



Kansanterveyslaitos  
Folkhälsöinstitutet  
National Public Health Institute

**Kansanterveyslaitoksen julkaisuja**

**B5 / 2003**

**Publications of the National Public Health Institute**

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## Evaluation of the European Network on Young People and Tobacco (ENYPAT) 1997 - 2002





Evaluation of the European Network on Young People and Tobacco  
(ENYPAT) 1997 - 2002

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European Network on Young People and Tobacco

Helsinki, 2003

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**Julkaisija – Utgivare – Publisher**

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ISBN 951-740-351-8

# EVALUATION OF THE EUROPEAN NETWORK ON YOUNG PEOPLE AND TOBACCO (ENYPAT) 1997 - 2002

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## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

As we all know, a staggering 250 million of the children and teenagers that use tobacco today will eventually die from tobacco related diseases if we cannot help them to kick their habit and cure their addiction. It is of the utmost importance for us as public health professionals to realise the huge problem that children and youth smoking constitute globally and to actively face this challenge. We have to remember that children and teenagers can become just as addicted to tobacco as adults and they should have the right to choose a life without tobacco. If they already use tobacco, they also have the right to access proper treatment for their addiction. There is definitely a need to tackle the youth tobacco issue with population based methods, but at the same time we must remember that young people are also individuals who need specially tailored tobacco control programmes. We should never overlook the potential of legislative measures or the very important task of helping adult smokers quit, since young adults in particular serve as role models for younger teenagers.

For the past six years the European Network on Young People and Tobacco (ENYPAT) has been leading the fight against youth tobacco use in the European Union through the Europe Against Cancer (EAC) programme. The ENYPAT Secretariat has been situated in the National Public Health Institute, KTL, based in Helsinki, Finland. This evaluation assessed how well the ENYPAT Secretariat and the ENYPAT Advisory Board have succeeded in fulfilling the aims for the network that were set up at the start, as well as the supplemental aims that have been added over the years.

The ENYPAT network has been evaluated in the year 1997 before the network Secretariat moved to KTL. Since then, evaluations on different ENYPAT framework subprojects have been arranged with encouraging results.

The main aims guiding the work of the ENYPAT Secretariat have been to administer, coordinate and develop the ENYPAT framework project within the EU EAC program in order to create wider and more coherent smoking prevention programs at the European level. At the same time, the network should promote collaboration between health educators, experts and researchers and gather and exchange information about smoking, smoking prevention, smoking cessation programs and tobacco policy.

The practical measures instigated by the ENYPAT Secretariat in KTL in order to develop, coordinate and administer the framework project according to the plan have been for the ENYPAT Advisory Board to lead the work through annual meetings and appointing new taskforces according to priorities of smoking prevention and smoking cessation in young people. The Secretariat in KTL has been charged with arranging the practical day-to-day decision-making and work, including compiling the annual framework funding applications for the EU EAC programme and writing the annual reports. The Secretariat have published a bilingual newsletter for the members of the network, published and circulated an annual directory of key people in the youth tobacco control field and constructed and updated the ENYPAT internet site ([www.ktl.fi/enypat](http://www.ktl.fi/enypat)). The Secretariat have also surveyed the scientific literature on young people and tobacco and disseminated the relevant information within and outside the network by cooperating with other networks and international organisations. It has also been the Secretariat's responsibility to enhance the visibility of the network, e.g. by contributing to major international events concerning young people and tobacco. According to the project plan the work of ENYPAT should also be externally evaluated.

A core questionnaire was developed in order to assess the work conducted by the ENYPAT Secretariat and at the same time also to evaluate the ENYPAT network leadership as a whole, including the Advisory Board and the contractors of the different programmes. The core questionnaire with specific additions depending on the target group was distributed to the ENYPAT Advisory Board, the contractors coordinating the different ENYPAT framework projects on EU level, the local project partners realising the projects in the countries and to members of the ENYPAT Secretariat at KTL. The official ENYPAT contact lists published on the ENYPAT internet site in September 2002 were used as well as additional contact information provided by the ENYPAT Secretariat when needed. The questionnaires were distributed by e-mail or by regular mail, if the recipient had not indicated an e-mail address. Two reminders were sent out to non-respondents. The core question series included general questions on implementation of the specific ENYPAT framework programmes and activities, questions on the quality of the leadership of the network, the administration and management, the benefits and drawbacks of participating in the network as well as open questions on future strategies for the ENYPAT network as well as space reserved for free comments. In addition, the members of the Advisory Board received specific questions concerning their purpose and function. For the contractors and the ENYPAT Secretariat, the questionnaire served as a basis for a more comprehensive

interview arranged either face-to-face or by phone. The data was analysed using the SPSS 11.0.1 statistical program at the National Public Health Institute, KTL, in Helsinki, Finland. The evaluator was not involved in the work of the ENYPAT network during the time period being evaluated.

The Smokefree Class Competition, a school based smoking cessation programme, and the Quit and Win – Don't Start and Win Competition, a smoking cessation competition for individual 16-25-year-old smokers, are the oldest, still running, ENYPAT framework programmes and constitute the core of the network. In addition, the Smokefree Partnerships project provided transferable, innovative education materials on smoking and health for the participating countries and the Gender Differences in Smoking in Young People project which was a literature review on this subject, were conducted during the time-period evaluated. Two new annual educational projects, the ENYPAT Spring School, a youth and tobacco course aimed at public health professionals, and the Youth Conference that gather together youth from the ENYPAT countries to learn more about the hazards of tobacco have also been realised during the evaluation period.

The general response rate for the evaluation study including all contractors, partners and the Advisory Board was 74%. The ENYPAT Secretariat was generally considered to have coped very well with its task to increase EU collaboration and create wider and more coherent European tobacco control programmes. The main drawback both for the Secretariat, the contractors and the project partners seems to have been that the European Commission has been very late in confirming funding decisions by signed contracts and in distributing the actual funding. This has influenced the timing of the planned programmes in a negative way and some of the partners have even had to completely withdraw from participating in the ENYPAT framework programme because the funding arrived late.

The ENYPAT Spring School has proven to be a very good educational and capacity building tool spreading skills, knowledge and information about youth tobacco control to professionals in the field. The Youth Conference has also proven to be a successful tool for involving the youth themselves in the tobacco control process.

The Advisory Board was satisfied in general with the work of the ENYPAT Secretariat. The role of the Advisory Board itself evoked some discussion. Should the Advisory Board be

more closely linked with the actual day-to-day decision making in ENYPAT or continue only with its main task of sketching the broad outlines and strategies which govern the network.

Many respondents felt that ENYPAT in the future should take a clearer and stronger role as an EU leader also concerning the construction of youth tobacco policies. In order to be able to do this, it was felt that ENYPAT should continue to work as an independent body and develop further its role as a centre for expertise, knowledge and skills and that it would be of great importance for the ENYPAT network to continue functioning as a channel for EU funding with respect to tobacco control as it applies to children and youth.

There was a consensus among the respondents that there is a good balance in the ENYPAT Interaction newsletter today between more practical program related articles and a more scientific approach. In this way, the newsletter has also been successful in building bridges between researchers, health educators and experts. Those respondents who had used the ENYPAT Annual Directory of key people in tobacco control found it useful. There were suggestions among the respondents that it might be a good idea also to publish the annual directory on the ENYPAT internet site in order to make it more user friendly. The ENYPAT internet pages have been continually updated and mainly contains the key information about the different ENYPAT programs. There were some suggestions by the respondents concerning ways to improve the site by including recent research data on young people and tobacco as well as more specific and readily accessible key research data on the ENYPAT programs. There were also suggestions to include more material about how to help smokers quit so that the site could become more of a resource centre that would help the ENYPAT project coordinators and other public health professionals in their day-to-day work.

The ENYPAT Secretariat has been following the scientific literature on young people and tobacco and this information has been used as a basis for the work of the ENYPAT Secretariat and the Advisory Board. The dissemination of the information could have been more efficient regarding project partners and the general youth tobacco control community.

The ENYPAT network seems to have been beneficial for the contractors and partners. Over 90 % of the partners indicated that the benefits had exceeded the drawbacks of belonging to

the network and participating in the network had clearly improved the work in youth tobacco control for all the partners.

There was a consensus among the ENYPAT Secretariat staff and the contractors that there now exists the basis of a functioning network. This makes it possible to put even more emphasis on the content of the network programmes in the future and to make sure there is solid scientific evidence supporting the ENYPAT programmes. Most of the projects could not have worked as well or would not have spread to as many EU countries without the financial and administrative co-ordination by ENYPAT. Some of the bigger countries and organisers might have been able to run projects directly through the EU EAC program, but for most of the smaller organisations and countries, the ENYPAT network has given them the chance to be able to participate in these programmes.

It was the opinion of the contractors that there are not many other organisations or institutions in the EU other than KTL that are strong enough to host the ENYPAT Secretariat, especially taking into consideration all the problems regarding the timetable of the funding. In the future ENYPAT should to an even greater degree draw on the strengths of KTL in research and its scientific approach. The Finnish leadership of the network was seen as being very diplomatic, which was seen as a positive quality in most cases. It was the opinion of the respondents that ENYPAT should definitely be independent in the future and even more clearly take its place as the leader in youth tobacco issues in Europe. One of the main tasks of ENYPAT for the future should be to lead the development work of a new general strategy for young people and tobacco in Europe.



## **2. AIMS OF THE STUDY**

The main aim of this study was to conduct an independent evaluation considering the feasibility of the European Network on Young People and Tobacco (ENYPAT) between the years 1997-2003 with special emphasis placed on the work of the ENYPAT Secretariat based in the National Public Health Institute, KTL, in Helsinki, Finland.

According to the program descriptions submitted to the European Union Europe Against Cancer (EAC) –programme, the aims for the work of the ENYPAT Secretariat and network are as follows:

- Developing, coordinating and administrating the ENYPAT framework project in order to get wider and more coherent smoking prevention programs at European level
- Promoting collaboration between health educators, experts and researchers
- Gathering and exchanging information and experiences about smoking, smoking prevention, smoking cessation programs and tobacco policy.

In order to fulfil these aims the ENYPAT Secretariat will:

- Develop, coordinate and administer the ENYPAT framework project and the subprojects.
- The Advisory Board will appoint new task forces according to priorities of smoking prevention/smoking cessation among young people
- Publish and circulate the bi-lingual Interaction-newsletter for the members of the network
- Publish and circulate an updated brochure and the directory of key people in the field in Europe
- Update the ENYPAT internet pages
- Follow the scientific literature on young people and tobacco and disseminate information
- Co-operate with other networks and international organizations
- Organize an annual Advisory Board meeting in one of the Member States.
- Contribute to major international events to enhance the visibility of the network
- Have an evaluation made by an outsider evaluator.

The expected results of the network co-operation have been wider and more coherent European programs and improved collaboration, knowledge and skills on smoking prevention and smoking cessation in member states.

