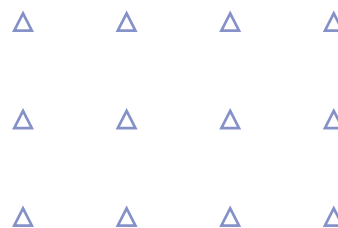


# Global Adult Tobacco Survey in Kazakhstan 2019



World Health  
Organization

European Region

# Abstract

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a nationally representative household survey of persons aged 15 years or older and is a global standard to systematically monitor tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators. GATS was launched as part of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System. It was first implemented in Kazakhstan in 2014 and was repeated in 2019. The overall scope of the GATS is to systematically monitor adult tobacco use in a nationally representative sample of Kazakhstan population and provide foundation for further adaptation and reinforcement of effective tobacco control measures. The current report presents the results of the GATS 2019 on key tobacco control indicators and gives a comparative analysis with the GATS 2014.

## Keywords

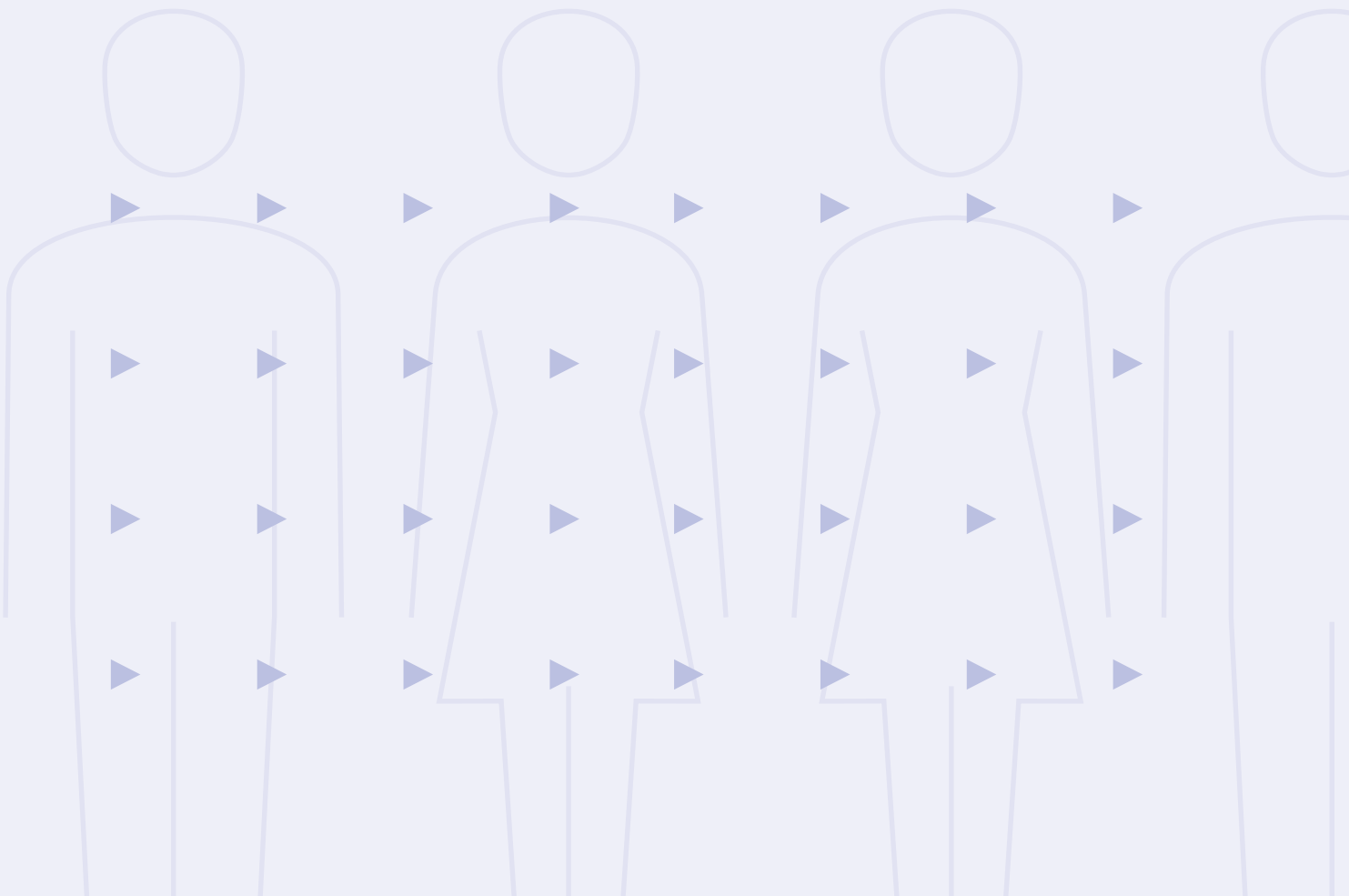
GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY  
SMOKING  
TOBACCO  
ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES  
HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS  
KAZAKHSTAN

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# Foreword





On behalf of the WHO Regional Office for Europe, I would like to congratulate Kazakhstan on its successful completion of the second round of the Global Adults Tobacco Survey (GATS), a global standard used to systematically monitor tobacco use among adults and track the key tobacco control indicators. These survey results will help to evaluate the country's progress over recent years in tackling the tobacco epidemic and enable decisions to be made on any corrective measures needed to achieve the global target of a minimum 30% relative reduction in the prevalence of current tobacco use by 2025.

The findings from the GATS 2019 in Kazakhstan are encouraging, yet they also show the need for further action to achieve an overall decrease in the prevalence of tobacco use, especially among women, and to prevent take-up of tobacco and nicotine-containing products, particularly among the youngest groups of the population. The report underlines that Kazakhstan has made important progress in implementing measures to protect people from exposure to second-hand smoke. Exposure to tobacco smoke has decreased significantly in most enclosed public places, workplaces and in people's homes. However, in some settings, such as restaurants, bars and nightclubs, it remains alarmingly high.

Let me thank the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan for its strenuous efforts and continued commitment to building a strong tobacco surveillance system and for further strengthening tobacco control policies in line with the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC).

I also would like to highlight the valuable contribution of the National Centre of Public Health of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Information and Computing Centre of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Their collaboration with WHO and other international partners was crucial in implementing the GATS 2019 in Kazakhstan.

I am confident that the survey results will inform and advance the further implementation of strong tobacco control measures in Kazakhstan in line with the WHO FCTC. The Regional Office, through the WHO European Office for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases is committed to providing ongoing support to Kazakhstan, to ensure robust implementation of the WHO FCTC, which remains the most effective instrument in decreasing the global burden of tobacco through evidence-based tobacco control measures.

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**Dr Hans Henri P. Kluge**

Regional Director, WHO Regional Office for Europe



The tobacco epidemic is one of the biggest public health threats the world has ever faced. According to WHO, it kills more than 8 million people per year. More than 7 million of those deaths are the result of direct and former tobacco use, while over 1.2 million are the result of nonsmokers being exposed to second-hand smoke.

All forms of tobacco use are harmful, and there is no safe level of exposure to tobacco. Tobacco use is one of the leading causes of noncommunicable diseases and premature death, which can be prevented through a variety of interventions that have been shown to be effective in many countries. All these interventions are provided in the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), ratified by Kazakhstan in 2006.

In the 15 years since the signing of the WHO FCTC, joint efforts by the country's leadership, ministries and agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, members of Parliament and state, public, international and nongovernmental organizations have resulted in bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, the establishment of smoke-free public places, pictorial health warnings being placed on cigarette packaging, significant increases in taxes on tobacco products and other benefits. In 2014, the nation's first Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) was conducted. All of the above measures contributed to reducing tobacco use in the country.

Today, Kazakhstan has taken another major step in tobacco control. Reflecting the increased public demand for, and participation in, tobacco prevention, the second round of the national GATS was conducted. GATS is one of the most comprehensive surveys of the adult population aged 15 years and older, providing reliable data on tobacco use and allowing monitoring of the effectiveness of tobacco control policies. It supports national monitoring of tobacco use in the country and informs policy and practice in reducing tobacco use in Kazakhstan.

However, much more needs to be done. We need to strengthen tobacco control legislation and enforcement, implement larger health warnings on cigarette packaging, improve smoking cessation services, and introduce sound regulation for new and emerging tobacco products to cover electronic nicotine delivery systems, which are gaining popularity, especially among young people.

The main findings of the survey and recommendations in this report will be used to shape further tobacco control policies to address emerging issues.

On behalf of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan, I would like to thank everyone who participated in the second round of the GATS in Kazakhstan. The survey was conducted by the National Center for Public Health of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan in collaboration with the Information and Computing Centre of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the guidance of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Funding for the study was provided by the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a programme of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical support was provided by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WHO and RTI International.

We would like to thank all contributors and appreciate the expertise and financial support of our international partners.

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**Azhar G. Giniyat**

Minister of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan





On behalf of the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Office on Smoking and Health, congratulations to the Republic of Kazakhstan on the release of its second Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) country report. Kazakhstan's report shows your commitment to track and monitor tobacco use and key tobacco control measures. The GATS data from multiple rounds can help further improve tobacco control and prevention efforts in Kazakhstan, supported by the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and the **MPOWER** demand-reduction measures – **M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies; **P**rotect people from tobacco smoke; **O**ffer help to quit tobacco use; **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco; **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; and **R**aise taxes on tobacco.

GATS data presented in this report show changes over five years in tobacco measures for Kazakhstan, including tobacco use, second-hand smoke exposure, warning labels and knowledge, attitudes and beliefs regarding tobacco. The GATS 2019 data show that approximately 2.5 million (21.5%) adults currently reported tobacco use in Kazakhstan. In addition, 3.2 million (28.1%) and 1.2 million (9.1%) adults were exposed to second-hand smoke in any indoor public place and inside their homes respectively. The two rounds of GATS results present opportunities for Kazakhstan to reduce and prevent the burden of tobacco use and enforce existing laws and policies to keep its citizens tobacco-free.

GATS surveillance data are a measure of progress made in tobacco control, highlighting the challenges that remain and paving the way for sustaining and maintaining support for articles of the FCTC. Tobacco is a leading preventable risk factor for noncommunicable diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and chronic lung disease. It contributes significantly to increased health-care costs and loss of economic productivity. GATS data provide countries with a mechanism to monitor international and national targets, goals and strategies. GATS Kazakhstan provides important information to stakeholders and decision-makers to protect the health of the public. Comprehensive implementation of the WHO MPOWER measures, including continued monitoring of these measures, can help further reduce the burden of tobacco-related diseases and deaths in Kazakhstan.

We celebrate and recognize the collective effort led by the National Centre for Public Health of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in collaboration with the Information and Computing Centre of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It is also important to acknowledge the coordination and support provided by the WHO Country Office in Kazakhstan and WHO Regional Office for Europe. Their dedication and collective efforts were critical to making the 2019 GATS Kazakhstan a success and using the data to inform ongoing tobacco control programmes.

We thank you for your leadership and look forward to continuing collaboration in sustaining and measuring progress in global tobacco control and prevention in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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### **Indu B. Ahluwalia**

Branch Chief, Global Tobacco Control Branch, Office on Smoking and Health, United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention





On behalf of the CDC Foundation, I congratulate the Republic of Kazakhstan on the completion of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) round 2. The implementation of GATS round 2 and the release of this country report show the country's ongoing commitment to monitoring the tobacco epidemic and promoting tobacco control best practices. This report has the potential to improve tobacco prevention and control efforts in Kazakhstan.

The data presented in this report show changes in tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators over a five-year period. The data presented will serve as a critically important tool for understanding the burden of tobacco use, evaluating the effectiveness of tobacco control measures, and identifying needed policies and programmes to reduce morbidity and mortality in Kazakhstan. The GATS results show that in 2019, 21.5% of the adult population in Kazakhstan currently used tobacco (or 2.8 million adults).

The data collected through multiple rounds of GATS serve as the backbone for strong tobacco control programmes, allowing for impactful policies and prevention efforts, aligned with the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and the MPOWER measures. Within the framework on MPOWER, the "M" – or monitoring and surveillance – allows countries to understand their tobacco burden to ensure implementation of, continuous improvement of, and compliance with policies and programmes that are driven by country context and grounded in evidence and best practices.

We thank the agencies and partners that made this survey possible. We recognize the National Centre for Public Health of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in collaboration with the Information and Computing Centre of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, for their leadership and dedication. Also, the survey would not have been possible without the coordination and support of the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the WHO Country Office in Kazakhstan, and the technical guidance and support provided by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

We congratulate the Republic of Kazakhstan on the development of this report and look forward to our continued collaboration in curbing the global tobacco epidemic.

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**Rachna Chandora**

Associate Vice President for Non-Infectious Disease Programs, CDC Foundation





It is with great pleasure that the National Centre of Public Health of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan presents the results of the second round of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in Kazakhstan. The survey was conducted in 2019 by the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the participation of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan and with support from the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). For the public health-care system of the country, this large-scale survey on tobacco use conducted using standard international protocols presents a new step in establishing a national system of monitoring various forms of tobacco use among the adult population aged 15 years and older and tracking key tobacco control indicators, which is essential for evaluating progress between study rounds.

In accordance with the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and as part of the State Health Development Programme for 2021–2025, Kazakhstan effectively carries out population-level surveillance and routine monitoring of risk factors that contribute to noncommunicable diseases, including tobacco use. Today, Kazakhstan is a full member of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System. Together with 182 countries globally that have ratified the WHO FCTC, Kazakhstan is successfully fulfilling its international obligations to implement tobacco control measures to promote the health of the population of the country.

The new GATS provides updated representative data on the use of various tobacco and nicotine products and allows evaluation of changes in prevalence rates among the adult population of Kazakhstan between rounds of the survey. It identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the country's tobacco control measures and highlights challenges to successful implementation of tobacco control legislation and the WHO FCTC. The survey enables evidence-based tobacco prevention and control policies to be developed and updated and is the most effective public health tool for driving progress in the implementation of tobacco control policies in Kazakhstan.

In this regard, we would like to thank the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its Information Computing Centre, WHO, CDC and the CDC Foundation for their cooperation and partnership. We look forward to further fruitful cooperation in countering the global tobacco epidemic.

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**Zhanar A. Kalmakova**

a.i. Chairman of the Board of the National Centre of Public Health of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The Republican State Enterprise, the Information and Computing Centre (ICC) of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, organized and carried out data sampling and collection in the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan and electronic data collection and aggregation.

Financial support for the study was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a programme of Bloomberg Philanthropies, and the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan as part of the Social Health Insurance System project under World Bank contract No. SHIP-2.1/CS-05 of 22 February 2019, "Consulting Services for the Institutional Development of Public Health Services, Monitoring and Management of Noncommunicable Diseases". Technical assistance was provided by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in collaboration with WHO and RTI International. Programme support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

I would like to acknowledge the team of the Republican State Enterprise, the Information Computing Center of the ICC, regional supervisors and interviewers who took part in this project.

We express our gratitude to all residents of Kazakhstan who participated in this survey.

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### **Sarybek Nurshat Nurullauly**

Director of the Republican State Enterprise, the Information and Computing Centre of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan



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Statistical data analysis was performed by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), under the guidance of Krishna Palipudi (former Senior Survey Statistics Expert, CDC).

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Editorial review was led by Caroline Clarinval (WHO Representative in Kazakhstan) and Kristina Mauer-Stender (former Manager, Tobacco Control programme, WHO Regional Office for Europe). Technical and logistical support was provided by Laura Utemisova (National Officer, WHO Country Office in Kazakhstan). Research assistance, including methodology support for fieldwork implementation, was provided by Jeremy Morton (CDC), Steve Litavec (RTI International) and Luhua Zhao (CDC). GATS fieldwork implementation was coordinated by Nurlybek Rakhmetov (Director, Information and Computing Centre (ICC)) and Svetlana Strakholis (Department Head, ICC).

The authors express their sincere gratitude to Albert Askarov (Chief Project Manager, National Centre for Public Health) and Asel Umirbaeva (Acting Director, Department of Statistical Systems Maintenance, ICC) for coordinating field data collection and the team of field supervisors and researchers who conducted the survey.

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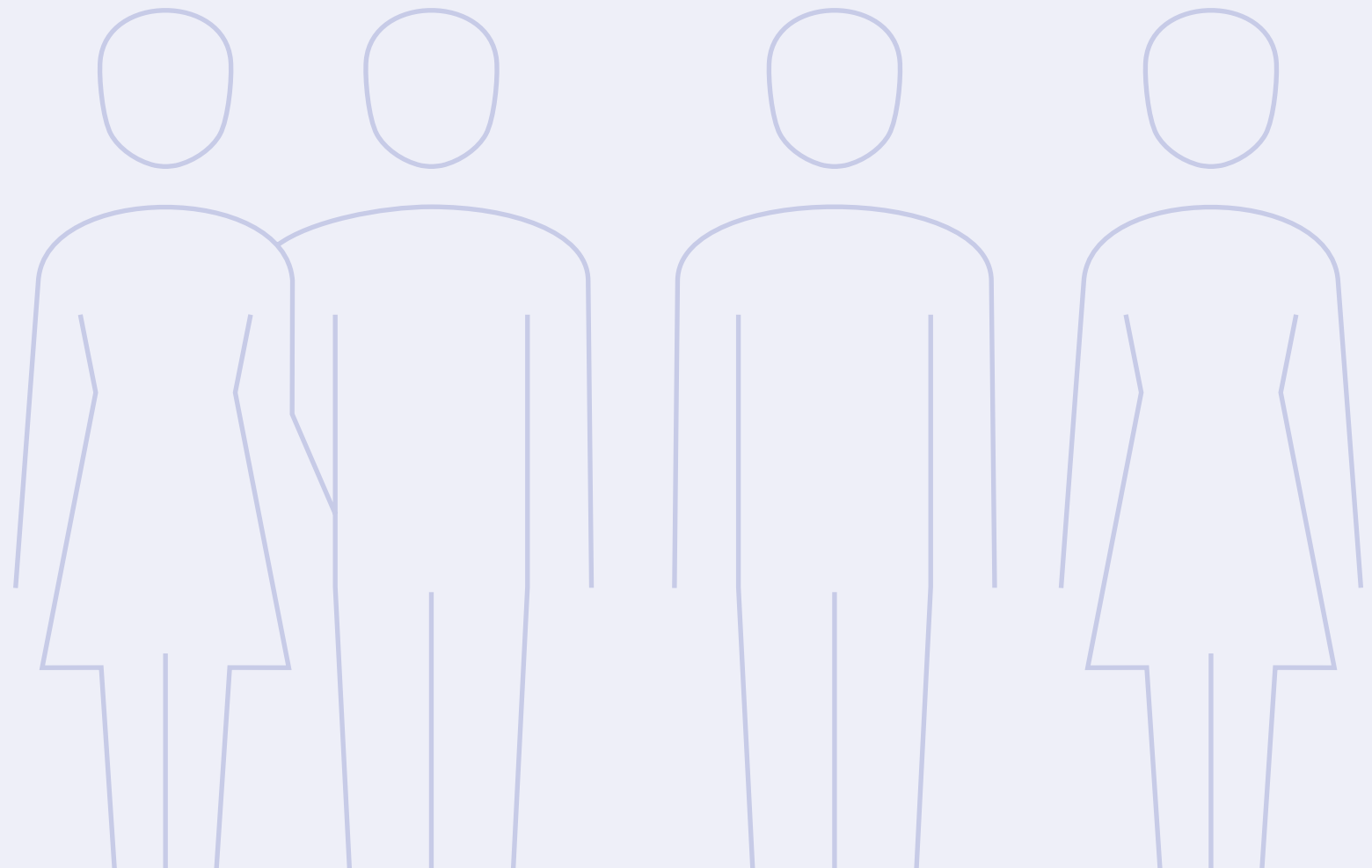
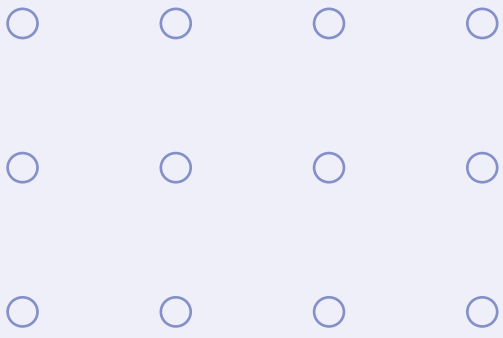
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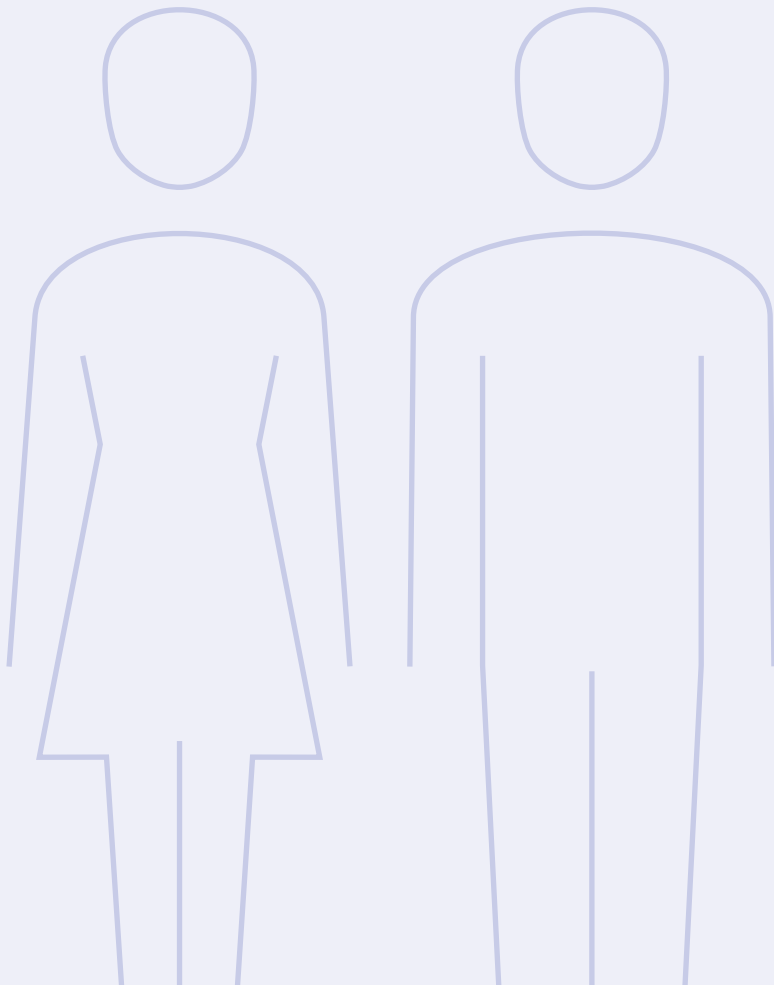
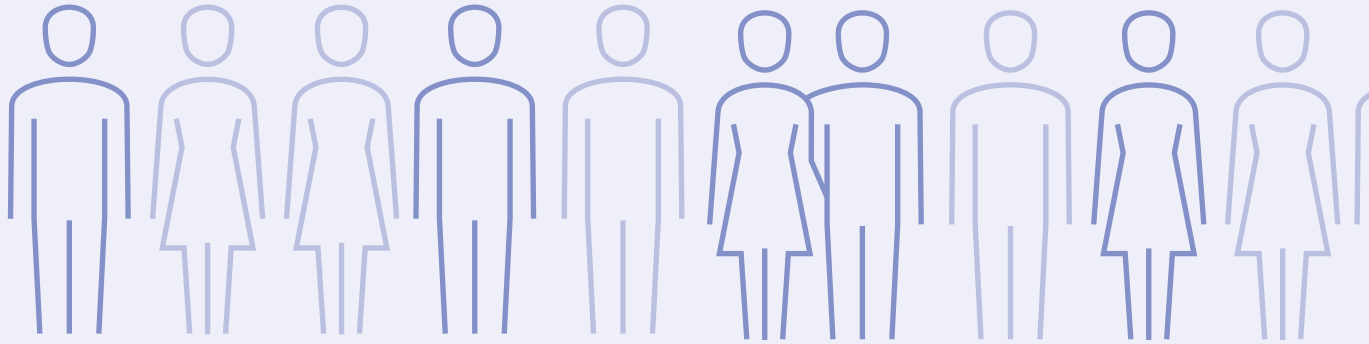
# Abbreviations

<b>CDC</b>	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>CIs</b>	confidence intervals
<b>ENDS</b>	electronic nicotine delivery systems
<b>ENNDS</b>	electronic non-nicotine delivery systems
<b>GATS</b>	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
<b>GDP</b>	gross domestic product
<b>GSS</b>	General Survey System (software)
<b>HTPs</b>	heated tobacco products
<b>ICC</b>	Information and Computing Centre
<b>MPOWER</b>	<b>M</b> onitor tobacco use and prevention policies; <b>P</b> rotect people from tobacco smoke; <b>O</b> ffer help to quit tobacco use; <b>W</b> arn about the dangers of tobacco; <b>E</b> nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; and <b>R</b> aise taxes on tobacco
<b>NCPH</b>	National Centre for Public Health
<b>PPS</b>	probability proportional to size
<b>PPSWR</b>	probability proportional to size with replacement
<b>PPSWOR</b>	probability proportional to size without replacement
<b>PSUs</b>	primary sampling units
<b>SEs</b>	standard errors
<b>SHS</b>	second-hand smoke
<b>SSUs</b>	secondary sampling units
<b>WHO FCTC</b>	WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control





# 1. Introduction



Globally, tobacco use remains one of the main preventable causes of death. Every year, more than 8 million people die from tobacco use across the world. More than 7 million of these deaths are the result of direct tobacco use, while around 1.2 million are of non-smokers being exposed to second-hand smoke (SHS) (1,2). In the WHO European Region, where some of the highest levels of tobacco use have been reported, an estimated 186 million people (26.3%) were current tobacco users in 2018 (3).

All forms of tobacco are harmful. Smoked tobacco products, including waterpipes, contain over 7000 chemicals, with at least 250 known to be toxic or carcinogenic (4). Evidence shows that exposure to SHS has many adverse health outcomes in non-smokers, including death. In adults, daily exposure to SHS increases their risk of developing a range of conditions, including heart disease (by 20–30%) and lung cancer (by 20–30%) (5,6). Children are more sensitive to the harmful effects of SHS exposure and are at increased risk of developing acute respiratory illness, middle ear infections, sudden infant death syndrome and behavioural disorders; later in life, they may develop heart disease and various types of cancers (5).

The appearance in the global market of novel and emerging nicotine and tobacco products is a cause for serious concern because of the short- and long-term health effects of these products. The products include heated tobacco products (HTPs), promoted as reduced-harm products despite the fact that HTP aerosols contain nicotine and a wide range of hazardous and potentially hazardous compounds (7), and electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) and electronic non-nicotine delivery systems (ENNDS), commonly known as electronic cigarettes (or vapes), which are available in a wide range of flavours, shapes and sizes and are aggressively promoted by manufacturers.

In addition to being a significant public health hazard, tobacco use imposes a substantial economic burden on tobacco users and countries through direct health-care costs to treat the diseases caused by tobacco and indirect costs associated with loss of productivity resulting from morbidity, disability and premature mortality (7).

In response to the globalization of the tobacco epidemic, the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), the first international public health treaty, was adopted by the Fifty-sixth World Health Assembly in May 2003 (8). The WHO FCTC is a legally binding document that sets out the legal and technical framework for implementing comprehensive cross-sectoral tobacco control measures. The treaty has 182 Parties, each having firmly committed to tobacco control, thereby making the WHO FCTC one of the most widely embraced treaties in United Nations history.

The MPOWER policy package was introduced in 2008 and consists of six evidence-based policy measures to help countries implement the WHO FCTC: **M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies; **P**rotect people from tobacco smoke; **O**ffer help to quit tobacco use; **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco; **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; and **R**aise taxes on tobacco (9).

The WHO FCTC and MPOWER call upon the Parties to establish a system of monitoring tobacco use and tobacco control policies. The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators such as public health policies and interventions, tax measures, bans on tobacco use in public places, more strict regulation of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship and raising awareness of the harmful effects of tobacco use.



## 1.1 Burden of tobacco use in Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan ratified the WHO FCTC in 2006 *(10)*. Since then, the country has continuously improved and strengthened its tobacco control legislation and is committed to its effective enforcement.

To assess the extent and nature of tobacco consumption and level of implementation of tobacco control policies, the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan systematically monitors tobacco use in the country.

In 2014, as part of the WHO FCTC and MPOWER package implementation, the GATS survey was first conducted to obtain data on tobacco use and tobacco control measures and enable international comparisons. The first round of the GATS survey in Kazakhstan found *(11)* that the overall current tobacco use prevalence among adults was 22.9% (43.4% of males and 4.5% of females). The overall prevalence of current tobacco smoking in 2014 was 22.4% (42.5% of males and 4.5% of females). The survey found that 19.1% of adults (1.2 million) were exposed to SHS at the workplace, 13.8% (1.6 million) at home, 27.6% in restaurants, 70.4% in bars and nightclubs and 18.1% in public transportation. These findings highlighted a suboptimal enforcement of tobacco bans in public places.

The 2014 survey also found that of current daily smokers, 50.9% smoked tobacco within a half hour after waking up, indicating a high level of nicotine dependence and the need for specialized smoking cessation assistance. In 2014, 46.6% of current smokers said they had received advice on smoking cessation from a health-care provider, but only 29.5% of current smokers had tried to quit smoking in the previous 12 months.

The first round of the survey found that almost all current smokers (97.6%) had noticed pictorial health warnings on cigarette packages and 58% of them had thought about quitting smoking because of the warnings .

The survey revealed lower awareness among the population about the dangers of smoking for health. Only 84.9% of adults believed that smoking caused serious illness.

In 2014, the average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes was 346.3 tenge<sup>1</sup> and average monthly manufactured cigarette expenditure was 6637.6 tenge.

Based on the adult smoking prevalence rates found in GATS Kazakhstan 2014, tobacco-related premature mortality is estimated for over 1.4 million of 2.8 million current smokers. In the absence of more effective tobacco control measures, this rate may increase *(12)*.

## 1.2 Current tobacco control policy in Kazakhstan

The findings of the first GATS survey provided the evidence base and identified the areas in which action must be taken to strengthen tobacco control policies, support accelerated implementation of the WHO FCTC in Kazakhstan and subsequently achieve the voluntary global target of a 30% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use by 2025.

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<sup>1</sup> Costs from GATS Kazakhstan 2014 were adjusted for inflation to enable direct comparison with 2019 using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook database (October 2019).

### 1.2.1 Tobacco control legislation in Kazakhstan between the two GATS surveys (2014 and 2019)

Over the past few years, the Government of Kazakhstan has adopted a number of important tobacco control legislative measures.

On 18 September 2009, the code “On people’s health and the health care system” (the Code) (No. 193-IV) was adopted. Article 159 “On the prevention and restriction of tobacco products and alcohol use” imposes a minimum age of sale for tobacco products, reinforces the ban on tobacco use in certain public places and establishes requirements for sales and packaging of tobacco products (13).

Between 2014 and 2019, several amendments were made to the Code (13,14), including:

- the term “smoking” was replaced by “tobacco use” to cover a broad spectrum of smoked and smokeless tobacco products;
- a ban was imposed on tobacco products for which no sanitary and epidemiological requirements were established, which led to a ban on the sale of *nasvay*;
- a ban on displaying misleading or erroneous information on tobacco packaging and labelling that creates a false impression of being less harmful, or that would lead to any associations with fruits, berries and/or confectionery, was put in place; and
- a partial ban was imposed on the sponsorship of tobacco and tobacco products.

In accordance with the Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission No.18 of 17 March 2016, a standard set of health warning images were introduced on cigarette packages and the size of these pictograms was increased to 50%.

The Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Administrative Offences regulates the penalties for individuals and small and large businesses for violating regulations of tobacco control legislation (15). It is prohibited to advertise tobacco and tobacco products, which includes a ban on advertising in the form of measures such as prize draws and lotteries directed at the stimulation of demand for (and interest in) tobacco and tobacco products (16).

A government decree in 2015 established that the minimum price of a pack of cigarettes would increase by 5% annually (17). Through the Tax Code, the excise tax on tobacco products was increased annually from 19% to 30% between 2015 and 2019 (18).

### 1.2.2 Latest changes in tobacco legislation

On 7 July 2020, Kazakhstan adopted a number of new amendments to the Code “On people’s health and the health care system”. Article 110 on “Prevention and restriction of the consumption of tobacco products and alcohol” (13) contains provisions that prevent and restrict tobacco product consumption, including electronic delivery systems and the liquids for them, HTPs, hookah tobacco and hookah mix, and introduces a ban on the use of these types of products in public places. It increases the age limit for the purchase of tobacco products to 21 and introduces a ban on display and demonstration of tobacco products at points of sale, including HTPs, hookah tobacco, hookah mix, tobacco heating systems, and electronic delivery systems and liquids for them. The article extends the ban on tobacco use to children’s playgrounds, pedestrian underpasses, motor vehicles

if minors are present, and premises and grounds of petrol stations. It also prohibits the importation, manufacture, sale and distribution of smokeless tobacco products.

The size of graphic warnings describing the harmful effects of tobacco use was increased to 65% of the principal display area of each unit packet and packaging of tobacco products, including packaging of HTPs, hookah tobacco and hookah mix.

A ban has been introduced on the use of tobacco and tobacco products by minors, including HTPs, hookah tobacco, hookah mix and electronic delivery systems and liquids for them.

The new tobacco-use measures outlined in the Code are good-practice measures, the impact of which would be evaluated through a new round of the GATS survey in Kazakhstan.

The second round of the GATS survey in Kazakhstan was conducted in 2019 by the Ministry of Healthcare with support from the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The survey was implemented by the National Centre for Public Health (NCPH) of the Ministry of Healthcare in collaboration with the Information and Computing Centre (ICC) of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the supervision of the Ministry of Healthcare. Financial support was provided by the Ministry of Health and the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a programme of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the CDC, WHO and RTI International.

RTI International provided software and technical assistance on issues related to electronic data collection, including the development of online Kazakh- and Russian-adapted questionnaires and training for the information management team.

Specific details of survey findings are presented in tables in Annex 1. Further information on issues such as the questionnaires used, sample design and estimates of sampling errors are shown in Annexes 2–7.

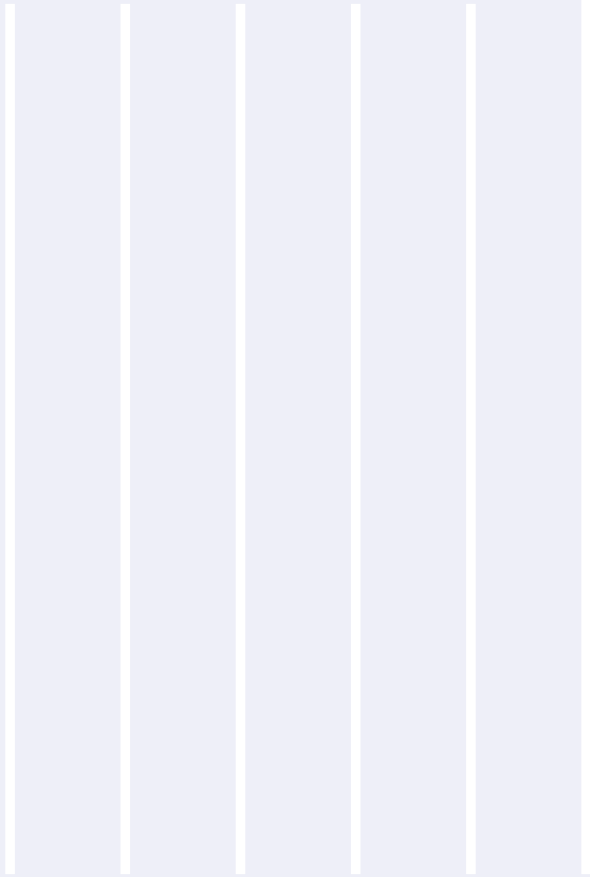
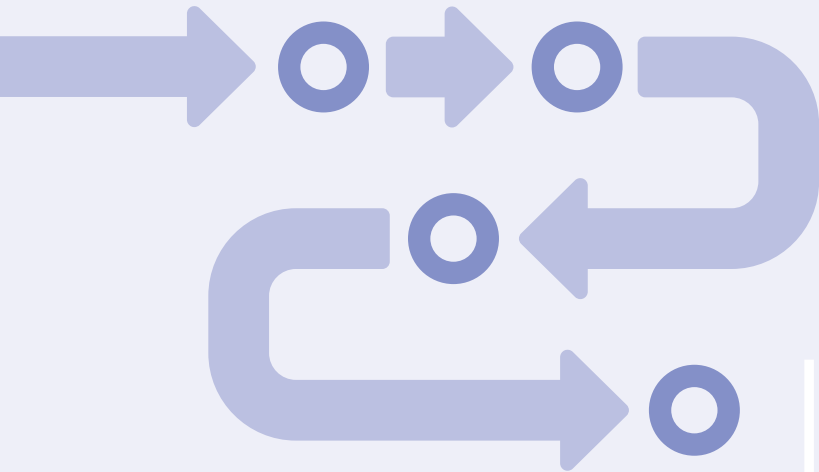
### **1.3 Survey objectives**

The second round of GATS in Kazakhstan was conducted to monitor tobacco use (various types) among adults of 15 years or older, track key indicators of tobacco control and measure the progress between the two rounds of the survey using these indicators.

Its purposes were to:

- obtain updated representative adult tobacco use indicators (various types of tobacco and nicotine products) for Kazakhstan and track key tobacco control indicators;
- assess changes in overall adult tobacco and nicotine use indicators in Kazakhstan between the two rounds of the GATS survey;
- assess changes in key tobacco control policy indicators in Kazakhstan between the two rounds of the GATS survey;
- identify the impact of the tobacco control measures implemented in the country and the main barriers of tobacco control and WHO FCTC implementation in the country; and
- develop relevant, evidence-based policy recommendations for tobacco control and prevention policies.

# 2. Methodology



## 2.1 Target group

GATS 2019 was a nationally representative cross-sectional survey of adult females and males 15 years of age or older residing in Kazakhstan who met the following criteria:

- were citizens of Kazakhstan; or
- were not citizens of Kazakhstan but were permanently residing in the country, and who considered Kazakhstan to be their usual place of residence (lived in the country for at least six months during the 12 months prior to the survey).

## 2.2 Sample design

The second round of GATS used a statistically independent geographically clustered three-stage sampling methodology (Annex 3) to identify the specific households.

**In the first stage**, settlements were randomly selected from the national list of settlements provided by the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan as primary sampling units (PSUs), with a probability proportional to the population. As in the previous round of GATS in 2014, the sample frame included an urban/rural indicator for each settlement. The national list of settlements is continuously updated. It listed 9796 settlements at the time of sampling, but those with fewer than 50 households were excluded (3817 settlements). The total number of settlements randomly selected to participate in the survey was reduced to 371. The settlement frame was stratified and the PSU sample size was disproportionately allocated among 31 sample strata, 28 of which were defined as urban and rural settlements in 14 oblasts, with three additional urban strata for the cities of Nur-Sultan, Almaty and Shymkent. An equal (or 50 : 50) allocation of sample PSUs by urban/rural status was also done.

**In the second stage**, sampling units were formed by secondary sampling units (SSUs), which were households from the national housing registry that is regularly updated by the Committee on Statistics.

Excluded from the survey were persons residing in hostels, boarding schools, student dormitories, orphanages, nursing homes, country retreat homes, hospitals, prisons, hotels, military barracks, motels, vacation retreats, sports and tourist camps, resorts and other buildings and facilities designed for recreation and temporary accommodation. Of the 371 settlements, 11 501 households were randomly selected (these households could not be replaced by others during the data-collection period).

**In the third stage** of sampling, individual household residents were selected as sampling units. One of the household's eligible residents was chosen from the list of household residents aged 15 years and older. The respondent was randomly selected using the dedicated GATS application installed on the Android tablets used for field data collection. The final sample was formed of 4535 selected female respondents and 5102 selected male respondents out of a total of 11 501 selected households.

The sample was formed and prepared by the Department of Registers and Publications of the Committee on Statistics (Department of Sample Surveys) with the technical assistance of international experts from the CDC.

## 2.3 Questionnaire

The survey comprised two questionnaires: a household questionnaire and an individual questionnaire (Annex 2). These were based on the GATS Core Questionnaire with Optional Questions and adapted to the national context.

The adapted questionnaires were approved by the Ministry of Healthcare and the CDC. They were developed in English then translated into Kazakh and Russian. To ensure the accuracy and quality of the translation, the questionnaires were back-translated from Russian and Kazakh languages into English. A section on informed consent was included as a compulsory part of both the household and individual questionnaires.

**The household questionnaire** was designed to collect information on all adult residents in the household (15 years and older) and randomly select an eligible respondent using the GATS application. The following data were collected for each of the listed adult residents: age, date of birth (if applicable), sex and tobacco-use status. The randomly selected resident of the household was informed in detail about the survey and, after giving their consent to participate, they proceeded to answer the individual questionnaire.

**The individual questionnaire** was designed to collect data from randomly selected eligible adult respondents, both males and females, aged 15 years and older.

The individual questionnaire consisted of 12 sections:

- **background characteristics:** gender, age, education, employment, economic status, ethnicity, religious background and marital status;
- **tobacco use:** frequency of tobacco use, tobacco use in the past, age of initiation of daily smoking, consumption of tobacco products in any form (cigarettes, roll-ups, pipes, cigars or cigarillos), nicotine addiction and quit attempts;
- **hookah use:** frequency, duration and place of hookah use and types of hookah used;
- **electronic cigarettes:** awareness, frequency of electronic cigarette use, use in the past, types of electronic cigarettes used and expenditure;
- **HTPs:** awareness, frequency of HTP use, use in the past, types of products consumed and expenditure;
- **smokeless tobacco:** frequency of use, smokeless tobacco use in the past, age of initiation of daily smokeless tobacco use, use of various types of smokeless tobacco products (nasvay, snuff and chewing tobacco), and receiving advice/making attempts to quit;
- **cessation:** attempts to quit smoking, receiving advice to quit smoking from health-care professionals and methods used for smoking cessation;
- **SHS:** exposure to SHS at home, policies on smoking indoors at the workplace and exposure to tobacco smoking in the last 30 days in public places (government buildings, education institutions, health-care facilities, catering services, bars, clubs and public transport) and knowledge about the dangers of exposure to SHS to non-smokers;
- **economics:** recent cigarette purchases, including quantity, price, brand, place of purchase and type purchased (with/without filter and light/low tar), average cost of 20 cigarettes and average monthly expenditure on cigarettes;

- **media:** media awareness campaigns on the dangers of tobacco use, promotion of smoking cessation services, exposure to health warning labels on cigarette packages; questions also related to advertising and promotion of tobacco products in public places (newspapers/magazines, television, radio, billboards or somewhere else) and sponsorship by the tobacco industry; and
- **knowledge, attitudes and perceptions:** knowledge about the health effects of smoking and using smokeless tobacco, HTPs and electronic cigarettes, with questions addressing attitudes towards laws prohibiting smoking in certain places, laws to increase taxes on tobacco products and bans on tobacco advertising.

## 2.4 Data collection

In accordance with the memorandum of agreement with the CDC Foundation, the Republican State Enterprise, the ICC of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan conducted the fieldwork.

Fieldwork was implemented in two phases. Phase one (pretest) consisted of personnel training and preliminary questionnaire testing. Phase two included complete fieldwork with consideration of all the comments on the pretest, and aggregation and delivery of raw data to the CDC and the NCPH.

## 2.5 Training

Central Office staff of the ICC were trained in Astana by international experts from the CDC and RTI International. The training included an introduction to the programming of questionnaires using GATS General Survey System (GSS) software, an explanation and testing of the questionnaire and adjustment of errors, setting up mobile devices and quality-control assurance, transfer of data from supervisors to the Central Office, and aggregation, monitoring and creation of a reference dataset. The questionnaires were tested using mobile devices; all necessary adjustments and changes were made to the system. In addition, a case-file address list was prepared for pretesting.

Training for supervisors and interviewers was provided by trained specialists from the ICC Central Office, with assistance provided by international experts from the CDC, the WHO Country Office and the NCPH. The training, which followed an approved agenda, included: GATS objectives and expected outcomes; interviewing technique and conventions; a review of survey questions in the household and individual questionnaires; an overview of the survey questions; using a tablet for the household questionnaire (demonstration); using a tablet for the individual questionnaire (mock interview); review of the codes for pending and final results (for households and individuals); making records of calls; entry of result codes; data transfer; and quality assurance. At the end of the training, all 17 regional supervisors passed a test and were prepared to train interviewers for fieldwork.

The pretest was conducted on 24–25 August 2019 by trained supervisors in two settlements: the city of Nur-Sultan (55 households) and the village of Kosshi, Akmola region (44 households). Households selected for the pretest were excluded from the main sample of the survey. Pretest data were collected on tablets. Respondents for the pretest were randomly selected in the

91 selected households. All identified recommendations and adjustments were reviewed and, where necessary, included in the final version of the questionnaire. Three specialists from the ICC Central Office undertook general coordination of the pretest to monitor the quality of data collection and management. Field interviewers were trained by supervisors at ICC regional branches in accordance with the approved agenda.

## **2.6 Data-collection method**

Each interviewer regularly forwarded data from their tablet and a summary report on the interviews to a supervisor. The supervisor, in turn, regularly forwarded the data received from the interviewers and a summary report to the ICC coordinators. To ensure secure data transmission, the Central Office maintained communication through an Internet protocol virtual private network provided by the national company Kazsatnet. Among the other security measures employed was IPsec encryption in Juniper SRX240 firewalls. Following the aggregation of data received from the regional offices, the Central Office prepared a weekly progress report to send to the CDC.

## **2.7 Confidentiality**

Data collected in the course of a GATS are confidential, and participating personnel are responsible for maintaining the integrity and confidentiality of the data. All persons involved in the Kazakhstan GATS signed a confidentiality statement with respect to any information received through the survey.

## **2.8 Fieldwork**

Fieldwork data collection was conducted from 27 September to 9 December 2019 by a team of 72 interviewers and 17 regional supervisors. Most of the supervisors and interviewers had been involved in the first round of GATS in 2014 and had fieldwork experience. Prior to the start of the fieldwork, each supervisor conducted three-day training sessions in the regions separately for each team of interviewers. The ICC provided all interviewers and supervisors with the necessary equipment for conducting the survey (Lenovo A5500-F and Lenovo TAB3 TB3-850M LTE tablets) with uploaded questionnaires in Russian and Kazakh languages. The ICC also provided technical guidelines for interviewers and supervisor and also IT support for the tablets for the whole period of the fieldwork. In accordance with the protocol requirements, interviews were conducted only in households that gave prior informed consent. The location of the interviewer was monitored by global positioning system software to ensure quality control of the data-collection process.

The ICC central office simultaneously ensured the quality of the data-collection process by measuring the time spent on each questionnaire (household and individual) and listening to randomly selected audio recordings from the field. Following the completion of the fieldwork, the response data were converted by ICC specialists through the GSS aggregation module into a raw data format to enable data analysis.



## 2.9 Statistical analysis

To improve the representativeness of the sample in terms of its size, distribution and characteristics relative to the population involved in the study, sample weights were calculated for each respondent prior to data analysis. These weights were designed according to the standard procedures established in the GATS Sample Design Manual and GATS Sample Weights Manual. Determination of the sample weights involved three steps:

1. a basic weight, or estimated weight, was calculated on the basis of random selection at all stages;
2. an adjustment was made for uncollected data; and
3. a post-stratification calibration adjustment was made to the final sample data to reflect the population of Kazakhstan aged 15 years and older by place of residence, gender and age group.

The final weights were used in all analytical work to estimate population parameters and confidence intervals (CIs).

A complex survey analysis was performed to obtain population estimates and 95% CIs. The analysis was performed employing two programs used for statistical analysis: IBM SPSS Statistics Subscription for Windows (build 1.0) (IBM, Armonk (NY), United States of America) and SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary (NC), United States of America). Standard errors (SEs) were calculated using Taylor series linearization (*see Annex 4 for detailed SEs*).

For comparing results from GATS Kazakhstan 2019 with GATS Kazakhstan 2014, the relative change of two estimates was calculated as a percentage,  $R = (rK - rK - 1) / rK - 1$ , with the 95% CI of  $R$ . The relative change was considered statistically significant at  $P < 0.05$ .

## 2.10 Sample and population characteristics

### 2.10.1 Sampling

Table 2.1 shows unweighted data on the number and percentage of participating households and individual participants by location. Of the total sample of 11 501 households selected, 10 832 participated in the survey, which corresponds to a total household response rate of 96.8%, of which 5384 were rural and 5448 were urban households. The total individual response rate was 98.6% (10 677 respondents from 10 832 participating households), with 5314 people living in urban and 5363 in rural areas. The total response rate in the second round of the GATS survey was 95.5%.

**Table 2.1.** Number and percentage of households and persons interviewed and response rates, by residence (unweighted)

	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural		Number	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
<b>SELECTED HOUSEHOLD</b>						
Completed (HC)	5 384	93	5 448	95	10 832	94
Completed – no one eligible (HCNE)	5	0	8	0	13	0
Incomplete (HINC)	0	0	1	0	1	0
No screening respondent (HNS)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nobody home (HNNH)	12	0	5	0	17	0
Refused (HR)	160	3	51	1	211	2
Unoccupied (HUO)	55	1	134	2	189	2
Address not a dwelling (HAND)	101	2	12	0	113	1
Other <sup>a</sup> (HO)	49	1	76	1	125	1
Total households selected	5 766	100	5 735	100	11 501	100
<b>Household response rate (HRR) (%)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>96.1</b>		<b>97.6</b>		<b>96.8</b>	
<b>SELECTED PERSON</b>						
Completed (PC)	5 314	99	5 363	98	10 677	99
Incomplete (PINC)	2	0	7	0	9	0
Not eligible (PNE)	0	0	1	0	1	0
Not at home (PNH)	8	0	6	0	14	0
Refused (PR)	25	0	36	1	61	1
Incapacitated (PI)	35	1	35	1	70	1
Other <sup>a</sup> (PO)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of sampled persons	5 384	100	5 448	100	10 832	100
<b>Person-level response rate (PRR) (%)<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>98.7</b>		<b>98.5</b>		<b>98.6</b>	
<b>TOTAL RESPONSE RATE (TRR) (%)<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>94.8</b>		<b>96.1</b>		<b>95.5</b>	

Notes: an incomplete household interview (the roster could not be finished) was considered a nonrespondent to the GATS. These cases (HINC) were not included in the numerator of the household response rate. The total number of sampled persons should be equal to the number of completed (HC) household interviews. A completed person interview (PC) includes respondents who had completed at least question ED1 and who provided valid answers to questions B01/B02/B03. Respondents who did not meet these criteria were considered as incomplete (PINC) nonrespondents to GATS and therefore were not included in the numerator of the person-level response rate.

<sup>a</sup> Other includes any other result not listed.

<sup>b</sup> The household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:  $HC * 100 / (HC + HINC + HNS + HNNH + HR + HO)$

<sup>c</sup> The person-level response rate (PRR) is calculated as:  $PC * 100 / (PC + PINC + PNH + PR + PI + PO)$

<sup>d</sup> The total response rate (TRR) is calculated as:  $(HRR * PRR) / 100$

## 2.10.2 Respondents' characteristics

Overall, 10 677 adults aged 15 years and older participated in the survey. After weighing these numbers for 2019 (Table 2.2), the total number of respondents was 13 282 people. In the weighted population, 47.2% were males and 52.8% were females. By place of residence, in the weighted population, 59.3% (7876.7 people) were urban residents and 40.7% (5405) rural residents. The weighted number of respondents was 2355 in the 15–24 age group (17.7% of the population), 5567 in the 25–44 age group (41.9%), 3847 in the 45–64 age group (29.0%) and 1514 in the 65+ age group (11.4%). The percentage distribution of the weighted data across education levels was 1.4%

for primary, 24.1% for secondary, 36.9% for secondary technical/vocational and 37.7% for higher education. The percentage distribution across ethnicities found that 71.4% were Kazakh, 17.7% were Russian and 10.8% were all other nationalities.

**Table 2.2.** Distribution of adults ≥ 15 years by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Weighted		Unweighted number of adults
	Percentage (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	Number of adults (in thousands)	
<b>OVERALL</b>	100	13 282	10 677
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	47 (46.0, 48.4)	6 269	4 791
Female	53 (51.6, 54.0)	7 013	5 886
<b>Age (years)</b>			
15–24	18 (16.6, 18.9)	2 355	1 269
15–18	5 (4.1, 5.4)	628	303
19–24	13 (12.1, 14.0)	1 727	966
25–44	42 (40.8, 43.1)	5 567	4 871
45–64	29 (27.8, 30.2)	3 847	3 259
65+	11 (10.6, 12.2)	1 514	1 278
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	59 (58.3, 60.3)	7 877	5 314
Rural	41 (39.7, 41.7)	5 405	5 363
<b>Education level<sup>b,c</sup></b>			
Primary or less	1 (1.0, 1.9)	151	142
Secondary general	24 (22.4, 25.8)	2 627	2 332
Secondary vocational	37 (35.4, 38.4)	4 028	3 541
Higher	38 (36.1, 39.3)	4 115	3 385

Note: the following observations were missing: 0 for age, 0 for gender, 0 for residence, and 17 for education.

<sup>a</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>b</sup> Primary or less education includes the responses "No formal schooling" and "Primary education"; secondary general education includes the responses "Basic secondary education" and "General secondary education"; secondary vocational education includes the responses "Secondary technical and vocational education" and "Incomplete higher education"; higher education includes the responses "College/university completed" and "Postgraduate degree completed".

<sup>c</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

# 3. Tobacco use



## Key findings

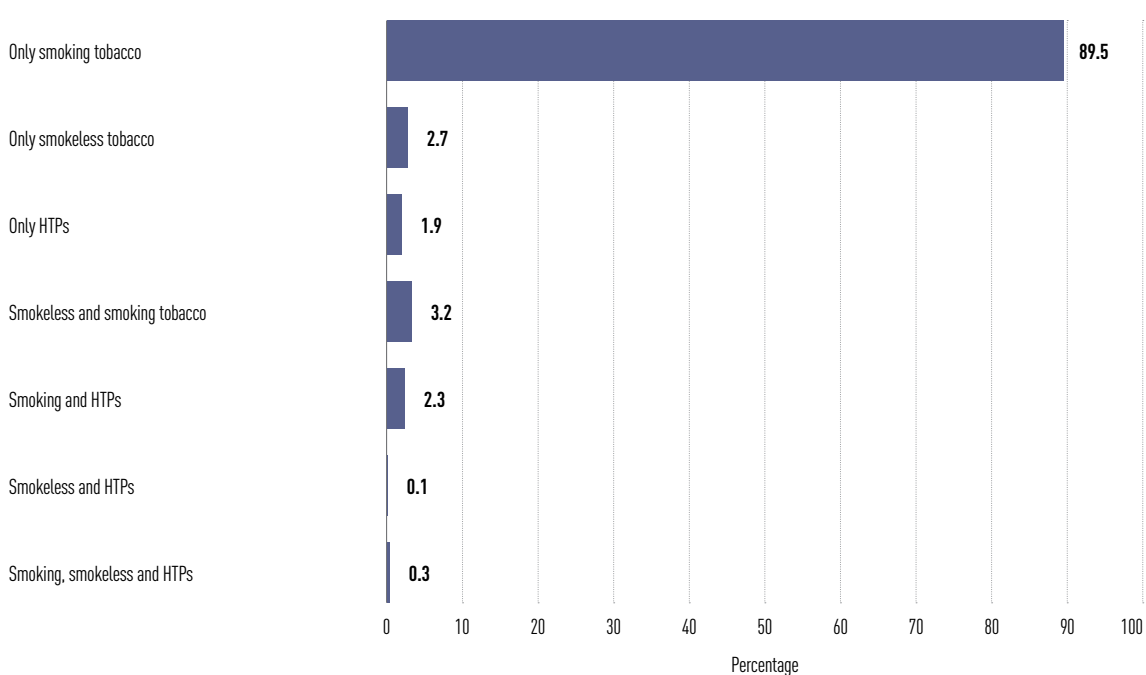
- The prevalence of current adult tobacco use (smoked, smokeless and/or heated tobacco) was 21.5% (38.3% among males and 6.4% among females), which represents 2.8 million people.
- The prevalence of current adult tobacco smoking was 20.4% (36.5% among males and 6.0% among females), which represents 2.7 million people.
- Among current smokers, 17.1% (2.2 million) smoked tobacco daily and 3.3% (433 000) smoked tobacco occasionally.
- The prevalence of current adult cigarette smoking was 19.8% (2.6 million), with 35.7% among males and 5.7% among females.
- Among daily smokers, 52.4% smoked an average of 15–24 cigarettes per day.
- The average age of smoking initiation among ever-smokers in the age group 20–34 years was 17.7 years.
- Over half (57.5%) of daily smokers aged 15 years and older showed high levels of nicotine dependence.
- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was 1.4% (2.7% among males and 0.1% among females).
- Between 2014 and 2019, there was a significant relative decrease (by 11.8%) in current tobacco use among males and a significant relative increase (by 42.3%) in tobacco use among females.

### 3.1 Tobacco use prevalence

In 2019, 21.5% (2.8 million) of adults aged 15 years and older (38.3% of males and 6.4% of females) in Kazakhstan reported current tobacco use in any form (smoked, smokeless and/or heated tobacco). Among current tobacco users, 10.5% were in the 15–24 age group, 25.8% in the 25–44 group, 26.2% in the 45–64 group and 11.1% were among those aged 65 years or older. The share of current tobacco users among urban residents was 23.8% and among rural residents 18.1% (see Annex 1, Table A1.1).

Fig. 3.1 shows the multiple current tobacco products use by adults aged 15 years and older, indicating that 89.5% of all current tobacco users preferred only smoking tobacco, 2.7% preferred only smokeless tobacco and 1.9% only HTPs. Among current tobacco users, 3.2% combined the use of smoked and smokeless, 2.3% used both smoked and HTPs and 0.3% reported using smoked, smokeless and HTPs.

Fig. 3.1. Multiple tobacco use

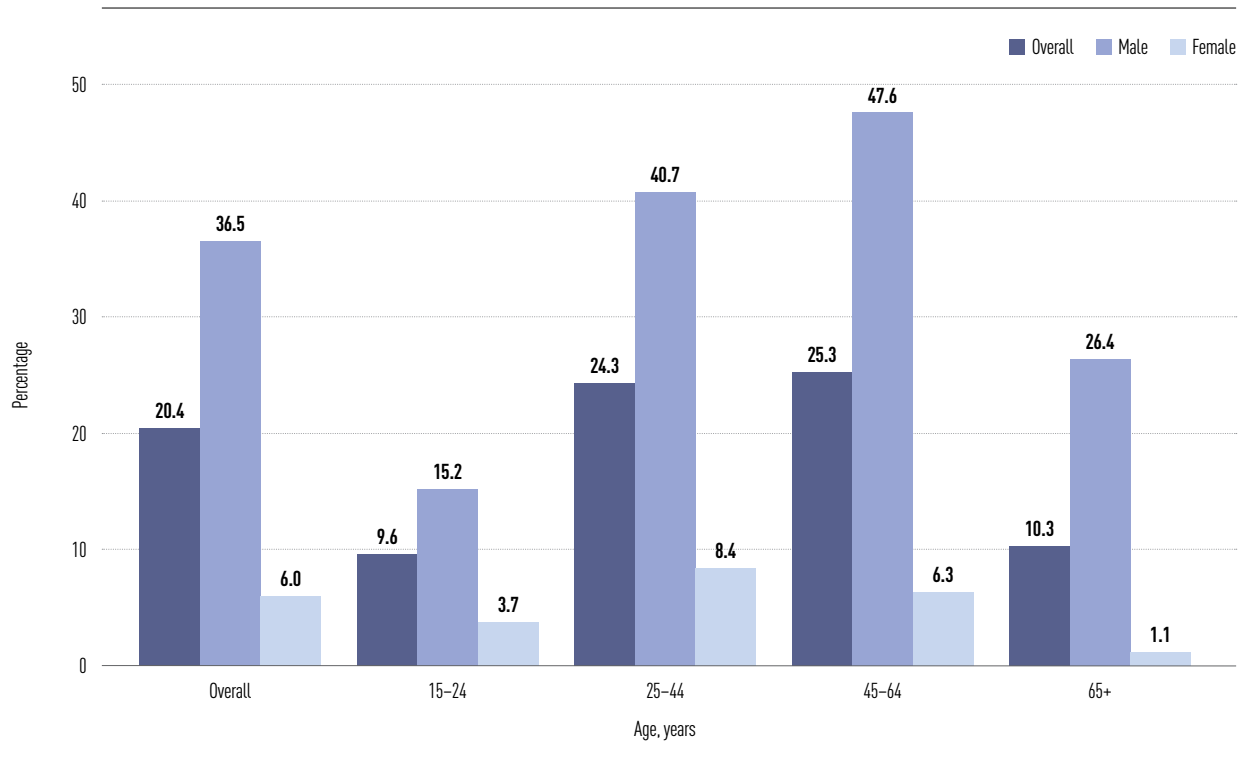


### 3.2 Prevalence of smoked tobacco use

Fig. 3.2 presents the data on the prevalence of tobacco smoking in adults. Overall, in 2019, 20.4% (2.7 million) of adults (36.5% males and 6.0% females) currently smoked tobacco, with 17.1% (2.2 million) being daily tobacco smokers (31.3% among males and 4.5% among females). The proportion of occasional smokers was 3.3% (433 000), with 5.2% males and 1.5% females. Overall, 79.6% (10.6 million) of adults reported currently not smoking tobacco (63.5% among males and 94% among

females). The proportion of former daily tobacco smokers was 5.1% and former occasional smokers 3.9%, while 70.6% of adults reported never smoking tobacco (see Annex 1, Table A1.2).

**Fig. 3.2.** Prevalence of current tobacco smoking, by sex and age group



### 3.3 Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use

Overall, current use of smokeless tobacco was reported in 1.4% (178 700) of adults aged 15 or older (2.7% males and 0.1% females); 0.8% of adults used smokeless tobacco daily and 0.3% occasionally.

In the survey, 98.6% (13.0 million) of adults were current smokeless tobacco non-users. Among them, 0.4% reported having used smokeless tobacco daily in the past and 1.6% had used smokeless tobacco occasionally in the past; 96.7% of the country's adult population had never used smokeless tobacco (see Annex 1, Table A1.3).

### 3.4 Current users of smoked tobacco products in any form

Smoking any cigarettes was reported by 19.9% of adults, of whom 19.8% smoked manufactured cigarettes and 1.2% hand-rolled cigarettes; 1.2% were current hookah smokers and 1.0% smoked other tobacco products.

Manufactured cigarettes were smoked by 35.7% of males and 5.7% of females. More urban residents smoked manufactured cigarettes than rural residents (22.2% and 16.3%, respectively). Manufactured

cigarettes were currently smoked by 8.6% of young adults aged 15–24, 23.7% of adults aged 25–44, 24.8% aged 45–64 and 10.0% of those aged 65 and over (see Annex 1, Table A1.4 for percentages and A1.5 for numbers).

