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2021 Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)

Country Report

World Health Organization

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Philippines

2021 Global Adult Tobacco Survey

Country Report

Department of Health
Manila, Philippines

Philippine Statistics Authority
Quezon City, Philippines

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FOREWORD

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is pleased to present the country report on the 2021 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in collaboration with the Department of Health (DOH). The 2021 GATS was designed to provide indicators on tobacco use prevalence, smoking cessation, exposure to second-hand smoke in homes and public places, average expenditures for cigarettes, and other valuable information such as smokers who attempted to quit smoking because of health warnings, awareness of anti-smoking campaigns, and others. These indicators are useful in policymaking, program planning, monitoring and evaluation of population health, and various tobacco control and prevention initiatives in the Philippines, including those anchored in the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Moreover, the GATS offers data for the general public, researchers, or institutions, which may be used for studies related to tobacco use.

The 2021 GATS is the third in a series of global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) conducted every five years since 2009 by the PSA and DOH. Fieldwork for the survey was carried out from 05 November to 05 December 2022, covering a national sample of approximately 21,000 households.

The PSA would like to express its deepest gratitude to the DOH for the funding support, and the World Health Organization (WHO), United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US CDC), and Research Triangle Institute (RTI) International for the technical assistance.

Profound gratitude is also extended to the PSA survey team for their hard work and dedication, including the staff of the Demographic and Health Survey under the Social Sector Statistics Service; selected personnel of the National Censuses Service, the Information Technology and Dissemination Service, and the Finance and Administrative Service of the PSA Central Office for their invaluable assistance and support; the staff of the Regional Statistical Services Offices (RSSOs) and Provincial Statistical Offices (PSOs) for overseeing the field data collection; and the interviewing teams consisting of field interviewers and team supervisors. Lastly, heartfelt thanks are given to the survey respondents who generously dedicated their time and shared information, enabling us to obtain valuable data on tobacco use for the country's future planning.

CLAIRE DENNIS S. MAPA, PhD
Undersecretary
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General
Philippine Statistics Authority

FOREWORD

The World Health Organization (WHO) Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic states that tobacco use is one of the world's largest preventable causes of premature death, accounting for more than eight million deaths and costing the global economy USD 1.4 trillion each year. Annually in the Philippines, about 110,000 Filipinos die due to tobacco-attributable diseases. This costs the economy around PhP 210 billion per year.

To protect present and future generations of Filipinos from this burden, and in line with the Philippine Department of Health's (DOH) Health Sector Strategy thrust to enable Filipinos to be healthy through healthy public policies, healthy settings, and health literacy, the DOH remains committed to protect and promote the physical, social, and environmental health of its people, specifically from the harmful effects of tobacco and vape use and exposure to secondhand smoke and emissions.

Complemented with other tobacco prevention and control measures, a comprehensive monitoring system is essential to ensure success against tobacco epidemic. Only through accurate measurement and monitoring can problems caused by tobacco and vape use be understood, and initiatives be more effectively managed and implemented. The release of the 2021 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Country Report is a manifestation of the country's commitment to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to continuously monitor adult tobacco use and other tobacco control indicators, and at the same time, serves as a reminder for the DOH to scale up efforts to ultimately improve the burden of tobacco and vape use in the country.

The GATS, as a nationally representative household survey, was launched as part of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) which was first implemented in the Philippines in 2009 and followed up in 2015 and 2021 in partnership with the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). It aims to provide policy-makers and tobacco control advocates with needed information to strengthen tobacco control efforts. Despite the 2021 GATS having been conducted against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, it still had a very high response rate. This would not have been possible if not for the concerted efforts of the government, civil society, specialty organization, and local government units.

Fostering this collaborative spirit for the implementation of various tobacco prevention and control initiatives, and continuing vigilance against tobacco industry interference, are crucial in ensuring the effectiveness and sustaining the gains that so far resulted from our joint efforts. There is still a lot of work to be done, but the DOH is confident that together, we can move forward to further reduce tobacco and vape use prevalence in the country, and ultimately achieve a healthier Pilipinas for all.

TEODORO J. HERBOSA, MD
Secretary of Health

MESSAGE

The Philippines celebrates 17 years of ratification of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control which became a national law since 2005. Articles 20 and 21 of this international treaty under scientific and technical cooperation and communication of information deal with research, surveillance, and exchange of information. As a Party to the FCTC, the country commits to establish programmes for national surveillance of the magnitude, patterns, determinants and consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke, among others.

The World Health Organization commends the Philippines for fulfilling the obligations under the FCTC. It is remarkable that the government invests in Global Tobacco Surveillance System and is one of only a few countries globally funding their own periodic surveys. The conduct of the 3rd round of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in 2021 at the height of the covid-19 pandemic reflects the resolute commitment and dedication of the Department of Health and the Philippine Statistics Authority in achieving the objectives of the treaty.

The 2021 GATS highlights the 34% decline in tobacco use from 2009 to 2021. At the World Health Assembly in May 2013, the Member States adopted 9 voluntary global targets for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases to be attained in 2025. In 2021, four years earlier than the target year, the Philippines takes pride in meeting the goal of 30% reduction in tobacco use. The country has achieved one of the biggest decreases in tobacco use we have seen in the region in the last years. The decline also proves that FCTC is working, contrary to claims of mouthpieces of the tobacco industry.

The results show significant gains in reducing exposure to tobacco smoke in various public places in local government units, interest in quitting smoking, anti-cigarette information, advertising and promotion, and awareness of cigarette package health warning labels, among others. These are manifestations of concerted multisectoral efforts and strict enforcement of laws and policies at the subnational levels, notably in the cities, municipalities and provinces that are given recognition by the Department of Health for their 100% smoke-free environment. The alarming increase in use of electronic cigarettes and heated tobacco products from 2015 to 2021 is also documented in the report.

WHO lauds the country for the efforts in improving the health status and quality of life of the Filipino people. WHO supports the DOH vision of a healthy, sustainable and tobacco-free Philippines and the mission to combat the tobacco and vaping epidemic. WHO urges that continued vigilance on tobacco industry tactics and interference be exercised, and that the youth be constantly protected from initiation into nicotine addiction.

DR. RUI PAULO DE JESUS
Representative to the Philippines
World Health Organization

MESSAGE

On behalf of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Office on Smoking and Health, congratulations to the Philippines on releasing its third Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Country Report. This report reflects the Philippines' commitment to tracking and monitoring tobacco use and key tobacco control measures using global standards and commends the Philippines for achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of a 30 percent relative reduction in tobacco use over time.

The Philippines has made gains in each of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC) and the MPOWER measures—Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies; Protect people from tobacco smoke; Offer help to quit tobacco use; Warn about the dangers of tobacco; Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship; and Raise taxes on tobacco. The Philippines has made policy progress in each of these domains. This progress includes monitoring tobacco use with evidence from multiple rounds of GATS; enacting tobacco-free environment policies in public places, such as institutions of higher education, homes, and government buildings; implementing programs and campaigns to warn people about the dangers of tobacco use; enforcing bans on tobacco advertising; and increasing taxes on tobacco products.

Data from three rounds of GATS provides evidence of Philippine efforts in monitoring tobacco use and addressing key aspects of Philippine tobacco policies and their implementation. The GATS data show that the Philippines achieved the SDG target of a 30 percent relative reduction in tobacco use. Between 2009 and 2021, tobacco use prevalence declined by 34.4 percent, a remarkable achievement. There were also notable decreases in secondhand tobacco exposure in public places, such as public transportation and institutions of learning such as universities, indicating millions of people are being protected from the harms of secondhand smoke. During this time, the Philippines also showed impressive gains relating to the use of graphic warnings and imposing advertising bans on tobacco products. As well, tobacco taxation increased substantially, for example, the cost of a pack of cigarettes (20 cigarettes) increased 264 percent from 29.6 to 107.8 Philippine pesos. This increase may have encouraged people to stop smoking or kept people from initiating tobacco use in the first place. The average age of daily smoking initiation, among adults aged 15 to 34 years, increased by two years from 17.3 years in 2009 to 19.5 years in 2021. Such gains are meaningful to protecting youth in the Philippines. Thus, Evidence from multiple rounds of GATS data can be used to evaluate ongoing efforts to protect millions of Filipinos from the harms of tobacco.

Tobacco use is a major global public health challenge as it is a leading preventable risk factor for non-communicable diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and chronic lung disease. Tobacco use contributes significantly to increased healthcare costs and loss of economic productivity. Three rounds of GATS data provide important information to stakeholders and decision-makers in the Philippines enabling them to protect the health of the public and develop initiatives that improve tobacco control. The success of GATS in the Philippines is contributed to many partners working together. Collaborative efforts were critical to the completion of GATS. Contributors included the following: Philippines Statistics Authority, Department of Health, WHO-Philippines country office, and WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific.

We thank you for your leadership and look forward to continuing collaboration in global tobacco control and prevention. My hearty congratulations to you on your remarkable efforts.

INDU B. AHLUWALIA, MPH, PhD
Branch Chief
Global Tobacco Control Branch
Office on Smoking and Health
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Tobacco is one of the world's largest preventable causes of premature death, accounting for more than eight million deaths and costing the global economy US$ 1.40 trillion each year.[1] If current trends continue, tobacco use may kill a billion people by the end of this century, and it is estimated that more than three quarters of these deaths will be in low- and middle-income countries.[2] An efficient and systematic surveillance system is important to monitor tobacco use and evaluate tobacco prevention and control interventions.[3]

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a nationally representative household survey used to monitor adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and track key tobacco control indicators across countries. GATS was launched as part of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) and it was first implemented in the Philippines in 2009 and repeated in 2015 and 2021.

During the 12-year period between the first and third round of GATS, the Philippines achieved significant progress in reducing the prevalence of tobacco use from 2009 to 2021. The relative decline of 19.9 percent from 2009 to 2015; 18.2 percent from 2015 to 2021 and 34.4 percent from 2009 to 2021, may reflect the enforcement of key policies on tobacco taxation, graphic health warnings, protection of bureaucracy against tobacco industry interference, smoke-free environments, and concerted actions of partners, both at the national and subnational levels. Sustaining the "Red Orchid Awards for 100 percent Tobacco Free Environment (ROA)" which was given to local government agencies in this period, provided the impetus to implement World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) locally. From 2009 to 2021, the average cigarette expenditure per month increased by 218.5 percent and the average cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes increased by 263.8 percent.

[1] World Health Organization. WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2019: Offer help to quit tobacco use. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2019. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/326043/9789241516204-eng.pdf?ua=1

[2] GBD 2017 Risk Factor Collaborators. Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioral, environmental, and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks for 195 countries and territories, 1990-2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation; 2018

[3] Mathers, C.D., and Loncar, D. Projections of Global Mortality and Burden of Disease from 2002 to 2030. PLoS Medicine, 2006, 3(11):e442.

The 2021 GATS was conducted against the backdrop of the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic with 97.0 percent response rate among respondents. The responses may have been influenced by the pandemic but generally, they reflect the outcome of the tobacco control interventions from concerted efforts of the government, civil society, specialty organizations, and local government units. The GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the WHO FCTC to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of six evidence-based tobacco demand reduction measures contained in the FCTC that includes the following policies: **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. Sustaining the MPOWER package and continuing vigilance of tobacco industry interference are crucial in maintaining the gains as we further reduce tobacco use including use of novel tobacco products, and tobacco related morbidity and mortality.

The Department of Health (DOH) and the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) collaborated in administering the 2009, 2015 and 2021 GATS surveys. The PSA was the lead agency in implementing the survey, while the DOH funded and coordinated the conduct, data analysis and writing of the final report. In 2021, financial support was provided by the Epidemiology Bureau of the Department of Health, Philippines, and the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use through the CDC Foundation with a grant from the Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the WHO and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

Methodology

The GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking, smokeless, heated tobacco products), electronic cigarette use, cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions towards tobacco use. In the Philippines, the third round of GATS was conducted in 2021 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), in coordination with the Department of Health (DOH).

A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 20,971 households were sampled. One individual was randomly chosen from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total

of 18,466 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 97.0 percent.

Key Findings

2021 GATS

Tobacco Use: In 2021, 19.5 percent of all adults (15.1 million) reported current tobacco use in any form, including the smoked, smokeless and heated tobacco products (34.7% among men and 4.2% among women). The prevalence of current tobacco use among all adults was 18.1 percent in urban areas and 21.1 percent in rural areas. Overall, 18.5 percent (14.3 million) of adults currently smoke tobacco (33.3% among men and 3.7% among women). Further, 14.5 percent (11.2 million) of adults currently smoke tobacco daily (26.3% among men and 2.6% among women).

On average, adults who smoke cigarette daily smoked 10.5 cigarettes per day (10.8 among men and 6.7 among women). The overall average age of initiating daily cigarette smoking among ever daily smokers aged 15 to 34 years was 19.5 years old (19.5 years old among men and 20.1 years old among women).

Two percent of adults (1.1 million) reported current smokeless tobacco use (2.3% among men and 0.7% among women). Seventeen percent of adults, reported currently smoking manufactured cigarettes in 2021 (31.5% among men and 3.2% among women). The overall proportion of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers was 22.3 percent (20.9% among men and 34.2% among women).

Smoking Cessation: In 2021, 63.7 percent of current tobacco smokers while 7.3 percent of adults 15 years old and over planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking tobacco the next month. Among ever daily smokers, 22.3 percent quit smoking, while 3.9 percent of those who smoked in the past 12 months were no longer smoking.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: An estimated 12.9 percent of adults (2.5 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace and 21.8 percent of adults (16.8 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home in the past month. Among those who visited public places in the past 30 days, 9.2 percent of adults visiting restaurants and 12.2 percent of adults using public transportation reported being exposed to secondhand smoke.

Economics of Tobacco Smoking: Among daily cigarette smokers, average monthly cigarette expenditures were PhP 1273.9.

Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship: Among adults, 35.2 percent noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold; 5.4 percent of adults noticed logos that promote cigarettes on clothing or other items.

In 2021, 62.8 percent of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location, with 19.5 percent of adults having noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on radio and 30.8 percent of adults having noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on TV.

Among current cigarette smokers, 43.7 percent thought about quitting smoking because of warning labels on cigarette packages.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions: Among adults, 95.5 percent believed that smoking causes serious illnesses such as lung cancer (98.1%), tuberculosis (96.5%), heart attack (92.8%), and stroke (90.3%).

Similarly, 94.1 percent of adults believed that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers (90.7% among smokers and 94.8% among non-smokers).

Nearly all (97.6%) adults favored a complete prohibition of smoking in indoor workplaces and public places, with 98.0 percent of non-smokers and 95.8 percent of current smokers favoring the ban.

2009, 2015, and 2021 GATS

Tobacco use prevalence among adults significantly decreased from 29.7 percent in 2009 to 23.8 percent in 2015 and to 19.5 percent in 2021. This represents a relative decline of the tobacco use prevalence of 19.9 percent from 2009 to 2015; 18.2 percent from 2015 to 2021 and 34.4 percent from 2009 to 2021.

The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among adults significantly decreased from 27.9 percent in 2009 to 22.5 percent in 2015 and to 18.3 percent in 2021. This corresponds to a relative decline of the current cigarette smoking prevalence of 19.6 percent from 2009 to 2015; 18.7 percent from 2015 to 2021 and 34.6 percent from 2009 to 2021.

The percentage of smokers who are interested in quitting and the percentage of smokers who made quit attempts in the last 12 months both decreased significantly from 76.7 percent in 2015 to 63.7 percent in 2021 and from 52.2 percent in 2015 to 45.5 percent in 2021, respectively.

The percentage of current smokers who thought of quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages increased significantly from 37.4 percent in 2009 to

43.7 percent in 2021. The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location decreased significantly from 82.7 percent in 2015 to 57.4 percent in 2021 and from 79.7 percent in 2009 to 57.4 percent in 2021.

Exposure to any tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship in the past 30 days decreased significantly from 74.3 percent in 2009 to 58.6 percent in 2015 and to 46.7 percent in 2021. Similarly, in-store cigarette advertising or promotion decreased significantly from 57.6 percent in 2009 to 44.0 percent in 2015 and to 35.2 percent in 2021.

Among daily smokers, the average cigarette expenditure per month (inflation-adjusted) increased from PhP 400.00 in 2009 to PhP 816.20 in 2015 and to PhP 1273.90 in 2021. These correspond to relative increases of 104.1 percent from 2009 to 2015, 56.1 percent from 2015 to 2021, and 218.0 percent from 2009 to 2021. Likewise, the average cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes increased from PhP 29.60 in 2009 to PhP 57.70 in 2015 and to PhP 107.80 in 2021. The relative increases in the cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes are 94.6 percent from 2009 to 2015, 86.9 percent from 2015 to 2021, and 263.8 percent from 2009 to 2021.

The average age at daily smoking initiation among ever daily smokers aged 15 to 34 years was 17.3 years in 2009 and 17.5 years in 2015; and it significantly increased by 19.5 years in 2021.

The percentage of current smokers who tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months because of the high price of cigarettes significantly increased from 55.5 percent in 2015 to 68.0 percent in 2021.

Conclusions[4]

The Philippines achieved significant progress in reducing the prevalence of tobacco use from 2009 to 2021. The relative decline of 19.9 percent from 2009 to 2015; 18.2 percent from 2015 to 2021; and 34.4 percent from 2009 to 2021, may reflect the enforcement of key policies on tobacco taxation, graphic health warnings, protection of bureaucracy against tobacco industry interference, and smoke-free environments, and concerted actions of partners, both at the national and subnational levels. From 2009 to 2021, the average cigarette expenditure per month increased by 218.5 percent and the average cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes increased by 263.8 percent. Sustaining the "Red Orchid Awards for 100 percent Tobacco Free

[4] The findings and conclusion in this executive summary are those of the Department of Health and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Environment (ROA)" which was given to local government agencies in this period, provided the impetus to implement WHO FCTC locally.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the third round of GATS survey was conducted and achieved high response rates with the data showing notable achievements in tobacco control indicators. The GATS data evidence and outcomes may reflect comprehensive tobacco control interventions from concerted efforts of the government, civil society, specialty organizations, and local government units. Sustaining the MPOWER evidence-based strategies and continuing monitoring of the tobacco industry interference are crucial in maintaining the gains made in tobacco use reduction, significant reductions in second hand tobacco exposures and protection of Filipinos. GATS data allows us to contribute to healthy Filipino citizens while promoting the goals of tobacco free Philippines.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tobacco is one of the world's largest preventable causes of premature death, accounting for more than eight million deaths and costing the global economy US$ 1.40 trillion each year.[1] If current trends continue, tobacco use may kill a billion people by the end of this century, and it is estimated that more than three quarters of these deaths will be in low- and middle-income countries.[2] An efficient and systematic surveillance system is important to monitor tobacco use and evaluate tobacco prevention and control interventions.[3]

Out of 613,936 deaths registered in 2020, about 68.2 percent (418,786) were attributed to the top 10 leading causes of death, eight of which were non-communicable diseases and were tobacco use related conditions. Ischemic heart disease was the leading cause of death with 105,281 or 17.1 percent. It was then followed by cerebrovascular disease (64,381; 10.5%) and malignant neoplasm (62,575: 10.2%). The mortality rates from the tobacco use related diseases continue to rise. Deaths from diseases of the heart recorded the highest rate (146.6 per 100,000 population) for the past 50 years (1970-2020). (DOH, 2020)

Nicotine contained in tobacco is highly addictive and tobacco use is a major risk factor for cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, over 20 different types or subtypes of cancer, and many other debilitating health conditions. (WHO, 2022)

The WHO aims to reduce the global burden of disease and death caused by tobacco, thereby protecting present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. This is accomplished through providing global policy leadership – promoting the WHO FCTC and the MPOWER package of tobacco policies as a key entry point to the FCTC. MPOWER includes the following policies: **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. The FCTC encourages

[1] World Health Organization. WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2019: Offer help to quit tobacco use. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2019. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/326043/9789241516204-eng.pdf?ua=1

[2] GBD 2017 Risk Factor Collaborators. Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioral, environmental, occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks for 195 countries and territories, 1990-2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation; 2018

[3] Mathers, C.D., and Loncar, D. Projections of Global Mortality and Burden of Disease from 2002 to 2030. PLoS Medicine, 2006, 3(11): e442.

countries to adhere to its principles, and WHO supports countries in their efforts to implement provisions of the FCTC and MPOWER.

The Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) was developed to measure the progress of countries in fulfilling the requirements of the FCTC and MPOWER. GTSS consists of the following four components: 1) the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS), and Tobacco Questions for Surveys of Youth (TQS-Youth).

GATS is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators. GATS is a nationally representative household survey of adults 15 years of age or older using a standard core questionnaire, sample design, and data collection and management procedures that were reviewed and approved by international experts. GATS is intended to enhance the capacity of countries to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control interventions.

1.1. Burden of Tobacco in the Philippines

The Philippines has already conducted two rounds of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in 2009 and 2015. The 2015 GATS survey results revealed that about 1 in every 5 Filipino adults (22.7%) were current tobacco smokers, which was equivalent to 15.87 million adults out of the 70.06 million adults in the country. About 13.10 million (18.7%) adults were current daily tobacco smokers and 1.17 million (1.7%) adults were current smokeless tobacco users. The prevalence of current tobacco smoking was higher among men (40.3%) than among women (5.1%). Similarly, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was also higher among men (2.7%) than among women (0.7%). Consequently, on the average, men smoked 11.2 cigarettes per day, while women smoked 8.6 cigarettes per day.

Current cigarette smoking prevalence significantly decreased among adults from 27.9 percent in 2009 to 22.5 percent in 2015. This represented a significant relative decline of -19.6 percent (-15.1% for men; -43.9% for women). Meanwhile, the prevalence of current use of smokeless tobacco decreased from 2.0 percent in 2009 to 1.7 percent in 2015, or equivalent to a relative decline of -13.9 percent (-2.2% for men; -41.6% for women).

The overall tobacco use prevalence significantly decreased by 19.9 percent among adults, from 29.7 percent in 2009 to 23.8 percent in 2015. Similarly, significant relative declines of 15.3 percent among men (from 49.5% to 41.9%) and 42.8 percent among women (from 10.1% to 5.8%) were reported. (DOH and PSA, 2017)

In January 2021, the Department of Health (DOH) conducted the second mobile phone health survey which focused on the five (5) associated non-communicable diseases (NCD) risk factors: tobacco use, alcohol use, diet, diabetes, and hypertension.

A total of 3,087 Filipino adults participated in the survey to help inform public health programs and policies and policy makers. Respondents were subscribers to the three leading mobile phone networks and were randomly selected via random digit-dialing to complete the survey using SMS or mobile web mode.

On tobacco use, the survey revealed that overall, 15.5 percent of Filipino adults were tobacco smokers, with 22.6 percent of men and 8.5 percent of women currently smoking tobacco. Approximately 1 in 10 adult men (13.4%) smoked tobacco on a daily basis compared to women (4.4%). Men also reported higher rates of smokeless tobacco use at 6.2 percent compared to 1.6 percent among women. (DOH, 2021)

Also, it was reported in the 2021 Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS) that out of the total 4.43 million adults aged 20 years and above who was risk assessed using the Philippine Package of Essential NCD Intervention (PhilPEN) protocol, 23.2 percent were identified as current smokers. The highest proportions of current smokers were registered in regions of CALABARZON (60.3%) and Caraga (56.7%). (DOH, 2021)

The most recent (8th) National Nutrition Survey (NNS) was conducted by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute of the Department of Science and Technology (FNRI-DOST) from June 2013 to April 2014, and covered all 17 regions of the country, 79 provinces, 45,047 households, and 172,323 individuals. Survey results indicated that the prevalence of current smokers has decreased from 31.0 percent in 2008 to 25.4 percent in 2014. Never-smokers increased from 54.3 percent in 2008 to 59.1 percent in 2014 and former smokers increased from 14.7 percent in 2008 to 15.4 percent in 2014.

The prevalence of smoking was higher among adults aged 40 to 49 years, and among those from lower economic class, the poorest quintiles had the highest rates of smoking.

In the Philippines, 8 out of 10 leading causes of deaths in 2020 among the population were non-communicable diseases in nature, and these are mostly attributable to risk behaviors. Ischemic heart disease was the number one cause of death, followed by cerebrovascular diseases, cancers, and diabetes mellitus. Other causes were hypertensive diseases, other heart diseases, chronic lower respiratory conditions, and some diseases of the genito-urinary system. Collectively, they accounted for 59.2 percent or 363,609 of the total deaths of 613,936 in year 2020. (DOH, 2020)

Teenage and Young Adult Smoking

Tobacco use among young people has been referred to as both a "pediatric disease" and a "pediatric epidemic". The vast majority of smokers began using tobacco products well before the age of 18 years. It was predicted that if the pattern seen nowadays continued, a lifetime tobacco use would result in the deaths of 0.25 billion children and young people alive today, most of them in developing countries. (DOH, 2019)

Similarly to adults, the leading causes of deaths among youth aged 10 to 19 years also included a number of non-communicable diseases which were also attributable to risk behaviors. These death-causing diseases were leukemia, acute rheumatic fever, and chronic rheumatic heart diseases and other heart diseases. (DOH, 2020)

The Philippines is a country in the Western Pacific Region with a moderate-to-high burden of tobacco use among its youth and adult population. The 2019 Philippines Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), a component of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) which systematically monitors youth tobacco use, highlighted the following (DOH, 2020):

- 12.5 percent of students, 18.3 percent of boys and 6.9 percent of girls, currently use any tobacco products.
- 10.8 percent of students, 16.2 percent of boys and 5.6 percent of girls, currently smoke tobacco.
- 10.0 percent of students, 15.3 percent of boys and 5.1 percent of girls, currently smoke cigarettes.
- 3.0 percent of students, 4.3 percent of boys and 1.7 percent of girls, currently use smokeless tobacco.
- 14.1 percent of students, 20.9 percent of boys, and 7.5 percent of girls currently use electronic cigarettes.
- 84.1 percent of students who currently smoke tobacco tried to stop smoking in the past 12 months.
- 89.0 percent of students who currently smoke tobacco wanted to stop smoking now.
- 77.1 percent of students who currently smoke cigarettes bought cigarettes from a store, shop, street vendor or kiosk.
- 37.1 percent of students who currently smoke cigarettes were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age.

1.2. Current Tobacco Control Policies in the Philippines

The WHO FCTC was adopted by the 56th World Health Assembly in May 2003 and became international law on February 27, 2005. The Philippines ratified the WHO FCTC on 06 June 2005 and became a party to the WHO FCTC on 04 September 2005.

The WHO FCTC calls for countries to establish programs for national, regional, and global tobacco surveillance. The WHO FCTC also encourages countries to develop and implement tobacco control action plans to include public policies such as bans on direct and indirect tobacco advertising; tobacco taxes and price increases; promoting smoke-free public places and workplaces; and including health messages on tobacco packaging.

As of 2021, the Philippines compliance status to MPOWER as measured in the WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic are the following (WHO, 2021):

MPOWER	Measure	Status	Description
Monitoring	Prevalence data	Complete measure	Recent, representative, and periodic data for both adults and youth.
Smoke-free environment	Smoking bans	Minimal measure	Three to five public places completely smoke-free
Cessation programmes	Treatment of tobacco dependence	Complete measure	National quit line, and both NRT and some cessation services cost-covered
Health warnings	Health warnings on cigarette packages	Complete measure	Large warnings with all appropriate characteristics
Mass media	Anti-tobacco campaign	Moderate measure	National campaign conducted with five to six appropriate characteristics, or with seven characteristics excluding airing on television and/or radio
Advertising bans	Bans on advertising, promotion, and sponsorship	Moderate measure	Ban on national TV, radio, and print media as well as on some but not all other forms of direct and/or indirect advertising
Taxation	Share of total taxes in the retail price of the most sold brand of cigarettes	Moderate measure	≥50 percent and <75 percent of retail price is tax (55.7%)

MPOWER	Measure	Status	Description
Affordability	Cigarettes become less affordable since 2010	Yes	Cigarettes less affordable – per capita GDP needed to buy 100 packs (or 2000 cigarettes) of the most sold brand increased on average between 2010 and 2020

Tobacco Control Interventions in the Philippines

There have been several tobacco control initiatives and interventions at the national and subnational levels which involve government and non-government organizations. The key policy changes that took place in between the three survey rounds are the following:

- Between 2015 to 2021, the country enacted and implemented Republic Act (RA) No. 10351, RA No. 10963, and RA No. 11346 which resulted in increased tobacco taxes. Furthermore, RA No. 11346 and RA No. 11467 imposed excise taxes and graphic health warnings on vapor products and heated tobacco products.

- RA No. 11223 or the Universal Healthcare Act mandated the Department of Health to formulate a framework strategy for health promotion to increase health literacy with focus on reducing non-communicable diseases and their risk factors (including tobacco use) and implementing programs and activities across social determinants of health. Local Government Units were directed to enact ordinances which focus on the same.

- The policies developed by the Office of the President, Civil Service Commission, Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board, Department of Education, Commission on Higher Education, and the Department of Health supported smoke-free environments in government offices, public transportation, schools, universities, and health care facilities and other public places.

- Comprehensive tobacco control ordinances were developed and implemented by the local government units compliant with the WHO FCTC. The Red Orchid Awards for 100 percent Tobacco Free Environments by the Department of Health further enhanced the implementation of the ordinances.

- The continued implementation of RA No. 10643 mandated the issuance of sets of graphic health warning templates on tobacco product packages.

- The Department of Heath developed a national coordinating mechanism to work with different government agencies, civil society and specialty organizations to implement key articles of FCTC.

- Policies on the manufacture, distribution, marketing, sale and other related matters concerning Electronic Nicotine/Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems, Heated Tobacco Products, and other Novel Tobacco Products were published including establishment of regulatory framework.

- Driven by the commitment to establish an efficient service delivery network for tobacco cessation services and make such services more accessible to Filipinos, the Department of Health released an issuance on the implementation of a unified and standardized tobacco cessation services at all levels of care, which includes the establishment of smoking cessation clinics and Regional Tobacco Control Network. The DOH collaborated with the Lung Center of the Philippines (LCP) in the establishment and implementation of "DOH Quit Line" and "mTobaccoCessation" services as part of the armamentarium in tobacco cessation.

- During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Health released guidelines reiterating tobacco control and promotion of tobacco cessation in light of the COVID-19 pandemic (DM 2020-0246).

- Policies on the protection of the bureaucracy against tobacco industry interference guided the government agencies in developing and enforcing relevant policies using standards set by the FCTC, including the reiteration on CSC-DOH JMC 2010-01 in the height of COVID-19 pandemic.

- Continuous implementation of the following national policies:

    - RA No. 9211 or the Tobacco Regulation Act of 2003

    - RA No. 10351 or the Sin Tax Reform Law of 2012, restructuring the excise tax on alcohol and tobacco products, and increasing the tax on tobacco products in an incremental basis (http://www.gov.ph/2012/12/19/republic-act-no-10351/)

    - RA No. 10643 or the Graphic Health Warnings Law, which is mandated to effectively instill health consciousness through graphic health warnings on tobacco products (https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2014/07/15/republic-act-no-10643)

- RA No. 11346 or an act increasing the excise tax on Tobacco products, imposing excise tax on heated tobacco products and vapor products and other related purposes (https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/2019/07jul/20190725-RA-11346-RRD.pdf)

- Release of the following executive orders (EO):
  - In 2017, EO No. 26 s. 2017 was released, which provides for the Establishment of Smoke-Free Environments in Public and Enclosed Places, which was later amended in EO No. 106 s. 2020 (https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/2017/05may/20170516-EO-26-RRD.pdf)
  - In 2020, by virtue of EO No. 106 s. 2020, prohibition in the manufacture, distribution, marketing, and sale of unregistered and/or adulterated Electronic Nicotine/Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems, Heated Tobacco Products, and other Novel Tobacco Products establishing a regulatory framework covering prohibited acts and other related purposes was released. (https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/2020/02feb/20200226-EO-106-RRD.pdf)

- The Department of Health's continuous implementation of the following policies:
  - Administrative Order (AO) No. 122 s. 2003 or the Establishment of a Smoking Cessation Program to Support the National Tobacco Control and Healthy Lifestyle Program, which promotes and advocates smoking cessation in the Philippines; and provides smoking cessation services to current smokers interested in quitting the habit; this was later amended to AO 2021-0031 or the Guidelines on the Implementation of Unified and Standardized Tobacco Cessation Services at All Levels of Care (https://dmas.doh.gov.ph:8083/Rest/GetFile?id=677470)
  - AO No. 2007-0004 or the establishment of the National Tobacco Prevention and Control Program, which was later amended as AO No. 2022-0003 or the National Policy on the Prevention and Control of the Use of Tobacco Products, Vapor Products, Heated Tobacco Products, and Other Novel Emerging or Similar Products (https://dmas.doh.gov.ph:8083/Rest/GetFile?id=336699)
  - AO No. 2009-0010 or the Rules and Regulations Promoting a 100 percent Smoke-Free Environment which mandates implementing a 100 percent smoke-free environment. adapting Article 8 of the WHO FCTC

(https://dmas.doh.gov.ph:8083/Rest/GetFile?id=336792)

- AO No. 2010-0013 or an order requiring Graphic Health Information on Tobacco Product Packages, Adopting Measures to Ensure that Tobacco Product Packaging and labeling do not Promote Tobacco by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression, and matters related thereto (https://dmas.doh.gov.ph:8083/Rest/GetFile?id=336829)

- The DOH-released new policies/guidelines on tobacco:
  - National Tobacco Control Strategy 2017-2022
  - AO No. 2017-0023 or the Guidelines in the Effective Implementation and Enforcement of EO No. 26: Providing for the Establishment of Smoke-Free Environments in Public and Enclosed Places, Pursuant to EO No. 292 "Instituting the Administrative Code of 1987" to effectively accomplish its mandate and ensure a coordinated, integrated, and efficient implementation of EO No. 26 (https://dmas.doh.gov.ph:8083/Rest/GetFile?id=605686)
  - AO No. 2019-0007 or the revised Rules and Regulations on Electronic Nicotine and Non-Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS/ENNDS) which is being issued to provide an updated policy on ENDS/ENNDS which shall serve as a guide to all individuals, enterprises and businesses which seek to manufacture, distribute, import, export, sell, offer for sale, and/or use these products; it shall also guide other government units and offices, involved in the monitoring and regulation of ENDS/ENNDS use and distribution (https://dmas.doh.gov.ph:8083/Rest/GetFile?id=633054)
  - AO 2019-0009 or the Third Set of Graphic Health Warning Templates pursuant to RA No. 10643 – 2019 in view of the expiration of the 2™ set of templates which shall be valid for a period of two years (March 4, 2020 to March 3, 2022) (https://dmas.doh.gov.ph:8083/Rest/GetFile?id=633421)
  - AO 2020-0042 or Health Promotion Framework Strategy in Province-wide and City-wide Health Systems (https://dmas.doh.gov.ph:8083/Rest/GetFile?id=657494)
  - AO 2020-0055 or the Regulation on Vapor Products and Heated Tobacco Products (HTPs) under the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) providing FDA's regulatory framework for the manufacture, distribution (including online distribution), importation, exportation, sale, offering for sale (including online sale), advertising, promotion, sponsorship, and/or use of vapor products and HTPs in the Philippines

(https://dmas.doh.gov.ph:8083/Rest/GetFile?id=662083)

- The DOH published tobacco-related department orders (DO:
    - DO 2010-0126 or the Protection of the DOH, including all of its Agencies, Regional Offices, Bureaus or Specialized/Attached Offices/Units Against Tobacco Industry Interference
    - DM 2017-0294 or the Designation of Lung Center of the Philippines (LCP) as the Collaborating Center on Treatment of Tobacco Dependence, supporting the support the Lung Center of the Philippines (LCP) to establish and implement "Quit Line" and "Tobacco Cessation" services
    - DO 2018-0232 or Reiteration of the CSC-DOH Joint Memo Circular No. 2010-01 on the Protection of the Bureaucracy against Tobacco Industry Interference
    - DO 2019-0112 or Roles of DOH Offices in the Implementation of the WHO FCTC
    - DO 2019-0349 or the Provisional Guidelines on the Establishment of a Regional Tobacco Control Network
    - DM 2020-0246 or the Interim Guidelines on Tobacco Control in light of the COVID-19 Pandemic
    - DM 2021-0056 or the Guidelines on the Implementation of the DOH Online Training Program on Brief Tobacco Intervention (BT) for Primary Care Providers

1.3. Survey Objectives

The GATS is a nationally representative household adult survey developed to systematically monitor adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and track key tobacco control interventions.

It aimed to:

- Produce national and urban-rural estimates of tobacco use, exposure to secondhand smoking and frequency of quit attempts; and
- Measure the impact of various tobacco control and prevention initiatives at country level.

Specifically, the 2021 GATS sought to:

- Collect data on the prevalence, frequency, and intensity of tobacco use (smoking and smokeless);
- Collect data on exposure to secondhand smoking;
- Collect data on frequency of quit attempts;
- Analyze cessation activities indicators such as health care provider advice and methods used to quit smoking;
- Analyze indicators of smoke-free air at home and public places;
- Analyze economic indicators such as average price paid per cigarette during last purchase and percentage of current smokers by cigarette brand;
- Analyze indicators of media exposure for counter and pro tobacco; and
- Analyze indicators of acknowledgement of health effects.

2. METHODOLOGY

Adhering to the global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators, the 2021 GATS was a cross-sectional household survey that aimed to produce national level estimates by residence and gender. The design also allowed estimates of indicators of interest at an acceptable level of precision by age group, education, and residence by wealth index.

2.1. Study population

The target population for the 2021 GATS included all household population in the Philippines in their usual place of residence. Specifically, it covered all men and women aged 15 years and older who considered the country to be their usual place of residence irrespective of citizenship. A household, as defined in the survey, refers to a person or a group of persons who usually sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food.

The 2021 GATS covered the 17 regions of the country. It intended to represent the total 15 years and older household population of the Philippines with exclusion of persons living in institutions, the homeless, and those living in least accessible barangays.

2.2. Eligibility Criteria

The eligible respondents were all persons in the household aged 15 years and over who resided in the country and consider the Philippines to be their usual place of residence. Background information about each respondent such as age, marital status, residence, education, and employment status was also gathered.

2.3. Sampling Design

The 2021 GATS utilized the PSA's 2013 Master Sample design created for household-based surveys with some modications to conform to GATS protocol on sampling design based on the requirements set by CDC and WHO.

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame used for the 2021 GATS was the master sample frame (MSF) designed and compiled by the PSA in 2013 but was updated based on the results of the 2015 Census of Population. Administratively, the Philippines is divided into 17 regions; each region is sub-divided into 81 provinces, 33 highly urbanized cities (HUCs) and three other urban areas (Cotabato City, Isabela City, and Pateros), which formed as MSF domain. Each domain has urban and rural Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) except for the domain in National Capital Region (NCR) where all PSUs are urban. The whole country is divided into 42,036 barangays where 7,437 are urban barangays. Large barangays were divided into enumeration areas (EAs) to form PSUs with a size of about 100 to 400 households as of 2015 Census of Population conducted in August 2015. The 2015 list of housing units for each PSU was used as the Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU) frame. A PSU can be a barangay/EA or a portion of a large barangay or two or more adjacent small barangays/EAs.

The MSF is a compilation of all possible systematic samples of PSUs in the country. Samples in the MSF was stratified according to 117 major sampling domains in the country as follows: 81 provinces (including newly created province Davao Occidental); 33 highly urbanized cities (including 16 cities in the National Capital Region); and three other areas (Pateros, Isabela City, and Cotabato City). Within each Province/HUC domain, all PSUs were grouped into replicates of 3 to 8 PSUs ready to be used for household-based surveys. Before forming the replicates, and within each province/HUC domain, all PSUs were ordered and sorted according to the following: (1) North-South/West-East geographic locations; (2) Decreasing proportion of households with overseas worker; and (3) Decreasing wealth index, to achieve implicit stratification using these variables.

Stages of Selection

In the 2013 Master Sample Design, each sampling domain (i.e., province/HUC) is divided into exhaustive and non-overlapping area segments known as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) with about 100 to 400 households. Thus, a PSU can be a barangay/Enumeration Area (EA) or a portion of a large barangay or two or more adjacent small barangays/EAs. In the Philippines, a total of 87,098 PSUs were formed out of 42,036 barangays. Of this number, a total of 910 barangays were reported as least accessible while 734 were identified as having peace and order problems. The least accessible barangays (LABs) were excluded in the selection process and therefore have no chance of being selected.

The 2021 GATS sample utilized a two-stage stratified sampling design, which was similar to the 2013 Master Sample used for household-based surveys in the Philippines. In this design, the country's 117 provinces/HUCs/other areas were used as explicit strata. Within each stratum a number of MSF replicates were selected, where all the replicates' PSUs were included in the 2021 GATS. In the first stage of sample selection, 1 replicate was selected randomly from the Master Sample Frame within each province/HUC domain, while 21 replicates were selected randomly from the Master Sample Frame for the five identified highly urbanized cities (Baguio City, Quezon City, General Santos City, Cebu City, and Zamboanga City).

In the second stage of selection, the 2015 Census of Population (CPH) list of housing units for each PSU was used as the SSU frame for selecting the housing units. A fixed number or equal take of 16 housing units per each province PSU was selected with equal probability systematic selection from the 2015 CPH list of housing units. Whereas, only 12 housing units per PSU were selected from non-province PSUs, including the HUCs and the 3 other areas (Pateros, Isabela City, and Cotabato City).

As a result of the two-stage sampling, a total sample of 1,604 PSUs from the Master Sample Frame were selected and at least 20,671 households for the whole country were considered. No replacement and no changes on the drawn sample housing units was allowed. An adjustment in the sample size has already been made for ineligibility of some sample households and possible non-response based on previous surveys of the PSA.

Moreover, for the third round of GATS, there was an oversample for five selected cities (Baguio City, Quezon City, General Santos City, Cebu City, and Zamboanga City) to come up with city level estimates. Each of the five cities had a sample of 168 PSUs or equivalent to at least 2,016 sample households since some housing units contain more than one household.

During the visit of the interviewer to each sample household, the field interviewer administered the Household Questionnaire and the Individual Questionnaire. This process was done using Lenovo M8 tablet device. Using the questions in the tablet device, the interviewer created a roster of all eligible residents who considered the selected household to be their usual place of residence at the time the roster was completed. All eligible resident/s in the housing unit was/were included in the roster.

Finally, using the random generation application incorporated in the GATS General Survey System (GSS), one eligible individual (15 years old and over) was randomly selected from the roster to complete the GATS Individual Questionnaire. There are no substitutes for the eligible individual once selected.

Estimation Procedure

The base weight is computed as the inverse of selection probability

$$w_{p\tau\alpha\beta} = \frac{A_p}{a_p} x \frac{B_{p\tau\alpha}}{b_{p\tau\alpha}}$$

where:

A_p - total number of PSUs in the domain p

a_p - total number of sample PSUs in the domain p

$B_{p\tau\alpha}$ - total number of housing units in PSU α and replicate τ

$b_{p\tau\alpha}$ - total number of sample housing units in PSU α and replicate τ

For housing units with at most 3 households the base weight is computed as

$$w_{p\tau\alpha\beta} = \frac{A_p}{a_p} x \frac{B_{p\tau\alpha}}{b_{p\tau\alpha}}$$

For housing units with more than 3 households the base weight is computed as

$$w_{p\tau\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{A_p}{a_p} x \frac{B_{p\tau\alpha}}{b_{p\tau\alpha}} x \frac{C_{p\tau\alpha\beta}}{c_{p\tau\alpha\beta}}$$

where:

$C_{p\tau\alpha\gamma\beta}$ - total number of households in the sample housing unit

$c_{p\tau\alpha\gamma\beta}$ - 3, the number of sample households in the sample housing unit

The base weight is adjusted for unit non-response and further calibrated to conform to the known or projected 2016 population count.

Base Weight Adjustment

For unit non-response adjustment (within domain p), the adjustment is computed as:

$$A_{p1} = \frac{weighted^{*}\ total\ number\ of\ eligible\ sample\ hhs}{weighted^{*}\ total\ number\ of\ responding\ hhs}$$

Applying this to the base weight, we have:

$$w'_{p\tau\alpha\beta_{adj}} = w_{p\tau\alpha\beta}\ x\ A_{p1}$$

Further adjustment (calibration) is made to conform with known population count, as follows:

Age Group	Gender	
	Male	Female
0 – 14	C1	C2
15 – 24	C3	C4
25 – 34	C5	C6
35 – 44	C7	C8
45 – 54	C9	C10
55 – 64	C11	C12
65 and over	C13	C14

$$A_{p2c} = \frac{X_{pc}}{\hat{X}_{pc,adj}}$$

where:

X_{pc} - is the projected total population for age-sex class c

$\hat{X}_{pc,adj}$ - is the weighted estimate of the population for age-sex class c using the non-response adjusted weight.

Hence, the final weight (calibrated weight is):

$$w'_{p\tau\alpha,fin} = \underbrace{w'_{p\tau\alpha,adj}}_{\text{non-response adjusted weight}}\ x\ \underbrace{A_{p2c}}_{\text{population adjustment factor}}$$

Estimation of Total

- Generally, the estimate for the weighted total for a sampling domain (province/HUC) considering *l* number of sample replicates is:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{\tau=1}^{l} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_\tau} \sum_{\beta=1}^{b_{\tau\alpha}} w'_{p\tau\alpha,fin} y_{p\tau\alpha\beta}$$

l = 1 to L sample replicates

- For each of the sampling domain considering 4 sample replicates are used (e.g, Labor Force Survey round), the estimate for the weighted total is:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{\tau=1}^{4} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_\tau} \sum_{\beta=1}^{b_{\tau\alpha}} w'_{p\tau\alpha,fin} y_{p\tau\alpha\beta}$$

l = 1 to 4 replicates

- For other household-based surveys (e.g., APIS, HSDV, MFS), considering only 1 sample replicate is used, the estimate for the weighted province/city total is:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_\tau} \sum_{\beta=1}^{b_{\tau\alpha}} w'_{p\tau\alpha,fin} y_{p\tau\alpha\beta}$$

2.4. Questionnaires

The GATS Philippines 2021 used two types of questionnaires: the Household Questionnaire and the Individual Questionnaire. The questionnaires were based on a core set of questions designed for all GATS participating countries. Country-specific questions, which were recommended by the DOH, PSA, CDC and WHO to address relevant issues in the country and approved by the CDC Questionnaire Review Committee, were added to the core set of questions. The questionnaires, which were originally in English, were translated into six commonly spoken local languages—Tagalog, Ilocano, Bicolano, Waray, Hiligaynon and Cebuano—to facilitate the field data-gathering in the sample households. The translated questionnaires were back-translated into English to check the quality of the translations.

The Household Questionnaire was used to collect information on the number of persons in the sampled household who are 15 years and older and who consider the selected housing unit as their primary place of residence the night prior to the survey date. These persons are considered to be eligible respondents in the household for the survey. Information on age, sex, and current use of smoked and smokeless tobacco was collected for all eligible respondents. The information on age was used to identify an eligible random respondent for the Individual Questionnaire.

The Individual Questionnaire was used to collect information from each selected eligible respondent. The questionnaire consists of 10 sections:

1. **Section A. Background Characteristics**. Included questions on sex, age, education, work status, possessions of household items, and monthly income.
2. **Section B. Tobacco Smoking.** Questions covered patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past tobacco consumption, age of initiation of daily smoking, consumption of different tobacco products (cigarettes, pipes, cigars, heated tobacco and other smoked tobacco), nicotine dependence, and frequency of consultations with a healthcare provider.
3. **Section EC1. Electronic Cigarettes.** Knowledge and patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), reason of using, flavor preference, different types of electronic cigarette products used, monthly spending on electronic cigarettes.
4. **Section C. Smokeless Tobacco.** Questions covered pattern use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past use of smokeless tobacco, age of initiation of daily use of smokeless tobacco, and consumption of different smokeless tobacco products (chewing tobacco, betel quid, etc.).
5. **Section D. Cessation – Tobacco Smoking.** Included questions on quit attempts, advice to quit smoking by health care provider, method used to try to stop smoking, and reasons for attempt of quitting smoking, intentions to quit in the future.
6. **Section E. Secondhand Smoke.** Included questions about smokefree home rules, exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) at home, indoor smoking policy at workplace, SHS exposure in last 30 days in: workplace, government buildings/offices, health care facilities, restaurants, public transportation. There are some additional optional items on SHS exposure that includes schools, universities, private workplaces, bars, night clubs, etc. as well as knowledge on serious illness in non-smokers due to secondhand smoke.
7. **Section F. Economics – Manufactured Cigarettes.** Included questions pertaining quantity bought, cost of tobacco product(s), brand, type of product(s) purchased, factors in deciding which tobacco product purchased, and effect of increase in price of cigarettes to smoking, location of last purchase.
8. **Section G. Media.** Questions addressed exposure to: television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers/magazines, cinema, internet, public transportation, public walls, others; exposure to sporting events connected with tobacco; exposure to music, theatre, art of fashion events connected with tobacco; exposure to tobacco promotion activities; reaction to health warning labels on cigarette

packages; exposure to anti-tobacco advertising and information. Similar questions are included for smokeless tobacco. The reference period for the questions in this section is 30 days.

9. **Section H. Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions.** Included questions about knowledge about health effects of both smoking and smokeless tobacco use.
10. **Section CP. Cigarette Packs.** This section determines the respondent's observation if the Packs of Cigarettes are with Graphics and Health Warning.

Information on the ownership of various household items and durable goods (e.g., electricity, flushtoilet, fixed telephone, cellular phone, television, radio/radio cassette) obtained from Section A were used in the computation of a wealth index. A wealth index is a proxy measure of the long-term standard of living of the household and is based on household ownership of household items and durable goods related to the household's socioeconomic status. A wealth index for GATS was constructed by assigning a weight or factor score to each household asset through principal component analysis. These scores were summed by household, and individuals were ranked according to the total score of the household in which they reside. The sample individuals were then divided into quintiles—five groups, each with the same number of individuals.

2.5. Recruitment, training, and fieldwork

2.5.1. Implementing Agencies

The PSA was the implementing agency responsible for the 2021 GATS data collection. Funding for the full implementation of GATS was provided by the Department of Health and technical assistance was provided by the CDC, WHO, DOH and RTI International.

The National Statistician and Civil Registrar General, through the Deputy National Statistician of the Sectoral Statistics Office (SSO) and the Assistant National Statistician of the Social Sector Statistics Services (SSSS) under SSO, provided the overall direction of the conduct of the survey.The 17 Regional Directors (RDs) of PSA served as the overall field coordinators in their respective regions,while the 81 Provincial Statistics Officers (PSOs) supervised the overall field activities in their respective provinces.

On the more technical aspects of the survey, the Regional Supervisors (RSs), one for each region, were responsible for assisting on survey concepts, questionnaire items, and field operation procedures and on monitoring the progress of enumeration in the region by the interviewing teams in their region. The Regional IT Personnel, one for each region, were responsible for assisting on the use of handheld computers (tablet)

in the administration of GATS questionnaire in data gathering. Provincial Supervisors (PSs), one for each province, were primarily responsible for the management of the work plan for the team, solving fieldwork problems with Team Supervisors (TSs), ensuring the timely completion of data collection, maintenance of the tablets, collection of data files from the TSs, and timely transmission of data files to the central office. The TS, who generally supervised two to three Field Interviewers (FIs), was responsible for the performance of his/her team.

The TS ensured that the interviewers in his/her team strictly adopt the prescribed procedures in interviewing the sample household and the sample male/female individual. There was a total of 119 teams nationwide.

2.5.2. Pretests

The PSA conducted two pretests for the 2021 GATS. The first pretest utilized the Paper-and-Pencil Personal Interviewing (PAPI) and the second pretest used the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system.

The Pretest 1 was held in the province of Nueva Vizcaya in Region 2 from 12 to 15 July 2021, specifically in the rural barangay of Tiblac, Municipality of Ambaguio, and for urban area, barangay of Quirino, Municipality of Solano. In general, the objective of the Pretest 1 was to test the PAPI questionnaire and the planned operational model for field data collection and management of the full survey implementation. In specific terms, the Pretest 1 aimed to ensure the applicability of the questionnaire in the Philippines in terms of clarity of the questions, logical flow or sequence of the questions, adequacy and appropriateness of response categories, and clarity and correctness of translations. It also aimed to determine if the respondent's attitude, interest, and motivation to answer the questions would be sustained; to establish average interview time to set a reasonable quota per day; and to assess issues and challenges that would likely be encountered during the actual GATS operations and identify solutions for such issues.

A face-to-face briefing for Pretest 1 was held from 07 to 09 July 2021 discussing the guidelines and procedures for interviewing respondents, familiarization of the questions, categories, and skipping terms in the question as provided in the Question-by-Question Manual. For the pretest field work, five interviewing teams with each team comprising one team supervisor and two field interviewers were created to collect data from 12 to 13 July 2021. The debriefing was held on 21 July 2021 where the team supervisors presented the experiences and problems encountered in the administration of the PAPI questionnaire and all involved personnel provided suggestions and recommendations.

Meanwhile, the Pretest 2 was conducted from 23 to 27 August 2021 with Barangay Calapacuan in Subic and Barangay Pag-asa in Olongapo City both located in the province of Zambales, as the selected rural-urban pretest areas, respectively. The main objective of the second pretest is to test the appropriateness and effectiveness of the CAPI questionnaires, and the appropriate operational procedures in conducting the 2021 GATS. Specifically, this aimed to:

1. Evaluate the effectiveness of the CAPI questionnaires on the appropriateness of the data entry and skip logic programming and to test the six Filipino language translations;
2. Test the planned data transmission and management protocol;
3. Train key survey personnel and test survey materials or the capacity of the tablet devices to handle the data to be collected;
4. Determine the output rate per day utilizing a tablet device during an interview in the sample housing units/households; and
5. Identify problems, issues, and concerns that may arise during the pretest actual implementation.

Prior to the pretest field work, a briefing for the discussion on the GATS questionnaire, basic use and care of the tablets, familiarization and demonstration of the CAPI system, and other administrative concerns was conducted online through Zoom meeting, on 17, 18, and 20 August 2021 with resource persons from the US CDC, RTI, and WHO and participants from the PSA and DOH. The Pretest 2 data collection was conducted in three days from 24 to 26 August 2021, with the involvement of four interviewing teams, each comprising of one team supervisor and two field interviewers. Three IT representatives from the Systems Development Division of the PSA provided technical support, while selected personnel from the DOH Epidemiology Bureau were assigned to each team as observer. A half-day debriefing was held on 26 August 2021 to address the issues, concerns, and observations encountered during field work.

For both pretests, PSA's Assistant National Statistician Wilma A. Guillen of the SSSS and Chief Statistical Specialist Teodoro M. Orteza of the Demographic and Health Statistics Division under SSSS, served as supervisor-at-large and overall supervisor, respectively.

The pretest for the questionnaires in five other local languages was conducted at the PSA Central Office from 30 August to 03 September 2021. For each translated questionnaire (Tagalog, Bicolano, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Ilocano, and Waray), two respondents who speak the local language were interviewed. Selected PSA staff who spoke the local languages conducted the interviews.

2.5.3. Training

To prepare the PSA Central Office personnel and regional IT personnel, two trainings were held prior to the training on field operations, including: training of regional IT personnel and training of trainers. The IT training for the regional IT personnel provided instructions on the initialization/configuration, use, care, and troubleshooting of the Android tablets, as well as loading of case files for the training and enumeration. The IT training also introduced innovations such as the use of TeamViewer – the remote connectivity software that allows the IT Regional focal to access the Lenovo tablets from the provincial offices. Since restrictions were enforced during the data collection due to COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, loading of casefile for each of the tablets and quality control checks were done remotely. Meanwhile, the training of trainers focused on identifying which items and instructions needed extra emphasis to preempt issues that might arise during the training of field staff. The PSA GATS core team that participated in the pretest and finalization of questionnaires and manuals also took part in the trainers' training.

Training for the full implementation of the 2021 GATS was conducted in Clark, Pampanga. Designated regional IT personnel from 17 regions were trained on 04 to 08 October 2021 on a hybrid set-up. The task force training for 17 Regional Supervisors followed on 11 to 15 October 2021 (for Luzon group) and 18 to 22 October 2021 (for Visayas and Mindanao group). Hybrid set-up was employed during the two groups of the task force training. The GATS core team from PSA Central Office served as trainers, while the GATS team from WHO, CDC, and DOH served as resource persons.

The second level training was held simultaneously at each of the 17 regions from 25 to 30 October 2021, with task force training participants functioning as trainers and with the 81 Provincial Supervisors (PSs), 119 Team Supervisors (TSs) including hired TSs, and 217 hired Field Interviewers (FIs) as trainees/participants. Each level of training consisted of lectures on survey concepts and definitions, questionnaire administration using the Android tablet, as well as other field operation procedures. Both levels also included classroom lectures, written exercises, demonstration interviews, role playing, and field practices.

2.5.4. Fieldwork

For the 2021 GATS, PSA employed a total of 217 FIs distributed to 119 teams nationwide. A team supervisor was responsible for one to three interviewers and ensured that the team strictly followed the protocol or the prescribed procedures in interviewing the sample household and the sample individual. In each province, a PSA field personnel was designated as Provincial Supervisor to monitor the progress of each

team in his/her province and ascertain completion of the workload within the survey period.

The Regional Supervisors were assigned to supervise the conduct of the survey in their respective regions and provide technical assistance on survey concepts, questionnaire items and field operation procedures. A technical staff person from the PSA Regional or Provincial Office was designated to provide technical assistance on the use of the Android tablets. RDs, PSOs, and members of the GATS team from the PSA Central Office also supervised the GATS interviewing teams. All supervisors conducted spot checks and short verification interviews. They also accomplished re-interviews while observing the conduct of the interviews by the FIs.

The fieldwork for the 2021 GATS started on 05 November 2021, and was completed on 05 December 2021. Fieldwork included Saturdays (Sundays and holidays, if necessary). The enumeration was completed on time in all sample areas within the 28-day enumeration period. Output per day was pegged at 3 to 4 sample households, with an average of around 16 sample housing units and sample households in a sample area. On average, it took about 4 to 5 days for one interviewer to complete the fieldwork in an area of 15 to 18 sample housing units and sample households.

2.5.5. Confidentiality/Informed Consent

Parental consent was required for participants aged 15 to 17 years. Their verbal consent to participate was obtained in the presence of his or her parents.

Section 26 of RA No. 10625 stipulates that individual data furnished by a respondent to statistical inquiries, surveys, and censuses of the PSA shall be considered privileged communication and as such shall be inadmissible as evidence in any proceeding. The PSA may release data gathered from censuses only in the form of summaries or statistical tables, in which no reference to an individual, corporation, association, partnership, institution or business enterprise shall appear.

2.6. Statistical Analysis

Complex survey data analysis was performed to obtain population estimates and their related confidence intervals (CIs). The sample weights were calculated for each respondent. A sample weight was computed using a weighting process (*see details* in Appendix A) that included the following three main steps: (1) creation of the base weight or design weight, calculated from all steps of random selection in the sample design; (2) an adjustment for non-response by sample households and sample individuals eligible for the survey; and (3) a post-stratification calibration adjustment of sample totals to projection of the population aged 15 years and above by area, sex, and age group.

The final weights attached to each respondent were computed as the product of the base weights, the non-response adjustment and post-stratification calibration adjustment. The final weights were used in all analyses to produce estimates of population parameters and their CIs. All weighting computations, estimates and their CIs were calculated using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 23 complex samples module.

A 95 percent confidence interval (95% CI) was used to indicate the precision of the estimate. The relative change $\widehat{R}$ of the two estimates is calculated as a percentage and is defined as $\widehat{R} = ((r_2\text{-}r_1)/r_1)\text{x}100$, where r_1 is the estimate from GATS 2009 and r_2 is the estimate from GATS 2015. For example, if the estimate of current smoking prevalence among men aged 25 to 34 years were 20.0 percent in GATS 2009 and 18.0 percent in GATS 2015, then the relative change would be 10 percent from 2009 to 2015. This can be interpreted as a relative decline of 10 percent in current smoking rates from 2009 to 2015. A z-test was used to measure statistical significance of the relative change between the 2009 and 2015 data and relative change (either decrease or increase) is considered significant if $p<0.05$. Details of the reporting measures of comparison are provided in the GATS Analysis and Reporting Package.

3. SAMPLE AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

There were 18,466 interviews conducted for the 2021 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), which represents an estimated number of 77.6 million Filipino adults aged 15 years and older. The respondents were 50.1 percent men (38.86 million) and 49.9 percent women (38.74 million). Majority of the respondents were 25 to 44 years old (41.2% or 31.95 million).

More than half lived in urban areas (52.5% or 40.73 million), and majority of them (14.4%) were from highest-income families. Overall, majority (45.6% or 35.36 million) of the respondents were at least secondary education graduates. One-third (31% or 24.02 million) finished college or higher and about 1 out of 5 (19.2% or 14.90 million) finished elementary. (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

Table 3.1: Number and percent of households and persons interviewed and response rates, by residence (unweighted) – GATS Philippines, 2021

	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Selected Household						
Completed (HC)	12,822	90.1	5,886	87.3	18,708	89.2
Completed – No one eligible (HCNE)	60	0.4	69	1.0	129	0.6
Incomplete (HINC)	14	0.1	2	0.0	16	0.1
No screening respondent (HNS)	11	0.1	6	0.1	17	0.1
Nobody home (HNH)	65	0.5	34	0.5	99	0.5
Refused (HR)	79	0.6	2	0.0	81	0.4
Unoccupied (HUO)	975	6.9	645	9.6	1,620	7.7
Address not a dwelling (HAND)	127	0.9	43	0.6	170	0.8
Other[1] (HO)	77	0.5	54	0.8	131	0.6
Total Households Selected	14,230	100.0	6,741	100.0	20,971	100.0
Household Response Rate (HRR) (%)[2]		**98.1%**		**98.4%**		**98.2%**
Selected Person						
Completed (PC)	12,649	98.7	5,817	98.8	18,466	98.7
Incomplete (PINC)	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Not eligible (PNE)	11	0.1	2	0.0	13	0.1
Not at home (PNH)	72	0.6	43	0.7	115	0.6
Refused (PR)	6	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.0
Incapacitated (PI)	75	0.6	21	0.4	96	0.5
Other[1] (PO)	8	0.1	1	0.0	9	0.0
Total Number of Sampled Persons	12,822	100.0	5,886	100.0	18,708	100.0
Person-level Response Rate (PRR) (%)[3]		**98.7%**		**98.9%**		**98.8%**
Total Response Rate (TRR) (%)[4]		**96.9%**		**97.2%**		**97.0%**

[1] Other includes any other result not listed.

[2] The Household Response Rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{HC * 100}{HC + HINC + HNS + HNH + HR + HO}$$

[3] The Person-level Response Rate (PRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{PC * 100}{PC + PINC + PNH + PR + PI + PO}$$

[4] The Total Response Rate (TRR) is calculated as:

$$(HRR \times PRR) / 100$$

Notes:

— An incomplete household interview (i.e., roster could not be finished) was considered a nonrespondent to the GATS. Thus, 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 E01 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 thus, were not included in the numerator of the person-level response rate.

Table 3.2: Distribution of adults 15 years old and over by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Weighted			Unweighted Number of Adults
	Percentage (95% CI[1])		Number of Adults (in thousands)	
Overall	**100.0**		**77,599.2**	**18,466**
Sex				
Male	50.1	(48.6, 51.5)	38,855.8	9,172
Female	49.9	(48.5, 51.4)	38,743.5	9,294
Age (years)				
15-24	26.0	(24.4, 27.6)	20,164.1	3,759
25-44	41.2	(39.3, 43.0)	31,953.6	7,687
45-64	24.5	(23.1, 25.9)	18,998.6	5,040
65+	8.4	(7.4, 9.4)	6,482.9	1,980
Education Level[2]				
No formal	0.9	(0.6, 1.1)	660.5	183
Elementary	19.2	(17.8, 20.7)	14,898.2	3,558
Secondary	45.6	(43.4, 47.8)	35,363.3	7,668
Post-Secondary	3.4	(2.8, 4.1)	2,620.9	644
College or above	31.0	(28.6, 33.4)	24,021.4	6,402
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile				
Urban	52.5	(47.6, 57.4)	40,734.5	12,649
Lowest	7.9	(6.5, 9.7)	6,167.8	2,342
Second	8.3	(6.9, 9.9)	6,413.8	2,124
Middle	10.8	(9.2, 12.5)	8,345.7	2,504
High	11.2	(9.9, 12.6)	8,660.2	2,751
Highest	14.4	(11.8, 17.3)	11,147.0	2,928
Rural	47.5	(42.6, 52.4)	36,864.7	5,817
Lowest	13.0	(11.3, 14.9)	10,057.2	1,962
Second	9.2	(7.9, 10.6)	7,135.9	1,122
Middle	9.5	(8.3, 10.9)	7,383.3	1,026
High	8.7	(7.4, 10.2)	6,764.4	946
Highest	7.1	(5.8, 8.7)	5,523.9	761

Note: The following observations were missing: 11 for education.

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[2] No formal includes “No grade completed” and “Preschool”; Elementary includes “Elementary undergraduate” and “Elementary graduate”; Secondary includes “Junior high/high school undergraduate”, “High school graduate (old curriculum)”, “Senior high school undergraduate”, and “Senior high school graduate”; Post-Secondary includes “Post-secondary (non-tertiary) undergraduate”, “Post-secondary (non-tertiary) graduate”, “Short-cycle tertiary undergraduate”, and “Short-cycle tertiary graduate”; College or above includes “College undergraduate”, “College graduate”, “Master level education undergraduate”, “Master level education graduate”, “Doctorate level education undergraduate”, and “Doctorate level education graduate”.

4. TOBACCO AND HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS

This chapter presents prevalence of tobacco use among adults in the Philippines. Tobacco use refers to the use of smoke, smokeless, and heated tobacco products (HTPs). The prevalence of heated tobacco use is a new addition in tobacco use because HTPs contain tobacco and expose users to toxic emissions, many of which cause cancer and are harmful to health.

The data describes smoking behavior with respect to the status and pattern of tobacco use; use of tobacco products; number and frequency of tobacco use; age of initiation; and indicators of tobacco dependence by selected demographic characteristics.

KEY FINDINGS ON TOBACCO USE

- 19.5 percent of adults were current tobacco users; men: 34.7 percent and women: 4.2 percent.
- 18.5 percent of adults (14.38 million) were current tobacco smokers; men: 33.3 percent and women: 3.7 percent.
- 14.5 percent of adults (11.24 million) were current daily tobacco smokers; men: 26.3 percent and women: 2.6 percent.
- 17.4 percent of adults (13.47 million) were current smokers of manufactured cigarettes; men: 31.5 percent and women: 3.2 percent.
- 1.5 percent of adults (1.18 million) were current smokeless tobacco users; men: 2.3 percent and women: 0.7 percent.
- The average age of daily smoking initiation among ever daily smokers aged 15 to 34 years old is 19.5 years old; men: 19.5 years old and women: 20.1 years old.
- On average, daily cigarette smokers smoked 9.5 cigarettes per day; men smoked 9.8 cigarettes per day and women smoked 6.7 cigarettes per day.
- 0.1% of adults were current users of heated tobacco product; men: 0.2 percent and women: less than 0.1 percent.

4.1. Current tobacco use

Figure 4.1: Percentage of current tobacco users by sex and age group - GATS Philippines, 2021

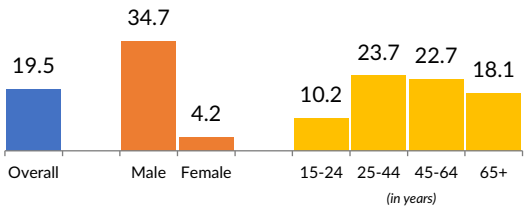
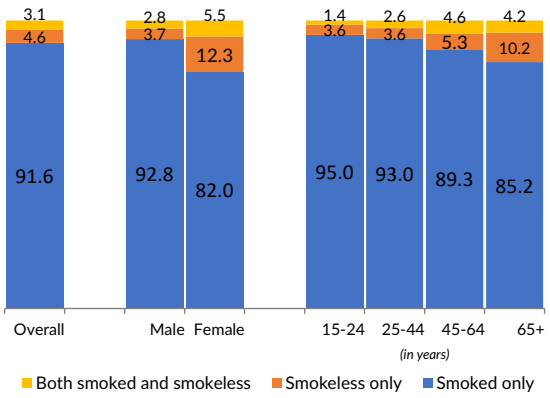


Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of current tobacco users by tobacco use pattern - GATS Philippines, 2021



Both of the above figures present percentage of current tobacco use by selected demographic characteristics. Figure 4.1 shows the overall percentage across all age groups and sexes, while Figure 4.2 shows the prevalence by tobacco use pattern.

The percentage of current tobacco use was 19.5 percent among adults, 34.7 percent among men, and 4.2 percent among women. Two out of 10 adults aged 25 to 44 years (23.7%) or aged 45 to 64 years (22.7%) were current tobacco users. (Table 4.11 and Figure 4.1)

In the Philippines, there are various types of tobacco users according to pattern-of-use (i.e., whether they smoke tobacco only, use smokeless tobacco only, use heated tobacco products only or combination of at least two tobacco products). Majority of current tobacco users were tobacco smokers only across ages (15 years and over) and sexes. Overall, 91.6 percent of current tobacco users smoked tobacco only, 4.6 percent used smokeless tobacco only, and 3.1 percent used both. (Table 4.11 and Figure 4.2)

Figures 4.3 and 4.4 on the next page show the tobacco use status of current tobacco smokers and current smokeless tobacco users respectively. Current use of smoked and smokeless tobacco was categorized as daily or occasional.

Figure 4.3: Percentage of current tobacco smokers by smoking status and sex - GATS Philippines, 2021

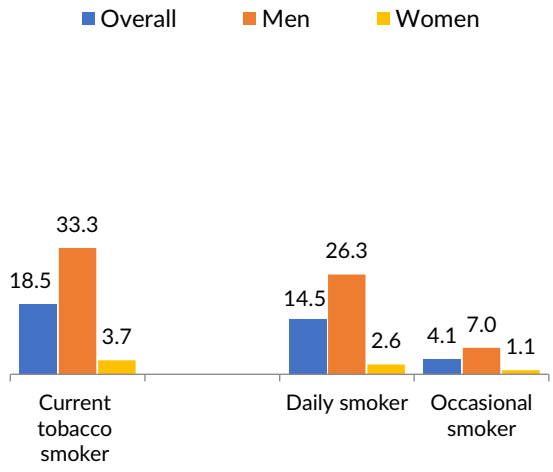
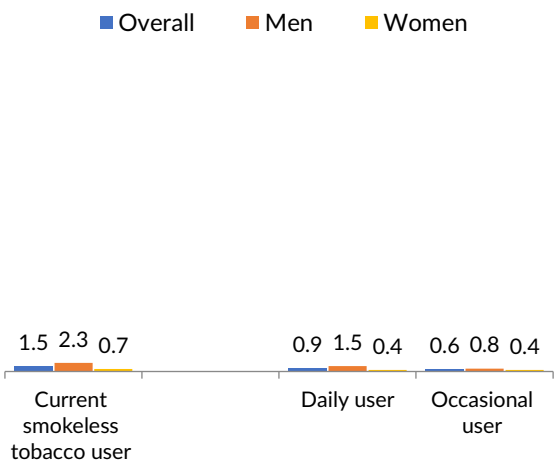


Figure 4.4: Percentage of current smokeless tobacco user by status and sex - GATS Philippines, 2021



Among adults aged 15 years and older, 18.5 percent were current tobacco smokers, representing 14.38 million adults. One out of three (33.3%) or 12.95 million men and 3.7 percent or 1.43 million women were current tobacco smokers.

Of the 18.5 percent current tobacco smokers, 14.5 percent or 11.24 million adults were daily smokers and 4.1 percent or 3.15 million adults were occasional smokers. Among current daily tobacco smokers, the percentage among men (26.3%) was significantly higher than among women (2.6%). More adults aged 25 to 44 years (18.1%) smoked daily than adults of other ages. Three out of 10 daily smokers (28.1%) had no formal education. There were more daily smokers among those who lived in rural areas (15.4%) than in urban areas (13.7%). (Tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.5, and Figure 4.3)

Seven percent among men and 1.1 percent among women current tobacco smokers were occasional smokers. Most of the occasional smokers were adults aged 25 to 44 years (4.7%) and those with elementary level of education (5.2%). The number of occasional smokers who lived in rural areas (4.1%) was slightly higher than those who lived in urban areas (4.0%). (Tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.5, and Figure 4.3)

The largest percentage of adults aged 15 years and over who were current smokers of any smoked tobacco product was among adults aged 25 to 44 years (22.8%) and with no formal education (33.2%). Current smokers of any smoked tobacco product in urban areas accounted for 17.6 percent and 19.5 percent in rural areas. In both urban and rural areas, the percentage of current smokers increases with decreasing household wealth index. The percentage of current smokers of any smoked tobacco product was highest among those in the lowest wealth quintile (urban: 28.0%; rural: 24.9%), while lowest in the highest wealth quintile (urban: 9.0%; rural: 11.9%). (Table 4.3)

Among adults aged 15 years and older, 1.5 percent were current smokeless tobacco users, representing 1.18 million adults. About two percent (2.3%) or 0.89 million men and less than one percent (0.7%) or 0.29 million women were current smokeless tobacco users. (Table 4.2 and Figure 4.4)

Among current users of smokeless tobacco, less than one percent were daily users (0.9% or 0.72 million adults) or occasional users (0.6% or 0.46 million adults). The percentage among men currently using smokeless tobacco daily and occasionally was higher than among women (1.5% vs. 0.4% and 0.8% vs. 0.4%, respectively). (Table 4.2)

Information on HTP use was collected for the first time in 2021 GATS. One out of 9 adults (11.1%) ever heard of HTPs. Results show that a small proportion of the adult population (0.1%) were current users of HTPs. (Table 4.22)

4.2. Cigarette smoking

Smoked tobacco products come in different forms like cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cheroots or cigarillos, and water pipes. In the Philippines, the most common type of smoked tobacco was the cigarette, which included manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes and kreteks (a cigarette blend of tobacco, cloves, and other flavors).

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of adults by cigarette smoking frequency, sex, and age group - GATS Philippines, 2021

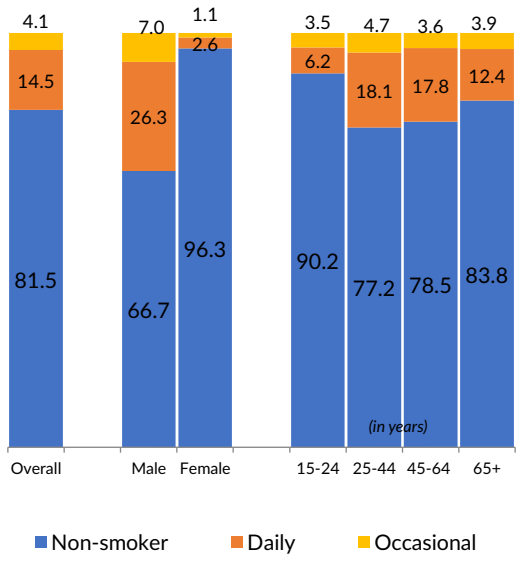
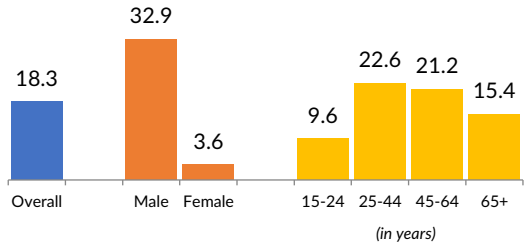


Figure 4.6: Percentage of current cigarette smokers by sex and age group - GATS Philippines, 2021



Most adults aged 15 years and over (81.5%) were non-smokers. Fifteen percent were daily tobacco smokers and only 4.1 percent were occasional tobacco smokers. Daily smokers among men (26.3%) were 10 times more than among women (2.6%). Occasional smokers among men (7.0%) were about six times more than among women (1.1%). Adults aged 25 to 44 years (18.1%) had the highest percentage of daily smokers across all age groups. (Table 4.5 and Figure 4.5)

Current tobacco smokers included those who smoked tobacco either daily or occasionally. Among current tobacco smokers, 18.3 percent smoked any type of cigarette. The percentage among men (32.9%) who were current cigarette smokers was significantly higher than among women (3.6%). Further, 1 out of 5 adults aged 25 to 44 years (22.6%) or aged 45 to 64 years (21.2%) were current cigarette smokers. The prevalence of current cigarette smokers in urban areas (17.4%) was slightly lower than in rural areas (19.2%). (Tables 4.3 and 4.4, and Figure 4.6)

Manufactured cigarettes were the most commonly used type of cigarette in the Philippines. The use of manufactured cigarettes (17.4%) was significantly higher than the use of hand-rolled cigarettes (2.4%) or kreteks (0.2%). Current smokers of manufactured cigarettes among men (31.5%) were significantly higher than among women (3.2%). The prevalence of smoking manufactured cigarettes in urban (16.9%) and rural areas (17.9%) had no significant difference. (Tables 4.3 and 4.4)

Other tobacco products smoked by current smokers included cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos (0.2%), pipes (0.1%), and waterpipes (0.1%). (Table 4.3)

4.3. Number of cigarettes smoked daily and time-to-first smoke after waking

The number of cigarettes smoked per day and the time-to-first-smoke after waking are indicators for nicotine dependence of current cigarette smokers.

Figure 4.7: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers by sex and age group - GATS Philippines, 2021

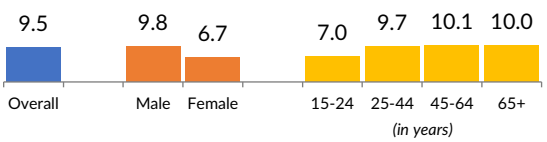
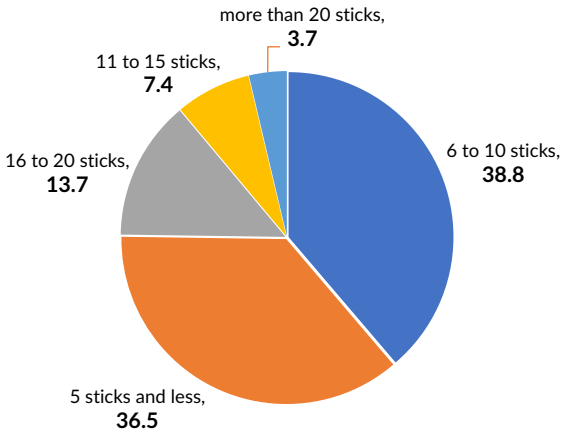


Figure 4.8: Percentage distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day among daily cigarette smokers - GATS Philippines, 2021

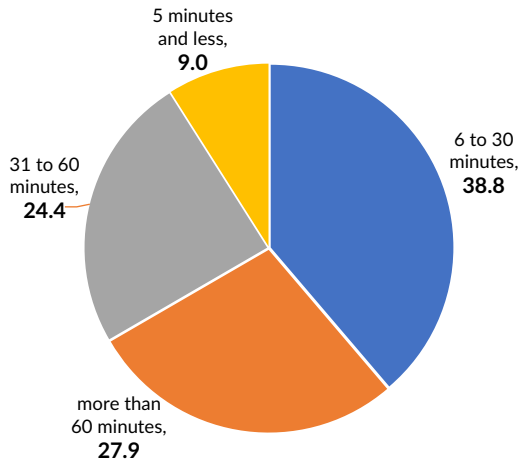


Note: Figures do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

On average, the number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers was 9.5 sticks. Men smoked slightly more than the average with 9.8 sticks per day, while women smoked less with 6.7 sticks per day. Across all age groups, adults aged 45 to 64 years smoked the highest number of cigarettes with 10.1 sticks per day. Further, those with college or above education were the heaviest smokers with 11.3 sticks smoked per day. Adults from urban and rural areas consumed almost the same number of cigarettes per day, on average, with 9.5 sticks and 9.6 sticks, respectively. (Table 4.6 and Figure 4.7)

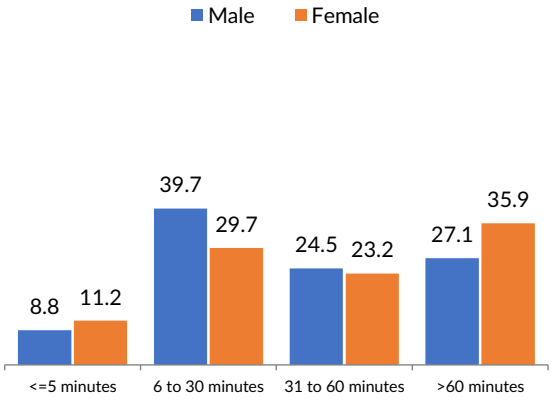
Majority of daily cigarette smokers smoked 6 to 10 cigarettes per day (38.8%), followed by smokers of 5 or less cigarettes per day (36.5%). Almost four percent of daily cigarette smokers were heavy smokers with more than 20 cigarettes smoked per day. The proportion of men (4.0%) who were heavy smokers was about six times higher than women (0.7%). The highest percentage of heavy smokers were among adults aged 25 to 44 years (5.0%) and with no formal education (11.8%). The prevalence of heavy smoking is slightly higher in urban areas (4.7%) than in rural areas (2.7%). (Table 4.6 and Figure 4.8)

Figure 4.9: Percentage distribution of daily smokers by time to first smoke upon waking - GATS Philippines, 2021



Note: Figures do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 4.10: Percentage of daily smokers by time to first smoke after waking by sex - GATS Philippines, 2021

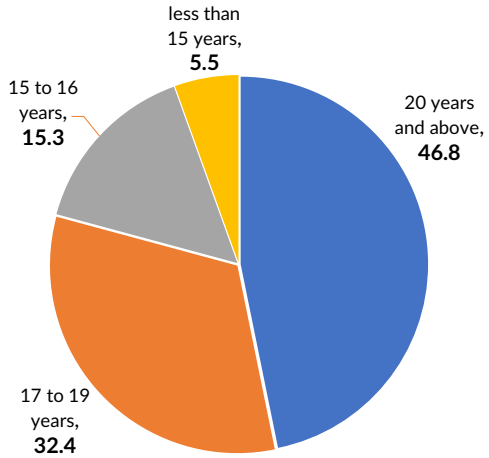


Nine percent of daily smokers reported that they smoked within five minutes or less after waking in the morning. More than one-third (38.8%) of daily smokers smoked within 6 to 30 minutes and over a quarter (27.9%) of daily smokers smoked more than an hour upon waking. (Table 4.12 and Figure 4.9)

Figure 4.10 shows that men generally tend to smoke earlier than women during the first hour in the morning. Consequently, a higher percentage among women (35.9%) than among men (27.1%) delayed their smoking for more than an hour after waking in the morning. (Table 4.12 and Figure 4.10)

4.4. Age at smoking initiation

Figure 4.11: Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers 15-34 years old by age at daily smoking initiation - GATS Philippines, 2021



In the Philippines, selling of cigarettes to minors (less than 18 years old) is prohibited. The figure on the left shows the percentage distribution of ever daily smokers aged 15 to 34 years by age when they started to smoke daily.

Among ever daily smokers aged 15 to 34 years, the average age of daily smoking initiation was 19.5 years. However, almost half (46.8%) started the habit at the age of 20 years and above. One out of three ever daily smokers (32.4%) initiated daily smoking at the young age of 17 to 19 years. (Table 4.8 and Figure 4.11)

4.5. Quit Rate

Quit rate is a key indicator in measuring the success of efforts to encourage cessation among daily smokers. Former daily smokers include current non-smokers. Quit rate is the percentage of ever daily smokers who currently do not smoke.

Figure 4.12: Percentage of ever daily smokers who are former daily smokers by sex and age group - GATS Philippines, 2021

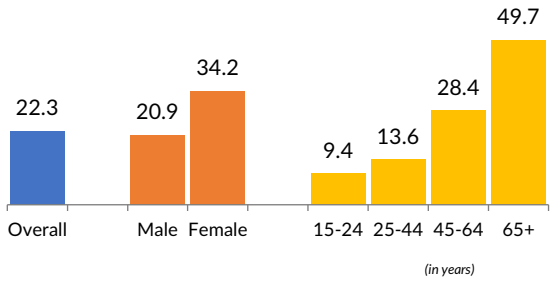


Figure 4.13: Percentage of former daily smokers by time since quitting smoking- GATS Philippines, 2021

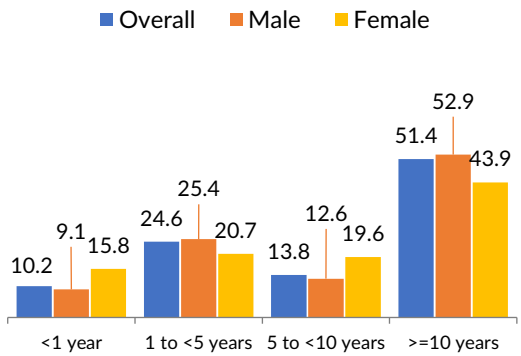


Figure 4.12 shows the quit rate among ever daily smokers. The overall quit rate was 22.3 percent, or over one–fifth of ever daily smokers. Data show that 34.2 percent of women had quit smoking, compared to only 20.9 percent among men. Data also suggest that as age increases, the quit rate also increases. This implies that ever daily smokers become more successful in qutting smoking as they get older. The quit rate of

ever daily smokers aged 65 years and over with 49.7 percent was almost doubled compared to those aged 45 to 64 years with 28.4 percent, which was more than thrice higher than those aged 25 to 44 years (13.6%), and five times higher than those aged 15 to 24 years (9.4%). (Table 4.9 and Figure 4.12)

Figure 4.13 presents the percentage distribution of former daily smokers who had quit smoking for less than 1 year, from 1 to less than 5 years, from 5 to less than 10 years, and for 10 years or more. Those who had quit for 10 years or more had a prevalence of 51.4 percent, with men (52.9%) showing higher prevalence than women (43.9%). (Table 4.10 and Figure 4.13)

5. ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

Electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) and electronic non-nicotine delivery systems (ENNDS), commonly known as e-cigarettes, do not contain tobacco and may or may not contain nicotine, but are harmful to health and undoubtedly unsafe. However, it is too early to provide a clear answer on the long-term impact of HTPs and/or e-cigarette use (WHO, 2022).

The ENDS, of which electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes, are the most common prototype, are the subject of a public health dispute among bona fide tobacco-control advocates that have become more divisive as their use has increased. Whereas some experts welcome e-cigarettes as a pathway to the reduction of tobacco smoking, others characterize them as products that could undermine efforts to denormalize tobacco use. The ENDS, or e-cigarettes, therefore, represent an evolving frontier, filled with promise and threat for tobacco control (WHO, 2014).

An e-cigarette is a handheld electronic device that vaporizes a flavored liquid. The user inhales the vapor. Using e-cigarettes is often called vaping. Generally, e-cigarettes often contain ingredients such as propylene glycol and glycerol, mixed with concentrated flavors and, optionally, a variable percentage of nicotine (Eaton DL, Kwan LY, Stratton K, editors., 2018).

