

CZECH REPUBLIC 2022 COUNTRY REPORT
GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY (GYTS)



CONTENTS

Foreword

Acknowledgements

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Country Demographics
- 1.2 WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and MPOWER
- 1.3 Purpose and Rationale
- 1.4 Current State of Policy
- 1.5 Other Tobacco Surveys
- 1.6 Country Specific Objectives

2. Methodology

- 2.1 Questionnaire
- 2.2 Sampling Design
- 2.3 Data Collection
- 2.4 Data Analysis

3. Results

- 3.1 Tobacco Use
- 3.2 Cessation
- 3.3 Secondhand Smoke
- 3.4 Access and Availability
- 3.5 Media
- 3.6 Knowledge and Attitudes

4. Discussion

- 4.1 Discussion of Survey Findings
- 4.2 Comparison to Previous Tobacco Surveys
- 4.3 Relevance to FCTC
- 4.4 Relevance to Country

5. Recommendations

References

Appendix A: Questionnaire

TABLES

Table 1: Sample sizes and response rates, by region (unweighted) – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022.....	12
Table 2: Detailed tobacco use status among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022.....	13
Table 3: Cigarettes smoked per day among current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022	14
Table 4: Age at cigarette smoking initiation among ever cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022	14
Table 5: Current smokers 13-15 years old who are showing signs of smoking dependence, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022.....	14
Table 6: Smoking tobacco cessation indicators among current smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022.....	15
Table 7: Students 13-15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022.....	16
Table 8: Source for obtaining cigarettes among cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022	17
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, 2022	17
Table 10: Unit of cigarette purchase among current cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022	17
Table 11: Cost of cigarettes among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022.....	18
Table 12: Noticing anti-tobacco information among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022.....	19
Table 13: Noticing of health warnings on cigarette packages among current and never smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022.....	19
Table 14: Noticing tobacco marketing among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022.....	20
Table 15: Ownership and receptivity to tobacco marketing among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022	20
Table 16: Knowledge and attitudes towards smoking cessation and social smoking among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022	21
Table 17: Knowledge and attitudes towards secondhand smoke among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, CZECH REPUBLIC, 2022	21

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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.

A total of 3,450 eligible students completed the survey, of which 3,190 were aged 13-15 years. Data are reported for students aged 13-15 years. The overall response rate was 62 %. The GYTS questionnaire contained 63 multiple-choice questions.

Key findings:

Tobacco smoking

- *Almost half of students (47.3 %) reported ever used tobacco. Overall, 16.4 % reported current tobacco use, currently smokes cigarettes 11.2 %, and 10.2 % reported current smoke of tobacco products other than cigarettes.*

Tobacco and nicotine use

- *Use of smokeless tobacco reported 7.6 % respondents. Total of 10.9 % reported current use of heated tobacco products, significantly more often girls than boys.*
- *Current use of nicotine pouches was reported by 8.1 % students.*
- *Overall, 21.4 % students responded currently using of electronic cigarette and for comparison, in 2016 it was 11.2%. The use of e-cigarettes is becoming increasingly popular among the young people.*

Cessation

- *A total of 54.2 % tobacco smokers tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months.*

Secondhand smoke

- *36.2 % students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home and alarming 69.7 % students were exposed to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place.*

Access & availability

- *Overall, 60.6 % current cigarette smokers were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age.*

The implementing of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey helps to achieve objectives of the Health 2030 (the national prevention agenda for building a healthier nation). Specifically in the following areas: to built data base as well as develop and implement programmes focused on reducing the impact of health risk factors.

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 European WHO Region and is considered an 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:

- *The prevalence of tobacco smoking in 2021 in the adult population was 24.4%. A total of 58.9% of current smokers started smoking regularly between the ages of 15-19 and 6.4% before the age of 14 (NAUTA, 2021).*
- *Around 16 000 people – 1 in 6 – die due to tobacco every year in the Czech Republic (Tobacco, Nicotine and Related Products Report, 2021).*
- *Tobacco use is one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality in the Czech Republic. Almost 20% of all deaths are due to smoking (NAUTA, 2021).*
- *The most recent data from shows that 3070 males and 1816 females 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, 2021).*

It is necessary to monitor trends in youth smoking. Trend analysis can reflect the effectiveness of preventive measures and also provides information on the context of smoking.

1.4 Current State of Policy

Currently, in Czech Republic, there are

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.

Currently, there is a set of tobacco control policies in the Czech Republic that contribute to the implementation of the FCTC and the National Action Plan. A number of measures are included in various pieces of legislation, e.g:

Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke, accessibility of tobacco products and related products:

Act No. 59/2023 Coll. Act amending Act No. 65/2017 Coll., on protection of health against the harmful effects of addictive substances, as amended.

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

Act No. 174/2021 Coll. Act amending Act No. 110/1997 Coll., on food and tobacco products and on amending and supplementing certain related acts, as amended, and other related acts.

Taxation of tobacco products and related products:

Act No. 93/2022 Coll. Act amending Act No. 353/2003 Coll., on excise duties, as amended, and Act No. 235/2004 Coll., on value added tax, as amended.

Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship:

Act No. 40/1995 Coll. Act on the Regulation of Advertising and on the Amendment and Supplementation of Act No. 468/1991 Coll., on the Operation of Radio and Television Broadcasting, as amended.

In 2019, The Government of the Czech Republic approved National Strategy to Prevent and Reduce the Harm Associated with Addictive Behaviour 2019-2027. It is followed by the Addiction Policy Action Plan 2023-2025. The permanent advisory, initiating and coordinating body of the Government of the Czech Republic in the field of integrated drug policy or addiction policy is the Government Council for Coordination of Addiction Policy. Addiction prevention is also included in the Health 2030.

1.5 Other Tobacco Surveys

The GYTS was previously conducted in the Czech Republic in 2002, 2007, 2011 and 2016. In addition to the GYTS, the following surveys were implemented in the Czech Republic: HBSC in 2022 and ESPAD in 2019 (last rounds).

The National Survey on Tobacco and Alcohol Use in the Czech Republic (NAUTA) is conducted annually by the National Institute of Public Health. The survey collects data focused on the use of tobacco, nicotine and alcohol in the Czech population aged 15 years and older.