Based on the findings presented in Annex 1, Table A1.4, current hookah smoking was reported by 1.8% of males and 0.6% of females; 1.7% among urban residents and 0.5% among rural residents. Among current hookah smokers, 1.6% were adults aged 15–24, 1.8% adults aged 25–44, 0.4% adults aged 45–64 and 0.1% adults aged 65 or older.

Among adult males, 36.5% (2.3 million) reported currently smoking any tobacco products: 35.5% (2.2 million) smoked manufactured cigarettes; 2.0% (126 000) smoked hand-rolled cigarettes; 1.8% (115 000) smoked hookah; and 1.8% (115 000) smoked other types of tobacco products (pipes, cigars and/or cigarillos). More urban male residents (40.6%) were current tobacco smokers than rural male residents (31.1%). Current manufactured cigarette smoking was reported by 14.0% of young males aged 15–24, 39.7% of males aged 25–44, 46.7% of males aged 45–64 and 25.7% of males aged 65 or older.

Among females aged 15 or older, 6.0% (422 000) reported currently smoking any tobacco products. Statistically significant differences were found between urban female smokers of any tobacco products and rural female smokers (8.0% versus 2.8%). Overall, 5.7% (402 000) female adults smoked manufactured cigarettes, 0.4% (30 000) smoked hand-rolled cigarettes, 0.6% (42 500) smoked hookah and 0.3% (21 000) smoked other tobacco products. Based on the findings presented in Annex 1, Table A1.4, current manufactured cigarette smoking was reported by 3.0% of females aged 15–24, 8.1% of females aged 25–44, 6.1% of females aged 45–64 and 1.1% of females aged 65 or over. The lowest current smoking rate for any type of tobacco product was reported among females with the lowest education level.

Overall, 17.1% of adults reported being daily tobacco smokers and 3.3% occasional. More daily smokers were found in the age groups of 25–44 (19.8%) and 45–64 (22.8%). More urban residents than rural residents were daily tobacco smokers (18.8% and 14.7%, respectively). No statistically significant difference was found by education level.

Among male smokers, 31.3% reported being daily smokers and 5.2% being occasional smokers. Every tenth young male (10.9%) aged 15–24 smoked tobacco daily; daily smoking was reported by 34.0% of males aged 25–44, 43.2% of males aged 45–64 and 23.2% of males aged 65 or older. Among females, 4.5% reported smoking daily and 1.5% occasionally. Among female daily smokers, the predominant age groups were 25–44 years (6.0%) and 45–64 years (5.3%) (see Annex 1, Table A1.6).

Table A1.7 in Annex 1 provides information on the average number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers aged 15 years and older, which was 15.4. Males smoked an average of 15.9 cigarettes per day, while females smoked 12.6. Young adults aged 15–24 reported averaging 12.6 cigarettes per day. Smoking 15–24 per day was reported by 39.4% of daily smokers aged 15–24, 49.9% aged 25–44, 57.3% aged 45–64 and 55.5% aged 65 or older. Rural residents smoked slightly more per day (16.0 cigarettes) than urban residents (15.2 cigarettes on average).

Among daily smokers, 21.6% smoked 10–14 cigarettes per day, 52.4% smoked 15–24 and 7.2% smoked more than 25 cigarettes per day. Among male daily smokers, a significant 55.4% reported smoking 15–24 cigarettes per day and 7.8% over 25 per day. Among females, 22.5% reported smoking 5–9 cigarettes per day, 32.0% smoked 10–14, 33.8% smoked 15–24 and 3.8% smoked more than 25 cigarettes per day.

### 3.5 Age of smoking initiation

Based on the findings presented in Annex 1, Table A1.8, the mean age of smoking initiation in ever-smokers aged 20–34 averaged 17.7 years (17.4 years in males and 18.5 years in females). Urban residents reported the mean age of smoking initiation of 17.6 years, compared to rural residents of 18.0 years. Overall, 11.2% of ever-smokers said they started smoking before the age of 15; of these, 13.1% were male and 5.3% female. Based on the findings presented in Annex 1, Table A1.9, overall, among ever daily smokers aged 20–34, the mean age of daily smoking initiation was 19.8 years, with 19.7 years among males and 20.2 years among females. No statistically significant difference by urban or rural residence was found. Among ever daily smokers aged 20–34, 1.6% began their daily smoking before the age of 15, 7.9% at 15–16, 42.8% at 17–19 and 47.7% over the age of 20, with no significant difference by gender or residence.

### 3.6 Former daily smokers

Overall, the proportion of former daily smokers among all adults aged 15 and over was 5.1% (8.6% for males and 2.0% for females). The 65+ age group had a significantly higher percentage of former daily smokers (10.2%). The proportion of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers was 21.7%, of whom 20.4% were male and 28.3% female. The proportion of former daily smokers among ever-smokers in the 65+ age group was higher (50.8%) compared to the other age groups (*see Annex 1, Table A1.10*).

Annex 1, Table A1.11 illustrates the proportions of former daily smokers aged 15 years or over by time since quitting smoking. Based on the findings, 39.8% of former daily smokers quit smoking over 10 years ago, 27.1% from five to 10 years ago, 18.2% from two to five years ago, 7.4% from one to two years ago and 7.6% less than a year ago. A more significant difference between male and female former daily smokers is observed only among those who quit smoking over 10 years ago (43.5% of males and 25.6% of females). Among those who quit smoking over 10 years ago, a significantly higher rate was seen in the 65+ age group (72.0%); among those who quit smoking 2–5 years ago, the highest rates were in the 25–44 age group. No statistically significant difference by residence or education level was found.

Overall, among current smokers, 18.9% (19.5% of males and 14.6% of females) reported smoking their first cigarette within the first five minutes after waking up, 38.6% (40.1% of males and 29.1% of females) within the first 30 minutes, 25.2% (23.9% of males and 32.8% of females) within the first 60 minutes and 17.4% (16.4% of males and 23.5% of females) in more than 60 minutes after waking up (*see Annex 1, Table A1.12*). In terms of nicotine dependence, no statistically significant difference was found by residence or education level. Among those who smoked their first cigarette 60 minutes or later after waking up, the biggest rates were observed in young adults aged 15–24 (32.1%).

### 3.7 Tobacco use: GATS 2014 compared to GATS 2019

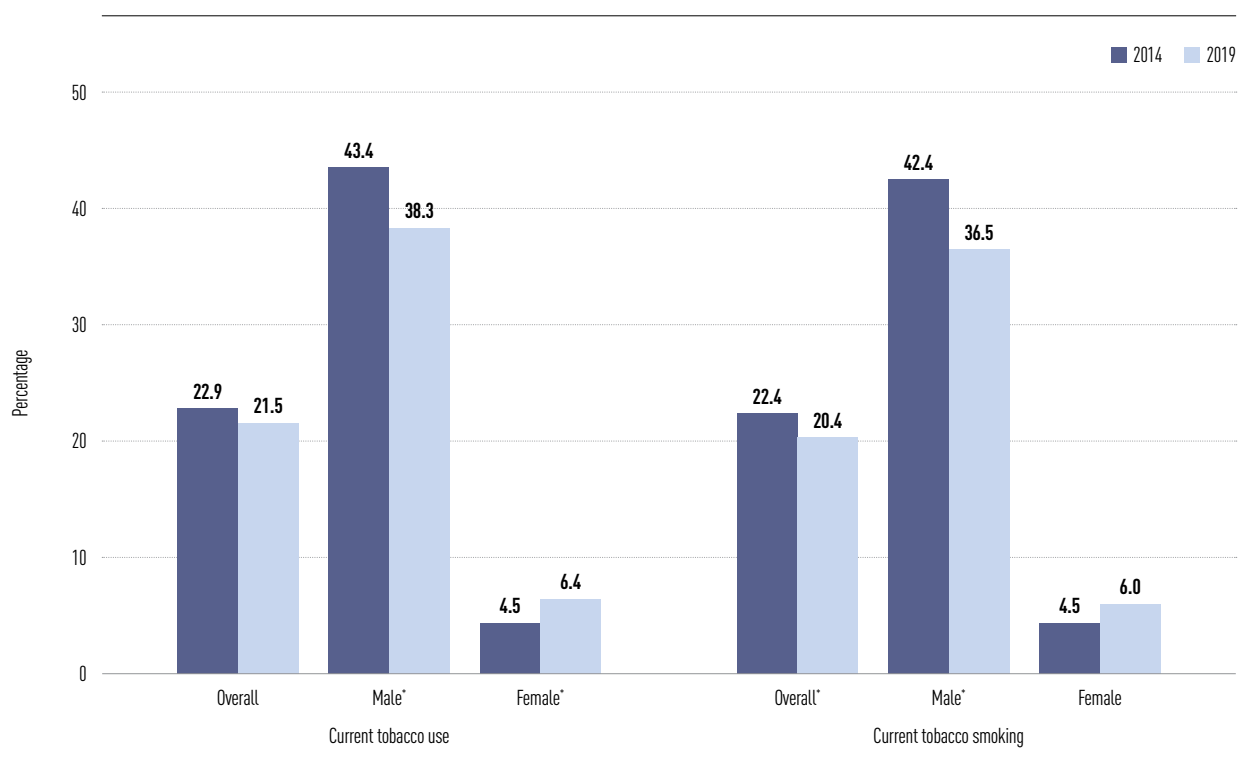
The overall prevalence of current tobacco use (smoked, smokeless and/or heated tobacco) in Kazakhstan did not change significantly, from 22.9% in 2014 to 21.5% in 2019. A significant decrease among males, from 43.4% to 38.3% (an 11.8% relative decrease), and a significant increase among



females, from 4.5% to 6.4% (a 42.3% relative increase), were observed over the period between 2014 and 2019 (see Annex 1, Table A1.13).

The prevalence of current tobacco smoking decreased significantly, from 22.4% in 2014 to 20.4% in 2019 (an 8.9% relative decrease). A significant decrease in current tobacco smoking prevalence was observed among males, from 42.4% in 2014 to 36.5% in 2019 (a 13.9% relative decrease), but it increased among females from 4.5% in 2014 to 6.0% in 2019 (a 33.1% relative increase). This change was not statistically significant, however (Fig. 3.3).

**Fig. 3.3.** Prevalence of current tobacco use and current tobacco smoking by gender, GATS Kazakhstan 2014 and 2019



\*  $P < 0.05$ .

There was no significant change in the proportion of smokers who had made quit attempts in the previous 12 months (29.5% in 2014, 32.1% in 2019), but the percentage of smokers who had received advice to quit from health-care providers significantly decreased, from 46.6% in 2014 to 36.0% in 2019.

The number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers did not significantly change (14.9 in 2014, 15.4 in 2019). There was a significant statistical increase in the overall number of daily smokers who reported smoking over 20 cigarettes a day, from 39.2% in 2014 to 50.3% in 2019 (a 28.4% relative increase). The increase was significantly higher among males, from 41.1% in 2014 to 53.8 in 2019 (a 30.9% relative increase), and urban residents, from 32.5% in 2014 to 47.7% in 2019 (a 46.9% relative change) (see Annex 1, Table A1.14).

The average age of daily smoking initiation among 20–34-year-old ever daily smokers significantly increased, from 18.6 years in 2014 to 19.9 years in 2019 (a 6.4% relative increase). The average

age of daily smoking initiation among males significantly increased, from 18.5 years to 19.5 years (a 6.3% relative change) (see Annex 1, Table A1.15).

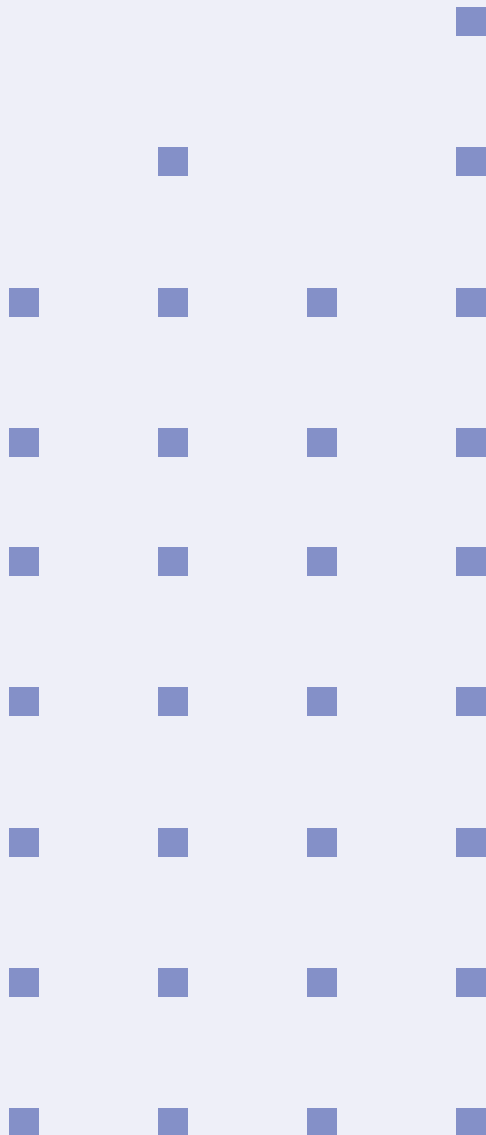
Annex 1, Table A1.16 compares the percentage of former daily smokers among adults overall and among ever daily smokers. The percentage of former daily smokers in 2019 significantly increased compared to 2014, both among adults 15 years and older (3.1% in 2014 and 5.1% in 2019) and among ever daily smokers (12.9% in 2014 and 21.7% in 2019, a 68.1% relative increase). The percentage of former daily smokers among males significantly increased from 5.5% in 2014 to 8.6% in 2019, both overall and among ever daily smokers, from 12.0% in 2014 to 20.4% in 2019.

# 4. Hookah smoking



## Key findings

- Overall, 1.2% (157 900) of adults aged 15 years and older currently smoked hookah with tobacco, with 1.8% (115 400) being males and 0.6% (42 500) females.
- The average hookah smoking initiation age among current and former hookah smokers was 22.5 years.
- In the survey, 4.4% of adults currently smoked hookah without tobacco (6.1% of males and 2.9% of females).
- The average duration of the last hookah session was 51.9 minutes.
- Among current hookah smokers, 86.5% reported sharing the same pipe with others during their last hookah smoking session.
- Of current hookah smokers, 40.2% noted that their last session had taken place in a hookah bar, 24.3% in cafes or restaurants, 16.1% in bars or nightclubs and 12.8% at home.
- The prevalence of hookah smoking among adults significantly decreased from 2.9% in 2014 to 1.2% in 2019 (a 58.8% relative decrease); the prevalence of smoking hookah with tobacco significantly decreased among males by 65.6% from 2014 to 2019.



## 4.1 Smoking hookah with tobacco

The overall prevalence of current smoking of hookah with tobacco among adults was 1.2% (157 900), with 1.8% (115 400) in males and 0.6% (42 500) in females (see Annex 1, Table A1.17). Among urban residents, the prevalence of current smoking of hookah with tobacco was 1.7% (130 400) and among rural residents 0.5% (27 500). The highest proportion of current hookah smokers was observed among young adults aged 15–24 (1.6%) and adults aged 25–44 (1.8%); the prevalence of hookah smoking in adults aged 45–64 was 0.4% and only 0.1% among adults aged 65 years or older.

Adults with a higher education reported higher percentages of smoking hookah with tobacco – 1.6% compared to 0.5% for adults with a secondary education and 1.0% with a secondary vocational education.

Among current smokers of hookah with tobacco, 0.2% reported being daily users and 1.0% were occasional users.

Overall, 98.8% of Kazakhstan adults reported not currently smoking hookah with tobacco. Out of those, 2.9% reported using hookah in the past, of whom 0.1% had been daily users and 2.8% occasional users.

The average age of initiation of smoking hookah with tobacco among current and former hookah smokers was 22.5 years, with no statistically significant difference by gender; the age of initiation in males averaged 22.2 years and in females 23.1 years.

By age group, the average age of initiation of smoking hookah with tobacco in young adults aged 15–24 was 18.2 years, in adults aged 25–44 it was 22.6 years and in those aged 45–64 29.9 years. Rural residents' age of initiation was lower (20.9 years) than urban residents' (22.7 years).

## 4.2 Smoking hookah without tobacco

Based on the survey findings, overall prevalence of current smokers of hookah without tobacco was 4.4% (6.1% of males and 2.9% of females).

By age group, 7.9% of young adults aged 15–24 reported smoking hookah without tobacco, 6.0% of adults aged 25–44, 1.5% aged 44–64 and 0.6% of those aged 65 years or older.

The proportion of urban residents smoking hookah without tobacco (6.1%) was three times higher than for rural residents (2.0%). The highest proportion of hookah smoking without tobacco was found among adults with a higher education (5.9%); the prevalence among adults with a secondary technical/vocational education was 2.8%, with a secondary education 1.7% and with a primary education 0.9%.

Among current smokers of tobacco in a hookah, 28.5% reported also smoking hookah without tobacco; among these, the proportion of females (43.0%) was higher than males (23.5%) (see Annex 1, Table A1.18).

### **4.3 Last session of smoking hookah with tobacco**

The average duration of the last hookah session reported by current hookah tobacco users was 51.9 minutes. Among current hookah tobacco users, 86.5% shared the same pipe with others (88.5% males and 81.3% females) and 93.6% reported smoking flavoured tobacco during their last session (see Annex 1, Table A1.19).

Overall, 40.2% mentioned that their last session took place in a hookah bar, 24.3% in restaurants/cafes, 16.1% in bars or clubs and 12.8% at home (see Annex 1, Table A1.20).

### **4.4 Hookah smoking: GATS 2014 compared to GATS 2019**

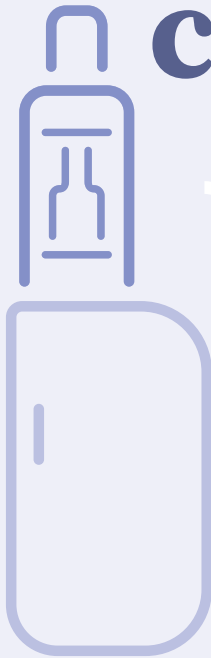
The overall prevalence of hookah smoking among adults in Kazakhstan significantly decreased from 2.9% in 2014 to 1.2% in 2019 (a 58.5% relative decrease). The use of hookah with tobacco in males significantly decreased from 5.4% in 2014 to 1.8% in 2019 (a 65.6% relative decrease). The most significant decrease in smoking hookah with tobacco was observed in adults aged 45–64 years and 25–44 years (relative decreases of 79.0% and 57.9%, respectively) (see Annex 1, Table A1.21).

A significant decrease in hookah use between 2014 and 2019 was observed among urban and rural residents. In urban populations, the prevalence of hookah smoking decreased from 3.8% in 2014 to 1.7% in 2019 (a 56.9% relative decrease); in rural populations, the decrease was from 1.7% in 2014 to 0.5% in 2019 (a 69.2% relative decrease).

A significant decrease in the prevalence of smoking hookah with tobacco was also observed in adults over the age of 25 with different levels of education. The relative decrease in adults with a primary education was 100%, with a secondary education it was 84.6%, with a secondary technical/vocational education 56.9% and with a higher education 57.7%.



# 5. Electronic cigarettes



## Key findings

- The percentage of adults aged 15 years and older who had ever heard about electronic cigarettes was 47.8%, with 55.4% of males and 41.1% of females.
- In total, 8.5% of adults reported ever using electronic cigarettes.
- Overall, 1.3% were current users, with 2.0% of males and 0.6% of females.
- Among current electronic cigarette users, 1.0% used them occasionally and 0.3% daily.
- The main reasons for using electronic cigarettes mentioned by current users were: the presence of likeable flavours (75.6%); the belief they are less harmful than smoking tobacco (72.7%); and enjoying using them (68.3%).
- The prevalence of electronic cigarette use slightly decreased from 1.7% in 2014 to 1.3% in 2019 (a 22.2% relative decline).

Based on the survey findings presented in Table A1.22 (see Annex 1), about half of the adults (47.8%) reported ever hearing about electronic cigarettes. Among them, males accounted for 55.4%, females for 41.1%, urban residents for 56.6% and rural residents for 35.1%.

By age group, 57.5% of adults aged 15–24 reported ever hearing about electronic cigarettes, 56.4% aged 25–44, 39.1% aged 45–64 and 23.3% of those aged 65 or older.

Overall, 8.5% of adults reported ever having used electronic cigarettes, of which 1.0% used them daily; 12.7% of users were males (1.4% of whom used them daily) and 4.8% females (0.7% used them daily). Electronic cigarette use was reported by 11.3% of urban residents and 4.6% of rural residents. Significantly, 10.7% of former users of electronic cigarettes had a higher education; 7.4% had a secondary technical/vocational education, 3.4% had a secondary education and 1.2% primary.

Current use of electronic cigarettes (daily and occasional) was reported overall by 1.3% of adults – 2.0% of males, 0.6% of females, 1.7% of urban residents and 0.8% of rural residents. By age groups, 2.3% of young adults aged 15–24 were current users of electronic cigarettes, 1.9% of adults aged 25–44, 0.3% aged 45–64 and 0.1% aged 65 or older. Among current users of electronic cigarettes, 1.0% used them occasionally and 0.3% daily. By education, 1.6% of current adult users of electronic cigarettes had a higher education, 0.7% had a secondary education and 0.9% had a secondary technical/vocational education.

Among daily adult users of electronic cigarettes, a third (33.3%) reported using them daily for less than a month, a quarter (25.7%) for 1–3 months and every fifth adult (19.5%) for 4–11 months; 12.7% reported daily electronic cigarette use for 1–2 years and 8.7% for over two years (see Annex 1, Table A1.23).

The main reasons for using electronic cigarettes mentioned by current users were: the presence of likeable flavours (75.6%); the belief they are less harmful than smoking tobacco (72.7%); and enjoying using them (68.3%). Additional reasons included being able to use them where smoking tobacco is not allowed (53.6%) and using them as a tool for quitting tobacco smoking (51.2%). Reasons less frequently cited were because a friend or family member was using them (43.1%), avoiding returning to smoking tobacco (42.4%) and dependence (the least mentioned) (22.6%) (see Annex 1, Table A1.25). Statistically significant differences were found among urban and rural residents. For urban residents, “I like using electronic cigarettes” was the main reason (75.9%); for rural residents, the main reason was “to quit smoking tobacco” (70.0%).

Based on the survey findings, the most popular electronic cigarette brands among current users were Vaptio (31.1%), Blu (19.5%), Sourin Air (19.1%) and Ion (11.5%), while Mile (7.9%) and La Carte (7.1%) were less popular (see Annex 1, Table A1.26).

The most popular flavours among current users of electronic cigarettes were (see Annex 1, Table A1.27) menthol/mint (28.3%) and fruits (27.3%), with chocolate, dessert, candy and sweets (17.8%) preferred less often. Tobacco flavour was preferred by 11.9% and 4.2% preferred unflavoured electronic cigarettes.

By nicotine content, 50.4% of current electronic cigarette users reported smoking electronic cigarettes without nicotine, 29.3% smoked electronic cigarettes with nicotine and 20.4% did not know whether

they contained nicotine or not (*see Annex 1, Table A1.28*). As a rule, more females (59.4%) than males (47.3%) used electronic cigarettes without nicotine.

In the previous 30 days, 27.7% of current users reported spending from 6001 to 10 000 tenge on electronic cigarettes, 27.4% had spent from 4001 to 6000 tenge, 26.3% from 1001 to 4000 tenge and 14.5% less than 1000 tenge (*see Annex 1, Table A1.29*). The proportion of those who spent over 10 000 tenge on electronic cigarettes was 4.1%.

## **5.1 Electronic cigarettes: GATS 2014 compared to GATS 2019**

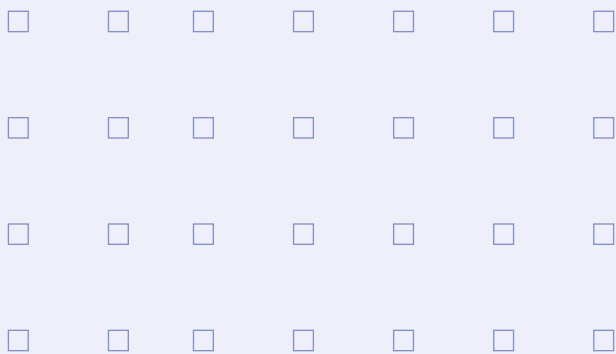
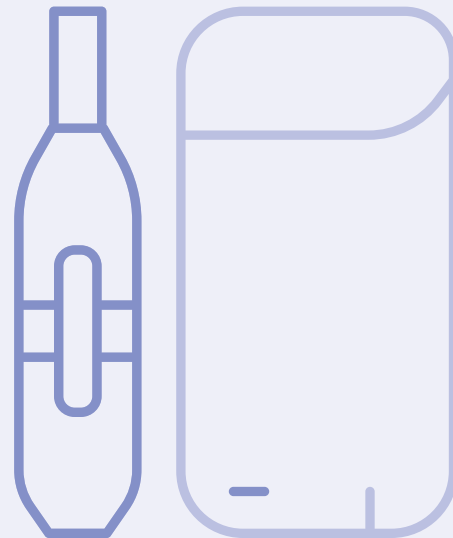
The proportion of adults who reported ever hearing of electronic cigarettes significantly decreased from 53.7% in 2014 to 47.8% in 2019. A significant decrease in awareness of electronic cigarettes was also reported for males (a 13.6% relative decrease) and urban residents (a 10.8% relative decrease).

The prevalence of current use of electronic cigarettes in adults did not change significantly from 2014 (1.7%) to 2019 (1.3%) (a 22.2% relative decrease); likewise, it did not significantly change among males and females. By age group, the prevalence of current electronic cigarette use significantly decreased among adults aged 45–64 (a 64.8% relative decrease) and among users with a higher education (a 38.6% relative decrease) (*see Annex 1, Table A1.30*).

The proportion of former users of electronic cigarettes increased slightly from 7.2% in 2014 to 8.5% in 2019. There was a significant increase in the age group 15–24, with a 73.7% relative increase.



# 6. Heated tobacco products (HTPs)



## Key findings

- Among adults aged 15 years and older, 24.8% had ever heard about HTPs (31.2% of males and 19.1% of females).
- In total, 3.9% adults (5.9% of males, 2.0% of females) had ever used HTPs, of whom 0.6% were daily users.
- Overall, 1.0% of adults currently used HTPs, of whom 1.4% were male and 0.6% female.
- Among current and ever users, the mean age of HTP initiation was 28.1 years.
- The main reasons reported for using HTPs were: enjoying using them (75.7%); avoiding returning to smoking tobacco (75.3%); believing they are less harmful than smoking tobacco (72.8%); being able to use them where smoking tobacco is not allowed (67.1%); and having likeable flavours (65.5%).

Among adults aged 15 years and older (*see Annex 1, Table A1.31*), 24.8% had ever heard about HTPs. The percentage of males (31.2%) was higher than females (19.1%) and urban residents (30.9%) higher than rural residents (16.0%).

By age group, 36.4% of young adults aged 19–24 had ever heard about HTPs, 31.5% of adults aged 25–44, 16.3% aged 45–64 and 3.9% aged 65 or older.

By education, 32.5% of adults with a higher education had ever heard about HTPs, 20.4% of those with a secondary technical/vocational education, 10.4% with a secondary education and 1.4% of adults with a primary education.

Overall, 3.9% of adults reported ever using HTPs (5.9% of males and 2.0% of females). Of those who had ever used HTPs, 0.6% were daily users; of these, 0.8% were males and 0.4% females.

By age group, HTPs were mostly used by young adults aged 15–24 (6.2%; 0.4% were daily users). They were used by 5.7% of adults aged 25–44 (1% were daily users), 1.3% aged 45–64 and only 0.1% of those aged over 65.

There was a connection between the level of education and HTP use. The highest percentages of HTP ever-users were found among adults with a higher education (5.3%; 1.1% were daily users), followed by adults with a secondary technical/vocational education (2.9%), 1% with a secondary education and 0.8% with a primary education.

Overall, 1.0% of adults currently used HTPs (0.4% were daily users and 0.6% occasional users). Among current HTP users, 1.4% were males and 0.6% females, and 1.5% were urban residents compared to 0.3% rural residents.

By age group, current HTP use was reported by 1% of adults aged 15–24, 0.6% aged 25–44, 0.3% aged 45–64 and only 0.1% aged 65 and over.

The percentage of HTP users with a higher education (1.6%) was more than double that of users with a secondary technical/vocational education (0.7%).

The average age of HTP use initiation among current and former consumers was 28.1 years, with no statistically significant differences between males (28.2 years) and females (27.9 years) or by place of residence (*see Annex 1, Table A1.32*).

Among all daily HTP users, 26.5% used HTPs daily for less than one month, 22.2% used HTPs daily for 1–3 months, 29.7% for 4–11 months, 12.0% for 1–2 years and 9.6% for over two years (*see Annex 1, Table A1.33*).

The main reasons reported for using HTPs were: enjoying using them (75.7%); avoiding returning to smoking tobacco (75.3%); believing they are less harmful than smoking tobacco (72.8%); being able to use them where smoking tobacco is not allowed (67.1%); and having likeable flavours (65.5%) (*see Annex 1, Table A1.34*).

Among current HTP users, 63.2% preferred iQOS, 34.3% Glo and 2.5% other brands (*see Annex 1, Table A1.35*).

In the previous 30 days, based on data presented in Table A1.36 (see Annex 1), 34.6% of users had spent from 1001 to 5000 tenge on HTPs, 22.0% had spent 5001–10 000 tenge, 18.4% had spent 10 001–15 000 and 4.4% had paid over 15 000 tenge.

## **6.1 Current multiple tobacco and nicotine product use**

Multiple tobacco and nicotine product use among current tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older shows the following distribution: 3.8% also used electronic cigarettes (3.2% of males, 6.9% of females); 2.8% also used HTPs (2.3% of males, 5.3% of females); and 0.8% also used electronic cigarettes and HTPs (0.8% of males and 0.8% of females) (see Annex 1, Table A1.37).

By age group, 11.1% of tobacco smokers aged 15–24 also used electronic cigarettes and 6.8% also used HTPs; 4.8% aged 25–44 also used electronic cigarettes and 3.5% also used HTPs; and 1.3% aged 45–64 also used electronic cigarettes, with 1.2% also using HTPs.

# 7. Cessation



## Key findings

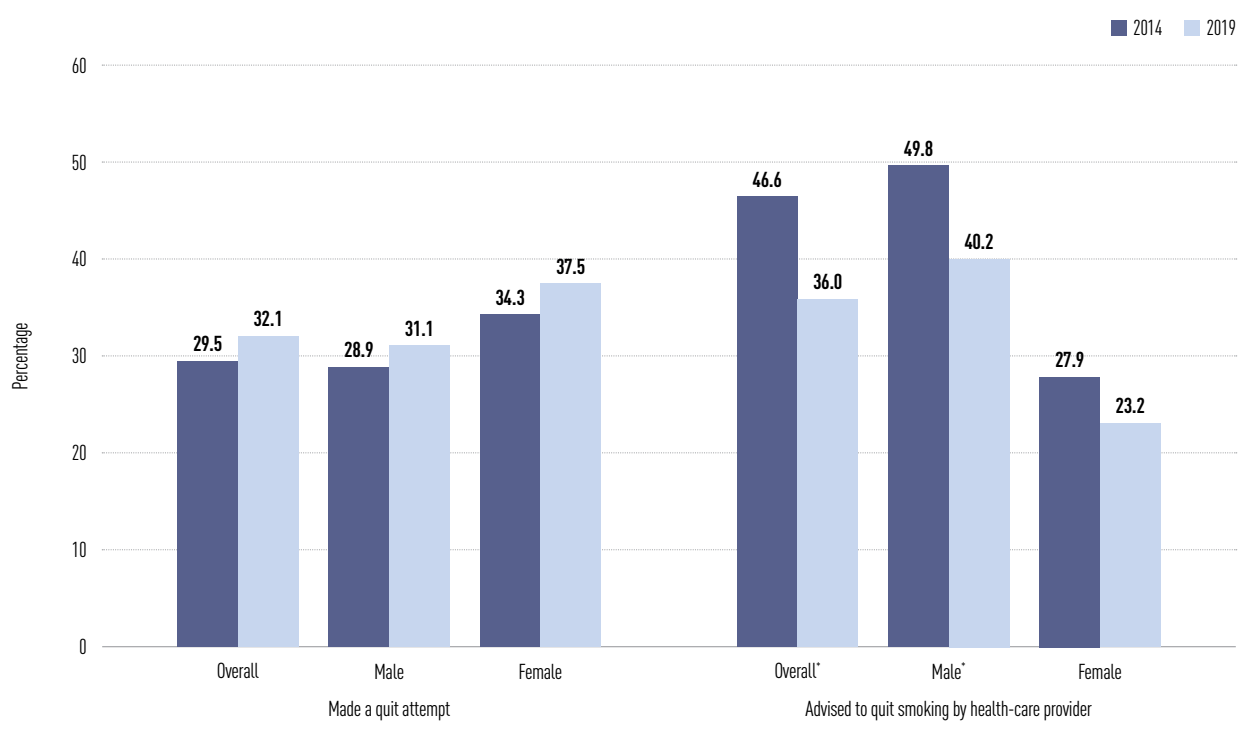
- Overall, 32.1% of past-year smokers had made a quit attempt in the previous 12 months.
- Among tobacco smokers who had made a quit attempt in the previous 12 months, 79.1% had tried without any assistance, 14.0% had used specific medication and 1.9% had sought the help of a psychotherapist.
- Among tobacco smokers who had visited health-care providers during the previous 12 months, half (57.9%) had been asked about their smoking status.
- Thirty-six per cent of smokers who had visited health-care providers during the previous 12 months had been advised to quit smoking.
- Among current smokers, 56.7% (daily and occasional smokers) were interested in quitting smoking in the future, while 35.2% were not interested in quitting smoking at all.
- The percentage of former daily adult smokers increased from 3.1% in 2014 to 5.1% in 2019 (a 64.1% relative increase).
- Between 2014 and 2019, the overall percentage of smokers who were advised to quit smoking by a health professional decreased significantly, from 46.6% to 36.0%.



## 7.1 Advice to quit by a health-care provider

Overall, 24.9% of past-year smokers (defined as current smokers and former smokers who had quit within the previous 12 months) had visited a health-care provider during the previous 12 months (see Annex 1, Table A1.38). Among them, only half (57.9%) had been asked about their smoking status (60.2% of males and 50.8% of females), with no statistically significant difference by age or residence. As presented in Fig. 7.1, only 36.0% had been advised to quit smoking (40.2% among males and 23.2% among females). By age group, 61.0% of smokers aged 65 years or older had been advised to quit smoking, while only 23.2% of young smokers aged 15–24 received advice to quit smoking.

**Fig. 7.1.** Quit attempts and advice to quit by a health-care provider



\*  $P < 0.05$ .

Overall, 32.1% of past-year smokers had made a quit attempt in the previous 12 months, with no significant difference by age or residence. Adults with the lowest level of education were the least likely to attempt to quit smoking.

Table A1.39 (see Annex 1) shows various tobacco dependence therapies used by past-year smokers in the previous 12 months. Overall, 79.1% of smokers attempted to quit without any assistance, 14.0% had used specific medication (22.9% of females and 12.0% of males), 3.7% had used alternative medicine (8.6% of females and 2.6% of males), 7.1% had received counselling, 1.9% had sought help from a psychotherapist (no significant gender difference), 7.8% had switched to electronic cigarettes (14.0% of females and 6.4% of males), 6.8% had switched to HTPs (14.1% of females and 5.2% of males) and 2.3% had switched to smokeless tobacco. There were no statistically significant differences by age, residence or education level.

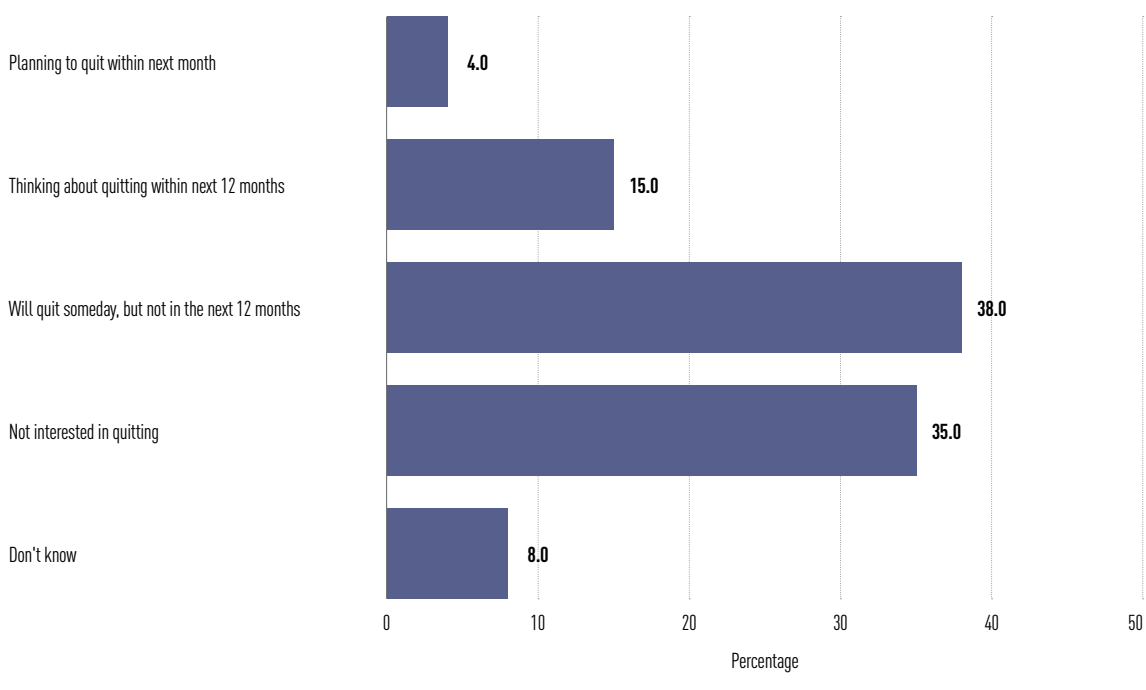
## 7.2 Smokeless tobacco cessation

Among current smokeless tobacco users, 24.4% had visited a health-care provider during the previous 12 months, of whom 47.7% reported having been asked about their tobacco-use status. Among them, 46.2% had received advice to stop using smokeless tobacco (see Annex 1, Table 40).

## 7.3 Interest in quitting

Among current smokers (daily and occasional), as presented in Fig. 7.2, 3.6% reported they were planning to quit within the next month, 14.6% within the next 12 months, 38.5% reported they were planning to quit someday but not in the next 12 months, 35.2% were not interested at all in quitting smoking and 8.1% stated they did not know. There were no statistically significant differences by gender, residence, age or education level (see Annex 1, Table A1.41).

**Fig. 7.2.** Percentage distribution of current smokers by interest in quitting smoking



The main reasons for quitting among recent former tobacco smokers were concern for their health (92.4%) and concern about the effect of SHS on others (65.1%), society's disapproval of smoking (39.3%), the cost of tobacco products (39.0%), smoking not being allowed at home (56.4%), a ban on smoking in closed public places (44.0%), setting a good example for their children (50.9%) and family's or friends' disapproval of smoking (64.6%) (see Annex 1, Table A1.42).

## **7.4 Quitting smoking hookah with tobacco and interest in quitting**

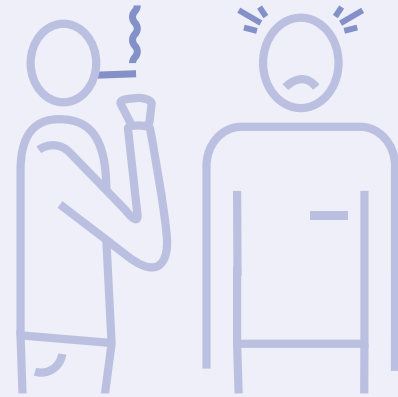
Overall, 19.1% of current smokers of hookah with tobacco had attempted to quit smoking hookah during the last 12 months. Among them, 21.4% were male and 12.8% female. Of current smokers of hookah with tobacco, 4.3% reported planning to quit within the next month, 16.5% within the next 12 months, 34.8% reported they were planning to quit someday but not in the next 12 months, 30.0% did not plan to quit at all and 14.3% did not know (*see Annex 1, Table A1.43*).

## **7.5 Tobacco cessation: GATS 2014 compared to GATS 2019**

The percentage of former daily smokers among adults aged 15 years and older significantly increased from 3.1% in 2014 to 5.1% in 2019 (a 64.1% relative increase), and the percentage of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers significantly increased from 12.9% in 2014 to 21.7% in 2019 (a 68.1% relative increase). A statistically significant difference was found in males (a 56.6% overall relative increase and a 70.5% relative increase among ever daily smokers) (*see Annex 1, Table A1.44*).

Among current and former smokers who had visited a health-care provider during the previous 12 months and had been asked about their smoking status, significantly fewer smokers were advised to quit smoking in 2019 (36.0%) compared to 2014 (46.6%). Specifically, this related to males (40.2% in 2019 and 49.8% in 2014), urban residents (35.1% in 2019 and 51.4% in 2014) and adults with a higher education (35.2% in 2019 and 53.4% in 2014).

# 8. Second-hand smoke



## Key findings

- In 2019, 11.4% of adults aged 15 years and older who worked indoors were exposed to SHS at work (14.6% among males and 7.8% among females).
- Exposure to SHS at home was reported by 9.1% of adults.
- The percentages of adults aged 15 years and older who had visited various public places in the previous 30 days and reported exposure to SHS were as follows: 1.2% in schools; 2.8% in health-care facilities; 4.9% in government buildings; 5.4% in colleges and universities; 9.0% in public transport; 18.3% in taxis; 21.6% in cafes, coffee shops or tea houses; 24.3% in restaurants; and 78.3% in bars and nightclubs.
- Exposure to hookah smoke was reported by 14.7% of adults who had visited cafes, coffee shops and tea houses, 15.5% who had visited restaurants, and 71.5% who had visited bars and nightclubs in the previous 30 days.
- Reported exposure to electronic cigarette aerosol in the previous 30 days was 3.8% in restaurants, 3.7% in cafes, coffee shops and tea houses, and 5.6% in bars and nightclubs.
- Exposure to HTP aerosol in the previous 30 days was reported by 2.1% who had visited restaurants, 2.1% who had visited cafes, coffee shops and tea houses, and 3.3% who had visited bars and nightclubs.
- Exposure to SHS at home significantly decreased, from 13.8% in 2014 to 9.1% in 2019 (a 34.4% relative decrease).
- Among those who had visited public places during the previous 30 days, the overall prevalence of exposure to indoor SHS significantly decreased from 2014 to 2019 in the following places: government buildings (9.9% to 4.9%); health-care facilities (9.7% to 2.8%); public transport (18.1% to 9.0%); colleges and universities (24.1% to 5.4%); and schools (7.8% to 1.2%).
- A significant increase in exposure to SHS nevertheless was reported by those who had visited bars and nightclubs, from 70.4% in 2014 to 78.3% in 2019, and there was no significant change among those who had visited restaurants (27.6% in 2014 and 24.3% in 2019).



## 8.1 Exposure to SHS indoors in workplaces

In 2019, 11.4% of adults aged 15 years and older who worked indoors were exposed to SHS at work (14.6% among males and 7.8% among females). The percentage of non-smokers who were exposed to tobacco smoke in their workplaces was 9.0% (11.8% for males and 7.0% for females).

Importantly, 15–24-year-olds were more often exposed to SHS at work (15.6% overall and 14.4% of non-smokers). As per data presented in Table A1.45 (*see Annex 1*), no statistically significant differences were found by residence (urban or rural). Adults with a secondary (14.0%) and secondary technical/vocational education (13.6%) reported being exposed more often to SHS, as did non-smokers (8.1% and 11.1%, respectively).

## 8.2 Exposure to SHS at home

Exposure to SHS at home (*see Annex 1, Table A1.46*) was reported by 9.1% of adults (10.5% of males (649.0 thousand) and 7.8% of females (541.7 thousand)). Overall, 4.9% of non-smokers (508.9 thousand) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home (5.6% among females (364.1 thousand) and 3.7% among males (144.8 thousand)), and 12.2% of urban residents (6.8% non-smokers) and 4.6% of rural residents (2.3% non-smokers) reported being exposed to SHS at home. No statistically significant differences were found by age overall or among non-smokers, or by education level.

## 8.3 Exposure to SHS in public places

Based on the findings presented in Table A1.47 (*see Annex 1*), the percentages of adults aged 15 years and older who reported exposure to SHS in the previous 30 days were as follows: 1.1% in government buildings; 0.9% in health-care facilities; 7.8% in restaurants; 5.9% in bars and nightclubs; 6.0% in cafes and tea houses; 4.5% in public transport; 8.2% in taxis; 0.6% in universities and colleges; and 0.3% in schools. Urban residents were exposed to SHS more often than rural residents in restaurants (9.3% and 5.4%, respectively), bars and nightclubs (7.8% and 3.0%, respectively), cafes and tea houses (8.1% and 2.8%, respectively) and on public transport (6.2% and 2.0%, respectively). Adults aged 15–24 were more likely to have been exposed to SHS in all public places in the previous 30 days, compared to other age groups. The prevalence of exposure in this age group was 10.5% in restaurants, 14.6% in bars and nightclubs, 10.2% in cafes and tea houses, 6.3% in public transport and 13.2% in taxis.

The percentage of adults who had visited various public places in the previous 30 days and reported exposure to SHS is shown in Table A1.48 (*see Annex 1*). Overall, 4.9% were exposed in government buildings, 2.8% in health-care facilities, 24.3% in restaurants, 78.3% in bars and nightclubs, 21.6% in cafes, coffee shops or tea houses, 9.0% in public transport, 18.3% in taxis, 5.4% in colleges and universities and 1.2% in schools.

Adults aged 15–24 who had visited various public places in the previous 30 days were more likely to have been exposed to SHS in public places compared to other age groups. Their rates were 8.4% in government buildings, 4.3% in health-care facilities, 35.2% in restaurants, 84.1% in bars and nightclubs, 26.4% in cafes and tea houses, 10.0% in public transport, 25.5% in taxis, 5.7% in universities and 3.8% in schools.



Urban residents were exposed to SHS more than rural residents in restaurants (29.0% and 17.3%, respectively), bars and nightclubs (79.3% and 75.0%, respectively), cafes and tea houses (24.8% and 13.9%, respectively), public transport (10.1% and 6.1%, respectively) and universities (6.4% and 3.0%, respectively).

Adults with a higher education visiting various public places were more likely to be exposed to SHS than other groups. Their rates were 27.6% in restaurants, 76.2% in bars and nightclubs, 21.8% in cafes and tea houses, 19.1% in taxis and in 10.3% in public transport.

#### **8.4 Exposure to hookah smoke in public places**

The percentages of adults aged 15 years and older who had visited various public places in the previous 30 days and reported exposure to hookah smoke (*see Annex 1, Table A1.49*) were as follows: 15.5% in restaurants; 71.5% in bars and nightclubs; and 14.7% in cafes and tea houses. Urban residents reported exposure to hookah smoke more often than rural residents when visiting restaurants (20.9% and 7.4%, respectively) and when visiting cafes and tea houses (17.4% and 8.2%, respectively). The most exposed age group was young adults aged 15–24, who reported exposure to hookah smoke when visiting restaurants (27.0%), bars and nightclubs (77.4%), and cafes and tea houses (21.4%). More adults with a higher education were exposed to secondary hookah smoke when visiting restaurants, bars and nightclubs, cafes and tea houses.

#### **8.5 Exposure to electronic cigarette aerosol in public places**

The percentages of adults aged 15 years and older who had visited various public places in the previous 30 days and reported exposure to electronic cigarette aerosol were as follows: 0.7% in government buildings; 0.3% in health-care facilities; 3.8% in restaurants; 5.6% in bars and nightclubs; 3.7% in cafes and tea houses; 0.7% in public transport; 1.6% in taxis; 1.7% in universities and colleges; and 0.2% in schools. Young adults aged 15–24 who had visited various public places in the previous 30 days were more likely to be exposed to electronic cigarette aerosols than other age groups. This was the case in restaurants (7.0%), bars and nightclubs (17.0%), cafes and tea houses (8.7%), public transport (1.7%), taxis (4.3%), universities (6.9%) and schools (1.4%). Urban residents were more likely to be exposed to electronic cigarette aerosol when visiting various public places. Adults with a higher education who had visited various public places were more likely to be exposed to electronic cigarette aerosol than adults with a lower level of education (*see Annex 1, Table A1.50*).

#### **8.6 Exposure to HTP aerosol in public places**

The percentages of adults aged 15 years and older who had visited various public places in the previous 30 days and had reported exposure to HTP aerosol were as follows: 0.3% in government buildings; 0.2% in health-care facilities; 2.1% in restaurants; 3.3% in bars and nightclubs; 2.1% in cafes and tea houses; 0.5% in public transport; 1.4% in taxis; 1.0% in universities and colleges; and 0.1% in schools. Young adults aged 15–24 who had visited various public places in the previous 30 days were more likely to be exposed to HTP aerosol than other age groups. This was the case in restaurants (3.0%), bars and nightclubs (9.8%), cafes and tea houses (5.4%), public transport (1.2%), taxis (3.0%), universities (4.5%) and schools (0.5%). Urban residents were more likely to be exposed to HTP aerosol when visiting various public places (*see Annex 1, Table A1.51*).

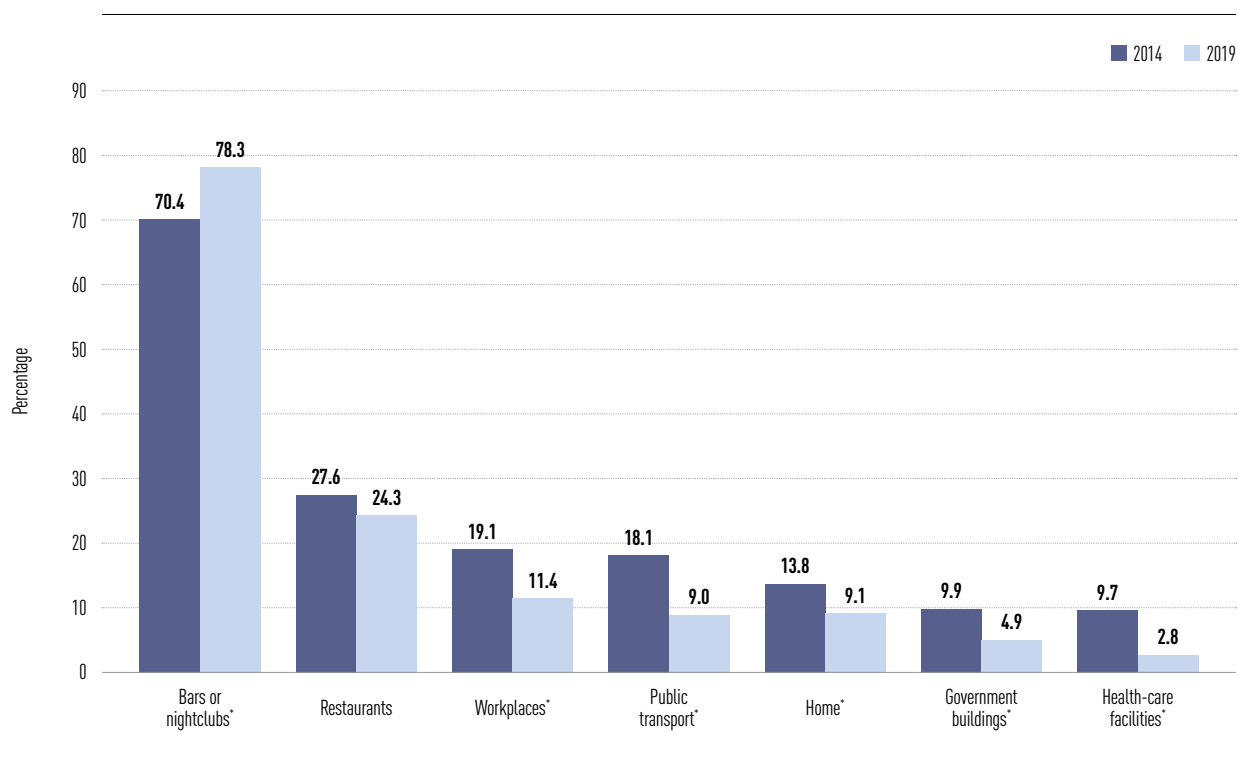
## 8.7 Exposure to tobacco smoke: GATS 2014 compared to GATS 2019

Exposure to SHS at home significantly decreased, both overall (13.8% in 2014 and 9.1% in 2019) and among non-smokers (8.5% in 2014 and 4.9% in 2019). Among non-smokers, 43.1% relatively fewer males and 41.1% relatively fewer females were exposed to SHS at home. The percentage of non-smoking adults among rural residents who were exposed to tobacco smoke at home significantly decreased, from 8.2% in 2014 to 2.3% in 2019. By age group, a significant decrease was observed among non-smokers aged 25–44 (from 9.2% to 4.1%) and those aged 45–64 (from 8.0% to 4.0%) (see Annex 1, Table A1.52).

A significant decrease in exposure to SHS at the workplace was reported among adults who worked indoors, both overall (from 19.0% in 2014 to 11.4% in 2019) and among non-smokers (from 13.4% in 2014 to 9.0% in 2019). Among non-smokers, 27.4% relatively fewer males, 39.0% relatively fewer females and 45.0% relatively fewer rural residents were exposed to SHS at the workplace. There was a slight increase in exposure to tobacco smoke at the workplace among young non-smokers aged 15–24, from 11.1% in 2014 to 14.4% in 2019. Adults of all education levels reported significantly less exposure to SHS at the workplace (see Annex 1, Table A1.53).

Among those who had visited public places during the previous 30 days, as presented in Fig. 8.1, the overall prevalence of exposure to indoor SHS significantly decreased from 2014 to 2019 in the following places (see Annex 1, Table A1.54): government buildings (9.9% to 4.9%); health-care facilities (9.7% to 2.8%); public transport (18.1% to 9.0%); colleges and universities (24.1% to 5.4%); and schools (7.8% to 1.2%). A significant increase in exposure to SHS nevertheless was reported by those who visited bars and nightclubs, from 70.4% in 2014 to 78.3% in 2019, and there was no significant change among those who visited restaurants (27.6% in 2014, 24.3% in 2019).

**Fig. 8.1.** Exposure to SHS inside various public places, GATS Kazakhstan 2014 and 2019



\*  $P < 0.05$ .

# 9. Economics



## Key findings

- In 2019, on average, current cigarette smokers spent 428 tenge to purchase a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes.
- In 2019, the average cigarette expenditure per month among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes was 8897.4 tenge.
- The cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes was 1.2% of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita.
- The majority (84.7%) of current smokers of manufactured cigarettes made their last purchase of cigarettes in stores.
- The average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes by current smokers significantly increased from 346.3 tenge in 2014 to 428 tenge in 2019 (a 23.6% relative increase).
- Average cigarette expenditure per month among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes also significantly increased, from 6637.6 tenge in 2014 to 8897.4 tenge in 2019 (a 34.0% relative increase).



## 9.1 Last brand of manufactured cigarettes purchased

During their last purchase, current smokers of manufactured cigarettes most frequently purchased the following cigarette brands: LD (19.5%), L&M (13.1%), Parliament (10.9%), Bond (10.1%) and Winston (8.6%). Other brands of cigarettes were purchased by 37.8% of smokers.

Males most often purchased LD cigarettes (20.4%), while females preferred L&M (22.3%). Urban residents purchased manufactured cigarettes by LD (18.5%), Parliament (13.7%) and L&M (12.7%), while rural residents preferred LD (21.6%), Bond (16.0%) and L&M (14.0%). Young adults aged 15–24 chose LD (17.7%), L&M (15.4%) and Parliament (12.3%), while older current smokers aged 65 or older preferred LD (27.2%) and Bond (16.1%) *(see Annex 1, Table A1.55)*.

## 9.2 Source of last purchase of manufactured cigarettes

Based on the findings presented in Table A1.56 *(see Annex 1)*, most current manufactured cigarette smokers made their last purchase of cigarettes in stores (84.7%), with no statistically significant difference by gender, age or residence.

Other places where last purchases of cigarettes were made were distributed as follows: 8.4% in bazaars; 2.6% at petrol stations; 2.1% in kiosks; and 1.9% from street vendors. Cigarettes were purchased at petrol stations by 3.1% of males and only 0.3% of females, while 10.0% of urban smokers and only 5.2% of rural smokers purchased cigarettes in bazaars.

## 9.3 Cigarette expenditure

On average, as indicated in Table A1.57 *(see Annex 1)*, current cigarette smokers spent 428 tenge to purchase a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes. The average expenditure per month was 8897.4 tenge. Female smokers purchased a pack of cigarettes for an average of 441.9 tenge and male smokers for 426 tenge. On average, female smokers spent 6941.5 tenge per month on the purchase of manufactured cigarettes, while male smokers averaged 9247.8 tenge per month. Current urban smokers purchased a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes for an average of 431.6 tenge and spent an average of 8761 tenge per month on cigarettes, while rural smokers spent an average of 421.4 tenge on a pack of cigarettes and an average of 9164.9 tenge per month on cigarette purchases.

Current smokers aged 15–24 spent 7078.1 tenge per month on the purchase of manufactured cigarettes; smokers aged 25–44 reported spending 8699.7 tenge per month, smokers aged 45–64 spent 9553.7 tenge per month and smokers aged 65 or over spent 8928.4 tenge per month.

Smokers with a higher education spent an average of 445 tenge on the purchase of one pack of cigarettes, compared to smokers with a lower level of education spending an average of 413.2–423.4 tenge. The average expenditure per month among smokers with a higher education was 8218.5 tenge, those with a secondary technical/vocational education was 9364 tenge, secondary education 9584.8 tenge and primary education 9618.8 tenge. The value of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes was 1.2% of GDP per capita for 2019.



## 9.4 Type of cigarettes bought during last purchase

Based on the survey findings, 3.0% of current smokers of manufactured cigarettes reported buying cigarettes as single sticks. More likely to do so were female smokers (4.3%), young smokers aged 15–24 (5.9%), urban residents (3.3%) and smokers without education (5.5%) (see Annex 1, Table A1.58).

Overall, 99.0% of current cigarette smokers reported purchasing filtered cigarettes, with no statistically significant differences by gender, age or residence, and 75.8% of current smokers reported purchasing cigarettes labelled “Light”, “Mild” or “Low tar”. Rural smokers purchased these types of cigarettes significantly more often (83.4%) than urban smokers (71.9%).

## 9.5 Burden of cigarette costs

Among current manufactured cigarette smokers, 14.9% reported that in the last six months, they had spent money on cigarettes instead of household essentials and did not have enough money for food. By education, 24.4% of smokers with a secondary education and 15.0% with a secondary technical/vocational education reported that spending money on cigarettes prevented them from having enough money to buy food. By comparison, only 7.6% of smokers with a higher education reported the same.

Asked about the price of a pack of cigarettes that would make them think about quitting smoking, 16.1% of smokers responded over 2000 tenge, 8.9% responded 1501–2000 tenge, 15.7% 1001–1500 tenge, 12.2% 701–1000 tenge, 14.0% 500–700 tenge and 19.6% of current smokers admitted that they would not quit smoking cigarettes at any price (see Annex 1, Table A1.59).

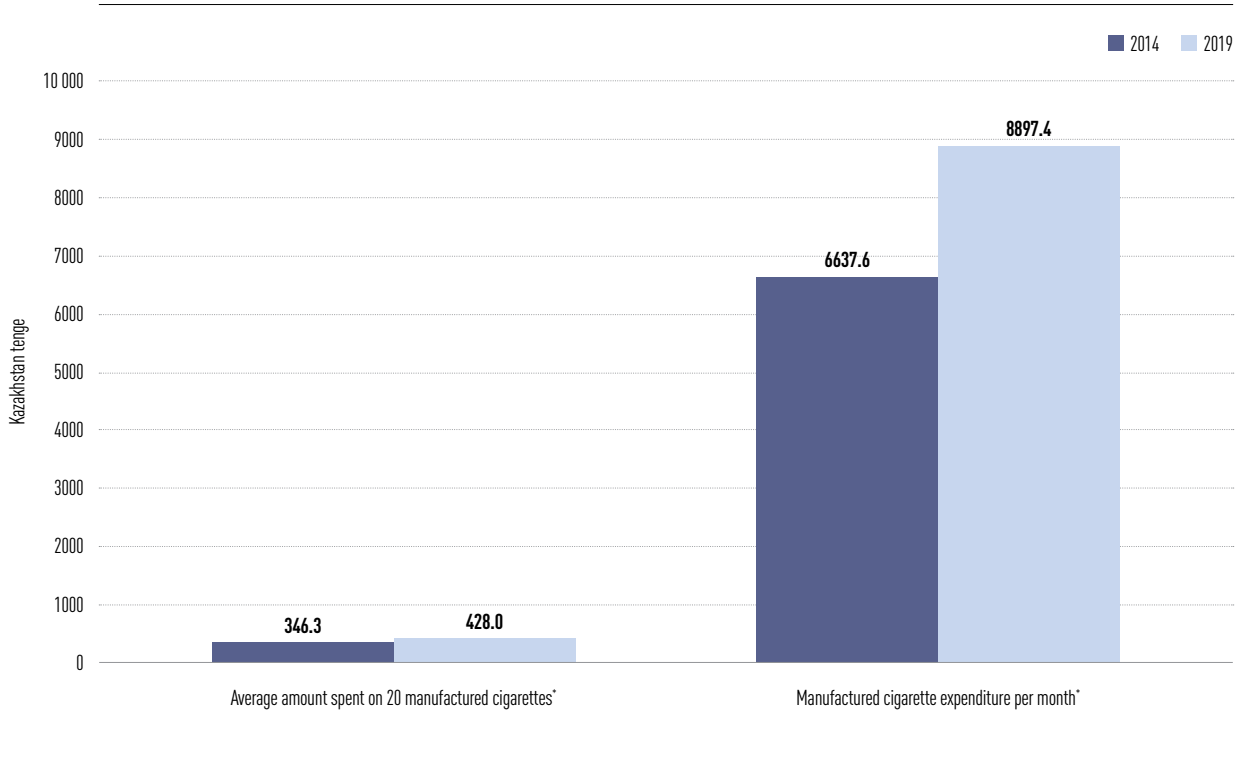
## 9.6 Economics: GATS 2014 compared to GATS 2019

To compare the findings of GATS 2014 and GATS 2019 by cigarette expenditure, prices were adjusted for inflation using the “Inflation rate, average consumer prices” index from the International Monetary Fund’s World Economic Outlook database (October 2019).

The average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes by current smokers significantly increased from 346.3 tenge in 2014 to 428 tenge in 2019 (a 23.6% relative increase).

The average cigarette expenditure per month among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes also significantly increased, from 6637.6 tenge in 2014 to 8897.4 tenge in 2019 (a 34.0% relative increase) (see Annex 1, Table A1.60 and A1.61). Statistically significant increases in average expenditure per month were found for all demographic groups surveyed (Fig. 9.1).