### **3. SUBJECTS AND METHODS**

A core questionnaire was developed in order to measure the work conducted by the ENYPAT Secretariat and at the same time also to evaluate the ENYPAT network leadership as a whole, including the Advisory Board and the contractors of the different programmes. In order to be able to compare the results of the evaluation with that conducted on the European Network on Smoking Prevention (ENSP) in 2001, some of the same core questions were used. The core questionnaire with specific additions depending on target group was distributed to all fifteen ENYPAT Advisory Board members (questionnaire, annex 2), to the 30 project partners (questionnaire, annex 4), the four contractors of the ENYPAT programmes (questionnaire, annex 3); The Smokefree Class Competition (Reiner Hanewinkel), the Quit and Win – Don't Start and Win – competition (Gerry McElwee), the Gender Differences in Smoking in Young People (Marleen Lambert) and the Smokefree Partnerships projects (Mary McHugh). The ENYPAT project contact lists published on the ENYPAT internet site in September 2002 were used as well as additional contact information provided by the ENYPAT Secretariat when needed. The questionnaires were distributed by e-mail or regular mail, if the recipient had not indicated an e-mail address. Two reminders were sent out to non-respondents. A more general questionnaire was also sent out to the EU participants of the ENYPAT mailing list (n=1065) in connection with a normal ENYPAT mailing (questionnaire, annex 1). The responses were asked by fax or ordinary mail. No reminders were sent out to the mailing list

The core question series included general questions on implementation of the specific ENYPAT framework programmes and activities, questions on the quality of the leadership of the network, the administration and management, the benefits and drawbacks of participating in the network as well as open questions on future strategies for the ENYPAT network. There was also space reserved for free comments. In addition, the members of the Advisory Board received specific questions concerning their purpose and function. For the contractors and the ENYPAT Secretariat, the questionnaire served as a basis for a more

comprehensive interview arranged either face-to-face or by phone. Reiner Hanewinkel and Marleen Lambert were interviewed by phone whereas Gerry McElwee was interviewed face-to-face. Project Manager Meri Paavola, Project Co-ordinator Sari Savolainen and the director of the Advisory Board, Professor Erkki Vartiainen were all interviewed face-to-face.

The data was analysed using the SPSS 11.0.1 statistical program in the National Public Health Institute, KTL, Finland. The evaluator was not involved in the work of the ENYPAT network during the time period being evaluated.

## **4. HISTORY OF ENYPAT**

### 4.1 The ENYPAT network in Edinburgh, Scotland

The idea for creating a European Network for smoking prevention for young people was originally proposed at the 7<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Tobacco or Health in Perth, Australia in 1990. ASH Scotland agreed to take the responsibility for coordinating the work and an application was filed to the Europe Against Cancer – program in 1993. The pilot project proposal was approved and the ENYPAT network officially started its work on December 1 1993. The main aims and objectives for the project were to 1) collect information on current and recent European research and intervention projects relating to young people and tobacco, 2) to set up a database with this information and 3) to recruit and support a network of researchers and programme managers working in the field of young people and tobacco, to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas, and to promote contacts between network members. A Steering Committee was founded and the first meeting was held in April 1993, even before the beginning of the actual pilot project.

The database (Microsoft Access) that was created was divided in two different categories, the first including researchers and intervention program managers within the field of young people and tobacco (Agents), the second including all the ongoing intervention programmes (Initiatives). In May 1996, the agents database consisted of about 630 names and 228 initiatives were listed. A directory containing the network participants was printed.

The bilingual 'Interaction' – newsletter was started, being printed in both English and French.

The first collaborative actions in the network were a mass balloon launch by the European Smoke Busters Clubs in 1994 and publicizing a petition on tobacco advertising in 1995.

In order to take a closer look into how the tasks of the network should proceed the European Conference on Young People and Tobacco was held in Edinburgh 4-8 October 1995.

Representatives of 14 countries attended the conference. As main barriers for the implementation of successful strategies for youth tobacco control five main areas were identified; lack of knowledge and expertise, limited funding, lack of ground support, constraints within organizational structures and inadequate intervention strategies. The recommendations for the future work of the network included further development of the database and increasing the possibilities to access to the database, to facilitate cooperative actions and exchange of information, to initiate annual meetings of the network, to set up task forces on developing specific topics, to appoint national coordination teams for the network and newsletter and to involve young people in the network.

The first evaluation of the ENYPAT-network was concluded in 1995-1996 by Martin Raw and Ann McNeill and the evaluation report 'Building a Tobacco Network – An Evaluation of the European Network on Young People and Tobacco' appeared in June 1996. The project evaluation stated that the project had indeed improved communication and collaboration in the field of young people and tobacco in Europe.

#### 4.2 The move of the ENYPAT network to Helsinki, Finland

The conclusions and recommendations of this evaluation as well as the recommendations by the Edinburgh conference served as a basis for the work of the ENYPAT Secretariat when it moved to the National Public Health Institute, KTL, in Finland in late 1996. The basic reason for moving the Secretariat was the need for a bigger organisation with more flexible financial possibilities as the foundation.

The new Advisory Board with one member representing each EU member state replaced the previous Steering Committee. The Advisory Board had its first meeting in January 1997 and has been meeting annually since that date.

The ENYPAT staff at KTL consisted of Project Manager Meri Paavola, Project Co-ordinator Sylviane Ratte and Project Secretary Nina Willgren. Other staff included in the project were Project Director Erkki Vartiainen, Senior Researcher Heikki J. Korhonen and Secretary Marketta Taimi.

During the year 1997, the European Commission Services asked ENYPAT to start to develop wider and more coherent collaborative projects in order to tackle the problem of having too small and isolated projects which offered little added value on a European level. In line with this appeal, ENYPAT introduced the general framework project in March 1998 and took full responsibility for all smoking prevention programmes concerning young people and tobacco that were funded by the Europe Against Cancer – program. At the same time the European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP) took responsibility for all other smoking related programs within the EAC-program.

Task force meetings were organised on the Smoke-free Class Competition project during 1997 and a pilot project started in seven countries (Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain UK) under the co-ordination of IFT-Nord in Germany. The main idea was that the classes would decide for themselves to be non-smoking for a period of six months. Classes in which pupils refrained from smoking could then participate in a national price draw. Participants were in the age range 12-14 years old.

During the year 1998, new task forces were introduced on smoking cessation, young people involvement and young children and family. The work of these task forces resulted in the introduction of three new projects. The aim of one of the projects, the Smoke-free Partnerships-project, was to delay the onset of smoking and reduce the smoking prevalence among 9-15 year olds. Schools and community, especially parents, were involved in smoking prevention. The idea was to provide transferable innovative education materials on smoking and health and to determine the effects of this longitudinal locally based initiative. The aim of the ‘Quit and Win – Don’t Start and Win’ Competition for Young People was to help young people (16-25 years old) to quit smoking and non-smokers to stay smoke-free.

The aims of the third new project 'Retia' were raising awareness and smoking prevention activities in youth organisations not yet involved in tobacco prevention, and to involve and empower young people (15-20 years old) in smoking prevention. The 'Retia' – project had to be cancelled because of difficulties in complying with changes in budget requirements set by the European Commission.

Sari Savolainen was appointed as project co-ordinator instead of Sylviane Ratte in June 1998.

During 1999-2000, no new task forces were established because of the framework project contract from the EC being late.

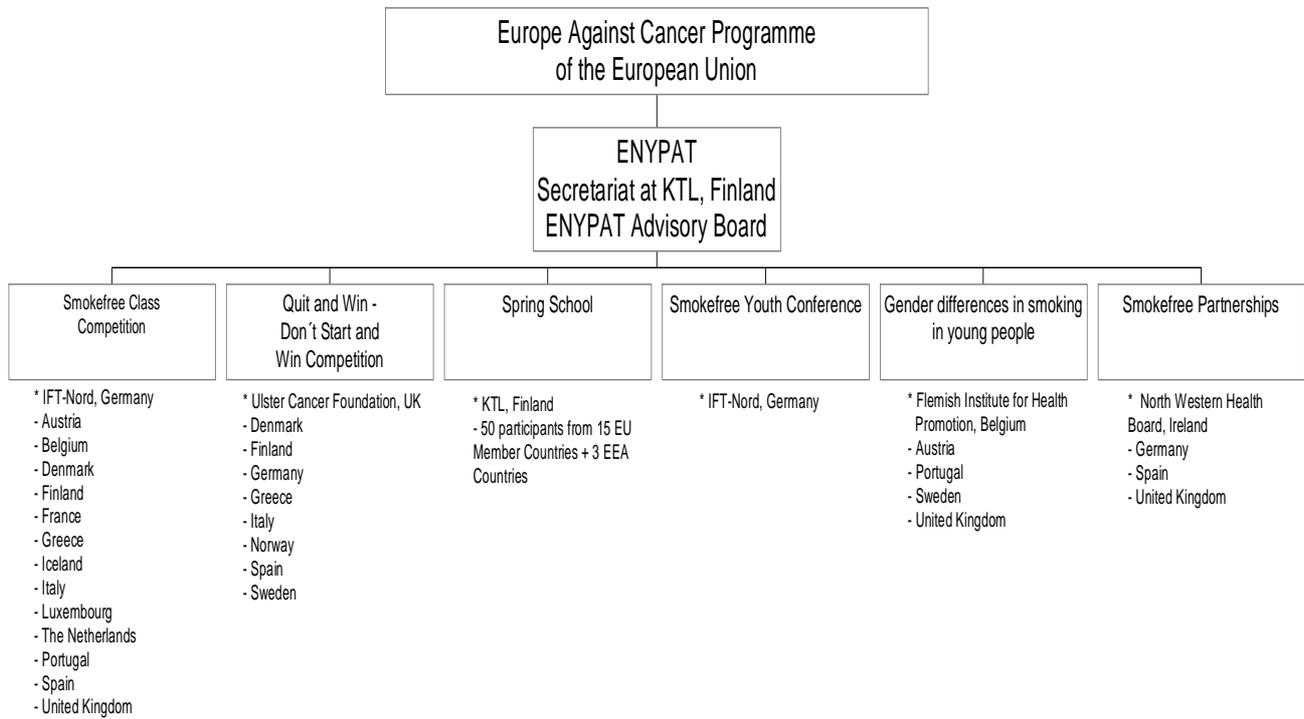
The Berlin Youth Conference was organised for the first time within the framework of the Smokefree Class project in June 2000.

Liisa Penttilä started as project secretary in August 2000 replacing Nina Willgren.

The ENYPAT Spring School was introduced in March 2001 and 58 participants from fourteen countries took part in the training.

In 2001 a task force meeting for a research project on gender differences in smoking behaviour was organized and resulted in a new project, 'Gender Differences in Smoking in Young People' which was conducted during 2002.