1.6 Country Specific Objectives

In this section, write specific objectives using baseline GYTS Data as a starting point. Make sure objectives are SMART: specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time-bound.

The Health 2030 includes following objectives for 2030:

- *Reduce the proportion of daily smokers aged 15 and over from 21.5% to 15%.*
- *Reduce cancer mortality from 258 deaths to 240 per 100 000 population.*
- *Reduce the rate of premature deaths per 100 000 population from 256.8 to 228.9.*
- *Increase healthy life expectancy at birth from 62.7 to 65.7 years for men and from 64 to 66 years for women.*

The Addiction Policy Action Plan 2023-2025 includes this objective:

- *To allocate 30 million. CZK (excluding VAT) from the state budget for the implementation of a long-term prevention, information and awareness-raising campaign to promote prevention and reduce the impact of addictive behaviour.*

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Questionnaire

The GYTS questionnaire contained 63 multiple-choice questions. The survey included 42 questions from the GYTS Standard Core Questionnaire, 16 selected optional questions, and 5 country-specific questions. The final questionnaire was translated into Czech and back-translated into English to check for accuracy. The 2022 Czech Republic questionnaire is provided in **Appendix A**.

2.2 Sampling Design

The 2022 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 in grades 7 – 9 of elementary school, grades 1 and 2 of a 6-year grammar school and grades 2 – 4 of an 8-year grammar school or conservatory. 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 68 schools and 192 classrooms. 3 190 students participated in the GYTS. The grades that were sampled for the 2022 GYTS were 7, 8, 9 of elementary school, grades 1 and 2 of a 6-year grammar school and grades 2, 3, 4 of an 8-year grammar school or conservatory.

2.3 Data Collection

Data collection took place from April to June 2022, and was supported by 40 field staff.

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 2022 Czech Republic GYTS, 3 450 questionnaires were completed in 68 schools. A total of 3 450 students participated in the GYTS of which 3 190 were aged 13 to 15 years. The school response rate was 79,1 %, the class response rate was 96%, and the student response rate was 81,7 %. The overall response rate was 62%.

Table 1: Sample sizes and response rates, by region (unweighted) – GYTS Czech Republic, 2022.

	Total
<i>School Level</i>	
Number of Sampled Schools	86
Number of Participating Schools	68
School Response Rate (%)	79,1 %
<i>Class Level</i>	
Number of Sampled Classes	200
Number of Participating Classes	192
Class Response Rate (%)	96 %
<i>Student Level</i>	
Number of Sampled Students	4 221
Number of Participating Students	3 450
Student Response Rate (%)	81,7 %
Overall Response Rate (%)¹	62.0%

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

3. RESULTS

[In each of the subsections, describe the results from each table.]

3.1 Tobacco Use

Table 2: Detailed tobacco use status among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, Czech Republic, 2022.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Smoked Tobacco			
Current tobacco smokers ¹	16.4 (13.2 - 20.1)	14.1 (11.3 - 17.6)	18.7 (14.8 - 23.5)
Current cigarette smokers ²	11.2 (8.6 - 14.6)	9.0 (6.9 - 11.6)	13.6 (9.9 - 18.3)
Frequent cigarette smokers ³	2.5 (1.6 - 3.9)	1.4 (0.8 - 2.4)	3.7 (2.2 - 6.0)
Current smokers of other tobacco ⁴	10.2 (8.1 - 12.6)	9.0 (6.9 - 11.6)	11.5 (9.0 - 14.6)
Ever tobacco smokers ⁵	41.8 (38.2 - 45.4)	41.0 (37.5 - 44.7)	42.6 (37.8 - 47.6)
Ever cigarette smokers ⁶	34.1 (30.2 - 38.3)	32.8 (28.7 - 37.2)	35.5 (30.8 - 40.6)
Ever smokers of other tobacco ⁷	28.1 (25.4 - 31.0)	28.1 (25.1 - 31.3)	28.2 (24.2 - 32.6)
Smokeless Tobacco			
Current smokeless tobacco users ⁸	7.6 (5.9 - 9.8)	7.8 (6.1 - 10.0)	7.3 (5.1 - 10.5)
Ever smokeless tobacco users ⁹	21.5 (18.6 - 24.6)	22.7 (19.2 - 26.5)	20.1 (16.9 - 23.8)
Tobacco Use			
Current tobacco users ¹⁰	18.7 (15.5 - 22.5)	17.0 (13.9 - 20.7)	20.6 (16.5 - 25.4)
Ever tobacco users ¹¹	44.6 (41.0 - 48.2)	44.1 (40.5 - 47.7)	45.2 (40.3 - 50.1)
Susceptibility to Tobacco Use			
Never tobacco users susceptible to tobacco use in the future ¹²	26.1 (23.3 - 29.0)	23.6 (20.2 - 27.4)	28.7 (24.5 - 33.2)
Never smokers who thought they might enjoy smoking a cigarette ¹³	11.9 (9.8 - 14.4)	11.3 (8.7 - 14.7)	12.2 (9.8 - 15.0)

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, 2022.

Number of cigarettes usually smoked ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Less than 1 per day	32.9 (25.8 - 40.9)	35.6 (26.7 - 45.7)	31.1 (23.2 - 40.4)
1 per day	22.8 (18.0 - 28.4)	24.3 (17.4 - 32.9)	21.8 (16.5 - 28.1)
2 to 5 per day	32.8 (26.6 - 39.7)	34.6 (25.4 - 45.2)	31.1 (23.6 - 39.8)
6 to 10 per day	6.0 (3.4 - 10.3)	3.9 (1.5 - 9.3)	7.6 (3.7 - 15.0)
11 to 20 per day	2.7 (1.2 - 5.7)	0.5 (0.1 - 2.5)	4.3 (1.8 - 9.6)
More than 20 per day	2.8 (0.8 - 8.9)	1.0 (0.2 - 4.9)	4.1 (1.0 - 15.0)
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, 2022.