**Fig. 9.1.** Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes and cigarette expenditure per month, Kazakhstan tenge, GATS Kazakhstan 2014 and 2019



\*  $P < 0.05$ .

# 10. Media



## Key findings

- Over half (61.8%) of adults had noticed anti-cigarette-smoking information at any location during the previous 30 days.
- Overall, 86.5% of current smokers had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages, and 34.4% had thought about quitting due to warning labels.
- Overall, 14.6% of adults had noticed an advertisement for smoking tobacco products in stores where tobacco is sold during the previous 30 days.
- Under half (44.7%) of young adults aged 15–24, compared with 33.8% of adults over 25, had noticed any advertising, sales promotion and sponsorship of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product in the previous 30 days.
- Almost one quarter (25.7%) of adults had noticed any advertising, sales promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products.
- The percentage of current cigarette smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages decreased significantly, from 94.8% in 2014 to 86.5% in 2019 (an 8.7% relative decrease).



## 10.1 Anti-cigarette-smoking information

Overall, 61.8% of adults aged 15 years and older had noticed anti-cigarette-smoking information at any location during the previous 30 days, with 61.3% being current smokers and 61.9% non-smokers. Anti-smoking information had been noticed by 59.9% of young adults aged 15–24 and 62.2% aged 25 or older. There were no statistically significant differences between smokers and non-smokers by age. By residence, 64.7% of urban residents had noticed anti-smoking information in the previous 30 days compared to 57.4% of rural residents.

In the previous 30 days, 49.2% of adults had noticed anti-smoking information on television or radio, 38.2% on the Internet and social media, 26.7% on billboards, 28.4% in newspapers or magazines and 30.6% in stores where cigarettes are sold (*see Annex 1, Table A1.62*).

## 10.2 Health warnings on cigarette packages

Overall, 86.5% of current smokers (85.6% of males and 91.7% of females) had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the previous 30 days, of which 34.4% (33.7% among males and 38.9% among females) had thought about quitting due to warning labels (*see Annex 1, Table A1.63*).

By residence, 85.3% of rural residents and 87.1% of urban residents had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages during the previous 30 days. Overall, 37.5% of rural and 32.9% of urban residents had thought about quitting due to warning labels.

By age group, the lowest percentages were observed among older smokers aged 65 or over (84.7%); of these, only 23.9% had thought about quitting due to warning labels.

Smokers' education level had an impact on their ability to notice health warnings on cigarette packages. Only 54.1% of adults with primary and lower levels of education had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages, and 14.0% of them had thought about quitting due to warning labels. Among adults with a higher education, 88.8% had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and 35.0% had thought about quitting due to them.

## 10.3 Advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products and electronic cigarettes

In total, 35.8% of adults aged 15 and over (39.1% among males and 32.8% among females) had noticed any advertisement, sponsorship and/or promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product in the previous 30 days. By age group, 44.7% of young adults aged 15–24 and 33.8% of adults aged 25 or over had noticed any advertisement, sponsorship and/or promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product in the previous 30 days. Overall, 21.3% of adults noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product (26.2% of young adults aged 15–24 and 20.2% of adults who were 25 or older). A statistically significant difference was observed among young respondents who reported noticing any advertising, sponsorship or promotion of tobacco products (21.3%) and electronic cigarettes (17.8%) compared to adults 25 years or older (12.4% and 8.8%, respectively) on the Internet and on social media.

By residence, 41.5% of urban residents and 27.4% of rural noticed any advertising, sales promotion and sponsorship of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product. Urban residents noticed them at points of sale (26.6%) more frequently than rural residents (14.4%).



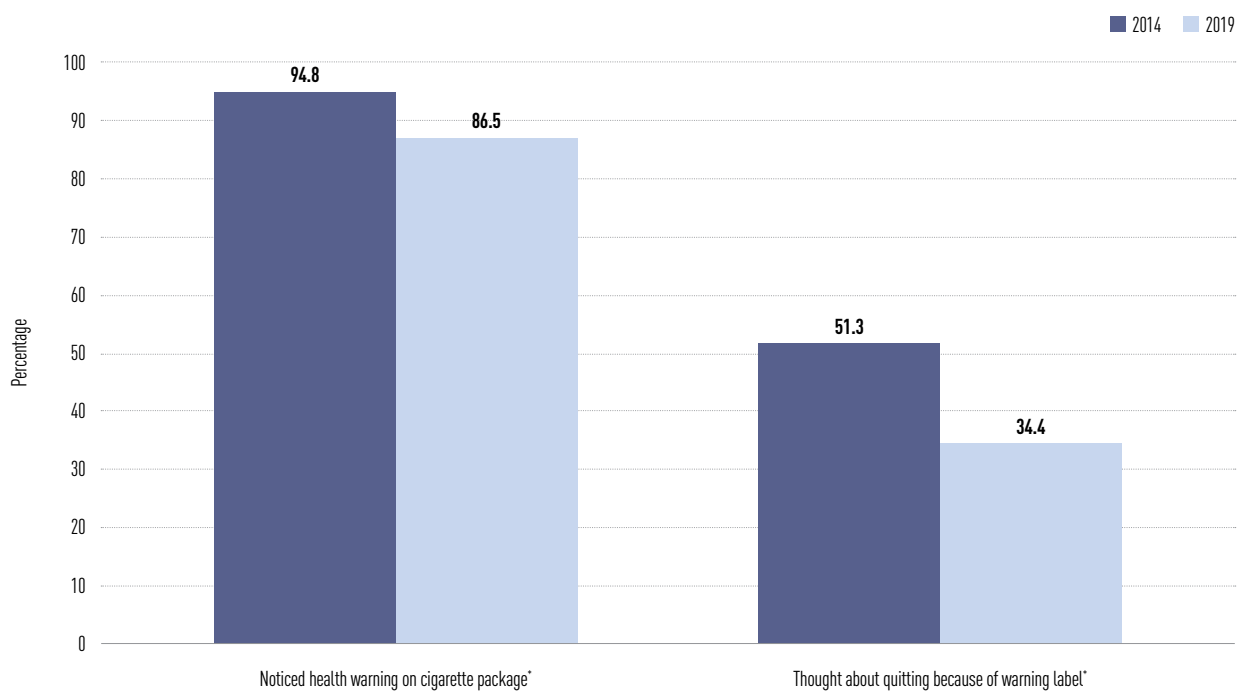
Overall, 14.6% of adults had noticed an advertisement for smoking tobacco products in stores where tobacco is sold, 14.0% on the Internet and in social networks, 8.6% on television, 6.0% on billboards, 4.9% in newspapers and magazines, and 4.0% on public transport. Advertising, promotion and sponsorship of electronic cigarettes or HTPs was more often noticed by adults on the Internet and in social networks (10.4%), in shops selling tobacco (6.7%), on television (3.1%) and on billboards (2.4%) (see Annex 1, Table A1.64).

Among current non-smokers of 15 years and older who had noticed any advertising, promotion and sponsorship of smoked tobacco products, 13.8% noticed them on the Internet and in social media, 13.6% at points of sale where tobacco is sold, 8.4% on television and 6.1% on billboards. Advertising, promotion and sponsorship of electronic cigarettes was noticed by current non-smokers on the Internet and in social networks (9.2%), in stores where tobacco is sold (5.7%), on television (2.6%) and on billboards (2.0%) (see Annex 1, Table A1.65).

### 10.4 Media: GATS 2014 compared to GATS 2019

The percentage of current cigarette smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages decreased significantly (see Annex 1, Table A1.66), from 94.8% in 2014 to 86.5% in 2019 (an 8.7% relative decrease). Similar trends were observed among male smokers (85.6% in 2019 and 95.1% in 2014), urban residents (87.1% in 2019 and 94.4% in 2014) and rural residents (85.3% in 2019 and 95.7% in 2014). The proportion of current smokers who thought about quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages also decreased significantly, from 51.3% in 2014 to 34.4% in 2019; current male smokers showed a 33.6% relative decrease while current female smokers had a 31.0% relative decrease (Fig. 10.1).

**Fig. 10.1.** Noticing and effects of cigarette package health warning labels and considered quitting because of the warning labels in the previous 30 days, GATS Kazakhstan 2014 and 2019



\*  $P < 0.05$ .

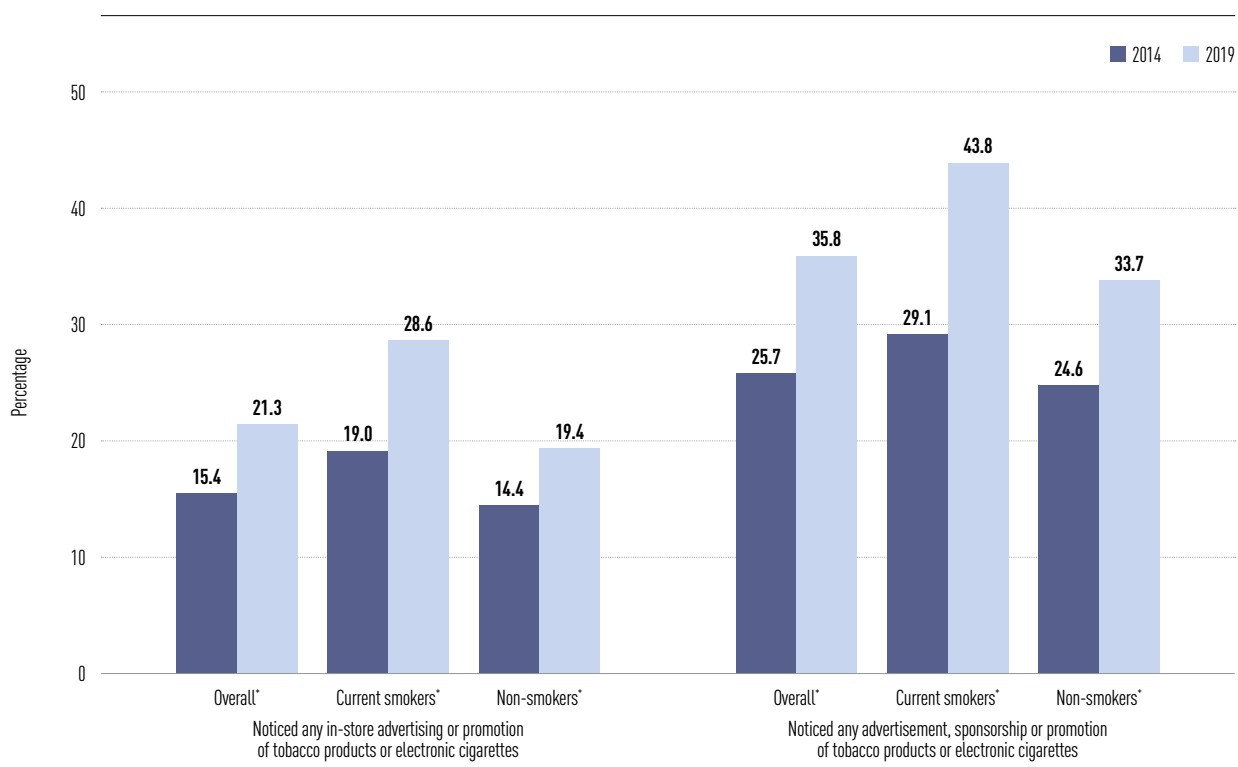
From 2014 to 2019, the percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette-smoking information in any locations significantly increased from 46.7% to 54.6% (a 16.9% relative increase). A statistically significant difference remained among current smokers (42.8% and 53.2%, respectively) and among non-smokers (47.8% and 54.9%, respectively) (see Annex 1, Table A1.67).

The percentage of adults who had noticed any tobacco advertisements, promotion and sponsorship in the previous 30 days increased significantly, from 25.7% in 2014 to 35.8% in 2019. Tobacco advertisements were noticed by 49.9% relatively more males, 30.2% relatively more females and 57.2% relatively more young adults aged 15–24 (see Annex 1, Table A1.68).


The overall percentage of adults who had noticed any in-store tobacco advertising or promotion increased significantly, from 15.4% in 2014 to 21.3% in 2019. The percentage of urban residents who had noticed any tobacco advertising or promotion at points of sale relatively increased by 67.4%.

The percentage of adults aged 65 years or older who had noticed any in-store tobacco advertising or promotion increased significantly (a 120.1% relative increase); a 77.6% relative increase was also observed among young adults aged 15–24 (Fig. 10.2).


**Fig. 10.2.** Noticing in-store tobacco advertising/promotions and any tobacco advertisement, promotion or sponsorship during the previous 30 days, by smoking status, GATS Kazakhstan 2014 and 2019



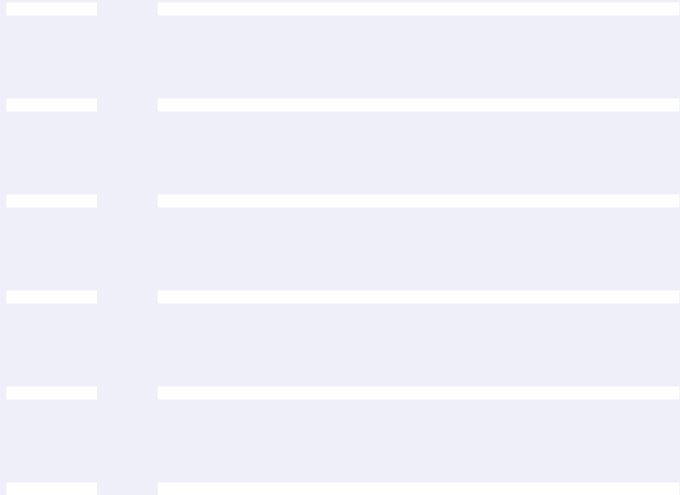
\*  $P < 0.05$ .



# 11. Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions



## Key findings

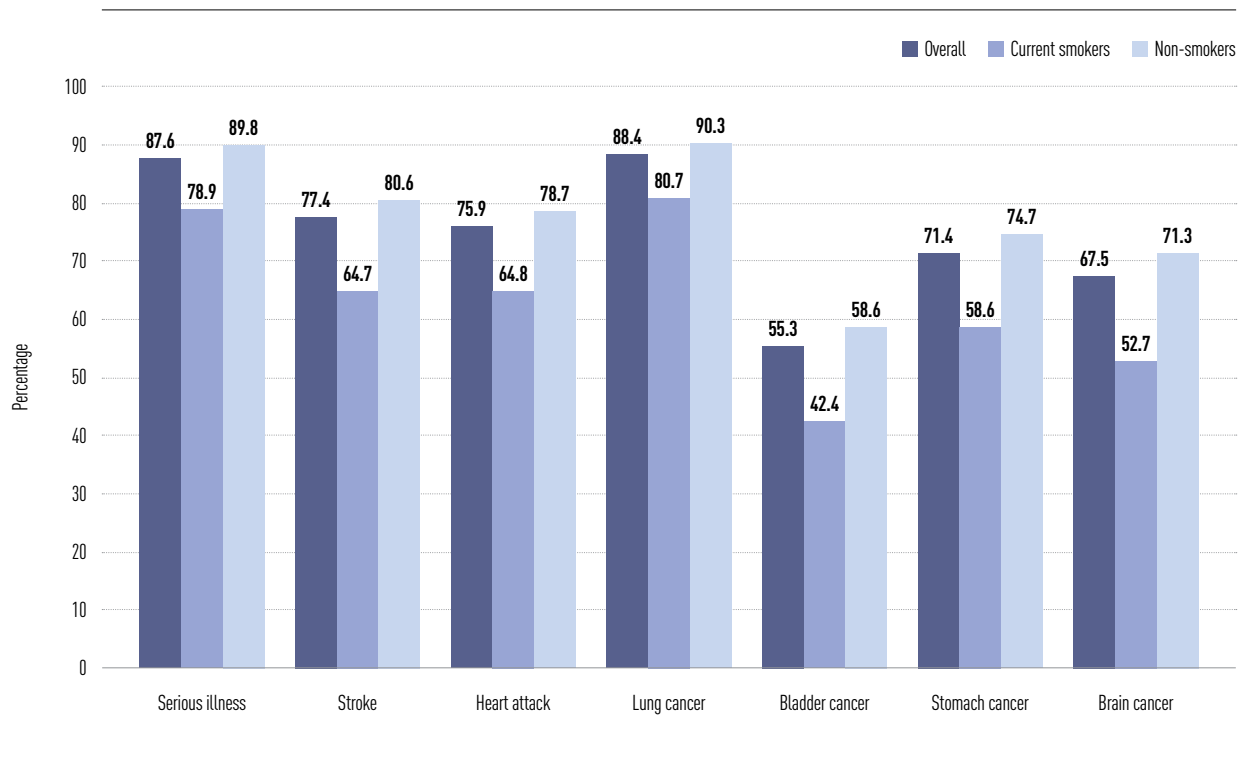
- Overall, 87.6% of adults aged 15 years and older believed that smoking tobacco causes serious illness.
  - Overall, 88.3% of non-smokers and 73.0% of smokers believed that smoking causes serious illness.
  - In general, 70.0% of adults (54.9% of smokers and 73.9% of non-smokers) believed that exposure to SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers.
  - Of all current smokers, 14.1% considered some types of cigarettes less harmful than others.
  - Among adults, 62.2% believed that smoking hookah with tobacco causes serious diseases.
  - Among smokeless tobacco users, 72.2% believed that smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness.
  - A total ban on smoking of any tobacco products in all indoor work and public places was supported by 73.4% of adults.
  - About two thirds (65.7%) supported increasing taxes on tobacco products.
  - An overwhelming majority (84.1%) supported a total ban on tobacco advertising.
- 

## 11.1 Beliefs about health hazards of smoking

**Fig. 11.1** shows the percentages of adults of Kazakhstan aged 15 years and older who believed that smoking tobacco causes serious illness. Based on the findings, 87.6% of adults aged 15 years and older believed that smoking tobacco causes serious illness (90.0% of females and 84.8% of males). Among current smokers, 78.9% believed so, compared to 89.8% of non-smokers. By age group, no statistically significant differences were observed; the percentages ranged between 86.6% for adults aged 15–24 to 88.2% for adults 65 years or older. An insignificant difference was observed in percentages of urban residents (87.9%) compared to rural residents (87.0%).

Education level affected respondents' beliefs about tobacco causing serious illness. The percentages of adults, by education level, who believed that smoking causes serious illness are detailed in Table A1.69 (see Annex 1).

**Fig. 11.1.** Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years who believe that smoking tobacco causes serious illness and various diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics



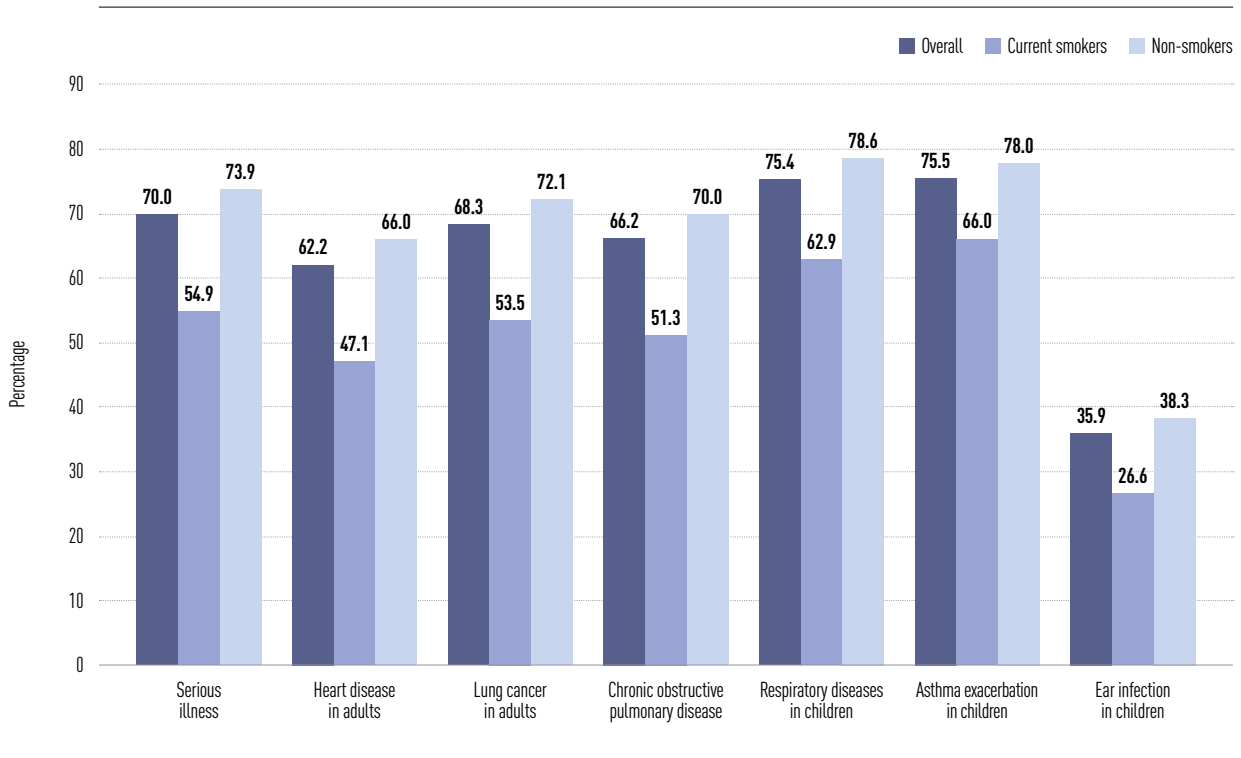
## 11.2 Beliefs about health hazards of SHS for non-smokers

Overall, 70.0% of adults believed that exposure to SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers (66.2% among males and 73.5% among females). In addition, 54.9% of smokers and 73.9% of non-smokers believed that exposure to SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers (67.1% of young adults aged 15–24 and 71.1% of adults aged 65 and over); 72.8% of rural residents believed that exposure to SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers, compared to 68.1% of urban residents (Fig. 11.2).

By education level, adults with a secondary and secondary technical/vocational education (71.8–71.3%) were more aware that exposure to SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers than those with a higher education (69.6%) or primary education (63.2%).

Additional data on percentage distributions of beliefs about exposure to SHS causing serious illness in non-smokers can be seen in Table A1.70 (see Annex 1).

**Fig 11.2.** Percentage of adults > 15 years old who believe that exposure to SHS causes serious illness and various diseases for non-smokers, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics



### 11.3 Beliefs about less harmful types of cigarettes

Overall, 7.8% of adults believed that some types of cigarettes are less harmful than others, with males (10.0%) being almost twice as likely to do so than females (5.8%). Among current smokers, 14.1% believed that some types of cigarettes are less harmful than others, while only 6.2% of non-smokers did so.

By residence, 8.6% of urban residents and 6.7% of rural residents believed that some types of cigarettes are less harmful than others. Additionally, 3.9% of adults with a primary education, or without an education, 6.6% of adults with a secondary education and 8.0% of adults with a higher education believed that some types of cigarettes were less harmful than others.

Overall, 89.9% of adults believed that cigarettes were addictive, of whom 91.2% were current smokers and 89.6% were non-smokers. There were no statistically significant differences by gender or age.

Based on the findings, 59.4% of adults with the lowest level of education (primary), 89.7% of adults with a secondary technical/vocational education and 93.2% of adults with a higher education believed that cigarettes were addictive (see Annex 1, Table A1.71).

#### **11.4 Beliefs about health hazards of smoking hookah with tobacco**

Among adults, 62.2% believed that smoking hookah with tobacco causes serious illness. This applied to 60.0% of males and 64.0% of females, 63.3% of rural residents and 61.4% of urban residents, and 49.3% of current tobacco smokers and 65.5% of non-smokers. Adults aged 65 years or older had the lowest percentage of understanding that smoking hookah with tobacco causes serious illness (56.7%). More adults with a higher education (67.6%) believed that smoking hookah causes serious illness compared to adults with a primary education (26.2%) (see Annex 1, Table A1.72).

Overall, 56.4% of adults were aware that smoking hookah with tobacco was addictive; this was perceived by 57.7% of females and 54.9% of males, and 43.6% of current smokers and 59.7% of non-smokers.

Smoking hookah with tobacco was considered less harmful than smoking regular cigarettes by 8.5% of adults (13.2% of current smokers, 7.3% of non-smokers, 10.3% of males, 6.8% of females, 9.5% of urban residents and 7.5% of rural residents). This belief became less popular with age. By education level, 9.8% of adults with a higher education believed that smoking hookah with tobacco is less harmful than smoking regular cigarettes, compared to 2.2% of those with a primary education.

#### **11.5 Beliefs about health hazards of smokeless tobacco**

Overall, 72.2% believed that smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness. This belief was shared by 73.1% of current smokeless tobacco users and 72.3% of non-users, 71.5% of males and 72.8% of females, and 72.0% of urban and 72.5% of rural residents. There were no statistically significant differences by age. By education level, 77.0% of adults with a higher education and 40.8% of those with a primary education were aware that smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness (see Annex 1, Table A1.73).

#### **11.6 Beliefs about health hazards of electronic cigarettes and HTPs**

Of all adults, 59.1% believed that using electronic cigarettes is addictive, with 49.9% of current smokers, 62.7% of non-smokers, 58.2% of males and 60.1% of females doing so.

Of adults aged 15 years and older, 20.2% considered electronic cigarettes less harmful than regular cigarettes (21.6% of males, 18.6% of females, 21.3% of urban residents and 17.8% of rural residents). By smoking status, 25.0% of current smokers and 18.4% of non-smokers considered electronic cigarettes less harmful than regular cigarettes. Table A1.74 (see Annex 1) presents detailed information on additional demographics.

Overall, 67.6% of adults believed that use of HTPs is addictive, with 57.2% of current smokers, 72.2% of non-smokers, 65.4% of males, 70.7% of females, 66.5% of urban residents and 70.6% of rural residents doing so. There were no statistically significant differences by age or education.

Of adults aged 15 years and older, 21.1% considered HTPs less harmful than regular cigarettes; this was believed by 29.1% of current smokers, 17.9% of non-smokers, 23.3% of males, 17.9% of females, 22.1% of urban residents and 18.4% of rural residents.

### **11.7 Support for tobacco control laws**

A law that would prohibit using any tobacco products and electronic cigarettes in all indoor work and public places was supported by 73.4% of adults, with 48.4% of current smokers and 79.8% of non-smokers doing so (*see Annex 1, Table A1.75*).

In addition, 65.7% supported increasing taxes on tobacco products; this was supported by 70.0% of females, 61.0% of males and 73.3% of non-smokers, but only 36.4% of current smokers (*see Annex 1, Table A1.76*).

In general, 84.1% supported a total ban on tobacco advertisements (86.4% of females and 81.0% of males, and 64.3% of current smokers and 86.4% of non-smokers).

Overall, 81.9% supported a ban on displaying tobacco products at points of sale (64.3% of current smokers and 84.4% of non-smokers).

Using plain (standardized) packaging for cigarettes was supported by 62.3% of adults (45.8% of current smokers and 6.6% of non-smokers).

Overall, 95.9% supported banning the sale of tobacco products within 100 m around schools.

### **11.8 Knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions: GATS 2014 compared to GATS 2019**

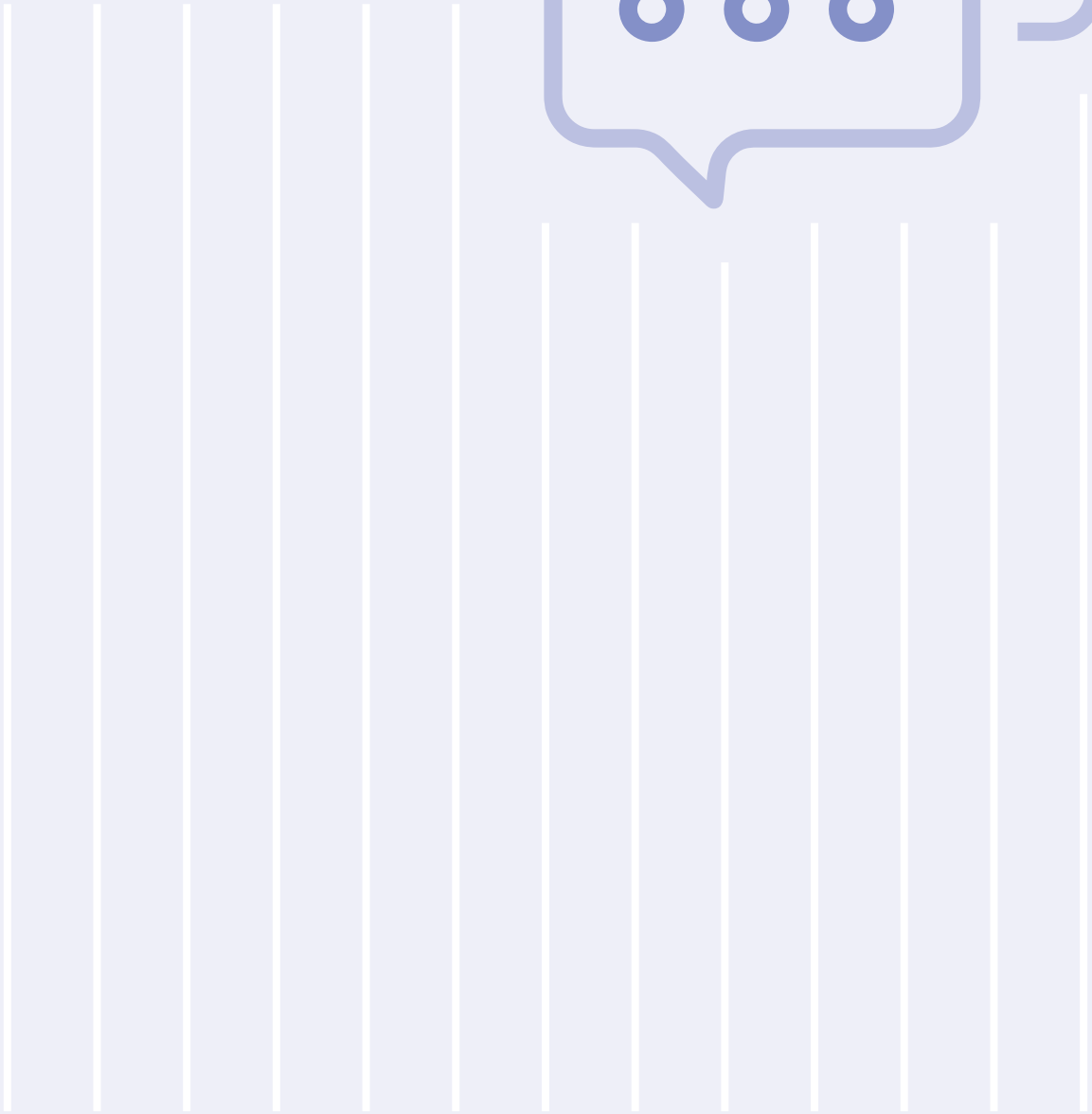
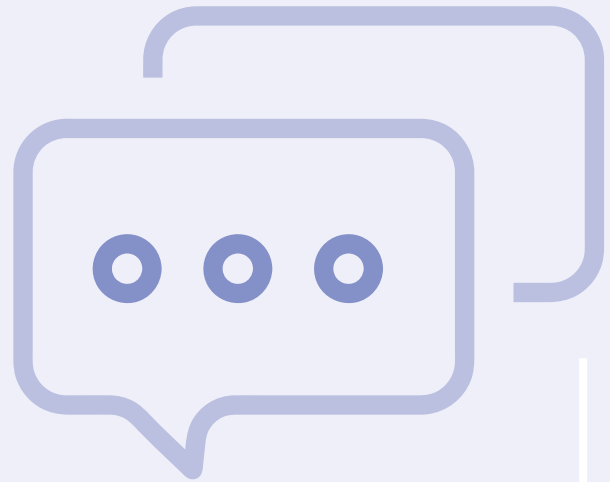
The percentage of adults who believed that smoking causes serious illness significantly increased, from 84.9% in 2014 to 87.6% in 2019. The percentage of current smokers who believed that smoking causes serious illness also significantly increased, from 73.0% to 78.9%, and the percentage among males went up from 79.1% to 84.8%.

Compared to 2014 (61.0%), a statistically significant increase was observed in 2019 (71.2%) in the overall percentage of adults who believed that smoking caused stroke, myocardial infarction and lung cancer. This was the case among current smokers (from 47.9% to 57.9%) and non-smokers (64.7% to 74.6%). A significant increase was observed in all demographic categories, with the highest relative increases being observed among males (26.9%) and rural residents (35.1%).

The percentage of adults who believed that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers decreased significantly, from 74.0% in 2014 to 70.0% in 2019. This was the case among females (from 81.5% to 73.5%), non-smokers (from 78.8% to 73.9%), urban residents (from 76.3% to 68.1%) and among adults with a higher education (from 77.3% to 69.6%) (*see Annex 1, Table A1.77*).



# 12. Discussion



The GATS is a global standard for systematically monitoring tobacco use among adults and tracking key indicators of tobacco control. The GATS survey data serve as the evidence base for informed action by governments to strengthen implementation of the WHO FCTC.

GATS was first conducted in Kazakhstan in 2014 as part of implementation of the WHO FCTC and the MPOWER package of measures. Its findings provided a baseline for monitoring tobacco use in the country and established a tobacco surveillance system that supported the policy-making process towards the achievement of the global voluntary target of a 30% relative reduction in tobacco use by 2025. GATS Kazakhstan 2019 is the second round of the survey and was conducted to assess the implementation of tobacco control policies over the previous five years and obtain updated representative data.

## 12.1 Tobacco use and prevention policies

Implementing a system of monitoring tobacco use trends and tobacco control policies is the first step towards an effective response to tobacco use in the country. An effective monitoring system combined with a strong resource base can support setting and implementing new policy measures and priorities and subsequently evaluating and measuring their outcomes.

From 2014 to 2019, significant relative decreases were observed in tobacco use among males (11.8% overall) and in daily tobacco use among males (13.1%). Over the same period, significant relative increases in tobacco use (42.3%) and daily tobacco use (49.7%) were observed among females. Manufactured cigarettes remained the most popular type of smoked tobacco. Similar differences in tobacco use among males and females are observed in other central Asian and eastern European countries, which may be attributed to cultural and religious aspects (19).

The WHO European Region has the highest tobacco smoking prevalence among women (19%) in the world. In some countries of the Region, such as Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom (19,20), the difference in smoking prevalence between men and women is insignificant. Between 2014 and 2019, a significant increase in tobacco use prevalence, both overall and daily, was observed among women in Kazakhstan. These findings underscore the need to develop tailored policies and interventions to reduce women's exposure to aggressive marketing by the tobacco industry (20,21).

Although no significant change in overall current tobacco use prevalence was observed from 2014 to 2019, the average age of daily smoking initiation among 20–34-year-old ever daily smokers significantly increased, from 18.6 years in 2014 to 19.8 in 2019 (a 6.4% relative increase), and the overall percentage of former daily smokers among males also increased significantly, from 5.5% in 2014 to 8.6% in 2019.

A significant increase was observed between 2014 to 2019 in the proportion of adults who smoke over 20 cigarettes per day, from 39.4% to 50.3%. The proportion of those who smoke their first cigarette within the first 30 minutes after waking up increased from 50.9% in 2014 to 57.5% in 2019. These findings indicate a high level of nicotine dependence among current cigarette smokers. At the same time, the overall percentage of smokers who were advised to quit smoking by health-care providers decreased significantly, from 46.6% in 2014 to 36.0% in 2019. These findings suggest that steps should be taken to increase tobacco-user demand for cessation services and ensure support of these services from health-care providers and the health-care system.

Based on the survey findings, the prevalence of hookah smoking among adults in Kazakhstan significantly decreased, from 2.9% in 2014 to 1.2% in 2019. This decrease was registered in the context of hookah being excluded from the category of tobacco products, the use of which was prohibited in bars, cafes and restaurants.

The percentage of adults who reported ever hearing about electronic cigarettes significantly decreased, from 53.7% in 2014 to 47.8% in 2019. No significant difference was observed in the prevalence of electronic cigarette use among adults between 2014 (1.7%) and 2019 (1.3%) (a 22.2% relative decrease); a 31.2% relative decrease in electronic cigarette use was observed among females and an 18.3% among males.

Among adults aged 15 years or older, 24.8% had ever heard about HTPs, with 31.2% of males and 19.1% of females; 3.9% of adults (5.9% of males and 2.0% of females) had ever used HTPs, of whom 0.6% were daily users. Overall, 1.0% of adults currently used HTPs.

A growing number of countries report that novel and emerging tobacco products such as HTPs and electronic cigarettes (ENDS and ENNDS) are becoming an increasing challenge in terms of enforcement. Globally, a variety of regulatory approaches has been used to regulate ENDS/ENNDS. In the WHO European Region, 57% of countries have established regulatory frameworks for ENDS/ENNDS (22). These products have been regulated as other tobacco products in Kazakhstan since July 2020 (13).

## 12.2 Protecting people from tobacco smoke

SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers. Exposure to SHS has many adverse health outcomes through non-smokers breathing other people's smoke. Reliable evidence shows that inhalation of SHS has the same effect on the cardiovascular system as active smoking (23) and can trigger asthma attacks in people with the condition (24). Children are more sensitive to the effects of SHS exposure as they are at increased risk of developing acute respiratory illness, asthma attacks and sudden infant death syndrome (25). Exposure to SHS also has a behavioural impact, with those who have been exposed to SHS for a period of time being more likely to begin using tobacco themselves (25).

Rigorous enforcement measures on compliance with the partial smoking ban in certain indoor public places may have resulted in significantly lower exposure to SHS in various public places, including government buildings, health-care facilities, public transport, colleges and universities, and schools, from 2014 to 2019. However, exposure to SHS increased significantly among those who visited bars and nightclubs, and only a minor change in SHS exposure was observed among those who visited restaurants. There was a significant decrease in the percentages of exposure to SHS at home and at the workplace.

There is strong evidence to suggest that implementing a total smoking ban provides significant health benefits (26), while partial bans or so-called harm-reduction strategies have limited effect. In Spain, for example, the prevalence of respiratory symptoms among hospitality workers decreased by an average of 72% in areas where smoking bans were in place (27). There is evidence to suggest that the implementation of smoke-free laws results in significant improvements in workers' lung health in as little as two months after a total smoking ban has been enacted (28,29).

Despite the significant progress in Kazakhstan over the past five years in the area of protecting the population from exposure to SHS, measures and mechanisms for the implementation and enforcement of the ban on smoking in indoor public places are needed to ensure a 100% smoke-free environment.

## 12.3 Offering help to quit tobacco use

Evidence suggests that cessation interventions integrated at different levels of the health-care system increase the likelihood of successful quitting. An important component of any tobacco control strategy is "offering help to quit tobacco use" (30).



Tobacco use reduction targets may not be achieved without current users quitting tobacco, and many tobacco users express a desire to quit. Based on the GATS 2019 findings, 56.7% of current smokers (daily and occasional) showed interest in quitting smoking at some point in the future. Among those who had quit smoking in the previous 12 months, 92.4% reported being concerned about their health. These findings support the fact that the majority of smokers would like to quit using tobacco but need the help of health-care professionals to do so.

At the same time, however, GATS 2014 and GATS 2019 findings show that interest in quitting tobacco use significantly decreased during the period, from 78.3% in 2014 to 56.7% in 2019. The overall percentage of smokers who visited health-care providers and were advised to quit smoking also decreased significantly, from 46.6% in 2014 to 36.0% in 2019. These findings point to health system barriers and ineffective implementation of existing cessation support services.

An additional barrier is the high levels of nicotine dependence in current smokers. Nicotine dependence is a chronic disease that often requires specialized interventions and multiple quit attempts. Effective treatment that combines specialized counselling with pharmacotherapy can significantly increase successful quit attempts. It is essential that health-care providers continuously ask and document the tobacco use status of all patients and offer tobacco cessation advice to each tobacco user (31,32).

## **12.4 Warning about the dangers of tobacco**

The guidelines for implementation of Article 11 of the WHO FCTC (Packaging and labelling of tobacco products) specify that health warnings about the dangers of smoking on tobacco packaging should be large (65% or more), visible and legible. Large pictorial health warnings on cigarette packages increase awareness of the health risks related to tobacco use and motivation to quit (33). Evidence-based packaging warnings are needed to communicate the health risks of smoking. Smokers, as consumers, have the right to this information. The majority of smokers are not aware of the many health consequences associated with smoking. Surveys show that smokers are more aware of tobacco-related conditions (such as heart disease and lung cancer) in countries where large pictorial warnings are used (34–37).

Among current tobacco smokers, 86.5% had noticed health warning images on cigarette packages (health warning images covered 50% of the cigarette package at the time of the survey) in 2019. The proportion of current smokers who thought about quitting due to health warning images on cigarette packages decreased significantly, from 51.3% in 2014 to 34.4% in 2019.

Overall, 86.7% of adults aged 15 and over believed that tobacco smoking caused serious illness (84.8% of males and 90.0% of females, and 78.9% of current smokers and 89.8% of non-smokers).

Seventy per cent of adults (54.9% of smokers and 73.9% of non-smokers) believed that SHS caused serious illness in non-smokers, with males having lower percentages (66.2%) than females (73.5%).

Among adults, 62.2% believed that smoking hookah with tobacco caused serious illness, and 56.4% were aware of its addictiveness. Overall, 72.2% believed that smokeless tobacco use caused serious illness.

Of all adults, 59.1% believed that using electronic cigarettes is addictive and 20.2% considered electronic cigarettes less harmful than regular cigarettes. Of the adult population who had ever heard of HTPs, 67.6% were aware that these products are addictive and 21.1% considered them less harmful than regular cigarettes.

## 12.5 Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

Advertising and promotion of tobacco products maintain social acceptability and impede efforts to raise people's awareness regarding the harms of tobacco use (33). In recent years, increasing concerns have been raised about tobacco promotion on the Internet and social media sites. Tobacco product advertisements that are delivered through the Internet and social media are effective in reaching young people and adolescents due to insufficient regulation. The survey findings show that the percentage of young adults aged 15–24 who had noticed tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship in the previous 30 days increased significantly in 2019 compared to 2014 (a 57.2% relative increase). These findings can inform future tobacco control policies and be used to strengthen existing ones.

Tobacco advertisements at points of sale were noticed by 77.6% relatively more young adults aged 15–24 in 2019 than in 2014. Tobacco marketing is designed mainly to target children and young people. It is a well known tactic to recruit new potential customers and create new markets for tobacco products (38,39). To protect children from tobacco marketing, all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship must be limited, and steps must be taken to make tobacco-free lifestyles a social norm.

Overall, 21.3% of adults in 2019 had noticed any in-store tobacco advertising or promotion, which is significantly higher than in 2014 (15.4%). The proportion of adults who had noticed any tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship also increased, from 25.7% in 2014 to 35.8% in 2019. Increased exposure to the promotion and advertising of tobacco products therefore could increase the likelihood of non-smokers, especially among younger adults and females, beginning to use them.

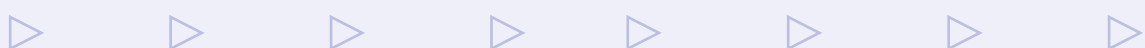
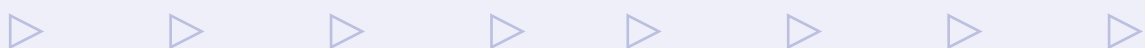
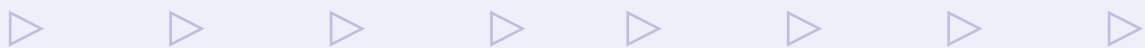
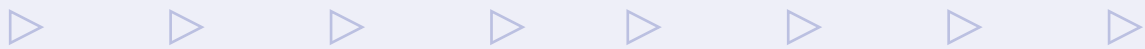
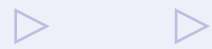
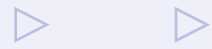
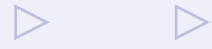
## 12.6 Raising taxes on tobacco

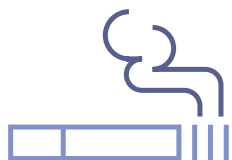
Country experiences show that raising tobacco taxes is a highly effective way of driving down tobacco use and improving public health outcomes while increasing government revenues. Tax increases raise the price of tobacco products, forcing people to use less, which subsequently leads to a decrease in smoking prevalence and morbidity and an associated economic gain through, for example, reduced health-care costs. This is supported by evidence from many countries that have implemented tobacco tax increases. Significant increases in tobacco prices are the most cost-effective measure to prevent initiation, especially among young people (40,41).

The adjusted average cost for 20 cigarettes increased from 346.3 tenge in 2014 to 428 tenge in 2019. This was achieved through the annual increase in the minimal retail price of cigarettes and taxes by the Government of Kazakhstan. The average cigarette expenditure per month among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes was 8897.4 tenge. Despite the price and tax increases, tobacco products in Kazakhstan remain largely affordable. Fourteen per cent of current cigarette smokers reported that they would think about quitting smoking tobacco if the price of a pack of cigarettes rose to 500–700 tenge, 12.2% to 1000 tenge, 15.7% to 1500 tenge, 8.9% to 2000 tenge and 16.1% to over 2000 tenge.

In accordance with the guidelines on implementation of Article 6 of the WHO FCTC (Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco) (42), when establishing or increasing their national levels of tobacco taxation, Parties to the WHO FCTC should make tobacco products less affordable over time to reduce tobacco consumption. Tobacco tax adjustments should be implemented on a regular basis. Parties should implement the simplest and most efficient tobacco taxation system (42).

# 13. Conclusions





In 2019, 21.5% (2.8 million) of the adult population aged 15 years or older (38.3% of males and 6.4% of females) in Kazakhstan reported current tobacco use in any form. The overall prevalence of current tobacco use (smoking, smokeless and/or heated tobacco) in Kazakhstan did not change significantly, from 22.9% in 2014 to 21.5% in 2019. A significant relative decrease among males (11.8%) and a significant relative increase among females (42.3%) nevertheless were observed over the 2014–2019 period.



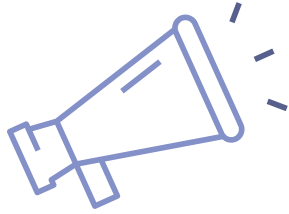
Rigorous enforcement measures on compliance with the partial smoking ban in certain indoor public places may have resulted in significantly lower exposure to SHS in various public places, including workplaces and public transportation, from 2014 to 2019. There was no change in SHS exposure among those who visited restaurants (from 27.6% to 24.3%), however, and a significant increase among those who visited bars and nightclubs (from 70.4% to 78.3%).



Cessation interventions integrated at different levels of the health-care system increase the likelihood of successful quitting. The overall proportion of smokers who had visited a health-care provider in the previous 12 months and had been advised to quit smoking, however, decreased significantly over time (from 46.6% in 2014 to 36.0% in 2019).



Large (65% or larger) text and pictorial health warnings on cigarette packages increase awareness of the health risks related to tobacco use and motivation to quit. Among current tobacco smokers, 86.5% had noticed health-warning images on cigarette packages in 2019 (health-warning images cover 50% of the cigarette package), but the proportion of current smokers who thought about quitting due to health-warning images decreased significantly, from 51.3% in 2014 to 34.4% in 2019.



Advertising and promotion of tobacco products maintain social acceptability and impede efforts to raise people's awareness regarding the harms of tobacco use. Overall, 21.3% of adults in 2019 had noticed any in-store tobacco advertising or promotion, which is significantly higher than in 2014 (15.4%). The proportion of adults who had noticed any tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship also increased, from 25.7% in 2014 to 35.8% in 2019. Increased exposure to the promotion and advertising of tobacco products therefore could increase the likelihood of non-smokers, especially those among younger adults and females, beginning to use them.



The adjusted average cost for 20 cigarettes increased from 346.3 tenge in 2014 to 428 tenge in 2019. This was achieved through the annual increase in minimal retail price of cigarettes and taxes by the Government of Kazakhstan. Despite the price and tax increases, tobacco products in Kazakhstan remain largely affordable. Significantly increasing the prices of tobacco products is the most effective measure to reduce tobacco use and prevent initiation, particularly among young people. Further increasing the prices of tobacco products is supported by most of the Kazakhstan population (65.7%).



Tobacco control measures are actively supported by adults, including by smokers. Similar to the survey outcomes in other countries, 73.4% of adults in the survey on Kazakhstan supported a law that would prohibit smoking of any tobacco products in all indoor work and public places, 95.9% supported a ban on the sale of tobacco products within 100 m of schools, 84.1% supported a total ban on tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship, 81.9% supported a ban on displaying tobacco products at points of sale, 65.7% supported increasing taxes on tobacco products and 62.3% supported using plain packaging for cigarettes.



# 14. Recommendations



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## Control policies

Comprehensive tobacco control policies that apply to all tobacco- and nicotine-containing products should be implemented to protect public health and create a healthier future for all people in Kazakhstan.



## Cessation services

Affordable tobacco cessation services should be integrated into the universal health coverage strategy and implemented at best-practice level to provide comprehensive support for tobacco and nicotine product users seeking cessation assistance.



## Control laws

To protect children and non-smoking citizens of Kazakhstan from the harmful effects of tobacco smoke, a 100% smoke-free environment should be ensured through the implementation of tobacco control laws that apply to all tobacco products, including HTPs and electronic cigarettes.



## Tax policies

Effective tax policies that apply to all tobacco and nicotine products, including HTPs and electronic cigarettes, should be implemented to reduce their availability. Significantly increasing the prices of tobacco products is the most effective measure to reduce tobacco use and prevent initiation, particularly among young people.



## Complete ban

A complete ban on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship should be implemented, with effective mechanisms to limit tobacco industry interference. Consideration should be given to introducing plain packaging to improve the effectiveness of tobacco warnings.



## Awareness campaigns

Public awareness campaigns should be implemented to raise population awareness of the health damage caused by tobacco use and exposure to SHS and the benefits of quitting tobacco use, and to encourage people to use tobacco cessation services.

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**Table A1.1.** Percentage distribution of current tobacco users ≥15 years old, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Type of current tobacco use									Total
	Current tobacco users <sup>1</sup>	Smoked only	Smokeless only	Heated tobacco products only	Both smoked and smokeless	Both smoked and heated tobacco products	Both smokeless and heated tobacco products	Smoked, smokeless, and heated tobacco products		
	Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>OVERALL</b>	21.5 (20.5, 22.6)	89.5 (87.9, 90.9)	2.7 (2.0, 3.5)	1.9 (1.3, 2.7)	3.2 (2.5, 4.2)	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	100	
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	38.3 (36.4, 40.2)	89.6 (87.9, 91.2)	3.0 (2.2, 3.9)	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)	3.8 (2.9, 4.9)	2.0 (1.4, 2.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	100	
Female	6.4 (5.6, 7.4)	88.8 (84.9, 91.8)	1.1 (0.3, 3.4)	4.8 (3.1, 7.4)	0.3 (0.0, 2.1)	4.1 (2.4, 6.9)	0.0 N/A	0.9 (0.2, 4.4)	100	
<b>Age (years)</b>										
15-24	10.5 (8.8, 12.4)	82.6 (75.1, 88.2)	5.0 (2.3, 10.9)	1.7 (0.6, 5.3)	3.0 (1.0, 8.3)	6.3 (3.2, 12.1)	1.2 (0.2, 8.3)	0.0 N/A	100	
25-44	25.8 (24.2, 27.4)	88.3 (86.2, 90.1)	2.1 (1.4, 3.1)	3.0 (1.9, 4.5)	3.3 (2.2, 4.7)	3.1 (2.2, 4.3)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	100	
45-64	26.2 (24.3, 28.2)	93.5 (91.2, 95.3)	2.1 (1.2, 3.6)	0.7 (0.3, 2.0)	2.8 (1.8, 4.3)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.0, 2.3)	100	
65+	11.1 (9.3, 13.3)	85.9 (78.3, 91.1)	7.5 (4.2, 13.2)	0.0 N/A	6.3 (3.0, 12.7)	0.3 (0.0, 2.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100	
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	23.8 (22.4, 25.3)	89.8 (87.9, 91.4)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	2.5 (1.7, 3.7)	2.8 (2.0, 3.8)	3.3 (2.5, 4.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)	100	
Rural	18.1 (16.6, 19.7)	88.9 (86.0, 91.3)	5.4 (3.9, 7.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	4.2 (2.8, 6.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.0 N/A	0.5 (0.1, 2.0)	100	
<b>Education Level<sup>2</sup></b>										
Primary or less	16.9 (9.5, 28.3)	98.3 (87.8, 99.8)	1.7 (0.2, 12.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100	
Secondary general	24.1 (21.8, 26.6)	88.3 (84.5, 91.3)	5.1 (3.4, 7.5)	1.2 (0.4, 3.4)	4.0 (2.4, 6.7)	0.9 (0.3, 2.4)	0.0 N/A	0.5 (0.1, 3.6)	100	
Secondary vocational	27.1 (25.3, 29.0)	91.4 (89.0, 93.3)	2.3 (1.4, 3.6)	0.9 (0.4, 1.6)	4.1 (2.8, 6.0)	1.4 (0.7, 2.9)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100	
Higher	20.9 (19.3, 22.6)	89.7 (86.8, 92.0)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	3.8 (2.3, 6.1)	1.8 (1.0, 3.2)	3.4 (2.3, 5.1)	0.0 N/A	0.5 (0.2, 1.4)	100	

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers, smokeless users, or heated tobacco users.  
<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.  
 N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.2.** Percentage and number of adults ≥ 15 years, by detailed tobacco smoking status and gender

Smoking status	Overall		Male		Female	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
<b>CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKER</b>	20.4 (19.4, 21.5)	2 708.5	36.5 (34.6, 38.4)	2 286.7	6.0 (5.3, 6.9)	421.9
Daily smoker	17.1 (16.2, 18.1)	2 275.6	31.3 (29.4, 33.2)	1 959.0	4.5 (3.9, 5.2)	316.6
Occasional smoker	3.3 (2.8, 3.7)	432.9	5.2 (4.5, 6.1)	327.6	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	105.3
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	1.4 (1.2, 1.7)	187.9	2.3 (1.9, 2.9)	146.4	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	41.5
Occasional smoker, never daily	1.8 (1.6, 2.2)	245.0	2.9 (2.4, 3.5)	181.2	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	63.8
<b>NONSMOKER</b>	79.6 (78.5, 80.6)	10 573.2	63.5 (61.6, 65.4)	3 981.9	94.0 (93.1, 94.7)	6 591.3
Former daily smoker	5.1 (4.6, 5.7)	681.5	8.6 (7.6, 9.7)	539.9	2.0 (1.7, 2.4)	141.6
Never daily smoker	74.5 (73.3, 75.6)	9 891.8	54.9 (52.9, 57.0)	3 442.1	92.0 (91.0, 92.8)	6 449.7
Former occasional smoker	3.9 (3.4, 4.4)	513.5	5.3 (4.5, 6.2)	331.4	2.6 (2.2, 3.1)	182.1
Never smoker	70.6 (69.3, 71.9)	9 378.2	49.6 (47.5, 51.8)	3 110.6	89.4 (88.3, 90.4)	6 267.6

Note: Current tobacco smoking includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smoking.

**Table A1.3.** Percentage and number of adults > 15 years, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status and gender

Smokeless tobacco use status	Overall		Male		Female	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
<b>Current smokeless tobacco user</b>	1.4 (1.1, 1.6)	178.7	2.7 (2.2, 3.3)	168.5	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	10.1
Daily user	0.5 (0.4, 0.7)	67.0	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)	65.4	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	1.6
Occasional user	0.8 (0.7, 1.1)	111.7	1.7 (1.3, 2.2)	103.2	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	8.5
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	38.7	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	34.8	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	3.9
Occasional user, never daily	0.6 (0.4, 0.7)	72.9	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	68.3	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	4.6
<b>Nonuser of smokeless tobacco</b>	98.6 (98.4, 98.9)	13 001.6	97.3 (96.7, 97.8)	6 046.1	99.9 (99.6, 100)	6 955.4
Former daily user	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	51.8	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	48.3	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	3.5
Never daily user	98.3 (97.9, 98.6)	12 949.7	96.5 (95.8, 97.1)	5 997.8	99.8 (99.5, 99.9)	6 951.9
Former occasional user	1.6 (1.3, 1.9)	206.6	3.1 (2.5, 3.8)	191.2	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	15.4
Never user	96.7 (96.2, 97.1)	12 743.1	93.4 (92.4, 94.3)	5 806.6	99.6 (99.3, 99.8)	6 936.5

Note: Current smokeless tobacco use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.

**Table A1.4.** Percentage of adults > 15 years who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Type of cigarette		Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
			Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>OVERALL</b>	20.4 (19.4, 21.5)	19.9 (18.9, 20.9)	19.8 (18.8, 20.8)	1.2 (0.9, 1.5)	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	1.0 (0.8, 1.4)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	9.6 (8.0, 11.4)	8.8 (7.3, 10.5)	8.6 (7.2, 10.4)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	1.6 (1.0, 2.7)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)
15-18	3.7 (2.0, 6.7)	3.0 (1.5, 6.1)	3.0 (1.5, 6.1)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)	0.8 (0.2, 2.5)	0.0 N/A
19-24	11.7 (9.8, 14.0)	10.8 (9.0, 13.0)	10.7 (8.8, 12.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)	1.9 (1.1, 3.2)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)
25-44	24.3 (22.8, 25.9)	23.7 (22.2, 25.3)	23.7 (22.2, 25.3)	1.2 (0.8, 1.6)	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)
45-64	25.3 (23.4, 27.3)	25.0 (23.1, 27.1)	24.8 (22.9, 26.8)	1.7 (1.1, 2.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)
65+	10.3 (8.5, 12.4)	10.2 (8.4, 12.3)	10.0 (8.3, 12.1)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	22.8 (21.4, 24.2)	22.3 (20.9, 23.7)	22.2 (20.9, 23.6)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)
Rural	16.9 (15.4, 18.4)	16.4 (15.0, 18.0)	16.3 (14.8, 17.8)	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>						
Primary or less	16.6 (9.2, 28.1)	16.6 (9.2, 28.1)	16.6 (9.2, 28.1)	2.2 (0.5, 9.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Secondary general	22.4 (20.2, 24.9)	22.1 (19.9, 24.6)	21.8 (19.6, 24.2)	2.1 (1.4, 3.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	1.3 (0.8, 2.4)
Secondary vocational	26.1 (24.3, 28.0)	25.7 (23.9, 27.6)	25.7 (23.9, 27.6)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)
Higher	19.9 (18.3, 21.6)	19.3 (17.7, 21.0)	19.3 (17.7, 20.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	1.2 (0.9, 1.8)
<b>MALE</b>	36.5 (34.6, 38.4)	35.7 (33.9, 37.7)	35.5 (33.6, 37.5)	2.0 (1.5, 2.7)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	15.2 (12.6, 18.3)	14.3 (11.7, 17.3)	14.0 (11.5, 17.0)	1.0 (0.5, 2.1)	2.4 (1.4, 4.1)	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)
15-18	5.4 (2.7, 10.5)	4.9 (2.3, 10.0)	4.9 (2.3, 10.0)	0.5 (0.1, 3.2)	0.7 (0.2, 3.3)	0.0 N/A
19-24	19.5 (15.9, 23.6)	18.3 (14.9, 22.4)	18.0 (14.5, 22.0)	1.3 (0.6, 2.8)	3.1 (1.8, 5.2)	1.2 (0.5, 3.0)
25-44	40.7 (38.0, 43.4)	39.7 (37.1, 42.4)	39.7 (37.1, 42.4)	2.0 (1.4, 2.8)	2.7 (1.9, 3.7)	2.6 (1.9, 3.6)
45-64	47.6 (44.3, 50.9)	47.1 (43.8, 50.5)	46.7 (43.4, 50.0)	2.6 (1.8, 3.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.5)	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)
65+	26.4 (22.0, 31.3)	26.0 (21.8, 30.8)	25.7 (21.5, 30.4)	2.6 (1.4, 4.6)	0.4 (0.1, 2.8)	1.0 (0.3, 3.1)



**Table A1.4.** Contd.

<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	40.6 (38.1, 43.1)	39.7 (37.2, 42.2)	39.5 (37.1, 42.1)	1.7 (1.1, 2.5)	2.6 (1.8, 3.7)	1.9 (1.3, 2.7)
Rural	31.1 (28.3, 34.0)	30.5 (27.7, 33.4)	30.2 (27.4, 33.1)	2.5 (1.7, 3.7)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	1.8 (1.0, 3.1)
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>						
Primary or less	38.5 (22.2, 57.9)	38.5 (22.2, 57.9)	38.5 (22.2, 57.9)	5.3 (1.1, 21.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Secondary general	40.3 (36.4, 44.3)	39.7 (35.7, 43.7)	39.1 (35.2, 43.1)	3.3 (2.2, 5.0)	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)	2.2 (1.2, 3.9)
Secondary vocational	45.3 (42.2, 48.4)	44.7 (41.7, 47.8)	44.6 (41.6, 47.7)	2.4 (1.7, 3.5)	1.5 (0.9, 2.3)	1.8 (1.2, 2.8)
Higher	38.3 (35.3, 41.4)	37.4 (34.4, 40.4)	37.3 (34.3, 40.4)	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	2.7 (1.9, 3.9)	2.3 (1.5, 3.6)
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Kazakh	33.8 (31.6, 36.0)	33.0 (30.9, 35.3)	33.0 (30.8, 35.2)	1.8 (1.3, 2.6)	1.8 (1.3, 2.6)	2.0 (1.4, 2.8)
Russian	47.8 (43.8, 51.9)	47.1 (43.1, 51.1)	46.7 (42.7, 50.7)	2.6 (1.7, 4.0)	1.8 (1.0, 3.1)	1.7 (0.9, 2.9)
Other	38.5 (32.7, 44.6)	37.7 (32.0, 43.8)	36.6 (31.1, 42.6)	2.4 (1.2, 4.9)	1.9 (0.7, 5.3)	1.0 (0.4, 2.7)
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	35.9 (32.1, 39.9)	35.6 (31.8, 39.6)	35.4 (31.6, 39.4)	3.1 (1.9, 5.2)	0.8 (0.3, 1.9)	1.3 (0.4, 3.7)
Low	34.8 (31.0, 38.8)	34.5 (30.7, 38.4)	34.2 (30.5, 38.2)	2.2 (1.4, 3.6)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	1.4 (0.7, 3.0)
Middle	35.6 (31.2, 40.2)	34.5 (30.2, 39.2)	34.5 (30.2, 39.2)	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)	2.2 (1.1, 4.5)	1.8 (0.9, 3.5)
High	36.7 (33.4, 40.0)	35.6 (32.4, 38.9)	35.5 (32.4, 38.9)	1.9 (1.1, 3.1)	2.5 (1.6, 3.8)	2.3 (1.5, 3.6)
Highest	39.4 (35.1, 44.0)	38.6 (34.3, 43.1)	38.0 (33.7, 42.4)	1.5 (0.7, 3.1)	1.9 (1.0, 3.8)	2.2 (1.3, 3.5)
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>6.0 (5.3, 6.9)</b>	<b>5.7 (5.0, 6.6)</b>	<b>5.7 (5.0, 6.5)</b>	<b>0.4 (0.2, 0.9)</b>	<b>0.6 (0.4, 0.9)</b>	<b>0.3 (0.1, 0.7)</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	3.7 (2.6, 5.4)	3.0 (2.0, 4.5)	3.0 (2.0, 4.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.8 (0.3, 1.9)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)
15-18	1.3 (0.3, 5.2)	0.5 (0.1, 3.3)	0.5 (0.1, 3.3)	0.0 N/A	0.8 (0.1, 5.5)	0.0 N/A
19-24	4.4 (3.0, 6.5)	3.8 (2.5, 5.7)	3.8 (2.5, 5.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.8 (0.3, 2.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)
25-44	8.4 (7.2, 9.8)	8.1 (7.0, 9.4)	8.1 (7.0, 9.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)
45-64	6.3 (4.9, 8.1)	6.2 (4.9, 7.9)	6.1 (4.8, 7.7)	0.9 (0.3, 2.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.6 (0.2, 2.2)
65+	1.1 (0.6, 2.2)	1.1 (0.6, 2.2)	1.1 (0.6, 2.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	8.0 (7.0, 9.3)	7.7 (6.7, 9.0)	7.7 (6.7, 9.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)
Rural	2.8 (2.0, 4.0)	2.6 (1.8, 3.6)	2.5 (1.8, 3.5)	0.5 (0.1, 2.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.9)
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>						
Primary or less	0.8 (0.1, 5.2)	0.8 (0.1, 5.2)	0.8 (0.1, 5.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Secondary general	5.6 (4.0, 7.8)	5.6 (4.0, 7.8)	5.5 (4.0, 7.6)	1.0 (0.3, 3.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.5 (0.1, 3.0)
Secondary vocational	7.2 (5.9, 8.7)	7.0 (5.7, 8.6)	7.0 (5.7, 8.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
Higher	6.5 (5.4, 7.9)	6.2 (5.1, 7.6)	6.2 (5.1, 7.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.9 (0.5, 1.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Kazakh	3.6 (2.9, 4.5)	3.3 (2.7, 4.1)	3.3 (2.7, 4.1)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)
Russian	13.3 (11.4, 15.6)	13.1 (11.1, 15.3)	13.1 (11.1, 15.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)
Other	7.5 (5.6, 10.1)	7.5 (5.6, 10.1)	7.5 (5.6, 10.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.5)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)	0.0 N/A
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	4.2 (3.1, 5.6)	3.7 (2.7, 5.1)	3.6 (2.6, 4.9)	0.5 (0.2, 1.4)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	0.3 (0.0, 1.5)
Low	4.8 (3.5, 6.5)	4.7 (3.4, 6.4)	4.7 (3.4, 6.4)	0.7 (0.2, 2.0)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.5)
Middle	9.2 (7.6, 11.2)	9.0 (7.4, 10.9)	9.0 (7.4, 10.9)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)
High	6.1 (4.9, 7.5)	5.7 (4.6, 7.2)	5.7 (4.6, 7.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)
Highest	5.7 (4.1, 7.8)	5.5 (3.9, 7.6)	5.5 (3.9, 7.6)	0.4 (0.1, 2.3)	0.6 (0.2, 1.9)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)

Note: Current tobacco smoking includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smoking.