## The Structure of the ENYPAT Network 2001-2002



\* project co-ordinator

## **5. PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES**

### **5.1 Smokefree Class Competition**

The Smokefree Class Competition is a school-based smoking prevention program. The main aims of the program are to delay or prevent the onset of smoking in pupils who do not smoke, and to promote reduction or cessation of smoking in pupils who already experiment with smoking, so that they do not become regular smokers. The target group is pupils aged 12-14. Classes participating in the competition decide not to smoke for a period of six months. Classes that refrain from smoking for that period of time take part in a national prize draw. In addition to the national prizes, there is an international prize draw that gives one of the classes the chance to win a trip to one of the other European countries. The international prize draw serves to emphasize the European context of the competition and to enhance communication between pupils of various participating countries.

The idea of this competition was first established in Finland, where it has been carried out annually since 1989. As an international project under the ENYPAT framework, the Smokefree Class Competition has been going on since 1997 under the leadership of IFT – Nord Institute for Therapy and Health Research in Germany. The competition has been growing rapidly. In 1997/1998 3 821 classes with about 100 000 pupils in seven European countries participated and in 2000/2001 already 15 021 classes or 375 000 pupils in fifteen countries took part in the Smokefree Class Competition. In 2003, fourteen countries are participating in the Smokefree Class Competition.

The effectiveness of the Smokefree Class Competition in delaying the onset of smoking in adolescents has been studied in Finland and Germany. In the German study, the smoking behaviour of a sample of 131 participating and non-participating classes (n= 2 142) was determined by self-assessment prior to the beginning of the competition, one month after the competition and one year after the start of the competition. From pre-test to post-test, smoking increased by 7,5% in the comparison group and decreased by 0,2% in the intervention group. In the follow-up, a clear increase in smoking prevalence in both groups occurred, but the pupils in the intervention group still had a significantly lower increase of smoking. Results of the Finnish study were very similar.

## **5.2 Quit and Win – Don't Start and Win competition**

The Quit & Win - Don't Start and Win competition aims at helping young smokers to quit smoking and non-smokers to keep smoke-free. The Quit & Win - Don't Start and Win competition have been organized as part of the ENYPAT framework since 1998 under the leadership of the Ulster Cancer Foundation in the UK. The competition is open for 16-25 years olds. Smokers are able to participate by being smoke-free, non-smokers compete by committing themselves not to start smoking during the next three months. After the three months competition time, there is a drawing of prizes both for those smokers who succeeded to quit and the non-smokers. The national organisers of the competition help the quitters by providing health education material. In the year 2003, nine countries are participating in the Quit & Win - Don't Start and Win competition.

## **5.3 Smokefree Partnerships project**

The aim of the project was to delay the onset and to reduce the smoking prevalence among 9-15 year-olds in four European countries (Germany, Spain – Canary Islands, Ireland, UK-Scotland). A cohort of 500-1000 young people was targeted in each of these countries over a period of three years (1998-2001). At the same time as targeting the youth, the concept was to also involve schools and the community, especially parents, in youth tobacco control and increase their participation by supporting young people who have chosen to be smokefree. The project provided transferable, innovative education materials on smoking and health in the different countries. The baseline surveys for studying the effectiveness of the program was done and the long-term impact is being evaluated at the moment. The project was co-ordinated by the North Western Health Board in Ireland.

## **5.4 European Youth Conference**

The aim of the European Youth Conference is to promote the common goal of staying smokefree and building up cultural links and friendship between youngsters from different European countries. School classes from different European countries gather together for 3-4 days. In the European Youth Conference 2002 250 pupils representing 13 countries participated. The participants have so far consisted of the winners of the national Smokefree

Class Competitions. The first European Youth Conference was organized in Berlin in 2000 and the second in Munich 2002.

### **5.5 Gender Differences in Smoking in Young People**

The aim of the project was to examine gender differences in smoking among young people. This was done by reviewing the literature to determine whether and which gender specific variables had already been found, to use the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) database for a cross cultural analysis into gender differences in smoking. The project has been co-ordinated by the Flemish Institute for Health Promotion (FIHP) in Belgium. The idea was also to develop and use a protocol to investigate in-depth and gain insight in the cultural significance and functions of smoking in boys and girls as well as to write a report with recommendations for future gender-specific smoking prevention and smoking cessation programs and research for young people. Five EU countries participated in the project; Austria, Belgium-Flanders, Portugal, Scotland-UK and Sweden. Poland was included as a comparison in the quantitative study. The project was conducted under the ENYPAT framework during 2001-2002.

The results of the study showed that gender differences do exist in smoking among young people. The pricing of tobacco seems to affect male smokers more strongly than female smokers. Peer support and approval, personality, rebelliousness, sociability and self-esteem were more related to smoking in girls than in boys as well as beliefs about health effects and effects on body weight. Smoking among 14-16-year-old girls was increasing in all of the study countries. The figures for boys were stabilizing in all countries except Poland. The conclusion of the project was that there is a definite need in the future for effective smoking cessation programs that acknowledge gender differences.

### **5.6 ENYPAT Spring School**

The ENYPAT Spring School is a five-day annual training course with the objectives to build capacities for carrying out smoking prevention and cessation programs among young people. The training courses have been organized in Helsinki, Finland by the ENYPAT Secretariat. The participants already have to have some experience in program building and to be interested in developing national or European level smoking cessation and prevention

programs. The five-day training includes lectures on youth tobacco control policy and concrete examples of already existing projects as well as project building group work, discussion and evaluation about the group work. The ENYPAT Spring School has been organized annually since 2001.

A capacity evaluation survey was conducted at the Spring School 2001. All participants were asked to complete a survey before and after the course as well as to provide qualitative feedback in writing. Clear improvements in both technical and collective capacity for youth tobacco reduction activities could be seen among the participants in the 2001 Spring School.



## **6. RESULTS**

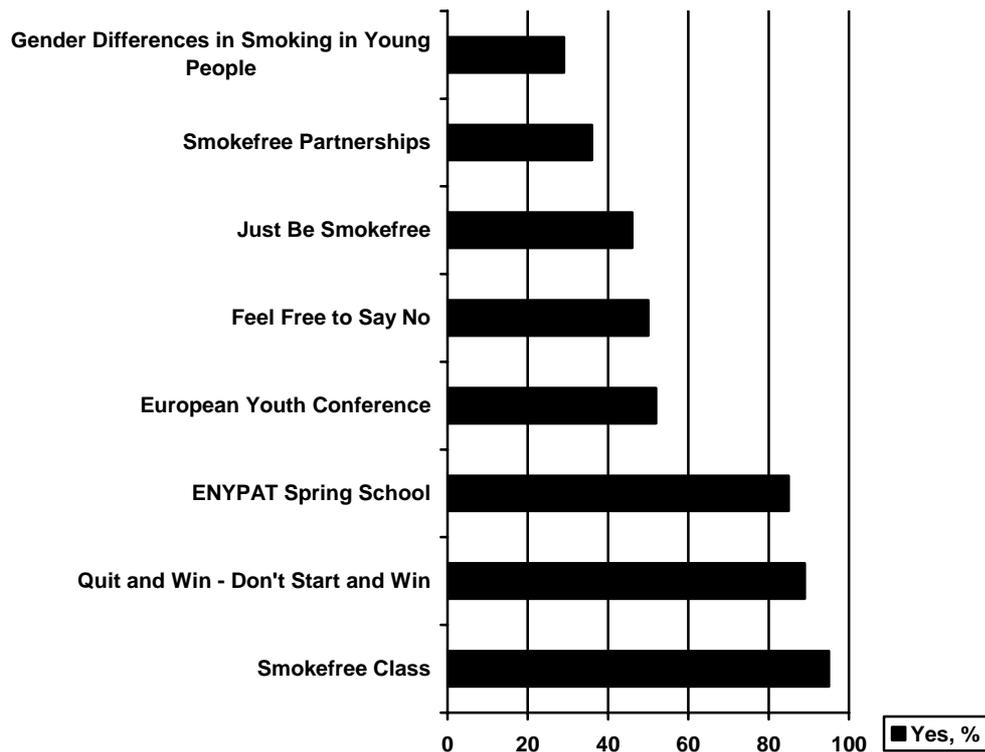
### **6.1 The ENYPAT Mailing list**

The ENYPAT mailing list consists of people who have supplied their contact information to the ENYPAT Secretariat. The mailing list consists of 1065 persons. The evaluation questionnaire was sent out to the persons on the list that had an address in an EU country (n=970) in connection with a normal member posting in September 2002. No reminder was sent out. The questionnaire was bi-lingual, being both in English and in French.

Eighty-four responses out of a total of 970 questionnaires sent out were received. The response rate was 9%. Responses were received from all fifteen EU countries and from Norway and Iceland. The geographical dispersion of the responses from the countries corresponded well with the number of questionnaires sent out to the individual countries. The response rate among ENYPAT Spring School participants was high, 40% of the respondents had participated in the Spring School and 91% of these people answered that the Spring School had been useful or very useful for their work in tobacco control. A total of 108 Spring School participants are included on the mailing list, which is 11 % of the total number of people on the list.

In all, 93% of the respondents read the ENYPAT newsletter and 93% found it useful or very useful. Furthermore, 72% of the respondents passed on the newsletter to their colleagues.

The ENYPAT programmes that have been going on for the longest time, the Smokefree Class Competition and the Quit and Win – Don't Start and Win Competition, seems to be the most well known ENYPAT programs, 95% and 89% of the respondents respectively had heard of these programs. Fifty percent of the respondents had heard about the EU 'Feel Free to Say No' campaign launched in 2002.



**Have you heard of the following international youth tobacco projects, % of respondents**

Eighty-five percent of the mailing list respondents thought that the ENYPAT network had been useful for their work in tobacco control and slightly more than half, 58%, thought that their involvement in the ENYPAT network had to some extent (48%) or very much (10%) influenced their national tobacco control strategy.

The Annual Directory of key people in the youth tobacco control field that the ENYPAT Secretariat produces and distributes annually was considered useful by 10% of the respondents. Forty-two percent of the respondents did not recall receiving the Annual Directory at all, even though they are on the mailing list.

The ENYPAT internet site ([www.ktl.fi/enypat](http://www.ktl.fi/enypat)) had been visited by 59% of the respondents. Out of these, 21% did not find the internet site very useful, 67% found the site useful and 13% very useful.

Among the general comments received there were suggestions that ENYPAT should take a more active role in opinion and policy building and conduct more critical discussion within the

network about the effectiveness and usefulness of various international youth tobacco control programs in general. Among the comments was also a suggestion to send out the newsletter 'Interaction' by e-mail only and this way be able to produce and send out issues more frequently. A few respondents also took up the need for including literature reviews on network related issues.

## **6.2 The Advisory Board**

The ENYPAT Advisory Board consists of sixteen members representing the EU countries, Norway and Iceland. Austria has not an appointed delegate in the Advisory Board at the moment. Professor Erkki Vartiainen from the National Public Health Institute, KTL, Finland acts as the Chairperson of the Advisory Board.

