



**General National Congress
Libyan Interim Government
Ministry of Health**

**LIBYA COUNTRY REPORT OF:
THE GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY
2010 GYTS**

**Prepared by: MOHAMED IBRAHEM SALEH DAGANEE
DIRECTOR: OF HEALTH INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE**

CONTENTS

Item	Page
1. Foreword	4
2. Acknowledgements	5
3. Summary	6
4. Introduction	7
a. Country Demographics	7
b. WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and MPOWER	7
c. Purpose and Rationale	8
d. Current State of Policy	9
e. Other Tobacco Surveys	9
f. Country-Specific Objectives	9
5. Methods	10
a. Sampling	10
b. Data Collection	10
c. Data Analysis	10
6. Results	11
a. Prevalence	11
b. Knowledge and Attitudes	13
c. Access and Availability	14
d. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke	15
e. Cessation	16
f. Media and Advertising	17
g. School	18
7. Discussion	19
a. Summary of Results	21
b. Comparison to Previous Tobacco Surveys	22
c. Relevance to FCTC	24
d. Relevance to Country	25
e. Proposed Interventions/Further Studies	25
8. Recommendations	26
9. References	27
10. Appendixes	28

List of tables

Table. No	Table Title	page
1.	Demographic characteristics of the sample Libya, 2010.	7
2.	Tobacco use amongst students in Libya	11
3.	Prevalence of use SHISHA amongst students in Libya	12
4.	Access and Availability of tobacco products..	13
5.	Knowledge and Attitudes regarding tobacco use among student	14
6.	The exposure to environmental tobacco smoke among students	15
7.	Cessation attempts of tobacco use by students	16
8.	School Curriculum regarding tobacco education	17
9.	Exposure to Media and Advertising regarding tobacco	18
10.	comparison between the results of the GYTS 2003 – 2007 and 2010	22

Foreword

Tobacco use is one of the major preventable causes of premature death and disease in the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) attributes approximately 5 million deaths a year to tobacco. The number is expected to exceed 10 million deaths by 2020, with approximately 70% of these deaths occurring in developing countries, unless interventions influence the current prevalence trend. Tobacco use is a known cause for diseases such as cancers, cardiovascular diseases and more than 25 other diseases. In addition, tobacco use results in expensive health care services in response to growing number of morbidities and disabilities.

It, furthermore, consumes the incomes of individuals and families leading to further weakening of the social and economic infrastructure of the counties. For younger generations, tobacco use can also be first step towards drug addiction. Many countries have adapted policies to counteract this avoidable hazard and to protect future generations from its harmful effects.

Libya is not an exception from the negative impact of tobacco epidemic, as tobacco use is directly related to the incidence of cardiovascular disease and cancers as the two leading causes of death in the country.

In order to set a comprehensive national tobacco programme, the world health organization {WHO} has introduced the Global Youth Tobacco Survey with collaboration with Centers for Diseases control in { USA } {CDC} to assist countries to identify the magnitude of the tobacco problem.

Libya is among the countries that successfully completed{ GYTS} for the third time through the Health Information Center in the Ministry Of Health in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, the results of which are presented in this report with the aim that it would be used by health planners, decision makers, researchers, teachers, parents, NGOs and any other relevant authority that deals with the healthcare of the younger generation, in order to consolidate all their effort to promote health and prevent the tobacco epidemic.

Finally, I would like to seize this opportunity to thank WHO- EMRO, collaborating center of CDC and all participants in GYTS3 – LIBYA for their fruitful efforts that led to the completion and results of this important survey.

Dr: Fatima Hamroush
Minister of Health

Acknowledgments

This study of Global Youth Tobacco Survey LIBYA 2010 was funded by World Health Organization (WHO) through East Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO), and technical support of Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in USA, and contribution, this report was prepared by: Mohamed Ibrahim Saleh, the Director of Health Information Centre & Tobacco Control Focal Point in Libya. The Author is very grateful to some national and international agencies and individuals, for their Remarkable support and great contribution through out stages of this survey and wishes to thank the following agencies and individuals:

H.E Dr.Fatima Hamroush The Minister of Health – Libya

World health organization.

TFI – East Mediterranean Regional Office Team
Dr Amer Elmahgoub WR - LIBYA.
All : The staff of WHO \ office – Tripoli

Centers for disease control and prevention {CDC} USA.

DR. Charles W Warren, , Veronica Lea,

Secretariat of Health and Environment

Mr. Habeb ,Ismeal Tamer , Under secretary Secretariat of Health and Environment
Secretaries of Health in involved shabiat {districts}.
National, Field supervisors and Researchers.

Secretariat of Education Officials,

MRS : Fozia Bengasheer , The Director of School Health Department Secretariat of education
Secretaries of Education in involved shabiat {districts}.
All headmasters, teacher and students in schools who have participated in the survey.

Health Information Center

Zaid Abdu alsallam mohamed : Field supervisor.
All the staff of Health Information Centre for their contribution

Researchers :

Ahmed A.Alawami	Secretariat of health &Environment	Benghazi
Mohamed A. Najeem	Secretariat of health &Environment	Benghazi
Hamdeen Mosa	Secretariat of health &Environment	Albetanan
Soliman Omran Mohamed	Secretariat of health &Environment	Algabel alaghder
Ashoor Alameen	Secretariat of health &Environment	Almarej
Hafeth Erheem Mohamed	Secretariat of health &Environment	Ajdabia
Taher Taroom	Secretariat of health &Environment	Alnekat-alghmis
Moftah Omran Ashoor	Secretariat of health& Environment	Alwahat
Goma Kalifa Egbara	Secretariat of health &Environment	Aljofara
Mohamed Elmahjob	Secretariat of health &Environment	Sabha
Khalfala Abuseef Khalfala	Secretariat of health &Environment	Sirte
Ali Hhameda	Secretariat of health &Environment	Mosrata
Moftah Abd-alaziz Omer	Secretariat of health &Environment	Dernah
Sukina Isaldeen Abukhres	Secretariat of health &Environment	Tripoli
Mohamed Hassan Alashkhum	Secretariat of health &Environment	Alzawea
Samer Faraj Rezeq	Secretariat of health &Environment	Almergeb
Sharaf Elden Ashor	Secretariat of health &Environment	G Algarbi

. Executive summary

The global youth tobacco survey known as {GYTS} was introduced in LIBYA for the first time in 2003 , and for second time 2007 and in 2010 for third time , by help of World Health Organization east of Mediterranean regional office in collaboration with Centers for Diseases control {CDC} in USA , the aim of this survey is to obtain baseline information about tobacco use among students in following aspects : -

- Prevalence of tobacco use.
- Knowledge and attitude.
- Access and availability.
- Environment tobacco smoke.
- Cessation.
- Media and advertising of tobacco.
- School curriculum .

The {GYTS} was performed in Libya in February 2010 in {50} schools in {92} classes which students of age from 13 to 15 are taught at school grades {7th, 8th, 9th}, the total number of students surveyed was { **2,012** } male and female students in { 16 } different shabiat {districts } The results of this two stage survey sample can be summarized as follows:-

- 13.4% of students had ever smoked cigarettes (Boys = 20.2%, Girls = 6.6%)
- 8.1% currently use any tobacco product (Boys = 11.0%, Girls = 5.0%)
- 4.3% currently smoke cigarettes (Boys = 6.1%, Girls = 2.0%)
- 4.3% currently smoke shisha (Boys = 6.0%, Girls = 2.6%)
- 5.8% currently use other tobacco products (Boys = 7.5%, Girls = 4.1%)
- 28.0% of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year
- 15.7% think boys and 10.2% think girls who smoke look more attractive
- 5.8 % who have most or all friends who smoke .
- 27.7% buy cigarettes in a store
- 35.7% live in homes where others smoke in their presence
- 35.1% are around others who smoke in places outside their home
- 70.9% think smoking should be banned from public places
- 72.4% think smoke from others is harmful to them
- 34.6% have one or more parents who smoke
- 5.0% have most or all friends who smoke
- .2% have ever received help to stop smoking
- 72.2% have ever received help to stop smoking
- 79.6% saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days
- 57.6% saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days
- 10.5% have an object with a cigarette brand logo
- 60.0% had been taught in class, during the past year, about the dangers of smoking
- 47.0% had discussed in class, during the past year, reasons why people their age smoke

Introduction

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey 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 gather comprehensive tobacco prevention and control information on young people

The GYTS is a school-based survey that uses a two-stage cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades associated with the age group 13-15 years. The sampling frame includes all schools containing any of the identified grades. In the first stage, the probability of schools being selected is proportional to the number of students enrolled in the specified grades. At the second stage, classes within the selected grades are randomly selected. All students in the selected classes attending school on the day of the survey are eligible to participate. Student participation is voluntary and anonymous using self-administered data collection procedures.

In GYTS – Libya 2010 the Number of targeted schools was 50 schools, and number of schools participated was 50 with 100% school response rate, and number of students targeted 1875 and number of students participated 2056 , with 2012 completed usable questionnaires with 97.9 % rate of response. The over all response rate is 97.9%.

the Distribution of participated Students by gender ,grade and age as follows :-

{Table. 1} Demographic characteristics of the sample Libya, 2010 ;

Category	Value	%	Category	Value	%	Category	Value	%
Gender			Grade			Age		
						13>	411	20.9
Male	999	48.4	Seven	672	30.9	13	470	24.1
Female	956	51.6	Eight	560	30.9	14	474	24.1
			Nine	775	38.2	15	417	20.8
Total	1955	100	Total	1814	100	15<	204	10.1

Country Demographics:

Libya is located in north Africa on the southern coast of the Mediterranean sea , with total land area of 1 665 000 square kilometers, The total estimated population at mid year of 2010 was 5, 8 million which makes the population density rates, at 3.3 persons per km² , the percentage of male population is 51%. , 31 % of all population under the age of 15 years .

LIBYA is a Member State of the WHO EMRO REGION and is considered a Middle income country.

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 Fifty-sixth 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 research, surveillance, and exchange of information.

LIBYA is a Party to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), having ratified the Convention in 7th of June 2005

To help countries fulfill their WHO FCTC obligations, in 2008 WHO introduced MPOWER, a 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.

Purpose and Rationale

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. Most people begin using tobacco before the age of 18.

The purpose of participating in the GYTS is to enhance countries' capacity to monitor youth tobacco use, guide national tobacco prevention and control programs, and facilitate comparison of tobacco-related data at the national, regional, and global levels. The purpose of GYTS is to observe 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 **LIBYA's** participation is that non communicable diseases have become a major cause of death. The prevalence and incidence of non communicable diseases have increased dramatically over the past 25 years. Cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, hypertension, and cancer account for 75 % of all mortality and morbidity and have put a lot of strain on health expenditure. Due to the changing lifestyles the determinants of non communicable diseases and levels of risk factors have risen (**cardiovascular diseases 37%, cancer 13%**).

