

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (Repeat) Indonesia 2004

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INDONESIA – JAKARTA and BEKASI GYTS – GSPS 2004 SURVEY REPORT

WHO and CDC developed the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) and Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS) to track tobacco use among youth and school personnel across countries using a common methodology and core questionnaire. The GYTS- GSPS surveillance system is intended to enhance the capacity of countries to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control and prevention programs. Funding for the GYTS and GSPS have been provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Canadian Public Health Agency, National Cancer Institute, UNICEF, and the World Health Organization-Tobacco Free Initiative.

In Indonesia, the first GYTS had been conducted in 2000, in Jakarta. In 2004, Indonesia implements two surveys, GYTS for Junior High School students and GSPS for Junior High School personnel. GYTS and GSPS also being implemented in 3 Cities / districts, i.e.: Jakarta, Bekasi, and Medan. This report will only report the activities in Jakarta and Bekasi. Report on Medan activities will be send soon.

GYTS and GSPS implementation in Indonesia through 3 phases, i.e.:

- a. Preparation phase**
- b. Implementation phase**
- c. Administration phase**

PREPARATION PHASE

In preparation phase, research coordinator coordinated with field coordinators in 3 districts. Things have been done in preparation phase :

1. School data collection.

School data collection was conducted to gather total enrollment, both school population and students population in each district. In Jakarta, school data was get from Ministry of Education in end of December 2003. In Bekasi, the latest data available from District Education Office is 2001 data

2. Sampling.

School data were sent to CDC Atlanta to get two stage cluster sampling and the sampling frame got back for each district. 25 schools in Jakarta and 25 schools in Bekasi were selected. After cluster sampling, the next step was selecting the class. It was conducted by giving code to all classes and chose the classes with the same code, giving by CDC. 59 classes in Jakarta and 56 classes in Bekasi with total sample 2263 students in Jakarta and 2325 students in Bekasi. GSPS sampling include all schools for GYTS. In GSPS, all teachers and administration staff were eligible to be respondents. 1191 school personnel in Jakarta and 1217 school personnel in Bekasi became GSPS respondents.

3. Survey Permit

Survey permit for GYTS and GSPS is very vital for the success of the survey. Survey permit for Jakarta and Bekasi were got from District Education Office. Each selected school got one survey permit from District Education Office.

4. Survey Material

Survey material preparation include :

a. Questionnaire preparation

Questionnaires for GYTS and GSPS were translated into Indonesian. GYTS 2004 questionnaire is referred to the standard GYTS 2000 questionnaire with 57 questions. In GYTS 2004 handbook, there are 56 questions. Since Indonesian translation use the 2000 version so we have 57 “core” questions, and the different with 2004 version is in question no 13, i.e.:

13. Are you more likely to smoke after you have drunk alcohol (like beer) or used another drug (like putauw)?

- a. I have never smoked cigarettes
- b. I no longer smoke cigarettes
- c. I smoke but never drink alcohol or use drugs
- d. No, I smoke less when I drink alcohol or use other drugs
- e. Yes, I smoke more when I drink alcohol or use other drugs
- f. I smoke about the same when I drink alcohol or use other drugs

Question No. 13 in 2004 version then become No 14 in Indonesian translation that we used in these survey, No 14 become 15 and so on.

For Bekasi there are three additional questions in number 58, 59, and 60, i.e.;

58. If you're still smoking, which kind of cigarette do you prefer ?

- a. High tar cigarette
- b. Low tar cigarette
- c. High tar and low tar cigarette
- d. I never smoke / I've stopped smoking

59. Who do you prefer in communicating bad impact of smoking?

- a. Teacher at school
- b. Medical doctor
- c. Famous artist
- d. Other health professionals

60. During in school time, did you ever see a smoking teacher ?

- a. Never saw a smoking teacher
- If you ever saw
- b. In the classroom
- c. In the teachers' room
- d. Outside of school

GSPS questionnaire is referred to GYTS 2004 handbook and it was translated into Indonesian. There are 44 questions in GSPS questionnaire.

a. **Survey supporting materials preparation**

Answer sheets, survey administration materials (classroom level form, header sheet, school level form, GSPS school level form, and district level form), pencils, and posters for schools were provided by CDC/OSH. In Indonesia, field coordinator provide additional supporting materials, such as gift for schools (mega phones), survey envelopes, additional pencils, erasers, and surveyors' tools (ballpoints, pencils, bags, rubber band, glue, etc).