The members of the Advisory Board are experts and advisers acting as key contacts towards ENYPAT in their countries. Only three out of sixteen Advisory Board members are active in an ENYPAT Framework program. The role of the Advisory Board is to provide the boundaries in between which the ENYPAT network will work. The Advisory Board provides information to the network and passes on information to relevant stakeholders in their own country. The Advisory Board has at least one annual meeting.

Eighty percent (12/15) of the Advisory Board members responded to the evaluation questionnaire within the given time frame. The survey questionnaire as well as two reminders, if needed, were sent out by e-mail to the Advisory Board members.

Seventythree percent of the Advisory Board members responding thought that their participation as a member of the Advisory Board had been useful or very useful for the ENYPAT network, the remaining 27% thought of their work as being only a little useful for the network. Seventy-five percent had been able to sufficiently present their own ideas about the development of the network. The current policy of one Advisory Board meeting per year satisfied 73% of the respondents and 82% were satisfied or very satisfied with the working atmosphere during the Advisory Board meetings. Fifty percent of the Advisory Board members felt that they had not received enough information from the ENYPAT Secretariat in order to be able to make proper decisions at the Advisory Board meetings. Nevertheless, 73% of the

respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the impact that the Advisory Board had on the practical project work conducted within the network.

	<b>What is your opinion about the implementation of the following ENYPAT network activities? (n=12)</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>I don't know the activity</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
A	Smokefree Class Competition	25	50	25	0	0	0
B	Quit & Win - Don't Start and Win	8	33	50	8	0	0
C	ENYPAT Spring School	25	17	50	8	0	0
D	ENYPAT Interaction Newsletter	8	25	33	25	8	0
E	ENYPAT internet site ( <a href="http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/">http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/</a> )	0	25	58	8	8	0
F	Youth Conference	9	27	45	9	9	0
G	Smokefree Partnerships	0	17	25	17	0	42
H	Gender Differences in Smoking in Young People	8	25	17	8	0	42

According to 50% of the respondents, the ENYPAT network had considerably improved their work in the tobacco control field. Fifty-eight percent of the Advisory Board members thought that the Annual Directory of key people published by the ENYPAT Secretariat was a useful tool in their work, the remaining 42% thought that the Annual Directory had not been that useful or did not even recall receiving the Directory at all. Seventy-five percent of the respondents had found the ENYPAT internet site useful (50%) or very useful (25%).

	<b>What is your opinion about the leadership of the network by the ENYPAT Secretariat? (n=12)</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Poor</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Taking responsibility for the network	50	33	8	8	0
2	Inspiring or motivating people involved in the network	8	67	8	17	0
3	Empowering people involved in the network	0	58	17	17	8
4	Working to develop common aims within the network (n=10)	9	55	27	9	0
5	Fostering respect, trust, inclusiveness and openness in the network	17	42	25	17	0
6	Creating an environment where differences of opinion can be voiced	17	25	33	17	8
7	Resolving conflict among partners	0	18	54	27	0
8	Combining the perspectives, resources and skills of partners	17	25	33	17	8
9	Helping to create new types of programmes in your country	25	17	33	8	17

In general, 58% of the Advisory Board members were very satisfied with the leadership provided by the ENYPAT Secretariat, the remaining 42% indicated that they were satisfied (17%) or a little satisfied (25%). Eighty-three percent of the Advisory Board members thought that the ENYPAT Secretariat had succeeded very well or well with its aim to provide knowledge and skills to network members and at the same time to use the expertise in planning and implementing concrete projects. The amount of professional knowledge and skills that the ENYPAT Secretariat had been able to provide was satisfying or very satisfying according to 83% of the respondents.

	<b>What is your opinion about the administration and management of the network by the ENYPAT Secretariat? (n=12)</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Poor</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Coordinating communication among partners	17	50	8	25	0
2	Inspiring or motivating people involved in the network (n=10)	18	27	27	18	9
3	Managing and distributing funds towards contractors (n=10)	27	36	36	0	0
4	Applying for and managing grants from the EU	33	33	33	0	0
5	Preparing materials that inform partners and help them make timely decisions (n=10)	18	36	27	9	9
6	Providing orientation to new partners as they join the network	17	42	25	8	8
7	Evaluating the progress and impact of the network (n=10)	27	18	27	27	0
8	Helping to solve administrative problems (n=10)	36	18	27	9	9

The effectiveness of the administration and management of the network was satisfying (33%) or very satisfying (50%) according to 83% of the Advisory Board members.

The general comments included several that suggested that the ENYPAT Secretariat should continue and develop further its role as a centre for expertise, knowledge as well as skills and at the same time also function as a channel for EU funding. One comment noted that the EU funding procedures were becoming increasingly more complicated and there are major benefits in having one channel for the grant application where the expertise regarding the application procedure is concentrated. Another point in favour of keeping the applications for funding centralized is to assure that every country in the EU receive equal opportunities. This is especially important in countries with a weak position in tobacco control. A centralized co-ordination also guarantees that the resources are used in an effective way. Some of the

comments also suggested that ENYPAT in the future should take a much clearer role in policy and strategy making at a European level, including lobbying.

### **6.3 Project Partners**

The evaluation questionnaire was sent out by e-mail to all the 31 ENYPAT network project partners. Two reminders were sent out, also by e-mail. Regular mail was used if the contact person did not have an e-mail address. The response rate for project partners was 71%. The response rate for the Quit and Win – Don’t Start and Win project was highest, at 89%(8/9), and the response rate for the project partners in the Smokefree Class project was 79% (11/14). Fifty percent (2/4) of the project partners in the Gender Differences in Smoking in Young People – project and 25% (1/4) of the partners in the already ended Smokefree Partnerships – project responded to the evaluation survey.

	<b>What is your opinion about the implementation of the following ENYPAT network activities? (n=18)</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>I don't know the activity</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
A	Smokefree Class Competition	<b>61</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
B	Quit & Win - Don't Start and Win	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
C	ENYPAT Spring School	<b>78</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
D	ENYPAT Interaction Newsletter	<b>0</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
E	ENYPAT internet site ( <a href="http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/">http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/</a> )	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>
F	Youth Conference	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>
G	Smokefree Partnerships	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72</b>
H	Gender Differences in Smoking in Young People	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>

The ENYPAT network had improved the effectiveness in the work in tobacco control for all the network partners. According to 67% of the respondents, the Annual Directory of key people in youth tobacco control had been useful in their work. Only eleven percent of the network partners had never visited the ENYPAT internet site, 72% of the partners had found the internet site useful or very useful for their work, whereas 17% considered the internet site not to be useful at all.

	<b>What is your opinion about the leadership of the network by the ENYPAT Secretariat? (n=18)</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Poor</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Taking responsibility for the network	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2	Inspiring or motivating people involved in the network	<b>17</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
3	Empowering people involved in the network	<b>17</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
4	Working to develop common aims within the network	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
5	Fostering respect, trust, inclusiveness and openness in the network	<b>28</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
6	Creating an environment where differences of opinion can be voiced	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>
7	Resolving conflict among partners	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>
8	Combining the perspectives, resources and skills of partners	<b>28</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>
9	Helping to create new types of programmes in your country	<b>39</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>

In general, 95% of the network partners were satisfied or very satisfied with the leadership of the ENYPAT Secretariat, the remaining 6% indicated that they were a little satisfied. Ninety-four percent of the network partners were satisfied or very satisfied with the work of the ENYPAT Secretariat in order to provide knowledge and skills to network members and use this in planning and implementing concrete projects. Ninety-four percent of the respondents were also satisfied or very satisfied with the professional knowledge and skills that the Secretariat had been able to provide to the network.

	<b>What is your opinion about the administration and management of the network by the ENYPAT Secretariat? (n=18)</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Poor</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Coordinating communication among partners	<b>28</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>
2	Inspiring or motivating people involved in the network	<b>17</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
3	Managing and distributing funds towards contractors	<b>44</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
4	Applying for and managing grants from the EU	<b>44</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
5	Preparing materials that inform partners and help them make timely decisions	<b>22</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>
6	Providing orientation to new partners as they join the network (n=16)	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
7	Evaluating the progress and impact of the network	<b>17</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>
8	Helping to solve administrative problems	<b>44</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

Ninety-four percent of the network partners were satisfied or very satisfied with the general effectiveness of the administration and management of the network.

	<b>To what extent did you receive the following benefits from participating in the ENYPAT network? (n=14)</b>	<b>Received to a large extent</b>	<b>Received to some extent</b>	<b>Not received</b>	<b>Did your organisation expect this benefit</b>	
		<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Enhanced ability to address an issue that is important to my organisation	60	40	0	YES 86	NO 14
2	Acquisition of new knowledge or skills for my organisation's staff or members	60	40	0	YES 86	NO 14
3	Heightened public profile of my organisation	29	50	21	YES 62	NO 39
4	Acquisition of additional funding to support my organisation's activities	29	57	14	YES 79	NO 21
5	Increased utilization of my organisation's activities	47	27	27	YES 64	NO 36
6	Acquisition of useful knowledge about services, programs, or people in the community	20	47	33	YES 57	NO 43
7	Enhanced ability to affect public policy	20	60	20	YES 64	NO 36
8	Development of valuable relationships / contacts	73	27	0	YES 86	NO 14
9	Enhanced ability to meet performance goals	27	67	7	YES 69	NO 31
10	Ability to have a greater impact than my organisation could have on its own	47	27	27	YES 71	NO 29
11	Ability to make a contribution to the community	47	47	7	YES 71	NO 29

Sixty-seven percent of the network partners responded that their project would have worked without the ENYPAT network, but not so well, 33% responded that their project would not have worked at all without the ENYPAT network. The content would have been different in 87% of the projects without the ENYPAT network. Belonging to the ENYPAT network made fundraising from sources other than EU somewhat or much easier for 53% of the respondents whereas the remaining 47% stated that belonging to the ENYPAT network did not make any difference in obtaining other funding.

	<b>To what extent did you experience the following drawbacks from participating in the ENYPAT network? (n=14)</b>	<b>Experienced to a large extent %</b>	<b>Experienced to some extent %</b>	<b>Not experienced %</b>
1	Diversion of time and resources away from other priorities or obligations	13	53	33
2	Less independence in organisational decision making	7	13	80
3	Strained relations with my organisation	7	20	73
4	Insufficient influence in project activities	0	13	87
5	Organisation viewed negatively due to association with other partners or the network	0	7	93
6	Loss of competitive advantage (e.g. in obtaining funding or providing services (n=13))	0	13	87
7	Frustration or aggravation	7	40	53
8	Insufficient credit given to my organisation for the accomplishments of the network	0	7	93

Fifty percent of the network partners were concerned or a little or somewhat concerned about the drawbacks they experienced as partners of the ENYPAT network, but for 93% of the partners the benefits of belonging to the network exceeded the drawbacks.