Current State of Policy

Currently, in LIBYA , there are NUMBER OF TOBACCO POLICIES in place. The (Cabinet) has issued a decree under No, 206 \ 2009 , announced that it is to ban smoking in public places, and the media advertising of all tobacco products. The decision announced by the Libyan cabinet also prohibits selling cigarettes to or by any person less than 18 years old.

The Libyan (Cabinet) also banned producing any kind of sweets or other materials that are shaped like cigarettes , and importing or marketing any product that carries titles of tobacco products, such as clothes , shoes or toys.

Other Tobacco Surveys

The GYTS has previously been conducted in LIBYA in 2003, 2007 . In addition to the GYTS, the following surveys have been run in LIBYA: GHPSS -2007 , GSPS 2003 , 2010 and GSHS in 2007, STEPS 2009 .

Libya Specific Objectives:

The objectives of Libya using GYTS Data as baseline and a starting point are :

1. Reduce current tobacco use in Libya in students in grades (7,8,9) from 8.1 % in (2010) to 6 % in (2015).
2. Reduce current cigarette and shisha use among students in age (13-15 years) from 4.3 % in 2010 of students to 3.0 % in (2015) .
3. Increase tobacco use cessation attempts in Libya in students in grades (7,8,9) from 62.6 % in (2010) to 80% in (2015).
4. Reduce current % of students (Never Smokers but Susceptible to Initiating Smoking) from 28 % to 20 % in (2015).
5. Reduce the exposure to environmental tobacco smoke public places from 35.% in 2010 to 20 % in (2015) .
6. Reduce the exposure to environmental tobacco smoke at homes from 35.% in 2010 to 25 % in (2015) .
7. Reduce the exposure of Students to pro-cigarette advertising from 57.6 % in 2010 to 30 % in 2015 and percent of students to see anti-smoking media messages from 79.6 % in 2010 to 95 % in 2015.
8. Increase Percentage of students to be taught in their classes about the dangers of smoking in grades (7,8,9) from 60.0 % in (2010) to 90 % in (2015).

3. METHOD OF THE SURVEY

3.1. Sample Description and Study Design.

. GYTS is school based survey in which two stage cluster surveying method is used to select the schools and classes for surveying. This survey is global and standardized methods are used in all counters.

In case of Libya national coordinator was appointed and trained by {WHO} and {CDC} . All schools containing grades 7- 9 were included in the sampling frame. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of students in grades 7-9. The age from 13 to 15 years is the targeted age group. At School Level - The first-stage sampling frame consisted of all schools containing grades 7-9. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size.

so all schools teaching {7th -8th -9th} grades were listed { 2704 schools} a total of { 50} schools were chosen to provide a sample of { 1875 } students this sample size was decided by CDC so as to provide reasonably precise estimation

The sample was drawn through computerized process by {CDC} in two stages. The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes from each school that participated in the survey. All classes in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey. The result came of the number of schools needed which were distributed in {16} different districts {shabiat}.

OVERALL RESPONSE RATES :

Schools - 100.0% 50 of the 50 sampled schools participated.
Classes- 100.0% 92 of the 92 sampled classes participated.
Students- 97.9% 2,012 the 2,056 sampled students completed usable questionnaires
Overall response rate - $100.0\% * 100.0\% * 97.9\% = 97.9\%$

3.2 Questionnaire:

The Questionnaire was translated in to Arabic language and modified to be understandable to students;

The total number of questions was 66. The answer sheets were designed to be filled by students in very simple way by using pencils to fill circle to answer each question .

3.3 Data collection

{20 } field staff were trained to conduct the survey at school level in co-ordination with education authorities at district and local level .

This process was completed successfully in {50} schools at school participation rate of {100 %} and {2056} students were involved with 2012 usable questionnaire

The student response rate was { 97.9 %}. The survey was completed in February 2010. The answer sheets were sent to {who and Processed by {CDC}.

3.4 Data analysis

A second workshop was organized for the country coordinator to train him in how to analyze the national {GYTS} data and for writing this report .

EPI INFO 2000, a software package that capable for analyzing complex data , was used in analysis of GYTS data .

4. 1: Prevalence of tobacco use – Article 20 of WHO FCTC: Research, Surveillance and Exchange of Information

{Table 2}

Category	Ever Smoked Cigarettes, Even One or Two Puffs %	Current Use			Never Smokers but Susceptible to Initiating Smoking %
		Users of Any Tobacco Product %	Current Cigarettes Smokers %	Other Tobacco Products %	
Total	13.4 (9.8-18.1)	8.1 (6.3 – 10.4)	4.3 (2.9 - 6.2)	5.8 (4.2 - 7.9)	28.0 (23.4- 33.1)
Sex					
Male	20.2 (14.3-27.7)	11.0 (8.6 – 13.9)	6.1 (4.2 – 8.9)	7.5 (5.4 – 10.3)	32.0 (25.5 -39.2)
Female	6.6 (4.4- 9.8)	5.0 (3.0 – 8.1)	2.0 (1.0- 4.0)	4.1(2.5 – 6.9)	24.7 (20.2 -29.7)
Age					
Thirteen	9.3 (5.9 -14.4)	6.2 (4.2 – 9.2)	3.2 (1.8 – 5.4)	5.0 (3.2 – 7.6)	21.3 (16.9-26.4)
Fourteen	13.3 (9.4 - 18.4)	6.2 (4.2 – 9.1))	3.1 (1.6 – 5.7)	4.5 (2.8 - 7.1)	30.50 (22.1 - 40.5)
Fifteen	18.5 (13.7 – 24.6)	12.5 (9.1 – 16.9)	6.9 (4.6 – 10.3)	8.2 (5.5 – 12.1)	33.8 (27.5- 40.7)

1. The table showed that 13.4 % of students ever smoked a cigarette even one or two puffs boys 20.2 % girls 6.6 % .
2. Number of students who ever smoked cigarettes in grades is increasing according to their grade (Grade 7th 8.8 Grade 8th 11.7 Grade 9th 22.3 .
3. Uses of any tobacco product is high 8.1 %, male { 11.0% } female { 5.0% } and it is higher in grade seven .
4. Smoking cigarettes percentage is 4.3 % { male 6.1 %, female 2.0 % } but the percentage is growing gradually according to their class grade.
5. Use of other tobacco products un expectedly higher than smoking cigarette around 5.8 % boys 7.5 % and 4.1 % girls.
6. 28.0 % of never smoker students think that they may initiate smoking in near future (32.0 male 24.7 female) .

{Table 3} Prevalence use of SHISHA

Category	Percent Ever Smoked shisha, even One or Two Puffs % (95% CI)	Percent current shisha smokers % (95% CI)	Percent who have one or more parents who smoke SHISHA % (95% CI)
Total	12.8 (10.0 – 16.1)	4.3 (3.1- 6.1)	6.5 (5.1- 8.3)
Sex			
Male	15.7 (11.7 – 20.9)	6.0 (4.2 -8.5)	6.8 (4.9 -9.5)
Female	9.8 (6.8 – 14.0)	2.6 (1.5 - 4.7)	6.0 (4.3 - 8.5)
Age			
Thirteen	10.9 (7.5 – 15.5)	3.0 (1.8 - 4.9)	7.1 (4.3 - 11.5)
Fourteen	10.4 (7.2 – 14.8)	3.0 (1.7 - 5.3)	5.6 (3.9 - 8.1)
Fifteen	17.6 (13.4 – 22.9)	7.5 (4.9- 11.3)	6.6 (4.3- 10.6)

1. 12.8 % of students ever smoked Shisha even one or two puffs boys 15.7 % girls 9.8 %
2. Percent current shisha smokers is 4.3 % {male 6.0 %, female . But the percentage is growing gradually according to their class grade.
3. Percent who have one or more parents who smoke SHISHA is 6.5 % {male 6.8 % female 6.0 %
4. Number of students who ever smoked shisha in grades is (Grade 7th 10.9 % . 8 Grade 8th 10.4 % and Grade 9th 17.6 .

4.2 Knowledge and attitude (Article 12 of WHO FCTC: Education, Communication, Training and Public Awareness)

{ Table 4 }

Category	Percent of never smokers think that cigarette smoking is harmful to their health	Percent of current smokers think that cigarette smoking is harmful to their health	Percent of never smokers think smoking makes boys look more attractive	Percent of never smokers think smoking makes girls look more attractive	Percent of current smokers think smoking cigarette makes boys look more attractive	Percent of current smokers think smoking cigarette makes girls look more attractive
Total	88.4 (85.6 – 90.7)	64.0 (49.2 – 76.4)	14.1 (11.8 -16.7)	8.7 (7.0 -10.7)	29.0 (17.3 - 44.3)	17.4 (9.2 – 30.3)
Sex						
Male	85.7 (80.1 – 89.4)	63.7 (50.3 – 75.3)	15.1 (11.8 -19.0)	10.4 (7.5 – 14.3)	23.7 (11.4 -42.9)	12.9 (5.0 – 29.6)
Female	90.7 (87.7 – 93.1)	62.7 (33.0 – 85.2)	13.1 (10.5 – 16.2)	7.2 (5.4 – 9.5)	38.4 (24.9 – 54.0)	27.3 (8.9 – 59.2)
Age						
Thirteen	85.2 (80.5 – 88.9)	58.1 (25.0 – 85.3)	13.9 (10.9 – 17.7)	8.3 (6.1 – 11.2)	49.1 (19.8 – 79.0)	21.5 (6.1 – 53.6)
Fourteen	92.2 (88.1 -95,0)	71.2 (40.5 - 89.9)	15.0 (11.5 – 19.4)	10.6 (7.1 – 15.6)	34.8(14.9 – 62.0)	19.8 (6.6 – 46.3)
Fifteen	87.8 (83.0 – 91.4)	63.3 (45.5 – 78.0)	13.1 (10.1– 16.7)	6.8 (4.3 – 10.7)	17.6 (8.6 – 32.6)	14.0 (5 – 33.3)

1. Percent of never smokers who think that cigarette smoking is harmful to their health is 88.4 % with no significant difference between male and female students or according to their grades , but there is a significant difference with current smokers who think that cigarette smoking is harmful to their health only (64.0%).
2. 14.1 % of never smokers (15.1 male ,13.1 % female) think that smoking makes boys look more attractive .
3. 8.7 % of never smokers (10.4 male ,7.2 % female) who think that smoking makes girls look more attractive .
4. 29.0 % of current smokers (23.7 male ,38.4 % female) think that smoking makes boys look more attractive .
5. 17.4 % of current smokers (12.9 male ,27.3 % female) think that smoking makes girls look more attractive .