5. Training for surveyor

Training for surveyor is a very important step in the survey. It will guarantee the quality of GYTS and GSPS. Training for surveyors includes : Understanding of survey mission and objective, understanding of survey administration, understanding of questionnaire, and survey material preparation. There were 12 surveyors for Jakarta and 12 surveyors for Bekasi. Each surveyor should recognize survey area and school location.

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

In implementation phase, field coordinator coordinated with surveyors in each district. Things have been done in implementation phase :

1. Survey confirmation.

Surveyor came to selected schools to inform the headmaster about GYTS and GSPS. Surveyor also gave survey permit from District Education Office. Surveyor and headmaster defined survey schedule for selected classes in the selected school. After scheduling GYTS implementation in the school, surveyor asked headmaster to be contact person for GSPS. Headmaster was responsible to distribute GSPS questionnaires, GSPS answer sheet, pencils, and erasers to all teachers and administration staff. Each GSPS respondent got one envelope contained GSPS questionnaire, answer sheet, pencil, and eraser). Headmaster was also responsible for gathering GSPS answer sheet from teachers and administration staff in the school.

2. Survey implementation.

Regarding to GYTS schedule for each class, surveyor came to the class and asked teacher to exit of the class. Surveyor explained about the survey to the students, distributed questionnaires, answer sheets, pencils, and erasers to all students. All participated students got the pencils and erasers. GYTS took about 40 – 55 minutes for each class. Then, surveyor completed administration form for each class and school (classroom level form, header sheet, and school level form). In Jakarta area, there was one school refused to include their students in GYTS because they were in moving process to new building, and there was one school can not provide time more then 20 minutes for each selected class in their school. It caused uncompleted answer for GYTS. After completing GYTS in the selected school, surveyor gathered GSPS answer sheet from headmaster. Each selected school got 2 packages of gift contained of :

- a. 3 kinds of tobacco free poster and quit of smoking booklet from CDC
- b. One megaphone which can be use for health neducation in school as well as other activities

GYTS and GSPS in Jakarta and Bekasi were implemented in 12 school days (February 2nd to February 14th , 2004). Most of the schools were thankful for the survey and really appreciated the gift. They can put posters in wall magazine and use megaphone for training, meeting, and sport lesson session. Some schools were pessimistic with the survey, because usually there is no further action regarding to the data and the data is not shared to the schools.

Major constrains during GYTS and GSPS implementation in Jakarta and Bekasi :

General constrains :

- Since school selection data for Bekasi was given in 2001, there were many changes regarding to selected schools. Some schools change their name, replace their school building, and some merged with other school. It needed intensive action to find the school.
- Some schools located in remote area that could not be reached by vehicle. Some surveyor should walk across the rice field, garden, and oil field. In Jakarta some schools were located in slum area with no school name board and it was difficult for surveyor to find.
- Since in Indonesia is in heavy raining season in February, there were about 25% of selected schools in Bekasi flooding and 16% of selected schools in Jakarta were flooding as well. Those flooding schools were closed for about one week. Thus, surveyor should check whether the schools were already open. And thank GOD the survey is over because the flood nowadays become heavier and some selected schools are in flooding area and can not be accessed.