#### **6.4 The ENYPAT Secretariat and the Contractors**

The contractors for the 'Smokefree Class Competition', the 'Quit & Win- Don't Start and Win' competition, the 'Gender Differences in Smoking Cessation in Young People' program and the 'Smoke Free Partnerships' - program received the evaluation questionnaire by e-mail. Erkki Vartiainen, Meri Paavola and Sari Savolainen at the ENYPAT Secretariat at the National Public Health Institute, KTL, Finland were interviewed face-to-face and for the contractors the evaluation questionnaire served as a basis for more in depth phone interviews either by phone or face-to-face. Reiner Hanewinkel and Marleen Lambert were contacted by phone for the interview whereas Gerry McElwee was interviewed face-to-face.

The Advisory Board was more active at the beginning of the period when the ENYPAT Secretariat was set up at KTL, which was natural since that was the time when the broader policies were being drawn up. There are pros and cons with the current system of one Advisory Board meeting per year. The Advisory Board can never be totally up-to-date with the day-to-day work and decision making of the ENYPAT network. Two Advisory Board meetings per year might bring the Board closer to the decision making. The role and duties of the Advisory Board should be defined more clearly. There is a circular now being sent to the Advisory Board members once a month through the Globalink network.

The Smokefree Class program benefits from being the first and longest running ENYPAT Framework project. In the beginning the Smokefree Class project benefited greatly from being part of the ENYPAT network because it enabled the project to receive additional funding through the German Ministry of Health that would otherwise have been denied. The ENYPAT network has also greatly benefited from its clearly structured and well functioning program that Smokefree Class is recognized to possess.

The Quit and Win- Don't Start and Win- program is regarded to be a very good general idea but the concept has proven to be somewhat confusing from time to time according to many of the respondents. Some of the confusion comes from the fact that the 'Quit & Win- Don't Start and Win'- program quite often has been organized in the same schools as the Smokefree Class program. It is also easier to get more participants in a Smokefree Class competition since the 'Quit & Win- Don't Start and Win'- program targets individual smokers. The Quit and Win- Don't Start and Win - program has suffered from late payments by the EU ever since the onset of the program and this has influenced the project work. An evaluation study of this project is being done at the moment, this is important in order to further motivate the local organisers in the countries and to offer a valid reason for additional funding that to some degree has been lacking previously.

The Spring School has proven to be a very good tool for capacity building and spreading information. The Spring School will be even more important when the countries in accession become members of the EU. The group work part of the Spring School could be developed in order to increase the participatory component for all participants. This has partly been taken into consideration already when planning the 2003 Spring School. One idea was also to do Spring Schools that are more focused on particular subjects, maybe so that there would be more than one training course per year. One respondent noted that the Spring School should prioritise more on really creating and developing new project ideas than what has been the case. The material and conclusions / recommendations of the Spring School should be available on the ENYPAT internet site.

The European Youth Conference with the main idea of including the European youth themselves in the tobacco control work has proven to be a very successful concept.

### The Newsletter 'Interaction'

The ENYPAT Newsletter 'Interaction' has developed into a more scientific direction and has a good balance between practical program related stories and a more scientific approach. The development of the newsletter has suffered from the EC payments being late and it has also resulted in the publication of only one newsletter a year.

### The Internet Site

The Internet site was also seen as developing into a useful tool and is updated regularly. The internet site could contain more information about the framework programs. One idea for further development could also be including a news section on youth tobacco control research. The internet site could also include youth tobacco epidemiological data, the newest research in the field as well as a collection of publications in the area. The research results of all the ENYPAT Framework projects should also be clearly shown on the internet page. It could be a good idea to also include on the internet site the Annual Directory of key persons in the youth tobacco control field that is produced by the Secretariat. The majority of the ENYPAT Secretariat staff and the contractors agreed that the ENYPAT internet pages should continue to be mainly focused on the activities of the network, as an internal resource. Another option would be to broaden the user spectrum by targeting the internet pages also towards youth.

It was a consensus among the ENYPAT Secretariat staff and the contractors that the basis of a functioning network has now been set. In the future, even more emphasis should be put on the content and to make sure there is solid scientific evidence that supports the ENYPAT programs. Many of the projects could not have worked as well or would not have spread to as many EU countries without the financial co-ordination by ENYPAT. Many new project ideas have been developed through the ENYPAT network and task forces. Some of the bigger countries and organisers might have been able to run projects directly through the EU, but for most of the smaller organisations and countries the ENYPAT network is the only way for them to be able to participate. One idea was that the ENYPAT network should consider doing more scientific lobbying in the future or perhaps even conducting its own youth surveys in different countries.

The main problems related to the leadership of ENYPAT that have been experienced have been connected with trying to run the project as well as possible, even though the financial contract

as well as the actual payment of funds from the European Commission for the ENYPAT Framework program continually have arrived very late. This has been an especially major problem for some of the smaller countries and organisations that have not had the possibility to continue the work before the money has been transferred. Some organisations have even been forced to leave the ENYPAT network because of the late payment schedules. There has also been some confusion regarding the leadership structure and the responsibilities of the network, especially regarding the role and responsibilities of the Advisory Board. It was the opinion of the contractors that there is not many other organisations in the EU other than KTL that are strong enough to host the ENYPAT Secretariat, especially with all the problems regarding the timetable of the funding. In the future ENYPAT should to a greater degree rely on the strength of KTL in research and scientific approach. The Finnish leadership of the network was seen as being very diplomatic, which is a positive quality in most cases. The Secretariat leaves it very much up to the partners to solve any problems they might have with each other, though one view is that the Secretariat should take clearer leadership role in these cases. Guidance for new partners entering the ENYPAT network could be clearer. One opinion that was brought forward was that the ENYPAT Secretariat should be more active in the policy discussion with the EC about the development and priorities of the new public health program. ENYPAT should definitely be independent in the future and take the lead in youth tobacco issues in Europe. One of ENYPATs main tasks should be to work out a new strategy for handling the issue of young people and tobacco in the European dimension.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

The response rate for the study if one includes all of the contractors, partners and the Advisory Board was 74%. We will look more deeply into the implementation of the following nine central aims devised by the ENYPAT network as a basis for their work.

### **Develop, coordinate and administer the ENYPAT framework project and the subprojects**

During the six years that the coordination of the ENYPAT network has been sited at KTL, six different programmes have been part of the framework. The ENYPAT Secretariat was generally seen to have coped very well with its tasks according to the respondents of the evaluation survey. Many of the project coordinators indicated that their local projects would not have worked as well or would not have worked at all without the ENYPAT framework. It therefore seems that the ENYPAT Network has succeeded well in its task to increase EU collaboration and to create wider and more coherent European tobacco control programmes. The main problems for the Secretariat, the contractors and the project partners seems to have been that the European Commission has been very late in confirming their decisions by signed contracts and in distributing the actual funding. The most serious problems resulting from this have been that some of the partners have had to completely withdraw from the project because the funding was too late.

The ENYPAT Spring School has been organised annually since 2001. It has proven to be a very good educational and capacity building tool and useful in spreading skills, knowledge and information about youth tobacco control to professionals in the field.

The Youth Conference has proven to be another successful component of the ENYPAT framework. The youth conference gathers youth from all EU countries and in addition to getting to know each other and having fun, it gives them a real chance to obtain a lot of useful information and get into tobacco control work at the same time.

**An annual Advisory Board meeting will be organised in one of the member states. The Advisory Board will appoint new taskforces according to priorities of smoking prevention/smoking cessation among young people**

The Advisory Board have in general been satisfied or very satisfied with the work of the ENYPAT Secretariat. One Advisory Board meeting have been organised every year. The Advisory Board was overall very satisfied with the impact that the Advisory Board has on the practical work of ENYPAT. Over seventy percent of the Advisory Board members felt that they have had the chance to sufficiently express their own ideas and comments but fifty percent of the respondents stated that they had not received enough information about the day-to-day ENYPAT activities. This opinion raised the question of whether there is a need for the Advisory Board to hold two meetings a year in the future or if there would be other possibilities to disseminate more information to the Advisory Board. At the moment the Secretariat is distributing a monthly overview of key happenings via the Globalink ([www.globalink.org](http://www.globalink.org)) network. The role of the Advisory Board created some discussion. Should the Advisory Board be more closely linked with the actual day-to-day decision making in ENYPAT or continue only with its main task of laying down the broad outlines and strategies under which the network works. The Advisory Board has been reasonably active in its role of mapping new strategies, four new task forces have been created during the years and in three cases the work of these task forces have lead to the implementation of a new project within the ENYPAT framework. Many respondents felt that ENYPAT in the future should take a clearer and stronger role as an EU leader also with respect to youth tobacco policy building. In order to be able to do this, it was felt that ENYPAT should continue to work as an independent body and to develop further its role as a centre for expertise, knowledge and skills and that it would be of great importance for the ENYPAT network to continue functioning as a channel for EU funding concerning tobacco control as it impacts on children and youth.

**Publish and circulate the bi-lingual Interaction-newsletter for the members of the network**

The ENYPAT Interaction-newsletter has been published annually. There was a broad consensus among the respondents that there is a good balance in the newsletter today between more practical program related articles and reports of a more scientific nature. This

trend towards a more scientific approach was clearly much appreciated. In this way, the newsletter has also been successful in building bridges between researchers, health educators and experts.

### **Publish and circulate an updated brochure and the directory of key people in the field in Europe**

An annual directory of key people in youth tobacco control in the EU has been published as a leaflet every year and this is sent out to contractors, partners and those on the ENYPAT mailing list. The respondents who had used the Annual Directory found it useful. There were suggestions among the respondents that it might be a good idea also to publish the annual directory on the ENYPAT internet site in order to make it more user friendly.

### **Update the ENYPAT internet pages**

The ENYPAT internet pages have been continually updated and mainly contain the key information about the different ENYPAT programs. The majority of the respondents directly involved with an ENYPAT project had visited the internet site. However, considerably less of the ENYPAT mailing list respondents had visited the site. The respondents were in general very pleased with the content and the layout of the internet site. There were some suggestions about making the internet site more comprehensive for future needs and to attract a larger audience. These suggestions mainly concerned developing the site by including recent research data on young people and tobacco as well as more specific easily available key research data on the ENYPAT programs. There were also suggestions to include more material about how to help smokers quit i.e. the internet site could become a resource guide that would help the ENYPAT project coordinators and other public health professionals in their day-to-day work.

### **Follow the scientific literature on young people and tobacco and disseminate information**

The ENYPAT Secretariat has been following the scientific literature on young people and tobacco and this information has been used as a basis for the work of the ENYPAT

Secretariat and the Advisory Board. The dissemination of the information could have been more efficient regarding project partners and the general youth tobacco control community.

### **Co-operate with other networks and international organizations**

It has always been important for the ENYPAT network to maintain its independence but cooperation and collaboration have also always been one of its main priorities. The principal and most natural collaboration partner for ENYPAT has always been the European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP) but more specific cases of cooperation have been conducted with other instances and organisations in an ad hoc manner.

