



GTSS

GLOBAL TOBACCO
SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

Tobacco Questions for Surveys of Youth (TQS-Youth)

A Subset of Key Questions from the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)



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**World Health
Organization**



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World Health Organization

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Contents

Section	Page
Global Tobacco Surveillance System.....	vii
Preface.....	1
1. Why Use Standardized Questions in Tobacco Surveys?.....	3
2. Overview of the Youth Tobacco Questions.....	5
3. Tobacco Use Prevalence.....	10
4. Cessation.....	14
5. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke.....	16
6. Cigarette Accessibility.....	19
7. Anti-Tobacco Information.....	21
8. Tobacco Advertising and Promotions.....	24
9. Electronic Cigarettes.....	26
10. Analysis of Tobacco Questions.....	28
Appendix A: GYTS Overview.....	34
Appendix B: Question Mapping to GYTS.....	36
Acknowledgments.....	37
Contact Information.....	38

Tables

Table 2-1. Measuring Tobacco Use Prevalence.....	6
Table 2-2. Measuring Key Aspects of Tobacco Surveillance.....	7
Table 10-1. Detailed tobacco use status, overall and by gender.....	28
Table 10-2. Age at cigarette smoking initiation among ever cigarette smokers, overall and by gender.....	29
Table 10-3. Smoking tobacco cessation indicators among current smokers, overall and by gender.....	29
Table 10-4. Exposure to secondhand smoking, overall and by gender.....	30
Table 10-5. Current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age, overall and by gender	30
Table 10-6. Unit of cigarette purchase among current cigarette smokers, overall and by gender.....	31
Table 10-7. Noticing anti-tobacco information, overall and by gender.....	31
Table 10-8. Noticing health warnings on cigarette packages among current and never cigarette smokers, overall and by gender.....	32
Table 10-9. Exposure to tobacco marketing, overall and by gender.....	32
Table 10-10. Awareness, ever use, and current use of electronic cigarettes, overall and by gender.....	33

Global Tobacco Surveillance System

In 1998, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and partners initiated the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) to assist countries in establishing tobacco control surveillance and monitoring programs. Current active components of GTSS include the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) (a school-based survey), the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) (a household survey), and Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) (a standard set of questions on tobacco use that can be incorporated into any adult survey). These components provide a consistent framework for surveillance including standard sampling procedures, core questionnaire items, training in field procedures, data analysis, and consistent reporting across all participating countries.

The latest component of GTSS is the Tobacco Questions for Surveys of Youth (TQS-Youth). TQS-Youth has been developed to provide a standard set of survey questions on tobacco use for youth surveys in order to improve survey comparability over time and harmonize questions across global surveillance and monitoring efforts.

GTSS enhances the role of government and the nongovernmental sector(s) in surveillance, monitoring of tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators, and policy and program interventions. The synergy between countries passing tobacco control laws, regulations or decrees, ratifying and complying with the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, and conducting GTSS surveys offers opportunities to develop, implement, and evaluate comprehensive tobacco control policies.

GTSS reflects ongoing efforts to establish tobacco control surveillance and monitoring programs to track trends over time in tobacco-related knowledge, attitudes, behaviors and environmental influences.

Preface

Given the global acceptance and success of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS), GTSS partners developed a version to use in youth surveys. TQS is a subset of key survey questions from the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) to be used in adult surveys that want to include questions on tobacco. The TQS questions can be used as a standalone survey but are most often integrated in existing surveys (e.g., multi-risk factor surveys, national health surveys).

This document Tobacco Questions for Surveys of Youth (TQS-Youth) has been prepared for youth surveys that want to include questions on tobacco. If national and sub-national surveys use the questions and response categories in this guide, this could help to improve survey comparability over time and harmonize them with international tobacco surveillance and monitoring activities.

The survey questions in this guide are from the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) questionnaire. GYTS was developed to provide a global standard protocol for consistent monitoring of tobacco use among youth who attend school. It is a school-based survey providing nationally representative data for youth in grades associated with the ages 13 to 15 years. GYTS uses a standard and consistent core questionnaire, sample design, and data collection procedures that were created by experts from developed and developing countries. The survey produces estimates on tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), exposure to secondhand smoke, tobacco use cessation, access and availability to tobacco, awareness of anti-tobacco information, and exposure to tobacco marketing. GYTS is intended to assist countries to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control and prevention programs targeting youth. A detailed overview of GYTS can be found in **Appendix A**. The questions in this guide are mapped to the GYTS Core Questionnaire in **Appendix B**.

In order to maintain consistency and comparability in monitoring tobacco use among youth globally and keep-up with the ever changing tobacco control landscape, it is critical that a standard set of survey questions on tobacco use be implemented across various surveys. To address possible gaps in youth tobacco surveillance, GTSS partners have created this Tobacco Questions for Surveys of Youth (TQS-Youth) booklet that includes a subset of key survey questions from the GYTS. Surveys can select indicators and corresponding questions from this list to include based on their particular focus or priority, or incorporate the complete set if appropriate.