KEY FINDINGS ON ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

- 69.4 percent of adults had ever heard of electronic cigarettes; men: 73.6 percent and women: 65.2 percent.
- Awareness of e-cigarettes generally increases with educational level.
- 5.7 percent of adults ever used electronic cigarettes; men: 9.7 percent and women: 1.8 percent.
- 2.1 percent of adults were current users of electronic cigarettes; men: 3.6 percent and women: 0.5 percent.
- More adults from urban areas (72.8%) had ever heard about e-cigarettes than from rural areas (65.6%).

5.1. Knowledge and use of e-cigarettes

Figure 5.1: Percentage of adults who ever heard of electronic cigarettes by sex and age group - GATS Philippines, 2021

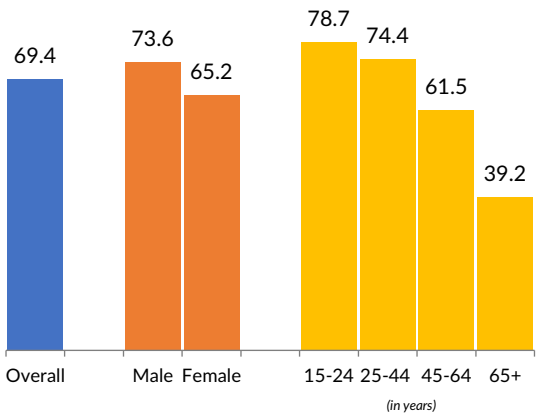
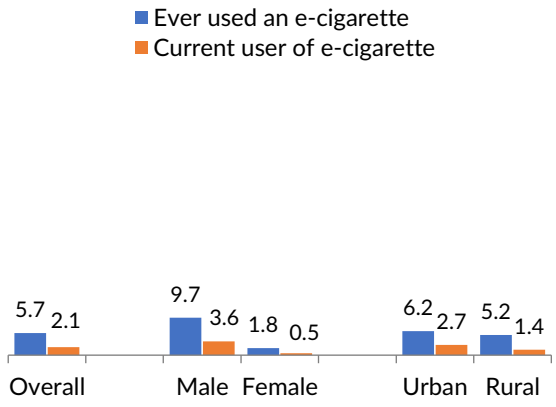


Figure 5.2: Percentage of adults by use of electronic cigarette, sex and age group - GATS Philippines, 2021



In the Philippines, about 7 out of 10 adults (69.4%) had ever heard of e-cigarettes. The awareness among men (73.6%) was significantly higher than women (65.2%). Younger adults aged 15 to 24 years (78.7%) were most aware of e-cigarettes compared to older age groups, while adults aged 65 years and over (39.2%) were the least aware. (Table 4.13 and Figure 5.1)

Generally, awareness of e-cigarettes increases with educational level. Survey results showed that awareness of e-cigarettes was highest among adults with post-secondary education (84.3%), followed by adults with college or above education (80.3%). The least percentage of adults who had ever heard of e-cigarettes was among those with no formal education (32.6%). (Table 4.13)

The proportion of adults from urban areas (72.8%) who had ever heard of e-cigarettes was significantly larger than those from rural areas (65.6%). Likewise, the percentage of e-cigarette users was higher in urban areas (ever users: 6.2% and current users: 2.7%) than in rural areas (ever users: 5.2% and current users: 1.4%).

The percentage of ever users and current users of e-cigarettes among all adults was 5.7 percent and 2.1 percent respectively. There was a significantly higher percentange of e-cigarette users among men than among women as shown in Figure 5.2; ever users among men (9.7%) were about five times higher than women (1.8%) and current users among men (3.6%) were seven times higher than women (0.5%). (Table 4.13 and Figure 5.2)

6. SMOKING CESSATION

This section presents findings from the 2021 GATS on smoking cessation among adults who reported whether they were current or former tobacco smokers. Its findings report attempts to quit smoking, the health-seeking behavior of smokers, interest in quitting tobacco use, and cessation methods.

KEY FINDINGS ON SMOKING CESSATION

- 63.7 percent of current smokers planned or were thinking about quitting smoking.
- 22.3 percent of ever daily smokers are former smokers or currently not smoking.
- 54.5 percent of smokers who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.
- 29.1 percent of current tobacco smokers indicated that concerns with COVID-19 were one of the reasons for attempting to quit smoking.

6.1. Interest in quitting smoking and quit attempts

Figure 6.1: Percentage distribution of current smokers by interest in quitting smoking - GATS Philippines, 2021

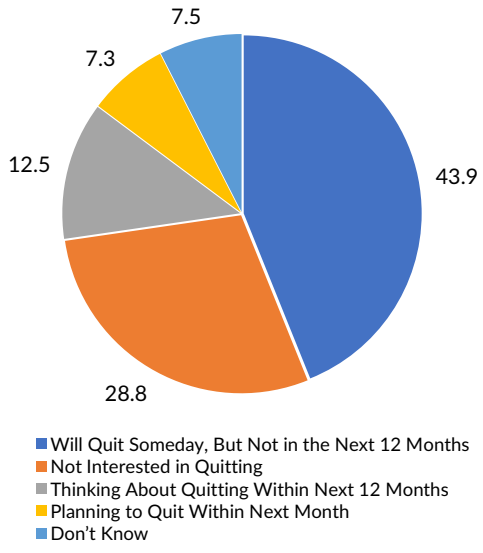
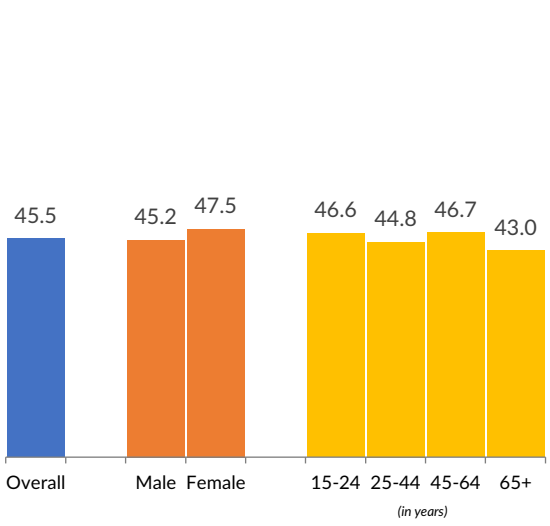


Figure 6.2: Percentage of current smokers who made a quit attempt by sex and age group - GATS Philippines, 2021



Interest in quitting smoking among current smokers is defined as planning to quit or thinking about quitting smoking within the next month, 12 months, or someday. The interest in quitting was categorized as planning to quit within the next month; thinking about quitting within the next 12 months; planning to quit someday but not in the next 12 months; not interested in quitting; or not knowing if they will quit or not.

Overall, 63.7 percent of current smokers (daily or occasional smokers) were interested in quitting: 43.9 percent were planning to quit someday but not in the next 12 months, 12.5 percent were thinking about quitting smoking within the next 12 months, and 7.3 percent were planning to quit within next month. (Table 5.3 and Figure 6.1)

Forty-four percent of current smokers had plans to quit smoking someday but not in the next 12 months. This proportion was significantly higher than any other response recorded regarding the interest of current smokers in quitting smoking. There were more men (44.5%) than women (38.9%) who had plans to quit smoking someday but not in the next 12 months. For those aged 15 to 24 years (60.4%), the percentage was the highest compared to all other age groups: 25 to 44 years (41.2%), 45 to 64 years (41.8%), and 65 years and over (39.9%). Those with educational attainment of college or above (57.4%) had the highest percentage compared to those with lower educational level. (Table 5.3)

The percentage of men (12.7%) who were thinking about quitting smoking within the next 12 months was higher than that of women (10.1%). Likewise, among those from urban areas (13.3%) had higher percentage than among those from rural areas (11.7%).

Lesser number of current smokers with no formal education (1.2%) planned to quit smoking within the next month than those with secondary education (8.9%) and post-secondary education (11.0%). There was no significant difference in proportion of current smokers who planned to quit smoking within the next month among men (6.8%) and among women (11.6%), and across all age groups and residence types. (Table 5.3)

On the other hand, about 3 in 10 current smokers (28.8%) were not interested in quitting, while 7.5 percent did not know whether they will quit smoking or not. (Table 5.3 and Figure 6.1)

Quit attempts were measured among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months. Nearly half (45.5%) of the smokers made a quit attempt. Across age groups, smokers aged 45 to 64 years had the highest percentage of quit attempts (46.7%), followed by those aged 15 to 24 years (46.6%). By educational level, those with no formal education (51.2%) reported the highest percentage of quit attempts. There was no significant difference in the quit attempt percentages of smokers among men (45.2%) and women (47.5%), or among those from urban (43.4%) and rural areas (47.6%). (Table 5.1 and Figure 6.2)

Figure 6.3: Percentage of smokers who received health care provider advice by sex - GATS Philippines, 2021

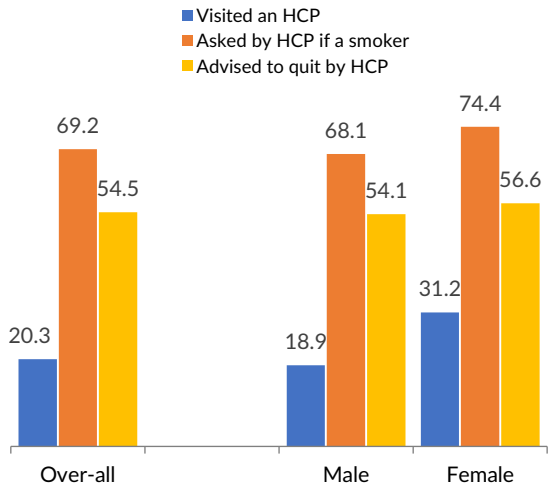
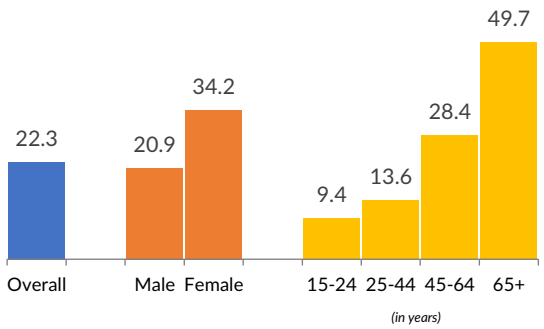


Figure 6.4: Percentage of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers by sex and age groups - GATS Philippines, 2021



Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months were also asked if they received health care provider (HCP) advice in the past year. One out of 5 smokers (20.3%) visited a HCP in the past year; the percentage among female smokers (31.2%) was significantly higher than among male smokers (18.9%). Among smokers who had seen a HCP in the past year, 69.2 percent were asked if they smoked tobacco (men: 68.1% and women: 74.4%); and more than half (54.5%) were advised to quit smoking (men: 54.1% and women: 56.6%). (Table 5.1 and Figure 6.3)

About 1 out of 5 (22.3%) of ever daily smokers were former daily smokers. This is also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking. The quit ratio for women (34.2%) was higher than men (20.9%). Across all age groups, those aged 65 years and over had the highest quit ratio (49.7%). (Table 4.9 and Figure 6.4)

6.2. Smoking cessation methods and reasons to quit

Figure 6.5: Percentage of smokers who attempted to quit smoking by cessation methods used - GATS Philippines, 2021

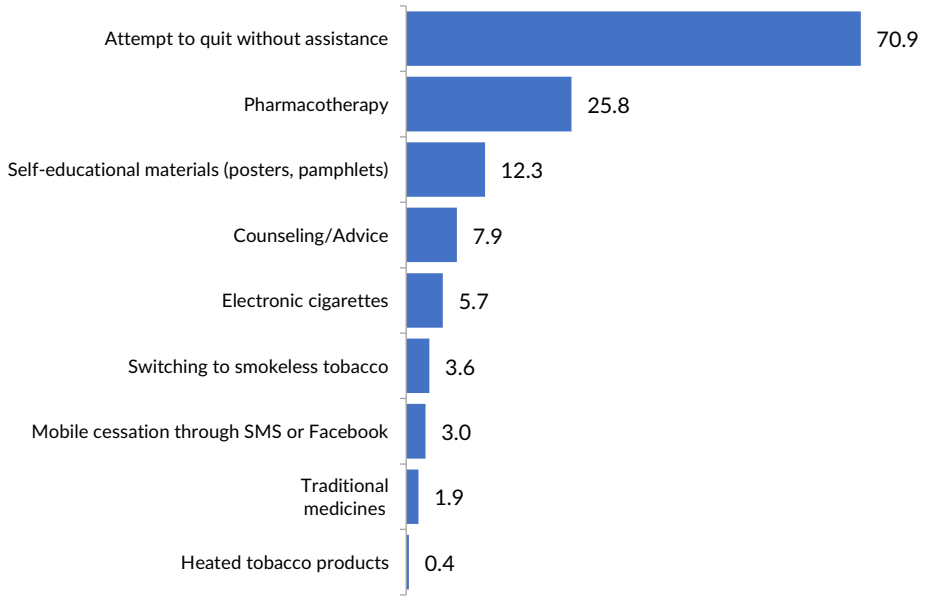


Figure 6.6: Percentage of smokers who attempted to quit smoking by reasons for quitting - GATS Philippines, 2021

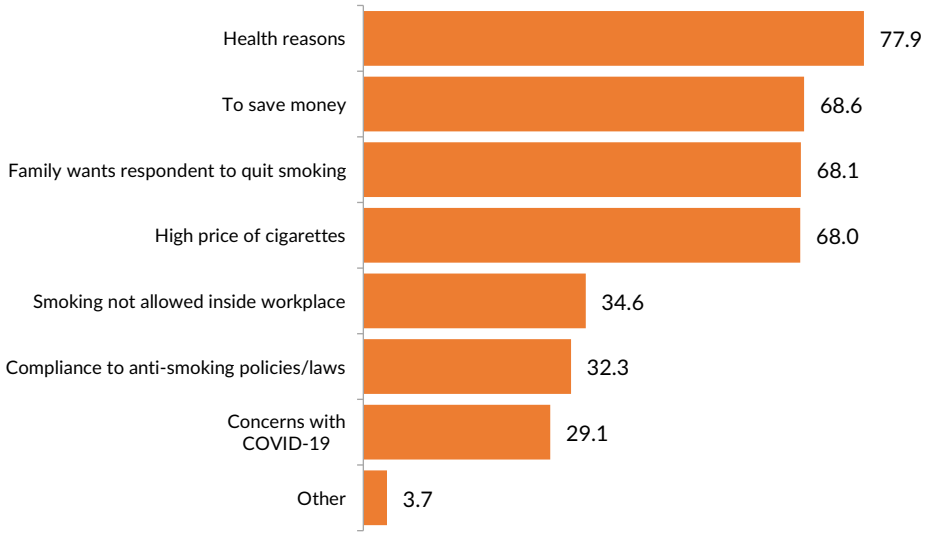


Figure 6.5 shows the percentage of both current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past year, and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than a year and who attempted to quit smoking according to the cessation methods used. Figure 6.6 presents the percentage of current tobacco smokers who tried to quit in the last 12 months by their reasons for quitting.

The 2021 GATS identified several methods of cessation such as pharmacotherapy, which includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications; counseling, which includes counseling at cessation clinics and via telephone quit line/help lines; the use of e-cigarettes and heated tobacco products; switching to smokeless tobacco; traditional medicines; and self-education materials. However, despite the availability of multiple cessation methods, 7 out of 10 smokers (70.9%) reported that they attempted to quit smoking without using any of these methods. One out of four (25.8%) used pharmacotherapy. The use of self-education materials was less prevalent at 12.3 percent. The use of counseling (7.9%), e-cigarettes (5.7%), smokeless tobacco (3.6%), traditional medicines (1.9%), and heated tobacco products (0.4%) were relatively unpopular among smokers. There was no significant difference in the percentage of use of various cessation methods between sexes and by type of residence. (Table 5.2 and Figure 6.5)

The reasons for attempting to quit smoking are varied. The most common response was for health reasons (77.9%). Seven out of 10 smokers wanted to quit because they wanted to save money (68.6%), their families wanted them to stop smoking (68.1%), and of high price of cigarettes (68.0%). Others did not allow smoking inside the workplace (34.6%), were compliant to antismoking policies or laws (32.3%), or were concerned with COVID-19 (29.1%). (Table 5.4 and Figure 6.6)

7. SECONDHAND SMOKE

Non-smokers exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS) breathe in toxic chemicals from tobacco smoke as the smokers do, with similar, although smaller effects. SHS and the process of breathing smoke from tobacco is also called involuntary smoking or passive smoking.

SHS is one of the most important and widespread exposures in the indoor environment. The link between SHS and several health outcomes, including respiratory infections, ischemic heart disease, lung cancer and asthma, has long been established. SHS consists of smoke released from a smoldering cigarette or other smoking device (e.g., cigar, pipe, bidi) and diluted with ambient air.

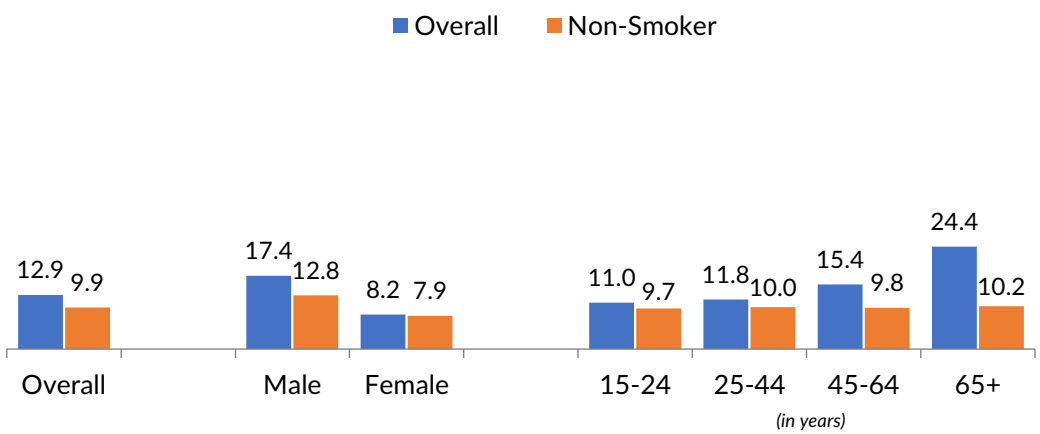
Included in this chapter are some MPOWER indicators (see Appendix F) under the policy for ***P****rotect people from tobacco smoke* including: exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly; exposure to secondhand smoke at work; and exposure to secondhand smoke in public places such as government building/offices, health care facilities, restaurants, and public transportation.

KEY FINDINGS ON EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 12.9 percent of adults who worked indoors were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 21.8 percent of adults were exposed to tobacco smoke inside their homes.
- 62.3 percent of adults were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting bars and nightclubs.
- 12.2 percent of adults were exposed to tobacco smoke when using public transportation.

7.1. Exposure to secondhand smoke at the workplace

Figure 7.1: Percentage of adults who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status, sex and age group – GATS Philippines, 2021



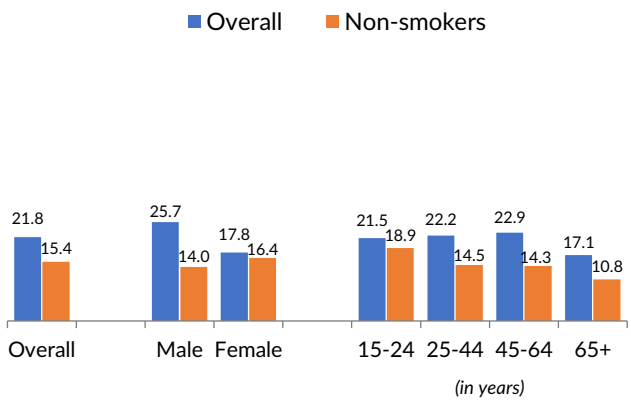
Overall, 1 out of 8 (12.9%) adults who work outside of the home, either indoors or both indoors and outdoors, were exposed to tobacco smoke at work. This is equivalent to more than 2.53 million adult workers, and out of these workers, about 1.54 million or 9.9 percent of non-smoker adults who work outside of the home were also exposed to tobacco smoke in their workplaces. Men, regardless of smoking status, were exposed to SHS at work more frequently than women. (Table 6.1 and Figure 7.1)

Data shows that exposure to tobacco smoke at work was most common among the elderly aged 65 years and over whether among overall at 24.4 percent or among non-smokers at 10.2 percent. (Figure 7.1)

Across all educational levels, the prevalence of exposure among adults with elementary level education was significantly higher for overall (23.1%) and non-smokers (14.7%) than among those with higher educational attainment. (Table 6.1)

7.2. Exposure to secondhand smoke at home

Figure 7.2: Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status, sex and age group – GATS Philippines, 2021



One out of five adults (21.8%) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home, while 15.4 percent of adult non-smokers were exposed to SHS at home. Overall, the percentage of men with 25.7 percent who were exposed to SHS was significantly higher than women with 17.8 percent. Among non-smokers, more women (16.4%) were exposed to SHS than men (14.0%).

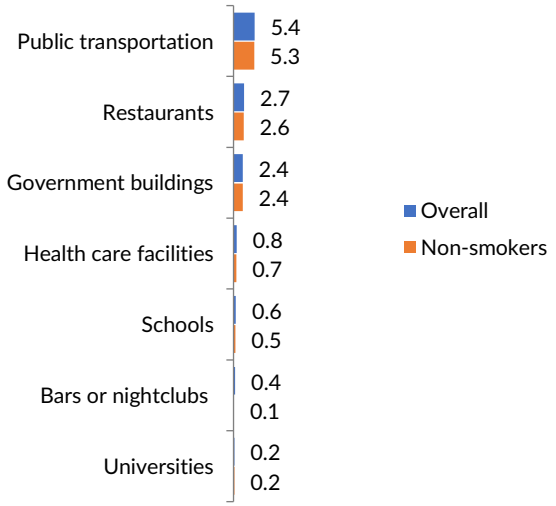
Younger age groups had higher risk of exposure than the older age groups. While 17.1 percent of adults aged 65 years and over were exposed to SHS, exposure was highest for those aged 45 to 64 years (22.9%), followed by those aged 25 to 44 years (22.2%), and aged 15 to 24 years (21.5%). Similarly, among non-smokers, the elderly group aged 65 years and over (10.8%) reported the least exposure to SHS compared to younger age groups. (Table 6.2 and Figure 7.2)

7.3. Exposure to secondhand smoke in various public places

Public places where people could be exposed to SHS included public transportation, restaurants, government buildings, healthcare facilities, schools, universities, and bars or nightclubs.

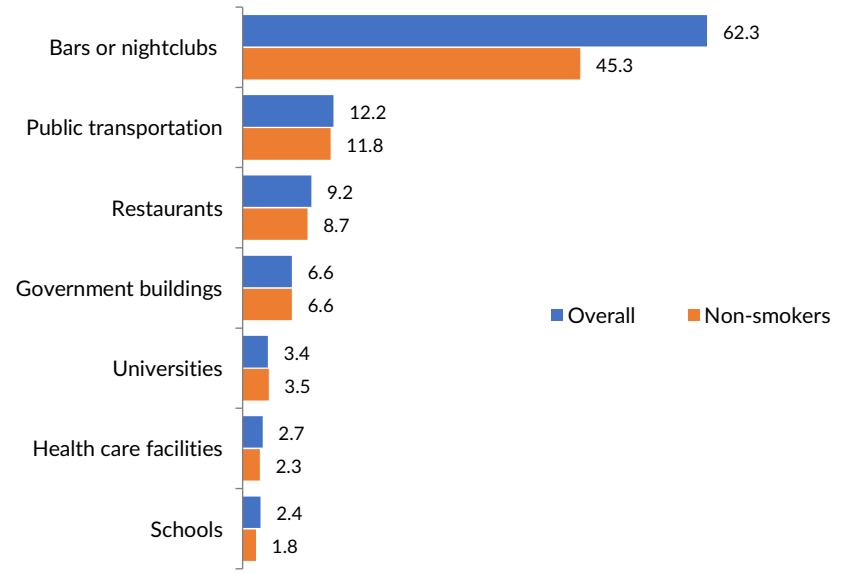
The percentage of adults aged 15 years and over who were exposed to SHS was significantly highest in public transportation with 5.4 percent, followed by those exposed in restaurants (2.7%) and government buildings (2.4%).

Figure 7.3: Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places by smoking status – GATS Philippines, 2021



The exposure was lowest in universities (0.2%), followed by bars or nightclubs (0.4%), and schools (0.6%). The percentage in SHS exposure among non-smokers in the same public places was more or less the same, except for exposure in bars or nightclubs which recorded the lowest percentage (0.1%). (Table 6.3 and Figure 7.3)

Figure 7.4: Percentage of adults who visited various public places and were exposed to tobacco smoke by smoking status – GATS Philippines, 2021



On the other hand, the highest percentage of adults exposed to SHS who visited the same public places identified above was in bars or nightclubs (62.3%). This was followed by exposure in public transportation (12.2%) and restaurants (9.2%). The lowest exposure to SHS was in schools (2.4%), followed by health care facilities (2.7%), universities (3.4%), and government buildings (6.6%). The trend in SHS exposure among non-smokers who visited the same public places was more or less the same. (Table 6.4 and Figure 7.4)

8. ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO SMOKING

Raising taxes on tobacco is the most effective way to reduce tobacco use. However, the tobacco industry will do whatever it can to keep taxes low.

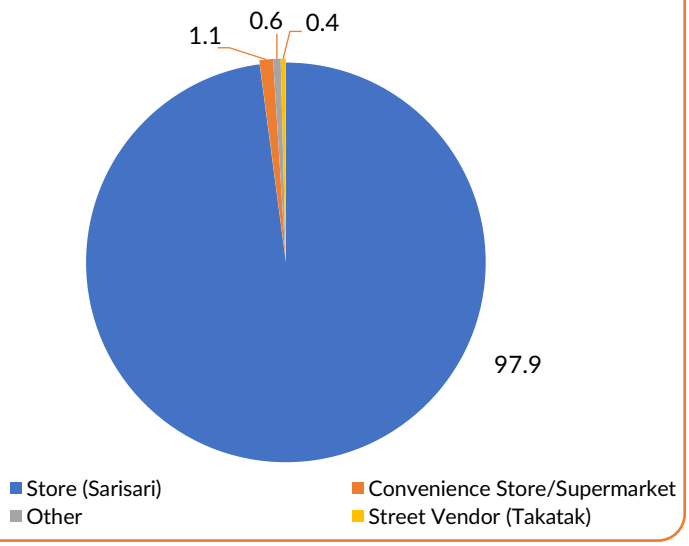
Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco are one of the core demand reduction strategies that the WHO FCTC requires its parties to implement. According to Article 6, parties recognize that price and tax measures are effective and important means of reducing tobacco consumption. Further, the WHO FCTC calls on the parties to adopt and maintain tax and price policies that will contribute to the health objectives aimed at reducing tobacco consumption.

KEY FINDINGS ON ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO SMOKING

- The average monthly expenditure for manufactured cigarettes was PhP 1,273.90.
- Men had higher mean expenditure at PhP 1,304.40 than women at PhP 963.60.
- Filtered cigarettes are the most preferred type of cigarettes (96.9%).
- About 9 out of 10 current manufactured cigarette smokers decreased the number of sticks they smoked per day due to the sin tax or tax increase.
- Flavor is the most influential factor in choosing cigarettes (81.6%), while packaging design is the least influential (13.3%).

8.1. Source of manufactured cigarette last purchased

Figure 8.1: Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers, by source of last purchase of cigarettes – GATS Philippines, 2021



Almost all the manufactured cigarettes were bought in sari-sari stores (97.9%). Only a few were bought in convenience stores/supermarket (1.1%) and street vendors (0.4%).

There was no significant difference in the percentage of respondents across sexes, ages, and residence types with respect to the source of their last purchase of cigarettes. (Table 7.2 and Figure 8.1)

8.2. Expenditure on manufactured cigarettes

Figure 8.2: Average and median cigarette expenditure per month among current manufactured cigarette smokers, by sex and age group – GATS Philippines, 2021

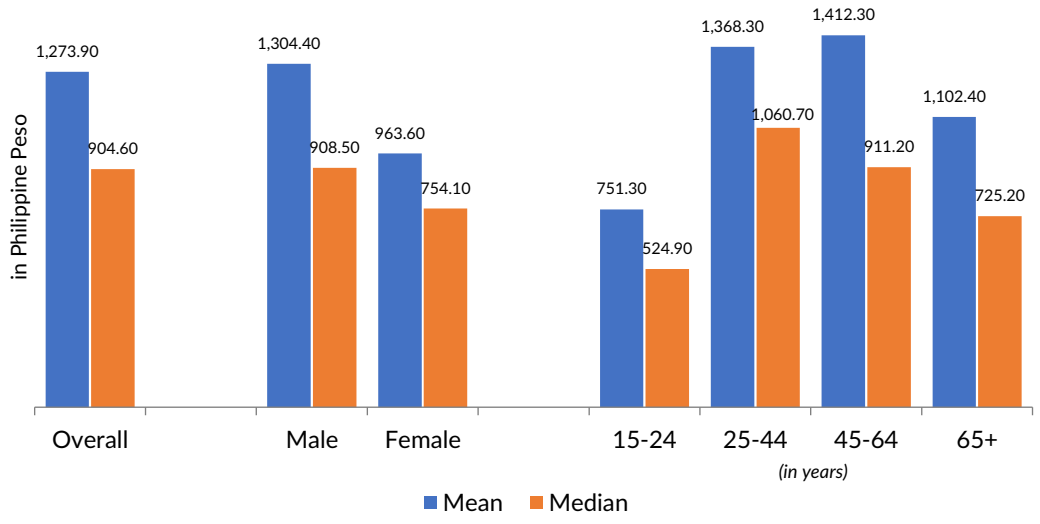
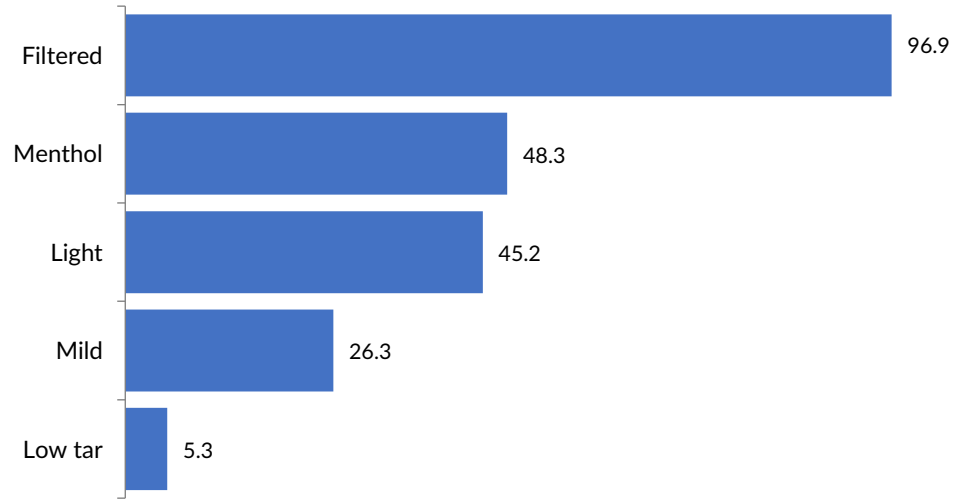


Figure 8.3 shows the average (mean and median) expenditure on manufactured cigarettes per month of current manufactured cigarette smokers.

The average monthly amount spent by smokers for their cigarettes was PhP 1,273.90 (PhP = Philippine Peso). On everage, men (PhP 1,304.40) spent more for their cigarettes than women (PhP 963.60). Individuals aged 45 to 64 years (PhP 1,412.30) and those with highest educational attainment (college or above) spent the most amount per month for their cigarettes (PhP 1,420.20). Smokers from urban areas spent about PhP 1,299.80, slightly higher than those in rural areas (PhP 1,246.60). (Table 7.3 and Figure 8.2)

8.3 Types of cigarettes and packaging of last purchased

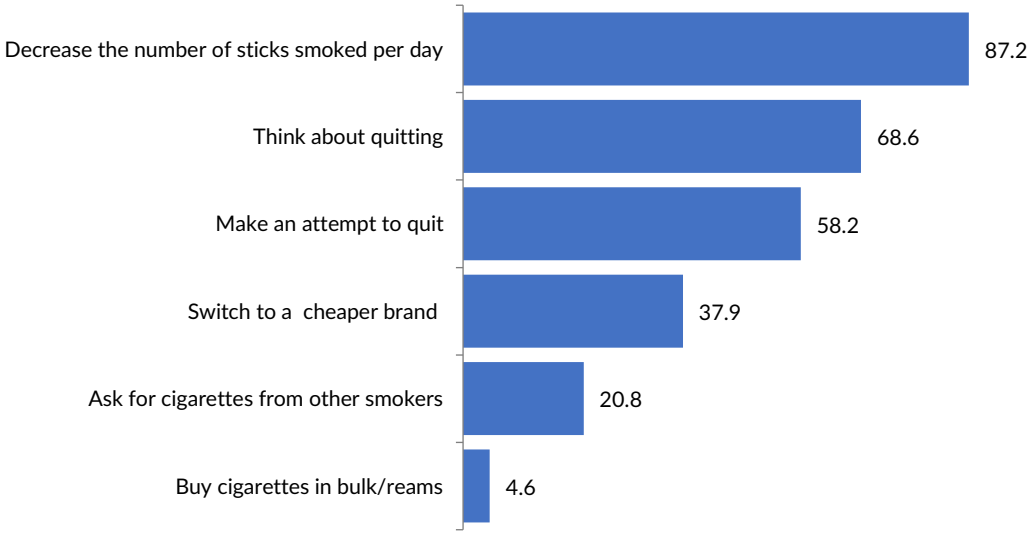
Figure 8.3: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers who last purchased various types of cigarettes – GATS Philippines, 2021



The survey revealed that almost all current manufactured cigarette smokers (96.9%) preferred filtered cigarettes, and nearly half preferred menthol (48.3%) or light (45.2%) cigarettes. Low-tar cigarettes were the least preferred (5.3%) among the cigarette types. (Table 7.4 and Figure 8.3)

8.4. Influence of cigarette price increase in smoking

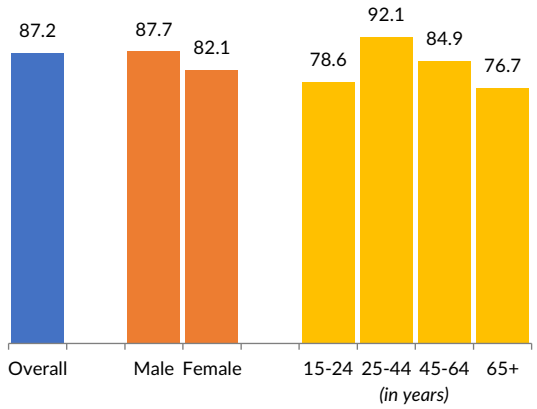
Figure 8.4: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers who indicated price increases since 2013 affected their smoking, by type of influence – GATS Philippines, 2021



The survey enumerated several effects of higher cigarette taxes on smokers. About nine out of 10 current manufactured cigarette smokers reported that the number of cigarettes they smoked decreased (87.2%) because of the increased price. Seven out of 10 smokers considered quitting smoking (68.6%), and nearly three-fifths attempted to quit smoking (58.2%). Three out of eight smokers switched to a cheaper brand (37.9%) and 1 out of 5 simply resorted to asking from other smokers for cigarettes (20.8%). A small portion of respondents preferred to buy cigarettes in bulk or reams . (Table 7.6 and Figure 8.4)

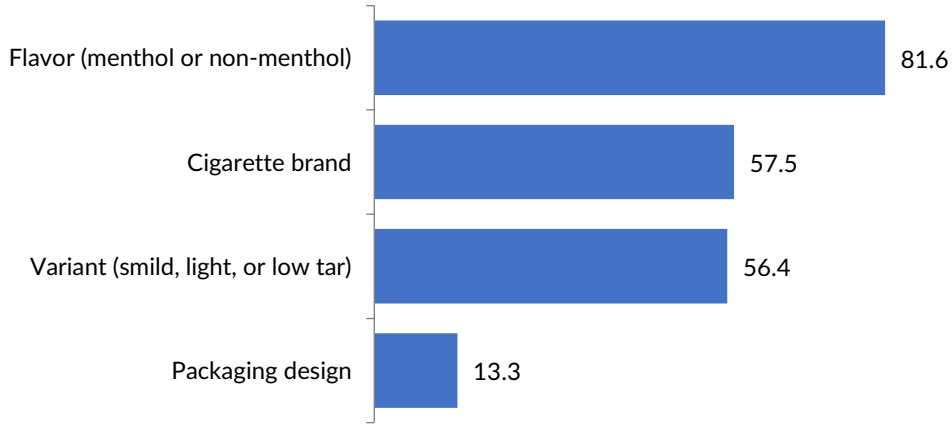
After the implementation of the Sin Tax Law on the sale of cigarettes, smokers reduced their daily cigarette consumption, with men showing a greater reduction (87.7%) than women (82.1%). The highest percentage of smokers decreasing the number of sticks smoked due to higher taxes occurred among smokers aged 25 to 44 years (92.1%), with post-secondary education (92.5%), and who lived in rural areas (88.7%). (Table 7.6 and Figure 8.5)

Figure 8.5: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers who decreased number of sticks smoked per day because of price increases since 2013, by sex and age group – GATS Philippines, 2021



8.5. Influence on purchase based on cigarette components

Figure 8.6: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers who indicated various characteristics factored into deciding which cigarettes they purchased – GATS Philippines, 2021



The survey identified key factors that influenced the respondent's purchase of cigarettes. The flavor (81.6%) of cigarettes is the most influential factor among the four factors. On the other hand, the design of the packaging (13.3%) is the least important factor. The same trend was observed in both sexes and all age groups. (Table 7.5 and Figure 8.6)

9. TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION, AND SPONSORSHIP

The WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2021, described the tens of billions of dollars that tobacco companies spend each year on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship and reported that one-third of youth experimentation with tobacco occurs as a result of exposure to tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. According to the report, bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship are highly effective in decreasing tobacco use.

KEY FINDINGS ON ADVERTISING, PROMOTION, AND SPONSORSHIP

- 19.5 percent of adults heard anti-cigarette information on the radio.
- 30.8 percent of adults noticed anti-cigarette information on television.
- 35.2 percent of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes were sold.
- 43.7 percent of current smokers thought about quitting because of warning labels on cigarette packages.
- 5.4 percent of adults noticed cigarette promotions on clothing or other items with cigarette brand name or logo.

Figure 9.1: Percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarettes smoking information in various places – GATS Philippines, 2021

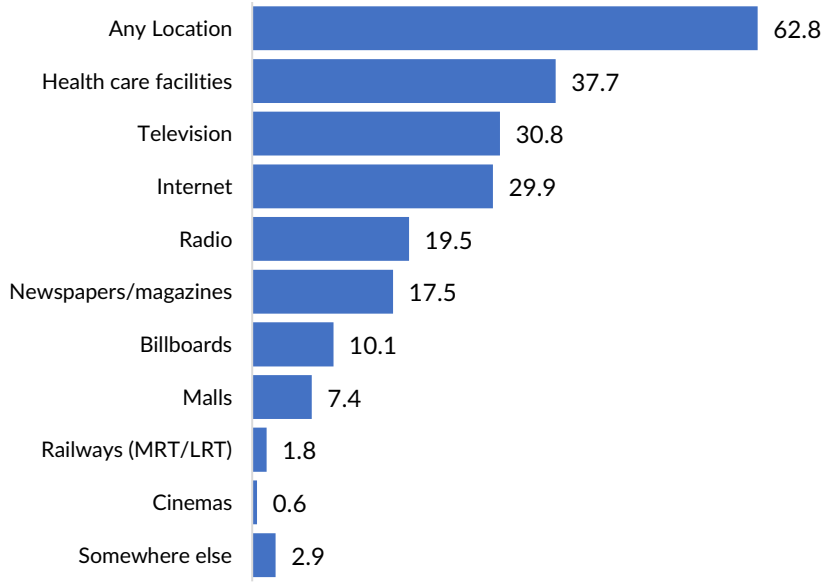
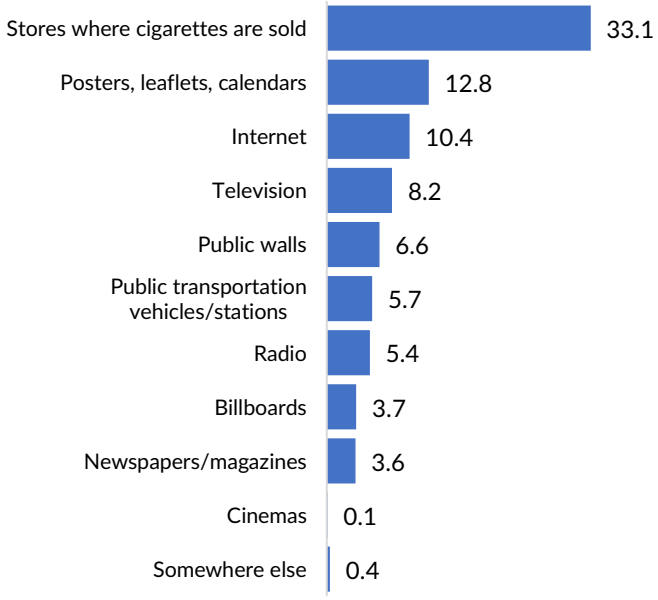
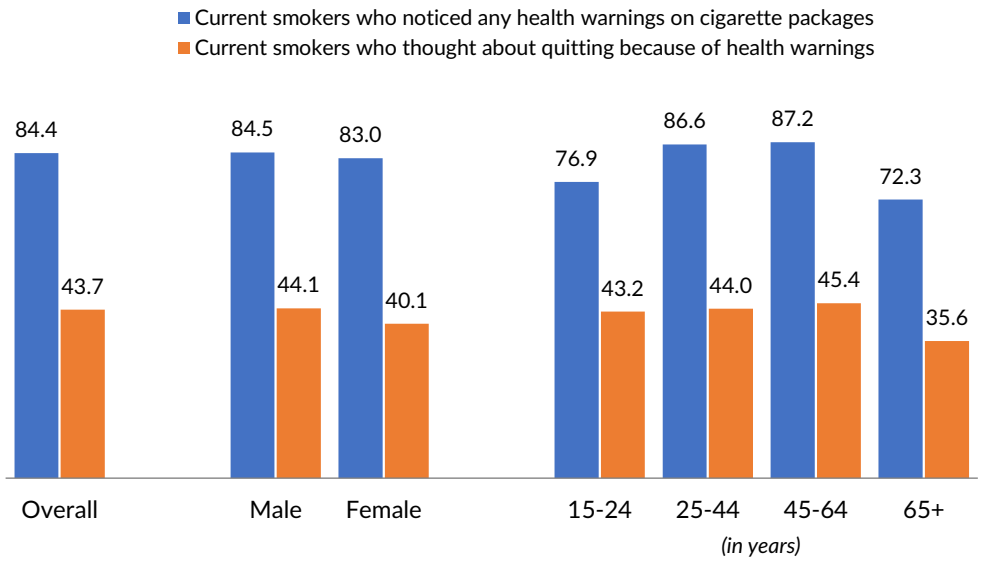


Figure 9.2: Percentage of adults who noticed cigarette marketing in various places – GATS Philippines, 2021



The survey reported that in any location, more adults (62.8%) had noticed anti-cigarette smoking information than those who had noticed cigarette marketing (33.1%) during the 30 days prior to the survey. Specifically, anti-cigarette smoking information was most visible in health care facilities (37.7%) and on television (30.8%). Cigarette marketing was commonly seen in stores where cigarettes are being sold (33.1%) and in posters, leaflets, and calendars (12.8%). (Tables 8.1 and 8.3, and Figures 9.1 and 9.2)

Figure 9.3: Percentage of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette package and who thought of quitting because of health warnings, by sex and age group - GATS Philippines, 2021



Most of the current smokers (84.4%) had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages, while 43.7 percent considered quitting because of the warning labels. There was no significant difference in the percentages of men (84.5%) and women (83.0%) who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages; and in the number of men (44.1%) and women (40.1%) who thought of quitting. (Figure 9.3)

Among current smokers, the percentage of individuals aged 65 years and over who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages at 72.3 percent was significantly less than that of younger age groups 25 to 44 years at 86.6 percent and 45 to 64 years at 87.2 percent. Individuals aged 45 to 64 years (45.4%) were most influenced by the warning labels and had thought about quitting smoking. (Table 8.2 and Figure 9.3)

Across educational levels, current smokers who had no formal education (74.4%) and had noticed warning labels on cigarette packages had the lowest percentage, and those with secondary education (46.3%) were the largest group to have thought about quitting. (Table 8.2)

There was no significant difference in the percentage of current smokers from urban (83.8%) or rural (85.0%) areas who had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages. However, current smokers from rural areas (47.6%) who thought of quitting smoking because of these health warnings were significantly higher than current smokers from urban areas (39.7%). (Table 8.2)

10. KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT TOBACCO SMOKING

KEY FINDINGS ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT TOBACCO SMOKING

Overall (All Adults)

- 95.5 percent believed that smoking causes serious illness.
- 98.1 percent believed that smoking causes lung cancer.
- 92.8 percent believed that smoking causes heart attack.
- 90.3 percent believed that smoking causes stroke.
- 96.5 percent believed that smoking causes tuberculosis.
- 89.5 percent believed that cigarettes are addictive.
- 94.1 percent believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.

Current Smokers

- 92.2 percent believed that smoking causes serious illness.
- 96.3 percent believed that smoking causes lung cancer.
- 88.8 percent believed that smoking causes heart attack.
- 86.2 percent believed that smoking causes stroke.
- 94.2 percent believed that smoking causes tuberculosis.
- 90.2 percent believed that cigarettes are addictive.
- 90.7 percent believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.

Non-Smokers

- 96.3 percent believed that smoking causes serious illness.
- 98.5 percent believed that smoking causes lung cancer.
- 93.7 percent believed that smoking causes heart attack.
- 91.2 percent believed that smoking causes stroke.
- 97.0 percent believed that smoking causes tuberculosis.
- 89.4 percent believed that cigarettes are addictive.
- 94.8 percent believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.

10.1. Knowledge of the effects of smoking secondhand smoke in health

Figure 10.1: Percentage of adults who believed that smoking causes serious illness, by smoking status and education level - GATS Philippines, 2021

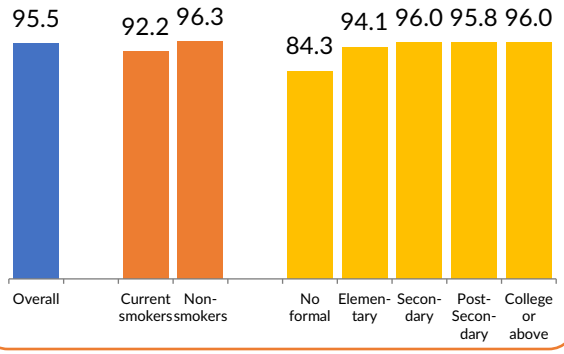
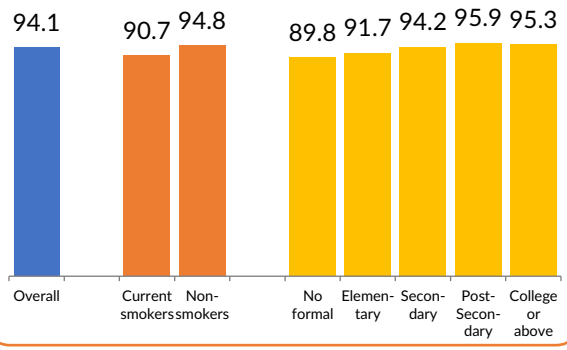
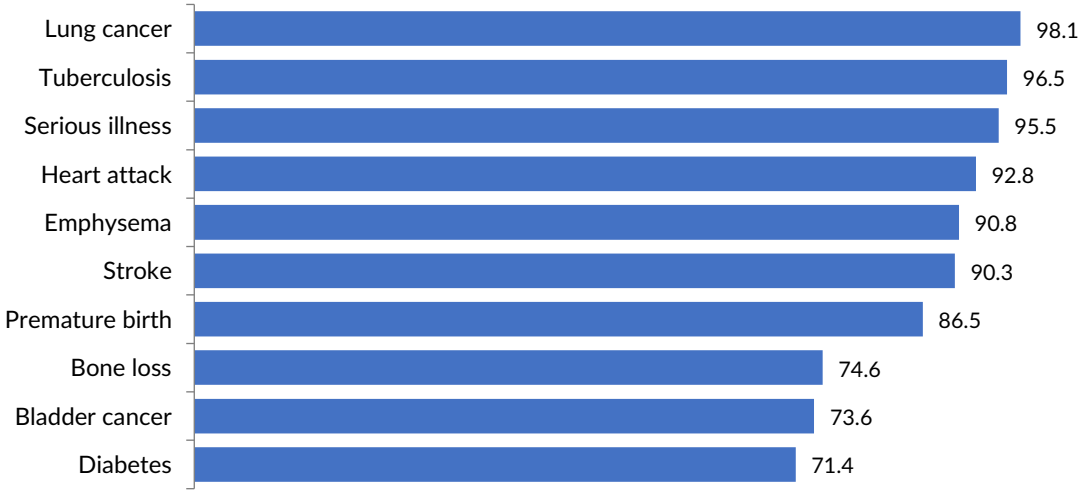


Figure 10.2: Percentage of adults who believed that secondhand smoke exposure causes serious illness in non-smokers, by smoking status and educational level - GATS Philippines, 2021



Almost all adults believed that smoking (95.5%) and exposure to secondhand smoke (94.1%) could cause serious and various illnesses. In general, across educational levels, the results show that the higher the education level, the more adults who believed that smoking and secondhand smoke adversely affect health. (Tables 9.1 and 9.2, and Figures 10.1 and 10.2)

Figure 10.3: Percentage of adults who believed that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases - GATS Phillipines, 2021



About 9 out of 10 adults believed that cigarettes are addictive (89.5%). However, majority of them believed that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases. The most common disease that almost all adults associated with smoking was lung cancer (98.1%). This was followed by tuberculosis (96.5%), serious illness (95.5%), heart attack (92.8%), emphysema (90.8%), stroke (90.3%), premature birth (86.5%), bone loss (74.6%), bladder cancer (73.6%), and diabetes (71.4%). More or less the same trend was observed among smokers and non-smokers. (Table 9.1 and Figure 10.3)

The results suggest that most adults (94.1%) believed the health of non-smokers to be equally at risk because of the smoke breathed from other people's smoking. Overall, the difference in the percentage of adults with this belief between current smokers (90.7%) and non-smokers (94.8%) was significant. (Table 9.2)

10.2. Perception of the harmfulness of cigarettes

Figure 10.4: Percentage distribution of adults, by their perception of the harmfulness of cigarettes - GATS Philippines, 2021

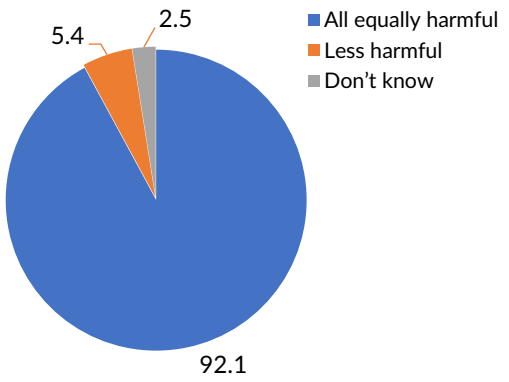
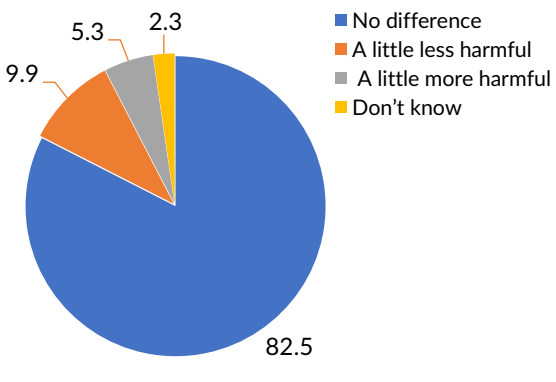


Figure 10.5: Percentage distribution of current tobacco smokers, by their perception of the harmfulness of their current brand of cigarette - GATS Philippines, 2021

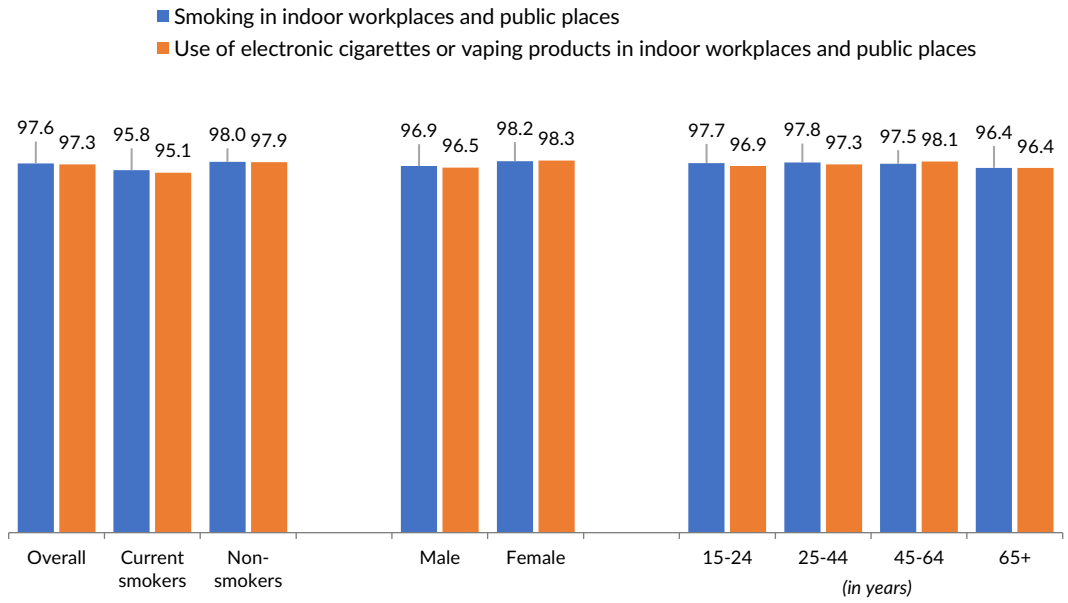


Nine out of 10 adults (92.1%) perceived all cigarettes to be equally harmful. Almost all men (91.2%) and women (93.1%) agreed that all cigarettes are harmful. This perception about the harmfulness of cigarettes was generally the same across all age groups and educational levels. However, the percentage of this perception was significantly higher in adults in urban areas (93.0%) than those in rural areas (91.2%). (Table 9.4 and Figure 10.4)

Eight out of 10 (82.5%) current manufactured cigarette smokers perceived that the cigarette brand they preferred was equally harmful with any other brands. However, 9.9 percent of smokers believed that their cigarette brand was a little less harmful. Five percent of smokers recognized that the cigarette they smoked was a little more harmful than other brands. (Table 9.3 and Figure 10.5)

10.3. Support for complete ban on smoking

Figure 10.6: Percentage of adults who would favor laws that completely prohibit smoking and use of electronic cigarettes in indoor workplaces and public places, by smoking status, sex, and age group - GATS Philippines, 2021



A high percentage of adults supported a complete ban on smoking and using e-cigarettes in indoor workplaces and public places. The percentage of non-smokers who favored the complete ban on smoking at 98.0 percent and use of e-cigarettes or vaping products at 97.9 percent in indoor workplaces and public places was significantly higher than that of current smokers at 95.8 percent and 95.1 percent, respectively. (Table 9.7 and Figure 10.6)

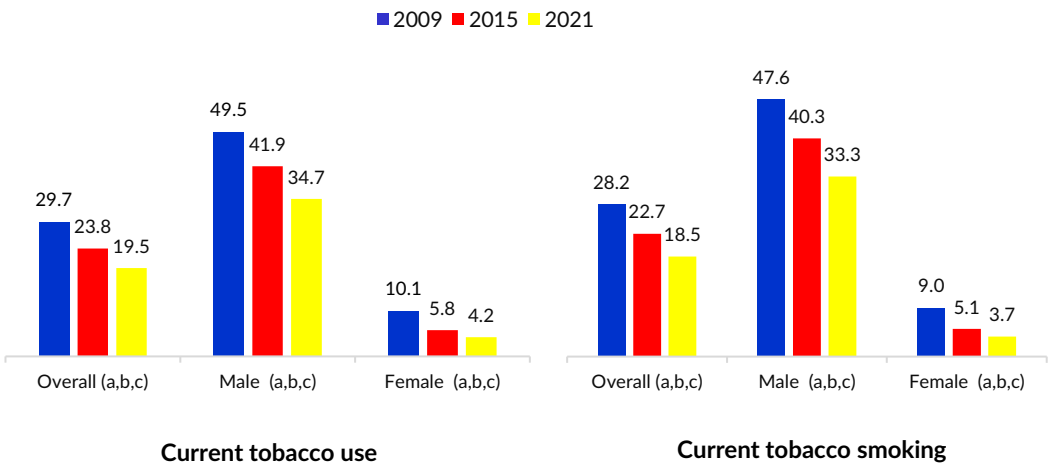
11. CHANGE OVER TIME: COMPARISON OF 2009, 2015, AND 2021

The Philippines first implemented the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in 2009, with its second round conducted last 2015, and is continued for another conduct in 2021. This section covers the relative changes computed from the three survey rounds.

11.1 COMPARATIVE CHANGE FOR YEARS 2009, 2015, AND 2021: TOBACCO USE

- Tobacco use prevalence among adults significantly decreased from 29.7 percent in 2009 to 23.8 percent in 2015 and to 19.5 percent in 2021. This represents a significant relative decline of 34.4 percent from 2009 to 2021 (19.9% from 2009 to 2015 and 18.2% from 2015 to 2021).
- Current cigarette smoking prevalence significantly decreased among adults from 27.9 percent in 2009 to 22.5 percent in 2015 and to 18.3 percent in 2021. This represents a significant relative decline of 34.6 percent from 2009 to 2021 (19.6% from 2009 to 2015 and 18.7% from 2015 to 2021).
- Current use of smokeless tobacco decreased among adults from 2.0 percent in 2009 to 1.7 percent in 2015 and to 1.5 percent in 2021. This represents a relative decline of 22.4 percent (13.9% from 2009 to 2015 and 9.8% from 2015 to 2021).
- Average age at daily smoking initiation significantly changed from 17.3 years in 2009 and 17.5 in 2015 to 19.5 years in 2021. This represents a significant relative increase of 13.0 percent from 2009 to 2021 (11.5% from 2015 to 2021).

Figure 11.1.1: Percentage of current tobacco use[1] and current tobacco smoking by sex - GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021



[1] Current tobacco use includes current tobacco smoking, smokeless tobacco use, and/or heated tobacco product use. Heated tobacco product use was included in the 2021 questionnaire but not in 2009 and 2015. A statistically significant relative change between two years ($p<0.05$) is notated by the following: a = relative change between 2009 and 2015 is significant; b = relative change between 2015 and 2021 is significant; c = relative change between 2009 and 2021 is significant.

Tobacco use prevalence among adults significantly decreased from 29.7 percent in 2009 to 23.8 percent in 2015 and then to 19.5 percent in 2021. This represents a significant relative decline of 34.4 percent in tobacco use from 2009 to 2021 (19.9% from 2009 to 2015 and 18.2% from 2015 to 2021). (Table 10.2 and Figure 11.1.1)

Across all age groups, the relative decline in tobacco smoking prevalence was also significant from 2009 to 2021. The highest reduction in prevalence was reported for current tobacco smokers aged 15 to 24 years with a significant relative decline of 53.2 percent. A significant relative decline of 29.6 percent was also reported among those with secondary education; elementary education (25.0%); and college education or above (24.3%). The number of current tobacco smokers did not significantly change among those with no formal and post-secondary education. (Table 10.3)

In all survey rounds, the percentage of current tobacco smokers was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. A significant relative decline from 2009 to 2021 was recorded and found to be higher in rural areas (38.2%) than in urban areas with (29.1%).

In terms of the prevalence of use among the different types of cigarettes, a significant decline of 35.6 percent was reported in manufactured cigarettes from 2009 to 2021. There was a relative increase in the use of hand-rolled cigarettes by 23.4 percent.

Figure 11.1.2: Percentage of current smokeless tobacco use by sex - GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021

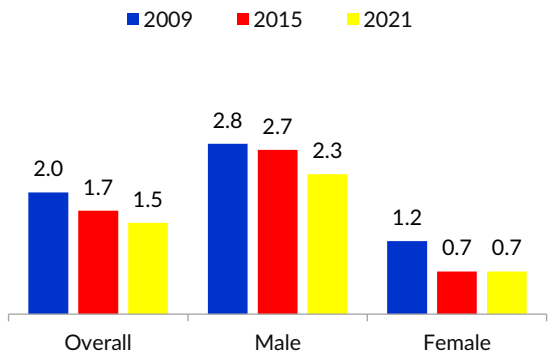
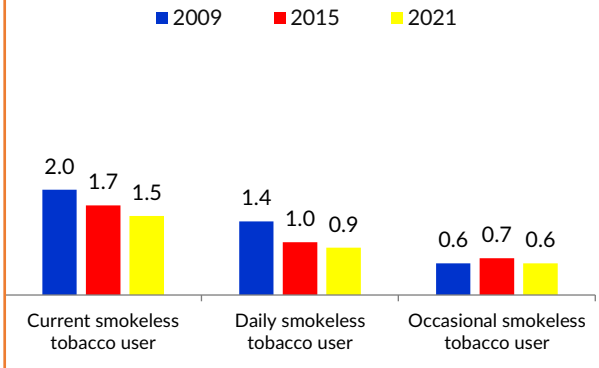


Figure 11.1.3: Percentage of current smokeless tobacco use by type of user - GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021

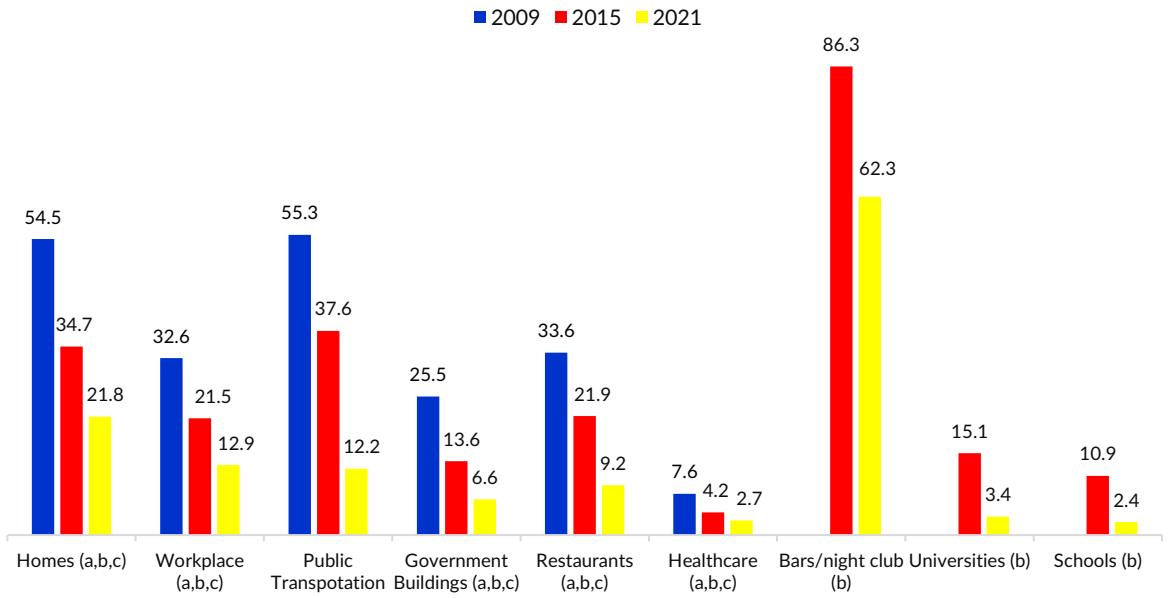


The current use of smokeless tobacco among adults reflected a relative decline of 22.4 percent from 2009 to 2021, with a significant decline of 32.0 percent among daily smokeless tobacco users. The relative decline in the use of smokeless tobacco was two times higher in women (36.4%) than in men (16.7%). (Table 10.2)

11.2 COMPARATIVE CHANGE FOR YEARS 2009, 2015, AND 2021: EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

- Exposure to SHS when visiting public places significantly declined. The largest drop in exposure to SHS occurred in public transportation, significantly decreasing from 55.3 percent in 2009 to 37.6 percent in 2015 and to 12.2 percent in 2021. This represents a significant relative decline of 77.9 percent from 2009 to 2021 (32.0% from 2009 to 2015 and 67.5% from 2015 to 2021).
- In homes, the exposure also significantly declined from 54.4 percent in 2009 to 34.7 percent in 2015 and to 21.8 percent in 2021. This translates to a significant relative decline of 59.9 percent from 2009 to 2021 (36.2% from 2009 to 2015 and 37.2% from 2015 to 2021).
- At workplaces, the exposure significantly declined from 32.6 percent in 2009 to 21.5 percent in 2015 and to 12.9 percent in 2021. This shows a significant relative decline of 60.4 percent from 2009 to 2021 (34.3% from 2009 to 2015 and 39.7% percent from 2015 to 2021).

Figure 11.2: Exposure to secondhand smoke at home and workplace, and when visiting various public places[2] (in percent) - GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021



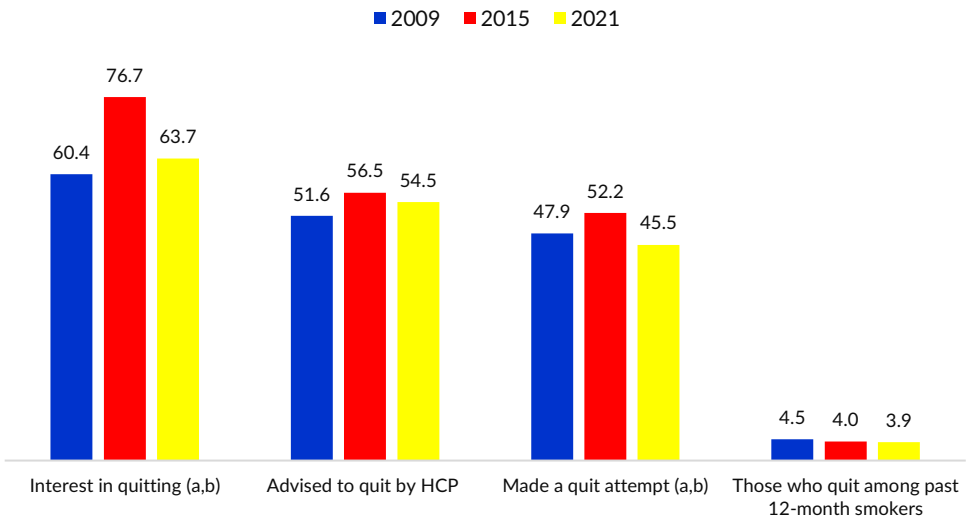
[2] Secondhand smoke indicators calculated as follows: Workplace: among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors; Home: exposure to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly; For all public places: among those who visited in the past 30 days. Bars/night clubs, Universities, and Schools were not included in the 2009 questionnaire. A statistically significant relative change between two years ($p<0.05$) is notated by the following: a = relative change between 2009 and 2015 is significant; b = relative change between 2015 and 2021 is significant; c = relative change between 2009 and 2021 is significant.

Among all adults, there was a significant relative decline from 2009 to 2021 in the exposure to SHS in public places they visited in the past 30 days preceding the survey. The highest relative decline was in public transportation (77.9%), followed by government buildings (73.9%), and restaurants (72.5%). (Table 10.11)

11.3 COMPARATIVE CHANGE FOR YEARS 2009, 2015, AND 2021: SMOKING CESSATION

- The percentage of adults who smoked and were interested in quitting decreased significantly from 76.7 percent in 2015 to 63.7 percent in 2021. This represents a significant relative decline of 16.9 percent.
- The percentage of smokers who made quit attempts in the last 12 months significantly decreased from 52.2 percent in 2015 to 45.5 percent in 2021. This shows a significant relative decline 12.8 percent.
- The proportion of current smokers who were advised to quit by a health care provider in the past 12 months did not significantly change from 2009 to 2021.

Figure 11.3: Interest in quitting[3], advice to quit by a healthcare provider[4,5], quit attempts[4], and quit rate in the past 12 months[6] (in percent) - GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021



[3] Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting. [4] Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. [5] Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. [6] Percentage of past 12-month smokers who quit smoking. A statistically significant relative change between two years ($p<0.05$) is notated by the following: a = relative change between 2009 and 2015 is significant; b = relative change between 2015 and 2021 is significant.

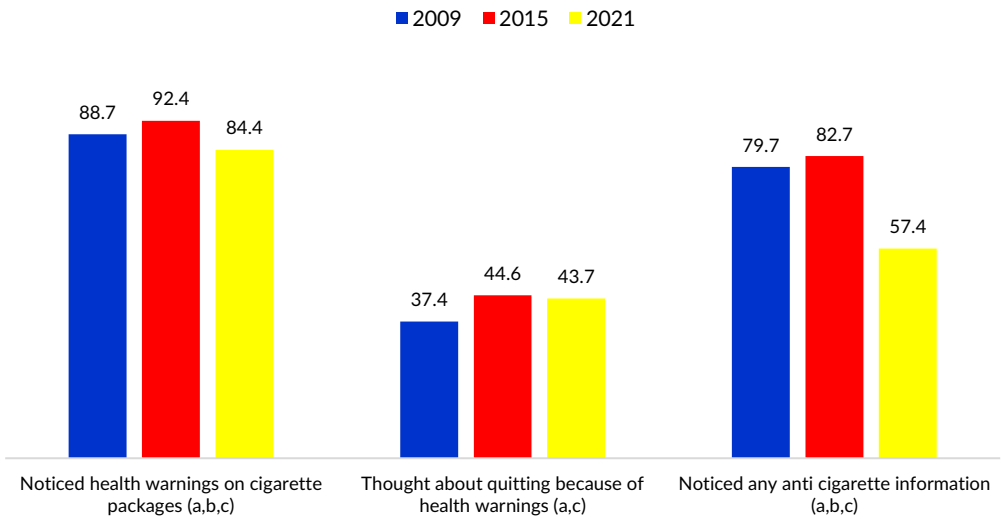
The relative decrease in percentage of smokers interested in or planning to quit smoking from 2015 to 2021 was significant for both sexes but was higher among women (21.7%) than men (16.4%). (Appendix F)

Results show that men who made quit attempts in smoking significantly increased by 10.3 percent from 2009 to 2015 but significantly declined by 12.2 percent from 2015 to 2021. (Table 10.8)

11.4 COMPARATIVE CHANGE FOR YEARS 2009, 2015, AND 2021: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PERCEPTION ABOUT TOBACCO SMOKING

- The belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness significantly increased by 1.6 percent from 2009 to 2021 (94.0% in 2009 to 95.0% in 2015 and to 95.5% in 2021).
- The percentage of current smokers who thought about quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages significantly increased by 16.9 percent from 2009 to 2021 (37.4% in 2009 compared to 43.7% in 2021).
- The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location significantly decreased by 28.0 percent from 2009 to 2021 (79.7% in 2009 to 82.7% in 2015 and to 57.4% in 2021).

Figure 11.4: Noticing and effects of cigarette package health warning labels and noticing anti-cigarette information during the past 30 days (in percent) - GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021



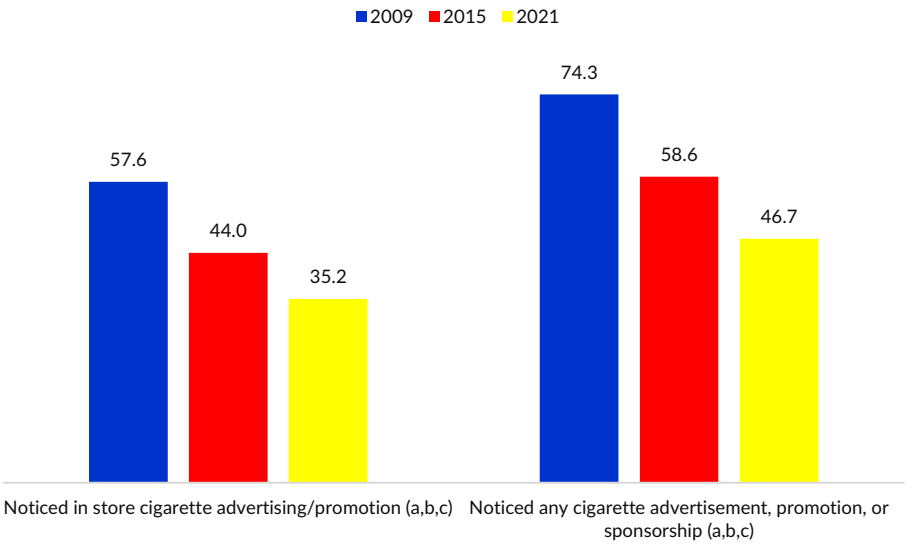
A statistically significant relative change between two years ($p<0.05$) is notated by the following: a = relative change between 2009 and 2015 is significant; b = relative change between 2015 and 2021 is significant; c = relative change between 2009 and 2021 is significant.

The prevalence of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages significantly decreased by 4.9 percent from 2009 to 2021. This relative significant decrease were also observed among men (6.9%) and among current smokers from urban areas by (10.3%). Meanwhile, there was a significant increase within the same period in the percentage of current smokers who thought about quitting because of these warning labels (16.9%). (Table 10.15)

11.5 COMPARATIVE CHANGE FOR YEARS 2009, 2015, AND 2021: ADVERTISING, PROMOTION, AND SPONSORSHIP

- Exposure to any tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship in the past 30 days significantly decreased from 74.3 percent in 2009 to 58.6 percent in 2015 and to 46.7 percent in 2021. This represents a significant relative decline of 37.1 percent from 2009 to 2021 (21.2% from 2009 to 2015 and 20.2% from 2015 to 2021).
- Similarly, those who noticed any in-store cigarette advertising or promotion, significantly decreased from 57.6 percent in 2009 to 44.0 percent in 2015 and to 35.2 percent in 2021.

Figure 11.5: Noticing in-store cigarette advertising/promotions[7] and any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship during the past 30 days (in percent) - GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021



[7] Includes those who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold; cigarettes at sale prices; or free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes. A statistically significant relative change between two years ($p<0.05$) is notated by the following: a = relative change between 2009 and 2015 is significant; b = relative change between 2015 and 2021 is significant; c = relative change between 2009 and 2021 is significant.

Survey results indicate that there was a significant decline from 2009 to 2021 in the percentages of adults who noticed tobacco advertisements in stores (38.8%), or who noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion of tobacco products (37.1%). The relative decrease in the percentage of adults who noticed tobacco advertisements in stores was greater among men (39.3%) than among women (38.3%), and also greater among those in urban areas with (41.5%) than in rural areas (35.9%). The decrease in the percentage of adults noticing tobacco advertisements in stores was greatest among the lowest age group 15 to 24 years (44.0%) and among those with post-secondary educational attainment (48.8%). (Table 10.16)

11.6 COMPARATIVE CHANGE FOR YEARS 2009, 2015, AND 2021: ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO SMOKING

- Among current manufactured cigarette smokers, the average cigarette expenditure per month (inflation-adjusted) significantly increased from PhP 400.00 in 2009 to PhP 816.20 in 2015 and to PhP 1,273.90 in 2021. These correspond to significant relative increases of 104.1 percent from 2009 to 2015, 56.1 percent from 2015 to 2021, and 218.0 percent from 2009 to 2021.
- Likewise, the average cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes significantly increased by 263.8 percent from 2009 to 2021.

Figure 11.6.1: Average cost[8,9] of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes and average cigarette expenditure per month - GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021

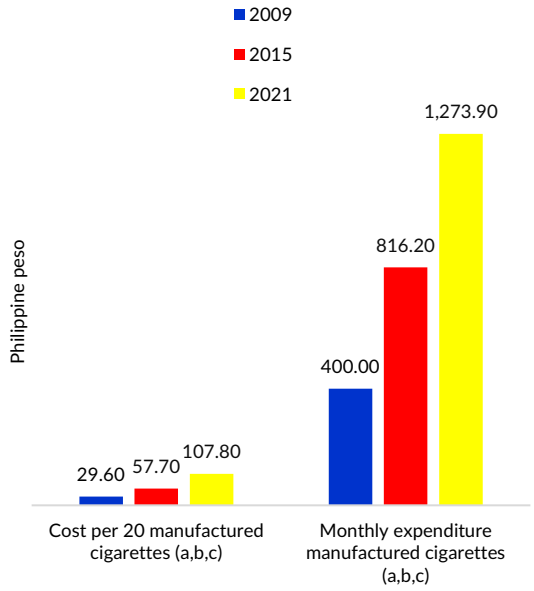
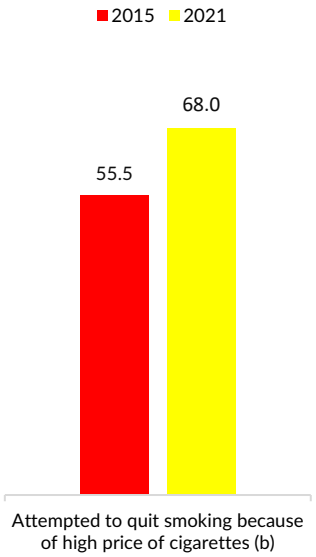


Figure 11.6.2: Percentage of quit attempts because of high price of cigarettes - GATS Philippines, 2015 and 2021



[8] Calculated among current manufactured cigarette smokers. [9] GATS Philippines 2009 and 2015 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2021 using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database. A statistically significant relative change between two years ($p<0.05$) is notated by the following: a = relative change between 2009 and 2015 is significant; b = relative change between 2015 and 2021 is significant; c = relative change between 2009 and 2021 is significant.

The average cost (inflation-adjusted) of 20 manufactured cigarettes significantly increased from PhP 29.60 in 2009 to PhP 57.70 in 2015 and to PhP 107.80 in 2021. This represents a significant relative increase of 263.8 percent from 2009 to 2021. Among all current manufactured cigarette smokers and across sexes and types of residence, the average cigarette expenditures per month also significantly increased from 2009 to 2021. (Table 10.12 and Figure 11.6.1)

Also, the percentage of current tobacco smokers who tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months because of the high price of cigarettes significantly increased from 55.5 percent in 2015 to 68.0 percent in 2021. (Figure 11.6.2)

12. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS [4]

Key results from 2015 to 2021 showed a favorable trend in the country's initiative on tobacco prevention and control. Data from 2009, 2015, and 2021 show a consistent downward trend in tobacco use prevalence, exposure to secondhand smoke, and ban on tobacco advertising and sponsorship. These successes may be attributed to the adoption and implementation of tobacco prevention and control health policies and interventions. The collective efforts, collaboration, and strengthened partnerships of the different government agencies, non-government organizations, local government, stakeholders, contributed to drive these achievements as the country pursues Universal Health Care.

Despite this achievement, there are still challenges and opportunities for the effective implementation of tobacco control initiatives. The COVID-19 pandemic was one of the major unprecedented challenges during this period, placing the entire country on strict measures to contain the spread of the disease and unburden the health system. This global health emergency caused significant, immediate, as well as longer-term social and economic implications and disruptions to essential health services. Alongside this public health concern, tobacco continues to cause around 40 diseases, causing health problems from the effect on its use, therefore increasing the risk of contracting COVID-19. Hence, health policies were developed to strengthen existing mandates on tobacco and create new policies, which will protect the general public from the burden brought by its use and to ensure the continuity of responsive, quality, and effective health care services.

The following recommendations are presented to strengthen future implementation of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) and tobacco control initiatives through the development of policies and programs as outlined in MPOWER measures:

M: Monitor Tobacco Use and Prevention Policies

- Pursuant to Article 20 of the WHO FCTC, the Philippines should endeavor to sustain the conduct of the GTSS, allowing for the continued monitoring of the epidemic behavior across different life stages, special populations, and other interest groups at the national and local levels. The implementation of this single

[4] The findings and conclusion in this executive summary are those of the Department of Health and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

system for epidemiological surveillance of tobacco shall determine continuing or emerging trends on tobacco in order to monitor and assess the effectiveness of policies, initiatives, and measures on tobacco prevention and control.

- Continue the implementation of the component surveys of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System currently being implemented in the country: the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) and the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS). As such, appropriate funding must be ensured for their regular and timely conduct.

- Conduct the survey to generate regional and local level estimates of the core indicators. This shall be essential for more contextualized and targeted interventions.

- Introduce data fields pertinent to the desired outcomes of tobacco prevention and control policies and strategies, such as, but not limited to, percent of smokers who have developed comorbidities causally linked to tobacco use and exposure.

- Anticipating the implementation of the provisions under Republic Act (RA) No. 11346, RA No. 11467, and RA No. 11900, the GTSS should expand its coverage to include epidemiologic data on vaporized nicotine and non-nicotine products, heated tobacco products, and novel tobacco products, similar to the data currently being gathered for conventional tobacco products.

- Introduce core indicators of the GATS in other national surveys as a part of regular political polling on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors in relation to tobacco use.

- Work closely with civil society organizations and tobacco control advocates to monitor tobacco industry interference, in relation to Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.

- Disseminate the results of the GTSS to stakeholders as well as local government units to raise awareness on the effects of tobacco control policies, programs, and interventions in the country.

- Capacitate smoke-free and vape-free task force members and enforcers on tobacco prevention and control strategies and policies.

P: Protect People from Tobacco Smoke

- Amend national legislation to prohibit smoking and vaping within enclosed public spaces as well as any space frequented by the youth.

- Pursuant to Article 8 of the WHO FCTC, which requires the adoption of effective measures to protect people from secondhand smoke (SHS) in (1) indoor workplaces, (2) indoor public places, (3) public transport, and (4) in other public places, the national and local governments should enact and enforce policies to realize these aims. This creates an obligation to provide universal protection by ensuring that all of the above are 100 percent free from SHS.

- Ensure the proper implementation and strict enforcement of provisions under policies that aim to protect the public from exposure to SHS.

- Identify tobacco-control champions among civil society organizations, local and national government, and other stakeholders to forward smoke-free and vape-free policies and initiatives.

- Support current bills that aim to achieve 100 percent smoke-free and vape-free communities, schools, workplaces, and other settings.

- Advocate for the adoption and enforcement of smoke-free and vape-free ordinances in local government units.

- Strengthen reporting mechanisms for settings that are non-compliant to the standards set in the law.

- Provide for an incentive or awards system that shall recognize the efforts of various local government units and stakeholders on their efforts to achieve smoke-free and vape-free environments.

- Intensify campaigns on the harmful effects of secondhand exposure to smoke and emissions from conventional tobacco products, vapor products, heated tobacco products, and novel tobacco products.

O: Offer help to quit tobacco use:

- At the National Level:

- Strengthen and institutionalize a comprehensive national treatment program for tobacco and vape dependence through the following:

    - Expand coverage tobacco cessation treatment (tobacco products, heated tobacco products, novel tobacco products and vapor products) and treatment options (Counselling, Pharmacological treatment).

    - Expand access to standardized capacity building programs for the localized implementation of Tobacco Cessation Services at all levels of care. Adopt

alternative teaching/learning approaches (virtual, synchronous, asynchronous).

  - Training for primary health care providers in the conduct of brief intervention for tobacco and vape users.

- Establishment of Tobacco Cessation Clinics in all primary healthcare facilities, local government and DOH-managed hospitals.

- Intensify public information campaign on tobacco cessation services available to the public at the national and local levels.

- Develop financing for tobacco cessation treatment and counselling by doctors and other health workers across all levels of care through healthcare packages with assistance from the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC).

- At the Local Jurisdictions:

- Sustained financial and human resource support for the establishment of Community-Based Tobacco Cessation Clinics/Program with their jurisdictions, primarily integrated with the primary health care facilities.

- Conduct of training and capacity building for local tobacco cessation personnel and health workers.

W: Warn About the Dangers of Tobacco

- Strictly implement and monitor provisions in current laws imposing graphic health warnings on tobacco products, vapor products, heated tobacco products, and novel tobacco products.

- Amend current laws on graphic health warnings to provide for the application of graphic health warnings on all paraphernalia intended to be used in conjunction with tobacco products, vapor products, heated tobacco products, and novel tobacco products, such as, but not limited to devices, accessories, among others.

- Advocate to increase the total area covered by graphic health warnings to 80 percent of the principal display surfaces and to eventually advocate to implement plain packaging for tobacco products, vapor products, heated tobacco products, and novel tobacco products.

- Intensify campaigns for tobacco prevention and control, including showing the harms of tobacco use and exposure, warning about tobacco industry

interference, advocating for the adoption of smoke-free and vape-free environments, among others.

- Mobilize civil society organizations, regional and local governments, tobacco-control champions and advocates, and other stakeholders for the widespread dissemination of tobacco and vape prevention and control information and campaigns.

- Increase visibility of campaigns on harms of tobacco and vape use through utilization of various communication strategies and techniques across different media and their application across different settings.

- Conduct research on the effectiveness of graphic health warnings in relation to smoking and vaping cessation initiatives.

- Organize tobacco prevention and control events such as symposia on tobacco industry interference and harmful effects of tobacco and vapes specially among the youth. Other activities include media interviews and media forum, smoke free concert and smoke free virtual run.

E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship

- Propose for the adoption of a national policy imposing a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorships and to expand the application of the policy to vapor products, heated tobacco products, and novel tobacco products.

- Develop improved mechanisms for reporting of violations on tobacco product, vapor product, heated tobacco product, and novel tobacco product advertising, promotion, and sponsorships, provided in Republic Act Nos. 9211 and 11900.

- Strengthen enforcement of already established laws on controlling tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship.

- Protect the gains of the government in terms of tobacco prevention and control by staying vigilant towards the different tactics of the tobacco and vape industry.

R: Raise Taxes on Tobacco

- Continue the imposition of progressive tax measures on tobacco products, vapor products, and heated tobacco products, by using an inflation rate-based tax index.

- Support measures that will impose excise taxes on novel tobacco products as well as the delivery devices of vaporized nicotine and non-nicotine products.
- Gain support from tobacco prevention and control champions to advocate for the adoption of progressive excise tax measures in the legislature.

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APPENDIX A: COUNTRY REPORT

Table 3.1: Number and percent of households and persons interviewed and response rates, by residence (unweighted) – GATS Philippines, 2021.

