for girls (3.7%) (Figure 2).

Current use of SLT significantly decreased between 2003 (14.0%) and 2006 (9.4%) but then remained unchanged until 2009 (9.0%) (Figure 3). A decrease in SLT use occurred for boys (18.0% in 2003 to 10.7% in 2006 and 11.1% in 2009) but not for girls. In 2009, boys (11.1%) had significantly higher use of SLT than girls (6.0%). In 2009, there was no difference between overall current tobacco smoking (8.1%) and current SLT use (9.0%).

Between 2003 and 2009, cigarette smoking did not change (Figure 4), but *bidi* smoking increased from 2.2% in 2003 to 5.3 % in 2009 (Figure 5). Both boys and girls had a significant increase in *bidi* smoking between 2003 and 2006. In 2009, boys (5.8%) were 2.4 times as likely as girls (2.4%) to smoke cigarettes and 3.3 times as likely to smoke *bidi* (7.3% versus 2.2%).

Figure 1: Current tobacco use by gender – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009

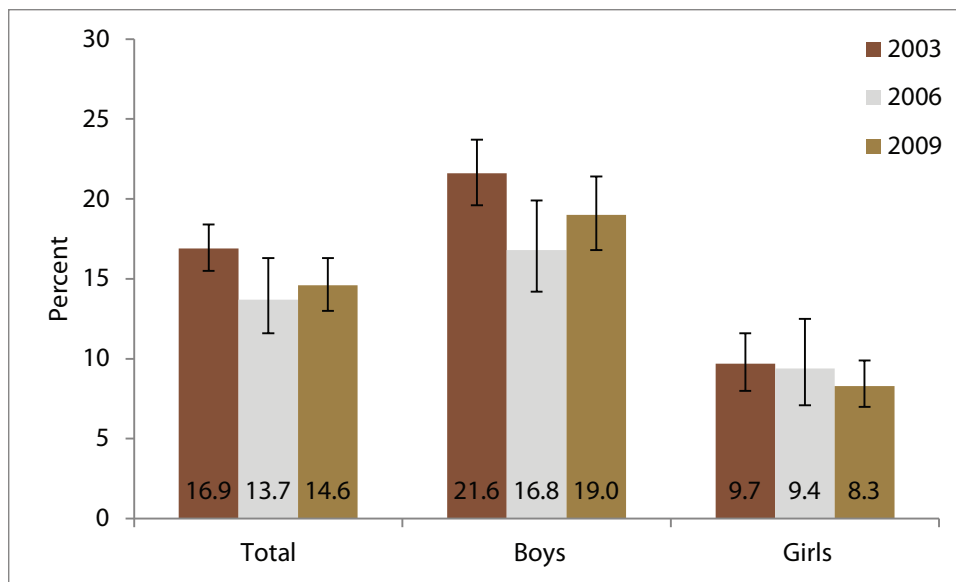


Figure 2: Current tobacco smoking by gender – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009

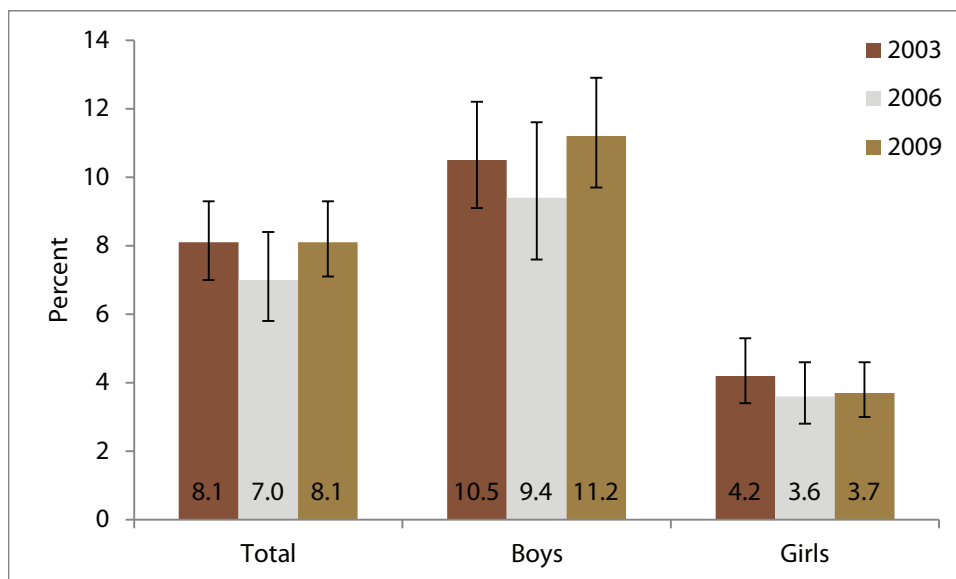


Figure 3: Current use of smokeless tobacco by gender – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009

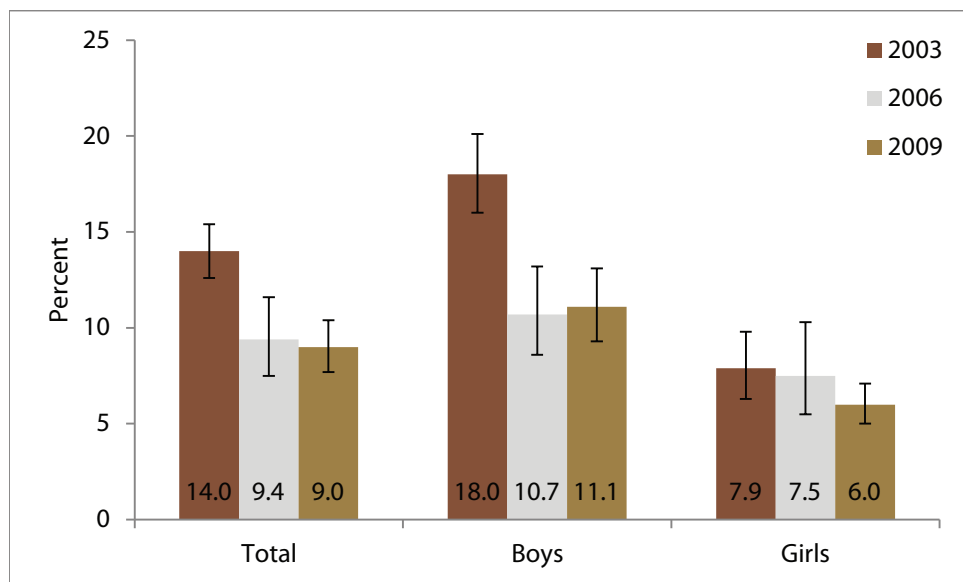


Figure 4: Current cigarette smoking by gender – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009