This guide:

- » Explains why it is important to adopt a standard set of tobacco questions in surveys.
- » Introduces a set of questions on tobacco and the corresponding analysis indicators including:
 - Tobacco use prevalence questions, which are essential for monitoring tobacco use rates.
 - Additional questions covering key aspects of tobacco control policies.
- » Explains how survey data from the questions are used to estimate key tobacco indicators.

1. Why Use Standardized Questions in Tobacco Surveys?

Tobacco use is a major preventable cause of premature death and disease worldwide. Approximately seven million people die each year due to tobacco-related illnesses – a figure expected to increase to more than eight million a year by 2030¹. Unless the current trend is changed, the vast majority of these deaths are projected to occur in the developing world.

The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) was developed in response to the globalization of the tobacco epidemic. The WHO FCTC and its guidelines provide the foundation for countries to implement and manage tobacco control, and set the baseline for reducing both demand for and supply of tobacco.

To assist countries in meeting the WHO FCTC requirements, WHO introduced MPOWER, a technical package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC. (Further information about WHO's Tobacco Free Initiative can be found at www.who.int/tobacco).

- 
- 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.**

As described in Article 20 (Research, surveillance, and exchange of information) and Article 21 (Reporting and exchange of information) of the WHO FCTC, an efficient and systematic surveillance mechanism to monitor the tobacco epidemic is an essential component of comprehensive tobacco control. In order to maintain consistency and comparability in monitoring tobacco use, a standard set of tobacco use survey questions could be implemented across various surveillance activities. The GATS and GYTS were developed to meet this need by generating comparable data within and across countries. The TQS and TQS-Youth provide standardized tobacco questions for integration into other existing surveys for continuous surveillance and/or when it is not feasible for countries to conduct GATS or GYTS.

¹ WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2017: Monitoring Tobacco Use and Prevention Policies, ISBN 978-92-4-151282-4.

The TQS and TQS-Youth survey questions can become the worldwide standard for core tobacco use questions, greatly enhancing the capacity of all stakeholders for monitoring tobacco use and tobacco control interventions. With the expanded use of these standardized questions, the pool of reliable data could increase, potentially leading to quality estimates at country, regional and global levels. Using these data will be important to help reduce tobacco use among youth, which will ultimately contribute to the attainment of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 3 (*Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*).

2. Overview of the Youth Tobacco Questions

The **21 survey questions** in this guide assess key aspects of youth tobacco use surveillance. The questions are **not exhaustive**, but serve as a key set to include in youth surveys. Surveys can select particular questions and corresponding analysis indicators from this set or incorporate all of the questions, if suitable. This structure was developed so that the surveys could pick and choose from the various analysis indicators and questions based on their needs and tobacco control situations if they are unable to add all of the questions.

There are five key questions that measure tobacco use prevalence. These questions are the highest priority measures and it is critical that these questions be included in all surveys that measure youth tobacco use. Thus, for surveys with only a few question spots available, these questions could be incorporated. **Table 2-1** below provides a summary description of these five questions and corresponding analysis indicators.

The five tobacco use prevalence questions should be included in all surveys that measure tobacco use. Surveys can then select additional questions covering key topics as appropriate.

Table 2-1. Measuring Tobacco Use Prevalence

	Tobacco Topic	Indicator Name and Description
Tobacco Use	Q1. Ever cigarette smoking	Ever Cigarette Smokers Percentage of youth who ever smoked a cigarette.
	Q2. Age at cigarette smoking initiation	Age at Cigarette Smoking Initiation Percentage of youth who first tried a cigarette at the age of [7 or younger; 8 or 9; 10 or 11; 12 or 13; 14 or 15] years old.
	Q3. Current cigarette smoking	Current Tobacco Smokers Percentage of youth who currently smoke any tobacco products.
	Q4. Current other tobacco smoking	Current Cigarette Smokers Percentage of youth who currently smoke cigarettes.
	Q5. Current smokeless tobacco use	Frequent Cigarette Smokers Percentage of youth who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days. Current Smokers of Other Products Percentage of youth who currently smoke tobacco products other than cigarettes.
		Current Smokeless Tobacco Users Percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco products. Current Tobacco Users Percentage of youth who currently use any tobacco products.

The other 16 questions in this guide cover additional key topics related to tobacco control policies including cessation, secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure, cigarette accessibility, anti-tobacco information, tobacco marketing, and electronic cigarettes. **Table 2-2** provides a summary description of these questions and corresponding analysis indicators. Note that for surveys that want to include some or all of these questions, the five tobacco use prevalence questions (Q1-Q5 discussed above) need to be included as well, for proper survey administration and analysis indicator construction.