<sup>1</sup> Includes manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.

<sup>2</sup> Includes pipes, cigars/cigarillos, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.5.** Number of adults ≥ 15 years who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Type of cigarette		Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
Number in thousands						
<b>OVERALL</b>	2 708.5	2 643.2	2 628.5	155.9	157.9	136.4
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	225.6	206.2	203.3	12.8	37.8	11.7
15-18	23.0	19.0	19.0	1.7	4.8	0.0
19-24	202.5	187.2	184.3	11.2	32.9	11.7
25-44	1 353.8	1 320.3	1 319.4	64.3	100.6	78.7
45-64	973.5	963.0	953.8	64.6	17.3	40.7
65+	155.7	153.7	152.0	14.1	2.2	5.3
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	1 797.2	1 754.7	1 748.5	75.6	130.4	78.5
Rural	911.4	888.5	880.0	80.3	27.5	58.0
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>						
Primary or less	25.1	25.1	25.1	3.4	0.0	0.0
Secondary general	589.6	581.2	572.7	55.7	12.4	35.3
Secondary vocational	1 051.2	1 037.0	1 035.1	55.3	40.1	38.0
Higher	817.1	793.7	792.3	28.7	67.6	51.4
<b>MALE</b>	2 286.7	2 240.5	2 227.0	125.9	115.4	115.4
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	182.8	171.4	168.5	12.2	28.5	10.1
15-18	19.7	17.7	17.7	1.7	2.7	0.0
19-24	163.1	153.7	150.8	10.5	25.8	10.1
25-44	1 116.3	1 091.5	1 090.6	53.7	73.2	72.0
45-64	842.5	834.6	826.6	45.9	11.5	28.1
65+	145.0	143.0	141.3	14.1	2.2	5.3
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	1 452.0	1 421.8	1 415.7	59.1	93.4	66.7
Rural	834.7	818.6	811.3	66.7	22.0	48.7
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>						
Primary or less	24.4	24.4	24.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Secondary general	513.1	505.1	497.8	41.8	10.4	28.0
Secondary vocational	905.3	894.2	892.3	48.4	29.2	36.7
Higher	661.0	645.3	644.0	20.2	47.3	40.5
<b>FEMALE</b>	421.9	402.8	401.5	30.0	42.5	21.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	42.7	34.8	34.8	0.7	9.3	1.6
15-18	3.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	2.1	0.0
19-24	39.4	33.6	33.6	0.7	7.2	1.6
25-44	237.4	228.9	228.9	10.6	27.4	6.7
45-64	131.1	128.4	127.2	18.7	5.8	12.6
65+	10.7	10.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	345.2	332.8	332.8	16.4	37.0	11.7
Rural	76.7	69.9	68.7	13.6	5.5	9.3
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>						
Primary or less	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary general	76.4	76.1	74.9	13.9	2.0	7.3
Secondary vocational	145.9	142.8	142.8	6.9	10.9	1.3
Higher	156.1	148.4	148.4	8.5	20.3	10.9

Note: Current tobacco smoking includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smoking.

<sup>1</sup> Includes manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.

<sup>2</sup> Includes pipes, cigars/cigarillos, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

**Table A1.6.** Percentage distribution of adults > 15 years, by tobacco smoking frequency, gender and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Tobacco smoking frequency			Total
	Daily	Occasional <sup>1</sup>	Nonsmoker	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>OVERALL</b>	17.1 (16.2, 18.1)	3.3 (2.8, 3.7)	79.6 (78.5, 80.6)	100
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	6.9 (5.6, 8.4)	2.7 (1.9, 3.9)	90.4 (88.6, 92.0)	100
15-18	1.1 (0.4, 3.0)	2.5 (1.1, 5.6)	96.3 (93.3, 98.0)	100
19-24	9.0 (7.3, 11.0)	2.8 (1.8, 4.2)	88.3 (86.0, 90.2)	100
25-44	19.8 (18.3, 21.4)	4.5 (3.9, 5.3)	75.7 (74.1, 77.2)	100
45-64	22.8 (20.9, 24.8)	2.5 (1.9, 3.3)	74.7 (72.7, 76.6)	100
65+	8.9 (7.2, 11.0)	1.4 (0.8, 2.3)	89.7 (87.6, 91.5)	100
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	18.8 (17.5, 20.2)	4.0 (3.4, 4.7)	77.2 (75.8, 78.6)	100
Rural	14.7 (13.3, 16.2)	2.2 (1.7, 2.8)	83.1 (81.6, 84.6)	100
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>				
Primary or less	14.5 (8.2, 24.5)	2.1 (0.7, 5.7)	83.4 (71.9, 90.8)	100
Secondary general	20.5 (18.2, 23.0)	2.0 (1.4, 2.7)	77.6 (75.1, 79.8)	100
Secondary vocational	22.7 (21.0, 24.6)	3.4 (2.7, 4.2)	73.9 (72.0, 75.7)	100
Higher	15.5 (14.1, 17.1)	4.3 (3.6, 5.3)	80.1 (78.4, 81.7)	100
<b>MALE</b>	31.3 (29.4, 33.2)	5.2 (4.5, 6.1)	63.5 (61.6, 65.4)	100
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	10.9 (8.7, 13.6)	4.3 (2.9, 6.3)	84.8 (81.7, 87.4)	100
15-18	1.6 (0.5, 4.9)	3.8 (1.5, 8.9)	94.6 (89.5, 97.3)	100
19-24	15.0 (11.9, 18.7)	4.5 (2.8, 7.0)	80.5 (76.4, 84.1)	100
25-44	34.0 (31.4, 36.7)	6.6 (5.5, 7.9)	59.3 (56.6, 62.0)	100
45-64	43.2 (39.9, 46.7)	4.3 (3.2, 5.8)	52.4 (49.1, 55.7)	100
65+	23.3 (19.1, 28.0)	3.1 (1.8, 5.4)	73.6 (68.7, 78.0)	100
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	34.3 (31.8, 36.8)	6.3 (5.2, 7.6)	59.4 (56.9, 61.9)	100
Rural	27.2 (24.5, 30.1)	3.8 (2.9, 4.9)	68.9 (66.0, 71.7)	100
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>				
Primary or less	33.6 (19.8, 50.9)	4.9 (1.8, 12.5)	61.5 (42.1, 77.8)	100
Secondary general	36.9 (32.9, 41.1)	3.4 (2.3, 4.8)	59.7 (55.7, 63.6)	100
Secondary vocational	39.8 (36.8, 43.0)	5.5 (4.3, 6.9)	54.7 (51.6, 57.8)	100
Higher	31.2 (28.3, 34.3)	7.0 (5.6, 8.7)	61.7 (58.6, 64.7)	100
<b>FEMALE</b>	4.5 (3.9, 5.2)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	94.0 (93.1, 94.7)	100
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	2.7 (1.7, 4.1)	1.0 (0.5, 2.3)	96.3 (94.6, 97.4)	100
15-18	0.5 (0.1, 3.3)	0.8 (0.1, 5.5)	98.7 (94.8, 99.7)	100
19-24	3.3 (2.1, 5.1)	1.1 (0.5, 2.7)	95.6 (93.5, 97.0)	100
25-44	6.0 (5.0, 7.1)	2.5 (1.8, 3.3)	91.6 (90.2, 92.8)	100
45-64	5.3 (4.1, 6.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	93.7 (91.9, 95.1)	100
65+	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	0.4 (0.1, 1.5)	98.9 (97.8, 99.4)	100
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	6.0 (5.1, 7.0)	2.1 (1.5, 2.8)	92.0 (90.7, 93.0)	100
Rural	2.2 (1.6, 3.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	97.2 (96.0, 98.0)	100
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>				
Primary or less	0.8 (0.1, 5.2)	0.0 N/A	99.2 (94.8, 99.9)	100
Secondary general	5.0 (3.5, 7.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	94.4 (92.2, 96.0)	100
Secondary vocational	5.9 (4.7, 7.3)	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)	92.8 (91.3, 94.1)	100
Higher	4.1 (3.3, 5.2)	2.4 (1.7, 3.4)	93.5 (92.1, 94.6)	100

<sup>1</sup> Occasional refers to less than daily smoking.

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.  
N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.7.** Average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers > 15 years, by gender and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day <sup>1</sup>	Distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day <sup>1</sup>					Total
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	
		Mean (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>OVERALL</b>	15.4 (14.9, 16.0)	7.9 (6.0, 10.2)	10.9 (9.3, 12.7)	21.6 (19.3, 24.1)	52.4 (49.3, 55.5)	7.2 (6.0, 8.7)	100
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	15.9 (15.3, 16.5)	7.9 (5.8, 10.6)	9.0 (7.4, 11.0)	19.9 (17.6, 22.6)	55.4 (51.9, 58.7)	7.8 (6.4, 9.4)	100
Female	12.6 (11.6, 13.6)	7.9 (5.0, 12.3)	22.5 (17.5, 28.5)	32.0 (26.2, 38.5)	33.8 (27.6, 40.6)	3.8 (2.0, 6.9)	100
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15-24	12.6 (11.2, 13.9)	8.9 (4.5, 16.8)	17.6 (11.1, 26.9)	33.1 (23.6, 44.2)	39.4 (29.5, 50.3)	0.9 (0.1, 6.5)	100
25-44	15.0 (14.4, 15.6)	7.8 (5.7, 10.5)	13.3 (11.1, 15.9)	22.0 (19.0, 25.3)	49.9 (46.3, 53.6)	7.0 (5.4, 9.0)	100
45-64	16.3 (15.6, 17.1)	7.8 (5.1, 11.6)	7.3 (5.3, 10.1)	19.4 (16.1, 23.2)	57.3 (52.2, 62.3)	8.2 (6.3, 10.6)	100
65+	16.7 (15.0, 18.3)	8.2 (4.3, 15.2)	6.9 (3.0, 15.1)	19.2 (12.5, 28.4)	55.5 (45.3, 65.3)	10.1 (5.4, 18.3)	100
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	15.2 (14.6, 15.7)	6.9 (5.0, 9.4)	12.2 (10.1, 14.7)	23.1 (20.0, 26.5)	51.1 (47.2, 54.9)	6.7 (5.3, 8.6)	100
Rural	16.0 (15.0, 17.0)	9.7 (6.1, 15.2)	8.5 (6.3, 11.3)	18.8 (15.8, 22.4)	54.8 (49.6, 60.0)	8.1 (6.2, 10.7)	100
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>							
Primary or less	16.8 (12.1, 21.6)	15.3 (2.9, 52.4)	3.2 (0.4, 21.5)	7.8 (1.4, 33.6)	70.6 (38.9, 90.0)	3.1 (0.5, 16.7)	100
Secondary general	16.4 (15.4, 17.5)	7.1 (4.2, 11.9)	10.4 (7.4, 14.4)	16.4 (12.7, 20.8)	57.8 (51.6, 63.8)	8.3 (5.6, 12.1)	100
Secondary vocational	16.2 (15.5, 17.0)	7.5 (5.0, 11.0)	7.9 (6.0, 10.3)	20.9 (17.8, 24.5)	54.9 (50.4, 59.4)	8.7 (6.5, 11.6)	100
Higher	14.2 (13.4, 14.9)	8.5 (6.1, 11.8)	14.3 (11.3, 18.0)	24.6 (20.5, 29.2)	46.8 (41.7, 51.8)	5.8 (4.1, 8.3)	100

<sup>1</sup> Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured and hand-rolled.  
<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

**Table A1.8.** Average age and percentage distribution of ever tobacco smokers 20–34 years, by age at smoking initiation, gender and residence

Demographic characteristics	Average age of smoking initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>	Age at smoking initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>				Total
		<15	15-16	17-19	20+	
		Mean (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>OVERALL</b>	17.7 (17.5, 17.9)	11.2 (9.1, 13.8)	24.4 (21.3, 27.8)	39.7 (36.3, 43.3)	24.7 (22.0, 27.6)	100
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	17.4 (17.2, 17.7)	13.1 (10.4, 16.3)	24.9 (21.3, 28.8)	38.9 (34.8, 43.2)	23.1 (20.0, 26.6)	100
Female	18.5 (18.0, 18.9)	5.3 (3.0, 9.1)	23.0 (17.5, 29.6)	42.2 (35.8, 48.9)	29.5 (23.6, 36.2)	100
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	17.6 (17.3, 17.8)	11.6 (9.1, 14.8)	25.9 (22.1, 30.1)	38.3 (34.1, 42.6)	24.2 (21.0, 27.7)	100
Rural	18.0 (17.5, 18.4)	10.1 (6.7, 14.9)	20.5 (15.7, 26.3)	43.4 (37.6, 49.4)	25.9 (21.0, 31.6)	100

<sup>1</sup> Among respondents 20-34 years of age who are ever tobacco smokers.

**Table A1.9.** Average age and percentage distribution of ever daily tobacco smokers 20–34 years, by age at daily smoking initiation, gender and residence

Demographic characteristics	Average age of daily smoking initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>	Age at daily smoking initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>				Total
		<15	15-16	17-19	20+	
	Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>OVERALL</b>	19.7 (19.5, 20.1)	1.6 (0.7, 3.6)	7.9 (5.9, 10.4)	42.8 (38.8, 47.0)	47.7 (43.7, 51.6)	100
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	19.7 (19.4, 20.0)	1.9 (0.8, 4.2)	7.8 (5.6, 10.9)	43.1 (38.4, 47.9)	47.2 (42.6, 51.9)	100
Female	20.2 (19.6, 20.8)	0.7 (0.1, 5.1)	8.1 (4.7, 13.6)	41.8 (33.4, 50.8)	49.3 (40.8, 57.9)	100
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	19.8 (19.5, 20.1)	1.2 (0.3, 4.1)	8.1 (5.8, 11.3)	43.6 (38.4, 48.9)	47.1 (42.3, 52.0)	100
Rural	19.8 (19.4, 20.3)	2.7 (1.0, 6.8)	7.4 (4.4, 12.1)	41.0 (35.0, 47.3)	49.0 (42.4, 55.6)	100

<sup>1</sup> Among respondents 20–34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers.

**Table A1.10.** Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers ≥15 years old who are former daily smokers, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Former daily smokers <sup>1</sup> (among all adults)	Former daily smokers <sup>1</sup> (among ever daily smokers) <sup>2</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>OVERALL</b>	5.1 (4.6, 5.7)	21.7 (19.6, 23.9)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	8.6 (7.6, 9.7)	20.4 (18.2, 22.8)
Female	2.0 (1.7, 2.4)	28.3 (24.0, 33.1)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15–24	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)	10.7 (6.0, 18.2)
25–44	4.8 (4.2, 5.7)	18.2 (15.7, 20.9)
45–64	6.2 (5.1, 7.4)	20.2 (17.0, 23.9)
65+	10.2 (8.5, 12.3)	50.8 (43.6, 57.9)
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	5.8 (5.0, 6.7)	22.0 (19.4, 24.8)
Rural	4.2 (3.5, 5.0)	21.0 (17.8, 24.6)
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>		
Primary or less	7.7 (3.4, 16.4)	34.5 (15.0, 61.1)
Secondary general	6.6 (5.3, 8.2)	23.3 (18.9, 28.3)
Secondary vocational	5.8 (4.9, 6.8)	19.0 (16.2, 22.1)
Higher	5.9 (5.0, 7.0)	25.5 (22.1, 29.2)

<sup>1</sup> Current non-smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

**Table A1.11.** Percentage distribution of former daily smokers ≥15 years old, by time since quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Time since quitting smoking (years) <sup>1</sup>					Total
	<1	1 to <2	2 to <5	5 to <10	≥10	
Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>OVERALL</b>	7.6 (5.5, 10.4)	7.4 (5.2, 10.4)	18.2 (15.1, 21.7)	27.1 (23.2, 31.4)	39.8 (35.5, 44.2)	100
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	6.8 (4.5, 10.0)	7.1 (4.8, 10.4)	16.3 (13.0, 20.3)	26.3 (21.8, 31.3)	43.5 (38.5, 48.7)	100
Female	10.6 (6.3, 17.2)	8.2 (4.0, 16.0)	25.2 (18.4, 33.4)	30.5 (22.2, 40.2)	25.6 (18.4, 34.3)	100
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
25-44	13.4 (9.2, 19.2)	13.2 (9.0, 19.0)	25.0 (19.9, 30.9)	29.8 (24.0, 36.4)	18.6 (13.7, 24.8)	100
45-64	4.1 (1.9, 8.7)	2.7 (1.0, 6.7)	14.3 (10.1, 19.9)	33.1 (25.8, 41.2)	45.8 (38.2, 53.7)	100
65+	1.6 (0.5, 5.0)	1.9 (0.5, 7.4)	7.4 (3.3, 15.6)	17.0 (10.2, 27.1)	72.0 (61.9, 80.3)	100
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	8.8 (6.0, 12.9)	8.5 (5.6, 12.8)	17.1 (13.4, 21.5)	27.1 (22.1, 32.9)	38.4 (32.9, 44.3)	100
Rural	5.0 (3.0, 8.2)	5.0 (2.7, 9.0)	20.4 (15.3, 26.7)	27.2 (21.7, 33.4)	42.4 (36.3, 48.7)	100
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>						
Primary or less	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
Secondary general	6.6 (3.1, 13.3)	3.1 (1.3, 7.4)	10.3 (6.7, 15.7)	30.5 (22.3, 40.1)	49.5 (41.4, 57.6)	100
Secondary vocational	6.3 (3.6, 10.8)	6.1 (3.3, 11.0)	18.4 (13.3, 24.9)	31.1 (23.7, 39.7)	38.1 (29.9, 46.9)	100
Higher	9.1 (5.4, 14.8)	10.4 (6.0, 17.2)	20.7 (15.3, 27.4)	24.5 (18.3, 31.9)	35.4 (28.3, 43.2)	100

<sup>1</sup> Among former daily smokers (current non-smokers).

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.12.** Percentage distribution of daily tobacco smokers ≥15 years old, by time to first smoke upon waking and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Time to first smoke				Total
	≤5 minutes	6-30 minutes	31-60 minutes	>60 minutes	
Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>OVERALL</b>	18.9 (16.8, 21.1)	38.6 (35.4, 41.8)	25.2 (22.8, 27.7)	17.4 (15.3, 19.7)	100
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	19.5 (17.3, 22.0)	40.1 (36.7, 43.6)	23.9 (21.4, 26.6)	16.4 (14.2, 18.9)	100
Female	14.6 (10.7, 19.7)	29.1 (23.4, 35.5)	32.8 (26.9, 39.3)	23.5 (18.4, 29.4)	100
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	16.4 (9.5, 26.7)	28.3 (19.8, 38.8)	23.2 (15.7, 32.8)	32.1 (22.4, 43.6)	100
25-44	18.2 (15.5, 21.2)	36.4 (32.8, 40.2)	26.7 (23.8, 29.8)	18.7 (16.1, 21.8)	100
45-64	20.1 (17.0, 23.6)	43.0 (37.9, 48.2)	23.5 (19.4, 28.1)	13.4 (10.6, 16.7)	100
65+	19.2 (12.4, 28.7)	39.3 (28.9, 50.7)	26.1 (17.7, 36.7)	15.4 (9.6, 23.7)	100
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	17.8 (15.3, 20.5)	39.9 (36.0, 44.0)	25.1 (22.3, 28.2)	17.1 (14.6, 20.0)	100
Rural	20.9 (17.4, 24.8)	36.0 (30.9, 41.4)	25.2 (21.2, 29.7)	18.0 (14.6, 22.0)	100
<b>Education level<sup>1</sup></b>					
Primary or less	14.6 (3.1, 48.0)	8.7 (2.4, 26.4)	47.0 (23.6, 71.8)	29.7 (12.6, 55.2)	100
Secondary general	23.1 (19.0, 27.7)	42.7 (36.8, 48.9)	22.3 (18.1, 27.1)	11.9 (9.1, 15.4)	100
Secondary vocational	19.8 (16.7, 23.3)	39.5 (35.1, 44.2)	25.0 (21.4, 29.1)	15.6 (13.0, 18.7)	100
Higher	14.8 (11.7, 18.4)	37.2 (32.9, 41.6)	27.5 (23.5, 31.8)	20.6 (16.5, 25.3)	100

<sup>1</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

**Table A1.13.** Percentage of adults >15 years old, by current tobacco use status and gender – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Tobacco use status	2014	2019	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
<b>SMOKING TOBACCO</b>			
<b>Overall</b>			
Current smoker	22.4 (20.7, 24.2)	20.4 (19.4, 21.5)	-8.9*
Daily smoker	19.1 (17.5, 20.8)	17.1 (16.2, 18.1)	-10.3*
Occasional smoker	3.3 (2.7, 4.0)	3.3 (2.8, 3.7)	-0.9
<b>Male</b>			
Current smoker	42.4 (39.6, 45.2)	36.5 (34.6, 38.4)	-13.9*
Daily smoker	36.9 (34.2, 39.7)	31.3 (29.4, 33.2)	-15.3*
Occasional smoker	5.5 (4.3, 6.8)	5.2 (4.5, 6.1)	-4.3
<b>Female</b>			
Current smoker	4.5 (3.5, 5.8)	6.0 (5.3, 6.9)	33.1
Daily smoker	3.2 (2.4, 4.2)	4.5 (3.9, 5.2)	42.5
Occasional smoker	1.4 (0.8, 2.2)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	11.2
<b>SMOKELESS TOBACCO</b>			
<b>Overall</b>			
Current smokeless tobacco user	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	1.4 (1.1, 1.6)	2.4
Daily smokeless tobacco user	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.5 (0.4, 0.7)	13.6
Occasional smokeless tobacco user	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.8 (0.7, 1.1)	-3.4
<b>Male</b>			
Current smokeless tobacco user	2.8 (2.0, 3.9)	2.7 (2.2, 3.3)	-3.3
Daily smokeless tobacco user	0.9 (0.6, 1.6)	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)	11.0
Occasional smokeless tobacco user	1.9 (1.2, 2.9)	1.7 (1.3, 2.2)	-10.6
<b>Female</b>			
Current smokeless tobacco user	0.0 (N/A)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	-
Daily smokeless tobacco user	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	-
Occasional smokeless tobacco user	0.0 (N/A)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	-
<b>TOBACCO USE</b>			
<b>Overall</b>			
Current tobacco user	22.9 (21.2, 24.7)	21.5 (20.5, 22.6)	-6.1
Daily tobacco user	19.5 (17.9, 21.1)	18.0 (17.0, 19.0)	-7.6
Occasional tobacco user	4.0 (3.3, 5.0)	4.4 (3.8, 4.9)	7.9
<b>Male</b>			
Current tobacco user	43.4 (40.6, 46.3)	38.3 (36.4, 40.2)	-11.8*
Daily tobacco user	37.6 (35.0, 40.4)	32.7 (30.8, 34.6)	-13.1*
Occasional tobacco user	7.0 (5.6, 8.9)	7.2 (6.3, 8.2)	1.9
<b>Female</b>			
Current tobacco user	4.5 (3.5, 5.8)	6.4 (5.6, 7.4)	42.3*
Daily tobacco user	3.2 (2.4, 4.3)	4.8 (4.1, 5.5)	49.7*
Occasional tobacco user	1.4 (0.8, 2.2)	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	36.1

Notes:

- Current tobacco smoking includes both daily and occasional smoking. Current smokeless tobacco use includes both daily and occasional use. Current tobacco use includes current tobacco smoking, current smokeless tobacco use, or current heated tobacco product use (included in the 2019 questionnaire but not in 2014).

- Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

\* p&lt;0.05

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.14.** Average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019.

Demographic characteristics	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day <sup>1</sup>														
	2014						2019						Relative change		
	Average number	<10	10–19	20+	Average number	<10	10–19	20+	Average number	<10	10–19	20+			
	Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)			Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage						
<b>OVERALL</b>	14.9 (14.1, 15.8)	23.8 (19.8, 28.2)	37.0 (33.4, 40.7)	39.2 (35.2, 43.4)	15.4 (14.9, 16.0)	18.8 (16.3, 21.5)	30.9 (28.3, 33.5)	50.3 (47.3, 53.4)	3.4	-20.9*	-16.6*	28.4*			
<b>Gender</b>															
Male	15.2 (14.4, 16.0)	21.9 (18.0, 26.4)	37.0 (33.5, 40.7)	41.1 (36.9, 45.4)	15.9 (15.3, 16.5)	16.9 (14.2, 20.0)	29.3 (26.6, 32.2)	53.8 (50.5, 57.1)	4.4	-22.7*	-20.8*	30.9*			
Female	11.8 (9.3, 14.3)	44.1 (30.3, 58.9)	37.1 (24.2, 52.1)	18.8 (10.3, 31.7)	12.6 (11.6, 13.6)	30.4 (24.5, 37.1)	40.6 (34.6, 46.8)	29.0 (23.3, 35.4)	7.0	-31.0*	9.4	54.3			
<b>Age (years)</b>															
15–24	10.8 (9.1, 12.4)	40.4 (25.6, 57.1)	42.9 (27.6, 59.7)	16.7 (9.9, 26.8)	12.6 (11.2, 13.9)	26.5 (18.4, 36.6)	41.2 (31.2, 52.0)	32.2 (22.9, 43.2)	16.6	-34.3	-3.9	92.7			
25–44	14.9 (14.0, 15.9)	22.3 (17.9, 27.5)	40.6 (35.4, 46.0)	37.1 (31.7, 42.8)	15.0 (14.4, 15.6)	21.1 (18.1, 24.4)	30.0 (26.8, 33.5)	48.9 (45.0, 52.8)	0.6	-5.7	-26.1*	32.0*			
45–64	16.0 (14.6, 17.3)	22.0 (16.0, 29.4)	30.2 (24.1, 37.0)	47.8 (39.9, 55.9)	16.3 (15.6, 17.1)	15.1 (11.6, 19.4)	30.6 (26.7, 34.8)	54.3 (49.7, 58.9)	2.2	-31.4*	1.3	13.6			
65+	16.0 (12.7, 19.3)	21.0 (11.8, 34.5)	31.0 (19.2, 46.0)	48.0 (31.9, 64.4)	16.7 (15.0, 18.3)	15.1 (9.0, 24.2)	27.4 (19.6, 36.8)	57.5 (47.1, 67.4)	3.9	-28.1	-11.8	19.9			
<b>Residence</b>															
Urban	13.7 (12.9, 14.5)	26.4 (21.4, 32.0)	41.2 (36.4, 46.1)	32.5 (28.0, 37.3)	15.2 (14.6, 15.7)	19.1 (16.3, 22.3)	33.2 (29.9, 36.7)	47.7 (44.1, 51.3)	10.9*	-27.5*	-19.3*	46.9*			
Rural	17.2 (15.6, 18.8)	19.1 (13.5, 26.5)	29.7 (24.7, 35.2)	51.2 (44.3, 58.0)	16.0 (15.0, 17.0)	18.2 (13.7, 23.6)	26.4 (22.7, 30.5)	55.4 (49.8, 60.9)	-7.1	-5.1	-10.9	8.3			
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>															
Primary or less	16.5 (13.4, 19.7)	19.7 (9.6, 36.3)	24.1 (11.2, 44.3)	56.2 (36.3, 74.3)	16.8 (12.1, 21.6)	18.5 (4.2, 53.7)	7.8 (1.4, 33.6)	73.7 (39.5, 92.3)	1.9	-6.4	-67.5*	31.2			
Secondary general	16.2 (14.4, 18.0)	20.1 (14.1, 27.6)	31.4 (24.7, 39.0)	48.6 (38.5, 58.8)	16.4 (15.4, 17.5)	17.5 (13.2, 22.8)	26.0 (21.4, 31.2)	56.5 (50.5, 62.4)	1.1	-12.6	-17.3	16.4			
Secondary vocational	16.0 (14.7, 17.2)	19.3 (13.9, 26.1)	34.5 (29.0, 40.4)	46.2 (39.5, 53.1)	16.2 (15.5, 17.0)	15.4 (12.2, 19.3)	29.4 (25.8, 33.2)	55.2 (51.1, 59.3)	1.6	-20.2	-14.9	19.6			
Higher	13.9 (12.7, 15.1)	27.2 (20.7, 34.9)	44.0 (37.5, 50.6)	28.8 (23.5, 34.7)	14.2 (13.4, 14.9)	22.8 (18.9, 27.3)	35.4 (30.8, 40.1)	41.8 (37.2, 46.6)	2.1	-16.2	-19.6*	45.3*			

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured and hand-rolled.

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

\* p<0.05

**Table A1.15.** Average and percentage distribution of age at daily smoking initiation among ever daily smokers 20–34 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Demographic characteristics	Age at daily smoking initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>																	
	2014							2019							Relative change			
	Average age	<15	15–16	17–19	20+	Average age	<15	15–16	17–19	20+	Average age	<15	15–16	17–19	20+			
	Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)				Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage							
<b>OVERALL</b>	18.6 (18.2, 19.0)	7.4 (4.6, 11.7)	12.6 (9.7, 16.2)	43.9 (37.8, 50.1)	36.1 (29.5, 43.3)	19.8 (19.5, 20.1)	1.6 (0.7, 3.6)	7.9 (5.9, 10.4)	42.8 (38.8, 47.0)	47.7 (43.7, 51.6)	6.4*	-78.1*	-37.3*	-2.4	31.9*			
<b>Gender</b>																		
Male	18.5 (18.1, 18.9)	7.4 (4.7, 11.4)	13.4 (10.1, 17.6)	43.1 (36.6, 49.7)	36.1 (29.3, 43.7)	19.7 (19.4, 20.0)	1.9 (0.8, 4.2)	7.8 (5.6, 10.9)	43.1 (38.4, 47.9)	47.2 (42.6, 51.9)	6.3*	-74.7*	-41.6*	0.1	30.6*			
Female	19.1 (18.0, 20.3)	7.8 (1.9, 26.6)	7.3 (2.9, 17.2)	48.9 (30.8, 67.3)	36.0 (21.7, 53.3)	20.2 (19.6, 20.8)	0.7 (0.1, 5.1)	8.1 (4.7, 13.6)	41.8 (33.4, 50.8)	49.3 (40.8, 57.9)	5.4	-90.5*	10.7	-14.5	37.0			
<b>Residence</b>																		
Urban	18.6 (18.1, 19.1)	7.3 (4.1, 12.6)	10.5 (7.5, 14.5)	49.2 (41.9, 56.6)	33.0 (25.6, 41.4)	19.8 (19.5, 20.1)	1.2 (0.3, 4.1)	8.1 (5.8, 11.3)	43.6 (38.4, 48.9)	47.1 (42.3, 52.0)	6.3*	-83.5*	-22.5	-11.5	42.6*			
Rural	18.6 (17.8, 19.4)	7.9 (3.4, 17.3)	19.1 (12.5, 28.1)	27.3 (17.9, 39.5)	45.6 (31.8, 60.1)	19.8 (19.4, 20.3)	2.7 (1.0, 6.8)	7.4 (4.4, 12.1)	41.0 (35.0, 47.3)	49.0 (42.4, 55.6)	6.5*	-66.3*	-61.5*	49.9	7.4			

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> Among respondents 20–34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers.

\* p<0.05



**Table A1.16.** Percentage of former daily smokers among all adults and ever daily smokers > 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Demographic characteristics	Former daily smokers (among all adults) <sup>1</sup>			Former daily smokers (among ever daily smokers) <sup>1,2</sup>		
	2014	2019	Relative change	2014	2019	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
<b>OVERALL</b>	3.1 (2.7, 3.7)	5.1 (4.6, 5.7)	64.1*	12.9 (10.9, 15.2)	21.7 (19.6, 23.9)	68.1*
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	5.5 (4.5, 6.7)	8.6 (7.6, 9.7)	56.6*	12.0 (9.9, 14.5)	20.4 (18.2, 22.8)	70.5*
Female	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	2.0 (1.7, 2.4)	101.0	20.7 (12.9, 31.5)	28.3 (24.0, 33.1)	36.9
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	1.1 (0.5, 2.3)	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)	-21.2	11.1 (5.3, 21.7)	10.7 (6.0, 18.2)	-3.7
25-44	2.3 (1.7, 3.2)	4.8 (4.2, 5.7)	109.7*	7.7 (5.6, 10.4)	18.2 (15.7, 20.9)	136.9*
45-64	4.9 (3.7, 6.4)	6.2 (5.1, 7.4)	25.8	16.9 (12.9, 21.9)	20.2 (17.0, 23.9)	19.5
65+	6.7 (4.8, 9.1)	10.2 (8.5, 12.3)	53.7	32.4 (23.0, 43.4)	50.8 (43.6, 57.9)	56.8*
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	3.3 (2.7, 4.1)	5.8 (5.0, 6.7)	73.8*	12.1 (9.8, 15.0)	22.0 (19.4, 24.8)	81.3*
Rural	2.9 (2.2, 3.7)	4.2 (3.5, 5.0)	46.0*	14.2 (11.0, 18.3)	21.0 (17.8, 24.6)	47.7*
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>						
Primary or less	5.0 (2.8, 8.8)	7.7 (3.4, 16.4)	52.0	15.9 (8.8, 27.0)	34.5 (15.0, 61.1)	117.3
Secondary general	3.6 (2.4, 5.2)	6.6 (5.3, 8.2)	86.3*	13.9 (9.7, 19.6)	23.3 (18.9, 28.3)	67.2
Secondary vocational	4.8 (3.6, 6.4)	5.8 (4.9, 6.8)	20.0	13.9 (10.4, 18.3)	19.0 (16.2, 22.1)	36.9
Higher	2.8 (2.1, 3.8)	5.9 (5.0, 7.0)	108.5*	11.2 (8.4, 14.9)	25.5 (22.1, 29.2)	126.6*

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> Current non-smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

\* p<0.05

**Table A1.17.** Percentage of adults > 15 years, by detailed hookah with tobacco smoking status and gender

Waterpipe tobacco use status	Overall	Male	Female
	Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>CURRENT WATERPIPE TOBACCO SMOKER</b>	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)
Daily WTS	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Occasional WTS	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	1.5 (1.1, 2.2)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)
Occasional WTS, formerly daily	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)
Occasional WTS, never daily	1.0 (0.7, 1.3)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)
Former status undefined	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)
<b>NONSMOKER OF WATERPIPE TOBACCO</b>	98.8 (98.4, 99.1)	98.2 (97.5, 98.7)	99.4 (99.1, 99.6)
Former daily WTS	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Former occasional WTS	2.8 (2.4, 3.2)	4.3 (3.7, 5.0)	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)
Never WTS	93.2 (92.4, 94.0)	88.7 (87.1, 90.1)	97.2 (96.6, 97.8)
Former status undefined	2.7 (2.1, 3.4)	4.9 (3.8, 6.3)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)

Notes: Current waterpipe tobacco smoking (WTS) includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smoking.  
N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.18.** Current smoking of hookah without tobacco among all adults and current waterpipe tobacco smokers > 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Current smoker of waterpipe without tobacco among all adults <sup>1</sup>	Current smoker of waterpipe without tobacco among current waterpipe tobacco smokers <sup>2</sup>
<b>OVERALL</b>	4.4 (3.9, 5.0)	28.5 (19.9, 39.0)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	6.1 (5.2, 7.1)	23.5 (14.4, 35.9)
Female	2.9 (2.4, 3.6)	43.0 (22.9, 65.7)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15-24	7.9 (6.3, 9.9)	- -
15-18	4.1 (2.2, 7.5)	- -
19-24	9.3 (7.4, 11.7)	- -
25-44	6.0 (5.2, 7.0)	24.2 (15.2, 36.5)
45-64	1.5 (1.0, 2.1)	- -
65+	0.6 (0.2, 1.4)	- -
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	6.1 (5.3, 7.1)	30.6 (20.9, 42.3)
Rural	2.0 (1.5, 2.6)	- -
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>		
Primary or less	0.9 (0.1, 5.5)	- -
Secondary general	1.7 (1.0, 2.7)	- -
Secondary vocational	2.8 (2.2, 3.6)	- -
Higher	5.9 (4.9, 7.0)	26.6 (15.0, 42.8)

<sup>1</sup> Current tobacco smoking includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smoking.

<sup>2</sup> Current waterpipe tobacco smoking includes both daily and occasional waterpipe tobacco smoking.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.19.** Characteristics of waterpipe tobacco smoking among waterpipe tobacco smokers > 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Age of initiation of waterpipe tobacco smoking <sup>1</sup>	Last waterpipe tobacco smoking session <sup>2</sup>		
		Average duration of session in minutes	Shared the same pipe with others	Smoked with flavored tobacco
		Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>OVERALL</b>	22.5 (21.4, 23.6)	51.9 (40.4, 63.3)	86.5 (76.8, 92.6)	93.6 (84.6, 97.5)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	22.2 (21.0, 23.4)	55.7 (41.6, 69.8)	88.5 (78.0, 94.3)	93.2 (81.5, 97.7)
Female	23.1 (21.5, 24.8)	- -	81.3 (60.9, 92.3)	- -
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	18.2 (17.6, 18.8)	- -	- -	- -
15-18	- -	- -	- -	- -
19-24	18.3 (17.6, 18.9)	- -	- -	- -
25-44	22.6 (21.4, 23.8)	54.6 (41.8, 67.5)	86.8 (75.3, 93.4)	96.0 (85.6, 99.0)
45-64	29.9 (25.8, 34.1)	- -	- -	- -
65+	- -	- -	- -	- -
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	22.7 (21.6, 23.9)	48.5 (37.6, 59.4)	89.6 (79.5, 95.1)	95.9 (85.4, 98.9)
Rural	20.9 (18.3, 23.6)	- -	- -	- -
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>				
Primary or less	- -	- -	- -	- -
Secondary general	21.6 (17.0, 26.3)	- -	- -	- -
Secondary vocational	24.4 (22.3, 26.4)	- -	86.6 (70.1, 94.7)	- -
Higher	23.8 (22.3, 25.3)	52.0 (38.1, 65.9)	90.0 (78.6, 95.6)	94.8 (82.5, 98.6)

<sup>1</sup> Among ever waterpipe tobacco smokers (current and former waterpipe tobacco smokers).

<sup>2</sup> Among current waterpipe tobacco smokers (current daily or occasional waterpipe tobacco smokers).

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.20.** Percentage distribution of current waterpipe tobacco smokers ≥15 years old, by last place of waterpipe tobacco smoking and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Location of last waterpipe tobacco smoking					Total
	Home	Shisha bar	Other bar/club	Café/restaurant	Other	
Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>OVERALL</b>	12.8 (6.3, 24.2)	40.2 (30.2, 51.0)	16.1 (10.4, 24.1)	24.3 (14.6, 37.6)	6.6 (3.3, 12.7)	100
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	10.1 (4.4, 21.4)	40.6 (28.0, 54.6)	16.0 (9.3, 26.1)	26.0 (14.9, 41.3)	7.4 (3.3, 15.7)	100
Female	19.7 (6.3, 47.3)	39.2 (22.9, 58.3)	16.4 (6.5, 35.6)	20.1 (7.9, 42.7)	4.6 (1.1, 17.6)	100

Note: Current waterpipe tobacco smokers includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

**Table A1.21.** Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current tobacco smokers of various tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019.

Demographic characteristics	2014				2019				Relative change			
	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage			
<b>OVERALL</b>	22.4 (20.7, 24.2)	22.2 (20.5, 24.0)	2.9 (2.2, 3.7)	2.9 (2.2, 3.9)	20.4 (19.4, 21.5)	19.9 (18.9, 20.9)	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	1.0 (0.8, 1.4)	-8.9*	-10.2*	-58.8*	-65.1*
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	42.4 (39.6, 45.2)	42.2 (39.4, 45.0)	5.4 (4.0, 7.1)	5.6 (4.2, 7.5)	36.5 (34.6, 38.4)	35.7 (33.9, 37.7)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	-13.9*	-15.3*	-65.6*	-67.1*
Female	4.5 (3.5, 5.8)	4.2 (3.3, 5.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	6.0 (5.3, 6.9)	5.7 (5.0, 6.6)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	33.1	35.5	-10.9	-47.5
<b>Age (years)</b>												
15-24	10.1 (8.1, 12.7)	9.9 (7.8, 12.4)	2.4 (1.4, 4.0)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	9.6 (8.0, 11.4)	8.8 (7.3, 10.5)	1.6 (1.0, 2.7)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	-5.6	-11.4	-32.1	-38.8
25-44	29.6 (26.9, 32.3)	29.4 (26.7, 32.1)	4.3 (3.2, 5.8)	3.9 (2.8, 5.3)	24.3 (22.8, 25.9)	23.7 (22.2, 25.3)	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	-17.8*	-19.2*	-57.9*	-63.5*
45-64	24.7 (21.7, 27.9)	24.5 (21.5, 27.7)	2.1 (1.2, 3.8)	3.7 (2.4, 5.6)	25.3 (23.4, 27.3)	25.0 (23.1, 27.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	2.6	2.3	-79.0*	-71.4*
65+	14.0 (10.4, 18.6)	13.8 (10.2, 18.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	1.9 (0.7, 4.8)	10.3 (8.5, 12.4)	10.2 (8.4, 12.3)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	-26.7*	-26.5*	41.7	-81.2*
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	25.6 (23.1, 28.3)	25.3 (22.8, 27.9)	3.8 (2.9, 5.0)	2.7 (2.0, 3.8)	22.8 (21.4, 24.2)	22.3 (20.9, 23.7)	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	-10.8*	-11.8*	-56.9*	-63.5*
Rural	18.2 (16.2, 20.5)	18.1 (16.1, 20.4)	1.7 (0.8, 3.2)	3.2 (2.1, 5.0)	16.9 (15.4, 18.4)	16.4 (15.0, 18.0)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	-7.5	-9.3	-69.2*	-66.7*
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>												
Primary or less	26.7 (20.2, 34.4)	26.7 (20.2, 34.4)	1.4 (0.5, 4.1)	3.3 (1.4, 7.5)	16.6 (9.2, 28.1)	16.6 (9.2, 28.1)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	-37.8	-37.8	-100.0*	-100.0*
Secondary general	23.4 (19.6, 27.7)	23.1 (19.3, 27.3)	3.1 (1.5, 6.1)	5.9 (3.8, 8.9)	22.4 (20.2, 24.9)	22.1 (19.9, 24.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	1.3 (0.8, 2.4)	-4.2	-4.1	-84.6*	-77.1*
Secondary vocational	30.7 (27.1, 34.6)	30.7 (27.0, 34.6)	2.3 (1.4, 3.8)	2.4 (1.5, 3.8)	26.1 (24.3, 28.0)	25.7 (23.9, 27.6)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	-15.1*	-16.0*	-56.9*	-60.8*
Higher	23.8 (21.2, 26.7)	23.6 (21.0, 26.3)	3.9 (2.8, 5.4)	3.2 (2.2, 4.6)	19.9 (18.3, 21.6)	19.3 (17.7, 21.0)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	1.2 (0.9, 1.8)	-16.6*	-18.1*	-57.7*	-60.4*

Notes:

– Current tobacco smoking includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smoking.

– Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand rolled cigarettes.

<sup>2</sup> Includes pipes, cigars/cigarillos, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

\* p<0.05

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.22.** Electronic cigarette awareness and use among adults > 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes <sup>1</sup>	Ever users <sup>1</sup>	Ever daily users <sup>1</sup>	Current users <sup>1,2</sup>	Current daily users <sup>1</sup>	Current occasional users <sup>1</sup>	Current users among those who were aware <sup>3</sup>
<b>OVERALL</b>	47.8 (45.7, 49.9)	8.5 (7.7, 9.5)	1.0 (0.8, 1.3)	1.3 (1.1, 1.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.4)	1.0 (0.8, 1.3)	2.7 (2.3, 3.3)
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	55.4 (52.9, 57.9)	12.7 (11.4, 14.1)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	2.0 (1.6, 2.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	1.6 (1.3, 2.1)	3.7 (3.0, 4.6)
Female	41.1 (38.8, 43.4)	4.8 (4.1, 5.7)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15-24	57.5 (53.5, 61.4)	12.9 (10.7, 15.4)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	2.3 (1.5, 3.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	2.0 (1.3, 3.0)	4.0 (2.7, 5.8)
15-18	52.3 (45.4, 59.1)	12.9 (9.2, 17.8)	0.4 (0.1, 1.5)	0.9 (0.3, 2.9)	0.0 N/A	0.9 (0.3, 2.9)	1.8 (0.6, 5.4)
19-24	59.4 (55.1, 63.7)	12.9 (10.5, 15.8)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	2.8 (1.8, 4.2)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	2.4 (1.5, 3.7)	4.7 (3.1, 6.9)
25-44	56.4 (54.0, 58.8)	11.6 (10.5, 12.8)	1.6 (1.3, 2.1)	1.9 (1.5, 2.3)	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	3.3 (2.7, 4.1)
45-64	39.1 (36.3, 41.9)	4.4 (3.5, 5.4)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.8 (0.4, 1.8)
65+	23.3 (20.1, 26.9)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.0 N/A	0.4 (0.1, 2.9)
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	56.6 (53.8, 59.3)	11.3 (10.0, 12.7)	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	1.7 (1.3, 2.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	1.3 (1.0, 1.7)	3.0 (2.4, 3.7)
Rural	35.1 (31.9, 38.4)	4.6 (3.8, 5.5)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	2.2 (1.5, 3.2)
<b>Education level<sup>4</sup></b>							
Primary or less	14.6 (8.5, 24.0)	1.2 (0.2, 5.5)	0.9 (0.1, 6.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	- -
Secondary general	27.8 (24.9, 30.9)	3.4 (2.6, 4.4)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	2.5 (1.2, 5.0)
Secondary vocational	44.4 (41.7, 47.0)	7.4 (6.4, 8.6)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	2.0 (1.5, 2.9)
Higher	59.7 (56.9, 62.4)	10.7 (9.4, 12.2)	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	1.6 (1.2, 2.0)	0.4 (0.3, 0.8)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	2.6 (2.0, 3.4)

<sup>1</sup> Among all adults.

<sup>2</sup> Current use includes daily or less than daily use.

<sup>3</sup> Among those who had ever heard of electronic cigarettes.

<sup>4</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.  
N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.23.** Percentage distribution of ever daily electronic cigarette users > 15 years, by duration of daily use and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Duration of daily electronic cigarette use <sup>1</sup>					Total
	Less than 1 month	1-3 Months	4-11 months	1-2 years	More than 2 years	
Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>OVERALL</b>	33.3 (24.4, 43.7)	25.7 (17.5, 36.0)	19.5 (12.3, 29.6)	12.7 (7.3, 21.2)	8.7 (4.5, 16.1)	100
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	29.1 (19.5, 41.1)	23.9 (14.7, 36.4)	21.9 (12.6, 35.3)	13.6 (6.6, 25.9)	11.5 (5.8, 21.6)	100
Female	41.0 (24.6, 59.6)	28.9 (15.1, 48.3)	15.2 (7.4, 28.8)	11.2 (4.3, 26.0)	3.6 (1.1, 11.3)	100
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	28.2 (19.4, 39.1)	29.2 (19.6, 41.1)	18.3 (10.5, 30.0)	14.1 (7.8, 24.1)	10.2 (5.2, 19.1)	100
Rural	57.3 (33.4, 78.3)	9.2 (3.0, 24.8)	25.4 (10.9, 48.7)	6.4 (1.5, 23.6)	1.7 (0.3, 10.2)	100

<sup>1</sup> Among ever daily electronic cigarette users (current daily and former daily).

**Table A1.24.** Percentage of all adults and ever daily electronic cigarette users ≥15 years old who are former daily electronic cigarette users, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Former daily electronic cigarette users <sup>1</sup> (among all adults)	Former daily electronic cigarette users <sup>1</sup> (among ever daily users) <sup>2</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>OVERALL</b>	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	45.7 (34.9, 57.0)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	42.9 (30.9, 55.8)
Female	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	51.0 (32.8, 68.8)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15-24	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	- -
15-18	0.4 (0.1, 1.5)	- -
19-24	0.4 (0.1, 1.2)	- -
25-44	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	47.1 (34.6, 60.0)
45-64	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	- -
65+	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	- -
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	48.8 (36.6, 61.2)
Rural	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	31.7 (15.5, 54.0)
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>		
Primary or less	0.9 (0.1, 6.1)	- -
Secondary general	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)	- -
Secondary vocational	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	46.7 (29.1, 65.3)
Higher	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	52.9 (38.3, 67.1)

<sup>1</sup> Current non-users of electronic cigarettes.

<sup>2</sup> Also known as the quit ratio for daily electronic cigarette use.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.25.** Reasons for using electronic cigarettes among current electronic cigarette users ≥ 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Reasons for using electronic cigarettes <sup>1</sup>							
	Quit smoking tobacco <sup>2</sup>	Avoid returning to smoking tobacco <sup>3</sup>	Enjoy using	Addicted	Can use where smoking tobacco is not allowed	Less harmful than smoking tobacco	Comes in likeable flavors	Friend or family uses
	Percentage (95% CI)							
<b>OVERALL</b>	51.2 (38.7, 63.6)	42.4 (25.1, 61.9)	68.3 (59.3, 76.2)	22.6 (16.0, 30.8)	53.6 (45.0, 61.9)	72.7 (63.7, 80.2)	75.6 (66.5, 82.9)	43.1 (33.8, 52.9)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	44.8 (31.0, 59.5)	- -	68.3 (58.1, 77.0)	21.6 (14.7, 30.5)	53.8 (42.9, 64.4)	73.7 (62.6, 82.4)	76.8 (65.8, 85.0)	44.5 (34.2, 55.2)
Female	67.3 (44.1, 84.3)	- -	68.5 (50.8, 82.0)	25.3 (12.7, 44.1)	52.9 (38.4, 67.0)	70.0 (52.5, 83.2)	72.3 (55.0, 84.9)	39.0 (22.4, 58.6)
<b>Age (years)</b>								
15-24	- -	- -	77.3 (58.7, 89.1)	8.0 (2.2, 25.0)	52.3 (35.6, 68.5)	80.8 (62.5, 91.4)	79.8 (63.2, 90.1)	57.2 (37.7, 74.7)
25-44	54.4 (39.9, 68.2)	- -	67.3 (55.8, 77.0)	28.4 (19.9, 38.7)	57.1 (45.6, 67.8)	70.9 (59.5, 80.1)	76.7 (65.9, 84.8)	35.3 (25.3, 46.9)
45-64	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
65+	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	45.9 (32.0, 60.4)	- -	75.9 (64.9, 84.3)	20.2 (13.1, 29.9)	54.7 (44.7, 64.3)	75.6 (64.9, 83.8)	77.4 (66.8, 85.3)	45.3 (34.4, 56.7)
Rural	70.0 (44.5, 87.2)	- -	42.3 (28.1, 57.9)	30.3 (17.6, 47.1)	49.8 (33.8, 65.8)	63.8 (46.2, 78.3)	69.8 (50.6, 83.9)	36.0 (20.1, 55.6)

<sup>1</sup> Among current electronic cigarette users.

<sup>2</sup> Among current tobacco smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Among former tobacco smokers.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.26.** Percentage of current electronic cigarette users ≥ 15 years, by current brand used and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Electronic cigarette brand currently used							Total
	Sourin Air	Vaprio	Mile	La Carte	Ion	Blu	Other	
	Percentage (95% CI)							
<b>OVERALL</b>	19.1 (12.2, 28.8)	31.1 (21.8, 42.2)	7.9 (3.4, 17.3)	7.2 (3.3, 14.8)	11.5 (5.6, 21.9)	19.5 (12.5, 28.9)	3.8 (1.3, 11.0)	100
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	18.4 (10.4, 30.6)	31.7 (20.1, 46.2)	7.4 (2.4, 20.3)	6.3 (2.1, 17.0)	10.9 (4.4, 24.7)	24.0 (15.0, 36.3)	1.3 (0.3, 5.2)	100
Female	20.9 (9.9, 38.7)	29.6 (14.9, 50.2)	9.1 (2.4, 28.9)	9.4 (3.0, 25.9)	12.8 (4.3, 32.4)	8.3 (2.6, 23.0)	10.0 (2.7, 30.7)	100

Note: Current electronic cigarette users includes daily and occasional (less than daily) users.

**Table A1.27.** Percentage of current electronic cigarette users ≥ 15 years, by current flavour used and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Electronic cigarette flavor currently used									Total
	Tobacco	Menthol/mint	Clove/spice	Fruit	Chocolate/candy/dessert/sweet	Alcoholic drink	Non-alcoholic drink	Other	No flavor	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>OVERALL</b>	11.9 (6.1, 21.8)	28.3 (20.5, 37.6)	2.2 (0.7, 7.0)	27.3 (19.3, 37.1)	17.8 (11.7, 26.2)	0.0 N/A	2.1 (0.7, 6.3)	6.2 (2.9, 12.7)	4.2 (1.6, 10.6)	100
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	11.2 (5.5, 21.5)	31.0 (21.7, 42.1)	1.8 (0.4, 7.7)	24.3 (16.2, 34.9)	15.2 (8.4, 26.1)	0.0 N/A	2.8 (0.9, 8.2)	8.2 (3.9, 16.6)	5.5 (2.1, 13.9)	100
Female	13.9 (3.1, 45.4)	20.0 (9.1, 38.6)	3.7 (0.5, 22.0)	36.5 (19.9, 57.0)	25.9 (13.2, 44.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	10.5 (5.0, 20.8)	26.7 (18.0, 37.6)	2.9 (0.9, 9.2)	27.0 (17.9, 38.6)	19.5 (12.5, 29.1)	0.0 N/A	2.8 (0.9, 8.2)	5.9 (2.3, 14.1)	4.8 (1.6, 13.3)	100
Rural	16.2 (4.3, 45.1)	33.3 (18.1, 53.1)	0.0 N/A	28.1 (14.1, 48.2)	12.8 (3.9, 34.9)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	7.3 (2.1, 22.5)	2.3 (0.3, 14.9)	100

Note: Current electronic cigarette users includes daily and occasional (less than daily) users.  
N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.28.** Percentage of current electronic cigarette users ≥ 15 years who currently use electronic cigarettes containing nicotine, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Electronic cigarettes contain nicotine			Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>OVERALL</b>	29.3 (21.4, 38.6)	50.4 (41.5, 59.2)	20.4 (13.8, 29.0)	100
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	32.9 (23.2, 44.3)	47.3 (36.5, 58.3)	19.8 (12.1, 30.8)	100
Female	18.7 (8.7, 36.0)	59.4 (43.3, 73.6)	21.9 (11.9, 36.8)	100
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	30.3 (21.1, 41.5)	48.4 (38.0, 59.0)	21.3 (13.6, 31.7)	100
Rural	25.9 (13.8, 43.2)	56.7 (40.2, 71.8)	17.5 (7.4, 35.8)	100

Note: Current electronic cigarette users includes daily and occasional (less than daily) users.

**Table A1.29.** Percentage of current electronic cigarette users > 15 years, by money spent on electronic cigarettes in the previous 30 days and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Money spent on electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days (Kazakhstan tenge)						Total
	Less than 1 000	1 001–4 000	4 001–6 000	6 001–10 000	10 001–15 000	More than 15 000	
Percentage (95% CI)							
<b>OVERALL</b>	14.5 (8.9, 22.8)	26.3 (18.4, 36.1)	27.4 (19.1, 37.6)	27.7 (19.6, 37.5)	3.5 (1.0, 11.8)	0.6 (0.1, 4.4)	100
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	16.3 (9.3, 27.0)	21.9 (13.4, 33.9)	27.9 (17.4, 41.5)	28.3 (18.5, 40.8)	4.7 (1.3, 15.4)	0.9 (0.1, 5.9)	100
Female	9.3 (3.2, 24.5)	39.0 (23.4, 57.2)	25.9 (13.5, 43.8)	25.8 (11.5, 48.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	9.9 (4.9, 18.9)	23.1 (14.7, 34.2)	29.7 (20.1, 41.5)	33.0 (23.4, 44.2)	4.4 (1.2, 14.6)	0.0 N/A	100
Rural	32.5 (17.9, 51.4)	39.0 (22.4, 58.7)	18.2 (7.0, 39.7)	7.1 (2.0, 22.1)	0.0 N/A	3.1 (0.4, 20.0)	100

Note: Current electronic cigarette users includes daily and occasional (less than daily) users.  
N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.30.** Electronic cigarette awareness and use among adults > 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019.

Demographic characteristics	2014				2019				Relative change			
	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes <sup>1</sup>	Ever users <sup>1</sup>	Current users <sup>1,2</sup>	Current users among those who were aware <sup>3</sup>	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes <sup>1</sup>	Ever users <sup>1</sup>	Current users <sup>1,2</sup>	Current users among those who were aware <sup>3</sup>	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes <sup>1</sup>	Ever users <sup>1</sup>	Current users <sup>1,2</sup>	Current users among those who were aware <sup>3</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage			
<b>OVERALL</b>	53.7 (50.9, 56.4)	7.2 (6.1, 8.7)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	3.1 (2.2, 4.4)	47.8 (45.7, 49.9)	8.5 (7.7, 9.5)	1.3 (1.1, 1.6)	2.7 (2.3, 3.3)	-10.9*	17.9	-22.2	-12.6
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	64.1 (60.5, 67.5)	11.3 (9.6, 13.4)	2.5 (1.8, 3.5)	3.9 (2.7, 5.5)	55.4 (52.9, 57.9)	12.7 (11.4, 14.1)	2.0 (1.6, 2.5)	3.7 (3.0, 4.6)	-13.6*	12.2	-18.3	-5.4
Female	44.4 (41.2, 47.6)	3.6 (2.5, 5.0)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	2.1 (1.2, 3.7)	41.1 (38.8, 43.4)	4.8 (4.1, 5.7)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)	-7.4	35.2	-31.2	-25.7
<b>Age (years)</b>												
15-24	59.6 (54.3, 64.6)	7.4 (5.5, 10.0)	1.9 (1.0, 3.4)	3.1 (1.7, 5.7)	57.5 (53.5, 61.4)	12.9 (10.7, 15.4)	2.3 (1.5, 3.4)	4.0 (2.7, 5.8)	-3.4	73.7*	21.6	26.1
25-44	62.2 (58.9, 65.5)	10.6 (8.8, 12.8)	2.4 (1.6, 3.6)	3.9 (2.6, 5.8)	56.4 (54.0, 58.8)	11.6 (10.5, 12.8)	1.9 (1.5, 2.3)	3.3 (2.7, 4.1)	-9.4*	9.1	-21.9	-13.7
45-64	47.2 (43.7, 50.7)	4.4 (3.3, 5.8)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	2.0 (1.1, 3.6)	39.1 (36.3, 41.9)	4.4 (3.5, 5.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	0.8 (0.4, 1.8)	-17.2*	0.5	-64.8*	-57.5*
65+	19.5 (15.8, 23.9)	0.4 (0.1, 2.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)	23.3 (20.1, 26.9)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.4 (0.1, 2.9)	19.4	217.3	84.8	54.8
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	63.4 (60.6, 66.2)	10.0 (8.0, 12.3)	2.3 (1.5, 3.5)	3.7 (2.4, 5.5)	56.6 (53.8, 59.3)	11.3 (10.0, 12.7)	1.7 (1.3, 2.1)	3.0 (2.4, 3.7)	-10.8*	13.2	-27.9	-19.1
Rural	41.0 (35.9, 46.2)	3.7 (2.8, 4.9)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	2.0 (1.2, 3.4)	35.1 (31.9, 38.4)	4.6 (3.8, 5.5)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	2.2 (1.5, 3.2)	-14.4*	23.3	-8.2	7.3
<b>Education level<sup>4</sup></b>												
Primary or less	26.3 (20.6, 32.9)	3.3 (1.5, 6.9)	1.4 (0.5, 4.3)	5.4 (1.7, 15.6)	14.6 (8.5, 24.0)	1.2 (0.2, 5.5)	0.0 N/A	-	-44.3*	-64.6*	-100.0*	-
Secondary general	36.3 (31.5, 41.3)	4.0 (2.6, 6.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	1.9 (0.7, 4.7)	27.8 (24.9, 30.9)	3.4 (2.6, 4.4)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	2.5 (1.2, 5.0)	-23.3*	-14.9	3.4	35.1
Secondary vocational	54.0 (50.2, 57.8)	7.0 (5.1, 9.5)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	2.2 (1.3, 3.8)	44.4 (41.7, 47.0)	7.4 (6.4, 8.6)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	2.0 (1.5, 2.9)	-17.8*	5.8	-25.0	-8.7
Higher	63.8 (59.7, 67.6)	9.9 (8.0, 12.1)	2.5 (1.6, 4.1)	4.0 (2.4, 6.4)	59.7 (56.9, 62.4)	10.7 (9.4, 12.2)	1.6 (1.2, 2.0)	2.6 (2.0, 3.4)	-6.4	8.9	-38.6*	-34.3

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> Among all adults.