### **Contribute to the main international events to enhance the visibility of the network**

The ENYPAT network has been visible at all major tobacco control related conferences concerning the European Union area.

### **Have an evaluation made by an outsider evaluator**

The ENYPAT network has been evaluated in the year 1997 before the network Secretariat moved to the National Public Health Institute in Helsinki. Since then, evaluations on different ENYPAT framework subprojects have been executed with encouraging results. This evaluation is the first since 1997, and the first to assess the work of the ENYPAT Secretariat at KTL in Finland.

### **Discussion**

The ENYPAT network seems to have been beneficial for the contractors and partners. Over 90 % of the partners indicated that the benefits had exceeded the drawbacks of belonging to the network and belonging to the network had clearly improved the efforts in youth tobacco control for all the partners.

The Smokefree Class – competition and the Quit and Win – Don't Start and Win creates a strong basis for ENYPAT. The Spring School and the Youth Conference are clearly very successful educational and capacity building events.

There was a consensus among the ENYPAT Secretariat staff and the contractors that the basis for a functioning network now has been created. In the future even more emphasis should be put on the content and to make sure that there is solid scientific evidence to support the ENYPAT programs. Most of the projects could not have worked as well or would not have spread to as many EU countries without the financial co-ordination by ENYPAT. Many new project ideas have been developed through the ENYPAT network and task forces. Some of the bigger countries and organisers might have been able to run projects directly through the EC EAC program, but for most of the smaller organisations and countries, the ENYPAT network has given them the chance to be able to participate. One idea was that the ENYPAT network should consider doing more scientific lobbying in the future or perhaps even conducting its own youth surveys in different countries.

The main problems related to the ENYPAT framework programme that have been experienced have been connected with trying to run the projects as well as possible, even though the financial contract as well as the actual payment of funds by the European Union for the programs repeatedly have arrived very late. This has been an especially major problem for some of the smaller countries and organisations that have not had the possibility to continue the work before the money has been transferred. Some organisations have even been forced to leave the ENYPAT network because of the late payment schedules.

It was the opinion of the contractors that there are not many other organisations or institutions in the EU besides KTL that are strong enough to host the ENYPAT Secretariat, especially with all the problems regarding the timetable of the funding. In the future ENYPAT should to a greater degree exploit the strength of KTL in research and scientific approach. The Finnish leadership of the network was seen as being very diplomatic, which was viewed as a positive quality in most cases. The Secretariat leaves it very much up to the partners to solve any problems they might have with each other, though there was one proposal that the Secretariat should take a clearer leadership role in these cases. There has been some confusion regarding the leadership structure and the responsibilities of the network, especially with respect to the role and responsibilities of the Advisory Board. It was also felt that guidance to new partners entering the ENYPAT network could be clearer. One opinion was that the ENYPAT Secretariat should be more active in the policy discussions with the EU about the development and priorities of the new public health

program. ENYPAT should definitely be independent in the future and take the lead in youth tobacco issues in Europe. One of the ENYPAT main tasks for the future should be to lead the development work of a new strategy for young people and tobacco in Europe.

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## **9. ANNEXES**

**Annex 1: ENYPAT Mailing list questionnaire and responses**

**Annex 2: ENYPAT Advisory Board questionnaire and responses**

**Annex 3: ENYPAT Contractors questionnaire**

**Annex 4: ENYPAT Project Partners questionnaire and responses**



**European Network on Young People and Tobacco (ENYPAT)  
EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE 2002 and responses  
Annex 1**

On the following pages you will find questions asking your opinion of the ENYPAT network.

Unless otherwise indicated, each question can be answered by choosing one option only. Please indicate your answer by circling the number of the option you choose.

The individual questionnaires will be kept strictly confidential.

**Please return the questionnaires by ordinary mail or fax no later than 20.09.2002** on the following address:

National Public Health Institute (KTL), Finland  
Patrick Sandström  
Mannerheimintie 166  
00300 Helsinki  
Finland

Fax: +358-9-4744 8338

**1. What country do you represent?**

	N	%
a) Sweden	2	2,4
b) France	9	10,7
c) United Kingdom	24	28,6
d) Belgium	5	6,0
e) Spain	9	10,7
f) Portugal	3	3,6
g) Germany	4	4,8
h) Austria	1	1,2
i) Finland	6	7,1
j) Italy	3	3,6
k) The Netherlands	5	6,0
l) Luxembourg	1	1,2
m) Ireland	3	3,6
n) Greece	2	2,4
o) Denmark	4	4,8
p) Norway	1	1,2
q) Iceland	1	1,2
r) Other country, which?	1	1,2

**2. How familiar is the ENYPAT network to you?**

	N	%
a) Very familiar	35	41,7
b) Familiar	36	42,9
c) A little familiar	12	14,3
d) Not at all familiar	1	1,2

**3. Have you read the ENYPAT newsletter "Interaction"?**

	N	%
a) Yes	78	92,9
b) I have heard of the newsletter, but I have not read it	4	4,8
c) I have never heard of the newsletter (=> go to question 7)	2	2,4

**4. Did you find the newsletter useful?**

	N	%
a) Very useful	18	22,5
b) Useful	56	70,0
c) Not very useful	5	6,3
d) Useless	1	1,3

**5. Have you contributed to the newsletter yourself?**

	N	%
a) Yes	21	25,6
b) No	61	74,4

**6. Did you pass the newsletter on to your colleagues?**

	N	%
a) Yes	59	72,0
b) No	23	28,0

**7. Have you heard of the following international youth tobacco control projects (multiple answers are possible)?**

	N	%
a) Smokefree Class Competition	80	95,2
b) Quit and Win, Don't Start and Win	75	89,3
c) Just Be Smokefree	39	46,4
d) Feel Free to Say No	42	50,0
e) ENYPAT Spring School	71	84,5
f) Smokefree Partnerships	30	35,7
g) Youth Conference	44	52,4
h) Gender Differences in Smoking in Young People	24	28,6

**8. Has the membership in ENYPAT been useful to your work?**

	N	%
a) Very useful	21	25,9
b) Useful	48	59,3
c) Not very useful	11	13,6
d) Useless	1	1,2

**9. Has your involvement with ENYPAT influenced your national strategy of tobacco control?**

	N	%
a) Yes, very much	8	10,4
b) Yes, to some extent	37	48,1
c) No	32	41,6

**10. The ENYPAT Secretariat publishes an annual directory of key people. Has this directory been useful for your work?**

	N	%
a) Yes	40	10,4
b) I have received the directory, but it has not been useful	18	48,1
c) I have never received the directory	23	41,6

**11. Have you participated in the ENYPAT Spring School?**

	N	%
a) Yes	33	39,8
b) No (=> go to question 13)	50	60,2

**12. Has your participation in the ENYPAT Spring School been useful in your tobacco control work?**

	N	%
a) Very useful	19	55,9
b) Useful	12	35,3
c) Not very useful	3	8,8
d) Useless	0	0,0

**13. Is the content of the ENYPAT internet (<http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/>) site useful?**

	N	%
a) Very useful	6	7,4
b) Useful	32	39,5
c) Not very useful	10	12,3
d) Useless	0	0,0
e) I have never visited the ENYPAT internet site	33	40,7

**14. General comments and suggestions for the future for the ENYPAT network (*please continue on separate paper if needed*)**

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**15. Do you want to be on the ENYPAT mailing-list in the future**

	N	%
a) Yes	80	96,4
b) No	3	3,6

**THANK YOU!**

**European Network on Young People and Tobacco (ENYPAT) EVALUATION  
QUESTIONNAIRE 2002 and responses  
Advisory Board, Annex2**

- Unless otherwise indicated, each question can be answered by choosing one option only. Please indicate your answer by circling the number of the option you choose.

- The individual questionnaires will be kept strictly confidential.

**I GENERAL QUESTIONS**

1. What is your opinion about the implementation of the following ENYPAT network activities

	N=12	Excellent (%)	Very Good (%)	Good (%)	Fair (%)	Poor (%)	I don't know the activity (%)
A	Smokefree Class Competition	25,0	50,0	25,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
B	Quit & Win - Don't Start and Win	8,3	33,3	50,0	8,3	0,0	0,0
C	ENYPAT Spring School	25,0	16,7	50,0	8,3	0,0	0,0
D	ENYPAT Interaction Newsletter	8,3	25,0	33,3	25,0	8,3	0,0
E	ENYPAT internet site ( <a href="http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/">http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/</a> )	0,0	25,0	58,3	8,3	8,3	0,0
F	Youth Conference (n=11)	9,1	27,3	45,5	9,1	9,1	0,0
G	Smokefree Partnerships	0,0	16,7	25,0	16,7	0,0	41,7
H	Gender Differences in Smoking in Young People	8,3	24,0	16,7	8,3	0,0	41,7

2. Has the ENYPAT network improved your work in tobacco control?

	N	%
a) Yes, a lot	6	50,0
b) Yes, somewhat	6	50,0
c) Not at all	0	0,0

3. The ENYPAT Secretariat publishes an annual directory of key people. Has this directory been useful for your work?

	N	%
a) Yes	7	58,3
b) I have received the directory, but it has not been useful	4	33,3
c) I have never received the directory	1	8,3

4. Is the content on the ENYPAT internet site (<http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/>) useful?

	N	%
a) Very useful	3	25,0
b) Useful	6	50,0
c) Not very useful	2	16,7
d) Useless	0	0,0
e) I have never visited the ENYPAT internet site	1	8,3

**Suggestions for improvement on the ENYPAT internet site:**

- 1.
- 2.

## II LEADERSHIP

When answering the questions below, think about the work done by the ENYPAT Secretariat (KTL), Finland. Based on your experience, please rate the total effectiveness of the leadership in each of the following areas.

	N=12	Excellent (%)	Very Good (%)	Good (%)	Fair (%)	Poor (%)
1	Taking responsibility for the network	50,0	33,3	8,3	8,3	0,0
2	Inspiring or motivating people involved in the network	8,3	66,7	8,3	16,7	0,0
3	Empowering people involved in the network	0,0	58,3	16,7	16,7	8,3
4	Working to develop common aims within the network	9,1	54,5	27,3	9,1	0,0
5	Fostering respect, trust, inclusiveness and openness in the network	16,7	41,7	25,0	16,7	0,0
6	Creating an environment where differences of opinion can be voiced	16,7	25,0	33,3	16,7	8,3
7	Resolving conflict among partners (n=11)	0,0	18,2	54,5	27,3	0,0
8	Combining the perspectives, resources and skills of partners	16,7	25,0	33,3	16,7	8,3
9	Helping to create new types of programmes in your country	25,0	16,7	33,3	8,3	16,7

### 10. In general, how satisfied are you with the leadership of ENYPAT?

	N	%
a) Very satisfied	7	58,3
b) Satisfied	2	16,7
c) A little satisfied	3	25,0
d) Not at all satisfied	0	0,0

### 11. The aim of the ENYPAT network is to provide knowledge and skills to network members and at the same time use these in planning and implementing concrete projects. How well has the ENYPAT Secretariat at KTL succeeded with this aim?