Table 2-2. Measuring Key Aspects of Tobacco Surveillance

	Tobacco Topic	Indicator Name and Description
Cessation	Q6. Attempts to quit smoking	Attempt to Stop Smoking in the Past 12 Months Percentage of current smokers who tried to stop smoking during the past 12 months.
	Q7. Receiving advice to quit smoking	Received Help to Stop Smoking Percentage of current smokers who have ever received help/advice to stop smoking from a program or professional.
Secondhand Smoke	Q8. SHS exposure inside the home	Exposure to Secondhand Smoke Inside the Home Percentage of youth who were exposed to tobacco smoke inside the home in the past 7 days.
	Q9. SHS exposure inside public places	Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Enclosed Public Places Percentage of youth who were exposed to tobacco smoke inside enclosed public places in the past 7 days.
	Q10. SHS exposure at school	Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at School Percentage of youth who saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property in the past 30 days.
Accessibility	Q11. Access to purchasing cigarettes	Minors' Access to Purchasing Cigarettes Percentage of current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes in the past 30 days because of their age.
	Q12. Unit of cigarette purchase	Unit of Purchased Cigarettes Percentage of current cigarette smokers who last bought cigarettes as [individual sticks; packs, cartons; loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes] in the past 30 days.

Anti-Tobacco Information	Q13. Anti-tobacco messages in the media	<p>Awareness of Anti-Tobacco Messages in the Media Percentage of youth who saw or heard any anti-tobacco messages in the media in the past 30 days.</p>
	Q14. Cigarette pack health warnings	<p>Noticing Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages Percentage of current cigarette smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days.</p> <p>Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages (Among All Current Cigarette Smokers) Percentage of current cigarette smokers who thought about quitting smoking in the past 30 days because of health warnings on cigarette packages.</p> <p>Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages (Among Current Cigarette Smokers who Noticed Health Warnings) Percentage of current cigarette smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days, who thought about quitting smoking because of the health warnings.</p> <p>Thinking of Not Starting Smoking Because of Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages Percentage of never cigarette smokers who thought about not starting smoking in the past 30 days because of health warnings on cigarette packages.</p>
	Q15. Learning about dangers of tobacco use at school	<p>Learning About Dangers of Tobacco Use at School Percentage of youth who were taught about the dangers of tobacco use in class during the past 12 months.</p>

Tobacco Advertising & Promotions	Q16. Tobacco marketing at points of sale	<p>Awareness of Tobacco Marketing at Points of Sale (Among the Target Population) Percentage of youth who saw any tobacco marketing at points of sale in the past 30 days.</p> <p>Awareness of Tobacco Marketing at Points of Sale (Among Those who Visited Points of Sale) Percentage of youth who visited points of sale in the past 30 days who saw any tobacco marketing at the points of sale.</p>
	Q17. Owning items with tobacco brand logos	<p>Ownership of an Object with a Tobacco Brand Logo Percentage of youth who have something with a tobacco product brand logo on it.</p>
	Q18. Free tobacco promotion	<p>Exposure to Free Tobacco Promotion Percentage of youth who were ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative.</p>

E-cigarettes	Q19. Awareness of electronic cigarettes	Ever Heard of Electronic Cigarettes: Percentage of youth who have ever heard of electronic cigarettes.
	Q20. Current use of electronic cigarettes	Current Electronic Cigarette Users: Percentage of youth who currently use electronic cigarettes.
	Q21. Ever use of electronic cigarettes	Ever Electronic Cigarette Users: Percentage of youth who ever used an electronic cigarette.

All of the TQS-Youth questions are described in detail in the subsequent sections. This includes: question wording, response options, purpose of including question, and construction of analysis indicators. The last section of this guide provides example tables for reporting the indicators.

Note that the format of the questions and corresponding details are specific to GYTS. GYTS is a self-administered paper questionnaire that **does not include any skip patterns and provides a set of possible responses for each question that are mutually exclusive and exhaustive**. Because there are no skip patterns in GYTS, editing rules are sometimes applied for inconsistent answers. (GYTS documentation on editing rules can be provided by CDC.)

The survey questions in this guide can be adapted for other survey modes of administration (e.g., interviewer administered). For example, skip logic instructions can be added for surveys that use them, which would negate the need for including the ‘not applicable’ type of response options. In addition, while GYTS is typically administered to 13 to 15 year old students, these questions can be administered to youth outside of this age range (e.g., 12 to 17 year olds).

3. Tobacco Use Prevalence

The highest priority indicators are constructed from the five questions used to assess the prevalence of tobacco use. Q1 measures ever use of cigarettes and Q2 measures age of initiation of cigarette smoking. Questions 3 through 5 measure current use of: cigarettes (Q3), other smoked tobacco (Q4), and smokeless tobacco (Q5). It is imperative that these questions be included in any youth survey that wants to examine basic tobacco use prevalence rates.

Q1. Ever Cigarette Smoking

Have you ever tried or experimented with cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Purpose

Determines whether respondents ever smoked a cigarette.

