Global Tobacco Surveillance System
GTSS - Three Surveillance Activities

Youth

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

Adults

Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS)
Global Health Professionals Survey (GHPS)
Fundamental Principles

- Partnership
- Consistency
  - Survey Methodology
  - Field Procedures
  - Data Management Techniques
- Sustainability
  - Cost effective
  - Feasibility to repeat
GTSS Plan

Survey Workshop
- Sampling Procedures
- Survey Administration

Conduct Survey

Analysis Workshop
- Epi Info Training
- Data Analysis
- Report Writing

Report Data

Program Workshop
- Media
- ETS
- Cessation
- School
- Access/Availability

Evaluate and Modify Programs

Repeat Survey Every 4 Years

Implement Programs

Tobacco Control Program

Repeat Survey Every 4 Years
GTSS Training Workshop
GTSS Analysis Workshop
GTSS Program/ Policy Workshop
“Linking Data To Action”
Global Youth Tobacco Survey

Purpose

- To enhance the capacity of countries to design, implement, and evaluate their comprehensive tobacco control programs
GYTS Methodology

- School-based
- Ages 13-15
- Self Administered
- Anonymous
GYTS Components

- Prevalence & Consumption
- Knowledge and attitudes
- Young people’s access/availability & price
- Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS)
- Cessation
- Media and advertising
- School curriculum
## GYTS Country Summary

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GYTS 1999-2005

- Planned
- Completed
Key GYTS Findings

- 1 in 10 students currently smoke cigarettes
- 1 in 10 students currently use other tobacco products
- 1 in 4 smokers first tried by age 10
- Little difference in tobacco use between girls and boys
- 2 in 3 smokers want to quit now
- Half of students exposed to smoke in homes and over half exposed to smoke in public places
- 80% saw pro tobacco ads
Potential Opportunities

- Monitor Country National Tobacco Control Action Plans
WHO Regional Offices are working with Member States to develop Country Tobacco Control “Action Plans”

GYTS has been used by countries to:
- Develop Action Plan Objectives
- Advance Tobacco Control Policies
- Evaluate Tobacco Control Strategies
Establishing Global Tobacco Surveillance System

**Adults**

- Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS)
- Global Health Professionals Survey (GHPS)
Global School Personnel Survey

Purpose

- To collect information from school personnel concerning their use of tobacco & their tobacco related school policies & programs

Tobacco Control
GSPS Topics

- Tobacco use
- Knowledge and attitudes
- School policy
- School curriculum
GSPS 2000-2004
Key GSPS Findings

- Teachers in schools with tobacco control policies less likely to use tobacco than teachers in schools without policies
- Few schools have teaching materials regarding tobacco prevention
- Majority of teachers favor of schools enacting tobacco use policies
Purpose

- To collect information from third-year students attending dental, medical, nursing, & pharmacy schools concerning their use of tobacco & their tobacco related school policies & programs
GHPS Topics

- Tobacco use
- Knowledge & attitudes
- Exposure to second-hand smoke
- Cessation
- School curriculum & training
Tobacco Use and Cessation Counseling — Global Health Professionals Survey Pilot Study, 10 Countries, 2005

Tobacco use is projected to cause nearly 450 million deaths worldwide during the next 50 years (1). Health professionals can have a critical role in reducing tobacco use; even brief and simple advice from health professionals can substantially increase smoking cessation rates (2–4). Therefore, one of the strategies to reduce the number of smoking-related deaths is to encourage the involvement of health professionals in tobacco use prevention and cessation counseling. Studies have collected information from health-profession students in various countries about their tobacco use and training as cessation counselors (5–6), however, no study has collected this information cross-nationally by using a consistent survey methodology. The World Health Organization (WHO), CDC, and the Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA) developed the Global Health Professionals Survey (GPHS) to collect data on tobacco use and cessation counseling among health professions students in all WHO member states. This report summarizes findings from the GPHS Pilot Study, which consisted of 16 surveys conducted in 10 countries among third-year students in four health-profession disciplines (dentistry, medicine, nursing, and pharmacy) during the first quarter of 2005. The findings indicated that current cigarette smoking among these students was higher than 20% in seven of the 10 countries surveyed. Nevertheless, 87%–99% of the students surveyed believed they should have a role in counseling patients to quit smoking; only 9%–37% of these third-year students had received any formal training in cessation counseling.
Key Findings

- Current smoking rates above 20% in 7 of 10 countries surveyed
- Male students more likely than female students to currently smoke cigarettes except Serbian dental students
- Majority believe they should advise patients about smoking cessation
Key Findings

- Most believed they should have a role in counseling patients to quit smoking
- Majority (72-99%) believe they should receive cessation counseling training
- Very few (5-37%) students received formal training in cessation counseling
Summary

- Significant unmet need for cessation assistance at the beginning of their careers and for training health professionals in patient counseling
Future Directions

- Work with member states to use GYTS, GSPS and GHPS data to develop and monitor their National Tobacco Control “Action Plans”
- Data dissemination- Public data release
- Sustain resources for the global tobacco program