4. 3: Access and Availability (Article 20 of WHO FCTC: Research, Surveillance and Exchange of Information)

{Table 5}

Category	Percent of current smokers who buy cigarettes in a store (95% CI)	Percent of current smokers who bought cigarettes in a store in the past 30 days who were NOT refused because of their age (95% CI)
Total	27.7 (14.8 – 45.7)	73.8 (30.6 – 94.8)
Sex		
Male	31.6 (15.0 – 54.7)	77.8 (35.5 – 95.7)
Female	25.9 (8.7- 56.4)	56.5 (6.6 – 96.6)
Age		
Thirteen	29.3 (8.5 – 64.7)	...
Fourteen	18.5 (4.9 – 49.9)	...
Fifteen	31.2 (13.3 – 57.2)	57.9 (13.1 - 92.6)

1. 35.5 % of students live in Homes Where others Smoke and no significant deference between boys 35.0 %, and Girls 35.2 % , almost one third of all students live in Homes Where others Smoke which increases the access and availability of tobacco products.

2. 33.4 % of smokers among students buy cigarettes from shops which indicates that there is no legislation to prevent selling cigarettes to minors, with no gender or grade differences.

3. 70.8 % of all smoking students bought cigarettes from shops that were not refused because of their age, with no gender differences.

**4.4: The exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (Article 8 of
WHO FCTC: Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke)**

{Table 6}

Category	Percent who live in homes where others smoke (95% CI)	Percent who are around others who smoke in places outside their home (95% CI)	Percent who think smoking should be banned from public places (95% CI)	Percent think smoke from others is harmful to them	have one or more parents who smoke
Total	35.7 (31.7 – 40.0)	35.1 (30.6 – 39.9)	70.9 (67.4- 74.1)	68.9 (64.9-72.6)	34.3 (30.9- 37.9)
Sex					
Male	34.7 (29.9 – 39.8)	36.3 (30.7 – 42.4)	71.4 (66.9 – 75.5)	63.3(58.8 - 67.5)	34.2 (29.8 - 38.9)
Female	36.6 (31.5 – 42.0)	33.7 (28.1 – 39.9)	70.1 (65.4 – 74.4)	74.7 (69.7-79.1)	34.1 (29.9 - 38.5)
Age					
Thirteen	33.6 (27.4 – 40.5)	33.9 (28.9 – 39.2)	68.4(61.6 – 74.5)	61.6 (52.1- 70.4)	28.1 (22.4 -34.3)
Fourteen	38.7 (32.7 – 45.1)	37.5 (30.6 – 44.8)	72.6 (68.1 – 76.8)	69.8 (64.4-74.8)	34.9 (28.1 - 42.4)
Fifteen	34.8 (29.4. – 40.5)	33.8 (28.0 – 40.1)	71.7 (67.0 – 75.9)	74.2 (69.4-78.4)	38.8 (33.8 - 44.1)

1. About 35.7 % of all students exposed to smoke from others in their homes and this percentage with no significant difference between males and females or their class grades.
2. 35.1 % of all students exposed to smoke in public places which show the lack of enforcement of current legislation, with no difference related to their gender but it is higher among smokers than never smokers in their class grade.
3. 70.9 % of all students from all students think smoking should be banned from public places regard less of their gender or grades.
4. 68.9 % of all students think that smoking is harm to them , but this percentage slightly low among smokers than never smokers .
5. About 34.3 % of all students have one of his / her parent smoke from no significant difference between males and females or their class grades..

4.5 Cessation (Article 14 of WHO FCTC: Demand Reduction Measures Concerning Tobacco Dependence and Cessation)

{ Table .7 }

Category	Current Smokers			
	Percent desire to stop		Percent tried to stop this year	
	All Kinds	Shisha	All Kinds	Shisha
Total	68.2 (51.9 – 81.0)	45.4 (20.0 – 72.8)	62.6 (40.1 – 80.7)	55.4 (28.7 – 79.4)
Sex				
Male	72.2 (48.6 – 87.7)	57.0 (26.1 – 83.3)	72.3 (43.7- 89.7)	57.3 (25.1 – 84.3)
Female	71.2 (28.5 – 93.8)	15.0 (1.9 – 61.9)	64.6(24.9 – 90.9)	50.5 (20.3 – 80.3)
Age				
Thirteen	65.7 (29.4 – 89.8)	70.1 (15.2 – 96.8)	63.8 (23.9 – 90.8)	100. (0.0 – 0.0)
Fourteen	65.2 (27.1 – 90.4)	50.1 (15.7 – 84.4)	55.7 (19.0- 87.0)	76.1 (22.8 – 97.2)
Fifteen	71.8 (47.2 – 87.8)	36.8 (13.5 – 68.5)	67.1(45.3-83.4)	37.9 (12.3 – 72.8)

1. The result showed that 68.2 % (72.2 male , 71.2 female) of current smokers want to stop smoking .
2. 45.4 % (57.0 male , 15.0 female) of current smokers who smoke Shisha want to stop smoking
3. 62.6 % (72.3 male , 64.6 female) of all kinds of Tobacco smokers tried to stop smoking,
4. 55.4 % (57.3 male , 50.5 female) of current smokers who smoke Shisha want to stop smoking
5. The results presented above shows the lack of cessation program to help those in need, and indicates that the attention must be paid to this aspect.

4.6: Exposure to Media and Advertising (Article 13 of WHO FCTC: Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship)

{ Table 8 }

Category	Percent who saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days (95% CI)	Percent who have seen pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines in the past 30 days (95% CI)	Percent who have an object with a cigarette brand logo (95% CI)	Percent who were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative (95% CI)
Total	79.6(75.8 - 82.9)	57.6 (53.4 - 61.7)	8.5 (6.9-10.5)	17.9 (8.0-35.4)
Sex				
Male	77.1(72.8- 80.9)	55.3(49.1- 61.3)	8.2(5.4 -12.2)	11.3 (4.6- 24.9)
Female	82.0(78.0 - 85.5)	59.9(54.6- 64.9)	10.5 (7.1- 10.9)	33.2 (11.4 -65.8)
Age				
Thirteen	81.1(76.3 - 85.1)	56.5(51.4- 61.4)	8.3 (5.9 -11.6)	42.4(15.5-74.8)
Fourteen	80.9 (75.9 - 85.1)	58.1(52.0 - 63. 9)	7.9(5.1 -12.2)
Fifteen	76.3(68.7 - 82.6)	58.4(51.6- 64.9)	9.4 (6.6 – 13.3)	14.6(4.6-37.7)

1. 79.6 % of all students (male 77.1 , female 82.0) saw anti-smoking media messages in past 30 days .
2. 57.6 % of all students (male 55.3 , female 59.9) saw pro-cigarettes advertisement on bill boards in past 30 days, this may be only seen at points of sale which is the only direct way of advertising.
3. 8.5 % of all students (male 8.2 , female 10.5) have an object with a cigarette brand logo, which often offered as goods bags.
4. 17.9 % of all students (male 11.3 , female 33.2) were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative.

4. 7: School (Article 12 of WHO FCTC: Education , communication, training and public awareness)

{Table 9}

Category	Percent who had been taught in class during the past year about the dangers of smoking (95% CI)	Percent who had discussed in class during the past year reasons why people their age smoke (95% CI)
Total	60.0 (55.9 - 64.0)	47.0 (43.2- 50.9)
Sex		
Male	59.0 (53.4 – 64.3)	43.9 (38.8 - 49.0)
Female	61.3 (56.6- 65.9)	50.5 (45.7 – 55.3)
Age		
Thirteen	62.3 (54.6 – 69.4)	47.9 (41.6 – 54.4)
Fourteen	59.6 (54.4 – 64.6)	52.2 (47.5 - 56.9)
Fifteen	57.9 (51.8 – 63.7)	40.1 (33.9 - 46.5)

1. 60.0 % of all students (59.0 male 61.3 female) were taught about the danger of smoking in their classes during the school year .
2. only 47.0% (43.9 male 50.5 female) of all students had discussed in their classes, during the past school year , reasons why people in their age smoke .
3. It clear that a little attention had been given to subject of tobacco in schools , which indicates that this subject must be included in school curriculum and given adequate time .

5. Discussions.

5.1: Prevalence of Tobacco use.

The result of GYTS 2010 showed that 13.4 % (Boys 20.2% Girls 6.6 %) more than one Male student from each 5 of male students and one from each 13 female students ever smoked cigarettes even one or two puffs . The result of this survey showed also that 12.8 % (15.7 % Boys, 9.8% Girls) ever smoked Shisha even one or two puffs , the use of any tobacco products for all students 8.1% (Boys 11.0% Girls 5.0 %) and 4.3 % of all students use cigarettes (6.1 % Boys, 2.4% Girls) The use of cigarettes among girls has risen from 1.7 % (2003) to 2.4 (2010) .

The result indicated that the use of other tobacco products is higher than the use of cigarettes around 7.2 % (9.4. % Boys, 4.7 % Girls) .

as expected there is significant difference in shown ratio between boys and girls .

in comparison with the (GYTS) results 2003, 2007, 2010 it is clear that :

- No significant change in % of students ever smoked a cigarette even one or two puffs over last 7 years 2003 (14.8 %) -2007 (13.1%)-2010(13.4%)
- No significant change in the percentage of Current Cigarettes Smokers of students over the last 7 years 2003 (5.9 %) -2007 (4.6 %)-2010(4.3 %) .
- There is significant change of never smokers who think that they may initiate smoking in near future from 19.8 % in (2003) to 28.0 % (2010) (32.0 male 14.7 female) .

5.2: Access and availability

Tobacco products according to The result of the survey are accessible to students aged 13 to 15 years , 35.7 % of all students live in Homes Where others Smoke and no deference between boys 34.7 %, and Girls 36.6 % , in fact one from each three students live in Homes Where others smoke , which is probably due to one of their parents use of tobacco which increases the access and availability of tobacco products.

. The results also showed that one third of smokers among students buy cigarettes from shops 27.7 % (31.6% Boys -25.9 % Girls) This results goes with fact that tobacco products are sold every where in the country at low price and with no enforced legislations to prevent minors from purchasing tobacco products.

The comparison between the results of GYTS 2003,2007 and 2010 showed that no significant change in the Percentage of students Who live in Homes Where others Smoke (31.4% ,37.8% ,35.7%) in succession .

The results of GYTS also showed that comparing the percentage of Current Smokers who Bought Cigarettes in a Store and were not refused because of their age 63.7 % in (2003) 62.1 % in (2007) 73.8 % (2010) but no significant change according to the results over this time .