	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Selected Household						
Completed (HC)	12,822	90.1	5,886	87.3	18,708	89.2
Completed – No one eligible (HCNE)	60	0.4	69	1.0	129	0.6
Incomplete (HINC)	14	0.1	2	0.0	16	0.1
No screening respondent (HNS)	11	0.1	6	0.1	17	0.1
Nobody home (HNH)	65	0.5	34	0.5	99	0.5
Refused (HR)	79	0.6	2	0.0	81	0.4
Unoccupied (HUO)	975	6.9	645	9.6	1,620	7.7
Address not a dwelling (HAND)	127	0.9	43	0.6	170	0.8
Other[1] (HO)	77	0.5	54	0.8	131	0.6
Total Households Selected	14,230	100.0	6,741	100.0	20,971	100.0
Household Response Rate (HRR) (%)[2]		98.1%		98.4%		98.2%
Selected Person						
Completed (PC)	12,649	98.7	5,817	98.8	18,466	98.7
Incomplete (PINC)	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Not eligible (PNE)	11	0.1	2	0.0	13	0.1
Not at home (PNH)	72	0.6	43	0.7	115	0.6
Refused (PR)	6	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.0
Incapacitated (PI)	75	0.6	21	0.4	96	0.5
Other[1] (PO)	8	0.1	1	0.0	9	0.0
Total Number of Sampled Persons	12,822	100.0	5,886	100.0	18,708	100.0
Person-level Response Rate (PRR) (%)[3]		98.7%		98.9%		98.8%
Total Response Rate (TRR) (%)[4]		96.9%		97.2%		97.0%

[1] Other includes any other result not listed.

[2] The Household Response Rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{HC * 100}{HC + HINC + HNS + HNH + HR + HO}$$

[3] The Person-level Response Rate (PRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{PC * 100}{PC + PINC + PNH + PR + PI + PO}$$

[4] The Total Response Rate (TRR) is calculated as:

(HRR x PRR) / 100

Notes:

— An incomplete household interview (i.e., roster could not be finished) was considered a nonrespondent to the GATS. Thus, 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 E01 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 thus, were not included in the numerator of the person-level response rate.

Table 3.2: Distribution of adults 15 years old and over by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Weighted			Unweighted Number of Adults
	Percentage (95% CI[1])		Number of Adults (in thousands)	
Overall	100.0		77,599.2	18,466
Sex				
Male	50.1	(48.6, 51.5)	38,855.8	9,172
Female	49.9	(48.5, 51.4)	38,743.5	9,294
Age (years)				
15-24	26.0	(24.4, 27.6)	20,164.1	3,759
25-44	41.2	(39.3, 43.0)	31,953.6	7,687
45-64	24.5	(23.1, 25.9)	18,998.6	5,040
65+	8.4	(7.4, 9.4)	6,482.9	1,980
Education Level[2]				
No formal	0.9	(0.6, 1.1)	660.5	183
Elementary	19.2	(17.8, 20.7)	14,898.2	3,558
Secondary	45.6	(43.4, 47.8)	35,363.3	7,668
Post-Secondary	3.4	(2.8, 4.1)	2,620.9	644
College or above	31.0	(28.6, 33.4)	24,021.4	6,402
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile				
Urban	52.5	(47.6, 57.4)	40,734.5	12,649
Lowest	7.9	(6.5, 9.7)	6,167.8	2,342
Second	8.3	(6.9, 9.9)	6,413.8	2,124
Middle	10.8	(9.2, 12.5)	8,345.7	2,504
High	11.2	(9.9, 12.6)	8,660.2	2,751
Highest	14.4	(11.8, 17.3)	11,147.0	2,928
Rural	47.5	(42.6, 52.4)	36,864.7	5,817
Lowest	13.0	(11.3, 14.9)	10,057.2	1,962
Second	9.2	(7.9, 10.6)	7,135.9	1,122
Middle	9.5	(8.3, 10.9)	7,383.3	1,026
High	8.7	(7.4, 10.2)	6,764.4	946
Highest	7.1	(5.8, 8.7)	5,523.9	761

Note: The following observations were missing: 11 for education.

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[2] No formal includes "No grade completed" and "Preschool"; Elementary includes "Elementary undergraduate" and "Elementary graduate"; Secondary includes "Junior high/high school undergraduate", "High school graduate (old curriculum)", "Senior high school undergraduate", and "Senior high school graduate"; Post-Secondary includes "Post-secondary (non-tertiary) undergraduate", "Post-secondary (non-tertiary) graduate", "Short-cycle tertiary undergraduate", and "Short-cycle tertiary graduate"; College or above includes "College undergraduate", "College graduate", "Master level education undergraduate", "Master level education graduate", "Doctorate level education undergraduate", and "Doctorate level education graduate".

Table 4.1: Percentage and number of adults 15 years old and over, by detailed tobacco smoking status, sex, and residence – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Smoking Status	Overall			Male			Female			Urban			Rural		
	Percentage (95% CI)		*Number in thousands*	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Number in thousands*	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Number in thousands*	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Number in thousands*	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Number in thousands*
Current tobacco smoker	**18.5**	**(17.1, 20.0)**	**14,384.1**	**33.3**	**(30.7, 36.1)**	**12,950.8**	**3.7**	**(3.0, 4.5)**	**1,433.3**	**17.6**	**(15.5, 20.0)**	**7,187.9**	**19.5**	**(17.7, 21.4)**	**7,196.2**
Daily smoker	14.5	(13.3, 15.8)	11,238.6	26.3	(24.0, 28.7)	10,222.1	2.6	(2.1, 3.3)	1,016.5	13.7	(12.0, 15.6)	5,569.3	15.4	(13.7, 17.3)	5,669.4
Occasional smoker	4.1	(3.4, 4.9)	3,145.5	7.0	(5.7, 8.6)	2,728.7	1.1	(0.7, 1.6)	416.8	4.0	(3.0, 5.3)	1,618.6	4.1	(3.3, 5.3)	1,526.9
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	1.9	(1.5, 2.4)	1,504.0	3.4	(2.7, 4.3)	1,339.7	0.4	(0.3, 0.7)	164.3	1.9	(1.4, 2.5)	756.9	2.0	(1.4, 2.8)	747.1
Occasional smoker, never daily	2.1	(1.6, 2.8)	1,641.5	3.6	(2.6, 4.9)	1,389.0	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	252.5	2.1	(1.3, 3.5)	861.7	2.1	(1.6, 2.9)	779.8
Non-smoker	**81.5**	**(80.0, 82.9)**	**63,215.1**	**66.7**	**(63.9, 69.3)**	**25,904.9**	**96.3**	**(95.5, 97.0)**	**37,310.2**	**82.4**	**(80.0, 84.5)**	**33,546.7**	**80.5**	**(78.6, 82.3)**	**29,668.4**
Former daily smoker	4.7	(4.0, 5.5)	3,664.1	7.9	(6.8, 9.1)	3,051.6	1.6	(1.1, 2.3)	612.5	3.7	(2.8, 4.8)	1,493.3	5.9	(4.9, 7.1)	2,170.8
Never daily smoker	76.7	(75.1, 78.3)	59,551.0	58.8	(55.8, 61.7)	22,853.3	94.7	(93.7, 95.6)	36,697.6	78.7	(76.2, 81.0)	32,053.4	74.6	(72.2, 76.8)	27,497.6
Former occasional smoker	3.7	(3.2, 4.3)	2,872.1	4.9	(4.0, 6.0)	1,906.1	2.5	(1.9, 3.3)	966.0	3.2	(2.5, 4.1)	1,317.8	4.2	(3.5, 5.1)	1,554.3
Never smoker	73.0	(71.3, 74.7)	56,678.9	53.9	(51.2, 56.6)	20,947.2	92.2	(90.8, 93.5)	35,731.7	75.5	(73.1, 77.7)	30,735.6	70.4	(67.9, 72.8)	25,943.3

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

Table 4.2: Percentage and number of adults 15 years old and over, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status, sex, and residence – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Smokeless Tobacco Use Status	Overall			Male			Female			Urban			Rural		
	Percentage (95% CI)		*Number in thousands*	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Number in thousands*	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Number in thousands*	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Number in thousands*	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Number in thousands*
Current smokeless tobacco user	**1.5**	**(1.2, 1.9)**	**1,178.8**	**2.3**	**(1.8, 3.0)**	**891.5**	**0.7**	**(0.5, 1.1)**	**287.4**	**1.0**	**(0.6, 1.7)**	**416.0**	**2.1**	**(1.6, 2.7)**	**762.8**
Daily user	0.9	(0.7, 1.3)	719.5	1.5	(1.1, 2.1)	582.6	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	137.0	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)	210.8	1.4	(1.0, 1.9)	508.7
Occasional user	0.6	(0.4, 0.8)	459.3	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	308.9	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	150.4	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	205.2	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	254.1
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	238.1	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	177.5	0.2	(0.1, 0.2)	60.6	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	86.0	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	152.1
Occasional user, never daily	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	221.2	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	131.4	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	89.8	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	119.2	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	102.0
Non-user of smokeless tobacco	**98.5**	**(98.1, 98.8)**	**76,186.1**	**97.7**	**(97.0, 98.2)**	**37,879.2**	**99.3**	**(98.9, 99.5)**	**38,306.9**	**99.0**	**(98.3, 99.4)**	**40,175.1**	**97.9**	**(97.3, 98.4)**	**36,010.9**
Former daily user	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	151.6	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	117.8	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	33.8	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	78.1	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	73.5
Never daily user	98.3	(97.8, 98.6)	76,034.4	97.4	(96.7, 98.0)	37,761.4	99.2	(98.8, 99.4)	38,273.1	98.8	(98.1, 99.2)	40,097.0	97.7	(97.1, 98.2)	35,937.4
Former occasional user	0.7	(0.3, 1.6)	574.8	1.3	(0.5, 3.0)	487.7	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	87.1	0.9	(0.3, 2.9)	373.2	0.5	(0.4, 0.8)	201.7
Never user	97.5	(96.8, 98.1)	75,459.6	96.1	(94.7, 97.2)	37,273.7	98.9	(98.5, 99.3)	38,186.0	97.9	(96.4, 98.8)	39,723.9	97.2	(96.4, 97.8)	35,735.8

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

Table 4.3: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product		Any cigarette[1]		Type of Cigarette						Pipes		Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos		Waterpipe		Other smoked tobacco[2]	
					Manufactured		Hand-rolled		Kretek									
	Percentage (95% CI)																	
Overall	**18.5**	**(17.1, 20.0)**	**18.3**	**(16.8, 19.8)**	**17.4**	**(16.0, 18.8)**	**2.4**	**(1.9, 3.0)**	**0.2**	**(0.1, 0.3)**	**0.1**	**(0.0, 0.1)**	**0.2**	**(0.1, 0.3)**	**0.1**	**(0.1, 0.2)**	**0.2**	**(0.1, 0.4)**
Age (years)																		
15-24	9.8	(7.6, 12.4)	9.6	(7.5, 12.2)	9.5	(7.4, 12.2)	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
25-44	22.8	(20.6, 25.2)	22.6	(20.4, 24.9)	21.9	(19.7, 24.2)	2.2	(1.6, 2.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)
45-64	21.5	(19.2, 23.9)	21.2	(19.0, 23.7)	19.7	(17.6, 22.0)	3.8	(2.6, 5.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)
65+	16.2	(13.1, 20.0)	15.4	(12.3, 19.2)	12.8	(9.9, 16.4)	4.2	(2.8, 6.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.8	(0.3, 2.0)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)
Education Level																		
No formal	33.2	(21.1, 47.9)	32.9	(20.9, 47.7)	29.2	(17.5, 44.5)	13.4	(6.9, 24.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.0, 1.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Elementary	27.7	(24.7, 30.9)	26.9	(24.0, 30.1)	23.8	(21.1, 26.7)	5.9	(4.7, 7.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)
Secondary	18.7	(16.8, 20.7)	18.5	(16.6, 20.5)	18.0	(16.2, 20.0)	2.0	(1.4, 2.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
Post-Secondary	18.9	(13.1, 26.5)	18.8	(13.0, 26.4)	18.6	(12.8, 26.2)	0.4	(0.1, 1.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
College or above	12.2	(9.7, 15.3)	12.1	(9.6, 15.2)	12.0	(9.5, 15.1)	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																		
Urban	17.6	(15.5, 20.0)	17.4	(15.2, 19.8)	16.9	(14.7, 19.3)	1.7	(1.2, 2.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.3	(0.2, 0.7)
Lowest	28.0	(22.9, 33.8)	27.4	(22.4, 33.1)	25.5	(20.1, 31.7)	4.5	(2.6, 7.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.4	(0.1, 1.1)	0.4	(0.1, 1.1)	0.8	(0.2, 2.8)
Second	21.9	(17.8, 26.6)	21.7	(17.6, 26.4)	21.2	(17.1, 25.9)	3.6	(2.0, 6.3)	0.7	(0.2, 2.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A
Middle	20.0	(15.1, 26.0)	19.9	(15.0, 25.9)	19.7	(14.8, 25.8)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	0.4	(0.1, 1.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.4	(0.1, 2.4)
High	16.0	(13.0, 19.5)	15.8	(12.8, 19.3)	15.5	(12.5, 19.0)	1.2	(0.6, 2.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.5	(0.1, 1.6)
Highest	9.0	(6.6, 12.0)	8.8	(6.4, 11.8)	8.6	(6.3, 11.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
Rural	19.5	(17.7, 21.4)	19.2	(17.4, 21.2)	17.9	(16.2, 19.7)	3.2	(2.4, 4.3)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A
Lowest	24.9	(21.6, 28.4)	24.6	(21.4, 28.1)	21.6	(18.7, 24.9)	5.8	(4.4, 7.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.6	(0.2, 1.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.0	N/A
Second	23.4	(19.9, 27.4)	22.7	(19.2, 26.7)	20.7	(17.4, 24.5)	4.4	(2.3, 8.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Middle	17.4	(13.8, 21.7)	17.4	(13.8, 21.7)	16.8	(13.3, 21.0)	2.3	(1.2, 4.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.9)	0.0	N/A
High	15.9	(12.3, 20.4)	15.6	(12.0, 20.0)	15.5	(11.9, 19.9)	1.2	(0.5, 2.7)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.0	N/A
Highest	11.9	(8.5, 16.5)	11.9	(8.5, 16.5)	11.9	(8.5, 16.5)	0.5	(0.1, 2.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A

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

[1] Includes manufactured, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

(to be cont'd…)

Table 4.3 (cont.): Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product		Any cigarette[1]		Type of Cigarette						Pipes		Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos		Waterpipe		Other smoked tobacco[2]	
					Manufactured		Hand-rolled		Kretek									
	Percentage (95% CI)																	
Male	**33.3**	**(30.7, 36.1)**	**32.9**	**(30.3, 35.7)**	**31.5**	**(28.9, 34.2)**	**4.2**	**(3.3, 5.3)**	**0.4**	**(0.2, 0.7)**	**0.1**	**(0.0, 0.3)**	**0.3**	**(0.2, 0.5)**	**0.2**	**(0.1, 0.4)**	**0.3**	**(0.1, 0.6)**
Age (years)																		
15-24	18.2	(14.2, 23.0)	17.9	(13.9, 22.6)	17.8	(13.9, 22.6)	1.8	(1.0, 3.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
25-44	41.7	(37.8, 45.7)	41.2	(37.3, 45.2)	40.0	(36.1, 44.0)	3.8	(2.9, 5.1)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)
45-64	37.5	(33.2, 42.1)	37.3	(33.0, 41.9)	34.6	(30.5, 38.9)	6.8	(4.5, 10.1)	0.7	(0.2, 1.8)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	0.4	(0.1, 0.9)	0.2	(0.0, 0.9)	0.5	(0.1, 1.5)
65+	26.3	(20.5, 33.1)	25.2	(19.5, 31.9)	22.1	(16.7, 28.7)	6.5	(4.0, 10.5)	0.2	(0.0, 1.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	1.1	(0.3, 4.0)	0.7	(0.2, 2.3)	0.6	(0.1, 3.0)
Education Level																		
No formal	56.4	(37.9, 73.3)	56.4	(37.9, 73.3)	54.5	(35.9, 71.8)	20.1	(9.6, 37.4)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Elementary	45.4	(40.6, 50.2)	44.3	(39.6, 49.2)	39.9	(35.5, 44.5)	9.2	(7.1, 11.9)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.9	(0.4, 1.9)	0.4	(0.2, 1.0)	0.6	(0.2, 2.2)
Secondary	33.2	(29.9, 36.6)	32.9	(29.6, 36.3)	32.0	(28.7, 35.4)	3.8	(2.6, 5.5)	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)
Post-Secondary	34.5	(25.0, 45.3)	34.4	(24.9, 45.3)	33.9	(24.4, 44.8)	0.7	(0.2, 3.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
College or above	23.9	(18.9, 29.9)	23.7	(18.7, 29.7)	23.6	(18.5, 29.6)	1.2	(0.7, 2.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.1, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																		
Urban	31.4	(27.2, 36.0)	31.1	(26.9, 35.7)	30.3	(26.1, 34.9)	3.0	(2.1, 4.2)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)
Lowest	46.5	(39.2, 53.9)	46.1	(38.8, 53.5)	43.4	(35.6, 51.6)	6.1	(3.2, 11.2)	0.4	(0.1, 1.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.6	(0.2, 1.9)	0.7	(0.3, 2.2)	0.8	(0.1, 4.7)
Second	41.2	(33.7, 49.1)	40.7	(33.2, 48.7)	39.8	(32.2, 47.8)	7.1	(4.1, 12.2)	1.4	(0.4, 5.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A
Middle	36.6	(28.0, 46.2)	36.4	(27.8, 46.0)	36.2	(27.6, 45.8)	1.2	(0.6, 2.4)	0.8	(0.2, 3.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.7	(0.1, 4.9)
High	27.8	(22.4, 33.8)	27.6	(22.3, 33.6)	27.1	(21.8, 33.1)	2.4	(1.2, 4.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.9	(0.3, 3.3)
Highest	15.2	(10.6, 21.1)	14.8	(10.4, 20.7)	14.5	(10.1, 20.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)
Rural	35.4	(32.2, 38.7)	34.9	(31.7, 38.2)	32.8	(29.7, 36.0)	5.5	(4.0, 7.6)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.0	N/A
Lowest	41.9	(36.8, 47.3)	41.5	(36.3, 46.8)	37.4	(32.5, 42.5)	8.9	(6.5, 12.0)	0.2	(0.1, 1.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	1.0	(0.4, 2.3)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	0.0	N/A
Second	42.6	(36.3, 49.3)	41.4	(35.1, 47.9)	37.9	(32.1, 44.1)	8.2	(4.1, 15.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Middle	31.6	(25.4, 38.5)	31.6	(25.4, 38.5)	30.5	(24.4, 37.3)	4.3	(2.3, 8.1)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.7)	0.0	N/A
High	29.4	(22.9, 36.9)	28.7	(22.3, 36.1)	28.7	(22.3, 36.1)	2.1	(0.9, 5.1)	0.6	(0.2, 1.9)	0.2	(0.0, 1.4)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)	0.0	N/A
Highest	25.0	(17.0, 35.1)	24.9	(16.9, 35.0)	24.9	(16.9, 35.0)	1.1	(0.3, 4.9)	0.3	(0.0, 1.9)	0.3	(0.0, 1.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A

[1] Includes manufactured, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

(to be cont'd)

Table 4.3 (cont.): Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product		Any cigarette[1]		Type of Cigarette						Pipes		Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos		Waterpipe		Other smoked tobacco[2]	
					Manufactured		Hand-rolled		Kretek									
	Percentage (95% CI)																	
Female	**3.7**	**(3.0, 4.5)**	**3.6**	**(2.9, 4.4)**	**3.2**	**(2.5, 4.0)**	**0.6**	**(0.4, 0.9)**	**0.0**	**(0.0, 0.0)**	**0.0**	**(0.0, 0.1)**	**0.1**	**(0.0, 0.2)**	**0.0**	**(0.0, 0.1)**	**0.1**	**(0.0, 0.3)**
Age (years)																		
15-24	0.9	(0.4, 2.0)	0.9	(0.4, 2.0)	0.9	(0.4, 2.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
25-44	3.2	(2.2, 4.5)	3.1	(2.2, 4.5)	3.0	(2.1, 4.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
45-64	5.5	(4.1, 7.5)	5.3	(3.8, 7.2)	4.9	(3.5, 6.8)	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.2	(0.0, 1.4)
65+	8.6	(6.0, 12.1)	8.0	(5.6, 11.5)	5.7	(3.6, 8.8)	2.5	(1.5, 4.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.5	(0.1, 1.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Education Level																		
No formal	7.3	(2.7, 17.9)	6.7	(2.4, 17.5)	1.0	(0.3, 3.2)	6.0	(1.9, 17.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.6	(0.1, 4.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Elementary	6.8	(5.1, 9.0)	6.4	(4.8, 8.5)	4.8	(3.3, 6.8)	2.1	(1.3, 3.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.0, 2.0)
Secondary	3.8	(2.8, 5.1)	3.7	(2.7, 5.0)	3.6	(2.7, 4.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
Post-Secondary	0.9	(0.4, 2.1)	0.9	(0.4, 2.0)	0.9	(0.4, 2.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
College or above	2.1	(1.3, 3.5)	2.1	(1.3, 3.4)	2.1	(1.2, 3.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																		
Urban	4.3	(3.3, 5.5)	4.0	(3.1, 5.3)	3.8	(2.9, 5.0)	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)
Lowest	7.1	(4.5, 11.1)	6.3	(4.0, 9.8)	5.1	(3.0, 8.5)	2.6	(1.2, 5.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	0.7	(0.1, 4.6)
Second	3.4	(1.5, 7.2)	3.4	(1.5, 7.2)	3.2	(1.4, 7.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Middle	3.7	(2.2, 6.2)	3.6	(2.1, 6.1)	3.5	(2.0, 6.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	0.0	N/A
High	4.8	(2.9, 7.7)	4.5	(2.7, 7.5)	4.4	(2.6, 7.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A
Highest	3.4	(1.8, 6.2)	3.3	(1.7, 6.1)	3.3	(1.7, 6.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)
Rural	3.1	(2.2, 4.2)	3.0	(2.2, 4.1)	2.5	(1.7, 3.6)	0.7	(0.5, 1.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	N/A
Lowest	5.7	(3.7, 8.8)	5.6	(3.6, 8.7)	3.9	(2.1, 7.2)	2.3	(1.4, 3.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	N/A
Second	3.1	(1.7, 5.7)	3.0	(1.6, 5.6)	2.6	(1.3, 5.2)	0.4	(0.1, 1.7)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Middle	3.0	(1.3, 6.7)	2.9	(1.2, 6.7)	2.8	(1.2, 6.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
High	0.9	(0.4, 2.1)	0.9	(0.4, 2.1)	0.8	(0.4, 2.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Highest	1.3	(0.4, 4.5)	1.3	(0.4, 4.5)	1.3	(0.4, 4.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A

[1] Includes manufactured, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.4: Number of adults 15 years old and over who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Pipes	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek				
				Number in thousands					
Overall	**14,384.1**	**14,172.5**	**13,474.2**	**1,862.8**	**147.4**	**44.1**	**134.9**	**87.2**	**132.0**
Age (years)									
15-24	1,968.2	1,930.8	1,923.8	185.7	5.4	0.7	2.7	18.0	1.1
25-44	7,286.1	7,205.9	6,982.8	688.9	74.3	9.3	39.2	21.8	51.3
45-64	4,076.4	4,034.5	3,739.1	713.4	61.7	32.8	42.9	27.2	62.5
65+	1,053.4	1,001.3	828.5	274.9	5.9	1.3	50.1	20.2	17.1
Education Level									
No formal	219.0	217.3	192.6	88.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Elementary	4,126.9	4,012.8	3,546.1	886.2	30.7	23.3	87.1	32.5	68.4
Secondary	6,610.6	6,540.4	6,363.8	722.7	87.7	13.1	34.4	50.1	50.4
Post-Secondary	495.5	493.8	486.5	9.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
College or above	2,928.9	2,905.0	2,882.1	155.2	28.3	7.7	11.6	4.6	13.2
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile									
Urban	7,187.9	7,083.3	6,873.9	690.7	97.2	7.8	57.0	47.2	132.0
Lowest	1,729.1	1,691.3	1,569.8	275.0	12.7	0.4	22.5	24.3	47.3
Second	1,405.3	1,391.4	1,356.5	232.0	44.0	0.7	4.0	2.0	0.0
Middle	1,669.2	1,659.4	1,647.1	56.2	35.4	2.2	8.5	11.5	30.5
High	1,383.3	1,364.9	1,338.9	104.1	3.4	4.5	18.8	3.1	39.7
Highest	1,001.0	976.2	961.5	23.3	1.6	0.0	3.2	6.3	14.6
Rural	7,196.2	7,089.3	6,600.4	1,172.2	50.2	36.3	77.8	40.0	0.0
Lowest	2,501.9	2,472.1	2,173.9	582.8	12.8	14.5	56.6	18.0	0.0
Second	1,672.2	1,622.5	1,480.0	315.8	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0
Middle	1,285.7	1,284.7	1,240.2	166.4	8.8	8.1	8.3	15.6	0.0
High	1,076.9	1,052.1	1,049.1	79.1	21.8	6.8	7.6	6.4	0.0
Highest	659.6	657.9	657.2	28.1	6.8	6.8	1.2	0.0	0.0

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

[1] Includes manufactured, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

(to be cont'd)

Table 4.4 (cont.): Number of adults 15 years old and over who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Pipes	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek				
			Number in thousands						
Male	**12,950.8**	**12,792.0**	**12,240.8**	**1,635.0**	**146.4**	**40.1**	**106.9**	**75.5**	**110.0**
Age (years)									
15-24	1,876.5	1,842.2	1,838.8	182.3	4.8	0.7	2.7	18.0	1.1
25-44	6,789.1	6,712.4	6,509.8	625.7	74.0	9.1	38.6	17.4	48.7
45-64	3,548.4	3,532.6	3,273.3	645.3	61.7	29.1	33.7	19.8	43.0
65+	736.8	704.8	619.0	181.7	5.9	1.3	31.9	20.2	17.1
Education Level									
No formal	196.3	196.3	189.5	69.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary	3,661.8	3,576.9	3,221.5	744.4	30.6	19.6	72.6	32.5	49.0
Secondary	5,953.3	5,901.0	5,734.8	683.1	87.0	13.0	23.0	42.8	48.0
Post-Secondary	484.2	483.1	475.7	9.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
College or above	2,652.0	2,631.5	2,616.2	127.6	28.0	7.6	11.3	0.2	13.0
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile									
Urban	6,309.9	6,249.1	6,087.0	594.4	96.2	3.9	38.1	35.5	110.0
Lowest	1,523.8	1,510.0	1,422.9	199.6	12.6	0.3	18.6	24.3	27.8
Second	1,295.6	1,281.8	1,251.2	224.8	44.0	0.7	4.0	2.0	0.0
Middle	1,514.9	1,507.5	1,499.2	48.2	34.8	2.2	8.5	4.2	30.5
High	1,171.0	1,164.2	1,141.9	100.0	3.3	0.7	3.7	1.3	39.7
Highest	804.6	785.7	771.7	21.8	1.5	0.0	3.2	3.7	12.0
Rural	6,641.0	6,542.9	6,153.8	1,040.6	50.2	36.3	68.8	39.9	0.0
Lowest	2,231.9	2,206.4	1,988.1	473.3	12.8	14.5	52.3	17.9	0.0
Second	1,564.6	1,518.7	1,390.4	301.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Middle	1,177.8	1,177.8	1,136.0	161.5	8.8	8.1	7.3	15.6	0.0
High	1,047.0	1,022.2	1,022.2	76.1	21.8	6.8	7.6	6.4	0.0
Highest	619.6	617.9	617.2	28.1	6.8	6.8	1.2	0.0	0.0
Female	**1,433.3**	**1,380.5**	**1,233.4**	**227.8**	**1.0**	**4.0**	**28.0**	**11.8**	**22.1**
Age (years)									
15-24	91.8	88.5	85.0	3.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-44	497.0	493.5	473.1	63.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	4.4	2.6
45-64	528.0	501.9	465.8	68.2	0.0	3.7	9.1	7.3	19.5
65+	316.6	296.5	209.5	93.2	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0
Education Level									
No formal	22.7	21.0	3.1	18.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Elementary	465.1	435.9	324.6	141.8	0.1	3.7	14.5	0.0	19.5
Secondary	657.3	639.4	629.0	39.6	0.6	0.1	11.3	7.3	2.4
Post-Secondary	11.3	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
College or above	276.9	273.5	265.9	27.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	4.4	0.2
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile									
Urban	878.0	834.1	786.9	96.2	1.0	4.0	18.9	11.7	22.1
Lowest	205.2	181.2	146.9	75.4	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.0	19.5
Second	109.7	109.7	105.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle	154.3	151.9	147.8	8.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0
High	212.4	200.8	197.0	4.1	0.1	3.9	15.1	1.8	0.0
Highest	196.4	190.6	189.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6
Rural	555.3	546.4	446.5	131.6	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.1	0.0
Lowest	269.9	265.7	185.9	109.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.0
Second	107.6	103.8	89.6	14.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0
Middle	108.0	106.9	104.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
High	29.9	29.9	26.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highest	40.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1] Includes manufactured, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of adults 15 years old and over, by tobacco smoking frequency, sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Tobacco Smoking Frequency						Total
	Daily		Occasional[1]		Non-smoker		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	**14.5**	**(13.3, 15.8)**	**4.1**	**(3.4, 4.9)**	**81.5**	**(80.0, 82.9)**	**100**
Age (years)							
15-24	6.2	(4.8, 8.0)	3.5	(2.0, 6.2)	90.2	(87.6, 92.4)	100
25-44	18.1	(16.1, 20.4)	4.7	(3.6, 6.0)	77.2	(74.8, 79.4)	100
45-64	17.8	(15.7, 20.1)	3.6	(2.8, 4.8)	78.5	(76.1, 80.8)	100
65+	12.4	(9.8, 15.5)	3.9	(2.2, 6.6)	83.8	(80.0, 86.9)	100
Education Level							
No formal	28.1	(17.5, 41.8)	5.1	(2.0, 12.1)	66.8	(52.1, 78.9)	100
Elementary	22.5	(19.6, 25.8)	5.2	(4.0, 6.7)	72.3	(69.1, 75.3)	100
Secondary	14.3	(12.7, 16.2)	4.4	(3.5, 5.4)	81.3	(79.3, 83.2)	100
Post-Secondary	18.0	(12.2, 25.6)	0.9	(0.5, 1.8)	81.1	(73.5, 86.9)	100
College or above	9.0	(7.2, 11.1)	3.2	(2.0, 5.1)	87.8	(84.7, 90.3)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile							
Urban	13.7	(12.0, 15.6)	4.0	(3.0, 5.3)	82.4	(80.0, 84.5)	100
Lowest	22.7	(17.6, 28.8)	5.4	(3.3, 8.5)	72.0	(66.2, 77.1)	100
Second	18.1	(14.0, 23.2)	3.8	(2.1, 6.6)	78.1	(73.4, 82.2)	100
Middle	14.0	(10.7, 18.1)	6.0	(3.3, 10.7)	80.0	(74.0, 84.9)	100
High	13.3	(10.7, 16.5)	2.6	(1.7, 4.1)	84.0	(80.5, 87.0)	100
Highest	6.1	(4.4, 8.5)	2.8	(1.6, 4.9)	91.0	(88.0, 93.4)	100
Rural	15.4	(13.7, 17.3)	4.1	(3.3, 5.3)	80.5	(78.6, 82.3)	100
Lowest	18.7	(15.6, 22.2)	6.2	(4.5, 8.5)	75.1	(71.6, 78.4)	100
Second	17.7	(14.6, 21.1)	5.8	(3.7, 8.9)	76.6	(72.6, 80.1)	100
Middle	14.6	(11.4, 18.6)	2.8	(1.6, 4.8)	82.6	(78.3, 86.2)	100
High	13.6	(10.0, 18.2)	2.4	(1.3, 4.2)	84.1	(79.6, 87.7)	100
Highest	9.7	(6.5, 14.0)	2.3	(1.0, 5.4)	88.1	(83.5, 91.5)	100

[1] Occasional refers to less than daily smoking.

(to be cont'd)

Table 4.5 (cont.): Percentage distribution of adults 15 years old and over, by tobacco smoking frequency, sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Tobacco Smoking Frequency						Total
	Daily		Occasional[1]		Non-smoker		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Male	**26.3**	**(24.0, 28.7)**	**7.0**	**(5.7, 8.6)**	**66.7**	**(63.9, 69.3)**	**100**
Age (years)							
15-24	11.7	(9.0, 15.0)	6.5	(3.6, 11.5)	81.8	(77.0, 85.8)	100
25-44	33.6	(29.9, 37.7)	8.1	(6.2, 10.4)	58.3	(54.3, 62.2)	100
45-64	31.6	(27.5, 36.0)	5.9	(4.3, 8.0)	62.5	(57.9, 66.8)	100
65+	19.7	(14.9, 25.5)	6.7	(3.4, 12.6)	73.7	(66.9, 79.5)	100
Education Level							
No formal	50.1	(33.2, 66.9)	6.4	(2.1, 17.6)	43.6	(26.7, 62.1)	100
Elementary	37.2	(32.2, 42.4)	8.2	(6.1, 10.9)	54.6	(49.8, 59.4)	100
Secondary	25.6	(22.6, 28.9)	7.6	(6.0, 9.5)	66.8	(63.4, 70.1)	100
Post-Secondary	33.2	(23.7, 44.2)	1.3	(0.6, 2.9)	65.5	(54.7, 75.0)	100
College or above	17.9	(14.3, 22.1)	6.0	(3.6, 10.0)	76.1	(70.1, 81.1)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile							
Urban	24.8	(21.5, 28.4)	6.6	(4.8, 9.0)	68.6	(64.0, 72.8)	100
Lowest	38.1	(30.4, 46.4)	8.4	(5.0, 13.7)	53.5	(46.1, 60.8)	100
Second	35.2	(27.3, 44.0)	6.0	(3.7, 9.5)	58.8	(50.9, 66.3)	100
Middle	25.5	(19.3, 32.9)	11.1	(6.0, 19.5)	63.4	(53.8, 72.0)	100
High	23.4	(18.5, 29.2)	4.3	(2.8, 6.7)	72.2	(66.2, 77.6)	100
Highest	11.0	(7.5, 15.8)	4.2	(2.1, 8.2)	84.8	(78.9, 89.4)	100
Rural	27.9	(24.8, 31.3)	7.5	(5.8, 9.6)	64.6	(61.3, 67.8)	100
Lowest	32.0	(26.9, 37.5)	10.0	(6.8, 14.3)	58.1	(52.7, 63.2)	100
Second	31.7	(26.4, 37.6)	10.9	(6.9, 16.7)	57.4	(50.7, 63.7)	100
Middle	26.1	(20.4, 32.9)	5.5	(3.1, 9.4)	68.4	(61.5, 74.6)	100
High	25.4	(18.8, 33.4)	4.0	(2.1, 7.4)	70.6	(63.1, 77.1)	100
Highest	19.9	(12.8, 29.6)	5.1	(2.1, 11.7)	75.0	(64.9, 83.0)	100
Female	**2.6**	**(2.1, 3.3)**	**1.1**	**(0.7, 1.6)**	**96.3**	**(95.5, 97.0)**	**100**
Age (years)							
15-24	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.6)	99.1	(98.0, 99.6)	100
25-44	2.0	(1.3, 3.1)	1.1	(0.6, 2.2)	96.8	(95.5, 97.8)	100
45-64	4.1	(2.9, 5.9)	1.4	(0.7, 2.7)	94.5	(92.5, 95.9)	100
65+	6.8	(4.5, 10.2)	1.8	(0.9, 3.5)	91.4	(87.9, 94.0)	100
Education Level							
No formal	3.6	(1.2, 10.4)	3.7	(0.8, 15.9)	92.7	(82.1, 97.3)	100
Elementary	5.2	(3.7, 7.3)	1.6	(0.9, 2.7)	93.2	(91.0, 94.9)	100
Secondary	2.7	(1.9, 3.9)	1.1	(0.6, 1.9)	96.2	(94.9, 97.2)	100
Post-Secondary	0.4	(0.2, 1.1)	0.5	(0.2, 1.6)	99.1	(97.9, 99.6)	100
College or above	1.3	(0.8, 2.1)	0.8	(0.3, 2.3)	97.9	(96.5, 98.7)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile							
Urban	2.8	(2.2, 3.7)	1.4	(0.8, 2.4)	95.7	(94.5, 96.7)	100
Lowest	5.2	(3.1, 8.6)	1.9	(0.8, 4.4)	92.9	(88.9, 95.5)	100
Second	1.7	(0.9, 3.1)	1.7	(0.4, 6.7)	96.6	(92.8, 98.5)	100
Middle	2.7	(1.4, 5.1)	1.0	(0.4, 2.4)	96.3	(93.8, 97.8)	100
High	3.7	(2.2, 6.2)	1.1	(0.3, 3.5)	95.2	(92.3, 97.1)	100
Highest	1.8	(0.9, 3.3)	1.6	(0.5, 4.9)	96.6	(93.8, 98.2)	100
Rural	2.4	(1.6, 3.5)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	96.9	(95.8, 97.8)	100
Lowest	3.7	(2.0, 6.9)	2.0	(1.1, 3.5)	94.3	(91.2, 96.3)	100
Second	2.7	(1.4, 5.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.3)	96.9	(94.3, 98.3)	100
Middle	2.9	(1.2, 6.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	97.0	(93.3, 98.7)	100
High	0.4	(0.1, 1.3)	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)	99.1	(97.9, 99.6)	100
Highest	1.3	(0.4, 4.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	98.7	(95.5, 99.6)	100

[1] Occasional refers to less than daily smoking.

Table 4.6: Average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers 15 years old and over, by sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]		Distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day[1]										
			≤5		6-10		11-15		16-20		>20		Total
	Mean (95% CI)		*Percentage (95% CI)*										
Overall	**9.5**	**(8.8, 10.3)**	**36.5**	**(32.3, 40.8)**	**38.8**	**(34.4, 43.4)**	**7.4**	**(5.5, 9.8)**	**13.7**	**(10.9, 17.0)**	**3.7**	**(1.9, 7.3)**	**100**
Sex													
Male	9.8	(9.0, 10.6)	34.8	(30.4, 39.5)	39.3	(34.5, 44.2)	7.3	(5.3, 10.0)	14.6	(11.6, 18.2)	4.0	(2.0, 7.9)	100
Female	6.7	(5.7, 7.7)	53.6	(41.5, 65.3)	33.7	(23.3, 46.0)	7.5	(3.5, 15.3)	4.5	(2.3, 8.7)	0.7	(0.3, 1.8)	100
Age (years)													
15-24	7.0	(5.9, 8.1)	51.2	(38.1, 64.1)	38.5	(27.0, 51.5)	2.9	(1.3, 6.5)	7.2	(3.4, 14.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	100
25-44	9.7	(8.6, 10.8)	33.4	(28.1, 39.2)	43.4	(37.4, 49.7)	7.8	(4.8, 12.2)	10.5	(7.7, 14.1)	5.0	(1.9, 12.6)	100
45-64	10.1	(9.0, 11.2)	35.3	(28.6, 42.6)	33.4	(27.1, 40.3)	7.8	(5.2, 11.6)	20.8	(14.3, 29.3)	2.7	(1.4, 5.1)	100
65+	10.0	(7.8, 12.3)	40.5	(29.2, 52.8)	28.0	(19.2, 38.9)	9.6	(4.2, 20.3)	17.3	(8.9, 30.9)	4.6	(1.4, 14.3)	100
Education Level													
No formal	10.0	(7.5, 12.5)	34.9	(20.0, 53.4)	29.1	(12.7, 53.7)	13.3	(2.8, 44.8)	10.9	(2.8, 34.0)	11.8	(2.0, 46.3)	100
Elementary	9.4	(8.3, 10.4)	38.9	(30.7, 47.7)	35.2	(27.4, 43.9)	6.6	(4.3, 10.0)	16.6	(11.2, 24.0)	2.7	(1.5, 5.0)	100
Secondary	9.0	(8.3, 9.8)	37.1	(31.0, 43.7)	40.5	(34.5, 46.9)	8.3	(5.1, 13.2)	12.7	(9.3, 16.9)	1.4	(0.5, 3.3)	100
Post-Secondary	7.9	(5.7, 10.2)	46.6	(25.6, 69.0)	37.8	(20.6, 58.7)	4.1	(1.0, 15.0)	10.8	(4.9, 22.2)	0.7	(0.1, 3.5)	100
College or above	11.3	(8.8, 13.7)	29.1	(20.8, 39.0)	41.2	(30.1, 53.2)	6.5	(3.7, 11.1)	12.6	(7.8, 19.6)	10.7	(3.3, 29.6)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile													
Urban	9.6	(8.3, 10.9)	35.5	(29.6, 41.8)	40.8	(34.2, 47.6)	6.5	(4.6, 9.3)	12.5	(9.4, 16.5)	4.7	(1.7, 12.5)	100
Lowest	8.2	(6.9, 9.5)	38.9	(25.8, 53.8)	44.1	(28.0, 61.5)	4.2	(1.8, 9.3)	10.5	(5.3, 19.7)	2.4	(0.9, 6.2)	100
Second	10.6	(7.3, 13.8)	40.2	(23.8, 59.2)	34.7	(20.1, 53.0)	2.8	(1.1, 7.0)	12.8	(5.6, 26.6)	9.5	(4.0, 21.1)	100
Middle	10.3	(7.5, 13.0)	33.3	(22.9, 45.7)	38.1	(27.1, 50.4)	5.5	(2.2, 13.2)	14.4	(7.7, 25.3)	8.7	(1.4, 38.5)	100
High	9.6	(8.6, 10.6)	31.2	(22.4, 41.5)	45.6	(35.1, 56.5)	10.3	(5.2, 19.3)	12.3	(7.6, 19.3)	0.6	(0.2, 1.7)	100
Highest	9.7	(8.3, 11.0)	31.5	(20.7, 44.8)	40.7	(27.6, 55.2)	13.1	(6.8, 23.7)	13.6	(8.2, 21.6)	1.2	(0.5, 3.2)	100
Rural	9.5	(8.6, 10.3)	37.4	(31.3, 44.0)	36.9	(30.9, 43.2)	8.2	(5.3, 12.3)	14.8	(10.6, 20.3)	2.7	(1.5, 5.1)	100
Lowest	9.5	(8.2, 10.8)	36.5	(28.0, 46.1)	37.8	(29.9, 46.3)	6.3	(3.4, 11.4)	17.3	(10.8, 26.4)	2.1	(0.8, 5.1)	100
Second	8.7	(7.7, 9.7)	34.1	(24.0, 45.9)	45.6	(32.8, 59.1)	8.8	(4.7, 16.1)	8.4	(4.6, 14.9)	3.0	(0.9, 9.8)	100
Middle	10.1	(7.4, 12.8)	47.8	(33.9, 62.0)	18.4	(10.9, 29.5)	13.5	(4.9, 32.3)	15.9	(7.7, 30.0)	4.4	(1.0, 17.0)	100
High	10.3	(8.2, 12.4)	35.5	(22.0, 51.8)	35.7	(19.6, 55.9)	7.2	(3.1, 15.9)	18.4	(9.3, 33.1)	3.2	(0.8, 12.6)	100
Highest	8.6	(6.1, 11.1)	30.1	(12.7, 55.9)	53.2	(29.6, 75.4)	3.6	(1.2, 9.9)	13.0	(4.4, 32.6)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	100

[1] Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured, hand-rolled, and kreteks.

Table 4.7: Average age and percentage distribution of ever tobacco smokers 15-34 years old by age at smoking initiation, sex, and residence – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of smoking initiation (years)[1]		Age at smoking initiation (years)[1]								Total
			<15		15-16		17-19		20+		
	Mean (95% CI)		*Percentage (95% CI)*								
Overall	**17.7**	**(17.4, 18.0)**	**14.1**	**(11.0, 18.0)**	**25.9**	**(21.7, 30.5)**	**30.4**	**(25.2, 36.2)**	**29.6**	**(24.3, 35.5)**	**100**
Sex											
Male	17.6	(17.2, 18.0)	14.0	(10.7, 18.3)	26.7	(22.2, 31.7)	30.8	(25.2, 37.0)	28.5	(22.5, 35.3)	100
Female	18.6	(17.4, 19.8)	14.9	(8.0, 26.0)	19.5	(10.8, 32.8)	27.1	(17.3, 39.8)	38.5	(25.6, 53.3)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile											
Urban	17.7	(17.3, 18.2)	13.9	(10.0, 19.0)	26.6	(20.6, 33.7)	27.5	(20.2, 36.2)	32.0	(24.2, 40.8)	100
Lowest	17.4	(16.1, 18.7)	17.0	(9.0, 29.9)	28.8	(17.7, 43.2)	21.9	(13.3, 33.8)	32.3	(15.9, 54.7)	100
Second	18.3	(17.1, 19.6)	10.8	(5.5, 20.3)	13.2	(6.0, 26.4)	54.9	(37.3, 71.3)	21.1	(9.3, 41.2)	100
Middle	18.0	(17.1, 18.9)	4.9	(1.9, 11.6)	37.4	(22.1, 55.6)	10.5	(4.8, 21.3)	47.3	(30.6, 64.7)	100
High	17.2	(16.2, 18.2)	24.1	(13.5, 39.3)	22.1	(12.3, 36.5)	33.8	(21.4, 48.8)	20.0	(8.5, 40.2)	100
Highest	17.9	(16.9, 18.8)	14.7	(6.1, 31.5)	28.1	(13.5, 49.4)	22.4	(9.3, 44.9)	34.7	(22.1, 49.9)	100
Rural	17.6	(17.2, 18.1)	14.4	(9.8, 20.7)	25.1	(19.7, 31.4)	33.5	(26.8, 40.8)	27.1	(20.5, 34.8)	100
Lowest	17.5	(16.8, 18.2)	14.6	(7.5, 26.4)	27.3	(20.4, 35.5)	34.0	(25.3, 44.0)	24.1	(17.0, 32.9)	100
Second	17.3	(16.4, 18.3)	16.3	(8.7, 28.4)	28.1	(17.0, 42.7)	25.7	(14.7, 40.9)	29.9	(15.4, 49.9)	100
Middle	18.4	(17.1, 19.6)	8.7	(4.0, 18.0)	23.5	(12.1, 40.8)	31.3	(17.7, 49.0)	36.5	(19.0, 58.5)	100
High	16.6	(15.6, 17.7)	20.6	(8.4, 42.1)	21.5	(10.8, 38.3)	47.5	(27.4, 68.4)	10.5	(4.2, 23.8)	100
Highest	19.0	(16.8, 21.3)	10.7	(3.5, 28.2)	17.4	(5.5, 43.4)	36.7	(16.7, 62.8)	35.2	(14.5, 63.5)	100

[1] Among respondents 15-34 years of age who are ever tobacco smokers.

Table 4.8: Average age and percentage distribution of ever daily tobacco smokers 15-34 years old by age at daily smoking initiation, sex, and residence – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of daily smoking initiation (years)[1]		Age at daily smoking initiation (years)[1]								Total
			<15		15-16		17-19		20+		
	Mean (95% CI)		*Percentage (95% CI)*								
Overall	**19.5**	**(19.0, 20.1)**	**5.5**	**(3.6, 8.3)**	**15.3**	**(11.8, 19.6)**	**32.4**	**(26.7, 38.6)**	**46.8**	**(40.2, 53.6)**	**100**
Sex											
Male	19.5	(18.9, 20.1)	5.6	(3.6, 8.6)	15.8	(12.1, 20.4)	32.1	(26.2, 38.5)	46.5	(39.4, 53.8)	100
Female	20.1	(19.0, 21.3)	4.2	(1.1, 14.5)	9.4	(2.4, 30.4)	35.7	(20.8, 54.0)	50.7	(33.9, 67.4)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile											
Urban	19.9	(19.1, 20.7)	5.1	(2.8, 9.1)	12.0	(8.0, 17.6)	31.9	(23.2, 42.0)	51.1	(40.7, 61.3)	100
Lowest	20.5	(18.6, 22.3)	3.4	(1.2, 9.3)	17.6	(8.4, 33.0)	25.2	(15.1, 39.0)	53.8	(34.7, 71.9)	100
Second	20.2	(18.5, 21.9)	5.8	(1.9, 16.3)	8.1	(2.2, 25.9)	42.5	(22.5, 65.4)	43.5	(24.6, 64.6)	100
Middle	20.0	(18.6, 21.5)	0.8	(0.2, 2.8)	9.3	(3.5, 22.5)	31.2	(13.0, 58.0)	58.7	(37.7, 77.0)	100
High	19.8	(18.8, 20.8)	5.1	(1.7, 14.7)	14.9	(6.4, 30.9)	26.0	(14.4, 42.1)	54.0	(37.1, 70.1)	100
Highest	18.4	(17.4, 19.4)	14.7	(4.5, 38.4)	8.8	(2.4, 27.7)	38.2	(22.9, 56.3)	38.3	(22.3, 57.2)	100
Rural	19.2	(18.4, 19.9)	5.9	(3.2, 10.5)	18.8	(13.4, 25.7)	32.9	(26.0, 40.7)	42.4	(33.7, 51.6)	100
Lowest	18.6	(17.9, 19.4)	2.9	(0.9, 8.8)	23.6	(13.8, 37.1)	39.4	(28.5, 51.4)	34.2	(23.7, 46.5)	100
Second	19.2	(18.1, 20.3)	8.8	(3.4, 21.0)	16.8	(8.3, 31.2)	21.3	(11.9, 35.1)	53.1	(36.0, 69.5)	100
Middle	19.4	(17.8, 21.0)	6.1	(1.9, 17.6)	17.0	(7.0, 35.7)	33.8	(17.7, 54.8)	43.1	(22.1, 66.9)	100
High	18.0	(16.8, 19.3)	11.2	(2.6, 37.2)	25.4	(10.9, 48.6)	29.9	(12.4, 56.1)	33.6	(17.1, 55.2)	100
Highest	21.6	(17.9, 25.3)	0.0	N/A	5.5	(1.1, 23.8)	49.4	(22.2, 77.0)	45.0	(18.9, 74.2)	100

[1] Among respondents 15-34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.9: Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers 15 years old and over who are former daily smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Smokers[1] (Among All Adults)		Former Daily Smokers[1] (Among Ever Daily Smokers)[2]	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	**4.7**	**(4.0, 5.5)**	**22.3**	**(19.6, 25.4)**
Sex				
Male	7.9	(6.8, 9.1)	20.9	(18.3, 23.7)
Female	1.6	(1.1, 2.3)	34.2	(24.8, 45.0)
Age (years)				
15-24	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)	9.4	(4.8, 17.5)
25-44	3.2	(2.5, 4.2)	13.6	(10.5, 17.5)
45-64	7.8	(6.3, 9.6)	28.4	(23.4, 33.9)
65+	15.4	(11.9, 19.6)	49.7	(41.1, 58.2)
Education Level				
No formal	8.4	(4.4, 15.5)	21.1	(10.7, 37.3)
Elementary	8.7	(7.1, 10.6)	25.5	(21.0, 30.6)
Secondary	3.9	(3.1, 5.0)	19.4	(15.6, 23.8)
Post-Secondary	3.7	(1.9, 7.0)	16.8	(8.7, 30.2)
College or above	3.4	(2.6, 4.6)	24.9	(18.7, 32.4)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile				
Urban	3.7	(2.8, 4.8)	19.1	(14.7, 24.4)
Lowest	3.9	(2.2, 6.9)	13.6	(7.7, 22.9)
Second	4.1	(2.4, 6.9)	16.7	(10.4, 25.6)
Middle	3.3	(2.2, 5.0)	16.5	(10.8, 24.5)
High	2.8	(1.8, 4.3)	15.6	(10.0, 23.5)
Highest	4.3	(2.4, 7.6)	36.9	(22.6, 53.9)
Rural	5.9	(4.9, 7.1)	25.3	(21.8, 29.0)
Lowest	5.5	(4.3, 7.2)	21.0	(16.2, 26.8)
Second	5.1	(3.5, 7.4)	19.9	(14.1, 27.4)
Middle	5.7	(3.9, 8.4)	25.7	(18.7, 34.1)
High	6.3	(4.1, 9.5)	30.0	(21.1, 40.6)
Highest	7.2	(4.2, 11.9)	38.9	(25.7, 54.0)

[1] Current non-smokers.

[2] Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of former daily smokers 15 years old and over, by time since quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Time since quitting smoking (years)[1]								Total
	<1		1 to <5		5 to <10		≥10		
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	**10.2**	**(6.4, 15.8)**	**24.6**	**(18.8, 31.6)**	**13.8**	**(10.4, 18.1)**	**51.4**	**(44.1, 58.6)**	**100**
Sex									
Male	9.1	(5.3, 15.2)	25.4	(19.1, 32.9)	12.6	(9.4, 16.8)	52.9	(45.4, 60.2)	100
Female	15.8	(8.3, 28.0)	20.7	(11.1, 35.3)	19.6	(9.8, 35.3)	43.9	(28.4, 60.7)	100
Age (years)									
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
25-44	13.2	(7.9, 21.1)	29.2	(19.7, 41.1)	15.3	(9.2, 24.3)	42.3	(29.6, 56.1)	100
45-64	8.0	(2.9, 20.5)	23.7	(15.3, 34.9)	12.7	(8.5, 18.6)	55.5	(44.6, 65.9)	100
65+	4.2	(1.4, 12.1)	17.6	(8.0, 34.5)	15.9	(9.3, 25.9)	62.3	(49.7, 73.4)	100
Education Level									
No formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Elementary	10.1	(4.1, 22.7)	18.7	(12.4, 27.3)	15.2	(9.6, 23.2)	56.0	(45.0, 66.4)	100
Secondary	9.7	(4.8, 18.7)	28.8	(18.5, 41.9)	12.5	(7.5, 20.2)	49.0	(36.6, 61.5)	100
Post-Secondary	15.2	(2.7, 53.7)	7.6	(1.6, 29.3)	28.2	(12.2, 52.6)	49.0	(20.9, 77.7)	100
College or above	10.7	(4.8, 22.0)	29.0	(17.6, 43.9)	12.6	(7.0, 21.7)	47.7	(33.0, 62.8)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile									
Urban	5.2	(3.1, 8.8)	29.5	(19.1, 42.6)	12.0	(7.5, 18.6)	53.3	(40.9, 65.3)	100
Lowest	4.8	(0.7, 25.3)	26.1	(16.8, 38.2)	26.8	(13.8, 45.6)	42.3	(26.7, 59.7)	100
Second	3.7	(1.1, 11.3)	25.2	(9.7, 51.3)	2.7	(1.2, 6.2)	68.4	(43.3, 86.0)	100
Middle	4.1	(1.5, 10.6)	35.5	(19.3, 55.7)	4.0	(1.4, 10.6)	56.4	(37.8, 73.5)	100
High	14.0	(4.3, 37.0)	21.1	(8.8, 42.5)	20.4	(8.7, 40.7)	44.5	(24.0, 67.1)	100
Highest	2.5	(0.8, 7.8)	34.5	(11.3, 68.6)	10.0	(3.9, 23.1)	53.1	(20.8, 83.0)	100
Rural	13.6	(7.9, 22.4)	21.3	(14.8, 29.7)	15.0	(10.6, 20.9)	50.1	(41.3, 58.9)	100
Lowest	9.7	(4.4, 20.2)	12.8	(7.5, 21.0)	13.8	(7.9, 22.9)	63.7	(51.1, 74.7)	100
Second	11.6	(4.8, 25.2)	14.9	(6.7, 29.8)	25.3	(13.5, 42.4)	48.3	(34.1, 62.8)	100
Middle	11.5	(3.8, 30.2)	39.4	(20.5, 62.2)	11.3	(3.5, 31.1)	37.7	(22.0, 56.6)	100
High	18.5	(4.8, 50.6)	8.1	(3.5, 17.7)	13.6	(6.3, 27.2)	59.7	(37.5, 78.6)	100
Highest	18.0	(6.5, 40.8)	33.9	(17.1, 55.9)	12.7	(3.4, 37.9)	35.4	(18.6, 57.0)	100

[1] Among former daily smokers (current non-smokers).

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.11: Percentage and distribution of current tobacco users 15 years old and over, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current Tobacco Users[1]		Type of Current Tobacco Use[2]													
			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		Total
			Percentage (95% CI)														
Overall	**19.5**	**(18.1, 21.0)**	**91.6**	**(89.5, 93.4)**	**4.6**	**(3.5, 6.1)**	**0.0**	**(0.0, 0.1)**	**3.1**	**(2.1, 4.7)**	**0.5**	**(0.3, 0.9)**	**0.0**	**(0.0, 0.0)**	**0.1**	**(0.0, 0.3)**	**100**
Sex																	
Male	34.7	(32.0, 37.5)	92.8	(90.8, 94.4)	3.7	(2.8, 4.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	2.8	(1.8, 4.5)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	100
Female	4.2	(3.5, 5.1)	82.0	(73.8, 88.1)	12.3	(7.9, 18.5)	0.0	N/A	5.5	(2.0, 13.9)	0.3	(0.1, 1.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Age (years)																	
15-24	10.2	(8.0, 12.9)	95.0	(90.8, 97.3)	3.6	(2.0, 6.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	1.4	(0.5, 4.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
25-44	23.7	(21.5, 26.1)	93.0	(90.7, 94.8)	3.6	(2.5, 5.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	2.6	(1.6, 4.3)	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	100
45-64	22.7	(20.4, 25.2)	89.3	(85.1, 92.5)	5.3	(3.6, 7.9)	0.0	N/A	4.6	(2.3, 8.8)	0.7	(0.3, 1.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
65+	18.1	(14.9, 21.9)	85.2	(78.1, 90.3)	10.2	(6.2, 16.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	4.2	(1.7, 10.1)	0.3	(0.0, 1.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Education Level																	
No formal	36.5	(24.3, 50.8)	82.6	(67.3, 91.7)	9.3	(3.7, 21.5)	0.0	N/A	6.8	(2.3, 18.4)	1.3	(0.2, 9.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Elementary	30.1	(27.1, 33.3)	86.1	(81.9, 89.5)	8.0	(5.7, 11.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	4.9	(2.8, 8.5)	0.8	(0.4, 1.6)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	100
Secondary	19.4	(17.5, 21.5)	93.8	(91.1, 95.7)	3.3	(2.2, 4.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	2.5	(1.3, 4.9)	0.4	(0.1, 1.8)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	100
Post-Secondary	19.8	(13.9, 27.4)	94.7	(83.9, 98.4)	4.7	(1.3, 16.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.6	(0.1, 4.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
College or above	12.5	(10.0, 15.6)	95.2	(92.2, 97.1)	2.3	(1.3, 4.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	2.1	(0.9, 4.6)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																	
Urban	18.1	(15.9, 20.4)	93.6	(90.2, 95.8)	1.9	(1.0, 3.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	3.8	(2.0, 6.9)	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	100
Lowest	28.9	(23.8, 34.6)	90.2	(81.7, 95.0)	2.4	(0.9, 6.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	6.1	(2.4, 14.4)	1.2	(0.2, 6.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Second	22.3	(18.2, 26.9)	87.1	(75.6, 93.7)	1.6	(0.3, 7.2)	0.0	N/A	10.4	(4.3, 22.9)	0.9	(0.3, 3.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Middle	20.5	(15.6, 26.5)	97.5	(94.9, 98.7)	2.0	(0.9, 4.4)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
High	16.3	(13.3, 19.9)	96.6	(87.7, 99.1)	1.8	(0.3, 9.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	1.1	(0.3, 4.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.3	(0.0, 2.3)	100
Highest	9.1	(6.8, 12.2)	97.9	(94.9, 99.2)	1.1	(0.3, 3.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.8	(0.2, 3.7)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Rural	21.1	(19.3, 23.0)	89.8	(86.6, 92.3)	7.2	(5.3, 9.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	2.5	(1.6, 4.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	100
Lowest	27.5	(24.3, 30.9)	86.5	(81.5, 90.4)	9.3	(6.3, 13.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	3.4	(1.8, 6.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.8)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.0, 1.5)	100
Second	25.2	(21.7, 29.2)	89.6	(84.7, 93.1)	7.2	(4.4, 11.4)	0.0	N/A	3.2	(1.6, 6.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Middle	19.2	(15.6, 23.4)	89.7	(82.9, 94.0)	8.8	(4.8, 15.4)	0.0	N/A	1.1	(0.4, 2.9)	0.4	(0.1, 2.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
High	16.6	(12.9, 21.1)	93.2	(86.7, 96.6)	3.7	(1.8, 7.5)	0.0	N/A	2.4	(0.5, 10.7)	0.7	(0.1, 4.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	100
Highest	12.2	(8.7, 16.7)	98.4	(95.3, 99.5)	1.6	(0.5, 4.7)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100

[1] Among all adults. Includes current daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers, smokeless users, or heated tobacco products users.

[2] Among current tobacco users.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.12: Percentage distribution of daily smokers 15 years old and over, by time to first smoke upon waking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Time to first smoke								Total
	≤5 minutes		6-30 minutes		31-60 minutes		>60 minutes		
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	**9.0**	**(7.2, 11.2)**	**38.8**	**(34.8, 42.9)**	**24.4**	**(21.1, 28.0)**	**27.9**	**(24.1, 32.0)**	**100**
Sex									
Male	8.8	(6.9, 11.1)	39.7	(35.4, 44.1)	24.5	(21.0, 28.4)	27.1	(23.0, 31.5)	100
Female	11.2	(6.3, 19.0)	29.7	(20.3, 41.3)	23.2	(15.3, 33.5)	35.9	(26.3, 46.7)	100
Age (years)									
15-24	5.4	(2.6, 11.2)	29.1	(19.0, 41.9)	19.1	(13.4, 26.6)	46.3	(35.4, 57.5)	100
25-44	7.4	(5.3, 10.1)	42.7	(36.5, 49.0)	22.7	(18.3, 27.8)	27.3	(22.0, 33.4)	100
45-64	11.7	(7.7, 17.2)	36.8	(30.9, 43.2)	29.2	(23.2, 36.1)	22.3	(16.9, 28.9)	100
65+	15.4	(9.3, 24.2)	33.8	(23.3, 46.3)	24.4	(15.5, 36.2)	26.4	(18.4, 36.4)	100
Education Level									
No formal	4.7	(1.0, 19.1)	34.1	(18.4, 54.3)	35.0	(15.5, 61.3)	26.2	(9.5, 54.8)	100
Elementary	10.8	(6.8, 16.6)	38.3	(31.1, 46.0)	26.9	(20.4, 34.4)	24.1	(18.9, 30.1)	100
Secondary	7.9	(5.8, 10.6)	38.7	(33.2, 44.5)	23.3	(18.9, 28.4)	30.2	(24.8, 36.1)	100
Post-Secondary	3.9	(1.6, 9.5)	39.9	(21.4, 61.8)	22.1	(11.0, 39.6)	34.1	(20.4, 51.1)	100
College or above	10.5	(6.6, 16.3)	39.8	(30.9, 49.4)	22.7	(16.5, 30.2)	27.1	(18.8, 37.3)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile									
Urban	9.5	(7.0, 12.8)	42.1	(36.7, 47.7)	23.0	(18.1, 28.9)	25.4	(19.9, 31.7)	100
Lowest	6.3	(3.6, 10.8)	42.2	(32.5, 52.5)	21.4	(13.9, 31.3)	30.1	(19.8, 43.0)	100
Second	9.1	(4.0, 19.4)	46.7	(31.8, 62.1)	25.5	(11.6, 47.2)	18.7	(11.2, 29.6)	100
Middle	11.2	(6.2, 19.4)	43.1	(29.5, 57.7)	19.7	(9.5, 36.6)	26.0	(16.0, 39.3)	100
High	8.7	(4.5, 16.1)	38.2	(28.4, 49.0)	27.9	(18.1, 40.2)	25.3	(17.9, 34.4)	100
Highest	15.1	(8.1, 26.4)	39.0	(27.8, 51.6)	19.9	(13.4, 28.5)	26.0	(14.5, 42.2)	100
Rural	8.5	(6.0, 12.0)	35.5	(29.6, 41.9)	25.7	(21.3, 30.7)	30.3	(25.0, 36.2)	100
Lowest	8.1	(3.6, 16.9)	28.8	(21.7, 37.2)	33.0	(25.4, 41.7)	30.1	(22.1, 39.4)	100
Second	8.8	(5.0, 15.2)	38.1	(26.7, 50.9)	21.3	(13.9, 31.1)	31.8	(21.9, 43.7)	100
Middle	11.3	(5.4, 21.8)	37.7	(23.7, 54.1)	20.9	(12.0, 33.7)	30.2	(20.1, 42.7)	100
High	10.0	(4.4, 21.2)	33.4	(21.3, 48.1)	26.0	(14.1, 42.9)	30.6	(16.5, 49.7)	100
Highest	1.4	(0.4, 5.0)	52.2	(32.0, 71.7)	19.4	(7.7, 40.9)	27.0	(13.6, 46.6)	100

Table 4.13: Electronic cigarette awareness and use among adults 15 years old and over, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes[1]		Ever users[1]		Ever daily users[1]		Current users[1,2]		Current daily users[1]		Current occasional users[1]		Current users among those who were aware[3]	
							Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	**69.4**	**(67.0, 71.7)**	**5.7**	**(5.1, 6.5)**	**2.5**	**(2.0, 3.2)**	**2.1**	**(1.6, 2.6)**	**0.6**	**(0.4, 0.9)**	**1.5**	**(1.1, 2.0)**	**3.0**	**(2.4, 3.8)**
Sex														
Male	73.6	(70.9, 76.2)	9.7	(8.4, 11.0)	4.3	(3.4, 5.5)	3.6	(2.8, 4.7)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)	2.5	(1.8, 3.5)	4.9	(3.8, 6.3)
Female	65.2	(62.2, 68.0)	1.8	(1.3, 2.4)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)
Age (years)														
15-24	78.7	(75.4, 81.7)	10.2	(8.5, 12.2)	4.6	(3.3, 6.3)	4.5	(3.2, 6.2)	0.7	(0.3, 1.4)	3.8	(2.5, 5.6)	5.7	(4.0, 7.9)
15-17	76.2	(70.5, 81.1)	8.7	(5.3, 14.0)	3.6	(1.3, 10.0)	3.7	(1.3, 9.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	3.7	(1.3, 9.9)	4.9	(1.8, 12.8)
18-20	78.9	(73.3, 83.6)	9.4	(6.3, 13.8)	2.2	(1.1, 4.4)	2.3	(1.3, 4.2)	0.5	(0.1, 1.6)	1.8	(0.9, 3.7)	2.9	(1.6, 5.3)
21-24	81.0	(75.9, 85.2)	12.4	(9.3, 16.2)	7.5	(5.1, 10.9)	7.0	(4.6, 10.6)	1.5	(0.6, 3.6)	5.5	(3.3, 9.0)	8.7	(5.7, 13.0)
25-44	74.4	(71.4, 77.2)	6.8	(5.5, 8.2)	2.9	(2.2, 3.9)	2.0	(1.4, 2.7)	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)	1.1	(0.8, 1.7)	2.6	(1.9, 3.7)
45-64	61.5	(57.9, 65.0)	1.0	(0.6, 1.6)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.2	(0.0, 0.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)
65+	39.2	(34.0, 44.6)	0.7	(0.2, 3.0)	0.5	(0.1, 3.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
Education Level														
No formal	32.6	(20.2, 48.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Elementary	46.7	(42.6, 50.9)	1.9	(1.3, 2.8)	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	1.3	(0.6, 2.8)
Secondary	71.2	(68.4, 73.8)	6.5	(5.4, 7.8)	2.6	(1.8, 3.7)	2.4	(1.7, 3.5)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	2.0	(1.3, 3.2)	3.4	(2.4, 5.0)
Post-Secondary	84.3	(77.7, 89.2)	5.7	(3.3, 9.6)	2.3	(0.9, 5.6)	2.0	(0.7, 5.4)	1.7	(0.5, 5.4)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	2.4	(0.8, 6.4)
College or above	80.3	(77.4, 82.9)	7.2	(5.7, 9.1)	3.7	(2.7, 5.1)	2.5	(1.8, 3.6)	0.9	(0.5, 1.7)	1.6	(1.1, 2.5)	3.1	(2.2, 4.5)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile														
Urban	72.8	(68.8, 76.5)	6.2	(5.3, 7.4)	2.9	(2.2, 4.0)	2.7	(1.9, 3.6)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	2.0	(1.4, 2.9)	3.7	(2.6, 5.1)
Lowest	59.4	(50.1, 68.1)	4.7	(3.0, 7.4)	1.3	(0.6, 2.7)	2.2	(1.2, 3.8)	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)	1.8	(0.9, 3.4)	3.6	(2.1, 6.4)
Second	64.3	(58.3, 69.8)	4.4	(3.1, 6.2)	1.9	(1.0, 3.5)	0.8	(0.5, 1.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)	1.3	(0.7, 2.3)
Middle	71.5	(65.3, 77.0)	4.4	(3.0, 6.3)	1.7	(0.9, 3.1)	1.3	(0.7, 2.4)	0.6	(0.2, 2.0)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	1.8	(0.9, 3.4)
High	75.4	(71.0, 79.3)	7.7	(5.6, 10.5)	4.1	(2.6, 6.3)	4.1	(2.5, 6.5)	1.0	(0.4, 2.3)	3.1	(1.8, 5.2)	5.4	(3.3, 8.7)
Highest	84.1	(79.3, 88.0)	8.4	(5.9, 11.9)	4.4	(2.5, 7.9)	4.0	(2.1, 7.3)	0.8	(0.4, 1.9)	3.1	(1.4, 6.6)	4.7	(2.5, 8.7)
Rural	65.6	(62.7, 68.5)	5.2	(4.2, 6.4)	2.1	(1.5, 2.9)	1.4	(1.0, 2.1)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	1.0	(0.6, 1.6)	2.2	(1.5, 3.2)
Lowest	49.7	(45.5, 53.9)	2.2	(1.4, 3.5)	0.8	(0.3, 1.8)	0.6	(0.2, 1.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.5	(0.2, 1.4)	1.1	(0.4, 2.9)
Second	66.8	(61.4, 71.8)	4.2	(2.8, 6.5)	1.2	(0.6, 2.6)	0.9	(0.4, 1.9)	0.4	(0.1, 1.3)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	1.3	(0.6, 2.8)
Middle	67.1	(61.4, 72.3)	4.7	(3.0, 7.1)	2.3	(1.1, 4.6)	1.8	(0.9, 3.9)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)	1.6	(0.7, 3.7)	2.7	(1.3, 5.8)
High	74.2	(68.7, 79.1)	8.4	(5.6, 12.5)	3.3	(1.8, 6.1)	2.0	(0.8, 4.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	1.7	(0.6, 4.4)	2.6	(1.1, 6.2)
Highest	80.8	(74.7, 85.7)	8.4	(5.6, 12.4)	4.1	(2.4, 7.1)	2.5	(1.2, 5.1)	1.8	(0.7, 4.5)	0.7	(0.3, 2.1)	3.1	(1.5, 6.3)

[1] Among all adults.

[2] Current use includes daily or less than daily use.

[3] Among those who had ever heard of electronic cigarettes.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.14: Percentage distribution of ever daily electronic cigarette users 15 years old and over, by duration of daily use and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Duration of daily electronic cigarette use[1]										
	Less than 1 month		1 to 3 Months		4 to 11 months		1 to 2 years		More than 2 years		Total
	Percentage (95% CI)										
Overall	**36.9**	**(25.7, 49.8)**	**16.5**	**(10.1, 25.9)**	**17.5**	**(11.5, 25.9)**	**20.5**	**(12.0, 32.7)**	**8.6**	**(4.9, 14.6)**	**100**
Sex											
Male	35.7	(23.2, 50.4)	15.2	(8.8, 25.0)	18.3	(11.5, 27.8)	22.2	(12.6, 36.1)	8.7	(4.7, 15.5)	100
Female	44.0	(26.0, 63.8)	23.8	(11.0, 43.9)	13.4	(4.9, 31.6)	10.9	(3.2, 30.8)	8.0	(2.0, 26.6)	100
Age (years)											
15-24	48.5	(28.8, 68.6)	13.7	(5.6, 29.9)	13.1	(6.4, 25.0)	17.7	(6.6, 39.4)	7.0	(2.7, 16.9)	100
15-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
18-20	41.6	(14.7, 74.7)	7.1	(1.7, 25.3)	47.8	(18.8, 78.4)	3.3	(0.7, 14.7)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)	100
21-24	33.7	(18.9, 52.5)	16.0	(5.7, 37.8)	9.2	(3.3, 22.9)	28.9	(11.6, 55.8)	12.2	(4.8, 28.0)	100
25-44	27.6	(17.8, 40.0)	14.6	(8.8, 23.3)	21.1	(12.4, 33.6)	25.3	(14.6, 40.3)	11.4	(5.6, 21.9)	100
45-64	29.7	(10.6, 59.9)	32.4	(10.7, 65.6)	29.7	(6.2, 73.1)	8.2	(2.8, 21.9)	0.0	N/A	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Education Level											
No formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Elementary	37.4	(11.0, 74.3)	20.4	(5.9, 51.4)	25.9	(4.1, 74.2)	16.2	(3.1, 54.2)	0.0	N/A	100
Secondary	46.4	(27.7, 66.1)	20.3	(9.7, 37.5)	12.0	(5.9, 22.8)	18.0	(7.9, 35.9)	3.4	(1.1, 10.0)	100
Post-Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
College or above	29.0	(18.5, 42.4)	13.0	(7.5, 21.6)	18.9	(10.4, 32.0)	24.7	(12.8, 42.1)	14.4	(7.5, 25.8)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile											
Urban	38.4	(22.8, 56.8)	15.3	(9.2, 24.5)	15.0	(8.5, 25.1)	20.9	(10.2, 38.2)	10.3	(5.6, 18.4)	100
Lowest	44.9	(22.3, 69.9)	23.9	(7.7, 54.2)	10.4	(2.0, 40.0)	19.1	(6.4, 44.6)	1.7	(0.2, 12.1)	100
Second	41.9	(17.5, 70.9)	8.3	(1.7, 31.8)	10.4	(2.1, 38.3)	26.2	(4.9, 70.8)	13.3	(3.0, 43.1)	100
Middle	26.6	(11.6, 50.0)	14.2	(5.4, 32.3)	39.2	(16.1, 68.4)	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	19.9	(4.6, 56.2)	100
High	25.3	(10.6, 49.3)	21.5	(8.3, 45.1)	21.4	(8.5, 44.2)	23.6	(7.0, 56.1)	8.2	(2.6, 23.0)	100
Highest	49.1	(19.9, 79.0)	11.6	(4.9, 25.1)	5.5	(2.3, 12.6)	23.9	(8.3, 52.4)	9.9	(2.7, 29.9)	100
Rural	34.7	(22.5, 49.2)	18.3	(7.9, 36.9)	21.3	(11.2, 36.7)	19.8	(8.7, 39.0)	5.9	(1.7, 18.4)	100
Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Second	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Highest	13.1	(4.1, 35.1)	27.2	(8.8, 59.1)	41.5	(18.7, 68.7)	11.3	(3.1, 33.6)	6.9	(1.0, 35.8)	100

[1] Among ever daily electronic cigarette users (current daily and former daily).

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.15: Percentage of all adults and ever daily electronic cigarette users 15 years old and over who are former daily electronic cigarette users, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Electronic Cigarette Users[1] (Among All Adults)		Former Daily Electronic Cigarette Users[1] (Among Ever Daily Users)[2]	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	**1.0**	**(0.7, 1.3)**	**38.3**	**(29.2, 48.2)**
Sex				
Male	1.5	(1.1, 2.1)	34.7	(25.3, 45.6)
Female	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	58.0	(35.4, 77.7)
Age (years)				
15-24	1.2	(0.7, 1.9)	25.3	(14.8, 39.6)
25-44	1.4	(0.9, 2.0)	48.0	(35.7, 60.4)
45-64	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	48.7	(19.6, 78.7)
65+	0.5	(0.1, 3.5)	-	-
Education Level				
No formal	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	-	-
Elementary	0.4	(0.1, 0.9)	53.0	(19.9, 83.7)
Secondary	0.9	(0.5, 1.4)	33.0	(19.9, 49.4)
Post-Secondary	0.5	(0.2, 1.4)	-	-
College or above	1.6	(1.0, 2.5)	43.1	(30.4, 56.7)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile				
Urban	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)	33.4	(22.8, 45.9)
Lowest	0.4	(0.1, 1.3)	30.7	(12.0, 59.1)
Second	1.4	(0.7, 3.1)	75.7	(50.8, 90.3)
Middle	0.8	(0.3, 1.9)	46.6	(20.7, 74.5)
High	0.9	(0.4, 2.1)	22.6	(9.6, 44.6)
Highest	1.2	(0.6, 2.4)	27.4	(12.3, 50.4)
Rural	1.0	(0.6, 1.5)	45.7	(30.3, 62.0)
Lowest	0.5	(0.1, 1.4)	-	-
Second	0.6	(0.2, 2.0)	-	-
Middle	0.8	(0.2, 2.5)	-	-
High	1.6	(0.8, 3.5)	-	-
Highest	1.9	(0.9, 3.9)	45.9	(22.8, 71.0)

[1] Current non-users of electronic cigarettes.

[2] Also known as the quit ratio for daily electronic cigarette use.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.16: Reasons for using electronic cigarettes among current electronic cigarettes users 15 years old and over, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Reasons for Using Electronic Cigarettes[1]																	
	Quit smoking tobacco[2]		Avoid returning to smoking tobacco[3]		Enjoy using		Looks cool		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)																	
Overall	**56.1**	**(41.5, 69.8)**	**63.6**	**(39.8, 82.2)**	**54.4**	**(40.9, 67.4)**	**30.1**	**(20.6, 41.6)**	**12.4**	**(6.0, 23.9)**	**29.5**	**(20.8, 40.1)**	**47.5**	**(35.1, 60.2)**	**63.5**	**(48.8, 76.0)**	**61.3**	**(48.9, 72.3)**
Sex																		
Male	57.8	(41.9, 72.3)	59.9	(36.1, 79.8)	55.1	(40.2, 69.1)	33.2	(22.5, 46.0)	14.0	(6.5, 27.4)	31.7	(21.8, 43.6)	49.4	(35.8, 63.1)	65.1	(48.8, 78.5)	61.6	(48.5, 73.3)
Female	45.4	(18.9, 74.8)	-	-	50.0	(27.0, 73.0)	8.8	(4.0, 18.4)	1.5	(0.3, 6.2)	14.6	(5.2, 34.8)	34.6	(17.5, 57.0)	52.5	(28.7, 75.2)	58.7	(35.3, 78.7)
Age (years)																		
15-24	61.8	(38.4, 80.8)	-	-	48.7	(30.1, 67.8)	29.3	(16.4, 46.6)	13.2	(4.3, 33.7)	22.3	(11.8, 38.1)	34.5	(19.4, 53.6)	55.1	(34.6, 73.9)	72.6	(55.4, 84.9)
25-44	50.0	(31.7, 68.4)	70.4	(45.9, 86.9)	67.3	(53.2, 78.8)	33.9	(21.2, 49.5)	12.8	(5.6, 26.7)	40.8	(27.8, 55.3)	65.8	(52.2, 77.1)	76.8	(62.6, 86.8)	47.0	(33.8, 60.5)
45-64	-	-	-	-	17.9	(5.2, 46.4)	10.2	(2.7, 31.9)	1.0	(0.1, 7.9)	21.7	(6.8, 51.3)	46.9	(14.7, 81.9)	52.2	(19.3, 83.2)	47.9	(16.8, 80.8)
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Level																		
No formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary	45.7	(27.2, 65.6)	77.9	(47.4, 93.2)	48.6	(29.3, 68.2)	31.4	(17.5, 49.6)	15.0	(5.2, 36.2)	21.4	(10.7, 38.3)	33.2	(18.4, 52.3)	58.4	(36.1, 77.8)	71.8	(54.3, 84.5)
Post-Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
College or above	63.2	(39.3, 82.0)	50.1	(22.6, 77.5)	65.5	(47.8, 79.7)	29.8	(17.1, 46.6)	11.3	(4.4, 25.8)	36.2	(22.8, 52.1)	64.7	(47.7, 78.6)	73.7	(54.9, 86.6)	51.4	(36.1, 66.4)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																		
Urban	59.8	(42.6, 74.8)	40.9	(19.7, 66.1)	52.8	(36.6, 68.4)	26.1	(15.5, 40.5)	8.3	(3.8, 17.3)	23.9	(15.0, 35.9)	38.4	(26.2, 52.3)	56.9	(39.7, 72.6)	56.8	(42.4, 70.2)
Lowest	-	-	-	-	60.0	(31.0, 83.3)	27.9	(11.5, 53.6)	19.3	(4.4, 55.4)	26.4	(8.9, 56.8)	38.4	(16.4, 66.5)	61.6	(32.1, 84.5)	59.2	(32.2, 81.7)
Second	-	-	-	-	69.1	(44.9, 86.0)	50.9	(25.2, 76.2)	3.2	(0.8, 12.3)	32.6	(14.8, 57.6)	43.8	(20.1, 70.7)	73.5	(50.6, 88.2)	59.3	(33.6, 80.8)
Middle	50.5	(16.2, 84.3)	-	-	77.6	(53.5, 91.3)	40.8	(14.6, 73.5)	26.6	(5.6, 69.0)	35.6	(11.1, 71.0)	59.2	(30.2, 82.9)	70.3	(42.3, 88.4)	45.8	(18.0, 76.5)
High	47.4	(22.4, 73.8)	-	-	54.0	(30.2, 76.1)	23.0	(9.7, 45.5)	4.2	(0.7, 20.9)	29.8	(13.7, 53.2)	42.5	(23.8, 63.7)	58.6	(33.5, 79.9)	52.9	(32.3, 72.6)
Highest	79.0	(58.0, 91.1)	-	-	41.7	(18.4, 69.5)	21.6	(7.5, 48.5)	4.6	(1.6, 12.1)	14.5	(6.5, 29.5)	29.6	(13.1, 54.0)	49.0	(21.4, 77.2)	61.6	(34.1, 83.2)
Rural	42.1	(19.3, 68.8)	-	-	57.9	(37.9, 75.5)	38.2	(21.2, 58.8)	20.7	(7.0, 47.4)	41.0	(25.6, 58.4)	65.8	(46.9, 80.7)	76.9	(58.7, 88.7)	70.4	(48.5, 85.7)
Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Among current electronic cigarette users.

[2] Among current tobacco smokers.