Indicator

Ever Cigarette Smokers: Percentage of youth who ever smoked a cigarette.

Numerator: Number of respondents who tried or experimented with cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

Q2. Age at Cigarette Smoking Initiation

How old were you when you first tried a cigarette?

- a. I have never tried smoking a cigarette
- b. 7 years old or younger
- 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 older

Purpose

Determines age at cigarette smoking initiation.

Notes

The age categories can be adjusted depending on the age of the survey respondents.

Indicator

Age at Cigarette Smoking Initiation: Percentage of ever cigarette smokers who first tried a cigarette at the age of [7 or younger; 8 or 9; 10 or 11; 12 or 13; 14 or 15] years old.

Numerator: Number of ever cigarette smokers who reported trying a cigarette at the age of [7 or younger; 8 or 9; 10 or 11; 12 or 13; 14 or 15] years old.

Denominator: Number of ever cigarette smokers. (The analysis of this question should be restricted to Ever Cigarette Smokers, as previously defined. Q2=a responses should be excluded from the denominator.)

Q3. Current Cigarette Smoking

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 to 5 days
- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 days

Q4. Current Other Tobacco Smoking

During the past 30 days, did you use any form of smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, (such as *FILL APPROPRIATE COUNTRY EXAMPLES*)?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Q5. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

During the past 30 days, did you use any form of smokeless tobacco products (such as *FILL APPROPRIATE COUNTRY EXAMPLES*)?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Purpose

These three questions determine the current tobacco use status of the respondents.

Notes

Appropriate examples of other smoked tobacco products and smokeless tobacco products should be included for the specific country. Additional questions measuring specific other smoked tobacco products can be included if deemed important (e.g., measuring prevalence of waterpipe tobacco smoking).

Indicator 1

Current Tobacco Smokers: Percentage of youth who currently smoke any tobacco products.

Numerator: Number of respondents who smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days in the past 30 days (Q3=b through g) or any other smoked tobacco products in the past 30 days (Q4=a).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the questions.

Indicator 2

Current Cigarette Smokers: Percentage of youth who currently smoke cigarettes.

Numerator: Number of respondents who smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days in the past 30 days (Q3=b through g).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

Indicator 3

Frequent Cigarette Smokers: Percentage of youth who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days (Q3=f or g).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

Indicator 4

Current Smokers of Other Products: Percentage of youth who currently smoke tobacco products other than cigarettes.

Numerator: Number of respondents who smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes during the past 30 days (Q4=a).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

Indicator 5

Current Smokeless Tobacco Users: Percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco products.

Numerator: Number of respondents who used any smokeless tobacco products in the past 30 days (Q5=a).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

Indicator 6

Current Tobacco Users: Percentage of youth who currently use any tobacco products.

Numerator: Number of respondents who smoked cigarettes on 1 or more days in the past 30 days (Q3=b through g) or smoked any tobacco products other than cigarettes in the past 30 days (Q4=a) or used any smokeless tobacco products in the past 30 days (Q5=a).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the questions.

4. Cessation

Two concepts are measured with these questions: 1) Attempt of current tobacco smokers to quit (Q6), and 2) Receiving help/advice to quit (Q7).

Q6. Attempts to Quit Smoking

During the past 12 months, did you ever try to stop smoking?

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

Purpose

Determines if current tobacco smokers have tried to quit in the last 12 months.

Indicator

Attempt to Stop Smoking in the Past 12 Months: Percentage of current tobacco smokers who tried to stop smoking during the past 12 months.

Numerator: Number of current tobacco smokers who tried to stop smoking during the past 12 months (Q6=c).

Denominator: Number of current tobacco smokers. (The analysis of this question should be restricted to Current Tobacco Smokers, as previously defined. Q6=a or b responses should be excluded from the denominator.)

Q7. Receiving Advice to Quit Smoking

Have you ever received help or advice to help you stop smoking?

[SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE]

- a. I have never smoked
- b. Yes, from a program or professional
- c. Yes, from a friend
- d. Yes, from a family member
- e. Yes, from both programs or professionals and from friends or family members
- f. No

Purpose

Determines whether respondents received help or advice to stop smoking tobacco.

Indicator

Received Help to Stop Smoking: Percentage of current tobacco smokers who have ever received help/advice to stop smoking from a program or professional.

Numerator: Number of current tobacco smokers who received any help/advice from a program or professional to help them stop smoking (Q7=b or e).

Denominator: Number of current tobacco smokers. (The analysis of this question should be restricted to Current Tobacco Smokers, as previously defined. Q7=a responses should be excluded from the denominator.)

5. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

These questions measure secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure inside the home (Q8), inside enclosed public places (Q9), and at school (Q10).

Q8. SHS Exposure Inside the Home

During the past 7 days, on how many days has anyone smoked inside your home, in your presence?

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

Purpose

Determines whether respondents were exposed to secondhand smoke inside their homes.