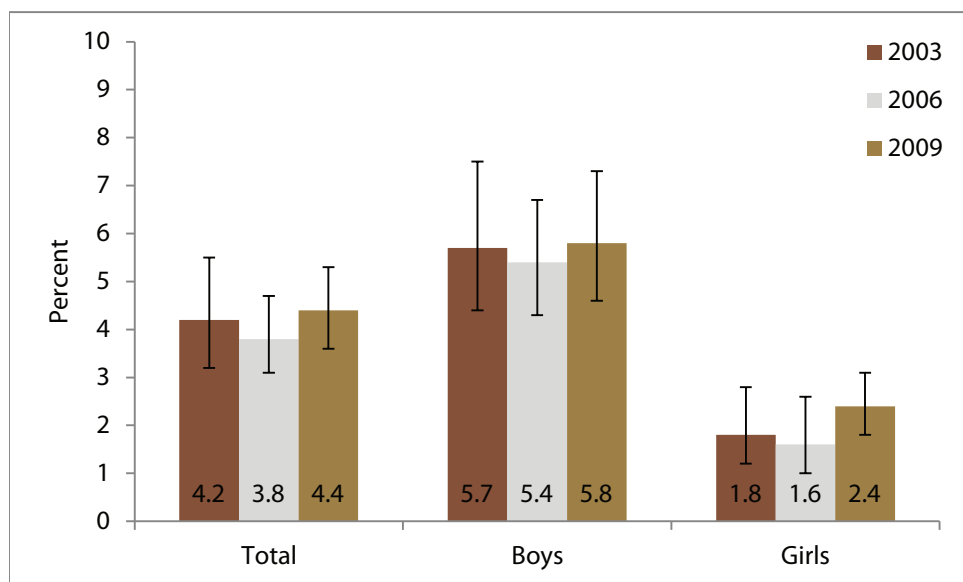
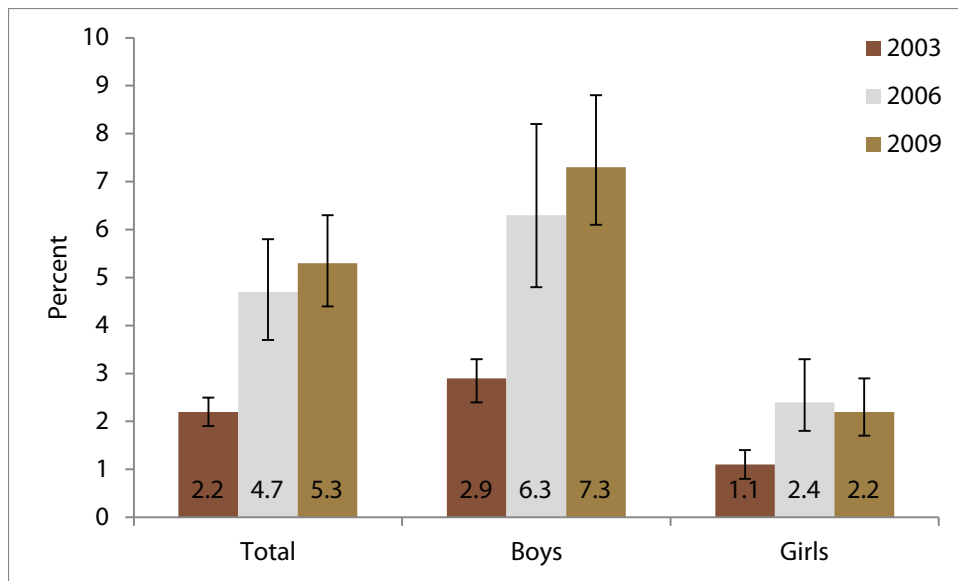


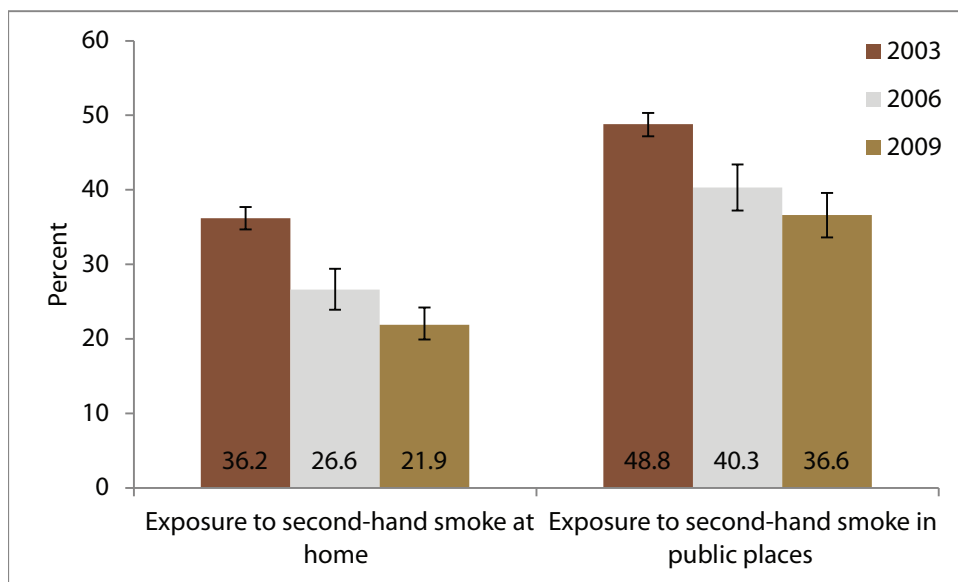
Figure 5: Current bidi smoking by gender – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009



Exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS)

Exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) at home decreased between 2003 (36.2%) and 2009 (21.9%) (Figure 6). Exposure to SHS in public places followed the same pattern with a decrease between 2003 (48.8%) and 2009 (36.6%).

Figure 6: Exposure to secondhand smoke – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009



Exposure to indirect advertising

The percentage of students offered free cigarettes increased significantly between 2003 (8.1%) and 2006 (11.2%), but then returned to the 2003 level in 2009 (8.1%) (Figure 7).

Cessation

Overall, two-thirds of students who currently smoke cigarettes reported that they wanted to stop smoking immediately (Figure 8). In 2009, 67.2% of the smokers reported that they had tried to stop smoking in the past year but had failed. The percentage of current smokers who reported that they had received help to stop smoking increased significantly from 81.8% in 2006 to over 94.3% in 2009.

Figure 7: Students who were offered free cigarettes – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009

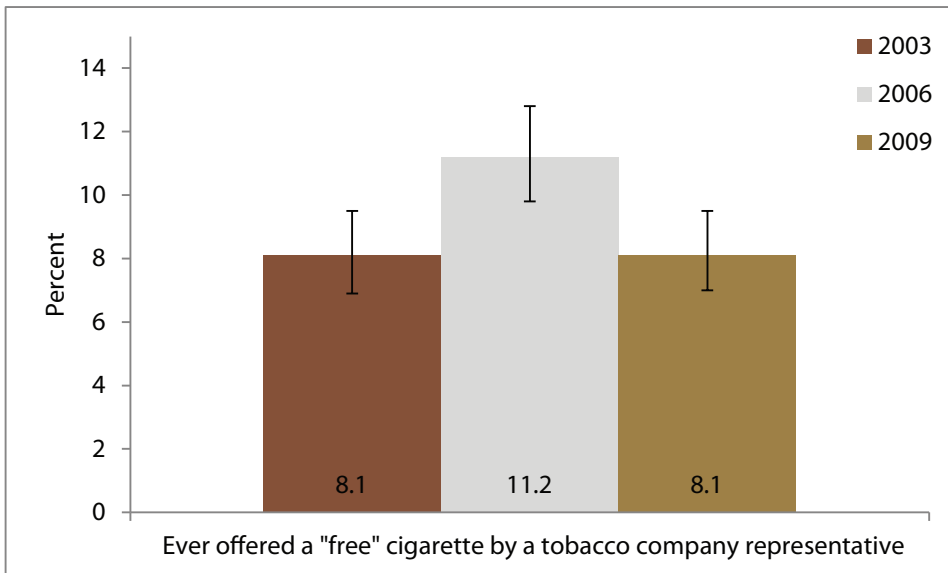
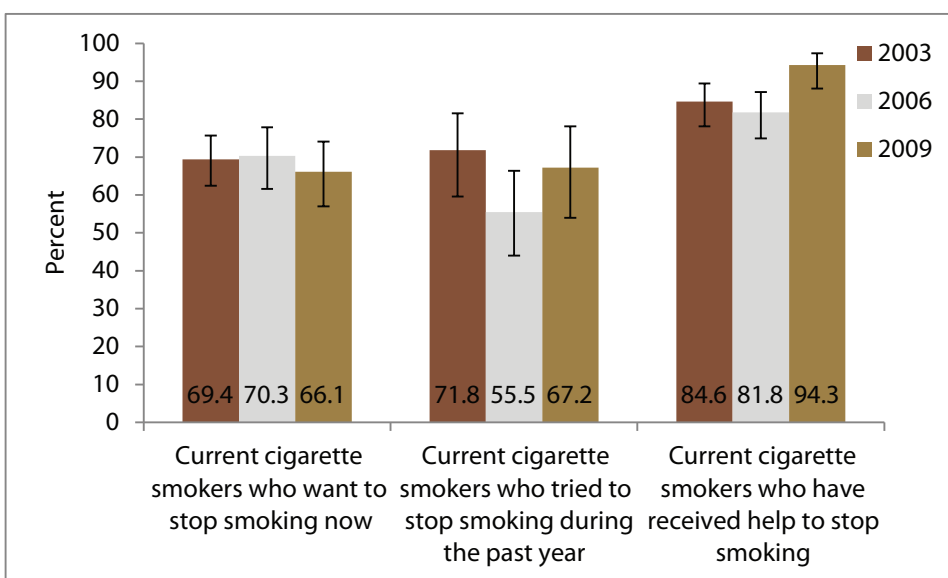