5.3: Knowledge and attitude.

According to the result of the survey one from each 7 never smokers students (14,1 %) think that smoking makes boys look more attractive ,and almost one of each 10 students (8.7 %) think that smoking makes girls look more attractive ,which is very alarming to decision makers to take in to consideration .

figures in about quarter of students think that boys or girls have more friends or look more attractive which should be taken into account while planning national control program and school curriculum .

The comparison shows that % of students (Non smokers) who Think smoking makes Boys look more attractive according to survey results (2003) 18.2 % (2007) 15.8% (2010) 14.1% with no significant change between the results of the survey , and % of students (Non smokers) who Think smoking makes Girls look more attractive according to survey results (2003) 13.2 % (2007) 10.5 % (2010) 8.7 % with no significant change between the results of the survey .

5.4 : Environment tobacco smoke

In fact what have been revealed by this survey and shown in table 5 is very important ,it shows the fact that 3.5 from 10 students are exposed to {ETS}.and about the same proportion is exposed to {ETS} in public places . The percentage of parents smoking gives the fact that the prevalence of smoking rate in reality is high..

70.9 % from all students think that smoking should be banned in public places which reflect general opinion that will lead to the enforcement of the legislation of banning smoking in public places. The comparison of the results of (GYTS) over last 7 years (2003,2007,2010) showed that :

- % of students who Exposed to smoke from others in their home according to survey results (2003) 36.3 % (2007) 37.8.8% (2010) 35.7% with no significant change between the results of the survey over 7 years.
- % of students who Exposed to smoke from others in public places according to survey results (2003) 38.6 % (2007) 41.5 W% (2010) 35.1% with no significant change between the results of the survey over 7 years.
- % of students who Exposed Percent think smoking should be banned from public places according to survey results (2003) 77.3 % (2007) 77.1 (2010) 69.8 % with no significant change between the results of the survey over 7 years.

5.5: Cessation.

68.2 % of all smokers among the students would like to stop smoking, and 59.4 % tried to stop smoking . The activity of Cessation help either doesn't exist or weak and the evidence shown in the comparison of the results of (GYTS) showed the trend as follows :

- % of students who Desire to stop the use of tobacco according to survey results (2003) 80.0 % (2007) 72.2. % (2010) 68.2% with no significant change between the results of the survey over 7 years.
- % of students who tried to stop the use of tobacco this year according to survey results (2003) 51.5 % (2007) 48.7. % (2010) 62.6 % with no significant change between the results of the survey over 7 years

5.6 : Media and advertising of tobacco.

only 79.6 % of all students Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages shows that more effort is needed in anti-smoking media messages because fifth the students did not see them , about 57.6 % of student have seen Pro-Tobacco Messages, the result of this survey has given the idea of how much the pro- cigarettes advertisements are available, despite the fact that advertising tobacco in national TV is prohibited but adds are available at points of sale and also accessible on any international media, 8.5 % of students Had Object With a Cigarette Brand Logo On It according to survey with clear indication that the legislation banning that is not enforced .The comparison of the results of (GYTS) over last 7 years (2003,2007,2010) showed that :

- Percentage of students who Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages according to survey results (2003) 70.0 % (2007) 70.7 % (2010) 79.6 % with significant change between the results of the survey 2007 , 2010 .
- Percentage of students who Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages in Newspapers and Magazines according to survey results (2003) 50.6 % (2007) 52.6 % (2010) 57.6 % with no significant change between the results of the survey .
- Percentage of students Who Had Object With a Cigarette Brand Logo On It according to survey results (2003) 10.1 % (2007) 11.3 % (2010) 8.5 % with no significant change between the results of the survey .

5.7: School curriculum

It is clear that according to the results of {GYTS} that a little has been achieved to teach students in school about the harmful effect of tobacco products, and most important let them avoid first cigarette ,in fact only 60.0 (59.0 Boys - 61.3 %) % of them had been taught about it in school year 2010 regard the fact that the survey carried out in month of February which considered relatively suitable time in school year. Therefore a lot to be done to include this subject In school curriculum: The comparison between results of GYTS showed that the percentage of students taught in their classes the dangers of smoking according to survey results (2003) 51.5 % (2007) 48.7. % (2010) 60.0 % , with no significant change between the results of the survey over last seven years

6. Conclusion

The results of this survey showed that no significant change has happened since the last survey in 2007 . Because its clear that the effort of tobacco control pregame was ineffective and the need to strengthen all sectors interventions , the percentage of students use the SHISHA is as high as the use of cigarette . The ratios of tobacco use presented in this report are alarming in all aspects of tobacco use especially the prevalence rate among this young age group (13 - 15) years and the females in particular , the easy access & availability of all tobacco products and knowledge & attitudes towards tobacco use , and lack of anti tobacco health education campaigns , revealed the fact that, urgent interventions are needed for prevention of tobacco use because the result showed the fact that almost all ever smokers are current smokers , and 28 % of never smokers are likely to initiate smoking next year , the exposure to environment tobacco smoke is very high especially in public places , there for all aspects of tobacco control must be addressed by national tobacco control program .

Table (10) comparison between the results of the GYTS 2003 – 2007 -2010

	2003			2007			2010		
	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl
Prevalence Ever smoked cigarettes even one or two puffs	14.8 (±3.0)	22.0 (±4.4)	6.7 (±2.0)	13.1 (9.7 - 17.4)	19.9 (14.4 - 26.8)	5.8 (3.5 - 9.4)	13.4 (9.8 - 18.1)	20.2 (14.3 - 27.7)	6.6 (4.4 - 9.8)
Users of Any Tobacco Product %	14.6 (±3.3)	18.7 (±5.2)	9.4 (±2.8)	12.4 (10.1 - 15.0)	17.1 (13.3 - 21.7)	7.2 (5.8 - 8.9)	8.1 (6.3 - 10.4)	11.0 (8.6 - 13.9)	5.0 (3.0 - 8.1)
Current Cigarettes Smokers %	5.9 (±2.2)	9.4 (±3.5)	1.7 (±0.8)	4.6 (2.9 - 7.2)	7.7 (4.9 - 11.9)	0.9 (0.3 - 2.5)	4.3 (2.9 - 6.2)	6.1 (4.2 - 8.9)	2.4 (1.2 - 4.8)
Never Smokers but Susceptible to Initiating Smoking %	19.8 (±3.7)	23.3 (±4.3)	16.3 (±4.7)	18.5 (15.2 - 22.3)	22.1 (18.0 - 26.9)	15.0 (11.5 - 19.3)	28.0 (23.4 - 33.1)	32.0 (25.5 - 39.2)	24.7 (20.2 - 29.7)
Percent How live in Homes Where others Smoke	31.4 (27.4 - 35.7)	33.8 (27.9 - 40.3)	29.2 (24.6 - 34.3)	37.8 (34.2 - 41.6)	41.4 (35.6 - 47.4)	33.4 (29.1 - 38.1)	35.7 (31.7 - 40.0)	34.7 (29.9 - 39.8)	36.6 (31.5 - 42.0)
Percent Current Smokers who Purchased Cigarettes in a Store	27.5 (±9.7)	25.4 (±11.3)	32.2 (±22.1)*	23.4 (14.1 - 36.1)	22.8 (12.7 - 37.3)	10.5 (0.8 - 62.3)	27.7 (14.8 - 45.7)	31.6 (15.0 - 54.7)	25.9 (8.7 - 56.4)
Percent Current Smokers Who Bought Cigarettes in a Store Who Were Not Refused Because of Their Age	63.7 (±22.6)*	75.6 (±22.6)*	22.3 (±35.8)*	62.1(31.3 - 85.5)	81.9 (31.6 - 97.8)	0.0	73.8 (30.6 - 94.8)	77.8 (35.5 - 95.7)	56.5 (6.6 - 96.6)
Think smoking makes boys look more attractive (never smokers)	18.2 (±1.7)	17.7 (±3.6)	18.9 (±2.4)	15.8 (14.1 - 17.8)	16.1(13.4 - 19.1)	15.4(13.0 - 18.3)	14.1 (11.8 - 16.7)	15.1 (11.8 - 19.0)	13.1 (10.5 - 16.2)
Think smoking makes girls look more attractive (never smokers)	13.2 (±1.5)	15.4 (±3.3)	11.4 (±1.6)	10.5 (9.0 - 12.2)	11.9 (9.3 - 15.1)	9.2 (7.0 - 12.0)	8.7 (7.0 - 10.7)	10.4 (7.5 - 14.3)	7.2 (5.4 - 9.5)

	2003 (Never smokers)			2007			2010		
	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl
Exposed to smoke from others in their home	36.3 (±3.6)	32.3 (±4.5)	39.5 (±3.8)	37.8 (34.2 - 41.6)	41.4 (35.6 - 47.4)	33.4 (29.1 - 38.1)	35.7 (31.7 - 40.0)	34.7 (29.9 - 39.8)	36.6 (31.5 - 42.0)
Exposed to smoke from others in public places	38.6 (35.2 - 42.2)	39.2 (34.5 - 44.0)	38.3 (33.2- 43.7)	41.5 (38.5 - 44.5)	46.4 (41.4 - 51.4)	36.0 (32.7 - 39.5)	35.1 (30.6 - 39.9)	36.3 (30.7 - 42.4)	33.7 (28.1 - 39.9)
Percent think smoking should be banned from public places	77.3 (73.4 - 80.8)	75.5 (70.5 - 80.0)	79.0 (73.4- 83.7)	77.1 (73.1 - 80.6)	73.5 (67.6 - 78.7)	80.8 (77.6 - 83.7)	70.9 (67.4- 74.1)	71.4 (66.9 - 75.5)	70.1 (65.4 - 74.4)
Percent desire to stop	80.0 (±12.1)	81.6 (±13.3)	100.0 (±0.0)*	72.2 (56.8 - 83.7)	75.9(57.3 - 88.1)	69.5 (41.2 -88.1)	68.2 (51.9 - 81.0)	72.2 (48.6 - 87.7)	71.2 (28.5 - 93.8)
Percent tried to stop this year	85.3 (±11.2)	86.9 (±12.1)	81.5 (±33.0)*	67.1 (48.8 - 81.3)	72.8 (54.5 -85.7)	53.5 (12.2 -90.5)	62.6 (40.1 - 80.7)	72.3 (43.7- 89.7)	64.6(2 4.9 - 90.9)
Percent taught dangers of smoking	51.5 (45.5 - 57.4)	48.0 (40.0 - 56.2)	55.1 (48.3- 61.7)	48.7 (43.8 - 53.6)	46.9 (40.8 - 53.2)	51.1 (44.9 - 57.4)	60.0 (55.9 - 64.0)	59.0 (53.4 - 64.3)	61.3 (56.6- 65.9)
Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages	70.0 (66.5 - 73.3)	71.0 (66.5 - 75.1)	69.2 (63.5- 74.3)	70.6 (66.8 - 74.1)	70.7 (65.9 - 75.1)	70.3 (66.1 - 74.1)	79.6(75 .8 - 82.9)	77.1(7 2.8- 80.9)	82.0(78.0 - 85.5)
Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages in Newspapers and Magazines	50.6 (47.2 - 54.1)	49.7 (43.9 - 55.6)	52.2 (46.7 - 57.6)	52.6 (48.9 - 56.2)	54.7 (50.4 - 58.9)	49.8 (45.2 - 54.5)	57.6 (53.4 - 61.7)	55.3(4 9.1- 61.3)	59.9(5 4.6- 64.9)
Percent Who Had Object With a Cigarette Brand Logo On It	10.1 (8.1 - 12.6)	13.7 (10.4 - 17.9)	6.2 (4.3 - 8.7)	11.3 (9.8 - 13.0)	13.9 (11.1 - 17.2)	8.6 (7.2 - 10.2)	8.5 (6.9- 10.5)	8.2(5. 4 - 12.2)	10.5 (7.1- 10.9)