Age when first trying a cigarette ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
7 years old or younger	5.0 (2.6 - 9.5)	5.2 (2.3 - 11.3)	4.9 (2.7 - 8.6)
8 or 9 years old	6.5 (4.7 - 9.0)	6.3 (3.7 - 10.4)	6.5 (4.1 - 10.2)
10 or 11 years old	18.0 (15.8 - 20.4)	18.8 (16.0 - 22.1)	17.2 (13.6 - 21.6)
12 or 13 years old	46.3 (40.8 - 51.9)	44.8 (38.4 - 51.4)	47.7 (40.4 - 55.0)
14 or 15 years old	24.2 (20.7 - 28.1)	24.8 (20.8 - 29.4)	23.7 (18.6 - 29.8)
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, 2022.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Signs of smoking dependence ¹	46.5 (34.1 - 59.4)	43.1 (27.7 - 59.8)	49.3 (37.3 - 61.3)

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.

3.2 Cessation

Table 6: Smoking tobacco cessation indicators among current smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, Czech Republic, 2022.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<i>Current smokers who...</i>			
Tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months	54.2 (48.0 - 60.4)	47.3 (39.1 - 55.6)	59.8 (51.1 - 67.9)
Want to stop smoking now	28.1 (18.7 - 40.0)	35.5 (22.2 - 51.4)	23.3 (13.5 - 37.1)
Thought they would be able to stop smoking if they wanted to	85.3 (76.7 - 91.1)	91.5 (81.2 - 96.4)	80.0 (62.6 - 90.6)
Have ever received help/advice from a program or professional to stop smoking	16.2 (11.6 - 22.2)	16.3 (10.5 - 24.5)	16.2 (10.0 - 25.4)

3.3 Secondhand Smoke

Table 7: Students 13-15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke, by gender – GYTS, Czech Republic, 2022.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Exposed to tobacco smoke at home in the past 7 days	36.2 (33.1 - 39.4)	31.2 (27.7 - 35.0)	41.6 (38.1 - 45.1)
Exposed to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place in the past 7 days	35.9 (32.8 - 39.1)	30.9 (27.8 - 34.2)	41.4 (37.5 - 45.4)
Exposed to tobacco smoke at any outdoor public place in the past 7 days in	69.7 (67.1 - 72.2)	65.0 (62.3 - 67.6)	74.7 (71.9 - 77.4)
Saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property in the past 30 days	29.5 (26.5 - 32.7)	28.9 (25.5 - 32.7)	30.2 (26.6 - 34.2)

3.4 Access and Availability

Table 8: Source for obtaining cigarettes among cigarette smokers 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, Czech Republic, 2022.

Source ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Purchased from a store or shop	29.0 (23.1 - 35.7)	30.3 (22.6 - 39.4)	27.2 (20.1 - 35.8)
Purchased from a street vendor	2.7 (1.2 - 6.0)	2.8 (0.9 - 8.9)	2.6 (0.8 - 8.1)
Purchased from a kiosk	4.0 (1.6 - 10.1)	2.0 (0.6 - 6.5)	5.8 (1.8 - 17.1)
Purchased from a vending machine	3.9 (1.5 - 9.9)	2.7 (0.6 - 11.2)	4.9 (1.3 - 17.0)
Got them from someone else	39.1 (29.9 - 49.1)	36.7 (27.2 - 47.2)	41.5 (30.1 - 53.9)
Got them some other way	21.3 (16.5 - 27.1)	25.5 (17.9 - 34.9)	17.9 (11.6 - 26.6)
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, 2022.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age ¹	60.6 (51.0 - 69.4)	58.3 (39.4 - 75.1)	61.8 (41.0 - 79.0)

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, 2022.

Unit of purchase ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
Pack	79.9 (69.4 - 87.5)	80.3 (60.7 - 91.4)	80.7 (61.0 - 91.8)
Carton	10.3 (4.1 - 24.0)	7.9 (2.6 - 21.3)	10.9 (2.1 - 40.8)
Loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes	9.7 (4.3 - 20.5)	11.9 (4.7 - 26.8)	8.4 (2.5 - 24.5)
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, 2022.

Cost of a pack (20 cigarettes)¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
60 CZK or less	1.2 (0.9 - 1.8)	1.3 (0.8 - 2.2)	1.1 (0.7 - 1.9)
61 - 70 CZK	2.6 (2.0 - 3.3)	2.7 (2.0 - 3.5)	2.4 (1.8 - 3.3)
71 - 95 CZK	4.4 (3.5 - 5.6)	4.6 (3.7 - 5.7)	4.3 (2.9 - 6.2)
96 - 110 CZK	19.1 (17.2 - 21.3)	20.7 (18.0 - 23.7)	17.3 (15.4 - 19.4)
111 - 125 CZK	36.9 (34.6 - 39.3)	38.0 (34.8 - 41.2)	35.8 (32.8 - 39.0)
126 - 150 CZK	28.5 (26.0 - 31.2)	27.7 (24.5 - 31.2)	29.4 (26.1 - 33.0)
151 CZK or more	7.2 (6.0 - 8.5)	5.0 (3.5 - 7.0)	9.6 (8.0 - 11.4)
Total	100	100	100

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, 2022.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media ¹ in the past 30 days ²	35.5 (32.9 - 38.1)	35.8 (32.3 - 39.4)	34.9 (31.7 - 38.3)
<i>Noticed anti-tobacco messages at sporting or community events</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days	16.8 (14.9 - 18.8)	17.0 (14.4 - 20.1)	16.5 (14.1 - 19.3)
Among those who attended sporting or community events in the past 30 days	30.0 (27.3 - 32.9)	29.8 (26.1 - 33.8)	30.2 (25.9 - 34.8)
Taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months ²	47.3 (42.2 - 52.4)	46.5 (41.7 - 51.5)	48.1 (41.7 - 54.6)

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, 2022.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages [†]	85.2 (81.4 - 88.4)	79.2 (73.2 - 84.2)	90.2 (84.5 - 93.9)
<i>Thought about quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages[†]</i>			
Among current smokers	16.3 (12.8 - 20.6)	16.1 (11.0 - 22.9)	16.6 (10.3 - 25.6)
Among current smokers who noticed health warnings	19.2 (15.1 - 24.0)	20.3 (13.8 - 28.9)	18.4 (11.4 - 28.3)
Never smokers who thought about not starting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages ^{†,1}	35.7 (32.2 - 39.3)	34.6 (30.0 - 39.6)	36.8 (33.0 - 40.7)

[†] During the past 30 days.