<sup>2</sup> Current use includes daily or less than daily use.

<sup>3</sup> Among those who had ever heard of electronic cigarettes.

<sup>4</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

\* p<0.05

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.31.** HTP awareness and use among adults > 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Ever heard of heated tobacco products <sup>1</sup>	Ever users <sup>1</sup>	Ever daily users <sup>1</sup>	Current users <sup>1,2</sup>	Current daily users <sup>1</sup>	Current occasional users <sup>1</sup>	Current users among those who were aware <sup>3</sup>
<b>OVERALL</b>	24.8 (23.3, 26.4)	3.9 (3.3, 4.5)	0.6 (0.4, 0.8)	1.0 (0.8, 1.2)	0.4 (0.3, 0.5)	0.6 (0.5, 0.8)	4.0 (3.2, 5.0)
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	31.2 (29.1, 33.4)	5.9 (5.0, 7.0)	0.8 (0.6, 1.3)	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	4.5 (3.4, 5.9)
Female	19.1 (17.6, 20.7)	2.0 (1.6, 2.6)	0.4 (0.3, 0.6)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	0.3 (0.2, 0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	3.3 (2.3, 4.6)
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15-24	36.4 (32.9, 40.1)	6.2 (4.8, 8.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	1.0 (0.5, 1.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)	2.6 (1.5, 4.6)
15-18	30.4 (24.6, 36.9)	4.4 (2.3, 8.0)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)	0.9 (0.1, 6.1)
19-24	38.7 (34.8, 42.6)	6.9 (5.2, 9.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.9 (0.4, 1.8)	3.1 (1.7, 5.6)
25-44	31.5 (29.4, 33.6)	5.7 (4.8, 6.6)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	1.6 (1.3, 2.0)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	1.0 (0.7, 1.3)	5.1 (4.1, 6.5)
45-64	16.3 (14.5, 18.2)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	2.9 (1.5, 5.7)
65+	3.9 (2.9, 5.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.8 (0.1, 5.4)
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	30.9 (28.9, 32.9)	5.6 (4.7, 6.6)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	1.5 (1.2, 1.9)	0.6 (0.4, 0.8)	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	4.8 (3.8, 6.0)
Rural	16.0 (13.7, 18.5)	1.3 (1.0, 1.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	1.7 (0.9, 3.3)
<b>Education level<sup>4</sup></b>							
Primary or less	1.4 (0.3, 5.9)	0.8 (0.1, 6.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	- -
Secondary general	10.4 (8.6, 12.7)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	6.0 (3.0, 11.7)
Secondary vocational	20.4 (18.6, 22.4)	2.9 (2.2, 3.8)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	3.2 (2.0, 5.2)
Higher	32.5 (30.3, 34.7)	5.3 (4.4, 6.4)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	4.9 (3.7, 6.6)

<sup>1</sup> Among all adults.  
<sup>2</sup> Current use includes daily or less than daily use.  
<sup>3</sup> Among those who had ever heard of heated tobacco products.  
<sup>4</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.  
 - Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.  
 N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.32.** Percentage distribution of ever HTP users > 15 years, by age at HTP initiation and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Average age of heated tobacco product initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>	Age at heated tobacco product initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>					Total
		<15	15-17	18-24	25-44	45+	
		Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>OVERALL</b>	28.1 (26.9, 29.3)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	6.9 (4.2, 11.0)	32.4 (27.1, 38.2)	54.8 (48.8, 60.6)	5.8 (3.7, 9.1)	100
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	28.2 (26.7, 29.6)	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	7.2 (4.1, 12.5)	30.6 (24.7, 37.2)	56.1 (49.4, 62.6)	5.9 (3.4, 10.2)	100
Female	27.9 (25.9, 29.8)	0.0 N/A	6.0 (1.8, 17.8)	36.9 (26.8, 48.4)	51.5 (40.8, 62.0)	5.6 (2.6, 11.7)	100
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	28.5 (27.2, 29.8)	0.0 N/A	6.0 (3.4, 10.6)	30.6 (25.0, 36.8)	57.6 (51.2, 63.9)	5.7 (3.4, 9.6)	100
Rural	25.6 (23.1, 28.2)	1.0 (0.1, 6.9)	11.9 (4.9, 26.0)	43.2 (28.6, 59.0)	37.6 (24.6, 52.7)	6.3 (2.7, 14.3)	100

<sup>1</sup> Among ever heated tobacco product users.  
 N/A - The estimate is "0.0".



**Table A1.33.** Percentage distribution of ever daily heated tobacco products users >15 years old, by duration of daily use and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Duration of daily heated tobacco product use <sup>1</sup>					Total
	Less than 1 month	1–3 months	4–11 months	1–2 years	More than 2 years	
Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>OVERALL</b>	26.5 (15.2, 42.2)	22.2 (13.0, 35.1)	29.7 (19.4, 42.6)	12.0 (5.6, 23.7)	9.6 (3.3, 25.0)	100
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	25.8 (11.5, 48.0)	22.3 (10.4, 41.6)	26.2 (13.8, 43.9)	11.0 (4.2, 25.7)	14.8 (5.1, 35.6)	100
Female	28.0 (12.9, 50.6)	21.8 (10.2, 40.9)	36.3 (20.1, 56.3)	13.9 (4.1, 37.7)	0.0 N/A	100

<sup>1</sup> Among ever daily heated tobacco product users (current daily and former daily).  
N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.34.** Reasons for using heated tobacco products among current heated tobacco product users >15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Reason for using heated tobacco products <sup>1</sup>							
	Quit smoking tobacco <sup>2</sup>	Avoid returning to smoking tobacco <sup>3</sup>	Enjoy using	Addicted	Can use where smoking tobacco is not allowed	Less harmful than smoking tobacco	Comes in likeable flavors	Friend or family uses
Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>OVERALL</b>	32.7 (21.3, 46.6)	75.3 (54.5, 88.6)	75.7 (67.1, 82.6)	23.1 (14.8, 34.2)	67.1 (57.2, 75.7)	72.8 (62.3, 81.3)	65.5 (53.0, 76.2)	51.4 (40.9, 61.8)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	29.0 (15.4, 47.9)	- -	73.5 (61.8, 82.6)	22.5 (12.5, 37.0)	72.2 (59.1, 82.4)	76.7 (63.5, 86.2)	67.8 (52.4, 80.2)	56.9 (43.8, 69.1)
Female	- -	- -	80.1 (62.8, 90.6)	24.4 (12.2, 42.8)	56.9 (41.1, 71.4)	65.2 (49.1, 78.5)	60.9 (42.7, 76.5)	40.6 (26.2, 56.8)

<sup>1</sup> Among current heated tobacco product users.

<sup>2</sup> Among current tobacco smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Among former tobacco smokers.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.35.** Percentage of current HTP users > 15 years, by current brand used and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Heated tobacco product brand currently used			Total
	iQOS	Glo	Other	
Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>OVERALL</b>	63.2 (52.6, 72.7)	34.3 (25.1, 44.9)	2.5 (0.6, 9.1)	100
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	56.2 (42.4, 69.1)	42.0 (28.9, 56.3)	1.8 (0.3, 11.6)	100
Female	75.6 (59.1, 86.9)	20.8 (10.5, 37.0)	3.6 (0.5, 22.0)	100

Note: Current heated tobacco product users includes daily and occasional (less than daily) users.

**Table A1.36.** Percentage of current HTP users > 15 years, by money spent on HTPs in the previous 30 days and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Money spent on heated tobacco products in the past 30 days (Kazakhstan tenge)							Total
	Less than 1 000	1 001–5 000	5 001–10 000	10 001–15 000	15 001–30 000	30 001–40 000	More than 40 000	
Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>OVERALL</b>	20.6 (12.9, 31.3)	34.6 (24.3, 46.5)	22.0 (14.2, 32.3)	18.4 (10.4, 30.6)	3.6 (1.4, 9.0)	0.0 N/A	0.8 (0.1, 5.3)	100
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	12.6 (6.1, 24.1)	36.8 (24.0, 51.8)	21.5 (11.9, 35.7)	23.9 (12.8, 40.2)	4.1 (1.3, 11.7)	0.0 N/A	1.1 (0.2, 7.5)	100
Female	38.9 (21.0, 60.3)	29.6 (14.5, 50.9)	23.0 (11.8, 40.2)	6.0 (1.9, 17.3)	2.5 (0.3, 16.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100

Note: Current heated tobacco product users includes daily and occasional (less than daily) users.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.37.** Percentage of electronic cigarette and HTP users among current tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Current tobacco smokers who also use:		
	Electronic cigarettes	Heated tobacco products	Electronic cigarettes and heated tobacco products
	Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>OVERALL</b>	3.8 (3.0, 4.8)	2.8 (2.1, 3.6)	0.8 (0.4, 1.3)
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	3.2 (2.4, 4.3)	2.3 (1.7, 3.2)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)
Female	6.9 (4.5, 10.4)	5.3 (3.2, 8.5)	0.8 (0.3, 2.3)
<b>Age (years)</b>			
15-24	11.1 (6.6, 18.0)	6.8 (3.5, 13.0)	2.1 (0.5, 7.9)
25-44	4.8 (3.7, 6.3)	3.5 (2.6, 4.8)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)
45-64	1.3 (0.6, 2.7)	1.2 (0.5, 2.6)	0.2 (0.1, 1.1)
65+	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.0, 2.2)	0.0 N/A
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	4.4 (3.3, 5.8)	3.7 (2.8, 4.9)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)
Rural	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)	0.9 (0.3, 2.4)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)
<b>Education level<sup>1</sup></b>			
Primary or less	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Secondary general	2.8 (1.4, 5.6)	1.5 (0.6, 3.8)	0.7 (0.2, 2.4)
Secondary vocational	2.5 (1.7, 3.7)	1.6 (0.8, 3.2)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)
Higher	4.2 (2.9, 6.0)	4.1 (2.8, 6.0)	0.7 (0.2, 1.7)

<sup>1</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.  
 - Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.  
 N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.38.** Percentage of smokers ≥ 15 years who had made a quit attempt and received health-care provider advice in the previous 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior			
	Made quit attempt <sup>1</sup>	Visited a HCP <sup>1,2</sup>	Asked by HCP if a smoker <sup>2,3</sup>	Advised to quit by HCP <sup>2,3</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>OVERALL</b>	32.1 (29.6, 34.7)	24.9 (22.1, 28.0)	57.9 (53.2, 62.5)	36.0 (31.8, 40.4)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	31.1 (28.3, 34.0)	22.3 (19.4, 25.3)	60.2 (54.7, 65.6)	40.2 (35.0, 45.6)
Female	37.5 (32.1, 43.2)	38.7 (33.0, 44.7)	50.8 (42.6, 58.9)	23.2 (17.0, 30.9)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	31.5 (23.1, 41.4)	27.5 (19.8, 36.7)	58.9 (40.0, 75.4)	23.2 (13.1, 37.5)
25-44	34.9 (31.6, 38.4)	24.9 (21.6, 28.5)	54.2 (47.4, 60.9)	30.5 (24.5, 37.3)
45-64	29.7 (25.9, 33.8)	23.9 (20.2, 28.0)	60.5 (52.5, 68.0)	42.4 (34.2, 51.0)
65+	22.9 (16.3, 31.2)	28.1 (19.9, 37.9)	69.9 (53.2, 82.6)	61.0 (44.2, 75.5)
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	30.8 (27.7, 34.1)	29.4 (25.6, 33.4)	58.6 (52.9, 64.0)	35.1 (30.3, 40.2)
Rural	34.7 (30.6, 39.0)	16.0 (12.4, 20.3)	55.4 (48.0, 62.5)	39.3 (31.0, 48.2)
<b>Education level<sup>4</sup></b>				
Primary or less	14.6 (3.4, 45.5)	0.0 N/A	- -	- -
Secondary general	33.9 (29.2, 38.9)	19.7 (14.8, 25.7)	59.9 (49.5, 69.5)	40.7 (28.4, 54.3)
Secondary vocational	29.9 (26.2, 33.9)	21.6 (18.3, 25.2)	55.3 (47.1, 63.2)	37.8 (30.4, 45.8)
Higher	34.3 (30.2, 38.7)	32.8 (28.2, 37.7)	58.8 (51.1, 66.1)	35.2 (28.5, 42.5)

<sup>1</sup> Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.  
<sup>2</sup> HCP = health care provider.  
<sup>3</sup> Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months.  
<sup>4</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.  
 - Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.  
 N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.39.** Percentage of smokers > 15 years who had attempted to quit smoking in the previous 12 months, by cessation methods used and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Use of cessation method <sup>1</sup>							
	Pharmacotherapy <sup>2</sup>	Counseling/ advice <sup>3</sup>	Psychotherapy	Traditional medicines <sup>4</sup>	Electronic cigarettes	Heated tobacco products	Smokeless tobacco products	Attempt to quit without assistance
	Percentage (95% CI)							
<b>OVERALL</b>	14.0 (11.4, 17.1)	7.1 (5.1, 9.8)	1.9 (1.0, 3.3)	3.7 (2.4, 5.5)	7.8 (5.8, 10.4)	6.8 (4.9, 9.4)	2.3 (1.2, 4.3)	79.1 (75.2, 82.6)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	12.0 (9.2, 15.5)	7.1 (4.9, 10.2)	1.6 (0.9, 2.9)	2.6 (1.6, 4.2)	6.4 (4.4, 9.1)	5.2 (3.3, 8.0)	2.3 (1.1, 4.6)	77.5 (73.0, 81.4)
Female	22.9 (15.9, 31.8)	7.0 (3.3, 14.3)	3.1 (0.9, 10.3)	8.6 (4.4, 16.3)	14.0 (8.9, 21.4)	14.1 (8.9, 21.6)	2.2 (0.4, 10.1)	86.2 (79.2, 91.2)
<b>Age (years)</b>								
15-24	9.1 (2.4, 29.4)	11.3 (3.7, 29.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	16.5 (8.1, 30.7)	7.8 (2.7, 20.4)	4.1 (0.6, 23.2)	81.2 (66.3, 90.4)
25-44	14.6 (11.2, 18.8)	4.4 (2.6, 7.2)	2.5 (1.4, 4.5)	4.6 (2.8, 7.5)	8.1 (5.6, 11.4)	8.0 (5.4, 11.7)	1.6 (0.6, 4.6)	80.9 (75.9, 85.1)
45-64	15.5 (11.2, 21.2)	11.0 (6.8, 17.3)	1.2 (0.2, 5.9)	3.6 (1.7, 7.5)	5.5 (2.8, 10.3)	5.5 (2.7, 10.8)	3.1 (1.2, 7.7)	76.6 (69.3, 82.6)
65+	4.1 (0.6, 24.0)	3.1 (0.4, 19.1)	2.2 (0.3, 14.2)	0.0 N/A	5.3 (0.7, 29.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	71.0 (52.4, 84.4)
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	15.9 (12.4, 20.3)	7.3 (4.9, 10.7)	1.7 (0.9, 3.4)	4.6 (2.9, 7.2)	9.2 (6.5, 13.0)	9.0 (6.3, 12.8)	2.0 (0.8, 5.1)	82.7 (78.1, 86.4)
Rural	10.6 (7.5, 14.7)	6.7 (3.7, 11.9)	2.1 (0.7, 5.6)	2.0 (0.7, 5.5)	5.2 (3.0, 8.9)	3.0 (1.4, 6.3)	2.7 (1.1, 6.3)	72.9 (65.5, 79.1)
<b>Education level<sup>5</sup></b>								
Primary or less	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Secondary general	12.3 (7.8, 18.8)	8.4 (4.4, 15.6)	2.4 (0.7, 8.2)	2.5 (0.7, 8.2)	6.3 (2.9, 13.3)	5.0 (2.0, 12.1)	4.5 (1.7, 11.5)	69.5 (61.0, 76.8)
Secondary vocational	13.7 (9.7, 18.9)	4.7 (2.6, 8.3)	1.7 (0.6, 4.5)	2.1 (0.8, 5.0)	5.5 (3.3, 9.1)	4.7 (2.6, 8.6)	1.2 (0.4, 3.9)	82.3 (76.4, 87.0)
Higher	16.9 (12.2, 23.0)	7.8 (4.3, 13.8)	2.2 (1.0, 4.6)	7.3 (4.5, 11.9)	9.2 (6.0, 13.9)	10.2 (6.3, 16.3)	1.4 (0.5, 3.8)	81.8 (75.2, 86.9)

<sup>1</sup> Among current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

<sup>2</sup> Pharmacotherapy includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications such as Tabex, Champix, Wellbutrin.

<sup>3</sup> Includes counseling at healthcare settings, tobacco cessation centers, and a telephone quit line/helpline.

<sup>4</sup> For example, acupuncture, reflexology, hypnosis.

<sup>5</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.40.** Percentage of current smokeless tobacco users > 15 years who had received health-care provider advice in the previous 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Smokeless tobacco cessation health care seeking behavior		
	Visited a HCP <sup>1,2</sup>	Asked by HCP if a smokeless tobacco user <sup>2,3</sup>	Advised to quit by HCP <sup>2,3</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>OVERALL</b>	24.4 (16.9, 33.8)	47.7 (27.6, 68.5)	46.2 (26.3, 67.3)

<sup>1</sup> Among current smokeless tobacco users.

<sup>2</sup> HCP = health care provider.

<sup>3</sup> Among current smokeless tobacco users who visited a HCP during the past 12 months.

**Table A1.41.** Percentage distribution of current smokers ≥ 15 years by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Interest in quitting smoking <sup>1</sup>					Total
	Planning to quit within next month	Thinking about quitting within next 12 months	Will quit someday, but not in the next 12 months	Not interested in quitting	Don't know	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>OVERALL</b>	3.6 (2.7, 4.7)	14.6 (12.9, 16.6)	38.5 (35.9, 41.2)	35.2 (32.5, 38.0)	8.1 (6.8, 9.6)	100
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	3.3 (2.4, 4.4)	13.7 (11.9, 15.8)	39.1 (36.1, 42.1)	35.9 (33.0, 39.0)	8.0 (6.6, 9.7)	100
Female	5.3 (2.7, 10.0)	19.6 (15.6, 24.3)	35.4 (30.0, 41.3)	31.1 (25.7, 37.0)	8.6 (6.0, 12.2)	100
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	6.7 (3.4, 12.9)	24.3 (17.7, 32.5)	34.8 (26.3, 44.4)	26.8 (19.3, 35.9)	7.4 (3.7, 14.2)	100
25-44	3.4 (2.2, 5.0)	15.6 (13.2, 18.4)	42.8 (39.5, 46.2)	30.2 (27.1, 33.4)	8.0 (6.3, 10.1)	100
45-64	3.2 (1.8, 5.4)	12.0 (9.7, 14.9)	35.6 (31.1, 40.4)	40.5 (35.8, 45.3)	8.7 (6.8, 11.2)	100
65+	4.0 (1.6, 9.3)	8.1 (4.0, 15.8)	24.3 (17.1, 33.4)	57.7 (48.0, 66.8)	6.0 (3.1, 11.1)	100
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	2.7 (1.9, 3.9)	15.5 (13.3, 18.0)	38.1 (35.0, 41.3)	36.1 (32.8, 39.6)	7.5 (5.9, 9.4)	100
Rural	5.3 (3.5, 8.0)	12.9 (10.4, 15.9)	39.3 (34.6, 44.1)	33.3 (28.7, 38.2)	9.3 (7.2, 11.8)	100
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>						
Primary or less	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	24.0 (8.6, 51.5)	65.7 (41.9, 83.5)	10.3 (2.3, 36.3)	100
Secondary general	4.6 (2.7, 7.9)	11.5 (8.4, 15.5)	37.8 (32.0, 44.0)	37.6 (31.9, 43.7)	8.4 (6.1, 11.5)	100
Secondary vocational	3.5 (2.2, 5.4)	12.6 (10.2, 15.5)	38.2 (34.4, 42.2)	36.8 (33.2, 40.5)	8.9 (7.0, 11.4)	100
Higher	2.3 (1.4, 3.8)	17.3 (14.1, 21.0)	40.9 (36.7, 45.2)	32.7 (29.0, 36.7)	6.8 (4.8, 9.7)	100

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or occasional (less than daily) smokers.  
<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.  
 N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.42.** Reasons for quitting among recent former tobacco smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Reasons for quitting smoking tobacco <sup>1</sup>							
	Concern for own health	Concern about effects of secondhand smoke on others	Society disapproves of smoking	Cost of smoking tobacco products	Smoking not allowed inside home	Restrictions on smoking indoors at work or public places	To set good example for children	Family/friends disapproved of smoking
	Percentage (95% CI)							
<b>OVERALL</b>	92.4 (83.7, 96.6)	65.1 (52.0, 76.3)	39.3 (26.9, 53.3)	39.0 (26.0, 53.9)	56.4 (43.1, 68.8)	44.0 (30.8, 58.1)	50.9 (36.1, 65.5)	64.6 (51.4, 76.0)

<sup>1</sup> Among former tobacco smokers who quit in the last 12 months.

**Table A1.43.** Attempts to quit waterpipe tobacco smoking in the last 12 months and interest in quitting waterpipe tobacco smoking among current waterpipe tobacco smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Interest in quitting waterpipe tobacco smoking <sup>1</sup>						Total
	Made quit attempt in the last 12 months <sup>1</sup>	Planning to quit within next month	Thinking about quitting within next 12 months	Will quit someday, but not in the next 12 months	Not interested in quitting	Don't know	
	Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>OVERALL</b>	19.1 (11.5, 30.0)	4.3 (1.3, 13.3)	16.5 (9.5, 27.2)	34.8 (25.2, 45.9)	30.0 (22.7, 38.6)	14.3 (8.5, 23.0)	100
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	21.4 (12.0, 35.2)	2.8 (0.8, 8.8)	18.2 (9.8, 31.3)	33.5 (22.5, 46.6)	29.7 (20.7, 40.7)	15.8 (8.6, 27.3)	100
Female	12.8 (4.6, 30.8)	8.6 (1.2, 41.2)	12.0 (3.8, 31.9)	38.4 (20.6, 60.1)	30.9 (17.3, 49.0)	10.0 (3.0, 28.7)	100

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or occasional (less than daily) waterpipe tobacco smokers.

**Table A1.44.** Percentage of smokers ≥ 15 years who had made a quit attempt and had received health-care provider advice in the previous 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Demographic characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior								
	Made quit attempt <sup>1</sup>			Asked by HCP if a smoker <sup>1,2</sup>			Advised to quit by HCP <sup>1,2</sup>		
	2014	2019	Relative change	2014	2019	Relative change	2014	2019	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
<b>OVERALL</b>	29.5 (26.3, 32.9)	32.1 (29.6, 34.7)	8.8	59.0 (52.8, 65.0)	57.9 (53.2, 62.5)	-2.0	46.6 (40.2, 53.1)	36.0 (31.8, 40.4)	-22.8*
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	28.9 (25.6, 32.5)	31.1 (28.3, 34.0)	7.5	62.0 (55.6, 68.1)	60.2 (54.7, 65.6)	-2.9	49.8 (42.6, 57.0)	40.2 (35.0, 45.6)	-19.2*
Female	34.3 (25.4, 44.5)	37.5 (32.1, 43.2)	9.4	41.1 (22.8, 62.3)	50.8 (42.6, 58.9)	23.4	27.9 (15.7, 44.4)	23.2 (17.0, 30.9)	-16.6
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	25.2 (16.4, 36.6)	31.5 (23.1, 41.4)	25.4	41.3 (25.8, 58.8)	58.9 (40.0, 75.4)	42.5	32.2 (19.6, 47.9)	23.2 (13.1, 37.5)	-28.0
25-44	30.0 (25.9, 34.5)	34.9 (31.6, 38.4)	16.4	58.0 (49.5, 66.0)	54.2 (47.4, 60.9)	-6.5	43.7 (35.1, 52.8)	30.5 (24.5, 37.3)	-30.2*
45-64	33.0 (26.9, 39.8)	29.7 (25.9, 33.8)	-10.0	68.8 (57.4, 78.3)	60.5 (52.5, 68.0)	-12.0	56.3 (44.1, 67.7)	42.4 (34.2, 51.0)	-24.7*
65+	14.1 (7.0, 26.3)	22.9 (16.3, 31.2)	62.9	57.0 (36.0, 75.7)	69.9 (53.2, 82.6)	22.8	50.7 (31.2, 70.0)	61.0 (44.2, 75.5)	20.2
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	30.7 (26.7, 35.1)	30.8 (27.7, 34.1)	0.3	61.7 (53.8, 69.0)	58.6 (52.9, 64.0)	-5.0	51.4 (42.9, 59.9)	35.1 (30.3, 40.2)	-31.9*
Rural	27.4 (22.3, 33.1)	34.7 (30.6, 39.0)	26.7	53.9 (43.8, 63.7)	55.4 (48.0, 62.5)	2.7	37.1 (28.2, 46.9)	39.3 (31.0, 48.2)	5.8
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>									
Primary or less	20.6 (11.4, 34.1)	14.6 (3.4, 45.5)	-29.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary general	30.6 (23.8, 38.4)	33.9 (29.2, 38.9)	10.9	53.4 (38.6, 67.6)	59.9 (49.5, 69.5)	12.2	43.2 (29.1, 58.4)	40.7 (28.4, 54.3)	-5.7
Secondary vocational	27.4 (22.3, 33.1)	29.9 (26.2, 33.9)	9.3	61.9 (50.9, 71.8)	55.3 (47.1, 63.2)	-10.7	47.1 (35.8, 58.6)	37.8 (30.4, 45.8)	-19.7
Higher	34.2 (28.5, 40.5)	34.3 (30.2, 38.7)	0.2	65.2 (54.6, 74.5)	58.8 (51.1, 66.1)	-9.8	53.4 (42.0, 64.5)	35.2 (28.5, 42.5)	-34.1*

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

<sup>2</sup> Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

\* p<0.05

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.45.** Percentage and number of adults > 15 years who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at work <sup>1</sup>			
	Overall		Nonsmokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
<b>OVERALL</b>	11.4 (10.1, 12.8)	660.2	9.0 (7.8, 10.4)	388.5
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	14.6 (12.8, 16.8)	442.3	11.8 (9.8, 14.3)	209.7
Female	7.8 (6.6, 9.4)	217.9	7.0 (5.8, 8.6)	178.8
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	15.6 (11.8, 20.3)	92.9	14.4 (10.4, 19.6)	70.0
25-44	11.1 (9.6, 12.8)	369.6	8.7 (7.3, 10.4)	214.2
45-64	10.6 (8.9, 12.6)	194.9	7.6 (5.9, 9.7)	101.5
65+	8.0 (1.1, 39.7)	2.8	- -	-
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	11.7 (10.1, 13.5)	437.3	9.4 (7.8, 11.3)	248.6
Rural	10.8 (8.9, 13.1)	222.9	8.4 (6.6, 10.7)	139.8
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>				
Primary or less	- -		- -	
Secondary general	14.0 (10.9, 18.0)	86.5	8.1 (5.4, 11.8)	33.7
Secondary vocational	13.6 (11.6, 15.9)	251.9	11.1 (9.0, 13.6)	143.3
Higher	8.4 (7.0, 10.0)	227.6	6.7 (5.3, 8.4)	140.2

<sup>1</sup> In the past 30 days. Among those respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.46.** Percentage and number of adults > 15 years who were exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home <sup>1</sup>			
	Overall		Nonsmokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
<b>OVERALL</b>	9.1 (8.2, 10.0)	1 190.7	4.9 (4.2, 5.6)	508.9
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	10.5 (9.3, 11.8)	649.0	3.7 (2.9, 4.7)	144.8
Female	7.8 (6.9, 8.8)	541.7	5.6 (4.8, 6.5)	364.1
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	8.4 (6.8, 10.4)	195.9	6.6 (5.0, 8.6)	138.1
15-18	6.9 (4.3, 10.8)	42.0	6.1 (3.7, 9.9)	35.8
19-24	9.0 (7.1, 11.3)	153.9	6.8 (4.9, 9.2)	102.3
25-44	9.4 (8.3, 10.6)	515.3	4.1 (3.4, 4.9)	171.0
45-64	9.2 (7.9, 10.6)	348.8	4.0 (3.2, 5.1)	114.8
65+	8.8 (7.0, 11.0)	130.6	6.4 (4.7, 8.6)	85.1
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	12.2 (10.8, 13.6)	947.8	6.8 (5.7, 8.0)	406.9
Rural	4.6 (3.8, 5.5)	242.9	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	102.0
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>				
Primary or less	8.6 (3.7, 18.9)	11.8	2.4 (0.3, 15.5)	2.8
Secondary general	9.2 (7.7, 10.9)	238.3	4.1 (3.1, 5.3)	82.2
Secondary vocational	10.1 (8.9, 11.5)	402.9	5.0 (4.1, 6.2)	148.3
Higher	8.4 (7.0, 10.0)	341.8	4.2 (3.3, 5.3)	137.5

<sup>1</sup> Adults reporting that smoking inside their home occurs daily, weekly, or monthly.

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

**Table A1.47.** Percentage of adults > 15 years who had been exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the previous 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke <sup>1</sup> in:								
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Bars or nightclubs	Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses	Public transportation	Taxis	Colleges/universities	Schools
	Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>OVERALL</b>	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	7.8 (6.9, 8.7)	5.9 (5.2, 6.6)	6.0 (5.3, 6.7)	4.5 (3.9, 5.2)	8.2 (7.4, 9.1)	0.6 (0.4, 0.8)	0.3 (0.2, 0.4)
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	8.5 (7.3, 9.9)	7.5 (6.4, 8.6)	6.6 (5.6, 7.8)	3.9 (3.2, 4.8)	8.6 (7.5, 9.8)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)
Female	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	1.0 (0.7, 1.3)	7.1 (6.2, 8.0)	4.5 (3.8, 5.2)	5.4 (4.6, 6.2)	5.0 (4.2, 5.9)	7.9 (6.9, 8.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	1.5 (0.9, 2.5)	1.1 (0.6, 2.0)	10.5 (8.6, 12.8)	14.6 (12.3, 17.3)	10.2 (7.9, 13.0)	6.3 (4.9, 8.1)	13.2 (11.1, 15.7)	2.4 (1.7, 3.4)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)
25-44	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	9.9 (8.7, 11.3)	7.1 (6.2, 8.1)	6.8 (5.9, 7.8)	4.4 (3.7, 5.4)	9.2 (8.1, 10.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)
45-64	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	5.7 (4.7, 6.9)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	4.2 (3.3, 5.3)	3.9 (3.1, 4.8)	5.7 (4.8, 6.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)
65+	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	3.5 (2.4, 5.1)	3.1 (2.0, 4.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	9.3 (8.2, 10.6)	7.8 (6.9, 8.9)	8.1 (7.1, 9.3)	6.2 (5.3, 7.2)	8.6 (7.6, 9.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)
Rural	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	5.4 (4.2, 7.0)	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)	2.8 (2.1, 3.6)	2.0 (1.5, 2.8)	7.7 (6.4, 9.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>									
Primary or less	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	1.5 (0.2, 9.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	1.1 (0.3, 4.5)	3.1 (0.9, 10.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Secondary general	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	3.2 (2.3, 4.5)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	2.0 (1.4, 2.9)	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)	5.6 (4.5, 7.1)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)
Secondary vocational	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	5.5 (4.5, 6.7)	3.2 (2.6, 4.0)	3.7 (2.9, 4.7)	4.0 (3.2, 5.0)	6.1 (5.1, 7.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)
Higher	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	11.5 (10.1, 13.0)	6.6 (5.6, 7.7)	8.5 (7.3, 9.8)	5.1 (4.2, 6.1)	9.2 (8.0, 10.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)
<b>NONSMOKERS</b>	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	0.9 (0.6, 1.2)	7.0 (6.1, 8.0)	5.0 (4.3, 5.8)	5.2 (4.6, 6.0)	4.3 (3.7, 5.0)	7.7 (6.8, 8.7)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	7.5 (6.1, 9.2)	7.2 (6.0, 8.7)	6.0 (4.8, 7.4)	3.7 (2.9, 4.8)	7.9 (6.6, 9.4)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)
Female	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	6.7 (5.8, 7.7)	3.7 (3.1, 4.5)	4.8 (4.1, 5.6)	4.7 (3.9, 5.6)	7.5 (6.6, 8.7)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	1.4 (0.8, 2.4)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	10.1 (8.1, 12.5)	12.9 (10.4, 15.8)	9.1 (6.9, 11.8)	5.8 (4.4, 7.6)	12.7 (10.5, 15.4)	2.3 (1.5, 3.4)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)
25-44	1.0 (0.7, 1.6)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	8.9 (7.7, 10.2)	5.7 (4.8, 6.8)	6.1 (5.1, 7.2)	4.1 (3.3, 5.1)	8.7 (7.6, 9.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)
45-64	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	5.0 (3.9, 6.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	3.4 (2.5, 4.6)	3.8 (2.9, 4.9)	4.9 (3.9, 6.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)
65+	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.0 N/A	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	3.6 (2.4, 5.3)	2.5 (1.5, 4.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	8.3 (7.1, 9.6)	6.6 (5.7, 7.7)	7.2 (6.2, 8.4)	6.0 (5.1, 7.2)	7.6 (6.5, 8.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)
Rural	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	5.3 (4.0, 6.9)	2.9 (1.9, 4.2)	2.6 (1.9, 3.4)	1.9 (1.4, 2.7)	7.7 (6.4, 9.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>									
Primary or less	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	1.7 (0.2, 11.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	1.3 (0.3, 5.3)	3.7 (1.0, 12.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Secondary general	0.7 (0.4, 1.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	2.1 (1.4, 3.1)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	2.5 (1.6, 3.8)	4.4 (3.3, 5.7)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
Secondary vocational	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	4.7 (3.7, 6.0)	2.7 (2.0, 3.6)	3.1 (2.3, 4.1)	3.8 (2.9, 4.9)	5.5 (4.5, 6.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Higher	1.3 (0.8, 1.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	10.3 (9.0, 11.9)	4.8 (3.9, 5.8)	7.4 (6.2, 8.7)	5.0 (4.1, 6.2)	8.6 (7.3, 10.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)

<sup>1</sup> Among all adults in the past 30 days.

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.  
N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.48.** Percentage of adults > 15 years who had visited various public places in the previous 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke <sup>1</sup> in:									
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Bars or nightclubs	Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses	Public transportation	Taxis	Colleges/universities	Schools	
Percentage (95% CI)										
<b>OVERALL</b>	4.9 (3.7, 6.5)	2.8 (2.1, 3.8)	24.3 (21.7, 27.2)	78.3 (73.6, 82.4)	21.6 (19.2, 24.2)	9.0 (7.9, 10.3)	18.3 (16.6, 20.2)	5.4 (3.9, 7.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	5.8 (4.2, 8.0)	3.9 (2.5, 6.0)	26.7 (23.1, 30.7)	78.3 (72.4, 83.3)	23.6 (20.2, 27.3)	9.3 (7.7, 11.2)	21.8 (19.1, 24.7)	6.5 (4.3, 9.5)	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	
Female	4.1 (2.7, 6.1)	2.3 (1.6, 3.1)	22.2 (19.6, 24.9)	78.4 (72.4, 83.3)	19.8 (17.3, 22.6)	8.9 (7.6, 10.4)	15.9 (14.0, 17.8)	4.3 (2.5, 7.4)	1.3 (0.7, 2.1)	
<b>Age (years)</b>										
15-24	8.4 (5.1, 13.5)	4.3 (2.3, 7.6)	35.2 (29.3, 41.6)	84.1 (77.5, 89.1)	26.4 (21.0, 32.7)	10.0 (7.8, 12.6)	25.5 (21.6, 29.7)	5.7 (4.0, 8.2)	3.8 (1.8, 7.8)	
25-44	4.1 (2.8, 6.0)	2.7 (1.9, 4.0)	27.9 (24.7, 31.3)	75.4 (69.9, 80.2)	20.5 (17.9, 23.3)	9.4 (7.8, 11.3)	19.0 (16.9, 21.2)	3.4 (1.7, 6.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	
45-64	4.8 (3.2, 7.4)	2.8 (1.7, 4.6)	17.1 (14.0, 20.6)	65.2 (49.1, 78.4)	20.1 (16.1, 24.8)	8.2 (6.6, 10.2)	13.9 (11.9, 16.3)	7.7 (3.4, 16.4)	1.6 (0.8, 3.1)	
65+	2.8 (0.7, 10.7)	1.6 (0.9, 3.0)	4.5 (2.3, 8.3)	- -	12.4 (6.3, 23.0)	7.8 (5.4, 11.1)	10.3 (6.9, 15.2)	- -	0.0 N/A	
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	4.1 (2.8, 6.0)	2.4 (1.7, 3.3)	29.0 (25.5, 32.8)	79.3 (74.0, 83.7)	24.8 (22.0, 27.9)	10.1 (8.7, 11.7)	18.3 (16.3, 20.6)	6.4 (4.5, 9.1)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	
Rural	5.9 (3.9, 8.7)	3.5 (2.1, 5.9)	17.3 (13.5, 22.0)	75.0 (63.4, 83.8)	13.9 (10.5, 18.2)	6.1 (4.5, 8.3)	18.3 (15.4, 21.6)	3.0 (1.5, 6.1)	1.7 (1.0, 3.0)	
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>										
Primary or less	- -	0.0 N/A	- -	- -	- -	3.4 (0.8, 13.4)	13.1 (3.9, 35.6)	- -	- -	
Secondary general	6.1 (3.4, 10.6)	2.7 (1.6, 4.6)	13.0 (9.1, 18.3)	73.2 (53.9, 86.4)	16.7 (11.9, 22.9)	7.4 (5.5, 10.1)	16.2 (13.0, 19.8)	0.0 N/A	1.1 (0.4, 2.5)	
Secondary vocational	3.3 (2.0, 5.4)	2.6 (1.7, 4.2)	19.2 (15.6, 23.4)	70.8 (61.6, 78.5)	18.1 (14.4, 22.4)	8.0 (6.5, 9.9)	13.7 (11.6, 16.2)	6.0 (2.8, 12.4)	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)	
Higher	4.3 (3.0, 6.3)	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)	27.6 (24.6, 30.9)	76.2 (69.3, 82.0)	21.8 (18.9, 24.9)	10.3 (8.6, 12.4)	19.1 (16.9, 21.6)	5.0 (2.3, 10.3)	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)	
<b>NONSMOKERS</b>	4.3 (3.1, 5.8)	2.4 (1.8, 3.3)	21.8 (19.2, 24.7)	77.2 (71.4, 82.1)	19.3 (16.9, 22.0)	8.4 (7.2, 9.7)	16.8 (15.0, 18.8)	5.3 (3.7, 7.5)	1.2 (0.8, 2.0)	
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	5.2 (3.5, 7.7)	3.3 (1.9, 5.5)	23.5 (19.4, 28.2)	78.7 (70.9, 84.8)	21.0 (16.9, 25.8)	8.4 (6.5, 10.7)	20.1 (17.0, 23.6)	6.3 (4.0, 9.8)	1.3 (0.6, 2.9)	
Female	3.7 (2.3, 5.8)	2.1 (1.5, 3.0)	20.8 (18.2, 23.7)	75.4 (68.3, 81.4)	18.2 (15.8, 20.9)	8.3 (7.0, 9.9)	15.3 (13.4, 17.4)	4.4 (2.5, 7.7)	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)	
<b>Age (years)</b>										
15-24	7.5 (4.3, 12.9)	3.6 (1.8, 7.1)	33.7 (27.5, 40.5)	83.0 (75.2, 88.7)	23.9 (18.6, 30.1)	9.2 (7.1, 11.9)	24.8 (20.7, 29.4)	5.4 (3.6, 7.9)	3.9 (1.9, 8.1)	
25-44	3.8 (2.4, 5.8)	2.7 (1.8, 4.0)	24.6 (21.5, 28.0)	73.5 (66.5, 79.5)	18.5 (15.7, 21.7)	8.4 (6.8, 10.3)	17.4 (15.4, 19.7)	3.5 (1.6, 7.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	
45-64	3.6 (2.2, 6.0)	2.2 (1.3, 3.8)	14.4 (11.4, 18.0)	53.9 (32.4, 74.0)	17.0 (12.7, 22.3)	7.7 (6.0, 9.8)	11.5 (9.3, 14.1)	9.6 (4.2, 20.6)	1.4 (0.6, 3.0)	
65+	1.4 (0.2, 9.4)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)	4.0 (1.9, 8.4)	- -	7.5 (2.9, 17.8)	7.9 (5.3, 11.6)	8.3 (5.0, 13.5)	- -	0.0 N/A	
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	3.8 (2.5, 5.8)	2.1 (1.4, 3.0)	25.7 (22.3, 29.6)	77.4 (71.0, 82.8)	22.6 (19.6, 25.8)	9.4 (8.0, 11.0)	16.0 (13.9, 18.5)	6.8 (4.6, 9.8)	1.1 (0.6, 2.0)	
Rural	4.8 (3.0, 7.5)	3.0 (1.8, 5.1)	16.5 (12.7, 21.2)	76.4 (62.2, 86.4)	12.5 (9.3, 16.7)	5.7 (4.1, 7.9)	18.0 (15.0, 21.5)	2.2 (1.0, 5.0)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>										
Primary or less	- -	0.0 N/A	- -	- -	- -	3.9 (0.9, 15.0)	- -	- -	- -	
Secondary general	4.4 (2.2, 8.8)	1.8 (1.0, 3.3)	8.4 (5.6, 12.5)	- -	12.7 (8.0, 19.5)	6.3 (4.2, 9.5)	12.6 (9.7, 16.3)	0.0 N/A	0.6 (0.2, 1.9)	
Secondary vocational	2.1 (1.2, 3.9)	2.5 (1.6, 4.0)	16.4 (12.9, 20.7)	72.0 (59.6, 81.8)	15.0 (11.3, 19.7)	7.3 (5.7, 9.3)	12.1 (10.0, 14.6)	6.0 (2.6, 13.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.4)	
Higher	4.2 (2.7, 6.2)	2.3 (1.5, 3.6)	24.6 (21.6, 27.8)	72.0 (62.7, 79.7)	19.7 (16.8, 23.0)	9.7 (8.0, 11.9)	17.3 (14.9, 20.0)	5.9 (2.8, 12.2)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	

<sup>1</sup> Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".



**Table A.1.49.** Percentage of adults > 15 years who had visited various public places in the previous 30 days and had been exposed to waterpipe smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults exposed to waterpipe smoke <sup>1</sup> in:					
	Restaurants	Bars or nightclubs	Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses	Restaurants	Bars or nightclubs	Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses
	Overall			Nonsmokers of tobacco		
	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>OVERALL</b>	15.5 (13.6, 17.5)	71.5 (66.6, 76.0)	14.7 (12.8, 16.9)	13.5 (11.6, 15.6)	70.7 (64.5, 76.3)	13.4 (11.4, 15.7)
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	16.7 (14.3, 19.5)	72.8 (66.8, 78.1)	15.5 (12.8, 18.6)	14.1 (11.4, 17.3)	73.1 (65.2, 79.8)	14.0 (10.8, 17.9)
Female	14.3 (12.3, 16.6)	69.5 (62.4, 75.8)	14.0 (12.0, 16.3)	13.1 (11.1, 15.5)	68.0 (59.9, 75.2)	13.1 (11.1, 15.3)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	27.0 (21.9, 32.9)	77.4 (70.2, 83.3)	21.4 (16.6, 27.0)	24.8 (19.4, 31.1)	76.1 (67.6, 82.9)	18.9 (14.2, 24.7)
25-44	17.7 (15.4, 20.3)	69.9 (64.1, 75.0)	13.6 (11.5, 16.1)	15.2 (12.9, 17.8)	67.9 (60.7, 74.4)	13.0 (10.7, 15.7)
45-64	8.8 (6.9, 11.1)	47.5 (33.2, 62.2)	10.9 (8.0, 14.5)	6.8 (5.1, 9.2)	44.6 (24.6, 66.5)	8.4 (5.5, 12.6)
65+	1.0 (0.4, 2.9)	--	6.8 (2.5, 17.3)	0.7 (0.2, 2.8)	--	4.3 (1.1, 14.7)
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	20.9 (18.2, 23.8)	71.6 (66.1, 76.5)	17.4 (15.0, 20.2)	18.2 (15.4, 21.4)	70.0 (62.9, 76.2)	16.2 (13.7, 19.2)
Rural	7.4 (5.5, 9.8)	71.1 (59.4, 80.6)	8.2 (5.9, 11.4)	7.1 (5.2, 9.6)	73.1 (59.0, 83.7)	7.6 (5.3, 10.7)
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>						
Primary or less	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary general	4.0 (2.4, 6.4)	56.7 (37.2, 74.3)	8.7 (5.4, 13.7)	2.3 (1.2, 4.3)	--	7.7 (4.2, 13.7)
Secondary vocational	11.0 (8.6, 14.0)	63.0 (54.0, 71.3)	11.0 (8.0, 14.9)	8.4 (6.2, 11.4)	65.1 (52.3, 76.1)	9.9 (6.9, 14.1)
Higher	18.0 (15.5, 20.9)	71.0 (64.0, 77.1)	14.2 (12.0, 16.6)	15.4 (12.9, 18.3)	66.7 (57.4, 74.9)	12.6 (10.5, 15.1)

<sup>1</sup> Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

-- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.50.** Percentage of adults > 15 years who had visited various public places in the previous 30 days and had been exposed to electronic cigarette vapour, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults exposed to electronic cigarette vapor <sup>1</sup> in:								
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Bars or nightclubs	Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses	Public transportation	Taxis	Colleges/universities	Schools
Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>OVERALL</b>	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	3.8 (3.3, 4.5)	5.6 (4.8, 6.6)	3.7 (3.1, 4.4)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)	1.7 (1.2, 2.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	4.6 (3.8, 5.7)	8.2 (6.8, 9.9)	4.8 (3.8, 6.0)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	1.7 (1.1, 2.4)	2.6 (1.8, 3.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)
Female	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	3.2 (2.6, 3.9)	3.7 (2.9, 4.6)	2.9 (2.3, 3.6)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	1.8 (0.9, 3.5)	1.1 (0.5, 2.6)	7.0 (5.1, 9.4)	17.0 (13.4, 21.2)	8.7 (6.4, 11.7)	1.7 (0.8, 3.7)	4.3 (2.8, 6.6)	6.9 (5.1, 9.2)	1.4 (0.6, 2.8)
25-44	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	5.5 (4.5, 6.6)	6.8 (5.6, 8.3)	4.2 (3.4, 5.2)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	1.7 (1.3, 2.4)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
45-64	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	1.9 (1.3, 2.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)	0.3 (0.2, 0.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)
65+	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.1, 1.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	6.0 (5.1, 7.0)	8.5 (7.2, 10.0)	6.0 (5.1, 7.2)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	2.8 (2.0, 3.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)
Rural	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	2.4 (1.4, 4.0)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	1.3 (0.7, 2.2)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>									
Primary or less	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	1.6 (0.2, 10.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Secondary general	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)
Secondary vocational	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	2.0 (1.4, 2.9)	2.3 (1.6, 3.3)	1.7 (1.2, 2.5)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)
Higher	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	6.6 (5.5, 7.9)	6.9 (5.6, 8.5)	5.3 (4.4, 6.5)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	1.9 (1.3, 2.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
<b>NONSMOKERS</b>	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	3.1 (2.6, 3.7)	4.5 (3.6, 5.5)	3.0 (2.5, 3.7)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	3.7 (2.8, 4.9)	7.8 (6.1, 9.9)	4.2 (3.1, 5.6)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	1.9 (1.2, 2.9)	3.1 (2.1, 4.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)
Female	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	2.7 (2.1, 3.4)	2.7 (2.0, 3.7)	2.4 (1.8, 3.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	1.4 (0.9, 2.0)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	1.6 (0.8, 3.3)	0.9 (0.4, 2.3)	5.7 (4.0, 8.1)	14.1 (10.5, 18.6)	7.1 (5.0, 9.9)	1.8 (0.8, 4.0)	4.3 (2.7, 6.5)	6.6 (4.7, 9.0)	1.4 (0.7, 3.0)
25-44	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	4.2 (3.4, 5.1)	5.0 (3.9, 6.3)	3.5 (2.8, 4.4)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
45-64	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	1.5 (1.0, 2.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.0 N/A
65+	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	4.7 (3.9, 5.7)	6.5 (5.3, 8.0)	5.1 (4.2, 6.3)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	3.1 (2.2, 4.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)
Rural	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	2.3 (1.3, 4.2)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	1.4 (0.8, 2.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>									
Primary or less	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	1.9 (0.3, 12.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Secondary general	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.5 (0.1, 1.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Secondary vocational	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.0 N/A	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)	1.5 (1.0, 2.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)
Higher	0.8 (0.4, 1.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	5.1 (4.1, 6.3)	4.5 (3.5, 5.9)	4.0 (3.2, 5.0)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)

<sup>1</sup> Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.  
N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.51.** Percentage of adults > 15 years who had visited various public places in the previous 30 days and had been exposed to HTP aerosol, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults exposed to heated tobacco product aerosol <sup>1</sup> in:								
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Bars or nightclubs	Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses	Public transportation	Taxis	Colleges/universities	Schools
	Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>OVERALL</b>	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	2.1 (1.8, 2.6)	3.3 (2.7, 4.0)	2.1 (1.7, 2.7)	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	1.4 (1.1, 1.9)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	2.9 (2.3, 3.6)	4.9 (3.9, 6.0)	2.7 (2.0, 3.5)	0.4 (0.3, 0.8)	1.8 (1.3, 2.4)	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Female	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	1.5 (1.2, 2.0)	2.0 (1.5, 2.7)	1.7 (1.3, 2.3)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	3.0 (2.0, 4.5)	9.8 (7.4, 12.7)	5.4 (3.8, 7.5)	1.2 (0.5, 2.5)	3.0 (1.9, 4.7)	4.5 (3.2, 6.3)	0.5 (0.1, 1.5)
25-44	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	3.3 (2.6, 4.1)	4.0 (3.3, 4.8)	2.4 (1.8, 3.1)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	2.1 (1.6, 2.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)
45-64	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.4)
65+	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	3.2 (2.6, 3.8)	4.5 (3.8, 5.4)	3.4 (2.7, 4.3)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Rural	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	1.7 (1.0, 2.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>									
Primary or less	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Secondary general	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
Secondary vocational	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.0 N/A
Higher	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	4.1 (3.3, 5.1)	3.8 (3.1, 4.8)	3.0 (2.3, 3.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
<b>NONSMOKERS</b>	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	2.7 (2.1, 3.4)	1.8 (1.4, 2.3)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	4.4 (3.3, 5.9)	2.5 (1.8, 3.4)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	1.6 (1.0, 2.4)	1.8 (1.1, 2.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
Female	0.1 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.5)	1.9 (1.2, 3.2)	7.9 (5.6, 11.0)	4.6 (3.1, 6.6)	1.2 (0.5, 2.7)	2.8 (1.7, 4.4)	4.2 (2.9, 6.0)	0.5 (0.2, 1.6)
25-44	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	0.1 (0.1, 0.4)	2.2 (1.7, 3.0)	3.1 (2.4, 3.9)	2.0 (1.5, 2.7)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	1.7 (1.3, 2.3)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
45-64	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.0 N/A
65+	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	2.0 (1.6, 2.6)	3.4 (2.7, 4.3)	2.9 (2.2, 3.8)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	1.7 (1.2, 2.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
Rural	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	1.7 (0.9, 3.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	1.0 (0.6, 1.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>									
Primary or less	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Secondary general	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Secondary vocational	0.0 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.0 N/A
Higher	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	2.9 (2.2, 3.8)	2.4 (1.7, 3.2)	2.2 (1.7, 3.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)

<sup>1</sup> Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.  
<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.  
 N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.52.** Percentage of adults > 15 years who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Demographic characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home <sup>1</sup>					
	2014		2019		Relative change	
	Overall	Nonsmokers	Overall	Nonsmokers	Overall	Nonsmokers
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage	
<b>OVERALL</b>	13.8 (12.0, 16.0)	8.5 (6.9, 10.4)	9.1 (8.2, 10.0)	4.9 (4.2, 5.6)	-34.4*	-42.4*
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	16.7 (14.4, 19.3)	6.5 (4.7, 8.8)	10.5 (9.3, 11.8)	3.7 (2.9, 4.7)	-37.2*	-43.1*
Female	11.4 (9.3, 13.8)	9.5 (7.5, 11.9)	7.8 (6.9, 8.8)	5.6 (4.8, 6.5)	-31.3*	-41.1*
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	11.0 (8.3, 14.4)	8.3 (5.9, 11.6)	8.4 (6.8, 10.4)	6.6 (5.0, 8.6)	-23.0	-21.2
25-44	15.6 (13.2, 18.2)	9.2 (7.3, 11.6)	9.4 (8.3, 10.6)	4.1 (3.4, 4.9)	-39.8*	-55.5*
45-64	14.4 (11.6, 17.7)	8.0 (5.8, 11.0)	9.2 (7.9, 10.6)	4.0 (3.2, 5.1)	-36.4*	-50.0*
65+	11.6 (8.1, 16.2)	7.0 (4.3, 11.2)	8.8 (7.0, 11.0)	6.4 (4.7, 8.6)	-24.0	-8.6
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	15.5 (13.0, 18.5)	8.6 (6.5, 11.4)	12.2 (10.8, 13.6)	6.8 (5.7, 8.0)	-21.6*	-21.6
Rural	11.5 (9.0, 14.6)	8.2 (6.1, 11.0)	4.6 (3.8, 5.5)	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	-60.4*	-72.1*
<b>Education Level<sup>2</sup></b>						
Primary or less	14.1 (10.3, 19.2)	7.4 (4.6, 11.6)	8.6 (3.7, 18.9)	2.4 (0.3, 15.5)	-39.1	-67.2*
Secondary general	15.6 (12.6, 19.2)	9.1 (6.7, 12.3)	9.2 (7.7, 10.9)	4.1 (3.1, 5.3)	-41.1*	-55.1*
Secondary vocational	17.2 (13.9, 21.0)	9.4 (6.7, 13.0)	10.1 (8.9, 11.5)	5.0 (4.1, 6.2)	-41.1*	-46.7*
Higher	12.1 (9.7, 15.0)	7.5 (5.3, 10.6)	8.4 (7.0, 10.0)	4.2 (3.3, 5.3)	-30.7*	-44.2*

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> Adults reporting that smoking inside their home occurs daily, weekly, or monthly.

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

\* p<0.05

**Table A1.53.** Percentage of adults > 15 years who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Demographic characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at work <sup>1</sup>					
	2014		2019		Relative change	
	Overall	Nonsmokers	Overall	Nonsmokers	Overall	Nonsmokers
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage	
<b>OVERALL</b>	19.0 (16.0, 22.5)	13.4 (10.7, 16.7)	11.4 (10.1, 12.8)	9.0 (7.8, 10.4)	-40.2*	-32.8*
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	24.7 (20.7, 29.1)	16.3 (12.5, 21.0)	14.6 (12.8, 16.8)	11.8 (9.8, 14.3)	-40.7*	-27.4*
Female	12.9 (9.7, 17.1)	11.5 (8.6, 15.4)	7.8 (6.6, 9.4)	7.0 (5.8, 8.6)	-39.4*	-39.0*
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	14.8 (9.9, 21.7)	11.8 (7.2, 18.6)	15.6 (11.8, 20.3)	14.4 (10.4, 19.6)	5.1	22.2
25-44	21.1 (17.4, 25.4)	14.9 (11.7, 18.7)	11.1 (9.6, 12.8)	8.7 (7.3, 10.4)	-47.4*	-41.4*
45-64	19.2 (15.3, 23.8)	12.7 (9.4, 16.9)	10.6 (8.9, 12.6)	7.6 (5.9, 9.7)	-44.9*	-40.6*
65+	-	-	8.0 (1.1, 39.7)	-	-	-
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	18.0 (13.9, 22.8)	12.3 (8.8, 16.9)	11.7 (10.1, 13.5)	9.4 (7.8, 11.3)	-34.8*	-23.7
Rural	21.1 (16.9, 25.9)	15.3 (11.4, 20.3)	10.8 (8.9, 13.1)	8.4 (6.6, 10.7)	-48.6*	-45.0*
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>						
Primary or less	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary general	23.3 (17.1, 30.8)	18.2 (11.9, 26.8)	14.0 (10.9, 18.0)	8.1 (5.4, 11.8)	-39.7*	-55.5*
Secondary vocational	22.9 (18.6, 27.8)	15.5 (11.3, 20.9)	13.6 (11.6, 15.9)	11.1 (9.0, 13.6)	-40.5*	-28.4*
Higher	18.1 (14.4, 22.6)	12.1 (9.1, 16.0)	8.4 (7.0, 10.0)	6.7 (5.3, 8.4)	-53.8*	-45.0*

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> In the past 30 days. Among those respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

\* p<0.05

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.54.** Percentage of adults > 15 years who were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting various public places in the previous 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Demographic characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke <sup>1</sup> in:											
	2014				2019				Relative change			
	Government buildings	Healthcare facilities	Restaurants	Public transportation	Government buildings	Healthcare facilities	Restaurants	Public transportation	Government buildings	Healthcare facilities	Restaurants	Public transportation
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage			
<b>OVERALL</b>	9.9 (7.7, 12.7)	9.7 (6.9, 13.5)	27.6 (23.1, 32.6)	18.1 (15.2, 21.4)	4.9 (3.7, 6.5)	2.8 (2.1, 3.8)	24.3 (21.7, 27.2)	9.0 (7.9, 10.3)	-50.5*	-71.0*	-11.9	-50.0*
<b>Smoking status</b>												
Current smokers <sup>2</sup>	14.9 (10.7, 20.4)	11.7 (7.8, 17.2)	33.5 (27.0, 40.7)	21.3 (17.0, 26.4)	7.7 (5.2, 11.5)	5.3 (3.1, 8.8)	34.5 (29.6, 39.8)	12.2 (9.8, 15.0)	-48.0*	-55.0*	3.1	-42.9*
Nonsmokers <sup>3</sup>	8.4 (6.2, 11.2)	9.2 (6.3, 13.2)	25.6 (21.0, 30.8)	17.4 (14.3, 20.9)	4.3 (3.1, 5.8)	2.4 (1.8, 3.3)	21.8 (19.2, 24.7)	8.4 (7.2, 9.7)	-49.2*	-73.5*	-14.7	-51.9*
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	12.5 (9.3, 16.7)	11.3 (8.0, 15.6)	32.8 (26.9, 39.4)	19.4 (15.6, 24.0)	5.8 (4.2, 8.0)	3.9 (2.5, 6.0)	26.7 (23.1, 30.7)	9.3 (7.7, 11.2)	-53.3*	-65.8*	-18.6	-52.3*
Female	7.8 (5.7, 10.5)	8.8 (5.7, 13.2)	22.2 (17.8, 27.4)	17.2 (14.0, 20.9)	4.1 (2.7, 6.1)	2.3 (1.6, 3.1)	22.2 (19.6, 24.9)	8.9 (7.6, 10.4)	-47.7*	-74.0*	-0.2	-48.2*
<b>Age (years)</b>												
15-24	11.2 (7.9, 15.6)	15.0 (8.2, 25.9)	26.3 (19.2, 34.9)	22.0 (16.6, 28.5)	8.4 (5.1, 13.5)	4.3 (2.3, 7.6)	35.2 (29.3, 41.6)	10.0 (7.8, 12.6)	-24.7	-71.7*	33.9	-54.7*
25-44	10.0 (7.5, 13.2)	10.5 (7.2, 15.0)	30.7 (25.0, 37.0)	16.2 (13.0, 19.9)	4.1 (2.8, 6.0)	2.7 (1.9, 4.0)	27.9 (24.7, 31.3)	9.4 (7.8, 11.3)	-58.5*	-73.9*	-9.0	-41.8*
45-64	9.5 (6.3, 14.1)	7.0 (4.2, 11.3)	24.1 (19.1, 30.0)	16.3 (12.5, 20.9)	4.8 (3.2, 7.4)	2.8 (1.7, 4.6)	17.1 (14.0, 20.6)	8.2 (6.6, 10.2)	-48.9*	-59.7*	-29.3*	-49.4*
65+	6.8 (3.3, 13.4)	5.7 (3.1, 10.1)	21.6 (10.9, 38.5)	19.0 (13.4, 26.1)	2.8 (0.7, 10.7)	1.6 (0.9, 3.0)	4.5 (2.3, 8.3)	7.8 (5.4, 11.1)	-58.1	-71.1*	-79.4*	-59.1*
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	10.1 (7.3, 13.8)	7.5 (5.1, 10.9)	22.8 (18.3, 28.1)	19.6 (16.4, 23.2)	4.1 (2.8, 6.0)	2.4 (1.7, 3.3)	29.0 (25.5, 32.8)	10.1 (8.7, 11.7)	-59.0*	-68.1*	26.9	-48.3*
Rural	9.7 (6.3, 14.4)	13.1 (7.5, 21.9)	35.0 (26.5, 44.7)	15.1 (10.0, 22.2)	5.9 (3.9, 8.7)	3.5 (2.1, 5.9)	17.3 (13.5, 22.0)	6.1 (4.5, 8.3)	-39.1*	-73.2*	-50.5*	-59.4*
<b>Education level<sup>4</sup></b>												
Primary or less	11.4 (4.6, 25.3)	12.0 (5.0, 26.1)	-	13.3 (7.0, 23.7)	-	0.0 (N/A)	-	3.4 (0.8, 13.4)	-	-100.0*	-	-74.3*
Secondary general	12.2 (6.9, 20.9)	4.9 (2.5, 9.4)	38.6 (27.2, 51.5)	15.4 (10.8, 21.4)	6.1 (3.4, 10.6)	2.7 (1.6, 4.6)	13.0 (9.1, 18.3)	7.4 (5.5, 10.1)	-50.4*	-44.1	-66.3*	-51.6*
Secondary vocational	8.1 (5.6, 11.6)	10.3 (6.4, 16.0)	26.2 (18.6, 35.4)	15.6 (12.2, 19.7)	3.3 (2.0, 5.4)	2.6 (1.7, 4.2)	19.2 (15.6, 23.4)	8.0 (6.5, 9.9)	-58.8*	-74.3*	-26.5	-48.6*
Higher	9.5 (6.9, 13.1)	8.6 (5.9, 12.3)	25.3 (21.2, 30.0)	18.2 (14.6, 22.3)	4.3 (3.0, 6.3)	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)	27.6 (24.6, 30.9)	10.3 (8.6, 12.4)	-54.4*	-70.8*	9.0	-43.0*

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.