[3] Among former tobacco smokers.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.17: Percentage distribution of ever electronic cigarette users 15 years old and over, by age at electronic cigarette use initiation and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of electronic cigarette use initiation (years)[1]		Age at electronic cigarette use initiation (years)[1]										Total
			<15		15-17		18-24		25-44		45+		
	Mean (95% CI)		*Percentage (95% CI)*										
Overall	**25.3**	**(23.7, 27.0)**	**6.1**	**(3.1, 12.0)**	**14.6**	**(9.2, 22.3)**	**34.1**	**(27.6, 41.2)**	**40.2**	**(33.2, 47.7)**	**5.0**	**(2.6, 9.2)**	**100**
Sex													
Male	25.0	(23.1, 27.0)	7.0	(3.4, 13.9)	15.0	(9.0, 24.0)	36.2	(28.8, 44.2)	36.8	(29.5, 44.9)	5.0	(2.4, 10.0)	100
Female	26.8	(24.7, 28.8)	1.7	(0.2, 11.0)	12.3	(5.2, 26.3)	23.1	(14.2, 35.3)	58.2	(43.0, 71.9)	4.8	(1.5, 14.7)	100
Age (years)													
15-24	17.8	(17.1, 18.5)	13.0	(6.5, 24.3)	30.7	(19.7, 44.5)	56.2	(43.2, 68.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
25-44	29.3	(28.0, 30.6)	0.4	(0.1, 2.5)	1.1	(0.2, 5.1)	17.1	(12.1, 23.5)	81.5	(74.8, 86.7)	0.0	N/A	100
45-64	49.8	(47.8, 51.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.1, 2.2)	7.7	(2.9, 19.1)	91.9	(80.6, 96.9)	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Education Level													
No formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Elementary	30.4	(25.0, 35.8)	4.7	(0.7, 25.7)	7.8	(2.3, 23.4)	25.3	(12.8, 43.8)	39.7	(23.4, 58.7)	22.5	(8.6, 47.4)	100
Secondary	23.0	(20.5, 25.4)	10.2	(4.6, 20.8)	24.9	(15.3, 37.7)	33.4	(24.3, 43.9)	28.7	(19.6, 40.0)	2.9	(0.9, 8.3)	100
Post-Secondary	32.3	(25.3, 39.3)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.0, 2.4)	27.8	(9.7, 57.9)	50.2	(22.6, 77.8)	21.7	(4.4, 62.5)	100
College or above	27.0	(25.5, 28.5)	1.6	(0.4, 6.5)	3.2	(1.2, 8.3)	36.9	(27.4, 47.4)	54.6	(44.2, 64.6)	3.7	(1.8, 7.3)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile													
Urban	24.4	(22.7, 26.2)	6.4	(2.2, 17.4)	16.2	(8.5, 28.8)	34.6	(25.6, 44.8)	39.3	(30.3, 49.1)	3.4	(1.9, 6.1)	100
Lowest	26.0	(21.4, 30.5)	4.6	(1.1, 18.2)	16.7	(6.5, 36.8)	34.8	(16.8, 58.5)	34.4	(16.2, 58.7)	9.5	(2.5, 29.6)	100
Second	26.7	(23.2, 30.2)	0.7	(0.2, 3.1)	15.8	(6.7, 32.8)	25.1	(12.9, 43.1)	56.1	(35.5, 74.8)	2.3	(0.9, 5.6)	100
Middle	24.6	(21.8, 27.4)	7.9	(1.8, 27.9)	4.8	(1.8, 12.3)	39.0	(21.5, 59.8)	47.6	(29.4, 66.5)	0.8	(0.3, 2.2)	100
High	24.9	(22.7, 27.0)	5.5	(1.1, 23.1)	14.0	(6.4, 28.0)	33.8	(20.4, 50.4)	44.9	(29.2, 61.7)	1.7	(0.7, 4.2)	100
Highest	22.9	(19.5, 26.2)	8.8	(1.3, 41.4)	22.3	(6.6, 53.8)	36.3	(18.4, 59.1)	28.4	(15.6, 46.0)	4.1	(1.7, 9.8)	100
Rural	26.5	(23.7, 29.2)	5.8	(2.9, 11.2)	12.4	(7.2, 20.6)	33.4	(25.2, 42.7)	41.4	(31.2, 52.5)	7.0	(2.7, 17.2)	100
Lowest	24.0	(21.6, 26.4)	5.5	(0.8, 30.6)	11.6	(2.7, 38.5)	37.1	(19.1, 59.5)	44.7	(25.5, 65.5)	1.2	(0.2, 6.6)	100
Second	24.0	(21.3, 26.7)	4.9	(0.7, 27.7)	18.9	(8.0, 38.4)	30.4	(15.0, 51.9)	43.8	(26.4, 62.8)	2.1	(0.5, 7.8)	100
Middle	30.2	(21.2, 39.2)	6.3	(1.5, 23.1)	26.6	(10.0, 54.1)	21.8	(9.6, 42.1)	30.1	(14.3, 52.7)	15.2	(4.2, 42.2)	100
High	25.2	(20.0, 30.5)	5.8	(1.4, 21.1)	7.7	(2.3, 23.1)	42.8	(24.0, 63.9)	43.4	(22.0, 67.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.5)	100
Highest	27.9	(24.1, 31.6)	5.9	(1.4, 21.3)	3.5	(0.8, 13.7)	31.3	(16.0, 52.2)	44.7	(25.0, 66.1)	14.6	(5.0, 35.8)	100

[1] Among ever electronic cigarette users.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.18: Percentage of current electronic cigarette users 15 years old and over, by current flavor used and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Electronic cigarette flavor currently used								
	Tobacco		Menthol		Other		No flavor		Total
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	**4.1**	**(1.7, 9.5)**	**53.9**	**(42.9, 64.5)**	**40.9**	**(30.9, 51.7)**	**1.1**	**(0.4, 3.2)**	**100**
Sex									
Male	4.5	(1.8, 10.8)	54.1	(42.0, 65.7)	40.1	(29.3, 51.9)	1.3	(0.5, 3.6)	100
Female	0.9	(0.2, 4.0)	52.6	(27.6, 76.4)	46.5	(23.0, 71.6)	0.0	N/A	100
Age (years)									
15-24	2.0	(0.3, 12.6)	61.5	(44.5, 76.1)	36.2	(22.1, 53.1)	0.4	(0.1, 2.7)	100
25-44	6.3	(2.1, 17.5)	48.5	(33.4, 64.0)	43.3	(29.2, 58.7)	1.8	(0.4, 7.2)	100
45-64	10.5	(2.3, 37.3)	10.3	(2.7, 31.6)	75.1	(44.6, 91.8)	4.2	(0.5, 26.8)	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Education Level									
No formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Elementary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Secondary	3.1	(0.7, 13.1)	56.8	(38.5, 73.5)	38.8	(23.3, 56.9)	1.3	(0.3, 5.6)	100
Post-Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
College or above	5.1	(1.4, 16.6)	51.5	(35.1, 67.6)	42.2	(27.2, 58.7)	1.2	(0.3, 4.1)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile									
Urban	3.2	(0.9, 10.5)	60.8	(47.8, 72.4)	34.3	(23.7, 46.6)	1.7	(0.6, 4.8)	100
Lowest	19.1	(3.9, 58.1)	24.6	(8.3, 54.0)	50.4	(24.3, 76.3)	6.0	(0.9, 30.5)	100
Second	0.0	N/A	33.4	(15.7, 57.5)	66.6	(42.5, 84.3)	0.0	N/A	100
Middle	0.0	N/A	42.2	(17.3, 71.9)	54.9	(25.3, 81.4)	2.8	(0.4, 18.9)	100
High	0.4	(0.1, 1.3)	61.5	(41.5, 78.3)	37.2	(20.8, 57.3)	0.9	(0.1, 6.5)	100
Highest	2.2	(0.5, 9.6)	78.4	(59.0, 90.1)	18.4	(8.3, 36.0)	1.1	(0.2, 5.4)	100
Rural	5.7	(1.6, 18.3)	39.9	(22.0, 61.1)	54.3	(34.1, 73.2)	0.0	N/A	100
Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Second	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.19: Percentage distribution of current electronic cigarette users 15 years old and over, by type of electronic cigarette device currently used and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Electronic cigarette device currently used						Total
	Closed vaping disposable device (not rechargeable)		Device with replaceable pre-filled pods/cartridges (rechargeable)		Device with a refillable liquid tank (rechargeable)		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	**10.6**	**(5.2, 20.3)**	**30.3**	**(20.8, 41.8)**	**59.1**	**(47.3, 70.0)**	**100**
Sex							
Male	9.8	(4.2, 21.0)	27.1	(17.6, 39.3)	63.1	(50.4, 74.2)	100
Female	15.3	(4.0, 43.8)	48.9	(26.5, 71.8)	35.8	(14.8, 64.2)	100
Age (years)							
15-24	7.3	(2.0, 23.0)	25.2	(13.2, 42.8)	67.5	(50.1, 81.1)	100
25-44	15.4	(6.7, 31.8)	31.3	(19.9, 45.4)	53.3	(38.0, 68.0)	100
45-64	1.3	(0.2, 7.7)	65.4	(32.8, 88.0)	33.4	(11.5, 65.8)	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Education Level							
No formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Elementary	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Secondary	12.0	(4.8, 26.9)	26.8	(15.2, 42.8)	61.2	(45.4, 75.0)	100
Post-Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
College or above	6.6	(1.6, 23.1)	29.8	(17.4, 46.0)	63.6	(46.5, 77.9)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile							
Urban	12.7	(5.4, 27.1)	30.4	(20.3, 42.9)	56.9	(42.5, 70.1)	100
Lowest	0.7	(0.2, 2.8)	38.6	(15.1, 69.0)	60.7	(30.5, 84.4)	100
Second	0.0	N/A	19.6	(8.7, 38.3)	80.4	(61.7, 91.3)	100
Middle	11.1	(2.2, 41.2)	36.4	(12.5, 69.6)	52.5	(23.0, 80.4)	100
High	29.2	(10.8, 58.6)	32.6	(15.8, 55.6)	38.2	(17.2, 64.7)	100
Highest	5.0	(1.2, 19.1)	24.8	(11.4, 46.0)	70.1	(48.5, 85.4)	100
Rural	7.0	(2.0, 21.6)	30.0	(14.2, 52.6)	63.0	(41.4, 80.3)	100
Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Second	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	-	100

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

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.20: Percentage distribution of current electronic cigarette users 15 years old and over, by money spent on electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Money spent on electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days (*Philippine peso*)										
	Less than 1,001		1,001 to 1,500		1,501 to 2,000		2,001 to 2,500		More than 2,500		Total
Overall	**63.1**	**(51.7, 73.3)**	**23.2**	**(14.3, 35.4)**	**4.0**	**(2.1, 7.5)**	**3.3**	**(1.0, 10.5)**	**6.3**	**(2.9, 13.0)**	**100**
Sex											
Male	61.4	(49.5, 72.2)	24.7	(15.5, 37.0)	3.0	(1.6, 5.6)	3.4	(0.9, 12.6)	7.4	(3.4, 15.4)	100
Female	72.1	(47.0, 88.2)	15.4	(4.3, 42.6)	9.7	(2.7, 29.4)	2.4	(0.7, 8.6)	0.5	(0.1, 3.0)	100
Age (years)											
15-24	79.5	(61.3, 90.5)	14.3	(5.0, 34.7)	2.7	(0.9, 7.8)	0.7	(0.1, 3.7)	2.8	(0.8, 9.3)	100
25-44	51.1	(37.9, 64.1)	28.2	(17.0, 42.9)	5.8	(2.7, 12.2)	6.1	(1.6, 20.4)	8.9	(3.1, 22.6)	100
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Education Level											
No formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Elementary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Secondary	77.1	(60.2, 88.3)	13.9	(5.0, 32.8)	5.6	(2.3, 13.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	3.3	(1.1, 9.6)	100
Post-Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
College or above	53.6	(39.7, 67.1)	31.0	(18.5, 47.1)	2.8	(1.3, 6.0)	7.3	(2.0, 23.3)	5.3	(2.3, 11.7)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile											
Urban	61.5	(49.0, 72.7)	17.6	(9.4, 30.3)	5.8	(3.0, 11.2)	5.4	(1.6, 16.8)	9.7	(4.3, 20.4)	100
Lowest	74.2	(41.5, 92.1)	15.2	(2.6, 54.1)	10.1	(3.2, 27.9)	0.1	(0.0, 1.1)	0.4	(0.1, 3.3)	100
Second	72.7	(45.0, 89.7)	19.4	(5.8, 48.5)	1.9	(0.4, 8.8)	3.1	(0.4, 19.8)	2.9	(0.4, 19.1)	100
Middle	48.9	(17.7, 81.0)	14.7	(3.3, 46.3)	0.2	(0.0, 1.8)	30.3	(6.3, 73.9)	5.9	(1.4, 21.3)	100
High	75.0	(49.7, 90.1)	7.5	(1.8, 26.0)	3.5	(1.1, 10.7)	1.5	(0.3, 7.9)	12.5	(2.6, 43.2)	100
Highest	44.1	(22.8, 67.8)	30.5	(11.4, 60.0)	9.7	(3.3, 25.1)	2.7	(0.7, 9.5)	13.0	(5.8, 26.6)	100
Rural	65.6	(43.3, 82.7)	31.8	(15.1, 54.8)	1.3	(0.2, 8.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	1.3	(0.2, 7.9)	100
Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Second	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100

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

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.21: Percentage and distribution of current tobacco smokers and electronic cigarette users 15 years old and over, by product use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current tobacco smokers or electronic cigarette users[1]		Type of Current Use[2]						
			Smoked only		Electronic cigaretteuse only		Both smoked and electronic cigarette		Total
			Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	**19.7**	**(18.3, 21.3)**	**89.5**	**(86.9, 91.6)**	**6.0**	**(4.2, 8.6)**	**4.5**	**(3.4, 5.9)**	**100**
Sex									
Male	35.4	(32.8, 38.2)	89.8	(86.9, 92.1)	5.9	(3.9, 8.7)	4.3	(3.2, 5.8)	100
Female	4.0	(3.3, 4.9)	86.7	(79.4, 91.7)	7.3	(3.6, 14.0)	6.1	(3.2, 11.3)	100
Age (years)									
15-24	12.6	(10.2, 15.5)	64.7	(54.0, 74.1)	22.5	(13.8, 34.5)	12.8	(7.6, 20.6)	100
25-44	23.8	(21.5, 26.2)	91.7	(88.8, 93.9)	4.1	(2.5, 6.7)	4.2	(2.9, 6.0)	100
45-64	21.7	(19.4, 24.1)	98.0	(95.7, 99.1)	0.9	(0.2, 3.7)	1.1	(0.5, 2.5)	100
65+	16.3	(13.1, 20.1)	99.9	(99.3, 100)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	100
Education Level									
No formal	33.2	(21.1, 47.9)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Elementary	28.1	(25.0, 31.3)	97.8	(95.3, 99.0)	1.2	(0.4, 4.0)	0.9	(0.4, 2.3)	100
Secondary	20.2	(18.2, 22.4)	87.9	(83.1, 91.5)	7.5	(4.4, 12.6)	4.6	(3.1, 6.7)	100
Post-Secondary	19.3	(13.5, 26.8)	89.7	(73.7, 96.5)	2.2	(0.5, 8.7)	8.1	(2.1, 26.4)	100
College or above	13.5	(11.0, 16.6)	81.4	(73.7, 87.2)	9.9	(5.8, 16.3)	8.7	(5.3, 14.1)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile									
Urban	19.0	(16.9, 21.3)	86.0	(81.1, 89.7)	6.9	(4.0, 11.9)	7.1	(5.1, 9.8)	100
Lowest	29.3	(24.2, 35.1)	92.6	(86.8, 96.0)	4.0	(1.8, 8.7)	3.3	(1.3, 8.2)	100
Second	22.3	(18.2, 27.0)	96.3	(93.2, 98.0)	1.8	(0.8, 4.1)	1.8	(0.8, 4.4)	100
Middle	20.6	(15.7, 26.6)	93.9	(87.6, 97.1)	2.8	(0.9, 7.9)	3.4	(1.4, 8.1)	100
High	17.9	(14.3, 22.0)	77.2	(68.5, 84.0)	10.3	(5.2, 19.2)	12.6	(7.7, 19.7)	100
Highest	11.0	(8.1, 14.9)	63.9	(47.0, 78.0)	18.8	(6.4, 44.1)	17.2	(9.4, 29.6)	100
Rural	20.6	(18.7, 22.6)	93.0	(90.1, 95.2)	5.1	(3.2, 8.1)	1.9	(1.1, 3.1)	100
Lowest	24.9	(21.7, 28.5)	97.8	(94.2, 99.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.7)	2.0	(0.7, 5.6)	100
Second	24.2	(20.6, 28.2)	96.3	(92.4, 98.3)	3.1	(1.3, 7.2)	0.6	(0.2, 1.9)	100
Middle	19.0	(15.4, 23.2)	90.3	(80.4, 95.5)	8.2	(3.3, 18.8)	1.5	(0.5, 5.0)	100
High	17.3	(13.5, 22.0)	88.7	(75.9, 95.1)	8.2	(2.7, 22.2)	3.1	(1.1, 8.4)	100
Highest	14.0	(10.2, 19.0)	82.0	(67.4, 90.9)	15.0	(6.7, 30.1)	3.0	(0.9, 9.4)	100

[1] Among all adults. Includes current daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers or electronic cigarette users.

[2] Among current tobacco smokers or electronic cigarette users.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.22: Heated tobacco product awareness and use among adults 15 years old and over, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Ever heard of heated tobacco products[1]		Ever users[1]		Ever daily users[1]		Current users[1,2]		Current daily users[1]		Current occasional users[1]		Current users among those who were aware[3]	
							Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	**11.1**	**(10.0, 12.4)**	**0.3**	**(0.2, 0.4)**	**0.1**	**(0.1, 0.2)**	**0.1**	**(0.1, 0.2)**	**0.0**	**(0.0, 0.1)**	**0.1**	**(0.0, 0.2)**	**1.1**	**(0.6, 1.9)**
Sex														
Male	11.9	(10.6, 13.4)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	1.9	(1.0, 3.4)
Female	10.3	(8.9, 12.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
Age (years)														
15-24	11.5	(9.6, 13.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
25-44	11.1	(9.6, 12.7)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	1.5	(0.6, 3.7)
45-64	11.8	(10.0, 13.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	1.4	(0.6, 3.1)
65+	8.2	(6.1, 11.1)	0.6	(0.1, 2.6)	0.5	(0.1, 2.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.8	(0.2, 3.4)
Education Level														
No formal	7.4	(2.6, 19.2)	0.5	(0.1, 3.2)	0.5	(0.1, 3.2)	0.5	(0.1, 3.2)	0.5	(0.1, 3.2)	0.0	N/A	-	-
Elementary	8.0	(6.3, 10.1)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	3.7	(1.9, 7.1)
Secondary	9.8	(8.4, 11.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.9	(0.2, 3.3)
Post-Secondary	15.1	(10.1, 21.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.7	(0.1, 5.2)
College or above	14.6	(12.6, 17.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile														
Urban	12.0	(10.2, 13.9)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	1.2	(0.5, 2.6)
Lowest	7.7	(5.2, 11.2)	0.4	(0.1, 1.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.4	(0.1, 2.0)	0.0	N/A	0.4	(0.1, 2.0)	4.8	(0.8, 22.6)
Second	10.1	(7.4, 13.7)	0.9	(0.3, 2.6)	0.7	(0.2, 2.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	2.1	(0.6, 6.7)
Middle	11.9	(9.0, 15.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.4	(0.1, 1.8)
High	11.8	(8.8, 15.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.8	(0.2, 2.9)
Highest	15.6	(12.0, 19.9)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.6	(0.1, 2.1)
Rural	10.2	(8.5, 12.2)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.9	(0.3, 2.3)
Lowest	6.7	(4.6, 9.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	3.0	(1.1, 8.0)
Second	12.9	(8.4, 19.4)	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
Middle	11.2	(8.1, 15.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.7	(0.1, 4.9)
High	10.0	(7.3, 13.6)	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	1.2	(0.2, 7.4)
Highest	11.9	(8.7, 16.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A

[1] Among all adults.

[2] Current use includes daily or less than daily use.

[3] Among those who had ever heard of heated tobacco products.

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.23: Percentage of electronic cigarette and heated tobacco product users among current tobacco smokers 15 years old and over, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current tobacco smokers who also use...					
	Electronic cigarettes		Heated tobacco products		Electronic cigarettes and heated tobacco products	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	**4.8**	**(3.6, 6.3)**	**0.6**	**(0.3, 1.1)**	**0.2**	**(0.0, 0.8)**
Sex						
Male	4.6	(3.4, 6.2)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	0.2	(0.0, 0.9)
Female	6.5	(3.4, 12.1)	0.3	(0.1, 1.4)	0.0	N/A
Age (years)						
15-24	16.5	(10.1, 25.7)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
25-44	4.4	(3.0, 6.3)	0.7	(0.3, 1.8)	0.3	(0.1, 1.7)
45-64	1.1	(0.5, 2.5)	0.8	(0.3, 1.7)	0.0	N/A
65+	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.3	(0.0, 2.0)	0.0	N/A
Education Level						
No formal	0.0	N/A	1.4	(0.2, 10.0)	0.0	N/A
Elementary	1.0	(0.4, 2.4)	1.0	(0.5, 2.1)	0.0	N/A
Secondary	4.9	(3.3, 7.3)	0.5	(0.1, 1.8)	0.3	(0.0, 2.1)
Post-Secondary	8.3	(2.2, 26.8)	0.6	(0.1, 4.2)	0.6	(0.1, 4.2)
College or above	9.7	(5.8, 15.7)	0.2	(0.0, 1.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile						
Urban	7.6	(5.5, 10.5)	0.8	(0.3, 1.7)	0.3	(0.1, 1.7)
Lowest	3.5	(1.4, 8.5)	1.3	(0.2, 7.1)	1.1	(0.2, 7.6)
Second	1.9	(0.8, 4.5)	1.0	(0.3, 3.4)	0.0	N/A
Middle	3.4	(1.4, 8.3)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)
High	14.0	(8.7, 21.7)	0.5	(0.1, 2.1)	0.0	N/A
Highest	21.2	(12.5, 33.7)	0.8	(0.2, 3.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)
Rural	2.0	(1.2, 3.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.3)	0.0	N/A
Lowest	2.0	(0.7, 5.6)	0.7	(0.2, 2.2)	0.0	N/A
Second	0.6	(0.2, 2.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Middle	1.7	(0.5, 5.4)	0.4	(0.1, 3.2)	0.0	N/A
High	3.4	(1.2, 9.1)	0.7	(0.1, 5.0)	0.0	N/A
Highest	3.5	(1.1, 10.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 5.1: Percentage of smokers 15 years old and over who made a quit attempt and received health care provider advice in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior									
	Made quit attempt[1]		Visited a HCP[1,2]		Asked by HCP if a smoker[2,3]		Advised to quit by HCP[2,3]		Advised to use nicotine replacement therapy by HCP[2,4]	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	**45.5**	**(41.4, 49.7)**	**20.3**	**(17.3, 23.6)**	**69.2**	**(60.6, 76.5)**	**54.5**	**(45.4, 63.4)**	**21.3**	**(15.1, 29.1)**
Sex										
Male	45.2	(40.7, 49.9)	18.9	(15.8, 22.5)	68.1	(58.7, 76.3)	54.1	(44.1, 63.8)	21.7	(14.8, 30.5)
Female	47.5	(38.2, 56.9)	31.2	(23.0, 40.7)	74.4	(53.2, 88.1)	56.6	(37.1, 74.3)	18.7	(7.4, 39.8)
Age (years)										
15-24	46.6	(34.9, 58.7)	11.6	(6.6, 19.5)	73.7	(51.7, 88.0)	41.0	(19.1, 67.2)	27.3	(7.6, 63.3)
25-44	44.8	(39.9, 49.9)	17.6	(13.6, 22.6)	62.3	(49.5, 73.7)	45.2	(33.3, 57.7)	11.3	(6.9, 17.7)
45-64	46.7	(40.4, 53.2)	25.8	(20.9, 31.5)	69.6	(56.3, 80.2)	58.4	(44.9, 70.8)	28.8	(17.2, 44.0)
65+	43.0	(32.7, 53.8)	33.4	(24.0, 44.4)	89.0	(79.8, 94.4)	85.4	(74.5, 92.1)	32.2	(15.3, 55.4)
Education Level										
No formal	51.2	(31.7, 70.3)	15.8	(8.0, 28.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary	46.5	(39.3, 53.8)	19.0	(13.7, 25.8)	66.1	(46.8, 81.1)	62.9	(44.3, 78.3)	23.4	(11.4, 42.0)
Secondary	47.4	(42.2, 52.7)	18.7	(14.7, 23.6)	73.9	(62.3, 83.0)	50.1	(37.2, 62.9)	22.0	(13.8, 33.4)
Post-Secondary	43.5	(25.1, 63.9)	21.9	(7.8, 48.2)	68.4	(42.7, 86.3)	60.9	(40.9, 77.9)	-	-
College or above	39.7	(30.2, 50.0)	25.3	(18.0, 34.4)	64.0	(48.3, 77.1)	52.2	(36.7, 67.3)	18.1	(9.7, 31.3)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile										
Urban	43.4	(36.7, 50.2)	22.4	(17.8, 27.7)	60.8	(48.4, 71.9)	40.6	(30.6, 51.5)	14.5	(9.3, 21.9)
Lowest	42.2	(34.1, 50.7)	18.8	(12.4, 27.5)	73.9	(50.0, 88.9)	32.2	(15.2, 55.7)	24.4	(11.0, 45.6)
Second	47.0	(32.3, 62.2)	14.9	(7.4, 27.8)	35.9	(14.6, 64.7)	28.2	(11.8, 53.6)	10.1	(3.2, 27.8)
Middle	42.8	(28.1, 58.8)	19.3	(11.6, 30.3)	66.8	(45.9, 82.7)	53.6	(32.9, 73.2)	18.6	(6.0, 45.0)
High	45.0	(34.8, 55.6)	33.9	(24.9, 44.2)	55.3	(34.6, 74.3)	38.9	(22.5, 58.1)	14.7	(6.5, 29.9)
Highest	39.0	(29.4, 49.7)	26.7	(18.4, 37.1)	66.9	(44.4, 83.6)	48.0	(26.1, 70.6)	5.2	(1.7, 14.8)
Rural	47.6	(42.5, 52.8)	18.2	(14.3, 22.8)	79.4	(69.7, 86.6)	71.5	(59.5, 81.1)	28.8	(17.8, 43.0)
Lowest	44.4	(37.0, 52.1)	16.1	(11.1, 22.9)	77.2	(59.5, 88.7)	66.1	(46.5, 81.4)	20.3	(9.9, 37.1)
Second	49.6	(38.9, 60.5)	14.0	(7.8, 24.0)	76.3	(52.4, 90.4)	74.8	(50.6, 89.6)	47.0	(18.5, 77.6)
Middle	48.7	(35.7, 61.8)	22.8	(14.4, 34.0)	79.4	(52.7, 93.0)	68.5	(40.7, 87.3)	32.8	(13.4, 60.7)
High	53.1	(39.4, 66.4)	16.4	(8.9, 28.4)	83.3	(59.7, 94.4)	77.1	(50.6, 91.7)	-	-
Highest	43.2	(28.6, 59.0)	29.2	(16.0, 47.1)	83.4	(57.5, 94.9)	77.7	(52.8, 91.5)	-	-

[1] Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

[2] HCP = health care provider.

[3] Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, and who visited HCP during the past 12 months.

[4] Among current smokers who visited HCP during the past 12 months

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

Table 5.2: Percentage of smokers 15 years old and over who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by cessation methods used and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Use of Cessation Method[1]																	
	Pharmacotherapy[2]		Counseling/Advice[3]		Electronic cigarettes		Heated tobacco products		Switching to smokeless tobacco		Traditional medicines[4]		Mobile cessation through SMS or Facebook		Self-educational materials (posters, pamphlets)		Attempt to quit without assistance	
	Percentage (95% CI)																	
Overall	**25.8**	**(21.7, 30.5)**	**7.9**	**(5.8, 10.6)**	**5.7**	**(3.5, 9.1)**	**0.4**	**(0.2, 0.9)**	**3.6**	**(2.0, 6.4)**	**1.9**	**(1.2, 3.0)**	**3.0**	**(1.6, 5.7)**	**12.3**	**(9.3, 16.2)**	**70.9**	**(65.1, 76.0)**
Sex																		
Male	26.0	(21.5, 31.0)	7.3	(5.3, 10.1)	5.8	(3.5, 9.2)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	3.7	(2.0, 6.8)	1.7	(1.1, 2.6)	2.9	(1.4, 5.7)	11.9	(8.6, 16.2)	70.8	(64.7, 76.3)
Female	24.9	(15.3, 38.0)	12.0	(5.9, 22.9)	5.3	(2.1, 12.6)	0.3	(0.0, 2.1)	3.1	(0.6, 14.5)	3.5	(0.9, 13.3)	4.3	(1.1, 15.3)	15.6	(8.4, 27.2)	71.2	(56.6, 82.4)
Age (years)																		
15-24	13.5	(7.8, 22.3)	6.1	(2.9, 12.4)	13.5	(6.1, 27.0)	0.0	N/A	3.1	(0.9, 10.3)	2.2	(0.6, 7.6)	4.9	(1.7, 13.2)	17.3	(9.0, 30.7)	78.4	(64.6, 87.9)
25-44	25.2	(19.5, 31.8)	4.8	(3.0, 7.4)	6.3	(3.5, 11.2)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	2.8	(1.4, 5.5)	1.1	(0.4, 2.7)	2.6	(0.9, 7.1)	12.8	(8.7, 18.6)	72.1	(63.7, 79.2)
45-64	30.1	(22.4, 39.2)	12.8	(7.9, 20.0)	0.5	(0.2, 1.4)	0.6	(0.2, 1.8)	4.9	(1.6, 14.1)	2.6	(1.0, 6.4)	3.4	(1.0, 11.1)	11.0	(6.5, 18.1)	65.5	(55.4, 74.4)
65+	39.0	(22.5, 58.5)	12.7	(5.4, 27.3)	6.9	(1.0, 35.7)	0.0	N/A	4.8	(1.0, 20.1)	4.0	(1.3, 11.4)	0.2	(0.0, 0.8)	3.5	(1.4, 8.7)	68.8	(51.7, 81.9)
Education Level																		
No formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary	30.3	(22.0, 40.1)	8.6	(4.7, 15.1)	0.7	(0.2, 2.4)	1.1	(0.4, 2.9)	4.7	(2.1, 10.4)	1.8	(0.9, 3.6)	2.7	(0.6, 10.7)	11.3	(6.6, 18.9)	65.1	(53.8, 74.9)
Secondary	23.6	(17.8, 30.7)	6.0	(3.9, 9.1)	6.1	(3.2, 11.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	4.0	(1.7, 9.2)	2.1	(1.1, 3.9)	2.5	(0.8, 7.4)	11.3	(7.7, 16.4)	74.0	(66.8, 80.1)
Post-Secondary	18.3	(7.3, 39.1)	10.7	(2.3, 37.7)	5.2	(1.1, 21.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	5.3	(0.9, 25.6)	7.5	(2.1, 23.3)	15.2	(4.8, 38.8)	53.4	(26.3, 78.6)
College or above	24.2	(15.6, 35.5)	11.8	(6.9, 19.3)	13.7	(6.8, 25.6)	0.6	(0.2, 2.0)	1.1	(0.3, 3.8)	1.1	(0.4, 3.0)	4.3	(1.4, 12.4)	16.2	(9.0, 27.6)	73.1	(60.5, 82.8)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																		
Urban	22.0	(16.4, 28.9)	7.1	(4.7, 10.5)	6.0	(3.6, 9.8)	0.6	(0.2, 1.4)	2.2	(0.6, 7.7)	1.0	(0.4, 2.2)	3.5	(1.6, 7.4)	15.4	(10.5, 21.9)	67.8	(58.7, 75.8)
Lowest	10.9	(5.4, 20.8)	4.8	(2.3, 9.9)	2.9	(0.8, 9.6)	0.8	(0.2, 2.8)	8.6	(2.0, 30.2)	2.8	(0.9, 8.4)	0.5	(0.1, 1.5)	8.4	(4.0, 16.7)	62.8	(45.7, 77.2)
Second	19.4	(9.3, 36.1)	6.1	(2.6, 13.4)	4.0	(1.1, 13.3)	1.0	(0.1, 7.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	1.6	(0.4, 6.9)	22.6	(11.8, 38.8)	70.6	(45.2, 87.5)
Middle	42.6	(27.4, 59.3)	8.6	(3.5, 19.6)	1.5	(0.6, 3.7)	0.0	N/A	0.7	(0.1, 3.2)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	6.4	(1.3, 26.7)	12.5	(5.1, 27.8)	72.0	(54.5, 84.6)
High	16.1	(9.1, 26.8)	8.3	(3.6, 17.9)	8.9	(4.4, 17.0)	0.7	(0.2, 2.6)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)	0.6	(0.1, 3.8)	4.0	(1.7, 9.0)	15.6	(8.3, 27.5)	62.0	(45.4, 76.2)
Highest	19.8	(9.5, 36.6)	8.4	(3.1, 20.6)	17.3	(6.5, 38.4)	0.3	(0.0, 1.9)	0.3	(0.0, 1.8)	1.0	(0.2, 5.2)	6.0	(0.9, 30.2)	20.5	(7.9, 43.9)	74.6	(52.8, 88.6)
Rural	29.3	(23.1, 36.4)	8.5	(5.5, 13.1)	5.5	(2.5, 11.7)	0.3	(0.0, 2.1)	4.8	(2.5, 9.4)	2.7	(1.4, 5.2)	2.6	(0.9, 7.2)	9.6	(6.2, 14.6)	73.6	(65.9, 80.1)
Lowest	22.8	(14.9, 33.3)	6.1	(3.1, 11.6)	1.3	(0.3, 6.3)	0.3	(0.0, 2.0)	4.6	(1.9, 10.9)	4.8	(2.2, 10.6)	0.5	(0.1, 1.8)	9.7	(5.0, 18.2)	72.2	(60.7, 81.4)
Second	33.9	(22.3, 47.7)	9.9	(4.3, 21.4)	1.4	(0.3, 6.1)	0.0	N/A	13.3	(5.7, 27.9)	1.2	(0.2, 8.0)	0.9	(0.1, 5.6)	7.8	(3.5, 16.8)	76.6	(64.3, 85.6)
Middle	27.9	(16.8, 42.6)	7.9	(3.0, 19.3)	9.1	(2.7, 27.0)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	2.0	(0.5, 8.7)	3.4	(0.5, 20.4)	11.0	(4.3, 25.2)	76.6	(52.3, 90.7)
High	29.5	(14.2, 51.4)	11.2	(3.3, 31.8)	2.2	(0.4, 11.2)	1.3	(0.2, 8.5)	1.1	(0.2, 7.3)	0.0	N/A	6.3	(0.8, 34.3)	3.1	(1.3, 7.2)	63.5	(42.9, 80.1)
Highest	42.8	(20.6, 68.3)	9.4	(2.3, 31.2)	30.2	(10.0, 62.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	6.1	(0.9, 32.2)	6.1	(0.9, 31.7)	23.1	(6.4, 57.2)	84.0	(55.5, 95.7)

[1] 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.

[2] Pharmacotherapy includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications such as Varenicline or Bupropion (Zyban or Wellbutrin).

[3] Includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quit line/helpline.

[4] For example, Chinese meds, acupuncture, herbal cigarettes without tobacco.

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of current smokers 15 years old and over by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Interest in Quitting Smoking[1]										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)										
Overall	**7.3**	**(5.3, 10.0)**	**12.5**	**(10.2, 15.2)**	**43.9**	**(39.9, 48.1)**	**28.8**	**(25.4, 32.4)**	**7.5**	**(5.8, 9.7)**	**100**
Sex											
Male	6.8	(4.7, 9.8)	12.7	(10.2, 15.8)	44.5	(40.3, 48.8)	29.2	(25.6, 33.1)	6.8	(5.0, 9.1)	100
Female	11.6	(6.9, 19.0)	10.1	(6.8, 14.7)	38.9	(29.7, 49.0)	24.9	(17.3, 34.5)	14.5	(8.6, 23.3)	100
Age (years)											
15-24	4.2	(2.4, 7.4)	6.7	(3.7, 11.8)	60.4	(48.7, 71.0)	22.3	(15.0, 31.7)	6.4	(3.1, 12.7)	100
25-44	7.7	(4.7, 12.4)	15.2	(11.7, 19.5)	41.2	(35.7, 47.0)	28.6	(23.5, 34.3)	7.2	(5.1, 10.2)	100
45-64	8.0	(5.4, 11.7)	11.6	(8.3, 16.0)	41.8	(36.0, 47.8)	28.9	(23.4, 35.1)	9.7	(6.3, 14.5)	100
65+	7.1	(3.4, 14.3)	8.0	(4.3, 14.2)	39.9	(29.3, 51.6)	41.5	(31.7, 52.0)	3.5	(1.7, 7.1)	100
Education Level											
No formal	1.2	(0.3, 5.1)	10.7	(3.6, 27.9)	45.7	(29.1, 63.3)	36.1	(20.3, 55.7)	6.3	(2.0, 18.2)	100
Elementary	6.5	(4.0, 10.4)	14.6	(10.0, 20.9)	36.8	(30.7, 43.4)	35.7	(29.2, 42.8)	6.4	(4.4, 9.2)	100
Secondary	8.9	(5.8, 13.5)	11.2	(8.6, 14.5)	42.8	(37.3, 48.5)	28.5	(23.4, 34.2)	8.5	(5.8, 12.3)	100
Post-Secondary	11.0	(3.3, 30.8)	17.9	(6.0, 43.0)	38.2	(20.3, 60.1)	27.0	(14.1, 45.5)	5.8	(1.2, 24.8)	100
College or above	4.3	(2.5, 7.3)	11.5	(7.3, 17.7)	57.4	(49.1, 65.4)	19.3	(13.7, 26.4)	7.5	(3.9, 13.8)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile											
Urban	7.2	(4.7, 11.0)	13.3	(9.8, 17.7)	43.2	(37.8, 48.7)	29.5	(25.7, 33.6)	6.8	(4.8, 9.6)	100
Lowest	5.6	(3.0, 10.4)	12.7	(7.8, 20.2)	41.3	(32.7, 50.6)	35.1	(26.1, 45.3)	5.2	(2.9, 9.0)	100
Second	7.0	(2.9, 15.9)	15.9	(8.3, 28.1)	47.0	(36.0, 58.3)	22.5	(14.9, 32.5)	7.6	(3.3, 16.5)	100
Middle	7.6	(3.7, 14.7)	16.8	(8.8, 29.7)	43.5	(33.5, 54.1)	27.5	(20.4, 36.0)	4.6	(2.4, 8.8)	100
High	9.9	(5.1, 18.1)	11.3	(6.9, 17.9)	36.1	(28.0, 45.2)	37.2	(28.6, 46.7)	5.5	(2.5, 11.8)	100
Highest	6.0	(2.6, 13.0)	7.4	(4.0, 13.3)	50.3	(38.4, 62.2)	22.4	(14.2, 33.4)	13.9	(7.4, 24.6)	100
Rural	7.3	(4.4, 11.9)	11.7	(8.8, 15.3)	44.7	(38.5, 51.0)	28.0	(22.5, 34.4)	8.3	(5.6, 12.0)	100
Lowest	7.3	(4.2, 12.5)	9.6	(6.1, 14.8)	40.2	(32.6, 48.3)	33.3	(24.9, 42.8)	9.6	(5.1, 17.5)	100
Second	5.9	(2.9, 11.4)	13.2	(7.5, 22.2)	43.0	(32.7, 54.0)	28.3	(18.0, 41.5)	9.6	(4.1, 21.1)	100
Middle	4.0	(1.7, 9.2)	11.0	(5.4, 21.2)	53.2	(41.5, 64.6)	27.0	(17.1, 39.9)	4.7	(2.2, 10.0)	100
High	15.2	(5.7, 34.9)	15.5	(8.3, 27.0)	44.0	(30.5, 58.6)	17.9	(10.5, 28.9)	7.4	(2.3, 21.6)	100
Highest	4.6	(1.5, 13.2)	11.1	(4.8, 23.8)	50.2	(31.5, 68.8)	26.1	(12.8, 45.8)	8.0	(1.9, 27.5)	100

[1] Among current daily or occasional (less than daily) smokers.

Table 5.4: Reasons for trying to quit smoking in the past 12 months among current tobacco smokers 15 years old and over, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Reasons for trying to quit smoking tobacco[1]															
	Health reasons		To save money		High price of cigarettes		Compliance to anti-smoking policies/laws		Family wants respondent to quit smoking		Smoking not allowed inside workplace		Concerns with COVID-19		Other	
	Percentage (95% CI)															
Overall	77.9	(72.3, 82.6)	68.6	(63.2, 73.5)	68.0	(62.9, 72.7)	32.3	(27.4, 37.7)	68.1	(62.4, 73.3)	34.6	(28.4, 41.3)	29.1	(24.3, 34.4)	3.7	(2.2, 6.2)
Sex																
Male	78.0	(71.9, 83.0)	69.7	(63.9, 74.9)	69.3	(63.9, 74.3)	32.7	(27.3, 38.5)	67.9	(61.7, 73.5)	35.1	(28.5, 42.3)	28.8	(23.6, 34.6)	3.4	(1.9, 6.1)
Female	77.1	(64.1, 86.4)	58.2	(45.4, 70.0)	55.4	(42.7, 67.4)	29.1	(19.1, 41.7)	70.1	(56.7, 80.8)	29.6	(20.1, 41.1)	32.4	(22.5, 44.2)	6.1	(2.0, 17.3)
Age (years)																
15-24	78.4	(67.3, 86.5)	64.6	(48.2, 78.1)	59.6	(43.0, 74.3)	35.4	(22.7, 50.6)	80.8	(68.1, 89.2)	36.2	(23.6, 51.0)	15.0	(8.6, 24.7)	3.6	(1.2, 10.0)
25-44	75.4	(67.0, 82.3)	73.8	(66.4, 80.0)	73.7	(66.6, 79.9)	35.1	(27.8, 43.1)	66.4	(57.1, 74.7)	40.4	(32.0, 49.5)	31.4	(24.4, 39.4)	3.7	(2.0, 6.7)
45-64	79.2	(69.9, 86.2)	66.4	(56.2, 75.3)	68.1	(57.8, 76.9)	28.6	(20.6, 38.3)	63.0	(53.5, 71.7)	29.8	(22.0, 38.9)	35.4	(26.5, 45.4)	1.0	(0.4, 2.3)
65+	89.4	(74.3, 96.1)	47.1	(29.5, 65.4)	40.9	(24.1, 60.0)	21.6	(9.2, 42.9)	77.7	(63.5, 87.4)	7.8	(4.1, 14.5)	12.9	(7.1, 22.3)	15.2	(4.4, 41.2)
Education Level																
No formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary	81.5	(72.2, 88.3)	81.4	(72.8, 87.8)	77.3	(68.5, 84.2)	34.9	(25.1, 46.1)	70.7	(59.1, 80.1)	36.2	(25.0, 49.0)	36.0	(25.1, 48.6)	1.3	(0.4, 4.0)
Secondary	75.8	(67.4, 82.6)	65.7	(57.8, 72.8)	65.9	(58.6, 72.5)	32.8	(25.8, 40.7)	70.8	(63.2, 77.3)	29.2	(22.5, 36.9)	26.2	(20.7, 32.7)	4.9	(2.4, 9.8)
Post-Secondary	91.1	(76.3, 97.0)	52.3	(24.8, 78.6)	77.5	(53.0, 91.3)	36.3	(16.2, 62.8)	46.4	(21.9, 72.8)	51.7	(25.3, 77.3)	23.6	(9.9, 46.4)	1.5	(0.4, 5.0)
College or above	75.9	(63.8, 85.0)	59.2	(46.6, 70.8)	58.5	(45.8, 70.1)	29.0	(19.0, 41.6)	62.7	(47.5, 75.8)	46.0	(32.1, 60.5)	28.7	(18.7, 41.3)	5.0	(2.0, 11.6)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																
Urban	82.2	(73.6, 88.4)	69.2	(62.3, 75.4)	68.4	(61.6, 74.4)	32.6	(26.0, 40.0)	62.7	(53.7, 70.9)	43.1	(33.5, 53.2)	28.0	(21.8, 35.3)	5.0	(2.6, 9.5)
Lowest	78.4	(62.9, 88.6)	74.0	(57.8, 85.6)	78.3	(67.1, 86.4)	17.9	(10.2, 29.6)	54.7	(36.2, 71.9)	36.9	(20.6, 56.8)	22.3	(13.4, 34.7)	4.2	(1.1, 15.0)
Second	88.6	(76.0, 95.0)	74.8	(60.1, 85.4)	71.7	(57.1, 82.8)	34.0	(16.8, 56.7)	62.9	(42.3, 79.7)	43.5	(22.0, 67.6)	34.2	(17.3, 56.4)	1.4	(0.3, 6.1)
Middle	83.1	(60.9, 94.0)	67.0	(49.0, 81.1)	75.8	(61.4, 86.1)	32.0	(16.1, 53.6)	70.0	(51.4, 83.7)	41.8	(23.7, 62.4)	22.7	(13.6, 35.5)	9.2	(2.5, 28.3)
High	78.8	(60.9, 89.9)	61.2	(44.7, 75.5)	50.5	(35.3, 65.7)	45.4	(30.4, 61.4)	53.1	(36.6, 69.0)	47.1	(31.5, 63.2)	32.8	(21.4, 46.6)	5.2	(2.0, 13.1)
Highest	81.2	(60.6, 92.4)	66.3	(48.1, 80.6)	54.7	(37.3, 71.1)	41.4	(25.1, 59.8)	79.6	(65.5, 88.9)	51.4	(33.3, 69.1)	31.4	(17.7, 49.5)	4.7	(1.4, 14.9)
Rural	74.0	(65.8, 80.8)	68.0	(59.7, 75.3)	67.7	(59.8, 74.7)	32.0	(24.8, 40.3)	73.0	(65.3, 79.5)	26.8	(20.4, 34.4)	30.2	(23.0, 38.4)	2.4	(1.0, 5.6)
Lowest	71.3	(57.8, 81.9)	78.2	(67.9, 85.9)	71.8	(61.5, 80.3)	36.3	(25.1, 49.1)	70.4	(58.3, 80.2)	25.8	(16.9, 37.3)	36.1	(25.2, 48.8)	3.0	(0.8, 10.6)
Second	72.2	(57.0, 83.6)	77.3	(63.2, 87.1)	79.3	(65.9, 88.4)	36.2	(22.8, 52.1)	68.5	(54.9, 79.5)	27.9	(17.5, 41.5)	28.8	(17.2, 44.0)	3.7	(1.1, 12.1)
Middle	74.1	(48.2, 89.8)	61.7	(44.0, 76.7)	68.2	(52.2, 80.9)	30.6	(15.7, 51.1)	76.7	(50.3, 91.5)	22.1	(10.2, 41.6)	22.6	(10.5, 42.3)	1.9	(0.5, 6.4)
High	81.7	(64.5, 91.6)	54.2	(32.0, 74.9)	48.3	(30.8, 66.2)	27.5	(14.1, 46.7)	83.5	(67.6, 92.5)	21.5	(9.4, 41.7)	30.0	(15.9, 49.3)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)
Highest	74.4	(44.0, 91.5)	37.4	(15.7, 65.8)	51.9	(24.8, 78.0)	12.8	(3.9, 34.3)	67.3	(38.0, 87.3)	51.4	(24.8, 77.3)	26.8	(10.2, 54.3)	2.2	(0.3, 14.8)

[1] Among current tobacco smokers who tried to quit in the last 12 months.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6.1: Percentage and number of adults 15 years old who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work[1]					
	Overall			Non-smokers		
	Percentage (95% CI)		*Number in thousands*	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Number in thousands*
Overall	**12.9**	**(11.1, 15.1)**	**2,530.1**	**9.9**	**(8.1, 12.1)**	**1542.9**
Sex						
Male	17.4	(14.3, 21.0)	1,747.5	12.8	(9.6, 16.7)	814.2
Female	8.2	(6.2, 10.8)	782.5	7.9	(5.9, 10.6)	728.6
Age (years)						
15-24	11.0	(6.7, 17.4)	333.5	9.7	(5.4, 17.0)	234.3
25-44	11.8	(9.3, 14.8)	1,292.3	10.0	(7.5, 13.1)	880.9
45-64	15.4	(11.5, 20.4)	764.8	9.8	(7.1, 13.3)	382.6
65+	24.4	(12.3, 42.6)	139.5	10.2	(3.8, 24.8)	45.2
Education Level						
No formal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary	23.1	(15.8, 32.4)	455.4	14.7	(9.0, 23.3)	192.4
Secondary	15.3	(11.8, 19.5)	1063.0	10.7	(7.3, 15.3)	550.1
Post-Secondary	6.8	(3.5, 12.8)	73.1	5.6	(2.6, 11.4)	44.8
College or above	9.6	(7.3, 12.4)	908.7	9.1	(6.8, 12.0)	755.2
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile						
Urban	11.1	(8.7, 14.0)	1266.2	9.0	(6.7, 12.0)	809.9
Lowest	15.0	(9.0, 24.1)	200.6	8.5	(4.1, 16.7)	75.0
Second	16.6	(9.4, 27.6)	226.2	11.3	(4.8, 24.2)	104.2
Middle	7.7	(4.6, 12.6)	178.1	7.1	(3.8, 13.0)	118.8
High	13.6	(8.3, 21.4)	346.0	11.5	(6.1, 20.5)	239.9
Highest	8.2	(5.2, 12.6)	315.3	7.9	(4.9, 12.7)	272.0
Rural	15.5	(12.2, 19.5)	1,263.9	11.1	(8.1, 15.0)	733.0
Lowest	22.9	(14.4, 34.4)	261.0	18.7	(11.3, 29.3)	158.8
Second	18.7	(12.4, 27.3)	252.8	10.3	(5.7, 17.7)	105.1
Middle	15.3	(8.9, 25.1)	285.5	10.3	(5.2, 19.4)	158.0
High	14.6	(9.1, 22.6)	273.8	9.6	(4.2, 20.2)	152.3
Highest	10.0	(5.7, 17.0)	190.9	10.0	(5.2, 18.1)	158.8

[1] In the past 30 days. Among those respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6.2: Percentage and number of adults 15 years old and over who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home[1]					
	Overall			Non-smokers		
	Percentage (95% CI)		*Number in thousands*	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Number in thousands*
Overall	**21.8**	**(19.9, 23.8)**	**16,823.5**	**15.4**	**(13.7, 17.3)**	**9,696.4**
Sex						
Male	25.7	(23.0, 28.6)	9,946.2	14.0	(11.6, 16.8)	3,617.4
Female	17.8	(16.0, 19.8)	6,877.3	16.4	(14.6, 18.3)	6,078.9
Age (years)						
15-24	21.5	(17.9, 25.7)	4,313.3	18.9	(15.8, 22.5)	3,415.2
25-44	22.2	(19.9, 24.7)	7,083.3	14.5	(12.3, 17.1)	3,575.3
45-64	22.9	(20.2, 25.8)	4,325.5	14.3	(12.0, 17.0)	2,120.3
65+	17.1	(14.0, 20.8)	1,101.5	10.8	(8.0, 14.5)	585.5
Education Level						
No formal	45.5	(31.8, 60.0)	300.6	41.7	(24.8, 60.8)	184.0
Elementary	31.3	(28.0, 34.7)	4,645.6	20.4	(17.2, 24.0)	2,188.2
Secondary	22.8	(20.6, 25.1)	7,996.8	17.6	(15.5, 20.0)	5,033.1
Post-Secondary	13.3	(9.0, 19.3)	347.7	6.4	(3.6, 11.3)	135.4
College or above	14.7	(11.7, 18.4)	3,532.7	10.2	(8.1, 12.9)	2,155.7
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile						
Urban	19.0	(15.9, 22.6)	7,699.1	13.2	(10.5, 16.4)	4,388.3
Lowest	31.8	(25.3, 39.1)	1,952.1	23.8	(17.3, 31.8)	1,051.7
Second	24.0	(19.4, 29.2)	1,523.8	16.7	(12.4, 22.1)	827.4
Middle	21.9	(14.5, 31.6)	1,821.7	15.8	(10.6, 22.9)	1,053.3
High	14.1	(11.4, 17.4)	1,201.3	9.4	(6.8, 12.9)	673.4
Highest	10.8	(7.5, 15.4)	1,200.2	7.7	(4.8, 12.3)	782.5
Rural	24.8	(22.2, 27.5)	9,124.4	17.9	(15.6, 20.5)	5,308.1
Lowest	34.7	(31.1, 38.4)	3,478.7	26.6	(22.9, 30.6)	2,000.7
Second	33.1	(29.1, 37.4)	2,357.5	24.3	(19.8, 29.4)	1,322.7
Middle	18.1	(14.6, 22.2)	1,332.6	12.9	(9.6, 17.0)	782.5
High	18.4	(14.5, 22.9)	1,241.4	13.7	(10.4, 17.9)	778.9
Highest	12.9	(7.9, 20.4)	714.3	8.7	(5.0, 14.8)	423.2

[1] Adults reporting that smoking inside their home occurs daily, weekly, or monthly.

Table 6.3: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke[1] in…													
	Government buildings		Health care facilities		Restaurants		Bars or nightclubs		Public transportation		Universities		Schools	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
Overall	**2.4**	**(1.9, 3.2)**	**0.8**	**(0.6, 1.3)**	**2.7**	**(2.0, 3.7)**	**0.4**	**(0.2, 0.6)**	**5.4**	**(4.5, 6.4)**	**0.2**	**(0.1, 0.3)**	**0.6**	**(0.4, 0.9)**
Sex														
Male	2.7	(2.0, 3.6)	0.9	(0.5, 1.4)	2.7	(2.1, 3.5)	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)	6.2	(5.0, 7.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)
Female	2.2	(1.5, 3.2)	0.8	(0.6, 1.3)	2.7	(1.8, 4.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	4.5	(3.7, 5.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)
Age (years)														
15-24	2.3	(1.4, 3.8)	0.4	(0.1, 0.9)	3.9	(2.0, 7.2)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	6.7	(5.1, 8.7)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)
25-44	2.7	(1.9, 3.8)	1.0	(0.6, 1.6)	2.6	(1.8, 3.7)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	5.6	(4.4, 7.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.1)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)
45-64	2.0	(1.4, 3.0)	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	2.3	(1.6, 3.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	4.4	(3.3, 5.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.6	(0.3, 1.5)
65+	2.7	(1.5, 4.9)	1.7	(0.6, 4.2)	1.1	(0.4, 2.6)	0.0	N/A	3.2	(2.0, 5.2)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
Education Level														
No formal	7.4	(2.7, 19.0)	3.0	(0.4, 17.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	6.8	(2.6, 16.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Elementary	2.8	(1.8, 4.3)	0.6	(0.3, 1.5)	2.5	(1.6, 3.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	4.0	(2.8, 5.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)
Secondary	2.0	(1.4, 2.9)	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)	2.4	(1.6, 3.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	5.5	(4.4, 6.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)
Post-Secondary	1.3	(0.5, 3.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.6	(0.2, 2.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	3.1	(1.8, 5.4)	0.0	N/A	1.0	(0.2, 5.0)
College or above	2.9	(2.0, 4.1)	1.4	(0.8, 2.3)	3.7	(2.2, 6.2)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	6.2	(4.8, 8.0)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile														
Urban	2.1	(1.4, 3.0)	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)	3.2	(2.1, 5.0)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	5.3	(4.0, 6.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)
Lowest	1.2	(0.6, 2.4)	0.9	(0.3, 2.6)	3.2	(1.6, 6.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	4.0	(2.2, 6.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
Second	1.5	(0.6, 3.8)	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)	2.4	(1.1, 4.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	6.0	(3.5, 9.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.6	(0.2, 2.0)
Middle	1.7	(0.8, 3.4)	1.5	(0.6, 3.6)	3.8	(2.0, 7.2)	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)	4.9	(3.1, 7.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)
High	2.9	(1.7, 4.9)	1.2	(0.5, 2.9)	2.4	(1.4, 3.9)	0.7	(0.2, 2.5)	5.7	(3.7, 8.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.6	(0.2, 1.4)
Highest	2.7	(1.4, 4.8)	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)	4.1	(2.0, 8.0)	0.5	(0.2, 1.7)	5.5	(3.7, 8.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.5	(0.2, 1.6)
Rural	2.8	(1.9, 4.3)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	2.1	(1.6, 2.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	5.5	(4.3, 7.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.8	(0.4, 1.3)
Lowest	3.5	(2.0, 6.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	3.4	(2.2, 5.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	5.9	(4.2, 8.2)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	1.2	(0.5, 2.7)
Second	3.5	(1.8, 6.7)	0.5	(0.1, 2.3)	1.8	(1.0, 3.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	4.9	(2.9, 8.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
Middle	2.9	(1.4, 6.1)	1.0	(0.4, 2.2)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	5.2	(3.2, 8.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	1.0	(0.3, 3.7)
High	1.9	(0.7, 5.1)	1.0	(0.2, 4.3)	1.7	(0.9, 3.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	5.9	(3.7, 9.2)	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)	0.9	(0.2, 3.3)
Highest	1.9	(0.5, 7.3)	0.7	(0.2, 2.6)	2.6	(1.4, 4.8)	1.0	(0.2, 5.6)	5.8	(3.2, 10.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)
Non-smokers	**2.4**	**(1.8, 3.3)**	**0.7**	**(0.5, 1.1)**	**2.6**	**(1.9, 3.6)**	**0.1**	**(0.1, 0.2)**	**5.3**	**(4.4, 6.4)**	**0.2**	**(0.1, 0.4)**	**0.5**	**(0.3, 0.8)**
Sex														
Male	2.7	(1.9, 3.8)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	2.6	(1.9, 3.6)	0.3	(0.2, 0.4)	6.4	(5.0, 8.2)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)
Female	2.2	(1.5, 3.2)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	2.6	(1.7, 3.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	4.5	(3.6, 5.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)
Age (years)														
15-24	2.3	(1.4, 3.9)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	3.9	(1.9, 7.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	6.6	(4.9, 8.7)	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)
25-44	2.6	(1.7, 4.0)	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)	2.0	(1.4, 2.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	5.6	(4.3, 7.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.1)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)
45-64	2.2	(1.5, 3.3)	0.9	(0.5, 1.7)	2.3	(1.5, 3.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	4.2	(3.0, 6.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.4	(0.1, 0.9)
65+	2.3	(1.3, 4.3)	1.3	(0.5, 3.3)	1.3	(0.5, 3.1)	0.0	N/A	2.7	(1.5, 4.9)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
Education Level														
No formal	2.0	(0.4, 10.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	4.8	(1.7, 12.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Elementary	2.9	(1.6, 5.0)	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	2.7	(1.6, 4.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	3.6	(2.4, 5.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
Secondary	1.9	(1.2, 3.0)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	1.9	(1.2, 2.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	5.3	(4.1, 6.7)	0.1	(0.1, 0.2)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)
Post-Secondary	1.6	(0.7, 3.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.6	(0.1, 2.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	2.8	(1.4, 5.4)	0.0	N/A	1.2	(0.2, 6.1)
College or above	3.0	(2.0, 4.4)	1.2	(0.7, 2.1)	3.7	(2.1, 6.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	6.5	(4.9, 8.4)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile														
Urban	2.1	(1.4, 3.1)	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)	3.1	(1.9, 4.9)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	5.0	(3.8, 6.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)
Lowest	1.0	(0.5, 2.0)	0.9	(0.3, 2.9)	3.0	(1.3, 6.8)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	4.2	(2.0, 8.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)
Second	1.0	(0.3, 3.2)	0.6	(0.3, 1.5)	2.6	(1.1, 5.9)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)	5.6	(2.9, 10.5)	0.2	(0.0, 0.8)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)
Middle	1.8	(0.8, 3.9)	0.8	(0.3, 2.1)	4.2	(2.0, 8.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	5.0	(3.0, 8.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)
High	2.7	(1.4, 4.9)	1.0	(0.4, 2.2)	1.3	(0.7, 2.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	5.2	(3.3, 8.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)
Highest	2.8	(1.4, 5.2)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)	3.8	(1.8, 7.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	5.0	(3.3, 7.6)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)
Rural	2.8	(1.8, 4.4)	0.7	(0.3, 1.3)	2.0	(1.5, 2.8)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	5.6	(4.3, 7.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)
Lowest	3.8	(2.0, 7.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	3.0	(1.8, 5.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	5.4	(3.6, 8.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	1.1	(0.5, 2.4)
Second	2.9	(1.4, 5.9)	0.7	(0.1, 3.0)	1.8	(0.9, 3.6)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	5.1	(2.8, 9.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
Middle	2.9	(1.3, 6.4)	0.7	(0.2, 2.2)	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	5.3	(3.1, 8.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	1.2	(0.3, 4.6)
High	2.2	(0.8, 5.9)	1.1	(0.2, 5.0)	1.5	(0.7, 3.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	6.2	(3.8, 10.0)	0.6	(0.2, 1.8)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)
Highest	1.8	(0.5, 5.9)	0.8	(0.2, 2.9)	2.9	(1.5, 5.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	6.0	(3.5, 10.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.6)

[1] Among all adults in the past 30 days.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 6.4: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke[1] in…													
	Government buildings		Health care facilities		Restaurants		Bars or nightclubs		Public transportation		Universities		Schools	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
Overall	**6.6**	**(5.1, 8.6)**	**2.7**	**(1.8, 4.0)**	**9.2**	**(7.1, 12.0)**	**62.3**	**(43.9, 77.8)**	**12.2**	**(10.4, 14.3)**	**3.4**	**(2.2, 5.3)**	**2.4**	**(1.6, 3.5)**
Sex														
Male	7.2	(5.5, 9.5)	3.1	(1.9, 5.2)	8.9	(7.0, 11.2)	61.8	(42.1, 78.2)	15.6	(12.9, 18.8)	4.2	(2.3, 7.6)	3.2	(1.9, 5.5)
Female	6.0	(4.2, 8.5)	2.4	(1.6, 3.6)	9.6	(6.5, 14.1)	66.2	(24.4, 92.2)	9.4	(7.8, 11.4)	2.8	(1.5, 5.2)	1.9	(1.1, 3.3)
Age (years)														
15-24	7.5	(4.7, 11.9)	1.4	(0.6, 3.6)	11.3	(6.2, 19.9)	63.4	(34.9, 84.9)	13.3	(10.4, 16.8)	3.6	(2.1, 6.1)	2.4	(1.4, 4.2)
25-44	7.0	(5.0, 9.8)	2.9	(1.7, 4.9)	8.1	(5.7, 11.2)	69.3	(43.2, 87.0)	12.8	(10.3, 15.8)	2.5	(1.2, 4.8)	2.1	(1.1, 4.0)
45-64	4.8	(3.3, 6.9)	2.7	(1.5, 4.6)	8.8	(6.1, 12.7)	-	-	10.3	(7.8, 13.6)	5.0	(1.5, 15.6)	3.3	(1.4, 7.8)
65+	8.7	(4.8, 15.2)	4.8	(1.9, 12.0)	8.6	(3.5, 19.7)	-	-	10.8	(6.7, 16.9)	-	-	1.7	(0.6, 4.9)
Education Level														
No formal	20.0	(7.5, 43.6)	9.1	(1.2, 44.2)	-	-	-	-	25.8	(10.4, 50.9)	-	-	-	-
Elementary	8.6	(5.5, 13.1)	2.4	(1.0, 5.8)	16.3	(11.0, 23.5)	-	-	10.4	(7.5, 14.4)	3.5	(0.6, 16.8)	1.1	(0.3, 4.3)
Secondary	6.1	(4.3, 8.5)	2.1	(1.4, 3.3)	9.3	(6.7, 12.7)	74.6	(49.4, 89.9)	12.1	(9.8, 14.9)	2.1	(1.0, 4.5)	2.8	(1.7, 4.5)
Post-Secondary	3.3	(1.4, 7.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	2.2	(0.6, 7.7)	-	-	7.1	(4.0, 12.4)	0.0	N/A	3.7	(0.7, 17.7)
College or above	6.5	(4.6, 9.1)	3.6	(2.2, 6.1)	8.2	(5.0, 13.2)	60.6	(32.8, 82.9)	13.6	(10.9, 17.0)	4.3	(2.5, 7.4)	2.2	(1.2, 4.1)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile														
Urban	6.3	(4.4, 8.8)	3.4	(2.1, 5.6)	10.0	(6.8, 14.4)	58.2	(37.1, 76.7)	11.2	(8.8, 14.1)	3.1	(1.8, 5.4)	2.1	(1.2, 3.5)
Lowest	3.8	(1.8, 7.8)	3.3	(1.2, 9.0)	16.0	(8.5, 28.1)	-	-	8.2	(4.9, 13.4)	1.7	(0.4, 6.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)
Second	4.8	(1.9, 11.9)	2.4	(1.1, 5.5)	11.1	(5.4, 21.4)	-	-	13.5	(8.4, 20.9)	3.5	(0.7, 16.3)	3.0	(0.9, 8.9)
Middle	5.6	(2.8, 10.8)	5.5	(2.3, 12.8)	13.6	(7.0, 24.9)	-	-	9.6	(6.1, 14.7)	2.2	(0.7, 6.3)	1.8	(0.8, 3.8)
High	8.0	(4.7, 13.3)	3.7	(1.5, 8.5)	6.2	(3.8, 10.1)	49.3	(16.6, 82.6)	10.6	(6.9, 15.9)	4.8	(1.7, 13.2)	2.7	(1.1, 6.6)
Highest	7.2	(4.0, 12.5)	2.5	(1.5, 4.3)	9.0	(4.8, 16.2)	76.9	(45.5, 93.0)	13.9	(10.0, 18.9)	3.1	(1.3, 7.1)	2.6	(0.8, 8.2)
Rural	7.0	(4.6, 10.5)	2.0	(1.0, 3.7)	8.2	(6.2, 10.8)	71.9	(38.4, 91.3)	13.6	(10.8, 17.0)	3.9	(1.9, 7.8)	2.7	(1.6, 4.6)
Lowest	10.3	(6.0, 17.1)	0.9	(0.4, 2.0)	18.0	(11.8, 26.4)	-	-	14.5	(10.3, 20.2)	11.7	(4.6, 26.8)	4.3	(2.0, 9.1)
Second	7.7	(4.0, 14.4)	1.6	(0.3, 7.1)	7.8	(4.5, 13.3)	-	-	10.5	(6.3, 17.0)	0.4	(0.1, 3.0)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)
Middle	7.2	(3.4, 14.4)	3.1	(1.3, 7.1)	3.3	(1.8, 6.2)	-	-	11.7	(7.2, 18.3)	0.2	(0.0, 1.5)	3.7	(1.0, 12.9)
High	5.0	(1.9, 12.3)	2.9	(0.6, 12.1)	5.9	(3.1, 11.0)	-	-	15.2	(9.9, 22.6)	7.7	(2.4, 21.8)	3.3	(0.9, 11.4)
Highest	3.9	(1.0, 13.8)	1.7	(0.5, 6.0)	5.9	(3.1, 10.9)	-	-	18.8	(11.7, 28.6)	1.0	(0.2, 4.4)	1.4	(0.4, 5.0)
Non-smokers	**6.6**	**(4.9, 8.8)**	**2.3**	**(1.5, 3.5)**	**8.7**	**(6.5, 11.6)**	**45.3**	**(26.9, 65.1)**	**11.8**	**(9.9, 13.9)**	**3.5**	**(2.2, 5.5)**	**1.8**	**(1.2, 2.8)**
Sex														
Male	7.3	(5.2, 10.1)	2.4	(1.4, 4.0)	8.2	(6.1, 11.0)	44.9	(25.0, 66.6)	15.8	(12.6, 19.6)	4.4	(2.2, 8.4)	1.6	(0.9, 2.9)
Female	6.1	(4.2, 8.6)	2.3	(1.5, 3.5)	9.1	(6.2, 13.2)	47.1	(13.6, 83.4)	9.4	(7.7, 11.4)	2.8	(1.5, 5.2)	1.9	(1.1, 3.3)
Age (years)														
15-24	7.6	(4.5, 12.3)	1.3	(0.5, 3.7)	11.3	(5.8, 20.8)	52.5	(23.6, 79.8)	12.8	(9.9, 16.5)	3.5	(2.0, 6.2)	1.6	(0.9, 2.8)
25-44	6.9	(4.5, 10.2)	2.3	(1.4, 3.8)	6.5	(4.5, 9.3)	54.9	(23.0, 83.2)	12.6	(10.0, 15.7)	2.6	(1.2, 5.3)	2.0	(0.9, 4.2)
45-64	5.1	(3.4, 7.6)	2.6	(1.4, 4.7)	8.8	(5.7, 13.4)	-	-	9.6	(6.9, 13.4)	5.3	(1.5, 16.5)	1.8	(0.7, 4.5)
65+	7.2	(3.9, 13.0)	3.9	(1.6, 9.6)	9.9	(3.9, 22.7)	-	-	8.9	(5.0, 15.5)	-	-	2.2	(0.7, 6.5)
Education Level														
No formal	6.6	(1.2, 28.9)	0.0	N/A	-	-	-	-	16.9	(5.3, 42.6)	-	-	-	-
Elementary	8.4	(4.9, 14.2)	1.7	(0.6, 4.4)	18.0	(11.3, 27.3)	-	-	9.7	(6.4, 14.5)	-	-	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
Secondary	5.7	(3.6, 8.8)	2.0	(1.2, 3.2)	7.7	(5.4, 11.0)	63.3	(31.3, 86.8)	11.2	(8.9, 14.0)	2.2	(1.0, 4.7)	1.9	(1.0, 3.6)
Post-Secondary	3.9	(1.6, 9.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	2.3	(0.5, 9.9)	-	-	6.4	(3.2, 12.3)	-	-	4.1	(0.7, 19.2)
College or above	7.0	(4.7, 10.1)	3.1	(1.8, 5.4)	8.3	(4.8, 13.9)	43.0	(18.9, 70.9)	13.8	(10.9, 17.5)	4.6	(2.6, 8.0)	2.0	(1.1, 3.7)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile														
Urban	6.3	(4.3, 9.1)	2.7	(1.6, 4.4)	9.4	(6.2, 14.0)	41.0	(20.2, 65.7)	10.6	(8.2, 13.6)	3.1	(1.7, 5.6)	1.3	(0.8, 2.2)
Lowest	3.1	(1.4, 6.7)	2.9	(0.9, 9.5)	14.9	(6.6, 30.1)	-	-	8.1	(4.2, 15.0)	1.8	(0.4, 7.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)
Second	3.1	(1.0, 9.4)	1.9	(0.8, 4.7)	12.9	(5.8, 26.3)	-	-	12.4	(6.8, 21.5)	3.6	(0.6, 18.4)	1.3	(0.4, 4.3)
Middle	6.7	(3.2, 13.3)	3.0	(1.2, 7.7)	14.9	(7.3, 28.3)	-	-	9.3	(5.6, 15.1)	2.1	(0.6, 6.6)	1.4	(0.6, 3.2)
High	7.8	(4.3, 13.9)	3.1	(1.4, 6.8)	3.7	(2.0, 6.8)	-	-	9.8	(6.3, 14.8)	4.5	(1.4, 13.7)	2.2	(0.7, 6.3)
Highest	7.6	(4.1, 13.8)	2.4	(1.3, 4.2)	8.5	(4.4, 15.9)	41.5	(15.3, 73.6)	12.9	(9.1, 17.9)	3.2	(1.3, 7.6)	1.3	(0.5, 3.1)
Rural	6.8	(4.3, 10.6)	1.9	(1.0, 3.8)	7.8	(5.7, 10.6)	52.3	(22.4, 80.6)	13.3	(10.3, 16.9)	4.0	(1.8, 8.3)	2.3	(1.2, 4.1)
Lowest	11.1	(5.9, 20.1)	0.7	(0.3, 1.9)	16.4	(10.0, 25.8)	-	-	13.6	(9.0, 19.9)	11.7	(3.9, 29.8)	3.4	(1.6, 7.4)
Second	6.2	(3.0, 12.4)	1.8	(0.4, 8.2)	7.5	(3.8, 14.2)	-	-	10.3	(5.7, 18.1)	0.4	(0.1, 3.3)	0.2	(0.0, 1.4)
Middle	7.3	(3.2, 15.6)	2.1	(0.6, 6.7)	3.8	(2.0, 7.3)	-	-	11.4	(6.8, 18.4)	0.2	(0.0, 1.6)	4.1	(1.0, 14.6)
High	5.5	(2.1, 13.8)	3.2	(0.7, 13.3)	5.2	(2.4, 11.0)	-	-	14.9	(9.4, 22.8)	7.9	(2.5, 22.4)	1.3	(0.4, 4.1)
Highest	3.6	(1.1, 11.5)	1.9	(0.5, 6.9)	6.7	(3.5, 12.4)	-	-	19.1	(12.2, 28.6)	1.2	(0.3, 5.1)	1.7	(0.5, 6.1)

[1] Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years old and over, by the source of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Store (Sari-sari)		Street Vendor (Takatak)		Convenience Store/Supermarket		Other[1]		Total
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	**97.9**	**(96.5, 98.8)**	**0.4**	**(0.2, 0.9)**	**1.1**	**(0.5, 2.3)**	**0.6**	**(0.2, 1.8)**	**100**
Sex									
Male	98.0	(96.4, 98.9)	0.4	(0.2, 1.0)	0.9	(0.3, 2.5)	0.6	(0.2, 1.9)	100
Female	96.7	(92.7, 98.5)	0.5	(0.1, 1.9)	2.6	(1.0, 6.8)	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)	100
Age (years)									
15-24	98.4	(90.9, 99.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	1.5	(0.2, 9.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	100
25-44	97.9	(95.7, 99.0)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	0.9	(0.3, 2.6)	0.7	(0.1, 3.6)	100
45-64	98.5	(97.0, 99.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.5)	1.0	(0.4, 2.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	100
65+	94.2	(82.9, 98.2)	1.1	(0.3, 4.5)	1.4	(0.4, 5.6)	3.2	(0.5, 19.4)	100
Education Level									
No formal	96.8	(79.4, 99.6)	3.2	(0.4, 20.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Elementary	98.4	(95.7, 99.4)	0.4	(0.2, 1.1)	0.4	(0.1, 1.3)	0.8	(0.1, 5.1)	100
Secondary	98.8	(97.4, 99.5)	0.4	(0.1, 1.9)	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	100
Post-Secondary	99.7	(98.1, 99.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.4)	0.3	(0.0, 2.1)	100
College or above	95.0	(88.9, 97.8)	0.4	(0.1, 1.0)	3.5	(1.2, 9.7)	1.1	(0.2, 5.7)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile									
Urban	97.5	(95.3, 98.7)	0.6	(0.2, 1.7)	1.7	(0.7, 4.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	100
Lowest	99.4	(97.8, 99.9)	0.5	(0.1, 2.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	100
Second	99.6	(98.5, 99.9)	0.3	(0.1, 1.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	100
Middle	99.9	(99.7, 99.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	100
High	96.3	(91.1, 98.5)	2.0	(0.4, 8.6)	1.6	(0.6, 4.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	100
Highest	89.0	(74.0, 95.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	10.0	(3.4, 25.7)	1.0	(0.3, 3.0)	100
Rural	98.3	(96.0, 99.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.4)	1.1	(0.3, 3.7)	100
Lowest	98.8	(96.3, 99.6)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	0.6	(0.1, 4.4)	100
Second	99.9	(99.7, 100)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	100
Middle	96.8	(87.6, 99.3)	0.7	(0.2, 3.2)	0.3	(0.0, 1.9)	2.2	(0.3, 13.9)	100
High	99.2	(94.4, 99.9)	0.0	N/A	0.8	(0.1, 5.6)	0.0	N/A	100
Highest	95.1	(79.3, 99.0)	0.3	(0.1, 2.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.0)	4.2	(0.6, 22.5)	100

[1] Any other reported locations or sources.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 7.3: Average amount spent for 20 manufactured cigarettes and average cigarette expenditure per month among current manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years old and over, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (Philippine peso)				Manufactured cigarette expenditure per month (Philippine peso)			
	Mean (95% CI)		Median (95% CI)		Mean (95% CI)		Median (95% CI)	
Overall	**107.8**	**(99.4, 116.2)**	**118.3**	**(104.2, 119.9)**	**1273.9**	**(1167.8, 1380.1)**	**904.6**	**(889.1, 1076.4)**
Sex								
Male	107.2	(98.3, 116.2)	118.2	(106.7, 120.0)	1304.4	(1189.5, 1419.2)	908.5	(892.8, 1074.0)
Female	116.8	(107.9, 125.8)	118.6	(109.3, 119.4)	963.6	(777.6, 1149.6)	754.1	(585.9, 907.7)
Age (years)								
15-24	102.4	(90.0, 114.8)	117.6	(93.6, 119.9)	751.3	(561.8, 940.9)	524.9	(172.0, 841.5)
25-44	112.9	(101.9, 123.9)	119.2	(118.1, 131.5)	1368.3	(1233.0, 1503.5)	1060.7	(975.8, 1338.5)
45-64	105.7	(92.7, 118.6)	99.0	(97.0, 118.4)	1412.3	(1177.2, 1647.4)	911.2	(819.7, 1218.1)
65+	85.2	(69.1, 101.4)	95.4	(48.2, 98.9)	1102.4	(809.8, 1395.0)	725.2	(534.9, 1001.2)
Education Level								
No formal	69.9	(48.2, 91.6)	55.5	(33.6, 98.0)	955.7	(454.4, 1457.0)	616.5	(286.9, 764.2)
Elementary	96.7	(88.5, 105.0)	98.8	(97.2, 117.2)	1203.2	(1044.7, 1361.8)	850.4	(719.1, 1069.7)
Secondary	113.7	(106.4, 121.0)	118.7	(116.7, 119.4)	1248.9	(1122.7, 1375.1)	907.9	(892.6, 1078.1)
Post-Secondary	122.1	(112.7, 131.5)	119.7	(117.1, 136.0)	1328.9	(950.6, 1707.2)	905.6	(634.3, 1797.1)
College or above	111.1	(83.8, 138.4)	119.2	(44.4, 135.7)	1420.2	(1095.6, 1744.7)	1112.4	(818.6, 1377.3)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile								
Urban	112.5	(96.0, 129.0)	118.8	(107.8, 120.0)	1299.8	(1166.9, 1432.7)	1040.1	(947.6, 1213.9)
Lowest	101.9	(87.4, 116.5)	117.3	(96.4, 119.5)	1106.4	(965.6, 1247.2)	903.5	(830.3, 1280.9)
Second	102.2	(71.0, 133.4)	117.0	(34.8, 135.5)	1325.8	(1067.3, 1584.4)	1042.6	(751.5, 1553.8)
Middle	99.5	(72.2, 126.8)	116.7	(37.8, 119.3)	1104.6	(874.3, 1335.0)	749.3	(659.6, 1223.2)
High	124.1	(117.3, 130.8)	119.5	(117.3, 136.9)	1482.6	(1298.0, 1667.1)	1245.3	(1044.8, 1722.2)
Highest	150.2	(104.6, 195.7)	136.5	(119.4, 138.7)	1641.3	(1004.1, 2278.6)	1039.1	(745.3, 1728.8)
Rural	103.1	(94.4, 111.8)	99.4	(97.9, 117.8)	1246.6	(1073.6, 1419.5)	876.8	(719.6, 1058.6)
Lowest	88.8	(77.2, 100.5)	97.5	(59.3, 116.7)	1052.3	(815.5, 1289.1)	747.0	(597.8, 880.4)
Second	111.1	(90.0, 132.1)	99.1	(97.8, 110.0)	1228.5	(953.6, 1503.4)	852.3	(645.1, 1449.7)
Middle	103.2	(85.8, 120.6)	98.3	(85.8, 136.3)	1353.3	(831.8, 1874.8)	864.8	(538.9, 1285.9)
High	110.9	(94.1, 127.6)	119.9	(96.9, 134.2)	1511.5	(1146.4, 1876.7)	1188.8	(689.5, 2021.4)
Highest	119.7	(103.8, 135.7)	133.9	(111.7, 137.1)	1280.3	(820.2, 1740.4)	1201.6	(211.7, 1506.0)

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

Table 7.4: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years old and over who last purchased various types of cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Last purchased cigarettes labeled as:									
	Filtered		Light		Mild		Low tar		Menthol	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	**96.9**	**(95.3, 98.0)**	**45.2**	**(41.5, 48.9)**	**26.3**	**(22.3, 30.6)**	**5.3**	**(3.7, 7.5)**	**48.3**	**(44.2, 52.5)**
Sex										
Male	96.9	(95.2, 98.1)	44.3	(40.6, 48.1)	25.5	(21.4, 30.1)	5.7	(4.0, 8.1)	46.8	(42.5, 51.1)
Female	96.5	(93.1, 98.3)	53.1	(42.0, 63.9)	33.3	(23.5, 44.8)	1.1	(0.3, 3.5)	63.3	(53.1, 72.4)
Age (years)										
15-24	98.3	(91.4, 99.7)	39.4	(27.9, 52.2)	30.6	(20.6, 43.0)	11.3	(4.5, 25.7)	36.5	(26.0, 48.4)
25-44	97.5	(95.2, 98.7)	46.8	(41.3, 52.3)	24.1	(19.4, 29.5)	3.6	(2.4, 5.2)	45.7	(39.8, 51.7)
45-64	95.3	(90.2, 97.8)	43.4	(36.9, 50.1)	27.7	(21.6, 34.8)	6.0	(3.4, 10.4)	55.3	(48.6, 61.8)
65+	95.7	(90.1, 98.2)	52.6	(39.5, 65.3)	27.9	(17.3, 41.6)	3.0	(1.0, 9.0)	67.0	(53.9, 78.0)
Education Level										
No formal	89.1	(68.0, 96.9)	47.7	(21.9, 74.9)	32.9	(11.7, 64.4)	2.4	(0.3, 16.0)	71.8	(52.3, 85.6)
Elementary	95.1	(90.2, 97.6)	43.2	(37.1, 49.6)	22.6	(16.8, 29.8)	5.8	(3.6, 9.2)	55.4	(47.9, 62.7)
Secondary	98.1	(96.5, 99.0)	42.9	(37.1, 49.0)	30.6	(25.1, 36.7)	5.0	(2.9, 8.5)	44.7	(39.2, 50.4)
Post-Secondary	88.7	(55.4, 98.0)	42.8	(24.2, 63.7)	25.0	(10.7, 47.9)	1.4	(0.3, 7.4)	38.3	(20.4, 60.1)
College or above	98.4	(97.1, 99.1)	52.6	(44.2, 60.8)	21.1	(14.3, 30.0)	6.2	(3.1, 12.1)	47.4	(38.5, 56.6)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile										
Urban	96.1	(93.1, 97.8)	50.6	(45.3, 55.8)	26.6	(20.9, 33.2)	1.9	(1.0, 3.8)	45.8	(39.3, 52.4)
Lowest	96.2	(89.7, 98.6)	42.1	(33.0, 51.8)	22.4	(14.8, 32.4)	1.8	(0.6, 5.0)	35.6	(24.9, 48.1)
Second	94.3	(83.8, 98.1)	36.4	(26.0, 48.2)	39.3	(25.6, 55.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	48.2	(35.7, 60.9)
Middle	95.1	(83.6, 98.7)	52.9	(42.7, 62.8)	27.3	(17.0, 40.8)	1.3	(0.4, 4.1)	47.4	(36.4, 58.5)
High	98.5	(96.7, 99.3)	61.0	(48.7, 72.0)	20.3	(13.2, 30.0)	4.6	(1.5, 13.4)	50.1	(37.8, 62.4)
Highest	96.8	(93.4, 98.5)	65.8	(50.8, 78.1)	23.0	(12.3, 39.0)	1.8	(0.7, 4.4)	50.5	(37.0, 63.8)
Rural	97.8	(95.6, 98.9)	39.4	(33.8, 45.3)	25.9	(20.2, 32.6)	9.0	(5.9, 13.3)	51.0	(46.0, 56.0)
Lowest	94.8	(88.5, 97.8)	43.5	(35.7, 51.5)	21.4	(14.4, 30.7)	6.2	(3.3, 11.2)	54.1	(45.7, 62.4)
Second	99.5	(98.2, 99.8)	39.0	(29.8, 48.9)	21.1	(14.3, 29.9)	8.5	(4.2, 16.7)	46.9	(36.6, 57.4)
Middle	98.1	(94.2, 99.4)	33.1	(21.1, 47.8)	35.0	(23.3, 49.0)	6.5	(3.2, 12.8)	58.0	(43.8, 71.1)
High	100.0	(99.9, 100)	32.8	(21.8, 46.1)	30.2	(17.8, 46.5)	19.3	(10.8, 32.2)	41.1	(28.2, 55.4)
Highest	99.5	(96.9, 99.9)	49.5	(31.2, 67.9)	26.3	(12.8, 46.5)	6.9	(1.7, 24.6)	52.2	(32.1, 71.6)

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

Table 7.5: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years old and over who indicated various characteristics factored into deciding which cigarettes they purchased in the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Cigarettes purchased were based on:									
	Packaging design		Flavor, such as menthol or non-menthol		Variants, such as mild, light, or low tar		Cigarette brand		Other	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	**13.3**	**(9.2, 18.8)**	**81.6**	**(77.3, 85.2)**	**56.4**	**(51.9, 60.7)**	**57.5**	**(52.7, 62.2)**	**3.9**	**(2.8, 5.3)**
Sex										
Male	13.7	(9.2, 19.7)	81.6	(76.9, 85.5)	56.4	(51.7, 60.9)	58.1	(52.9, 63.2)	4.1	(2.9, 5.7)
Female	9.1	(4.1, 19.2)	81.7	(74.4, 87.3)	56.4	(46.0, 66.3)	51.4	(40.5, 62.2)	2	(0.8, 4.8)
Age (years)										
15-24	21.5	(11.1, 37.4)	82.4	(73.2, 88.9)	57.0	(47.5, 66.1)	56.6	(43.6, 68.8)	6.1	(3.2, 11.3)
25-44	11.0	(7.5, 15.7)	79.6	(73.2, 84.8)	54.9	(48.3, 61.3)	56.8	(50.7, 62.8)	3.2	(2.0, 4.9)
45-64	14.6	(10.0, 20.8)	85.1	(80.7, 88.5)	59.8	(53.1, 66.3)	57.6	(51.3, 63.7)	4.6	(2.5, 8.2)
65+	7.4	(4.1, 13.0)	80.7	(71.4, 87.4)	52.0	(39.1, 64.7)	64.9	(52.7, 75.5)	1.3	(0.5, 3.2)
Education Level										
No formal	7.1	(1.5, 27.8)	69.3	(39.7, 88.6)	52.4	(23.9, 79.4)	58.7	(42.0, 73.6)	2.6	(0.3, 17.4)
Elementary	15.0	(10.8, 20.5)	80.9	(74.7, 85.9)	52.3	(44.8, 59.7)	53.3	(45.3, 61.2)	4.2	(2.3, 7.6)
Secondary	8.2	(6.1, 11.0)	80.0	(74.1, 84.9)	54.3	(48.2, 60.3)	53.4	(47.5, 59.2)	4.7	(3.0, 7.3)
Post-Secondary	15.1	(6.0, 33.1)	86.2	(66.6, 95.2)	66.0	(44.2, 82.6)	58.3	(36.1, 77.5)	2.1	(0.5, 8.0)
College or above	22.1	(10.0, 42.1)	85.8	(77.5, 91.4)	64.4	(56.3, 71.8)	71.3	(61.2, 79.6)	1.9	(0.9, 4.0)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile										
Urban	15.8	(8.9, 26.6)	83.3	(75.5, 89.0)	56.4	(49.2, 63.5)	56.6	(48.7, 64.1)	3.4	(2.0, 5.6)
Lowest	12.1	(7.1, 19.8)	75.7	(63.2, 85.0)	48.4	(33.9, 63.2)	49.6	(40.3, 59.0)	3.4	(1.5, 7.1)
Second	16.4	(6.6, 35.2)	80.2	(61.6, 91.0)	51.7	(35.9, 67.2)	53.4	(36.9, 69.2)	3.2	(1.3, 7.9)
Middle	22.1	(6.6, 53.3)	85.1	(64.6, 94.7)	55.4	(43.6, 66.7)	53.9	(35.7, 71.1)	2.2	(1.0, 5.1)
High	11.1	(5.9, 20.0)	88.5	(81.3, 93.1)	65.7	(56.9, 73.5)	60.7	(51.6, 69.1)	5.2	(2.0, 13.0)
Highest	17.1	(8.4, 31.5)	90.1	(80.6, 95.2)	65.0	(52.8, 75.4)	71.1	(59.2, 80.6)	3	(1.1, 8.1)
Rural	10.5	(7.7, 14.1)	79.7	(75.1, 83.7)	56.3	(50.2, 62.2)	58.5	(51.9, 64.9)	4.4	(2.8, 6.8)
Lowest	16.3	(11.1, 23.2)	81.3	(74.7, 86.5)	50.1	(41.6, 58.5)	55.3	(46.8, 63.6)	5.9	(3.2, 10.8)
Second	12.4	(7.4, 20.0)	80.7	(71.8, 87.2)	63.2	(51.8, 73.3)	59.4	(47.1, 70.6)	3.5	(1.5, 7.9)
Middle	8.4	(4.5, 15.1)	84.0	(73.7, 90.8)	53.2	(39.9, 66.1)	50.8	(37.9, 63.6)	2.5	(0.9, 7.0)
High	5.3	(2.2, 12.2)	75.8	(62.6, 85.5)	63.2	(49.2, 75.2)	66.2	(50.5, 78.9)	6.4	(2.4, 15.7)
Highest	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	70.7	(46.5, 87.0)	56.3	(35.7, 74.9)	69.4	(50.6, 83.4)	1.8	(0.3, 11.3)

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

Table 7.6: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years old and over who indicated price increases since 2013 affected their smoking, by the types of influence and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Increases in cigarette prices affected smoking habits		Influences of increased cigarette prices[1]													
			Make an attempt to quit		Think about quitting		Decrease the number of sticks smoked per day		Switch to a cheaper brand		Buy cigarettes in bulk/reams		Ask for cigarettes from other smokers		Anything else	
	Percentage (95% CI)															
Overall	**66.6**	**(61.8, 71.0)**	**58.2**	**(53.7, 62.5)**	**68.6**	**(64.5, 72.4)**	**87.2**	**(83.7, 90.0)**	**37.9**	**(31.2, 45.1)**	**4.6**	**(3.1, 6.8)**	**20.8**	**(17.5, 24.6)**	**0.2**	**(0.0, 0.5)**
Sex																
Male	65.7	(60.7, 70.4)	58.5	(53.4, 63.3)	68.5	(64.1, 72.7)	87.7	(84.3, 90.5)	38.5	(31.3, 46.3)	4.6	(3.2, 6.7)	21.9	(18.4, 26.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)
Female	74.9	(65.3, 82.6)	55.7	(40.9, 69.6)	68.9	(54.8, 80.3)	82.1	(68.9, 90.4)	32.4	(20.5, 47.0)	4.8	(1.0, 19.9)	11.0	(6.4, 18.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
Age (years)																
15-24	66.0	(54.2, 76.1)	63.6	(46.8, 77.6)	68.2	(52.1, 80.8)	78.6	(62.8, 88.9)	43.0	(25.2, 62.8)	2.7	(1.0, 6.8)	29.3	(20.6, 39.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)
25-44	65.3	(58.8, 71.3)	56.1	(48.8, 63.1)	69.6	(63.9, 74.8)	92.1	(88.6, 94.6)	35.4	(28.3, 43.3)	4.3	(2.4, 7.6)	21.9	(16.8, 28.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
45-64	69.2	(62.5, 75.1)	60.2	(52.1, 67.8)	69.4	(61.1, 76.7)	84.9	(78.1, 89.8)	40.3	(33.1, 47.9)	6.1	(3.2, 11.2)	15.6	(11.2, 21.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.7)
65+	66.9	(52.4, 78.7)	53.9	(40.4, 66.8)	57.4	(43.7, 70.0)	76.7	(59.2, 88.2)	35.7	(24.4, 48.8)	4.6	(1.5, 12.9)	16.4	(7.3, 32.7)	0.0	N/A
Education Level																
No formal	57.8	(32.3, 79.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary	65.9	(57.0, 73.9)	56.7	(49.0, 64.2)	67.8	(60.3, 74.4)	88.5	(82.8, 92.5)	38.0	(30.6, 46.0)	4.5	(2.7, 7.5)	20.4	(15.3, 26.6)	0.4	(0.1, 1.7)
Secondary	68.4	(62.6, 73.7)	60.3	(53.3, 66.9)	68.9	(63.0, 74.2)	87.7	(82.5, 91.5)	39.4	(32.9, 46.2)	4.8	(2.6, 8.5)	21.8	(17.2, 27.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)
Post-Secondary	70.0	(48.8, 85.1)	42.8	(22.3, 66.1)	54.1	(29.8, 76.7)	92.5	(76.5, 97.9)	17.3	(6.9, 37.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	11.6	(3.6, 31.4)	0.0	N/A
College or above	63.4	(52.1, 73.4)	55.8	(46.9, 64.4)	69.9	(56.2, 80.8)	83.9	(73.4, 90.8)	38.1	(19.9, 60.4)	5.1	(2.6, 9.8)	21.7	(15.1, 30.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																
Urban	68.7	(61.5, 75.2)	55.1	(48.4, 61.6)	66.3	(59.9, 72.1)	85.8	(80.2, 90.0)	36	(24.6, 49.3)	2.2	(1.2, 3.9)	19.6	(14.6, 25.9)	0.2	(0.0, 0.8)
Lowest	68.3	(56.8, 78.0)	58.6	(48.1, 68.4)	68.9	(53.6, 81.0)	91.3	(84.0, 95.4)	42.6	(27.3, 59.5)	1.6	(0.7, 3.6)	24.9	(14.7, 38.9)	0.2	(0.0, 0.5)
Second	69.4	(53.4, 81.7)	44.7	(30.5, 59.8)	56.1	(42.8, 68.6)	76.3	(59.8, 87.4)	33.7	(17.6, 54.8)	2.0	(0.7, 5.8)	16.7	(8.0, 31.7)	0.7	(0.1, 4.9)
Middle	78.8	(66.4, 87.5)	64.4	(50.4, 76.3)	78.5	(64.9, 87.9)	91.8	(82.7, 96.3)	41.9	(20.7, 66.6)	1.5	(0.5, 4.2)	20.2	(12.0, 32.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)
High	67.4	(56.2, 76.9)	50.9	(38.4, 63.3)	57.5	(44.7, 69.4)	86.3	(76.0, 92.6)	26.6	(17.9, 37.5)	1.0	(0.4, 2.5)	13.5	(7.4, 23.4)	0.0	N/A
Highest	53.0	(39.3, 66.2)	51.0	(36.3, 65.5)	64.2	(48.9, 77.0)	75.7	(57.3, 87.8)	27.6	(14.4, 46.1)	7.3	(2.4, 20.2)	22.8	(10.3, 43.1)	0.0	N/A
Rural	64.3	(58.5, 69.8)	61.6	(55.8, 67.1)	71.1	(65.6, 76.1)	88.7	(84.0, 92.2)	40	(33.6, 46.8)	7.4	(4.6, 11.5)	22.2	(17.7, 27.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)
Lowest	72.6	(63.0, 80.6)	56.3	(46.7, 65.4)	72.8	(65.5, 79.0)	90.1	(82.7, 94.5)	40.6	(31.8, 50.0)	5.7	(3.2, 9.9)	26.2	(19.2, 34.6)	0.0	N/A
Second	61.5	(48.5, 73.1)	59.3	(47.5, 70.2)	66.6	(54.0, 77.2)	92.1	(82.3, 96.7)	44.8	(33.7, 56.3)	2.9	(1.4, 6.1)	19.3	(12.3, 29.1)	0.5	(0.1, 3.4)
Middle	64.1	(49.4, 76.6)	69.3	(55.8, 80.2)	74.8	(63.4, 83.6)	86.8	(69.6, 95.0)	36.1	(23.0, 51.6)	18.2	(8.7, 34.4)	16.8	(9.3, 28.4)	0.0	N/A
High	57.8	(41.9, 72.2)	56.5	(42.5, 69.5)	62.6	(49.6, 73.9)	86.9	(74.5, 93.8)	45.6	(28.2, 64.1)	4.9	(1.8, 12.6)	27.1	(17.1, 40.2)	0.0	N/A
Highest	54.2	(35.0, 72.3)	80.8	(59.7, 92.3)	81.0	(59.8, 92.4)	81.9	(59.7, 93.2)	25.5	(9.7, 52.1)	5.3	(1.3, 18.9)	15.7	(4.3, 43.6)	0.0	N/A

[1] Among those who indicated increases in cigarette prices affected smoking habits.