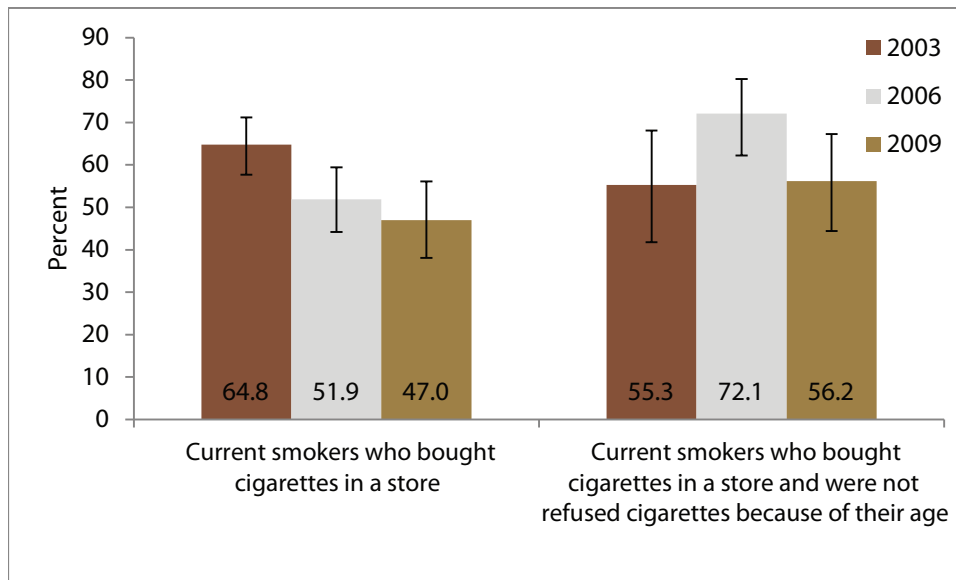
Figure 8: Current cigarette smokers who want to stop, tried to stop or received help to stop smoking – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009



Access to Minors

The percentage of students who currently smoke and who reported buying their cigarettes in a store significantly decreased from 2003 (64.8%) to 2009 (47.0%)(Figure 9). However, of those smokers who bought their cigarettes in a store, over half (56.2%) reported in 2009 that they were not refused purchase because of their age.

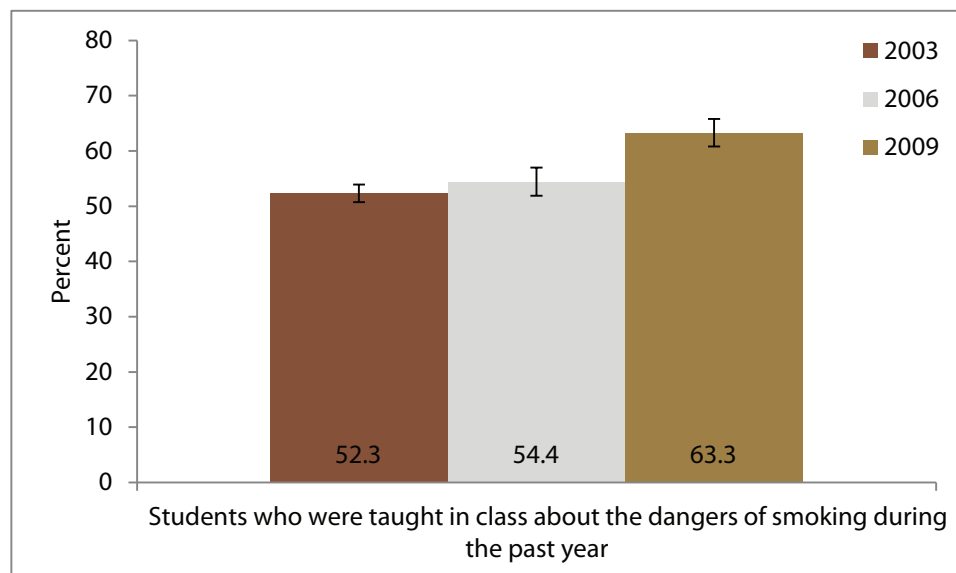
Figure 9: Current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes in a store and were not refused purchase because of their age – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009



Teaching in schools

The percentage of students who reported that they were taught about the dangers of smoking during the school year significantly increased from 52.3% in 2003 and 54.4% in 2006 to 63.3% in 2009. (Figure 10)

Figure 10: Students who were taught about the dangers of tobacco smoking in school – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009



Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS)

The GSPS, a survey of all personnel working in schools selected to participate in the GYTS, was designed to collect information on tobacco use; knowledge and attitudes of school personnel towards tobacco; existence and effectiveness of tobacco control policies in schools; and training and materials available for implementing tobacco prevention and control interventions. A national GSPS was conducted in India in 2006 and 2009. This report only includes data from school administrators and teachers.

METHODS

The GSPS is a survey of all personnel working in schools selected to participate in the GYTS. All personnel working in the selected schools are eligible to participate in the GSPS. The GSPS uses self-administered, anonymous data collection procedures. Names of schools or personnel are not collected and participation is voluntary.

Sampling Design

GSPS was not completed in the first round (2003) for all states; therefore, the state-level GSPS data could not be combined into a national corpus by representative estimate. For the 2006 India GSPS, the school response rate was 100% and the school personnel response rate was 80.6%. The overall response rate was 80.6%. A total of 2,660 teachers and administrators completed the survey in 2006. In the 2009 India GSPS, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan were included in the Central region instead of the North region without any change in the methodology used in 2006. In 2009, the school response rate was 97.8% and the school personnel response rate was 84.3%. The overall response rate was 82.5%. A total of 2,575 teachers and administrators completed the survey in 2009. The GSPS data were weighted to adjust for sample selection (school) and non-response (school and individual levels).

Data analysis

As with GYTS, SUDAAN was used to compute weighted prevalence estimates, standard errors of the estimates, and 95% confidence intervals, which are shown as the lower and upper bounds.

Questionnaire

The GSPS India questionnaire included questions covering five categories: tobacco use, knowledge and attitudes regarding tobacco, school policy, school curriculum and demographics. The questionnaire was designed with no skip patterns to allow all respondents to answer all questions. The survey used a self-administered questionnaire which was translated from English into regional languages (Hindi, Oriya, Bangla, Marathi, Gujarathi, Assamese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada) and pre-tested in the respective regions before being administered in the schools.

RESULTS

Tobacco Use

Current tobacco use among school personnel was at 28.1% in 2006 and 23.4% in 2009 (Figure 11). Current tobacco smoking decreased from 2006 (21.5%) to 2009 (13.9%). Use of tobacco on school property decreased from 15.6% in 2006 to 9.6% in 2009.

Current cigarette smoking decreased from 2006 (19.6%) to 2009 (10.3%) (Figure 12). Current bidi smoking among school personnel was reported for the first time under the GSPS in 2009 and was at 10.5%.

