

Smoking prevention and cessation among adolescents in South Africa

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Propositions
corresponding to the dissertation

Smoking prevention & cessation among adolescents in South Africa

Saadhna Panday

1. The social cognitive approach provides a satisfactory explanatory framework to develop tobacco control programmes for the South African culture (this dissertation).
2. Self-efficacy is a consistent correlate of smoking onset and smoking cessation across ethnic groups in South Africa (this dissertation).
3. The influence of the social environment, through social norms and perceived smoking behaviour of important others, is an essential feature of smoking amongst the diverse ethnic groups in South Africa (this dissertation).
4. Cognitive-behavioural tobacco control programmes for adolescents must be augmented with skills to cope with psychological and physiological dependence (this dissertation).
5. Access Point Analyses should form a definitive objective of health promotion planning models.
6. The long-term effectiveness of school-based tobacco control programmes is dependent on the extent to which it is supported by interventions at the community and policy levels.
7. The promulgation of the Tobacco Products Control Amendment Act of 1999 created an enabling environment to reduce the harms of tobacco use among the South African population.
8. The World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, the first global public health treaty, is a milestone in the history of public health and tobacco control (WHO, 2005).
9. After climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb (Nelson Mandela, 1993).