Indicator

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke Inside the Home: Percentage of youth who were exposed to tobacco smoke inside the home in the past 7 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who reported that smoking occurred in their presence inside their home on 1 or more days in the past 7 days (Q8=b through e).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

Q9. SHS Exposure Inside Public Places

During the past 7 days, on how many days has anyone smoked in your presence, inside any enclosed public place other than your home (such as *FILL APPROPRIATE COUNTRY EXAMPLES: school, shops, restaurants, shopping malls, movie theaters*)?

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

Purpose

Determines whether respondents were exposed to secondhand smoke inside enclosed public places.

Notes

Appropriate examples of enclosed public places should be included for the specific country.

Indicator

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Enclosed Public Places: Percentage of youth who were exposed to tobacco smoke inside enclosed public places in the past 7 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who reported that smoking occurred in their presence inside any enclosed public place other than their home (such as schools, shops, restaurants, shopping malls, and movie theaters) in the past 7 days (Q9=b through e).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

Q10. SHS Exposure at School

During the past 30 days, did you see anyone smoke inside the school building or outside on school property?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Purpose

Determines whether smoking occurred at school.

Notes

This question assumes the respondent attends school as this GYTS question is from a school-based survey. For general population surveys, an additional response category (or skip logic routing) may be added to indicate if the respondent does not attend school.

Indicator

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at School: Percentage of youth who saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who saw someone smoke inside the school building or outside on school property during the past 30 days.

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

6. Cigarette Accessibility

These questions measure whether youth were able to purchase cigarettes regardless of their age (Q11) and the unit (e.g., individual sticks, packs) of cigarette purchase (Q12).

Q11. Access to Purchasing Cigarettes

During the past 30 days, did anyone refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?

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

Purpose

Determines if respondents were prevented from purchasing cigarettes because of their age.

Notes

If applicable for a country, another similar question could be included for other types of tobacco products (e.g., smokeless tobacco).

Indicator

Minors' Access to Purchasing Cigarettes: Percentage of current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes in the past 30 days because of their age.

Numerator: Number of current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes in the past 30 days because of their age (Q11=c).

Denominator: Number of current cigarette smokers who tried to buy cigarettes in the past 30 days. (The analysis of this question should be restricted to Current Cigarette Smokers, as previously defined. Q11=a responses should be excluded from the denominator.)

Q12. Unit of Cigarette Purchase

The last time you bought cigarettes during the past 30 days, how did you buy them?

- a. I did not buy cigarettes during the past 30 days
- b. I bought them in a pack
- c. I bought individual sticks (singles)
- d. I bought them in a carton
- e. I bought tobacco and rolled my own

Purpose

Determines the unit of the last cigarette purchase.

Notes

The units can be adjusted for the specific country.

If applicable for a country, another similar question could be included for other types of tobacco products (e.g., smokeless tobacco).

Indicator

Unit of Purchased Cigarettes: Percentage of current cigarette smokers who last bought cigarettes as [individual sticks; packs, cartons; loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes] in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of current cigarette smokers who last purchased cigarettes as [individual sticks; packs, cartons; loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes] in the past 30 days.

Denominator: Number of current cigarette smokers who bought cigarettes during the past 30 days. (The analysis of this question should be restricted to Current Cigarette Smokers, as previously defined. Q12=a responses should be excluded from the denominator.)

7. Anti-Tobacco Information

There are three important measures that are included in this section: 1) Awareness of anti-tobacco messages in the media (Q13), 2) Noticing health warnings on cigarette packs and the effects of the warnings (Q14), and 3) Learning about the dangers of tobacco use at school (Q15).

Q13. Anti-Tobacco Messages in the Media

During the past 30 days, did you see or hear any anti-tobacco media messages on television, radio, internet, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, or movies?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Purpose

Determines if respondents noticed, in the past 30 days, any information in the media against using tobacco (cigarettes, other smoked tobacco, or smokeless tobacco).

Indicator

Awareness of Anti-Tobacco Messages in the Media: Percentage of youth who saw or heard any anti-tobacco messages in the media in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who saw or heard any anti-tobacco messages in the media (e.g., television, radio, internet, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, or movies) in the past 30 days (Q13=a).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

Q14. Cigarette Pack Health Warnings

During the past 30 days, did you see any health warnings on cigarette packages?

a. Yes, but I didn't think much of them

b. Yes, and they led me to think about quitting smoking or not starting smoking

c. No

Purpose

Determines if respondents noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days and if the health warnings had any influence on thinking about quitting or not starting smoking.

Notes

If applicable for a country, another similar question could be included for other types of tobacco products (e.g., smokeless tobacco).

Indicator 1

Noticing Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages: Percentage of current cigarette smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of current cigarette smokers who answered "Yes, but I didn't think much of them" or "Yes, and they led me to think about quitting smoking or not starting smoking" to seeing health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days (Q14=a or b).