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

3.5.2 Tobacco Marketing

Table 14: Noticing tobacco marketing among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, Czech Republic, 2022.

	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	45.1 (42.7 - 47.5)	46.0 (42.9 - 49.2)	43.8 (40.3 - 47.5)
Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days	56.2 (53.5 - 58.8)	56.8 (53.5 - 59.9)	55.3 (51.1 - 59.4)
<i>Noticed anyone using tobacco on television, videos, or movies</i>			
Among all students in the past 30 days	67.8 (64.8 - 70.6)	66.5 (63.1 - 69.8)	69.2 (65.3 - 72.9)
Among those who watched television, videos, or movies in the past 30 days	76.9 (74.2 - 79.4)	76.2 (73.4 - 78.7)	77.7 (74.0 - 81.0)
Ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative	5.7 (4.6 - 7.0)	5.6 (4.2 - 7.4)	5.7 (4.4 - 7.4)

Table 15: Ownership and receptivity to tobacco marketing among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, Czech Republic, 2022.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Students who owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it ¹	7.0 (5.8 - 8.4)	6.8 (5.4 - 8.6)	7.3 (5.9 - 9.0)
Never tobacco users who owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it or might in the future ^{2,3}	31.8 (29.5 - 34.2)	31.7 (28.3 - 35.2)	31.6 (27.4 - 36.1)

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

² Those who might use or wear something that has a tobacco company or product name or picture on it.

³ Considered highly receptive to tobacco marketing (at risk for future tobacco use).

3.6 Knowledge and Attitudes

Table 16: Knowledge and attitudes towards smoking cessation and social smoking among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, Czech Republic, 2022.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Students who...			
Definitely thought it is difficult to quit once someone starts smoking tobacco	31.1 (29.2 - 33.0)	33.4 (31.2 - 35.7)	28.6 (25.4 - 32.1)
Thought smoking tobacco helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties, and social gatherings	68.8 (66.5 - 71.1)	66.3 (63.2 - 69.2)	71.6 (68.1 - 74.9)

Table 17: Knowledge and attitudes towards secondhand smoke among students 13-15 years old, by gender – GYTS, Czech Republic, 2022.

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Students who...			
Definitely thought other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to them	43.0 (40.0 - 46.1)	48.6 (45.1 - 52.1)	37.3 (33.2 - 41.5)
Favored banning smoking at outdoor public places	60.7 (58.4 - 63.1)	63.0 (60.2 - 65.8)	58.5 (55.2 - 61.8)

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Discussion of Survey Findings

Discuss findings from the survey (each topic area) in the context of existing current national laws and policies. Examples are included below.

Tobacco Use

- *Overall, 11.2% of students currently smoked cigarettes.*
- *One in 10 (10.2%) students currently used tobacco products other than cigarettes (e.g., pipes, water pipes, smokeless tobacco, and bidis).*
- *E-cigarette use was significantly higher than use of other tobacco products and nicotine or smoking.*

Cessation

- *Overall, 28.1% of students who currently smoke cigarettes reported that they desired to stop smoking.*

Secondhand Smoke

- *Overall, almost four in 10 students (36.2%) were exposed to smoke in their home.*
- *More than half (69.7%) of all students were exposed to SHS in public places.*
- *More than half (60.7%) of students thought smoking should be banned in all public places.*

Access and Availability

- *Overall, four in 10 (35.7%) students who currently smoke cigarettes usually purchased their cigarettes in stores.*
- *Six in 10 (60.6%) students who bought cigarettes in a store were not refused purchase of cigarettes because of their age.*

Exposure to Anti-Tobacco Information

- *Overall, almost half of the students (47.3%) reported having been taught in school about the dangers of tobacco during the preceding school year.*

Awareness and Receptivity to Tobacco Marketing

- *Overall, 7.0% of students owned an object with a cigarette brand logo on it.*
- *Overall, 5.7% was offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative.*

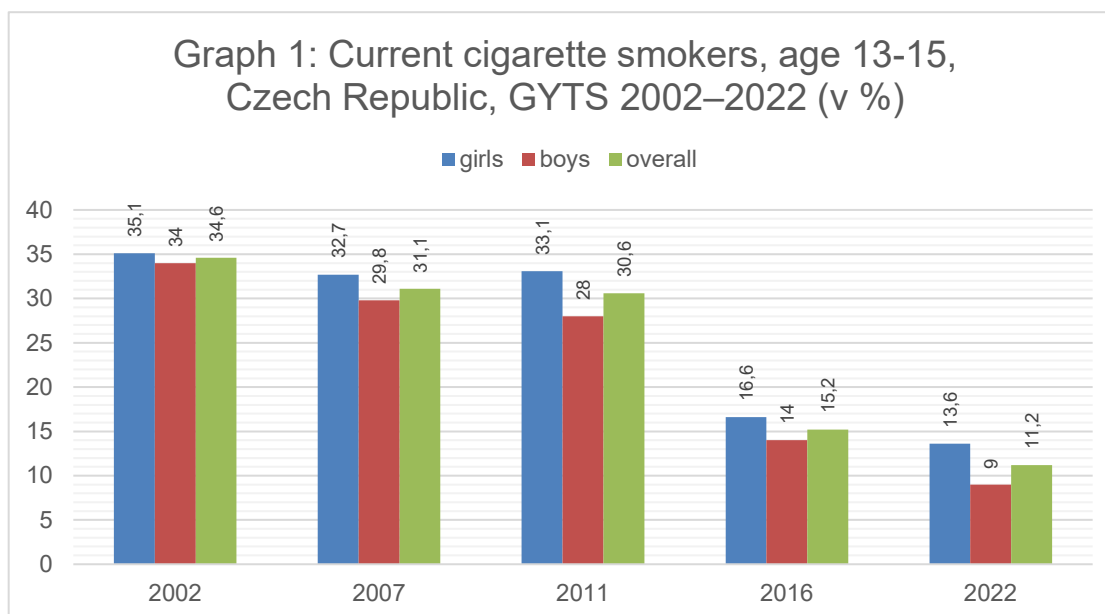
Knowledge and Attitudes

- Overall, 68.8% of students thought smoking helps people feel more comfortable at celebrations, parties and social events.