Access to teaching materials and training

Tobacco use prevention curricula were included in only four in ten schools (44.4% in 2009) (Figure 14). In addition, almost nine in ten teachers think teachers need specific training to help students avoid use of tobacco, yet only 10.1% of the teachers had received that training in 2009. Only one-third (37.8%) of teachers had access to teaching and learning materials about tobacco use. Half of the personnel reported that their school did organize a non-classroom programme on tobacco prevention during the past year.

School policies

There was no significant change in knowledge about school policies between 2006 and 2009 (Figure 13). Over 90% of school personnel agreed schools should have a policy prohibiting tobacco use among students and personnel; however, in 2009, approximately one-third of the schools did not have such policies. School personnel reported that over 90% of schools that had such policies enforced them.

Figure 11: Current tobacco use among school personnel (teachers and administrators) – GSPS India 2006 and 2009

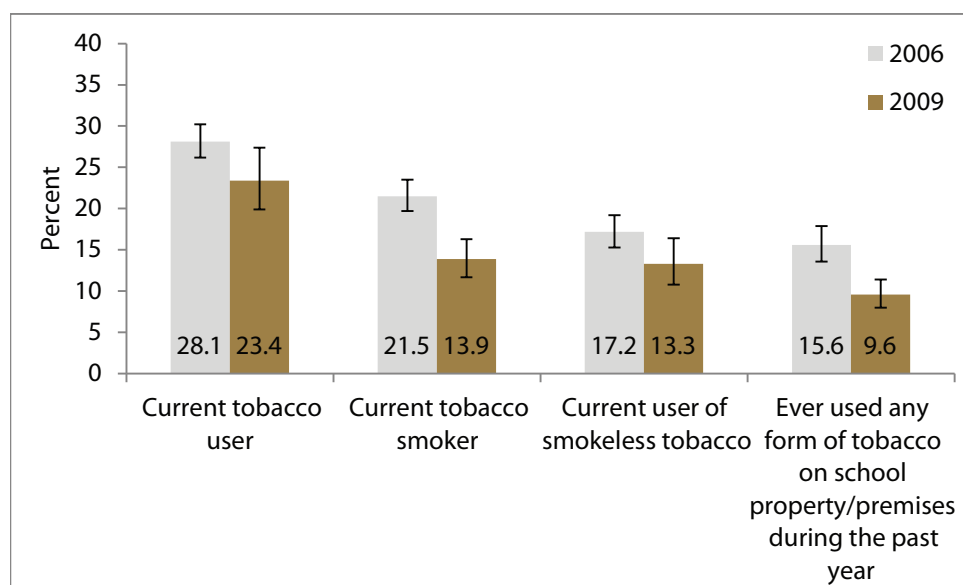


Figure 12: Current tobacco smoking among school personnel (teachers and administrators) – GSPS India 2006 and 2009

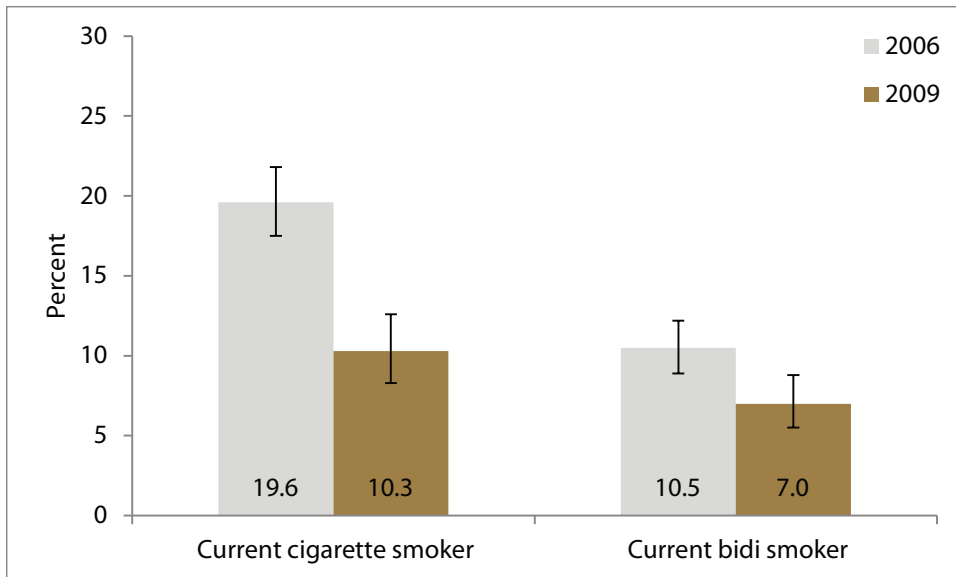


Figure 13: School policies regarding tobacco use – GSPS India 2006 and 2009

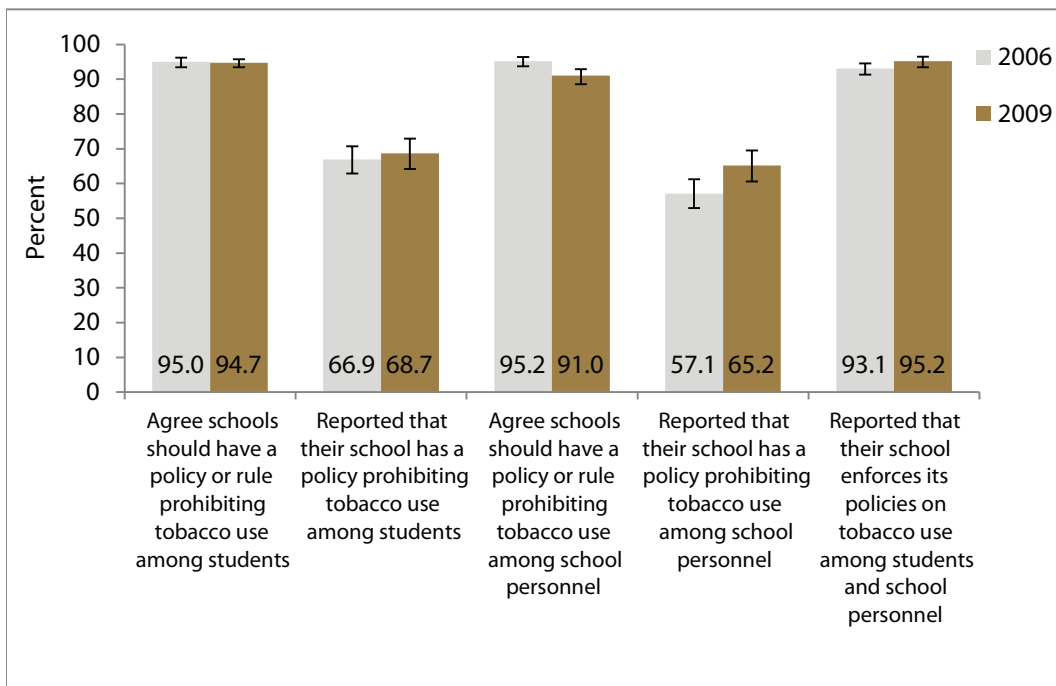
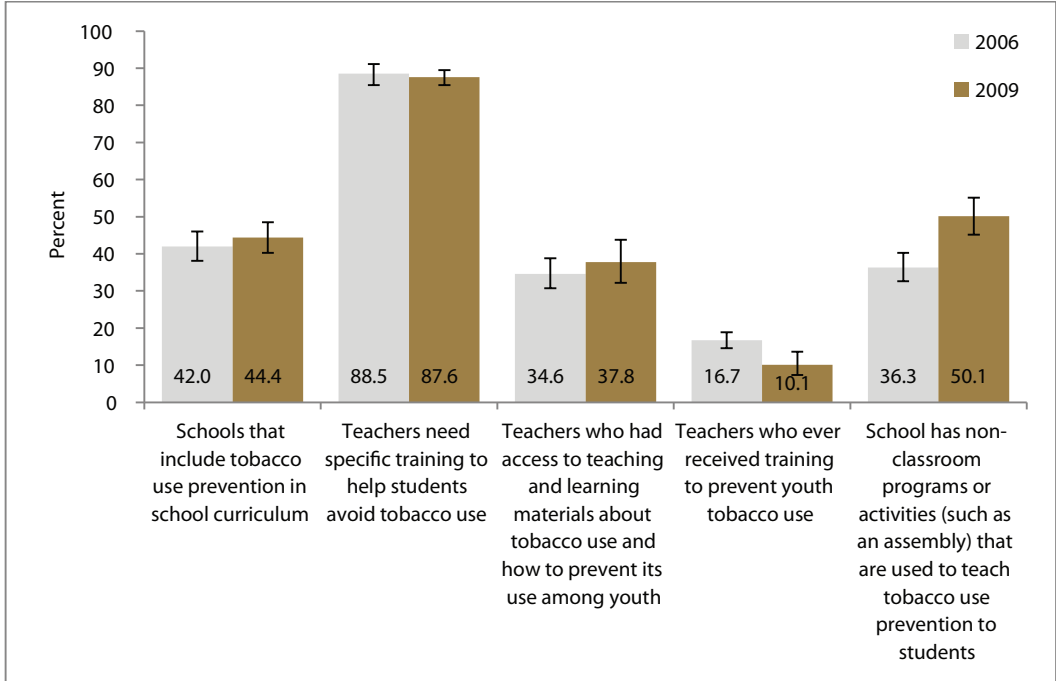