Major Constraints for GYTS

- Absenteeism among students during GYTS, including sick, alpha, and permit
- There was autism student needed special help from surveyor
- Moving school to new building create unstable situation for GYTS
- Some students refused to participate
- One school provide very limited time for GYTS, only 20 minutes

Major Constraints for GSPS

- Some school personnel asked money payment for their participation.
- Some of teachers and administration staff went for hajj to Mecca.
- Some of teachers attended curriculum meeting in province level.
- Some teachers refused to participate

ADMINISTRATION PHASE

GYTS and GSPS implementation in Bekasi and Jakarta were finished in February 16th 2004,. All GYTS and GSPS answer sheet and administration form (classroom level form, header sheet, school level form, and GSPS school level form) were back to field coordinator for final check. For GYTS, one envelope was for one selected class consisted of header sheet, classroom level form, and students' answer sheet. For GSPS, one envelope consisted of GSPS school level form and school personnel answer sheets. For school level, one envelope consisted of school level form, header sheet, GYTS envelopes, and GSPS envelope. After completing administration form, all schools' envelopes from each district (Bekasi and Jakarta) placed into one box and at the top is District Level form for total enrollment of students population. Below, there are two tables describe total enrollment of students population in each district.

List of Total Enrollment in Jakarta District

GRADE \ SEX	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
GRADE 1	50,198	53,625	103,823
GRADE 2	49,773	51,614	101,387
GRADE 3	47,584	48,458	96,042
TOTAL	147,555	153,697	301,252

List of Total Enrollment in Bekasi District

GRADE \ SEX	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
GRADE 1	6,984	7,626	14,610
GRADE 2	6,083	6,434	12,517
GRADE 3	6,479	7,286	13,765
TOTAL	19,546	21,346	40,892

GYTS and GSPS documents were sent to CDC/OSH office in Atlanta on February 19th , 2004, for Wick Warren.

SURVEY RESULT

Jakarta Area

GYTS and GSPS were conducted in all 5 districts in DKI Jakarta Province, i.e: Central Jakarta, North Jakarta, West Jakarta, East Jakarta, and South Jakarta, in February 2004. CDC conducted cluster sampling to 708 Junior High Schools, 231 of them are public schools and 477 are private schools, with number of population 301,252 students. 25 schools were selected, 18 of them are public schools and 7 are private schools with number of population 18,309 students. Response rate was 100 %. After cluster sampling, the next step was selecting the class. It was conducted by giving code to all classes and chose the classes with the same code, giving by CDC. 59 classes were selected with number of population 2,263 students. The response rate was 91.825%, equal with 2,078 students. One class refused to participate because the school was still in moving process. Even though the class refused to participate, but the school personnel of the moving school participated in GSPS.

The List of Selected School in Jakarta and Response Rate for GYTS and GSPS

No	School Name	Enrollment	GYTS Response Rate			GSPS Response Rate	
			# of Selected Classes	# of Registered Students	# of Participated Students	# of Registered School Personnel	# of Participated School Personnel
1	SLTPN 59	1,016	2	85	75	46	46
2	SLTPN 156	788	2	83	80	50	32
3	SLTPN 78	551	2	82	73	27	12
4	SLTP IP YAKIN	294	3	117	113	18	15
5	SLTP CORDOYA	170	4	117	99	25	23
6	SLTP MARSUDIRINI	359	2	59	55	29	26
7	SLTP AL IRSYAD	233	3	110	108	24	24
8	SLTPN 270	693	3	117	107	32	27
9	SLTP AL JIHAD	109	3	111	97	27	25
10	SLTPN 206	899	3	132	129	53	49
11	SLTPN 82	935	3	115	111	50	47
12	SLTPN 87	835	2	86	82	55	43
13	SLTPN 153	1,052	2	93	82	70	70
14	SLTP HANG TUAH 2	463	2	79	75	35	22
15	SLTPN 178	966	2	88	83	47	47
16	SLTPN 242	847	2	82	76	50	34
17	SLTP PALAPA	66	3	68	65	11	8
18	SLTPN 182	1,141	1	40	0	80	36
19	SLTPN 154	815	3	115	111	53	39
20	SLTPN 155	618	2	80	77	40	35
21	SLTPN 265	1,000	2	76	67	44	9
22	SLTPN 251	754	2	80	75	45	28
23	SLTPN 81	1,084	2	82	80	110	84
24	SLTPN 20	1,414	2	80	76	90	67
25	SLTPN 252	1,207	2	85	82	80	47
TOTAL		18,309	59	2263	2078 (91.825%)	1191	895 (75.147%)