<sup>2</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Includes former and never smokers.

<sup>4</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

\* p<0.05

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.55.** Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Last cigarette brand purchased						Total
	LD	L&M	PARLIAMENT	BOND	WINSTON	Other	
	Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>OVERALL</b>	19.5 (17.6, 21.6)	13.1 (11.4, 15.1)	10.9 (9.4, 12.6)	10.1 (8.7, 11.6)	8.6 (7.3, 10.1)	37.8 (35.2, 40.5)	100
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	20.4 (18.2, 22.7)	11.5 (9.8, 13.5)	11.5 (9.8, 13.3)	10.7 (9.2, 12.5)	8.8 (7.4, 10.5)	37.1 (34.4, 40.0)	100
Female	14.8 (11.3, 19.2)	22.3 (17.2, 28.3)	7.9 (5.0, 12.2)	6.3 (3.7, 10.5)	7.1 (4.7, 10.6)	41.6 (35.4, 48.1)	100
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15-24	17.7 (11.7, 25.9)	15.4 (9.8, 23.4)	12.3 (7.3, 19.8)	6.7 (3.2, 13.6)	10.8 (6.4, 17.8)	37.1 (28.6, 46.5)	100
25-44	16.8 (14.4, 19.6)	15.6 (13.0, 18.5)	13.2 (11.1, 15.6)	7.8 (6.2, 9.8)	9.7 (8.0, 11.8)	36.9 (33.6, 40.4)	100
45-64	22.4 (19.0, 26.2)	10.6 (8.4, 13.4)	8.5 (6.3, 11.3)	12.9 (10.5, 15.9)	7.2 (5.3, 9.7)	38.3 (34.5, 42.4)	100
65+	27.2 (19.4, 36.7)	4.6 (2.0, 10.3)	5.2 (1.9, 13.7)	16.1 (9.9, 25.0)	4.4 (1.5, 11.8)	42.5 (33.1, 52.4)	100
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	18.5 (16.2, 21.1)	12.7 (10.6, 15.1)	13.7 (11.6, 16.0)	7.1 (5.6, 8.8)	8.7 (7.1, 10.6)	39.4 (36.0, 42.9)	100
Rural	21.6 (18.4, 25.2)	14.0 (11.2, 17.4)	5.5 (4.0, 7.5)	16.0 (13.2, 19.3)	8.3 (6.3, 10.9)	34.6 (30.7, 38.7)	100
<b>Education level<sup>1</sup></b>							
Primary or less	17.6 (6.3, 40.3)	1.4 (0.3, 6.2)	0.0 N/A	44.0 (29.1, 60.1)	5.4 (1.2, 21.7)	31.6 (14.4, 55.9)	100
Secondary general	28.3 (23.7, 33.5)	13.7 (9.9, 18.7)	5.9 (3.8, 9.0)	14.8 (11.6, 18.7)	6.9 (4.9, 9.7)	30.4 (25.8, 35.3)	100
Secondary vocational	18.8 (16.1, 22.0)	12.8 (10.3, 15.8)	8.5 (6.6, 10.8)	11.9 (9.7, 14.4)	8.9 (7.0, 11.2)	39.2 (35.4, 43.1)	100
Higher	14.6 (11.5, 18.3)	12.9 (10.3, 16.2)	17.8 (14.8, 21.4)	4.0 (2.7, 5.9)	8.9 (6.5, 12.2)	41.7 (37.3, 46.3)	100

Note: Current manufactured cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers. The top five reported brands last purchased among all manufactured cigarette smokers are shown here.

<sup>1</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.56.** Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years, by source of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics

Source	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural
		Percentage (95% CI)					
Store	84.7 (82.6, 86.6)	84.6 (82.4, 86.6)	85.2 (79.9, 89.3)	85.8 (77.2, 91.5)	84.6 (82.3, 86.6)	81.6 (78.8, 84.1)	90.8 (87.6, 93.2)
Street vendor	1.9 (1.3, 2.9)	1.5 (1.0, 2.4)	3.9 (1.7, 8.7)	3.0 (1.0, 8.8)	1.8 (1.1, 2.8)	2.3 (1.5, 3.7)	1.1 (0.4, 3.0)
Bazar	8.4 (6.9, 10.1)	8.6 (7.1, 10.4)	7.2 (4.7, 10.9)	3.3 (1.4, 8.0)	8.8 (7.3, 10.6)	10.0 (8.1, 12.3)	5.2 (3.6, 7.5)
Kiosks	2.1 (1.4, 3.0)	1.9 (1.2, 2.9)	3.1 (1.6, 5.6)	4.6 (1.7, 11.9)	1.9 (1.3, 2.6)	2.5 (1.7, 3.5)	1.3 (0.4, 3.9)
Restaurant/bar	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.3 (0.0, 2.2)	0.7 (0.1, 5.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.0 N/A
Gas station	2.6 (1.9, 3.6)	3.1 (2.2, 4.2)	0.3 (0.0, 2.4)	2.5 (0.8, 7.4)	2.7 (1.9, 3.7)	3.2 (2.3, 4.6)	1.5 (0.9, 2.5)
Other	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)
<b>TOTAL</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Current manufactured cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.57.** Average amount spent for 20 manufactured cigarettes and average cigarette expenditure per month among current manufactured cigarette smokers > 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (Kazakhstan tenge)		Manufactured cigarette expenditure per month (Kazakhstan tenge)	
	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)
<b>OVERALL</b>	428.0 (423.6, 432.4)	409.1 (405.7, 417.7)	8897.4 (8571.9, 9223.0)	9009.3 (7904.4, 9715.6)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	426.2 (421.9, 430.5)	409.1 (405.4, 417.8)	9 247.8 (8891.3, 9 604.2)	9 883.3 (9 109.7, 11 273.9)
Female	441.9 (423.3, 460.5)	407.4 (399.4, 425.4)	6 941.5 (6 201.5, 7 681.5)	6 044.3 (5 835.5, 6 865.4)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	449.2 (438.7, 459.8)	439.2 (418.5, 452.6)	7 078.1 (6 111.0, 8 045.1)	6 810.6 (5 599.8, 7 525.5)
25-44	435.7 (429.5, 441.9)	414.6 (408.0, 422.2)	8 699.7 (8 292.9, 9 106.6)	7 997.4 (7 556.4, 9 416.7)
45-64	419.6 (412.7, 426.4)	399.9 (399.2, 408.7)	9 553.7 (9 059.9, 10 047.5)	10 780.9 (9 499.7, 11 863.2)
65+	402.7 (388.1, 417.4)	398.9 (397.6, 404.4)	8 928.4 (7 847.4, 10 009.4)	9 088.5 (7 150.4, 11 671.9)
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	431.6 (425.5, 437.7)	408.6 (399.9, 418.3)	8 761.0 (8 390.2, 9 131.7)	8 446.3 (7 626.2, 9 418.7)
Rural	421.4 (416.1, 426.7)	409.8 (400.8, 414.4)	9 164.9 (8 529.4, 9 800.4)	9 820.2 (8 873.0, 11 720.5)
<b>Education level<sup>1</sup></b>				
Primary or less	416.3 (402.0, 430.5)	406.6 (401.5, 418.2)	9 618.8 (5 893.7, 13 343.9)	12 120.6 (11 775.6, 12 458.8)
Secondary general	413.2 (405.6, 420.7)	399.3 (398.5, 402.2)	9 584.8 (8 916.4, 10 253.3)	11 378.1 (9 557.5, 12 208.9)
Secondary vocational	423.4 (417.7, 429.1)	406.9 (399.1, 412.8)	9 364.0 (8 919.1, 9 808.8)	10 032.6 (9 202.7, 11 557.6)
Higher	445.0 (434.8, 455.2)	427.4 (415.4, 445.0)	8 218.5 (7 687.5, 8 749.5)	7 551.6 (6 795.2, 8 220.7)

Note: Current manufactured cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

<sup>1</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.58.** Unit and type of last purchase of cigarettes among current manufactured cigarette smokers > 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Purchase as individual sticks	Type of manufactured cigarettes	
		Filtered	Light, mild, or low tar
		Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>OVERALL</b>	3.0 (2.3, 3.9)	99.0 (98.3, 99.3)	75.8 (73.0, 78.5)
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	2.8 (2.0, 3.8)	99.1 (98.3, 99.5)	75.2 (72.1, 78.2)
Female	4.3 (2.5, 7.4)	98.4 (96.3, 99.3)	79.2 (72.9, 84.3)
<b>Age (years)</b>			
15-24	5.9 (2.8, 12.2)	98.6 (93.8, 99.7)	74.1 (64.0, 82.2)
25-44	3.3 (2.3, 4.8)	99.1 (98.2, 99.5)	75.6 (72.3, 78.6)
45-64	2.2 (1.4, 3.6)	98.7 (97.4, 99.4)	77.3 (72.7, 81.3)
65+	1.5 (0.2, 10.1)	100.0 N/A	70.2 (57.9, 80.2)
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	3.3 (2.3, 4.5)	99.1 (98.4, 99.5)	71.9 (68.0, 75.5)
Rural	2.6 (1.6, 4.0)	98.6 (97.2, 99.3)	83.4 (79.8, 86.5)
<b>Education level<sup>1</sup></b>			
Primary or less	5.5 (0.7, 33.0)	92.1 (69.5, 98.3)	- -
Secondary general	2.1 (1.2, 3.8)	99.1 (97.0, 99.7)	82.1 (77.2, 86.1)
Secondary vocational	2.7 (1.7, 4.3)	99.0 (98.1, 99.5)	74.1 (70.3, 77.6)
Higher	3.2 (1.9, 5.4)	99.1 (97.7, 99.7)	74.6 (69.5, 79.1)

Note: Current manufactured cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.59.** Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers > 15 years who spent money on cigarettes instead of household essentials and price of cigarettes that would lead to thinking about quitting, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Spent money on cigarettes instead of household essentials <sup>1</sup>	Price for a pack of cigarettes that would make respondent think about quitting (Kazakhstan tenge)							Total
		500-700	701-1 000	1 001-1 500	1 501-2 000	More than 2 000	No price	Don't know	
Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>OVERALL</b>	14.9 (12.5, 17.6)	14.0 (12.1, 16.1)	12.2 (10.4, 14.2)	15.7 (13.7, 18.0)	8.9 (7.3, 10.8)	16.1 (14.3, 18.1)	19.6 (17.4, 21.9)	13.5 (11.6, 15.7)	100
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	15.1 (12.4, 18.2)	13.1 (11.1, 15.4)	11.5 (9.6, 13.7)	15.5 (13.2, 18.0)	8.8 (7.2, 10.9)	17.0 (15.0, 19.2)	20.4 (18.1, 23.0)	13.7 (11.6, 16.0)	100
Female	13.8 (9.9, 18.9)	19.0 (14.5, 24.5)	16.2 (12.5, 20.8)	17.1 (13.0, 22.2)	9.4 (6.1, 14.1)	11.1 (8.0, 15.2)	14.5 (11.3, 18.6)	12.6 (9.0, 17.5)	100
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	16.7 (10.6, 25.5)	20.2 (13.9, 28.4)	17.7 (11.8, 25.9)	16.3 (10.6, 24.2)	8.2 (4.4, 14.9)	9.6 (5.3, 16.7)	14.9 (8.9, 23.8)	13.1 (7.9, 20.9)	100
25-44	13.1 (10.9, 15.8)	13.7 (11.4, 16.3)	12.2 (10.0, 14.9)	16.6 (14.1, 19.3)	10.8 (8.6, 13.5)	19.2 (16.9, 21.8)	16.0 (13.6, 18.6)	11.5 (9.3, 14.2)	100
45-64	17.7 (13.2, 23.4)	12.8 (10.0, 16.1)	11.5 (9.0, 14.5)	15.4 (12.1, 19.5)	7.0 (4.9, 9.9)	14.0 (11.2, 17.3)	23.1 (19.3, 27.4)	16.3 (13.3, 19.8)	100
65+	9.7 (6.0, 15.5)	15.9 (10.0, 24.3)	8.8 (4.6, 16.3)	9.4 (5.1, 16.7)	5.7 (2.5, 12.5)	11.6 (6.7, 19.4)	34.7 (26.7, 43.8)	13.9 (9.1, 20.7)	100
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	12.8 (10.1, 16.1)	13.5 (11.3, 16.1)	12.8 (10.5, 15.4)	17.9 (15.3, 20.8)	10.0 (7.9, 12.7)	16.1 (13.9, 18.6)	17.0 (14.5, 19.9)	12.7 (10.3, 15.5)	100
Rural	19.1 (14.8, 24.4)	14.9 (11.6, 18.9)	11.0 (8.4, 14.4)	11.4 (8.5, 15.2)	6.7 (4.8, 9.4)	16.1 (13.2, 19.5)	24.5 (20.9, 28.6)	15.3 (12.4, 18.7)	100
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>									
Primary or less	-	5.5 (0.7, 33.0)	10.5 (3.0, 30.4)	13.3 (2.6, 46.3)	0.0 N/A	17.3 (7.0, 36.8)	9.4 (4.2, 19.9)	44.1 (22.5, 68.2)	100
Secondary general	24.4 (18.8, 31.1)	15.9 (12.1, 20.7)	9.0 (6.2, 12.9)	13.9 (10.3, 18.4)	8.0 (5.3, 11.9)	14.6 (11.3, 18.5)	22.5 (18.3, 27.3)	16.2 (12.4, 20.8)	100
Secondary vocational	15.0 (11.8, 18.8)	13.6 (11.0, 16.8)	10.6 (8.4, 13.3)	15.8 (12.8, 19.4)	9.3 (7.2, 12.1)	15.8 (13.1, 18.9)	21.5 (18.3, 25.0)	13.3 (10.8, 16.4)	100
Higher	7.6 (5.6, 10.2)	11.7 (9.1, 14.9)	15.2 (11.7, 19.4)	16.9 (13.8, 20.5)	9.5 (7.0, 12.9)	19.3 (16.3, 22.7)	16.5 (13.3, 20.3)	11.0 (8.2, 14.6)	100

Note: Current manufactured cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

<sup>1</sup> Percentage reporting money spent on cigarettes in the last 6 months resulted in not having enough money for household essentials such as food.

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.60.** Average amount spent for 20 manufactured cigarettes among current manufactured cigarette smokers > 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Demographic characteristics	Amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (Kazakhstan tenge)					Relative change of mean	Relative change of median
	2014 <sup>1</sup>		2019		Percentage		
	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)			
<b>OVERALL</b>	346.3 (310.4, 382.2)	307.6 (305.6, 309.4)	428.0 (423.6, 432.4)	409.1 (405.7, 417.7)	23.6*	33.0*	
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	347.8 (309.7, 386.0)	307.3 (305.2, 309.1)	426.2 (421.9, 430.5)	409.1 (405.4, 417.8)	22.5*	33.1*	
Female	324.1 (290.0, 358.2)	321.3 (278.2, 368.0)	441.9 (423.3, 460.5)	407.4 (399.4, 425.4)	36.4*	26.8*	
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15-24	534.1 (177.8, 890.4)	366.3 (324.5, 387.8)	449.2 (438.7, 459.8)	439.2 (418.5, 452.6)	-15.9	19.9*	
25-44	335.1 (299.8, 370.5)	305.3 (299.7, 310.4)	435.7 (429.5, 441.9)	414.6 (408.0, 422.2)	30.0*	35.8*	
45-64	334.1 (278.3, 389.9)	305.4 (277.5, 308.3)	419.6 (412.7, 426.4)	399.9 (399.2, 408.7)	25.6*	31.0*	
65+	288.2 (266.0, 310.5)	291.2 (258.8, 304.7)	402.7 (388.1, 417.4)	398.9 (397.6, 404.4)	39.7*	37.0*	
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	370.8 (315.4, 426.2)	308.7 (303.2, 323.4)	431.6 (425.5, 437.7)	408.6 (399.9, 418.3)	16.4	32.3*	
Rural	306.6 (278.0, 335.2)	294.0 (277.0, 307.1)	421.4 (416.1, 426.7)	409.8 (400.8, 414.4)	37.5*	39.4*	
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>							
Primary or less	252.7 (210.9, 294.4)	262.8 (247.2, 301.8)	416.3 (402.0, 430.5)	406.6 (401.5, 418.2)	64.8*	54.7*	
Secondary general	288.3 (268.9, 307.6)	271.8 (263.0, 295.5)	413.2 (405.6, 420.7)	399.3 (398.5, 402.2)	43.3*	46.9*	
Secondary vocational	337.5 (287.8, 387.2)	305.9 (280.1, 308.8)	423.4 (417.7, 429.1)	406.9 (399.1, 412.8)	25.4*	33.0*	
Higher	373.0 (304.5, 441.4)	338.4 (311.6, 359.4)	445.0 (434.8, 455.2)	427.4 (415.4, 445.0)	19.3	26.3*	

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> In adjusted constant 2019 Kazakhstan tenge using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database (October 2019).

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

\* p<0.05



**Table A1.61.** Average cigarette expenditure per month among current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Demographic characteristics	Cigarette expenditure per month (Kazakhstan tenge)				Relative change of mean	Relative change of median
	2014 <sup>1</sup>		2019			
	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)		
<b>OVERALL</b>	6 637.6 (5 865.6, 7 409.6)	5 677.3 (4 969.3, 6 005.2)	8 897.4 (8 571.9, 9 223.0)	9 009.3 (7 904.4, 9 715.6)	34.0*	58.7*
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	6 912.7 (6 075.6, 7 749.8)	5 912.5 (5 329.2, 6 426.8)	9 247.8 (8 891.3, 9 604.2)	9 883.3 (9 109.7, 11 273.9)	33.8*	67.2*
Female	4 070.0 (3 177.0, 4 963.1)	3 038.6 (2 452.6, 4 428.3)	6 941.5 (6 201.5, 7 681.5)	6 044.3 (5 835.5, 6 865.4)	70.6*	98.9*
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	7 063.5 (2 195.5, 11 931.6)	3 792.9 (2 859.0, 5 261.4)	7 078.1 (6 111.0, 8 045.1)	6 810.6 (5 599.8, 7 525.5)	0.2	79.6*
25-44	6 371.0 (5 610.9, 7 131.1)	5 580.2 (4 936.7, 6 035.6)	8 699.7 (8 292.9, 9 106.6)	7 997.4 (7 556.4, 9 416.7)	36.6*	43.3*
45-64	6 978.3 (5 724.8, 8 231.7)	5 973.6 (5 186.8, 7 634.6)	9 553.7 (9 059.9, 10 047.5)	10 780.9 (9 499.7, 11 863.2)	36.9*	80.5*
65+	6 497.3 (5 219.6, 7 775.1)	6 659.7 (4 021.8, 7 902.1)	8 928.4 (7 847.4, 10 009.4)	9 088.5 (7 150.4, 11 671.9)	37.4*	36.5
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	6 651.3 (5 570.7, 7 731.9)	5 382.0 (4 799.0, 5 937.3)	8 761.0 (8 390.2, 9 131.7)	8 446.3 (7 626.2, 9 418.7)	31.7*	56.9*
Rural	6 611.0 (5 746.7, 7 475.4)	6 241.1 (4 800.3, 7 455.4)	9 164.9 (8 529.4, 9 800.4)	9 820.2 (8 873.0, 11 720.5)	38.6*	57.3*
<b>Education level<sup>2</sup></b>						
Primary or less	5 693.4 (4 280.4, 7 106.4)	5 663.5 (2 947.4, 8 389.0)	9 618.8 (5 893.7, 13 343.9)	12 120.6 (1 775.6, 12 458.8)	68.9	114.0
Secondary general	6 200.0 (5 488.7, 6 911.2)	5 736.1 (4 716.1, 7 133.0)	9 584.8 (8 916.4, 10 253.3)	11 378.1 (9 557.5, 12 208.9)	54.6*	98.4*
Secondary vocational	7 195.1 (6 056.7, 8 333.5)	6 061.1 (5 591.5, 7 111.7)	9 364.0 (8 919.1, 9 808.8)	10 032.6 (9 202.7, 11 557.6)	30.1*	65.5*
Higher	6 408.5 (5 179.3, 7 637.6)	5 351.3 (4 629.3, 6 017.4)	8 218.5 (7 687.5, 8 749.5)	7 551.6 (6 795.2, 8 220.7)	28.2*	41.1*
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Kazakh	6 830.8 (5 629.5, 8 032.1)	5 584.5 (4 815.9, 6 010.8)	8 916.8 (8 500.5, 9 333.1)	9 016.9 (7 760.5, 10 098.9)	30.5*	61.5*
Russian	6 681.2 (5 814.5, 7 547.9)	5 945.8 (5 100.6, 7 368.8)	8 707.7 (8 156.8, 9 258.7)	8 705.7 (7 329.1, 9 913.2)	30.3*	46.4*
Other	5 853.7 (5 043.3, 6 664.2)	4 851.4 (3 635.3, 6 363.1)	9 161.4 (8 130.6, 10 192.1)	9 887.8 (6 832.6, 11 678.1)	56.5*	103.8*
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	6 060.2 (5 205.9, 6 914.4)	5 421.0 (4 384.3, 6 986.7)	9 400.5 (8 781.2, 10 019.7)	11 306.5 (9 496.7, 12 168.3)	55.1*	108.6*
Low	5 364.3 (4 689.3, 6 039.2)	4 582.7 (3 624.8, 6 164.0)	9 313.1 (8 646.2, 9 980.1)	10 136.8 (8 359.9, 12 169.6)	73.6*	121.2*
Middle	7 076.3 (5 536.8, 8 615.8)	5 889.5 (4 722.8, 6 751.7)	7 995.5 (7 365.6, 8 625.3)	7 058.2 (6 327.7, 8 205.4)	13.0	19.8
High	6 824.4 (5 457.1, 8 191.7)	5 703.1 (4 804.6, 6 990.4)	8 589.4 (8 010.2, 9 168.6)	7 967.9 (7 242.0, 9 352.3)	25.9	39.7*
Highest	7 476.5 (4 188.3, 10 764.7)	5 376.4 (4 532.9, 5 935.0)	9 288.7 (8 474.8, 10 102.7)	9 535.0 (7 505.7, 12 203.0)	24.2	77.3*

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> In adjusted constant 2019 Kazakhstan tenge using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database (October 2019).

<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

\* p<0.05

**Table A1.62.** Percentage of adults > 15 years who noticed anti-cigarette-smoking information during the previous 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)				Residence	
		Male	Female	15–24	15–18	19–24	25+	Urban	Rural
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>									
<b>OVERALL</b>									
In newspapers or in magazines	28.4 (26.5, 30.3)	27.5 (25.3, 29.7)	29.2 (27.0, 31.4)	23.7 (20.7, 27.0)	22.5 (17.3, 28.8)	24.1 (20.8, 27.8)	29.4 (27.3, 31.5)	27.2 (24.9, 29.6)	30.1 (26.9, 33.5)
On television or the radio	49.2 (46.7, 51.7)	48.0 (45.1, 50.8)	50.3 (47.6, 52.9)	42.5 (38.4, 46.7)	44.8 (37.9, 51.9)	41.7 (37.1, 46.4)	50.6 (48.0, 53.2)	49.8 (46.6, 53.0)	48.3 (44.3, 52.4)
On television	48.7 (46.2, 51.2)	47.3 (44.5, 50.2)	49.9 (47.2, 52.6)	42.3 (38.1, 46.5)	44.4 (37.4, 51.6)	41.5 (37.0, 46.2)	50.1 (47.5, 52.7)	49.2 (46.0, 52.4)	48.0 (44.0, 52.0)
On the radio	9.8 (8.5, 11.2)	10.6 (9.1, 12.4)	9.1 (7.8, 10.5)	9.2 (7.0, 11.9)	9.4 (6.0, 14.5)	9.1 (6.7, 12.2)	9.9 (8.7, 11.4)	10.2 (8.6, 12.0)	9.3 (7.4, 11.6)
On billboards	26.7 (24.8, 28.7)	26.1 (24.1, 28.3)	27.2 (25.1, 29.5)	27.8 (24.6, 31.3)	29.2 (23.5, 35.6)	27.4 (23.8, 31.2)	26.5 (24.6, 28.5)	26.9 (24.6, 29.3)	26.5 (23.3, 30.0)
On internet and social media	38.2 (36.1, 40.3)	38.5 (36.1, 41.1)	37.8 (35.5, 40.2)	45.8 (41.8, 49.8)	48.8 (42.3, 55.4)	44.7 (40.3, 49.2)	36.5 (34.5, 38.6)	40.8 (38.1, 43.5)	34.4 (31.0, 37.8)
In stores where cigarettes are sold	30.6 (28.4, 32.8)	30.3 (27.8, 33.0)	30.8 (28.4, 33.3)	31.7 (28.0, 35.6)	33.9 (28.1, 40.2)	30.9 (26.9, 35.2)	30.3 (28.2, 32.6)	34.8 (31.9, 37.8)	24.4 (21.2, 28.0)
Somewhere else	1.5 (1.2, 1.9)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	2.6 (1.8, 3.8)	3.6 (1.9, 6.8)	2.2 (1.4, 3.6)	1.3 (1.0, 1.6)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	1.5 (1.0, 2.1)
Any location	61.8 (59.1, 64.3)	60.6 (57.7, 63.5)	62.8 (60.0, 65.4)	59.9 (55.7, 64.0)	63.2 (56.5, 69.4)	58.7 (54.1, 63.2)	62.2 (59.5, 64.7)	64.7 (61.3, 68.0)	57.4 (53.3, 61.5)
<b>CURRENT SMOKERS<sup>1</sup></b>									
In newspapers or in magazines	25.4 (22.8, 28.2)	24.9 (22.1, 27.9)	28.0 (21.9, 35.1)	19.8 (13.8, 27.7)	--	18.5 (12.3, 26.8)	25.9 (23.1, 28.9)	21.7 (18.8, 25.0)	32.6 (27.8, 37.8)
On television or the radio	48.3 (44.8, 51.8)	47.1 (43.4, 50.8)	54.9 (48.8, 60.8)	44.1 (35.1, 53.5)	--	42.1 (32.5, 52.2)	48.7 (45.1, 52.4)	46.2 (42.0, 50.6)	52.4 (46.5, 58.2)
On television	47.8 (44.3, 51.3)	46.5 (42.8, 50.2)	54.9 (48.8, 60.8)	43.3 (34.4, 52.7)	--	41.2 (31.8, 51.4)	48.2 (44.5, 51.8)	45.7 (41.5, 50.1)	51.8 (45.9, 57.7)
On the radio	9.7 (8.0, 11.6)	9.6 (7.8, 11.7)	9.9 (7.1, 13.7)	10.4 (6.0, 17.6)	--	11.6 (6.6, 19.6)	9.6 (8.0, 11.5)	9.2 (7.2, 11.6)	10.6 (8.0, 14.0)
On billboards	24.7 (22.2, 27.4)	23.5 (20.9, 26.3)	31.3 (25.1, 38.2)	25.8 (18.6, 34.7)	--	24.3 (17.0, 33.5)	24.6 (22.0, 27.5)	22.7 (19.8, 25.8)	28.8 (24.0, 34.0)
On internet and social media	36.7 (33.8, 39.7)	34.7 (31.6, 37.9)	47.7 (41.3, 54.3)	45.4 (36.5, 54.5)	--	42.8 (33.0, 53.2)	35.9 (33.0, 39.0)	37.5 (33.9, 41.1)	35.2 (30.1, 40.6)
In stores where cigarettes are sold	31.4 (28.1, 35.0)	28.8 (25.4, 32.4)	45.8 (39.5, 52.2)	40.5 (32.0, 49.6)	--	38.5 (29.6, 48.3)	30.6 (27.3, 34.2)	33.7 (29.4, 38.3)	27.0 (21.8, 32.8)
Somewhere else	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	2.6 (1.2, 5.4)	3.3 (1.2, 8.5)	--	3.6 (1.4, 9.3)	1.1 (0.6, 1.7)	1.1 (0.6, 2.0)	1.5 (0.8, 2.9)
Any location	61.3 (57.5, 65.0)	59.2 (55.2, 63.2)	72.4 (67.0, 77.2)	67.7 (58.5, 75.7)	--	66.4 (56.3, 75.1)	60.7 (56.8, 64.5)	61.4 (56.5, 66.0)	61.2 (55.1, 66.9)
<b>NONSMOKERS<sup>2</sup></b>									
In newspapers or in magazines	29.1 (27.1, 31.2)	28.9 (26.4, 31.7)	29.2 (27.1, 31.5)	24.1 (21.0, 27.6)	22.2 (16.9, 28.6)	24.9 (21.4, 28.7)	30.4 (28.3, 32.6)	28.8 (26.3, 31.4)	29.6 (26.3, 33.1)
On television or the radio	49.4 (46.9, 52.0)	48.5 (45.3, 51.7)	50.0 (47.2, 52.7)	42.3 (38.0, 46.8)	44.1 (37.1, 51.5)	41.6 (36.9, 46.5)	51.2 (48.6, 53.8)	50.8 (47.5, 54.1)	47.5 (43.5, 51.6)
On television	48.9 (46.4, 51.5)	47.8 (44.6, 51.0)	49.6 (46.8, 52.4)	42.1 (37.8, 46.6)	43.7 (36.6, 51.1)	41.5 (36.8, 46.4)	50.7 (48.1, 53.3)	50.2 (46.9, 53.5)	47.2 (43.2, 51.3)
On the radio	9.8 (8.5, 11.4)	11.2 (9.3, 13.4)	9.0 (7.7, 10.5)	9.0 (6.8, 11.9)	9.8 (6.2, 15.0)	8.7 (6.4, 11.8)	10.0 (8.7, 11.6)	10.5 (8.7, 12.5)	9.0 (7.0, 11.5)
On billboards	27.2 (25.2, 29.4)	27.6 (25.1, 30.3)	27.0 (24.8, 29.3)	28.1 (24.6, 31.8)	28.8 (23.0, 35.4)	27.8 (24.0, 31.9)	27.0 (25.0, 29.1)	28.1 (25.6, 30.8)	26.0 (22.7, 29.7)
On internet and social media	38.5 (36.3, 40.8)	40.8 (37.8, 43.7)	37.2 (34.8, 39.6)	45.8 (41.5, 50.2)	48.1 (41.4, 54.8)	44.9 (40.2, 49.7)	36.7 (34.6, 38.9)	41.7 (38.8, 44.7)	34.2 (30.8, 37.8)
In stores where cigarettes are sold	30.3 (28.1, 32.6)	31.2 (28.4, 34.1)	29.8 (27.4, 32.3)	30.7 (26.9, 34.8)	33.0 (27.1, 39.5)	29.9 (25.7, 34.4)	30.2 (28.1, 32.5)	35.1 (32.2, 38.1)	23.9 (20.7, 27.5)
Somewhere else	1.6 (1.2, 2.0)	1.7 (1.2, 2.5)	1.4 (1.1, 1.9)	2.5 (1.7, 3.8)	3.7 (2.0, 7.0)	2.1 (1.2, 3.5)	1.3 (1.0, 1.7)	1.6 (1.1, 2.2)	1.5 (1.0, 2.1)
Any location	61.9 (59.3, 64.4)	61.4 (58.3, 64.5)	62.1 (59.3, 64.9)	59.1 (54.7, 63.4)	62.6 (55.7, 69.0)	57.7 (52.8, 62.5)	62.6 (60.0, 65.1)	65.7 (62.4, 68.9)	56.7 (52.5, 60.8)

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

-- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.63.** Percentage of current smokers > 15 years who had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the during the previous 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Current smokers <sup>1</sup> who:	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package <sup>2</sup>	Thought about quitting because of warning label <sup>2</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>OVERALL</b>	86.5 (83.3, 89.2)	34.4 (31.9, 37.0)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	85.6 (81.9, 88.6)	33.7 (30.9, 36.7)
Female	91.7 (88.1, 94.3)	38.3 (32.7, 44.2)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15-24	89.1 (81.7, 93.7)	28.9 (20.5, 39.0)
25-44	87.3 (84.3, 89.8)	37.6 (34.4, 40.9)
45-64	85.1 (79.4, 89.5)	32.9 (28.8, 37.3)
65+	84.7 (76.0, 90.6)	23.9 (16.6, 33.1)
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	87.1 (82.9, 90.5)	32.9 (30.0, 35.9)
Rural	85.3 (80.1, 89.4)	37.5 (32.7, 42.6)
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>		
Primary or less	54.1 (22.8, 82.5)	14.0 (4.5, 35.9)
Secondary general	84.7 (78.3, 89.4)	38.7 (33.2, 44.5)
Secondary vocational	86.0 (81.2, 89.7)	33.2 (29.4, 37.3)
Higher	88.8 (85.5, 91.5)	35.0 (31.1, 39.1)

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

<sup>2</sup> During the last 30 days.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.64.** Percentage of adults > 15 years who had noticed various tobacco and electronic cigarette advertisements, promotions and sponsorships during the previous 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)				Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	15-18	19-24	25+	Urban	Rural
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>									
<b>Noticed advertisements of smoking tobacco products</b>									
In stores where tobacco is sold	14.6 (13.2, 16.1)	15.8 (14.0, 17.7)	13.5 (12.0, 15.1)	17.3 (14.6, 20.3)	15.6 (11.8, 20.2)	17.9 (14.9, 21.4)	14.0 (12.6, 15.4)	17.7 (15.7, 19.8)	10.0 (8.1, 12.3)
On television	8.6 (7.4, 9.9)	9.5 (7.9, 11.3)	7.7 (6.6, 9.1)	10.2 (7.7, 13.5)	9.9 (7.0, 13.8)	10.4 (7.4, 14.4)	8.2 (7.2, 9.4)	7.8 (6.4, 9.5)	9.6 (7.7, 11.9)
On the radio	2.2 (1.7, 2.9)	2.6 (1.8, 3.7)	1.9 (1.5, 2.4)	2.9 (1.8, 4.7)	2.9 (1.4, 5.9)	2.9 (1.7, 5.1)	2.0 (1.6, 2.6)	2.3 (1.6, 3.3)	2.1 (1.5, 2.9)
On billboards	6.0 (5.2, 6.9)	5.9 (5.0, 7.0)	6.1 (5.2, 7.2)	7.6 (5.9, 9.7)	9.4 (6.3, 13.6)	7.0 (5.3, 9.2)	5.7 (4.9, 6.5)	6.0 (5.2, 7.0)	6.0 (4.6, 7.8)
In newspapers or magazines	4.9 (4.2, 5.8)	4.9 (4.0, 5.9)	5.0 (4.1, 6.1)	5.2 (4.0, 6.8)	5.5 (3.6, 8.3)	5.2 (3.7, 7.1)	4.9 (4.2, 5.7)	4.7 (3.9, 5.6)	5.3 (4.0, 7.0)
In cinemas	2.6 (2.1, 3.2)	2.8 (2.2, 3.5)	2.4 (1.8, 3.2)	3.8 (2.7, 5.2)	3.6 (2.0, 6.6)	3.8 (2.6, 5.5)	2.3 (1.9, 2.9)	3.1 (2.4, 3.8)	1.9 (1.1, 3.0)
On the internet and social media	14.0 (12.7, 15.4)	14.9 (13.3, 16.6)	13.2 (11.8, 14.8)	21.3 (18.2, 24.8)	21.3 (16.8, 26.5)	21.3 (17.8, 25.4)	12.4 (11.3, 13.7)	16.6 (14.8, 18.6)	10.2 (8.5, 12.2)
On public transportation	4.0 (3.3, 4.8)	3.9 (3.2, 4.8)	4.0 (3.2, 5.1)	4.4 (3.2, 5.9)	5.1 (3.1, 8.3)	4.1 (3.0, 5.7)	3.9 (3.3, 4.7)	3.7 (3.1, 4.4)	4.4 (3.2, 6.1)
In coffee shops, restaurants	3.2 (2.6, 3.9)	3.4 (2.8, 4.2)	3.0 (2.3, 3.8)	5.0 (3.7, 6.7)	4.4 (2.4, 7.9)	5.2 (3.7, 7.3)	2.8 (2.3, 3.4)	3.4 (2.8, 4.1)	2.9 (1.9, 4.3)
In night clubs, bars, karaoke	2.9 (2.3, 3.7)	3.4 (2.7, 4.3)	2.5 (1.8, 3.5)	6.0 (4.4, 8.2)	4.2 (2.1, 8.1)	6.6 (4.8, 9.1)	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	3.2 (2.6, 4.0)	2.6 (1.5, 4.3)
Somewhere else	0.1 (0.1, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)	0.5 (0.1, 3.4)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.1, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)
<b>Noticed advertisements of electronic cigarettes or heated tobacco products<sup>1</sup></b>									
In stores where tobacco is sold	6.7 (5.9, 7.7)	8.1 (7.0, 9.4)	5.5 (4.6, 6.5)	10.8 (8.8, 13.1)	13.2 (9.5, 18.1)	9.9 (7.7, 12.6)	5.9 (5.1, 6.7)	9.8 (8.4, 11.3)	2.3 (1.7, 3.1)
On television	3.1 (2.5, 3.8)	4.0 (3.0, 5.3)	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	4.4 (2.9, 6.5)	5.0 (3.0, 8.4)	4.1 (2.4, 6.9)	2.8 (2.3, 3.4)	2.9 (2.2, 3.7)	3.4 (2.5, 4.8)
On the radio	0.6 (0.4, 0.8)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	1.1 (0.6, 2.2)	1.2 (0.4, 3.9)	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)	0.4 (0.3, 0.6)	0.6 (0.3, 0.9)	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)
On billboards	2.4 (2.0, 2.9)	2.8 (2.2, 3.6)	2.1 (1.6, 2.6)	3.8 (2.7, 5.3)	5.6 (3.3, 9.3)	3.2 (2.0, 4.9)	2.1 (1.8, 2.6)	3.1 (2.5, 3.8)	1.5 (1.0, 2.1)
In newspapers or magazines	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	2.2 (1.4, 3.5)	2.3 (1.0, 4.9)	2.2 (1.3, 3.8)	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	1.5 (1.0, 2.3)
In cinemas	1.0 (0.7, 1.3)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	2.1 (1.3, 3.4)	4.5 (2.4, 8.2)	1.3 (0.7, 2.5)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)
On the internet and social media	10.4 (9.4, 11.6)	13.1 (11.5, 14.8)	8.0 (7.0, 9.2)	17.8 (15.0, 20.9)	19.2 (14.8, 24.5)	17.3 (14.1, 21.0)	8.8 (7.9, 9.8)	13.9 (12.3, 15.7)	5.3 (4.2, 6.5)
On public transportation	1.0 (0.8, 1.4)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	1.0 (0.6, 1.4)	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	1.4 (0.6, 3.6)	1.4 (0.8, 2.4)	1.0 (0.7, 1.3)	1.1 (0.9, 1.5)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)
In coffee shops, restaurants	1.2 (1.0, 1.6)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	2.3 (1.6, 3.5)	2.7 (1.2, 6.0)	2.2 (1.3, 3.6)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)
In night clubs, bars, karaoke	1.6 (1.3, 2.1)	2.3 (1.7, 3.0)	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	4.1 (3.0, 5.8)	2.5 (1.1, 5.6)	4.8 (3.3, 6.9)	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)	2.2 (1.7, 2.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)
Somewhere else	0.1 (0.1, 0.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)
<b>Noticed sports sponsorship of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product<sup>2</sup></b>									
	1.6 (1.2, 2.0)	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	1.5 (1.0, 2.1)	2.5 (1.6, 3.8)	2.8 (1.4, 5.6)	2.4 (1.5, 4.0)	1.4 (1.0, 1.8)	1.5 (1.2, 2.0)	1.6 (1.1, 2.5)
<b>Noticed music/theater/art/fashion event sponsorship of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product<sup>2</sup></b>									
	1.3 (1.0, 1.7)	1.4 (1.1, 1.9)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	2.6 (1.8, 3.7)	1.8 (0.7, 4.5)	2.9 (1.9, 4.4)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)
<b>Noticed promotions of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product<sup>2</sup></b>									
Free samples	4.6 (3.9, 5.5)	5.6 (4.6, 6.7)	3.8 (3.1, 4.7)	5.1 (3.8, 6.8)	6.2 (3.7, 10.3)	4.7 (3.4, 6.5)	4.5 (3.8, 5.4)	6.2 (5.1, 7.4)	2.4 (1.7, 3.4)
Sale prices	4.3 (3.7, 5.0)	5.1 (4.3, 6.1)	3.5 (2.9, 4.3)	4.9 (3.6, 6.6)	5.2 (3.1, 8.7)	4.8 (3.3, 6.9)	4.1 (3.5, 4.9)	5.2 (4.4, 6.2)	2.9 (2.1, 3.9)
Free gifts when participating in surveys	6.4 (5.7, 7.3)	7.6 (6.5, 8.9)	5.4 (4.6, 6.4)	7.7 (6.1, 9.7)	7.2 (4.5, 11.2)	7.9 (5.9, 10.3)	6.2 (5.4, 7.1)	8.6 (7.4, 9.9)	3.4 (2.6, 4.3)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	3.7 (3.2, 4.3)	4.4 (3.6, 5.3)	3.1 (2.5, 3.9)	4.4 (3.3, 5.9)	4.7 (2.7, 8.0)	4.3 (3.1, 6.1)	3.6 (3.0, 4.2)	3.9 (3.3, 4.8)	3.4 (2.6, 4.5)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	3.2 (2.6, 3.8)	3.4 (2.6, 4.3)	3.0 (2.4, 3.8)	4.2 (3.1, 5.7)	4.6 (2.7, 7.8)	4.1 (2.8, 5.9)	2.9 (2.4, 3.6)	3.8 (3.0, 4.7)	2.3 (1.6, 3.3)
Mail promoting tobacco products	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	1.8 (1.1, 3.1)	1.1 (0.4, 3.0)	2.1 (1.2, 3.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)
<b>Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product<sup>3</sup></b>									
	21.3 (19.5, 23.1)	23.9 (21.9, 26.1)	18.9 (17.1, 20.8)	26.2 (22.8, 29.8)	27.1 (21.8, 33.2)	25.8 (22.2, 29.8)	20.2 (18.6, 21.9)	26.0 (23.5, 28.6)	14.4 (12.1, 17.0)
<b>Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product<sup>4</sup></b>									
	35.8 (33.6, 38.0)	39.1 (36.6, 41.7)	32.8 (30.5, 35.1)	44.7 (40.5, 49.0)	43.8 (37.4, 50.3)	45.0 (40.3, 49.9)	33.8 (31.8, 35.9)	41.5 (38.6, 44.4)	27.4 (24.2, 30.9)

<sup>1</sup> Those that never heard of electronic cigarettes and heated tobacco products were not asked the questions but included in the denominator.

<sup>2</sup> Includes smoked tobacco, smokeless tobacco, heated tobacco products, and electronic cigarettes.

<sup>3</sup> Noticed any of the following: smoking tobacco product advertisements in stores where tobacco is sold; electronic cigarette or heated tobacco product advertisements in stores where tobacco is sold; sale prices of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product; or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying tobacco or electronic cigarette products.

<sup>4</sup> Noticed any of the following: any advertisements of smoking tobacco products; any advertisements of electronic cigarettes or heated tobacco products; sports or music/theater/art/fashion event sponsorships of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product; any promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

**Table A1.65.** Percentage of current non-smokers of tobacco ≥ 15 years who had noticed various tobacco and electronic cigarette advertisements, promotions and sponsorships during the previous 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)				Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	15-18	19-24	25+	Urban	Rural
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>									
<b>Noticed advertisements of smoking tobacco products</b>									
In stores where tobacco is sold	13.6 (12.2, 15.1)	15.4 (13.5, 17.5)	12.5 (11.1, 14.1)	15.5 (12.9, 18.5)	14.4 (10.7, 19.2)	15.9 (12.9, 19.4)	13.1 (11.8, 14.6)	16.8 (14.9, 18.8)	9.3 (7.4, 11.6)
On television	8.4 (7.2, 9.7)	9.9 (8.1, 12.0)	7.5 (6.4, 8.8)	10.5 (7.9, 13.7)	10.3 (7.3, 14.3)	10.5 (7.5, 14.6)	7.9 (6.8, 9.1)	7.9 (6.5, 9.7)	9.0 (7.2, 11.3)
On the radio	2.1 (1.6, 2.7)	2.7 (1.8, 3.9)	1.7 (1.3, 2.2)	2.8 (1.8, 4.5)	3.0 (1.5, 6.1)	2.7 (1.5, 4.9)	1.9 (1.4, 2.4)	2.1 (1.4, 3.1)	2.0 (1.4, 2.8)
On billboards	6.1 (5.3, 7.1)	6.6 (5.2, 8.2)	5.9 (5.0, 6.9)	7.7 (5.9, 9.9)	9.3 (6.2, 13.7)	7.0 (5.2, 9.4)	5.8 (4.9, 6.7)	6.3 (5.3, 7.4)	6.0 (4.5, 7.9)
In newspapers or magazines	4.8 (4.1, 5.6)	4.8 (3.8, 6.0)	4.8 (4.0, 5.8)	5.3 (4.0, 7.0)	5.4 (3.5, 8.4)	5.3 (3.8, 7.4)	4.6 (3.9, 5.5)	4.6 (3.8, 5.6)	5.1 (3.8, 6.6)
In cinemas	2.5 (2.0, 3.1)	2.7 (2.0, 3.7)	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	3.4 (2.4, 4.9)	3.1 (1.5, 6.1)	3.5 (2.3, 5.4)	2.2 (1.8, 2.8)	2.9 (2.3, 3.7)	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)
On the internet and social media	13.8 (12.5, 15.2)	15.7 (13.8, 17.7)	12.6 (11.2, 14.1)	20.4 (17.1, 24.0)	20.0 (15.5, 25.4)	20.5 (16.8, 24.7)	12.1 (10.9, 13.4)	16.5 (14.6, 18.5)	10.1 (8.4, 12.1)
On public transportation	3.9 (3.2, 4.6)	4.3 (3.3, 5.5)	3.7 (3.0, 4.5)	3.9 (2.8, 5.4)	4.9 (2.9, 8.2)	3.5 (2.4, 5.1)	3.9 (3.2, 4.7)	3.7 (3.0, 4.6)	4.1 (3.0, 5.6)
In coffee shops, restaurants	3.0 (2.5, 3.7)	3.6 (2.7, 4.7)	2.7 (2.2, 3.4)	4.4 (3.2, 6.1)	3.8 (1.9, 7.3)	4.7 (3.2, 6.7)	2.7 (2.2, 3.3)	3.2 (2.6, 4.0)	2.8 (1.8, 4.1)
In night clubs, bars, karaoke	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)	3.6 (2.7, 4.7)	2.2 (1.6, 2.9)	5.3 (3.7, 7.6)	4.0 (2.0, 8.2)	5.8 (4.1, 8.3)	2.0 (1.5, 2.7)	2.8 (2.2, 3.5)	2.6 (1.6, 4.3)
Somewhere else	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.5 (0.1, 3.5)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)
<b>Noticed advertisements of electronic cigarettes or heated tobacco products<sup>1</sup></b>									
In stores where tobacco is sold	5.7 (4.9, 6.6)	7.0 (5.7, 8.5)	4.9 (4.0, 5.9)	9.2 (7.3, 11.6)	11.6 (8.1, 16.4)	8.3 (6.1, 11.1)	4.8 (4.0, 5.6)	8.5 (7.2, 10.1)	1.8 (1.2, 2.5)
On television	2.6 (2.1, 3.2)	3.4 (2.5, 4.6)	2.1 (1.7, 2.7)	4.2 (2.8, 6.3)	4.8 (2.8, 8.1)	4.0 (2.3, 6.7)	2.2 (1.8, 2.7)	2.5 (1.9, 3.2)	2.7 (2.0, 3.8)
On the radio	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	1.0 (0.5, 2.1)	1.3 (0.4, 4.1)	0.9 (0.4, 2.2)	0.3 (0.2, 0.4)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)
On billboards	2.0 (1.7, 2.5)	2.4 (1.7, 3.3)	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	3.3 (2.3, 4.8)	5.0 (2.8, 8.8)	2.7 (1.6, 4.4)	1.7 (1.3, 2.2)	2.7 (2.1, 3.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)
In newspapers or magazines	1.1 (0.9, 1.5)	1.5 (1.1, 2.2)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	2.0 (1.2, 3.4)	1.6 (0.7, 4.1)	2.2 (1.2, 3.9)	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)
In cinemas	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	3.9 (1.9, 7.8)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)	0.5 (0.4, 0.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)
On the internet and social media	9.2 (8.2, 10.3)	12.6 (10.9, 14.5)	7.2 (6.2, 8.3)	15.8 (13.1, 19.1)	17.6 (13.2, 23.1)	15.1 (12.0, 18.9)	7.5 (6.7, 8.5)	12.5 (11.0, 14.2)	4.7 (3.7, 6.0)
On public transportation	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)	1.2 (0.4, 3.4)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)
In coffee shops, restaurants	1.0 (0.7, 1.3)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	1.9 (1.2, 3.1)	2.5 (1.0, 5.9)	1.7 (0.9, 3.2)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	0.5 (0.2, 0.8)
In night clubs, bars, karaoke	1.3 (1.0, 1.7)	2.2 (1.6, 3.1)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	3.3 (2.1, 5.0)	2.0 (0.7, 5.3)	3.8 (2.3, 6.1)	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)
Somewhere else	0.1 (0.1, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)
<b>Noticed sports sponsorship of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product<sup>2</sup></b>									
	1.5 (1.2, 1.9)	1.9 (1.3, 2.8)	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	2.3 (1.4, 3.6)	2.4 (1.1, 5.1)	2.2 (1.3, 3.8)	1.3 (1.0, 1.7)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	1.5 (1.0, 2.3)
<b>Noticed music/theater/art/fashion event sponsorship of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product<sup>2</sup></b>									
	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	2.1 (1.3, 3.3)	1.1 (0.3, 3.6)	2.5 (1.5, 4.1)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)
<b>Noticed promotions of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product<sup>2</sup></b>									
Free samples	3.9 (3.2, 4.6)	4.9 (3.9, 6.2)	3.2 (2.7, 3.9)	4.6 (3.3, 6.4)	6.2 (3.6, 10.4)	4.0 (2.7, 5.9)	3.7 (3.1, 4.4)	5.2 (4.2, 6.3)	2.1 (1.4, 3.0)
Sale prices	3.5 (2.9, 4.2)	4.2 (3.3, 5.3)	3.1 (2.5, 3.8)	4.4 (3.1, 6.2)	4.8 (2.7, 8.4)	4.3 (2.8, 6.3)	3.3 (2.7, 4.0)	4.2 (3.3, 5.2)	2.6 (2.0, 3.5)
Free gifts when participating in surveys	5.1 (4.4, 5.8)	6.1 (4.9, 7.5)	4.5 (3.8, 5.3)	6.4 (4.9, 8.3)	7.2 (4.5, 11.2)	6.1 (4.3, 8.5)	4.7 (4.1, 5.5)	6.8 (5.7, 8.0)	2.8 (2.1, 3.6)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	3.1 (2.6, 3.7)	4.0 (3.2, 5.0)	2.6 (2.1, 3.2)	3.8 (2.6, 5.4)	4.1 (2.2, 7.3)	3.7 (2.4, 5.6)	2.9 (2.5, 3.5)	3.2 (2.6, 3.9)	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	2.9 (2.4, 3.5)	3.3 (2.4, 4.4)	2.7 (2.1, 3.3)	3.9 (2.8, 5.5)	4.1 (2.2, 7.2)	3.9 (2.5, 5.9)	2.6 (2.2, 3.2)	3.5 (2.8, 4.4)	2.0 (1.4, 2.9)
Mail promoting tobacco products	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	1.8 (1.1, 2.9)	1.1 (0.4, 3.1)	2.1 (1.2, 3.6)	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)
<b>Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product<sup>3</sup></b>									
	19.4 (17.7, 21.2)	22.5 (20.3, 25.0)	17.5 (15.7, 19.3)	23.8 (20.4, 27.5)	25.0 (19.8, 31.1)	23.3 (19.6, 27.4)	18.3 (16.7, 20.0)	23.7 (21.4, 26.2)	13.4 (11.1, 16.2)
<b>Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product<sup>4</sup></b>									
	33.7 (31.6, 35.9)	37.7 (35.0, 40.5)	31.3 (29.1, 33.6)	42.6 (38.3, 47.1)	42.3 (35.9, 48.9)	42.8 (37.9, 47.9)	31.5 (29.5, 33.5)	39.3 (36.6, 42.2)	26.1 (22.8, 29.7)

Note: Current non-smokers of tobacco includes former and never smokers.

<sup>1</sup> Those that never heard of electronic cigarettes and heated tobacco products were not asked the questions but included in the denominator.

<sup>2</sup> Includes smoked tobacco, smokeless tobacco, heated tobacco products, and electronic cigarettes.

<sup>3</sup> Noticed any of the following: smoking tobacco product advertisements in stores where tobacco is sold; electronic cigarette or heated tobacco product advertisements in stores where tobacco is sold; sale prices of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product; or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying tobacco or electronic cigarette products.

<sup>4</sup> Noticed any of the following: any advertisements of smoking tobacco products; any advertisements of electronic cigarettes or heated tobacco products; sports or music/theater/art/fashion event sponsorships of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product; any promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0"

**Table A1.66.** Percentage of current smokers > 15 years who had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Demographic characteristics	Current smokers <sup>1</sup> who:					
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette packages <sup>2</sup>			Thought about quitting because of health warnings <sup>2</sup>		
	2014	2019	Relative change	2014	2019	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
<b>OVERALL</b>	94.8 (92.9, 96.3)	86.5 (83.3, 89.2)	-8.7*	51.3 (47.5, 55.1)	34.4 (31.9, 37.0)	-32.9*
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	95.1 (93.1, 96.5)	85.6 (81.9, 88.6)	-10.0*	50.8 (46.8, 54.8)	33.7 (30.9, 36.7)	-33.6*
Female	92.8 (85.7, 96.6)	91.7 (88.1, 94.3)	-1.2	55.5 (45.1, 65.4)	38.3 (32.7, 44.2)	-31.0*
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	92.5 (84.4, 96.6)	89.1 (81.7, 93.7)	-3.7	50.7 (39.2, 62.1)	28.9 (20.5, 39.0)	-43.1*
25-44	95.3 (93.0, 96.8)	87.3 (84.3, 89.8)	-8.3*	50.2 (45.4, 54.9)	37.6 (34.4, 40.9)	-25.0*
45-64	95.2 (90.6, 97.6)	85.1 (79.4, 89.5)	-10.6*	56.9 (49.6, 63.9)	32.9 (28.8, 37.3)	-42.1*
65+	92.9 (84.2, 97.0)	84.7 (76.0, 90.6)	-8.8	33.3 (20.1, 49.8)	23.9 (16.6, 33.1)	-28.2
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	94.4 (91.6, 96.3)	87.1 (82.9, 90.5)	-7.7*	50.7 (45.8, 55.6)	32.9 (30.0, 35.9)	-35.2*
Rural	95.7 (92.8, 97.4)	85.3 (80.1, 89.4)	-10.8*	52.5 (46.4, 58.4)	37.5 (32.7, 42.6)	-28.5*
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>						
Primary or less	91.6 (82.2, 96.3)	54.1 (22.8, 82.5)	-40.9*	47.5 (34.2, 61.1)	14.0 (4.5, 35.9)	-70.5*
Secondary general	95.3 (89.9, 97.9)	84.7 (78.3, 89.4)	-11.1*	54.8 (46.6, 62.7)	38.7 (33.2, 44.5)	-29.4*
Secondary vocational	95.6 (91.9, 97.6)	86.0 (81.2, 89.7)	-10.0*	47.2 (41.0, 53.6)	33.2 (29.4, 37.3)	-29.7*
Higher	95.1 (92.6, 96.8)	88.8 (85.5, 91.5)	-6.6*	54.7 (47.1, 62.0)	35.0 (31.1, 39.1)	-36.0*

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

<sup>2</sup> During the last 30 days.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

\* p<0.05

**Table A1.67.** Percentage of adults >15 years old who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Places	2014	2019	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage	Percentage
<b>OVERALL</b>			
In newspapers or in magazines	29.9 (27.2, 32.8)	28.4 (26.5, 30.3)	-5.1
On television or the radio	34.6 (31.5, 37.9)	49.2 (46.7, 51.7)	42.0*
On television	33.2 (30.0, 36.5)	48.7 (46.2, 51.2)	46.9*
On the radio	7.6 (6.1, 9.3)	9.8 (8.5, 11.2)	29.8
On billboards	20.7 (17.8, 23.9)	26.7 (24.8, 28.7)	29.2*
Any of the above locations	46.7 (43.3, 50.1)	54.6 (52.0, 57.1)	16.9*
<b>CURRENT SMOKERS<sup>1</sup></b>			
In newspapers or in magazines	25.7 (21.9, 29.9)	25.4 (22.8, 28.2)	-1.3
On television or the radio	29.4 (25.8, 33.3)	48.3 (44.8, 51.8)	64.1*
On television	27.9 (24.3, 31.9)	47.8 (44.3, 51.3)	71.2*
On the radio	7.7 (5.9, 10.1)	9.7 (8.0, 11.6)	25.3
On billboards	20.8 (17.2, 25.0)	24.7 (22.2, 27.4)	18.8
Any of the above locations	42.8 (38.5, 47.2)	53.2 (49.7, 56.7)	24.4*
<b>NONSMOKERS<sup>2</sup></b>			
In newspapers or in magazines	31.1 (28.2, 34.2)	29.1 (27.1, 31.2)	-6.3
On television or the radio	36.2 (32.7, 39.7)	49.4 (46.9, 52.0)	36.7*
On television	34.7 (31.2, 38.3)	48.9 (46.4, 51.5)	41.2*
On the radio	7.5 (5.9, 9.4)	9.8 (8.5, 11.4)	31.1
On billboards	20.6 (17.5, 24.2)	27.2 (25.2, 29.4)	31.9*
Any of the above locations	47.8 (44.1, 51.6)	54.9 (52.3, 57.5)	14.8*

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

\* p<0.05

**Table A1.68.** Percentage of adults >15 years old who noticed tobacco product marketing during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Demographic characteristics	Noticed any in-store tobacco advertising or promotion <sup>1,2</sup>			Noticed any tobacco advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship <sup>1,3</sup>		
	2014	2019	Relative change	2014	2019	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
<b>OVERALL</b>	15.4 (12.7, 18.6)	21.3 (19.5, 23.1)	38.0*	25.7 (22.5, 29.1)	35.8 (33.6, 38.0)	39.4*
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	16.5 (13.3, 20.3)	23.9 (21.9, 26.1)	44.8*	26.2 (22.5, 30.4)	39.1 (36.6, 41.7)	49.2*
Female	14.4 (11.7, 17.7)	18.9 (17.1, 20.8)	31.0*	25.2 (21.7, 28.9)	32.8 (30.5, 35.1)	30.2*
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	14.7 (11.0, 19.4)	26.2 (22.8, 29.8)	77.6*	28.4 (23.8, 33.5)	44.7 (40.5, 49.0)	57.2*
25-44	18.9 (15.8, 22.4)	23.5 (21.4, 25.7)	24.6*	27.7 (24.1, 31.5)	39.2 (36.8, 41.7)	41.8*
45-64	14.0 (11.1, 17.5)	18.5 (16.5, 20.7)	31.9	24.1 (20.4, 28.2)	31.3 (28.6, 34.1)	30.0*
65+	5.6 (3.6, 8.7)	12.3 (10.1, 15.0)	120.1*	14.1 (9.9, 19.6)	20.5 (17.7, 23.5)	45.1
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	15.5 (12.4, 19.1)	26.0 (23.5, 28.6)	67.7*	28.0 (24.3, 32.0)	41.5 (38.6, 44.4)	48.1*
Rural	15.3 (10.8, 21.2)	14.4 (12.1, 17.0)	-6.2	22.6 (17.3, 28.8)	27.4 (24.2, 30.9)	21.5
<b>Education level<sup>4</sup></b>						
Primary or less	5.3 (2.5, 10.8)	7.5 (3.1, 17.0)	40.8	13.9 (8.4, 22.0)	13.7 (8.0, 22.5)	-1.0
Secondary general	12.1 (8.9, 16.2)	16.4 (13.6, 19.7)	35.7	18.8 (14.6, 23.9)	28.7 (25.1, 32.6)	52.7*
Secondary vocational	17.3 (14.0, 21.2)	19.2 (17.4, 21.1)	10.8	26.3 (22.3, 30.7)	31.8 (29.3, 34.3)	20.9
Higher	18.1 (14.5, 22.3)	24.1 (21.6, 26.7)	33.1*	29.1 (25.0, 33.5)	39.9 (37.0, 42.8)	37.1*

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

<sup>1</sup> During the last 30 days.

<sup>2</sup> For 2014: Includes those who noticed cigarette advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold; sale prices of cigarettes; or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes. For 2019: Includes those who noticed smoking tobacco product advertisements in stores where tobacco is sold; electronic cigarette or heated tobacco product advertisements in stores where tobacco is sold; sale prices of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product; or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying tobacco or electronic cigarette products.

<sup>3</sup> For 2014: Noticed any of the following: cigarette advertisements, cigarette sports sponsorships; cigarette promotions. For 2019: Noticed any of the following: any advertisements of smoking tobacco products; any advertisements of electronic cigarettes or heated tobacco products; sports or music/theater/art/fashion event sponsorships of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product; any promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product.