Figure 14: Access to teaching materials and training of school personnel – GSPS India 2006 and 2009



RECOMMENDATIONS¹

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

- Smokeless tobacco use is the most common form of tobacco use among youth followed by bidi smoking. Both these forms of tobacco are easily affordable to youth due to low prices. Increasing tobacco taxes is an effective means of reducing consumption especially among youth. This calls for action by the Ministry of Finance and State Governments to increase taxes on smokeless tobacco products and bidis to protect youth.
- With the bans on smoking in all public places, including health-care facilities and educational facilities, there has been some decrease in Second Hand Smoke (SHS) exposure among youth. However, a large percentage of youth are still exposed to SHS both in public places and at home. This calls for greater focus on capacity building for enforcement of the smoke free laws in public places and also raising awareness through mass media campaigns about the ill effects of smoking in homes on the non-smoking family members especially children. In addition, these messages can be disseminated at the village level by training and providing IEC materials to grassroots-level health workers.
- The tobacco control law in India bans sale to minors. However, the majority of minors were easily able to buy tobacco products despite being under age. This calls for greater focus on training retailers and law enforcers on the law and their role in its implementation. Regular checks can be done through “dummy customers” who are minors and violators duly fined. Additionally, prominent display of point of sale boards of “no sales to minors” which is required by law should be enforced and monitored by health, excise and other municipal officials who visit retail shops regularly.
- As per COTPA, tobacco advertisement, sponsorship and promotion in any form are banned. Despite this, students were offered free tobacco products in absolute violation of the law. Enforcement of laws banning promotion and free distribution of tobacco products is required to protect youth from early trial of tobacco products.
- The “Tobacco-Free Schools” policy initiated in India in June 2009 should be adopted by and effectively implemented in all schools. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has directed all CBSE schools to implement this policy, but more focused action is required by MoHRD and the Department of Education to ensure that all schools are tobacco-free premises. The tobacco control law also bans sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions and heads/principals of these institutions need to take action on all the violators, i.e. tobacco retailers selling around schools, colleges etc. in collaboration with the local administration.
- School-based health promotion programmes should be undertaken to alert students about the harmful effects of tobacco use. Lifestyle skills including refusal skill programs for youth must be developed in collaboration with the Ministry of HRD and implemented in all schools.

¹ The policy recommendations are consistent with the recommendations from the WHO FCTC and MPOWER. These recommendations are views expressed by the Government of India and are not necessarily those of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

- As per GYTS, the majority of students who are tobacco users want to quit usage. However, tobacco cessation facilities are not freely available in the country. There is a strong need to provide tobacco cessation training to the school/college counselors and para medical staff to equip them with skills to assist the students. In addition, a national tobacco cessation telephone Quitline needs to be launched on an urgent basis to provide easily accessible and confidential tobacco cessation services for tobacco users, especially the youth.
- Increased efforts are required to raise awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use, with a special focus on youth. Hard hitting mass media campaigns should be carried out to ensure that the youth are regularly seeing tobacco control messages in all forms of media that they are exposed to, i.e. television, radio, cinema halls, outdoor hoardings, etc. These messages should resonate with youth and should be aired/displayed continuously throughout the year so that the health messages given in schools are reinforced on regular basis to prevent initiation of tobacco use at a tender age.
- India is a large and diverse country with large variations in tobacco use prevalence and attitudes in various states. It was due to this fact that the Global Adult Tobacco Survey 2009-2010 was conducted at the state-level to provide valuable state specific data on tobacco use. The next round of GYTS also needs to be conducted on similar lines, to give state level estimates about tobacco usage, knowledge and attitudes among youth.

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- Only a small percentage of teachers received training on tobacco use prevention or had access to learning materials on the subject. There is a need to increase the availability of teaching materials to all teachers and provide training on prevention programmes for students. Teacher training modules have been developed by MOHFW and need to be disseminated to all schools in collaboration with MoHRD.
- In addition, inclusion of tobacco use prevention information in the school curriculum was reported from less than half of the schools. This is an another area in which Departments of Education in the states and MoHRD can take action.

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Appendix 1

Table 1: Response rates – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009

	GYTS RESPONSE RATES		
	2003	2006	2009
School (%)	98.6	99.4	98.3
Class (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Student (%)	85.2	82.3	80.9
Overall (%)	84.0	81.8	79.6
Students 13-15 years (n)	57,251	11,789	10,112

Table 2: Response rates – GSPS India 2006 and 2009

	GSPS RESPONSE RATES	
	2006	2009
School (%)	100.0	97.8
Personnel (%)	80.6	84.3
Overall (%)	80.6	82.5
Teachers and administrators (n)	2,660	2,575

Table 3a: Prevalence of tobacco use by gender – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009

	2003			2006			2009		
	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Current tobacco user	16.9 (15.5–18.4)	21.6 (19.6–23.7)	9.7 (8.0–11.6)	13.7 (11.6–16.3)	16.8 (14.2–19.9)	9.4 (7.1–12.5)	14.6 (13.0–16.3)	19.0 (16.8–21.4)	8.3 (7.0–9.9)
Current tobacco smoker	8.1 (7.0–9.3)	10.5 (9.1–12.2)	4.2 (3.4–5.3)	7.0 (5.8–8.4)	9.4 (7.6–11.6)	3.6 (2.8–4.6)	8.1 (7.1–9.3)	11.2 (9.7–12.9)	3.7 (3.0–4.6)
Current user of smokeless tobacco	14.0 (12.6–15.4)	18.0 (16.0–20.1)	7.9 (6.3–9.8)	9.4 (7.5–11.6)	10.7 (8.6–13.2)	7.5 (5.5–10.3)	9.0 (7.7–10.4)	11.1 (9.3–13.1)	6.0 (5.0–7.1)
Current cigarette smoker	4.2 (3.2–5.5)	5.7 (4.4–7.5)	1.8 (1.2–2.8)	3.8 (3.1–4.7)	5.4 (4.3–6.7)	1.6 (1.0–2.6)	4.4 (3.6–5.3)	5.8 (4.6–7.3)	2.4 (1.8–3.1)
Current bidi smoker	2.2 (1.9–2.5)	2.9 (2.4–3.3)	1.1 (0.8–1.4)	4.7 (3.7–5.8)	6.3 (4.8–8.2)	2.4 (1.8–3.3)	5.3 (4.4–6.3)	7.3 (6.1–8.8)	2.2 (1.7–2.9)