Bekasi Area

GYTS and GSPS were conducted in Bekasi, in February 2004. CDC conducted cluster sampling to 58 Junior High Schools, 29 of them are public schools and 29 are private schools, with number of population 40,892 students. 25 schools were selected, 19 of them are public schools and 6 are private schools with number of population 28,881 students. Response rate was 100 %. After cluster sampling, the next step was selecting the class. It was conducted by giving code to all classes and chose the classes with the same code, giving by CDC. 56 classes were selected with number of population 2,325 students. The response rate was 95,914%, equal with 2,230 students.

The List of Selected School in Bekasi and Response Rate for GYTS and GSPS

No	School Name	Enrollment	GYTS Response Rate			GSPS Response Rate	
			# of Selected Classes	# of Registered Students	# of Participated Students	# of Registered School Personnel	# of Participated School Personnel
1	SLTPN 1 Babelan	1,830	2	94	92	88	84
2	SLTPN 2 Babelan	888	2	77	76	45	40
3	SLTPN 1 Cabangbungin	898	3	141	131	50	35
4	SLTPN 1 Cibarusah	1,500	2	85	85	82	42
5	SLTP PGRI Cibarusah	300	3	120	120	26	20
6	SLTPN 1 Cibitung	1,676	2	89	89	75	44
7	SLTPN 2 Cibitung	1,500	3	143	128	76	41
8	SLTPN 1 Pebayuran	1,173	2	83	83	48	41
9	SLTPN 2 Pebayuran	527	2	77	77	25	25
10	SLTP AI Wathoniyah	112	2	47	47	25	24
11	SLTPN 1 Cikarang	1,405	2	87	87	81	55
12	SLTPN 2 Cikarang	1,500	2	91	84	75	27
13	SLTPN 1 Lemah Abang	1,511	2	88	88	71	63
14	SLTPN 2 Lemah Abang	1,031	1	46	46	47	42
15	SLTPN Muaragembong	354	2	74	65	23	17
16	SLTPN 1 Sukatani	1,400	2	83	83	51	51
17	SLTPN 1 Tambelang	1,179	2	75	75	52	52
18	SLTP Darurrohan	150	2	69	69	25	25
19	SLTPN 1 Tambun	1,885	3	133	133	35	35
20	SLTPN PGRI Tambun	1,300	2	90	78	34	28
21	SLTPN 2 Tambun	1,792	3	138	133	32	32
22	SLTPN 3 Tambun	1,600	3	142	128	30	30
23	SLTPN 5 Tambun	1,600	3	141	138	35	29
24	SLTP Yapink	580	2	48	48	28	28
25	SLTPN Tarumajaya	1,190	2	64	56	58	54
TOTAL		28,881	56	2325	2230 (95.914%)	1217	964 (79.21%)

COMMENT AND EXPECTATION

GYTS and GSPS had been conducted in February 2004. There were many comments and expectations from many parties.

- From students : The posters are cool, especially the skater poster. If youth should stop smoking, we should start from closing cigarette industries. Teachers and other school personnel should be tobacco free idol to their students.
- From teachers and headmaster : There were so many researches and programs for school, but mostly the data was not shared to school. There was no further action regarding to research result, so is there any benefit for school after research conducted? If the research' aim is to reduce the use of tobacco, lets start from closing cigarette industries, no doubt about that. Training about quit smoking is more useful rather than lessons about the danger of smoking. If possible, there is a regular program to communicate quit smoking, misuse of drugs, and free sex to youth.
- From District Education Office and Ministry of Education : Share the data, if possible, there is a plan of action against the data, so it won't be only numbers.