<sup>4</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

\* p<0.05

**Table A1.69.** Percentage of adults > 15 years who believe that smoking tobacco causes serious illness and various diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking tobacco causes:						
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Bladder cancer	Stomach cancer	Brain cancer
	Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>OVERALL</b>	87.6 (85.7, 89.2)	77.4 (75.5, 79.2)	75.9 (74.0, 77.7)	88.4 (86.6, 89.9)	55.3 (53.1, 57.5)	71.4 (69.3, 73.5)	67.5 (65.3, 69.6)
<b>Smoking status</b>							
Current smokers <sup>1</sup>	78.9 (75.7, 81.7)	64.7 (61.6, 67.8)	64.8 (61.6, 67.8)	80.7 (77.8, 83.3)	42.4 (39.2, 45.6)	58.6 (55.3, 62.0)	52.7 (49.4, 55.9)
Nonsmokers <sup>2</sup>	89.8 (88.0, 91.4)	80.6 (78.9, 82.3)	78.7 (76.9, 80.5)	90.3 (88.6, 91.8)	58.6 (56.3, 60.8)	74.7 (72.6, 76.7)	71.3 (69.1, 73.4)
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	84.8 (82.7, 86.7)	74.8 (72.6, 77.0)	73.0 (70.7, 75.3)	86.1 (83.9, 88.0)	53.4 (50.8, 56.0)	68.7 (66.2, 71.1)	64.7 (62.0, 67.2)
Female	90.0 (88.1, 91.7)	79.7 (77.7, 81.5)	78.4 (76.4, 80.4)	90.4 (88.7, 91.9)	56.9 (54.5, 59.3)	73.9 (71.7, 76.0)	70.0 (67.6, 72.3)
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15-24	86.6 (83.5, 89.1)	74.3 (70.9, 77.4)	73.3 (70.2, 76.3)	88.9 (86.1, 91.1)	54.5 (50.7, 58.2)	70.4 (67.0, 73.6)	67.2 (63.5, 70.7)
25-44	87.6 (85.8, 89.1)	76.5 (74.5, 78.4)	74.5 (72.4, 76.5)	88.0 (86.3, 89.6)	52.3 (49.9, 54.7)	70.1 (67.8, 72.2)	65.3 (62.8, 67.7)
45-64	87.9 (85.1, 90.3)	79.5 (77.0, 81.9)	77.9 (75.2, 80.4)	88.9 (86.4, 90.9)	58.7 (55.8, 61.5)	73.4 (70.5, 76.1)	69.6 (66.6, 72.4)
65+	88.2 (85.2, 90.6)	80.2 (77.0, 83.1)	79.9 (76.7, 82.8)	87.5 (84.2, 90.1)	58.8 (55.0, 62.5)	73.2 (69.6, 76.5)	70.5 (66.7, 74.0)
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	87.9 (85.8, 89.8)	75.1 (72.7, 77.4)	75.1 (72.6, 77.4)	88.7 (86.6, 90.5)	51.9 (49.0, 54.7)	69.2 (66.5, 71.7)	64.4 (61.4, 67.2)
Rural	87.0 (83.5, 89.9)	80.7 (77.7, 83.4)	77.1 (74.0, 79.9)	87.9 (84.6, 90.5)	60.3 (56.9, 63.6)	74.7 (71.3, 77.9)	72.0 (68.5, 75.3)
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>							
Primary or less	70.0 (54.2, 82.1)	57.3 (43.6, 70.0)	53.1 (37.7, 67.9)	59.5 (41.3, 75.4)	36.6 (25.1, 49.9)	48.4 (33.3, 63.7)	45.0 (31.0, 59.8)
Secondary general	88.0 (85.0, 90.4)	80.0 (77.2, 82.6)	77.1 (74.3, 79.8)	88.2 (85.8, 90.3)	59.5 (56.0, 63.0)	73.9 (70.9, 76.7)	71.1 (67.8, 74.1)
Secondary vocational	86.6 (83.6, 89.1)	78.0 (75.3, 80.5)	75.7 (72.9, 78.3)	87.7 (84.8, 90.0)	53.3 (50.4, 56.1)	70.0 (66.8, 73.1)	65.7 (62.5, 68.8)
Higher	89.5 (88.0, 90.9)	77.7 (75.4, 79.9)	77.7 (75.4, 79.8)	90.0 (88.6, 91.3)	55.8 (52.9, 58.6)	72.8 (70.4, 75.0)	68.0 (65.3, 70.6)

**Table A1.69.** Contd.

Demographic characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking tobacco causes:						
	Premature birth	Bone loss (osteoporosis)	Disease of reproductive system	Erectile dysfunction (impotence)	Bronchitis	Diabetes	Emphysema
	Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>OVERALL</b>	62.6 (60.4, 64.8)	51.7 (49.5, 54.0)	57.3 (55.0, 59.6)	60.3 (58.1, 62.5)	82.9 (80.7, 84.9)	51.8 (49.6, 54.0)	80.2 (78.2, 82.0)
<b>Smoking status</b>							
Current smokers <sup>1</sup>	46.9 (43.6, 50.3)	38.5 (35.4, 41.7)	44.4 (41.2, 47.7)	46.3 (43.0, 49.6)	73.3 (69.6, 76.7)	38.9 (36.1, 41.8)	69.6 (66.4, 72.7)
Nonsmokers <sup>2</sup>	66.6 (64.4, 68.7)	55.1 (52.8, 57.5)	60.6 (58.2, 62.9)	63.9 (61.6, 66.2)	85.4 (83.2, 87.3)	55.1 (52.7, 57.4)	82.9 (80.9, 84.7)
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	55.2 (52.6, 57.8)	48.7 (46.1, 51.4)	53.2 (50.5, 55.9)	57.1 (54.5, 59.8)	80.2 (77.6, 82.6)	49.2 (46.6, 51.8)	77.4 (75.0, 79.6)
Female	69.2 (66.8, 71.5)	54.5 (52.0, 56.9)	61.0 (58.4, 63.4)	63.2 (60.8, 65.5)	85.3 (82.9, 87.5)	54.1 (51.7, 56.6)	82.7 (80.6, 84.6)
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15-24	60.0 (56.3, 63.6)	50.8 (47.1, 54.5)	54.4 (50.6, 58.2)	58.2 (54.6, 61.8)	84.5 (81.4, 87.1)	52.6 (49.0, 56.2)	80.9 (77.9, 83.6)
25-44	63.2 (60.8, 65.6)	50.3 (47.8, 52.7)	57.2 (54.7, 59.7)	60.9 (58.4, 63.4)	82.2 (79.8, 84.4)	49.6 (47.1, 52.1)	79.8 (77.7, 81.8)
45-64	63.1 (60.0, 66.0)	53.7 (50.6, 56.8)	58.3 (55.1, 61.4)	60.3 (57.1, 63.4)	83.0 (80.0, 85.6)	54.1 (51.3, 56.8)	80.3 (77.5, 82.8)
65+	63.2 (59.6, 66.5)	53.6 (49.9, 57.3)	59.5 (55.6, 63.3)	61.4 (57.7, 65.0)	82.8 (79.1, 85.9)	52.9 (49.1, 56.7)	80.2 (76.6, 83.3)
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	59.2 (56.3, 62.1)	48.3 (45.4, 51.2)	54.0 (51.1, 56.9)	58.1 (55.3, 60.8)	82.5 (79.3, 85.2)	46.6 (43.7, 49.6)	79.6 (77.1, 81.9)
Rural	67.5 (64.0, 70.8)	56.8 (53.1, 60.5)	62.1 (58.2, 65.8)	63.6 (59.9, 67.2)	83.5 (80.2, 86.4)	59.4 (56.0, 62.7)	81.0 (77.6, 84.0)
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>							
Primary or less	43.0 (30.0, 57.0)	34.7 (23.2, 48.3)	37.4 (24.8, 51.8)	44.1 (30.5, 58.6)	49.4 (33.9, 65.0)	35.5 (24.0, 48.8)	46.0 (31.3, 61.4)
Secondary general	63.3 (59.5, 67.0)	54.8 (51.1, 58.4)	58.1 (54.3, 61.7)	60.1 (56.4, 63.7)	82.7 (79.7, 85.3)	56.4 (52.8, 60.0)	81.2 (78.0, 84.1)
Secondary vocational	62.6 (59.6, 65.5)	50.9 (47.9, 53.9)	57.2 (54.1, 60.2)	60.3 (57.2, 63.3)	82.2 (79.1, 85.0)	49.8 (47.0, 52.7)	78.6 (75.4, 81.4)
Higher	64.4 (61.6, 67.2)	51.9 (48.9, 54.9)	59.4 (56.5, 62.2)	62.4 (59.6, 65.1)	84.2 (81.4, 86.6)	51.0 (48.0, 53.9)	82.0 (80.0, 84.0)

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

**Table A1.70.** Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years who believe that exposure to SHS causes serious illness and various diseases for non-smokers, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults who believe that exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke causes:						
	Serious illness	Heart disease in adults	Lung cancer in adults	COPD (emphysema and chronic bronchitis)	Respiratory diseases in children	Asthma exacerbation in children	Ear infection in children
	Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>OVERALL</b>	70.0 (68.0, 72.0)	62.2 (60.2, 64.1)	68.3 (66.2, 70.4)	66.2 (64.0, 68.3)	75.4 (73.2, 77.4)	75.5 (73.4, 77.6)	35.9 (33.6, 38.2)
<b>Smoking status</b>							
Current smokers <sup>1</sup>	54.9 (51.7, 58.1)	47.1 (43.9, 50.3)	53.5 (50.1, 56.9)	51.3 (48.0, 54.5)	62.9 (59.5, 66.3)	66.0 (62.5, 69.4)	26.6 (23.8, 29.5)
Nonsmokers <sup>2</sup>	73.9 (71.8, 75.9)	66.0 (64.0, 68.0)	72.1 (70.0, 74.1)	70.0 (67.7, 72.1)	78.6 (76.4, 80.5)	78.0 (75.8, 80.0)	38.3 (35.8, 40.8)
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	66.2 (63.7, 68.6)	57.9 (55.4, 60.3)	64.1 (61.6, 66.6)	62.1 (59.5, 64.7)	71.4 (68.9, 73.8)	71.6 (69.0, 74.1)	34.2 (31.6, 37.0)
Female	73.5 (71.2, 75.6)	66.0 (63.8, 68.1)	72.1 (69.8, 74.2)	69.8 (67.5, 72.0)	78.9 (76.6, 81.1)	79.1 (76.7, 81.2)	37.4 (34.9, 40.0)
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15-24	67.1 (63.5, 70.5)	60.9 (57.3, 64.4)	67.6 (64.0, 71.0)	65.6 (62.0, 69.0)	74.5 (71.1, 77.6)	73.9 (70.5, 77.1)	35.5 (31.6, 39.6)
25-44	69.2 (66.8, 71.4)	59.7 (57.4, 62.0)	66.7 (64.3, 69.1)	65.2 (62.8, 67.5)	75.4 (73.1, 77.6)	76.0 (73.8, 78.1)	34.5 (32.2, 37.0)
45-64	72.6 (69.7, 75.4)	65.6 (62.8, 68.3)	70.2 (67.2, 73.0)	67.8 (64.8, 70.7)	76.5 (73.5, 79.2)	76.3 (73.3, 79.1)	37.5 (34.4, 40.8)
65+	71.1 (67.6, 74.5)	64.5 (60.5, 68.3)	70.6 (66.6, 74.3)	66.4 (62.2, 70.4)	73.8 (70.1, 77.2)	74.3 (70.4, 77.9)	37.5 (34.0, 41.1)
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	68.1 (65.7, 70.5)	58.0 (55.7, 60.3)	65.6 (63.0, 68.1)	64.3 (61.6, 66.9)	74.4 (71.6, 76.9)	76.2 (73.6, 78.7)	30.8 (28.1, 33.6)
Rural	72.8 (69.1, 76.2)	68.3 (64.8, 71.5)	72.3 (68.7, 75.7)	68.9 (65.2, 72.4)	76.9 (73.2, 80.1)	74.5 (70.7, 78.0)	43.4 (39.4, 47.4)
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>							
Primary or less	63.2 (51.3, 73.6)	44.9 (32.8, 57.7)	54.1 (39.0, 68.6)	45.8 (31.4, 60.9)	57.1 (42.1, 70.9)	52.1 (36.5, 67.4)	27.1 (17.3, 39.8)
Secondary general	71.8 (68.4, 74.9)	67.6 (64.4, 70.6)	71.8 (68.5, 74.9)	67.5 (64.0, 70.9)	75.9 (72.6, 78.8)	73.5 (70.0, 76.7)	43.2 (39.4, 47.0)
Secondary vocational	71.3 (68.2, 74.1)	62.8 (60.2, 65.4)	69.1 (66.1, 71.9)	66.9 (63.8, 70.0)	74.9 (71.8, 77.8)	75.2 (72.0, 78.1)	34.4 (31.6, 37.3)
Higher	69.6 (67.3, 71.8)	59.5 (56.9, 62.1)	66.4 (63.9, 68.8)	65.7 (63.2, 68.2)	76.8 (74.5, 79.0)	79.1 (77.1, 81.0)	33.4 (30.7, 36.2)

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.



**Table A1.71.** Percentage of adults > 15 years who believe that some types of cigarettes could be less harmful than others and cigarettes are addictive, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults who believe that:	
	Some types of cigarettes could be less harmful than other types	Cigarettes are addictive
	Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>OVERALL</b>	7.8 (7.0, 8.7)	89.9 (88.0, 91.6)
<b>Smoking status</b>		
Current smokers <sup>1</sup>	14.1 (12.0, 16.4)	91.2 (88.3, 93.4)
Nonsmokers <sup>2</sup>	6.2 (5.5, 7.0)	89.6 (87.6, 91.2)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	10.0 (8.9, 11.3)	90.1 (87.9, 91.9)
Female	5.8 (5.1, 6.7)	89.8 (87.8, 91.5)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15-24	9.6 (7.9, 11.5)	89.9 (87.3, 92.1)
15-18	8.4 (5.6, 12.5)	88.6 (84.3, 91.9)
19-24	10.0 (8.1, 12.2)	90.4 (87.1, 92.9)
25-44	8.4 (7.3, 9.5)	89.9 (88.0, 91.6)
45-64	6.4 (5.3, 7.6)	90.0 (87.3, 92.1)
65+	6.6 (5.2, 8.4)	89.5 (86.6, 91.9)
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	8.6 (7.4, 9.9)	91.6 (89.2, 93.4)
Rural	6.7 (5.7, 7.9)	87.5 (83.9, 90.3)
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>		
Primary or less	3.9 (1.3, 11.3)	59.4 (40.8, 75.6)
Secondary general	6.6 (5.5, 7.8)	86.9 (84.1, 89.2)
Secondary vocational	7.6 (6.4, 8.8)	89.7 (86.3, 92.3)
Higher	8.0 (6.8, 9.5)	93.2 (91.9, 94.4)

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

**Table A1.72.** Beliefs about the health effects of smoking waterpipe with tobacco among adults > 15 years, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking waterpipe with tobacco:		
	Causes serious illness	Is addictive	Is less harmful than smoking regular cigarettes
	Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>OVERALL</b>	62.2 (60.1, 64.2)	56.4 (54.3, 58.5)	8.5 (7.7, 9.3)
<b>Smoking status</b>			
Current smokers <sup>1</sup>	49.3 (46.3, 52.3)	43.6 (40.6, 46.8)	13.2 (11.6, 15.0)
Nonsmokers <sup>2</sup>	65.5 (63.3, 67.6)	59.7 (57.5, 61.8)	7.3 (6.5, 8.1)
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	60.0 (57.4, 62.6)	54.9 (52.4, 57.4)	10.3 (9.2, 11.6)
Female	64.0 (61.8, 66.2)	57.7 (55.4, 60.0)	6.8 (6.0, 7.7)
<b>Age (years)</b>			
15-24	63.9 (60.1, 67.5)	58.8 (55.2, 62.4)	13.1 (11.2, 15.4)
25-44	63.1 (60.8, 65.3)	56.6 (54.3, 58.9)	9.8 (8.7, 10.9)
45-64	62.0 (59.0, 64.9)	56.0 (53.1, 58.8)	5.8 (4.7, 7.1)
65+	56.7 (53.0, 60.3)	53.0 (49.2, 56.8)	3.4 (2.3, 4.8)
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	61.4 (59.0, 63.8)	54.3 (52.0, 56.5)	9.5 (8.4, 10.7)
Rural	63.3 (59.5, 66.9)	59.6 (55.6, 63.4)	7.0 (6.0, 8.1)
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>			
Primary or less	26.2 (16.4, 39.2)	28.0 (17.5, 41.6)	2.2 (0.8, 6.0)
Secondary general	57.9 (54.0, 61.7)	53.1 (49.1, 57.1)	5.4 (4.2, 6.8)
Secondary vocational	59.8 (57.0, 62.5)	53.6 (50.7, 56.4)	6.7 (5.7, 7.7)
Higher	67.6 (65.1, 70.0)	61.0 (58.5, 63.5)	9.8 (8.5, 11.3)

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

**Table A1.73.** Beliefs about the health effects of using smokeless tobacco among adults ≥ 15 years, by smokeless tobacco use status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults who believe that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness	
	Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>OVERALL</b>	72.2 (70.2, 74.1)	
<b>Smokeless status</b>		
Current users <sup>1</sup>	73.1 (64.3, 80.4)	
Nonusers <sup>2</sup>	72.3 (70.3, 74.3)	
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	71.5 (69.0, 73.8)	
Female	72.8 (70.7, 74.8)	
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15-24	74.9 (71.6, 78.0)	
25-44	72.9 (70.8, 74.9)	
45-64	71.6 (68.7, 74.3)	
65+	66.6 (62.8, 70.2)	
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	72.0 (69.7, 74.2)	
Rural	72.5 (68.8, 75.9)	
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>		
Primary or less	40.8 (27.6, 55.4)	
Secondary general	68.6 (65.1, 72.0)	
Secondary vocational	69.2 (66.2, 72.1)	
Higher	77.0 (74.7, 79.1)	

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokeless tobacco users.

<sup>2</sup> Includes former and never smokeless tobacco users.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

**Table A1.74.** Beliefs about the health effects of using electronic cigarettes and HTPs among adults ≥ 15 years, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults who believe that using electronic cigarettes <sup>1</sup> :		Adults who believe that using heated tobacco products <sup>2</sup> :	
	Is addictive	Is less harmful than smoking regular cigarettes	Is addictive	Is less harmful than smoking regular cigarettes
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>OVERALL</b>	59.1 (56.7, 61.4)	20.2 (18.5, 22.0)	67.6 (64.7, 70.4)	21.1 (18.9, 23.6)
<b>Smoking status</b>				
Current smokers <sup>3</sup>	49.9 (46.2, 53.5)	25.0 (21.8, 28.5)	57.2 (52.5, 61.8)	29.1 (24.8, 33.8)
Nonsmokers <sup>4</sup>	62.7 (60.2, 65.1)	18.4 (16.6, 20.3)	72.2 (69.3, 75.0)	17.6 (15.4, 19.9)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	58.2 (55.4, 61.1)	21.6 (19.3, 24.1)	65.4 (61.9, 68.8)	23.3 (20.4, 26.5)
Female	60.1 (57.3, 62.7)	18.6 (16.5, 20.8)	70.7 (67.1, 74.1)	17.9 (15.2, 21.0)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	62.8 (58.7, 66.7)	26.7 (22.9, 30.9)	65.4 (60.2, 70.2)	22.7 (18.6, 27.5)
15-18	64.8 (55.8, 72.8)	23.5 (17.1, 31.4)	62.6 (50.4, 73.3)	22.8 (14.6, 33.8)
19-24	62.2 (57.6, 66.5)	27.8 (23.5, 32.5)	66.2 (60.6, 71.3)	22.7 (18.1, 28.0)
25-44	58.1 (55.2, 60.8)	21.1 (19.1, 23.2)	66.5 (63.1, 69.7)	23.8 (21.2, 26.6)
45-64	57.5 (53.7, 61.3)	15.1 (12.7, 17.8)	73.4 (67.8, 78.3)	12.7 (9.4, 16.9)
65+	60.2 (52.5, 67.4)	9.6 (6.1, 14.7)	70.9 (56.3, 82.1)	8.5 (3.6, 18.9)
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	59.3 (56.4, 62.1)	21.3 (19.2, 23.5)	66.5 (63.2, 69.7)	22.1 (19.4, 25.1)
Rural	58.6 (54.4, 62.6)	17.8 (15.1, 20.7)	70.6 (64.6, 75.9)	18.4 (14.7, 22.7)
<b>Education level<sup>5</sup></b>				
Primary or less	- -	- -	- -	- -
Secondary general	55.2 (49.8, 60.5)	13.4 (10.5, 17.0)	69.2 (60.3, 76.8)	10.6 (6.8, 16.2)
Secondary vocational	56.0 (52.5, 59.4)	16.3 (14.3, 18.6)	66.5 (62.0, 70.7)	22.0 (18.5, 26.0)
Higher	60.6 (57.4, 63.8)	21.4 (19.1, 23.8)	69.5 (65.6, 73.1)	21.7 (18.9, 24.8)

<sup>1</sup> Among those who had heard of electronic cigarettes.

<sup>2</sup> Among those who had heard of heated tobacco products.

<sup>3</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

<sup>4</sup> Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

<sup>5</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**Table A1.75.** Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who would support laws that prohibit using various tobacco and electronic cigarette products in all indoor workplaces and public places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Support for laws that prohibit using various products in all indoor workplaces and public places <sup>1</sup>				
	Smoking of any tobacco product	Smoking of cigarettes	Smoking waterpipes	Using electronic cigarettes	Using heated tobacco products
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>OVERALL</b>	73.4 (71.3, 75.4)	73.8 (71.6, 75.9)	73.3 (71.1, 75.3)	72.3 (70.2, 74.4)	72.4 (70.2, 74.4)
<b>Smoking status</b>					
Current smokers <sup>2</sup>	48.4 (45.4, 51.5)	48.6 (45.5, 51.7)	53.4 (50.1, 56.6)	50.3 (47.1, 53.6)	50.5 (47.3, 53.7)
Nonsmokers <sup>3</sup>	79.8 (77.7, 81.8)	80.3 (78.0, 82.3)	78.4 (76.2, 80.4)	78.0 (75.8, 80.0)	78.0 (75.8, 80.0)
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	67.7 (65.1, 70.2)	68.0 (65.3, 70.6)	68.7 (66.0, 71.3)	67.4 (64.7, 70.0)	67.3 (64.6, 69.8)
Female	78.5 (76.4, 80.5)	79.0 (76.8, 81.0)	77.4 (75.2, 79.4)	76.7 (74.6, 78.8)	76.9 (74.8, 78.9)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	75.3 (71.5, 78.8)	76.3 (72.4, 79.9)	73.0 (69.1, 76.6)	72.6 (68.7, 76.2)	72.8 (68.9, 76.4)
25-44	72.3 (69.8, 74.7)	73.1 (70.5, 75.5)	72.5 (69.9, 74.9)	71.1 (68.5, 73.5)	70.9 (68.4, 73.3)
45-64	74.1 (71.9, 76.3)	73.3 (71.0, 75.6)	74.6 (72.2, 76.9)	73.7 (71.3, 76.0)	73.8 (71.4, 76.1)
65+	72.6 (69.0, 76.0)	73.7 (70.0, 77.1)	73.4 (69.7, 76.7)	73.1 (69.6, 76.3)	73.3 (69.8, 76.6)
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	72.0 (69.4, 74.5)	72.6 (69.9, 75.1)	72.6 (69.9, 75.1)	71.1 (68.5, 73.6)	71.1 (68.5, 73.6)
Rural	75.5 (71.9, 78.8)	75.6 (71.8, 79.0)	74.3 (70.6, 77.7)	74.1 (70.4, 77.5)	74.2 (70.5, 77.6)
<b>Education level<sup>4</sup></b>					
Primary or less	57.7 (46.4, 68.4)	62.1 (51.6, 71.6)	64.3 (53.7, 73.6)	64.8 (54.4, 73.9)	67.7 (57.2, 76.6)
Secondary general	73.6 (69.8, 77.2)	73.3 (69.3, 76.9)	73.2 (69.3, 76.9)	72.2 (68.3, 75.9)	72.4 (68.4, 76.0)
Secondary vocational	72.6 (70.0, 75.0)	72.1 (69.4, 74.7)	73.3 (70.6, 75.8)	72.2 (69.6, 74.8)	72.3 (69.6, 74.8)
Higher	73.7 (71.1, 76.1)	74.8 (72.3, 77.2)	73.9 (71.3, 76.4)	72.7 (70.2, 75.1)	72.5 (70.0, 74.8)

<sup>1</sup> Such laws would not allow designated indoor areas for use.

<sup>2</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

<sup>4</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

**Table A1.76.** Support for various tobacco control laws among adults ≥ 15 years old, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Adults who would support:				
	Increasing taxes on tobacco products	Prohibiting all advertisements for tobacco products	Prohibiting the display of tobacco products at points of sale	Plain packaging for cigarettes	Prohibiting the sale of tobacco products within 100 meters of schools
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>OVERALL</b>	65.7 (64.0, 67.5)	84.1 (82.7, 85.4)	81.9 (80.4, 83.3)	62.3 (59.9, 64.7)	95.9 (95.1, 96.5)
<b>Smoking status</b>					
Current smokers <sup>1</sup>	36.4 (33.4, 39.5)	68.7 (66.0, 71.3)	64.3 (61.2, 67.2)	45.8 (42.7, 48.9)	93.7 (92.4, 94.8)
Nonsmokers <sup>2</sup>	73.3 (71.4, 75.0)	88.0 (86.7, 89.3)	86.4 (84.9, 87.7)	66.6 (63.9, 69.1)	96.4 (95.6, 97.1)
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	61.0 (58.8, 63.1)	81.0 (79.3, 82.7)	78.0 (76.0, 79.8)	60.0 (57.3, 62.6)	95.4 (94.4, 96.1)
Female	70.0 (67.9, 71.9)	86.8 (85.3, 88.2)	85.3 (83.7, 86.8)	64.4 (61.7, 67.1)	96.3 (95.4, 97.1)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	69.9 (66.4, 73.2)	84.4 (81.6, 86.9)	84.0 (81.3, 86.5)	65.8 (61.9, 69.5)	94.2 (92.3, 95.6)
15-18	67.3 (60.4, 73.5)	83.9 (78.1, 88.4)	82.9 (77.0, 87.5)	61.7 (54.4, 68.5)	91.3 (87.1, 94.2)
19-24	70.9 (67.1, 74.4)	84.6 (81.5, 87.3)	84.4 (81.5, 87.0)	67.3 (63.1, 71.3)	95.3 (93.1, 96.8)
25-44	65.4 (63.4, 67.4)	84.4 (82.9, 85.8)	81.7 (80.0, 83.2)	62.9 (60.3, 65.4)	96.4 (95.7, 97.0)
45-64	63.8 (61.2, 66.3)	83.7 (81.6, 85.6)	80.8 (78.8, 82.7)	60.4 (57.2, 63.5)	96.2 (95.1, 97.1)
65+	65.3 (61.8, 68.6)	83.3 (80.4, 85.9)	81.9 (78.9, 84.6)	59.8 (55.7, 63.7)	95.6 (94.0, 96.8)
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	61.8 (59.5, 64.1)	83.9 (82.2, 85.5)	81.1 (79.1, 82.9)	61.2 (58.2, 64.2)	96.6 (95.9, 97.2)
Rural	71.4 (68.7, 74.0)	84.3 (82.1, 86.4)	83.0 (80.6, 85.2)	63.9 (59.8, 67.8)	94.8 (93.0, 96.1)
<b>Education level<sup>3</sup></b>					
Primary or less	73.4 (63.9, 81.2)	86.4 (78.9, 91.5)	82.4 (72.7, 89.1)	64.5 (52.9, 74.5)	89.5 (82.5, 94.0)
Secondary general	64.7 (61.3, 68.0)	81.5 (78.5, 84.2)	79.0 (75.8, 81.8)	61.1 (57.2, 64.9)	94.6 (92.1, 96.3)
Secondary vocational	62.6 (60.1, 65.0)	82.9 (81.0, 84.6)	79.9 (78.0, 81.7)	60.4 (57.4, 63.3)	96.4 (95.5, 97.1)
Higher	66.8 (64.5, 69.0)	86.7 (85.0, 88.3)	84.4 (82.4, 86.3)	62.9 (59.9, 65.8)	97.4 (96.7, 97.9)

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

**Table A1.77.** Percentage of adults >15 years old who believe that tobacco smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke causes serious illness and diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Demographic characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes serious illness			Adults who believe that smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer <sup>1</sup>			Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers		
	2014	2019	Relative change	2014	2019	Relative change	2014	2019	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
<b>OVERALL</b>	84.9 (82.8, 86.7)	87.6 (85.7, 89.2)	3.2*	61.0 (58.2, 63.6)	71.2 (69.3, 73.1)	16.8*	74.0 (71.0, 76.8)	70.0 (68.0, 72.0)	-5.4*
<b>Smoking status</b>									
Current smokers <sup>2</sup>	73.0 (68.6, 76.9)	78.9 (75.7, 81.7)	8.1*	47.9 (43.2, 52.6)	57.9 (54.6, 61.1)	21.0*	57.3 (51.9, 62.5)	54.9 (51.7, 58.1)	-4.2
Nonsmokers <sup>3</sup>	88.3 (86.3, 90.1)	89.8 (88.0, 91.4)	1.7	64.7 (61.8, 67.5)	74.6 (72.7, 76.5)	15.4*	78.8 (75.8, 81.5)	73.9 (71.8, 75.9)	-6.2*
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	79.1 (76.1, 81.8)	84.8 (82.7, 86.7)	7.2*	53.9 (50.5, 57.2)	68.4 (65.9, 70.7)	26.9*	65.6 (61.8, 69.2)	66.2 (63.7, 68.6)	0.8
Female	90.1 (88.2, 91.7)	90.0 (88.1, 91.7)	0.0	67.3 (63.8, 70.5)	73.8 (71.7, 75.8)	9.7*	81.5 (78.1, 84.4)	73.5 (71.2, 75.6)	-9.8*
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	84.7 (81.0, 87.8)	86.6 (83.5, 89.1)	2.2	56.9 (51.8, 61.8)	67.3 (63.7, 70.6)	18.2*	72.3 (67.0, 76.9)	67.1 (63.5, 70.5)	-7.1
25-44	84.1 (81.2, 86.7)	87.6 (85.8, 89.1)	4.1*	59.5 (56.1, 62.8)	69.9 (67.8, 72.0)	17.5*	73.9 (70.4, 77.0)	69.2 (66.8, 71.4)	-6.4*
45-64	85.9 (82.9, 88.4)	87.9 (85.1, 90.3)	2.4	65.8 (62.0, 69.5)	74.0 (71.3, 76.5)	12.4*	74.6 (70.9, 78.0)	72.6 (69.7, 75.4)	-2.7
65+	85.7 (81.3, 89.1)	88.2 (85.2, 90.6)	2.9	62.9 (57.3, 68.2)	75.2 (71.7, 78.4)	19.6*	77.0 (71.5, 81.8)	71.1 (67.6, 74.5)	-7.7*
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	85.8 (83.3, 88.0)	87.9 (85.8, 89.8)	2.4	65.6 (62.2, 68.9)	69.2 (66.7, 71.5)	5.5	76.3 (73.1, 79.3)	68.1 (65.7, 70.5)	-10.7*
Rural	83.6 (80.1, 86.6)	87.0 (83.5, 89.9)	4.1	54.9 (50.5, 59.3)	74.2 (70.9, 77.3)	35.1*	70.9 (65.5, 75.8)	72.8 (69.1, 76.2)	2.6
<b>Education level<sup>4</sup></b>									
Primary or less	78.9 (70.3, 85.6)	70.0 (54.2, 82.1)	-11.3	55.8 (46.2, 64.9)	50.8 (35.4, 66.1)	-8.9	70.7 (60.3, 79.4)	63.2 (51.3, 73.6)	-10.7
Secondary general	82.7 (78.6, 86.1)	88.0 (85.0, 90.4)	6.4*	57.6 (52.3, 62.7)	73.4 (70.4, 76.2)	27.5*	72.6 (68.0, 76.8)	71.8 (68.4, 74.9)	-1.2
Secondary vocational	86.1 (82.8, 88.8)	86.6 (83.6, 89.1)	0.6	63.0 (58.5, 67.2)	71.7 (68.7, 74.4)	13.8*	73.3 (68.9, 77.2)	71.3 (68.2, 74.1)	-2.7
Higher	86.4 (83.6, 88.8)	89.5 (88.0, 90.9)	3.6*	65.5 (62.0, 68.8)	72.5 (70.3, 74.7)	10.8*	77.3 (74.2, 80.1)	69.6 (67.3, 71.8)	-10.0*

Note: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table. <sup>1</sup> Percentage who believed tobacco smoking causes all three of these diseases.

<sup>2</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers

<sup>3</sup> Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

<sup>4</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

\* p<0.05



# Core Household Questionnaire

**INTRO.** [THE HOUSEHOLD SCREENING RESPONDENT SHOULD BE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER AND YOU MUST BE CONFIDENT THAT THIS PERSON CAN PROVIDE ACCURATE INFORMATION ABOUT ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD. IF NEEDED, VERIFY THE AGE OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCREENING RESPONDENT TO MAKE SURE HE/SHE IS 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.

THE HOUSEHOLD SCREENING RESPONDENT CAN BE LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD, ONLY IF NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ARE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.]

**INTRO1.** An important survey of adult tobacco use behavior is being conducted by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan throughout the Republic of Kazakhstan and your household has been selected to participate. All houses selected were chosen from a scientific sample and it is very important to the success of this project that each participates in the survey. All information gathered will be kept strictly confidential. I have a few questions to find out who in your household is eligible to participate.

**HH1.** **First, I'd like to ask you a few questions about your household. In total, how many persons live in this household?**

[INCLUDE ANYONE WHO CONSIDERS THIS HOUSEHOLD THEIR USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE]

**HH2.** **How many of these household members are 15 years of age or older?**

**HH4both.** **I now would like to collect information about only these persons that live in this household who are 15 years of age or older. Let's start listing them from oldest to youngest.**

**HH4a.** **What is the {oldest/next oldest} person's first name?**

**HH4b.** **What is this person's age?**

[IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE FOR AN ESTIMATE]

[IF REPORTED AGE IS 15 THROUGH 17, BIRTH DATE IS ASKED]

**HH4c. What is the month of this person's date of birth?**

01	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
09	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**HH4cYEAR. What is the year of this person's date of birth?**

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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**HH4d. Is this person male or female?**

MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

**HH4e. Does this person currently smoke tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, waterpipe?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**HH5.**

[NAME OF THE SELECTED ELIGIBLE PERSON IS:

ASK IF SELECTED RESPONDENT IS AVAILABLE AND IF SO, PROCEED TO THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

IF SELECTED RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, MAKE AN APPOINTMENT AND RECORD IT AS A COMMENT IN THE VISIT RECORD.]

NAME	
DATE OF NEXT VISIT	
TIME	

## Core Individual Questionnaire

**CONSENT1.** [SELECT THE APPROPRIATE AGE CATEGORY BELOW. IF NEEDED, CHECK THE AGE OF SELECTED RESPONDENT FROM THE "CASE INFO" SCREEN IN THE TOOLS MENU.]

15-17	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 → GO TO <b>CONSENT2</b>
18 OR OLDER	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → GO TO <b>CONSENT5</b>
EMANCIPATED MINOR (15-17)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 → GO TO <b>CONSENT5</b>

**CONSENT2.** Before starting the interview, I need to obtain consent from a parent or guardian of [NAME OF RESPONDENT] and from [NAME OF RESPONDENT].

[IF BOTH SELECTED RESPONDENT AND PARENT/GUARDIAN ARE AVAILABLE, CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW.

IF PARENT/GUARDIAN IS NOT AVAILABLE, BREAK-OFF INTERVIEW AND SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT TO RETURN.

IF MINOR RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, CONTINUE WITH OBTAINING PARENTAL CONSENT.]

**CONSENT3.** [READ THE FOLLOWING TO THE PARENT/GUARDIAN AND SELECTED RESPONDENT (IF AVAILABLE):]

**I am working with the Information and Computing Center, Committee of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Kazakhstan. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan.**

**Your household and [NAME OF RESPONDENT] have been selected at random. [NAME OF RESPONDENT] responses are very important to us and the community, as these answers will represent many other persons.**



**The interview will last around 30 minutes. [NAME OF RESPONDENT] participation in this survey is entirely voluntary. The information that [NAME OF RESPONDENT] will provide will be kept strictly confidential and [NAME OF RESPONDENT] will not be identified by his/her responses. Personal information will not be shared with anyone else, not even other family members including you. [NAME OF RESPONDENT] can withdraw from the study at any time, and may refuse to answer any question.**

**We will leave the necessary contact information with you. If you have any questions about this survey, you can contact the telephone numbers listed.**

**If you agree with [NAME OF RESPONDENT]'s participation in this survey, we will conduct a private interview with him/her.**

[ASK PARENT/GUARDIAN:]

**Do you agree with [NAME OF RESPONDENT]'s participation?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 → GO TO <b>CONSENT4</b>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → END INTERVIEW

**CONSENT4.** [WAS THE SELECTED MINOR RESPONDENT PRESENT?]

PRESENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 → GO TO <b>CONSENT6</b>
NOT PRESENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → GO TO <b>CONSENT5</b>

**CONSENT5.** [READ TO THE SELECTED RESPONDENT:]

**I am working with the Information and Computing Center, Committee of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Kazakhstan. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan.**

**Your household and you have been selected at random. Your responses are very important to us and the community, as these answers will represent many other persons. The interview will last around 30 minutes. Your participation in this survey is entirely voluntary. The information that you will provide us will be kept strictly confidential, and you will not be identified by your responses. Personal information will not be shared with anyone else, not even other family members. You can withdraw from the study at any time, and may refuse to answer any question.**

**We will leave the necessary contact information with you. If you have any questions about this survey, you can contact the telephone numbers listed.**

{FILL IF **CONSENT4**=2: **Your parent/guardian has given his/her permission for you to participate in this study.**}

**If you agree to participate, we will conduct a private interview with you.**

**CONSENT6.** [ASK SELECTED RESPONDENT:]

**Do you agree to participate?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ PROCEED WITH INTERVIEW
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ END INTERVIEW

**INTLANG.** [INTERVIEW LANGUAGE]

KAZAKH	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
RUSSIAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

**Section A. Background Characteristics**

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**A00.** I am going to first ask you a few questions about your background.

**A01.** [RECORD GENDER FROM OBSERVATION. ASK IF NECESSARY.]

MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

**A02a.** What is the month of your date of birth?

01	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
09	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	12

DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**A02b. What is the year of your date of birth?**

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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**A03. How old are you?**

[IF RESPONDENT IS UNSURE, PROBE FOR AN ESTIMATE AND RECORD AN ANSWER. IF REFUSED, BREAK-OFF AS WE CANNOT CONTINUE INTERVIEW WITHOUT AGE]

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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**A03a. [WAS RESPONSE ESTIMATED?]**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7

**A04. What is the highest level of education you have completed?**

[SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY]

NO FORMAL SCHOOLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
PRIMARY EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
BASIC SECONDARY EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
SECONDARY TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
INCOMPLETED HIGHER EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY COMPLETED	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
POST GRADUATE DEGREE COMPLETED	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**A05. Which of the following best describes your main work status over the past 12 months? Government employee, non-government employee, self-employed, student, homemaker, retired, unemployed-able to work, or unemployed-unable to work?**

[INCLUDE SUBSISTENCE FARMING AS SELF-EMPLOYED]

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE	<input type="text"/>	1
NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE	<input type="text"/>	2
SELF-EMPLOYED	<input type="text"/>	3
STUDENT	<input type="text"/>	4
HOMEMAKER	<input type="text"/>	5
RETIRED	<input type="text"/>	6
UNEMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK	<input type="text"/>	7
UNEMPLOYED, UNABLE TO WORK	<input type="text"/>	8
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9

**A06.**

**Please tell me whether this household or any person who lives in the household has the following items:**

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Electricity?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
b. Flush toilet?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
c. Internet access via mobile phone, tablet, laptop or other computer?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
d. Cell telephone?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
e. Television?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
f. Radio?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
g. Refrigerator?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
h. Car?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
i. Moped/scooter/motorcycle?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
j. Washing machine?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9

**AA1.**

**Which of the following statements best describes your attitude to income of your family now? Your income allows us to live comfortably; Income is enough for a good nutrition and purchasing of the basic goods; Income is enough for food only; Your income is not enough even for food.**

[SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY]

ENOUGH TO LIVE COMFORTABLY		1
ENOUGH FOR GOOD NUTRITION AND BASIC GOODS		2
ENOUGH FOR FOOD ONLY		3
NOT ENOUGH EVEN FOR FOOD		4
DON'T KNOW		-7
REFUSED		-9

**A09.**

**What is your nationality?**

KAZAKH		1	
RUSSIAN		2	
KIRGHIZ		3	
UZBEC		4	
UYGUR		5	
TATAR		6	
UKRAINIAN		7	
GERMAN		8	
KOREAN		9	
OTHER		10	→ A10a. [SPECIFY]:
DON'T KNOW		-7	
REFUSED		-9	

**A10.**

**What is your religion?**

ISLAM		1	
CHRISTIAN		2	
JUDAISM		3	
BUDDHISM		4	
OTHER		5	→ A10a. [SPECIFY]:
NONE		6	
DON'T KNOW		-7	
REFUSED		-9	

**A11.**

**What is your marital status? Would you say single, married, civil marriage, separated, divorced, or widowed?**

SINGLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
MARRIED	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
CIVIL MARRIAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
SEPARATED	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
DIVORCED	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
WIDOWED	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

## Section B. Tobacco Smoking

**B01.**

**The following questions are about the use of different types of tobacco products. I would first like to ask you some questions about “classic” tobacco smoking products such as cigarettes, cigars, pipes, waterpipes with tobacco. This includes all products where you burn the tobacco as you smoke it. Please do not include electronic cigarettes such as Suorin Air, Vaptio, and Ion, heated tobacco products such as IQOS and Glo, and smokeless tobacco.**

**Do you currently smoke tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?**

DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 → SKIP TO <b>B04</b>
LESS THAN DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
NOT AT ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 → SKIP TO <b>B03</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

**B02.**

**Have you smoked tobacco daily in the past?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 → SKIP TO <b>B04</b>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → SKIP TO <b>B04</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

**B03. In the past, have you smoked tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?**

[IF RESPONDENT HAS DONE BOTH "DAILY" AND "LESS THAN DAILY" IN THE PAST, CHECK "DAILY"]

DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ SKIP TO <b>B04</b>
LESS THAN DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>B04</b>
NOT AT ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

**B04. How old were you when you first tried smoking tobacco, even once?**

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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**B04a. How many years ago did you first try smoking tobacco, even once?**

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------

**B05. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco daily?**

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------

**B05a. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco daily?**

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS]

**B06. On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you smoke the product, but not every day.**

[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS SMOKING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, ENTER 888

IF RESPONDENT REPORTS IN PACKS OR CARTONS, PROBE TO FIND OUT HOW MANY ARE IN EACH AND CALCULATE TOTAL NUMBER]

a.	Manufactured cigarettes?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER DAY
a1.	[IF <b>B06a</b> =888] On average, how many manufactured cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
b.	Hand-rolled cigarettes?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER DAY
b1.	[IF <b>B06b</b> =888] On average, how many hand-rolled cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK

d.	Pipes full of tobacco?				PER DAY
d1.	[IF B06d=888] On average, how many pipes full of tobacco do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
e.	Cigars or cigarillos?				PER DAY
e1.	[IF B06e=888] On average, how many cigars or cigarillos do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
f.	Number of waterpipe tobacco sessions per day?				PER DAY
f1.	[IF B06f=888] On average, how many waterpipe tobacco sessions do you currently participate in each week?				PER WEEK
g.	Any others? (→ g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke:)				PER DAY
g1.	[IF B06g=888] On average, how many [FILL PRODUCT] do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK

**B07. How soon after you wake up do you usually have your first smoke? Would you say within 5 minutes, 6 to 30 minutes, 31 to 60 minutes, or more than 60 minutes?**

WITHIN 5 MINUTES		1
6 TO 30 MINUTES		2
31 TO 60 MINUTES		3
MORE THAN 60 MINUTES		4
REFUSED		-9

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS]

**B08. How many of the following do you currently smoke during a usual week?**

[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS DOING THE ACTIVITY WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS, BUT LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK, ENTER 888

IF RESPONDENT REPORTS IN PACKS OR CARTONS, PROBE TO FIND OUT HOW MANY ARE IN EACH AND CALCULATE TOTAL NUMBER]

a.	Manufactured cigarettes?				PER WEEK
b.	Hand-rolled cigarettes?				PER WEEK
d.	Pipes full of tobacco?				PER WEEK
e.	Cigars or cigarillos?				PER WEEK
f.	Number of waterpipe tobacco sessions per week?				PER WEEK
g.	Any others?				PER WEEK
g1.	Please specify the other type you currently smoke:				



[FORMER SMOKERS]

**B09a. How long has it been since you stopped smoking?**

[ONLY INTERESTED IN WHEN RESPONDENT STOPPED SMOKING REGULARLY – DO NOT INCLUDE RARE INSTANCES OF SMOKING]

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

YEARS	<input type="text"/>	1	
MONTHS	<input type="text"/>	2	
WEEKS	<input type="text"/>	3	
DAYS	<input type="text"/>	4	
LESS THAN 1 DAY	<input type="text"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>B10</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

**B09b.** [ENTER NUMBER OF (YEARS/MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

**B10. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1	
NO	<input type="text"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>B14</b>
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>B14</b>

**B11. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?**

1 OR 2	<input type="text"/>	1	
3 TO 5	<input type="text"/>	2	
6 OR MORE	<input type="text"/>	3	
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	

**B12. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you smoke tobacco?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1	
NO	<input type="text"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>B14</b>
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>B14</b>

**B13.**

**During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to quit smoking tobacco?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1
NO	<input type="text"/>	2
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9

**B14.**

**During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following to try to stop smoking tobacco?**

	YES	NO	REFUSED
a. Counseling at healthcare settings and tobacco cessation centers?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
c. Other medications, for example Tabex, Champix, Wellbutrin?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
d. Psychotherapy?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
e. Traditional/alternative medicine, for example acupuncture, reflexology, hypnosis?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
f. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
g. Using e-cigarettes instead? (Suorin Air, Vaprio, Ion)	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
h. Using heated tobacco products instead? (iQOS, Glo)	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
i. Using smokeless tobacco products instead?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
j. Try to quit without assistance?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9

**B15.**

**When you quit smoking, which of the following reasons led you to think about quitting smoking?**

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Concern for your own health?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
b. Concern about the health effects of your tobacco smoke on non-smokers?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
c. That society disapproves of smoking?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
d. The price of smoking tobacco products?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
e. Smoking is/was not allowed in your home?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
f. Indoor smoking restrictions at work or public places?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
g. Wanting to set a good example for children?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
h. Close friends and family disapprove(d) of your smoking?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9

## Section WP – Waterpipe Module

**WP0a.** I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking waterpipe. You have previously indicated you currently smoke waterpipe with tobacco. Do you also, at times, smoke waterpipe without tobacco?

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**WP0b.** I would now like to ask you a question about smoking waterpipe without tobacco. Do you currently smoke waterpipe without tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
LESS THAN DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
NOT AT ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**WP1.** I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking waterpipe with tobacco. Have you smoked a waterpipe with tobacco daily in the past?

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ GO TO <b>WP3</b>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ GO TO <b>WP3</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ GO TO <b>WP3</b>
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ GO TO <b>WP3</b>

**WP2a.** I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking waterpipe with tobacco. In the past, have you smoked a waterpipe with tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily basis, or not at all?

[IF RESPONDENT HAS DONE BOTH "DAILY" AND "LESS THAN DAILY" IN THE PAST, CHECK "DAILY"]

DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ GO TO <b>WP3</b>
LESS THAN DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ GO TO <b>WP3</b>

NOT AT ALL		3	→ GO TO NEXT SECTION
DON'T KNOW		-7	→ GO TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED		-9	→ GO TO NEXT SECTION

**WP2b. I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking waterpipe with tobacco. In the past, have you smoked a waterpipe with tobacco on a less than daily basis or not at all?**

LESS THAN DAILY		1	→ GO TO <b>WP3</b>
NOT AT ALL		2	→ GO TO NEXT SECTION
DON'T KNOW		-7	→ GO TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED		-9	→ GO TO NEXT SECTION

**WP3. How old were you when you first tried smoking a waterpipe with tobacco, even once?**

**WP4. How many years ago did you first try smoking a waterpipe with tobacco, even once?**

**WP5a. The last time you smoked waterpipe with tobacco, how long did you participate in the waterpipe smoking session?**

[ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

HOURS		1	
MINUTES		2	
DON'T KNOW		-7	→ SKIP TO <b>WP6</b>
REFUSED		-9	→ SKIP TO <b>WP6</b>

**WP5b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (HOURS/MINUTES)]**

**WP6. The last time you smoked waterpipe with tobacco, how many other people did you share the same pipe with during the session?**

**WP7.**

**The last time you smoked a waterpipe with tobacco, where did you smoke it?**

HOME	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
SHISHA BAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
BAR/CLUB	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
CAFE/RESTAURANT	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	→ WP7a. [SPECIFY]:
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	

**WP8.**

**The last time you smoked a waterpipe with tobacco, did you smoke it with flavored tobacco, unflavored tobacco, or both?**

FLAVORED	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
UNFLAVORED	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**WP10.**

**During the past 12 months, have you tried to quit smoking waterpipe with tobacco?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO WP12
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO WP12

**WP11a.**

**Thinking about the last time you tried to quit smoking waterpipe with tobacco, how long did you stop?**

[ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
WEEKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
DAYS	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
LESS THAN 1 DAY (24 HOURS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	→ SKIP TO WP12
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO WP12
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO WP12

**WP11b.** [ENTER NUMBER OF (MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

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**WP12.** Which of the following best describes your thinking about quitting smoking waterpipe with tobacco? I am planning to quit within the next month, I am thinking about quitting within the next 12 months, I will quit someday but not within the next 12 months, or I am not interested in quitting?

QUIT WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH		1
THINKING WITHIN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS		2
QUIT SOMEDAY, BUT NOT NEXT 12 MONTHS		3
NOT INTERESTED IN QUITTING		4
DON'T KNOW		-7
REFUSED		-9

## Section EC. Electronic Cigarettes

**EC1.** Now I want to ask you about electronic cigarettes, which are also called e-cigarettes or vaping devices. These devices are battery powered and heat a liquid to produce vapor or aerosol instead of smoke. Examples of these products include Suorin Air, Vaptio, and Ion.

**Prior to today, have you ever heard of electronic cigarettes or vaping devices?**

[IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES ARE, PRESENT A SHOWCARD]

YES		1
NO		2 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED		-9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

**EC2.** Do you currently use electronic cigarettes on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

DAILY		1 → SKIP TO EC5a
LESS THAN DAILY		2 → SKIP TO EC4
NOT AT ALL		3

DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

**EC3. Have you ever, even once, used an electronic cigarette?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

**EC4. Have you ever used electronic cigarettes daily in the past?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ GO TO <b>EC5b</b>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>ECCOMP1</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO <b>ECCOMP1</b>
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>ECCOMP1</b>

**EC5a.** {IF **EC2**=1: For how long have you been using electronic cigarettes on a daily basis?}

**EC5b.** {IF **EC4**=1: For how long did you use electronic cigarettes on a daily basis?}

**Would you say less than 1 month, 1 to 3 months, 4 to 11 months, 1 to 2 years, or more than 2 years?**

LESS THAN 1 MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
1 TO 3 MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
4 TO 11 MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
1 TO 2 YEARS	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
MORE THAN 2 YEARS	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**EC6. Which of the following are reasons that you use electronic cigarettes?**

	YES	NO	REFUSED
a. [IF <b>B01</b> =1 OR 2:] To quit smoking tobacco?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

b.	[IF B03=1 OR 2:] To avoid going back to smoking tobacco?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
c.	Because I enjoy it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
d.	Because I'm addicted to it?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
e.	I can use it at times when or in places where tobacco smoking is not allowed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
f.	It is less harmful than smoking tobacco?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
g.	It comes in flavors I like?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
h.	A friend or family member uses them?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**EC7.**

**What brand of electronic cigarette do you currently use?**

[IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE IS USED, SELECT BRAND USED MOST RECENTLY]

SUORIN AIR	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
VAPTIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
MILE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
LA CARTE	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
ION	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
BLU	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	
OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	→ EC7a. [SPECIFY]: _____
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	

**EC8.**

**What is the primary flavor of the electronic cigarette you currently use?**

[IF MORE THAN ONE FLAVOR IS USED, SELECT FLAVOR USED MOST RECENTLY]

TOBACCO FLAVOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
MENTHOL OR MINT	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
CLOVE OR SPICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
FRUIT FLAVOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
CHOCOLATE, CANDY, DESSERTS, OR OTHER SWEETS	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
AN ALCOHOLIC DRINK (SUCH AS WINE/ COGNAC/MARGARITA/OTHER COCKTAILS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
A NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINK (SUCH AS COFFEE/ SODA/ENERGY DRINKS/OTHER)	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
SOME OTHER FLAVOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	8



NO FLAVOR		9
DON'T KNOW		-7
REFUSED		-9

**EC10. Does the electronic cigarette that you currently use contain nicotine?**

[IF MORE THAN ONE DEVICE IS USED, REFER TO DEVICE USED MOST RECENTLY]

YES		1
NO		2
DON'T KNOW		-7
REFUSED		-9

**EC11. In the past 30 days, how much money did you spend on electronic cigarettes?**

[INCLUDE PURCHASE OF DEVICES AND ALL CONSUMABLES INCLUDING LIQUID CONTAINERS AND RESISTANCE PRODUCTS]

LESS THAN 1000 TENGE		1
1001 TO 4000 TENGE		2
4001 TO 6000 TENGE		3
6001 TO 10000 TENGE		4
10001 TO 15000 TENGE		5
MORE THAN 15000 TENGE		6
DON'T KNOW		-7
REFUSED		-9

**Section HTP – Heated Tobacco Products**

**HTP1. Now I want to ask you about heated tobacco products. These are products that heat tobacco sticks to produce vapor or aerosol.. Examples of these products include IQOS and Glo.**

**Prior to today, have you ever heard of heated tobacco products?**

[IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS ARE, PRESENT A SHOWCARD]

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

**HTP2.** Do you currently use heated tobacco products on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ SKIP TO <b>HTP5a</b>
LESS THAN DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>HTP4</b>
NOT AT ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

**HTP3.** Have you ever, even once, used a heated tobacco product?

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

**HTP4.** Have you ever used heated tobacco products daily in the past?

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ GO TO <b>HTP5b</b>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>HTP5X1a</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO <b>HTP5X1a</b>
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>HTP5X1a</b>

**HTP5a.** {IF **HTP2**=1: For how long have you been using heated tobacco products on a daily basis?}

**HTP5b.** {IF **HTP4**=1: For how long did you use heated tobacco products on a daily basis?}

**Would you say less than 1 month, 1 to 3 months, 4 to 11 months, 1 to 2 years, or more than 2 years?**

LESS THAN 1 MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
1 TO 3 MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

4 TO 11 MONTHS		3
1 TO 2 YEARS		4
MORE THAN 2 YEARS		5
DON'T KNOW		-7
REFUSED		-9

**HTP5X1a. How old were you when you first tried using a heated tobacco product, even once?**

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**HTP5X1b. How many years ago did you first try using a heated tobacco product, even once?**

--	--

**HTP6. Which of the following are reasons that you use a heated tobacco product?**

	YES	NO	REFUSED	
a. [IF B01=1 OR 2:] To quit smoking tobacco?	1	2		-9
b. [IF B03=1 OR 2:] To avoid going back to smoking tobacco?	1	2		-9
c. Because I enjoy it?	1	2		-9
d. Because I'm addicted to it?	1	2		-9
e. I can use it at times when or in places where tobacco smoking is not allowed?	1	2		-9
f. It is less harmful than smoking tobacco?	1	2		-9
g. It comes in flavors I like?	1	2		-9
h. A friend or family member uses it?	1	2		-9

**HTP7. What brand of heated tobacco products do you currently use?**

[IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE IS USED, SELECT BRAND USED MOST RECENTLY]

IQOS		1	
GLO		2	
OTHER		3	→ HTP7a. [SPECIFY]: _____
DON'T KNOW		-7	
REFUSED		-9	

**HTP8.**

**What is the primary flavor of the heated tobacco product you currently use?**

[IF MORE THAN ONE FLAVOR IS USED, SELECT FLAVOR USED MOST RECENTLY]

REGULAR TOBACCO	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
MENTHOL OR MINT	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
SOME OTHER FLAVOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**HTP9.**

**In the past 30 days, how much money did you spend on heated tobacco products?**

[INCLUDE PURCHASE OF DEVICES AND ALL CONSUMABLES INCLUDING HEAT STICKS]

LESS THAN 1000 TENGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
1001 TO 5000 TENGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
5001 TO 10000 TENGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
10001 TO 15000 TENGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
15001 TO 30000 TENGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
30001 TO 40000 TENGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
MORE THAN 40000 TENGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**Section C. Smokeless Tobacco**

**C01.**

**The next questions are about using smokeless tobacco, such as snuff, nasvay and other chewing tobacco. Smokeless tobacco is tobacco that is not smoked, but is sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed.**

**Do you currently use smokeless tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?**

[IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT SMOKELESS TOBACCO IS, EITHER PRESENT A SHOWCARD OR READ DEFINITION FROM QXQ SCREEN]

DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ SKIP TO C04
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LESS THAN DAILY	<input type="text"/>	2	
NOT AT ALL	<input type="text"/>	3	→ SKIP TO <b>C03</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

**C02. Have you used smokeless tobacco daily in the past?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1	→ SKIP TO <b>C04</b>
NO	<input type="text"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>C04</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO <b>C04</b>
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>C04</b>

**C03. In the past, have you used smokeless tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?**

[IF RESPONDENT HAS DONE BOTH "DAILY" AND "LESS THAN DAILY" IN THE PAST, CHECK "DAILY"]

DAILY	<input type="text"/>	1	→ SKIP TO <b>C04</b>
LESS THAN DAILY	<input type="text"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>C04</b>
NOT AT ALL	<input type="text"/>	3	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

**C04. How old were you when you first tried using smokeless tobacco, even once?**

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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[IF **C04** = DK OR REF, ASK **C04a**. OTHERWISE GO TO **CCOMP1**.]

**C04a. How many years ago did you first try using smokeless tobacco, even once?**

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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**C06. How many times a week do you usually use the following?**

[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS DOING THE ACTIVITY WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS, BUT LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK, ENTER 888]

a.	Nasvay (tobacco that is placed between the gum and cheek or under the tongue)?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
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b.	Snuff, by nose (inhaled through the nose)?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
c.	Chewing tobacco?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
e.	Any others?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
e1.	Please specify the other type you currently use:	<input type="text"/>			

**C07. How soon after you wake up do you usually use smokeless tobacco for the first time? Would you say within 5 minutes, 6 to 30 minutes, 31 to 60 minutes, or more than 60 minutes?**

WITHIN 5 MINUTES	<input type="text"/>	1
6 TO 30 MINUTES	<input type="text"/>	2
31 TO 60 MINUTES	<input type="text"/>	3
MORE THAN 60 MINUTES	<input type="text"/>	4
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9

**C09. You mentioned that you smoke tobacco, but not every day and that you also use smokeless tobacco, but not every day. Thinking about both smoking tobacco and using smokeless tobacco, would you say you use tobacco on a daily basis or less than daily?**

DAILY	<input type="text"/>	1
LESS THAN DAILY	<input type="text"/>	2
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9

**C10. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1
NO	<input type="text"/>	2 → SKIP TO C14
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9 → SKIP TO C14

**C12. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you use smokeless tobacco?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1
NO	<input type="text"/>	2 → SKIP TO C14
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9 → SKIP TO C14

**C13.**

**During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to stop using smokeless tobacco?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1
NO	<input type="text"/>	2
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9

**C14.**

**During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following to try to stop using smokeless tobacco?**

	YES	NO	REFUSED
a. Counseling at healthcare settings and tobacco cessation centers?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
c. Other medications, for example Tabex, Champix, Wellbutrin?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
d. Psychotherapy?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
e. Traditional/alternative medicine, for example acupuncture, reflexology, hypnosis?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
f. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
g. Using e-cigarettes instead? (Suorin Air, Vapio, Ion)	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
h. Using heated tobacco products instead? (iQOS, Glo)	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9
i. Try to quit without assistance?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -9

**Section D1. Cessation – Tobacco Smoking**

**D01.**

**The next questions ask about any attempts to stop smoking that you might have made during the past 12 months. Please think about tobacco smoking.**

**During the past 12 months, have you tried to stop smoking?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1
NO	<input type="text"/>	2 → SKIP TO <b>D04</b>
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9 → SKIP TO <b>D04</b>

**D02a.**

**Thinking about the last time you tried to quit, how long did you stop smoking?**

[ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

MONTHS	<input type="text"/>	1	
WEEKS	<input type="text"/>	2	
DAYS	<input type="text"/>	3	
LESS THAN 1 DAY (24 HOURS)	<input type="text"/>	4	→ SKIP TO <b>D03</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO <b>D03</b>
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>D03</b>

**D02b.** [ENTER NUMBER OF (MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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**D03.** **During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following to try to stop smoking tobacco?**

	YES	NO	REFUSED			
a. Counseling at healthcare settings and tobacco cessation centers?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-9
c. Other medications, for example Tabex, Champix, Wellbutrin?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-9
d. Psychotherapy?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-9
e. Traditional/alternative medicine, for example acupuncture, reflexology, hypnosis?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-9
f. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-9
g. Using e-cigarettes instead? (Suorin Air, Vapio, Ion)	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-9
h. Using heated tobacco products instead? (iQOS, Glo)	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-9
i. Using smokeless tobacco products instead?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-9
j. Try to quit without assistance?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-9

**D04.** **Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1	
NO	<input type="text"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>D08</b>
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>D08</b>

**D05.** **How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?**



1 OR 2		1
3 TO 5		2
6 OR MORE		3
REFUSED		-9

**D06.** During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you smoke tobacco?

YES		1	
NO		2	→ SKIP TO D08
REFUSED		-9	→ SKIP TO D08

**D07.** During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to quit smoking tobacco?

YES		1
NO		2
REFUSED		-9

**D08.** Which of the following best describes your thinking about quitting smoking? I am planning to quit within the next month, I am thinking about quitting within the next 12 months, I will quit someday but not within the next 12 months, or I am not interested in quitting?

QUIT WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH		1
THINKING WITHIN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS		2
QUIT SOMEDAY, BUT NOT NEXT 12 MONTHS		3
NOT INTERESTED IN QUITTING		4
DON'T KNOW		-7
REFUSED		-9

## Section E. Secondhand Smoke

**E01.** I would now like to ask you a few questions about noticing smoking tobacco and the use of other tobacco products in various places. Please note that smoking tobacco refers to smoking traditional cigarettes, cigars, pipes and waterpipes.