Comparison to Previous Tobacco Surveys

Table (10) shows a Comparison between the results of the current GYTS -3 / 2010 with the results of GYTS -1 2003 / and GYTS -2 / 2007 **as follows** :

- No significant change in the prevalence of tobacco use or cigarette smoking in youth in all previous surveys .
- There is significant Increases of Never Smokers but Susceptible to Initiating Smoking from 18.5 % 2007 to 28.0 % . 2010 .
- Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages in Newspapers and Magazines is very high in all surveys.
- **Use of tobacco products other than cigarettes increasing (shisha) from previous survey**

Relevance to FCTC

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

Libya's participation in GYTS addresses the first element of MPOWER (*Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies*). And GYTS asks students a range of questions that spans many of the remaining elements of MPOWER. The resulting data are critical for gauging Libya'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.

This section, highlights key data pieces within the context of the MPOWER elements. As Follows :

- Protect people from tobacco smoke
The GYTS data show that 35.7 % of students are around others who smoke outside their home and 35.1 % 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:
 - 68.2 % want to stop smoking.
 - 62.6 % tried to stop smoking in the past year.
 - 80.3 % have ever received help to stop smoking.
- Warn about the dangers of tobacco
During the past year, 60,0 % of students had been taught in class about the dangers of smoking and . The GYTS data also show that during the past year, 46.2 % of students had discussed in class reasons why people their age smoke.
- Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship
The GYTS data show that 79.6 % of students saw anti-smoking media messages in the past 30 days. But, in the past 30 days, 57.6 % saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards (Only at points of sale) . Further, 8.5 % of students have an object with a cigarette brand logo and 11.6 % were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative.

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.

Relevance to Country

Summary of the findings from the GYTS 3 specifically applicable in Libya .

- Many youths report wanting to quit in your country, but teachers are not trained in any way to prevent tobacco use among their students.
- Susceptibility to begin smoking in the next year is high among both boys and girls, but there are no laws limiting use of tobacco on school-grounds.
- The data suggests a decreasing age of initiation of cigarette usage among country adolescents. Tobacco control education therefore needs to start at a very young age. However, very limited levels of tobacco-related issues are currently discussed in the formal school curriculum.
- Country adolescents are faced with the double burden of cigarette use and the use of other forms of tobacco products especially .
- Students in this country are still reporting being exposed to pro-smoking ads and media campaigns, It is important to control this exposure of students to pro-smoking ads especially ads at points of sale .

Proposed Interventions/Further Studies

Based on the findings of GYTS , the following is a list of proposed interventions that would aid with the control and prevention of tobacco use. Also some further studies that are suggested as a result of the data gathered from the GYTS ;

- Due to the fact that children are likely to start smoking if they grow up in an environment where tobacco advertising is prolific, where smoking rates are high among adults (including those that serve as role models for young people), where tobacco products are cheap and easily accessible, and where smoking is unrestricted in public places, the tobacco control policies need to take this into consideration. Besides drafting such policies, their enforcement and public awareness need to be considered. The starting point could be the law already in place on the sale of tobacco products to children aged below 18, which does not seem to be adequately enforced or known to the public.
- Awareness campaigns on the dangers of cigarette smoking & tobacco products need to be intensified. Most anti-smoking campaigns are done on the World-No-Tobacco Day but there is need for school based anti-smoking campaigns and regular education on the dangers of tobacco.
- use of other tobacco products such as SHISHA is rampant as shown and information on the dangers of these should be provided, through means accessible to the population in the country. However, due to insufficient government funding for information dissemination various information, education and research initiatives can also be developed and implemented by NGOs operating within communities.
- Educational programs and health promotion campaigns can serve a useful role in tobacco control, particularly in areas where the harms of tobacco use are not widely known. However, unless they are backed up by strong public policies, which help young people refrain from using tobacco, educational programs have only modest results. Such education programs and health promotion campaigns should be placed in the overall context of strong and coherent tobacco control policies.
- Further study into why youths report a significantly higher rate of use of Cigarette and Shisha, in particular female youths, is suggested to understand this alarming new trend.

Regulations in Country to Control Tobacco Use in Youths

In LIBYA, the following legislations are in place to control tobacco use in youths:

List laws to restrict sale/use of tobacco products to youths.

- The (Cabinet) decree under No, 206 \ 2009 , prohibits selling cigarettes to minors or by minors less than 18 years old.

Despite having legislations to control sale of tobacco products to youth, all of the students enrolled in this survey who reported they used tobacco were under the age of eighteen. In addition, TOTAL % of current smokers who buy cigarettes in a store 27.7 % indicated that they were able to buy their cigarettes in a store and TOTAL % of current smokers who bought cigarettes in a store in the past 30 days who were NOT refused because of their age 73.8 % indicated that they had not been refused due to their age in the last 30 days.

Secondhand Smoke

In LIBYA, the following legislation are in place to regulate environmental tobacco smoke:

- Cabinet decree under No, 206 \ 2009 , announced the ban of smoking in public places , The results of this survey showed that only 68.9 % of all students who think smoke from others is harmful to them (63.3 % male 74.7 % female , and only TOTAL 70.9 % who think smoking should be banned from public places (male 71.4 % female 70.1 %) believed that smoking should be banned from public places. It is important to educate youths on the dangers of tobacco use, and in particular the risks associated with secondhand smoke.

7. Recommendations

Recommendations

Based on the most pressing GYTS findings should include proposed interventions and recommended further studies:

1. New legislation in form of law must be introduced covering all aspects of
2. tobacco control and the mechanism for implementation .
3. National comprehensive program for tobacco Control must be adapted by all concerned ministries to control the supply and demand of tobacco products .
4. An Annual budget should be allocated for anti-tobacco program , or earmarked tax for this purpose .
5. The school curriculum should include anti - tobacco different aspects and School rules , policies should be framed for the prevention and control of tobacco use.
6. Urgent steps to control the tobacco trade and to eliminate smuggling of tobacco products and adaptation of price policy to reduce Consumption rate and control accessibility to tobacco products especially by minors .
7. Advertising of tobacco products must be prevented especially at points of sale by implementing the current legislations and include it in future law .

8. Adapting measures to Reduce exposure to environmental tobacco smoke through banning all forms of tobacco use in public places including in schools and public transport .
9. A comprehensive health promotion strategy and effective and comprehensive tobacco cessation programs need to be formulated to reduce tobacco use and assist school personnel and the general community in quitting.
10. Nongovernmental organizations could play a vital role in tobacco control specially the knowledge and attitude activities such as Education, Communication, Training and Public Awareness .
11. 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.

References

1. World Health Organization. Framework Convention on Tobacco Control .
2. CDC – USA (Libya - GYTS 3 - 2010 result Data Tables).
3. Ministry of Health Libya (GYTS 2003 and 2007 Reports).
4. World Health Organization. MPOWER: A policy package to reverse the tobacco epidemic. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2008.
5. Khuder SA, Dayal HH, Mutgi AB. Age at smoking onset and its effect on smoking cessation. *Addictive Behaviors*, 1999, 24(5):673–677.
6. D’Avanzo B, La Vecchia C, Negri E. Age at starting smoking and number of cigarettes smoked. *Annals of Epidemiology*, 1994, 4(6):455–459.
7. Chen J, Millar WJ. Age of smoking initiation: implications for quitting. *Health Reports*, 1998, 9(4):39–46.
8. Everett SA et al. Initiation of cigarette smoking and subsequent smoking behavior among U.S. high school students. *Preventive Medicine*, 1999, 29(5):327–333.
9. Breslau N, Peterson EL. Smoking cessation in young adults: age at initiation of cigarette smoking and other suspected influences. *American Journal of Public Health*, 1996, February, 86(2):214–220.
10. Libyan Cabinet (Decree No,206 2009 for control of tobacco use in Libya .