Table 3b: Prevalence of SHS exposure, indirect advertising, smoking cessation, access to minors, and teaching in schools – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009

	2003	2006	2009
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Exposure to SHS at home	36.2 (34.7–37.7)	26.6 (23.9–29.4)	21.9 (19.9–24.2)
Exposure to SHS in public places	48.8 (47.2–50.3)	40.3 (37.2–43.4)	36.6 (33.6–39.6)
Ever offered a “free” cigarette by a tobacco company representative	8.1 (6.9–9.5)	11.2 (9.8–12.8)	8.1 (7.0–9.5)
Current cigarette smokers who want to stop smoking now	69.4 (62.4–75.7)	70.3 (61.6–77.8)	66.1 (57.0–74.1)
Current cigarette smokers who tried to stop smoking during the past year	71.8 (59.6–81.5)	55.5 (44.0–66.4)	67.2 (54.0–78.1)
Current cigarette smokers who have received help to stop smoking	84.6 (78.1–89.4)	81.8 (74.9–87.1)	94.3 (88.1–97.4)
Current smokers who bought cigarettes in a store	64.8 (57.7–71.2)	51.9 (44.2–59.4)	47.0 (38.1–56.1)
Current smokers who bought cigarettes in a store and were not refused cigarettes because of their age	55.3 (41.8–68.1)	72.1 (62.2–80.2)	56.2 (44.4–67.3)
Students who were taught in class about the dangers of smoking during the past year	52.3 (50.7–53.9)	54.4 (51.9–57.0)	63.3 (60.8–65.8)

Table 4: Prevalence of tobacco use, school policies, access to teaching materials and training of school personnel – GSPS India 2006 and 2009

	2006	2009
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Current tobacco user	28.1 (26.2–30.2)	23.4 (19.9–27.4)
Current tobacco smoker	21.5 (19.7–23.5)	13.9 (11.7–16.3)
Current user of smokeless tobacco	17.2 (15.3–19.2)	13.3 (10.8–16.4)
Ever used any form of tobacco on school property/premises during the past year	15.6 (13.6–17.9)	9.6 (8.0–11.4)
Current cigarette smoker	19.6 (17.5–21.8)	10.3 (8.3–12.6)
Current bidi smoker	10.5 (8.9–12.2)	7.0 (5.5–8.8)
Agree schools should have a policy or rule prohibiting tobacco use among students	95.0 (93.4–96.2)	94.7 (93.4–95.7)
Reported that their school has a policy prohibiting tobacco use among students	66.9 (62.9–70.7)	68.7 (64.2–72.9)
Agree schools should have a policy or rule prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel	95.2 (93.7–96.4)	91.0 (88.6–92.9)
Reported that their school has a policy prohibiting tobacco use among school personnel	57.1 (52.9–61.2)	65.2 (60.6–69.5)
Reported that their school enforces its policies on tobacco use among students and school personnel	93.1 (91.3–94.5)	95.2 (93.4–96.5)
Schools that include tobacco use prevention in school curriculum	42.0 (38.1–46.0)	44.4 (40.3–48.5)
Teachers need specific training to help students avoid tobacco use	88.5 (85.4–91.1)	87.6 (85.4–89.5)
Teachers who had access to teaching and learning materials about tobacco use and how to prevent its use among youth	34.6 (30.7–38.8)	37.8 (32.2–43.8)
Teachers who ever received training to prevent youth tobacco use	16.7 (14.6–18.9)	10.1 (7.4–13.6)
School has non-classroom programs or activities (such as an assembly) that are used to teach tobacco use prevention to students	36.3 (32.6–40.3)	50.1 (45.2–55.1)

APPENDIX 2

Guidelines for tobacco-free schools/educational institutions

1. Display of "Tobacco-free school" or "Tobacco-free institution" board at a prominent place on the boundary wall outside the main entrance.
2. No sale of tobacco products inside the premises and within a radius of 100 yards from schools/educational institutions, and mandatory signage in this regard shall be displayed prominently near the main gate and on the boundary wall of the school/institute.
3. No smoking or chewing of tobacco inside the premises of the institution by students/teachers/other staff members/visitors.
4. Display of signboards "No Smoking Area–Smoking here is an offence" of 60 X 30 cm size inside the institution (as mandated by law).
5. Posters with information about the harmful effects of tobacco shall be displayed at prominent places in the schools/institutions. Students shall be encouraged to make their own posters on tobacco control themes.
6. A copy of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) 2003 shall be available with the principal/head of school/institution (may be downloaded from the website of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare: www.mohfw.nic.in).
7. A "Tobacco Control Committee" shall be in place. It may be chaired by the school head/principal, with members comprising a science teacher or any other teachers, school counsellor (if available), at least two NSS/ NCC/Scout students, at least two parent representatives, area MLA, area SHO, municipal councillor, member of PRIs, or any other member. The committee shall monitor the tobacco control initiatives of the school/ institute. The committee shall meet quarterly and report to the district administration.
8. Integrate tobacco control activities with the ongoing School Health Programme of the state.
9. Promote writing of anti-tobacco slogans on school/institute stationery.
10. The principal/head of school/institute shall recognize tobacco control initiatives by students/teachers/other staff and certificates of appreciation or awards may be given.
11. State Nodal Officer for Tobacco Control in the State Health Directorate may be consulted for technical or any other inputs.

Link to CBSE circular on Tobacco-free school/educational institution: (www.cbse.nic.in/circulars/cir18-2009.doc)

Link to Cenbosec (Comprehensive School Health Policy): http://www.whoIndia.org/LinkFiles/NMH_Resources_Health_Policy_for_schools.pdf

APPENDIX 3

Tobacco Control Act, 2003: A brief overview

Tobacco is the foremost cause of preventable death in the world today. In India, tobacco attributable deaths currently range between 800,000 and 900,000 per year. The cost of the tobacco attributable burden of just three groups of diseases—cancer, heart disease and lung disease—was estimated as Rs 30,833 crore in 2002–2003.

Legislation on tobacco control:

To curb the use of tobacco in India, the Government of India (GoI) enacted a comprehensive tobacco control act in May 2003 called Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act (COTPA), 2003.

The Act is applicable to all products containing tobacco in any form, e.g. cigarettes, cigars, cheroots, *bidis*, *gutkha*, *paan masala* (containing tobacco), *khaini*, *mawa*, *mishri*, snuff, etc. as detailed in the Schedule to the Act.

Main provisions of the Act:

Section 4: Ban on smoking in public places which includes all public and private offices, all workplaces, shopping malls, cinema theatres, court buildings, public conveyances, hotels, restaurants including refreshment rooms, coffee houses/homes, canteens, banquet halls, discotheques, pubs, bars, clubs, auditoriums including open auditoriums, hospital buildings, railway stations and railway waiting rooms, amusement centres, libraries, airport lounges, bus stops, etc.

- Prohibition of smoking in public places (from 1 May 2004 and Smoke-Free Rules with effect from 2 October 2008).
- Fine of up to Rs 200 for smoking in public places.

Section 5: Ban on all forms of direct and indirect advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products.

- Prohibition of advertisement of tobacco products (with effect from 1 May 2004).
- Fine of up to Rs 1000 or imprisonment or both for first offence and higher fine for repeat offence.

Section 6: Ban on sale of tobacco products to minors.

- Ban on sale of tobacco products to minors (1 May, 2004).
- The provision for aban on the sale of tobacco products within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions (1 December 2004 and display of board by Educational Institutions Rules in January 2009).
- Fine of up to Rs 200.

Section 7: Depiction of specified health warnings on tobacco product packages.

- The Packaging and Labeling Rules were implemented from 31 May 2009.
- Fine of up to Rs 5000 or imprisonment or both for first offence and higher fine for repeat offence.

Section 11: Mandatory depiction of tar and nicotine contents along with maximum permissible limits on tobacco packs (the rules in respect of these provisions of the Act have not yet been notified).