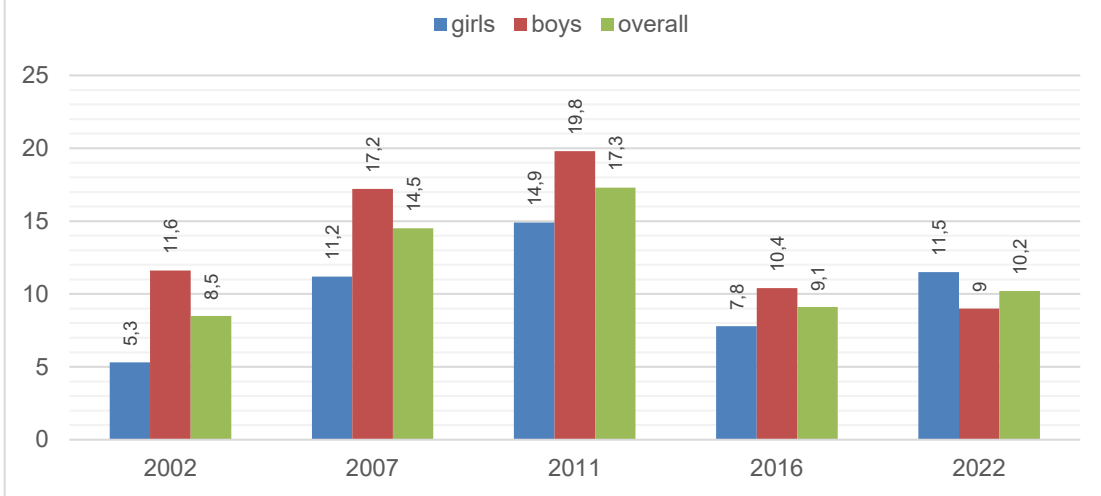
4.2 Comparison to Previous Tobacco Surveys

Smoking prevalence is significantly decreasing between 2002 and 2022. This fact needs further investigation. On the other hand, use of e-cigarette use has increased since 2016 from 11,2 % to 21,4 % in 2022. The use of heated tobacco is also becoming popular, with a total of 10.9% of students reported current use of heated tobacco products and 22.5% reported past use. Very high percentage of respondents remains not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age (60.6%). The percentage of those who definitely thought other's people tobacco smoking is harmful to them in 2022 has decreased compared to the previous years.

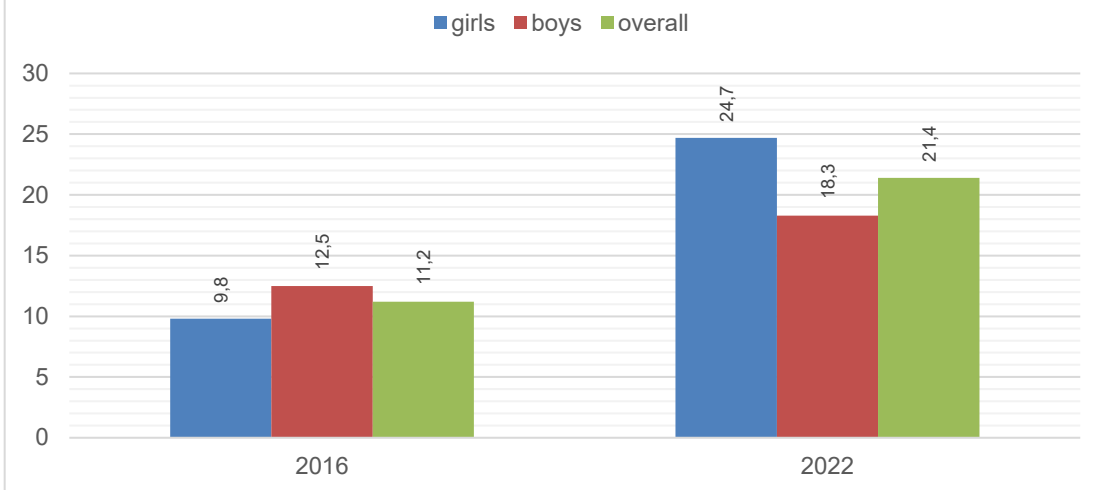
Indicators	2002	2007	2011	2016	2022
Prevalence of current cigarette smokers	34.6 %	31.0 %	30.6 %	15.2 %	11,2%
Never tobacco users susceptible totobacco use	24.0 %	26.8 %	27.2 %	22.5 %	24.6%
Exposed to tobacco smoke at home	41.1 %	38.0 %	43.0 %	35.0 %	36.2%
Favored ban of smoking inside enclosed public places	68.0 %	70.1 %	71.8 %	83.0 %	60.7%
Not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age	72.1 %	77.1 %	67.9 %	69.1 %	60.6%
Definitely thought other's peopletobacco smoking is harmful to them	60.3 %	63.1 %	60.3 %	61.5 %	43.0%