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 8.1: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any Location		Newspapers or magazines		Television		Radio		Billboards		Internet		Railways (MRT/LRT)		Cinemas		Health care facilities		Malls		Somewhere else	
	Percentage (95% CI)																					
Overall	**62.8**	**(60.4, 65.2)**	**17.5**	**(15.8, 19.4)**	**30.8**	**(28.6, 33.1)**	**19.5**	**(17.6, 21.6)**	**10.1**	**(8.6, 11.9)**	**29.9**	**(27.9, 32.1)**	**1.8**	**(1.4, 2.3)**	**0.6**	**(0.4, 1.1)**	**37.7**	**(35.5, 39.9)**	**7.4**	**(6.1, 8.9)**	**2.9**	**(2.4, 3.6)**
Sex																						
Male	60.2	(57.3, 63.1)	16.7	(14.7, 18.9)	29.6	(26.8, 32.6)	18.8	(16.6, 21.2)	11.1	(8.9, 13.6)	27.2	(24.6, 30.1)	1.8	(1.3, 2.5)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	35.8	(33.0, 38.6)	7.0	(5.5, 9.0)	2.9	(2.2, 3.8)
Female	65.5	(62.7, 68.2)	18.3	(16.2, 20.6)	32.0	(29.6, 34.5)	20.3	(18.0, 22.8)	9.2	(7.8, 10.9)	32.6	(30.1, 35.3)	1.7	(1.2, 2.4)	0.5	(0.3, 1.1)	39.7	(37.0, 42.4)	7.8	(6.4, 9.4)	2.9	(2.3, 3.7)
Age (years)																						
15-24	62.9	(58.7, 66.8)	18.1	(15.3, 21.3)	27.5	(24.2, 31.2)	15.7	(13.3, 18.4)	7.7	(6.1, 9.6)	42.7	(38.8, 46.7)	1.2	(0.7, 2.1)	0.6	(0.2, 1.9)	33.6	(29.8, 37.5)	6.5	(5.0, 8.4)	3.5	(2.5, 4.8)
25-44	65.4	(62.2, 68.6)	19.2	(16.9, 21.9)	33.2	(30.2, 36.4)	20.2	(17.4, 23.3)	11.7	(9.4, 14.6)	33.0	(30.3, 35.7)	2.3	(1.7, 3.1)	1.0	(0.6, 1.6)	41.1	(38.1, 44.2)	9.8	(7.4, 12.7)	3.1	(2.3, 4.1)
45-64	62.5	(59.4, 65.6)	15.7	(13.7, 18.1)	32.4	(29.4, 35.5)	21.8	(19.3, 24.5)	11.6	(9.2, 14.5)	18.5	(15.9, 21.3)	1.9	(1.0, 3.7)	0.3	(0.2, 0.7)	40.5	(37.3, 43.8)	6.3	(4.7, 8.3)	2.6	(1.9, 3.6)
65+	50.8	(45.3, 56.3)	12.1	(9.4, 15.6)	24.8	(20.5, 29.6)	21.5	(17.4, 26.3)	5.8	(3.8, 8.7)	8.8	(6.0, 12.8)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.3	(0.1, 1.4)	25.8	(21.7, 30.3)	1.8	(1.0, 3.3)	1.1	(0.6, 2.0)
Education Level																						
No formal	36.5	(24.9, 49.9)	4.7	(1.2, 16.8)	13.2	(6.8, 24.0)	12.2	(6.4, 21.9)	3.9	(1.0, 14.8)	4.5	(1.3, 15.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	23.4	(13.1, 38.3)	1.1	(0.4, 3.2)	0.3	(0.1, 1.5)
Elementary	53.2	(48.7, 57.7)	12.4	(9.2, 16.4)	25.9	(22.6, 29.5)	19.5	(15.7, 23.8)	6.4	(4.6, 9.0)	10.9	(8.1, 14.6)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	0.8	(0.3, 2.5)	32.3	(28.4, 36.5)	4.0	(1.9, 8.3)	2.0	(1.3, 3.1)
Secondary	62.0	(58.8, 65.0)	16.7	(14.8, 18.7)	31.4	(28.6, 34.3)	19.9	(17.7, 22.3)	8.7	(7.1, 10.8)	29.4	(26.7, 32.3)	1.5	(1.0, 2.1)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	35.8	(33.0, 38.7)	6.3	(5.1, 7.8)	2.7	(2.1, 3.4)
Post-Secondary	70.5	(59.7, 79.4)	20.4	(14.4, 28.2)	34.9	(26.7, 44.2)	22.9	(16.8, 30.3)	17.1	(11.3, 25.1)	40.5	(32.2, 49.3)	3.0	(1.1, 7.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	37.6	(29.0, 47.1)	9.3	(6.0, 14.3)	2.7	(1.4, 5.2)
College or above	70.0	(65.7, 73.9)	21.9	(18.6, 25.6)	33.0	(28.8, 37.6)	18.8	(15.9, 22.1)	13.9	(11.5, 16.8)	42.0	(38.0, 46.2)	2.9	(2.1, 3.9)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	44.3	(40.9, 47.7)	11.0	(8.9, 13.5)	4.0	(2.9, 5.4)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																						
Urban	64.1	(60.1, 68.0)	19.6	(17.0, 22.6)	29.3	(25.9, 33.0)	18.5	(15.9, 21.5)	10.8	(8.5, 13.6)	33.6	(30.6, 36.7)	2.9	(2.1, 3.9)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	39.6	(35.8, 43.5)	8.8	(7.0, 10.9)	3.3	(2.5, 4.3)
Lowest	52.7	(44.3, 60.9)	13.8	(10.1, 18.6)	18.8	(14.6, 23.8)	18.6	(13.9, 24.3)	7.0	(4.6, 10.6)	17.8	(13.8, 22.5)	2.2	(0.7, 6.4)	0.7	(0.3, 2.0)	30.9	(24.4, 38.3)	4.7	(2.7, 8.0)	3.1	(1.5, 6.1)
Second	59.9	(52.8, 66.6)	17.5	(12.7, 23.5)	26.1	(20.3, 32.9)	15.1	(11.1, 20.2)	7.9	(5.4, 11.5)	21.5	(16.4, 27.7)	1.9	(1.0, 3.4)	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)	41.2	(34.5, 48.2)	5.6	(3.8, 8.2)	3.7	(2.0, 6.7)
Middle	63.5	(57.1, 69.5)	15.9	(11.8, 21.0)	30.3	(24.5, 36.8)	17.6	(13.1, 23.2)	10.6	(7.2, 15.3)	31.4	(27.0, 36.0)	1.8	(1.1, 2.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	36.8	(31.4, 42.6)	7.3	(4.9, 10.8)	2.5	(1.5, 4.1)
High	66.7	(60.3, 72.6)	19.4	(15.9, 23.4)	31.2	(26.5, 36.3)	18.1	(14.8, 22.0)	11.8	(8.8, 15.8)	35.6	(30.6, 41.0)	3.4	(2.1, 5.3)	0.6	(0.2, 1.5)	43.1	(37.9, 48.4)	9.0	(6.8, 11.8)	3.2	(2.0, 5.1)
Highest	71.2	(63.9, 77.6)	27.0	(21.0, 34.0)	34.7	(28.1, 42.0)	21.5	(17.0, 26.9)	13.8	(9.8, 18.9)	49.4	(43.9, 54.8)	4.4	(3.0, 6.4)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)	42.9	(35.9, 50.2)	13.8	(10.3, 18.2)	3.9	(2.5, 6.3)
Rural	61.4	(57.9, 64.8)	15.2	(12.6, 18.1)	32.5	(29.2, 36.0)	20.6	(17.5, 24.0)	9.5	(7.6, 11.8)	25.9	(22.8, 29.2)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.8	(0.3, 1.9)	35.6	(32.1, 39.4)	5.9	(4.2, 8.3)	2.5	(1.8, 3.4)
Lowest	53.5	(48.2, 58.8)	14.2	(9.8, 20.2)	20.4	(15.7, 26.0)	19.3	(14.2, 25.5)	7.5	(5.1, 10.8)	15.5	(11.7, 20.3)	0.6	(0.2, 2.2)	0.6	(0.2, 2.0)	35.4	(30.3, 40.8)	4.5	(1.9, 10.1)	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)
Second	61.4	(56.3, 66.3)	14.9	(11.5, 19.0)	31.0	(26.4, 36.1)	20.3	(16.5, 24.7)	7.5	(4.9, 11.3)	23.1	(18.4, 28.5)	0.5	(0.1, 1.5)	0.5	(0.1, 1.5)	38.0	(32.7, 43.6)	3.0	(1.7, 5.3)	2.0	(1.1, 3.5)
Middle	58.4	(51.3, 65.3)	12.9	(9.4, 17.3)	34.6	(29.3, 40.4)	19.4	(14.5, 25.4)	7.4	(4.8, 11.0)	22.7	(18.2, 27.9)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)	1.9	(0.3, 9.4)	32.0	(26.7, 37.8)	6.2	(3.1, 12.1)	3.3	(2.0, 5.3)
High	68.4	(62.2, 73.9)	15.7	(12.0, 20.4)	41.4	(34.4, 48.8)	21.7	(16.6, 27.7)	10.9	(7.4, 15.7)	32.9	(27.2, 39.2)	0.0	N/A	0.5	(0.1, 2.8)	38.1	(32.2, 44.3)	6.6	(4.3, 10.0)	2.6	(1.6, 4.3)
Highest	71.4	(63.4, 78.2)	19.6	(14.5, 26.0)	43.0	(34.3, 52.0)	23.7	(17.6, 31.1)	16.7	(11.6, 23.3)	44.0	(36.6, 51.8)	1.4	(0.5, 3.8)	0.3	(0.1, 2.0)	35.0	(27.5, 43.4)	10.8	(7.3, 15.7)	4.9	(2.6, 8.9)

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 8.2: Percentage of current smokers 15 years old and over who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers[1] who…					
	Noticed any health warnings on cigarette packages[2]		Thought about quitting because of health warnings[2]		Noticed a quitline number on cigarette packages[2]	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	**84.4**	**(81.0, 87.3)**	**43.7**	**(39.8, 47.6)**	**41.8**	**(37.5, 46.2)**
Sex						
Male	84.5	(80.9, 87.6)	44.1	(39.8, 48.4)	42.5	(38.0, 47.2)
Female	83.0	(76.0, 88.3)	40.1	(31.3, 49.7)	35.5	(27.1, 44.9)
Age (years)						
15-24	76.9	(62.2, 87.1)	43.2	(32.2, 55.0)	46.6	(34.6, 59.1)
25-44	86.6	(82.3, 89.9)	44.0	(39.3, 48.8)	40.8	(35.8, 45.9)
45-64	87.2	(82.4, 90.9)	45.4	(39.3, 51.6)	44.5	(38.1, 51.0)
65+	72.3	(62.8, 80.1)	35.6	(25.5, 47.1)	29.9	(19.9, 42.2)
Education Level						
No formal	74.4	(53.9, 87.9)	24.7	(8.0, 55.2)	14.5	(7.0, 27.6)
Elementary	83.0	(78.1, 87.0)	42.8	(36.1, 49.7)	37.4	(30.7, 44.6)
Secondary	87.5	(83.1, 90.8)	46.3	(41.0, 51.8)	42.4	(37.3, 47.7)
Post-Secondary	87.1	(57.5, 97.1)	43.6	(28.4, 60.1)	69.4	(55.2, 80.6)
College or above	79.7	(67.2, 88.3)	40.3	(30.1, 51.5)	44.2	(33.2, 55.7)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile						
Urban	83.8	(77.6, 88.5)	39.7	(33.4, 46.4)	38.4	(31.7, 45.7)
Lowest	79.0	(67.1, 87.4)	35.6	(26.9, 45.2)	34.1	(24.7, 44.9)
Second	87.2	(79.1, 92.5)	39.1	(27.1, 52.6)	33.5	(20.9, 49.0)
Middle	75.0	(58.1, 86.7)	44.4	(29.0, 61.0)	36.0	(23.5, 50.7)
High	92.9	(87.2, 96.2)	46.8	(37.8, 56.1)	49.6	(37.3, 61.9)
Highest	89.0	(81.9, 93.5)	29.8	(19.3, 42.9)	41.6	(30.3, 53.8)
Rural	85.0	(80.6, 88.6)	47.6	(42.9, 52.5)	45.2	(40.0, 50.5)
Lowest	78.4	(70.3, 84.7)	41.6	(33.8, 49.8)	40.7	(32.4, 49.6)
Second	88.5	(81.0, 93.2)	55.7	(45.2, 65.7)	47.0	(36.2, 58.1)
Middle	89.4	(81.1, 94.3)	41.2	(29.4, 54.0)	47.4	(34.0, 61.2)
High	90.9	(82.4, 95.6)	48.7	(35.8, 61.7)	47.3	(34.0, 61.0)
Highest	83.4	(59.9, 94.4)	61.0	(40.9, 78.0)	49.9	(30.4, 69.5)

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

[2] During the last 30 days.

Table 8.3: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Noticed cigarette advertisements																			
	Stores where cigarettes are sold		Television		Radio		Billboards		Posters, leaflets, calendars		Newspapers or magazines		Cinemas		Internet		Public transportation vehicles/stations		Public walls		Somewhere else	
	Percentage (95% CI)																			
Overall	**33.1**	**(31.0, 35.3)**	**8.2**	**(7.2, 9.3)**	**5.4**	**(4.4, 6.5)**	**3.7**	**(3.0, 4.7)**	**12.8**	**(11.4, 14.4)**	**3.6**	**(3.0, 4.4)**	**0.1**	**(0.1, 0.3)**	**10.4**	**(9.1, 11.8)**	**5.7**	**(5.0, 6.5)**	**6.6**	**(5.7, 7.6)**	**0.4**	**(0.3, 0.6)**
Sex																				
Male	35.6	(32.7, 38.5)	8.6	(7.3, 10.1)	5.3	(4.1, 6.7)	4.7	(3.3, 6.6)	13.3	(11.7, 15.1)	3.8	(2.9, 5.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	10.9	(8.9, 13.2)	5.8	(4.8, 6.9)	7.3	(5.9, 8.9)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)
Female	30.6	(28.2, 33.1)	7.7	(6.5, 9.1)	5.5	(4.3, 6.9)	2.8	(2.1, 3.7)	12.4	(10.6, 14.4)	3.4	(2.7, 4.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	9.9	(8.3, 11.6)	5.6	(4.7, 6.7)	5.9	(4.8, 7.2)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)
Age (years)																				
15-24	33.2	(29.4, 37.2)	6.0	(4.7, 7.7)	4.1	(3.1, 5.4)	2.4	(1.6, 3.6)	12.7	(10.5, 15.2)	3.7	(2.7, 5.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	16.0	(13.2, 19.4)	6.5	(5.2, 8.1)	8.4	(6.7, 10.6)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)
25-44	32.3	(29.4, 35.4)	9.3	(7.7, 11.1)	6.0	(4.3, 8.4)	4.4	(2.9, 6.6)	13.5	(11.5, 15.7)	3.8	(2.8, 5.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	10.5	(8.5, 12.8)	5.9	(4.9, 7.2)	6.6	(5.3, 8.2)	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)
45-64	35.2	(32.1, 38.4)	9.5	(7.7, 11.6)	5.8	(4.6, 7.3)	4.8	(3.6, 6.4)	13.6	(11.5, 16.0)	4.1	(3.0, 5.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	6.6	(5.0, 8.7)	5.5	(4.3, 7.0)	5.4	(4.3, 6.7)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)
65+	30.6	(25.6, 36.0)	5.7	(4.0, 8.0)	4.6	(2.9, 7.2)	1.7	(0.7, 3.7)	7.9	(5.5, 11.3)	1.4	(0.7, 3.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	3.1	(1.6, 6.1)	2.7	(1.5, 4.7)	4.3	(2.6, 7.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
Education Level																				
No formal	24.5	(13.5, 40.3)	7.4	(3.0, 17.1)	5.3	(1.6, 16.1)	0.2	(0.0, 1.8)	8.4	(3.0, 21.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	4.6	(1.3, 15.2)	3.0	(0.5, 15.7)	3.0	(0.5, 15.7)	6.8	(1.0, 34.7)
Elementary	30.7	(27.4, 34.2)	6.8	(5.4, 8.4)	4.5	(3.1, 6.6)	2.2	(1.4, 3.6)	11.7	(9.4, 14.5)	2.8	(1.7, 4.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	3.4	(2.2, 5.2)	4.7	(3.3, 6.5)	4.9	(3.4, 7.2)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)
Secondary	36.2	(33.3, 39.3)	8.7	(7.3, 10.2)	5.4	(4.4, 6.7)	3.2	(2.4, 4.2)	12.4	(10.8, 14.3)	3.6	(2.8, 4.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	10.2	(8.6, 12.2)	6.0	(4.9, 7.2)	7.3	(6.1, 8.7)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)
Post-Secondary	29.0	(21.9, 37.3)	8.4	(4.1, 16.5)	6.3	(3.0, 12.8)	6.7	(3.5, 12.6)	13.5	(9.3, 19.3)	3.0	(1.0, 8.5)	0.0	N/A	13.7	(8.3, 21.9)	3.6	(2.0, 6.5)	6.3	(3.4, 11.2)	0.7	(0.2, 3.0)
College or above	30.7	(27.5, 34.0)	8.3	(6.6, 10.4)	5.7	(3.7, 8.6)	5.3	(3.3, 8.3)	14.2	(12.0, 16.7)	4.3	(3.2, 5.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	14.7	(12.1, 17.6)	6.2	(5.0, 7.7)	6.7	(5.4, 8.3)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																				
Urban	33.4	(29.8, 37.2)	7.7	(6.3, 9.4)	5.4	(4.0, 7.2)	4.3	(3.0, 6.0)	11.5	(9.5, 13.8)	4.4	(3.5, 5.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	12.5	(10.5, 14.8)	6.2	(5.2, 7.5)	7.2	(5.9, 8.8)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)
Lowest	31.8	(24.8, 39.8)	5.5	(3.5, 8.5)	4.6	(3.1, 6.8)	2.6	(1.2, 5.9)	9.4	(6.5, 13.4)	3.7	(2.1, 6.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	6.8	(4.4, 10.4)	5.3	(3.1, 8.9)	5.3	(3.0, 9.3)	1.0	(0.3, 3.9)
Second	26.6	(21.7, 32.2)	5.1	(3.2, 8.3)	2.2	(1.5, 3.3)	2.9	(1.4, 5.7)	10.8	(8.0, 14.5)	4.0	(2.4, 6.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	5.4	(3.6, 7.9)	3.0	(1.9, 4.7)	3.0	(1.9, 4.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)
Middle	33.8	(27.3, 41.1)	6.4	(4.3, 9.4)	4.2	(2.5, 6.8)	2.8	(1.6, 4.8)	10.7	(7.3, 15.3)	3.7	(2.2, 6.1)	0.2	(0.0, 1.0)	9.2	(6.7, 12.5)	4.9	(3.3, 7.3)	7.1	(4.6, 10.7)	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)
High	38.7	(33.3, 44.4)	8.7	(6.2, 12.1)	4.4	(3.1, 6.1)	3.8	(2.5, 5.6)	11.1	(8.6, 14.3)	3.3	(2.3, 4.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.7)	12.2	(9.5, 15.5)	6.6	(4.5, 9.6)	7.1	(4.9, 10.3)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)
Highest	33.7	(28.6, 39.2)	10.6	(8.0, 13.9)	9.3	(5.8, 14.7)	7.4	(3.9, 13.8)	13.9	(11.0, 17.3)	6.3	(4.3, 9.1)	0.1	(0.1, 0.4)	22.4	(18.0, 27.5)	9.3	(7.1, 12.0)	10.8	(7.9, 14.5)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)
Rural	32.8	(29.7, 35.9)	8.7	(7.1, 10.6)	5.3	(3.9, 7.3)	3.2	(2.4, 4.3)	14.4	(12.2, 16.9)	2.8	(2.0, 4.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	8.0	(6.3, 10.1)	5.1	(3.9, 6.7)	5.9	(4.5, 7.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)
Lowest	28.3	(24.0, 33.0)	6.0	(4.0, 8.8)	5.9	(3.3, 10.4)	2.1	(1.2, 3.6)	14.4	(10.6, 19.3)	3.2	(1.6, 6.3)	0.0	N/A	4.1	(2.7, 6.1)	3.9	(2.6, 5.8)	2.8	(1.8, 4.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)
Second	33.8	(28.7, 39.3)	9.4	(6.8, 12.8)	5.2	(3.3, 8.1)	2.8	(1.4, 5.4)	14.8	(11.5, 18.8)	3.0	(1.5, 5.6)	0.4	(0.1, 1.5)	7.8	(5.0, 12.0)	5.5	(3.2, 9.3)	6.8	(4.4, 10.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.5)
Middle	32.8	(27.6, 38.4)	10.0	(7.3, 13.5)	5.3	(3.2, 8.8)	1.8	(0.7, 4.5)	11.2	(8.5, 14.6)	2.0	(0.9, 4.5)	0.0	N/A	5.8	(3.9, 8.7)	5.2	(3.2, 8.3)	6.2	(4.0, 9.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)
High	36.6	(30.8, 42.8)	9.2	(6.9, 12.2)	3.8	(2.2, 6.3)	4.3	(2.5, 7.4)	16.3	(12.5, 20.9)	1.6	(0.8, 3.0)	0.0	N/A	10.4	(7.3, 14.6)	7.3	(4.8, 10.9)	8.3	(5.4, 12.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)
Highest	34.8	(28.8, 41.4)	10.4	(6.6, 15.8)	6.3	(3.0, 12.6)	6.2	(3.5, 10.8)	15.6	(11.3, 21.3)	4.5	(2.3, 8.7)	0.3	(0.0, 2.1)	15.3	(10.4, 22.0)	3.9	(2.1, 7.3)	7.1	(4.6, 11.0)	0.7	(0.2, 2.2)

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

(to be cont'd)

Table 8.3 (cont.): Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Noticed cigarette promotions																Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes[1]		Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	
	Sports sponsorship		Free samples		Sale prices		Raffle tickets for cigarettes		Free gifts/ discounts on other products		Clothing/item with brand name or logo		Mail promoting cigarettes		Sponsor in concert, art show, fashion event					
	Percentage (95% CI)																			
Overall	**0.9**	**(0.6, 1.3)**	**3.7**	**(3.1, 4.4)**	**5.3**	**(4.6, 6.1)**	**3.5**	**(2.9, 4.2)**	**3.7**	**(3.1, 4.3)**	**5.4**	**(4.2, 7.0)**	**0.6**	**(0.4, 0.9)**	**0.4**	**(0.2, 0.8)**	**35.2**	**(33.1, 37.5)**	**46.7**	**(44.4, 49.1)**
Sex																				
Male	1.2	(0.7, 1.9)	4.3	(3.5, 5.3)	6.3	(5.2, 7.5)	4.1	(3.3, 5.2)	4.3	(3.5, 5.2)	6.2	(4.7, 8.1)	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	38.1	(35.2, 41.0)	49.0	(46.1, 51.9)
Female	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)	3.1	(2.4, 4.0)	4.4	(3.6, 5.2)	2.8	(2.1, 3.8)	3.1	(2.4, 4.0)	4.7	(3.4, 6.5)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	32.4	(30.0, 35.0)	44.4	(41.8, 47.1)
Age (years)																				
15-24	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	2.8	(2.0, 4.0)	5.3	(4.1, 6.8)	3.0	(2.2, 4.1)	2.9	(2.1, 4.0)	5.0	(3.4, 7.4)	0.5	(0.2, 1.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	35.4	(31.5, 39.4)	48.4	(44.0, 52.7)
25-44	1.1	(0.6, 2.0)	3.9	(3.1, 5.0)	5.4	(4.3, 6.9)	3.9	(2.9, 5.3)	4.2	(3.3, 5.3)	6.6	(4.8, 8.9)	0.7	(0.3, 1.3)	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)	34.7	(31.8, 37.8)	47.8	(44.9, 50.7)
45-64	1.1	(0.6, 1.9)	4.2	(3.2, 5.5)	5.6	(4.4, 7.1)	3.4	(2.5, 4.5)	4.4	(3.3, 5.8)	5.0	(3.8, 6.6)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	37.1	(34.0, 40.3)	46.7	(43.2, 50.2)
65+	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)	3.6	(2.2, 5.9)	4.1	(2.6, 6.3)	3.3	(1.8, 5.8)	1.6	(0.8, 3.3)	2.7	(1.2, 5.8)	0.5	(0.1, 3.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	31.9	(26.9, 37.4)	37.0	(31.6, 42.8)
Education Level																				
No formal	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	4.6	(1.1, 16.9)	3.9	(1.0, 14.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	1.2	(0.3, 5.3)	7.9	(1.5, 32.5)	0.2	(0.0, 1.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	27.4	(15.8, 43.0)	37.0	(23.3, 53.2)
Elementary	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	3.1	(2.2, 4.3)	5.6	(4.3, 7.4)	1.7	(1.1, 2.5)	2.8	(2.0, 4.0)	3.6	(2.5, 5.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	33.0	(29.6, 36.6)	42.2	(38.3, 46.3)
Secondary	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	3.8	(3.1, 4.7)	5.1	(4.2, 6.2)	3.3	(2.6, 4.1)	3.3	(2.6, 4.2)	5.0	(4.0, 6.2)	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	38.5	(35.6, 41.6)	48.9	(45.8, 52.0)
Post-Secondary	0.5	(0.1, 3.1)	5.2	(2.4, 10.8)	6.6	(3.2, 13.1)	7.5	(3.7, 14.7)	7.4	(3.9, 13.4)	9.0	(4.5, 17.1)	1.4	(0.4, 4.5)	2.3	(0.5, 9.2)	32.5	(25.5, 40.5)	49.9	(40.1, 59.6)
College or above	1.4	(0.8, 2.5)	3.7	(2.8, 5.0)	5.3	(4.2, 6.7)	4.6	(3.4, 6.2)	4.4	(3.3, 5.9)	6.8	(4.8, 9.6)	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	32.3	(29.2, 35.6)	46.4	(43.1, 49.6)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																				
Urban	1.0	(0.6, 1.5)	3.8	(2.9, 5.0)	5.4	(4.5, 6.6)	3.9	(3.0, 5.1)	3.8	(3.0, 4.7)	6.4	(4.2, 9.5)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	35.6	(32.0, 39.4)	48.2	(44.4, 52.0)
Lowest	1.9	(0.8, 4.2)	3.6	(2.1, 6.3)	4.7	(3.2, 6.8)	4.0	(2.2, 7.1)	3.5	(1.9, 6.1)	9.6	(4.3, 20.2)	0.8	(0.3, 2.6)	1.1	(0.3, 4.8)	34.1	(26.9, 42.2)	49.5	(41.2, 57.9)
Second	0.9	(0.2, 3.6)	3.1	(1.8, 5.3)	4.9	(3.1, 7.6)	2.2	(1.1, 4.4)	3.0	(1.7, 5.4)	5.8	(2.5, 12.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	29.2	(24.1, 35.0)	37.3	(31.1, 43.9)
Middle	0.9	(0.3, 2.7)	3.5	(2.0, 6.1)	4.2	(2.7, 6.3)	3.1	(2.0, 4.9)	2.5	(1.5, 4.1)	5.5	(2.9, 10.2)	0.7	(0.2, 2.3)	1.0	(0.3, 2.6)	35.5	(28.7, 42.8)	46.4	(40.4, 52.5)
High	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	3.3	(2.1, 5.0)	6.1	(4.3, 8.7)	2.8	(1.7, 4.4)	5.3	(3.6, 7.8)	5.7	(3.8, 8.6)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.6	(0.2, 1.7)	42.5	(36.7, 48.4)	52.8	(46.2, 59.2)
Highest	0.9	(0.4, 1.8)	5.1	(3.2, 8.0)	6.5	(4.6, 9.2)	6.4	(4.5, 9.1)	4.1	(2.8, 6.0)	6.2	(4.1, 9.2)	1.2	(0.6, 2.5)	0.4	(0.1, 1.1)	34.9	(29.8, 40.3)	51.5	(45.7, 57.2)
Rural	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)	3.5	(2.7, 4.5)	5.2	(4.1, 6.6)	3.0	(2.1, 4.1)	3.6	(2.9, 4.6)	4.4	(3.4, 5.6)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	34.8	(31.8, 38.0)	45.2	(41.7, 48.7)
Lowest	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)	3.0	(1.9, 4.8)	5.2	(3.3, 8.0)	1.4	(0.7, 2.8)	1.7	(1.1, 2.6)	3.7	(2.4, 5.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	31.0	(26.3, 36.0)	41.4	(36.1, 47.0)
Second	0.8	(0.3, 2.1)	3.3	(1.9, 5.5)	5.4	(3.9, 7.5)	2.6	(1.6, 4.1)	4.8	(3.2, 7.0)	4.7	(2.8, 7.8)	0.4	(0.1, 1.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	36.2	(31.2, 41.6)	46.5	(40.2, 53.0)
Middle	0.6	(0.1, 2.7)	3.2	(1.9, 5.5)	6.1	(3.9, 9.3)	3.4	(2.0, 5.5)	4.9	(3.0, 7.9)	3.3	(2.0, 5.6)	0.6	(0.2, 1.8)	0.0	N/A	35.0	(29.7, 40.8)	44.0	(38.3, 49.8)
High	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	5.0	(3.2, 7.7)	5.6	(3.4, 9.1)	3.7	(2.1, 6.5)	3.9	(2.2, 6.8)	3.8	(2.3, 6.1)	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	0.5	(0.1, 2.8)	37.4	(31.5, 43.7)	48.8	(43.0, 54.6)
Highest	2.1	(0.5, 7.5)	3.3	(1.7, 6.3)	3.3	(1.6, 6.6)	4.9	(2.0, 11.7)	3.6	(1.9, 6.6)	7.4	(4.6, 11.9)	1.2	(0.3, 4.0)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	36.7	(30.6, 43.2)	47.4	(40.9, 53.9)

[1] Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold, sale prices on cigarettes, or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes.

Table 8.4: Percentage of current tobacco smokers 15 years old and over who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Noticed cigarette advertisements																			
	Stores where cigarettes are sold		Television		Radio		Billboards		Posters, leaflets, calendars		Newspapers or magazines		Cinemas		Internet		Public transportation vehicles/stations		Public walls		Somewhere else	
	Percentage (95% CI)																			
Overall	**40.7**	**(35.9, 45.6)**	**8.2**	**(6.4, 10.4)**	**5.7**	**(4.0, 8.1)**	**4.1**	**(2.9, 5.7)**	**12.7**	**(10.3, 15.4)**	**3.2**	**(2.2, 4.6)**	**0.4**	**(0.2, 1.1)**	**6.2**	**(4.7, 8.0)**	**5.8**	**(4.4, 7.7)**	**6.8**	**(5.0, 9.3)**	**0.2**	**(0.1, 0.4)**
Sex																						
Male	40.5	(35.5, 45.7)	8.5	(6.5, 10.9)	5.6	(3.8, 8.3)	4.3	(3.0, 6.1)	13.1	(10.6, 16.1)	3.2	(2.2, 4.8)	0.4	(0.2, 1.2)	6.4	(4.8, 8.5)	6.1	(4.5, 8.2)	7.2	(5.1, 9.9)	0.1	(0.1, 0.2)
Female	42.3	(32.3, 53.1)	5.9	(3.2, 10.6)	6.7	(3.8, 11.6)	1.8	(0.7, 4.6)	8.2	(4.0, 16.4)	2.8	(1.3, 5.9)	0.4	(0.1, 1.6)	3.6	(1.8, 7.1)	3.5	(1.6, 7.3)	3.9	(1.8, 8.2)	0.7	(0.2, 3.3)
Age (years)																						
15-24	41.9	(30.6, 54.1)	5.6	(2.5, 11.7)	3.7	(2.0, 7.0)	3.8	(1.4, 10.2)	11.0	(6.6, 17.8)	3.0	(1.3, 6.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	7.7	(4.5, 12.8)	6.9	(3.6, 12.8)	6.6	(3.4, 12.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
25-44	40.1	(33.6, 47.0)	9.0	(6.4, 12.4)	6.2	(3.7, 10.3)	5.5	(3.6, 8.5)	13.3	(10.5, 16.7)	2.9	(1.8, 4.7)	0.6	(0.2, 1.8)	7.4	(5.1, 10.6)	6.1	(4.3, 8.6)	7.2	(4.4, 11.6)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)
45-64	40.5	(34.5, 46.8)	8.6	(5.6, 13.1)	5.3	(2.9, 9.4)	2.0	(0.9, 4.5)	13.8	(9.7, 19.2)	4.0	(2.1, 7.6)	0.4	(0.1, 2.3)	3.9	(2.0, 7.4)	4.9	(2.8, 8.3)	5.4	(3.4, 8.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)
65+	42.8	(32.3, 54.0)	6.4	(3.1, 12.6)	8.2	(3.4, 18.6)	2.1	(0.6, 6.6)	6.8	(3.6, 12.4)	2.4	(0.8, 6.7)	0.0	N/A	3.4	(1.2, 9.6)	5.9	(2.2, 14.8)	10.4	(4.5, 22.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
Education Level																						
No formal	49.9	(28.9, 71.0)	6.7	(1.4, 26.3)	6.7	(1.4, 26.3)	0.7	(0.1, 5.4)	7.0	(1.8, 23.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	5.4	(1.2, 21.0)	0.8	(0.1, 5.9)	0.7	(0.1, 5.4)	0.0	N/A
Elementary	38.9	(32.4, 45.9)	6.4	(3.9, 10.2)	4.9	(3.0, 8.1)	1.3	(0.5, 3.3)	13.1	(9.0, 18.6)	3.9	(2.0, 7.3)	0.0	N/A	2.8	(1.4, 5.7)	4.5	(2.6, 7.6)	8.9	(5.0, 15.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
Secondary	45.4	(39.5, 51.4)	10.4	(7.6, 14.1)	7.2	(4.6, 11.1)	4.0	(2.4, 6.6)	13.0	(10.1, 16.7)	3.2	(2.0, 5.1)	0.5	(0.2, 1.6)	6.9	(4.8, 9.8)	6.8	(4.7, 9.7)	6.9	(4.6, 10.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)
Post-Secondary	22.2	(11.6, 38.2)	1.1	(0.4, 3.2)	4.8	(0.9, 22.6)	16.2	(6.3, 35.7)	7.5	(2.5, 20.2)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	0.0	N/A	7.5	(2.2, 22.8)	4.9	(0.9, 22.6)	4.9	(0.9, 22.4)	0.0	N/A
College or above	34.9	(25.2, 46.0)	7.3	(4.3, 12.0)	3.7	(2.1, 6.5)	6.1	(3.0, 12.0)	12.5	(8.3, 18.5)	2.9	(1.6, 5.5)	1.0	(0.2, 4.9)	9.0	(5.4, 14.7)	6.2	(3.9, 9.5)	4.7	(2.9, 7.6)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																						
Urban	36.5	(29.6, 44.1)	5.2	(3.7, 7.1)	5.4	(3.6, 8.0)	4.4	(2.8, 6.8)	8.7	(6.4, 11.7)	3.4	(2.4, 4.8)	0.5	(0.1, 1.8)	7.2	(5.1, 10.2)	6.9	(4.7, 10.1)	5.9	(3.8, 9.1)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)
Lowest	35.2	(24.5, 47.7)	3.3	(1.4, 7.4)	4.2	(2.0, 8.5)	2.0	(0.6, 6.5)	5.1	(2.9, 8.7)	4.3	(2.1, 8.8)	0.0	N/A	3.5	(1.6, 7.5)	4.4	(1.8, 10.2)	5.7	(2.5, 12.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)
Second	29.6	(18.9, 43.1)	3.3	(1.6, 6.6)	2.3	(1.1, 4.9)	1.6	(0.6, 4.0)	13.3	(7.7, 21.9)	1.7	(0.8, 3.4)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	3.3	(1.8, 6.0)	3.6	(1.9, 6.7)	2.2	(0.8, 6.0)	0.0	N/A
Middle	33.2	(20.0, 49.6)	5.3	(2.3, 11.8)	5.8	(2.3, 13.8)	4.4	(1.4, 13.5)	6.0	(2.8, 12.1)	1.4	(0.4, 4.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	6.9	(2.3, 19.1)	5.7	(2.4, 12.8)	3.5	(1.3, 9.1)	0.7	(0.2, 3.0)
High	48.0	(37.2, 59.0)	5.9	(3.4, 10.1)	6.0	(2.9, 12.2)	8.6	(3.9, 17.7)	11.0	(6.2, 18.6)	3.7	(1.6, 8.0)	2.0	(0.3, 10.3)	8.0	(4.3, 14.3)	7.2	(3.4, 14.5)	6.0	(3.1, 11.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)
Highest	38.5	(28.1, 50.0)	9.7	(5.3, 17.0)	10.3	(5.7, 18.0)	6.6	(2.9, 14.5)	9.7	(5.6, 16.3)	7.1	(3.5, 14.0)	0.5	(0.1, 1.8)	18.6	(12.4, 27.0)	17.8	(9.6, 30.5)	15.1	(7.3, 28.7)	0.7	(0.3, 1.6)
Rural	44.8	(38.9, 50.8)	11.3	(8.3, 15.1)	6.1	(3.4, 10.6)	3.7	(2.1, 6.5)	16.6	(12.8, 21.3)	3.0	(1.5, 5.9)	0.4	(0.1, 1.5)	5.1	(3.3, 7.8)	4.7	(3.1, 7.3)	7.8	(5.0, 12.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
Lowest	33.8	(26.3, 42.2)	4.8	(3.0, 7.7)	5.2	(2.3, 11.4)	1.0	(0.3, 3.4)	14.7	(8.6, 24.1)	4.0	(1.2, 12.2)	0.0	N/A	3.6	(1.6, 7.9)	4.1	(2.0, 8.1)	3.1	(1.6, 5.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
Second	54.5	(44.0, 64.7)	13.5	(8.2, 21.4)	5.4	(2.5, 11.4)	3.9	(1.2, 12.1)	14.7	(9.1, 22.8)	2.8	(1.0, 7.3)	1.7	(0.4, 6.5)	3.3	(1.3, 8.2)	3.8	(1.7, 8.3)	13.2	(5.5, 28.3)	0.0	N/A
Middle	44.2	(31.0, 58.3)	18.0	(9.8, 30.7)	8.7	(2.9, 23.3)	0.4	(0.1, 3.2)	13.1	(7.4, 22.1)	3.0	(0.8, 10.1)	0.0	N/A	2.3	(0.7, 7.6)	5.9	(2.9, 11.6)	11.9	(5.2, 24.8)	0.0	N/A
High	46.5	(32.6, 60.9)	15.3	(7.6, 28.2)	5.3	(2.0, 13.4)	6.1	(2.2, 16.1)	27.5	(17.3, 40.6)	1.4	(0.2, 8.6)	0.0	N/A	10.7	(4.5, 23.4)	7.9	(2.9, 19.5)	6.4	(3.2, 12.2)	0.0	N/A
Highest	60.0	(39.4, 77.6)	10.4	(4.8, 21.2)	7.1	(2.6, 17.8)	16.3	(5.7, 38.6)	17.9	(7.2, 38.2)	2.3	(0.5, 10.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	11.2	(4.5, 25.2)	2.3	(0.5, 10.8)	6.5	(2.3, 17.0)	0.0	N/A

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

(to be cont'd)

Table 8.4 (cont.): Percentage of current tobacco smokers 15 years old and over who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Noticed cigarette promotions																	
	Sports sponsorship		Free samples		Sale prices		Raffle tickets for cigarettes		Free gifts/ discounts on other products		Clothing/item with brand name or logo		Mail promoting cigarettes		Sponsor in concert, art show, fashion event		Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes[1]		Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	
	Percentage (95% CI)																			
Overall	**2.1**	**(1.0, 4.1)**	**5.8**	**(4.4, 7.7)**	**8.2**	**(6.3, 10.7)**	**5.0**	**(3.5, 7.2)**	**5.3**	**(3.8, 7.2)**	**8.8**	**(6.1, 12.5)**	**1.0**	**(0.5, 1.8)**	**0.5**	**(0.2, 1.1)**	**44.0**	**(39.1, 49.0)**	**53.2**	**(48.7, 57.7)**
Sex																				
Male	2.1	(1.0, 4.4)	6.2	(4.6, 8.3)	8.9	(6.7, 11.7)	5.3	(3.7, 7.7)	5.3	(3.8, 7.4)	8.6	(5.7, 12.7)	1.0	(0.5, 2.0)	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	43.9	(38.7, 49.3)	53.2	(48.4, 58.0)
Female	1.6	(0.2, 10.2)	2.3	(1.1, 4.8)	1.9	(0.8, 4.3)	2.4	(1.2, 4.8)	4.9	(2.4, 9.8)	10.6	(5.2, 20.5)	0.5	(0.1, 1.8)	0.4	(0.1, 1.6)	44.2	(34.3, 54.6)	53.2	(42.9, 63.2)
Age (years)																				
15-24	1.7	(0.3, 9.6)	8.4	(4.5, 15.2)	12.3	(7.6, 19.3)	7.2	(3.6, 14.2)	6.8	(3.5, 13.0)	17.3	(6.3, 39.6)	1.4	(0.5, 3.9)	0.4	(0.1, 2.4)	47.2	(35.2, 59.6)	63.1	(51.2, 73.5)
25-44	2.9	(1.2, 6.8)	4.8	(3.2, 7.2)	8.0	(5.1, 12.4)	4.9	(2.9, 8.2)	4.8	(3.1, 7.6)	7.8	(5.4, 11.1)	0.8	(0.3, 2.1)	0.7	(0.2, 2.2)	43.8	(37.0, 50.7)	53.2	(46.7, 59.6)
45-64	1.3	(0.4, 3.8)	5.5	(3.3, 9.1)	6.7	(4.3, 10.4)	4.1	(2.2, 7.5)	5.3	(2.8, 9.5)	6.9	(4.2, 11.3)	0.5	(0.1, 2.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	42.4	(36.4, 48.8)	49.4	(43.0, 55.8)
65+	0.0	N/A	9.3	(4.1, 19.9)	7.9	(3.3, 17.7)	5.3	(1.6, 16.5)	5.6	(1.8, 16.4)	6.9	(2.5, 17.5)	3.2	(0.5, 19.2)	0.4	(0.1, 2.8)	45.1	(34.5, 56.1)	49.5	(38.8, 60.3)
Education Level																				
No formal	0.0	N/A	10.3	(1.6, 44.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.9	(0.1, 5.5)	0.9	(0.1, 5.5)	0.7	(0.1, 5.4)	0.0	N/A	50.0	(28.9, 71.0)	52.4	(31.6, 72.5)
Elementary	0.7	(0.2, 3.0)	2.3	(1.4, 3.8)	5.4	(3.4, 8.4)	1.9	(1.1, 3.3)	3.0	(1.7, 5.5)	5.1	(3.1, 8.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.0)	40.1	(33.5, 47.1)	46.4	(39.2, 53.8)
Secondary	1.9	(0.8, 4.5)	7.5	(5.3, 10.5)	11.3	(8.2, 15.2)	6.2	(4.0, 9.4)	6.7	(4.4, 10.1)	8.4	(5.8, 11.8)	1.6	(0.8, 3.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	50.2	(44.2, 56.2)	58.7	(52.8, 64.4)
Post-Secondary	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	6.2	(1.5, 22.2)	3.4	(1.1, 10.5)	7.8	(1.9, 26.8)	6.5	(1.6, 22.2)	7.3	(2.1, 22.6)	4.2	(0.6, 24.0)	4.2	(0.6, 24.0)	24.8	(13.5, 41.2)	43.6	(27.1, 61.7)
College or above	5.0	(1.6, 14.5)	6.5	(3.5, 11.8)	6.8	(3.7, 12.0)	6.8	(2.9, 14.9)	5.4	(2.8, 10.3)	15.8	(7.7, 29.7)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	1.1	(0.2, 5.3)	38.1	(27.9, 49.5)	52.1	(43.5, 60.6)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																				
Urban	1.9	(0.7, 4.7)	6.9	(4.7, 10.0)	6.5	(4.6, 9.2)	4.5	(2.8, 7.2)	4.9	(3.2, 7.4)	9.4	(5.0, 16.9)	1.3	(0.5, 3.0)	0.9	(0.4, 2.2)	40.1	(32.7, 48.1)	52.2	(45.6, 58.8)
Lowest	3.5	(0.8, 13.7)	7.3	(3.2, 15.8)	6.2	(3.4, 10.9)	5.9	(2.4, 13.5)	5.1	(2.3, 10.8)	7.9	(3.8, 15.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	38.5	(27.1, 51.4)	49.4	(35.9, 63.0)
Second	0.8	(0.2, 3.3)	4.3	(2.1, 8.5)	2.7	(1.5, 5.1)	2.3	(0.9, 5.7)	2.3	(1.1, 4.8)	8.6	(4.1, 17.3)	0.5	(0.2, 1.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	30.5	(19.6, 44.1)	39.3	(27.9, 52.1)
Middle	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)	5.3	(2.2, 12.1)	2.6	(1.4, 4.7)	1.3	(0.6, 2.9)	2.4	(1.1, 5.0)	11.6	(3.0, 35.9)	2.0	(0.3, 13.0)	0.7	(0.2, 2.8)	34.6	(21.0, 51.3)	51.4	(38.6, 63.9)
High	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	9.9	(5.1, 18.2)	13.2	(7.0, 23.4)	6.2	(2.9, 12.5)	8.8	(4.5, 16.5)	11.9	(6.1, 21.9)	1.9	(0.7, 4.9)	2.4	(0.5, 10.3)	57.5	(47.3, 67.1)	72.6	(63.4, 80.2)
Highest	5.5	(1.7, 16.1)	8.6	(4.2, 16.9)	9.6	(5.7, 15.9)	8.7	(5.2, 14.0)	6.7	(3.2, 13.4)	6.0	(2.7, 12.7)	2.0	(0.3, 12.5)	2.0	(0.3, 12.5)	41.6	(31.1, 52.9)	48.6	(37.6, 59.8)
Rural	2.3	(0.8, 6.1)	4.7	(3.0, 7.3)	9.9	(6.7, 14.5)	5.5	(3.3, 9.3)	5.7	(3.6, 8.9)	8.2	(5.6, 11.9)	0.7	(0.3, 1.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	47.8	(41.9, 53.7)	54.2	(48.0, 60.3)
Lowest	0.5	(0.1, 1.7)	2.0	(0.9, 4.6)	7.2	(3.7, 13.4)	1.9	(0.7, 4.7)	1.3	(0.5, 3.3)	4.9	(2.2, 10.6)	0.5	(0.1, 3.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	37.6	(30.1, 45.8)	47.6	(38.7, 56.8)
Second	2.6	(0.7, 8.8)	3.5	(1.3, 8.7)	10.5	(6.1, 17.5)	5.2	(2.3, 11.1)	6.2	(2.9, 12.6)	9.0	(3.7, 20.1)	0.9	(0.1, 6.2)	0.0	N/A	59.2	(49.0, 68.7)	63.7	(53.9, 72.6)
Middle	2.6	(0.4, 15.9)	7.7	(3.3, 17.1)	17.8	(9.4, 30.9)	7.6	(2.9, 18.4)	##	(4.9, 27.6)	9.2	(3.9, 20.4)	0.6	(0.1, 4.4)	0.0	N/A	47.4	(34.0, 61.3)	52.6	(39.6, 65.3)
High	0.0	N/A	9.7	(3.9, 22.2)	9.3	(3.8, 21.0)	6.0	(1.8, 18.5)	9.3	(3.7, 21.7)	9.8	(3.9, 22.4)	1.3	(0.2, 9.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	46.5	(32.6, 60.9)	49.0	(34.9, 63.3)
Highest	11.4	(1.7, 48.2)	4.1	(0.9, 17.5)	4.9	(1.0, 21.6)	15.6	(3.8, 46.6)	2.1	(0.3, 13.3)	13.8	(4.4, 35.8)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	60.1	(39.4, 77.7)	66.4	(45.3, 82.4)

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

[1] Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold, sale prices on cigarettes, or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 8.5: Percentage of current non-smokers of tobacco 15 years old and over who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Noticed cigarette advertisements																			
	Stores where cigarettes are sold		Television		Radio		Billboards		Posters, leaflets, calendars		Newspapers or magazines		Cinemas		Internet		Public transportation vehicles/stations		Public walls		Somewhere else	
	Percentage (95% CI)																			
Overall	**31.4**	**(29.2, 33.6)**	**8.2**	**(7.1, 9.3)**	**5.3**	**(4.3, 6.5)**	**3.7**	**(2.8, 4.9)**	**12.9**	**(11.4, 14.5)**	**3.7**	**(3.1, 4.5)**	**0.1**	**(0.0, 0.2)**	**11.3**	**(9.9, 13.0)**	**5.7**	**(4.9, 6.5)**	**6.5**	**(5.6, 7.6)**	**0.5**	**(0.3, 0.7)**
Sex																				
Male	33.1	(29.8, 36.6)	8.7	(7.2, 10.5)	5.1	(3.9, 6.6)	4.8	(3.0, 7.7)	13.4	(11.5, 15.5)	4.1	(3.0, 5.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	13.1	(10.4, 16.3)	5.6	(4.4, 7.0)	7.3	(5.8, 9.2)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)
Female	30.2	(27.8, 32.6)	7.8	(6.6, 9.2)	5.4	(4.2, 6.9)	2.9	(2.2, 3.8)	12.5	(10.8, 14.6)	3.5	(2.7, 4.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	10.1	(8.5, 11.9)	5.7	(4.7, 6.9)	6.0	(4.9, 7.3)	0.5	(0.2, 0.8)
Age (years)																				
15-24	32.2	(28.2, 36.5)	6.0	(4.6, 7.8)	4.2	(3.1, 5.6)	2.3	(1.5, 3.4)	12.8	(10.6, 15.5)	3.8	(2.7, 5.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	17.0	(13.9, 20.6)	6.5	(5.1, 8.2)	8.6	(6.8, 10.9)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)
25-44	30.0	(26.7, 33.5)	9.4	(7.6, 11.4)	6.0	(4.1, 8.7)	4.0	(2.2, 7.1)	13.5	(11.4, 16.0)	4.0	(2.9, 5.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	11.4	(9.1, 14.1)	5.8	(4.7, 7.2)	6.4	(5.1, 8.0)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)
45-64	33.7	(30.3, 37.3)	9.7	(7.6, 12.2)	5.9	(4.6, 7.6)	5.6	(4.1, 7.6)	13.6	(11.5, 16.0)	4.1	(2.9, 5.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	7.3	(5.4, 9.9)	5.7	(4.4, 7.4)	5.4	(4.2, 6.8)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)
65+	28.2	(22.9, 34.1)	5.6	(3.8, 8.0)	3.9	(2.3, 6.4)	1.6	(0.7, 3.6)	8.1	(5.4, 12.1)	1.2	(0.6, 2.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	3.1	(1.5, 6.2)	2.0	(1.2, 3.5)	3.2	(1.9, 5.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)
Education Level																				
No formal	11.9	(4.2, 29.5)	7.7	(2.5, 21.5)	4.7	(0.8, 21.9)	0.0	N/A	9.1	(2.4, 29.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	4.2	(0.7, 22.8)	4.0	(0.6, 23.4)	4.1	(0.6, 23.3)	10.1	(1.5, 45.5)
Elementary	27.6	(24.0, 31.4)	6.9	(5.3, 8.9)	4.4	(2.9, 6.5)	2.6	(1.5, 4.4)	11.1	(9.0, 13.7)	2.3	(1.3, 4.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	3.6	(2.1, 5.9)	4.7	(3.1, 7.0)	3.4	(2.2, 5.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
Secondary	34.1	(30.9, 37.5)	8.3	(6.9, 9.8)	5.0	(4.0, 6.2)	3.0	(2.2, 4.1)	12.3	(10.5, 14.3)	3.7	(2.9, 4.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	11.0	(9.1, 13.3)	5.8	(4.7, 7.1)	7.4	(6.1, 8.9)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)
Post-Secondary	30.5	(21.5, 41.4)	10.1	(4.9, 19.8)	6.7	(2.9, 14.9)	4.5	(1.8, 10.9)	14.9	(9.9, 21.9)	3.7	(1.2, 10.3)	0.0	N/A	15.2	(8.8, 25.0)	3.3	(2.0, 5.6)	6.6	(3.4, 12.2)	0.9	(0.2, 3.7)
College or above	30.1	(27.0, 33.3)	8.5	(6.7, 10.7)	6.0	(3.8, 9.2)	5.1	(3.0, 8.6)	14.5	(12.2, 17.1)	4.5	(3.4, 6.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	15.5	(12.9, 18.5)	6.2	(4.9, 7.9)	7.0	(5.6, 8.7)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																				
Urban	32.7	(29.1, 36.6)	8.2	(6.7, 10.1)	5.4	(3.9, 7.4)	4.2	(2.8, 6.4)	12.1	(9.9, 14.6)	4.6	(3.6, 5.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	13.6	(11.4, 16.2)	6.1	(5.0, 7.3)	7.5	(6.0, 9.2)	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)
Lowest	30.5	(22.6, 39.7)	6.3	(4.0, 9.8)	4.8	(3.1, 7.3)	2.9	(1.3, 6.5)	11.1	(7.4, 16.3)	3.5	(1.9, 6.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	8.1	(5.0, 12.9)	5.6	(3.0, 10.4)	5.2	(2.6, 9.9)	1.4	(0.3, 5.5)
Second	25.8	(20.8, 31.5)	5.7	(3.3, 9.5)	2.2	(1.5, 3.3)	3.2	(1.5, 6.8)	10.2	(7.1, 14.2)	4.6	(2.7, 7.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	5.9	(3.9, 9.0)	2.8	(1.7, 4.7)	3.2	(1.9, 5.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)
Middle	34.0	(27.6, 41.1)	6.6	(4.5, 9.6)	3.7	(2.4, 5.9)	2.3	(1.3, 4.3)	11.8	(8.1, 17.0)	4.2	(2.4, 7.3)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	9.8	(7.2, 13.0)	4.7	(3.0, 7.3)	8.0	(5.0, 12.4)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)
High	37.0	(31.4, 42.9)	9.3	(6.3, 13.4)	4.0	(2.7, 6.0)	2.8	(1.8, 4.5)	11.1	(8.5, 14.4)	3.2	(2.1, 4.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	13.0	(10.0, 16.7)	6.5	(4.5, 9.4)	7.3	(4.8, 11.1)	0.7	(0.4, 1.5)
Highest	33.2	(28.0, 38.9)	10.7	(8.0, 14.2)	9.2	(5.5, 15.2)	7.5	(3.7, 14.6)	14.3	(11.2, 18.0)	6.2	(4.2, 9.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	22.7	(18.1, 28.2)	8.4	(6.3, 11.2)	10.4	(7.4, 14.3)	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)
Rural	29.8	(26.8, 33.1)	8.1	(6.4, 10.1)	5.1	(3.8, 7.0)	3.0	(2.2, 4.2)	13.8	(11.6, 16.3)	2.8	(2.0, 3.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	8.7	(6.8, 11.1)	5.2	(3.9, 6.9)	5.4	(4.1, 7.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)
Lowest	26.4	(21.7, 31.8)	6.3	(4.0, 9.8)	6.2	(3.5, 10.6)	2.5	(1.5, 4.1)	14.3	(10.7, 18.9)	3.0	(1.7, 5.2)	0.0	N/A	4.3	(2.7, 6.8)	3.8	(2.4, 6.0)	2.6	(1.6, 4.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)
Second	27.4	(23.0, 32.4)	8.1	(5.7, 11.6)	5.2	(3.1, 8.4)	2.4	(1.1, 5.4)	14.8	(11.4, 19.0)	3.0	(1.5, 6.0)	0.0	N/A	9.2	(5.5, 14.8)	6.1	(3.5, 10.4)	4.9	(3.1, 7.5)	0.5	(0.1, 2.0)
Middle	30.4	(25.1, 36.3)	8.3	(5.6, 12.2)	4.6	(2.5, 8.3)	2.1	(0.8, 5.2)	10.8	(7.9, 14.6)	1.8	(0.7, 4.9)	0.0	N/A	6.6	(4.2, 10.1)	5.1	(2.9, 8.5)	5.0	(3.2, 7.8)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)
High	34.7	(28.4, 41.6)	8.1	(5.8, 11.2)	3.5	(2.1, 5.7)	3.9	(2.0, 7.6)	14.1	(10.3, 19.0)	1.6	(0.8, 3.2)	0.0	N/A	10.4	(6.8, 15.4)	7.2	(4.6, 11.1)	8.7	(5.4, 13.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)
Highest	31.4	(25.7, 37.7)	10.4	(6.6, 15.9)	6.2	(2.8, 13.2)	4.8	(2.6, 8.7)	15.3	(11.1, 20.7)	4.8	(2.4, 9.3)	0.3	(0.0, 2.4)	15.8	(10.5, 23.2)	4.1	(2.2, 7.5)	7.2	(4.5, 11.3)	0.8	(0.3, 2.5)

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

(to be cont'd)

Table 8.5 (cont.**): Percentage of current non-smokers of tobacco 15 years old and over who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.**

Demographic Characteristics	Noticed cigarette promotions																Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes[1]		Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	
	Sports sponsorship		Free samples		Sale prices		Raffle tickets for cigarettes		Free gifts/ discounts on other products		Clothing/item with brand name or logo		Mail promoting cigarettes		Sponsor in concert, art show, fashion event					
	Percentage (95% CI)																			
Overall	**0.6**	**(0.4, 0.9)**	**3.2**	**(2.6, 3.9)**	**4.7**	**(4.0, 5.4)**	**3.1**	**(2.5, 3.9)**	**3.3**	**(2.8, 4.0)**	**4.7**	**(3.7, 6.0)**	**0.5**	**(0.3, 0.9)**	**0.4**	**(0.2, 0.9)**	**33.3**	**(31.1, 35.5)**	**45.3**	**(42.8, 47.7)**
Sex																				
Male	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	3.3	(2.5, 4.4)	5.0	(4.0, 6.2)	3.5	(2.6, 4.8)	3.8	(2.9, 4.9)	5.0	(3.7, 6.7)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	35.1	(31.7, 38.7)	46.9	(43.5, 50.4)
Female	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)	3.1	(2.4, 4.0)	4.5	(3.7, 5.4)	2.8	(2.1, 3.8)	3.0	(2.4, 3.9)	4.5	(3.2, 6.3)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	32.0	(29.5, 34.5)	44.1	(41.4, 46.9)
Age (years)																				
15-24	0.4	(0.2, 1.0)	2.3	(1.5, 3.3)	4.5	(3.4, 6.0)	2.5	(1.8, 3.6)	2.5	(1.7, 3.6)	3.7	(2.7, 5.1)	0.4	(0.1, 1.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	34.1	(30.0, 38.4)	46.8	(42.0, 51.6)
25-44	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	3.7	(2.8, 4.8)	4.7	(3.8, 5.8)	3.6	(2.6, 5.0)	4.0	(3.0, 5.3)	6.2	(4.3, 8.9)	0.6	(0.2, 1.6)	0.7	(0.2, 2.1)	32.1	(28.8, 35.5)	46.1	(42.7, 49.6)
45-64	1.0	(0.5, 2.0)	3.9	(2.8, 5.2)	5.3	(4.0, 7.0)	3.1	(2.2, 4.5)	4.2	(3.1, 5.6)	4.5	(3.2, 6.2)	0.7	(0.4, 1.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	35.7	(32.2, 39.3)	45.9	(41.9, 50.0)
65+	0.5	(0.2, 1.7)	2.5	(1.4, 4.4)	3.3	(2.0, 5.4)	2.9	(1.5, 5.6)	0.8	(0.4, 1.7)	1.8	(0.6, 6.0)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)	29.4	(24.0, 35.4)	34.6	(28.9, 40.8)
Education Level																				
No formal	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	1.8	(0.4, 7.7)	5.9	(1.4, 21.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	1.3	(0.2, 8.7)	11.4	(2.1, 43.7)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	16.1	(6.6, 34.2)	29.4	(14.0, 51.6)
Elementary	0.6	(0.2, 1.4)	3.3	(2.2, 5.1)	5.7	(4.1, 7.9)	1.6	(0.9, 2.7)	2.8	(1.8, 4.4)	2.9	(1.8, 4.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	30.3	(26.7, 34.2)	40.6	(36.5, 44.9)
Secondary	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	3.0	(2.3, 3.8)	3.7	(3.0, 4.5)	2.6	(2.0, 3.4)	2.6	(2.0, 3.4)	4.3	(3.3, 5.5)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)	0.4	(0.1, 1.0)	35.9	(32.7, 39.2)	46.6	(43.2, 50.1)
Post-Secondary	0.6	(0.1, 3.9)	5.0	(2.1, 11.5)	7.3	(3.3, 15.6)	7.4	(3.3, 16.0)	7.6	(3.6, 15.3)	9.4	(4.2, 19.7)	0.7	(0.1, 3.6)	1.9	(0.3, 11.9)	34.3	(25.1, 44.9)	51.3	(39.9, 62.6)
College or above	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	3.3	(2.4, 4.6)	5.2	(4.0, 6.5)	4.3	(3.1, 5.9)	4.3	(3.1, 5.9)	5.5	(4.2, 7.3)	0.7	(0.3, 1.6)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	31.5	(28.6, 34.6)	45.6	(42.1, 49.1)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																				
Urban	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	3.2	(2.4, 4.3)	5.2	(4.3, 6.3)	3.8	(2.8, 5.1)	3.5	(2.6, 4.7)	5.8	(4.0, 8.1)	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)	34.6	(31.0, 38.5)	47.3	(43.4, 51.3)
Lowest	1.3	(0.5, 3.3)	2.2	(1.2, 4.2)	4.1	(2.5, 6.6)	3.2	(1.4, 7.4)	2.8	(1.2, 6.5)	10.3	(4.2, 23.0)	1.1	(0.3, 3.6)	1.5	(0.3, 6.7)	32.4	(24.4, 41.7)	49.6	(40.7, 58.5)
Second	1.0	(0.2, 4.9)	2.8	(1.4, 5.5)	5.5	(3.4, 8.8)	2.2	(0.9, 5.1)	3.2	(1.7, 6.3)	5.0	(1.9, 12.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.1)	28.9	(23.7, 34.7)	36.7	(30.0, 44.0)
Middle	1.0	(0.3, 3.3)	3.1	(1.7, 5.3)	4.6	(2.9, 7.1)	3.6	(2.2, 5.8)	2.5	(1.4, 4.5)	4.0	(2.4, 6.5)	0.4	(0.1, 1.1)	1.0	(0.3, 3.3)	35.7	(29.2, 42.8)	45.1	(38.2, 52.3)
High	0.7	(0.4, 1.4)	2.0	(1.2, 3.4)	4.8	(3.1, 7.3)	2.1	(1.3, 3.5)	4.6	(2.9, 7.4)	4.5	(2.8, 7.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	39.6	(33.5, 46.0)	49.0	(42.1, 55.9)
Highest	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	4.7	(2.9, 7.6)	6.2	(4.3, 8.9)	6.2	(4.2, 9.0)	3.8	(2.5, 5.9)	6.2	(4.0, 9.5)	1.1	(0.4, 2.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	34.2	(29.0, 39.8)	51.8	(45.6, 57.9)
Rural	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	3.2	(2.4, 4.4)	4.1	(3.2, 5.1)	2.4	(1.6, 3.4)	3.1	(2.4, 4.1)	3.5	(2.6, 4.6)	0.4	(0.1, 1.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	31.7	(28.6, 35.0)	43.0	(39.4, 46.6)
Lowest	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	3.4	(2.0, 5.8)	4.5	(2.9, 6.9)	1.3	(0.6, 2.9)	1.8	(1.1, 3.0)	3.3	(2.1, 5.1)	0.2	(0.0, 0.9)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)	28.8	(23.6, 34.5)	39.3	(33.7, 45.3)
Second	0.2	(0.1, 0.9)	3.2	(1.7, 5.9)	3.9	(2.8, 5.5)	1.8	(1.0, 3.2)	4.4	(2.8, 6.8)	3.3	(1.9, 5.8)	0.2	(0.0, 1.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	29.2	(24.8, 34.0)	41.3	(35.1, 47.7)
Middle	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	2.3	(1.2, 4.1)	3.6	(2.2, 5.9)	2.5	(1.4, 4.3)	3.4	(2.0, 5.7)	2.1	(1.1, 3.9)	0.5	(0.1, 2.1)	0.0	N/A	32.4	(26.8, 38.6)	42.2	(36.1, 48.5)
High	0.6	(0.3, 1.4)	4.1	(2.5, 6.7)	4.9	(2.7, 8.6)	3.3	(1.7, 6.3)	2.8	(1.4, 5.7)	2.6	(1.6, 4.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.6	(0.1, 3.4)	35.7	(29.3, 42.6)	48.7	(42.3, 55.2)
Highest	0.8	(0.1, 4.4)	3.2	(1.5, 6.5)	3.1	(1.4, 6.5)	3.5	(1.7, 7.1)	3.8	(2.0, 7.2)	6.6	(4.0, 10.7)	1.3	(0.4, 4.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.2)	33.5	(27.7, 39.9)	44.8	(38.6, 51.2)

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

[1] Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold, sale prices on cigarettes, or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 8.6: Percentage of current smokers 15 years old and over who would consider quitting after seeing various graphic health warnings on cigarette packs, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Graphic health warning shown to respondents[1]									
	1		2		3		4		5	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	**59.5**	**(50.5, 67.9)**	**57.6**	**(47.8, 66.9)**	**54.7**	**(45.7, 63.4)**	**58.8**	**(50.2, 66.8)**	**60.1**	**(49.8, 69.6)**
Sex										
Male	58.1	(48.7, 66.9)	55.0	(45.0, 64.6)	54.1	(44.5, 63.5)	59.0	(49.8, 67.6)	61.0	(49.8, 71.1)
Female	72.8	(51.0, 87.3)	78.6	(63.4, 88.6)	59.7	(40.8, 76.1)	56.2	(35.1, 75.3)	53.0	(32.5, 72.6)
Age (years)										
15-24	57.3	(37.8, 74.8)	51.9	(28.7, 74.3)	61.1	(40.7, 78.3)	57.0	(34.2, 77.2)	50.6	(22.3, 78.5)
25-44	58.3	(45.6, 69.9)	57.8	(45.2, 69.4)	50.5	(37.6, 63.3)	58.6	(46.7, 69.6)	60.8	(48.9, 71.6)
45-64	64.2	(47.7, 78.0)	63.1	(49.3, 75.0)	59.1	(44.0, 72.6)	60.2	(45.9, 72.9)	63.9	(49.0, 76.6)
65+	54.3	(32.0, 75.0)	45.0	(22.9, 69.3)	56.6	(33.9, 76.8)	55.8	(33.1, 76.4)	64.5	(42.1, 82.0)
Education Level										
No formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary	57.4	(40.7, 72.5)	64.4	(45.5, 79.7)	50.6	(32.9, 68.2)	61.9	(47.1, 74.8)	61.5	(47.6, 73.7)
Secondary	63.9	(50.9, 75.1)	63.4	(49.9, 75.0)	57.1	(44.7, 68.7)	57.0	(44.5, 68.6)	70.7	(59.2, 80.1)
Post-Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.9	(32.3, 85.8)	-	-
College or above	57.9	(38.7, 75.1)	35.9	(21.3, 53.8)	55.3	(39.8, 69.9)	57.4	(36.4, 76.1)	37.5	(18.6, 61.1)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile										
Urban	58.4	(45.6, 70.2)	48.6	(36.7, 60.6)	49.9	(38.8, 61.0)	60.4	(47.0, 72.4)	52.8	(37.5, 67.6)
Lowest	53.4	(34.8, 71.2)	49.1	(29.7, 68.7)	40.9	(22.1, 62.9)	70.7	(44.0, 88.1)	53.5	(35.1, 71.0)
Second	51.5	(23.9, 78.3)	49.0	(26.7, 71.7)	48.3	(21.3, 76.4)	58.7	(30.3, 82.4)	76.3	(51.8, 90.6)
Middle	66.3	(44.5, 82.8)	44.0	(21.6, 69.0)	69.1	(50.1, 83.3)	73.3	(49.8, 88.3)	45.9	(15.7, 79.4)
High	63.0	(38.1, 82.5)	45.4	(26.7, 65.4)	52.0	(33.0, 70.5)	49.4	(26.9, 72.2)	47.1	(27.1, 68.2)
Highest	63.6	(38.6, 82.9)	63.6	(38.9, 82.8)	40.1	(22.8, 60.2)	34.0	(17.7, 55.2)	49.2	(23.8, 74.9)
Rural	60.4	(47.3, 72.2)	67.9	(53.9, 79.2)	59.2	(45.7, 71.4)	57.3	(46.9, 67.2)	68.9	(57.5, 78.3)
Lowest	55.3	(38.8, 70.6)	61.9	(36.7, 82.0)	70.6	(53.3, 83.5)	51.2	(35.5, 66.6)	61.4	(44.9, 75.6)
Second	69.0	(44.7, 86.0)	67.2	(46.1, 83.0)	44.2	(18.7, 73.1)	72.8	(52.3, 86.8)	76.0	(56.8, 88.4)
Middle	64.0	(36.0, 84.9)	58.2	(27.9, 83.4)	52.6	(26.2, 77.6)	58.9	(29.7, 82.9)	81.1	(60.9, 92.2)
High	55.0	(26.8, 80.3)	89.1	(70.4, 96.6)	68.4	(37.2, 88.7)	51.8	(27.9, 74.9)	-	-
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Respondents were shown one of five randomly selected graphic health warning pictures and asked: "If you see such a cigarette pack with this graphic health warning, would you consider to stop smoking?"

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 8.7: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who would favor a law increasing the size of various graphic health warnings on cigarette packs, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Graphic health warning shown to respondents[1]									
	1		2		3		4		5	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	**80.4**	**(77.5, 83.0)**	**81.8**	**(78.3, 84.9)**	**76.2**	**(72.1, 79.8)**	**78.6**	**(75.3, 81.5)**	**81.5**	**(78.6, 84.0)**
Sex										
Male	81.0	(77.1, 84.4)	80.2	(75.8, 83.9)	75.3	(70.5, 79.5)	79.1	(74.4, 83.1)	80.3	(76.0, 84.0)
Female	79.8	(74.7, 84.0)	83.3	(78.9, 87.0)	76.9	(70.9, 82.0)	78.0	(72.9, 82.4)	82.7	(78.9, 86.0)
Age (years)										
15-24	76.8	(70.0, 82.5)	82.7	(75.3, 88.3)	74.2	(67.1, 80.3)	81.6	(75.2, 86.6)	82.5	(76.6, 87.2)
25-44	83.6	(79.3, 87.2)	84.5	(80.1, 88.1)	75.2	(67.8, 81.3)	80.8	(75.0, 85.6)	82.6	(78.0, 86.4)
45-64	77.4	(70.2, 83.4)	79.6	(73.4, 84.6)	81.5	(75.7, 86.1)	75.0	(67.6, 81.3)	79.7	(74.9, 83.7)
65+	85.8	(76.7, 91.7)	71.1	(61.4, 79.2)	71.2	(55.8, 82.9)	68.0	(56.5, 77.6)	77.6	(65.8, 86.2)
Education Level										
No formal	54.1	(28.6, 77.6)	74.7	(46.1, 91.1)	80.9	(48.6, 95.0)	73.1	(44.0, 90.4)	74.4	(50.0, 89.5)
Elementary	76.3	(68.2, 82.8)	71.1	(63.5, 77.7)	68.4	(57.6, 77.6)	74.8	(68.1, 80.5)	79.3	(72.9, 84.4)
Secondary	76.5	(71.3, 80.9)	79.9	(74.1, 84.7)	74.0	(68.2, 79.1)	78.8	(74.0, 82.8)	78.5	(73.7, 82.6)
Post-Secondary	83.1	(65.6, 92.7)	74.0	(55.7, 86.5)	83.6	(63.7, 93.7)	76.0	(46.1, 92.2)	87.7	(74.3, 94.6)
College or above	89.9	(86.1, 92.7)	90.7	(86.6, 93.6)	83.3	(75.8, 88.8)	81.2	(74.1, 86.7)	86.7	(82.6, 90.0)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile										
Urban	83.0	(79.4, 86.0)	85.7	(80.8, 89.6)	78.6	(73.5, 83.0)	80.6	(75.2, 85.1)	83.2	(79.1, 86.6)
Lowest	76.3	(65.0, 84.8)	78.6	(68.6, 86.1)	74.1	(57.1, 86.0)	83.0	(75.2, 88.8)	74.8	(63.2, 83.7)
Second	72.6	(59.1, 83.0)	73.2	(53.7, 86.5)	70.4	(54.0, 82.8)	73.8	(62.4, 82.7)	82.1	(70.0, 90.0)
Middle	83.1	(71.5, 90.6)	87.4	(76.6, 93.6)	78.4	(68.7, 85.8)	77.2	(67.3, 84.9)	83.4	(72.7, 90.4)
High	83.4	(74.5, 89.6)	88.4	(81.7, 92.8)	83.5	(75.6, 89.2)	84.7	(74.9, 91.1)	86.8	(80.4, 91.3)
Highest	92.6	(88.4, 95.3)	91.8	(84.9, 95.7)	83.3	(74.1, 89.7)	82.0	(67.3, 91.0)	85.4	(77.9, 90.7)
Rural	77.9	(73.1, 82.0)	77.2	(71.6, 81.9)	73.6	(66.8, 79.4)	76.3	(72.0, 80.1)	79.4	(74.7, 83.5)
Lowest	78.2	(70.1, 84.6)	80.9	(72.5, 87.2)	71.6	(63.1, 78.8)	73.7	(65.4, 80.7)	75.0	(65.7, 82.5)
Second	77.9	(66.1, 86.5)	76.6	(66.6, 84.2)	71.0	(58.2, 81.2)	78.4	(68.7, 85.7)	76.7	(65.6, 85.1)
Middle	75.4	(65.5, 83.3)	75.6	(61.4, 85.8)	76.3	(63.4, 85.7)	78.9	(69.5, 86.0)	81.7	(73.2, 88.0)
High	76.5	(65.5, 84.8)	75.9	(60.6, 86.5)	71.7	(57.6, 82.5)	80.1	(70.6, 87.2)	77.9	(65.1, 86.9)
Highest	82.7	(66.8, 91.9)	74.0	(60.1, 84.4)	78.8	(56.7, 91.3)	70.3	(55.8, 81.6)	91.4	(82.6, 95.9)

[1] Respondents were shown one of five randomly selected graphic health warning pictures and asked: "Would you favor or oppose a law that would increase the size of graphic health warnings on cigarette packages like the example in the picture?"

Table 8.8: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who think various cigarette packs in standardized packaging are attractive, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Standardized packaging shown to respondents[1]									
	1		2		3		4		5	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	**23.2**	**(19.4, 27.5)**	**22.7**	**(19.5, 26.3)**	**25.1**	**(21.7, 28.8)**	**23.3**	**(20.1, 26.8)**	**25.5**	**(21.3, 30.1)**
Sex										
Male	25.3	(20.6, 30.6)	23.2	(18.8, 28.2)	24.3	(19.7, 29.5)	24.5	(20.6, 29.0)	27.1	(22.2, 32.8)
Female	21.1	(16.4, 26.6)	22.2	(18.2, 26.8)	26.0	(21.4, 31.2)	22.1	(17.6, 27.4)	23.9	(19.5, 29.0)
Age (years)										
15-24	16.4	(11.6, 22.6)	26.5	(20.0, 34.2)	24.9	(18.0, 33.3)	23.4	(17.8, 30.1)	24.0	(18.5, 30.4)
25-44	28.4	(21.4, 36.8)	20.9	(16.5, 26.0)	25.9	(21.1, 31.4)	22.2	(17.9, 27.2)	26.7	(18.6, 36.7)
45-64	21.3	(16.3, 27.4)	22.9	(18.2, 28.4)	23.2	(18.4, 28.9)	24.1	(19.3, 29.7)	22.2	(16.4, 29.3)
65+	24.8	(13.5, 41.1)	18.0	(11.5, 26.9)	26.5	(17.4, 38.2)	26.0	(18.5, 35.3)	34.2	(23.9, 46.2)
Education Level										
No formal	44.6	(19.1, 73.3)	15.6	(4.9, 39.8)	4.7	(1.3, 15.9)	1.8	(0.6, 5.2)	22.4	(4.6, 63.3)
Elementary	23.2	(17.1, 30.7)	25.4	(19.3, 32.6)	18.4	(14.2, 23.6)	26.5	(20.3, 33.6)	28.8	(21.9, 36.7)
Secondary	23.6	(18.6, 29.4)	20.5	(16.4, 25.5)	23.0	(18.8, 27.7)	22.1	(17.7, 27.3)	26.3	(21.7, 31.5)
Post-Secondary	16.8	(7.3, 34.1)	12.6	(6.7, 22.4)	29.1	(17.2, 44.7)	33.2	(16.3, 55.8)	13.5	(5.9, 28.2)
College or above	22.7	(16.8, 29.9)	25.7	(19.8, 32.7)	32.7	(25.9, 40.3)	21.9	(17.1, 27.7)	23.8	(14.2, 37.0)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile										
Urban	22.0	(16.3, 28.9)	23.4	(18.4, 29.3)	24.8	(19.7, 30.8)	19.5	(15.1, 24.8)	23.0	(16.6, 31.1)
Lowest	24.0	(11.9, 42.6)	29.9	(19.6, 42.8)	24.6	(14.7, 38.2)	18.9	(12.5, 27.5)	24.1	(12.8, 40.7)
Second	24.7	(15.6, 36.7)	23.0	(14.5, 34.3)	25.9	(16.6, 38.2)	19.3	(10.5, 32.8)	19.2	(11.0, 31.5)
Middle	25.5	(15.7, 38.5)	19.7	(12.0, 30.6)	28.2	(16.3, 44.1)	22.3	(15.1, 31.6)	24.6	(15.4, 36.9)
High	17.1	(10.8, 25.9)	29.3	(19.6, 41.4)	19.0	(12.8, 27.3)	21.7	(14.2, 31.6)	19.0	(12.6, 27.7)
Highest	21.2	(10.2, 38.8)	19.2	(11.8, 29.8)	26.0	(14.6, 42.1)	16.2	(10.4, 24.4)	26.4	(10.9, 51.2)
Rural	24.3	(18.8, 30.9)	21.9	(17.3, 27.3)	25.3	(20.6, 30.8)	27.7	(23.2, 32.8)	28.4	(23.3, 34.2)
Lowest	24.2	(16.2, 34.6)	27.0	(18.7, 37.2)	22.0	(15.9, 29.6)	32.3	(24.1, 41.7)	36.4	(26.8, 47.2)
Second	22.7	(15.6, 31.9)	25.6	(16.8, 37.0)	13.2	(8.5, 19.9)	22.5	(15.8, 30.9)	26.8	(18.3, 37.5)
Middle	33.4	(22.1, 47.0)	18.4	(11.3, 28.4)	38.1	(27.6, 50.0)	30.1	(20.7, 41.4)	25.7	(17.2, 36.5)
High	23.2	(14.3, 35.5)	16.8	(9.0, 29.2)	30.8	(20.4, 43.7)	22.0	(14.0, 32.8)	27.9	(18.7, 39.4)
Highest	15.0	(7.8, 26.8)	20.4	(11.8, 32.8)	22.8	(14.0, 34.8)	30.6	(19.8, 44.0)	19.0	(10.6, 31.6)

[1] Respondents were shown one of five randomly selected pictures of cigarette packs in standardized packaging and asked: "If you see such a cigarette pack in standardized packaging, would you find the product attractive?"