APPENDIX 4

Comparison of variables – GYTS India 2003, 2006 and 2009

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION 2003	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION 2006	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION 2009
Current Cigarette Smoker	Current Cigarette Smoker, percent smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days of the past 30 days	Current Cigarette Smoker, percent smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days of the past 30 days	Current Cigarette Smoker, percent smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days of the past 30 days
Current Bidi Smoker	Current Bidi Smoker, percent smoked bidis on 1 or more days of the past 30 days	Current Bidi Smoker, percent smoked bidis on 1 or more days of the past 30 days	Current Bidi Smoker, percent smoked bidis on 1 or more days of the past 30 days
Current tobacco use other than cigarettes	Percent of Current Users of Tobacco other than cigarettes, percent used other tobacco on 1 or more days of the past 30 days	Percent of Current Users of Tobacco other than cigarettes, percent used other tobacco on 1 or more days of the past 30 days	Percent of Current Users of Tobacco other than cigarettes, percent used other tobacco on 1 or more days of the past 30 days
Current use of any tobacco	Percent of Current Users of Any Tobacco Product (apply, chew or smoke) in the past 30 days	Percent of Current Users of Any Tobacco Product in the past 30 days	Percent of Current Users of Any Tobacco Product in the past 30 days
Current any smoked tobacco use	Current Any Smoker, Percent who smoked tobacco in any form during the past 30 days	Current Any Smoker, Percent who smoked tobacco in any form (cigarettes or bidis) during the past 30 days	Current Any Smoker, Percent who smoked tobacco in any form (cigarettes or bidis) during the past 30 days
Current smokeless tobacco use	Current Chewer/Applier of Tobacco, percent chewed / applied tobacco on 1 or more days in the last 30 days	Current Chewer/Applier of Tobacco, percent chewed / applied tobacco on 1 or more days in the last 30 days	Current Chewer/Applier of Tobacco, percent chewed / applied tobacco on 1 or more days in the last 30 days
Never cigarette smokers susceptible to start smoking	not asked	never cigarette smokers who are susceptible to starting smoking	never cigarette smokers who are susceptible to starting smoking
Never tobacco (cigarettes or bidis) smokers susceptible to start smoking	not asked	never smokers of cigarettes and bidis who are susceptible to starting smoking	never smokers of cigarettes and bidis who are susceptible to starting smoking
Live in homes where others smoke	Percent who have had 1+ people smoke in their home during the past 7 days	Percent who have had 1+ people smoke in their home during the past 7 days	Percent who have had 1+ people smoke in their home during the past 7 days

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION 2003	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION 2006	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION 2009
Around others who smoke in places outside their home	Percent of who have had 1+ people smoke in their presence - other than their home - during the past 7 days	Percent of who have had 1+ people smoke in their presence - other than their home - during the past 7 days	Percent of who have had 1+ people smoke in their presence - other than their home - during the past 7 days
Taught dangers of tobacco use in school	Percent who say they were taught in one of their classes about the dangers of smoking or chewing tobacco	Percent who had been taught in class, during the past year, about the dangers of smoking	Percent who had been taught in class, during the past year, about the dangers of smoking
Saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards (point of sale or elsewhere) in the past 30 days	not asked	Percent who saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards in the past 30 days	Percent who saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards in the past 30 days
Pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days	Percent who have seen a lot of advertisements for cigarettes in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days	not asked	not asked
Current cigarette smokers who want to stop smoking	Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers who want to stop smoking now	Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers who want to stop smoking now	Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers who want to stop smoking now
Current cigarette smokers who tried to stop smoking during the past year	Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers who tried to stop smoking during the past year	Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers who tried to stop smoking during the past year	Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers who tried to stop smoking during the past year
Current cigarette smokers who have received help to stop smoking	Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers who have received help or advice to stop smoking	Percent of current smokers who have received help to stop smoking	Percent of current smokers who have received help to stop smoking
Buy cigarettes in a store	Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers who usually get their tobacco by purchasing them in a store	Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers who usually get their tobacco by purchasing them in a store	Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers who usually get their tobacco by purchasing them in a store
Current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes in a store in the past 30 days who were NOT refused cigarettes because of their age	Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers who bought tobacco in a store and were not refused cigarette purchase because of their age	Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers who bought tobacco in a store and were not refused cigarette purchase because of their age	Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers who bought tobacco in a store and were not refused cigarette purchase because of their age
Offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative	Percent who say a cigarette company person or cigarette vendor has offered them a free cigarette	Percent who say a cigarette company person or cigarette vendor has offered them a free cigarette	Percent who say a cigarette company person or cigarette vendor has offered them a free cigarette

India 2006 (Ages 13-15) Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)



FACT SHEET

The India GYTS includes data on prevalence of cigarette and other tobacco use as well as information on five determinants of tobacco use: access/availability and price, exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS), cessation, media and advertising, and school curriculum. These determinants are components India could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The India GYTS was a school-based survey of students in grades 8, 9 and 10 conducted in 2006.

A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for India. At the first stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to enrollment size. At the second stage, classes were randomly selected and all students in selected classes were eligible to participate. The school response rate was 99.4%, the class response rate was 100.0%, the student response rate was 82.3%, and the overall response rate was 81.8%. A total of 11,789 students aged 13-15 participated in the India GYTS.

Prevalence

- 12.0% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Boy = 14.4%, Girl = 8.7%)
- 13.7% currently use any tobacco product (Boy = 16.8%, Girl = 9.4%)
- 3.8% currently smoke cigarettes (Boy = 5.4%, Girl = 1.6%)
- 11.9% currently use other tobacco products (Boy = 14.3%, Girl = 8.5%)
- 15.1% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year

Knowledge and Attitudes

- 32.1% think boys and 16.7% think girls who smoke have more friends
- 30.2% think boys and 20.1% think girls who smoke look more attractive

Access and Availability - Current Smokers

- 9.9% usually smoke at home
- 51.9% buy cigarettes in a store
- 72.1% who bought cigarettes in a store were NOT refused purchase because of their age

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

- 26.6% live in homes where others smoke in their presence
- 40.3% are around others who smoke in places outside their home
- 74.0% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 67.9% think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 35.2% have one or more parents who smoke
- 6.1% have most or all friends who smoke

Cessation - Current Smokers

- 70.3% want to stop smoking
- 55.5% tried to stop smoking during the past year
- 81.8% have ever received help to stop smoking

Media and Advertising

- 74.0% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
- 71.6% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days
- 11.2% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative

School

- 54.5% had been taught in class, during the past year, about the dangers of smoking
- 37.1% had discussed in class, during the past year, reasons why people their age smoke
- 51.2% had been taught in class, during the past year, the effects of tobacco use

Highlights

- 13.7% of students currently use any form of tobacco; 3.8% currently smoke cigarettes; 11.9% currently use some other form of tobacco.
- SHS exposure is high – more than one-quarter of the students live in homes where others smoke, and 2 in 5 students are exposed to smoke around others outside of the home; over one-third of the students have at least one parent who smokes.
- Nearly 7 in 10 students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Three-quarters of the students think smoking in public places should be banned.
- Seven in 10 current smokers want to stop smoking.
- Three-quarters of the students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days; 7 in 10 students saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards in the past 30 days.

India 2009 (Ages 13-15) Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)



FACT SHEET

The India GYTS includes data on prevalence of cigarette and other tobacco use as well as information on five determinants of tobacco use: access/availability and price, exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS), cessation, media and advertising, and school curriculum. These determinants are components India could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The India GYTS was a school-based survey of students in grades 8, 9 and 10 conducted in 2009.

A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for India. At the first stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to enrollment size. At the second stage, classes were randomly selected and all students in selected classes were eligible to participate. The school response rate was 98.3%, the class response rate was 100.0%, the student response rate was 80.9%, and the overall response rate was 79.6%. A total of 10,112 students aged 13-15 participated in the India GYTS.