**Which of the following best describes the rules about smoking tobacco inside of your home: Smoking is allowed inside of your home, smoking is generally not allowed inside of your home but there are exceptions, smoking is never allowed inside of your home, or there are no rules about smoking in your home?**

ALLOWED	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
NOT ALLOWED, BUT EXCEPTIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
NEVER ALLOWED	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ SKIP TO <b>E04</b>
NO RULES	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	→ SKIP TO <b>E03</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO <b>E03</b>
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>E03</b>

**E02.**

**Inside your home, is smoking tobacco allowed in every room?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**E03.**

**How often does anyone smoke tobacco inside your home? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, or never?**

DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
WEEKLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
MONTHLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
LESS THAN MONTHLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**E04.**

**Do you currently work outside of your home?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
NO/DON'T WORK	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>E09</b>
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>E09</b>

**E05.**

**Do you usually work indoors or outdoors?**

INDOORS	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ SKIP TO <b>E07</b>
OUTDOORS	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ SKIP TO <b>E07</b>
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	

**E06.**

**Are there any indoor areas at your work place?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>E09</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO <b>E09</b>
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>E09</b>

**E07.**

**Which of the following best describes the indoor smoking tobacco policy where you work: Smoking is allowed anywhere, smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas, smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas, or there is no policy?**

ALLOWED ANYWHERE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
ALLOWED ONLY IN SOME INDOOR AREAS	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
NOT ALLOWED IN ANY INDOOR AREAS	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
THERE IS NO POLICY	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	

**E08.**

**During the past 30 days, did anyone smoke tobacco in indoor areas where you work?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	

**E09.**

**During the past 30 days, did you visit any government buildings or government offices?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>E11</b>

DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO <b>E11</b>
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>E11</b>

**E10. Inside of any government buildings or government offices that you visited in the past 30 days...**

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Did anyone smoke tobacco?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
b. [IF <b>EC1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use electronic cigarettes (like Suorin Air, Vaptio, Ion)?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
c. [IF <b>HTP1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use heated tobacco products (like IQOS or Glo)?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9

**E11. During the past 30 days, did you visit any health care facilities?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1	
NO	<input type="text"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>E13</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO <b>E13</b>
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>E13</b>

**E12. Inside of any health care facilities that you visited in the past 30 days...**

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Did anyone smoke tobacco?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
b. [IF <b>EC1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use electronic cigarettes (like Suorin Air, Vaptio, Ion)?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
c. [IF <b>HTP1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use heated tobacco products (like IQOS or Glo)?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9

**E13. During the past 30 days, did you visit any restaurants?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1	
NO	<input type="text"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>E15</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO <b>E15</b>
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>E15</b>

**E14. Inside of any restaurants that you visited in the past 30 days....**

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Did anyone smoke waterpipe?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9

b.	Did anyone smoke other tobacco including cigarettes, cigars, pipes?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-7	<input type="text"/>	-9
c.	[IF <b>EC1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use electronic cigarettes (like Suorin Air, Vaptio, Ion)?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-7	<input type="text"/>	-9
d.	[IF <b>HTP1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use heated tobacco products (like iQOS or Glo)?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-7	<input type="text"/>	-9

**E15. During the past 30 days, did you visit any bars or night clubs?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1
NO	<input type="text"/>	2 → SKIP TO <b>E15a</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7 → SKIP TO <b>E15a</b>
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9 → SKIP TO <b>E15a</b>

**E16. Inside of any bars or night clubs that you visited in the past 30 days...**

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Did anyone smoke waterpipe?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
b. Did anyone smoke other tobacco including cigarettes, cigars, pipes?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
c. [IF <b>EC1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use electronic cigarettes (like Suorin Air, Vaptio, Ion)?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
d. [IF <b>HTP1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use heated tobacco products (like iQOS or Glo)?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**E15a. During the past 30 days, did you visit any cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1
NO	<input type="text"/>	2 → SKIP TO <b>E17</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7 → SKIP TO <b>E17</b>
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9 → SKIP TO <b>E17</b>

**E16a. Inside of any cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses that you visited in the past 30 days...**

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Did anyone smoke waterpipe?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
b. Did anyone smoke other tobacco including cigarettes, cigars, pipes?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
c. [IF <b>EC1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use electronic cigarettes (like Suorin Air, Vaptio, Ion)?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
d. [IF <b>HTP1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use heated tobacco products (like iQOS or Glo)?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**E17.**

**During the past 30 days, did you use any public transportation?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>EE8</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO <b>EE8</b>
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>EE8</b>

**E18.**

**Inside of any public transportation that you used in the past 30 days...**

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Did anyone smoke tobacco?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. [IF <b>EC1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use electronic cigarettes (like Suorin Air, Vaptio, Ion)?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. [IF <b>HTP1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use heated tobacco products (like iQOS or Glo)?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

**EE8.**

**During the past 30 days, did you use a taxi?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>E19</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO <b>E19</b>
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>E19</b>

**EE9.**

**Inside of taxi that you used during the past 30 days...**

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Did anyone smoke tobacco?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. [IF <b>EC1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use electronic cigarettes (like Suorin Air, Vaptio, Ion)?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. [IF <b>HTP1</b> =2, SKIP] Did anyone use heated tobacco products (like iQOS or Glo)?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

**E19.**

**During the past 30 days, did you visit any college/universities?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO <b>E21</b>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO <b>E21</b>
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>E21</b>

**E20.**

**Inside of any college/university buildings that you visited in the past 30 days...**

	YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
a. Did anyone smoke tobacco?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
b. [IF EC1=2, SKIP] Did anyone use electronic cigarettes (like Suorin Air, Vaptio, Ion)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
c. [IF HTP1=2, SKIP] Did anyone use heated tobacco products (like IQOS or Glo)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**E21.**

**During the past 30 days, did you visit any schools?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO E23	
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	→ SKIP TO E23	
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO E23	

**E22.**

**Inside of any school buildings that you visited in the past 30 days...**

	YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
a. Did anyone smoke tobacco?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
b. [IF EC1=2, SKIP] Did anyone use electronic cigarettes (like Suorin Air, Vaptio, Ion)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
c. [IF HTP1=2, SKIP] Did anyone use heated tobacco products (like IQOS or Glo)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**E23.**

**Based on what you know or believe, does breathing other people's smoke cause serious illness in non-smokers?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2		
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7		
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9		

**E24.**

**Based on what you know or believe, does breathing other people's smoke cause any of the following?**

	YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
a. Heart disease in adults?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
b. Lung cancer in adults?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
c. COPD (emphysema and chronic bronchitis)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

d	Respiratory diseases in children?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-7	<input type="text"/>	-9
e	Asthma exacerbation in children?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-7	<input type="text"/>	-9
f	Ear infection in children?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-7	<input type="text"/>	-9

## Section F. Economics – Manufactured Cigarettes

**F01a.** The next few questions are about the last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself to smoke.

The last time you bought cigarettes for yourself, did you buy loose cigarettes, packs, cartons, or something else?

[DO NOT INCLUDE ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES OR HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS]

CIGARETTES	<input type="text"/>	1	
PACKS	<input type="text"/>	2	
CARTONS	<input type="text"/>	3	
OTHER	<input type="text"/>	4	→ F01c. [SPECIFY THE UNIT]:
NEVER BOUGHT CIGARETTES	<input type="text"/>	5	→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION <b>G</b>
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO <b>F03</b>

**F01b.** The last time you bought cigarettes for yourself, how many did you buy?

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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**F01dPack.** Did each pack contain 20 cigarettes, or another amount?

20	<input type="text"/>	1	
OTHER AMOUNT	<input type="text"/>	2	→ F01dPackA. How many cigarettes were in each pack?
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7	
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9	

**F01dCart.** Did each carton contain 200 cigarettes, or another amount?

200	<input type="text"/>	1	
OTHER AMOUNT	<input type="text"/>	2	→ F01dCartA. How many cigarettes were in each carton?



DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**F01dOther. How many cigarettes were in each?**

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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**F02. In total, how much tenge did you pay for this purchase?**

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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RANGE: 1-30000 (TENGE)

**F03. What brand did you buy the last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself?**

LD	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
WEST	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
KENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
L&M	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
MARLBORO	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
PARLIAMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
SOBRANIE	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
SOVEREIGN	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
ROTHMANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
BOND	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
VOUGUE	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
GLAMOUR	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	14 → F03a. [SPECIFY BRAND]:
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**F04. The last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself, where did you buy them?**

STORE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
STREET VENDOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
BAZAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

DUTY-FREE SHOP	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
KIOSKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	
INTERNET	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	
RESTORAN/BAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	
GAS STATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	
OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	→ F04a. [SPECIFY LOCATION]:
DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	

**F05. Were these cigarettes filtered or non-filtered?**

FILTERED	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
NON-FILTERED	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**F06. Were these cigarettes labeled or numbered as light, mild, or low tar?**

LIGHT	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
MILD	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
LOW TAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
NONE OF THE ABOVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**FF1. In the last 6 months, has there been a time when the money you spent on cigarettes resulted in not having enough money for household essentials such as food?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**FF2.**

**What would be the price for a pack of cigarettes that would make you think about quitting smoking, 500-700 tenge, 701-1000 tenge, 1001-1500 tenge, 1501-2000 tenge, more than 2000 tenge, or there is no price that would make you think about quitting?**

500-700 TENGE	<input type="text"/>	1
701-1000 TENGE	<input type="text"/>	2
1001-1500 TENGE	<input type="text"/>	3
1501-2000 TENGE	<input type="text"/>	4
MORE THAN 2000 TENGE	<input type="text"/>	5
NO PRICE	<input type="text"/>	6
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9

**Section G. Media**

**G01intro.**

**The next few questions ask about your exposure to the media and advertisements in the last 30 days. I will first ask about noticing anti-tobacco information and then ask about noticing tobacco advertisements and promotions.**

**G01.**

**In the last 30 days, have you noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or that encourages quitting in any of the following places?**

	YES	NO	NOT APPLICABLE	REFUSED
a. In newspapers or in magazines?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
b. On television?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
c. On the radio?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
d. On billboards?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
e. On the internet and social media?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
f. In stores where cigarettes are sold?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
g. Somewhere else?	<input type="text"/> 1	<input type="text"/> 2	<input type="text"/> -7	<input type="text"/> -9
g1. [DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES] → [SPECIFY WHERE]:	<input type="text"/>			

**G02.**

**In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on cigarette packages?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ SKIP TO G204
DID NOT SEE ANY CIGARETTE PACKAGES	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ SKIP TO G204
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9	→ SKIP TO G204

**G03.**

**In the last 30 days, have warning labels on cigarette packages led you to think about quitting?**

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**G204.**

**I will now ask you about noticing marketing of tobacco products. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting smoking tobacco products (such as cigarettes, cigars, pipes, waterpipes) in the following places?**

	YES	NO	NOT APPLICABLE	REFUSED
a. In stores where tobacco is sold?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. On television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. On the radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. On billboards?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. In newspapers or magazines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. In cinemas?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. On the internet and social media?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. On public transportation vehicles or stations?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
i. In coffee shops, restaurants?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
j. In night clubs, bars, karaoke?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
k. Anywhere else?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
k1. → [SPECIFY WHERE]:				

**GG204.**

**In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting electronic cigarettes (such as Suorin Air, Vaptio, Ion) or heated tobacco products (such as IQOS or Glo) in the following places?**

	YES	NO	NOT APPLICABLE	REFUSED
a. In stores where tobacco is sold?	1	2	-7	-9
b. On television?	1	2	-7	-9
c. On the radio?	1	2	-7	-9
d. On billboards?	1	2	-7	-9
e. In newspapers or magazines?	1	2	-7	-9
f. In cinemas?	1	2	-7	-9
g. On the internet and social media?	1	2	-7	-9
h. On public transportation vehicles or stations?	1	2	-7	-9
i. In coffee shops, restaurants?	1	2	-7	-9
j. In night clubs, bars, karaoke?	1	2	-7	-9
k. Anywhere else?	1	2	-7	-9
k1. → [SPECIFY WHERE]:				

**G205.**

**In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with any tobacco product brand or company (including smoked tobacco, electronic cigarettes, heated tobacco products, smokeless tobacco)?**

YES	1
NO	2
DON'T KNOW	-7
REFUSED	-9

**G205a.**

**In the last 30 days, have you noticed any music, theatre, art, or fashion events that are associated with any tobacco product brand or company (including smoked tobacco, electronic cigarettes, heated tobacco products, smokeless tobacco)?**

YES	1
NO	2
DON'T KNOW	-7
REFUSED	-9

**G206.**

**In the last 30 days, have you noticed any of the following types of tobacco product promotions (including smoked tobacco, electronic cigarettes, heated tobacco products, smokeless tobacco)?**

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Free samples of tobacco products?	1	2	-7	-9
b. Tobacco products at sale prices?	1	2	-7	-9
c. Free gifts when participating in surveys?	1	2	-7	-9
d. Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying tobacco products?	1	2	-7	-9
e. Clothing or other items with a tobacco product brand name or logo?	1	2	-7	-9
f. Tobacco product promotions in the mail?	1	2	-7	-9

## Section H. Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

**H01.**

**The next question is asking about smoking tobacco.**

**Based on what you know or believe, does smoking tobacco cause serious illness?**

YES	1
NO	2
DON'T KNOW	-7
REFUSED	-9

**H02.**

**Based on what you know or believe, does smoking tobacco cause the following...**

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Stroke (blood clots in the brain that may cause paralysis)?	1	2	-7	-9
b. Heart attack?	1	2	-7	-9
c. Lung cancer?	1	2	-7	-9
d. Bladder cancer?	1	2	-7	-9
e. Stomach cancer?	1	2	-7	-9
f. Brain cancer?	1	2	-7	-9
g. Premature birth?	1	2	-7	-9
h. Bone loss (osteoporosis)?	1	2	-7	-9

i.	Disease of reproductive system?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-7	<input type="text"/>	-9
j.	Erectile dysfunction (impotence)?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-7	<input type="text"/>	-9
k.	Bronchitis?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-7	<input type="text"/>	-9
l.	Diabetes?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-7	<input type="text"/>	-9
m.	Emphysema?	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	-7	<input type="text"/>	-9

**H02X2. Do you think that some types of cigarettes could be less harmful than other types, or are all cigarettes equally harmful?**

COULD BE LESS HARMFUL	<input type="text"/>	1
ALL EQUALLY HARMFUL	<input type="text"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9

**H02X3. Do you believe cigarettes are addictive?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1
NO	<input type="text"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9

**WP15. Based on what you know or believe, does smoking waterpipe with tobacco cause serious illness?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1
NO	<input type="text"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9

**HK1. Do you believe waterpipes are addictive?**

YES	<input type="text"/>	1
NO	<input type="text"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="text"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="text"/>	-9

**WP16.**

**Compared to smoking cigarettes, do you think smoking waterpipe with tobacco is less harmful, no different, or more harmful?**

LESS HARMFUL THAN CIGARETTES		1
NO DIFFERENT		2
MORE HARMFUL THAN CIGARETTES		3
DON'T KNOW		-7
REFUSED		-9

**HK2.**

**Do you believe e-cigarettes are addictive?**

YES		1
NO		2
DON'T KNOW		-7
REFUSED		-9

**H02X6.**

**Compared to smoking ordinary cigarettes, would you say that using electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device is much less harmful; a little less harmful; about as harmful; a little more harmful; or more harmful than smoking ordinary cigarettes?**

MUCH LESS HARMFUL		1
A LITTLE LESS HARMFUL		2
ABOUT AS HARMFUL		3
A LITTLE MORE HARMFUL		4
MUCH MORE HARMFUL		5
DON'T KNOW		-7
REFUSED		-9

**HK3.**

**Do you believe heated tobacco products are addictive?**

YES		1
NO		2
DON'T KNOW		-7
REFUSED		-9



**H02X7.**

**Compared to smoking ordinary cigarettes, would you say that using heated tobacco products is much less harmful; a little less harmful; about as harmful; a little more harmful; or much more harmful than smoking ordinary cigarettes?**

MUCH LESS HARMFUL	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
A LITTLE LESS HARMFUL	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
ABOUT AS HARMFUL	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
A LITTLE MORE HARMFUL	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
MUCH MORE HARMFUL	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**H03.**

**Based on what you know or believe, does using smokeless tobacco cause serious illness?**

[IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT SMOKELESS TOBACCO IS, EITHER PRESENT A SHOWCARD OR READ DEFINITION FROM QXQ SCREEN]

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**H04.**

**I'm going to read a list of tobacco products. For each, please tell me if you would favor or oppose a law that would prohibit using the product in all indoor workplaces and public places (such as shops, restaurants, bars, coffee shops, night/karaoke clubs, public transport, taxi, hospitality sector, airports and train stations). Such a law would not allow designated indoor areas for use.**

	FAVOR		OPPOSE		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
a. Smoking of any tobacco products?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
b. Smoking of cigarettes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
c. Smoking waterpipes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
d. Use of e-cigarettes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9
e. Use of heated tobacco products?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**H05.**

**Would you favor or oppose increasing taxes on tobacco products?**

FAVOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
OPPOSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**H06.**

**Would you favor or oppose a law prohibiting all advertisements for tobacco products?**

FAVOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
OPPOSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**HK4.**

**Would you favor or oppose a law prohibiting the display of tobacco products at the point of sale?**

[IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT DISPLAY OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IS, PRESENT A SHOWCARD]

FAVOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
OPPOSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**HK5.**

**Plain packaging is the standardize appearance of all cigarette packages, that does not display brand imagery or logos, and has a standard background color and brand name which is printed in the same size and font. Both front and back sides display health warning images.**

**Would you favor or oppose a law introducing plain packaging for cigarettes?**

[PRESENT A SHOWCARD IF NEEDED]

FAVOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
OPPOSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	-7
REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	-9

**HK6.**

**Would you favor or oppose a law prohibiting the sale of tobacco products within 100 meters of schools?**

FAVOR		1
OPPOSE		2
DON'T KNOW		-7
REFUSED		-9

## End Individual Questionnaire

**I00.**

**Those are all of the questions I have. Thank you very much for participating in this important survey.**

**I02.**

[RECORD ANY NOTES ABOUT INTERVIEW:]

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Annex 3.

# Sample design



## Design description

Survey respondents in Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Kazakhstan were selected from a stratified three-stage cluster sample of the civilian, non-institutionalized population of persons 15 years and older who are considered to be residents of Kazakhstan. Primary sampling units (PSUs) in the first stage of selection were size-censored “settlements” of widely variable size, ranging from 172 to 132 040 household entries in urban areas and from 1 to 11 299 household entries in rural areas. Sampling units in the second stage of selection were residential household addresses from a national registry that is continuously updated by the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In the third and final stage of sampling, one eligible resident was chosen at random from each household that agreed to participate in the survey. In addition to national estimates, another important quantitative requirement of this design was to yield approximately 2000 completed cases for each domain defined by the cross of urban–rural status and gender, consequently amassing a total respondent sample size of 8000. These sample size goals were established in response to Kazakhstan’s information goals for GATS and are in line with GATS precision requirements for surveys where estimates nationally, by gender and by urban/rural areas, by cross of gender and urban/rural status (but not by region of the country) are a priority.

### First stage: sampling of settlements

The sample of 371 settlements used in GATS was chosen from a national listing of settlements maintained by the Bureau of National Statistics. This frame includes for each settlement an urban/rural indicator (there were no settlements that were partially urban and partially rural) and a current count of the number of households listed in a continuously updated national registry of households called the Register of Household Funds, which was also used as the sampling frame for household selection in the second stage. There are 8569 settlements on the national listing; however, this number is reduced to 4768 when settlements with fewer than 50 households (accounting for 0.99% of all households in the country) are excluded. To be consistent with other surveys done by the Bureau of National Statistics, the sample for GATS was selected from the list of settlements with 50 or more households.

The settlement frame was first stratified and the PSU sample size of 371 was disproportionately allocated among the 31 strata formed jointly by oblast and urban/rural classification. Twenty-eight of these strata are defined by the urban and rural settlements in 14 oblasts, plus three urban strata for the cities of Nur-Sultan, Almaty and Shymkent. Stratification by oblast was done to assure a broad geographic representation of sample households, and stratification by urban/rural was done to improve the precision of national estimates and enhance the statistical quality of national urban–rural comparisons. An equal (or 50 : 50 intended, but 186 : 185 in actual sample) allocation of sample PSUs by urban/rural, along with proportionate allocation among oblasts within the urban/rural categories, was done to address the need for both national estimates and urban/rural comparisons in data analysis. Since roughly 35–40% of the population of Kazakhstan live in rural areas, this means that the GATS oversampled those living in rural areas and that this disproportionality had to be accommodated through the appropriate computation and use of sample weights.

The decision on the approach to PSU selection in urban strata was complicated by the relatively small number of large settlements, and consequently relatively large PSU sampling rates, in the

16 urban strata. Because of the wide variation in settlement size, probability proportional to size (PPS) selection of settlements was needed. To deal with the required large PSU stratum sampling rates (many approaching or exceeding 100%) and to simplify design accommodation in analysis, it was decided to select settlements in all 16 urban strata by PPS with replacement (PPSWR). Since rural PSU stratum sampling rates were mostly 1–2% with none exceeding 4% within each rural stratum, it was decided that PPS without replacement (PPSWOR) of rural settlements would be of little added statistical benefit compared to PPSWR. PPSWR therefore was also used for PSU selection in all 14 rural strata.

## **Second stage: sampling of household entries in Register of Housing Fund**

As previously noted, the frames of households for separate second stage sample selection were obtained from the Register of Housing Fund, which is a credible and continuously updated national registry of residential household addresses. The existence of, and accessibility to, this registry made costly household listing for GATS unnecessary. Entries in this registry are maintained in computer files by the Bureau of National Statistics and include the following relevant items for sampling purposes: (i) a unique household identifier; and (ii) specific information to enable field staff to find selected entries, including a unique address identifier (for example, apartment building), a household address with a street name and building number, a unique household identifier, and placement identifiers indicating the oblast, district and settlement in which the household is located.

A household entry on the Register of Housing Fund is defined as an economic entity consisting of one or more individuals living together who combine completely or partially their incomes and property and jointly consume goods and services, which is consistent with the GATS definition of household. Specifically excluded from the registry and GATS are: hostels, boarding schools, orphanages, nursing homes, summer houses (dachas), hospitals, prisons, hotels, military barracks, motels, rest houses, sports and tourism places, resorts and other buildings and facilities designed for rest and temporary living.

This registry of housing is updated continuously in the larger cities and more accessible areas, while in more remote areas updating is periodic (every 1–3 months, for instance) rather than continuously. Updates to the registry are based on information of housing changes from various sources, including systems to record household demolition and new construction and to log real estate transactions involving change of occupants at individual addresses. At the same time that updates are made to the registry, counts of household entries are updated for other databases, such as the national file of settlements.

A separate (statistically independent) without-replacement simple random sample of households was selected within each of the 371 sample settlements. In each selected settlement, 31 households were selected. The number of household listings selected through the second stage of selection was 11 501, from which it was expected that 8000 would complete GATS interviews. The number of selected household listings from which to choose was determined by considering attrition experience in prior surveys in Kazakhstan with consideration of how the GATS situation with sample recruitment may differ from other experiences.

As PPSWR was used, a settlement could be selected more than once, especially in major cities that consist of a number of settlements and in which the sizes of the settlements are very large. It

was decided that every time a settlement was selected for the second, the third or higher number of times, it was treated as a unique PSU.

### **Third stage: random selection of one resident per household entry**

The third stage of sampling occurred when selected households were contacted and agreed to complete a roster of GATS-eligible persons in the household. Once the roster was completed, the handheld computer to be used to complete the survey interview was programmed to randomly choose one of the household's eligible residents. Individual household residents therefore were the sampling units in the third stage of this design.

The only exception to this occurred in rare instances when multiple families/households lived at the selected address. If the number was below a threshold count, all eligible persons in all families/households at that address were listed and one selected at random. If the number of families/households at the address exceeded the threshold, families/households at the address were listed and one chosen at random. It was decided to set the threshold at five for within-entry sampling when multiple families/households were discovered. The selected household would be approached, its eligible residents listed, and one of them chosen at random. It should be noted that this remedy added another stage to sampling for the finally selected family/household, and therefore adds another stage-specific selection probability to be computed and used for sample weights computed after data collection.

Because a settlement could be selected more than once, the households in the settlement could also be selected more than once. Out of 11 501 households selected, 11 were duplicated. These duplicated households were treated as unique households but were not interviewed twice.

### **Additional sample selection notes**

- There were households on the registry with the number of members equal to zero or missing because some homes are used for rentals or investment properties and are vacant, or no one has moved into new homes at the time of registration. These households were kept on the frame and interviewers would obtain the status during data collection, if selected.
- There were households on the registry with more than 20 household members. This might not be accurate, as certain addresses are used for registration purposes only for obtaining government benefits. These households were kept on the frame.
- Eleven households were selected twice (as previously documented). The 11 duplicate cases were removed from the case file for data collection. After data collection, the 11 cases were added back and included the same record information (for example, nonresponse, completed interview responses) for these cases as the 11 cases that were included for fieldwork.
- There were two sampled PSUs that the Information and Computing Centre indicated had no access based on information from a recently conducted survey. They were not replaced. Any inaccessible PSUs found during data collection were treated as nonresponses at PSU level for weighting and the cases within these PSUs were coded as nonrespondents at household level.

Annex 4.

# Estimates of sampling errors





**Table A4.1.** Sampling errors for overall – GATS Kazakhstan, 2019

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted sample size (N)	Weighted count (WN)	Design effect (Def)	Relative standard error (RSE)	Lower limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.215	0.005	10 605	13 204 418	1.830	0.025	0.204	0.226
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.204	0.005	10 677	13 281 758	1.835	0.026	0.194	0.214
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.199	0.005	10 677	13 281 758	1.794	0.026	0.189	0.209
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.014	0.001	10 591	13 180 219	1.304	0.095	0.011	0.016
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.171	0.005	10 677	13 281 758	1.914	0.029	0.161	0.181
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.169	0.005	10 677	13 281 758	1.935	0.030	0.159	0.179
Former Daily Smokers Among All Adults	0.051	0.003	10 677	13 281 758	1.862	0.057	0.046	0.057
Former Daily Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.217	0.011	2 621	3 145 010	1.802	0.050	0.196	0.238
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.189	0.011	1 901	2 272 736	1.463	0.058	0.167	0.210
Time to First Tobacco use within 6–30 minutes of waking	0.386	0.016	1 901	2 272 736	2.135	0.042	0.354	0.417
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.321	0.013	2 306	2 768 207	1.791	0.041	0.296	0.347
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.579	0.024	545	691 349	1.251	0.041	0.532	0.625
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.360	0.022	544	688 544	1.123	0.061	0.317	0.402
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.140	0.014	743	887 381	1.258	0.102	0.112	0.168
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.071	0.012	743	887 361	1.540	0.165	0.048	0.094
Planning to Quit, Thinking about Quitting or Will Quit Smoking	0.567	0.014	2 240	2 697 416	1.889	0.025	0.539	0.596
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.091	0.005	10 539	13 116 312	2.629	0.050	0.082	0.100
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.114	0.007	4 798	5 796 689	2.184	0.060	0.101	0.127
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices Among Those Who Visited	0.049	0.007	2 295	2 825 108	2.362	0.141	0.036	0.063
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities Among Those Who Visited	0.028	0.004	3 497	4 404 120	2.295	0.151	0.020	0.036
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants/cafes Among Those Who Visited	0.243	0.014	3 233	4 213 329	3.438	0.058	0.216	0.271
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation Among Those Who Visited	0.090	0.006	4 933	6 601 133	2.270	0.068	0.078	0.102
Last Cigarette Purchased in Store	0.847	0.010	2 162	2 601 338	1.733	0.012	0.827	0.867
Last Cigarette Purchased at Kiosk	0.021	0.004	2 162	2 601 338	1.544	0.184	0.013	0.028
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on Radio or Television	0.492	0.013	10 643	13 236 880	6.944	0.026	0.467	0.517
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.865	0.015	2 248	2 706 895	4.296	0.017	0.836	0.895
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.344	0.013	2 245	2 701 387	1.721	0.038	0.318	0.370
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.358	0.011	10 576	13 152 527	5.697	0.031	0.336	0.379
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.876	0.009	10 664	13 269 366	7.882	0.010	0.858	0.893
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.774	0.009	10 664	13 268 600	5.123	0.012	0.756	0.792
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.759	0.009	10 660	13 262 973	5.218	0.012	0.740	0.777
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.884	0.008	10 659	13 261 161	7.407	0.010	0.867	0.900
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.700	0.010	10 668	13 269 475	5.371	0.015	0.680	0.720
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	15.448	0.261	1 874	2 244 654.53	2.053	0.017	14.936	15.959
Time since Quitting Smoking	9.288	0.400	559	678 520	1.128	0.043	8.504	10.071
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	8 897.449	165.521	2 101	2 521 153.62	1.871	0.019	8 573.028	9 221.869
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.799	0.134	678	8 551 65.44	1.179	0.007	19.536	20.061

SHS: second-hand smoke.

**Table A4.2.** Sampling errors for males – GATS Kazakhstan, 2019

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted sample size (N)	Weighted count (WN)	Design effect (Deff)	Relative standard error (RSE)	Lower limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.383	0.010	4 764	6 241 592	1.898	0.025	0.364	0.402
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.365	0.010	4 791	6 268 601	1.961	0.027	0.346	0.384
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.357	0.010	4 791	6 268 601	1.940	0.027	0.339	0.376
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.027	0.003	4 746	6 214 683	1.202	0.095	0.022	0.032
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.313	0.010	4 791	6 268 601	2.062	0.031	0.294	0.331
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.308	0.010	4 791	6 268 601	2.061	0.031	0.290	0.327
Former Daily Smokers Among All Adults	0.086	0.005	4 791	6 268 601	1.758	0.062	0.076	0.097
Former Daily Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.204	0.012	2 155	2 645 324	1.818	0.057	0.181	0.227
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.195	0.012	1 595	1 956 138	1.472	0.062	0.172	0.219
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.401	0.018	1 595	1 956 138	2.070	0.044	0.366	0.436
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.311	0.014	1 893	2 330 655	1.825	0.046	0.283	0.339
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.602	0.028	385	519 213	1.236	0.046	0.548	0.657
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.402	0.027	384	516 407	1.169	0.067	0.349	0.455
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.120	0.016	587	723 614	1.421	0.133	0.089	0.151
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.071	0.013	587	723 594	1.567	0.187	0.045	0.097
Planning to Quit, Thinking about Quitting or Will Quit Smoking	0.561	0.016	1 849	2 278 422	1.907	0.028	0.530	0.592
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.105	0.006	4 720	6 186 134	1.990	0.060	0.093	0.117
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.146	0.010	2 324	3 020 044	1.927	0.070	0.126	0.166
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices Among Those Who Visited	0.058	0.010	1 034	1 365 307	1.722	0.164	0.040	0.077
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities Among Those Who Visited	0.039	0.009	1 077	1 469 819	2.169	0.224	0.022	0.055
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants/cafes Among Those Who Visited	0.267	0.019	1 444	1 988 620	2.757	0.072	0.229	0.305
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation Among Those Who Visited	0.093	0.009	1 844	2 658 313	1.712	0.095	0.075	0.110
Last Cigarette Purchased in Store	0.846	0.011	1 795	2 212 362	1.541	0.012	0.826	0.867
Last Cigarette Purchased at Kiosk	0.019	0.004	1 795	2 212 362	1.612	0.216	0.011	0.027
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on Radio or Television	0.480	0.015	4 771	6 240 931	4.039	0.030	0.451	0.508
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.856	0.017	1 854	2 285 005	4.398	0.020	0.822	0.889
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.337	0.015	1 851	2 279 497	1.813	0.044	0.308	0.366
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.391	0.013	4 737	6 198 373	3.322	0.033	0.366	0.417
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.848	0.010	4 783	6 261 035	3.905	0.012	0.828	0.868
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.748	0.011	4 783	6 260 268	3.214	0.015	0.726	0.770
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.730	0.012	4 781	6 256 420	3.305	0.016	0.707	0.753
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.861	0.010	4 779	6 254 327	4.206	0.012	0.840	0.881
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.662	0.012	4 787	6 264 569	3.262	0.019	0.637	0.686
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	15.903	0.291	1 575	1 933 318.88	2.158	0.018	15.332	16.474
Time since Quitting Smoking	9.893	0.467	435	537 308.63	1.127	0.047	8.978	10.808
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	9 247.751	181.193	1 740	2 138 213.32	1.917	0.020	8 892.613	9 602.890
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.698	0.151	518	673 205.76	1.245	0.008	19.402	19.994

SHS: second-hand smoke.

**Table A4.3.** Sampling errors for females – GATS Kazakhstan, 2019

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted sample size (N)	Weighted count (WN)	Design effect (Def)	Relative standard error (RSE)	Lower limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.064	0.004	5 841	6 962 826	1.863	0.068	0.056	0.073
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.060	0.004	5 886	7 013 157	1.731	0.068	0.052	0.068
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.057	0.004	5 886	7 013 157	1.649	0.068	0.050	0.065
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.001	0.001	5 845	6 965 536	2.562	0.549	0.000	0.003
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.045	0.003	5 886	7 013 157	1.508	0.074	0.039	0.052
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.044	0.003	5 886	7 013 157	1.485	0.074	0.038	0.051
Former Daily Smokers Among All Adults	0.020	0.002	5 886	7 013 157	1.119	0.096	0.016	0.024
Former Daily Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.283	0.023	466	499 687	1.245	0.082	0.238	0.329
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.146	0.023	306	316 598	1.246	0.154	0.102	0.191
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.291	0.031	306	316 598	1.411	0.106	0.230	0.351
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.375	0.028	413	437 551	1.413	0.076	0.320	0.431
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.508	0.042	160	172 137	1.120	0.083	0.426	0.590
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.232	0.036	160	172 137	1.130	0.153	0.163	0.302
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.229	0.041	156	163 767	1.449	0.177	0.149	0.309
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.070	0.026	156	163 767	1.639	0.374	0.019	0.122
Planning to Quit, Thinking about Quitting or Will Quit Smoking	0.603	0.029	391	418 994	1.377	0.048	0.546	0.660
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.078	0.005	5 819	6 930 178	1.977	0.063	0.068	0.088
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.078	0.007	2 474	2 776 645	1.734	0.091	0.065	0.092
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices Among Those Who Visited	0.041	0.009	1 261	1 459 801	2.382	0.211	0.024	0.058
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities Among Those Who Visited	0.023	0.004	2 420	2 934 302	1.538	0.165	0.015	0.030
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants/cafes Among Those Who Visited	0.222	0.013	1 789	2 224 709	1.877	0.061	0.195	0.248
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation Among Those Who Visited	0.089	0.007	3 089	3 942 820	1.960	0.081	0.075	0.103
Last Cigarette Purchased in Store	0.852	0.024	367	388 976	1.644	0.028	0.805	0.898
Last Cigarette Purchased at Kiosk	0.031	0.010	367	388 976	1.131	0.313	0.012	0.049
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on Radio or Television	0.503	0.014	5 872	6 995 949	4.382	0.027	0.476	0.529
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.917	0.015	394	421 890	1.225	0.017	0.887	0.947
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.383	0.029	394	421 890	1.417	0.076	0.326	0.440
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.328	0.012	5 839	6 954 154	3.708	0.036	0.305	0.351
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.900	0.009	5 881	7 008 331	5.334	0.010	0.883	0.918
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.797	0.010	5 881	7 008 331	3.355	0.012	0.778	0.816
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.784	0.010	5 879	7 006 552	3.511	0.013	0.765	0.804
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.904	0.008	5 880	7 006 834	4.526	0.009	0.888	0.920
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.735	0.011	5 881	7 004 905	3.774	0.015	0.713	0.757
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	12.624	0.506	299	311 335.66	1.409	0.040	11.633	13.615
Time since Quitting Smoking	6.985	0.727	124	141 211.37	1.219	0.104	5.559	8.410
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	6 941.475	376.209	361	382 940.29	1.609	0.054	6 204.104	7 678.845
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	20.173	0.314	160	181 959.67	1.197	0.016	19.557	20.788

SHS: second-hand smoke.

**Table A4.4.** Sampling errors for urban – GATS Kazakhstan, 2019

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted sample size (N)	Weighted count (WN)	Design effect (Def)	Relative standard error (RSE)	Lower limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.238	0.007	5 290	7 847 627	1.551	0.031	0.224	0.253
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.228	0.007	5 314	7 876 712	1.521	0.031	0.214	0.242
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.223	0.007	5 314	7 876 712	1.493	0.031	0.209	0.236
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.011	0.001	5 286	7 834 417	1.069	0.137	0.008	0.013
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.188	0.007	5 314	7 876 712	1.591	0.036	0.175	0.202
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.186	0.007	5 314	7 876 712	1.600	0.036	0.173	0.200
Former Daily Smokers Among All Adults	0.058	0.004	5 314	7 876 712	1.717	0.073	0.050	0.066
Former Daily Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.220	0.014	1 434	2 071 177	1.580	0.063	0.193	0.247
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.178	0.013	1 035	1 482 256	1.239	0.074	0.152	0.204
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.399	0.020	1 035	1 482 256	1.799	0.051	0.359	0.439
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.308	0.016	1 289	1 843 743	1.606	0.053	0.276	0.340
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.586	0.028	381	543 371	1.262	0.048	0.530	0.641
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.351	0.025	380	540 566	1.064	0.072	0.301	0.400
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.159	0.020	397	566 995	1.194	0.126	0.120	0.199
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.073	0.014	397	566 975	1.197	0.196	0.045	0.101
Planning to Quit, Thinking about Quitting or Will Quit Smoking	0.564	0.018	1 246	1 787 881	1.610	0.032	0.529	0.599
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.122	0.007	5 248	7 788 939	2.481	0.058	0.108	0.136
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.117	0.009	2 634	3 737 266	1.966	0.075	0.100	0.134
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices Among Those Who Visited	0.041	0.008	1 056	1 552 033	1.646	0.190	0.026	0.057
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities Among Those Who Visited	0.024	0.004	1 871	2 783 314	1.259	0.166	0.016	0.032
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants/cafes Among Those Who Visited	0.290	0.018	1 682	2 527 560	2.785	0.064	0.254	0.326
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation Among Those Who Visited	0.101	0.008	3 284	4 811 346	2.067	0.075	0.086	0.116
Last Cigarette Purchased in Store	0.816	0.013	1 207	1 728 160	1.461	0.017	0.790	0.843
Last Cigarette Purchased at Kiosk	0.025	0.004	1 207	1 728 160	0.951	0.176	0.016	0.033
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on Radio or Television	0.498	0.016	5 301	7 857 565	5.680	0.033	0.466	0.530
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.871	0.019	1 254	1 797 173	4.085	0.022	0.834	0.909
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.329	0.015	1 252	1 792 366	1.269	0.046	0.299	0.358
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.415	0.015	5 265	7 805 885	4.832	0.036	0.386	0.444
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.879	0.010	5 313	7 876 003	5.205	0.012	0.859	0.899
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.751	0.012	5 312	7 874 077	4.022	0.016	0.728	0.775
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.751	0.012	5 308	7 868 114	4.227	0.016	0.727	0.775
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.887	0.010	5 306	7 865 849	5.080	0.011	0.868	0.906
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.681	0.012	5 310	7 871 094	3.599	0.018	0.658	0.705
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	15.164	0.295	1 023	1 467 997.27	1.537	0.019	14.586	15.742
Time since Quitting Smoking	9.012	0.537	304	454 393.02	1.110	0.060	7.959	10.064
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	8 760.960	188.464	1 168	1 669 267.06	1.385	0.022	8 391.569	9 130.350
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.785	0.164	442	605 836.45	1.133	0.008	19.463	20.106

SHS: second-hand smoke.

**Table A4.5.** Sampling errors for rural – GATS Kazakhstan, 2019

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted sample size (N)	Weighted count (WN)	Design effect (Def)	Relative standard error (RSE)	Lower limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.181	0.008	5 315	5 356 791	2.183	0.043	0.166	0.196
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.169	0.008	5 363	5 405 046	2.279	0.046	0.153	0.184
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.164	0.008	5 363	5 405 046	2.222	0.046	0.150	0.179
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.018	0.002	5 305	5 345 802	1.655	0.131	0.013	0.022
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.147	0.007	5 363	5 405 046	2.371	0.051	0.132	0.161
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.144	0.007	5 363	5 405 046	2.416	0.052	0.129	0.158
Former Daily Smokers Among All Adults	0.042	0.004	5 363	5 405 046	1.837	0.089	0.035	0.049
Former Daily Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.210	0.017	1 187	1 073 833	2.110	0.082	0.177	0.244
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.209	0.019	866	790 480	1.846	0.090	0.172	0.245
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.360	0.027	866	790 480	2.722	0.075	0.307	0.412
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.347	0.022	1 017	924 464	2.076	0.062	0.305	0.389
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.554	0.037	164	147 978	0.911	0.067	0.481	0.626
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.393	0.044	164	147 978	1.338	0.113	0.306	0.479
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.106	0.018	346	320 387	1.181	0.170	0.071	0.141
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.067	0.020	346	320 387	2.245	0.301	0.027	0.106
Planning to Quit, Thinking about Quitting or Will Quit Smoking	0.575	0.024	994	909 535	2.414	0.042	0.527	0.622
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.046	0.004	5 291	5 327 372	2.305	0.095	0.037	0.054
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.108	0.010	2 164	2 059 423	2.466	0.097	0.088	0.129
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices Among Those Who Visited	0.059	0.012	1 239	1 273 075	3.208	0.204	0.035	0.082
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities Among Those Who Visited	0.035	0.009	1 626	1 620 806	4.072	0.262	0.017	0.053
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants/cafes Among Those Who Visited	0.173	0.022	1 551	1 685 769	5.040	0.125	0.131	0.216
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation Among Those Who Visited	0.061	0.010	1 649	1 789 787	2.624	0.156	0.043	0.080
Last Cigarette Purchased in Store	0.908	0.014	955	873 178	2.289	0.016	0.880	0.936
Last Cigarette Purchased at Kiosk	0.013	0.007	955	873 178	4.119	0.579	-0.002	0.027
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on Radio or Television	0.483	0.020	5 342	5 379 315	8.897	0.042	0.443	0.523
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.853	0.023	994	909 722	4.376	0.028	0.807	0.899
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.375	0.025	993	909 021	2.711	0.067	0.325	0.425
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.274	0.017	5 311	5 346 642	7.627	0.062	0.241	0.307
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.870	0.016	5 351	5 393 363	12.561	0.019	0.839	0.902
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.807	0.015	5 352	5 394 523	7.229	0.018	0.779	0.835
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.771	0.015	5 352	5 394 858	6.819	0.019	0.741	0.800
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.879	0.015	5 353	5 395 312	11.418	0.017	0.849	0.908
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.728	0.018	5 358	5 398 381	8.833	0.025	0.692	0.763
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	15.985	0.511	851	776 657.26	3.182	0.032	14.983	16.987
Time since Quitting Smoking	9.847	0.529	255	224 126.98	0.898	0.054	8.810	10.885
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	9 164.899	323.070	933	851 886.55	3.016	0.035	8 531.682	9 798.116
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.834	0.229	236	249 328.99	1.238	0.012	19.386	20.281

SHS: second-hand smoke.

Annex 5.

# Technical and survey staff



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Annex 6.

# Glossary for questionnaire and findings



<b>Current tobacco user</b>	A person who currently uses any tobacco product (smoking, smokeless, or heated tobacco products)
<b>Current tobacco smoker</b>	A person who currently smokes any tobacco product, either daily or occasionally
<b>Current smokeless tobacco user</b>	A person who currently uses any smokeless tobacco product, either daily or occasionally
<b>Daily smoker</b>	A person who currently smokes any tobacco product every day
<b>Ever daily smoker</b>	A person who may or may not be a current smoker; includes “current daily smokers”, “current occasional smokers, formerly daily”, or “non-smokers, formerly daily smokers”
<b>Heated tobacco products</b>	Products that heat tobacco sticks, releasing an aerosol containing nicotine and other chemicals
<b>Electronic cigarettes</b>	Devices that run on batteries and heat liquid to form vapour or aerosol instead of smoke; include personal vapourizers, modular systems, tank systems, rechargeable with a cartridge or refillable by means of refill containers
<b>Exposure to second-hand smoke at home</b>	Percentage of respondents who reported someone smoking in his/her place of residence (daily, weekly, monthly) in the previous 30 days; does not include outside areas such as patios, balconies and gardens
<b>Exposure to second-hand smoke in public places</b>	Percentage of respondents who reported someone smoking inside the public places they had visited in the previous 30 days: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• government buildings: indoor spaces that are designated as non-smoking rooms under the national tobacco control laws</li> <li>• health-care facilities: indoor areas of both public and private health-care facilities which are non-smoking rooms under the national tobacco control laws</li> <li>• restaurants: premises for selling food and/or beverages inside the building, excluding the area in front of the building and the curb</li> <li>• public transport: all public transport, air conditioned or not</li> </ul>
<b>Exposure to second-hand smoke at the workplace</b>	Percentage of respondents who reported someone smoking inside the workplace in the previous 30 days, among respondents who either work outside the home, work indoors or work outdoors

<b>Former daily smoker</b>	A person who is currently a non-smoker but who previously smoked daily for one month or longer
<b>Former daily smokeless tobacco user</b>	A person who currently is not a smokeless tobacco user but had previously used smokeless tobacco products daily for one month or longer
<b>Health-care provider</b>	A medical professional in various medical specialties, such as a doctor, nurse, pharmacist and health-care manager
<b>Interested in quitting smokeless tobacco use</b>	Current smokeless tobacco users who plan to quit or are considering quitting within the next month, 12 months or some day
<b>Interested in quitting smoking</b>	Current tobacco smokers who plan to quit or are considering quitting within the next month, 12 months or some day
<b>Non-pharmacotherapy</b>	Includes acupuncture and reflexology
<b>Non-smoker</b>	A person who currently does not smoke
<b>Nonuser of smokeless tobacco</b>	A person who does not currently use smokeless tobacco
<b>Occasional smoker</b>	A person who smokes currently but less than daily
<b>Occasional smokeless tobacco user</b>	A person who currently uses smokeless tobacco products but less than daily
<b>Hand-rolled cigarettes</b>	Homemade cigarettes or papirosy; hand-rolled cigarettes are made by the smoker themselves of thinly sliced loose tobacco and cigarette paper, sometimes using a special seaming machine
<b>Pharmacotherapy</b>	Nicotine replacement therapy or prescription medicines (such as Tabex)
<b>Public places</b>	Include government buildings, health-care facilities, restaurants, bars/nightclubs, cafes/cafeterias, public transport, schools, colleges/universities and private workplaces
<b>Quit attempt</b>	An attempt by current smokers or smokeless tobacco users to quit during the past 12 months; also refers to former smokers and smokeless tobacco users who have abstained for less than 12 months
<b>Exposure to second-hand smoke</b>	Inhalation of the smoke from tobacco products used by others



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**Smokeless tobacco use status**

Includes three categories:

1. "current/daily smokeless tobacco user" means a person who uses at least one smokeless tobacco product daily over a period of one month or longer
2. "current/occasional smokeless tobacco user" means a person who uses smokeless tobacco products less than daily (may have been a formerly daily/never daily user)
3. "non-smokeless tobacco user" means a person who currently does not use smokeless tobacco at all; includes both "former daily user" and "never daily user"

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**Smoking status/smoking frequency**

Includes three categories:

1. "current/daily smoker" means a person who currently smokes at least one tobacco product daily over a period of one month or longer
2. "current/occasional smoker" means a person who currently smokes tobacco products less than daily (may have been formerly daily/never daily smoker)
3. "non-smoker" means a person who currently does not smoke; includes "former daily smoker" (currently a non-smoker but previously smoked daily) and "never daily smoker" (currently a non-smoker and never smoked daily, but smoked occasionally or never at all)

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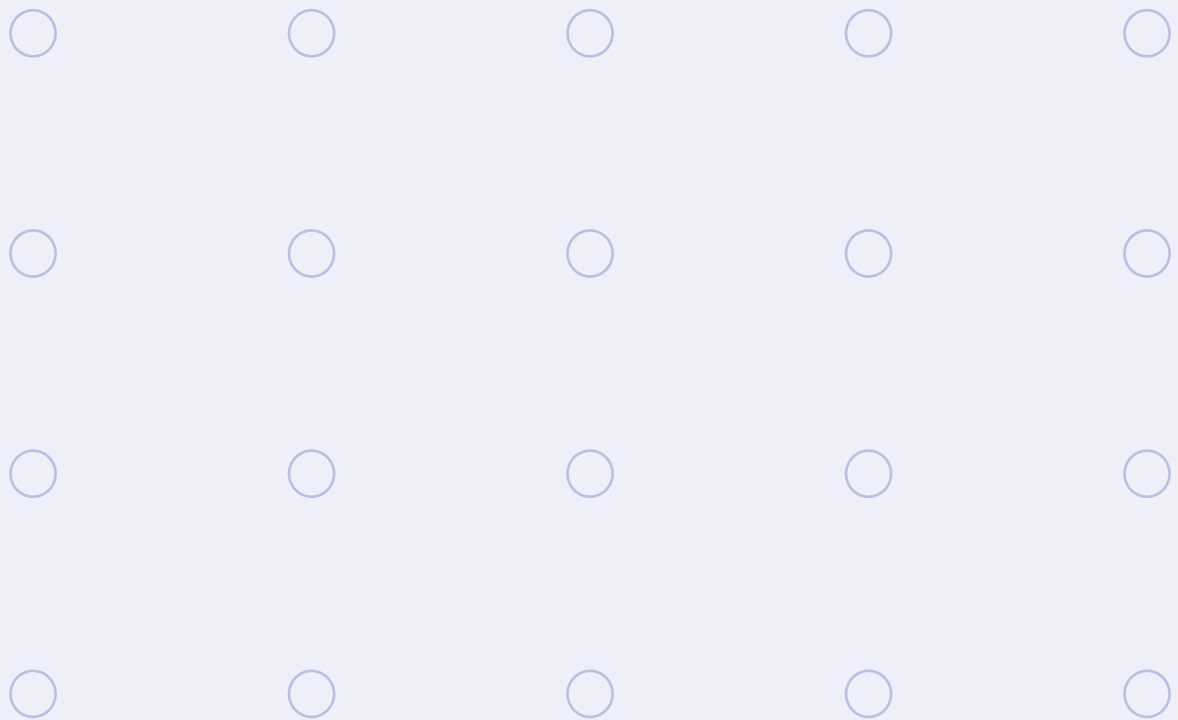
**Tobacco products**

Includes two categories:

1. smoking tobacco: manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, tobacco-filled pipes, cigars/cigarillos, tipped cardboard-tubed cigarettes (papirosy), hookah and any other smoked tobacco product
  2. smokeless (non-smoking) tobacco: snus (oral tobacco), snuff (for nasal use), chewing tobacco (oral tobacco for chewing) and any other smokeless tobacco product
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Annex 7.

# MPOWER



**Table A7.1.** MPOWER summary indicators – GATS Kazakhstan, 2019

Indicator	Gender			Residence	
	Overall	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
<b>M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies</b>					
Current tobacco users (smoked, smokeless and/or heated tobacco products)	21.5	38.3	6.4	23.8	18.1
Current tobacco smokers	20.4	36.5	6.0	22.8	16.9
Current cigarette smokers	19.9	35.7	5.7	22.3	16.4
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	19.8	35.5	5.7	22.2	16.3
Current smokeless tobacco users	1.4	2.7	0.1	1.1	1.8
Current heated tobacco product users	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.5	0.3
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day <sup>a</sup>	15.4	15.9	12.6	15.2	16.0
Average age at daily smoking initiation <sup>b</sup>	19.8	19.7	20.2	19.8	19.8
Former smokers among ever daily smokers	21.7	20.4	28.3	22.0	21.0
Current electronic cigarette users	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.7	0.8
<b>P: Protect people from tobacco smoke</b>					
Exposure to second-hand smoke at home at least monthly	9.1	10.5	7.8	12.2	4.6
Exposure to second-hand smoke at work <sup>c</sup>	11.4	14.6	7.8	11.7	10.8
Exposure to second-hand smoke in public places: <sup>cd</sup>					
government building/offices	4.9	5.8	4.1	4.1	5.9
health-care facilities	2.8	3.9	2.3	2.4	3.5
restaurants	24.3	26.7	22.2	29.0	17.3
bars or nightclubs	78.3	78.3	78.4	79.3	75.0
cafes, coffee shops or tea houses	21.6	23.6	19.8	24.8	13.9
public transportation	9.0	9.3	8.9	10.1	6.1
taxis	18.3	21.8	15.9	18.3	18.3
<b>O: Offer help to quit tobacco use</b>					
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months <sup>d</sup>	32.1	31.1	37.5	30.8	34.7
Advised to quit smoking by a health-care provider <sup>e</sup>	36.0	40.2	23.2	35.1	39.3
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method: <sup>f</sup>					
pharmacotherapy	14.0	12.0	22.9	15.9	10.6
counselling/advice	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.3	6.7
Interest in quitting smoking at any time in the future <sup>g</sup>	56.7	56.1	60.3	56.4	57.5
<b>W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco</b>					
Belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	87.6	84.8	90.0	87.9	87.0
Belief that smoking causes stroke, heart attack and lung cancer	71.2	68.4	73.8	69.2	74.2
Belief that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness	70.0	66.2	73.5	68.1	72.8
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location <sup>h</sup>	61.8	60.6	62.8	64.7	57.4
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages <sup>g</sup>	34.4	33.7	38.3	32.9	37.5
<b>E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship</b>					
Noticed smoking tobacco advertisements in stores where tobacco is sold <sup>i</sup>	14.6	15.8	13.5	17.7	10.0
Noticed smoking tobacco advertisements on television <sup>i</sup>	8.6	9.5	7.7	7.8	9.6
Noticed smoking tobacco advertisements on the Internet or social media <sup>i</sup>	14.0	14.9	13.2	16.6	10.2
Noticed any advertisement, promotion or sponsorship of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product <sup>h</sup>	35.8	39.1	32.8	41.5	27.4
<b>R: Raise taxes on tobacco</b>					
Average cigarette expenditure per month (Kazakhstan tenge) <sup>j</sup>	8 897.4	9 247.8	6 941.5	8 761.0	9 164.9
Average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes (Kazakhstan tenge) <sup>j</sup>	428.0	426.2	441.9	431.6	421.4
Last cigarette purchase was from a store <sup>j</sup>	84.7	84.6	85.2	81.6	90.8

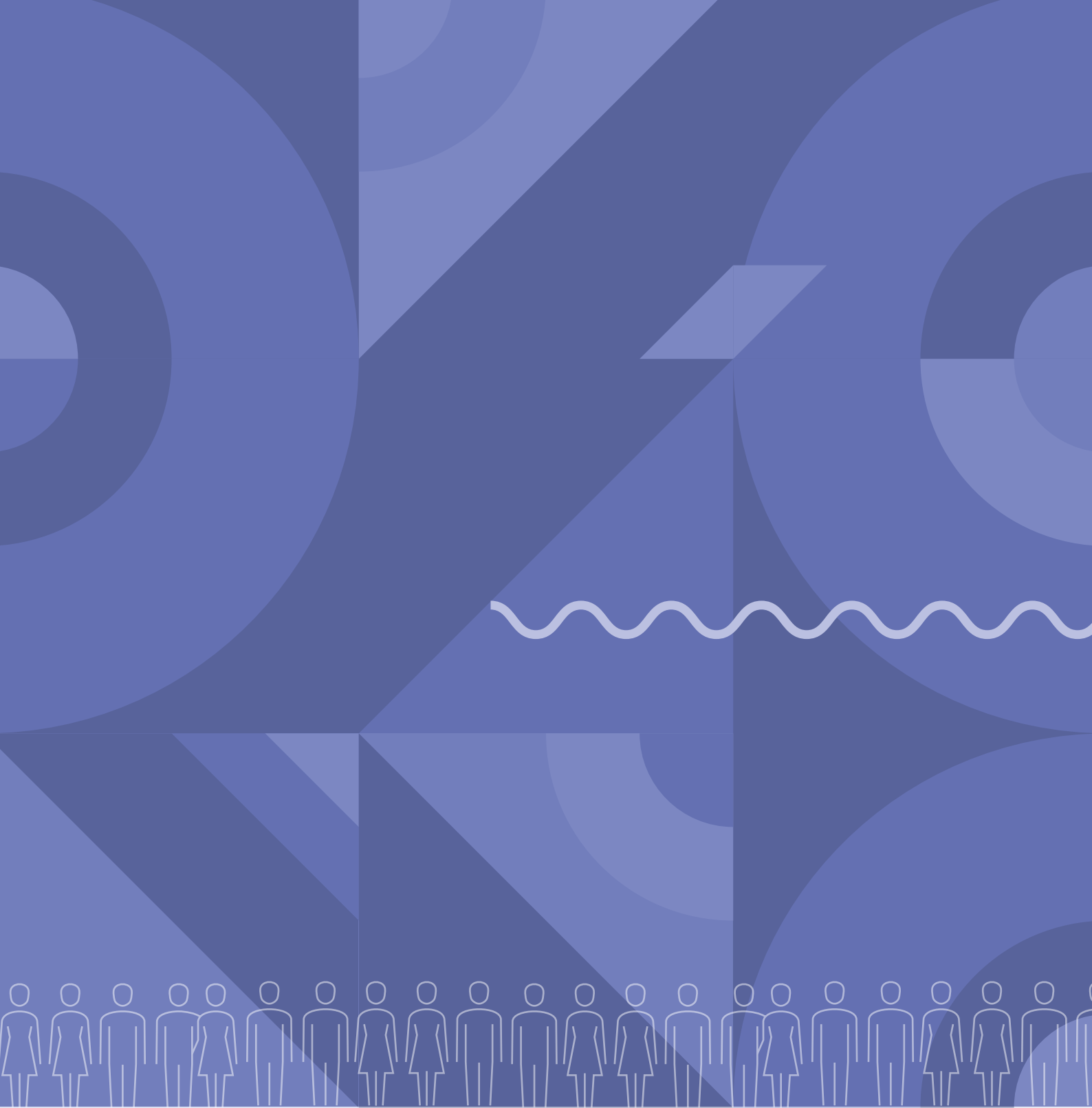
<sup>a</sup> Among current daily cigarette smokers. <sup>b</sup> Among respondents 20–34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers. <sup>c</sup> In the last 30 days. <sup>d</sup> Among those who visited the place in the last 30 days. <sup>e</sup> Among past-year tobacco smokers (includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months). <sup>f</sup> Among those who visited a health-care provider in the past 12 months. <sup>g</sup> Among current tobacco smokers. <sup>h</sup> Noticed any of the following: any advertisements of smoking tobacco products; any advertisements of electronic cigarettes or heated tobacco products; sports or music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorships of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product; any promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product. <sup>i</sup> Among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes.

**Table A7.2.** MPOWER summary indicators – GATS Kazakhstan, 2014 and 2019

Indicator	2014	2019	Relative change
	Overall	Overall	Overall
<b>M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies</b>			
Current tobacco users (smoking, smokeless and/or heated tobacco products)	22.9 (21.2, 24.7)	21.5 (20.5, 22.6)	-6.1
Current tobacco smokers	22.4 (20.7, 24.2)	20.4 (19.4, 21.5)	-8.9*
Current cigarette smokers	22.2 (20.5, 24.0)	19.9 (18.9, 20.9)	-10.2*
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	22.2 (20.4, 24.0)	19.8 (18.8, 20.8)	-10.7*
The average number of cigarettes smoked per day <sup>a</sup>	14.9 (14.1, 15.8)	15.4 (14.9, 16.0)	3.4
The average age at daily smoking initiation <sup>b</sup>	18.6 (18.2, 19.0)	19.8 (19.5, 20.1)	6.4*
Former smokers among ever daily smokers	12.9 (10.9, 15.2)	21.7 (19.6, 23.9)	68.1*
Current electronic cigarette users	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	1.3 (1.1, 1.6)	-22.2
<b>P: Protect people from tobacco smoke</b>			
Exposure to second-hand smoke at home at least monthly	13.8 (12.0, 16.0)	9.1 (8.2, 10.0)	-34.4*
Exposure to second-hand smoke at work <sup>c</sup>	19.0 (16.0, 22.5)	11.4 (10.1, 12.8)	-40.2*
Exposure to second-hand smoke in public places: <sup>cd</sup>			
government building/offices	9.9 (7.7, 12.7)	4.9 (3.7, 6.5)	-50.5*
health-care facilities	9.7 (6.9, 13.5)	2.8 (2.1, 3.8)	-71.0*
restaurants	27.6 (23.1, 32.6)	24.3 (21.7, 27.2)	-11.9
bars or nightclubs	70.4 (64.0, 76.0)	78.3 (73.6, 82.4)	11.3*
cafes, coffee shops or tea houses	29.7 (25.2, 34.6)	21.6 (19.2, 24.2)	-27.3*
public transport	18.1 (15.2, 21.4)	9.0 (7.9, 10.3)	-50.0*
<b>O: Offer help to quit tobacco use</b>			
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months <sup>e</sup>	29.5 (26.3, 32.9)	32.1 (29.6, 34.7)	8.8
Advised to quit smoking by a health-care provider <sup>ef</sup>	46.6 (40.2, 53.1)	36.0 (31.8, 40.4)	-22.8*
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method: <sup>g</sup>			
pharmacotherapy	23.4 (18.0, 29.9)	14.0 (11.4, 17.1)	-40.2*
counselling/advice	10.2 (6.2, 16.4)	7.1 (5.1, 9.8)	-30.8
Interest in quitting smoking at any time in the future <sup>g</sup>	63.9 (59.9, 67.6)	56.7 (53.9, 59.5)	-11.1*
<b>W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco</b>			
A belief that smoking tobacco causes serious illness	84.9 (82.8, 86.7)	87.6 (85.7, 89.2)	3.2*
A belief that smoking causes stroke, heart attack and lung cancer	61.0 (58.2, 63.6)	71.2 (69.3, 73.1)	16.8*
A belief that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness	74.0 (71.0, 76.8)	70.0 (68.0, 72.0)	-5.4*
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location <sup>h</sup>	49.5 (45.9, 53.2)	61.8 (59.1, 64.3)	24.7*
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages <sup>ij</sup>	51.3 (47.5, 55.1)	34.4 (31.9, 37.0)	-32.9*
<b>E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship</b>			
Noticed smoking tobacco advertisements in stores where tobacco is sold <sup>k</sup>	14.0 (11.4, 17.1)	14.6 (13.2, 16.1)	4.0
Noticed smoking tobacco advertisements on television <sup>k</sup>	2.6 (1.9, 3.5)	8.6 (7.4, 9.9)	234.9*
Noticed smoking tobacco advertisements on the Internet or social media <sup>k</sup>	7.0 (5.7, 8.7)	14.0 (12.7, 15.4)	99.1*
Noticed any tobacco advertisement, promotion or sponsorship <sup>l</sup>	25.7 (22.5, 29.1)	35.8 (33.6, 38.0)	39.4*
<b>R: Raise taxes on tobacco</b>			
Average cigarette expenditure per month (Kazakhstan tenge) <sup>m</sup>	6 637.6 (5 865.6, 7 409.6)	8 897.4 (8 571.9, 9 223.0)	34.0*
The average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes (Kazakhstan tenge) <sup>m</sup>	346.3 (310.4, 382.2)	428.0 (423.6, 432.4)	23.6*
Last cigarette purchase was from a store	85.2 (81.9, 87.9)	84.7 (82.6, 86.6)	-0.6

Note: results for prevalence estimates/averages and 95% confidence intervals are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using unrounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table. \*:  $P < 0.05$ .

<sup>a</sup> Among current daily cigarette smokers. <sup>b</sup> Among respondents 20–34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers. <sup>c</sup> In the last 30 days. <sup>d</sup> Among those who visited the place in the last 30 days. <sup>e</sup> Among past-year tobacco smokers (includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months). <sup>f</sup> Among those who visited a health-care provider in the past 12 months. <sup>g</sup> Among current tobacco smokers. <sup>h</sup> In 2019, the questionnaire included two additional categories (Internet/social media and in stores where cigarettes are sold) that were not included in 2014. <sup>i</sup> For 2014, noticed any of the following: cigarette advertisements, cigarette sports sponsorships, cigarette promotions. For 2019, noticed any of the following: any advertisements for smoking tobacco products; any advertisements for electronic cigarettes or heated tobacco products; sports or music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorships of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product; any promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product. <sup>j</sup> Among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes. <sup>k</sup> GATS Kazakhstan 2014 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2019 using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database.



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