Table 8.9: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who would favor a law requiring standardized packaging for cigarette packs, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Standardized packaging shown to respondents[1]									
	1		2		3		4		5	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	**82.4**	**(79.7, 84.8)**	**82.2**	**(78.7, 85.2)**	**81.5**	**(78.3, 84.4)**	**82.6**	**(80.1, 84.8)**	**81.8**	**(78.5, 84.7)**
Sex										
Male	82.2	(78.4, 85.5)	83.0	(78.9, 86.4)	82.1	(77.7, 85.8)	84.6	(81.4, 87.3)	83.8	(79.7, 87.2)
Female	82.5	(78.2, 86.2)	81.4	(75.4, 86.1)	80.9	(76.5, 84.6)	80.6	(76.7, 84.0)	80.0	(75.1, 84.1)
Age (years)										
15-24	83.9	(78.2, 88.2)	81.0	(71.7, 87.8)	79.3	(73.3, 84.3)	78.8	(72.6, 83.9)	80.1	(73.9, 85.1)
25-44	83.6	(79.6, 86.9)	84.8	(80.4, 88.4)	84.1	(79.0, 88.2)	85.3	(81.6, 88.4)	83.4	(78.6, 87.3)
45-64	76.8	(69.4, 82.8)	81.7	(76.5, 85.9)	81.7	(76.7, 85.9)	82.6	(78.3, 86.1)	81.8	(76.0, 86.4)
65+	87.8	(80.8, 92.5)	75.1	(63.5, 84.0)	74.7	(62.1, 84.1)	80.0	(72.4, 85.9)	78.5	(67.7, 86.4)
Education Level										
No formal	78.7	(53.9, 92.1)	67.1	(38.5, 86.9)	75.3	(45.6, 91.7)	98.0	(89.1, 99.7)	82.3	(61.1, 93.2)
Elementary	76.5	(69.8, 82.1)	79.3	(72.6, 84.7)	77.7	(70.0, 83.8)	76.8	(70.7, 81.9)	81.1	(75.4, 85.8)
Secondary	79.6	(74.8, 83.7)	80.4	(75.0, 84.8)	79.1	(74.4, 83.1)	80.7	(76.6, 84.2)	79.2	(74.5, 83.3)
Post-Secondary	92.4	(83.9, 96.6)	84.3	(68.3, 93.0)	74.5	(50.4, 89.3)	90.1	(77.8, 95.9)	78.1	(61.3, 88.9)
College or above	88.8	(85.0, 91.8)	86.9	(78.1, 92.4)	88.4	(84.2, 91.6)	87.7	(83.4, 91.0)	86.0	(81.1, 89.8)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile										
Urban	83.3	(79.9, 86.2)	85.1	(79.6, 89.2)	81.4	(76.1, 85.8)	84.1	(80.1, 87.4)	84.1	(79.4, 88.0)
Lowest	74.6	(63.3, 83.4)	79.2	(67.1, 87.6)	74.1	(60.7, 84.1)	88.9	(80.6, 93.9)	83.3	(72.9, 90.2)
Second	80.8	(71.8, 87.4)	81.1	(69.0, 89.2)	76.5	(64.3, 85.5)	84.4	(74.5, 91.0)	78.4	(65.0, 87.6)
Middle	85.5	(76.8, 91.3)	85.7	(77.1, 91.4)	80.8	(69.2, 88.8)	76.3	(65.5, 84.5)	80.2	(70.0, 87.5)
High	79.0	(63.6, 89.0)	93.1	(89.2, 95.6)	85.5	(76.7, 91.4)	85.5	(77.9, 90.8)	85.0	(77.3, 90.4)
Highest	90.6	(85.3, 94.1)	84.4	(68.0, 93.2)	87.1	(80.5, 91.6)	85.1	(78.4, 90.0)	89.7	(83.5, 93.8)
Rural	81.5	(76.8, 85.4)	79.0	(73.7, 83.4)	81.7	(77.3, 85.3)	80.8	(77.4, 83.8)	78.9	(74.1, 83.0)
Lowest	70.5	(62.3, 77.6)	71.6	(62.1, 79.5)	74.9	(66.9, 81.6)	76.9	(70.1, 82.5)	77.6	(70.4, 83.4)
Second	78.6	(67.5, 86.6)	80.2	(71.2, 86.9)	71.6	(57.2, 82.6)	75.1	(65.5, 82.8)	80.5	(71.9, 87.0)
Middle	83.3	(74.8, 89.3)	80.3	(67.3, 89.0)	89.1	(81.6, 93.8)	80.4	(70.5, 87.5)	76.4	(66.6, 83.9)
High	90.4	(81.9, 95.1)	86.9	(78.4, 92.4)	84.2	(74.0, 90.8)	87.9	(80.3, 92.9)	74.0	(60.4, 84.2)
Highest	88.4	(77.8, 94.3)	79.1	(62.8, 89.4)	93.0	(85.1, 96.9)	91.5	(83.1, 95.9)	86.8	(74.2, 93.8)

[1] Respondents were shown one of five randomly selected pictures of cigarette packs in standardized packaging and asked: "Would you favor or oppose a law that would require tobacco packages to be in standardized packaging like the example in the picture?"

Table 9.1: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who believe that smoking tobacco causes serious illness and various diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking tobacco causes…																				Cigarettes are addictive	
	Serious illness		Stroke		Heart attack		Lung cancer		Diabetes		Emphysema		Bladder cancer		Tuberculosis		Premature birth		Bone loss			
	Percentage (95% CI)																					
Overall	95.5	(94.5, 96.3)	90.3	(89.1, 91.3)	92.8	(91.8, 93.7)	98.1	(97.4, 98.6)	71.4	(69.2, 73.5)	90.8	(89.5, 92.1)	73.6	(71.4, 75.8)	96.5	(95.7, 97.1)	86.5	(85.0, 87.9)	74.6	(72.6, 76.4)	89.5	(88.3, 90.7)
Smoking Status																						
Current smokers[1]	92.2	(89.6, 94.2)	86.2	(83.2, 88.8)	88.8	(85.7, 91.3)	96.3	(94.0, 97.8)	68.6	(64.9, 72.0)	87.7	(84.8, 90.1)	70.9	(67.6, 74.0)	94.2	(91.9, 95.9)	79.8	(76.4, 82.8)	69.7	(66.3, 72.8)	90.2	(87.4, 92.5)
Non-smokers[2]	96.3	(95.2, 97.1)	91.2	(89.9, 92.3)	93.7	(92.8, 94.5)	98.5	(97.7, 99.0)	72.0	(69.7, 74.3)	91.6	(90.2, 92.8)	74.2	(71.8, 76.5)	97.0	(96.3, 97.5)	88.0	(86.6, 89.4)	75.7	(73.6, 77.6)	89.4	(88.0, 90.7)
Sex																						
Male	94.2	(92.7, 95.4)	89.9	(88.3, 91.2)	91.8	(90.4, 93.1)	97.6	(96.7, 98.3)	70.7	(68.1, 73.2)	90.2	(88.5, 91.7)	72.9	(70.1, 75.5)	95.8	(94.7, 96.8)	84.5	(82.5, 86.3)	72.6	(70.1, 74.9)	88.5	(86.7, 90.1)
Female	96.8	(95.8, 97.6)	90.7	(89.0, 92.2)	93.8	(92.7, 94.7)	98.5	(97.4, 99.1)	72.1	(69.5, 74.5)	91.5	(89.7, 92.9)	74.3	(71.8, 76.7)	97.1	(96.2, 97.8)	88.5	(86.9, 90.0)	76.5	(74.4, 78.5)	90.6	(89.1, 91.8)
Age (years)																						
15-24	96.2	(94.4, 97.4)	89.7	(87.5, 91.6)	93.5	(92.1, 94.7)	98.6	(97.5, 99.2)	67.5	(63.9, 70.9)	90.1	(87.6, 92.2)	72.8	(69.3, 76.1)	95.3	(93.6, 96.6)	85.4	(83.0, 87.5)	69.6	(65.9, 73.0)	88.8	(86.8, 90.6)
25-44	94.7	(93.1, 95.9)	89.8	(88.1, 91.3)	92.4	(90.9, 93.8)	98.2	(97.0, 98.9)	71.8	(69.0, 74.4)	92.8	(91.3, 94.1)	73.4	(70.3, 76.4)	96.9	(95.8, 97.8)	87.8	(85.5, 89.8)	75.6	(72.7, 78.2)	89.5	(87.7, 91.2)
45-64	96.2	(94.8, 97.3)	90.8	(88.8, 92.5)	92.7	(91.4, 93.9)	97.3	(95.7, 98.3)	73.9	(70.9, 76.8)	88.8	(86.3, 91.0)	74.7	(71.5, 77.7)	97.2	(96.3, 97.8)	85.9	(83.4, 88.2)	77.8	(74.7, 80.6)	89.1	(86.4, 91.3)
65+	95.7	(93.9, 97.0)	92.8	(90.7, 94.4)	92.6	(89.2, 94.9)	98.1	(97.0, 98.8)	74.0	(68.8, 78.6)	89.2	(84.4, 92.7)	73.8	(68.2, 78.7)	95.8	(93.9, 97.1)	85.3	(82.2, 88.0)	75.5	(70.0, 80.3)	93.1	(90.7, 94.9)
Education Level																						
No formal	84.3	(63.6, 94.3)	90.8	(84.1, 94.8)	90.0	(83.1, 94.3)	97.7	(93.8, 99.1)	71.8	(56.3, 83.4)	87.7	(80.1, 92.7)	69.1	(54.2, 80.9)	99.0	(94.9, 99.8)	82.4	(71.7, 89.6)	66.0	(52.0, 77.7)	94.7	(89.2, 97.5)
Elementary	94.1	(91.9, 95.7)	87.4	(84.7, 89.6)	88.4	(85.6, 90.8)	96.0	(93.8, 97.4)	70.8	(67.1, 74.3)	86.7	(83.7, 89.2)	72.8	(69.3, 76.0)	95.3	(93.1, 96.8)	82.3	(79.3, 85.0)	73.1	(69.7, 76.2)	90.3	(87.4, 92.6)
Secondary	96.0	(94.6, 97.0)	90.6	(89.0, 91.9)	92.9	(91.7, 93.9)	98.2	(97.3, 98.8)	70.6	(68.0, 73.0)	90.6	(88.8, 92.1)	72.5	(69.7, 75.2)	96.3	(95.2, 97.2)	86.0	(84.4, 87.5)	73.1	(70.9, 75.2)	89.0	(87.4, 90.4)
Post-Secondary	95.8	(89.4, 98.4)	93.0	(88.6, 95.8)	94.0	(87.5, 97.3)	99.5	(98.8, 99.8)	68.6	(60.5, 75.7)	91.2	(85.4, 94.9)	69.5	(60.9, 76.9)	97.9	(93.1, 99.4)	87.3	(80.7, 91.9)	79.5	(72.3, 85.2)	91.4	(84.9, 95.3)
College or above	96.0	(94.3, 97.2)	91.4	(89.3, 93.1)	95.4	(94.2, 96.4)	99.0	(98.2, 99.4)	73.2	(69.6, 76.6)	93.9	(92.2, 95.2)	76.3	(72.6, 79.6)	97.2	(96.1, 98.0)	89.8	(87.6, 91.7)	77.3	(73.9, 80.3)	89.6	(87.2, 91.5)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile																						
Urban	94.7	(93.2, 95.9)	91.5	(89.9, 92.8)	93.7	(92.2, 95.0)	98.0	(96.8, 98.8)	72.1	(68.6, 75.4)	92.3	(90.6, 93.8)	74.4	(70.6, 77.9)	96.6	(95.6, 97.4)	87.6	(85.1, 89.6)	75.0	(71.8, 77.9)	88.0	(86.0, 89.8)
Lowest	91.1	(87.5, 93.8)	88.1	(84.4, 91.0)	88.0	(81.2, 92.6)	96.3	(92.4, 98.2)	66.7	(58.8, 73.9)	89.1	(85.1, 92.2)	70.5	(63.4, 76.7)	97.2	(95.6, 98.2)	81.1	(73.3, 87.0)	70.1	(64.2, 75.4)	90.4	(87.2, 92.9)
Second	97.3	(95.3, 98.4)	91.0	(86.3, 94.2)	95.9	(93.5, 97.4)	98.8	(96.4, 99.6)	72.2	(65.8, 77.9)	91.6	(88.1, 94.2)	77.9	(72.9, 82.2)	97.9	(96.2, 98.8)	86.1	(81.0, 90.0)	75.1	(68.4, 80.8)	85.9	(79.6, 90.5)
Middle	95.1	(88.7, 98.0)	92.3	(88.4, 94.9)	94.8	(92.5, 96.4)	97.6	(94.8, 98.9)	75.5	(69.0, 81.0)	93.1	(89.1, 95.7)	73.3	(66.3, 79.4)	97.1	(94.4, 98.5)	88.6	(85.2, 91.3)	74.7	(70.3, 78.8)	86.9	(82.8, 90.1)
High	95.9	(93.7, 97.4)	91.4	(88.8, 93.5)	93.4	(91.2, 95.1)	98.0	(96.1, 99.0)	72.6	(67.8, 76.8)	92.1	(89.3, 94.2)	75.3	(70.5, 79.4)	95.9	(93.2, 97.6)	87.8	(85.3, 90.0)	74.4	(69.4, 78.8)	87.0	(82.9, 90.3)
Highest	94.0	(90.8, 96.2)	93.0	(90.6, 94.8)	95.2	(93.0, 96.7)	98.9	(97.3, 99.5)	72.2	(65.9, 77.6)	94.2	(91.4, 96.1)	74.8	(68.8, 79.9)	95.7	(93.4, 97.2)	91.1	(87.6, 93.6)	78.3	(72.8, 82.9)	89.6	(85.7, 92.5)
Rural	96.4	(95.1, 97.4)	89.0	(87.1, 90.7)	91.8	(90.5, 92.9)	98.1	(97.3, 98.7)	70.6	(67.6, 73.4)	89.2	(86.8, 91.2)	72.7	(69.6, 75.7)	96.3	(95.0, 97.3)	85.3	(83.4, 87.1)	74.1	(71.0, 76.9)	91.2	(88.7, 93.2)
Lowest	95.4	(93.4, 96.8)	86.0	(82.9, 88.5)	88.2	(86.1, 90.1)	98.1	(97.0, 98.8)	67.8	(63.2, 72.1)	85.7	(82.9, 88.1)	71.5	(67.1, 75.6)	95.2	(93.0, 96.7)	82.2	(78.7, 85.3)	71.6	(67.3, 75.5)	91.4	(89.0, 93.4)
Second	95.4	(91.3, 97.6)	85.5	(81.3, 89.0)	90.0	(86.3, 92.9)	96.3	(91.7, 98.4)	66.0	(61.0, 70.7)	87.4	(83.2, 90.7)	68.3	(61.2, 74.6)	94.3	(87.7, 97.4)	79.3	(73.9, 83.8)	70.8	(63.5, 77.2)	92.7	(89.2, 95.1)
Middle	96.0	(92.1, 98.0)	89.3	(84.8, 92.5)	92.2	(88.5, 94.8)	98.3	(96.5, 99.2)	72.0	(67.1, 76.4)	91.0	(86.4, 94.1)	72.6	(67.3, 77.4)	96.4	(93.8, 97.9)	86.0	(82.5, 89.0)	72.9	(68.1, 77.2)	90.1	(83.1, 94.4)
High	97.8	(96.2, 98.7)	92.6	(89.8, 94.7)	94.7	(92.2, 96.5)	99.1	(98.0, 99.6)	74.1	(68.2, 79.2)	92.6	(88.6, 95.2)	74.4	(67.4, 80.4)	98.0	(96.3, 99.0)	88.7	(85.2, 91.5)	78.3	(72.9, 82.9)	88.0	(81.5, 92.4)
Highest	98.5	(96.6, 99.3)	94.2	(89.4, 96.9)	96.4	(93.5, 98.0)	99.0	(96.6, 99.7)	75.4	(67.4, 81.9)	91.3	(84.2, 95.4)	78.7	(70.2, 85.3)	98.9	(95.7, 99.7)	93.7	(90.2, 96.0)	79.3	(71.9, 85.2)	94.4	(90.2, 96.9)

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

[2] Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

Table 9.2: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who believe that secondhand smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Belief that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	**94.1**	**(93.1, 94.9)**
Smoking Status		
Current smokers[1]	90.7	(88.0, 92.9)
Non-smokers[2]	94.8	(93.9, 95.6)
Sex		
Male	92.8	(91.3, 94.1)
Female	95.3	(94.1, 96.3)
Age (years)		
15-24	94.9	(93.2, 96.2)
25-44	94.4	(92.9, 95.6)
45-64	93.5	(91.9, 94.8)
65+	91.5	(88.5, 93.9)
Education Level		
No formal	89.8	(82.6, 94.2)
Elementary	91.7	(89.7, 93.2)
Secondary	94.2	(92.9, 95.2)
Post-Secondary	95.9	(91.1, 98.2)
College or above	95.3	(93.6, 96.6)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile		
Urban	94.3	(92.8, 95.5)
Lowest	90.4	(86.5, 93.2)
Second	95.8	(93.3, 97.4)
Middle	93.5	(89.6, 96.1)
High	94.9	(92.4, 96.7)
Highest	95.7	(93.6, 97.1)
Rural	93.8	(92.4, 94.9)
Lowest	91.7	(88.9, 93.8)
Second	94.3	(92.0, 96.0)
Middle	93.3	(89.5, 95.8)
High	95.3	(92.6, 97.1)
Highest	95.7	(92.3, 97.6)

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers

[2] Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

Table 9.3: Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years old and over, by their perception of the harmfulness of their current brand and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Compared to other cigarettes, current brand might be…								
	A little less harmful		No different		A little more harmful		Don't Know		Total
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	**9.9**	**(7.7, 12.8)**	**82.5**	**(79.3, 85.4)**	**5.3**	**(3.6, 7.6)**	**2.3**	**(1.6, 3.2)**	**100**
Sex									
Male	10.2	(7.7, 13.3)	82.6	(78.9, 85.7)	5.1	(3.4, 7.8)	2.1	(1.4, 3.1)	100
Female	7.7	(4.4, 13.2)	82.4	(74.6, 88.1)	6.3	(2.6, 14.7)	3.6	(1.7, 7.5)	100
Age (years)									
15-24	6.2	(3.5, 10.7)	85.3	(77.3, 90.8)	7.2	(3.4, 14.4)	1.3	(0.5, 3.7)	100
25-44	9.2	(6.1, 13.8)	82.7	(77.4, 86.9)	5.7	(3.2, 10.0)	2.4	(1.5, 3.9)	100
45-64	12.6	(8.9, 17.5)	82.2	(77.2, 86.3)	3.4	(2.0, 5.9)	1.8	(0.9, 3.4)	100
65+	12.9	(5.6, 27.0)	76.4	(63.4, 85.9)	5.4	(2.5, 11.3)	5.3	(2.1, 12.5)	100
Education Level									
No formal	2.4	(0.5, 11.6)	92.4	(79.9, 97.4)	0.0	N/A	5.2	(1.5, 16.9)	100
Elementary	12.3	(9.0, 16.7)	83.7	(79.0, 87.4)	2.4	(1.4, 4.1)	1.6	(0.9, 2.9)	100
Secondary	9.0	(6.8, 11.8)	81.6	(76.9, 85.6)	7.5	(4.4, 12.6)	1.9	(1.1, 3.3)	100
Post-Secondary	12.1	(4.7, 27.7)	80.5	(63.9, 90.6)	5.6	(1.7, 16.7)	1.8	(0.3, 11.5)	100
College or above	9.3	(3.9, 20.9)	82.8	(74.1, 89.0)	4.1	(2.1, 7.8)	3.7	(1.8, 7.4)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile									
Urban	8.1	(4.4, 14.6)	83.6	(78.3, 87.9)	4.9	(3.3, 7.3)	3.4	(2.2, 5.1)	100
Lowest	9.5	(4.7, 18.4)	82.1	(71.6, 89.3)	4.0	(1.4, 10.9)	4.4	(2.1, 9.0)	100
Second	10.1	(2.5, 33.2)	81.6	(64.4, 91.6)	5.4	(2.5, 11.2)	2.9	(1.3, 6.5)	100
Middle	11.4	(5.0, 23.8)	83.1	(73.7, 89.6)	3.4	(1.1, 10.1)	2.1	(0.9, 4.6)	100
High	3.6	(1.6, 7.8)	85.4	(76.8, 91.2)	7.5	(3.6, 15.0)	3.5	(1.1, 10.2)	100
Highest	3.5	(1.7, 7.2)	87.4	(78.2, 93.1)	4.7	(1.3, 15.1)	4.4	(1.8, 10.5)	100
Rural	11.9	(9.3, 15.0)	81.4	(76.4, 85.6)	5.6	(3.0, 10.4)	1.1	(0.6, 2.1)	100
Lowest	14.3	(9.9, 20.3)	78.9	(70.5, 85.4)	5.5	(1.7, 16.2)	1.3	(0.5, 3.4)	100
Second	16.7	(10.9, 24.6)	78.2	(69.5, 85.0)	3.1	(1.2, 8.1)	2.0	(0.6, 6.6)	100
Middle	7.3	(2.8, 17.6)	90.2	(81.0, 95.2)	2.1	(0.9, 5.2)	0.3	(0.1, 1.4)	100
High	6.8	(3.6, 12.2)	78.1	(61.1, 89.0)	14.5	(5.2, 34.6)	0.6	(0.1, 4.4)	100
Highest	9.6	(2.3, 32.1)	85.6	(67.1, 94.5)	4.2	(1.0, 16.2)	0.7	(0.1, 5.2)	100

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 9.4: Percentage distribution of adults 15 years old and over, by their perception of the harmfulness of cigarettes, smoking status, and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Harmfulness of cigarettes						
	Some types of cigarettes could be less harmful		All cigarettes are equally harmful		Don't know		Total
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	**5.4**	**(4.4, 6.6)**	**92.1**	**(90.8, 93.3)**	**2.5**	**(2.1, 3.1)**	**100**
Smoking Status							
Current smokers[1]	9.0	(6.5, 12.3)	88.5	(85.3, 91.2)	2.5	(1.7, 3.6)	100
Non-smokers[2]	4.5	(3.8, 5.5)	92.9	(91.8, 93.9)	2.5	(2.0, 3.1)	100
Sex							
Male	6.5	(5.3, 8.0)	91.2	(89.5, 92.6)	2.3	(1.7, 3.1)	100
Female	4.2	(3.2, 5.5)	93.1	(91.7, 94.2)	2.7	(2.1, 3.4)	100
Age (years)							
15-24	6.0	(4.6, 7.8)	90.7	(88.3, 92.6)	3.3	(2.4, 4.6)	100
25-44	5.2	(3.5, 7.7)	93.0	(90.6, 94.8)	1.8	(1.4, 2.4)	100
45-64	5.5	(4.4, 6.9)	91.8	(90.2, 93.1)	2.7	(2.0, 3.8)	100
65+	3.8	(2.7, 5.4)	93.4	(91.4, 94.9)	2.8	(1.8, 4.3)	100
Education Level							
No formal	10.4	(2.9, 31.5)	83.0	(64.8, 92.9)	6.5	(2.4, 16.6)	100
Elementary	6.1	(4.9, 7.6)	91.0	(89.3, 92.5)	2.9	(2.1, 4.0)	100
Secondary	5.2	(4.3, 6.3)	91.8	(90.2, 93.1)	3.0	(2.3, 3.9)	100
Post-Secondary	6.8	(2.9, 15.2)	90.8	(82.5, 95.4)	2.4	(0.9, 6.4)	100
College or above	4.8	(3.0, 7.7)	93.7	(91.0, 95.7)	1.4	(1.0, 1.9)	100
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile							
Urban	4.3	(2.7, 6.7)	93.0	(90.7, 94.7)	2.8	(2.2, 3.6)	100
Lowest	4.4	(2.3, 8.0)	91.7	(87.8, 94.5)	3.9	(2.4, 6.3)	100
Second	6.4	(2.2, 17.6)	90.5	(81.5, 95.3)	3.1	(1.8, 5.3)	100
Middle	4.4	(2.5, 7.4)	93.5	(90.6, 95.6)	2.1	(1.3, 3.3)	100
High	4.4	(2.9, 6.6)	92.5	(89.9, 94.4)	3.1	(2.0, 4.8)	100
Highest	2.8	(1.8, 4.3)	95.1	(93.1, 96.5)	2.2	(1.4, 3.2)	100
Rural	6.6	(5.5, 7.9)	91.2	(89.6, 92.6)	2.2	(1.6, 3.1)	100
Lowest	6.3	(4.7, 8.3)	90.4	(87.0, 93.0)	3.3	(1.9, 5.7)	100
Second	7.5	(5.3, 10.4)	89.9	(86.8, 92.4)	2.6	(1.6, 4.1)	100
Middle	6.2	(4.3, 9.0)	92.3	(89.4, 94.4)	1.5	(0.6, 3.6)	100
High	6.8	(4.4, 10.5)	90.6	(86.1, 93.8)	2.5	(0.9, 6.7)	100
Highest	6.2	(3.4, 11.3)	93.4	(88.4, 96.3)	0.4	(0.1, 0.9)	100

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

[2] Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

Table 9.5: Beliefs about the health effects of using electronic cigarettes and heated tobacco products among adults 15 years old and over, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that using electronic cigarettes[1]...				Adults who believe that using heated tobacco products is addictive[2]	
	Is addictive		Is less harmful than smoking regular cigarettes			
	Percentage (95% CI)				*Percentage (95% CI)*	
Overall	**74.0**	**(71.4, 76.5)**	**17.4**	**(15.8, 19.1)**	**60.0**	**(54.6, 65.3)**
Smoking Status						
Current smokers[1]	62.7	(57.2, 67.8)	15.6	(12.5, 19.2)	45.1	(35.5, 55.0)
Non-smokers[2]	76.9	(74.3, 79.3)	17.9	(16.2, 19.7)	63.6	(57.4, 69.4)
Sex						
Male	70.4	(66.9, 73.7)	19.3	(17.0, 21.8)	54.5	(47.6, 61.2)
Female	78.1	(75.2, 80.7)	15.3	(13.4, 17.4)	66.4	(58.7, 73.3)
Age (years)						
15-24	76.8	(72.8, 80.3)	24.7	(21.2, 28.6)	52.6	(41.7, 63.2)
25-44	72.7	(69.0, 76.2)	15.0	(12.9, 17.4)	62.2	(54.3, 69.6)
45-64	73.3	(69.5, 76.8)	13.9	(11.2, 17.1)	62.1	(52.9, 70.6)
65+	71.8	(63.5, 78.8)	10.4	(6.1, 17.1)	69.7	(52.2, 82.9)
Education Level						
No formal	57.4	(34.4, 77.5)	12.2	(2.4, 44.2)	-	-
Elementary	69.5	(63.6, 74.8)	13.7	(10.5, 17.7)	57.0	(44.9, 68.2)
Secondary	73.0	(69.9, 75.9)	17.6	(15.4, 20.0)	60.6	(51.8, 68.8)
Post-Secondary	76.9	(66.7, 84.7)	15.0	(9.1, 23.8)	44.8	(26.3, 64.9)
College or above	76.8	(73.0, 80.3)	18.8	(15.6, 22.6)	61.8	(52.7, 70.2)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile						
Urban	74.8	(70.8, 78.4)	17.4	(15.1, 20.0)	60.1	(52.6, 67.2)
Lowest	73.3	(66.2, 79.4)	16.5	(11.0, 24.2)	52.2	(34.0, 69.9)
Second	72.3	(63.4, 79.8)	12.9	(10.0, 16.6)	63.3	(48.7, 75.8)
Middle	78.7	(73.1, 83.4)	18.0	(14.2, 22.6)	63.9	(49.5, 76.1)
High	68.8	(63.0, 74.0)	17.8	(13.4, 23.1)	54.9	(38.5, 70.3)
Highest	78.1	(71.6, 83.4)	19.1	(14.3, 25.0)	62.1	(50.3, 72.7)
Rural	73.0	(69.3, 76.5)	17.4	(15.2, 19.9)	59.9	(51.4, 67.9)
Lowest	72.5	(66.7, 77.6)	13.5	(10.2, 17.7)	78.7	(66.9, 87.1)
Second	70.1	(65.2, 74.7)	16.0	(12.3, 20.6)	53.8	(36.0, 70.7)
Middle	74.9	(68.8, 80.1)	16.4	(12.2, 21.7)	41.6	(27.3, 57.4)
High	69.8	(62.0, 76.6)	21.3	(15.9, 28.0)	81.2	(66.4, 90.4)
Highest	78.4	(70.7, 84.5)	20.1	(14.3, 27.6)	50.2	(33.2, 67.2)

[1] Among those who had heard of electronic cigarettes.

[2] Among those who had heard of heated tobacco products.

[3] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

[4] Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.6: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who believe using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness, by smokeless tobacco use status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness	
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	**55.6**	**(53.1, 58.0)**
Smokeless Status		
Current users[1]	61.1	(51.7, 69.7)
Non-users[2]	55.5	(53.0, 57.9)
Sex		
Male	51.5	(48.6, 54.4)
Female	59.7	(56.6, 62.7)
Age (years)		
15-24	54.5	(50.1, 58.8)
25-44	56.3	(53.2, 59.3)
45-64	56.1	(52.9, 59.3)
65+	54.0	(48.1, 59.7)
Education Level		
No formal	46.2	(33.2, 59.8)
Elementary	52.2	(48.1, 56.3)
Secondary	53.8	(50.7, 56.8)
Post-Secondary	53.6	(45.7, 61.3)
College or above	60.8	(56.7, 64.8)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile		
Urban	59.8	(55.7, 63.8)
Lowest	57.9	(49.1, 66.2)
Second	56.6	(46.8, 65.9)
Middle	62.9	(56.0, 69.2)
High	58.8	(53.6, 63.7)
Highest	61.3	(54.5, 67.6)
Rural	50.9	(47.7, 54.1)
Lowest	52.0	(47.2, 56.8)
Second	49.0	(43.2, 54.9)
Middle	45.7	(39.5, 52.1)
High	51.4	(45.4, 57.3)
Highest	57.7	(51.3, 63.8)

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokeless tobacco users.

[2] Includes former and never smokeless tobacco users.

Table 9.7: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who would favor laws that completely prohibit smoking and use of electronic cigarettes in indoor workplaces and public places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Support for laws that would completely prohibit...			
	Smoking in indoor workplaces and public places[1]		Use of electronic cigarettes or vaping products in indoor workplaces and public places[1,2]	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	**97.6**	**(96.8, 98.2)**	**97.3**	**(96.5, 97.9)**
Smoking Status				
Current smokers[2]	95.8	(93.8, 97.1)	95.1	(92.7, 96.8)
Non-smokers[3]	98.0	(97.2, 98.6)	97.9	(97.1, 98.4)
Sex				
Male	96.9	(95.7, 97.8)	96.5	(95.1, 97.4)
Female	98.2	(97.5, 98.7)	98.3	(97.4, 98.9)
Age (years)				
15-24	97.7	(96.5, 98.5)	96.9	(95.2, 98.0)
25-44	97.8	(96.6, 98.6)	97.3	(96.1, 98.1)
45-64	97.5	(96.5, 98.2)	98.1	(96.9, 98.9)
65+	96.4	(93.4, 98.0)	96.4	(88.0, 99.0)
Education Level				
No formal	95.4	(83.3, 98.9)	96.9	(86.6, 99.3)
Elementary	97.6	(96.1, 98.5)	97.8	(96.3, 98.7)
Secondary	97.7	(96.7, 98.4)	96.9	(95.6, 97.8)
Post-Secondary	97.5	(94.9, 98.8)	97.0	(92.4, 98.8)
College or above	97.5	(96.1, 98.3)	97.7	(96.3, 98.6)
Residence x Wealth Index Quintile				
Urban	97.6	(96.8, 98.2)	97.4	(96.6, 98.0)
Lowest	97.9	(96.6, 98.8)	97.7	(95.9, 98.7)
Second	98.2	(97.0, 98.9)	97.0	(94.6, 98.4)
Middle	96.2	(93.5, 97.8)	96.9	(94.6, 98.3)
High	97.6	(96.5, 98.4)	97.5	(95.5, 98.6)
Highest	98.1	(96.6, 98.9)	97.8	(95.7, 98.8)
Rural	97.6	(96.0, 98.5)	97.2	(95.4, 98.3)
Lowest	98.2	(97.1, 98.9)	96.8	(92.7, 98.7)
Second	98.5	(97.0, 99.2)	98.1	(96.3, 99.0)
Middle	96.2	(90.5, 98.5)	98.2	(95.5, 99.3)
High	97.8	(95.0, 99.1)	97.8	(94.0, 99.2)
Highest	96.7	(92.1, 98.7)	94.7	(87.4, 97.9)

[1] Indoor workplaces like restaurants and bars and public places like terminals, waiting sheds, and “carinderia/turo-turo".

[2] Among those who had heard of electronic cigarettes.

[3] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers

[4] Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

Table 10.1: Distribution of adults 15 years old and over by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	2009			2015			2021		
	Weighted			Weighted			Weighted		
	Percentage (95% CI[1])	Number of Adults (in thousands)	Unweighted Number of Adults	Percentage (95% CI[1])	Number of Adults (in thousands)	Unweighted Number of Adults	Percentage (95% CI[1])	Number of Adults (in thousands)	Unweighted Number of Adults
Overall	**100.0**	**61,281.9**	**9,701**	**100.0**	**70,063.7**	**11,644**	**100.0**	**77,599.2**	**18,466**
Sex									
Male	49.9 (49.0, 50.8)	30,553.8	4,740	49.9 (48.8, 51.0)	34,935.7	5,781	50.1 (48.6, 51.5)	38,855.8	9,172
Female	50.1 (49.2, 51.0)	30,728.1	4,961	50.1 (49.0, 51.2)	35,128.0	5,863	49.9 (48.5, 51.4)	38,743.5	9,294
Age (years)									
15-24	29.6 (28.4, 30.8)	18,128.5	1,988	29.4 (28.3, 30.6)	20,598.8	2,338	26.0 (24.4, 27.6)	20,164.1	3,759
25-44	42.0 (40.7, 43.3)	25,715.1	4,581	41.7 (40.6, 42.8)	29,193.2	4,967	41.2 (39.3, 43.0)	31,953.6	7,687
45-64	22.0 (21.0, 23.0)	13,479.4	2,360	22.4 (21.6, 23.3)	15,698.7	3,210	24.5 (23.1, 25.9)	18,998.6	5,040
65+	6.5 (5.9, 7.1)	3,958.9	772	6.5 (6.0, 7.0)	4,573.0	1,129	8.4 (7.4, 9.4)	6,482.9	1,980
Residence									
Urban	49.8 (47.6, 51.9)	30,487.8	4,332	46.6 (42.5, 50.7)	32,629.3	4,610	52.5 (47.6, 57.4)	40,734.5	12,649
Rural	50.2 (48.1, 52.4)	30,794.0	5,369	53.4 (49.3, 57.5)	37,434.4	7,034	47.5 (42.6, 52.4)	36,864.7	5,817
Education Level[2]									
No formal	3.3 (2.7, 4.1)	2,041.5	264	1.7 (1.3, 2.1)	1,160.0	273	0.9 (0.6, 1.1)	660.5	183
Elementary	35.3 (33.6, 37.0)	21,618.9	3,007	24.4 (23.1, 25.8)	17,124.0	3,430	19.2 (17.8, 20.7)	14,898.2	3,558
Secondary	35.4 (34.1, 36.8)	21,711.1	3,741	41.7 (40.4, 43.0)	29,192.6	4,623	45.6 (43.4, 47.8)	35,363.3	7,668
Post-Secondary	3.7 (3.1, 4.4)	2,257.6	246	3.4 (2.9, 3.9)	2,351.8	361	3.4 (2.8, 4.1)	2,620.9	644
College or above	22.3 (20.8, 23.8)	13,645.6	2,442	28.9 (27.4, 30.4)	20,219.7	2,953	31.0 (28.6, 33.4)	24,021.4	6,402

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[2] For 2009 and 2015: No formal includes "No formal schooling/No grade completed" and "Preschool"; Elementary includes "Elementary undergraduate" and "Elementary graduate"; Secondary includes "High school undergraduate" and "High school graduate"; Post-Secondary includes "Post-secondary (includes in years 1, 2 or 3)"; College or above includes "College undergraduate", "College graduate", and "Post graduate degree completed". For 2021: No formal includes "No grade completed" and "Preschool"; Elementary includes "Elementary undergraduate" and "Elementary graduate"; Secondary includes "Junior high/high school undergraduate", "High school graduate (old curriculum)", "Senior high school undergraduate", and "Senior high school graduate"; Post-Secondary includes "Post-secondary (non-tertiary) undergraduate", "Post-secondary (non-tertiary) graduate", "Short-cycle tertiary undergraduate", and "Short-cycle tertiary graduate"; College or above includes "College undergraduate", "College graduate", "Master level education undergraduate", "Master level education graduate", "Doctorate level education undergraduate", and "Doctorate level education graduate".

Table 10.2: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over, by current tobacco use status and gender – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Tobacco Use Status	2009	2015	2021	Relative change		
				2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021
	Percentage (95% CI)			*Percentage*		
Smoking Tobacco						
Overall						
Current smoker	28.2 (27.0, 29.5)	22.7 (21.6, 23.7)	18.5 (17.1, 20.0)	-19.8*	-18.2*	-34.4*
Daily smoker	22.5 (21.4, 23.7)	18.7 (17.7, 19.7)	14.5 (13.3, 15.8)	-16.9*	-22.6*	-35.7*
Occasional smoker	5.7 (5.1, 6.4)	4.0 (3.5, 4.5)	4.1 (3.4, 4.9)	-31.0*	2.4	-29.3*
Male						
Current smoker	47.6 (45.7, 49.6)	40.3 (38.5, 42.1)	33.3 (30.7, 36.1)	-15.4*	-17.3*	-30.0*
Daily smoker	38.2 (36.4, 40.2)	33.9 (32.1, 35.7)	26.3 (24.0, 28.7)	-11.4*	-22.3*	-31.2*
Occasional smoker	9.4 (8.3, 10.6)	6.4 (5.6, 7.4)	7.0 (5.7, 8.6)	-31.6*	9.4	-25.2*
Female						
Current smoker	9.0 (8.0, 10.1)	5.1 (4.5, 5.9)	3.7 (3.0, 4.5)	-43.0*	-27.6*	-58.7*
Daily smoker	6.9 (6.0, 7.8)	3.6 (3.1, 4.2)	2.6 (2.1, 3.3)	-47.4*	-27.2*	-61.7*
Occasional smoker	2.1 (1.6, 2.7)	1.5 (1.2, 1.9)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	-28.4*	-28.5	-48.8*
Smokeless Tobacco						
Overall						
Current smokeless tobacco user	2.0 (1.5, 2.5)	1.7 (1.3, 2.2)	1.5 (1.2, 1.9)	-13.9	-9.8	-22.4
Daily smokeless tobacco user	1.4 (1.0, 1.8)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	-28.2	-5.3	-32.0*
Occasional smokeless tobacco user	0.6 (0.4, 0.8)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.6 (0.4, 0.8)	18.9	-16.0	-0.2
Male						
Current smokeless tobacco user	2.8 (2.1, 3.6)	2.7 (2.0, 3.7)	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	-2.2	-14.9	-16.7
Daily smokeless tobacco user	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	-17.2	1.8	-15.7
Occasional smokeless tobacco user	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	25.2	-35.0	-18.6
Female						
Current smokeless tobacco user	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	-41.6*	9.0	-36.4*
Daily smokeless tobacco user	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	-48.6*	-27.8	-62.9*
Occasional smokeless tobacco user	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	-10.2	103.0	82.4
Tobacco Use						
Overall						
Current tobacco user	29.7 (28.5, 31.0)	23.8 (22.8, 24.9)	19.5 (18.1, 21.0)	-19.9*	-18.2*	-34.4*
Daily tobacco user	23.9 (22.8, 25.1)	19.7 (18.7, 20.7)	15.3 (14.0, 16.6)	-17.8*	-22.3*	-36.1*
Occasional tobacco user	5.9 (5.2, 6.5)	4.2 (3.7, 4.8)	4.2 (3.5, 5.1)	-28.3*	0.9	-27.6*
Male						
Current tobacco user	49.5 (47.5, 51.5)	41.9 (40.1, 43.8)	34.7 (32.0, 37.5)	-15.3*	-17.2*	-29.9*
Daily tobacco user	40.1 (38.2, 42.0)	35.2 (33.5, 37.0)	27.5 (25.2, 30.0)	-12.1*	-21.8*	-31.3*
Occasional tobacco user	9.5 (8.4, 10.7)	6.7 (5.9, 7.8)	7.2 (5.9, 8.7)	-28.8*	6.1	-24.5*
Female						
Current tobacco user	10.1 (9.0, 11.2)	5.8 (5.1, 6.5)	4.2 (3.5, 5.1)	-42.8*	-26.5*	-58.0*
Daily tobacco user	7.8 (6.9, 8.8)	4.1 (3.5, 4.7)	2.9 (2.4, 3.6)	-47.5*	-28.6*	-62.6*
Occasional tobacco user	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	1.7 (1.3, 2.1)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	-26.5*	-21.3	-42.1*

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 2021 questionnaire but not in 2009 and 2015).

* $p<0.05$

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.

Table 10.3: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who are current tobacco smokers of various tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	2009							2015						
	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco[2]	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek					Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek		
	Percentage (95% CI)							*Percentage (95% CI)*						
Overall	**28.2 (27.0, 29.5)**	**27.9 (26.8, 29.2)**	**27.0 (25.8, 28.2)**	**1.9 (1.6, 2.4)**	**0.0 (0.0, 0.1)**	**0.0 (0.0, 0.0)**	**0.4 (0.2, 0.6)**	**22.7 (21.6, 23.7)**	**22.5 (21.4, 23.5)**	**21.5 (20.5, 22.6)**	**2.5 (2.0, 3.1)**	**0.4 (0.2, 0.9)**	**0.4 (0.2, 0.9)**	**0.9 (0.6, 1.4)**
Sex														
Male	47.6 (45.7, 49.6)	47.2 (45.3, 49.2)	46.6 (44.7, 48.6)	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	40.3 (38.5, 42.1)	40.1 (38.3, 41.9)	38.9 (37.1, 40.7)	4.1 (3.2, 5.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.5)	1.5 (0.9, 2.3)
Female	9.0 (8.0, 10.1)	8.8 (7.8, 9.9)	7.5 (6.5, 8.5)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	5.1 (4.5, 5.9)	4.9 (4.3, 5.6)	4.2 (3.6, 4.9)	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)
Age (years)														
15-24	20.9 (18.8, 23.1)	20.8 (18.7, 23.0)	20.7 (18.7, 23.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (N/A)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	15.9 (14.2, 17.8)	15.8 (14.1, 17.7)	15.8 (14.1, 17.7)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)
25-44	31.9 (30.2, 33.7)	31.7 (30.0, 33.5)	31.4 (29.7, 33.1)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	26.0 (24.5, 27.5)	25.9 (24.4, 27.4)	25.1 (23.6, 26.7)	2.5 (1.9, 3.3)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)
45-64	31.3 (28.9, 33.9)	31.0 (28.5, 33.6)	28.9 (26.5, 31.4)	3.9 (3.0, 5.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	26.8 (24.9, 28.7)	26.4 (24.6, 28.3)	24.9 (23.2, 26.8)	3.6 (2.8, 4.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)
65+	27.6 (23.6, 31.9)	25.9 (22.1, 30.2)	20.6 (17.1, 24.6)	6.3 (4.4, 9.0)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	2.2 (1.1, 4.4)	17.7 (15.1, 20.7)	16.8 (14.3, 19.8)	12.6 (10.5, 15.1)	5.7 (4.2, 7.5)	0.0 (N/A)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)
Residence														
Urban	24.9 (23.2, 26.6)	24.7 (23.1, 26.5)	24.5 (22.8, 26.2)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	21.7 (20.2, 23.3)	21.7 (20.2, 23.2)	21.3 (19.8, 22.9)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)
Rural	31.6 (29.9, 33.2)	31.1 (29.5, 32.8)	29.5 (27.9, 31.1)	3.2 (2.5, 4.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	23.5 (22.1, 24.9)	23.2 (21.8, 24.6)	21.7 (20.3, 23.1)	4.0 (3.1, 5.0)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)	1.4 (0.8, 2.3)
Education Level														
No formal	40.4 (32.6, 48.7)	36.7 (29.3, 44.8)	30.4 (23.4, 38.5)	9.1 (5.4, 14.8)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	5.3 (2.3, 11.6)	27.5 (21.0, 35.0)	26.2 (19.9, 33.7)	18.4 (13.0, 25.4)	9.1 (5.9, 13.7)	0.0 (N/A)	0.3 (0.0, 2.2)	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)
Elementary	36.9 (34.8, 39.1)	36.6 (34.4, 38.8)	34.7 (32.6, 36.9)	4.1 (3.3, 5.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (N/A)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	30.1 (27.9, 32.4)	29.7 (27.5, 32.0)	26.7 (24.5, 28.9)	6.1 (5.0, 7.4)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)
Secondary	26.5 (24.8, 28.3)	26.4 (24.7, 28.2)	26.2 (24.5, 28.0)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (N/A)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	23.8 (22.2, 25.5)	23.7 (22.1, 25.3)	23.5 (22.0, 25.2)	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)
Post-Secondary	23.5 (17.6, 30.6)	23.5 (17.6, 30.6)	23.5 (17.6, 30.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	18.4 (13.8, 24.0)	18.4 (13.8, 24.0)	18.4 (13.8, 24.0)	0.3 (0.0, 2.2)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.4 (0.1, 2.9)
College or above	16.1 (14.3, 18.1)	16.1 (14.3, 18.0)	16.0 (14.2, 17.9)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	14.9 (13.4, 16.6)	14.8 (13.3, 16.4)	14.8 (13.3, 16.4)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)

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

[1] Includes manufactured, hand rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

[2] Includes pipes, cigars/cheroots/cigarillos, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

* p<0.05

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.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

(to be cont'd)

Table 10.3 (cont.): Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who are current tobacco smokers of various tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	2021						
	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek		
				Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	**18.5 (17.1, 20.0)**	**18.3 (16.8, 19.8)**	**17.4 (16.0, 18.8)**	**2.4 (1.9, 3.0)**	**0.2 (0.1, 0.3)**	**0.1 (0.1, 0.2)**	**0.4 (0.2, 0.6)**
Sex							
Male	33.3 (30.7, 36.1)	32.9 (30.3, 35.7)	31.5 (28.9, 34.2)	4.2 (3.3, 5.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)
Female	3.7 (3.0, 4.5)	3.6 (2.9, 4.4)	3.2 (2.5, 4.0)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)
Age (years)							
15-24	9.8 (7.6, 12.4)	9.6 (7.5, 12.2)	9.5 (7.4, 12.2)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
25-44	22.8 (20.6, 25.2)	22.6 (20.4, 24.9)	21.9 (19.7, 24.2)	2.2 (1.6, 2.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)
45-64	21.5 (19.2, 23.9)	21.2 (19.0, 23.7)	19.7 (17.6, 22.0)	3.8 (2.6, 5.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)
65+	16.2 (13.1, 20.0)	15.4 (12.3, 19.2)	12.8 (9.9, 16.4)	4.2 (2.8, 6.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	1.0 (0.5, 2.3)
Residence							
Urban	17.6 (15.5, 20.0)	17.4 (15.2, 19.8)	16.9 (14.7, 19.3)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)
Rural	19.5 (17.7, 21.4)	19.2 (17.4, 21.2)	17.9 (16.2, 19.7)	3.2 (2.4, 4.3)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)
Education Level							
No formal	33.2 (21.1, 47.9)	32.9 (20.9, 47.7)	29.2 (17.5, 44.5)	13.4 (6.9, 24.5)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)
Elementary	27.7 (24.7, 30.9)	26.9 (24.0, 30.1)	23.8 (21.1, 26.7)	5.9 (4.7, 7.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)
Secondary	18.7 (16.8, 20.7)	18.5 (16.6, 20.5)	18.0 (16.2, 20.0)	2.0 (1.4, 2.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)
Post-Secondary	18.9 (13.1, 26.5)	18.8 (13.0, 26.4)	18.6 (12.8, 26.2)	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
College or above	12.2 (9.7, 15.3)	12.1 (9.6, 15.2)	12.0 (9.5, 15.1)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)

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

[1] Includes manufactured, hand rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

[2] Includes pipes, cigars/cheroots/cigarillos, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

* p<0.05

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.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

(to be cont'd)

Table 10.3 (cont.): Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who are current tobacco smokers of various tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Relative change 2009-2015							Relative change 2015-2021						
	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco[2]	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek					Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek		
	Percentage							*Percentage*						
Overall	**-19.8***	**-19.6***	**-20.3***	**28.1**	**1022.0**	**8900.4**	**145.1**	**-18.2***	**-18.7***	**-19.3***	**-3.6**	**-49.7**	**-74.5***	**-59.9***
Sex														
Male	-15.4*	-15.1*	-16.5*	78.0*	1019.8	11114.0	210.3	-17.3*	-17.9*	-19.0*	3.8	-40.1	-73.3*	-58.7*
Female	-43.0*	-43.9*	-43.5*	-41.9*	1032.6	4579.2	35.3	-27.6*	-27.5*	-24.5*	-37.2*	-98.0*	-80.4*	-65.4*
Age (years)														
15-24	-23.6*	-23.7*	-23.8*	360.0	1219.5	.*	286.9	-38.7*	-39.5*	-39.6*	1.0	-88.1*	-63.8*	-95.8*
25-44	-18.7*	-18.4*	-20.0*	68.2	924.3	15204.0	399.4	-12.2*	-12.8*	-12.9*	-14.2	-58.5*	-88.7*	-70.9*
45-64	-14.6*	-14.7*	-13.7*	-6.7	1255.1	2608.3	136.8	-19.8*	-19.7*	-21.1*	4.3	-5.9	-64.1*	-48.1*
65+	-35.8*	-35.0*	-38.7*	-10.9	N/A	.*	-45.1	-8.2	-8.3	1.3	-25.1	.*	-23.7	-13.7
Residence														
Urban	-12.7*	-12.5*	-12.9*	13.8	235.3	6858.9	243.9	-18.7*	-19.7*	-20.9*	114.9*	119.1	-50.0	29.5
Rural	-25.6*	-25.6*	-26.4*	24.9	1658.9	9563.0	118.6	-16.9*	-16.9*	-17.4*	-20.0	-77.7*	-82.6*	-82.1*
Education Level														
No formal	-32.0*	-28.6*	-39.4*	0.2	N/A	.*	-77.9*	20.7	25.5	58.1	47.8	N/A	-100.0*	-77.6*
Elementary	-18.5*	-18.8*	-23.1*	47.2*	558.7	.*	321.3*	-8.0	-9.3	-10.7	-1.8	-49.3	-60.6*	-35.8
Secondary	-10.3*	-10.4*	-10.3*	257.6*	3213.7	.*	623.8	-21.5*	-21.9*	-23.5*	30.7	-47.7	-72.3*	-70.7*
Post-Secondary	-21.7	-21.7	-21.6	780.2	N/A	N/A	.*	2.8	2.5	0.9	18.4	.*	N/A	-99.8*
College or above	-7.4	-7.9	-7.5	359.8	813.9	1276.2	489.1	-18.3	-18.2	-18.8	-5.5	-57.7	-93.7*	-64.2*

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

[1] Includes manufactured, hand rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

[2] Includes pipes, cigars/cheroots/cigarillos, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

* p<0.05

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.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

.* - Indicates a statistically significant increase but since the estimate in the first year of the comparison was "0.0 (N/A)" (i.e., no respondents), the relative change estimate could not be computed.

(to be cont'd)

Table 10.3 (cont.): Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who are current tobacco smokers of various tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Relative change 2009-2021						
	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek		
	Percentage						
Overall	**-34.4***	**-34.6***	**-35.6***	**23.4**	**464.8**	**2196.0**	**-1.8**
Sex							
Male	-30.0*	-30.3*	-32.4*	84.7*	570.3	2891.7	28.3
Female	-58.7*	-59.3*	-57.3*	-63.6*	-76.8*	817.3	-53.1*
Age (years)							
15-24	-53.2*	-53.9*	-54.0*	364.4	56.8	.*	-83.6*
25-44	-28.6*	-28.9*	-30.3*	44.3	325.2	1629.3	45.5
45-64	-31.6*	-31.5*	-31.9*	-2.7	1174.8	871.8	22.9
65+	-41.1*	-40.4*	-37.9*	-33.2	.*	.*	-52.6*
Residence							
Urban	-29.1*	-29.7*	-31.1*	144.6*	634.5	3376.1	345.5
Rural	-38.2*	-38.2*	-39.2*	-0.1	291.7	1585.2	-60.8*
Education Level							
No formal	-17.9	-10.4	-4.2	48.0	N/A	N/A	-95.0*
Elementary	-25.0*	-26.4*	-31.4*	44.5	233.7	.*	170.4
Secondary	-29.6*	-30.0*	-31.4*	367.3*	1632.0	.*	111.8
Post-Secondary	-19.5	-19.8	-20.9	942.3	.*	N/A	.*
College or above	-24.3*	-24.7*	-24.9*	334.7	286.6	-12.9	110.9

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

[1] Includes manufactured, hand rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

[2] Includes pipes, cigars/cheroots/cigarillos, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

* p<0.05

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.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

.* - Indicates a statistically significant increase but since the estimate in the first year of the comparison was "0.0 (N/A)" (i.e., no respondents), the relative change estimate could not be computed.

Table 10.4: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers 15 years old and over, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day[1]					
	2009	2015	2021	Relative change		
				2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021
	Mean (95% CI)			*Percentage*		
Overall	**10.6 (10.1, 11.1)**	**11.0 (10.4, 11.5)**	**9.5 (8.8, 10.3)**	**3.1**	**-13.0***	**-10.3***
Sex						
Male	11.3 (10.7, 11.8)	11.2 (10.6, 11.8)	9.8 (9.0, 10.6)	-0.7	-12.4*	-13.1*
Female	6.9 (6.1, 7.8)	8.6 (6.8, 10.3)	6.7 (5.7, 7.7)	23.3	-21.6*	-3.3
Age (years)						
15-24	8.9 (7.8, 10.0)	8.8 (7.8, 9.8)	7.0 (5.9, 8.1)	-1.0	-20.5*	-21.3*
25-44	10.8 (10.2, 11.5)	11.2 (10.4, 12.0)	9.7 (8.6, 10.8)	3.3	-13.4*	-10.5
45-64	11.9 (11.1, 12.8)	12.2 (11.4, 13.0)	10.1 (9.0, 11.2)	2.1	-17.2*	-15.5*
65+	8.3 (6.7, 9.8)	10.6 (8.5, 12.7)	10.0 (7.8, 12.3)	28.0	-5.1	21.4
Residence						
Urban	9.9 (9.3, 10.6)	10.9 (10.2, 11.6)	9.6 (8.3, 10.9)	9.9	-12.0	-3.3
Rural	11.2 (10.4, 11.9)	11.0 (10.2, 11.8)	9.5 (8.6, 10.3)	-1.6	-13.9*	-15.3*
Education Level						
No formal	10.5 (7.8, 13.3)	9.3 (6.6, 12.0)	10.0 (7.5, 12.5)	-11.4	6.9	-5.4
Elementary	10.9 (10.2, 11.6)	11.0 (10.2, 11.7)	9.4 (8.3, 10.4)	0.9	-14.8*	-14.0*
Secondary	10.4 (9.6, 11.2)	10.9 (10.1, 11.7)	9.0 (8.3, 9.8)	4.4	-17.0*	-13.3*
Post-Secondary	11.5 (8.2, 14.9)	10.0 (8.5, 11.5)	7.9 (5.7, 10.2)	-13.6	-20.3	-31.1*
College or above	9.9 (8.8, 11.0)	11.4 (10.1, 12.7)	11.3 (8.8, 13.7)	15.3	-1.3	13.9

[1] Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured, hand-rolled, and kreteks.

* p<0.05

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.

Table 10.5: Average age at daily smoking initiation among ever daily smokers 15-34 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Age at Daily Smoking Initiation (years)[1]					
	2009	2015	2021	Relative change		
				2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021
	Mean (95% CI)			*Percentage*		
Overall	**17.3 (17.0, 17.6)**	**17.5 (17.3, 17.8)**	**19.5 (19.0, 20.1)**	**1.4**	**11.5***	**13.0***
Sex						
Male	17.2 (16.9, 17.4)	17.5 (17.2, 17.8)	19.5 (18.9, 20.1)	1.8	11.6*	13.6*
Female	18.8 (17.7, 19.9)	18.3 (17.2, 19.5)	20.1 (19.0, 21.3)	-2.4	9.8*	7.1
Residence						
Urban	17.2 (16.8, 17.6)	17.5 (17.1, 18.0)	19.9 (19.1, 20.7)	1.8	13.6*	15.6*
Rural	17.4 (17.1, 17.7)	17.5 (17.2, 17.9)	19.2 (18.4, 19.9)	1	9.2*	10.3*

[1] Among respondents 15-34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers.

* p<0.05

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.

Table 10.6: Percentage of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers 15 years old and over, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Smokers (Among Ever Daily Smokers)[1,2]					
	2009	2015	2021	Relative change		
				2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021
	Percentage (95% CI)			*Percentage*		
Overall	**21.5 (19.8, 23.4)**	**19.3 (17.5, 21.3)**	**22.3 (19.6, 25.4)**	**-10.2**	**15.7**	**3.8**
Sex						
Male	20.9 (19.0, 22.8)	17.7 (16.0, 19.6)	20.9 (18.3, 23.7)	-14.9*	17.7	0.1
Female	25.0 (20.7, 29.7)	31.0 (25.5, 37.0)	34.2 (24.8, 45.0)	24.1	10.3	36.9
Age (years)						
15-24	6.6 (4.3, 10.1)	8.9 (5.8, 13.4)	9.4 (4.8, 17.5)	34.0	5.7	41.6
25-44	14.8 (12.8, 17.1)	14.5 (12.3, 16.9)	13.6 (10.5, 17.5)	-2.4	-5.8	-8.1
45-64	31.8 (28.4, 35.4)	24.3 (21.3, 27.5)	28.4 (23.4, 33.9)	-23.8*	17.0	-10.8
65+	46.2 (39.9, 52.6)	49.2 (42.7, 55.7)	49.7 (41.1, 58.2)	6.6	0.9	7.5
Residence						
Urban	22.9 (20.2, 25.9)	17.6 (14.6, 21.0)	19.1 (14.7, 24.4)	-23.4*	8.7	-16.7
Rural	20.3 (18.1, 22.7)	20.7 (18.5, 23.1)	25.3 (21.8, 29.0)	1.8	22.1*	24.3*
Education Level						
No formal	17.9 (11.0, 27.7)	18.5 (11.2, 28.9)	21.1 (10.7, 37.3)	3.5	14.0	18.0
Elementary	23.0 (20.2, 26.0)	23.1 (20.3, 26.2)	25.5 (21.0, 30.6)	0.7	10.1	10.9
Secondary	17.1 (14.7, 19.7)	15.3 (12.8, 18.1)	19.4 (15.6, 23.8)	-10.3	26.5	13.5
Post-Secondary	30.7 (19.9, 44.1)	22.4 (12.8, 36.2)	16.8 (8.7, 30.2)	-27.0	-24.8	-45.2*
College or above	25.9 (21.1, 31.3)	20.7 (16.8, 25.2)	24.9 (18.7, 32.4)	-20.0	20.4	-3.7

[1] Current non-smokers.

[2] Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.

* p<0.05

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.

Table 10.7: Electronic cigarette awareness and use among adults 15 years old and older, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	2015				2021				Relative change 2015-2021			
	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes[1]	Ever users[1]	Current users[1,2]	Current users among those who were aware[3]	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes[1]	Ever users[1]	Current users[1,2]	Current users among those who were aware[3]	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes[1]	Ever users[1]	Current users[1,2]	Current users among those who were aware[3]
	Percentage (95% CI)				*Percentage (95% CI)*				*Percentage*			
Overall	**31.7 (29.7, 33.8)**	**2.8 (2.3, 3.3)**	**0.8 (0.6, 1.0)**	**2.4 (1.8, 3.2)**	**69.4 (67.0, 71.7)**	**5.7 (5.1, 6.5)**	**2.1 (1.6, 2.6)**	**3.0 (2.4, 3.8)**	**118.9***	**105.1***	**174.0***	**25.2**
Sex												
Male	36.4 (33.9, 38.9)	4.5 (3.7, 5.4)	1.3 (1.0, 1.9)	3.7 (2.7, 5.1)	73.6 (70.9, 76.2)	9.7 (8.4, 11.0)	3.6 (2.8, 4.7)	4.9 (3.8, 6.3)	102.6*	115.3*	168.9*	32.8
Female	27.1 (25.0, 29.3)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)	65.2 (62.2, 68.0)	1.8 (1.3, 2.4)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	140.5*	61.3	206.0	27.2
Age (years)												
15-24	36.3 (33.4, 39.4)	3.1 (2.3, 4.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	1.7 (0.9, 3.2)	78.7 (75.4, 81.7)	10.2 (8.5, 12.2)	4.5 (3.2, 6.2)	5.7 (4.0, 7.9)	116.7*	229.1*	605.8*	225.6
25-44	34.5 (32.1, 37.0)	3.1 (2.5, 3.9)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	2.9 (1.9, 4.2)	74.4 (71.4, 77.2)	6.8 (5.5, 8.2)	2.0 (1.4, 2.7)	2.6 (1.9, 3.7)	115.4*	116.2*	99.6	-7.3
45-64	26.4 (24.1, 28.9)	2.5 (1.7, 3.6)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	2.6 (1.3, 4.9)	61.5 (57.9, 65.0)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	133.0*	-59.6*	-35.4	-72.2*
65+	11.3 (9.1, 14.0)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	1.4 (0.2, 9.1)	39.2 (34.0, 44.6)	0.7 (0.2, 3.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	247.2*	62.8	-84.1*	-95.4*
Residence												
Urban	43.8 (40.7, 47.0)	4.3 (3.5, 5.3)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	3.1 (2.2, 4.3)	72.8 (68.8, 76.5)	6.2 (5.3, 7.4)	2.7 (1.9, 3.6)	3.7 (2.6, 5.1)	66.1*	45.2*	97.9*	19.2
Rural	21.1 (19.2, 23.2)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	65.6 (62.7, 68.5)	5.2 (4.2, 6.4)	1.4 (1.0, 2.1)	2.2 (1.5, 3.2)	211.0*	249.8*	487.9*	88.9
Education Level												
No formal	13.6 (7.0, 24.6)	0.4 (0.1, 2.8)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	32.6 (20.2, 48.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	140.2	-94.5*	.*	.*
Elementary	12.8 (11.1, 14.7)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	2.7 (1.3, 5.4)	46.7 (42.6, 50.9)	1.9 (1.3, 2.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	1.3 (0.6, 2.8)	264.1*	97.0	74.7	-52.1*
Secondary	29.1 (26.9, 31.5)	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	2.2 (1.4, 3.5)	71.2 (68.4, 73.8)	6.5 (5.4, 7.8)	2.4 (1.7, 3.5)	3.4 (2.4, 5.0)	144.4*	178.7*	282.3*	56.5
Post-Secondary	45.4 (39.3, 51.7)	3.0 (1.4, 6.3)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	84.3 (77.7, 89.2)	5.7 (3.3, 9.6)	2.0 (0.7, 5.4)	2.4 (0.8, 6.4)	85.5*	91.3	.*	.*
College or above	50.9 (47.9, 53.9)	5.1 (4.1, 6.5)	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)	2.8 (1.8, 4.2)	80.3 (77.4, 82.9)	7.2 (5.7, 9.1)	2.5 (1.8, 3.6)	3.1 (2.2, 4.5)	57.9*	40.1	78.8	13.3

[1] Among all adults.

[2] Current use includes daily or less than daily use.

[3] Among those who had ever heard of electronic cigarettes.

* p<0.05

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.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 10.8: Percentage of smokers 15 years old and over who made a quit attempt and received health care provider advice in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior											
	Made quit attempt[1]						Asked by HCP if a smoker[1,2]					
				Relative change						Relative change		
	2009	2015	2021	2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021	2009	2015	2021	2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021
	Percentage (95% CI)			*Percentage*			*Percentage (95% CI)*			*Percentage*		
Overall	**47.9 (45.5, 50.3)**	**52.2 (49.4, 54.9)**	**45.5 (41.4, 49.7)**	**9.0***	**-12.8***	**-5.0**	**67.5 (62.6, 72.0)**	**70.5 (66.1, 74.6)**	**69.2 (60.6, 76.5)**	**4.6**	**-2.0**	**2.5**
Sex												
Male	46.7 (44.0, 49.4)	51.5 (48.6, 54.4)	45.2 (40.7, 49.9)	10.3*	-12.2*	-3.2	71.6 (66.4, 76.3)	72.8 (67.9, 77.2)	68.1 (58.7, 76.3)	1.6	-6.4	-4.9
Female	53.9 (48.2, 59.4)	57.1 (50.5, 63.4)	47.5 (38.2, 56.9)	6.0	-16.9	-11.9	53.4 (43.5, 62.9)	60.2 (48.3, 71.0)	74.4 (53.2, 88.1)	12.9	23.5	39.4
Age (years)												
15-24	47.8 (42.4, 53.1)	54.4 (48.3, 60.4)	46.6 (34.9, 58.7)	13.9	-14.2	-2.3	56.4 (42.5, 69.4)	57.4 (45.0, 69.0)	73.7 (51.7, 88.0)	1.8	28.3	30.6
25-44	47.1 (43.6, 50.7)	51.6 (47.9, 55.2)	44.8 (39.9, 49.9)	9.4	-13.1*	-5.0	71.7 (65.5, 77.3)	72.8 (66.1, 78.6)	62.3 (49.5, 73.7)	1.4	-14.3	-13.1
45-64	50.2 (45.8, 54.6)	52.7 (48.5, 56.8)	46.7 (40.4, 53.2)	5.0	-11.3	-6.9	69.7 (61.4, 76.8)	74.1 (67.8, 79.6)	69.6 (56.3, 80.2)	6.4	-6.2	-0.1
65+	44.9 (36.4, 53.7)	46.1 (38.6, 53.7)	43.0 (32.7, 53.8)	2.6	-6.8	-4.4	61.0 (47.6, 72.8)	70.5 (59.0, 79.8)	89.0 (79.8, 94.4)	15.6	26.3*	46.1*
Residence												
Urban	50.0 (46.3, 53.7)	50.2 (45.3, 55.0)	43.4 (36.7, 50.2)	0.4	-13.6	-13.3	68.0 (60.0, 75.0)	71.5 (64.2, 77.8)	60.8 (48.4, 71.9)	5.1	-15.0	-10.6
Rural	46.2 (43.0, 49.4)	53.8 (50.6, 56.9)	47.6 (42.5, 52.8)	16.3*	-11.5*	3.0	66.9 (60.9, 72.4)	69.7 (64.0, 74.8)	79.4 (69.7, 86.6)	4.2	13.9	18.7*
Education Level												
No formal	30.2 (21.0, 41.2)	30.1 (19.5, 43.4)	51.2 (31.7, 70.3)	-0.2	70.0	69.7	60.2 (41.8, 76.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary	44.2 (40.5, 47.9)	49.7 (45.5, 53.8)	46.5 (39.3, 53.8)	12.4	-6.4	5.2	63.5 (55.5, 70.8)	64.6 (57.5, 71.1)	66.1 (46.8, 81.1)	1.8	2.2	4.0
Secondary	52.0 (48.1, 55.8)	53.7 (49.9, 57.4)	47.4 (42.2, 52.7)	3.3	-11.7*	-8.8	69.3 (61.7, 75.9)	71.1 (64.4, 77.0)	73.9 (62.3, 83.0)	2.6	4.0	6.7
Post-Secondary	54.2 (39.4, 68.3)	61.6 (46.6, 74.7)	43.5 (25.1, 63.9)	13.7	-29.5	-19.8	-	63.1 (32.7, 85.7)	68.4 (42.7, 86.3)	-	8.5	-
College or above	55.1 (49.4, 60.7)	54.2 (48.3, 60.0)	39.7 (30.2, 50.0)	-1.7	-26.8*	-28.0*	73.1 (63.4, 80.9)	77.5 (69.2, 84.1)	64.0 (48.3, 77.1)	6.1	-17.5	-12.5

[1] Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

[2] 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.

* p<0.05

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.

- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

(to be cont'd)

Table 10.8 (cont.): Percentage of smokers 15 years old and over who made a quit attempt and received health care provider advice in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior					
	Advised to quit by HCP[1,2]					
	2009	2015	2021	Relative change		
				2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021
	Percentage (95% CI)			*Percentage*		
Overall	**51.6 (47.1, 56.1)**	**56.5 (51.7, 61.2)**	**54.5 (45.4, 63.4)**	**9.4**	**-3.4**	**5.6**
Sex						
Male	53.2 (48.0, 58.4)	58.1 (53.1, 63.1)	54.1 (44.1, 63.8)	9.2	-6.9	1.7
Female	46.2 (37.1, 55.5)	48.8 (37.4, 60.3)	56.6 (37.1, 74.3)	5.6	15.9	22.5
Age (years)						
15-24	43.2 (30.6, 56.6)	42.9 (31.3, 55.3)	41.0 (19.1, 67.2)	-0.6	-4.4	-4.9
25-44	49.3 (42.8, 55.9)	55.4 (47.8, 62.8)	45.2 (33.3, 57.7)	12.4	-18.5	-8.4
45-64	60.5 (52.4, 68.0)	63.8 (57.2, 69.9)	58.4 (44.9, 70.8)	5.5	-8.5	-3.4
65+	48.3 (35.8, 61.0)	61.2 (49.7, 71.6)	85.4 (74.5, 92.1)	26.8	39.4*	76.8*
Residence						
Urban	48.8 (41.9, 55.7)	55.2 (47.5, 62.6)	40.6 (30.6, 51.5)	13.1	-26.4*	-16.7
Rural	54.5 (48.8, 60.1)	57.7 (51.5, 63.6)	71.5 (59.5, 81.1)	5.8	24.0*	31.2*
Education Level						
No formal	60.2 (41.8, 76.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary	49.0 (41.4, 56.5)	53.7 (46.9, 60.5)	62.9 (44.3, 78.3)	9.8	17.0	28.5
Secondary	53.3 (46.2, 60.2)	56.9 (49.6, 64.0)	50.1 (37.2, 62.9)	6.9	-12.1	-6.0
Post-Secondary	-	47.2 (24.0, 71.6)	60.9 (40.9, 77.9)	-	29.2	-
College or above	49.7 (39.3, 60.2)	60.0 (50.3, 69.0)	52.2 (36.7, 67.3)	20.7	-13.0	5.0

[1] Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

[2] 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.

* p<0.05

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.

- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.9: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home[1]											
	2009		2015		2021		Relative change					
							2009-2015		2015-2021		2009-2021	
	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)						*Percentage*					
Overall	**54.4 (52.5, 56.3)**	**44.8 (42.7, 46.9)**	**34.7 (32.8, 36.6)**	**27.3 (25.5, 29.1)**	**21.8 (19.9, 23.8)**	**15.4 (13.7, 17.3)**	**-36.2***	**-39.1***	**-37.2***	**-43.5***	**-59.9***	**-65.6***
Sex												
Male	58.1 (55.8, 60.3)	39.6 (36.7, 42.5)	39.0 (36.8, 41.4)	25.2 (23.0, 27.6)	25.7 (23.0, 28.6)	14.0 (11.6, 16.8)	-32.8*	-36.3*	-34.2*	-44.3*	-55.8*	-64.5*
Female	50.6 (48.4, 52.8)	47.8 (45.4, 50.1)	30.3 (28.3, 32.4)	28.6 (26.6, 30.7)	17.8 (16.0, 19.8)	16.4 (14.6, 18.3)	-40.1*	-40.2*	-41.2*	-42.7*	-64.8*	-65.7*
Age (years)												
15-24	53.1 (50.1, 56.1)	48.2 (44.8, 51.5)	36.0 (33.2, 38.9)	31.6 (28.8, 34.5)	21.5 (17.9, 25.7)	18.9 (15.8, 22.5)	-32.3*	-34.4*	-40.2*	-40.3*	-59.5*	-60.8*
25-44	55.2 (52.9, 57.5)	44.6 (41.9, 47.3)	35.0 (32.6, 37.4)	26.4 (24.1, 28.8)	22.2 (19.9, 24.7)	14.5 (12.3, 17.1)	-36.7*	-40.8*	-36.5*	-44.9*	-59.8*	-67.4*
45-64	54.3 (51.1, 57.4)	40.3 (36.8, 43.8)	34.1 (31.7, 36.4)	24.5 (22.2, 27.0)	22.9 (20.2, 25.8)	14.3 (12.0, 17.0)	-37.2*	-39.1*	-32.8*	-41.7*	-57.8*	-64.5*
65+	54.9 (50.3, 59.5)	43.6 (38.4, 48.9)	29.0 (25.7, 32.6)	20.9 (17.6, 24.5)	17.1 (14.0, 20.8)	10.8 (8.0, 14.5)	-47.2*	-52.1*	-41.0*	-48.1*	-68.9*	-75.1*
Residence												
Urban	43.4 (40.7, 46.1)	34.8 (32.1, 37.7)	29.5 (26.9, 32.2)	22.3 (20.0, 24.7)	19.0 (15.9, 22.6)	13.2 (10.5, 16.4)	-32.1*	-36.0*	-35.4*	-40.8*	-56.2*	-62.1*
Rural	65.2 (62.8, 67.6)	55.7 (52.8, 58.5)	39.3 (36.8, 41.8)	31.8 (29.2, 34.5)	24.8 (22.2, 27.5)	17.9 (15.6, 20.5)	-39.8*	-42.9*	-36.9*	-43.6*	-62.0*	-67.8*
Education Level												
No formal	79.1 (72.1, 84.7)	70.7 (60.6, 79.0)	52.9 (42.6, 63.0)	40.4 (28.8, 53.1)	45.5 (31.8, 60.0)	41.7 (24.8, 60.8)	-33.1*	-42.9*	-13.9	3.4	-42.4*	-41.0*
Elementary	66.4 (64.0, 68.8)	54.9 (51.7, 58.0)	44.0 (41.1, 47.0)	33.3 (30.3, 36.5)	31.3 (28.0, 34.7)	20.4 (17.2, 24.0)	-33.7*	-39.3*	-29.0*	-38.8*	-52.9*	-62.8*
Secondary	52.8 (50.3, 55.2)	46.0 (43.1, 48.8)	36.9 (34.4, 39.4)	30.3 (27.8, 33.0)	22.8 (20.6, 25.1)	17.6 (15.5, 20.0)	-30.1*	-34.0*	-38.3*	-41.9*	-56.9*	-61.6*
Post-Secondary	41.2 (34.3, 48.6)	32.3 (24.8, 40.8)	25.8 (20.4, 32.1)	20.7 (15.1, 27.6)	13.3 (9.0, 19.3)	6.4 (3.6, 11.3)	-37.4*	-36.0*	-48.4*	-69.0*	-67.7*	-80.2*
College or above	36.4 (33.6, 39.3)	30.5 (27.7, 33.6)	23.5 (21.4, 25.8)	19.3 (17.2, 21.5)	14.7 (11.7, 18.4)	10.2 (8.1, 12.9)	-35.3*	-37.0*	-37.4*	-46.8*	-59.5*	-66.5*

[1] Adults reporting that smoking inside their home occurs daily, weekly, or monthly.

* p<0.05

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.

(to be cont'd)

Table 10.10: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work[1]											
	2009		2015		2021		Relative change					
							2009-2015		2015-2021		2009-2021	
	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)						*Percentage*					
Overall	**32.6 (29.9, 35.5)**	**28.0 (25.2, 31.1)**	**21.5 (19.1, 24.0)**	**17.8 (15.4, 20.6)**	**12.9 (11.1, 15.1)**	**9.9 (8.1, 12.1)**	**-34.3***	**-36.5***	**-39.7***	**-44.4***	**-60.4***	**-64.7***
Sex												
Male	38.8 (35.1, 42.7)	31.7 (27.2, 36.6)	26.4 (23.3, 29.8)	21.0 (17.7, 24.6)	17.4 (14.3, 21.0)	12.8 (9.6, 16.7)	-32.0*	-33.9*	-34.0*	-39.2*	-55.1*	-59.8*
Female	26.2 (22.9, 29.8)	25.7 (22.3, 29.4)	16.4 (13.5, 19.8)	15.7 (12.7, 19.3)	8.2 (6.2, 10.8)	7.9 (5.9, 10.6)	-37.5*	-38.7*	-49.9*	-49.6*	-68.7*	-69.1*
Age (years)												
15-24	30.5 (25.1, 36.5)	25.7 (20.2, 32.1)	17.9 (13.9, 22.8)	15.5 (11.3, 20.9)	11.0 (6.7, 17.4)	9.7 (5.4, 17.0)	-41.3*	-39.6*	-38.8*	-37.3	-64.1*	-62.2*
25-44	30.4 (27.3, 33.7)	25.7 (22.3, 29.4)	22.0 (19.2, 25.2)	18.1 (15.3, 21.3)	11.8 (9.3, 14.8)	10.0 (7.5, 13.1)	-27.7*	-29.6*	-46.6*	-44.8*	-61.4*	-61.1*
45-64	37.9 (32.7, 43.4)	33.4 (27.9, 39.4)	23.2 (19.6, 27.1)	19.6 (16.0, 23.9)	15.4 (11.5, 20.4)	9.8 (7.1, 13.3)	-38.9*	-41.3*	-33.4*	-50.2*	-59.3*	-70.7*
65+	56.9 (41.4, 71.1)	53.3 (35.2, 70.6)	30.6 (20.4, 43.1)	20.3 (10.6, 35.4)	24.4 (12.3, 42.6)	10.2 (3.8, 24.8)	-46.2*	-61.9*	-20.3	-49.7	-57.1*	-80.8*
Residence												
Urban	25.3 (22.2, 28.6)	23.3 (20.0, 26.9)	18.2 (15.3, 21.7)	15.5 (12.2, 19.4)	11.1 (8.7, 14.0)	9.0 (6.7, 12.0)	-27.9*	-33.4*	-39.3*	-41.8*	-56.2*	-61.3*
Rural	46.2 (41.8, 50.7)	37.8 (32.9, 42.9)	26.8 (23.4, 30.6)	21.6 (18.3, 25.4)	15.5 (12.2, 19.5)	11.1 (8.1, 15.0)	-41.9*	-42.7*	-42.1*	-48.6*	-66.4*	-70.6*
Education Level												
No formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary	51.4 (44.6, 58.1)	45.0 (37.2, 53.0)	38.5 (32.5, 44.9)	31.9 (25.7, 38.8)	23.1 (15.8, 32.4)	14.7 (9.0, 23.3)	-25.1*	-29.1*	-40.1*	-53.7*	-55.1*	-67.2*
Secondary	31.7 (27.7, 36.1)	27.9 (23.4, 32.9)	24.3 (20.5, 28.5)	21.7 (17.4, 26.6)	15.3 (11.8, 19.5)	10.7 (7.3, 15.3)	-23.5*	-22.3*	-37.1*	-50.8*	-51.9*	-61.7*
Post-Secondary	25.5 (16.0, 38.1)	22.1 (12.6, 35.7)	14.6 (9.7, 21.3)	12.6 (7.6, 20.3)	6.8 (3.5, 12.8)	5.6 (2.6, 11.4)	-42.8*	-42.9*	-53.2*	-56.0*	-73.2*	-74.9*
College or above	23.7 (20.4, 27.3)	21.7 (18.2, 25.7)	16.2 (13.5, 19.4)	13.7 (10.9, 17.0)	9.6 (7.3, 12.4)	9.1 (6.8, 12.0)	-31.5*	-37.1*	-41.0*	-33.4*	-59.6*	-58.1*

[1] In the past 30 days. Among those respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.

* p<0.05

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.

- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.11: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke[1] in…										
	2009 [2]				2015						
	Government Buildings	Healthcare Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation	Government Buildings	Healthcare Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation	Bars and nightclubs	Universities	Schools
	Percentage (95% CI)				*Percentage (95% CI)*						
Overall	**25.5 (23.3, 27.8)**	**7.6 (6.5, 8.9)**	**33.6 (31.2, 36.1)**	**55.3 (53.3, 57.3)**	**13.6 (11.9, 15.5)**	**4.2 (3.6, 5.0)**	**21.9 (20.1, 23.8)**	**37.6 (35.6, 39.6)**	**86.3 (82.0, 89.7)**	**15.1 (12.6, 18.1)**	**10.9 (9.6, 12.4)**
Smoking Status											
Current smokers[3]	26.6 (23.3, 30.2)	7.3 (5.3, 9.9)	40.7 (36.9, 44.6)	59.6 (56.5, 62.6)	18.4 (15.5, 21.8)	6.1 (4.3, 8.5)	27.7 (24.1, 31.5)	39.1 (35.9, 42.3)	93.1 (89.1, 95.6)	16.4 (11.3, 23.2)	10.9 (8.3, 14.2)
Non-smokers[4]	25.1 (22.8, 27.5)	7.7 (6.4, 9.2)	31.1 (28.6, 33.7)	53.6 (51.4, 55.8)	12.2 (10.5, 14.1)	3.8 (3.2, 4.7)	20.3 (18.5, 22.3)	37.2 (35.1, 39.3)	80.7 (74.0, 86.1)	14.9 (12.2, 18.1)	10.9 (9.4, 12.6)
Sex											
Male	27.9 (25.3, 30.7)	8.0 (6.4, 10.0)	38.4 (35.3, 41.5)	61.1 (58.6, 63.5)	15.6 (13.4, 18.2)	4.9 (3.9, 6.3)	26.8 (24.3, 29.4)	39.9 (37.5, 42.5)	88.9 (84.2, 92.3)	15.8 (12.4, 19.9)	12.7 (10.7, 15.0)
Female	23.1 (20.6, 25.9)	7.3 (6.0, 8.9)	28.6 (25.9, 31.4)	49.7 (47.3, 52.1)	11.7 (9.9, 13.7)	3.8 (3.0, 4.7)	17.0 (15.1, 19.0)	35.5 (33.3, 37.7)	78.9 (69.1, 86.2)	14.5 (11.3, 18.4)	9.6 (8.1, 11.4)
Age (years)											
15-24	25.6 (21.7, 29.9)	9.2 (6.8, 12.4)	33.8 (30.1, 37.7)	57.4 (54.4, 60.4)	12.3 (9.8, 15.3)	3.8 (2.6, 5.6)	20.0 (17.2, 23.0)	38.1 (35.1, 41.2)	84.3 (74.5, 90.8)	17.2 (13.5, 21.6)	16.3 (13.7, 19.3)
25-44	25.2 (22.8, 27.9)	6.9 (5.4, 8.7)	35.1 (32.3, 38.0)	56.6 (53.9, 59.2)	13.5 (11.2, 16.2)	4.2 (3.3, 5.2)	23.2 (20.8, 25.8)	39.3 (36.8, 41.9)	87.4 (81.9, 91.4)	14.3 (10.9, 18.7)	8.2 (6.8, 9.8)
45-64	25.4 (22.2, 28.9)	7.0 (5.3, 9.2)	30.1 (26.4, 34.1)	52.1 (49.0, 55.1)	14.5 (12.3, 17.1)	4.5 (3.4, 5.9)	22.9 (20.2, 25.8)	35.4 (32.7, 38.2)	87.2 (74.5, 94.0)	9.9 (5.8, 16.5)	8.5 (6.5, 11.1)
65+	27.8 (20.9, 35.9)	7.7 (4.2, 13.5)	32.4 (24.7, 41.1)	45.0 (38.9, 51.2)	15.9 (11.2, 22.1)	5.3 (3.1, 8.9)	18.4 (13.6, 24.4)	30.8 (26.8, 35.1)	-	6.5 (2.3, 17.0)	8.1 (4.9, 13.1)
Residence											
Urban	23.7 (21.0, 26.7)	7.9 (6.3, 9.9)	27.0 (24.2, 29.9)	59.4 (56.5, 62.2)	13.7 (10.8, 17.3)	3.7 (2.8, 4.8)	19.2 (16.8, 21.9)	40.6 (37.8, 43.5)	84.1 (77.9, 88.7)	13.0 (9.9, 17.0)	10.1 (8.2, 12.6)
Rural	27.1 (23.9, 30.6)	7.3 (5.8, 9.1)	41.9 (38.2, 45.7)	50.7 (48.0, 53.4)	13.5 (11.6, 15.6)	4.7 (3.8, 5.9)	25.1 (22.4, 27.9)	34.5 (31.9, 37.3)	90.5 (85.6, 93.9)	17.8 (13.8, 22.7)	11.5 (9.8, 13.5)
Education Level											
No formal	33.3 (19.9, 50.1)	10.0 (3.9, 23.2)	52.6 (33.3, 71.2)	54.3 (43.5, 64.7)	13.5 (6.8, 24.9)	5.4 (1.9, 14.2)	15.7 (5.3, 38.4)	40.3 (29.5, 52.0)	-	-	11.0 (4.3, 25.3)
Elementary	23.3 (19.9, 27.1)	6.5 (4.9, 8.8)	39.2 (35.0, 43.6)	49.2 (46.1, 52.2)	15.7 (12.9, 18.9)	4.8 (3.4, 6.6)	26.5 (23.0, 30.3)	33.3 (30.3, 36.4)	91.2 (83.4, 95.5)	12.0 (6.3, 21.5)	8.8 (6.7, 11.4)
Secondary	25.3 (22.2, 28.5)	6.9 (5.3, 8.8)	33.1 (29.9, 36.5)	56.3 (53.5, 59.0)	14.0 (11.3, 17.3)	4.5 (3.5, 5.7)	22.5 (20.3, 25.0)	37.5 (35.1, 40.1)	91.2 (81.4, 96.1)	13.1 (9.9, 17.1)	12.4 (10.5, 14.6)
Post-Secondary	21.1 (14.2, 30.2)	11.1 (5.0, 22.9)	33.1 (24.1, 43.6)	59.6 (50.9, 67.7)	14.4 (9.4, 21.3)	2.0 (0.8, 5.0)	21.4 (14.9, 29.7)	44.2 (36.9, 51.7)	86.0 (65.0, 95.3)	18.5 (8.8, 34.8)	6.2 (3.2, 11.8)
College or above	28.2 (24.7, 32.0)	8.8 (6.9, 11.2)	29.1 (26.2, 32.3)	61.6 (58.4, 64.7)	11.8 (9.9, 14.1)	3.7 (2.7, 5.0)	19.8 (17.5, 22.3)	40.0 (37.1, 43.0)	82.4 (76.2, 87.2)	16.7 (13.3, 20.8)	10.6 (8.3, 13.4)

[1] Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.

[2] Bars and nightclubs, Universities, and Schools were not included in the 2009 questionnaire.

[3] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

[4] Includes former and never smokers.

* p<0.05

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.

- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

(to be cont'd)

Table 10.11 (cont.): Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke[1] in…						
	2021						
	Government Buildings	Healthcare Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation	Bars and nightclubs	Universities	Schools
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	**6.6 (5.1, 8.6)**	**2.7 (1.8, 4.0)**	**9.2 (7.1, 12.0)**	**12.2 (10.4, 14.3)**	**62.3 (43.9, 77.8)**	**3.4 (2.2, 5.3)**	**2.4 (1.6, 3.5)**
Smoking Status							
Current smokers[3]	7.0 (4.6, 10.5)	5.1 (2.6, 9.7)	11.5 (7.4, 17.6)	14.6 (11.5, 18.5)	74.3 (48.5, 89.9)	3.0 (1.0, 8.8)	7.2 (3.5, 14.3)
Non-smokers[4]	6.6 (4.9, 8.8)	2.3 (1.5, 3.5)	8.7 (6.5, 11.6)	11.8 (9.9, 13.9)	45.3 (26.9, 65.1)	3.5 (2.2, 5.5)	1.8 (1.2, 2.8)
Sex							
Male	7.2 (5.5, 9.5)	3.1 (1.9, 5.2)	8.9 (7.0, 11.2)	15.6 (12.9, 18.8)	61.8 (42.1, 78.2)	4.2 (2.3, 7.6)	3.2 (1.9, 5.5)
Female	6.0 (4.2, 8.5)	2.4 (1.6, 3.6)	9.6 (6.5, 14.1)	9.4 (7.8, 11.4)	66.2 (24.4, 92.2)	2.8 (1.5, 5.2)	1.9 (1.1, 3.3)
Age (years)							
15-24	7.5 (4.7, 11.9)	1.4 (0.6, 3.6)	11.3 (6.2, 19.9)	13.3 (10.4, 16.8)	63.4 (34.9, 84.9)	3.6 (2.1, 6.1)	2.4 (1.4, 4.2)
25-44	7.0 (5.0, 9.8)	2.9 (1.7, 4.9)	8.1 (5.7, 11.2)	12.8 (10.3, 15.8)	69.3 (43.2, 87.0)	2.5 (1.2, 4.8)	2.1 (1.1, 4.0)
45-64	4.8 (3.3, 6.9)	2.7 (1.5, 4.6)	8.8 (6.1, 12.7)	10.3 (7.8, 13.6)	-	5.0 (1.5, 15.6)	3.3 (1.4, 7.8)
65+	8.7 (4.8, 15.2)	4.8 (1.9, 12.0)	8.6 (3.5, 19.7)	10.8 (6.7, 16.9)	-	-	1.7 (0.6, 4.9)
Residence							
Urban	6.3 (4.4, 8.8)	3.4 (2.1, 5.6)	10.0 (6.8, 14.4)	11.2 (8.8, 14.1)	58.2 (37.1, 76.7)	3.1 (1.8, 5.4)	2.1 (1.2, 3.5)
Rural	7.0 (4.6, 10.5)	2.0 (1.0, 3.7)	8.2 (6.2, 10.8)	13.6 (10.8, 17.0)	71.9 (38.4, 91.3)	3.9 (1.9, 7.8)	2.7 (1.6, 4.6)
Education Level							
No formal	20.0 (7.5, 43.6)	9.1 (1.2, 44.2)	-	25.8 (10.4, 50.9)	-	-	-
Elementary	8.6 (5.5, 13.1)	2.4 (1.0, 5.8)	16.3 (11.0, 23.5)	10.4 (7.5, 14.4)	-	3.5 (0.6, 16.8)	1.1 (0.3, 4.3)
Secondary	6.1 (4.3, 8.5)	2.1 (1.4, 3.3)	9.3 (6.7, 12.7)	12.1 (9.8, 14.9)	74.6 (49.4, 89.9)	2.1 (1.0, 4.5)	2.8 (1.7, 4.5)
Post-Secondary	3.3 (1.4, 7.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	2.2 (0.6, 7.7)	7.1 (4.0, 12.4)	-	0.0 (N/A)	3.7 (0.7, 17.7)
College or above	6.5 (4.6, 9.1)	3.6 (2.2, 6.1)	8.2 (5.0, 13.2)	13.6 (10.9, 17.0)	60.6 (32.8, 82.9)	4.3 (2.5, 7.4)	2.2 (1.2, 4.1)

[1] Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.

[2] Bars and nightclubs, Universities, and Schools were not included in the 2009 questionnaire.

[3] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

[4] Includes former and never smokers.

* p<0.05

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.

- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

(to be cont'd)

Table 10.11 (cont.): Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke[1] in…														
	Relative change 2009-2015				Relative change 2015-2021							Relative change 2009-2021			
	Government Buildings	Healthcare Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation	Government Buildings	Healthcare Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation	Bars and nightclubs	Universities	Schools	Government Buildings	Healthcare Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation
	Percentage				*Percentage*							*Percentage*			
Overall	**-46.7***	**-44.4***	**-34.8***	**-32.0***	**-51.1***	**-35.7***	**-57.9***	**-67.5***	**-27.8***	**-77.3***	**-77.9***	**-73.9***	**-64.3***	**-72.5***	**-77.9***
Smoking Status															
Current smokers[2]	-30.7*	-16.4	-32.0*	-34.4*	-61.8*	-16.4	-58.3*	-62.6*	-20.1	-81.6*	-33.6	-73.6*	-30.1	-71.6*	-75.4*
Non-smokers[3]	-51.3*	-50.0*	-34.7*	-30.6*	-46.3*	-40.4*	-57.0*	-68.4*	-43.8*	-76.8*	-83.5*	-73.9*	-70.2*	-71.9*	-78.1*
Sex															
Male	-44.0*	-38.7*	-30.1*	-34.6*	-53.7*	-36.3*	-66.9*	-61.0*	-30.5*	-73.6*	-74.4*	-74.1*	-61.0*	-76.9*	-74.5*
Female	-49.6*	-48.5*	-40.7*	-28.6*	-48.2*	-36.4*	-43.2*	-73.4*	-16.1	-80.7*	-80.0*	-73.9*	-67.3*	-66.4*	-81.0*
Age (years)															
15-24	-51.9*	-58.9*	-41.0*	-33.7*	-38.8*	-62.5*	-43.2*	-65.1*	-24.8	-79.3*	-85.0*	-70.6*	-84.6*	-66.5*	-76.9*
25-44	-46.5*	-39.7*	-33.9*	-30.6*	-48.0*	-29.8	-65.2*	-67.4*	-20.7	-82.8*	-74.7*	-72.1*	-57.7*	-77.0*	-77.3*
45-64	-42.8*	-36.3*	-24.2*	-32.1*	-66.7*	-40.4*	-61.3*	-70.9*	-	-49.9	-61.0*	-80.9*	-62.1*	-70.7*	-80.2*
65+	-42.7*	-30.4	-43.1*	-31.5*	-45.2*	-9.5	-53.5*	-65.0*	-	-	-78.8*	-68.6*	-37.0	-73.5*	-76.0*
Residence															
Urban	-42.1*	-53.7*	-28.8*	-31.6*	-54.4*	-6.4	-48.1*	-72.5*	-30.8*	-75.9*	-79.5*	-73.6*	-56.7*	-63.0*	-81.2*
Rural	-50.3*	-35.2*	-40.2*	-31.9*	-48.0*	-57.9*	-67.2*	-60.6*	-20.6	-78.3*	-76.5*	-74.2*	-72.7*	-80.4*	-73.2*
Education Level															
No formal	-59.5*	-46.0	-70.2*	-25.9*	47.9	69.0	-	-35.9	-	-	-	-40.1	-8.8	-	-52.5*
Elementary	-32.9*	-27.3	-32.5*	-32.3*	-45.4*	-48.7*	-38.3*	-68.6*	-	-71.1*	-87.8*	-63.4*	-62.7*	-58.4*	-78.8*
Secondary	-44.5*	-35.1*	-32.0*	-33.3*	-56.8*	-51.9*	-59.0*	-67.8*	-18.1	-83.9*	-77.9*	-76.0*	-68.7*	-72.1*	-78.5*
Post-Secondary	-31.9	-81.6*	-35.4*	-25.9*	-77.3*	-99.8*	-89.9*	-83.9*	-	-100.0*	-40.3	-84.6*	-100.0*	-93.4*	-88.0*
College or above	-58.0*	-57.7*	-32.1*	-35.1*	-45.3*	-2.1	-58.5*	-65.9*	-26.4	-74.1*	-78.8*	-77.1*	-58.6*	-71.8*	-77.9*

[1] Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.

[2] Bars and nightclubs, Universities, and Schools were not included in the 2009 questionnaire.

[3] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

[4] Includes former and never smokers.

* p<0.05

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.

- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.12: Average amount spent for 20 manufactured cigarettes among current manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years old and over, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes *(Philippine pesos)*						Amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes *(Philippine pesos)*					
	2009 [1]		2015 [1]		2021		Relative change 2009-2015		Relative change 2015-2021		Relative change 2009-2021	
							Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
	Mean (95% CI)	*Median (95% CI)*	*Mean (95% CI)*	*Median (95% CI)*	*Mean (95% CI)*	*Median (95% CI)*			*Percentage*			
Overall	**29.6 (28.4, 30.9)**	**22.2 (22.0, 23.4)**	**57.7 (55.8, 59.6)**	**59.5 (59.4, 60.3)**	**107.8 (99.4, 116.2)**	**118.3 (104.2, 119.9)**	**94.6***	**168.0***	**86.9***	**98.7***	**263.8***	**432.6***
Sex												
Male	29.8 (28.5, 31.1)	22.2 (22.0, 23.5)	57.5 (55.5, 59.5)	59.5 (59.4, 60.4)	107.2 (98.3, 116.2)	118.2 (106.7, 120.0)	92.8*	167.7*	86.5*	98.7*	259.7*	431.9*
Female	28.0 (25.0, 31.0)	21.4 (19.9, 25.3)	60.4 (56.9, 64.0)	57.8 (55.3, 59.0)	116.8 (107.9, 125.8)	118.6 (109.3, 119.4)	115.9*	169.9*	93.4*	105.3*	317.5*	454.1*
Age (years)												
15-24	34.7 (31.3, 38.0)	28.1 (24.4, 29.5)	61.9 (57.2, 66.6)	59.3 (58.5, 60.1)	102.4 (90.0, 114.8)	117.6 (93.6, 119.9)	78.5*	111.1*	65.4*	98.4*	195.2*	318.8*
25-44	31.3 (29.7, 32.9)	23.8 (22.3, 28.5)	59.8 (57.4, 62.3)	58.9 (58.4, 59.3)	112.9 (101.9, 123.9)	119.2 (118.1, 131.5)	91.2*	147.6*	88.7*	102.5*	260.8*	401.3*
45-64	24.7 (22.9, 26.5)	19.6 (18.8, 20.4)	53.4 (50.9, 55.9)	49.6 (47.8, 55.3)	105.7 (92.7, 118.6)	99.0 (97.0, 118.4)	116.1*	152.4*	98.0*	99.8*	327.8*	404.3*
65+	21.8 (16.3, 27.4)	17.4 (14.6, 19.7)	46.0 (40.9, 51.0)	47.0 (46.0, 48.7)	85.2 (69.1, 101.4)	95.4 (48.2, 98.9)	110.5*	170.7*	85.4*	103.2*	290.3*	449.9*
Residence												
Urban	35.1 (33.1, 37.2)	29.1 (28.5, 29.7)	61.2 (57.8, 64.7)	59.1 (58.5, 59.7)	112.5 (96.0, 129.0)	118.8 (107.8, 120.0)	74.3*	103.0*	83.7*	101.0*	220.3*	308.0*
Rural	25.6 (24.1, 27.0)	20.5 (20.2, 20.9)	54.4 (52.7, 56.2)	53.9 (48.1, 59.4)	103.1 (94.4, 111.8)	99.4 (97.9, 117.8)	112.8*	162.4*	89.5*	84.4*	303.2*	383.7*
Education Level												
No formal	26.6 (16.2, 36.9)	17.8 (15.7, 21.6)	41.1 (32.7, 49.4)	40.0 (21.0, 45.3)	69.9 (48.2, 91.6)	55.5 (33.6, 98.0)	54.7	124.2*	70.2*	38.8	163.2*	211.1*
Elementary	23.8 (22.5, 25.1)	20.2 (19.7, 20.7)	51.1 (48.2, 54.0)	48.0 (47.8, 53.7)	96.7 (88.5, 105.0)	98.8 (97.2, 117.2)	114.6*	138.0*	89.2*	105.9*	306.2*	390.0*
Secondary	33.5 (31.8, 35.3)	27.5 (23.7, 28.5)	60.1 (57.7, 62.5)	58.9 (58.5, 59.3)	113.7 (106.4, 121.0)	118.7 (116.7, 119.4)	79.2*	114.4*	89.1*	101.6*	238.9*	332.1*
Post-Secondary	40.7 (34.2, 47.1)	36.5 (29.2, 51.9)	60.6 (56.9, 64.2)	58.9 (54.0, 60.3)	122.1 (112.7, 131.5)	119.7 (117.1, 136.0)	49.0*	61.3*	101.5*	103.2*	200.2*	227.9*
College or above	39.7 (36.5, 43.0)	38.9 (29.7, 44.3)	63.5 (60.0, 67.1)	60.0 (59.7, 67.4)	111.1 (83.8, 138.4)	119.2 (44.4, 135.7)	60.0*	54.4*	74.8*	98.7*	179.8*	206.7*

[1] In adjusted constant 2021 Philippine pesos using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database.

* p<0.05

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.

Table 10.13: Average cigarette expenditure per month among current manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years old and over, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Cigarette expenditure per month *(Philippine pesos)*						Cigarette expenditure per month *(Philippine pesos)*					
	2009 [1]		2015 [1]		2021		Relative change 2009-2015		Relative change 2015-2021		Relative change 2009-2021	
							Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
	Mean (95% CI)	*Median (95% CI)*	*Mean (95% CI)*	*Median (95% CI)*	*Mean (95% CI)*	*Median (95% CI)*	*Percentage*					
Overall	**400.0 (374.4, 425.6)**	**272.0 (270.5, 306.8)**	**816.2 (770.5, 861.8)**	**638.8 (569.3, 733.5)**	**1273.9 (1167.8, 1380.1)**	**904.6 (889.1, 1076.4)**	**104.1***	**134.9***	**56.1***	**41.6***	**218.5***	**232.6***
Sex												
Male	423.2 (395.2, 451.1)	301.4 (285.5, 333.4)	837.5 (790.0, 884.9)	684.8 (585.3, 742.0)	1304.4 (1189.5, 1419.2)	908.5 (892.8, 1074.0)	97.9*	127.2*	55.8*	32.7*	208.2*	201.5*
Female	254.1 (213.1, 295.0)	147.5 (99.9, 187.6)	620.5 (477.3, 763.7)	335.5 (262.4, 436.8)	963.6 (777.6, 1149.6)	754.1 (585.9, 907.7)	144.2*	127.4*	55.3*	124.8*	279.3*	411.2*
Age (years)												
15-24	343.4 (280.3, 406.4)	204.0 (137.6, 280.7)	694.9 (613.2, 776.6)	478.2 (423.2, 614.6)	751.3 (561.8, 940.9)	524.9 (172.0, 841.5)	102.4*	134.4*	8.1	9.8	118.8*	157.3
25-44	442.7 (409.9, 475.4)	310.2 (290.5, 352.3)	851.3 (782.2, 920.3)	643.1 (565.2, 730.9)	1368.3 (1233.0, 1503.5)	1060.7 (975.8, 1338.5)	92.3*	107.3*	60.7*	64.9*	209.1*	241.9*
45-64	404.5 (364.5, 444.6)	294.6 (255.8, 343.7)	872.8 (804.7, 941.0)	716.0 (699.4, 785.1)	1412.3 (1177.2, 1647.4)	911.2 (819.7, 1218.1)	115.8*	143.1*	61.8*	27.3	249.1*	209.4*
65+	217.2 (147.9, 286.5)	107.7 (64.4, 136.1)	664.7 (489.7, 839.8)	319.0 (218.1, 643.7)	1102.4 (809.8, 1395.0)	725.2 (534.9, 1001.2)	206.0*	196.1	65.8*	127.3	407.6*	573.2*
Residence												
Urban	445.6 (405.8, 485.3)	302.3 (278.8, 359.6)	886.1 (816.7, 955.5)	698.2 (642.2, 731.3)	1299.8 (1166.9, 1432.7)	1040.1 (947.6, 1213.9)	98.9*	131.0*	46.7*	49.0*	191.7*	244.1*
Rural	362.3 (329.2, 395.4)	252.3 (227.6, 287.5)	754.4 (694.5, 814.4)	542.0 (472.2, 690.2)	1246.6 (1073.6, 1419.5)	876.8 (719.6, 1058.6)	108.3*	114.8*	65.2*	61.8*	244.1*	247.5*
Education Level												
No formal	373.3 (227.7, 518.8)	213.4 (60.6, 309.6)	617.2 (418.7, 815.6)	407.4 (242.8, 645.6)	955.7 (454.4, 1457.0)	616.5 (286.9, 764.2)	65.3	91.0	54.9	51.3	156.0	188.9
Elementary	333.8 (304.0, 363.5)	247.4 (225.1, 299.0)	741.7 (677.1, 806.3)	539.3 (458.4, 670.9)	1203.2 (1044.7, 1361.8)	850.4 (719.1, 1069.7)	122.2*	118.0*	62.2*	57.7*	260.5*	243.7*
Secondary	434.3 (389.3, 479.3)	292.4 (274.2, 335.1)	845.0 (777.3, 912.6)	654.4 (570.3, 742.6)	1248.9 (1122.7, 1375.1)	907.9 (892.6, 1078.1)	94.6*	123.8*	47.8*	38.7*	187.6*	210.5*
Post-Secondary	572.3 (368.0, 776.6)	305.5 (262.6, 445.1)	729.6 (606.1, 853.2)	674.5 (478.9, 887.1)	1328.9 (950.6, 1707.2)	905.6 (634.3, 1797.1)	27.5	120.8*	82.1*	34.3	132.2*	196.4
College or above	502.4 (440.7, 564.0)	340.5 (269.7, 454.5)	892.4 (792.6, 992.2)	709.4 (629.8, 870.3)	1420.2 (1095.6, 1744.7)	1112.4 (818.6, 1377.3)	77.6*	108.4*	59.1*	56.8*	182.7*	226.7*

[1] In adjusted constant 2021 Philippine pesos using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database.

* p<0.05

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.

Table 10.14: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Places	2009	2015	2021	Relative change		
				2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021
	Percentage (95% CI)			*Percentage*		
Overall						
In newspapers or in magazines	30.9 (29.1, 32.7)	35.9 (33.6, 38.2)	17.5 (15.8, 19.4)	16.3*	-51.2*	-43.3*
On television or the radio	67.5 (65.4, 69.4)	68.8 (66.5, 71.0)	36.1 (33.5, 38.7)	2.0	-47.5*	-46.5*
On television	59.8 (57.6, 61.9)	63.7 (61.4, 65.9)	30.8 (28.6, 33.1)	6.5*	-51.6*	-48.4*
On the radio	38.7 (36.6, 40.8)	39.1 (36.9, 41.2)	19.5 (17.6, 21.6)	1.0	-50.0*	-49.5*
On billboards	26.0 (24.2, 27.8)	30.5 (28.3, 32.7)	10.1 (8.6, 11.9)	17.4*	-66.7*	-60.9*
On railways (MRT/LRT)	8.5 (7.1, 10.2)	7.1 (6.0, 8.4)	1.8 (1.4, 2.3)	-17.3	-75.0*	-79.4*
Cinema advertisements	6.5 (5.5, 7.6)	6.7 (5.7, 7.8)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	3.4	-90.4*	-90.1*
In health care facilities	47.2 (45.1, 49.3)	57.9 (55.6, 60.2)	37.7 (35.5, 39.9)	22.6*	-34.9*	-20.1*
In malls	23.6 (21.7, 25.6)	23.8 (21.8, 25.9)	7.4 (6.1, 8.9)	1.0	-68.9*	-68.6*
Any of the above locations	79.7 (77.9, 81.4)	82.7 (80.8, 84.5)	57.4 (55.0, 59.9)	3.7*	-30.5*	-28.0*
Current smokers[1]						
In newspapers or in magazines	29.3 (26.8, 32.0)	34.9 (32.0, 38.0)	15.8 (12.8, 19.5)	19.1*	-54.7*	-46.0*
On television or the radio	65.5 (62.7, 68.2)	69.1 (66.2, 72.0)	34.2 (30.3, 38.3)	5.5	-50.6*	-47.8*
On television	56.7 (53.7, 59.6)	63.4 (60.3, 66.3)	29.6 (26.1, 33.4)	11.8*	-53.3*	-47.7*
On the radio	40.3 (37.5, 43.1)	42.5 (39.5, 45.7)	19.9 (16.4, 23.8)	5.7	-53.3*	-50.6*
On billboards	23.8 (21.3, 26.4)	30.5 (27.7, 33.4)	9.5 (7.2, 12.4)	28.4*	-68.9*	-60.1*
On railways (MRT/LRT)	7.8 (6.4, 9.4)	7.1 (5.5, 9.0)	2.0 (1.4, 3.1)	-9.0	-71.0*	-73.6*
Cinema advertisements	5.4 (4.2, 7.0)	6.1 (4.7, 7.7)	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	11.5	-80.0*	-77.7*
In health care facilities	44.5 (41.6, 47.5)	56.4 (53.1, 59.7)	36.5 (32.4, 40.7)	26.7*	-35.4*	-18.2*
In malls	20.8 (18.6, 23.2)	23.3 (20.4, 26.3)	6.3 (4.6, 8.6)	11.8	-72.9*	-69.7*
Any of the above locations	76.4 (73.8, 78.8)	81.6 (78.8, 84.1)	55.9 (51.8, 60.0)	6.8*	-31.5*	-26.8*
Non-smokers[2]						
In newspapers or in magazines	31.5 (29.6, 33.4)	36.2 (33.8, 38.6)	17.9 (16.1, 19.8)	14.9*	-50.6*	-43.2*
On television or the radio	68.2 (66.1, 70.3)	68.7 (66.3, 70.9)	36.5 (33.8, 39.4)	0.7	-46.8*	-46.5*
On television	61.0 (58.7, 63.2)	63.7 (61.4, 66.0)	31.1 (28.8, 33.6)	4.5	-51.2*	-49.0*
On the radio	38.0 (35.9, 40.3)	38.0 (35.9, 40.3)	19.4 (17.5, 21.5)	0.0	-48.9*	-48.9*
On billboards	26.8 (24.9, 28.8)	30.5 (28.2, 32.9)	10.3 (8.7, 12.2)	13.6*	-66.2*	-61.6*
On railways (MRT/LRT)	8.9 (7.2, 10.8)	7.1 (5.9, 8.4)	1.7 (1.3, 2.3)	-20.1	-76.0*	-80.8*
Cinema advertisements	6.9 (5.8, 8.1)	6.9 (5.9, 8.0)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.0	-92.5*	-92.5*
In health care facilities	48.3 (46.1, 50.5)	58.3 (56.0, 60.7)	38.0 (35.7, 40.4)	20.9*	-34.9*	-21.3*
In malls	24.6 (22.5, 26.9)	24.0 (22.0, 26.1)	7.6 (6.3, 9.2)	-2.8	-68.1*	-69.0*
Any of the above locations	81.0 (79.2, 82.7)	83.0 (81.0, 84.8)	57.8 (55.1, 60.5)	2.4	-30.4*	-28.7*

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

[2] Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

* p<0.05

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.

Table 10.15: Percentage of current smokers 15 years old and over who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers[1] who…											
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette packages[2]						Thought about quitting because of health warnings[2]					
	2009	2015	2021	Relative change			2009	2015	2021	Relative change		
				2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021				2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021
	Percentage (95% CI)			*Percentage*			*Percentage (95% CI)*			*Percentage*		
Overall	**88.7 (86.8, 90.5)**	**92.4 (91.0, 93.7)**	**84.4 (81.0, 87.3)**	**4.2***	**-8.7***	**-4.9***	**37.4 (34.8, 40.0)**	**44.6 (41.5, 47.7)**	**43.7 (39.8, 47.6)**	**19.4***	**-2.1**	**16.9***
Sex												
Male	90.8 (88.8, 92.5)	93.4 (91.9, 94.6)	84.5 (80.9, 87.6)	2.8*	-9.5*	-6.9*	37.9 (35.2, 40.6)	44.9 (41.7, 48.2)	44.1 (39.8, 48.4)	18.6*	-1.9	16.3*
Female	77.8 (72.4, 82.5)	85.1 (80.9, 88.5)	83.0 (76.0, 88.3)	9.3*	-2.5	6.7	34.6 (29.1, 40.5)	42.1 (35.5, 48.9)	40.1 (31.3, 49.7)	21.6	-4.6	16.0
Age (years)												
15-24	93.7 (89.4, 96.3)	93.5 (89.4, 96.0)	76.9 (62.2, 87.1)	-0.2	-17.7*	-17.8*	42.3 (36.4, 48.5)	44.5 (38.5, 50.7)	43.2 (32.2, 55.0)	5.2	-2.9	2.2
25-44	92.5 (90.3, 94.3)	94.0 (92.0, 95.5)	86.6 (82.3, 89.9)	1.5	-7.9*	-6.4*	38.0 (34.8, 41.3)	45.0 (41.1, 48.9)	44.0 (39.3, 48.8)	18.3*	-2.3	15.7
45-64	84.8 (80.8, 88.0)	92.5 (90.2, 94.3)	87.2 (82.4, 90.9)	9.1*	-5.7*	2.9	35.1 (30.6, 39.8)	45.4 (40.8, 50.1)	45.4 (39.3, 51.6)	29.6*	-0.1	29.5*
65+	58.7 (49.3, 67.5)	73.8 (66.5, 79.9)	72.3 (62.8, 80.1)	25.7*	-2.0	23.2	23.9 (17.3, 32.0)	36.5 (29.1, 44.5)	35.6 (25.5, 47.1)	52.8	-2.5	49.0
Residence												
Urban	93.4 (91.0, 95.2)	93.8 (91.6, 95.4)	83.8 (77.6, 88.5)	0.4	-10.7*	-10.3*	36.0 (32.2, 40.0)	38.9 (34.3, 43.8)	39.7 (33.4, 46.4)	8.0	1.9	10.1
Rural	85.1 (82.1, 87.7)	91.3 (89.3, 93.0)	85.0 (80.6, 88.6)	7.3*	-6.9*	-0.1	38.4 (35.0, 41.9)	49.2 (45.4, 53.0)	47.6 (42.9, 52.5)	28.1*	-3.1	24.1*
Education Level												
No formal	57.7 (43.8, 70.4)	64.1 (50.2, 76.0)	74.4 (53.9, 87.9)	11.2	16.0	29.0	21.1 (12.1, 34.3)	23.9 (14.6, 36.6)	24.7 (8.0, 55.2)	13.2	3.3	16.9
Elementary	83.1 (79.8, 86.0)	86.7 (83.7, 89.2)	83.0 (78.1, 87.0)	4.3	-4.2	-0.1	32.0 (28.5, 35.7)	43.9 (39.6, 48.3)	42.8 (36.1, 49.7)	37.3*	-2.6	33.7*
Secondary	96.4 (94.8, 97.5)	95.3 (93.4, 96.7)	87.5 (83.1, 90.8)	-1.1	-8.2*	-9.2*	44.6 (40.6, 48.7)	46.4 (42.5, 50.3)	46.3 (41.0, 51.8)	3.9	0.0	3.9
Post-Secondary	99.5 (96.2, 99.9)	97.5 (92.2, 99.2)	87.1 (57.5, 97.1)	-2.0	-10.7	-12.5	37.2 (23.8, 52.9)	51.7 (37.2, 66.0)	43.6 (28.4, 60.1)	39.1	-15.7	17.3
College or above	98.0 (96.1, 99.0)	97.8 (95.8, 98.9)	79.7 (67.2, 88.3)	-0.1	-18.5*	-18.6*	43.9 (38.1, 49.8)	42.9 (36.8, 49.1)	40.3 (30.1, 51.5)	-2.3	-5.9	-8.1

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

[2] During the last 30 days.

* p<0.05

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.

Table 10.16: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Noticed any in-store cigarette advertising or promotion[1,2]						Noticed any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship[1]					
	2009	2015	2021	Relative change			2009	2015	2021	Relative change		
				2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021				2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021
	Percentage (95% CI)			*Percentage*			*Percentage (95% CI)*			*Percentage*		
Overall	**57.6 (55.6, 59.6)**	**44.0 (41.6, 46.5)**	**35.2 (33.1, 37.5)**	**-23.6***	**-20.0***	**-38.8***	**74.3 (72.4, 76.1)**	**58.6 (55.9, 61.2)**	**46.7 (44.4, 49.1)**	**-21.2***	**-20.2***	**-37.1***
Sex												
Male	62.7 (60.3, 65.0)	47.4 (44.6, 50.2)	38.1 (35.2, 41.0)	-24.4*	-19.7*	-39.3*	78.0 (75.9, 80.0)	61.7 (58.8, 64.6)	49.0 (46.1, 51.9)	-20.9*	-20.6*	-37.2*
Female	52.6 (50.4, 54.8)	40.7 (38.1, 43.4)	32.4 (30.0, 35.0)	-22.6*	-20.4*	-38.3*	70.6 (68.4, 72.8)	55.5 (52.6, 58.3)	44.4 (41.8, 47.1)	-21.5*	-19.9*	-37.1*
Age (years)												
15-24	63.2 (60.1, 66.1)	44.8 (41.5, 48.2)	35.4 (31.5, 39.4)	-29.0*	-21.1*	-44.0*	79.4 (76.7, 82.0)	61.0 (57.5, 64.4)	48.4 (44.0, 52.7)	-23.2*	-20.7*	-39.1*
25-44	59.6 (57.1, 62.0)	46.5 (43.7, 49.3)	34.7 (31.8, 37.8)	-22.0*	-25.3*	-41.7*	76.1 (73.7, 78.3)	60.4 (57.4, 63.3)	47.8 (44.9, 50.7)	-20.5*	-21.0*	-37.2*
45-64	52.9 (50.0, 55.8)	41.8 (38.8, 44.8)	37.1 (34.0, 40.3)	-21.0*	-11.2*	-29.8*	69.5 (66.7, 72.2)	56.1 (53.0, 59.3)	46.7 (43.2, 50.2)	-19.2*	-16.9*	-32.9*
65+	35.5 (31.3, 39.9)	32.6 (29.0, 36.4)	31.9 (26.9, 37.4)	-8.2	-2.0	-10.0	55.9 (51.2, 60.6)	44.5 (40.6, 48.5)	37.0 (31.6, 42.8)	-20.4*	-16.9*	-33.8*
Residence												
Urban	60.9 (58.2, 63.5)	42.7 (39.3, 46.2)	35.6 (32.0, 39.4)	-29.8*	-16.7*	-41.5*	78.3 (75.9, 80.6)	58.0 (54.0, 62.0)	48.2 (44.4, 52.0)	-25.9*	-17.0*	-38.5*
Rural	54.4 (51.4, 57.3)	45.2 (41.7, 48.7)	34.8 (31.8, 38.0)	-16.9*	-22.9*	-35.9*	70.3 (67.4, 73.1)	59.1 (55.5, 62.5)	45.2 (41.7, 48.7)	-16.0*	-23.6*	-35.8*
Education Level												
No formal	32.4 (24.7, 41.1)	14.7 (9.5, 22.1)	27.4 (15.8, 43.0)	-54.6*	86.1	-15.5	48.3 (39.1, 57.6)	32.0 (22.8, 42.9)	37.0 (23.3, 53.2)	-33.7*	15.6	-23.3
Elementary	52.5 (49.6, 55.4)	40.1 (36.9, 43.4)	33.0 (29.6, 36.6)	-23.6*	-17.7*	-37.2*	69.2 (66.3, 71.9)	53.8 (50.3, 57.3)	42.2 (38.3, 46.3)	-22.2*	-21.5*	-38.9*
Secondary	63.2 (60.6, 65.7)	46.4 (43.6, 49.4)	38.5 (35.6, 41.6)	-26.5*	-17.0*	-39.0*	79.0 (76.7, 81.1)	60.6 (57.6, 63.6)	48.9 (45.8, 52.0)	-23.2*	-19.4*	-38.1*
Post-Secondary	63.5 (55.5, 70.9)	45.2 (38.4, 52.2)	32.5 (25.5, 40.5)	-28.8*	-28.1*	-48.8*	76.7 (68.7, 83.1)	58.3 (50.9, 65.4)	49.9 (40.1, 59.6)	-23.9*	-14.5	-35.0*
College or above	59.5 (56.8, 62.3)	45.5 (42.4, 48.6)	32.3 (29.2, 35.6)	-23.7*	-28.9*	-45.7*	78.5 (76.0, 80.8)	61.3 (57.9, 64.5)	46.4 (43.1, 49.6)	-22.0*	-24.3*	-41.0*

[1] During the last 30 days.

[2] Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores, sale prices, or free gifts/discount offers on other products.

* p<0.05

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.

Table 10.17: Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who believe that tobacco smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke causes serious illness and diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes serious illness					
	2009	2015	2021	Relative change		
				2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021
	Percentage (95% CI)			*Percentage*		
Overall	**94.0 (93.1, 94.8)**	**95.0 (94.0, 95.8)**	**95.5 (94.5, 96.3)**	**1.0**	**0.5**	**1.6***
Smoking Status						
Current smokers[3]	89.7 (87.7, 91.4)	92.7 (90.8, 94.2)	92.2 (89.6, 94.2)	3.3*	-0.5	2.8
Non-smokers[4]	95.7 (95.0, 96.4)	95.7 (94.7, 96.5)	96.3 (95.2, 97.1)	0.0	0.6	0.6
Sex						
Male	93.1 (91.9, 94.2)	94.8 (93.7, 95.8)	94.2 (92.7, 95.4)	1.9*	-0.7	1.2
Female	94.9 (94.0, 95.7)	95.2 (94.1, 96.1)	96.8 (95.8, 97.6)	0.2	1.7*	2.0*
Age (years)						
15-24	95.0 (93.6, 96.1)	95.5 (94.2, 96.5)	96.2 (94.4, 97.4)	0.5	0.7	1.2
25-44	94.2 (93.1, 95.2)	94.8 (93.3, 95.9)	94.7 (93.1, 95.9)	0.6	-0.1	0.5
45-64	93.8 (92.0, 95.3)	95.1 (93.9, 96.0)	96.2 (94.8, 97.3)	1.3	1.2	2.5*
65+	89.1 (85.8, 91.7)	94.0 (91.7, 95.7)	95.7 (93.9, 97.0)	5.5*	1.8	7.4*
Residence						
Urban	95.3 (94.3, 96.2)	94.6 (92.7, 96.0)	94.7 (93.2, 95.9)	-0.8	0.1	-0.7
Rural	92.7 (91.3, 94.0)	95.4 (94.4, 96.2)	96.4 (95.1, 97.4)	2.8*	1.1	4.0*
Education Level						
No formal	84.0 (77.9, 88.7)	88.3 (81.7, 92.7)	84.3 (63.6, 94.3)	5.1	-4.5	0.4
Elementary	90.4 (88.6, 92.0)	93.1 (91.4, 94.6)	94.1 (91.9, 95.7)	3.0*	1.0	4.0*
Secondary	95.9 (95.0, 96.6)	95.3 (94.1, 96.2)	96.0 (94.6, 97.0)	-0.6	0.7	0.1
Post-Secondary	95.8 (90.8, 98.1)	96.3 (93.4, 97.9)	95.8 (89.4, 98.4)	0.6	-0.6	0.0
College or above	98.0 (97.3, 98.6)	96.4 (95.1, 97.4)	96.0 (94.3, 97.2)	-1.7*	-0.4	-2.1*

[1] Among those who believe or don't know if smoking causes serious illness.

[2] Percentage who believed tobacco smoking causes all three of these diseases.

[3] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers

[4] Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

* p<0.05

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.

(to be cont'd)

Table 10.17 (cont.): Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who believe that tobacco smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke causes serious illness and diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer[1,2]					
	2009	2015	2021	Relative change		
				2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021
	Percentage (95% CI)			*Percentage*		
Overall	**69.6 (67.8, 71.4)**	**76.1 (74.3, 77.8)**	**87.5 (86.1, 88.9)**	**9.4***	**15.0***	**25.8***
Smoking Status						
Current smokers[3]	60.8 (58.0, 63.6)	70.6 (67.6, 73.6)	82.9 (79.5, 85.9)	16.1*	17.4*	36.3*
Non-smokers[4]	73.0 (71.2, 74.8)	77.7 (75.9, 79.4)	88.6 (87.1, 90.0)	6.4*	14.0*	21.3*
Sex						
Male	67.9 (65.7, 70.1)	74.9 (72.7, 77.0)	86.7 (84.9, 88.3)	10.3*	15.7*	27.6*
Female	71.3 (69.2, 73.3)	77.3 (75.4, 79.2)	88.4 (86.5, 90.1)	8.5*	14.3*	24.1*
Age (years)						
15-24	67.9 (65.1, 70.6)	71.8 (68.9, 74.6)	86.8 (84.4, 89.0)	5.8	20.9*	27.9*
25-44	71.1 (69.0, 73.2)	78.2 (76.0, 80.2)	87.1 (85.2, 88.8)	9.9*	11.4*	22.5*
45-64	71.3 (68.5, 74.0)	78.8 (76.8, 80.7)	88.6 (86.5, 90.5)	10.5*	12.5*	24.3*
65+	61.6 (56.6, 66.3)	72.8 (69.0, 76.3)	88.8 (85.3, 91.5)	18.2*	21.9*	44.1*
Residence						
Urban	76.5 (73.9, 78.8)	79.4 (76.9, 81.7)	88.8 (86.5, 90.8)	3.8	11.9*	16.1*
Rural	62.8 (60.1, 65.3)	73.3 (70.6, 75.7)	86.2 (84.1, 87.9)	16.7*	17.6*	37.3*
Education Level						
No formal	50.2 (42.1, 58.3)	50.5 (40.9, 60.1)	88.4 (81.2, 93.1)	0.6	75.2*	76.2*
Elementary	60.9 (58.1, 63.6)	69.6 (66.7, 72.3)	83.9 (80.9, 86.5)	14.3*	20.6*	37.9*
Secondary	71.1 (68.7, 73.4)	75.4 (73.1, 77.5)	87.5 (85.7, 89.1)	6.0*	16.0*	23.0*
Post-Secondary	81.5 (75.1, 86.5)	76.1 (70.6, 80.8)	89.6 (82.8, 93.8)	-6.6	17.7*	9.9
College or above	81.9 (79.7, 84.0)	84.2 (82.2, 86.0)	89.7 (87.5, 91.5)	2.8	6.4*	9.4*

[1] Among those who believe or don't know if smoking causes serious illness.

[2] Percentage who believed tobacco smoking causes all three of these diseases.

[3] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers

[4] Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

* p<0.05

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.

(to be cont'd)

Table 10.17 (cont.): Percentage of adults 15 years old and over who believe that tobacco smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke causes serious illness and diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers					
	2009	2015	2021	Relative change		
				2009-2015	2015-2021	2009-2021
	Percentage (95% CI)			*Percentage*		
Overall	**91.6 (90.7, 92.5)**	**93.5 (92.4, 94.5)**	**94.1 (93.1, 94.9)**	**2.1***	**0.6**	**2.6***
Smoking Status						
Current smokers[3]	86.3 (84.2, 88.1)	90.3 (88.1, 92.1)	90.7 (88.0, 92.9)	4.7*	0.5	5.2*
Non-smokers[4]	93.8 (92.9, 94.5)	94.5 (93.4, 95.3)	94.8 (93.9, 95.6)	0.8	0.4	1.1
Sex						
Male	90.2 (88.9, 91.4)	92.6 (91.1, 93.8)	92.8 (91.3, 94.1)	2.6*	0.3	2.9*
Female	93.0 (91.9, 94.0)	94.5 (93.4, 95.3)	95.3 (94.1, 96.3)	1.5	0.9	2.4*
Age (years)						
15-24	92.7 (91.0, 94.1)	93.8 (92.3, 95.0)	94.9 (93.2, 96.2)	1.2	1.2	2.4*
25-44	92.9 (91.8, 93.9)	94.0 (92.5, 95.2)	94.4 (92.9, 95.6)	1.2	0.4	1.6
45-64	90.1 (88.1, 91.8)	93.1 (91.8, 94.2)	93.5 (91.9, 94.8)	3.3*	0.5	3.8*
65+	83.9 (79.9, 87.2)	90.4 (88.1, 92.3)	91.5 (88.5, 93.9)	7.7*	1.3	9.1*
Residence						
Urban	93.9 (92.5, 95.0)	94.4 (92.4, 95.9)	94.3 (92.8, 95.5)	0.5	-0.1	0.4
Rural	89.4 (87.9, 90.7)	92.8 (91.5, 93.8)	93.8 (92.4, 94.9)	3.8*	1.1	4.9*
Education Level						
No formal	68.7 (60.5, 75.9)	82.7 (75.0, 88.4)	89.8 (82.6, 94.2)	20.3*	8.6	30.7*
Elementary	87.4 (85.5, 89.1)	89.5 (87.5, 91.3)	91.7 (89.7, 93.2)	2.5	2.4	4.9*
Secondary	93.6 (92.5, 94.6)	94.3 (93.1, 95.4)	94.2 (92.9, 95.2)	0.8	-0.2	0.6
Post-Secondary	96.5 (92.6, 98.4)	98.4 (96.8, 99.2)	95.9 (91.1, 98.2)	1.9	-2.5	-0.6
College or above	97.8 (97.0, 98.4)	95.8 (94.5, 96.8)	95.3 (93.6, 96.6)	-2.1*	-0.5	-2.6*

[1] Among those who believe or don't know if smoking causes serious illness.

[2] Percentage who believed tobacco smoking causes all three of these diseases.

[3] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers

[4] Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

* p<0.05

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.

Table 10.18: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers 18 years old and over whose cigarette packs included tax stamps and graphic health warnings, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015 and 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Observed cigarette pack included a…[1]					
	Tax stamp			Graphic health warning		
	2015	2021	Relative change 2015-2021	2015	2021	Relative change 2015-2021
	Percentage (95% CI)		*Percentage*	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Percentage*
Overall	94.8 (92.2, 96.6)	83.4 (73.5, 90.1)	-12.1*	98.8 (96.8, 99.6)	82.9 (73.0, 89.7)	-16.1*
Sex						
Male	95.2 (92.7, 96.9)	82.2 (71.6, 89.4)	-13.7*	99.2 (97.8, 99.7)	82.0 (71.3, 89.3)	-17.3*
Female	90.9 (72.1, 97.5)	95.9 (90.1, 98.3)	5.4	94.6 (70.2, 99.2)	92.2 (81.6, 96.9)	-2.5
Age (years)						
15-24	100 (., .)	90.5 (77.4, 96.4)	-9.5*	100 (., .)	90.9 (77.7, 96.6)	-9.1*
25-44	94.2 (89.7, 96.8)	80.6 (65.9, 89.9)	-14.4*	98.5 (93.4, 99.7)	82.6 (67.5, 91.6)	-16.1*
45-64	93.9 (88.7, 96.8)	83.0 (71.6, 90.4)	-11.6*	98.7 (95.5, 99.6)	82.5 (71.0, 90.1)	-16.4*
65+	95.8 (84.5, 99.0)	92.0 (82.1, 96.6)	-4.0	100 (., .)	80.2 (55.1, 93.0)	-19.8*
Residence						
Urban	94.5 (88.3, 97.6)	79.0 (56.8, 91.5)	-16.5	98.2 (91.8, 99.6)	79.2 (56.6, 91.8)	-19.3*
Rural	95.0 (92.1, 96.8)	87.2 (80.2, 92.0)	-8.1*	99.2 (97.1, 99.8)	86.1 (79.4, 90.9)	-13.1*
Education Level						
No formal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary	93.5 (89.2, 96.1)	75.3 (62.9, 84.6)	-19.4*	99.0 (95.5, 99.8)	77.4 (64.7, 86.5)	-21.9*
Secondary	96.4 (92.4, 98.3)	90.4 (84.5, 94.2)	-6.3*	98.5 (94.3, 99.6)	89.9 (83.8, 93.8)	-8.8*
Post-Secondary	-	97.4 (93.2, 99.1)	-	-	97.2 (91.4, 99.1)	-
College or above	96.5 (90.9, 98.7)	80.4 (49.8, 94.4)	-16.7	98.7 (91.3, 99.8)	76.3 (47.5, 91.9)	-22.7

[1] Interviewers reviewed the respondents' cigarette packs and collected information.

* p<0.05

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.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

APPENDIX B: 2021 PHILIPPINES GATS QUESTIONNAIRE

Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)
Philippines Questionnaire

ENGLISH

Full Survey
November 2021

2021 Global Adult Tobacco

PSA APPROVAL NO: PSA-2155-01
Expires: 30 September 2022

CONFIDENTIALITY:

Article 55 of RA 10625, states that "The information collected shall not be used for purposes of taxation, investigation or regulation."

Section 26 of RA 10625, stipulates that individual data furnished by a respondent to statistical inquiries, surveys, and censuses of the PSA shall be considered privileged information and such shall be inadmissible as evidence in any proceeding.

Likewise, ***Section 27 of RA No. 10625*** states that a person, including parties within the PSA Board and the PSA, who breach the confidentiality of information, whether by carelessness, improper behavior, behavior with malicious intent, and use of confidential information for profit shall be liable to a fine of five thousand pesos (PhP 5,000.00) to not more than ten thousand pesos (PhP 10,000.00) and or imprisonment of three months but not to exceed one year, subject to the degree of breach of information.

2021 Global Adult Tobacco Survey

Sir/Madam:

The **Philippine Statistics Authority** is undertaking the 2021 Global Adult Tobacco Survey for the purpose of gathering data on tobacco use in the Philippines. Data on tobacco use, exposure to secondhand smoking, and frequency of quit attempts will be collected.

Your household is one of the 20,292 sample households selected nationwide. With your cooperation, this survey will yield accurate and up-to-date data needed for effective planning and policy-decision making.

Please be assured that the data you supply us will be held **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL** and your report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or law enforcement procedure, nor will it be published except in the form of statistical summaries in which no reference to any individual person shall appear.

Your cooperation is earnestly solicited.

DENNIS S. MAPA, Ph.D.
Undersecretary
National Statistician and Civil Registrar

QUESTIONNAIRE ID NUMBER __ __ __ __ __ __ [USE PRE-PRINTED LABEL IF APPLICABLE]

REGION _____ __ __
PROVINCE _____ __ __
CITY/MUNICIPALITY _____ __ __
BARANGAY _____ __ __ __
URBAN/RURAL ..... __
EA ..... __ __ __ __ __ __

REPLICATE ..... __
STRATUM ..... __ __ __ __ __
PSU NO. ..... __ __ __ __ __
ROTATION GROUP ..... __ __

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____
ADDRESS _____

VISIT RECORD

Visit Number	1	2	3	4
Date of visit	__ __ / __ __ (Day / Month)	__ __ / __ __ (Day / Month)	__ __ / __ __ (Day / Month)	__ __ / __ __ (Day / Month)
Household Result*	_____	_____	_____	_____
Individual Result*	_____	_____	_____	_____
Interviewer	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
Team Supervisor	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __
Supervisor (PS, RS, RD, PSO, CO)	__ __	__ __	__ __	__ __

Pending Household Questionnaire Codes
102: Completed Part of Household Questionnaire, Could Not Finish Roster
103: Household Questionnaire Not Complete, Could Not Identify an Appropriate Screening Respondent
104: Household Refusal
105: Unoccupied/Vacant/Demolished House
106: Selected Address is Not a Household
108: Other Household Nonresponse
109: Nobody Home
887: Reopened Final Coded Questionnaire

Final Household Questionnaire Codes
200: Completed Household Questionnaire, One Person Selected
201: Completed Household Questionnaire, No One Selected
202: Completed Part of Household Questionnaire, Could Not Finish Roster
203: Household Questionnaire Not Complete, Could Not Identify an Appropriate Screening Respondent
204: Household Refusal
205: Unoccupied/Vacant/Demolished House
206: Selected Address is Not a Household
208: Other Household Nonresponse
209: Nobody Home
999: Household Replaced by Another Randomly Selected Address in the Missed Housing Unit Procedure

Household Questionnaire

TIME HH INTERVIEW STARTED [24 HOUR CLOCK]	___ ___ : ___ ___ HRS MINS

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 Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), in collaboration with the Department of Health (DOH) throughout the Philippines 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]

[NO DK/REF]

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

[NO DK/REF]

[**IF HH2 = 00 (NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ≥ 15 IN HOUSEHOLD)**]
[THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.
THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER TIME.
THIS WILL BE RECORDED IN THE RECORD OF CALLS AS A CODE 201.]

HH2a. [IF HH2<HH1:] How many household members are less than 5 years old?

HH4. 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]

[NO DK/REF]

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

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

01	1
02	2
03	3
04	4
05	5
06	6
07	7
08	8
09	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
DON'T KNOW	-7
REFUSED	-9

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

HH4d. Is this person male or female?

MALE	☐1
FEMALE	☐2

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

YES	☐1
NO	☐2
DON'T KNOW	☐-7
REFUSED	☐-9

[REPEAT HH4a – HH4e FOR EACH PERSON REPORTED IN HH2]

HH5. [NAME OF THE SELECTED ELIGIBLE PERSON IS:

_____
{FILL SELECTED HH MEMBER'S FIRST NAME}

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 ON RECORD OF CALLS.]

NAME _____

DATE OF THE NEXT VISIT: _____ TIME: _____

DATE OF THE NEXT VISIT: _____ TIME: _____

DATE OF THE NEXT VISIT: _____ TIME: _____

DATE OF THE NEXT VISIT: _____ TIME: _____

TIME HH INTERVIEW ENDED [24 HOUR CLOCK]	___ ___ : ___ ___ HRS MINS

2021 Global Adult Tobacco

PSA APPROVAL NO: PSA-2155-02
Expires: 30 September 2022

CONFIDENTIALITY:

Article 55 of RA 10625, states that "The information collected shall not be used for purposes of taxation, investigation or regulation."

Section 26 of RA 10625, stipulates that individual data furnished by a respondent to statistical inquiries, surveys, and censuses of the PSA shall be considered privileged information and such shall be inadmissible as evidence in any proceeding.

Likewise, ***Section 27 of RA No. 10625*** states that a person, including parties within the PSA Board and the PSA, who breach the confidentiality of information, whether by carelessness, improper behavior, behavior with malicious intent, and use of confidential information for profit shall be liable to a fine of five thousand pesos (PhP 5,000.00) to not more than ten thousand pesos (PhP 10,000.00) and or imprisonment of three months but not to exceed one year, subject to the degree of breach of information.

2021 Global Adult Tobacco Survey

Sir/Madam:

The **Philippine Statistics Authority** is undertaking the 2021 Global Adult Tobacco Survey for the purpose of gathering data on tobacco use in the Philippines. Data on tobacco use, exposure to secondhand smoking, and frequency of quit attempts will be collected.

Your household is one of the 20,292 sample households selected nationwide. With your cooperation, this survey will yield accurate and up-to-date data needed for effective planning and policy-decision making.

Please be assured that the data you supply us will be held **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL** and your report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or law enforcement procedure, nor will it be published except in the form of statistical summaries in which no reference to any individual person shall appear.

Your cooperation is earnestly solicited.

DENNIS S. MAPA, Ph.D.
Undersecretary
National Statistician and Civil Registrar

Pending Individual Questionnaire Codes	
302:	Completed Part of Individual Questionnaire
303:	Selected Individual Was Later Determined to Be Survey Ineligible
304:	Selected Respondent Refusal
307:	Selected Respondent Incapacitated
308:	Other Individual Nonresponse
309:	Selected Respondent Not Home
887:	Reopened Final Coded Questionnaire

Final Individual Questionnaire Codes	
400:	Completed Individual Questionnaire
402:	Completed Part of Individual Questionnaire
403:	Selected Individual Was Later Determined to Be Survey Ineligible
404:	Selected Respondent Refusal
407:	Selected Respondent Incapacitated
408:	Other Individual Nonresponse
409:	Selected Respondent Not Home

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	☐1→ **GO TO CONSENT2**
18 OR OLDER	☐2 → **GO TO CONSENT5**
EMANCIPATED MINOR (15-17)	☐3→ **GO TO CONSENT5**

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 Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in the Philippines. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Department of Health (DOH).

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 30-45 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.

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	☐ 1 → **GO TO CONSENT4**
NO	☐ 2 → **END INTERVIEW**

CONSENT4. [WAS THE SELECTED MINOR RESPONDENT PRESENT?]

PRESENT	☐1→ **GO TO CONSENT6**
NOT PRESENT	☐2→ **GO TO CONSENT5**

CONSENT5. [READ TO THE SELECTED RESPONDENT:]

I am working with the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in the Philippines. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Department of Health (DOH).

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 30-45 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 …..☐ 1 → **PROCEED WITH INTERVIEW**

NO ……☐ 2 → **END INTERVIEW**

INTLANG. [INTERVIEW LANGUAGE]

ENGLISH	☐ 1
TAGALOG	☐ 2
CEBUANO	☐ 3
ILOCANO	☐ 4
HILIGAYNON	☐ 5
BICOLANO	☐ 6
WARAY	☐ 7

Section A. Background Characteristics

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

A01. [RECORD SEX FROM OBSERVATION. ASK IF NECESSARY.]

MALE	☐ 1
FEMALE	☐ 2

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

01	☐ 1
02	☐ 2
03	☐ 3
04	☐ 4
05	☐ 5
06	☐ 6
07	☐ 7
08	☐ 8
09	☐ 9
10	☐ 10
11	☐ 11
12	☐ 12
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

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

[IF MONTH=DK/REF OR YEAR=DK/REF, GO TO A03. OTHERWISE GO TO A02CHECK.]

A02CHECK. Your age is calculated as {calc years}. Is this correct?

YES	☐ 1 → **GO TO A04**
NO	☐ 2 → **GO TO A03**

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]

[NO DK/REF]

A03a. [WAS RESPONSE ESTIMATED?]

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7

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

INTERVIEWER: SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY

NO GRADE COMPLETED	☐ 1
PRESCHOOL	☐ 2
ELEMENTARY UNDERGRADUATE	☐ 3
ELEMENTARY GRADUATE	☐ 4
JUNIOR HIGH/HIGH SCHOOL UNDERGRADUATE	☐ 5
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE (OLD CURRICULUM)	☐ 6
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL UNDERGRADUATE	☐ 7
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	☐ 8
POST-SECONDARY (NON-TERTIARY) UNDERGRADUATE	☐ 9
POST-SECONDARY (NON-TERTIARY) GRADUATE	☐ 10
SHORT-CYCLE TERTIARY UNDERGRADUATE	☐ 11
SHORT-CYCLE TERTIARY GRADUATE	☐ 12
COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATE	☐ 13
COLLEGE GRADUATE	☐ 14
MASTER LEVEL EDUCATION UNDERGRADUATE	☐ 15
MASTER LEVEL EDUCATION GRADUATE	☐ 16
DOCTORATE LEVEL EDUCATION UNDERGRADUATE	☐ 17
DOCTORATE LEVEL EDUCATION GRADUATE	☐ 18
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -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, housekeeper, retired, unemployed-able to work, or unemployed-unable to work?

[INCLUDE SUBSISTENCE FARMING AS SELF-EMPLOYED]

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE	☐ 1
NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE	☐ 2
SELF-EMPLOYED	☐ 3
STUDENT	☐ 4
HOUSEKEEPER	☐ 5
RETIRED	☐ 6
UNEMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK	☐ 7
UNEMPLOYED, UNABLE TO WORK	☐ 8
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

AA06. Please look at this card and let me know which category your monthly income falls under.

[INTERVIEWER: HAND SHOWCARD TO RESPONDENT AND ENTER ONLY 1 CATEGORY]

NO INCOME	☐ 0
1 TO 4,999	☐ 1
5,000 TO 11,999	☐ 2
12,000 TO 23,999	☐ 3
24,000 TO 35,999	☐ 4
36,000 TO 47,999	☐ 5
48,000 TO 59,999	☐ 6
60,000 TO 79,999	☐ 7
80,000 TO 99,999	☐ 8
100,000 OR HIGHER	☐ 9
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -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?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
b. Flush toilet?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
c. Fixed telephone (Landline)?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
d. Cellular phone?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
e. Television?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
f. Radio/Radio cassette?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
g. Refrigerator/Freezer?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
h. Washing machine?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
i. CD/VCD/DVD Player?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
j. Component/Karaoke?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
k. Personal computer/Laptop	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
l. Car/Jeep/Van?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
m. Scooter/motorcycle/tricycle?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
n. Bicycle/pedicab?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
o. Tractor	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
p. Motorized banca/boat?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9

Section B. Tobacco Smoking

B00. The following questions are about the use of different types of tobacco products. There are four categories of products that I will be asking you about separately: "classic" smoking tobacco products; electronic cigarettes such as Juul, Relx, or FOGG; heated tobacco products such as IQOS, Torque, or MOK; and smokeless tobacco.

I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, kreteks, and smoking tobacco using a water pipe. This Includes Products where you burn the tobacco as you smoke it.

Please do not answer about electronic cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and heated tobacco products at this time.

B01. Do you currently smoke tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

DAILY	☐ 1 → **GO TO B04**
LESS THAN DAILY	☐ 2
NOT AT ALL	☐ 3→ **GO TO B03**
DON'T KNOW	☐-7→ **GO TO NEXT SECTION EC**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **GO TO NEXT SECTION EC**

B02. Have you smoked tobacco daily in the past?

YES	☐ 1 → **GO TO B04**
NO	☐ 2 → **GO TO B04**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **GO TO SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **GO TO SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**

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	☐ 1
LESS THAN DAILY	☐ 2
NOT AT ALL	☐ 3 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**

B04. How old were you when you first tried smoking tobacco, even once?

[IF B04=DK OR REF, ASK B04a. OTHERWISE GO TO BCOMP1]

B04a. How many years ago did you first try smoking tobacco, even once?

BCOMP1

IF B01 = 1, GO TO B05

IF B02 = 1, GO TO B05

IF B02 = 2, GO TO B08

IF B03 = 1, GO TO B05 IF B03 = 2, GO TO B09a

B05. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco daily?

[IFB05= DK OR REF, ASK B05a. OTHERWISE GOTO BCOMP2.]

B05a. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco daily?

BCOMP2

IF B01 = 1, GO TO B06

IF B02 = 1, GO TO B08

IF B03 = 1, GO TO B09a

[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?	☐☐☐	*PER DAY*
a1. **[IF B06a=888]** On average, how many manufactured cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?	☐☐☐	*PER WEEK*
b. Hand-rolled cigarettes?	☐☐☐	*PER DAY*
b1. **[IF B06b=888]** On average, how many hand-rolled cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?	☐☐☐	*PER WEEK*
c. Kreteks?	☐☐☐	*PER DAY*
c1. **[IF B06c=888]** On average, how many kreteks cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?	☐☐☐	*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, cheroots, or cigarillos?	☐☐☐	*PER DAY*
e1. **[IF B06e=888]** On average, how many cigars, cheerots, 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

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC]

[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*
c. Kreteks?	☐☐☐	*PER WEEK*
d. Pipes full of tobacco?	☐☐☐	*PER WEEK*
e. Cigars, cheroots, 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:

_____

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC]

[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	☐ 1
MONTHS	☐ 2 → **GO TO B09BMONTHS**
WEEKS	☐ 3 → **GO TO B09BWEEKS**
DAYS	☐ 4 → **GO TO B09BDAYS**
LESS THAN 1 DAY	☐ 5 → **GO TO B10**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **GO TO NEXT SECTION EC**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **GO TO NEXT SECTION EC**

B09b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (YEARS/MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)

[NO DK/REF]

[IF B09a/b < 1 YEAR (< 12 MONTHS), THEN CONTINUE WITH B10. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC.]

B10. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO B14A**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO B14A**

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	☐ 1
3 TO 5	☐ 2
6 OR MORE	☐ 3
REFUSED	☐ -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	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO B14A**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO B14A**

B13. 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

B14. During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following to try to stop smoking tobacco?

		YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a.	Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
b.	Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, gum, pastilles or lozenges?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
c.	Other prescription medications, for example varenicline (Champix), or bupropion (Zyban or Wellbutrin)?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
d.	Traditional medicines, for example Chinese Meds, Acupuncture, Herbal cigarettes that contain no tobacco?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
e.	A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
f.	Mobile cessation through SMS or Facebook (FB)?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
g.	Using electronic cigarettes, or other similar devices (Juul, Relx, FOGG; vape-pen; e-shisha; e-pipes)?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
h.	Switching to smokeless tobacco?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
i.	Using heated tobacco products (iQOS, Torque, MOK)?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
j.	Self-educational materials such as posters, pamphlets, informational sheets, etc.?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
k.	Try to quit without assistance?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9

BB1. Was COVID-19 one of the reasons why you quit smoking in the last 12-months?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
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 includeJuul, Relx, or FOGG.

Prior to today, have you ever heard of electronic cigarettes or vaping devices?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**

EC2. Do you currently use electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

DAILY	☐ 1 → **GO TO EC5A**
LESS THAN DAILY	☐ 2 → **GO TO EC4**
NOT AT ALL	☐ 3
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIPTONEXT SECTION HTP**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIPTONEXT SECTION HTP**

EC3. Have you ever even once, used an electronic cigarette or any other vaping device?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIPTONEXT SECTION HTP**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIPTONEXT SECTION HTP**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIPTONEXT SECTION HTP**

EC4. Have you ever used electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device daily in the past?

YES	☐ 1 →**GO TO EC5B**
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIPTOEC5x1A**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIPTOEC5x1A**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIPTOEC5x1A**

EC5a. {**IF EC2=1:** For how long have you been using electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device on a daily basis?}

EC5b. {**IF EC4=1:** For how long did you use electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device 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	☐ 1
1 TO 3 MONTHS	☐ 2
4 TO 11 MONTHS	☐ 3
1 TO 2 YEARS	☐ 4
MORE THAN 2 YEARS	☐ 5
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

EC5x1a. How old were you when you first tried using an electronic cigarette or any other vaping device, even once?

[IF EC5x1a = DK OR REF, ASK EC5x1b. OTHERWISE SKIP TO ECCOMP1(CHECKFIRSTAGEEC1)**.]**

EC5x1b. How many years ago did you first try using an electronic cigarette or any other vaping device, even once?

ECCOMP1

IF EC2 = 1 OR 2, GO TO EC6

ELSE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP

EC6. Which of the following are reasons that you use electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device?

	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 it looks cool or it makes me look cool?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
e. Because I'm addicted to it?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
f. I can use it at times when or in places where tobacco smoking is not allowed?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
g. It is less harmful than smoking tobacco?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
h. It comes in flavors I like?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
i. A friend or family member uses them?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9

EC8. What is the primary flavor of the electronic cigarettes or vaping products you currently use?

[IF MORE THAN ONE FLAVOR IS USED, SELECT FLAVOR USED MOST RECENTLY]

TOBACCO FLAVOR	☐ 1
MENTHOL FLAVOR	☐ 2
SOME OTHER FLAVOR	☐ 8 → GO TO **EC8A.** [SPECIFY FLAVOR]:
NO FLAVOR	☐ 9
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

EC9. Which of the following types of electronic cigarette or vaping device do you currently use: a disposable device that is not rechargeable; a device that uses replaceable pre-filled pods or cartridges and is rechargeable; or a device with a tank that you refill with liquids and is rechargeable?

[IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE IS USED, SELECT DEVICE USED MOST RECENTLY]

CLOSE VAPING DISPOSABLE DEVICE THAT IS NOT RECHARGEABLE	☐ 1
DEVICE USES REPLACEABLE PRE-FILLED PODS OR CARTRIDGES AND IS RECHARGEABLE	☐ 2
DEVICE WITH A TANK THAT REFILLS WITH LIQUIDS AND IS RECHARGEABLE	☐ 3
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

EC11. In the past 30 days, how much money did you spend on electronic cigarettes or vaping products?

[INCLUDE PURCHASE OF DEVICES AND ALL CONSUMABLES INCLUDING LIQUID CONTAINERS AND RESISTANCE PRODUCTS]

LESS THAN 1,001	☐ 1
1,001 TO 1,500	☐ 2
1,501 TO 2,000	☐ 3
2,001 TO 2,500	☐ 4
MORE THAN 2,500	☐ 5
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 or capsules to produce vapor or aerosol. Examples of these products include IQOS, Torque, or
MOK.

Prior to today, have you ever heard of heated tobacco products?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**

HTP2. Do you <u>currently</u> use heated tobacco products on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

DAILY	☐ 1 → **SKIP TO HTP5A**
LESS THAN DAILY	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO HTP4**
NOT AT ALL	☐ 3
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**

HTP3. Have you ever, <u>even once</u>, used a heated tobacco product?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**

HTP4. Have you ever used heated tobacco products daily in the past?

YES	☐ 1 → **SKIP TO HTP5b**
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO HTP5x1a**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO HTP5x1a**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO HTP5x1a**

HTP5a. {**IF HTP2=1:** For how long you have 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	☐ 1
1 TO 3 MONTHS	☐ 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?

[IF HTP5x1a = DK OR REF, ASK HTP5x1b. OTHERWISE SKIP TO HTPCOMP1.]

HTP5x1B. How many years ago did you first try using a heated tobacco product, even once?

HTPCOMP1

IF HTP2 = 1 OR 2, GO TO HTP6
ELSE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C

HTP6. Which of the following are reasons that you use heated tobacco products?

	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 it looks cool or it makes me look cool?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
e. Because I'm addicted to it?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
f. I can use it at times when or in places where tobacco smoking is not allowed?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
g. It is less harmful than smoking tobacco?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
h. It comes in flavors I like?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
i. A friend or family member uses them?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -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	☐ 1
MENTHOL OR MINT	☐ 2
SOME OTHER FLAVOR	☐ 3→ GO TO **HTP8A.** [SPECIFY FLAVOR]: ___
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

HTP9. In the past 30days, how much money did you spend on heated tobacco products?

[INCLUDE PURCHASE OF DEVICES AND ALL CONSUMABLES INCLUDING HEAT STICKS]

LESS THAN 1,001	☐ 1
1,001 TO 1,500	☐ 2
1,501 TO 2,000	☐ 3
2,001 TO 2,500	☐ 4
MORE THAN 2,500	☐ 5
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

Section C. Smokeless Tobacco

C00. The next questions are about using smokeless tobacco, such as snuff, chewing tobacco, and dip. Smokeless tobacco is tobacco that is not smoked, but is sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed.

C01. 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	☐ 1 → **SKIP TO C04**
LESS THAN DAILY	☐ 2
NOT AT ALL	☐ 3 → **SKIP TO C03**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D**

C02. Have you used smokeless tobacco daily in the past?

YES	☐ 1 → **SKIP TO C04**
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO C04**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO C04**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO C04**

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	☐ 1
LESS THAN DAILY	☐ 2
NOT AT ALL	☐ 3 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D**

C04. How old were you when you first tried using smokeless tobacco, even once?

[IF C04 = DK OR REF, ASK C04A. OTHERWISE GOTO CCOMP1.]

C04a. How many years ago did you first try using smokeless tobacco, even once?

CCOMP1

IF C01 = 1, GO TO C05
IF C02 = 1, GO TO C05
IF C02 = 2, -7, OR -9, GO TO C08
IF C03 = 1, GO TO C05
IF C03 = 2, GO TO NEXT SECTION D1

C05. How old were you when you first started using smokeless tobacco daily?

[IF C04 = DK OR REF, ASK C05A. OTHERWISE, GOTO CCOMP2.]

C05A. How many years ago did you first start using smokeless tobacco daily?

CCOMP2

IF C01 = 1, GO TO C06
IF C02 = 1, GO TO C08
IF C03 = 1, GO TO NEXT SECTION D1

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

C06. On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.

[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, ENTER 888]

a. Chewing tobacco?	☐☐☐	*PER DAY*
a1. **[IF C06a=888]** On average, how many times a week do you currently use chewing tobacco?	☐☐☐	*PER WEEK*
b. Betel quid with tobacco?	☐☐☐	*PER DAY*
b1. **[IF C06b=888]** On average, how many times a week do you currently use betel quid with tobacco?	☐☐☐	*PER WEEK*
c. Any others? (→ c1. Please specify the other type you currently use: _____	☐☐☐	*PER DAY*
c1. **[IF C06c=888]** On average, how many times a week do you currently use [FILL PRODUCT]?	☐☐☐	*PER WEEK*

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

C08. 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. Chewing tobacco?	☐☐☐	*TIMES PER WEEK*
b. Betel quid with tobacco?	☐☐☐	*TIMES PER WEEK*
c. Any others?	☐☐☐	*TIMES PER WEEK*

→ c1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke:

_____

C09. [ADMINISTERED ONLY IF B01=2 AND C01=2]

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	☐ 1
LESS THAN DAILY	☐ 2
REFUSED	☐ -9

Section D1. Cessation - Tobacco Smoking

D00COMP

IF B01= 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES TOBACCO), CONTINUE WITHTHIS SECTION.

IF B01 = 3, -7, OR -9 (RESPONDENT DOES NOT CURRENTLY SMOKE TOBACCO), SKIP TO NEXT SECTION E.

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	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 →**SKIP TO D04**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO D04**

DD01. Which of the following were your reasons in trying to quit smoking tobacco in the past 12 months?

		YES	NO	REFUSED
		▼	▼	▼
a.	Health reasons?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
b.	To save money?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
c.	High price of cigarettes?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
d.	Compliance with anti-smoking policies/laws?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
e.	Your family wants you to quit smoking?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
f.	Smoking is not allowed inside your			
g.	workplace?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
h.	Anything else?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
	h1. Specify: _____			

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	☐ 1 → GO TO D02BMONTHS
WEEKS	☐ 2 → GO TO D02BWEEKS
DAYS	☐ 3 → GO TO D02BDAYS
LESS THAN 1 DAY (24 HOURS)	☐ 4 → GO TO D03A
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → GO TO D03A
REFUSED	☐ -9 → GO TO D03A

D02b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

[NO DK/REF]

D03. During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following to try to stop smoking tobacco?

		YES	NO	REFUSED
		▼	▼	▼
a.	Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
b.	Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, gum, pastilles or lozenges?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
c.	Other prescription medications, for example varenicline (Champix), or bupropion (Zyban or Wellbutrin)?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
d.	Traditional medicines, for example Chinese Meds, Acupuncture, Herbal cigarettes that contain no tobacco?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
e.	A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
f.	Mobile cessation through SMS or Facebook (FB)?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
g.	Using electronic cigarettes, or other similar devices (Juul, Relx, FOGG; vape-pen; e-shisha; e-pipes)?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
h.	Switching to smokeless tobacco?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
i.	Using heated tobacco products (iQOS, Torque, MOK)?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
j.	Self-educational materials such as posters, pamphlets, informational sheets, etc.?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
k.	Try to quit without assistance?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9

D04. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO D08**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO D08**

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 → **SKIP TO D08**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO D08**

DD02. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to use nicotine replacement therapy (NRTs) such as pastilles, lozenges, gums, patch etc.?

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 in various places. These questions are about smoking tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, kreteks, and smoking tobacco using a waterpipe. These questions do not include electronic cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and heated tobacco products.

Which of the following best describes the rules about smoking inside of your home:

1. Smoking is allowed inside of your home;
2. Smoking is generally not allowed inside of your home but there are exceptions;
3. Smoking is never allowed inside of your home; or
4. There are no rules about smoking in your home?

ALLOWED	☐ 1
NOT ALLOWED, BUT EXCEPTIONS	☐ 2
NEVER ALLOWED	☐ 3 → **SKIP TO E04**
NO RULES	☐ 4 → **SKIP TO E03**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO E03**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO E03**

E02. Inside your home, is smoking allowed in every room?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

E03. How often does anyone smoke inside your home? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, or never?

DAILY	☐ 1
WEEKLY	☐ 2
MONTHLY	☐ 3
LESS THAN MONTHLY	☐ 4
NEVER	☐ 5
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

E04. Do you currently work outside of your home?

YES	☐ 1
NO/DON'T WORK	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO E09**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO E09**

E05. Do you usually work indoors or outdoors?

INDOORS	☐ 1 → **SKIP TO E07**
OUTDOORS	☐ 2
BOTH	☐ 3 → **SKIP TO E07**
REFUSED	☐ -9

E06. Are there any indoor areas at your work place?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO E09**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO E09**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO E09**

E07. Which of the following best describes the indoor smoking policy where you work: 1. Smoking is allowed anywhere, 2. Smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas, 3. Smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas, or 4. There is no policy?

ALLOWED ANYWHERE	☐ 1
ALLOWED ONLY IN SOME INDOOR AREAS	☐ 2
NOT ALLOWED IN ANY INDOOR AREAS	☐ 3
THERE IS NO POLICY	☐ 4
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

E08. During the past 30 days, did anyone smoke in indoor areas where you work?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

E09. During the past 30 days, did you visit any government buildings or government offices?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO E11**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO E11**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO E11**

E10. Did anyone smoke inside of any government buildings or government offices that you visited in the past 30 days?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

E11. During the past 30 days, did you visit any health care facilities?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO E13**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO E13**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO E13**

E12. Did anyone smoke inside of any health care facilities that you visited in the past 30 days?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

E13. During the past 30 days, did you visit any restaurants?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO E15**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO E15**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO E15**

E14. Did anyone smoke inside of any restaurants that you visited in the past 30 days?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

E15. During the past 30 days, did you visit any bars or night clubs?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO E17**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO E17**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO E17**

E16. Did anyone smoke inside of any bars or night clubs that you visited in the past 30 days?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

E17. During the past 30 days, did you use any public transportation?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO E19**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO E19**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO E19**

E18. Did anyone smoke inside of any public transportation that you used in the past 30 days?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

E19. During the past 30 days, did you visit any universities?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO E21**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO E21**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO E21**

E20. Did anyone smoke inside of any university buildings that you visited in the past 30 days?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

E21. During the past 30 days, did you visit any schools or educational institutions?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO E23**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 → **SKIP TO E23**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO E23**

E22. Did anyone smoke inside of any school buildings or educational institutions that you visited in the past 30 days?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

E23. Based on what you know or believe, does breathing other people's smoke cause serious illness in non-smokers?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

Section F. Economics - Manufactured Cigarettes

F00COMP

IF [B01=1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES DAILY OR LESS THAN DAILY)]
AND
[(B06a OR B08a)> 0 AND<= 888 (RESPONDENT SMOKES MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES)],
THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.

OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G.

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, reams/cartons, or something else?

[DO NOT INCLUDE ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES OR HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS]

CIGARETTES	☐ 1
PACKS	☐ 2
REAMS/CARTONS	☐ 3
OTHER (SPECIFY)	☐ 4 → **F01C.** [SPECIFY THE UNIT]: _____
NEVER BOUGHT CIGARETTES	☐ 5 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO F03**

F01b. The last time you bought cigarettes for yourself, how many {FILL F01a: cigarettes/packs/cartons/{FILL F01c}} did you buy?

[NO DK/REF]

[IF F01a=CIGARETTES, GO TO F02]
[IF F01a=PACKS, GO TO F01dPack]
[IF F01a=REAMS/CARTONS, GO TO F01dCart]
[IF F01a=OTHER, GO TO F01dOther]

F01dPack. Did each pack contain 10 cigarettes, 20 cigarettes, or another amount?

10	☐ 1
20	☐ 2
OTHER AMOUNT	☐ 7 → **F01dPackA.** How many cigarettes were in each pack? **[NO DK/REF]**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

[GO TO F02]

F01dCart. Did each ream/carton contain 100 cigarettes, 200 cigarettes, or another amount?

100	☐ 1
200	☐ 2
OTHER AMOUNT	☐ 7 → **F01dCartA.** How many cigarettes were in each pack? **[NO DK/REF]**
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

[GO TO F02]

F01dOther. How many cigarettes were in each packaging {F01c}?

F02. In total, how much money did you pay for this purchase?

RANGE: 0.10 – 9998

F03. What brand did you buy the last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself?

AL HAMBRA	☐ 1
BATAAN	☐ 2
CAMEL	☐ 3
CHAMPION	☐ 4
FORTUNE	☐ 5
HOPE	☐ 6
JACKPOT	☐ 7
LA CAMPANA	☐ 8
LUCKY STRIKE	☐ 9
MARK	☐ 10
MARLBORO	☐ 11
MARVEL	☐ 12
MEMPHIS	☐ 13
MIGHTY	☐ 14
MILD SEVEN	☐ 15
MORE	☐ 16
PHILIP MORRIS	☐ 17
WINSTON	☐ 18
OTHER	☐ 19 → **F03A.** [SPECIFY BRAND]: ____
REFUSED	☐ -9

F04. The last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself, where did you buy them?

VENDING MACHINE	☐ 1
STORE	☐ 2
STREET VENDOR (“TAKATAK”)	☐ 3
MILITARY STORE	☐ 4
DUTY-FREE SHOP	☐ 5
OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY	☐ 6
KIOSKS	☐ 7
INTERNET/ ON-LINE STORES	☐ 8
FROM ANOTHER PERSON	☐ 9
CONVENIENCE STORE/GROCERY	☐ 10
OTHER	☐ 11 → **F04a.** [SPECIFY LOCATION]: __
DON’T REMEMBER	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

F05. Were these cigarettes filtered or non-filtered?

FILTERED	☐ 1
NON-FILTERED	☐ 2
DON’T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

F06. Were these cigarettes labeled as light, mild, or low tar?

LIGHT	☐ 1
MILD	☐ 2
LOW TAR	☐ 3
NONE OF THE ABOVE	☐ 4
DON’T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

F07. Were these cigarettes menthol or non-menthol?

MENTHOL	☐ 1
NON-MENTHOL	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

FF1. In the past 30 days, did any of the following characteristics factor in deciding which cigarettes you. purchased?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Based on packaging design?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
b. Based on flavor, such as menthol or non-menthol?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
c. Based on variants, such as mild, light or low tar?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
d. Based on cigarette brand?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
e. Anything else?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9

e1. Specify: _____

FF2. The tax on cigarettes in the Philippines has increased annually since 2013 resulting in higher prices of cigarettes. Have the increases in cigarette prices affected your smoking?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → SKIP TO FF4
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7 →SKIP TO FF4
REFUSED	☐ -9 →SKIP TO FF4

FF3. In which of the following ways have the increases in cigarette prices affected your smoking? Did the price increases influence you to...?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Make an attempt to stop smoking?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
b. Think about quitting smoking?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
c. Decrease the number of sticks you smoke per day?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
d. Switch to a cheaper brand?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
e. Buy cigarettes in bulk/ream?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
f. Ask for cigarettes from other smokers?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9
g. Anything else?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ -9

g1. Specify: _____

FFCOMP

IF F01a = -9 (REFUSED), SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G
IF F02 = -7 (DON'T KNOW) OR -9 (REFUSED), SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G
ELSE, GO TO FF4

FF4. Would you stop smoking if the price of one {UNIT FROM F01a: "loose cigarette" / "pack" /"ream/carton" / "{F01c}"} was to increase from {(F02/F01b)} to {(F02/F01b) * 1.25 -- CALCULATE ROUNDING TO TWO DECIMAL PLACES} pesos?

YES	☐ 1 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

FF5. Would you stop smoking if the price of one {UNIT FROM F01a: "loose cigarette" / "pack" / "ream/carton" / "{F01c}"} was to increase from {(F02/F01b)} to {(F02/F01b) * 1.5 -- CALCULATE ROUNDING TO TWO DECIMAL PLACES} pesos?

YES	☐ 1 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

FF6. Would you stop smoking if the price of one {UNIT FROM F01a: "loose cigarette" / "pack" / "ream/carton" / "{F01c}"} was to increase from {(F02/F01b)} to {(F02/F01b) * 2.0 -- CALCULATE ROUNDING TO TWO DECIMAL PLACES} pesos?

YES	☐ 1 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -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-cigarette information and then ask about noticing cigarette advertisements and promotions. These questions are not about electronic cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and heated tobacco products.

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 APPLICA-BLE	REFUSED
	▼	▼	▼	▼
a. In newspapers or in magazines?	☐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. On the internet?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐-9
d1. On railways (MRT/LRT)?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐-9
d2. Cinema advertisements?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐-9
d3. In health care facilities?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐-9
d4. In malls?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐-9
f. Somewhere else?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐-9

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES]

f1. Please specify where: _____

G02COMP

IF B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES TOBACCO), GO TO G02. ELSE, GO TO GG2

G02. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on cigarette packages?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO GG**
DID NOT SEE ANY CIGARETTE PACKAGES	☐ 3 → **SKIP TO GG1**
REFUSED	☐ -9 → **SKIP TO GG1**

G03. In the last 30 days, have warning labels on cigarette packages led you to think about quitting?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

GG1. In the last 30 days, did you notice a quit line number on cigarette packages?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

GG2. I will now show you a picture of a cigarette pack with a large graphic health warning.

[PROGRAM WILL RANDOMLY SELECT PICTURE #1 THROUGH #5]

INTERVIEWER: SHOW RESPONDENT PICTURE # **{FILL NUMBER}**

GG2A. [ONLY ADMINISTERED IF B01=1 OR 2, ELSE GO TO GG2B] If you see such a cigarette pack with this graphic health warning, would you consider to stop smoking?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

GG2B. Would you favor or oppose a law that would increase the size of graphic health warning on cigarette packages like the example in the picture?

FAVOR	☐ 1
OPPOSE	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

GG3. I will now show you a picture of cigarette packs in standardized packaging.

[PROGRAM WILL RANDOMLY SELECT PICTURE #1 THROUGH #5]

INTERVIEWER: SHOW RESPONDENT PICTURE # **{FILL NUMBER}**

GG3A. If you see such a cigarette pack in standardized packaging, would you find the product attractive?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

GG3B. Would you favor or oppose a law that would require tobacco packages to be in standardized packaging like the example in the picture?

FAVOR	☐ 1
OPPOSE	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

G04. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any <u>advertisements or signs promoting</u> cigarettes in the following places?

		YES	NO	NOT APPLICA-BLE	REFUSED
		▼	▼	▼	▼
a.	In stores where cigarettes are 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.	On posters, leaflets, calendars?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐-9
f.	In newspapers or magazines?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐-9
g.	In cinemas?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐-9
h.	On the internet?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐-9
i.	On public transportation vehicle-s Or stations?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐-9
j.	On public walls?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐-9
k.	Anywhere else?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐-9
	k1. Please specify where: _____				

G05. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with cigarette brands or cigarette companies?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

G06. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any of the following types of cigarette promotions?

		YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a.	Free samples of cigarettes?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
b.	Cigarettes at sale prices?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
c.	Raffle tickets for cigarettes?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
d.	Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
e.	Clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
f.	Cigarette promotions in the mail?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
g.	Sponsor in any concert, art show, or fashion events?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9

Section H. Knowledge, Attitudes, and 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. Diabetes?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
e. Emphysema?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
f. Bladder cancer?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
g. Tuberculosis?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
h. Premature birth?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9
i. Bone loss?	☐1	☐2	☐-7	☐-9

H02x1. **[ONLY FOR CURRENT MANUFACTURED CIGARETTE SMOKERS:]** Based on your experience of smoking of manufactured cigarettes, do you think that your current brand might be a little less harmful, is no different, or might be a little more harmful, compared to other cigarettes?

A LITTLE LESS HARMFUL	☐ 1
NO DIFFERENT	☐ 2
A LITTLE MORE HARMFUL	☐ 3
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -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	☐ 1
ALL EQUALLY HARMFUL	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

H02x3. Do you believe cigarettes are addictive?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

[IF EC1=2, SKIP TO HH03]

HH01. Compared to smoking regular cigarettes, do you think electronic cigarettes or vaping is less harmful, no different, or more harmful?

LESS HARMFUL THAN CIGARETTES	☐ 1
NO DIFFERENT	☐ 1
MORE HARMFUL THAN CIGARETTES	☐ 1
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

HH02. Do you believe electronic cigarettes or vaping device are addictive?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

[IF HTP1=2, SKIP TO H03]

HH03. Do you believe heated tobacco products (HTPs) are addictive?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

H03. Based on what you know or believe, does using smokeless tobacco cause serious illness?

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

H04. Would you favor or oppose a law that would completely prohibit smoking in indoor workplaces like restaurants and bars and public places like terminals, waiting shed, and "carinderia/turo-turo"?

FAVOR	☐ 1
OPPOSE	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

[IF EC1=2, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

HH04. Would you favor or oppose a law that would completely prohibit use of electronic cigarettes or vaping products in indoor workplaces like restaurants and bars and public places like terminals, waiting shed, and "carinderia/turo-turo"?

FAVOR	☐ 1
OPPOSE	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

Section CP. Cigarette Packs

IF [AGE >= 18]

AND
[B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES DAILY OR LESS THAN DAILY)]
AND
[(B06a OR B08a) > 0 AND <= 888 (RESPONDENT SMOKES MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES)],
THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.
OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION I.

CP01. Do you have a pack of your cigarettes with you?

RESPONDENT WILLING TO SHOW PACK	☐ 1
RESPONDENT DOES NOT HAVE A PACK	☐ 2 → **SKIP TO CP03**
RESPONDENT REFUSES TO SHOW PACK	☐ 3 → **SKIP TO CP03**

CP01x1. [INTERVIEWER SELECT ANSWER BY YOURSELF: DOES THIS CIGARETTE PACK HAVE A GRAPHIC HEALTH WARNING ON IT?]

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7

CP01x2. [INTERVIEWER SELECT ANSWER BY YOURSELF: DOES THIS CIGARETTE PACK HAVE A TAX STAMP ON IT?]

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7

[GO TO NEXT SECTION I]

CP03. Did the last pack of cigarettes you purchased have a graphic health warning on it?

[USE SHOWCARD]

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 2
DON'T KNOW	☐ -7
REFUSED	☐ -9

CP04. Did the last pack of cigarettes you purchased have a tax stamp on it?

[USE SHOWCARD]

YES	☐ 1
NO	☐ 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:]

_____

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX C: ESTIMATION OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of error: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the result of errors or mistakes that cannot be attributable to sampling and were made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as errors in coverage, response errors, non-response errors, faulty questionnaires, interviewer recording errors, data processing errors, etc. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of GATS in Philippines to minimize those errors, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

The sample of respondents selected in the GATS Philippines was only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differed somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures are presented for each of the selected indicator:

Estimate (R): Weighted prevalence estimate of the indicator:

Standard Error (SE): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular estimate or indicator (R). Standard error of an estimate is thus simply the square root of the variance of that estimate, and is computed in the same units as the estimate.

Sample Size (n): Total number of observations used to calculate the prevalence estimate (R).

Design Effect (Deft): Design effect denoted by 'deff' is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect denoted by 'deft' is used to show the efficiency of the sample design and is calculated for each estimate as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a DEFT value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design. In general, for a well-designed survey, DEFT usually ranges from 1 to 3. It is common, however, for DEFT to be much larger, up to 7 or 8.

Relative Standard Error (RSE): Relative standard error also known as coefficient of variation (CV) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator.

Margin of Error (MOE): Margin of error is computed as the product of the desired confidence measure and the standard error of the estimate. The level of confidence is usually based on a value (Z) of the standard normal distribution. For example, for a 95% level of confidence, we can use Z=1.96.

Confidence Limits (R±1.96SE): Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistics will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

Calculation of Standard Error

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straight forward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the GATS Philippines sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and consequently it was necessary to use more complex formulae. For the calculation of sampling errors from GATS Philippines data, SPSS complex samples version 18 was used. The Taylor linearization method of variance estimation was used for survey estimates that are means or proportions.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, r = y/x, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{2}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} Z_{hi}^2 - \frac{Z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which, $Z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}$, and $Z_h = y_h - rx_h$

where:

h - (=1 or 2) the stratum which is urban or rural,
mh - total number of PSUs selected in the hth stratum,
yhi - sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith PSU in the hth stratum,
xhi - sum of the weighted number of cases in the ith PSU in the hth stratum, and
f - overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for gender, urban and rural areas. For each variable or indicator, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table C-1. In addition to the standard error (SE) described above, Tables C-2 to C-6 includes the value of the estimate (R), the sample size (n), the design effect (DEFF), the relative standard error (SE/R), margin of error (MOE) and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±1.96SE), for each indicator.