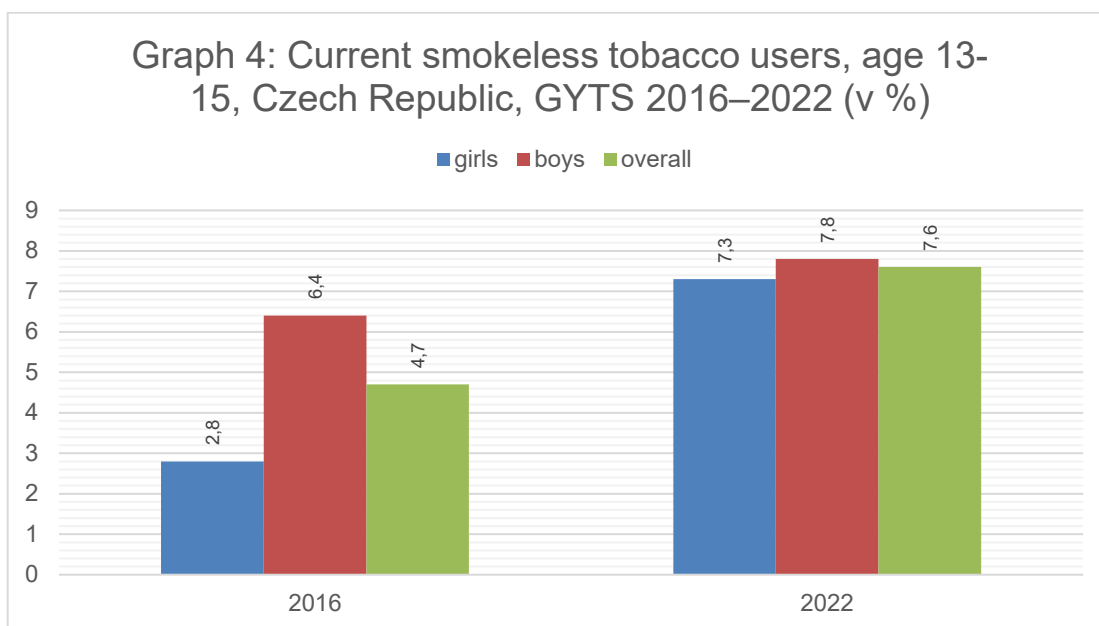


Graph 2: Current smokers of other tobacco, age 13-15, GYTS 2002–2022 (v %)



Graph 3: Current e-cigarette users, age 13-15, Czech Republic, GYTS 2016–2022 (v %)





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 that relate to the role of school personnel and the comprehensive school tobacco control policy.

In this section, highlight key data points within the context of the MPOWER elements. For example:

- *Protect people from tobacco smoke: The GYTS data show that 69.7% of students are around others who smoke outside their home and 36.2% live in homes where others smoke in their presence.*
- *Offer help to quit tobacco use: Results from GYTS show that students who currently smoke are interested in quitting. Of students who currently smoke:*
 - *28.1% want to stop smoking.*
 - *54.2% tried to stop smoking in the past year.*
 - *16.2% have ever received help to stop smoking.*
- *Warn about the dangers of tobacco: During the past year, 47.3 % had been taught in class about the effects of tobacco use.*
- *Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship: The GYTS data show that 35.5% of students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days. In the past 30 days, 56.2% saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards and 76.9% saw anyone using tobacco on television. Videos or movies. Further, 7,0 % of students have an object with a cigarette brand logo and*

5.7% were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative.

- *Raise taxes on tobacco products: Discuss cost of cigarettes, and while not directly related to raising taxes, discuss access and availability issues 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

In this section, summarize the findings from the GYTS and how they are specifically applicable in your country.

- *Many youth report wanting to quit in 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 Republic adolescents. Tobacco control education therefore needs to start at a very young age. However, coverage of tobacco-related prevention and issues is currently very limited in the formal school curriculum.*
- *The majority of youth in Czech Country reported exposure to secondhand smoke at any outdoor public places (69.7%). A total of 36.2% of youth were exposure to tobacco smoke at home. Given that there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke, further policies that will protect youth from possible exposure are needed.*
- *Czech Republic adolescents are faced with the double burden of cigarette use and the use of other forms of tobacco products such as chewing tobacco, nicotine pouches, e-cigarettes, heated tobacco products etc. This needs to be taken into account in proposed interventions, further examination or regulation of these other products.*
- *Students in 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, Czech Republic should consider rapidly implementing expanded comprehensive tobacco control measures. Such action will save lives, reduce illness, and help reduce the economic burden associated with tobacco-related illness and lost productivity. Include proposed evidence-based interventions and recommend further studies or enhanced surveillance if needed. Examples could include:

- A significant number of students were exposed to tobacco smoke at home and public places, and 60.7% of students believe smoking in public places should be banned. There is a need to effectively enforce laws ban tobacco smoking in public places 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 (28.1%) and many have even attempted to quit (54.2%). With the proper assistance and tools, those students could stop smoking forever. Nongovernmental organizations could play a vital role as a resource for youth interested in quitting.*
- Many youth were exposed to pro-cigarette advertising (56.2%) and were provided free tobacco product from a tobacco company representatives (5.7%). There is an urgent need to police more strictly the existing law banning all forms of advertisement of tobacco products and paraphernalia in Czech Republic.*
- 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.*
- A comprehensive health promotion strategy and effective and comprehensive tobacco cessation programs need to be implemented to prevent tobacco use and assist school personnel and the general community in quitting.*
- School rules and policies should be framed for the prevention and control of tobacco use.*

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Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)

2022 Questionnaire



Global Youth tobacco Survey

Instructions:

- * Please read each question carefully before answering it
 - * Choose the answer which is closest to what you feel is correct
 - * Choose only one answer for each question
 - * On your answer sheet, find the circle that corresponds to your answer and fill it in completely with the pencil provided
 - * Fill out the bubbles as shown: ●
- *If you need to change your answer then don't worry: just erase the old answer so as not to leave marks

Example:

24. Do you believe that fish live in water?

- a. Definitely yes
- b. Probably yes
- c. Probably not
- d. Definitely not

24. ● (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H)

Introduction

Thank you for taking part in this survey. Before you begin, read the following information which will help you answer the questions.

- * Some of the questions will be about smoking cigarettes
- * Other questions will be about smoking tobacco generally, including cigarettes and other tobacco products used for smoking
- * Other questions may refer to smokeless tobacco, which is tobacco that is not smoked but is snorted through the nose, held into the mouth or chewed
- * Other questions may refer to electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes
- * In conclusion, some questions may ask about any kind of tobacco use or tobacco products, including cigarette smoking, smoking tobacco other than cigarettes, using smokeless tobacco or heated tobacco products

This is a table showing examples of various tobacco products:

Any form of tobacco use		
Smoking tobacco includes:	Smokeless tobacco includes:	Heated tobacco products:
Cigarettes: Manufactured cigarettes Hand-rolled cigarettes Other forms of smoking tobacco: Pipes Cigars Mini cigars/Cigarillos Water pipes (Shisha/Hookah)	Snuff Chewing tobacco	Including IQOS, GLO, PAX, PULZE
Use of products containing nicotine:		
Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes, such as JUUL, vape Nicotine pouches such as Dryft, Zyn, Velo		

The first few questions concern some basic information about you.