Denominator: Number of current cigarette smokers. (The analysis of this question should be restricted to Current Cigarette Smokers, as previously defined.)

Indicator 2

Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages (Among All Current Cigarette Smokers): Percentage of current cigarette smokers who thought about quitting smoking in the past 30 days because of health warnings on cigarette packages.

Numerator: Number of current cigarette smokers who reported that seeing health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days led them to think about quitting smoking (Q14=b).

Denominator: Number of current cigarette smokers. (The analysis of this question should be restricted to Current Cigarette Smokers, as previously defined.)

Indicator 3

Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages (Among Current Cigarette Smokers who Noticed Health Warnings): Percentage of current cigarette smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days, who thought about quitting smoking because of the health warnings.

Numerator: Number of current cigarette smokers who reported that seeing health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days led them to think about quitting smoking (Q14=b).

Denominator: Number of current cigarette smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days. (The analysis of this question should be restricted to Current Cigarette Smokers, as previously defined. Q14=c responses should be excluded from the denominator.)

Indicator 4

Thinking of Not Starting Smoking Because of Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages: Percentage of never cigarette smokers who thought about not starting smoking in the past 30 days because of health warnings on cigarette packages.

Numerator: Number of never cigarette smokers who reported that seeing health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days led them to think about not starting smoking (Q14=b).

Denominator: Number of never cigarette smokers who saw health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days. (The analysis of this question should be restricted to never cigarette smokers: Q1=b. Q14=c responses should be excluded from the denominator.)

Q15. Learning About Dangers of Tobacco Use at School

During the past 12 months, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?

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

Purpose

Determines if the respondents were taught about the dangers of tobacco use (cigarettes, other smoked tobacco, or smokeless tobacco) in school.

Indicator

Learning About Dangers of Tobacco Use at School: Percentage of youth who were taught about the dangers of tobacco use in class during the past 12 months.

Numerator: Number of respondents who were taught in any classes about the dangers of tobacco use during the past 12 months (Q15=a).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question. ("I don't know" responses should be included in the denominator.)

8. Tobacco Advertising and Promotions

These questions measure exposure to tobacco marketing at points of sale (Q16), ownership of something with a tobacco brand logo (Q17), and whether youth were ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative (Q18).

Q16. Tobacco Marketing at Points of Sale

During the past 30 days, did you see any advertisements or promotions for tobacco products at points of sale (such as FILL APPROPRIATE COUNTRY EXAMPLES: stores, shops, kiosk)?

- a. I did not visit any points of sale in the past 30 days
- b. Yes
- c. No

Purpose

Determines if the respondents have, in the past 30 days, seen advertisements or promotions for tobacco products (cigarettes, other smoked tobacco, or smokeless tobacco) at points of sale.

Notes

Appropriate examples of points of sale should be included for the specific country.

Indicator 1

Awareness of Tobacco Marketing at Points of Sale (Among the Target Population): Percentage of youth who saw any tobacco marketing at points of sale in the past 30 days.

Numerator: Number of respondents who saw any advertisements or promotions for tobacco products at point of sale (such as stores, shops, kiosks, etc.) in the past 30 days (Q16=b).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

Indicator 2

Awareness of Tobacco Marketing at Points of Sale (Among Those who Visited Points of Sale): Percentage of youth who visited points of sale in the past 30 days who saw any tobacco marketing at the points of sale.

Numerator: Number of respondents who saw any advertisements or promotions for tobacco products at points of sale (such as stores, shops, kiosks, etc.) in the past 30 days (Q16=b).

Denominator: Number of respondents who visited points of sale in the past 30 days. (Q16=a responses should be excluded from the denominator.)

Q17. Owning Items with Tobacco Brand Logos

Do you have something (for example, t-shirt, pen, backpack) with a tobacco product brand logo on it?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Purpose

Determines if the respondents own something that has a tobacco product (cigarette, other smoked tobacco, or smokeless tobacco) brand logo on it.

Indicator

Ownership of an Object with a Tobacco Brand Logo: Percentage of youth who have something with a tobacco product brand logo on it.

Numerator: Number of respondents who have something (e.g., t-shirt, pen, backpack) with a tobacco product brand logo on it (Q17=a).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

Q18. Free Tobacco Promotion

Has a person working for a tobacco company ever offered you a free tobacco product?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Purpose

Determines if the respondents have ever been offered a free tobacco product (cigarette, other smoked tobacco, or smokeless tobacco) from someone who works for a tobacco company.

Indicator

Exposure to Free Tobacco Promotion: Percentage of youth who were ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative.

Numerator: Number of respondents who were ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative (Q18=a).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

9. Electronic Cigarettes

These questions measure awareness (Q19), current use (Q20), and ever use (Q21) of electronic cigarettes.