	N	%
a) Very well	6	50,0
b) Well	4	33,3
c) Not very well	2	16,7
d) Poorly	0	0,0

### 12. Are you satisfied with the amount of professional knowledge and skills that the ENYPAT Secretariat at KTL have been able to provide to the cooperating partners?

	N	%
a) Very satisfied	6	50,0
b) Satisfied	4	33,3
c) A little satisfied	2	16,7
d) Not at all satisfied	0	0,0

### III ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NETWORK

Think about the administrative and management work done by the ENYPAT Secretariat (KTL) Finland. Based on your experiences, please rate the effectiveness of the ENYPAT Secretariat in carrying out each of the following activities.

	N=12	Excellent (%)	Very Good (%)	Good (%)	Fair (%)	Poor (%)
1	Coordinating communication among partners	16,7	50,0	8,3	25,0	0,0
2	Inspiring or motivating people involved in the network (n=11)	18,2	27,3	27,3	18,2	9,1
3	Managing and distributing funds towards contractors (n=11)	27,3	36,4	36,4	0,0	0,0
4	Applying for and managing grants from the EU	33,3	33,3	33,3	0,0	0,0
5	Preparing materials that inform partners and help them make timely decisions (n=11)	18,2	36,4	27,3	9,1	9,1
6	Providing orientation to new partners as they join the network	16,7	41,7	25,0	8,3	8,3
7	Evaluating the progress and impact of the network (n=11)	27,3	18,2	27,3	27,3	0,0
8	Helping to solve administrative problems (n=11)	36,4	18,2	27,3	9,1	9,1

9. In general, how satisfied are you with the effectiveness of the administration and management of the network?

	N	%
a) Very satisfied	6	50,0
b) Satisfied	4	33,3
c) A little satisfied	1	8,3
d) Not at all satisfied	1	8,3

## IV ADVISORY BOARD

### 1. Do you think that your participation as a member of the Advisory Board have been useful for the network?

	N	%
a) Very useful	1	9,1
b) Useful	7	63,6
c) A little useful	3	27,3
d) Not at all useful	0	0,0

### 2. How well have you as a member of the ENYPAT Advisory Board been able to present your own ideas about the development of the network?

	N	%
a) Very well	4	33,3
b) Well	5	41,7
c) Not very well	2	16,7
d) Poorly	1	8,3

### 3. Are you satisfied with the current policy of one Advisory Board meeting per year?

	N	%
a) Very satisfied	1	9,1
b) Satisfied	7	63,6
c) A little satisfied	1	9,1
d) Not at all satisfied	2	18,2

### 4. Are you satisfied with the working atmosphere during the Advisory Board meetings?

	N	%
a) Very satisfied	6	54,5
b) Satisfied	3	27,3
c) A little satisfied	1	9,1
d) Not at all satisfied	1	9,1

### 5. Have you as a member of the Advisory Board received enough information from the ENYPAT Secretariat in order to be able to make decisions at the Advisory Board meetings?

	N	%
a) Yes, I have received enough information	6	50,0
b) I have received some information, but it would have been useful to have more information as a basis for the decision making	6	50,0
c) No, I have not received enough information	0	0,0

### 6. Are you satisfied with the impact the Advisory Board have on the practical project work done within the network?

	N	%
a) Very satisfied	2	18,2
b) Satisfied	6	54,5
c) A little satisfied	2	18,2
d) Not at all satisfied	1	9,1

## V GENERAL COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE ENYPAT NETWORK

### 1. What should be the three main priorities for the ENYPAT network in the future?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

### 2. What is your opinion regarding the future application and funding procedure concerning EU funds.

- a) National projects should be funded by EU grants directly. Existing networks such as ENYPAT should only provide expertise, knowledge and skills training for the national projects

2

Reason:

- b) The EU funding should be directed through existing and new networks in the same way as the ENYPAT network functions today.

1

Reason:

### 3. General comments (*please continue on separate paper if needed*):

**European Network on Young People and Tobacco (ENYPAT) EVALUATION  
QUESTIONNAIRE 2002  
Contractors, Annex 3**

- Unless otherwise indicated, each question can be answered by choosing one option only. Please indicate your answer by circling the number of the option you choose.  
- The individual questionnaires will be kept strictly confidential.

**I GENERAL QUESTIONS**

**1. What is your opinion about the implementation of the following ENYPAT network activities**

		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	I don't know the activity
A	Smokefree Class Competition	5	4	3	2	1	0
B	Quit & Win - Don't Start and Win	5	4	3	2	1	0
C	ENYPAT Spring School	5	4	3	2	1	0
D	ENYPAT Interaction Newsletter	5	4	3	2	1	0
E	ENYPAT internet site ( <a href="http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/">http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/</a> )	5	4	3	2	1	0
F	Youth Conference	5	4	3	2	1	0
G	Smokefree Partnerships	5	4	3	2	1	0
H	Gender Differences in Smoking in Young People	5	4	3	2	1	0

**2. Has the ENYPAT network improved your work in tobacco control?**

- a) Yes, a lot 3  
b) Yes, somewhat 2  
c) Not at all 1

**3. The ENYPAT Secretariat publishes an annual directory of key people. Has this directory been useful for your work?**

- a) Yes 3  
b) I have received the directory, but it has not been useful 2  
c) I have never received the directory 1

**4. Is the content on the ENYPAT internet site (<http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/>) useful?**

- a) Very useful 5  
b) Useful 4  
c) Not very useful 3  
d) Useless 2  
e) I have never visited the ENYPAT internet site 1

**Suggestions for improvement on the ENYPAT internet site:**

1.  
2.  
3.

## II LEADERSHIP

When answering the questions below, think about the work done by the ENYPAT Secretariat (KTL), Finland. Based on your experience, please rate the total effectiveness of the leadership in each of the following areas.

		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
1	Taking responsibility for the network	5	4	3	2	1
2	Inspiring or motivating people involved in the network	5	4	3	2	1
3	Empowering people involved in the network	5	4	3	2	1
4	Working to develop common aims within the network	5	4	3	2	1
5	Fostering respect, trust, inclusiveness and openness in the network	5	4	3	2	1
6	Creating an environment where differences of opinion can be voiced	5	4	3	2	1
7	Resolving conflict among partners	5	4	3	2	1
8	Combining the perspectives, resources and skills of partners	5	4	3	2	1
9	Helping to create new types of programmes in your country	5	4	3	2	1

### 10. General, how satisfied are you with the leadership of ENYPAT?

- a) Very satisfied 4
- b) Satisfied 3
- c) A little satisfied 2
- d) Not at all satisfied 1

### 11. The aim of the ENYPAT network is to provide knowledge and skills to network members and at the same time use these in planning and implementing concrete projects. How well has the ENYPAT Secretariat at KTL succeeded with this aim?

- a) Very well 4
- b) Well 3
- c) Not very well 2
- d) Poorly 1

### 12. Are you satisfied with the amount of professional knowledge and skills that the ENYPAT Secretariat at KTL have been able to provide to you as cooperating partners?

- a) Very satisfied 4
- b) Satisfied 3
- c) A little satisfied 2
- d) Not at all satisfied 1

### III ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NETWORK

Think about the administrative and management work done by the ENYPAT Secretariat (KTL) Finland. Based on your experiences, please rate the effectiveness of the ENYPAT Secretariat in carrying out each of the following activities.

		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
1	Coordinating communication among partners	5	4	3	2	1
2	Inspiring or motivating people involved in the network	5	4	3	2	1
3	Managing and distributing funds towards contractors	5	4	3	2	1
4	Applying for and managing grants from the EU	5	4	3	2	1
5	Preparing materials that inform partners and help them make timely decisions	5	4	3	2	1
6	Providing orientation to new partners as they join the network	5	4	3	2	1
7	Evaluating the progress and impact of the network	5	4	3	2	1
8	Helping to solve administrative problems	5	4	3	2	1

9. In general, how satisfied are you with the effectiveness of the administration and management of the network?

- a) Very satisfied 4
- b) Satisfied 3
- c) A little satisfied 2
- d) Not at all satisfied 1

#### IV BENEFITS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE NETWORK

The next questions concern the benefits that you might have received from participating in the ENYPAT network. For each of the following benefits, think of your cooperation both with the ENYPAT Secretariat (KTL) in Finland and the cooperation with the partners in your project.

		Received to a large extent	Received to some extent	Not received	Did your organisation expect this benefit
1	Enhanced ability to address an issue that is important to my organisation	3	2	1	YES NO 1 0
2	Acquisition of new knowledge or skills for my organisation's staff or members	3	2	1	YES NO 1 0
3	Heightened public profile of my organisation	3	2	1	YES NO 1 0
4	Acquisition of additional funding to support my organisation's activities	3	2	1	YES NO 1 0
5	Increased utilization of my organisation's activities	3	2	1	YES NO 1 0
6	Acquisition of useful knowledge about services, programs, or people in the community	3	2	1	YES NO 1 0
7	Enhanced ability to affect public policy	3	2	1	YES NO 1 0
8	Development of valuable relationships / contacts	3	2	1	YES NO 1 0
9	Enhanced ability to meet performance goals	3	2	1	YES NO 1 0
10	Ability to have a greater impact than my organisation could have on its own	3	2	1	YES NO 1 0
11	Ability to make a contribution to the community	3	2	1	YES NO 1 0

#### 12. Would your project have worked without the ENYPAT network?

- a) Yes, as well 3
- b) Yes, but not so well 2
- c) Not at all 1

#### 13. Would the content of the project have been different without the ENYPAT network?

- a) Yes, the content would have been different 2
- b) No, it would not have made any difference 1

#### 14. Was fundraising for your project from other sources than the EU easier by participating in the ENYPAT network?

- a) Yes, much easier 5
- b) Yes, somewhat easier 4
- c) No difference 3
- d) No, somewhat harder 2
- e) No, much harder 1

The next questions concerns the drawbacks that you may have experienced as a result of participating in the ENYPAT network. For each of the following drawbacks, think of your cooperation both with the ENYPAT Secretariat (KTL) in Finland and the cooperation with the partners in your project.