1. How old are you?

- a. 11 years or less
- b. 12 years
- c. 13 years
- d. 14 years
- e. 15 years
- f. 16 years
- g. 17 years or more

2. What is your sex?

- a. Male
- b. Female

3. What grade/school are you in?

- a. 7th grade of elementary school
- b. 8th grade of elementary school
- c. 9th grade of elementary school
- d. 1st grade of a 6-year grammar school
- e. 2nd grade of a 6-year grammar school
- f. 2nd grade of an 8-year grammar school or conservatory
- g. 3rd grade of an 8-year grammar school or conservatory
- h. 4th grade of an 8-year grammar school or conservatory

4. How much pocket money do you have on an average week, to spend as you wish?

- a. I usually have no money to spend
- b. 50 CZK or less
- c. 51-150 CZK
- d. 151-300 CZK
- e. 301-500 CZK
- f. 501-800 CZK
- g. 801-1200 CZK
- h. More than 1200 CZK

The next questions are about your use of tobacco.

5. Have you experimented with or tried smoking cigarettes (manufactured or hand-rolled) even if you only had one or two puffs?

- a. Yes
- b. No

6. How old were you when you tried your first cigarette (manufactured or hand-rolled)?

- a. I have never tried smoking cigarettes
- b. 7 years old or less
- c. 8 or 9 years old
- d. 10 or 11 years old
- e. 12 or 13 years old
- f. 14 or 15 years old
- g. 16 years old or more

7. Over the past 30 days, on how many days have you smoked cigarettes (manufactured or hand-rolled)?

- 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

8. Please think about the days that you smoked cigarettes (manufactured or hand-rolled) during the past 30 days. How many cigarettes have you usually smoked in a day?

- a. I have not smoked any cigarettes in the past 30 days
- b. Less than one cigarette daily
- 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

9. Have you experimented with or tried other types of tobacco products for smoking apart from cigarettes (such as shisha/hookah, cigars, small cigars/cigarillos, pipes)?

- a. Yes
- b. No

10. Have you used other types of tobacco products for smoking apart from cigarettes in the past 30 days (such as shisha/hookah, cigars, small cigars/cigarillos, pipes)?

- a. Yes
- b. No

The following questions are about shisha/hookah smoking.

11. Have you ever experimented with or tried smoking shisha/hookah, even if you only had one or two puffs?

- a. Yes
- b. No

12. Over the past 30 days, on how many days have you smoked shisha/hookah?

- 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

The following questions are about heated tobacco products.

Heated tobacco products are tobacco products that use a battery-powered system to heat sticks or parts containing tobacco at around 350 °C to form an aerosol, containing nicotine and other chemicals, which is inhaled by users. These products differ from electronic cigarettes which heat nicotine-containing liquids. Examples of such products include IQOS, GLO, PAX and PULZE.

13. Have you ever experimented with or tried heated tobacco products, even if you only had one or two puffs?

- a. Yes
- b. No

14. Over the past 30 days, on how many days have you used heated tobacco products?

- 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

The following questions are about tobacco smoking. This includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, shisha/hookah, cigars, small cigars/cigarillos and pipes.

15. Do you sometimes smoke or feel like smoking in the morning?

- a. I do not smoke tobacco
- b. No, I do not smoke tobacco or feel like smoking tobacco first thing in the morning
- c. Yes, sometimes I smoke or feel like smoking first thing in the morning
- d. Yes, I always smoke or feel like smoking first thing in the morning

16. How soon after smoking tobacco do you feel a strong urge to smoke again, which is hard to control?

- a. I do not smoke tobacco
- b. I never feel a strong urge to smoke again after smoking tobacco
- c. Within 60 minutes
- d. 1 to 2 hours
- e. More than 2 to 4 hours
- f. More than 4 hours, but less than one whole day
- g. 1 to 3 days
- h. 4 days or more

17. Where do you usually smoke? (CHOOSE ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- a. I do not smoke
- b. At home
- c. In school
- d. At work
- e. At my friends' houses
- f. On social occasions
- g. In public (for instance, parks, shopping centres, street corners)
- h. Other

The following questions are about smokeless tobacco, including chewing tobacco and snuff.

18. Have you ever experimented with or tried some type of smokeless tobacco products (for instance, snuff or chewing tobacco)?

- a. Yes
- b. No

19. In the past 30 days, have you used some type of smokeless tobacco products (snuff or chewing tobacco)?

- a. Yes
- b. No

The following questions are about use of electronic cigarettes.

Electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes, as they are often called, are electronic devices that usually contain a nicotine-based liquid which is vaporised and inhaled. You may also know them as vape-pens, hookah-pens, electronic water pipers (e-hookahs), electronic cigars (e-cigars), electronic pipes (e-pipes) or vaporisers. Some look like cigarettes, others look like pens or small pipes. They are battery powered devices which produce vapour instead of smoke.

20. Have you heard about electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes before today?

- a. Yes
- b. No

21. Over the past 30 days, on how many days have you used electronic 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

22. How many days in total have you used electronic cigarettes during 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 are about use of nicotine pouches.

Nicotine pouches are white portioned pouches. The pouch is made from a material that does not dissolve in water, similar to tea bags (mainly made from cellulose fibres) but permeable to saliva and nicotine. The content of the nicotine pouch is a white powder containing nicotine, with a structure similar to kitchen salt and in the form of chewing gum. Examples of these products include Draft, Zyn and Velo.

23. Have you heard of nicotine pouches such as Draft, Zyn or Velo before today?

- a. Yes
- b. No

24. Have you experimented with or used nicotine pouches?

- a. Yes
- b. No

25. Over the past 30 days, on how many days have you used nicotine pouches?

- 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

The following questions are about your attitude to stopping smoking.

26. Do you want to stop smoking at present?

- a. I have never smoked
- b. I do not smoke at present
- c. Yes
- d. No

27. Have you tried to stop smoking during the past 12 months?

- a. I have never smoked
- b. I have not smoked during the past 12 months
- c. Yes
- d. No

28. How long ago have you stopped smoking?

- a. I have never smoked
- b. I have not stopped smoking
- c. Less than 1 month ago
- d. 1 - 3 months ago
- e. 4 - 11 months ago
- f. One year ago
- g. Two years ago
- h. Three years ago or more

29. What was the main reason why you stopped smoking? (CHOOSE ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- 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. Other

30. Do you think that you would be able to stop smoking if you wanted to?

- a. I have never smoked
- b. I do not smoke at present
- c. Yes
- d. No

31. Have you ever received help or advice to help you stop smoking? (CHOOSE ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- a. I have never smoked
- b. Yes, as part of a programme or from a professional
- c. Yes, from a friend
- d. Yes, from a family member
- e. Yes, from both programmes or professionals and friends or family members
- f. No

The following questions are about your exposure to other people's smoking.