Annexes

(GYTS QUESTIONNAIRE - Libya 2009 -2010)

GYTS QUESTIONNAIRE – Libya 2009 -2010

<u>THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR USE OF TOBACCO.</u>	الأسئلة الاحدى عشر الآتية تتعلق باستعمال التبغ والتدخين.
<p>1. Have you ever tried or experimented with cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?</p> <p>a. Yes b. No</p>	<p>1- هل سبق لك أن حاولت او جربت تدخين السجائر، ولو لمرة واحدة؟</p> <p>(a) نعم (b) لا</p>
<p>2. How old were you when you first tried a cigarette?</p> <p>a. I have never smoked cigarettes 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</p>	<p>2- كم كان عمرك عندما حاولت تدخين السجائر لأول مرة؟</p> <p>(a) لم أدخن السجائر أبدا (b) 7 سنوات أو أقل (c) 8 أو 9 سنوات (d) 10 أو 11 سنة (e) 12 أو 13 سنة (f) 14 أو 15 سنة (g) 16 سنة أو أكثر</p>
<p>3. During the past 30 days (one month), on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?</p> <p>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</p>	<p>3 - خلال 30 يوما الأخيرة (شهر) ، كم يوم دخنت فيه السجائر؟</p> <p>(a) و لا يوم (b) يوم أو يومين (c) 3 إلى 5 أيام (d) 6 إلى 9 أيام (e) 10 إلى 19 يوم (f) 20 إلى 29 يوم (g) 30 يوم كلها.</p>

<p>4. During the past 30 days (one month), on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you usually smoke?</p> <p>a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days (one month)</p> <p>b. Less than 1 cigarette per day</p> <p>c. 1 cigarette per day</p> <p>d. 2 to 5 cigarettes per day</p> <p>e. 6 to 10 cigarettes per day</p> <p>f. 11 to 20 cigarettes per day</p> <p>g. More than 20 cigarettes per day</p>	<p>4- خلال ال 30 يوما الأخيرة (شهر) ، كم عدد السجائر التي كنت تدخنها في اليوم الواحد؟</p> <p>(a) لم أدخن ولا سيجارة خلال 30 يوما الأخيرة.</p> <p>(b) أقل من سيجارة واحدة في اليوم</p> <p>(c) سيجارة واحدة في اليوم</p> <p>(d) 2 إلى 5 سجائر في اليوم</p> <p>(e) 6 إلى 10 سجائر في اليوم</p> <p>(f) 11 إلى 20 سيجارة في اليوم</p> <p>(g) أكثر من 20 سيجارة في اليوم</p>
<p>5. During the past 30 days (one month), how did you usually get your own cigarettes? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)</p> <p>a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days (one month)</p> <p>b. I bought them in a store, shop or from a street vendor</p> <p>c. I gave someone else money to buy them for me</p> <p>d. I borrowed them from someone else</p> <p>e. I stole them</p> <p>f. An older person gave them to me</p> <p>g. I got them some other way</p>	<p>5 - خلال 30 يوما الأخيرة (شهر) ، من أين كنت تحصل عادة على السجائر (اختر إجابة واحدة فقط) ؟</p> <p>(a) لم أدخن السجائر خلال 30 يوما الأخيرة</p> <p>(b) اشتريت السجائر من محل بيع التبغ او من الباعة المتجولون.</p> <p>(c) أعطيت المال لشخص ليشتريها لي</p> <p>(d) طلبتها من شخص آخر</p> <p>(e) سرقتها</p> <p>(f) شخص أكبر مني أعطاني إياها</p> <p>(g) حصلت عليها بطريقة أخرى</p>

<p>6. During the past 30 days (one month), what brand of cigarettes did you usually smoke? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)</p> <p>a. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days</p> <p>b. No usual brand</p> <p>c. Reydhi</p> <p>d. Rothman</p> <p>e. Winston</p> <p>f. Business</p> <p>g. Marlboro</p> <p>h. Other</p>	<p>6- خلال 30 يوما الأخيرة (شهر) ، أي نوع من السجائر كنت تدخن عادة (اختر إجابة واحدة فقط)؟</p> <p>(a) لم أدخن السجائر خلال 30 يوما الأخيرة</p> <p>(b) ليس دائما نفس النوع</p> <p>(c) رياضي</p> <p>(d) روثمان</p> <p>(e) ونستون</p> <p>(f) بزنس</p> <p>(g) مارلبورو</p> <p>(h) نوع آخر</p>
<p>7. During the past 30 days (one month), did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?</p> <p>a. I did not try to buy cigarettes during the past 30 days (one month)</p> <p>b. Yes, someone refused to sell me cigarettes because of my age</p> <p>c. No, my age did not keep me from buying cigarettes</p>	<p>7 - خلال 30 يوما الأخيرة (شهر) ، هل رفض أحد بيعك السجائر بسبب صغر سنك؟</p> <p>(a) لا أشتري السجائر</p> <p>(b) نعم ، لقد رفض بيعي السجائر نظرا لصغر سني.</p> <p>(c) لا، لم يرفض أحد بيعي السجائر لصغر سني.</p>
<p>THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR USE OF SHISHA.</p> <p>8. Have you ever tried or experimented with smoking shisha, even once?</p> <p>a. Yes</p> <p>b. No</p>	<p>الأسئلة الآتية تتعلق باستخدام الشيشة.</p> <p>8- هل سبق لك أن حاولت أو جربت تدخين الشيشة ، ولو لمرة واحدة؟</p> <p>(a) نعم</p> <p>(b) لا</p>
<p>9. How old were you when you first tried smoking shisha?</p> <p>a. I have never tried smoking shisha</p> <p>b. 7 years old or younger</p> <p>c. 8 or 9 years old</p> <p>d. 10 or 11 years old</p> <p>e. 12 or 13 years old</p> <p>f. 14 or 15 years old</p> <p>g. 16 years old or older</p>	<p>9- كم كان عمرك عندما حاولت تدخين الشيشة لأول مرة؟</p> <p>(a) لم احاول تدخن الشيشة أبدا</p> <p>(b) 7 سنوات أو أقل</p> <p>(c) 8 أو 9 سنوات</p> <p>(d) 10 أو 11 سنة</p> <p>(e) 12 أو 13 سنة</p>

	<p>(f) 14 أو 15 سنة</p> <p>(g) 16 أو 7 سنة أو أكثر</p>
<p>10. During the past 30 days (one month), on how many days did you smoke shisha?</p> <p>a. 0 days</p> <p>b. 1 or 2 days</p> <p>c. 3 to 5 days</p> <p>d. 6 to 9 days</p> <p>e. 10 to 19 days</p> <p>f. 20 to 29 days</p> <p>g. All 30 days</p>	<p>10 - خلال 30 يوماً الأخيرة (شهر) ، كم يوم دخنت فيه الشيشة؟</p> <p>(a) و لا يوم</p> <p>(b) يوم أو يومين</p> <p>(c) 3 إلى 5 أيام</p> <p>(d) 6 إلى 9 أيام</p> <p>(e) 10 إلى 19 يوم</p> <p>(f) 20 إلى 29 يوم</p> <p>(g) 30 يوم كلها.</p>
<p>11. During the past 30 days (one month), on the days you smoked, how many shisha rocks (hagar) did you usually smoke?</p> <p>a. I did not smoke shisha during the past 30 days (one month)</p> <p>b. Less than 1 rock (hagar) per day</p> <p>c. 1 rock (hagar) per day</p> <p>d. 2 to 5 rock (hagar) per day</p> <p>e. More than the above</p>	<p>11- خلال ال 30 يوماً الأخيرة (شهر) ، في المرات التي دخنت فيها الشيشة كم عدد الحجر او (كرسي) الذي تدخنه عادة ؟</p> <p>(a) - لم أدخن الشيشة خلال 30 يوماً الأخيرة.</p> <p>(b) - لم أكمل حجر او (كرسي) شيشة واحد في اليوم</p> <p>(c) -حجر او (كرسي) واحد في اليوم</p> <p>(d) - 2 إلى 5 حجر او (كرسي) في اليوم</p> <p>(e) -أكثر من ذلك</p>
<p>12. Where do you usually smoke shisha? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)</p> <p>a. I have never smoked shisha</p> <p>b. At home</p> <p>c. At a coffee shop</p> <p>d. At a restaurant</p> <p>e. At a club</p> <p>f. Other</p>	<p>12- أين تدخن الشيشة عادة (اختر إجابة واحدة فقط) ؟</p> <p>(a) لم أدخن الشيشة ابدا</p> <p>(b) - في المنزل</p> <p>(c) في المقهى</p> <p>(d) في المطعم</p> <p>(e) في النادي</p> <p>(f) مكان آخر</p>
<p>13. During the past 30 days (one month), did anyone ever refuse to serve you shisha because of your age?</p> <p>a. I did not try to get shisha served to me during the past 30 days (one month)</p>	<p>13 - خلال 30 يوماً الأخيرة (شهر) ، هل رفض أحد تقديم الشيشة إليك بسبب صغر سنك؟</p> <p>a. لم احاول طلب الشيشة</p> <p>b. نعم ، لقد رفض احد تقديم الشيشة لي لصغر</p>

<p>b. Yes, someone refused to serve me shisha because of my age</p> <p>c. No, my age did not keep me from being served shisha</p>	<p>سني . c. لا، لم يرفض أحد تقديم الشيشة لي لصغر سني.</p>
<p><u>THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR USE OF smokeless tobacco</u></p> <p>14. Have you ever tried or experimented with smokeless tobacco, even once?</p> <p>c. Yes</p> <p>d. No</p>	<p>الأسئلة الآتية تتعلق باستخدام التبغ عن غير طريق التدخين (المضغعة، التمباك، النفه): (يسمى حسب كل دولة)</p> <p>14. هل سبق لك أن حاولت أو جربت استخدام التبغ عن غير طريق التدخين (التمباك)، ولو لمرة واحدة؟</p> <p>(a) نعم</p> <p>(b) لا</p>
<p>15. How old were you when you first tried smokeless tobacco?</p> <p>a) I have never tried smokeless tobacco</p> <p>b) 7 years old or younger</p> <p>c) 8 or 9 years old</p> <p>d) 10 or 11 years old</p> <p>e) 12 or 13 years old</p> <p>f) 14 or 15 years old</p> <p>g) 16 years old or older</p>	<p>15- كم كان عمرك عندما حاولت استخدام التبغ عن غير طريق التدخين (التمباك) لأول مرة؟</p> <p>(a) لم أذخن السجائر أبدا</p> <p>(b) 7 سنوات أو أقل</p> <p>(c) 8 أو 9 سنوات</p> <p>(d) 10 أو 11 سنة</p> <p>(e) 12 أو 13 سنة</p> <p>(f) 14 أو 15 سنة</p> <p>(g) 16 سنة أو أكثر</p>
<p>16. During the past 30 days (one month), on how many days did you use smokless tobacco?</p> <p>a) 0 days</p> <p>b) 1 or 2 days</p> <p>c) 3 to 5 days</p> <p>d) 6 to 9 days</p> <p>e) 10 to 19 days</p> <p>f) 20 to 29 days</p> <p>g) All 30 days</p>	<p>16. خلال 30 يوما الأخيرة (شهر) ، كم يوم استخدمت فيه التبغ عن غير طريق التدخين (التمباك)؟</p> <p>(a) و لا يوم</p> <p>(b) يوم أو يومين</p> <p>(c) 3 إلى 5 أيام</p> <p>(d) 6 إلى 9 أيام</p> <p>(e) 10 إلى 19 يوم</p> <p>(f) 20 إلى 29 يوم</p>