		Experienced to a large extent	Experienced to some extent	Not experienced
1	Diversion of time and resources away from other priorities or obligations	1	2	3
2	Less independence in organisational decision making	1	2	3
3	Strained relations with my organisation	1	2	3
4	Insufficient influence in project activities	1	2	3
5	Organisation viewed negatively due to association with other partners or the network	1	2	3
6	Loss of competitive advantage (e.g. in obtaining funding or providing services)	1	2	3
7	Frustration or aggravation	1	2	3
8	Insufficient credit given to my organisation for the accomplishments of the network	1	2	3

**9. Overall, how concerned is your organisation about drawbacks it experiences as a result of participating in this network?**

- a) Extremely concerned **1**
- b) Very concerned **2**
- c) Somewhat concerned **3**
- d) A little concerned **4**
- e) Not at all concerned **5**

**10. So far, for your organisation, how have the benefits of participating in this network compared to the drawbacks?**

- a) Benefits greatly exceed the drawbacks **5**
- b) Benefits exceed the drawbacks **4**
- c) Benefits and drawbacks are about equal **3**
- d) Drawbacks exceed the benefits **2**
- e) Drawbacks greatly exceed the benefits **1**

## **VI GENERAL COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE ENYPAT NETWORK**

### **1. What should be the three main priorities for the ENYPAT network in the future?**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

### **2. In the future, should national projects be funded by EU grants or should the EU funding be directed into existing and new networks that only provide expertise, knowledge and skills training for the national projects**

- a) National projects should be funded by EU grants **2**  
Reason:
- b) The EU funding should be directed into existing and new networks that only provide expertise, knowledge and skills training for the national projects **1**  
Reason:

### **3. General comments (*please continue on separate paper if needed*):**

**European Network on Young People and Tobacco (ENYPAT) EVALUATION  
QUESTIONNAIRE 2002 and responses  
Network Partners, Annex 4**

- Unless otherwise indicated, each question can be answered by choosing one option only. Please indicate your answer by circling the number of the option you choose.  
- The individual questionnaires will be kept strictly confidential.

**I GENERAL QUESTIONS**

**1. What is your opinion about the implementation of the following ENYPAT network activities**

	N=18	Excellent (%)	Very Good (%)	Good (%)	Fair (%)	Poor (%)	I don't know the activity (%)
A	Smokefree Class Competition	61,1	33,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,6
B	Quit & Win - Don't Start and Win	27,8	33,3	16,7	11,1	0,0	11,1
C	ENYPAT Spring School	77,8	16,7	5,6	0,0	0,0	0,0
D	ENYPAT Interaction Newsletter	0,0	77,8	0,0	11,1	0,0	11,1
E	ENYPAT internet site ( <a href="http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/">http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/</a> )	5,6	27,8	44,4	5,6	5,6	11,1
F	Youth Conference	27,8	27,8	22,2	5,6	0,0	16,7
G	Smokefree Partnerships	0,0	11,1	5,6	11,1	0,0	72,2
H	Gender Differences in Smoking in Young People	22,2	5,6	5,6	0,0	0,0	66,7

**2. Has the ENYPAT network improved your work in tobacco control?**

	N	%
a) Yes, a lot	12	66,7
b) Yes, somewhat	6	33,3
c) Not at all	0	0,0

**The ENYPAT Secretariat publishes an annual directory of key people. Has this directory been useful for your work?**

	N	%
a) Yes	12	66,7
b) I have received the directory, but it has not been useful	4	22,2
c) I have never received the directory	2	11,1

**4. Is the content on the ENYPAT internet site (<http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/>) useful?**

	N	%
a) Very useful	4	22,2
b) Useful	9	50,0
c) Not very useful	3	16,7
d) Useless	0	0,0
e) I have never visited the ENYPAT internet site	2	11,1

**Suggestions for improvement on the ENYPAT internet site:**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

## II LEADERSHIP

When answering the questions below, think about the work done by the ENYPAT Secretariat (KTL), Finland. Based on your experience, please rate the total effectiveness of the leadership in each of the following areas.

	N=18	Excellent (%)	Very Good (%)	Good (%)	Fair (%)	Poor (%)
1	Taking responsibility for the network	38,9	38,9	22,2	0,0	0,0
2	Inspiring or motivating people involved in the network	16,7	55,6	16,7	11,1	0,0
3	Empowering people involved in the network	16,7	61,1	11,1	11,1	0,0
4	Working to develop common aims within the network	22,2	33,3	38,9	5,6	0,0
5	Fostering respect, trust, inclusiveness and openness in the network	27,8	38,9	33,3	0,0	0,0
6	Creating an environment where differences of opinion can be voiced	27,8	22,2	33,3	16,7	0,0
7	Resolving conflict among partners	11,8	23,5	41,2	23,5	0,0
8	Combining the perspectives, resources and skills of partners	27,8	44,4	11,1	16,7	0,0
9	Helping to create new types of programmes in your country	38,9	22,2	16,7	11,1	11,1

### 1. In general, how satisfied are you with the leadership of ENYPAT?

	N	%
a) Very satisfied	11	61,2
b) Satisfied	6	33,3
c) A little satisfied	1	5,6
d) Not at all satisfied	0	0,0

### 2. The aim of the ENYPAT network is to provide knowledge and skills to network members and at the same time use these in planning and implementing concrete projects.

How well has the ENYPAT Secretariat at KTL succeeded with this aim?

	N	%
a) Very well	9	50,0
b) Well	8	44,4
c) Not very well	1	5,6
d) Poorly	0	0,0

### Are you satisfied with the amount of professional knowledge and skills that the ENYPAT Secretariat at KTL have been able to provide to you as cooperating partners?

	N	%
a) Very satisfied	11	61,1
b) Satisfied	6	33,3
c) A little satisfied	1	5,6
d) Not at all satisfied	0	0,0

### III ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NETWORK

Think about the administrative and management work done by the ENYPAT Secretariat (KTL) Finland. Based on your experiences, please rate the effectiveness of the ENYPAT Secretariat in carrying out each of the following activities.

	N=18	Excellent (%)	Very Good (%)	Good (%)	Fair (%)	Poor (%)
1	Coordinating communication among partners	27,8	44,4	11,1	16,7	0,0
2	Inspiring or motivating people involved in the network	16,7	55,6	16,7	5,6	5,6
3	Managing and distributing funds towards contractors	44,4	22,2	22,2	11,1	0,0
4	Applying for and managing grants from the EU	44,4	27,8	22,2	5,6	0,0
5	Preparing materials that inform partners and help them make timely decisions	22,2	44,4	16,7	11,1	5,6
6	Providing orientation to new partners as they join the network (n=17)	23,5	35,3	29,4	5,9	5,9
7	Evaluating the progress and impact of the network	16,7	33,3	33,3	16,7	0,0
8	Helping to solve administrative problems	44,4	22,2	22,2	5,6	5,6

9. In general, how satisfied are you with the effectiveness of the administration and management of the network?

	N	%
a) Very satisfied	9	50,0
b) Satisfied	8	44,4
c) A little satisfied	0	0,0
d) Not at all satisfied	1	5,6

#### IV BENEFITS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE NETWORK

The next questions concern the benefits that you might have received from participating in the ENYPAT network. For each of the following benefits, think of your cooperation both with the ENYPAT Secretariat (KTL) in Finland and the cooperation with the coordinator of the specific ENYPAT framework project that you are a part of.

	N=15	Received to a large extent (%)	Received to some extent (%)	Not received (%)	Did your organisation expect this benefit (%)	
1	Enhanced ability to address an issue that is important to my organisation	60,0	40,0	0,0	YES 85,7	NO 14,3
2	Acquisition of new knowledge or skills for my organisation's staff or members	60,0	40,0	0,0	YES 85,7	NO 14,3
3	Heightened public profile of my organisation (n=14)	28,6	50,0	21,4	YES 61,5	NO 38,5
4	Acquisition of additional funding to support my organisation's activities (n=14)	28,6	57,1	14,3	YES 78,6	NO 21,4
5	Increased utilization of my organisation's activities (n=14)	46,7	26,7	26,7	YES 64,3	NO 35,7
6	Acquisition of useful knowledge about services, programs, or people in the community	20,0	46,7	33,3	YES 57,1	NO 42,9
7	Enhanced ability to affect public policy	20,0	60,0	20,0	YES 64,3	NO 35,7
8	Development of valuable relationships / contacts	73,3	26,7	0,0	YES 85,7	NO 14,3
9	Enhanced ability to meet performance goals	26,7	66,7	6,7	YES 69,2	NO 30,8
10	Ability to have a greater impact than my organisation could have on its own	46,7	26,7	26,7	YES 71,4	NO 28,6
11	Ability to make a contribution to the community	46,7	46,7	6,7	YES 71,4	NO 28,6

#### 12. Would your project have worked without the ENYPAT network?

	N	%
a) Yes, as well	0	0,0
b) Yes, but not so well	10	66,7
c) Not at all	5	33,3

#### 13. Would the content of the project have been different without the ENYPAT network?

	N	%
a) Yes, the content would have been different	13	86,7
b) No, it would not have made any difference	2	13,3

#### 14. Was fundraising for your project from other sources than the EU easier by participating in the ENYPAT network?

	N	%
a) Yes, much easier	6	40,0
b) Yes, somewhat easier	2	13,3
c) No difference	7	46,7
d) No, somewhat harder	0	0,0
e) No, much harder	0	0,0

The next questions concern the drawbacks that you might have received from participating in the ENYPAT network. For each of the following drawbacks, think of your cooperation both with the ENYPAT Secretariat (KTL) in Finland and the cooperation with the coordinator of the specific ENYPAT framework project that you are a part of.

	N=15	Experienced to a large extent (%)	Experienced to some extent (%)	Not experienced (%)
1	Diversion of time and resources away from other priorities or obligations	13,3	53,3	33,3
2	Less independence in organisational decision making	6,7	13,3	80,0
3	Strained relations with my organisation	6,7	20,0	73,3
4	Insufficient influence in project activities	0,0	13,3	86,7
5	Organisation viewed negatively due to association with other partners or the network	0,0	6,7	93,3
6	Loss of competitive advantage (e.g. in obtaining funding or providing services)	0,0	13,3	86,7
7	Frustration or aggravation	6,7	40,0	53,3
8	Insufficient credit given to my organisation for the accomplishments of the network	0,0	6,7	93,3

**9. Overall, how concerned is your organisation about drawbacks it experiences as a result of participating in this network?**

	N	%
a) Extremely concerned	0	0,0
b) Very concerned	1	7,1
c) Somewhat concerned	3	21,4
d) A little concerned	4	28,6
e) Not at all concerned	6	42,9

**10. So far, for your organisation, how have the benefits of participating in this network compared to the drawbacks?**

	N	%
a) Benefits greatly exceed the drawbacks	10	71,4
b) Benefits exceed the drawbacks	3	21,4
c) Benefits and drawbacks are about equal	1	7,1
d) Drawbacks exceed the benefits	0	0,0
e) Drawbacks greatly exceed the benefits	0	0,0

## **VI GENERAL COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE ENYPAT NETWORK**

### **1. What should be the three main priorities for the ENYPAT network in the future?**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

### **2. What is your opinion regarding the future application and funding procedure concerning EU funds.**

- a) National projects should be funded by EU grants directly. Existing networks such as ENYPAT should only provide expertise, knowledge and skills training for the national projects

**2**

Reason:

- b) The EU funding should be directed through existing and new networks in the same way as the ENYPAT network functions today.

**1**

Reason:

### **3. General comments (please continue on separate paper if needed):**



ISBN 951-740-351-8  
ISSN 0359-3576  
Helsinki, 2003  
Hakapaino