32. How many days in the past 7 days has someone smoked in your presence at home?

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

33. How many days in the past 7 days has someone smoked in your presence inside any enclosed public places, apart from your home (school, shops, restaurants, shopping centres, discos, cinemas)?

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

34. How many days in the past 7 days has someone smoked in your presence at any outdoor public place (playgrounds, pavements, entrances to buildings or parks)?

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

35. During the past 30 days, have you seen anyone smoke inside a school building or outside on school grounds?

- a. Yes
- b. No

36. Do you think that smoke from other people's tobacco smoking is harmful to you?

- a. Definitely not
- b. Probably not
- c. Probably yes
- d. Definitely yes

37. Are you in favour of a ban on smoking in outdoor public places (playgrounds, pavements, entrances to buildings or parks)?

- a. Yes
- b. No

The following questions are about obtaining cigarettes.

**38. When you last smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days, how did you obtain them?
(CHOOSE ONE ANSWER ONLY)**

- a. I have not smoked any cigarettes during the past 30 days
- b. I bought them in a shop or store
- c. I bought them from a street seller
- d. I bought them from a kiosk
- e. I bought them from a vending machine
- f. I obtained them from someone else
- g. I obtained them in some other way

39. Over the past 30 days, has someone refused to sell you cigarettes because of your age?

- a. I have not tried to buy cigarettes in the past 30 days
- b. Yes, somebody refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age
- c. No, my age did not keep me from buying cigarettes

40. When you last bought cigarettes during the past 30 days, how did you buy them?

- a. I have not bought cigarettes in the past 30 days
- b. I bought a packet
- c. I bought a carton
- d. I bought tobacco and rolled my own

41. On average, how much do you think a packet of 20 cigarettes costs?

- a. 60 CZK or less
- b. 61 -70 CZK
- c. 71 - 95 CZK
- d. 96 - 110 CZK
- e. 111 - 125 CZK
- f. 126 - 150 CZK
- g. 151 CZK or more
- h. I do not know

42. Do you think that the price of cigarettes should be raised?

- a. Yes
- b. No

The following questions are about messages aimed against tobacco use (including cigarettes, other tobacco used for smoking and smokeless tobacco).

43. During the past 30 days have you seen or heard any anti-tobacco media messages on TV, radio or internet, on billboards, flyers, in newspapers, magazines or in films?

- a. Yes
- b. No

44. During the past 30 days, have you seen or heard any anti-tobacco messages at sports events, fairs, concerts, community events or gatherings?

- a. I have not attended any sports events, fairs, concerts community events or gatherings in the past 30 days
- b. Yes
- c. No

45. During the past 30 days have you seen any health warnings on cigarette packets?

- a. Yes, but I have not thought much about them
- b. Yes, they made me think about stopping smoking or not starting with smoking
- c. No

46. During the past 12 months, have you been taught about the dangers of tobacco use in any of your classes?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. I don't know

The following questions are about tobacco advertising or promotion (may include cigarettes, other tobacco for smoking and smokeless tobacco).

47. During the past 30 days, have you seen people using tobacco on TV, videos or films?

- a. I have not watched TV, videos or films in the past 30 days
- b. Yes
- c. No

48. In the past 30 days have you seen any advertisements or promotions of tobacco products in places where they are sold (for instance, shops, stores, kiosks, etc.)?

- a. I have not visited any places where tobacco products are sold in the past 30 days
- b. Yes
- c. No

49. Would you use or wear items that carry tobacco company names or tobacco product brand names or pictures, such as lighters, T-shirts, hats or sunglasses?

- a. Yes
- b. Maybe
- c. No

50. Do you own something (such as a T-shirt, pen or backpack) with the logo of a tobacco product?

- a. Yes
- b. No

51. Has anyone employed by a tobacco firm ever offered you a tobacco product for free?

- a. Yes
- b. No

The following questions are about your attitudes and opinions about tobacco use.

52. Do your parents smoke tobacco?

- a. Neither parent
- b. Both
- c. Father only
- d. Mother only
- e. I don't know

53. Do any of your closest friends smoke tobacco?

- a. None
- b. Some
- c. Most
- d. All

54. If one of your closest friends offered you a tobacco product, would you use it?

- a. Definitely not
- b. Probably not
- c. Probably yes
- d. Definitely yes

55. Do you think you will use tobacco in some form during the next 12 months?

- a. Definitely not
- b. Probably not
- c. Probably yes
- d. Definitely yes

56. Once somebody starts smoking tobacco do you think it will be difficult for them to stop?

- a. Definitely not
- b. Probably not
- c. Probably yes
- d. Definitely yes

57. Do you think that smoking tobacco makes people feel more comfortable or less comfortable at celebrations, parties or other social events?

- a. More comfortable
- b. Less comfortable
- c. There is no difference if they smoke or don't smoke

58. During the past 30 days have you smoked tobacco to lose weight or to keep you from gaining weight?

- a. I have not smoked tobacco in the past 30 days
- b. Yes
- c. No

59. Do you think that smoking tobacco is harmful to your health?

- a. Definitely not
- b. Probably not
- c. Probably yes
- d. Definitely yes

60. Do you think that it is safe to smoke tobacco for a year or two as long as you stop afterwards?

- a. Definitely not
- b. Probably not
- c. Probably yes
- d. Definitely yes

61. Has someone from your family talked to you about the harmful effects of tobacco smoking?

- a. Yes
- b. No

62. During the past 12 months have you been taught in any of your classes about the effects of tobacco use, such as yellow teeth, wrinkles and bad smell?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Not sure

63. Do you agree with the following statement: "I think that I might enjoy smoking a cigarette."

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Disagree
- d. Strongly disagree