	(g) 30 يوم كلها
<p>THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD TOBACCO.</p> <p>17. Do your parents smoke cigarettes?</p> <p>a. None b. Both c. Father only d. Mother only e. I don't know</p>	<p>الأسئلة الآتية تسأل عن المعرفة و المواقف تجاه التبغ</p> <p>17- هل والداك يدخنان السجائر؟</p> <p>a. لا b. أبي وأمي يدخنان. c. أبي فقط يدخن. d. أمي فقط تدخن e. لأعرف</p>
<p>18. Do your parents smoke shisha?</p> <p>a. None b. Both c. Father only d. Mother only e. I don't know</p>	<p>18- هل والداك يدخنان الشيشة؟</p> <p>a. لا b. أبي وأمي يدخنان. c. أبي فقط يدخن. d. أمي فقط تدخن e. لأعرف</p>
<p>19. Does anyone in your house other than your parents smoke cigarettes?</p> <p>a. Yes b. No</p>	<p>19- هل يوجد احد غير والديك يدخن السجائر في منزلك ؟</p> <p>(a) نعم (b) لا</p>
<p>20. Does anyone in your house other than your parents smoke shisha?</p> <p>a. Yes b. No</p>	<p>20- هل يوجد احد غير والديك يدخن الشيشة في منزلك ؟</p> <p>(a) نعم (b) لا</p>
<p>21. Does smoking help people feel more or less comfortable at celebrations, parties, or in other social gatherings?</p> <p>a. More comfortable b. Less comfortable c. No difference from non-smokers</p>	<p>21 - هل تعتقد أن التدخين يشعر الإنسان بارتياح أكثر في الحفلات والمناسبات و التجمعات الاجتماعية الأخرى ؟</p> <p>a. نعم b. لا c. ليس هناك فرق لغير المدخن</p>

<p>22. Do you think cigarettes smoking makes boys look more or less attractive?</p> <p>a. More attractive b. Less attractive c. No difference from non-smokers</p>	<p>22 - هل تعتقد أن تدخين السجائر يجعل الأولاد أكثر أو أقل جاذبية؟</p> <p>(a) أكثر جاذبية (b) أقل جاذبية (c) ليس هناك فرق مع غير المدخنين</p>
<p>23. Do you think cigarettes smoking makes girls look more or less attractive?</p> <p>a) More attractive b) Less attractive c) No difference from non-smokers</p>	<p>23- هل تعتقد أن تدخين السجائر يجعل الفتيات أكثر أو أقل جاذبية؟</p> <p>(a) أكثر جاذبية (b) أقل جاذبية (c) ليس هناك فرق مع غير المدخنين</p>
<p>24. Do you think that cigarettes smoking makes you gain or lose weight?</p> <p>a) Gain weight b) Lose weight c) No difference</p>	<p>24- هل تعتقد أن تدخين السجائر يجعلك تزيد أو تنقص في الوزن؟</p> <p>(a) تزيد في الوزن (b) تنقص في الوزن (c) ليس هناك فرق</p>
<p>25. Do you think shisha smoking makes boys look more or less attractive?</p> <p>a) More attractive b) Less attractive c) No difference from non-smokers</p>	<p>25 - هل تعتقد أن تدخين الشيشة يجعل الأولاد أكثر أو أقل جاذبية؟</p> <p>(a) أكثر جاذبية (b) أقل جاذبية (c) ليس هناك فرق مع غير المدخنين</p>
<p>26. Do you think shisha smoking makes girls look more or less attractive?</p> <p>a) More attractive b) Less attractive c) No difference from non-smokers</p>	<p>26 - هل تعتقد أن تدخين الشيشة يجعل الفتيات أكثر أو أقل جاذبية؟</p> <p>a. أكثر جاذبية b. أقل جاذبية</p>

	c. - ليس هناك فرق مع غير المدخنين
<p>27. Do you think that shisha smoking makes you gain or lose weight?</p> <p>a) Gain weight b) Lose weight c) No difference</p>	<p>27- هل تعتقد أن تدخين الشيشة يجعلك تزيد أو تنقص في الوزن؟</p> <p>(a) تزيد في الوزن (b) تنقص في الوزن (c) ليس هناك فرق</p>
<p>28. Do you think cigarette smoking is harmful to your health?</p> <p>a) Definitely not b) Probably not c) Probably yes d) Definitely yes</p>	<p>28 - هل تعتقد أن تدخين السجائر تضر بصحتك؟</p> <p>1- قطعاً لا 2- لا أظن 3- ممكن 4- نعم بدون شك</p>
<p>29. Do you think that smoking shisha harms your health?</p> <p>a. Definitely not b. Probably not c. Probably yes d. Definitely yes</p>	<p>29- هل تعتقد أن تدخين الشيشة يضر بصحتك؟</p> <p>(a) قطعاً لا (b) لا أظن (c) ممكن (d) نعم بدون شك</p>
<p>30. Do any of your closest friends smoke cigarettes?</p> <p>a. None of them b. Some of them c. Most of them d. All of them</p>	<p>30- هل أصدقائك المقربين يدخنون السجائر؟</p> <p>a. لا b. البعض منهم c. أغلبهم يدخنون. d. كلهم يدخنون</p>
<p>31. Do any of your closest friends smoke shisha?</p> <p>a. None of them b. Some of them c. Most of them d. All of them</p>	<p>31- هل أصدقائك المقربين يدخنون الشيشة؟</p> <p>a. لا b. البعض منهم c. أغلبهم يدخنون. d. كلهم يدخنون</p>

<p>32. If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?</p> <p>a. Definitely not b. Probably not c. Probably yes d. Definitely yes</p>	<p>32 - إذا أعطاك أحد أعز أصدقائك سيجارة، هل تدخنها ؟</p> <p>(a) قطعاً لا (b) لا أظن (c) ممكن (d) نعم بدون شك</p>
<p>33. If one of your best friends offered you a shisha, would you smoke it?</p> <p>a. Definitely not b. Probably not c. Probably yes d. Definitely yes</p>	<p>33 - إذا أعطاك أحد أعز أصدقائك الشيشة ، هل تدخنها ؟</p> <p>a. قطعاً لا b. لا أظن c. ممكن d. نعم بدون شك</p>
<p>34. At any time during the next 12 months do you think you will smoke a cigarette?</p> <p>a. Definitely not b. Probably not c. Probably yes d. Definitely yes</p>	<p>34 - هل تعتقد أنه خلال العام المقبل ، من الممكن أن تدخن السجائر ؟</p> <p>a. قطعاً لا b. لا أظن c. ممكن d. نعم بدون شك</p>
<p>35. At any time during the next 12 months do you think you will smoke shisha?</p> <p>a. Definitely not b. Probably not c. Probably yes d. Definitely yes</p>	<p>35- هل تعتقد أنه خلال العام المقبل ، من الممكن أن تدخن الشيشة ؟</p> <p>a. قطعاً لا b. لا أظن c. ممكن d. نعم بدون شك</p>
<p>36. When you see a man smoking what do you think of him? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)</p> <p>a. Lacks confidence b. Stupid c. Loser</p>	<p>36- عندما ترى رجلاً يدخن، ما هو رأيك فيه (اختار اجابة واحدة فقط) ؟</p> <p>(a) غير واثق من نفسه (b) ضعيف</p>

<p>d. Successful e. Intelligent f. Strong</p>	<p>(c) خاسر (d) ناجح في حياته (e) ذكي (f) قوي</p>
<p>37. When you see a woman smoking, what do you think of her? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)</p> <p>a) Lacks confidence b) Stupid c) Loser d) Successful e) Intelligent f) Strong</p>	<p>37 - عندما ترى امرأة تدخن، ما هو رأيك فيها (اختار اجابة واحدة فقط)؟</p> <p>(a) غير واثقة من نفسها (b) ضعيفة (c) خاسرة (d) ناجحة في حياتها (e) ذكية (f) قوية</p>
<p>38. Do you think it is safe to smoke for only a year or two as long as you quit after that?</p> <p>a) Definitely not b) Probably not c) Probably yes d) Definitely yes</p>	<p>38- هل تعتقد ان التدخين لسنة او سنتين غير ضار لصحتك طالما ستتوقف عنه بعد ذلك ؟</p> <p>(a) قطعاً لا (b) لا أظن (c) ممكن (d) نعم بدون شك</p>
<p>THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR EXPOSURE TO OTHER PEOPLE'S SMOKING.</p> <p>39. Do you think the smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to you?</p> <p>a) Definitely not b) Probably not c) Probably yes</p>	<p>الاسئلة القادمة تتعلق بتعرضك لدخان التبغ من المدخنين الاخرين</p> <p>39- هل تعتقد أن وجودك بجوار مدخن وتعرضك لدخان السجائر يضر بصحتك ؟</p> <p>(a) قطعاً لا</p>

<p>d) Definitely yes</p>	<p>(b) لا أظن (c) ممكن (d) نعم بدون شك</p>
<p>40. Do you think the smoke from other people's shisha is harmful to you?</p> <p>a) Definitely not b) Probably not c) Probably yes d) Definitely yes</p>	<p>40- هل تعتقد أن وجودك بجوار مدخن وتعرضك لدخان الشيشة يضر بصحتك؟</p> <p>(a) قطعاً لا (b) لا أظن (c) ممكن (d) نعم بدون شك</p>
<p>41. During the past 7 days, on how many days have people smoked in your home, in your presence?</p> <p>a) 0 b) 1 to 2 c) 3 to 4 d) 5 to 6 e) 7</p>	<p>41 - خلال السبعة الأيام الأخيرة، كم عدد الأيام الذي دخن فيها أناس في منزلك وبحضورك؟</p> <p>(a) 0 (b) 1 إلى 2 (c) 3 إلى 4 (d) 5 إلى 6 (e) 7</p>
<p>42. During the past 7 days, on how many days have people smoked in your presence, in places other than in your home?</p> <p>a) 0 b) 1 to 2 c) 3 to 4 d) 5 to 6 e) 7</p>	<p>42- خلال السبعة الأيام الأخيرة، كم عدد الأيام الذي دخن فيها أناس في مكان آخر غير المنزل وبحضورك؟</p> <p>(a) 0 (b) 1 إلى 2 (c) 3 إلى 4 (d) 5 إلى 6 (e) 7</p>
<p>43. Are you in favor of banning smoking cigarettes in public</p>	<p>43- هل تؤيد منع تدخين السجائر في الأماكن العمومية</p>