Q19. Awareness of Electronic Cigarettes

Electronic cigarettes, or e cigarettes, are electronic devices that usually contain a nicotine-based liquid that is vaporized and inhaled. You may also know them as vape-pens, hookah-pens, electronic hookahs (e-hookahs), electronic cigars (e cigars), electronic pipes (e-pipes), or e-vaporizers. Some look like cigarettes and others look like pens or small pipes. These are battery-powered devices that produce vapor instead of smoke.

Before today, had you ever heard of electronic cigarettes or e cigarettes?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Purpose

Determines if respondents have ever heard of electronic cigarettes.

Indicator

Ever Heard of Electronic Cigarettes: Percentage of youth who have ever heard of electronic cigarettes.

Numerator: Number of respondents who have heard of electronic cigarettes.

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

Q20. Current Use of Electronic Cigarettes

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use 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

Purpose

Determines if respondents currently use electronic cigarettes.

Indicator

Current Electronic Cigarette Users: Percentage of youth who currently use electronic cigarettes.

Numerator: Number of respondents who used electronic cigarettes on 1 or more days in the past 30 days (Q20=b through g).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

Q21. Ever Use of Electronic Cigarettes

In total, on how many days have you used an electronic cigarette or e cigarette in your entire 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

Purpose

Determines if respondents ever used electronic cigarettes.

Indicator

Ever Electronic Cigarette Users: Percentage of youth who ever used an electronic cigarette.

Numerator: Number of respondents who used electronic cigarettes on 1 or more days in their lifetime (Q21=b through g).

Denominator: Total number of respondents to the question.

10. Analysis of Tobacco Questions

This section provides examples of table shells that serve as a guide for data analysis of the questions. Note that these example tables are specific for GYTS, where the estimates are reported for youth aged 13 to 15 and gender is reported as the key demographic variable. Analysis tables should be adjusted for the specific survey’s design and needs.

Tobacco Use Prevalence

Table 10-1. Detailed tobacco use status, overall and by gender

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI*)</i>		
<i>Smoked Tobacco</i>			
Current tobacco smokers ¹			
Current cigarette smokers ²			
Frequent cigarette smokers ³			
Current smokers of other tobacco ⁴			
Ever cigarette smokers ⁵			
<i>Smokeless Tobacco</i>			
Current smokeless tobacco users ⁶			
<i>Tobacco Use</i>			
Current tobacco users ⁷			

¹Smoked 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 cigarettes, even one or two puffs. ⁶ Used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days. ⁷ Smoked cigarettes and/or other smoked tobacco, and/or used smokeless tobacco anytime during the past 30 days.

* 95% Confidence Interval

Table 10-2. Age at cigarette smoking initiation among ever cigarette smokers, overall and by gender

Age when first trying a cigarette ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI*)</i>		
7 years old or younger			
8 or 9 years old			
10 or 11 years old			
12 or 13 years old			
14 or 15 years old			
Total	100	100	100

¹Among those that have ever tried a cigarette.

* 95% Confidence Interval

Cessation

Table 10-3. Smoking tobacco cessation indicators among current smokers, overall and by gender

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI*)</i>		
Current smokers who...			
Tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months			
Have ever received help/advice from a program or professional to stop smoking			

* 95% Confidence Interval

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Table 10-4. Exposure to secondhand smoking, overall and by gender

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI*)</i>		
Exposed to tobacco smoke inside the home in the past 7 days			
Exposed to tobacco smoke inside any enclosed public place in the past 7 days			
Saw anyone smoking inside the school building or outside on school property in the past 30 days			

* 95% Confidence Interval

Cigarette Accessibility

Table 10-5. Current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age, overall and by gender

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI*)</i>		
Current cigarette smokers who were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age ¹			

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

* 95% Confidence Interval

Table 10-6. Unit of cigarette purchase among current cigarette smokers, overall and by gender

Unit of purchase ¹	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI*)</i>		
Individual sticks			
Pack			
Carton			
Loose tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes			
Total	100	100	100

¹ Based on the last purchase, among those who bought cigarettes during the past 30 days.
 * 95% Confidence Interval

Anti-Tobacco Information

Table 10-7. Noticing anti-tobacco information, overall and by gender

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI*)</i>		
Noticed anti-tobacco messages in the media ¹ in the past 30 days			
Taught in school about the dangers of tobacco use in the past 12 months			

¹ For example, television, radio, internet, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, movies.
 * 95% Confidence Interval

Table 10-8. Noticing health warnings on cigarette packages among current and never cigarette smokers, overall and by gender

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI*)</i>		
Current cigarette smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages ¹			
Thought about quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages ¹			
Among current cigarette smokers			
Among current cigarette smokers who noticed health warnings			
Never cigarette smokers who thought about not starting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages ^{1,2}			

¹ During the past 30 days.

² Among never cigarette smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days.