Prevalence

- 14.6% currently use any tobacco product (Boy = 19.0%, Girl = 8.3%)
- 4.4% currently smoke cigarettes (Boy = 5.8%, Girl = 2.4%)
- 12.5% currently use other tobacco products (Boy = 16.2%, Girl = 7.2%)
- 15.5% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year

Knowledge and Attitudes

- 24.0% think boys and 13.4% think girls who smoke have more friends
- 21.1% think boys and 15.6% think girls who smoke look more attractive

Access and Availability - Current Smokers

- 5.7% usually smoke at home
- 47.0% buy cigarettes in a store
- 56.2% who bought cigarettes in a store were NOT refused purchase because of their age

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

- 21.9% live in homes where others smoke in their presence
- 36.6% are around others who smoke in places outside their home
- 63.9% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 66.8% think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 26.4% have one or more parents who smoke
- 9.5% have most or all friends who smoke

Cessation - Current Smokers

- 66.1% want to stop smoking
- 67.2% tried to stop smoking during the past year
- 94.3% have ever received help to stop smoking

Media and Advertising

- 77.5% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
- 74.4% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days
- 8.1% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative

School

- 63.3% had been taught in class, during the past year, about the dangers of smoking
- 37.8% had discussed in class, during the past year, reasons why people their age smoke
- 55.9% had been taught in class, during the past year, the effects of tobacco use

Highlights

- 14.6% of students currently use any form of tobacco; 4.4% currently smoke cigarettes; 12.5% currently use some other form of tobacco.
- SHS exposure is moderate – one in five students live in homes where others smoke, and more than one-third of the students are exposed to smoke around others outside of the home; one-quarter of the students have at least one parent who smokes.
- Two-thirds of the students think smoke from others is harmful to them.
- Over 6 in 10 students think smoking in public places should be banned.
- Two-thirds of the current smokers want to stop smoking.
- Three-quarters of the students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days; three-quarters of the students saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards.

India 2006

Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS)

FACT SHEET

The India GSPS includes data on prevalence of cigarette and other tobacco use as well as information on attitudes on school policy toward tobacco use, access to teaching materials and training, and attitudes toward tobacco use. These factors are components India could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The India GSPS was a school-based survey of school personnel from the schools that participated in the 2006 India GYTS.

The GYTS was conducted in schools having students in grades 8 through 10. For the GYTS, a two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for all of India. At the first stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to enrollment size. At the second stage, classes were randomly selected and all students in selected classes were eligible to participate. The school response rate was 100.0%. For the GSPS, 80.6% of the school personnel completed the survey, for a total of 2,660 teachers and administrators.

Prevalence of Tobacco Use among School Personnel

- 25.8% ever smoked cigarettes (Admin = 13.2%, Teachers = 26.6%)
- 28.1% currently use any tobacco product (Admin = 17.1%, Teachers = 28.8%)
- 19.6% currently smoke cigarettes (Admin = 7.7%, Teachers = 20.3%)
- 20.5% currently use other tobacco products (Admin = 14.5%, Teachers = 20.8%)
- 15.6% smoked on school property in the past year (Admin = 10.3%, Teachers = 15.9%)

School Policies Prohibiting Tobacco Use

- 95.0% agree schools should have policy prohibiting tobacco use among students
- 66.9% report school has policy prohibiting tobacco use among students
- 95.2% agree schools should have a policy prohibiting tobacco use among personnel
- 57.1% report school has a policy prohibiting tobacco use among personnel
- 93.1% report school enforces policies on tobacco use for students and personnel

Access to Teaching Materials and Training

- 42.0% schools include tobacco use prevention in school curriculum
- 88.5% think teachers need specific training to help students avoid tobacco use
- 34.6% teachers have access to teaching materials on tobacco use
- 16.7% teachers had ever received training on youth tobacco use prevention
- 36.3% schools use non-classroom programs to teach youth tobacco use prevention

Attitudes

- 94.3% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 95.4% think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 84.3% think teacher tobacco use influences youth tobacco use
- 90.2% think tobacco product advertising should be completely banned
- 83.9% think the price of tobacco products should be increased
- 80.5% think the tobacco industry deliberately encourages youth to use tobacco

Highlights

- Nearly 3 in 10 school personnel currently use any tobacco product; 19.6% currently smoke cigarettes and 20.5% currently use other tobacco products.
- Two-thirds of the schools have a policy prohibiting tobacco use among students; nearly 3 in 5 have a policy for personnel; 9 in 10 schools enforce their policies.
- More than 2 in 5 schools include tobacco use prevention in school curriculum.
- Over one-third of teachers have access to teaching materials on tobacco use.
- 16.7% of teachers have ever received training on youth tobacco use prevention.
- More one-third of the schools use non-classroom programs to teach youth tobacco use prevention.
- 94.3% think smoking should be banned from public places.
- Over 4 in 5 think teacher tobacco use influences youth tobacco use.

India 2009

Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS)

FACT SHEET

The India GSPS includes data on prevalence of cigarette and other tobacco use as well as information on attitudes on school policy toward tobacco use, access to teaching materials and training, and attitudes toward tobacco use. These factors are components India could include in a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The India GSPS was a school-based survey of school personnel from the schools that participated in the 2009 India GYTS.

The GYTS was conducted in schools having students in grades 8th, 9th, and 10th. For the GYTS, a two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for all of India. At the first stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to enrollment size. At the second stage, classes were randomly selected and all students in selected classes were eligible to participate. The school response rate was 97.8%. For the GSPS, 84.3% of the school personnel completed the survey, for a total of 2,575 teachers and administrators.

Prevalence of Tobacco Use among School Personnel

- 15.4% ever smoked cigarettes (Admin = 14.4%, Teachers = 15.4%)
- 23.4% currently use any tobacco product (Admin = 18.4%, Teachers = 23.7%)
- 10.3% currently smoke cigarettes (Admin = 6.9%, Teachers = 10.5%)
- 17.5% currently use other tobacco products (Admin = 17.2%, Teachers = 17.5%)
- 9.6% smoked on school property in the past year (Admin = 2.7%, Teachers = 9.9%)

School Policies Prohibiting Tobacco Use

- 94.7% agree schools should have policy prohibiting tobacco use among students
- 68.7% report school has policy prohibiting tobacco use among students
- 91.0% agree schools should have a policy prohibiting tobacco use among personnel
- 65.2% report school has a policy prohibiting tobacco use among personnel
- 95.2% report school enforces policies on tobacco use for students and personnel

Access to Teaching Materials and Training

- 44.4% schools include tobacco use prevention in school curriculum
- 87.6% think teachers need specific training to help students avoid tobacco use
- 37.8% teachers have access to teaching materials on tobacco use
- 10.1% teachers had ever received training on youth tobacco use prevention
- 50.1% schools use non-classroom programs to teach youth tobacco use prevention

Attitudes

- 82.3% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 94.4% think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 86.6% think teacher tobacco use influences youth tobacco use
- 82.2% think the price of tobacco products should be increased
- 75.0% think the tobacco industry deliberately encourages youth to use tobacco

Highlights

- Nearly one-quarter of school personnel currently use any tobacco product; One in 10 currently smoke cigarettes and 17.5% currently use other tobacco products.
- Nearly seven in 10 schools have a policy prohibiting tobacco use among students; Nearly two-thirds have a policy for personnel; More than nine in 10 schools enforce their policies.
- Two in 5 schools include tobacco use prevention in school curriculum.
- More than one-third of the teachers have access to teaching materials on tobacco use.
- One in 10 teachers has ever received training on youth tobacco use prevention.
- Half the schools use non-classroom programs to teach youth tobacco use prevention.
- Four in 5 think smoking should be banned from public places.
- Almost 9 in 10 think teacher tobacco use influences youth tobacco use.



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India