<p>places (such as in restaurants, in buses, streetcars, and trains, in schools, on playgrounds, in gyms and sports arenas, in discos)?</p> <p>a) Yes b) No</p>	<p>(المطعم، الحافلة، السيارة، المدرسة، ملعب الرياضة...؟)</p> <p>a. نعم b. لا</p>
<p>44.Are you in favor of banning shisha smoking in public places (such as in restaurants, in buses, streetcars, and trains, in schools, on playgrounds, in gyms and sports arenas, in discos)?</p> <p>a) Yes b) No</p>	<p>44-هل تؤيد منع تدخين الشيشة في الأماكن العمومية (المطعم، الحافلة، السيارة، المدرسة، ملعب الرياضة...؟)</p> <p>a. نعم b. لا</p>
<p>45.Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes now?</p> <p>a) I have never smoked cigarettes b) I do not smoke cigarettes now c) Yes d) No</p>	<p>45- هل ترغب في الإقلاع عن تدخين السجائر الان؟</p> <p>(a) لم أدخن السجائر أبدا (b) لا أدخن السجائر الآن (c) نعم (d) لا</p>
<p>46. Do you want to stop shisha smoking now?</p> <p>a. I have never smoked shisha b. I do not smoke shisha now c. Yes d. No</p>	<p>46- هل ترغب في الإقلاع عن تدخين الشيشة الان؟</p> <p>(a) لم أدخن الشيشة أبدا (b) لا أدخن الشيشة الآن (c) نعم (d) لا</p>
<p>47.During the past year, have you ever tried to stop smoking cigarettes?</p> <p>a) I have never smoked cigarettes b) I did not smoke cigarettes during the past year c) Yes d) No</p>	<p>47 - خلال السنة الماضية، هل حاولت الإقلاع عن تدخين السجائر؟</p> <p>(a) لم أدخن السجائر أبدا (b) لم أدخن السجائر خلال السنة الماضية (c) نعم (d) لا (e)</p>
<p>48.Do you think you would be able to stop smoking cigarettes if you wanted to?</p> <p>a) I have never smoked</p>	<p>48 - هل تعتقد أنه باستطاعتك الإقلاع عن تدخين السجائر عندما تريد ذلك؟</p>

<p>cigarettes</p> <p>b) I have already stopped smoking cigarettes</p> <p>c) Yes</p> <p>d) No</p>	<p>(a) لم أَدخن السجائر أبدا</p> <p>(b) لقد توقفت عن تدخين السجائر</p> <p>(c) نعم</p> <p>(d) لا</p>
<p>49. Do you want to stop smoking shisha now?</p> <p>a) I have never smoked shisha</p> <p>b) I do not smoke shisha now</p> <p>c) Yes</p> <p>d) No</p>	<p>49- هل ترغب في الإقلاع عن تدخين الشيشة الان ؟</p> <p>(a) لم أَدخن الشيشة أبدا</p> <p>(b) لا أَدخن الشيشة الآن</p> <p>(c) نعم</p> <p>(d) لا</p>
<p>50. During the past year, have you ever tried to stop smoking shisha?</p> <p>a. I have never smoked shisha</p> <p>b. I did not smoke shisha during the past year</p> <p>c. Yes</p> <p>d. No</p>	<p>50 - خلال السنة الماضية، هل حاولت الإقلاع عن تدخين الشيشة ؟</p> <p>(a) لم أَدخن الشيشة أبدا</p> <p>(b) لم أَدخن الشيشة خلال السنة الماضية</p> <p>(c) نعم</p> <p>(d) لا</p>
<p>51. Have you ever received help or advice to help you stop smoking cigarettes? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)</p> <p>a) I have never smoked cigarettes</p> <p>b) Yes, from a program or professional</p> <p>c) Yes, from a friend</p> <p>d) Yes, from a family member</p> <p>e) Yes, from both programs or professionals and from friends or family members</p> <p>f) No</p>	<p>51 - هل تلقيت أي نصيحة أو مساعدة للإقلاع عن تدخين السجائر (تختار اجابة واحدة فقط) ؟</p> <p>(a) لم أَدخن السجائر أبدا</p> <p>(b) نعم، في إطار برنامج محاربة التدخين او احد المختصين.</p> <p>(c) نعم، من طرف صديق</p> <p>(d) نعم، من طرف أحد أفراد العائلة</p> <p>(e) من أكثر من طرف</p> <p>(f) لا</p>
<p>52. Have you ever received help or advice to help you stop smoking shisha? (SELECT ONLY ONE RESPONSE)</p> <p>a) I have never smoked cigarettes</p> <p>b) Yes, from a program or</p>	<p>52- هل تلقيت أي نصيحة أو مساعدة للإقلاع عن تدخين الشيشة (تختار اجابة واحدة فقط) ؟</p> <p>(a) لم أَدخن الشيشة أبدا</p>

<p>professional</p> <p>c) Yes, from a friend</p> <p>d) Yes, from a family member</p> <p>e) Yes, from both programs or professionals and from friends or family members</p> <p>f) No</p>	<p>(b) نعم، في إطار برنامج محاربة التدخين او احد المختصين.</p> <p>(c) نعم، من طرف صديق</p> <p>(d) نعم، من طرف أحد أفراد العائلة</p> <p>(e) من أكثر من طرف</p> <p>(f) لا</p>
<p>THE NEXT QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF MEDIA MESSAGES ABOUT SMOKING.</p> <p>53. During the past 30 days (one month), how many anti-smoking media messages (e.g., television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, movies) have you seen or heard?</p> <p>a) A lot</p> <p>b) A few</p> <p>c) None</p>	<p>الاسئلة القادمة تتعلق بمعلوماتك حول الرسائل الاعلامية عن التدخين</p> <p>53 - خلال 30 يوما الأخيرة (شهر) ، كم برنامج إعلامي حول مكافحة التدخين شاهدت او سمعت (عبر التلفزيون ، أو الراديو ، أو لوحات أو ملصقات إعلانية أو الجرائد، أو مجلات، أو أفلام ...) ؟</p> <p>a. برامج كثيرة</p> <p>b. برامج قليلة</p> <p>c. و لا برنامج</p>
<p>54. During the past 30 days (one month), how many anti- shisha smoking media messages (e.g., television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, movies) have you seen or heard?</p> <p>a) A lot</p> <p>b) A few</p> <p>c) None</p>	<p>54 - خلال 30 يوما الأخيرة (شهر) ، كم برنامج إعلامي حول مكافحة تدخين الشيشة شاهدت او سمعت (عبر التلفزيون، أو الراديو ، أو لوحات أو ملصقات إعلانية أو الجرائد، أو مجلات، أو أفلام ...) ؟</p> <p>a. برامج كثيرة</p> <p>b. برامج قليلة</p> <p>c. 3- و لا برنامج</p>
<p>55. When you go to sports events, fairs, concerts, community events, or social gatherings, how often do you see anti-smoking messages?</p> <p>a) I never go to sports events, fairs, concerts, community events, or social gatherings</p> <p>b) A lot</p> <p>c) Sometimes</p> <p>d) Never</p>	<p>55 - عندما تذهب إلى مناسبة ثقافية، أو رياضية، او اجتماعية كم مرة رأيت ملصقات أو رسائل ضد التدخين؟</p> <p>(a) لم أذهب إلى أي مناسبة ثقافية، أو رياضية او اجتماعية</p> <p>(b) كثيرا</p> <p>(c) أحيانا</p> <p>(d) و لا مرة.</p>

<p>56. When you watch TV, videos, or movies, how often do you see actors smoking?</p> <p>a) I never watch TV, videos, or movies b) A lot c) Sometimes d) Never</p>	<p>56 - عند مشاهدتك لفيلم أو برنامج تلفزيوني أو سينمائي، كم مرة ترى فيها أحد الممثلين يدخن؟</p> <p>(a) لا أشاهد التلفزيون ولا السينما (b) كثيرا (c) أحيانا (d) 4- و لا مرة.</p>
<p>57. Do you have something (t-shirt, pen, backpack, etc.) with a cigarette brand logo on it?</p> <p>a) Yes b) No</p>	<p>57 - هل عندك شيء (قلم، محفظة، حقيبة، قميص) فيه دعاية لنوع من السجائر؟</p> <p>(a) نعم (b) لا</p>
<p>58. During the past 30 days (one month), how many advertisements for cigarettes have you seen at point of sale?</p> <p>a) A lot b) A few c) None</p>	<p>58- خلال 30 يوما الأخيرة (شهر)، كم من مرة رأيت فيها إعلانات أو ملصقات دعائية لترويج السجائر في أماكن بيع السجائر؟</p> <p>a. كثيرا b. أحيانا c. و لا مرة</p>
<p>59. During the past 30 days (one month), how many advertisements or promotions for cigarettes have you seen in newspapers or magazines?</p> <p>a) A lot b) A few c) None</p>	<p>59- خلال 30 يوما الأخيرة (شهر)، كم من مرة رأيت فيها دعاية لترويج السجائر في صحيفة أو مجلة؟</p> <p>a. كثيرا b. أحيانا c. و لا مرة</p>
<p>60. When you go to sports events, fairs, concerts, or community events, how often do you see advertisements for cigarettes?</p> <p>a) I never attend sports events, fairs, concerts, or community events b) A lot c) Sometimes d) Never</p>	<p>60 - عندما تذهب إلى مناسبات رياضية، أو ثقافية، أو اجتماعية كم من مرة تشاهد ملصقات دعائية لترويج السجائر؟</p> <p>(a) لا أذهب لأي مناسبة رياضية، أو ثقافية أو اجتماعية (b) كثيرا (c) أحيانا (d) و لا مرة</p>

<p>61.Has a (cigarette representative) ever offered you a free cigarette? a) Yes b) No</p>	<p>61 - هل سبق أن قدمت لك سجائر مجاناً من مندوب شركات التبغ؟ (a) نعم (b) لا</p>
<p>62. During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of smoking? a) Yes b) No c) Not sure</p>	<p>62- خلال هذه السنة الدراسية، هل تلقيت دروس حول مخاطر التدخين في إحدى الحصص؟ (a) نعم (b) لا (c) 3- لست متأكدا</p>
<p>63.During this school year, did you discuss in any of your classes the reasons why people your age smoke? a) Yes b) No c) Not sure</p>	<p>63 - خلال هذه السنة الدراسية، هل تحدثتم في إحدى الحصص على الأسباب التي تدفع الشباب من عمرك إلى التدخين؟ (a) نعم (b) لا (c) لست متأكدا</p>
<p>THE next QUESTIONS ASK FOR SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF.</p> <p>64.How old are you? a) 11 years old or younger b) 12 years old c) 13 years old d) 14 years old e) 15 years old f) 16 years old g) 17 years old or older</p>	<p>الأسئلة الآتية تسأل عن بعض المعلومات عنك</p> <p>64- كم عمرك؟ (a) 11 سنة أو أقل (b) 12 سنة (c) 13 سنة (d) 14 سنة (e) 15 سنة (f) 16 سنة (g) 17 سنة أو أكثر</p>
<p>65.What is your sex? a) Male b) Female</p>	<p>65- ما هو جنسك؟ (a) ولد (b) بنت</p>

66. In what grade/form are you?

- a) seventh
- b) eighth
- c) ninth

66- ما هو صفك الدراسي:

- ما هو صفك الدراسي: حسب كل بلد:

(a) السابع

(b) الثامن

(c) التاسع