* 95% Confidence Interval

Tobacco Advertising and Promotions

Table 10-9. Exposure to tobacco marketing, overall and by gender

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI*)</i>		
Noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale			
Among all youth in the past 30 days			
Among those who visited a point of sale in the past 30 days			
Students who owned something with a tobacco brand logo on it ¹			
Ever offered a free tobacco product from a tobacco company representative			

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

* 95% Confidence Interval

Electronic Cigarettes

Table 10-10. Awareness, ever use, and current use of electronic cigarettes, overall and by gender

	Overall	Boys	Girls
	<i>Percentage (95% CI*)</i>		
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes			
Ever used an electronic cigarette ¹			
Current electronic cigarette users ²			

¹ Used an electronic cigarette on 1 or more days in lifetime.

² Used an electronic cigarette anytime during the past 30 days.

* 95% Confidence Interval

Appendix A: GYTS Overview

Background

In 1998-1999, the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) was developed to begin a process for standardized global youth monitoring with the intent to generate internationally comparable data. GYTS is the global standard to systematically monitor youth tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators. In 2012, the protocol was revised for the first time since its launch to include developments in tobacco control policies and ensure national representation of the surveys as the standard.

GYTS is a nationally representative school-based survey of students 13–15 years of age, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries. GYTS estimates indirectly measure the impact of tobacco control and prevention strategies. Corresponding to the MPOWER policy package strategies, GYTS assists countries by monitoring selected demand-related articles of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) — a global health treaty.

As of publication of this document, GYTS has been conducted in over 187 countries and sites with 149 completing a second round; 114 completing a third round; and 38 completing a fourth round. Over 120 countries (WHO member and non-member states) have been trained using the 2012 revised protocol.

Questionnaire

The following topics are covered in the GYTS questionnaire:

- » Background characteristics
- » Tobacco smoking
- » Smokeless tobacco
- » Cessation
- » Secondhand smoke
- » Knowledge and attitudes
- » Media
- » School education

Data are collected confidentially using a paper-based, self-administered questionnaire. Students complete the questionnaire in a classroom setting. There are no skip patterns in the questionnaire so all students are requested to answer every question. This is done so that students will complete the questionnaire at approximately the same time to help ensure confidentiality of the answers (e.g., those who currently smoke would have to answer more questions than those who do not.)

Sample Design

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. It uses a global standardized methodology that includes a two-stage sample design with schools selected with a probability proportional to enrollment size. The classes within selected schools are chosen randomly and all students in selected classes are eligible to participate in the survey. The sample for each GYTS survey should be designed to obtain completed questionnaires from at least 1,500 students with roughly half the sample respondents being boys and the other half being girls. These minimum sample sizes will generate nationally representative estimates that meet the expected precision requirements of the GYTS.

Key Partner Organizations and Roles

Partners include national governments (Ministries of Health, Ministries of Education, etc.) and institutions, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). WHO provides global, regional and in-country leadership as well as resource and program support; CDC, a WHO Collaborating Center for Global Tobacco Control, provides technical assistance for implementation of the surveillance system and data analysis and reporting.

Globally, CDC supports GYTS financially. In Africa, GYTS is partially funded by the CDC Foundation with grants from Bloomberg Philanthropies' *Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use* and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Many countries have provided co-funding or in-kind support.

Further information about GYTS can be found at:

CDC:

<https://nccd.cdc.gov/GTSSDataSurveyResources/Ancillary/Documentation.aspx?SUID=1&DOCT=1>

WHO:

www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/gyts

Appendix B: Question Mapping to GYTS

The tobacco questions in this guide are taken from the GYTS Core Questionnaire. Reference to the GYTS Core Questionnaire numbering is provided below.

Question Number	Reference to GYTS Q#	Description
Q1	C5	Ever cigarette smoking
Q2	C6	Age at cigarette smoking initiation
Q3	C7	Current cigarette smoking
Q4	C10	Current other tobacco smoking
Q5	C14	Current smokeless tobacco use
Q6	C16	Attempts to quit smoking
Q7	C18	Receiving advice to quit smoking
Q8	C19	Secondhand smoke exposure inside the home
Q9	C20	Secondhand smoke exposure inside public places
Q10	C22	Secondhand smoke exposure at school
Q11	C27	Access to purchasing cigarettes
Q12	C28	Unit of cigarette purchase
Q13	C30	Anti-tobacco messages in the media
Q14	C32	Cigarette pack health warnings
Q15	C33	Learning about dangers of tobacco use at school
Q16	C35	Tobacco marketing at points of sale
Q17	C37	Owning items with tobacco brand logos
Q18	C38	Free tobacco promotion
Q19	E1	Awareness of electronic cigarettes
Q20	E2	Current use of electronic cigarettes
Q21	E3	Ever use of electronic cigarettes

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GYTS Collaborating Organizations:

- » U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- » CDC Foundation
- » RTI International
- » World Health Organization (WHO)

Contact Information

The *Tobacco Questions for Surveys of Youth* booklet is available for download from CDC's website at: <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/> or WHO's website at: <http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance>

For more information, contact GTSSINFO@cdc.gov