Appendix Table C1: List of Indicators for Sampling Errors – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate	Base Population
Current Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Smoker	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	Proportion	Ever daily tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	Proportion	Daily Tobacco Users ≥ 15 years old
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	Proportion	Daily Tobacco Users ≥ 15 years old
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	Proportion	Current Smokers ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Home	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	Proportion	Adults who work indoors
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchase in store	Proportion	Current manufactured smokers ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	Proportion	Current manufactured smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	Proportion	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	Proportion	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	Mean	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	Mean	Former smokers ≥ 15 years old
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	Mean	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	Mean	Ever daily smokers ≥ 15 years old

Appendix Table C2: Sampling Errors - Overall – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.195	0.007	18,394	77,358,407	6.542	0.038	0.180	0.21
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.185	0.007	18,466	77,599,234	6.780	0.040	0.171	0.2
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.174	0.007	18,466	77,599,234	6.894	0.042	0.159	0.188
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.015	0.002	18,380	77,364,869	4.339	0.124	0.012	0.019
Daily Tobacco Users	0.153	0.007	18,389	77,353,725	6.013	0.043	0.140	0.165
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.145	0.006	18,466	77,599,234	6.212	0.045	0.132	0.157
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.142	0.006	18,466	77,599,234	6.271	0.045	0.129	0.154
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.009	0.001	18,380	77,364,869	4.238	0.157	0.006	0.012
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.047	0.004	18,466	77,599,234	5.617	0.078	0.040	0.054
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.223	0.015	3,927	16,406,745	4.936	0.066	0.194	0.252
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.090	0.010	2,605	11,237,735	3.255	0.112	0.070	0.11
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.388	0.021	2,605	11,237,735	4.698	0.053	0.347	0.428
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.455	0.021	3,518	14,961,401	6.344	0.047	0.413	0.496
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.692	0.041	663	3,029,897	5.164	0.059	0.612	0.772
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.545	0.047	663	3,029,897	5.801	0.085	0.454	0.637
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.258	0.023	1,673	6,798,920	4.417	0.087	0.214	0.302
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.079	0.012	1,672	6,802,515	3.322	0.153	0.055	0.102
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.637	0.021	3,391	14,355,393	6.211	0.032	0.597	0.677
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.218	0.010	18,370	77,264,271	10.794	0.046	0.198	0.237
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.129	0.010	4,798	19,565,478	4.461	0.079	0.109	0.149
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.066	0.009	6,362	28,518,249	8.291	0.135	0.049	0.084
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.027	0.005	5,726	24,200,708	6.200	0.197	0.017	0.038
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.092	0.012	5,555	22,776,078	10.176	0.134	0.068	0.117
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.122	0.010	8,930	34,092,398	7.951	0.080	0.103	0.142
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.101	0.007	18,466	77,599,234	10.899	0.072	0.087	0.116
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.979	0.006	3,100	13,295,421	4.608	0.006	0.968	0.99
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.004	0.002	3,100	13,295,421	1.984	0.385	0.001	0.008
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.361	0.013	18,461	77,559,869	14.166	0.037	0.335	0.387
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.844	0.016	3,398	14,383,378	6.462	0.019	0.813	0.875
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.437	0.02	3,397	14,383,091	5.543	0.046	0.397	0.476
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.467	0.012	18,453	77,556,285	10.637	0.026	0.444	0.491
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.955	0.005	18,461	77,569,841	9.147	0.005	0.946	0.964
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.903	0.006	18,462	77,581,618	6.494	0.006	0.892	0.914
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.928	0.005	18,463	77,581,906	6.101	0.005	0.919	0.937
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.981	0.003	18,463	77,581,906	9.257	0.003	0.975	0.987
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.941	0.005	18,462	77,584,749	6.827	0.005	0.932	0.949
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.556	0.012	18,458	77,555,527	11.555	0.022	0.531	0.58
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	9.533	0.387	2,501	11,007,183	7.483	0.041	8.774	10.292
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	11.251	0.729	875	3,654,866	3.970	0.065	9.823	12.679
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	1,273.927	54.127	2,998	12,877,152	2.455	0.042	1,167.839	1380.016
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.544	0.282	1,221	5,408,475	7.079	0.014	18.991	20.097

Appendix Table C3: Sampling Errors - Males – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.347	0.014	9,142	38,780,343	7.945	0.04	0.319	0.374
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.333	0.014	9,172	38,855,761	7.957	0.042	0.306	0.361
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.315	0.014	9,172	38,855,761	7.944	0.043	0.288	0.342
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.023	0.003	9,130	38,770,635	4.021	0.137	0.017	0.029
Daily Tobacco Users	0.275	0.012	9,138	38,778,888	6.803	0.044	0.252	0.299
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.263	0.012	9,172	38,855,761	6.803	0.046	0.24	0.287
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.258	0.012	9,172	38,855,761	6.825	0.046	0.235	0.282
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.015	0.002	9,130	38,770,635	3.763	0.164	0.01	0.02
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.079	0.006	9,172	38,855,761	4.49	0.076	0.067	0.09
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.209	0.014	3,424	14,613,426	3.977	0.066	0.182	0.236
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.088	0.011	2,299	10,221,190	3.345	0.123	0.067	0.109
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.397	0.022	2,299	10,221,190	4.654	0.056	0.353	0.44
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.452	0.024	3,068	13,369,992	6.844	0.052	0.406	0.499
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.681	0.045	545	2,533,301	5.076	0.066	0.593	0.77
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.541	0.051	545	2,533,301	5.683	0.094	0.442	0.641
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.26	0.024	1,436	6,043,571	4.4	0.094	0.212	0.307
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.073	0.012	1,435	6,047,166	3.181	0.167	0.049	0.097
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.64	0.021	2,968	12,922,072	5.942	0.034	0.598	0.683
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.257	0.014	9,124	38,701,302	9.889	0.056	0.229	0.285
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.174	0.017	2,469	10,031,881	4.928	0.097	0.141	0.207
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.072	0.01	3,110	14,406,577	4.799	0.141	0.052	0.092
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.031	0.008	2,483	10,550,219	5.337	0.258	0.015	0.047
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.089	0.011	2,880	11,830,831	4.048	0.12	0.068	0.11
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.156	0.015	4,036	15,525,230	6.905	0.096	0.126	0.185
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.11	0.009	9,172	38,855,761	7.325	0.08	0.093	0.127
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.98	0.006	2,747	12,068,803	5.308	0.006	0.968	0.992
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.004	0.002	2,747	12,068,803	2.211	0.438	0.001	0.008
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.343	0.015	9,170	38,849,011	9.716	0.045	0.313	0.373
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.845	0.017	2,975	12,950,057	6.599	0.02	0.812	0.879
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.441	0.022	2,974	12,949,770	5.696	0.049	0.398	0.483
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.49	0.015	9,167	38,846,473	8.033	0.03	0.461	0.519
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.942	0.007	9,171	38,852,660	8.324	0.007	0.928	0.956
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.899	0.007	9,170	38,852,372	5.381	0.008	0.884	0.913
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.918	0.007	9,171	38,852,660	5.449	0.007	0.905	0.931
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.976	0.004	9,171	38,852,660	6.336	0.004	0.968	0.984
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.928	0.007	9,170	38,849,011	7.127	0.008	0.914	0.942
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.515	0.015	9,168	38,836,849	8.28	0.029	0.486	0.545
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	9.806	0.416	2,213	10,038,620	7.407	0.042	8.99	10.621
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	11.534	0.846	735	3,049,549	4.449	0.073	9.875	13.192
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	1304.375	58.538	2,663	11,726,618	2.525	0.045	1189.64	1419.11
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.492	0.303	1,093	4,975,008	7.321	0.016	18.899	20.085

Appendix Table C4: Sampling Errors - Females – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.042	0.004	9,252	38,578,064	3.461	0.092	0.035	0.05
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.037	0.004	9,294	38743473	3.707	0.102	0.03	0.044
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.032	0.004	9,294	38743473	3.956	0.114	0.025	0.039
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.007	0.002	9,250	38594234	3.306	0.218	0.004	0.011
Daily Tobacco Users	0.029	0.003	9,251	38,574,837	3.135	0.106	0.023	0.035
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.026	0.003	9,294	38,743,473	3.275	0.114	0.02	0.032
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.025	0.003	9,294	38743473	3.275	0.117	0.019	0.031
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.004	0.001	9,250	38594234	3.328	0.318	0.001	0.006
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.016	0.003	9,294	38,743,473	6.113	0.202	0.01	0.022
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.342	0.052	503	1,793,320	6.053	0.152	0.239	0.444
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.112	0.031	306	1,016,545	3.034	0.281	0.05	0.174
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.297	0.054	306	1,016,545	4.238	0.181	0.192	0.403
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.475	0.048	450	1,591,409	4.148	0.101	0.381	0.569
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.744	0.091	118	496,595	5.076	0.122	0.565	0.922
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.566	0.100	118	496,595	4.716	0.176	0.371	0.761
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.249	0.058	237	755,349	4.279	0.234	0.135	0.364
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.12	0.042	237	755,349	3.903	0.348	0.038	0.202
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.606	0.053	423	1,433,321	4.877	0.087	0.503	0.709
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.178	0.01	9,246	38562969	5.768	0.054	0.16	0.197
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.082	0.011	2,329	9,533,597	4.062	0.14	0.06	0.105
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.06	0.011	3,252	14,111,672	6.681	0.179	0.039	0.082
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.024	0.005	3,243	13650489	3.396	0.207	0.014	0.034
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.096	0.019	2,675	10945247	11.274	0.199	0.059	0.134
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.094	0.009	4,894	18,567,167	4.802	0.097	0.076	0.112
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.093	0.009	9,294	38,743,473	8.377	0.094	0.076	0.11
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.967	0.014	353	1,226,618	2.056	0.014	0.94	0.994
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.005	0.003	353	1,226,618	0.799	0.649	-0.001	0.012
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.379	0.015	9,291	38710858	8.464	0.039	0.351	0.408
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.83	0.031	423	1,433,321	2.889	0.037	0.769	0.891
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.401	0.047	423	1,433,321	3.948	0.118	0.308	0.494
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.444	0.014	9,286	38,709,812	7.055	0.031	0.418	0.471
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.968	0.005	9,290	38717181	6.195	0.005	0.959	0.977
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.907	0.008	9,292	38729246	7.055	0.009	0.891	0.923
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.938	0.005	9,292	38,729,246	4.149	0.005	0.928	0.948
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.985	0.004	9,292	38729246	10.528	0.004	0.977	0.993
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.953	0.006	9,292	38735737	6.496	0.006	0.942	0.964
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.597	0.015	9,290	38,718,678	9.267	0.026	0.566	0.627
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	6.712	0.528	288	968,563	3.182	0.079	5.678	7.746
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	9.826	1.186	140	605,317	1.807	0.121	7.501	12.151
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	963.601	94.802	335	1,150,534	0.966	0.098	777.788	1149.413
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	20.143	0.584	128	433,466	3.076	0.029	18.999	21.287

Appendix Table C5: Sampling Errors - Urban – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.181	0.012	12,582	40,578,937	11.387	0.064	0.158	0.203
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.176	0.011	12,649	40,734,538	11.497	0.065	0.154	0.199
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.169	0.012	12,649	40,734,538	11.928	0.068	0.146	0.191
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.010	0.003	12,569	40,591,172	7.792	0.245	0.005	0.015
Daily Tobacco Users	0.139	0.009	12,577	40,574,255	9.119	0.067	0.121	0.157
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.137	0.009	12,649	40,734,538	9.157	0.068	0.119	0.155
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.134	0.009	12,649	40,734,538	9.256	0.069	0.116	0.152
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.005	0.002	12,569	40,591,172	7.691	0.342	0.002	0.009
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.037	0.005	12,649	40734538	9.899	0.143	0.026	0.047
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.191	0.025	2,589	7,819,494	10.112	0.129	0.143	0.239
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.095	0.015	1,742	5,568,381	4.431	0.156	0.066	0.124
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.421	0.028	1,742	5,568,381	5.643	0.067	0.366	0.476
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.434	0.035	2,378	7,445,992	11.578	0.080	0.366	0.501
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.608	0.061	455	1,664,744	7.033	0.100	0.489	0.727
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.406	0.054	455	1,664,744	5.490	0.133	0.301	0.512
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.220	0.032	1,143	3,222,376	6.809	0.145	0.157	0.283
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.071	0.015	1,142	3,225,971	3.638	0.204	0.043	0.100
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.637	0.022	2,295	7,182,348	4.969	0.035	0.593	0.681
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.190	0.017	12,571	40,451,785	24.051	0.090	0.157	0.224
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.111	0.014	3,618	11,432,501	6.759	0.122	0.084	0.137
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.063	0.011	4,020	13,571,770	8.339	0.176	0.041	0.084
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.034	0.009	3,745	12,369,695	8.360	0.251	0.017	0.051
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.100	0.019	3,902	13,231,570	15.869	0.192	0.062	0.137
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.112	0.013	6,411	19,114,149	11.691	0.120	0.085	0.138
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.104	0.011	12,649	40,734,538	17.213	0.108	0.082	0.126
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.975	0.008	2,124	6,864,160	5.936	0.008	0.959	0.991
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.006	0.003	2,124	6,864,160	3.611	0.538	0.000	0.012
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.344	0.021	12,644	40,695,173	25.199	0.062	0.302	0.385
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.838	0.028	2,301	7,187,129	13.008	0.033	0.783	0.892
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.397	0.033	2,300	7,186,842	10.666	0.084	0.331	0.462
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.482	0.019	12,637	40,692,247	18.689	0.040	0.444	0.519
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.947	0.007	12,644	40,705,145	12.178	0.007	0.934	0.961
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.915	0.007	12,645	40,716,922	8.472	0.008	0.900	0.929
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.937	0.007	12,646	40,717,210	11.173	0.008	0.923	0.952
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.980	0.005	12,646	40,717,210	14.790	0.005	0.971	0.990
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.943	0.007	12,645	40,720,053	11.090	0.007	0.930	0.956
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.598	0.021	12,642	40,702,650	22.835	0.035	0.557	0.639
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	9.592	0.655	1,662	5,454,573	14.689	0.068	8.309	10.875
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	10.334	0.828	513	1,484,029	4.390	0.080	8.711	11.956
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	1,299.790	67.769	2,047	6,620,964	1.992	0.052	1,166.963	1,432.618
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.897	0.420	870	2,778,097	11.036	0.021	19.074	20.720

Appendix Table C6: Sampling Errors - Rural – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.211	0.009	5,812	36,779,470	3.063	0.044	0.193	0.229
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.195	0.009	5,817	36,864,696	3.289	0.048	0.177	0.214
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.179	0.009	5,817	36,864,696	3.225	0.050	0.161	0.197
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.021	0.003	5,811	36,773,697	2.469	0.142	0.015	0.027
Daily Tobacco Users	0.168	0.009	5,812	36,779,470	3.452	0.054	0.150	0.185
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.154	0.009	5,817	36,864,696	3.724	0.059	0.136	0.172
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.151	0.009	5,817	36,864,696	3.797	0.061	0.133	0.169
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.014	0.002	5,811	36,773,697	2.456	0.174	0.009	0.019
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.059	0.005	5,817	36864696	3.162	0.093	0.048	0.07
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.253	0.018	1,338	8,587,251	2.388	0.073	0.217	0.289
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.085	0.015	863	5,669,354	2.560	0.179	0.055	0.115
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.355	0.032	863	5,669,354	3.746	0.089	0.293	0.417
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.476	0.026	1,140	7,515,409	3.182	0.055	0.424	0.528
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.794	0.043	208	1,365,152	2.326	0.054	0.710	0.878
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.715	0.056	208	1,365,152	3.151	0.078	0.606	0.824
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.293	0.034	530	3,576,544	2.942	0.116	0.227	0.360
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.085	0.019	530	3,576,544	2.459	0.223	0.048	0.122
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.637	0.033	1,096	7,173,045	5.254	0.052	0.572	0.702
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.248	0.013	5,799	36,812,485	5.655	0.054	0.221	0.274
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.155	0.018	1,180	8,132,976	3.067	0.119	0.119	0.192
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.070	0.015	2,342	14,946,479	7.813	0.210	0.041	0.099
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.020	0.006	1,981	11,831,013	4.193	0.324	0.007	0.032
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.082	0.012	1,653	9,544,509	2.996	0.142	0.059	0.105
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.136	0.016	2,519	14,978,249	5.379	0.116	0.105	0.167
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.099	0.010	5,817	36,864,696	6.015	0.097	0.080	0.118
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.983	0.008	976	6,431,262	3.427	0.008	0.969	0.998
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.003	0.001	976	6,431,262	0.509	0.445	0.000	0.005
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.380	0.019	5,817	36,864,696	8.592	0.049	0.343	0.417
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.850	0.020	1,097	7,196,249	3.601	0.024	0.810	0.890
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.476	0.025	1,097	7,196,249	2.638	0.051	0.428	0.524
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.452	0.018	5,816	36,864,038	7.387	0.039	0.417	0.486
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.964	0.006	5,817	36,864,696	5.504	0.006	0.953	0.975
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.890	0.009	5,817	36,864,696	4.927	0.010	0.872	0.908
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.918	0.006	5,817	36,864,696	3.098	0.007	0.905	0.930
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.981	0.004	5,817	36,864,696	4.036	0.004	0.974	0.988
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.938	0.006	5,817	36,864,696	4.216	0.007	0.925	0.951
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.509	0.016	5,816	36,852,877	6.274	0.032	0.477	0.541
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	9.476	0.440	839	5,552,610	3.145	0.046	8.613	10.339
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	11.878	1.118	362	2,170,837	3.197	0.094	9.686	14.070
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	1,246.557	88.148	951	6,256,188	3.119	0.071	1,073.786	1,419.327
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.172	0.372	351	2,630,378	3.646	0.019	18.443	19.901

APPENDIX D: SAMPLE DESIGN

The 2021 GATS utilized the PSA's 2013 Master Sample design created for household-based surveys with some modications to confrom to GATS protocol on sampling design based on the requirements set by CDC and WHO.

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame used for the 2021 GATS was the master sample frame (MSF) designed and compiled by the PSA in 2013 but was updated based on the results of the 2015 Census of Population. Administratively, the Philippines is divided into 17 regions; each region is sub-divided into 81 provinces, 33 highly urbanized cities (HUCs) and three other urban areas (Cotabato City, Isabela City, and Pateros) which formed as MSF domain. Each domain has urban and rural Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) except for the domain in National Capital Region (NCR) where all PSUs are urban. The whole country is divided into 42,036 barangays where 7,437 are urban barangays. Large barangays were divided into enumeration areas (EAs) to form PSUs with a size of about 100 to 400 households as of 2015 Census of Population conducted in August 2015. The 2015 list of housing units for each PSU was used as the Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU) frame. A PSU can be a barangay/EA or a portion of a large barangay or two or more adjacent small barangays/EAs.

The MSF is a compilation of all possible systematic samples of PSUs in the country. Samples in the MSF was stratified according to 117 major sampling domains in the country as follows: 81 provinces (including newly created province Davao Occidental); 33 highly urbanized cities (including 16 cities in the National Capital Region); and three other areas (Pateros, Isabela City, and Cotabato City). Within each Province/HUC domain, all PSUs were grouped into replicates of 3 to 8 PSUs ready to be used for household-based surveys. Before forming the replicates, and within each province/HUC domain, all PSUs were ordered and sorted according to the following: (1) North-South/West-East geographic locations; (2) Decreasing proportion of households with overseas worker; and (3) Decreasing wealth index, to achieve implicit stratification using these variables.

Stages of Selection

In the 2013 Master Sample Design, each sampling domain (i.e., province/HUC) is divided into exhaustive and non-overlapping area segments known as Primary

Sampling Units (PSUs) with about 100 to 400 households. Thus, a PSU can be a barangay/Enumeration Area (EA) or a portion of a large barangay or two or more adjacent small barangays/EAs. In the Philippines, a total of 87,098 PSUs were formed out of 42,036 barangays. Of this number, a total of 910 barangays were reported as least accessible while 734 were identified to have peace and order problem. Least accessible barangays (LABs) were excluded in the selection process and thus have no chance of being selected.

For the 2021 GATS sample, a two-stage stratified sampling design similar to the 2013 Master Sample for household-based surveys in the Philippines was adopted of which the Philippines' 117 provinces/HUCs were used as explicit strata. Within each stratum a number of MSF replicates were selected, where all the replicates' PSUs were included in the 2021 GATS. In the first stage of sample selection, 1 replicate was selected randomly from the Master Sample Frame within each province/HUC domain while 16 replicates were selected randomly from the Master Sample Frame for the five identified highly urbanized cities (Baguio City, Quezon City, General Santos City, Cebu City, and Zamboanga City).

In the second stage of selection, the 2015 Census of Population (CPH) list of housing units for each PSU was used as the SSU frame for selecting the housing units. A fixed number or equal take of 16 housing units per each province PSU was selected with equal probability systematic selection from the 2015 CPH list of housing units. Whereas, only 12 housing units per PSU were selected from non-province PSUs, including the HUCs and the other 3 areas (Pateros, Isabela City, and Cotabato City).

As a result of the two-stage sampling, a total sample of 1,604 PSUs from the Master Sample Frame were selected and at least 20,671 households for the whole country were considered. Non-replacement of HUs and no changes s allowed on the drawn sample housing units. An adjustment in the sample size has already been made for ineligibility of some sample households and possible non-response based on previous surveys of the PSA.

Moreover, for the third round of GATS, there was an oversample for five selected cities (Baguio City, Quezon City, General Santos City, Cebu City, and Zamboanga City) to come up with city level estimates. Each of the five cities had a sample of 168 PSUs or equivalent to at least 2,016 sample households since some housing units contain more than one household.

During the visit of the interviewer to each sample household, the field interviewer administered the Household Questionnaire and the Individual Questionnaire. This process was done using Lenovo M8 tablet device. Using the questions in the tablet device, the interviewer created a roster of all eligible residents who considered the

selected household to be their usual place of residence at the time the roster was completed. All eligible resident/s in the housing unit was/were included in the roster.

Finally, using the random generation application incorporated in the GATS General Survey System (GSS), one eligible individual (15 years old and over) was randomly selected from the roster to complete the GATS Individual Questionnaire. There are no substitutes for the eligible individual once selected.

Estimation Procedure

The base weight is computed as the inverse of selection probability

$$w_{p\tau\alpha\beta} = \frac{A_p}{a_p} x \frac{B_{p\tau\alpha}}{b_{p\tau\alpha}}$$

where:

A_p - total number of PSUs in the domain p

a_p - total number of sample PSUs in the domain p

$B_{p\tau\alpha}$ - total number of housing units in PSU α and replicate τ

$b_{p\tau\alpha}$ - total number of sample housing units in PSU α and replicate τ

For housing units with at most 3 households the base weight is computed as

$$w_{p\tau\alpha\beta} = \frac{A_p}{a_p} x \frac{B_{p\tau\alpha}}{b_{p\tau\alpha}}$$

For housing units with more than 3 households the base weight is computed as

$$w_{p\tau\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{A_p}{a_p} x \frac{B_{p\tau\alpha}}{b_{p\tau\alpha}} x \frac{C_{p\tau\alpha\beta}}{c_{p\tau\alpha\beta}}$$

where:

$C_{p\tau\alpha\gamma\beta}$ - total number of households in the sample housing unit

$c_{p\tau\alpha\gamma\beta}$ - 3, the number of sample households in the sample housing unit

The base weight is adjusted for unit non-response and further calibrated to conform to the known or projected 2016 population count.

Base Weight Adjustment

For unit non-response adjustment (within domain p), the adjustment is computed as:

$$A_{p1} = \frac{weighted^{*}\ total\ number\ of\ eligible\ sample\ hhs}{weighted^{*}\ total\ number\ of\ responding\ hhs}$$

Applying this to the base weight, we have:

$$w'_{p\tau\alpha\beta_{adj}} = w_{p\tau\alpha\beta}\ x\ A_{p1}$$

Further adjustment (calibration) is made to conform with known population count, as follows:

Age Group	Gender	
	Male	Female
0 – 14	C1	C2
15 – 24	C3	C4
25 – 34	C5	C6
35 – 44	C7	C8
45 – 54	C9	C10
55 – 64	C11	C12
65 and over	C13	C14

$$A_{p2c} = \frac{X_{pc}}{\hat{X}_{pc,adj}}$$

where:

X_{pc} - is the projected total population for age-sex class c

$\hat{X}_{pc,adj}$ - is the weighted estimate of the population for age-sex class c using the non-response adjusted weight

Hence, the final weight (calibrated weight is):

$$w'_{p\tau\alpha,fin} = \underbrace{w'_{p\tau\alpha,adj}}_{\text{non-response adjusted weight}}\ x\ \underbrace{A_{p2c}}_{\text{population adjustment factor}}$$

Estimation of Total

- Generally, the estimate for the weighted total for a sampling domain (province/HUC) considering *l* number of sample replicates is:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{\tau=1}^{l} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_\tau} \sum_{\beta=1}^{b_{\tau\alpha}} w'_{p\tau\alpha,fin} y_{p\tau\alpha\beta}$$

l = 1 to L sample replicates

- For each of the sampling domain considering 4 sample replicates are used (e.g, Labor Force Survey round), the estimate for the weighted total is:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{\tau=1}^{4} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_\tau} \sum_{\beta=1}^{b_{\tau\alpha}} w'_{p\tau\alpha,fin} y_{p\tau\alpha\beta}$$

l = 1 to 4 replicates

- For other household-based surveys (e.g., APIS, HSDV, MFS), considering only 1 sample replicate is used, the estimate for the weighted province/city total is:

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{a_\tau} \sum_{\beta=1}^{b_{\tau\alpha}} w'_{p\tau\alpha,fin} y_{p\tau\alpha\beta}$$

APPENDIX E: TECHNICAL AND SURVEY STAFF

Department of Health (DOH)
Dr. Vito G. Roque Jr. – GATS Country Coordinator
Dr. Agnes Segarra – GATS Country Coordinator
Fe A. Sinson
Theresa D. Timbang
Marissa C. Ortega
Lea Mylene R. Rebanal

World Health Organization (WHO)
Dr. Ada Moadsiri
Dr. Florante Trinidad
Mina Kashiwabara

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Indu Ahluwalia
Jeremy Morton
Edward Rainey
James Michael Bowling
Lazarus Mbulo
Pranesh Chowdhury
Betelihem Gatachew
Anna K. Dean

RTI International
Steve Litavecz

CDC Foundation
Amanda Gailey
Kajal Roy

Country Report Contributors (Department of Health)
Dr. Vito G. Roque Jr.
Fe A. Sinson
Dr. Boss B. Sobremesa
Dr. Allan Dale Nacino
Reymundo De Guzman Jr.
Maria Cristina Raymundo
Aizen Hernandez
Grace R. Dawal
Mareja Lou Penaflor

World Health Organization – Philippines
Dr. Florante Trinidad

Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
Project Management Staff

Claire Dennis S. Mapa, Ph.D. - National Statistician and Civil Registrar General
Divina Gracia L. Del Prado - Officer-in-Charge Deputy National Statistician
Wilma A. Guillen - Assistant National Statistician

PSA Core Project Technical Staff
Teodoro M. Orteza
Elpidio A. Maramot
Normin U. Gacula
Maria Teresa V. Olivares
Romelyn C. Anden
Randolph S. Valdez
Wilma C. Sulit
John Paul L. Gito
Gianne Yvette G. Talan
Ma. Kristalyn B. Bauyon
Lorenzo Bautista
Samuel Brando Piamonte
Joanna U. Bentoso
Britney M. Dionisio
Florante Varona
Joanna Abad
Jethro Caingit

PSA Information Technology Support
Karina Paz Bacuyag
Alysia P. Pido
Mei Chu F. Cabullos
Analyn G. Potestad
J Karina L. Cuaresma
Lady Diane Calimag

IT Orientation and Training on Pretest (via Online)

Wilma A. Guillen
Teodoro M. Orteza
Elpidio A. Maramot
Normin U. Gacula
Randolph S. Valdez
Wilma C. Sulit
Gianne Yvette G. Talan
Lorenzo L. Baustista
Gemelyn F. Macabiog
Benjamin S. Espiritu
Emmanuel E. Zapanta
Joanna U. Bentoso
Laiza A. Sebongga
Maria Celyna C. Villan
Niña Carla P. Duran
Buen Niño Villaster
Alysia P. Pido
Analyn G. Potestad
Mei Chu F. Cabullos
Dr. Agnes Segarra (DOH)
Fe Sinson (DOH)
Marissa Ortega (DOH)
Lea Rebanal (DOH)
Edward Reiney (CDC)
Steve Litavecz (RTI)
Jeremy Morton (CDC)

Pretest 1

Supervisor-at-large: Wilma A. Guillen
Overall Supervisor: Teodoro M. Orteza

Interviewing Teams

Elpidio A. Maramot
Romelyn Anden
Gemelyn F. Macabiog

Maria Teresa Olivares
Daniel Varona
Maria Celyna C. Villan

Normin U. Gacula
Joanna U. Bentoso
Lorenzo L. Baustista

Randolph Valdez
Emmanuel E. Zapanta
Gianne Yvette G. Talan

Wilma C. Sulit
Ma. Kristalyn Bauyon
Benjamin S. Espiritu

Fe Sinson
Marissa Ortega
Lea Rebanal

Field Office Supervisor/Coordinator: Marilyn T. Estrada, Girme M. Bayucan, Angelita Buenaventura, Cholly L. Bayon, Noemi H. Medina

Pretest 2

Supervisor-At-Large: Wilma A. Guillen
Data Manager: Alysia Pido
Technical Manager: Teodoro M. Orteza/Normin Gacula
IT Support: Mei Chu Cabullos/Analyn Potestad

Interviewing Teams

Elpidio Maramot
Laiza Sebongga
Buen Niño Villaster

Normin Gacula
Maria Celyna Villan
Lorenzo Bautista
Niña Carla Duran

Wilma Sulit
Gemelyn Macabiog
Gianne Yvette Talan

Randolph Valdez
Emmanuel Zapanta
Joanna Bentoso

DOH Observer:	Fe Sinson Marissa Ortega Lea Rebanal	
Field Office Supervisor/Coordinator:	Jessie Lobo Dulce M. Dionisio Sandy Opraisa	Syra Gamueda Monette Diano Rowena Sangalan

Task Force Training

Central Office

Jeremy Morton (CDC)	John Paul L. Gito
Edward Rainey (CDC)	Gianne Yvette G. Talan
Steve Litavecz (RTI)	Daniel G. Varona
Wilma A. Guillen	Lorenzo L. Bautista
Teodoro M. Orteza	Joanna U. Bentoso
Elpidio A. Maramot	Emmanuel E. Zapanta
Normin U. Gacula	Alysia P. Pido
Maria Teresa V. Olivares	Analyn G. Potestad
Romelyn C. Anden	Mei Chu F. Cabullos
Claudeline D. Cellan	Dr. Vito Roque (DOH)
Randolph S. Valdez	Fe Sinson (DOH)
Wilma C. Sulit	Marissa Ortega (DOH)
	Lea Rebanal (DOH)

Field Office

Region	Name of Personnel
I	Divino Amor P. Rivera
	Xavier B. Narvas
II	Cholly L. Bayon
	Angelita D. Buenaventura
	Stanley Gener D. Macaspac
III	Jessie D. Lobo
	John Rey T. Duay
IV	Joselyn G. Madrigallos
	Jan Irvin Mark A. Sison
MIMAROPA	Raymond R. Lapus
	Emerson V. Caisip
V	Anna Bajamundi
	Joseph R. Nodalo
VI	Rovelyn Llamas
	Paul Ely T. Rivera
VII	Joseph Jim D. Abadingo
	Peter E. Enfestan
VIII	Renato T. Pagatpatan
	Nikki Joy B. Javines
	Miguelito A. Cua
IX	Ric Mark Anthony B. Garcia
	Michelle Grace C. Natividad
	Jether L. Amores

X	Roy Michael N. Difuntorum
	Micah Joy C. Adante
XI	Corazon Dres
	Adrian Lupo M. Ebero
XII	Edward Donald F. Eloja
	Evelyn L. Quijano
NCR	Jing C. Rocabo
	Dione Luis Fernan J. Cadayos
CAR	Winsky B. Salisa
	Osvaldo P. Cofolan
BARMM	Ongkili A. Mohammad
	Nurosalam C. Caludtiag
CARAGA	Tom Stallone P. Fortun
	Cale P. Pineda
	Edwina V. Rudela

Dialect Translators/Reviewers

Dialect	Translators	Reviewer
Tagalog	Maritess Tan	Elpidio Maramot
Ilocano	Gemelyn Macabiog	Randolph Valdez
Bicol	Gianne Yvette Talan	Anna Bajamundi
Cebuano	Michael Aldrin Bello	
Waray	Nikki Joy B. Javines	Mae Almonte
Hiligaynon	Pearl Rose Parcon	Ma. Goretti Novilla

Second Level Trainers

Region/Area of Assignment	Name of Personnel
I	Wilma A. Guillen (CO)
	Divino Amor P. Rivera
	Xavier B. Narvas
II	Cholly L. Bayon
	Angelita D. Buenaventura
	Stanley Gener D. Macaspac
III	Jessie D. Lobo
	John Rey T. Duay
IV-A	Joselyn G. Madrigallos
	Jan Irvin Mark A. Sison
MIMAROPA	Raymond R. Lapus
	Emerson V. Caisip
V	Anna Bajamundi
	Joseph R. Nodalo
VI	Rovelyn Llamas
	Paul Ely Rivera
VII	Teodoro M. Orteza (CO)
	Joseph Jim D. Abadingo
	Peter E. Enfestan
VIII	Renato T. Pagatpatan
	Nikki Joy B. Javines

	Miguelito A. Cua
IX	John Paul L. Gito (CO)
	Mei Chu Cabullos (CO)
	Ric Mark Anthony B. Garcia
	Michelle Grace C. Natividad
	Jether L. Amores
X	Ahmad L. Bagul (CO)
	Roy Michael Difuntorum
	Micah Joy C. Adante
XI	Corazon Dres
	Adrian Lupo M. Ebero
XII	Analyn G. Potestad (CO)
	Edward Donald F. Eloja
	Evelyn L. Quijano
NCR	Randolph S. Valdez (CO)
	Jing C. Rocabo
	Dione Luis Fernan J. Cadayos
CAR	Normin U. Gacula (CO)
	Winsky B. Salisa
	Osvaldo P. Cofolan
BARMM	Ongkili A. Mohammad
	Nurosalam C. Caludtiag
CARAGA	Tom Fortun
	Cale P. Pineda
	Edwina V. Rudela

Other Resource Persons in the Task Force Training

Edward Rainey - CDC
Stephen Litavecz - RTI
Mina Kashiwabara - WHO
Vito G. Roque Jr. - DOH
Fe Sinson - DOH
Marissa Ortega - DOH
Lea Mylene Rebanal - DOH

Dialect Translators/Reviewers

Dialect	Translator	Reviewer
Tagalog	Maritess Tan	Benedicta Yabut
Ilocano	Maria Theresa Rapanan	Erma Aquino
Bicol	Percival Salting	Blanca Ortiz
Waray	Michael Aldrin Q. Bello	Socorro Abejo
Hiligaynon	Ma. Goretti Novilla	Solficar Pescuela
Cebuano	Lily Elegue	Guillermo Lipio Jr.

PSA FIELD OFFICE

National Capital Region (NCR)

Regional Office

Paciano B. Dizon	Regional Director
Jing C. Rocabo	Regional Supervisor
Dione Luis Fernan J. Cadavos	Regional I.T. Supervisor

NCR I

Danilo R. Cubinar	Provincial Statistics Officer
Gerald M. Morada	Provincial Supervisor
Ela Castalone	Assistant Provincial Supervisor
Teresita Pacura	Field Interviewer
Rosalinda Cortez	Field Interviewer
Allan Joe Dizon	Field Interviewer

NCR II

Apolinar F. Oblea	Provincial Statistics Officer
Kristine Agape M. Javier	Provincial Supervisor
Marianita C. Tabuso	Assistant Provincial Supervisor
Aurora Dela Rosa Torno	Field Interviewer
Concordia T. Fortuno	Field Interviewer
Charles Benedict Ang	Field Interviewer
Elena C. Benoza	Field Interviewer
Faith Louise M. Martinez	Field Interviewer

NCR III

Evelyn F. Bermudez	Provincial Statistics Officer
Perla R. Destaio	Provincial Supervisor
Joseph Galang	Assistant Provincial Supervisor
Jaauiline Suarez	Field Interviewer
Severina Ortega	Field Interviewer
Angelou Grace Estores	Field Interviewer
Joel Cadorna	Field Interviewer

NCR IV

Belen R. Razo	Provincial Statistics Officer
Sahabil H. Abtuh	Provincial Supervisor
Josephine M. Azuelo	Assistant Provincial Supervisor
Josephine S. Gelbolingo	Field Interviewer
Ma. Raquel S. Acbo	Field Interviewer
Joanne Kristine J. Navarro	Field Interviewer
Aleson Gadugdug	Field Interviewer

NCR V

Estrella R. Vargas	Provincial Statistics Officer
Maria Felmar G. Acidre	Provincial Supervisor
Hermes Ryan P. Castillo	Assistant Provincial Supervisor
Christian R. Gonzales	Field Interviewer
Noel Reqala	Field Interviewer
Vien Sabatin	Field Interviewer
Edlaine Fiona Losa	Field Interviewer
Abnes Pacheco	Field Interviewer

Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR)

Regional Office

Villafe P. Alibuyog	Regional Director
Aldrin Federico R. Bahit Jr.	SOCD Chief
Osvaldo P. Cofolan	Regional Supervisor
Winsky B. Salisa	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Abra

Felixberto B. Perdido	Provincial Statistics Officer
Ludivina S. Beñas	Provincial Supervisor
Precy B. Bazar	Field Interviewer

Apayao

Geoffrey B. Calimuhayan	Provincial Statistics Officer
Lady Sheena B. Tactac	Provincial Supervisor
Diomedio R. Friala	Field Interviewer

Benguet

Imelda L. Buyuccan	Provincial Statistics Officer
Nalyn C. Esican	Provincial Supervisor
Shiella Mae B. Barcena	Assistant Provincial Supervisor
Catherine Pedro	Team Supervisor
Jones Daculan	Team Supervisor

Joy Legaspi	Team Supervisor
Narani Molitas	Team Supervisor
Venus Balite	Team Supervisor
Aira Mae Ricardo	Field Interviewer
Angie Mae Marcos	Field Interviewer
April Bucagan	Field Interviewer
April Gaybon	Field Interviewer
Charlotte Sal-Oen	Field Interviewer
Ezrael Cango	Field Interviewer
Jacquiline Willy	Field Interviewer
James Tarnate Jr.	Field Interviewer
Jessica Lepago	Field Interviewer
Jimalyn Armas	Field Interviewer
Jisselyn Menzi	Field Interviewer
Jomar Guerzon	Field Interviewer
Kimberly Day-Eg	Field Interviewer
Lencio Taypoc Jr.	Field Interviewer
Maricel Tad-Awan	Field Interviewer
Mary Joy Bay-An	Field Interviewer
Melody Ayang	Field Interviewer
Nympha Balite	Field Interviewer
Roselie Siquel	Field Interviewer
Shaira Labinio	Field Interviewer
Shirley Ibanez	Field Interviewer
Sima Accatan	Field Interviewer

Ifugao

Delano C. Bolislis Jr.	Provincial Statistics Officer
John D. Tungod	Provincial Supervisor
Valentina B. Lumidao	Field Interviewer

Kalinga

Maribel M. Dalayday	Provincial Statistics Officer
Randolf Laderas	Provincial Supervisor
Nick Awisan	Field Interviewer

Mt. Province

Jerry G. Santos	Provincial Statistics Officer
Jhay P. Sapdoy	Provincial Supervisor
Maribel G. Agusto	Field Interviewer

Region I – Ilocos

Regional Office

Sheila O. De Guzman	Regional Director
Divino Amor P. Rivera	Regional Supervisor
Divino Amor P. Rivera	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Ilocos Norte

Marilyn P. Vergara	Provincial Statistics Officer
Michael C. Gapuzan	Provincial Supervisor
Karen C. Agpaoa	Field Interviewer

Ilocos Sur

Reynor R. Fernando	Provincial Statistics Officer
Love Lynn R. Romerosa	Provincial Supervisor
Jayson S. Buemio	Field Interviewer

La Union

Danites E. Teñido	Provincial Statistics Officer
Susan Cora F. Hufana	Provincial Supervisor
Karl Josef G. Hufana	Alternate Focal Person
Lorna G. Salting	Field Interviewer
Elnora O. Marzan	Field Interviewer

Pangasinan

Edgar M. Norberte	Provincial Statistics Officer
Xavier B. Narvas	Provincial Supervisor
Jerome Samson	Team Supervisor

Region II - Cagayan Valley

Regional Office

Marilyn T. Estrada	Regional Director
Angelita D. Buenaventura	Regional Supervisor
Stanley Gener D. Macaspac	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Batanes

Ramil G. Abad	Provincial Statistics Officer
Jaime E. Cobico	Provincial Supervisor
Nestor V. Guisando	Provincial Supervisor
	Field Interviewer

Cagayan

Engr. Elena U. Rivera	Provincial Statistics Officer
Encarnacion L. Ricerra	Provincial Supervisor
Ana V. Pagaduan	Field Interviewer

Isabela

Julius M Emperador	Provincial Statistics Officer
Jonathan B. Acupido	Provincial Supervisor
Edmar A. Carreon	Field Interviewer

Nueva Vizcaya

Cholly L. Bayon	Provincial Statistics Officer
Joel P. Basco	Provincial Supervisor
Imelda Guillermo	Field Interviewer

Quirino

Engr. Cherry Agustin	Provincial Statistics Officer
Liz Duque	Provincial Supervisor
Rosalia Calimlim	Field Interviewer

Region III - Central Luzon

Regional Office

Arlene M. Divino	Regional Director
Jessie D. Lobo	Regional Supervisor
John Rey T. Duay	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Aurora

Mercy A. Duaso	Provincial Statistics Officer
Ferdinand E. Santiago	Provincial Supervisor
Dominador L. Ruiz	Field Interviewer

Bataan

Francisco P. Corpuz	Provincial Statistics Officer
Allan G. Bruno	Provincial Supervisor
Carlos Carlos	Field Interviewer

Bulacan

Marcelino O. De Mesa	Provincial Statistics Officer
Ma. Cristina S. Lopez	Provincial Supervisor
Maricel Delos Reyes	Field Interviewer

Nueva Ecija

Elizabeth M. Rayo	Provincial Statistics Officer
Hilario T. Delos Santos	Provincial Supervisor
Juvy A. Nitor	Field Interviewer

Pampanga

Maria Virginia R. Olveña	Provincial Statistics Officer
Matrinia R. Bicomong	Provincial Supervisor
Princess May Ong	Field Interviewer
Jane N. Janga	Field Interviewer

Tarlac

Corazon P. Bonifacio	Provincial Statistics Officer
Errold Blaine A. Nogoy	Provincial Supervisor
Angelica D. Gueco	Field Interviewer

Zambales

Norman L. Bundalian	Provincial Statistics Officer
Christine Joann L. Gonzaga	Provincial Supervisor
Monette Diano	Field Interviewer
Rowena Sangalang	Field Interviewer

Region IVA – CALABARZON

Regional Office

Charito C. Armonia	Interim Regional Director
Benigno F. Perido	SOCD Chief
Joselyn G. Madrigallos	Regional Supervisor
Jan Irvin Mark A. Sison	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Batangas

Raul Maximo B. Tolentino	Provincial Statistics Officer
Mellicent B. Macatangay	Provincial Supervisor
Maria Felipina E. Bacsa	Field Interviewer

Cavite

Lucia Iraida A. Soneja	Provincial Statistics Officer
Teresa E. Vidal	Provincial Supervisor
Ninfa Anisco	Field Interviewer

Laguna

Magdalena T. Serqueña	Provincial Statistics Officer
Catherine Z. Brosas	Provincial Supervisor
Norlyn B. Cabrera	Field Interviewer

Quezon

Airene A. Pucyutan	Provincial Statistics Officer
Roberto M. Ramos	Provincial Supervisor
Wilman Ebonia	Field Interviewer
Redden Camba	Field Interviewer

Rizal

Yra B. Sibug	Provincial Statistics Officer
Mercy Liza B. Tibay	Provincial Supervisor
Nova Fulgencio	Field Interviewer

MIMAROPA Region

Regional Office

Leni Rioflorido	Regional Director
Raymond R. Lapus	Regional Supervisor
Emerson V. Caisip	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Marinduque

Gemma N. Opis	Provincial Statistics Officer
Maria Baby Jane M. Sualog	Provincial Supervisor
Jessa A. Plantilla	Field Interviewer

Occidental Mindoro

Maribel L. Bernardo	Provincial Statistics Officer
Donna Marie D. Mobe	Provincial Supervisor
Maria Lilibeth P. De Lara	Field Interviewer
Carmellia D. Dueñas	Field Interviewer

Oriental Mindoro

Efren C. Armonia	Provincial Statistics Officer
Daniel A. Paquit	Provincial Supervisor
John Patrick Calderon	Field Interviewer

Palawan

Maria Lalaine M. Rodriguez	Provincial Statistics Officer
Cherry B. Moreno	Provincial Supervisor
Lorna G. Alcantara	Field Interviewer
Salvacion B. Mayang	Field Interviewer

Romblon

Johnny F. Solis	Provincial Statistics Officer
Jonathan C. Firmalo	Provincial Supervisor
Timothy D. Vicente	Field Interviewer

Region V – Bicol

Regional Office

Cynthia L. Perdiz	Regional Director
Anna G. Bajamundi	Regional Supervisor
Joseph R. Nodalo	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Albay

Cecil G. Brondial	Provincial Statistics Officer
Diosdado B. Basquiñas	Provincial Supervisor
Maria Zandra Lou R. Bonganay	Field Interviewer

Camarines Norte

Maria Dulce C. Padayao	Provincial Statistics Officer
John Vincent D. Ramorez	Provincial Supervisor
Lorraine A. Dela Rosa	Field Interviewer

Camarines Sur

Raul P. Aspe, Jr.	Provincial Statistics Officer
Joycell B. Estacion	Provincial Supervisor
Shiela P. Azuer	Field Interviewer

Catanduanes

Anavi F. Camacho	Provincial Statistics Officer
Ma. Hazel B. Molod	Provincial Supervisor
Mary Grace G. Isidoro	Field Interviewer
Ma. Phennah C. Asuncion	Field Interviewer

Masbate

Arnulfo A. Virtucio	Provincial Statistics Officer
Genaro T. Ragasa	Provincial Supervisor
Lerma Grace B. Surigao	Field Interviewer

Sorsogon

Elvira O. Apogñol	Provincial Statistics Officer
Ma. Donna E. Guemo	Provincial Supervisor
Cyrel P. Malaa	Field Interviewer

Region VI - Western Visayas

Regional Office

Fred S. Sollesta	Regional Director
Rovelyn M. Llamas	Regional Supervisor
Paul Ely Rivera	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Aklan

Antonet B. Catubuan	Provincial Statistics Officer
Peter S. Mangilog	Provincial Supervisor
Robertly R. Invina	Field Interviewer

Antique

Randy M. Tacogdoy	Provincial Statistics Officer
Christine Domingo	Provincial Supervisor
Freela Amea G. Gerona	Field Interviewer

Capiz

Frankie D. Dordas	Provincial Statistics Officer
Joevel Q. Cobrador	Provincial Supervisor
Jeremy Mark B. Dela Cruz	Field Interviewer

Guimaras

Nelida B. Losare	Provincial Statistics Officer
Roney E. Genanda	Provincial Supervisor
Lavlyn N. Galvez	Field Interviewer

Iloilo

Nelida C. Amolar	Provincial Statistics Officer
Franz Angelo Baquiano	Provincial Supervisor
Antonio Federico Jr	Field Interviewer
Rey Tedios	Field Interviewer

Negros Occidental

Luis O. Gonzales	Provincial Statistics Officer
John F. Campomanes	Provincial Supervisor
Marlon Alconga	Field Interviewer
Crislyn A. Napilay	Field Interviewer

Region VII - Central Visayas

Regional Office

Ariel E. Florendo	Regional Director
Joseph Jim D. Abadingo	Regional Supervisor
Peter E. Enfestan	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Bohol

Jessamyn Anne C. Alcazaren	Provincial Statistics Officer
Fidel B. Antopina, Jr.	Provincial Supervisor
Edwin T. Matabilas	Field Interviewer

Cebu

Firmo C. Diputado	Provincial Statistics Officer
Ronald H. Sinoy	Provincial Supervisor
Lyndon Gerardo C. Suico	Assistant Provincial Supervisor
Janisa Salaza	Team Supervisor
Grace Belarmino	Team Supervisor
Cheryl Garnica	Team Supervisor
Ellejay Babao	Team Supervisor
Sheila Marie Unabia	Team Supervisor
Ariel Ebales	Field Interviewer
Erica Mae Lequigan	Field Interviewer
Carmelita Rosalejos	Field Interviewer
Mary Daisy Lou Memoracion	Field Interviewer
Amado Cagata Jr.	Field Interviewer
Edna Apaso	Field Interviewer
Raziel Potot	Field Interviewer
Ma. Corazon Elcana	Field Interviewer
Leziel Rotersos	Field Interviewer
Jeselle Salinas	Field Interviewer
Jennie Zalsos	Field Interviewer
Madelyn Layos	Field Interviewer
Lea Alvarado	Field Interviewer
Jayper Yap	Field Interviewer
John Derick Sanchez	Field Interviewer
Julieta Bagahansol	Field Interviewer
Jenny del Rosario	Field Interviewer
Cerilita Paito	Field Interviewer
Ma. Nilda Abalo	Field Interviewer
Rossana Limbo	Field Interviewer
Gemarie Gilbuena	Field Interviewer
Michelle Solis	Field Interviewer
Irish Marie Espiritu	Field Interviewer
Rovilla Jabellana	Field Interviewer

Negros Oriental

Ariel T. Fortuito	Provincial Statistics Officer
Harold Roy Infante	Provincial Supervisor
Julio Erwin Bacalso	Field Interviewer

Siquijor

Aurelia M. Canda	Provincial Statistics Officer
Rosario S. Atay	Provincial Supervisor
Louel Suan	Field Interviewer

Region VIII - Eastern Visayas

Regional Office

Wilma A. Perante	Regional Director
Renato T. Pagatpatan	Regional Supervisor
Nikki Joy B. Javines	Regional Alternate Supervisor
Miguelito A. Cua	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Renavil V. Cueva	Provincial Statistics Officer
Arthur R. Collanto	Provincial Supervisor
Jedward L. Janerol	Field Interviewer

Eastern Samar

Ronnie A. Bajado	Provincial Statistics Officer
Suzanne B. Amosco	Provincial Supervisor
Jane Caroline A. Grafil	Field Interviewer

Leyte

Sheryl Ann A. Jamisola	Provincial Statistics Officer
Paola T. Samson	Provincial Supervisor
Sheryl B. Cainhog	Field Interviewer
Nezil D. Esoy	Field Interviewer

Northern Samar

Julian E. Gallano	Provincial Statistics Officer
Mae M. Moreno	Provincial Supervisor
May D. Galit	Field Interviewer

Western Samar

Riza N. Moraleta	Provincial Statistics Officer
Marilou G. Sarmiento	Provincial Supervisor
Renante B. Cabacang Jr.	Field Interviewer

Southern Leyte

Eutemio A. Llevado Jr.	Provincial Statistics Officer
Lilia E. Villaflores	Provincial Supervisor
Christine F. Tan	Field Interviewer

Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula

Regional Office

Mewchun WS. Pamaran	Regional Director
Ric Mark Anthony B. Garcia	Regional Supervisor
Jether L. Amores	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Zamboanga Del Norte

Ma. Lila D. Daan	Provincial Statistics Officer
Sesenia C. Belorio	Provincial Supervisor
Kathleen P. Plazos	Field Interviewer

Zamboanga Del Sur

Bernardo C. Martinez	Provincial Statistics Officer
Dimna P. Bienes	Provincial Supervisor
Jenneffer S. Berondo	Field Interviewer

Zamboanga Sibugay

Atty. Richard D. Tabigne	Provincial Statistics Officer
Emerald N. Salles	Provincial Supervisor
Jaymar V. Manon-og	Field Interviewer

Zamboanga City

Conrad E. Sontillano	Provincial Statistics Officer
Camilo M. Bagsican	Provincial Supervisor
Jackielou M Delas Peñas	Team Supervisor
Alain Jude J. Gutierrez	Team Supervisor
Archie Oliver G. Reyes	Team Supervisor
Sharif Abdel Aziz A. Misuari	Team Supervisor
Ismail I. Ismoramil	Team Supervisor
Genalin A. Infante	Field Interviewer
Ramchere Dan D. Catis	Field Interviewer
Manayer S. Saraban	Field Interviewer
Shaira A. Santos	Field Interviewer
Jay-Ar P. Jamanulla	Field Interviewer
Maria Carla H. Quiriones	Field Interviewer
Jan-Michael Joseph N. Lao	Field Interviewer
Jasmin A. Villagracia	Field Interviewer
Cherrie Joy C. Canda	Field Interviewer
Hanes Ken A. Delica	Field Interviewer
Julian Reyish L. Luy	Field Interviewer
Cherie Ann Q. Luy	Field Interviewer
Renelene F. Pagotaisidro	Field Interviewer
Ebrahim A. Ahmad Jr	Field Interviewer
Oliver D. Malicay	Field Interviewer
Maribeth B. Caranzo	Field Interviewer
Dennis T. Padua	Field Interviewer
Almishier N. Aridjan	Field Interviewer
Christian T. Delos Reyes	Field Interviewer
Marilou C. Angeles	Field Interviewer
Nerissa A. Natividad	Field Interviewer

Region X – Northern Mindanao

Regional Office

Dr. Janith C. Aves	Regional Director
Roy Michael N. Difuntorum	Regional Supervisor/Regional I.T. Supervisor

Bukidnon

Maria Evangeline A. Non	Provincial Statistics Officer
Ariel A. Asparin	Provincial Supervisor
Delmart Paulo S. Devilleres	Field Interviewer

Camiguin

Francisco C. Galagar, Jr.	Provincial Statistics Officer
Marz Ramer Cabisada	Provincial Supervisor
Liza L. Subteniente	Field Interviewer

Lanao del Norte

Osler M. Mejares	Provincial Statistics Officer
Earl Gehne D. Omandam	Provincial Supervisor
Marvin T. Dolero	Field Interviewer
Johanna D. Usman	Field Interviewer

Misamis Occidental

Julieta M. Nacario	Provincial Statistics Officer
Mildred B. Caballero	Provincial Supervisor
Jojo C. Bano	Field Interviewer

Misamis Oriental

Maria Liza M. Bigornia	Provincial Statistics Officer
Eva C. Tortusa	Provincial Supervisor
Erneil Paulo Ibot	Field Interviewer
Helen Legaspi	Field Interviewer

Region XI – Davao

Regional Office

Ruben D. Abaro, Jr.	Regional Director
Corazon P. Dres	Regional Supervisor
Adrian Lupo M. Ebero	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Davao De Oro (Compostella Valley)

Abraham Enrico E. Gulay, Jr.	Provincial Statistics Officer
Glofel F. Peregrino	Provincial Supervisor
Agnes C. Monteverde	Field Interviewer

Davao Del Norte

Pepito D. Amoyen	Provincial Statistics Officer
Armando F. Sampan	Provincial Supervisor
Agnes P. Aquino	Field Interviewer

Davao Del Sur (RO)

Randolph Anthony B. Gales	Provincial Statistics Officer
Josie A. Calibjo	Provincial Supervisor
Rhea Lee A. Asdillo	Field Interviewer
Alma Capatoy	Field Interviewer

Davao Occidental

Jessie A. Madulin	Provincial Statistics Officer
Arneil J. Lagansua	Provincial Supervisor
Michelle Mampawa	Field Interviewer

Davao Oriental

Rogelio T. Lebria	Provincial Statistics Officer
Ronald M. Montesco	Provincial Supervisor
Ellazim V. Abellanosa	Field Interviewer

Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN

Regional Office

Atty. Maqtahar L. Manulon	Regional Director
Edward Donald F. Eloja	Regional Supervisor
Evelyn L. Quijano	Regional I.T. Supervisor

North Cotabato

Belinda R. Penuela	Provincial Statistics Officer
Helen G. Colango	Provincial Supervisor
Ruchel May G. Montalvo	Field Interviewer

Sarangani

Ismael B. Ramos, Jr.	Provincial Statistics Officer
Marcelino C. Valdez, II	Provincial Supervisor
Rene C. Famindalan	Team Supervisor
Yvonne Tadena	Team Supervisor
Mary Jane Gonzales	Team Supervisor
Mary Daine M. Napuli	Team Supervisor
Alaiza Parrocha	Team Supervisor
Rose Anne Albarado	Field Interviewer
Regine Jay T. Andoy	Field Interviewer
Shaira Balanon	Field Interviewer
Clyde Hanzel B. Cadeliña	Field Interviewer
Maricar Domingo	Field Interviewer
Domenic L. Dondiego	Field Interviewer
Jessica C. Enorsua	Field Interviewer
Aivie G. Garay	Field Interviewer
Jonathan L. Jupia	Field Interviewer
Reyna Mae Lubaton	Field Interviewer
Jonalyn Mahinay	Field Interviewer
Jinky Y. Man- Inyao	Field Interviewer
Reggie C. Muyong	Field Interviewer
Kenny Jan C. Pableo	Field Interviewer
Shara Mae E. Pagaran	Field Interviewer
Jenny D. Poncardas	Field Interviewer
Regel M. Ruina	Field Interviewer
Jeric A. Sajot	Field Interviewer
Kristel Rose T. Sarbida	Field Interviewer
Marvy Tadena	Field Interviewer
Patricia May L. Ulvinar	Field Interviewer
Lianrick S. Servano	Field Interviewer

Sultan Kudarat

Herlita G. Caraan	Provincial Statistics Officer
Maria Anna Liza S. Mogan	Provincial Supervisor
Ronald Novesteros	Field Interviewers

South Cotabato

Jilmar F. Grecia	Provincial Statistics Officer
Hazelle Kaye G. Abaro	Provincial Supervisor
Mary Grace P. Behimino	Field Interviewers

Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

Regional Office

Naser S. Usman	Regional Director
Nurosalam C. Caludtiag	Regional Supervisor
Ongkili A. Mohammad	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Basilan

Edenizer M. Santander	Provincial Statistics Officer
Nicanor C. Pableo	Provincial Supervisor
Jennifer P. Gonzales	Field Interviewers
Belen C. Noo	Field Interviewers

Lanao Del Sur

Noronisa D. Macadadaya	Provincial Statistics Officer
Alnairah C. Macalaba	Provincial Supervisor
Raida Sangcopan	Field Interviewers

Maguindanao

Razulden A. Mangelen	Provincial Statistics Officer
Ma. Judema D. Angot	Provincial Supervisor
Fatima C. Abdulkarim	Field Interviewers
Annabai I. Mohamad	Field Interviewers

Sulu

Medzhor A. Tan	Provincial Statistics Officer
Moh. Sahnur S. Udjah	Provincial Supervisor
Alnessar Damsani	Field Interviewer

Tawi-Tawi

Masil H. Mohammadsha	Provincial Statistics Officer
Naim S. Tanjilul	Provincial Supervisor
Alhalim A. Abduhalim	Field Interviewers

Caraga

Regional Office

Rosalinda C. Apura, Dm	Regional Director
Cale P. Pineda	Regional Supervisor
Tom Stallone P. Fortun	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Agusan del Norte

Reynelo S. Magno	Provincial Statistics Officer
Charis B. Fernandez	Provincial Supervisor
Kate M. Hermita	Field Interviewers
Mariefer B. Palac	Field Interviewers

Agusan del Sur

Demetrio T. Dejolde Jr.	Provincial Statistics Officer
Flordeliz L. Cagalitan	Provincial Supervisor
Ginalyn C. Galope	Field Interviewer

Dinagat Island

Glennboy C. Liston	Provincial Statistics Officer
Allan G. Daga-As	Provincial Supervisor
Jenelyn P. Durango	Field Interviewer

Surigao del Norte

Guillermo M. Lipio Jr.	Provincial Statistics Officer
Rosedavelyn L. Ompoy	Provincial Supervisor
Elfie P. Gesta	Field Interviewer

Surigao del Sur

Ruel L. Dres	Provincial Statistics Officer
Marito W. Elisan	Provincial Supervisor
Legeen S. Trimidal	Field Interviewer

APPENDIX F: MPOWER SUMMARY INDICATORS

Appendix Table F1: MPOWER Summary Indicators – GATS Philippines, 2021.

Indicator	Overall	Sex		Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies					
Current tobacco use	19.5	34.7	4.2	18.1	21.1
Current tobacco smokers	18.5	33.3	3.7	17.6	19.5
Current cigarette smokers	18.3	32.9	3.6	17.4	19.2
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	17.4	31.5	3.2	16.9	17.9
Current smokeless tobacco use	1.5	2.3	0.7	1.0	2.1
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]	9.5	9.8	6.7	9.6	9.5
Average age at daily smoking initiation[2]	19.5	19.5	20.1	19.9	19.2
Former smokers among ever daily smokers	22.3	20.9	34.2	19.1	25.3
P: Protect people from tobacco smoke					
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	21.8	25.7	17.8	19.0	24.8
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work[§]	12.9	17.4	8.2	11.1	15.5
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places:[3,§]					
Government building/offices	6.6	7.2	6.0	6.3	7.0
Health care facilities	2.7	3.1	2.4	3.4	2.0
Restaurants	9.2	8.9	9.6	10.0	8.2
Public transportation	12.2	15.6	9.4	11.2	13.6
Bars and nightclubs	62.3	61.8	66.2	58.2	71.9
Universities	3.4	4.2	2.8	3.1	3.9
Schools	2.4	3.2	1.9	2.1	2.7
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use					
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months[4]	45.5	45.2	47.5	43.4	47.6
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider[4,5]	54.5	54.1	56.6	40.6	71.5
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method:[4]					
Pharmacotherapy	25.8	26.0	24.9	22.0	29.3
Counseling/advice	7.9	7.3	12.0	7.1	8.5
Interest in quitting smoking[6]	63.7	64.0	60.6	63.7	63.7
W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco					
Belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	95.5	94.2	96.8	94.7	96.4
Belief that smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer	87.5	86.7	88.4	88.8	86.2
Belief that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	94.1	92.8	95.3	94.3	93.8
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location[§]	62.8	60.2	65.5	64.1	61.4
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages[6,§]	43.7	44.1	40.1	39.7	47.6
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship					
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion[§]	46.7	49.0	44.4	48.2	45.2
R: Raise taxes on tobacco					
Average cigarette expenditure per month (*Philippine peso*)[7]	1273.9	1304.4	963.6	1299.8	1246.6
Average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes (*Philippine peso*)[7]	107.8	107.2	116.8	112.5	103.1
Last cigarette purchase was from a store[7]	97.9	98.0	96.7	97.5	98.3

Notes:
[1] Among current daily cigarette smokers.
[2] Among respondents 15-34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers.
[3] Among those who visited the place in the last 30 days.
[4] Among past-year tobacco smokers (includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months).
[5] Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months.
[6] Among current tobacco smokers.
[7] Among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes.
[§] In the last 30 days.

Appendix Table F2: MPOWER Summary Indicators – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Indicator	2009			2015			2021		
	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies									
Current tobacco use[1]	29.7 (28.5, 31.0)	49.5 (47.5, 51.5)	10.1 (9.0, 11.2)	23.8 (22.8, 24.9)	41.9 (40.1, 43.8)	5.8 (5.1, 6.5)	19.5 (18.1, 21.0)	34.7 (32.0, 37.5)	4.2 (3.5, 5.1)
Current tobacco smokers	28.2 (27.0, 29.5)	47.6 (45.7, 49.6)	9.0 (8.0, 10.1)	22.7 (21.6, 23.7)	40.3 (38.5, 42.1)	5.1 (4.5, 5.9)	18.5 (17.1, 20.0)	33.3 (30.7, 36.1)	3.7 (3.0, 4.5)
Current cigarette smokers	27.9 (26.8, 29.2)	47.2 (45.3, 49.2)	8.8 (7.8, 9.9)	22.5 (21.4, 23.5)	40.1 (38.3, 41.9)	4.9 (4.3, 5.6)	18.3 (16.8, 19.8)	32.9 (30.3, 35.7)	3.6 (2.9, 4.4)
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	27.0 (25.8, 28.2)	46.6 (44.7, 48.6)	7.5 (6.5, 8.5)	21.5 (20.5, 22.6)	38.9 (37.1, 40.7)	4.2 (3.6, 4.9)	17.4 (16.0, 18.8)	31.5 (28.9, 34.2)	3.2 (2.5, 4.0)
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[2]	10.6 (10.1, 11.1)	11.3 (10.7, 11.8)	6.9 (6.1, 7.8)	11.0 (10.4, 11.5)	11.2 (10.6, 11.8)	8.6 (6.8, 10.3)	9.5 (8.8, 10.3)	9.8 (9.0, 10.6)	6.7 (5.7, 7.7)
Average age at daily smoking initiation[3]	17.3 (17.0, 17.6)	17.2 (16.9, 17.4)	18.8 (17.7, 19.9)	17.5 (17.3, 17.8)	17.5 (17.2, 17.8)	18.3 (17.2, 19.5)	19.5 (19.0, 20.1)	19.5 (18.9, 20.1)	20.1 (19.0, 21.3)
Former smokers among ever daily smokers	21.5 (19.8, 23.4)	20.9 (19.0, 22.8)	25.0 (20.7, 29.7)	19.3 (17.5, 21.3)	17.7 (16.0, 19.6)	31.0 (25.5, 37.0)	22.3 (19.6, 25.4)	20.9 (18.3, 23.7)	34.2 (24.8, 45.0)
P: Protect people from tobacco smoke									
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	54.4 (52.5, 56.3)	58.1 (55.8, 60.3)	50.6 (48.4, 52.8)	34.7 (32.8, 36.6)	39.0 (36.8, 41.4)	30.3 (28.3, 32.4)	21.8 (19.9, 23.8)	25.7 (23.0, 28.6)	17.8 (16.0, 19.8)
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work[§]	32.6 (29.9, 35.5)	38.8 (35.1, 42.7)	26.2 (22.9, 29.8)	21.5 (19.1, 24.0)	26.4 (23.3, 29.8)	16.4 (13.5, 19.8)	12.9 (11.1, 15.1)	17.4 (14.3, 21.0)	8.2 (6.2, 10.8)
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places:[4,§]									
Government building/offices	25.5 (23.3, 27.8)	27.9 (25.3, 30.7)	23.1 (20.6, 25.9)	13.6 (11.9, 15.5)	15.6 (13.4, 18.2)	11.7 (9.9, 13.7)	6.6 (5.1, 8.6)	7.2 (5.5, 9.5)	6.0 (4.2, 8.5)
Health care facilities	7.6 (6.5, 8.9)	8.0 (6.4, 10.0)	7.3 (6.0, 8.9)	4.2 (3.6, 5.0)	4.9 (3.9, 6.3)	3.8 (3.0, 4.7)	2.7 (1.8, 4.0)	3.1 (1.9, 5.2)	2.4 (1.6, 3.6)
Restaurants	33.6 (31.2, 36.1)	38.4 (35.3, 41.5)	28.6 (25.9, 31.4)	21.9 (20.1, 23.8)	26.8 (24.3, 29.4)	17.0 (15.1, 19.0)	9.2 (7.1, 12.0)	8.9 (7.0, 11.2)	9.6 (6.5, 14.1)
Public transportation	55.3 (53.3, 57.3)	61.1 (58.6, 63.5)	49.7 (47.3, 52.1)	37.6 (35.6, 39.6)	39.9 (37.5, 42.5)	35.5 (33.3, 37.7)	12.2 (10.4, 14.3)	15.6 (12.9, 18.8)	9.4 (7.8, 11.4)
Bars and nightclubs	N/A	N/A	N/A	86.3 (82.0, 89.7)	88.9 (84.2, 92.3)	78.9 (69.1, 86.2)	62.3 (43.9, 77.8)	61.8 (42.1, 78.2)	66.2 (24.4, 92.2)
Universities	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.1 (12.6, 18.1)	15.8 (12.4, 19.9)	14.5 (11.3, 18.4)	3.4 (2.2, 5.3)	4.2 (2.3, 7.6)	2.8 (1.5, 5.2)
Schools	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.9 (9.6, 12.4)	12.7 (10.7, 15.0)	9.6 (8.1, 11.4)	2.4 (1.6, 3.5)	3.2 (1.9, 5.5)	1.9 (1.1, 3.3)
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use									
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months[5]	47.9 (45.5, 50.3)	46.7 (44.0, 49.4)	53.9 (48.2, 59.4)	52.2 (49.4, 54.9)	51.5 (48.6, 54.4)	57.1 (50.5, 63.4)	45.5 (41.4, 49.7)	45.2 (40.7, 49.9)	47.5 (38.2, 56.9)
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider[5,6]	51.6 (47.1, 56.1)	53.2 (48.0, 58.4)	46.2 (37.1, 55.5)	56.5 (51.7, 61.2)	58.1 (53.1, 63.1)	48.8 (37.4, 60.3)	54.5 (45.4, 63.4)	54.1 (44.1, 63.8)	56.6 (37.1, 74.3)
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method:[5]									
Pharmacotherapy	5.9 (4.2, 8.3)	5.9 (4.0, 8.5)	6.2 (3.5, 10.9)	12.4 (9.9, 15.4)	13.1 (10.3, 16.4)	7.5 (4.4, 12.5)	25.8 (21.7, 30.5)	26.0 (21.5, 31.0)	24.9 (15.3, 38.0)
Counseling/advice[7]	12.3 (10.0, 15.0)	12.8 (10.2, 15.8)	10.1 (6.5, 15.4)	13.6 (11.3, 16.4)	13.4 (11.0, 16.3)	15.1 (10.2, 22.0)	7.9 (5.8, 10.6)	7.3 (5.3, 10.1)	12.0 (5.9, 22.9)
Interest in quitting smoking[8]	60.4 (57.5, 63.1)	60.3 (57.4, 63.2)	60.5 (53.7, 66.9)	76.7 (74.2, 79.0)	76.6 (74.0, 79.0)	77.4 (71.7, 82.3)	63.7 (59.6, 67.6)	64.0 (59.7, 68.1)	60.6 (50.0, 70.3)
W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco									
Belief that smoking tobacco causes serious illness	94.0 (93.1, 94.8)	93.1 (91.9, 94.2)	94.9 (94.0, 95.7)	95.0 (94.0, 95.8)	94.8 (93.7, 95.8)	95.2 (94.1, 96.1)	95.5 (94.5, 96.3)	94.2 (92.7, 95.4)	96.8 (95.8, 97.6)
Belief that smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer	69.6 (67.8, 71.4)	67.9 (65.7, 70.1)	71.3 (69.2, 73.3)	76.1 (74.3, 77.8)	74.9 (72.7, 77.0)	77.3 (75.4, 79.2)	87.5 (86.1, 88.9)	86.7 (84.9, 88.3)	88.4 (86.5, 90.1)
Belief that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	91.6 (90.7, 92.5)	90.2 (88.9, 91.4)	93.0 (91.9, 94.0)	93.5 (92.4, 94.5)	92.6 (91.1, 93.8)	94.5 (93.4, 95.3)	94.1 (93.1, 94.9)	92.8 (91.3, 94.1)	95.3 (94.1, 96.3)
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location[§]	79.7 (77.9, 81.4)	79.6 (77.5, 81.5)	79.9 (77.9, 81.8)	82.7 (80.8, 84.5)	82.2 (80.0, 84.2)	83.2 (81.1, 85.1)	57.4 (55.0, 59.9)	55.5 (52.5, 58.6)	59.4 (56.5, 62.1)
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages[8,§]	37.4 (34.8, 40.0)	37.9 (35.2, 40.6)	34.6 (29.1, 40.5)	44.6 (41.5, 47.7)	44.9 (41.7, 48.2)	42.1 (35.5, 48.9)	43.7 (39.8, 47.6)	44.1 (39.8, 48.4)	40.1 (31.3, 49.7)
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship									
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion[§]	74.3 (72.4, 76.1)	78.0 (75.9, 80.0)	70.6 (68.4, 72.8)	58.6 (55.9, 61.2)	61.7 (58.8, 64.6)	55.5 (52.6, 58.3)	46.7 (44.4, 49.1)	49.0 (46.1, 51.9)	44.4 (41.8, 47.1)
R: Raise taxes on tobacco									
Average cigarette expenditure per month (*Philippine peso*)[9,10]	400.0 (374.4, 425.6)	423.2 (395.2, 451.1)	254.1 (213.1, 295.0)	816.2 (770.5, 861.8)	837.5 (790.0, 884.9)	620.5 (477.3, 763.7)	1273.9 (1167.8, 1380.1)	1304.4 (1189.5, 1419.2)	963.6 (777.6, 1149.6)
Average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes (*Philippine peso*)[9,10]	29.6 (28.4, 30.9)	29.8 (28.5, 31.1)	28.0 (25.0, 31.0)	57.7 (55.8, 59.6)	57.5 (55.5, 59.5)	60.4 (56.9, 64.0)	107.8 (99.4, 116.2)	107.2 (98.3, 116.2)	116.8 (107.9, 125.8)
Last cigarette purchase was from a store[8]	96.2 (95.2, 97.0)	96.4 (95.3, 97.2)	95.4 (92.4, 97.2)	96.4 (95.4, 97.2)	96.6 (95.6, 97.4)	94.7 (89.8, 97.3)	97.9 (96.5, 98.8)	98.0 (96.4, 98.9)	96.7 (92.7, 98.5)

Notes:

[1] Current tobacco use includes current tobacco smoking, current smokeless tobacco use, or current heated tobacco product use (included in the 2021 questionnaire but not in 2015 and 2009). [2] Among current daily cigarette smokers. [3] Among respondents 15-34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers. [4] Among those who visited the place in the last 30 days. Bars and nightclubs, Universities, and Schools were not included in the 2009 questionnaire. [5] Among past-year tobacco smokers (includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months). [6] Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. [7] Includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quit line/helpline (included in 2021 and 2015 but not in 2009). [8] Among current tobacco smokers. [9] Among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes. [10] GATS 2009 and 2015 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2021 using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database. [§] In the last 30 days.

* p<0.05

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.

(to be cont'd)

Appendix Table F2 (cont.): MPOWER Summary Indicators – GATS Philippines, 2009, 2015, and 2021.

Indicator	Relative change								
	2009-2015			2015-2021			2009-2021		
	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies									
Current tobacco use[1]	-19.9*	-15.3*	-42.8*	-18.2*	-17.2*	-26.5*	-34.4*	-29.9*	-58.0*
Current tobacco smokers	-19.8*	-15.4*	-43.0*	-18.2*	-17.3*	-27.6*	-34.4*	-30.0*	-58.7*
Current cigarette smokers	-19.6*	-15.1*	-43.9*	-18.7*	-17.9*	-27.5*	-34.6*	-30.3*	-59.3*
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	-20.3*	-16.5*	-43.5*	-19.3*	-19.0*	-24.5*	-35.6*	-32.4*	-57.3*
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[2]	3.1	-0.7	23.3	-13.0*	-12.4*	-21.6*	-10.3*	-13.1*	-3.3
Average age at daily smoking initiation[3]	1.4	1.8	-2.4	11.5*	11.6*	9.8*	13.0*	13.6*	7.1
Former smokers among ever daily smokers	-10.2	-14.9*	24.1	15.7	17.7	10.3	3.8	0.1	36.9
P: Protect people from tobacco smoke									
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	-36.2*	-32.8*	-40.1*	-37.2*	-34.2*	-41.2*	-59.9*	-55.8*	-64.8*
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work[§]	-34.3*	-32.0*	-37.5*	-39.7*	-34.0*	-49.9*	-60.4*	-55.1*	-68.7*
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places:[4,§]									
Government building/offices	-46.7*	-44.0*	-49.6*	-51.1*	-53.7*	-48.2*	-73.9*	-74.1*	-73.9*
Health care facilities	-44.4*	-38.7*	-48.5*	-35.7*	-36.3*	-36.4*	-64.3*	-61.0*	-67.3*
Restaurants	-34.8*	-30.1*	-40.7*	-57.9*	-66.9*	-43.2*	-72.5*	-76.9*	-66.4*
Public transportation	-32.0*	-34.6*	-28.6*	-67.5*	-61.0*	-73.4*	-77.9*	-74.5*	-81.0*
Bars and nightclubs	N/A	N/A	N/A	-27.8*	-30.5*	-16.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Universities	N/A	N/A	N/A	-77.3*	-73.6*	-80.7*	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schools	N/A	N/A	N/A	-77.9*	-74.4*	-80.0*	N/A	N/A	N/A
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use									
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months[5]	9.0*	10.3*	6.0	-12.8*	-12.2*	-16.9	-5.0	-3.2	-11.9
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider[5,6]	9.4	9.2	5.6	-3.4	-6.9	15.9	5.6	1.7	22.5
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method:[5]									
Pharmacotherapy	108.6*	123.2*	21.0	108.7*	98.3*	230.5*	335.5*	342.4*	299.8*
Counseling/advice[7]	11.0	5.1	49.6	-42.4*	-45.3*	-20.8	-36.1*	-42.5*	18.6
Interest in quitting smoking[8]	27.0*	26.9*	28.0*	-16.9*	-16.4*	-21.7*	5.5	6.1	0.2
W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco									
Belief that smoking tobacco causes serious illness	1.0	1.9*	0.2	0.5	-0.7	1.7*	1.6*	1.2	2.0*
Belief that smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer	9.4*	10.3*	8.5*	15.0*	15.7*	14.3*	25.8*	27.6*	24.1*
Belief that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	2.1*	2.6*	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	2.6*	2.9*	2.4*
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location[§]	3.7*	3.3	4.2*	-30.5*	-32.4*	-28.7*	-28.0*	-30.2*	-25.7*
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages[8,§]	19.4*	18.6*	21.6	-2.1	-1.9	-4.6	16.9*	16.3*	16.0
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship									
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion[§]	-21.2*	-20.9*	-21.5*	-20.2*	-20.6*	-19.9*	-37.1*	-37.2*	-37.1*
R: Raise taxes on tobacco									
Average cigarette expenditure per month (*Philippine peso*)[9,10]	104.1*	97.9*	144.2*	56.1*	55.8*	55.3*	218.5*	208.2*	279.3*
Average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes (*Philippine peso*)[9,10]	94.6*	92.8*	115.9*	86.9*	86.5*	93.4*	263.8*	259.7*	317.5*
Last cigarette purchase was from a store[8]	0.2	0.2	-0.7	1.6*	1.5	2.1	1.7*	1.7*	1.4

Notes:

[1] Current tobacco use includes current tobacco smoking, current smokeless tobacco use, or current heated tobacco product use (included in the 2021 questionnaire but not in 2015 and 2009). [2] Among current daily cigarette smokers. [3] Among respondents 15-34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers. [4] Among those who visited the place in the last 30 days. Bars and nightclubs, Universities, and Schools were not included in the 2009 questionnaire. [5] Among past-year tobacco smokers (includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months). [6] Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. [7] Includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quit line/helpline (included in 2021 and 2015 but not in 2009). [8] Among current tobacco smokers. [9] Among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes. [10] GATS 2009 and 2015 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2021 using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database. [§] In the last 30 days.

* p<0.05

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.

APPENDIX G: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
MPOWER	**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. **R**aise taxes on tobacco
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA
WHO	World Health Organization
DOH	Department of Health
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SSUs	Secondary Sampling Units
Adults	Population who aged 15 years and over
SES	Socioeconomic status
PHW	Pictorial Health Warning
Tobacco Products	Two types of tobacco products: 1) Smoked tobacco: manufactured cigarettes, hand–rolled cigarettes, others smoked tobacco such as pipe, cigar, cheroots, water pipes, and others. 2) Smokeless tobacco: snuff by keeping mouth/nose, chewing tobacco, betel quid with tobacco, and others.
Smoking frequency	Classified into three categories, i.e., 1) Daily smoking means smoking at least one tobacco product every day or nearly every day over a period of a month or more. 2) Occasional smoking (/less than daily) 3) Never smoking includes tried once or twice in lifetime
SHS	Secondhand smoke. Smoke from other people's tobacco
Prevalence (%)	Statistical concept referred to the number of occurrences of tobacco use that are present in a particular population, aged 15 years and over at a given time
Quit attempt	Current tobacco smokers who tried to quit during the past 12 months and former tobacco smokers who have been abstinences for > 12 months.
HCPs	Health Care Providers include various health professions such as medical doctors, nurses, pharmacist, health workers etc.

APPENDIX H: INDICATOR DEFINITION

Indicator	Definition
Ratio	Expression of a relationship between two quantities which can be related or totally independent of each other; general term for any quotient
Proportion	A ratio in which the denominator includes the numerator
Percentage	A proportion multiplied by a constant 100 so that it is expressed as per 100
Percentage of adults who currently smoke tobacco	Number of current daily and less than daily tobacco smokers divided by the total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who currently smoke tobacco daily	Number of current daily tobacco smokers divided by the total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who currently smoke cigarettes	Number of current daily and less than daily cigarette smokers divided by the total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who smoke cigarettes daily	Number of current daily cigarette smokers divided by the total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who are ever daily tobacco smokers and currently do not smoke tobacco	Number of ever daily tobacco smokers and currently do not smoke tobacco divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of ever daily tobacco smokers who currently do not smoke tobacco	Number of ever daily tobacco smokers who currently do not smoke tobacco divided by number of ever daily tobacco smokers
Percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco	Number of current daily and less than daily smokeless tobacco users divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco daily	Number of current daily smokeless tobacco users divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who are ever daily smokeless tobacco users and currently do not use smokeless tobacco	Number of ever daily smokeless tobacco users who currently do not use smokeless tobacco divided by total number of respondents.
Percentage of ever daily smokeless tobacco users who currently do not use smokeless tobacco	Number of ever daily smokeless tobacco users who currently do not use smokeless tobacco divided by number of ever daily smokeless tobacco users
Percentage of adults who currently use tobacco	Number of current daily and less than daily tobacco smokers and/or smokeless tobacco users divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who smoked tobacco during the past 12 months and tried to quit during the past 12 months	Number of current tobacco smokers who tried to quit during the past 12 months and former tobacco smokers who have been abstinent for <12 months divided by total number of current tobacco smokers and former tobacco smokers who have been abstinent for <12 months.
Percentage of current tobacco smokers who are planning to quit or thinking about quitting smoking	Number of current tobacco smokers who are planning or thinking about quitting smoking within the next month, 12 months, or someday divided by number of current tobacco smokers
Percentage of current smokers who made a quit attempt during the past 12 months and recent quitters (<12 months), who used [pharmacotherapy; counseling/advice; other cessation methods] during the last 12 months	Number of current smokers who made a quit attempt during the past 12 months and recent quitters (<12 months), who used [pharmacotherapy; counseling/advice; other cessation methods] during the last 12 months divided by number of current smokers who made a quit attempt during the past 12 months and recent quitters (<12 months)

Indicator	Definition
Percentage of current tobacco smokers and recent quitters (<12 months) who visited a doctor or health care provider (HCP) during the past 12 months and were advised to quit smoking tobacco	Number of current tobacco smokers and former tobacco smokers who have been abstinent for <12 months, who report being advised to quit smoking during a visit to a HCP within the past 12 months divided by number of current tobacco smokers and former tobacco smokers who have been abstinent for <12 months, who visited a HCP in the past 12 months
Percentage of daily cigarette smokers who report smoking an average of [less than 5; 5-9; 10-14; 15-24; and 25+] cigarettes per day	Daily cigarette smokers reporting an average of [less than 5; 5-9; 10-14; 15-24; and 25+] cigarettes per day divided by daily cigarette smokers
Percentage of ever daily smokers ages 20-34 years old who started smoking daily at [<15; 15-16; 17-19 and 20+] years of age	Number of ever daily smokers ages 20-34 years old who started smoking daily at [<15; 15-16; 17-19 and 20+] years of age divided by number of ever daily smokers ages 20-34 years old
Percentage of former daily smokers who quit smoking [<1 year ago, 1 to <5 years ago, 5 to <10 years ago, 10+ years ago]	Number of former daily smokers who quit smoking [<1 year ago, 1 to <5 years ago, 5 to <10 years ago, 10+ years ago] divided by number of former daily smokers who do not smoke tobacco
Percentage of adults who currently [only smoke tobacco; smoke tobacco and use smokeless tobacco; only use smokeless tobacco; do not use tobacco]	Number of respondents who currently [only smoke tobacco; smoke tobacco and use smokeless tobacco; only use smokeless tobacco; do not use tobacco] divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of daily smokers or smokeless tobacco users who report first tobacco use [≤5 minutes; 6-30 minutes; 31-60 minutes; >60 minutes] after waking	Number of daily smokers or smokeless tobacco users who report first tobacco use [≤5 minutes; 6-30 minutes; 31-60 minutes; >60 minutes] after waking divided by total number of daily smokers or smokeless tobacco users
Percentage of indoor workers who were exposed to tobacco smoke at work in the past 30 days	Number of respondents who reported being exposed to smoke in indoor areas at work during the past 30 days divided by Number of respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors
Percentage of adults who were exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	Number of respondents who reported being exposed to smoke at home either daily, weekly, or monthly divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who visited restaurants in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke inside	Number of respondents who reported being exposed to smoke inside restaurants in the past 30 days divided by number of respondents who reported visiting restaurants in the past 30 days
Percentage of manufactured cigarette smokers whose last cigarette purchase was from a [vending machine, store, street vendor, …]	Number of manufactured cigarette smokers whose last cigarette purchase was from a [vending machine, store, street vendor, …] divided by number of manufactured cigarette smokers
Average cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita	Consumption-weighted cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes divided by per capita GDP in the country
Percentage of adults who have noticed cigarettes at sale prices, free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes, or any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold in the last 30 days	Number of respondents who have noticed cigarettes at sale prices, free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes, or any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold in the last 30 days divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who have noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes, cigarette company sponsorship of sporting events, or cigarette promotions in the last 30 days other than in stores where cigarettes are sold	Number of respondents who have noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes, cigarette company sponsorship of sporting events, or cigarette promotions in the last 30 days other than in stores where cigarettes are sold divided by total number of respondents

Indicator	Definition
Percentage of current tobacco smokers who reported thinking about quitting smoking in the last 30 days because of the warning labels on cigarette packages	Number of current smokers who thought about quitting smoking in the last 30 days because of the warning labels on cigarette packages divided by number of current smokers
Percentage of adults who have noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or that encourages quitting on TV or radio in the last 30 days	Number of respondents who have noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or that encourages quitting on TV or radio in the last 30 days divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the last 30 days	Number of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the last 30 days divided by number of current smokers
Percentage of adults who believe that smoking tobacco causes serious illness	Number of respondents who believe that smoking tobacco causes serious illness divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers	Number of respondents who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers divided by total number of respondents

For inquiries:

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

PSA Complex, East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines 1101

- Tel. No. +63(2) 84626600 loc. 820
- Telefax No. +63(2) 84626600 loc. 839
- E-mail address: info@psa.gov.ph
- kmcd.staff@psa.gov.ph

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